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Judaism

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Warning to all German 00

A time full of deception hangs over us, but with wisdom the

to remedy the situation, and a male soul works towards a better future.

Plato.

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3u

Real and honest German Mr..

To you I raise my voice from the desert , which

System you may belong to! Basically strive

we all only seek one thing, and if the holy

Word is in danger , to become a mockery of the unclean ,

so there must be no discord of opinion among the BB.. and

of the will. What the great world destroyer has done,

to profane the KK is still quite alive to all of us

in memory ! Just as he degraded the princes,

in order to overthrow them all the more easily and safely, just as

he also devalued everything noble and worthy , because yhis

Work could only flourish in iniquity. The Ver:

validity has seized him, and not given over to death:

who would have reconciled many with him but who

cowardly disgrace , so that faith in him never again

But the bad , which is located under

his rule so powerfully raised , is not to be with him

has fallen immediately; rather, it has only risen to its peak

Even earlier, Judaism had been part of the Catholic Church

found entrance, *) the Corsican also led us the Jews

to , and delivered to them the vessels of the temple.

*) Will R. , from Or." , and whoever knows the sh.". R... will understand me.

4

To complete the mischief, almost everywhere

the much distorted French Freemasonry was introduced;

some German ŷŷ fled under the gunfire of the

great Or.. of France , who is under the wing of

Cambaceres and Joseph Buonaparte his light-shy doctors

The 4 higher Gr.. spread quite

general, and R+chapters were everywhere in German:

country , along with other poisonous plants. Savary vol:

in this way he carried out his political: military espionage:

system into which gamblers, whores and Jews so excellently

fit. Some German 00 , who are guilty of the crime

resisted , were on the orders of French agents

closed , and wickedness celebrated its triumph ,

for all her powers now seemed to be at her service.

The Jews soon realized that the KK was a worthy

means to firmly establish their own esoteric empire.

The golden key to which keen hearts and ears

open, had long been tested in her skilful hands ;

At the same time they gained a solid base for their efforts:

drives, a thousand new connections opened up to them, the

They were met with the trust of unsuspecting people, and they

saw themselves in the possession of a secure central point

Communications and observations.

The danger from this side is not only
of our Order, it threatens the States in general, and therefore
I would like to raise my voice so powerfully , with it
even the laziest person would be awakened from his slumber.

5

Facts speak loudest! I lead first
some general , here are some special ones.
Jews are Rosicrucians. They swear by
the Gospel, they bow before the cross, they carry
the garment of the church , yhe celebrate , with Christians, that
Meal of redemption and remain Jews!!!

Is this a wicked mockery? Are they playing a comedy,
to make fun of the mysteries of Christianity
make ?

Or are they serious? Have they stopped being Jews?

I would like to believe that some of them
the one that is in the 3 symbolic Gr.. from Tubalcain,
of Solomon's Temple, of the two pillars, of Hiram
etc. occurs , take literally , and in it the
promised return of a universal Jewish kingdom
look; only in the higher gr... would such a Deu:

tion would hardly be possible for the most die-hard Ifraelite.

Not just Christianity , but also the ecclesiastical
Priesthood is too visible in it , and if
the Jews in the system of N: 4: to which there
usual rite, they can certainly

only for show. Such mummary allows

them also their law , and the Talmud says this:

expressly in the explanation of the words : " Against the Pure

be pure , and against the wrong one! "

But if the religious opinion of the Jews were also

Point (like most others) less ambiguous

6

and lenient, they would hardly be able to

strict observance of a sentence, the violation of which

tion must be so beneficial to them! Through the R+

Gr.. they come into higher connections; this Gr..

is often the leash in the hands of unknown superiors,

which either consist of sneaking proselytes, or

from cheating and cheated alchemists, or from

political faction leaders, and with the Israelites

more or less related.

The Jew derives even greater profit from a

peculiar institution of Rosicrucianism. Three R: +:

may create a bricklayer , and have the right to

Masonic secrets, except the ÿÿ and with hint:

regarding the rite, to communicate as desired. The Jews,

which are R+ , can therefore be found in the stand , the for:

melle My.. for the air of their hearts among their fellow believers

for money and other purposes, and in our

Order to insert so much rabble , than good for them

*) The disadvantages that result from this are not only

firm Institute and the reputation of true Masons, but the
Humanity ever grown , are not to be calculated.

I will just point out some of them:

1. The Jewish Kabbalah , which for religion and morals

ity is just as destructive , than the tasteless

and nefarious writings of the Rabbis, has a deep,

*) I am R: †: but no oath binds me to this degree , and in general

the mason is only bound by law and truth!

inner connection with the alchemical rose crosses:

rey , and with the bleak teachings of materialism, so

as on the other side , with a certain mystique:

mus (which can most aptly be called the mystifying

could), and the Jews receive through the My..., as

below from a new , and striking example

will illuminate , only too easy opportunity to use their cabalistic

To amalgamate teachings with the symbols of our Order,

and thereby undermine their foundations,

those who are used to , even the holiest things in the common

a circle of greedy life.

2. The jŷŷ give them the opportunity to use their trained

to apply bribery system on a much larger scale ,

and to confuse a hundred peaceful relationships.

3. Napoleon is isolated on a rock in the world:

sea, but his name still has , like magic, on

Hundreds of thousands whom he enriched by plundering the earth,

and in the hands of his confidants lie the strings

a connection that extends not only through France,
but also about Germany , Italy , Spain , the
Netherlands 2. widespread , and their striving for nothing
lesser is directed , than to a general world:
revolution.

How worrying must the intervention of the Jews in
Masonic connections appear , when considering
what active share this people has in the crimes
the French Revolution and the Corfi Usurper

8th

taken how firmly it believes in a future
Jewish world domination, and what influence the
Jewish gold unfortunately! has on so many civil servants?

The My.. is a league of the noble and better , the
escape from time , to be above it
Judaism, however, forms a caste that is
hostile to the entire human race , and
the God of Israel has only a chosen people ,
to whom the other nations are given under the footstool
should be.

How can Judaism and Mysticism coexist
exist? The dead metal next to the living light?
The pure robe of the initiate next to the dirty
Hager : and changer table ? The earthward facing
Meaning, besides the pious gaze towards the afterlife?
Hate, next to love?

I come to the individual facts , whereby the

everything stated so far receives its full confirmation.

In 1807, in Frankfurt am Main, under

the shot of the then French: primatic direction

ration, a so-called , which has its constitution

from the great Or... in Paris, and the meaningful

Names for the dawn (l'aurore

naissante). The Jews, who had this secret

Klubb initially went out, wanted without doubt through those

Indicate naming , that the day of their salvation has appeared

fey. But the young dawn was basically nothing

9

further than a police lantern, because part of the

General:Police personnel were at the peak of

new guild, which by the way had no objection ,

fine Israelite children the Ark of the New Bun:

of unlocking , and to break bread with them

and drink the cup. The great Or...

in Paris have every reason to be impressed by the docility and

to be satisfied with the daughter's goodwill, and

when Napoleon Almighty several German ŷŷ

closed , This Frankfurter remained in quiet possession

of his trust.

In 1812, Br.. G....P..... found it

advised to descend from the master's chair, but pushed

a teacher at the Jewish Philanthropin , to his

Job.

After the Corsican world ruler and his

Believers so unfortunate battle at Waterloo

the circumcised children of the dawn in no small

Embarrassment. In the French Orient, the sun no longer wanted

to shine , and in the fear of his heart the BBr...

the holy word is lost. The sovereign princes (man

knows this designation of the R: +:) came together, and

held council, and it was decided to add the voice of one

certain Hirschfeld. This Hirschfeld is

a soul brother M..... s (who collides with each other:

the apartments broke through , about every moment

to be able to sit at the feet of the master) by the way

10

but a rather mysterious being. He calls himself a

Patriarchs (in the Old Testament sense?) and seems

to have gone to school with Cagliostro. In the year

In 1796 he gave (in company with his deceased brother

the) published a paper entitled : " Biblical

Organon, or real view of the Bible, with a mystical

accompaniment and critical comments. " This

Book is a strange mixture of rabbinism ,

Pantheism and Christianity , but this is precisely why

luring bait for Masonic enthusiasts. In the

Overlooked letters sent to a German

Prince (?) the author, despite all his cunning and

Maliciousness quite simply , and who especially the third letter
reads with attention , it must be clear , that here,
under the mask of Christianity, the most impure of Judaism
thum is hidden. Such a contradiction
between reason and revelation, as he claims there
becomes , Christianity knows nothing , and still unwritten:
ner and unphilosophical at the same time is the opinion of the
Author. , that no cult corresponds to any rational idea
che; by the way, the Patriarch reveals in this very letter
the gross ignorance, in that even the difference
between reason and understanding remained alien, but very
He skillfully knows how to fool the unsuspecting, less perceptive reader
from the labyrinth of confusing concepts into the area of
Mysticism. But that this Ors
ganon , just as the patriarchy of Hirschfeld on
11

a secret Jewish association , which
mainly the My.. seeks to take control , is made from
become clear from the following.

Hirschfeld had quick advice for the needs of his

B.Br.. , He turned the Rosicrucians into Templars and
consecrated them to Nittern of the triple cross , namely
of the red (which the superiors of Clermont in Auvergne
wear), the white , which of the English , and the
green , which is the emblem of the Flemish tongue;
At the same time he sent a deputation (be:

frehnd from the imaginary M.....r and a M.....t

B..) to Schleswig , to Prince Carl von Hess

sen to obtain from him a constitution (or rather

a documentary confirmation of the adopted Templar

systems).

.....

This prince , in whose name the fame mi:

military talents and other excellent qualities

Hirschfeld has (at least he assures us)

through the Biblical Organon to a friend and defender

won , and he also receives an annual salary from him.

You can see from this , that the activity of the

Mask of the Christian Mysticism Working Jewish League

has already had great success. Incidentally, it is hard to

think of something funnier , as the Jew in armor,

with the cross on his chest , and the mighty Saras

cen sword in hand , as he now swears , and

receives the consecration! How would Hugs von Payen

12

be amazed when he suddenly finds himself among these garlic;

knight would see, and what a cry of screech would that

Raise rabble , when suddenly the shining heroes:

figure would arise in their midst? But the matter has

also a very serious side.

The new Templar system of the Frankfurt Jews

is clearly connected with those in the Biblical Organon:

spoken views , as with some phenomena

in the My.. , together. The Knights of the Triple

Cross is to remind God of the unbelievers (the Jews

find all non-Jews unbelievers) and the law

of the Lord ; the price of their work:

to work is (for each knight) a piece of the land of the

Unbelievers, and their watchword: God wills it!

They swear blind obedience to their superiors (in

Auvergne ?) and must always have their loins girded

have , ie prepared for the journey to the Promised Land

be.

Do these Templars come from Clermont, in Auvergne?

Why not from Jerusalem?

Simeon the Patriarch and Peter the Hermit play

in the history of these Templar Knights the main role.

Why is Hugo's not remembered, and Jakob Molay's

not ?

Why is there no such thing in this new Templar Order?

Trace of the symbols and ritual of the true

and right Templars? Why is the cross threefold?

13

Why is the meaningful "In hoc signo vinces" missing?

Undisputedly, Patriarch Hirschfeld has this Templar:

order of Clermont itself, and he also lives

no penalty for the form , the spirit and being

of the old , purely Masonic Templar system. Here is

again hidden Judaism, because only Judaism

has a God whom his followers must praise , only

The Jews are the possessions of the unbelievers:

be called , as their rightful inheritance. *)

What I say about the Templars is not mere courage

I know the real and right institute , but

It is little known, and its constitution is still

the false BBr hungry for bookseller's wages."

escaped.

From what has been said so far, the following is undeniable

highlights:

1. There is a secret association in Germany

with Masonic forms , which under unknown superiors

and strives for non-Masonic purposes.

2. The members of this association are mostly

Jews; they work in degrees and systems which

*) I refer the BB.. to the recently published publication: The Jews

and Judaism as they are, presented from their own writings

ten as the declared enemies of Christianity and pure morality

ibility , their history , their writings and experience

recognized as open and secret disruptors of civil and moral

Prosperity of written states, Cologne on the Rhine, by Peter. 1816.

14

only appear to be Christian rites and Christian

have symbols.

3. The Jews need Christianity either

for mockery, or to cover secret intentions and

Activities.

4. The Templars of Clermont , like the Patriarch

Hirschfeld has constituted it , are definitely not outlaws

and true mason, no true mason will call them

Recognize brothers , and their land and facilities

gen are the written religion and thus the Freemason

rerey just as it endangers the states themselves

are ly.

5. To all honest Masons and all governments

must be concerned that the Jewsŷŷ stop ,

and made impossible for them , the cult of

Christians and the Masonic institutions elsewhere?

purposes.

BBr.. of our ancient, venerable order , which since

has braved so many storms over the centuries, against the

only the wicked work and the weak, the

but will exist , because it is founded on the pure

Christianity and the eternal purposes of humanity;

Do not ignore my warning in these troubling times.

There is no question of ridiculous slanders,

in which only stupidity still believes, but by

a cheeky , outrageous fraud that misses the most sacred:

The honour of the Order is also our honour, and

15

This requires us to act manfully against the dangers

that threaten us , and solemnly protect ourselves against the

malicious imitation of our name and our customs.

The wicked no longer creep in darkness , they kick

as if they were our BBr... and boast about the

Shoes and the Cooperative of German Princes. Our

Silence would be recognition, and in this case

The Jews' games with the cross could soon

renew the accusations against all Masons , which

previously brought against the Knights Templar.

This is a common concern:

ity of all German ŷŷ , ŷhe may in this or that

System work , for everyone must have it from the highest

It is important that nothing be a burden on the Order itself

The governments under whose eyes we work,

must experience , that this Jewish mischief is nothing less:

ger than M.. is , and the true mason no longer knows

respects , as a deceptive illusion. In the storms of

In these terribly turbulent times, the loyal, strong civic spirit

of the German masons have proved themselves brilliantly everywhere, ŷtill the

Strength with loyalty in alliance, and so the

Trust and respect of the monarchs and the greatest,

Part of the nation newly won: we want both first

strive to keep, show our lives to our detractors, and

smile at the mob that calls us shy of the light, while

our gaze is constantly directed towards the East.

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Ruhs, Friedrich,

On the claims of the Jews to German civil rights

Berlin 1816

Jud. 62-12

urn: nbn: de: bvb: 12-bsb10570965-9

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Wrong wisdom also grooved:

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The following treatise first appeared in time:
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HA and S taaten kunde, February 1815; many wu ?? rdige

and learned men, whose judgment I verse above everything

honor, assured me of their agreement with mei =
views, and encouraged me to think of Ab =
action in a wider circle by a special,
to spread the imprint. The same becomes the necessary
more agile since she has already found an opponent,
and maybe other writers of the kind
against it will raise their cries; it understands,
that I do not say a word about such attacks

will; only I have to wish that of the German
Perhaps this will draw public attention to this
Object and my view is not out
misunderstood and out of context =
judge positions, but them as I do them
set up and tried to justify an n&
subject to examination and treatment mo ?? ge. In
this second imprint is the innumerable misprint – =
improved in the first edition; the historical part

is very expanded and I hope; that the main sentences of the
Are sufficiently proven in writing; my whole view |
rests on historical facts, and ' fo long this
don't find knocked over, don't you become a general one?
to cope with my talk. The history of the Jews
in Spain there is a very strange document to be cut
allegations „ and it seemed to me to be useful =

ma ?? Big to add the undi. |

Ger only? the next reason for this essay
I allow myself one more word: in that unforgettable one
Time when the sun of freedom over the gemißhans
Belte Vaterland then „ the Gedan = attacked me
ke to write a book about decay and sub:

QUEM

Think and my research

| Meteo alfétley Zua ?? llkeiten prevented me
however, in the execution of the whole, and only one
I have the official assessment

submitted: such is the present treatise; |

those in the same cast: Grundsä ?? tze ha ?? ngen

exactly together with my , political. conviction
with regard to the constitution and provision
Germany at all; I take no decency

confess that in early years I even all of them
have paid homage to my humanities, with which one
especially with regard to tolerance and Hochscha ?? t =
tongue sa ?? mmliche Ju ?? dischheit – if I, without
to be heretic, an old German expression
may serve – us down from the cathedra and

rang the ears in good company; only

a very careful study of Jewish history,

for which I am concerned with the Middle Ages |

caused, has the baseless and wrong in the

| > prevailing view revealed; the first obligation

of the writer 18 e \$, fine conviction with their
To explain Gru ?? nden freimmu ?? thig and ru ?? cklos; et

I didn't want anything else, least of all
I thought the glove was an unthinkable feather
get thrown in, and I therefore declare that I only
then something else But shout this object –

if he swinks in the noble sense of the word

d

– YI –

should be in dispute, d. H. if what i with

Desire right, men of spirit and insight
* Objections to my view raise – the
– affirm ju can believe.

Dan, Nov. 25, 1813.

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Em the Jews find out about the big movements
to whom a new form of Europe should emerge, not un =
tha ?? tig; at the congress in Vienna they joined

the demand that they biefle everywhere in Germany
rights with the German people are granted mo ?? ch =
ten. They had a lawyer and speaker there,
that in a detailed memorandum, justice or
Neediness of this desire for all reasons of the
Humanita ?? t and politics wanted to prove: and in one
added collection of regulations in newer ones
Times somewhere for the best of the jübijden people
find, set up examples of how tolerant many, from
kla ?? rung penetrated, governments are already dazed
had. However, the decision is probably not fo;
fall as the Jews might expect; rightly has
the wisdom of the folders of Germany they an exact and
versatile consideration. The desire to ci
to contribute to such a thorough consideration
prompted the author to take these views and considerations
pi T to help fine German compatriots, so
it may seem awkward to touch a fight,
in which so many fighters have tried their powers, and the
too often not with calm and dignity
that requires such an important matter. =

Only a barbarian can do the same in ill-treatment
remain, the fid) raw Uebermuth against the Schwa ?? che cr:
has allowed: every breast that feels human must be at
indebted suffering from compassionate emotion against

the sufferers. Once you have the location
| of the Jews only from this point of view had to

you soon get out with them sd it seems

A

I

, fo erhabnes unb wu ?? rdiges Gescha ?? ft, as defender of the Uns
terdrü ?? ckten to appear that it is their enthusiastic joy –
must forgive him if she has everything in a better light
~ fehbn, when the shadows soften, the wide ones everywhere
Spread out the cloak of love, and from your philanthropist =
zeal enraptured and blinded, even unfairly
against their ancestors, against their fellow citizens and their own
Believers, yes, become their own religion. you
it seemed a very high goal, the same búr for the Jews:
legal rights with the Christians and the peoples, under
to whom they live, as the struggle of the plebeians
in Rome or the Catholics in Ireland: and therefore have
they, it seems, see the main points, what it is
arrives, and through the eternal saying of the Ge:
layer erha ?? r et be; fie have very different questions
confused, and also find in the list and assessment
historical facts are quite one-sided and unrü ?? =
procedure.

a It was just a matter of giving the Jews their mens
to give human rights back where they are disguised,
fo any argument would be u ?? berflu ?? ssig; duty and dignity ever:
the good government requires it from injustice
and to secure mistreatment, no hatred of fie
To give food and to open the way for them
v. for refinement and participation in the benevolence
of Christianity. Where can you find a Chris
(tem that the gradual persecutions did not empo ?? r, those
the Jews were often exposed for false reasons
are not about the improved loos of a Ge =

> E Wë

bad pleased that the seal also applies to humanity
tra ?? gt; who will not wish that it will be freed from

Inhibitions and bonds u ?? bergehe always wu ?? rdi =
greener and more refined Daseyn, whose it is in its current
Verha ?? ltnis is not fair. Christianity has from
always opened his holy circle to the Jews, where in egg =
belief and love the true salvation of
human gender. Not one who is
sincerely known to the same, ift any bu ?? rger =

denied preference; and who does not know among them
Transfer or their Abko ?? mmlingen wu ?? rdige and vot:
excellent men, who are in different offices

* q -

Have the dog distinguished through manifold merits?

It is the old teaching and hope of the Christian church,
that the Jews are converted and into that
Jesus founded realm of truth and redemption:
| go polishing. That a mild and Christian treatment of the
Jews will promote this great purpose, tft lånat oner: `
knows: this conversion can only be done by them on +
the quiet and calm way of their insight and conviction = K

» 0.

take place: therefore the violent means must be misused =
approve that previous zealots have proposed. To the part
became too strict by the laws of the Catholic Church
prevented: the Jews should all in the event of conversion
| ^ Give up goods because it was assumed that everything would go through
Usury and unjustly won: which,
if also according to their well-intentioned reason, ver:
order had to deter the rich, their fathers;
to leave faith. Speakers in this
The Jews never lacked meaning: with much zeal and
victorious scholarship has wagon rope!) the part
misguided accusations, with which one fie about `
ha ?? uft has, wofu ?? r gie jo often grunted cruelly, and fei
recommended mildness and protection to fellow believers.
In the times of enlightenment, fid is hereby
not gifted; one went on and has for them
Jews demand equal rights with Christians; one has
the restrictions to which fie were subject for um
fair, inhuman and apolitical: you have
claims that the deterioration of the character and the
hated peculiarity of the same, which one does not quite
lla ?? ugnen ko ?? nne, only from the pressure under which fie lived
derived from the persecution of fanaticism
must be. These are the claims that
about 30 years ago (1781) from Mr. von Dohm:
were spoken and received the loudest applause everywhere:
`Defen regardless, the whole view rests on two main door -
thu ?? mern, like a na ?? here view irrefutably =
will.
The first

atz, whom this famous politician sets up,

: | 2

– a – A

A ye | | |

is now theoretically abandoned everywhere if
you still practically don't tear yourself away from it
can: it is the sentence that the ever progressing Zus

taking the population the most important condition of the
great general well-being. That view was

of course, for as long as the state as a machine or
viewed a clockwork that was only new with each budget year
needed to be raised: then you started, the men:
to za ?? up to swap souls, Balan –

zen to pull, to compensate, to liquidate and experiment ≈

of all kinds. The number does not matter:
not on activity or industrial diligence; only on
the spirit that invigorates a people who unite them and the
Ket individuals to an indissoluble whole –

on the faithfulness that it preserves, on love for that

Fatherland, on his belief in God and in himself, on
his willingness to disregard the earthly goods,

and everything, even life, the unchangeable sanctuary ?? ≈
and to sacrifice the demands of the Gemu ?? th

bring. A people can only become one

due to the intimate growing together of all “ finer. Eigenthum ?? m –
opportunities, by the same way of their utterance: by Ge ≈

sin, language, belief, through attachment
fine condition. Now a people is allowed to go without blinking
damage, do not separate so sharply to the recording
to deny every stranger: but only under the Be ≈

condition that whoever wants to become a member of another people,

surrender to him completely and put him right away; if the first Ev:
advertisers of a new people's right not quite with their new ones

Landsmen merge, so it will be his next after =

come: so are countless French and even Jews,

as soon as they stopped seeing Jews, they became Germans.
The Jews viewed as a nation, their countrymen,

with whom they through parentage, attitude, duty, glau =
ben, language, inclination together, all over

Earth: fie make up a unity with them, and muggy .

necessarily more intimately than the people, among them

to whom they live, which must always remain foreign to them. Wel =

The state can wish for citizens who do not obey it;
grab another living touch to the general

Take folk life? But also after the most common politi:

\$ EI
„ o "v" wu S. Each

D -
a + e > es 4 à e
r - "hl Sam ln Mia. 1 - - - BAM - - - SS m". 4 - - - `PEN Ba, p

+
ET

m +
* D

E – is the hangover of Jews
nothing won: because how much does it affect if fid)
a stretch of land ten free and wealthy farmers E
in the sweat of her face with wife and children near – –

than if the same often a rich Jew under ho ?? chst

x P conditions abruptly, without felóft

To take part in the work, by leasing as possible y:
is looking for use? The Jews alone are not just one people:
they also form a state; „ the basic laws of the
Jewish religion also finds the basic laws of theirs
State; “ their rabbis also find their heads, the
the people the highest awe and the most blind Ge ≠
is obediently guilty: they form like the brak mines at the
Indians, the nobility, the actually legislative power;
„ the ju ?? dische against. one of her most witty scriptures ≠
steller, under the appearance of the theocracy of one

\$ constantly changing aristocracy dominates “ 2). This De:

| '

**

assertion is made through the entire late history of Ju ≠

confirms that; it is clear to alfo that if fie members

want to seyn another state without Judaism

–

to renounce, to put them in a collision of duties that
ho ?? chst questionable iff, and which in many cases is impossible:
can be compared; Nobody can give two gentlemen the ≠
and it is indeed a strange contradiction ≠

saying that a Bu ?? rger of the Jewish state or empire
– Bu ?? rger of a Christian state wants to seyn. He can
probably in a relationship with the government or the Lord =
shear as Unterthan, but not to the state as
Bu ?? rger stand because he was in a relationship earlier
the species that excludes a second or new one.
It goes without saying that Judaism =
is meant as it is by its nature: it does not come together
that individual members are above the strict ones
To remove regulations, the reputation of the rabbis and the
Ceremonial Law, in which the nature of Judaism
„ no longer recognize those who have torn ties,
who were la ?? stig to them, and the main theory of ju ?? dischen res
DW from the coincidence of the x for ridiculous:

^ 2) Satomon simon in f. give n; 2 Lef Moy

t
kk 6 SC? . |
no review can be taken at all:
they form a middle ground between Jews and Christians,
that is a kind of completely unsustainable natural
Religion, a moral religion of convenience and the
Advantage, put together in tho ?? rigem Du ?? nkel, one
own secte, which no state recognizes and which only one
tacit tolerance. If the Jews had in them =
religion found no political center, so
there is no question that they also perished as people
seyn wu ?? rden, d. H. all with the peoples, among them

Jen, would have merged.
The second claim that the bad side, the

d about ju ?? dische character in general, and the be =

or even by the writers from among them

was granted, only a consequence of the oppression

fen: what fle lived in is obviously related to the story
te in contradiction. The character of a people is through

manifold actions determined. Except for the urspru ?? ng =
most important religion and state
version: from these two elements you have to have your own =
thu ?? mliche of the Jewish character who declare in Spain

as was the same in Poland. Certain jobs and
Trades that a people prefer and drive exclusively,
must also influence his way of thinking, and so on
like certain properties of art
Body of the following sexes become natural, fo.
internal properties also become habitual in the end; un =
| terinbar is the influence of trade if it is from one
Caste getri Atben: is, on those, bie fid) thus bescha ?? f =
tigen: the banians z. B. have all of their other
Net and mildness really act in their way
a megalithic with the Jews. For a long time
before Christianity and before its distraction seems
the speculative spirit in them awakens to seyn, who at the
least effort is looking for the greatest possible profit:
since the foundation of Alexandria, where their own
nen ee "es ti La – and KS Di

=

3) A dée? HN ob. v. Millers: because from him if yes
probably the letter in Doburé on 11.116.

–Yudda was the king Ptol

d – –
N
T 4

(v. 246 – 221 before Chrifus), but with own:
thu ?? mliche constitution; the high priests were at the same time
Ha ?? upter and head of the people; then Onias dressed
this dignity, which out of avarice paid the tribute, the
he was supposed to pay for the people. The Ko ?? nig,
about this, sent an authorized representative to Jeru =
salem, whose threats fear the whole people and be =
stu ?? rzung: only Onias, who loved the money,
remained untouched and equal. His nephew Joseph, one

young man who is with the whole nation because of his
Enlightenment in great reputation and general worship
experienced the general need and from his mother

hurried into the city: he asked the high priest for
Alexandria to go, and the Ko ?? nig by asking for the gan =
to move the guilt or to the extent of the guilt; but

exhorted to see good mother; he knows the world and

the great, and become the way to the heart of the

Find Ko ?? nigs. He immediately organized splendid Gastma ?? h =
In honor of the emissary, he gave him considerable Ge:
give, and won him fo febr by giving him:
spoke to take care of him at court. Joseph
now sent everywhere to his friends and acquaintances and

borrowed money, and since it was the honor of the people,
and if you knew his entrepreneurial spirit, he brought

soon the necessary sums together, bought for
clothes, treasures, horses and the like. s. w.

and left. It was precisely around this that the income was

F

newly leased by Orient and Pho ?? nicien, and rich Spec

culanten, stro ?? mten to the capital, which, if for that
met poor and lumpy young Jews =
neten, looked down on him relatively ^). The yard was in

Memphis: Joseph immediately went there; before the
He met Thoren the king with a fine wife

and fine Gu ?? nstling Athenio (the envoy in Paláfti:

Lo s \$

4) inrcvaZov im my xe Arrgt,

|

old Onias had no ears to do so, and was happy as
fine-tuning cousin, the matter on the right:
to bring ne. Joseph gathered the people in the temple,

=

l A `M * m. A
well) took a walk. As soon as he saw him
Wanderer when he recognized him and his master on the
noticed young Jews. He was =

call, and had the grace to sit in the car
, may. Ptolema ?? us immediately started on the Onias and the

To scold Jews. Ew. Majesta ?? t, Jofeph replied, bal:

. fine folly to grace the old man: we jun
gene, enlightened know the world run, we will

be better and our Lord has no opportunity to
Give dissatisfaction. The king liked the noble Dreistig =

and Joseph was pulled to the table. As the Zo ?? lle
were offered, he also appeared among the bidders,

t -
7)
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w

and accused them of having united fid) the king

to deceive: he offered not only to double:

ben, but also the royal cash the vermo ?? gen of all
to send to those whom he would find.

The king was above the considerable more, the ibm ger

was extremely satisfied: but, he asked, how will it be
stand with the caution? With noble audacity and still gro ?? =
he also said that he would be at the bes
most Bu ?? rgen are not missing, he called the Ko ?? nig and the

Queen. Ptolema ?? us laughed and the Jew became us.

added. His speculative spirit provided

Credit: in Alexandria he lent fi So talents, and be:

glides from 2000 Gensd 'armes ") he caught fine glorious ones
Career. To those who could not pay, =
the strictest example: fie were up to it
Blood drawn out; and only from confiscations and from:

pfa ?? ndet Gu ?? tern he sent rooo talents to the king

the wisdom?) admired and let him go. Whole
Syria got into despair over the fu ?? rchlichen
Douan boss, and the poor people brought the last Hels
ler that they had with the soul. Joseph collected
a lot of money, and the purchase of the tariffs granted him a big one:
gain; he was smart enough to share a part of it:

to sacrifice to assert himself the more stubbornly; he did that

Ko ?? nig and his wife great gifts, like everyone

5) That probably means the meZuv somtiwrwy Buerg:

6) Qoovnpas `VS | hot.

.

the other Bru ?? der u ?? ber the preference, the

wi

People by reputation and influence at court, therefore remained
Unstirred in his place for years, and acquired
an immense 3 He had 7 children, his irate
but still for the second time in his higher years
his brother's daughter. When he met Aleran 6
dria found, was drawn to the royal table, do
a beautiful dancer made such an impression on fine

Sense that he wanted to be feverish, but he was afraid,

the law that gives the Jews marriage to foreign women

forbidden to break; but he told his brother to him

to create the girl under the hand, and in Ver – –
trust in the omnipotence of gold, VE – – Aus .
at the fulfillment of fine wishes. EM
but had a daughter for whom he was looking for a duni;
therefore took no decency to take this opportunity – e
serve; he led fine jewelry under the name of Ta ? n

wrestled to Joseph in the night, and the old Jew became

soon so much taken by the Ma ? dchen that one

could no longer hide the secret from him; he thanked

his brother that he had saved him from a su ? nde,
and married fine niece, who gave him a son, Hyrkan,
gave birth. This was characterized by wit, cunning, "sperity

the spirit of the cumulation and refinement, the whole thing seemed to him

Spirit of the father passed to seyn, while the a ? lteren
Sons were stupid and simple, and the diligence of the ber
most famous educators that existed at the time to Schan
did it. Hyrkan now became the joy of the father,

who saw himself in him gate, and certainly hoped:

te, he would follow fine footsteps. Of course
received,
bitter, and there was a strife among them, like between =
between the So ?? hnen Jacobs; they even looked for him from the

To clear paths, but he escaped their tachtungen.

*

At this time the king was born a son who =
the; nad) conventional custom showed the great at dice
opportunity for your joy and adherence through Se:
give; from all sides hurried what was longing and noble
was to Alexandria. Joseph felt too old and wu ?? nsch =

to send one of his sons; the older ones had none

Lust, but Hyrkan was happy, fi d also in the big world

– 10 –

may show iu; he immediately good that he won't make much money
| necessary, but narrowly help, and hope with
10,000 drachmas to get by. The old tar over the surface
Aeu rungen delighted because they demonstrated the value that
put his favorite son on the money. Joseph had one
Accountant, Arion, in Alexandria, who all his business
got there, and large sums of it in Ha ?? nden
had to pay the lease on the expiry date; on him
Hyrkan asked for an indefinite loan; then posed
he told the father that there was a lot going on, the events =
te to shop in Alexandria when they take with them, partly,
because you have everything in your head and taste =
full of the latest fashion, partly because
they could be stolen or damaged on the trip.
„ The reasons shone in the old man; he wrote the letter
and counted on 10 talents, as he probably did from Vor =
Goes in atla ?? ufig. Hyrkan arrived and ver =
immediately reached 1000. Cin's talents were 3000).

Don't let old people get pissed off and everything
a colored 7), so that the beautiful money now lies from him =

lid) 9) be brought through; he advised him, hu ?? bsch the Deis

game of the father to follow, and concluded with the explanation that he will pay him 10 talents and no more drachma, Ces feels that the value of this sum is decent u ?? could be handed over, and the ordinary was what one used to give on such occasions). The hitzi = young people were expressed about this refusal = brought and had the accountant arrested; the thing came to the king who made him come before him; Hyr – knew how to apologize cleverly and skillfully, the Ko ?? nig we about the defendant was released, and Arion had to go out with money.

Now Hyrkan was introduced to court, and found a good reception for his father. With he was invited to the table for all the great as the youngest below t k weng f e him wn ' as aka

7) vi i – keete Aurtxuv.

. /
8) acuoTus

Arion wanted to drive out of his skin; therefore, he said, have

> * –

to have despised because the juices liked the cs

to put all the bones in front of him on the table, the whole was covered by. Now there was at the yptij: en Courtyard a fun maker named Tryphon, who is high Grace, as it were the darling of the high rulers: you see, the latter said to the king, the bones in front of the Hyrkan: you can deduce from this that, like him of the flesh, all of Syria from his father is undressed?). Ptolema ?? us asked the Hyrcan, lumbling: where did he get all the bones from? Glu-neckish the Ju ?? ngling knew each other through a funny idea Bonmot, to help out: „ the nhe: eat as you know the flesh, like that, (by pouring on the life looked) with the bones, people eat the meat and throw away the bones as I do now

The king liked the wise answer and ordered Present to applaud him. The next day he made his wait at all emg my secret ore

he announced to the servants what the gentlemen at Ger
 give birthproof for a gift n ident: over a bold 10,
 the other 12, a third 15 talents. v I will be Aerm:
 mort, Hyrkan raised blandly, since 2 no more than
 Can offer 5 talents? Of course, the Diem hinte
 this conversation to their bidders, who are very happy about it =
 that such a stupid gift is the unwillingness of the Ko ?? nig
 would be aroused against the Jews. The day appeared: Nobody
 offered more than 20 talents; But Hyrkan had 100
 Boys and just as many girls bought and everyone
 Head paid a talent: he gave it to the king, this one
 Ko ?? nigin: every slave and every slave reached at the same time
 a talent. Also distributed to the big and the youngsters
 he great gifts to keep her favor. „ The o
 Ko ?? nig took up this gift of honor gna ?? dig and released it
 with a graceful letter to the father, in which he
 his greatest satisfaction with his well-behaved
 Son testified and recommended him to be fraught. (Hyrkan was
 fear, the old man would like him because of his waste
 e "Sak AW ripe. M mm `Gräter went to him

9) s

ff p to meet him with previous knowledge of the father
 | to kill. Of course, Joseph had to fear the
 Ko ?? nig hide his anger; but the Bru ?? der got
 each other in the hair: Hyrkan finally had to give way, went
 beyond the Jordan and took off the barbarians), because
 the craft seems peculiar to the family:
 be to be. This Joseph had a great influence
 to his people, he snatched it from Armut and helped him
 on a more brilliant way of life: he administered for 22 years
 the income from Syria, Pho ?? nizien and Samaria. "
 This story almost seems from the opponents of the Jews
 invented to seyn: fie is like the event on a hair –
 some rich young house from a short time, and
 but ift fie ancient: the Jewish historian Jofephus
 it shares the world as proof of the dispositions
 Skill and agility of his people with and rejoice
 the heroes of Greece and Rome some Jews in
 To put Jofeph and Hyrkan aside **).
 The Jews have always sought, even where they are not no ?? thig
 had where all other ways of working were open to them =
 to let fid) into those shops that are
 as big a profit as possible without looking back
 gave the well-being of others and from this explains the hatred,
 who pursued fie in very early times. It is meré:
 worthy that the H. Ehrysostom already in the beginning of the
 fourth century in one of his speeches against the Jews
 even tells of their patriarchs what are they different from

Chessier and shopkeeper and all dishonesty full? 2)
Even then, the usury and chess spirit must be a common one
my mark for them because the sacred
Other zealots have served other Ausdru ?? cke
wu ?? rde. That the Jews in the Middle Ages many tho ?? richte and

—

n

e ZE JI
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re ee Rae on

+

10) po a "| Ne
11) Josephi Antiqq. Jud. L. XII. c. 4. ed. Havercamp. I
gave only one excerpt: but ift fine only bug bins
added: nothing modern is wrong either. |
12) vn yao TES HUT 111277 l TOTES Emus » TES MATÍAS e TES dur 7277
res macys mapuvoulas yépovrass Adv. Jud. Tom. VI. Opp. Ed.
Montef. I, &. 656.. he AT

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A a — — "2 urs r * e e " a P E

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"— — —" s tds a, UNE oe Et

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mum, 23 ° –

alone one does not have to forget that where they are >
| could, with the most selected cruelty to chrift `
persecuted, e.g. B. in Arabia, where it was in the beginning of the
Last century, also at a time when the fathers about /
could not complain about conditions on the part of Christians?
| then, managed to convert some Emirs to Judaism,
that throughout the Middle Ages the most horrific stories of
the cruelty studied was in circulation, with which the
Jews persecuted the Christians if they could,
| like the Volkssage, whose father Shakespeare in the merchant
p from Venice with so admirable art,
and that they are the name of the Savior and the secrets of the
of the Christian faith and the more vivid
Blasphemies allowed; in their religion the same but the others, in the
Explain their most famous teachers, come the great B =
most recent expressions about Christ and his admirers;
they are haunted and the Jews ask the God of theirs
Vater, his promises to spoil the Gentiles |
to fulfill. Unlabeled if it is that the rabbis who are 5
make up the nobility of the Jewish people, diefen Geift /

.. crammed accusations found, if the father: |

4th

the dislike and hatred eagerly sought to name the others:
and they had to be concerned about it because you were going to do it
your reputation and its meaning only from the Integrity of the
Jews as a secluded people depended =). If

i
i

13) You can find evidence in that of Wagenfeil, the one
Right scholar and was not a theologian, issued rabbinic

; writings, in the excerpts from Eifenmenger and in the
Annals of the Jews in the Prussian States, S. 108. At the
Authenticity of these made by pious and learned men
Translations cannot be doubted: they would have to

because like Moses Hirschel blame our Luther,
that he is a Hebrew word by flaying and not by

"Press or sick people. That some job vacancies (but not all) can be interpreted milder, la ?? ßt fid) admit; but they are from most Jews to Christian religion related: and if in part they were originally from the Gentiles should apply, so the late Jews who could only be under

Chriften lived, possibly understand other strangers than this.

now the marriages heal through their theologians and spirit:

*.

lichen, partly through the proselytes of such atrocities ' us

vn et, it can be remembered that fie
Abomination were taken, especially where the conviction –
– of bliss in and through Chrifthus alle Gemu ?? =

CU ther fraught; and you can see yourself

drive zeal for the higher and divine?
one should not give it characterless lukewarmness and tolerance
prefer a slack time? Second, they were held
Jews for wizards and therefore you didn't have to
probably find that they are going to their magical Ku ?? n –
most terrible mixtures, the blood of murdered Christians

and the like, served: this delusion found again in the

Experience a constant confirmation. The Kabbalah is
flowed invulibly from a deep source: its primary elements

are related to the most sublime speculations where u
the human mind is ede

ben fann, and the bie wu ?? r =
have damaged the most ghosts: but among the Ha ?? nden

of the Jews find fie completely degenerate and a tho ?? richten

Tissues of nonsense and superstition have become where hardly
the original terms and views still go through –
mern. Even a Jewish writer says that the
terrible storm that the Emperor Carl V. at his
to ite Gegen to Africa and the whole company =

ng thwarted by the magic of a great Kabba:

h } lifts Doran, ber fid) in Aldschier and afterwards for

this service was promoted in high honor, Dervorge:

was brought sey 4). Therefore, one always found at ge:

taught or respected "he magic books, e.g. B. at the
Jews Lippold, at a | famous rabbi in Franconia,
about 100 years ago **) and even Salomon Maimon
tells of himself that he seriously believed himself to be invisible =
to be able to make cash and made an attempt, of course

bad: wait SEH Lee fie from learned Kabba:

pes Selig inf. Hitii Work: Hee vs Bd IX. e 128.
from the Schalscheleth Hatattaba ' yer paar wee
Y, 163. 164.

15) Most important actenma ?? Biger report aid contribution to the Oer
history of the Jews. Franconia 1804 »

=: e | 15 –

i
ra ere pte

listen that they n enliven and serve
Could make ghosts; the Prussian Jew Fu ?? rst acquired
even through its Kabbalistic calculation that the country
ie eußen – necessarily raised to a kingship E
| the grace of the court. These irrefutable
Thats must keep us, so absolutely in the shouting
about unjust persecution, fanatical pressure, incitement
Christian Pfaffen u. to tune in fe w. e
| | Dei a precise and pre-judgment-free view

the old German constitution as a whole as in the ``
 one can understand the constant, just and mild sense
 not enough to admire that from all facilities =
 lights up. The Jews have always been in Germany
 | - « have been treated in a way that deals with ben Ru ?? ck =
 | on the German people as the first both as the
 T demands of humanity agreed; if the
 | Jews were sometimes mistreated and persecuted, fo ges
 saw this through the raw eruption of the irritated and he =
 f bitter amount, completely against the law that decrees:
 . every day folks have peace, priests, spiritual people and
 | Wittwen and all orphans, merchants and Jews at their
 | Hab und Gut): fie stood in the immediate umbrella of the
 Emperor, as whose own subjects they were seen:
 | ... wnb dag was necessary because this was the only way for the whole
 Could be satisfied. Of the good consequences
 |

282
 » LI

find this relationship for the Jews fid) merkwu ?? rdige
 Examples. In the St. Gallen city of Wyl had a Jew,
 Samuel Levi, around J. 1469, was terrified Betru ?? =
 d gereien come to debt, regardless of daring
 E the Fu ?? rstbischof not to let ibm do rather ben Proceß.
 than until him Kaifer Friedrich III. the permission d
 had healed; even the punishment became fine in terms of
 Verha ?? ltnis alleviated as an imperial subject **).
 . MVle moreover, it was exactly the prevailing Wors
 positions of the time together: the German T were valid

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| 10 8 dinabenfpiege. s c XIV of the Sdilteriöen edition, f
 3 also the Sachsenspiegel.

K 2 Ulrich Collection of Jewish History in Switzerland.
 E 4 219.

r =
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ust d. Wr.
4th

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BEFORE = e ar e
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— 16 — ;
as the successor to the Roman emperors: what fu ?? r fruit ≠
bare conclusions have been derived from this view
known: now the Jews had called regem non-

mus nisi Caesarem (we have no king but the rai:
ser;) Titus also had Jerusa —

lems 30 Jews bought around a böfen Premia unb fie
handed over to the empire. It was cheap that the oath of Ju ≠

that could not go beyond the oath of the Christian: the Jews

had to convince a Christian with the testimony of 3
Christians: but also the Christian had to fight a Jew

provide at least one Jewish witness: and the oath that

the Jew took off in a prescribed manner had strength. In
Augsburg had the Christians who had complaints against them,

until J. 1435 they in their synagogues before a glie —

in the first year it was prescribed that it be given to the city –
subject to judgment). Witness the right
to du ?? rfen they seem to have abused very soon,
hence the old German proverb: comes the fox
they are free for the heather and the Jew for the oath
both. In Zu ?? rich it was withdrawn from them in 1404;
and nian can rightly conclude that it can be increased by – ≈

number of young and honest judges

have forfeited causes because they are here –

dig were treated with great care. Had one
If a Jew was killed, the Tha ?? ter was just
as if he had killed a Christian.

The Jew was even allowed to borrow thieves and
the owner who asked for it again had to borrow

refund. In Zu ?? rich they were not even obliged to ≈
to name those who wrongfully acquired property ≈
pfa ?? ndet had; but the Swabian mirror is jealous of it and
notes: „ the emperors have healed them rightly,

that they lend to thieving or robbing goods. “ In a ≈
places e.g. B. in Biel they were also allowed on Waf ≈

fen and lend war gera ?? th; but on condition,
that if you had them no ?? thig, they delivered them, but after
made use should be returned: one drove
the protection so far that if the case is on a Sab –

‘ ‘ | I L ‘

18) v. Always history of the city of Augsburg. S. 120.

P d

bath was to occur, the mayor and some raths ≈

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men were obliged to get out of the Jews' homes
to fetch. In Schafhausen it was forbidden on armor
to borrow, but they lost interest, but not that

honest judges proceed with measure to the Jews
not to spoil. Nobody should be Christian
force, but only with Gu ?? te could you try them
to convince of their delusion. But against
the old German laws were eagerly considered
To express national diversity quite boldly because they

recognized the value of popular property: therefore became

decreed that if a chrift lies with a ju ?? din

conversely, a Jew swears a Christian, both ver =

should be burned: for the Christian has Christian faith
verla ?? ugnat 22), (Incidentally, this punishment is probably never full =

was pulled, but was fined for the Jews

trusted. Dealing with a fellow believer other than

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and punishment, for the Chriften in a scoldy heart:
transformation with the fpigen Judenmu ?? tze. In
Deviations of the species were very common. A
such a strict ban can be less noticeable because the

Jewish laws have the same view and everyone ver =

consider an offense against nature, whereupon the ha ?? r =

test punishments, the flagellation and even death
find.) The Jews were forbidden to Christian uh hal =

ten: to be recognized as a Jew (not for vaccination),
they had to wear a pointed hat: the spa ?? terhin

in the Reich Police Order of 1530, in a yellow one
Ring on her dress was changed 21). In many German =

The Jews were taken up; everywhere

one went with their recording and treatment of a ?? hnli =
where she obtains the property right

>

basic principles from 22);

19) Ulrich 228 u. 464. "baud Y

20) Swabian mirror, CCCXVII.

21) Daf. c. CCLVIII.

22) For example in Bavaria. v. Aretin History of the Jews in Bavaria

26. in the Mark, annals of the Jews in the Prussian states.

S. 32. | 1 it A

B

capital borrowed thereon 2). In punishment, the

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"am,

– 18 –

who insulted fie with works or words,

Bu ?? Ben to them like any other citizen: it became exclusive

forbidden to create justice against themselves or one

To shout at the Jews: but all complaints

– =

= – –

bien be brought before the Rath and bie Obrigfeiten?).

In Augsburg they even received permission in 1290

Bathroom: and dance house to build and a seal 24).

You found the most famous patron in particular: banished:

sa ?? chlich because fie gave them baare money, what about

Luther bitterly complained 2 “): yes, felb into the spiritual

—

They were tolerated: it was z. B. in Wu ?? rz =

Burgian legally allowed an interest rate of almost 50

To be taken procent: the same was the case in the female

cities, and it was a lot when fie bey den

Bu ?? l should be satisfied with the half; it is missing

not even at Beyspiele that they are against fanaticism

the Christians were protected in the wild: with relentless

Strictly punished any insult that returned to them —

drove, and it would be very easy to see the next row of

Examples from all areas of Germany are extremely too

multiply. The Swabian covenant that 1384 zwo ?? lf Ma ?? n =

ner of No ?? rdlingen in the eight and stated that if

they would be hit in a federal city, immediately executed —

should be because they are the No ?? rdlingen imperial Jews in

had murdered a casserole 26). At the same time

became a Nagler in Nu ?? rnberg, Albrecht Knoll, who

3 city ro miles way banned for 5 years because

he in fasting 3 Jews who did not harm him,

art had beaten under the pretext that he had to

a e o ?? hlen 77). Similar examples that Bu ?? rger, the

too close to the Jews in matters of guilt

had to avoid the city, come very much in Zu ?? rich

often before: yes, when in 1392 a nun cin e

24) v. Stetten I, gr. V à |
25) f. Letter from February 1544, in Cutherë po letters i
by Sus. Vol. I, 299. (iip JS

26) Ulrich, S. 447. |

27) Will Hift. diplom, Magazine II, 501.

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RETURN

"Cur

á e, had kidnapped to make it a Christian
a very careful investigation of it, whose
Output is not known, but you can assume,
that the Tha ?? ter were severely punished 250. The city
Regensburg, which pretended to be a persecution of Jews in 1476 because of TAG1>
i lich murdered children had to give them 135,000 `
> Gold guilders pay compensation. As Kaifer Karl 1 V. den
Augsburg Jews imposed a tax of – 10,000 fl,
the city of Augsburg took care of them, but fell into disrepair
| about it in the imperial disgrace. Emperor Max banned
18519 even an avid Regensburg priest who if
Punished the people against fever to preach against fie 7 °). . Even 1
where you found fie to drive away for good, like 1440 in Augs ≠
castle, they were treated with the greatest equity: they were allowed
not just take your all-round immovable property with you, fons
they were able to sell their houses within 2 years;
regardless of Friedrich III. about the same distribution ≠
bung ho ?? chst ungna ?? dig and the city had to after 16
Years with 12000 guilders dafu ?? r bu ?? ßen. Just as mild
they were also treated elsewhere, especially in England ≠
delt where they could own land and some
enjoyed other privileges. It was among these circumstances
only to the Jews that they did not choose any other trade,
but the trade, the Tro ?? delel, in short all business vot;
= ogen, – who reimbursed them, a quick and big one
To make a profit without significant effort; it is. around
i378 fo more obvious because it is available to them in many places, such as A. B. L
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was not denied in Zu ?? rich, nes. vs
E: Sene u. to acquire N à |
P B 2 AM

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| 269 Ulrich 22. |

209) Aretin ©. 37 and 59. It may not be Eh "e
p. to note that in Bavaria already in d. Years 1341 a Ver ≠
E. defense of the Jews appeared, which is what can be refuted,
quite aut refuted: on the other hand fid) the famous D. Corner that
at least in terms of his hatred of Jews with Luther;
he has some good suggestions about the conditions; under which
fie can be tolerated. Whether he too, , Jews. Bonds

I haven't found out yet.

30) Ulrich. S. 25,

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But the wrong education and the beautiful
Influence of the Jews on other peoples, among whom fie woh ≠
not from pressure, but from causes:
that are in them and their constitution proves this
Example of Spain and Poland. They enjoyed in Spain
during the Middle Ages the great privileges, and soon
were all money transactions in their hands: they were them
Financier the King and the Great: the people rose
the most terrible thing: they even had the right, La ?? n ≠
to acquire and occupy: fie have this plan?
quite also used: but the fields were used by Christians ≠
who not only pressed and pressed on the outermost dru,
but with the products themselves drove a uscherli ≠
trade. For this reason and not just from Fattas
tism developed such a general scream in Spain,
that can finally only be satisfied by their total exile
could). In Poland, the Jews soon appear after the
Introduction of Christianity immigrated to seyn: already
in 1264 Duke Boleslav gave them great privileges,
who confirmed Casimir the Great around 1341,
according to legend, out of love for the beautiful Esther, a Ju ?? din:
apparently for other reasons. One hoped na
by the Jews the lack of a third status, which is –
to replace sta ?? dtische trades. How for this
tion is to be seen: the same ver?
ha ?? ltnis emerged as in Spain; fie became the main ≠
inhabited the Sta ?? dte, and so did all the trades,
that no Christian could come up next to them: they did
an own political connection, that of their elders
and rabbis were ruled; all Jews in Poland were

divided into certain provinces: they kept proper land =
days and sent deputies to Warsaw from their midst:
they chose a marshal of their own for 6 years and though
the last king of Poland the public constitution
picked up, so it continued in secret. With big

31) Mr. Etatsrath Moldenhawer has the circumstances of the Jews
in Spain febr thoroughly dealt with in a dan. Handover =
E which I add in a translation in the appendix

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which finally the separation of the country from p
tunivten Kir =

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Knowing to draw clergy, all Christians knew
they from the most traditional trades, from brandy bars =
nereien, Wirthahäusern „ Mu ?? hlen u. f. w. to remove, un

soon fie brought it there that no Christian was able to,
Gescha ?? ft to let in the species; the Jews

give in any (

traded and such crafts, without large ones
Effort of their powers to make a big profit and
could betru ?? gen; e.g. B. the tailoring trade, but the
Jew makes wide stitches to save twine and because

he cloth back, stretch all the clothes he made =

pieces of manure; they also made gu ?? rtel with gold

and find silver thread woven through, and again one
extraordinary profit can be made, and especially = |
he liked to give fie fid) with gold works from 77); fie et

cheered and nábrten the tendency to drink, the more

to pull great advantage; the field building and all mu ?? hsa =

They left the work to the Chrifte in 1656
the Polish Jews complained to the Kurfu ?? rsten in

^, Brandenburg, that in part from Du ?? rftigkeit and um

forced to maintain, at the poles
to work in the fields and asked them to do so
Allow stay in the Brandenburg states).
They succeeded in the big ones and in the courts
| to acquire mue and patrons: fie were once so deep
P intertwined the whole nature of the Polish state that

m. the patrons of the cases and income: just now
here the riots of the fete arose in the Ukra ?? ne.

As a result, even the Jews were not
leased: the clergy had to if a child
baptized or performed another act of worship
should be the key from the Jewish tenant:
get them if not a reasonable amount
– – was an act in a place

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S. 674.

33) Dune wë GE in 1 the Prussian states p. 85.

it was not possible to tear them out. The Jews

| ems Rohrer via the D one-mopne of the. Def. Monarchy,

They had all the runa of the Abel and the

— e a

fogar leased them wisely 54). Barum,

one can ask, the Jews were not here where fie
enjoyed all desired freedom, where apparently they did not

Gedru ?? ckten, but the Dru ?? ckenden were to tha ?? tigen and

useful citizens, but have remained to this day
Day the people's bloodsuckers, before whom no branch of the
Could activity come up? How is it going,
that the Polish Jews at the lowest level of
Culture stand? there is still a need for clear proof,

that it is the get of their religion and theirs with it
is exactly related to the popular constitution, each
ho ?? here refinement inhibits the people in misery and

Dullness, which is so unfortunate for the character
and hated direction gives dec? How pernicious but

the influence of Jews on education and development
who worked for Poland is in front of the world. That

the Russian people A fid) fo febr. differentiates from the Poles,

that it is far the tiger and more busy is partly
the fact that the times of the Grand Duke
fien Vladimir II (at the beginning of the first century) the Gu:
that were driven out and that fie except for the latest ice cream
where an inevitable addition of the Polish Ere
advertisements were not gaining a firm foot in it font
ten. Also in the former Poland you can find in the circles,
where the Jews are less, among citizens and peasants

more prosperity, love of cleanliness, a fuller Physiogno = vi

mie unb built over a more engaging eussere than in the

neighboring areas that have the misfortune vett "e |

Jews e, to Ion 5).

34) Engel Gels. the Ufräne e. 125.

35) Compare the addition of an offer € observer

Mr. Hansen on Gallicia and Lodomiria in Zo ?? llner's reading book

for all stands IV, S. 197. Rohrer about the Jewish residents =
ner der Oesterr. Monarchy, Vienna 1804. g. and the interesting ones
Messages from Dr. Bidder about Russian = Litthauen, in the
Journal fir the latest history, the states s unb peoples =
customer, March u. April 1815. S. 239.

36) Rohrer's comments on a trip through of 2 pan
Western Gallicia © 227.

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A thorough and

have lived their distraction, leads to the result,

| that the complaints about unjust or unmajor pressure in the

Generally exaggerated or ungruined; that one

it cannot blame Christians if the verse |
ha ?? ltnei tried to fix sharply, in which fie to one

Wanted to stand the people who lived among them, and their people =
peculiarity claimed to be the strictest; that it u ?? berall
only to the Jews themselves if fiè fei:

ne other trades than merely mercantile ones that they

of

through obstacles deep in their veligiöfen and bu ?? rgerli –
constitution founded, of which was held back;
that fie finally everywhere where they have some free
Effectiveness, the same to ruin and

Damage to non-Jews abused, and thereby the Ab:
inclination and hatred of the same and have increased.
For almost 40 years now, the question about the
bourgeois improvement of the Jews everywhere in suggestion
brings, it is unla ?? ugbar on the part of some states vie =

les fu ?? r they happen; but this people as a whole in
this deadline is just a single step for the better =
than? Where they náberten the chrifts in the exterior
she stops seeing Jews; one has examples that fie
Farmers that fie craftsmen in the more noble sense of the word
or that they are basically by something Wu ?? r =
have distinguished themselves more and more noble than by the
Possession of money, which is always the only yardstick =
remains, according to which a ju ?? dische size is calculated and beur =
is divided? 7) At the head of certain factories md;
gen fie faced and also with success and Glu ?? ck be;
have driven; but that for many La ?? nder and Sta ?? dte
was just no advantage when factories in them blu ?? hen,
and the artisans are poor or even emigrate, daru ?? ber

you can't be doubted either. Yes it is striking,
that even the freedoms granted to the Jews,

Initiation of uninterrupted reproduction of the rust

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vi Ch lide id "eege who you think I know well,
Mate is not considered a dengem. |

| unbiased view of the merz `
of the Jews in the different countries, where feit

e,

Judaism, whose headquarters , undeniably Brody iff,
which place Joseph II granted the rights of a free city.
But let's look for the reasons in the bourgeois and reli ≠
impose constitution of the Jews, from which their own thu ?? mli ≠
condition in the distraction fih explains, fo offer fid
in addition to the most popular commandments of the Ceremonial Act three Dos
as the most important, only in the T
be hinted at.

1. The strictly aristocratic constitution and the autoriz

did their rabbi. All the people fall into the nobility

or the scholars, and the Po ?? bel or the uneducated;
there are no other differences in status among them. The
The nobility of money itself becomes far min:
respected as the knowledge of the fratzen and spiritless ≠
kind of scholarship, in which their rabbis their gei ≠
exerted and spoiled strong forces; the richest Jew holds
it is for the great honor of having his daughter with a poor Rab ≠

biner to disguise, and every father wishes his son |

to educate the scholar. Every free development will
impossible, for as long as these relationships exist; all expressions ≠
to accept his teachers with blind obedience
the first and most sacred duty of the Jew, and interest
it is natural for the rabbi to make this relationship possible

to e and to moisten ° °).

) This is related to the belief that the ue
find the basic and advanced people of God to whom the
Rule of the whole world, and that a time
will come that the whole earth under their violence:
throws; therefore there is no people, in their opinion, that
in any way before them a preference ru ?? h =
men may; morally superior to all find, from this ent =
stands a arrogance that is an indelible and unconscious =

character trait. Spanish writers have be =

notices that the Jews started their name first
Title Don ero unt lin her – 2 m bie

38) Salomon Maimon's life contains the mercwu ?? rdig =

ffen outshoots; there may not be a book from which one can
Get to know the spirit of Judaism so truly and alive.

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– E 2 = a < > – E 3 AA 1 zer – -. ow = "– Ki lm. ad Rudi – – Pe
– = – we? = –
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Conviction of their prematurity in the cause of

:

Entries infected, fo that even farmers and customs |
|

fid). presumptuous naming of honor, which actually only
hen and noble people 3 °), a just this intimate one

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— a — = e

the hideous neglect of their appearance, which one often accused the Jews; also in rags he always believes more beautiful in front of the world judge and wants to come nearer to seyn as the most pure Christian 0). The following positions occur in the holy books of the Jews: A ju ?? = the soul alone is better in the eyes of God and who; ther than the souls of an entire people; the Israelites are before God more pleasant than the serving angels, they are un = ter the peoples, what the heart is among the limbs, only

— — m

for their sake the world is created and without it can

if not exist, the \$ the bowls; the Israelites find through their good works distinguished from all peoples of the world, they are in Ge = | against the other peoples, in which a 2 one It is rare, almost wise and constant; it is just to sweep as much a cheek to a Jew as that divine majesty * "). Find the same statements

in the newest, by the most enlightened Jews — A

udt, the other Vo ?? lker

the writings. „ Certain human virtues find the sur the more common than most Christians. Consider that tremendous loathing they have of murder.

How compassionate they are not against all people, like mild | against the poor of both nations. And how hard earned

most Christians' proceedings against their poor = to be called. It is true that they do these two do = omen to who n PHA KHN ur; the fent |

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Madrid 1797, vol. I. S 37. Guardiola tratado de la Nobleza,
Madrid 1591, c. 6, comohizieron los Judios en España que a pe-

nas se hallara escritura antigua dellos en que no se intitulen Don.

40) Rohrer iber. the Jewish inhabitants of the Eastern Empire. Monar ≡

chie, S. 52. It deserves the greatest attention from this script.

41) There are still several comments of the TT at ien
Th. 1, c. 14.

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b * e "

C concentration camp \

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| PI? and their mildness is almost a waste. I 2

could still do a lot of their diligence, of their admirable ≡
wu ?? rdigen Ma ?? ßigkeit, from their holiness in marriage –
add " «). „ murder, child murder, murder distillery, robbery,
Sbeaßenrduberei, theft, chastity, blood disgrace, Pe –
derastie (Pa ?? derastie), Bedru ?? ckung der Wittwen and Bai:
sen and other gross crimes are all Pha ?? nomene, the

partly not at all, partly a ?? usserst felten for Jews ≡

men " 3). Christians have trade from the Jews

ba change learned far better calculiruses! "). The chri?

Genes have little to educate the Jews, but that
Example of a Moses Mendelsohn truly a lot beige –
wear “). There are always those states that are not Jews
tolerate, in the pile against the sta ?? dte back, where one is tolerant
against fie it?). I know, says Moses Hirschel, everyone falls
known positive religions exactly, but none is from Blat ≠
be liberated, and therefore it is really worth fid) over effort

not to exchange leaves with leaves 7). That ver:

a ?? ltnißma ?? Big more discipline and chastity among the Jews

E m under ben epriften perso spares ARD the ne

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!

P 457 Mofes PS in a letter about the ee

the Jews, in Lessing's writings, Th. 23. S. 124. It is far away
from me, partly to hear these la ?? cherish boastings against ≠
lay; I can't suppress just one remark that straight
the fame that Mendelssohn attaches to his people is very problematic
is table; are not among the Ra ?? uberbanden, after all Inquisi ≠
tionsgeten, the Jews always the most cowardly, but also the cruel ≠

e

ften? How rhymes with the drilled gentleness of the noto ≠

the fact that the Jews had a barbaric feeling of numbness ≠

against the cattle, even against the horses, prove like the fine ones

Rohrer's remark that the Jews in Gallicia are almost exclusive
do the butcher's craft while not a single Ga ?? rt ≠
find one of them? –

43) Moses Hirschel Aptology of the Denfgencehte, p. 47.

44 The same. etc 7

45) That. S. 113.; n x | T.

47) Daf. S. 76.

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tion). Mendelssohn was neither, doctor mod Sünfifer; |

Friedla ?? nder, Salomon Maimon, Weißeli, Ven David and

and yet you did not compare them with the noble ≤

the purest purity of our religion) had sunk even deeper

me little (Moses Hirschel) it wasn't either,

Ten chrifts shy away "). Humanity knows little or
no events of such effect as the Aus = | |
spread of this (the Jewish) nation and its documents
tau = to humanity from the rise to the decline
end of years and still has ??). We
can, as you tell us, the annals of humanity in the
Hand, say aloud that Christianity in those times
(since the Talmud originated, i.e. in the era of urspru ?? ng = |

than the religion of the Jews *). Judaism is better
as Christianity because it is the dogmas of its religion
does not need to submit a fire test :).
In view of the morality, the Jews are by no means
Sprout deeper than any other, still taught, culs
tivirt and polished people). Not with any people
virtues about humanity (7) encountered more often; none
exercises true mildness to a higher degree; ^
nowhere is va ?? terliche and childlike love, the holiness of |
Marriage founded deeper, nowhere to sacrifice to the Ber |
other more numerous and larger; with no fit |
People find the gross crimes: murder, robbery and death =
beat, and Landesverra ?? therei, the unnatu ?? ral vice, the
spoiled customs more felt! 5) „ One forgets that
Germany's armies in the fight against France under =
before the Jews were close in their midst
men, and does not remember how serious they are in the
Years 1872 and 1814 ka ?? mpften when the Jews out of soot =
country, Poland, Austria and Prussia with them in series

458) Daf. S. 204. »
49 Daf. S. 19th. |

50) Letter from some Jewish Hausva ?? ter, p. 26.

51) Daf. S. 45. ; :
52) Daf. P. 47 u. 48.

\$ 3) Daf. S. rx. 5

\$ 4) Daf. S. 55.

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and link fthanben ^ 5 *) .- It probably doesn't need any further
Proof that the idea of being the first of all peoples too
seyn, the Jewish terms have grown so that none
Hingle can destroy. Nobody can contact us about Con;
accuse sequence making if we get out of these views
and expressions conclude that the Jews as

the first, most worthy, most exemplary of all Vo ?? lker necessary

exclude the preference and the first position ko ?? n ≠
nen; that this recognition of their higher value around them:
fairly denied sey, and that nothing cheaper seyn
can, as it, the salt and the core of humanity, as
to worship the ideal to which everyone should pay homage? Also
in their demands and claims is a - `
unmistakably of cheap and modest, of tolerance
to recognize their human rights, from this to ore

healing of all people's and civil rights, and from this to

Accommodation according to their laws and customs. Has already

an enlightened, patriotic Jew with all impartiality
publicly suggested that since it is not to be hoped that
the Jews who are stiff and abound by the law and the
come here, will postpone their Sabbath,
Christians prefer their Sunday celebration on Saturday,
their Easter celebration on the Passover, Christmas on the
Lay Hamansfest mo ?? chten; and he even demands all Re ≠

to this glorious and benevolent Union;

|

| |

proposal to offer the hand * 9).
Yes, where they get some influence law

ten, don't even want to tolerate that ju ?? dische bad =
and rural peculiarities on the scene
be shown. When in 1788 the merchant of
Venice was found in Berlin, Ramler believed one
To apologize for having to, fi erku ?? hne,
to wear bad Jews on stage; he was

55) The Germanomania, by S. Alber. Berlin 1815, 6. 67.

56) A kind word to the chrifts of a Jew,
Ko ?? nigsberg 1804, p. 36. „ You mijen. álle Aergerniß u ?? berwin =
that, especially that the Gabbath misplays which fie moves a lot
and stumbles hard on the head, and the apoftel have arranged it alfo,
in honor of the Lord's resurrection. “ Dr. M. Luther.

> dp –

a bumped prologue, in which he admitted that in the

Usually the Christians wa ?? ren the bad; however, a ?? usserte
the unwillingness of the Christian audience about such a rough one
Inappropriateness so stubborn that the following
Ideas of this apology 7). What fu ?? r
in our day they raised a la ?? rm about one
little innocent funny posse, the title of which you can even get out

gentle view of the back had changed; what for attempts

does to prevent them from being listed? s)!
This intimate and youthful idea

of their excellence is also the secret moral
Strength that the Jews equal against any treatment

made them outside the circle of their people
resisted; she gave them comfort in all conditions, fie

put them away above honor and shame, because Riemand could =

en Annalen of the Jews in bá M. Br. 329. The windy Ser,
ke Verftorben Ordensrath König, Aussert fid) on a very verse
constant manner about the incomprehensible taste.

58) The Gti: the Jewish school, as it is titled here
becomes: our traffic is now considered by the critics
poorly and yes-poorly scream; but it does a very lively one

Charactergema ?? lde, which, well played, has to entertain. It

is even quite regular, has unity of location, time and
the action, and there is too much demand that it
not only regularly and entertaining, but also above =
three moral = sentimental seyn fol! It was seriously said
not at all the value of the posse, the participation of the audience
for that fo excited lively; it was only those who had become searchable
Prevention of an attached representation, the content of which in
was in no way offensive or offensive; it may be no ?? =
thig to make this note so that the foreign are not
let mo ?? gen imagine as if it was only for the audience of Berlin
to do a bad Como ?? die more. The inner
Werth of the same could have been much less than he really is,
and any impartial would still be the express loud and
repeated cravings for the performance as very lo ?? blich billi =
must be; what would such an incident in England do for one
have excited completely different standal!

fe fie scha ?? nden or s as who to vnm – wi

i a

J have fie fi, says Luther excellently 9), Abraham, ges
ru ?? hmt, not for fine but for their honor;
so they are stubborn that they are in the most severe shame
in addition, ru ?? hmen. Hiezu ko ?? mmt hope that

they must tolerate everything here and suffer, in the ku ?? nfti =
; Y – | double clearing life; Salomon Maimon he =
pays. ") that once in the dirty jug, ben fine
Father had leased, a Polish Fu ?? rstin, from everything
Shine of beauty and wealth was radiated,
stopped; he was amazed at this sight
lore because the father whispered in his ear: silent, in that
Life will make us stunned! When the Jews in

the barbarism of the u ?? bermu ?? thigen Muhamedans
and be insulted, they braise each other
Suggest as they reward them in the future, in them
Spit your face, hit it and otherwise want to abuse it ").
in i, all work appears to the Jews as a punishment,

and therefore they also looked after the Christian converts A

to throw in why the chrifts are nod) ar:

must work when God really has mercy on them.

Agriculture is the actual external basis of our state:

ten; the Indians will never get used to it, and it

is sufficiently proven that fie, fo long the Cere =

monial law exists, neither the business that requires the same =

can still use all the advantages, do it holily:

a high level of activity, with physical exertion

| | connected ift, ftllem the rules on prayer that

s Cleaning, the celebration of the festivals, penance exercises and the like. s. w. un

counter obstacles? 2). Agriculture will too

. in the Talmud "it is a PIT e trade, explained; it ke |

>
2 "2 D
a m. E.

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"ul

el \$ utbe was known to be a friend of the Jews, and expressed
often in a fine, fruity manner and in the coarse manner of that time
very bitter; the Jews assure that he did it only because of this
because she denied him a tete W: aid
Hirschel a. a. 0. S. 158.

60) Life 1, 33. | d

61) R. Semple seed j journey i in pes Led er pag. ahi: 4

62) J. Rohrer, comments on a trip through "A and |
Breath ©. 172.] "9 INGGRTS tr p

– 3 I – – \$

no less manual, it says, than the field construction:
if you put 12 thalers on the plot, you can get meat
eat and drink wine; whoever has the same money on earth
turns, must be satisfied with salt and cabbage " s). tez
moreover, the Talmudic Jew must flee a prison that
he cannot operate, „ without himself often and on tnannichfal ≡

way to contaminate. The attempts to be ≡
especially made in Austria and also in Russia
has to form them as farmers, have been done as a whole ≡

tert ° *). Cattle breeding is completely a confused one
Seen business, and the way of life of a ra ?? ubers equal to ≡
posed. Finally, the principle that wealth

o:

– Al

zr les

not from the craft, but directly from the one who

Richness has a highly pernicious influence

to have; he must cause the Jews, mainly those

Commercial and business prefer where God is quick ≡
most easily and easily enrich, and they must be in the

/ Berner her ee through trade, usury and. the like.

TY

AI? y Eiichi 11, 992. os |

64) Man s. Rohrer u ?? ber d. j. B. d. O. M. S. 39. Me *
an attentive observer, the younger Mr. von Engelhard

from Ehstland, assured that the attempt to close Polish Jews

To infiltrate Nikolayev and make him farmers, especially miss =
lungs sey; they were completely at the foot of the German Coloni =

most Aecker, Gerathe, Ha ?? user u. s. w. given, and they were the
Supervision of a comptoir subordinate, all efforts alone
were fruitless; many have left their homes, most of them

sold their Ackergera ?? th, and the few left
chess; the country is worked by Russians. A gap there
The official assured the travelers that they, as with their
Arrival was indicated, cattle, seeds and
Delivering tools, asked that they be given the amount
pay out baar because fie already benefit more from trading wira
the. The village of Dschujudfa Kale, not far from Bakchirsaraj in
the Krimm, is inhabited by Karaites who go everywhere
Honesty, through a pure exterior u. s. w. in front of the rabbani =
distinguish between Jews; only these have theirs
La ?? ndereien to the Tatars How wa ?? hrend fe himself only Han =
del and do handicrafts.

|

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k j

|

a new and immediate proof of prevention
God's fir fine chosen people. It is from them

dru ?? cklich allowed to proliferate with strangers! Even you

most witty and excellent teacher, Moses Maimoni =

des, gives in his Sepher mixed potentiate or the book
from the right the explanation: people from other reli-
gion should be warned diligently, because it is a meritorious one
Value „ to tie and plague after the Bez

missing the scripture: you should draw the stranger 95), Ue =
moreover, it is also very forgivable that the Jews bisz

trade, trade, all other business before:

pull; because in no other way can they hope for one
to make so fast glu ?? ck; what encouragement does not have to
for them the example of so many poor people who
her career with a few cubits of ribbon or old rags

started and quickly became owners of millions
and even among Christians through their ride):

thum fid could give influence and reputation?

According to general considerations and discussions:
can answer the question: what do they think
Jews demand, and what iff one out of human back =
guilty of them? hardly a doubt more u ?? brig seyn.
Every people who are in their own goodness and dignity
Wu ?? nscht to assert and develop, all must be foreign =
kind parts that do not intimately absorb it =
men can try to remove and exit, this is
the case with the Jews; it would have been better if they had
not settled among us, one would have their objections =
and their multiplication more powerful and more flexible
fight back. Now it would be cruel,
if you drive them out completely or by force and:
terdru ?? cken wanted; therefore there is only a triple striving
u ?? brig: 1. bie fixing a certain ratio,

in which the Jews fell to the Germans, 2. the Ver?

hu ?? their multiplication by external immigration; 3. the
the greatest possible relief and promotion of the transition to

Christianity as the first and 3 owe

which can make a German.

65) The Jew. Vol. 8 p. 221.

The Jews cannot go to Germany in any other
Relationship can be thought of as in that of a tolerated

People; fie are used as umbrella and companions

see, and the demand to grant them equal civil rights
parts, would be decided in earlier times
Nonsense appeared seyn; fie find metoics that are part of the
contribute to the power of the people; you have to =
na ?? chst only try to make ^ unscha ?? lich, therefore one would
general specific law But the Jews and their ver:
haltniffe to enact that the limits of their effectiveness =
precisely described; above all,

that they have no privileges or privileges in any single state? –

right name are granted to the German residents
or other Germans can become atheilig; Places and
Sta ?? dte, who had the right that no Jews in them
be tolerated, must be protected by legal means

and be claimed. They must be allowed to look up

to renew a legal way through trade, only

this must be subject to a particularly strict regulation
en, by a certain law,

and you have to search
all mishaps, as much as is possible in this way,
to prevent; you never have to give them monopoly, never
Mu ?? nzgescha ?? fte, never leases of state income and the like. Like.
transfer; a Jew only has to landgu ?? ter ee
can if he wants to edit them himself; especially must
never a Jew domination or patronage rights u ?? ber Deut?

can achieve. If so the interest
the German zuna ?? chst is taken into account, you can see it
leave yourself; they can remain buried to be Jews
seyn; they can have their own sign, an ethnic loop,
are determined by what distinguishes them; they can
judge

operate according to their laws; but in traps where fie with

themselves in their disputes

Germans are involved in Ha ?? ndel, the christ – decides
judges, of course according to general rights, and

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– 39 m

to accept the fönn, – Jews. If you are serious
would have been very easy, e \$, jüdijsche
To educate artisans; how easy can the rich Jews
those boys from their midst, the tendency to do so ha –
ben, taught by skillful masters or journeyman read –
sen; as soon as there is a small number, this will
attract new zo ?? glings; the first will be with their people =
enjoy finding merit, and when skillful, honest and
tha ?? tig, so it will not be for Christian customers

are missing.

In terms of taxes, the Jews must first
Christians are completely equal and do the same thing

| diefen is incumbent; moreover it is cheap, baf fie also nod)

pay a special protection allowance (era); from many

personal achievements and must be excluded

stay, the na ?? lich for the troublesome their reward

,

in honor Gë where the ruis no iie Bat Ver =

administration of communitya ?? mtern u. the like. heard. e mu ?? ssen
also recognize that their stay among the Germans

an obligation sey. It does not seem at all that the

special protection funds have always been very oppressive ^ 95; `

by the way, one has to remember that the trade

of the Jews of the kind find that fi absolutely no des
bill about the profit that fie throw off, hire la ?? ss,
that the Jews partially hide their wealth, and

to find a thousand reasons for apology to be less

to justify precise information before their conscience. From
A bring something scoldy with it, such as. Bi

gave one
the Leibzo ?? lle u. the like, deserve to be abolished. There

in our opinion the relationship must be established,

where the Jews should stand by the Germans, so it must
a general seyn that is everywhere in all German countries
finds its application; it could therefore also be special
Jewish tax, as it formerly flowed to the emperor, to all =

id A asm ML **

66) According to the data I have about it, the

but still find it very incomplete. I collect statistics of the Jews in Germany; my friends and other patrons which I commit very much by sharing contributions.

`* a B * *
- 3 5 - . #:

be determined. 2 4 | |
Since it must be a general wish that the Ju =
who finally stop as a people among the Germans
exist, the law must forbid that none at all
foreign Jew born outside of Germany
leave; a general matriculation must therefore be opened
are taken by everyone for a normal year (what for
maybe the year 1806 to wa ?? hlen wa ?? re) in Germany
existing Jews; like Frederick the Great, whose
admirable wisdom all public and bürgerlis`
looked through to their deepest bottom,
i and unveil legislation on the Jews a pattern for everyone
Worth mentioning times, the year 1750 for
q fixed fine states; the number must be the maximum
remain standing, and only through your own reproduction, never through
Immigration and settlement, can multiply; it
no return to vermo ?? gen, no pretense of
useful facilities, e.g. B. factories, lottery's u. Like one
Exempt from the Basic Law.

Finally, it is important to cross the Jews

To facilitate Christianity; apparently here is from the Chris

most of them happen too little, and that's where we look

can make the greatest and most deserved advances; whether:
on several concilies, e.g. B. still to Basel, febr: >
correct and truly apostolic principles about it =

are posed; it is expressly prescribed, poor prosely =

a part of the pens intended for pious purposes =
and let donations flow, and all of them
To grant privileges at the place of crossing,
only to the chrifts. One is dissatisfied
with the Jews, their character, their way of life =
sen; but what have been done to make them Christians: `

chen? Even the proselytes have been despised, you have

she even blamed, she ended up her fate u ?? berlas =
sen. What a contradiction! inhumane it is, the Jews
. . . € to reproach that she Jews find; only in it
'Let her guilt that it stays fine, even if she gets

of their Jerthu ?? mern and the causes of their =

The sad state of o " The Jews verse

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common needs and expenses of the German association

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Å = 36 ads

the Abtru ?? nnigen followed, as is well known, with the most grim
Hatred; she claimed that it was bad and rejected
People who are just looking for their fatherly Giaur
ben left, and the Christians have this insurance

believed to be rushed; she have even the baptized Sus

"bem viewed with a kind of distrust. But you can
only the writings of the Jewish convert and the Kallenbergischen
Read in tituts with Aufmertfamécit to see that

by far most of the transgressions by an inner An =
emotion and conviction have left Judaism.
I refer to so many pious and worthy ones
Ma ?? nner, who accepted Christianity, himself
served as a teacher. The Kallenbergische jüdijsche In -

stitut was a commute and eight chrift institution, which, SH

. she fic) after progress of time t and ger
| I would have been able to become infinitely useful. In
England is again founded a similar facility
been; it bears the name: the Londner Society

Promotion d \$ Cyristenthums among the Jews, and many active and eager members have Ju for this purpose united. She is from a born Jew from Franz ken J. S. C. F. Freely arranged in the Miffionsinftis entered Berlin in 1800. The following year

he came to London to go to Africa. Since he is

very inclined to ars at the conversion of his Bru ?? der. work, fo the mission society decided to him in this Try to support; he stayed in Ver – for different years

bond with it until an association formed that devoted entirely to the conversion of the Jewish people. It was

a separate church under the name of the Jewish Cavelle cins

judged where free and various dissenting clergymen

hold the service, and in 1813 the Duke von Kent the foundation stone to an episcopal church for Be ≠

sweeping the Jews; with the same a school is –

forms for Jewish children, one of whom is now

large number is under the care of society. you has found great applause and is increasing their income quickly. „ Maybe the essay says what benefits cs. RA leaves e, bet the EN,

67) a W sor May 1813, pag. 182.

S

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Geese of the EEE FR eig: hope for great success ' :
but we herd d

fo. the connection will undoubtedly be an important tool
to raise up the lost tribe of Israel and
gue to lead. " A new conversion facility for the
Jews who enjoyed further support would be

perfi wu ?? nschenswerth seyn, for their all-majl transition

to execute and prepare; the proselytes should be in
the status is set to earn their maintenance =
ben; and it goes without saying that they have every preference on what
they start with merit and skill ko ?? n =
must become part of the fact that Christians love them
record and also to their further progress and –
terstu ?? tzen mu ?? ssen. Let fid) expect the Jews to
a powerful verdict and asserted in life:
difference between Germans and them on the one hand,
and mild treatment on the other hand, in –
more generally, and especially the wealthier
n teach their children in Christianity
will.

The general rights and duties of an individual,
those from the concept of the same eefiieBen leave fich at five
Main moments return:

1. The right to accept all the advantages that one
given people who are acquired through the totality –
ben, and to which the individual claims, under
the necessary obligation to vow his people =
ben and to work.

2nd. Access to all honors and dignity contained in a
be open to merit: the administration of the people

public age, for which a stranger only finds himself

through the government's solemn debut,
and under certain modifications; and only under the
Condition that he: himself to the people, under which he rose:
will, completely connect.

3rd. Participation in popular contradiction, if
it is constitutionally called to do so and authorized.

4th. The duty as a member of a single community –

know to take over and manage public business.
5. The duty dev, defense. You have one
a against the tolerance of Jews from their wu

pn guided their work with wisdom and success,

" – ESS –

inclination against the state of war, also as
but never with their ceremonial law

it contractually ift, and

why also because of their weaker physical consti –
tution not suitable find; in the Oestreichschen the met

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2 | wottung to wu ?? nschen. The army of war of the Germans is said to
contain the core and the blu ?? the of the people; it should be the

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fien. Jews exalted for military service again

il as a whole only fall at the Spita ?? lern? ?).
But still from ho ?? hern Ru ?? cksichten mu ?? ssen fie von der Ver;
swearing in the fatherland, and it ift
therefore a new reason to reduce and reduce them:

unite the finest forces, and must therefore
ethnic seyn; therefore only Germans can be included in it –

be taken because the national unity is in it

must be the most powerful: only Germans du ?? rfen next to

Fencing Germans; it must be an honor to use the sword

that can only go to the people of the people, and there ≠
it is cheap that the Jews have no part in it;

the advantage that fie is not exposed to the danger that
If you do business, you may want to go.

to present all misunderstandings and misinterpretations ≠
bow, the author allows himself to be the sum of his
whole view in the following Sa ?? tze together
hold: 3 2. (E P Me ANAS e]

1. As long as Jews want to stay Jews, declare

they are for a special and separate nation; fie ers

live, want to merge into a whole.

0003. Vo ?? lker of different origins and languages
can assert their peculiarity, and yet
through the idea of the ruler or the constitution together –
fall and become one; but then they have to –
times in a certain basic term as a together –
represent menhanging people, and there must be between them
not take place in such a way that the effectiveness ≠
of such a connecting idea and
is lifted. ar BE

clear that fie fi) not with the people under which fie

+ . 3 = a

62) Rohrer, about the Jewish inhabitants of the Hestreich, monar ≠

has a political tendency.

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« y e, T TT We er ischen Jude n
German instead; the maintenance of their a m
feit ift bound to their religion, which at the same time time ti tren;

ad 17 ve *
4th. The truly moral le en, defen Belles eg d
last purpose of all states seyn Ae P. mn en d d j

States in which fie disintegrate, d vifi ui er ro ?? Bte The
our civil rights and obligations; according to
telbar with our faith, and it is from d
true enlightenment to expect that fe more and more accurate
be connected to the same again. m
oblige us through the same type ae 47 w

tt help a gospel, " u das Sr
pons for the highest sacrifice a SEA digit ay "
A

nung; we can do the same with all chri "

great and significant events in life, the Lee

about sadness, worthy and heartfelt. This is the
closest and most secret bonds that clean up Christians
Ke „ and what they recognize as , brothers. suet

Aer The Justice of the Chriften Against Himself =

3rd

“ gua, the members of a foreign people, the fid) under

wants to assert them as such to deny the rights,

of which they enjoy in part only through Christianity;
the Jews apparently on the one hand all peculiar
Use the advantages that they can have as such and
everywhere also assert the rights of Christians and Germans
do; and in the inevitable collision of duties
they soon became more Christian as Jews, sometimes as participants
and German rights have an excuse.

6. The relationship in which the Jews as tolerated

| Folls of the people to the chriften must be determined

and be pronounced; everything must be done to them
on the path of gentleness to Christianity and thereby
on the real appropriation of German national property –
to cause the demise of the
to bring about Jewish people over time. Can

they are given a greater circle of professionalism,

insofar as it is contractual with a view to the right
of the German people and the Christian inhabitants.

2 bas end allows fi á the author, another Semet:
kung about the reluctance that the Jews have for some time

prove against the name; fie want Jews to seyn,
but not called that; a grease from their midst,
ptet fogar, the name harmed you. He iff
this treatise is used only as a common name, and
as such, no more nightly or objective
e oc too; the derivations that are almost all over Europe
vet „ must necessarily have a reason
the previous way of life or in the character

* p ^ which must be reflected in fo ≠
that they gave rise to general printouts;

A Lë ' miglidy, another mort, Israelite, Hebra ?? er, ju ?? di ≠

ben in

ubensgenosst e or what you want fonf, in ble ëmze
che e win honor, fo became ordinary life, if at
the so-called individuals for the same property ≠

ten showed, very soon also by these names
Escape from dru ?? cke. The name Colonie is not at all
pa end; a colony sets a mother state or at least
a certain reason. But what should you vol ≠
fends to the expression of the subjects of the mosai ≠
Confession, which we even in cen
Ey n Wé me – Dr hod)

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Overview of the desires and privileges of the

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: VM rop ombres up 1 Spain, ERIE, -
Jews in Spain. vnd imd
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b J, n x |
j e Sa e, Fs = i A WM ES A e 8 41 * A 'ë "wi a A. 1 :
n AT. / de ped Y i e 4 , . I "uw c d vd" it? 2 i } \$
| atte

Mr. Etatsrath Moldenhawer in Copenhagen, whose
treasure treatise on the influence of the Jews on the walk

nien this essay beygefu ?? gt ift, also has a representation
the same approved righteous who wrote

in the treatises of the Copenhagen Academy of the Wif
properties printed ift; it was impossible for me to be the origi =
nal quickly enough to be able to

to use. The following excerpt from a in

Germany can certainly little known Spanish essay
to some extent replace this deficiency: it is under the
Title: Discurso sobre el estado de los Judios en España
as an attachment behind: El ordenamiento de leyes que D, Al-
fonso XI. hizo en las cortes de Alcala de Henares el
año 1546. Publicanto-los doctores D. Ignacio Jordan
de Allo y del Rio y D. Miguel de Manuel y Rodriguez,

Madrid 1774, Fol, ©. 143 - 158. The treatise iff

very thorough and taught and with all the necessary
la ?? gen long: for my purpose it will be sufficient,
to give the results in a traditional excerpt,

The Jews were early in Spain and had themselves
very increased: the mistakes, be in all honesty
hated were also the cause that the conci -

lien and the Reichstag at the time of the Gothen very afterdru ?? ck =

precautions taken against them. This series of

Regulations have the commendable purpose, every connection Ami: to cut off Jews and Chriften: with the same intention is ordered that the Jews in separate quarters, surrounded by a wall, should live under knows the name Judenstadt; but it seems that this Separation could not be observed in small communities. The Jews would have been happier and less different have been followed when dealing with the trade that you The main trade, begun ?? gt, was not a part of the unrest taken from the empire and abstained from all practices who were dangerous to the well-being and calm of the Roich were. That's why you were often about to do it entirely to drive the country away, but they knew how to assert themselves: it is not unlikely that they will be at the idea and the

Victory of the Arabs have not a few antheil. The Lord = the Arabs' real deprivation, veswe =

against the Jews fo came up powerfully: the Spaniards did no other goal than to regain their freedom = Ness; the Jews meanwhile lay down on science; and on trade, they gained great insight into the same and especially as skillful arithmetic masters soon indispensable for the common finances, Ip vers groan fie in the eyes of the Spaniards of their faith

were also. They were usually doctors, pharmacies –

ker, treasurer and steward at the royal Courtyard and with the big ones, and had the opportunity

to acquire the greatest favor and great trust. Already

in 1367 the states of Burgos provided the Ko ?? nige before that the evils, of which the land at the bu ?? rger – unrest, through the Rathschla ?? ge the Jews, and asked that in the future all Jewish Officials want to be removed: but they and Abu had: no success. The administration of ko ?? – The only income was in their hands and they were – judged or administered them; often they were over the

most screaming lower loops. But they did
needed: fie received all kinds of privileges and
Rewards: the doctor of Ko ?? nig's Alfonso XI. was at the same time

Zollpachter and Mu ?? nzdirector. The blackmail and plaque =
that they allowed themselves excited a general one

Unwilling: many residents had to leave their homes:

i

loud and soothing were the complaints from all sides
erto ?? ten. „ The peak of their power and influence et
were enough under the son of Alfonso's Pedro, at whom bet
Jew Samuel Levi trusted minister and everything related =
the Gu ?? nstling was: there is an old poem from the
Late 14th century, in which the people's need
and the influence of the D. Abram and D. Samuel, with
their honey-sweet words the Ko ?? nig chatted, naive and
are shown. CEU. LN
Since 1412, their reputation has decreased allma ?? hlig and

it was forbidden that in the future the administration of ko ?? nig =

take over or any public office
clot: they should, in order to see the first sight =
to become known, wear special clothes. E: fam
on a formal dispute: it wrote against fie der Licen =
ziat D. Marcos Rodriguez: the Jews defended fid) in
a scripture that was handed over to the king: fie awahn =
of the many Jews in different places and high
Ehrena ?? mtern served the king, and claimed with the
most distinguished families of Castilian from the same descent to
seyn: because the most powerful of the empire were wet?
by means of their wealth, their capital and protection
at the court, it could not be striking that many from:
drawn houses fic) tried to connect with them 1).
From this such a mixture had arisen that around them
to subsequently distinguish the law of purity gege –
ben was; whose main author was Archbishop Siliceo,
and afterwards all churches and congregations in Spain
took. Various defenders of the Jews were found
even late. n. e

The Jews of Lue during the time a lot of
Receive concessions, the same for no other country.
have opened up, first: you found directly under the

Protection of the kings and over Bischo ?? sfe, bie fle with all gels

1) Y aumentaban hallarle entroncados con las principales calas de la Caflilla; porque fiendo los mas poderos del reyno por fus ` haciendas, caudales y proteccion en la corte, no feria eftraño, que muchas familias disstinguidas folicitaron enlazarf

I got the job right?

– 46 –

defended against the insults and protected against the insults,

which they used to endure from the people and the soldiers.

pay some taxes on the public needs
had to: the tax that all Jewish communities (Aljamas)
was known under the name Judenzoll:
fie was 30 golden pfennigs (dineros de oro?)) for the

Head, and the kings renounced fid) beg for prediction

antat equals in Castilien, (a levy gum. Lower

> Y '

stop of the king), there was another extraordinary
Tax that the Jews gave to the royal chamberlains (Mone
teros de Espinosa) paid because they protected them,

e

The so-called Cena, the

It is not surprising that fie as members of the
Reichs and the obviousness for the co-conventional protection

when the kings fi for the first time in a place bes –

found where they were located. This levy existed
set at 4 silver realities. Gëf y
The second privilege that distinguishes the Jews –

neten, was that every civil or embarrassing legal case,
that occurred among them, according to their special laws
was decided; the saying was to their leaders and

Rabbi u ?? leave: fo that the appellation of the previous –

at least in 12 Maradevis for each Torah: afterwards it became

to the rabbi and from there to the king:

in Criminalfa ?? llen, however, the king was able to investigate
command, and his judges united to this hoof
with the Jewish. A Gez different from the Talmud fell
there was fine wet book, but nothing about it
Hercs known ift: it is doubtful whether he is for Toledo and
Seville, the two main Jewish communities in Spain,
alone, or intended for all cojtiles; some want
Alfonso VI. for their actual legislator, the
the Mozaraben, Franken and Lastellaner laws
shared). The special place of jurisdiction was in the empire of Leon

2) I lack the time to determine the value of this tax.

17th

3) A more detailed explanation of this important object would be ≠ E

rung ho ?? chst wu ?? nschenswerth: overall it seems very untrue ≠
seemingly; this legislation shouldn't perhaps explain

of Moses Maimonides ?

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t Kë
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| i ,
- 47 -

| of the Jews lifted early. Over time, =
| needed for this privilege fo that daring to do so
| to appoint their own judges: on the other hand, ordinances were often ≠
enact. IM TE S = |

The third right to vote was the authority, Girunbftüde in
to be able to acquire the rich of caftiles; Don Sancho
7 IV. Prohibited in 1293 that the Chrijten had no way

| - Should acquire goods because this avoids the imports ~
changed: and within a year all their bes `

* sell meetings ^), but this regulation was removed

L neither not observed nor canceled: fie seem that

| Rather, it was right to enjoy it until it was completely expelled

f 1 u. : | o > - * | |

: e fourth privilege, equal to the nobles

was that they would not be arrested for debt

could, except for residues to the crown.

The Jew's oath was enough for the fifth to »

in the demands made on the Christians who

| Prove size of guilt: what extraordinary

| There was reason for over-allotments. From the field Art

| was the authority that, if proven, one at

pledged thing fei foi. fie didn't have no,

indicate the one from whom they received it.

When proving contracts and prescriptions

the testimony of Christians without the concurrence of a Jew

in no way detrimental. A 2

The Jews were in the possession of all the Baarschaften; the

Christians were therefore forced to take refuge with them

take: but the usury they take on this occasion

was so outrageous and horrific that finally one

general wailing cries arose about it: yes the people

even often took terrible revenge on his relentless

umpteens bloodsuckers and tormentors. Of course you were -

given laws to control this disaster alone

the Jews were inexhaustible in terms of excursions and ra ?? nken,

to circumvent the regulations and regardless of their Habs

seeks to satisfy at the expense of Christians: they fictitious

4) Probably there were none other than the Jewish tax
Levies for it.

- - ek ee an u ER E p

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18 –

in the contracts of sales of cloths and other goods,
and set the value of the same three times as high as he
was really.

The avarice of the Jews, their hatred and their zureufofi igfeit
against the chrifts and the austerity, with which fie dicfelben be;
acted were the causes, all or part of them
for their privileges and finally their ruin
contributed. In recent times they have often been misshan –
delt, especially the Ko ?? nigl. Recipient villa cis,
what earlier against the Chriften anra nes e \$. des
therefore the saying:

Jaude with the Rafe large 2
Uo ccc Bahe at Villacis' lap:
g i Bahl on Villacis the lap
Jew with the Nafe big).

Finally, fie were expelled in 1492: their number was
from en to 400,000 Saab, which is by no means over;

| ege Set: he now

– –

F) Judio de largi a nariz, paga la farda a n n Paga la farda a
' Villacis, Judio de larga Nariz. A long 9tafe is all over
Puto viewed as a sign of the Jews.

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e: . - are tse as '= - o - wm

Sa fif r 1806, tredje quarter, p. 15

II.

on the influence of the Jews in Spain in

; Medieval privileges granted to the state ver =
and the public good.

From the + Dinifgen of the Lord - vnb Ritters
ee "A

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; RTT T Christian empires has the Jewish nation feit ihz

distraction for excellent desires,
than in Spain's most fertile provinces: they were up to
a high level, which in all other countries,
even Poland and Gallicia not excluded, unreachable
remained: a height that even the most thoughtless defenders
the civil rights of this people must be driven over =
ten. It is the author's intention, the influence, the

for the political constitution of the country and the
Character of the inhabitants had to show and at the same time the
To develop causes that expel the Jews
; ben Spanish empires.

Among all the different advantages that eani
offered them was of no greater importance than the ih =

rights granted by the state laws, lying reasons
to own and settle as a landowner: although they

already through Een SEMIS eee awe `

^ T The original debt in the ffandinavite sitar

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after the other had lost, fie had this
to keep; and they stayed, regardless of different restrictions –
kungen, the legislative power gradually no ?? thig ge –
had found until their finite expulsion in unges
sto ?? rtem possession of the same. No Jew ever dealt with himself
with the processing of these Gu ?? ter: Christian Tagelo ?? hner and
Moorish slaves took care of the cultivation, their hands were
leave every work to the physical effort required.
Trade in all of its diverse branches was the Ges
society, to which the Jews almost everywhere, by their distraction
had devoted their strength and activity. He
alone was, if not the only one, but the most distinguished
Acquisition for all Jews in the Spanish empires. The We –
kung was also visibly the same here, which is in all states
as the infallible result of their trade policy.
Not even inclined to participate in productive national –
industry, they harmed them by the principles they
in their trade with the producing folk class
followed. Wherever that questionable influence is not
through appropriate precautionary measures on the part of the state
are prevented, or its harmful consequences are reduced,
experience has confirmed the truth that the best juices
were completely deprived of a country. Rather
this had to be the case in an age that ge with all;
healthy trade policy was unknown, and in an empire,
where, after devastating storms, hardly the first germ of the
Artificial meat and natural trades sprouted up.
In Spain, about one in nine people was one
Jew, and fine business was trade. The whole mind
of everyone was on the most pretentious act
and expansion of it, and that was what it was striving for
Interaction of all in an intimate connection, their
Strength no Christian trading company to achieve so far
chen was able to. The spirit that the whole Jewish people ≡

mass animated, the inexhaustible steadfastness; with what
she pursued her favorite plan, each branch of trade in one
To transform monopoly, and a morality that is the choice
the means to achieve that purpose so little
and the manifold tricks of profit addiction on the right "
manufactured, set under the influence of external circumstances
Spanish Jews in the booth, all the money of the

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To pull Reichs an fid. By throwing fid once in their

Ha ?? nden found that bonds were the only addition to them ≠
flattened that the chrifts in the event of embarrassment
remained u ?? brig. Here was the best opportunity to usury in
to all fine, varied and hideous figures

float. Self-interest made use of it where -

was forgotten in moderation, even where noble feelings
remain silent, but the review of the inevitable consequences

prescribes. d

On most Spanish Reichstag of the 13th and
14th century the procurators of the cities
persistent bitter complaints about the agility with which the Jus.
who crowded between citizens and farmers, and both
Unterdrü ?? ckten: but especially about the ruthlessness, was
devastated by their overgrown country and people.

The provision of this treatise does not constitute the Be -

to set up those at the Cortes of the Reich

were brought, or the series of those caused by it

to go through legal obligations. Those were the same,
that according to the experience of all countries and times under one

Similar relationship between Christian and Jewish unity =

residents have taken place; the last had the fate –
fall not to be followed, common to all laws that
for the first or second against usury was given –
because they had the same shortcomings, and the transgression
for was easy. Far away with impartiality
rights and obligations of the lender and lender
determine, or cheap consideration of the diversity in –
to take a mutual relationship by the one

Part of his advantage clearly, but the other only dark,

often sees in a very questionable distance, verily in the
Drafting these laws clearly shows the tendency to blame –
never to understand and only the Creditor their severity

feel to laugh.

The Spanish King, under their special protection
the Jews stood as their personal property
do not find their ear uninclined, even to the ideas
borrow that the Jews from the call for complaint about their usury –
oppose. The command Al – was particularly worthy of the command
of 11. from 1325, based on the infested des
all the W N bulls belong to the Jews

| 2

Le '

swept, causing the prelates and the great to free themselves
from the obligation to satisfy their Jewish

Glauber claimed to have. But often rose

the complaints about them up to a height that the Ko ?? nige too
a flexible, often very arbitrary type of procedure
forced. So sometimes through a power saying the
fourth, sometimes the third part of all Jewish debt –
and were paid for the rest
set short deadlines, after which they expire completely
should be. Sometimes Christians felt short and good
forbidden to borrow from Jews and ordered against it in

Trade and change with them to pay baar. Natu ?? rlich

commands and prohibitions of this kind were sent out just as quickly
when they were rushed. But with those
The point of power was not the case, served in the opposite

they only increase the evil that they if
should not lift, but at least reduce it. The ju ?? di =
Under such circumstances, capitalists counted on the

Fainting the laws, the inevitable Bedu ?? rfniß abguz

help and stop the demands of passions.

309 fid) a storm over their heads together, jo was
their combined energy aimed only at artificial Ab =
leaders to find what their opponents are not careful about
had. With steadfastness they bore a loss that
had become inevitable, and comforted themselves with the hope –
nung, by a good turn of the circumstances
To get a replacement. Without ever opposition to the
to express conflicting laws with their commercial interests,
they were constantly careful to deal with cunning
and so allma ?? hlich to destroy their strength. In such Be –
struts caused fie fid to be deterred by no difficulty –
ken, encouraged by no obstacle, by no ho ?? hnische
Rejection or by unbearably hard humiliation
to get out of their version.

Of this type of experience and its skill in it :

provided the most extraordinary evidence if
as often as e \$ two of their privileges were due
save that their patrons once gave them at court

and whose assertion was particularly important to them.
One was the possibility of Jewish oath,
for a debt claim before the courts against one

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To prove Christians. The other was the right that they,
if demonstrably stolen things were found in them
or they had sold the same to a third party who Per =

fon from which the starl was bought, do not show, short

were allowed to hide the thief. They succeeded, despite all
Ideas of the procurators of the Sta ?? dte, the first
to assert, and since the last by a regulation of

Alfonso the wise man was screwed in, the Jews offered

all sensible cows and means to carry out the execution
to prevent the same, and thereby continuously in the

Preserve the privilege of all thieves in the country
secure sales and at the same time this branch of industry

to be promoted. The renewed and ge — serve as evidence

laic teu ordinances issued on ben Reichstag in 1371,

1379, 1385 against this nonsensical privilege
were.

There is no need for extensive development that a

Verha ?? ltniB, like that between the ju ?? dischen and christli =
residents in the Spanish Empire (tat found, in fine
approach and distant consequences necessarily a general disintegration

sto ?? rung and especially an ever increasing encryption =

in the way of thinking and the customs of both parts
had to pull after him. But you still don't notice one
only trace of any event to this verse

ha ?? ltniB to improve from scratch, no trace of irz
a powerful decision. In contrast, there is no spa =
niche history also not using examples that the top
Power that is often in an unconsidered way of grace
witnesses against the Jews wasted them in an emergency
looked like a sponge that you after you look at

had sucked up, without hesitation, fine excess entlediz

gen ko ?? nnte. Even Spain's most worthy of price
Regents from time to time the practice popular in the Middle Ages
ausacibt, the empty state treasury by changing the Jews
to fill. One is not surprised when a tyrant, like
Philip the Scho ?? ne, who circumcised Mu ?? nzen and a ?? rger than ever
Hein Jude grew with cold-blooded inhumanity too
performed the operation, or if Heinrich III. in Eng;
land under the threat of death 8000 marks of silver
pressed, and when they introduced him to the impossibility
fo much recent adversity, all of them;

put up sum, fie to fine brother Graf
Richard sold, with the authority, the Jews, to whom
he just pulled off the skin, to take off the intestines –
tear; but if even an Alfonso the wise from Ver –
druB a general arrest Be – about her usury cows
fail against fie la ?? ss and give them the verse `
compulsory, for a while daily 10,000 mas
to pay ravedis, so you have to senes politics
Administer the age, which through their own example
Justified offenses that fie wanted to remedy, and
the number and size of the same by the way it is punished,
increased. e 27 |
Sometimes the angry Christian left
People in their own way to the outbreak of revenge. If
long enough under the abuse of the Jewish robbery –
had sighed, only a random Ver – was required
to hate and bitterness to a Ver –

to ignite that of terrible cruelty
was accompanied. The people blushed to see the scenes and
Murder scenes together where the blood of the innocent is
with which the guilty mixed. About usury –
The Pope bel screamed in Navarre when he was only in 1328
murdered 10,000 Jews in a city and theirs out;
plundered the Hauser burned. The broke even more
Frenzy of the people in J. 1391, since fire and sword
the Jewish quarters in Barcelona and several Spanish
Stations destroyed. But this last persecution, which in
the annals of the Jews are marked with bloody states,
had another reason to clarify them
for the most convenient transition here, 7
From the time that the Jews in Spain by papal
had given birth to the co-ordinated
they have an excellent – with these serf subjects
netely Thattigkeit noted, in drawing money embarrassments
a fuse that is quick and sufficient for all expectations
procure. The more this was as desired, the more it was
had the reputation of a service-ready sacrifice, the easier
attention was paid to the unhappiness of the bigen
Pretracted advantage, which the lender in turn intended
had or explicitly asked for compensation.
It was also not difficult for her agility to put her in one

moment? "e is

To fill shadows where they are the unloved eye Ke
became unrecognizable. So the way to everyone
Upper and lower offices at the treasury. The marriage –
exercise and administration of state imports. As big as
on a small scale came exclusively into their hands. You were

the financiers of the empire in all importance
connected the Middle Ages with this arrested name.

For their part, the Könige were glad that the lack of
Baarem money was remedied in their coffers and for this
saw the same filled by the Jewish operations,
without their pernicious consequences for industry and
to suspect or to improve the productive class

– fill. Their needs were satisfied, and yet

became the hatred that the invention of new ones in those times
Requirements in the Gemüthen awakened by the person

of the regent on the tools of which he is served new suction. These were after their Way of thinking far away, in its progress through Exteriorations of bitterness or by shouting about the To let Unterdrückung sein. So relentless the severity was, with which the treasure and levies from the honest citizens, especially the poor class driven, for striking partheilich was the desire and Sanftmuth, who proved them against their fellow believers. The most bitter complaints were made about both, and that they were not ungruined or un-driven, it will No one doubts that through religious separatism educated character of this people, the strength of fine society – scientific association and the narrow limits, in which his community spirit is screwed on.

The example of the kings, the Jews to their genes; ralpa chtern and finance ministers called, was still general – my more harmful by the frequent succession that it bet the rich and majestic nobility of the country. Lured due to the excellent growth in its income, with which the infamous inheritance flattered him, blinded by the prospect, fie without the gerinaite complaint to be able to lift in a collected sum, left he the exaltation of fine, all rule to the Jews – income, and they also became the steward masters and Pa chchter of the great and rich. Here opened

a wide field for fie: to speculative arts „ the consequences;

here and everywhere where fie found their way, the Verart

mung and the total demise of the farmer.

So stubborn resistance the Jewish financial servants

found among the inhabitants of the Sta dte, it was so easy the Jewish Pa chtern, the trust of the faithful To sneak up Bauer. You yourself or one of your subs Handler previously provided everything he needed for the emergency –

allowed or needed to enjoy life. In embarrassment the Jew was his counselor, his savior in every need, seldst in disease cases his doctor. To calculate what

iAb

who promoted faithful services fell to the honest farmer Fa

never one until a young Jewish friend finally blames him; -

submitted register, and then deffelden for payment

left nothing more than arms and legs to slave -

services to them. Finally, the Betho ?? rre made
Landowners the unexpected discovery that the high
Lease amount that he had raised, not from the pure
One and the surplus obtained from it
was brought out, but that the main thing in the

his subjects were cunningly taken vermo ?? gen,

that he is only the least part of the robbery with his

Pa ?? chter healed, and now, after the course of the

Lease years, the farmer's marrow consumes, and nothing

further than the du ?? rre body was u ?? brig. Such always
increasing discoveries had the consequence that now too
the majestic nobility his voice with the bitter complaints

the sta ?? dte and pra ?? laten about greed and hard -

the Jewish taker and Pa ?? chchter united, and all
now on the Reichstag united their forces offered to

the Jews by a formal decree from all Einmi =

research into the finances of the state, from all survey

and management of public funds and everything

to exclude further shares in lease contracts. Of course
they did not leave it at some finely initiated ones

and scheduled attempts are missing to such

to make them so uncomfortable decisions weak; but

they were created more and more, and there even this

Strict was not dissuasive enough, one felt in the J.
1412 the threat of inevitable land reference and
of loss of property, and so was with

. He - e - - - ee -

a 9 38 ²· 3 GER d. r - r- 5 EMEN

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| Uebel's Gra ?? nzen set.

constant success the further progress of a perishable one

With the causes developed so far for general
Hatred of the Jews now also united those whose
Source was religious antipathy. After the Pete
telmo ?? nche and especially the preaching order, which the beleh -
erroneous and unspoilt souls for the first of his
Had to look at duties, rooted in the Spanish Empire
iom. fo had to be the greatest abomination for fie

Bolt, which according to her terms is only a denkwu ?? rdiges
Example of divine anger should go around on earth,

protected by the regents and gifted and proud

Possession of the means to see, whereby the Christian inhabitants =
they have become interest-bearing and completely dependent on them
were. As their sworn enemies showed fie. fid fetzt

| relentlessly tbätig to the already exaggerated bitterness

to give new food against the Jews. The means

of which they used in this regard were the same,
their extraordinary effect their religious brothers in the
had experienced neighboring empires. Every misfortune, mor
haunted with do ?? rfer and fields, people and cattle
was considered an untrued sign of the divine
Anger explains the offenses committed by the Jews. To that
Measure of it and the zeal of Christians
To ignite these crimes was invented
the most toxic accusations and spread fie with err
wishful success. Soon the Jews had an erucifig
whipped, soon a stolen or bought by bribery

Host desecrated, despite the miracles that made them face

glorified their eyes: soon there were written children
crucified, soon springs, fountains, even flu ?? sse poison =
tet. The heated spirit of persecution,
the more certain he could be to achieve his goal. It
flowed streams of blood to the offenses committed by the enemies
of the cross to ra ?? chen. The beginning and the middle of the
most century that the Jews had many important things
The privilege deprived and unambiguous warnings
Na ?? he of the storm that they smash
should also exceed all previous fertility
new inventions to the resentment of the people against them

hewassnen

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Since the bloody appearances that occur soon here,

were soon renewed there, so various fell from glei –

Jews threatened with danger on the unfortunate way out,
ihf and their families life and property through a ver –
secure a game with Christian ceremonies.
In moments when they only had a choice between

Death and baptism, their decision rarely fluctuated. In –

to whom they were comfortable for baptism, they calmed their Ge –
know through the established intent, the apparent waste
through a firmer inner loyalty to the law of their fathers

to expand. Your compliance with this cruel one

They were compelled not a little by their own Den –

type of kung facilitated, resulting in everything a Jew
outside the circle of his nation does or suffers, him
just as little to shame as to honor, and he
shu ?? ttelt any further degrading abuse, the cine

when the slave endures the high spirits of fine despot.
About the violent types of conversion that the Bet –

telmo ?? nche applied with the greatest Thainess

also from time to time the mild means of persuasion
tried. Ma ?? nner emerged from their order, the
the Yu ?? dian madness and with an imitation
Zealously sacrificed themselves to the conversion of the Jews. One
of them, Dom Vincente Ferres gla ?? nzte at the end of the
agten and in the beginning of the test century in this
Profession as a miracle, widely and widely revered

him as an apostle resurrected from the dead. With

in the hand of the cross, he wandered a large one
Part of Europe and continued everywhere through the holy desire =

with which he spoke and acted, the hearts in Flame `

men. In Arragon, Valencia, Murcia, Castilien, des –
gave him whole droves of Jews around whom
chriſtichee Volkshauſe closed a ſolemn circle
and thoſe with repentance and thra ?? nen the baptiſm of his

, Hands begged. 35,000 of them were baptized

pardoned, ſeveral ſynagogues were in churches and
many Jewish diſtricts are transformed into Chriſtian communities.
At the ſame time as ſuch believers, public
Religious diſputes held to the victory of the truth
to accompliſh u ?? ber ju ?? diſche objections and doubts.

The one that was then beginning in Spain: Seet XIII. *
even a tbátigen. Part of it to get through an excellent =
net merit for the church of his fluctuating crown
to provide a ſtrength that they needed very much. Who
could not be conceived, or how to: it

did not want to convince fiſh who were
the ſtronger means applied to ben. ſtubborn uſ

believe to bow.
Soon the experience confirmed the often made Beſ

note that the amount of proſelytes ſo eager in
the lap of the church was taken up, far from it
were more dangerous than all of their apparent adverſaries and

Heretic together. For ſome who are perſuaded by –
were lured to conversion, their we diſappeared –

kung as faſt as it was brought out. It ſoon came

calm reflection on what excellent rights and

Forward by their apoſtaſy from the people of God
had loren. In others, reckleſſneſs or ſelf-interest

led to treachery againſt her father's law

had awakened the advance of their steadfast faith –
enjoyed remorse, and while she was back in the

Having their rights was with them as with those
the mood against Christianity and its confessors

even more hostile than fie was ever mean. Not what

nige, who in their dangerous situation u ?? predominant reasons
found a false confession of an public renunciation
preferable, rumbled through secret mockery about the
honest faith, and a mockery, its accidental loss
cover the priests and monks with glu ?? hend zeal he –
had to fill. In churches and processions, fie presented themselves
as other Christians, in their houses and synagogues
were as in their hearts E. Zealots. orh

, here they express their awe of the Torah and the

Talmud by too random verho ?? hnungen u ?? ber the onde

and the ecclesiastical customs of Christians. Still

more, they united the plan with low adjustment
to a malicious revenge. They used their older ver ≠
ties with Christian families and even their house lis

ches and friendly relationship to through secret
Repairing a Christian soul the T fo hated Betehs

addiction to retaliate. Individual attempts
her benevolent success encouraged her to undertake
wider scope. This is how it came about in the Spanish Empire
a new sect of
judaifivende chrifts, their mixture of ceremonies
every eighth Catholic too much annoyance
had to be served as the idolatry of the Gentiles. be
bscheu had to reach the highest level than now
Discovery came to light that Jews were under written
Masks fid) in courts, schools and monasteries ≠
and that some who did it on the Sabbath
Law Mofes declared on Sunday in the Messornat on –

entered and profaned the sacrament of the altar. Everyone,
in whose veins pure Christian blood flowed, sighed
after the final redemption of the empire from the unverso ?? hnlichen
Enemies of the Christian name. d
In this situation, fid) the affairs of the
Believe in Spain, as Ferdinand and Isabelle
Rowing the united empires seized. As soon as they
was happy to fight the wild anarchy, the deep –
to lift the thin power of the throne and its courage
to understand, fie focused on her attentive look
the dangers to the church; and Ferdinand de
Talavera, once a monastery brother, now Isabellens allma ?? chtiger
Scratch of conscience, did not consume their zeal by pattern:
on the applause and the rich rewards of the Him –
to spur on. The first events of the
betray new government regarding the Jews
like 3 tarpaulins who intended to go down. Not
for a long time there was no hard blow that caused her through the edict
met that all dealings between Christians and Jews
strictest ban. This became a major object in 1480
for the consultations at the Reichstag in Toledo,
and they followed the solemn decree that the Ju =
their mob in all villages and towns in Spain:
take in special quarters and change everything =
with Christians, it should be under what name
and pretext it wanted to contain, and the authorities
with the strictest care about the inevitable compliance:
should watch this law. As soon as the new –
create inquisition, of all their peculiar horror;

those for the grace period for their

= 6 =

surrounded, in fact, it was almost

possible in any case of transfer of their discovery
to escape. Nothing was able to do anything far-sighted
To withdraw ingenuity. She listened to the secrets
of families and on the confidential communications of
Friends. Even thick waves and expressions
were noted in secret registers to refer to the ber
agreed to wait for the future, and the over =
teter from the hidden hiding point.
Their first type of procedure, the subpoena of all berjes

nigen, which are the heresy or the apostasy from the Christian

Not guilty of faith, the request to be free =
willing and without the slightest delay in her offense =
give; the penitent appearance of ont as 15000 Su ?? n =

| insure exemption
wanted to bring such a lot of religio ?? sen Verbre –
of the Jews from their darkness that in one
Period of a few years 2000 Gamm stake:
ten. The discoveries made in this way offered one

The pretext is to hurry with the decisive blow.

Under the 31st. March 1492 the reference edict appeared,
as an eternal constitution for everyone to the Spanish monar:
chie gehö ?? rige states sanctionirt. respectable and
not without noticeable side views of the objections and
Difficulties facing some of the hottest members of the
ko ?? nigliche Staatsraths against this with unforeseeable consequences:
had made a decision accompanied by Ferdinand

and Isabelle the reasons that after their long-mouth

was exhausted in enduring and forgiving, irrevocable
had determined their purpose, their realm of ju ?? dischen Irr –
to clean thu ?? mern. With the command to the Jews,
under the death penalty and loss of their property the spani –
ra ?? umen within 3 months, this followed
Promise that special co-protection up to
their progress their people and their property against
should ensure all violence. With the exception of
Gemstones, gold and silver, the execution of which on it
was strictly forbidden, they were allowed by

the sale of their lying grounds and movables –

spent sum in goods or bills of exchange with
to take. But in the execution of the conventional des

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the base driving force that leads to Ferdinand's is visible

and enen een eee. Under
her eyes became the most beautiful ra ?? ubereien without that
least obstacle or limitation on the part of the
Authority exhausted. In July 1492 a defenseless broke
Schaar of 160,000 families to fih with ben Über;
to save their prosperity after distant countries.
A large number died on the run and
in it the end of the agony to which the sales concerned:

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in Africa and Portugal. j

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Fries, Jakob Friedrich

About the danger to the prosperity and character of the Germans by the
Jews in particular one from the Heidelberg yearbooks of the literature
printed recension of the writing of Professor Rühs in Berlin: 'About the
Claims of the Jews against German civil rights. Second improved

Heidelberg 1816

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1 Prosperity and character
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Cine aué especially the Heidelberg yearbooks of the literature
printed recension of the writing of the professor 91458 in
Berlin: „ About the claims of the Jews to the German
Civil rights. Second improved imprint ac. “

From

J. F. Frles, vs

b. d. Philos. u. Medicin, ord. Public, q Profeffor d. Philof, u. Physics in
Heidelberg, correspond. Member of the royal. Acad. d. Souen, to Berlin
and Munich.

Heidelberg,
hey Mohr and winter.

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About the claims of the Jews to German civil rights. Zweyter
infested and expanded imprint. With a pendant over
history of the Jews in Spain. By Friedr. Quiet.
Berlin, in the secondary school bookstore. 1816. 62 p. 8th.

Germany's demands on the German Confederation. Mainz, bey
Florian Kupferberg. 1816. 131 p. 8th. |

di No. 1. gives us Mr. MAHS a lack of interesting
historical evidence of the nature of Judaism. Around
the falseness of the reasons from which one is the same for the Jews
He demands to show rights with Christians
grieves against Mr. von Dohm, and shows 1. the Jews

can be subjects of our government, but as young

who never become citizens of our people because they want
as Jews a separate people, they separate

*

necessary by the non-free German community; yes fie `

do not form a people, fie also form a state,
the srundgesstze of (bien religion also find that
Basic laws of their state, their raffles can also be found
its leaders, to whom the people have the highest awe and the
guilty of blind obedience. If the Jews had in their
Religion found no political center, fo wa ?? ren
fie as a vote, d. H. fie Hatten fih with
merged the peoples among whom fie lived. 2nd. The
Claim that the deterioration and the hated own
thu ?? lichkert of their character only a sequence of their subs
drüchung fey, contradicts history. your
ha ?? Blic character zu ?? ge find only the consequence of their MWereini:
a trade caste, the Banians z. B. have bey
all of their other legality and gentleness really in their

Kind of acting a striking resemblance to the Jews.
Already at the foundation of Alexandria they were there
Zr

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C)

A Ru ?? hs about the claim d. Jews also. Deuts. Civil rights.

Kra ?? mer and Ma ?? kler. Ru ?? hs gives Ge – from Josephus
history of two (to speak to Luther) Volksschinder in service
the Ptoloma ?? er, that of the Jew Josephus even for great Ma ?? nner
holds, – a story as if fie are inventing us these days
the wa ?? re. Chrysostom says of her patriarchs,
what are they different from chess players and kra ?? mer and everyone
Tirelessness full. j

Irrefutable facts must stop us, fo
absolutely in the shouting about unjust persecution, fanas
pressure, incitement of Christian priests and the like. s. w. one
agree. The Jews have always been on one in Germany
Wise treated with the nuances on the
German people as well as the demands of humanity
agreed. It is very worth reading what the author is talking about
compiles. It can be seen that it is an immediate sub –
the emperor and after the strange prejudice that
the usury allows them that was forbidden to Christians,
apparently in many things about the fee,
so that even the Swabian mirror says: they have that
Emperor rightly pretends that they lend to the same and
rough good! In some places, e.g. B. in Zu ?? rch they had
such great rights that they are honest and hardworking
Could have started if it wasn't your own instinct
contrary to wa ?? re.

This is now much clearer from the Beyspiel
Spain and Pohns. In Pohlen gave them (don .
in 1264 Duke Boleslav great advance, they became
Main residents of the Sta ?? dte, made among their elders and
Rabbinen had his own political connection, kept proper
Landtage and sent deputies from their midst to War –]
look, chose your own marshal for six years. With
All the aristocratic capitals of the nobility from the | had great cunning

Spirituality brought into their power, all chrifts knew fie
of the most profitable trades and those without strength –
effort to make ample profit, remove the field –
but build and all the laborious trades left it
Chriften., Jews were the tenants of Gefa ?? lle and Eins `

took, fogar the not unird churches would be over to them

|

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y m. ar – – –

Rühs on the Auspr. d. Jews to d. Deuts. Civil rights 5

leases so that the clergy for every spiritual act
first had to buy the use of the Schtu ?? ssel from them.
And bey all this monotony, power, wealth and frey:
were and are the bloodsuckers of the people before whom
no branch of activity can rise
even at the lowest level of culture and spread
Dirt and rawness around fich.

This concludes the content of the information given in the appendix
News about the fate of the Jews in Spain.
Finally, an excerpt from Etatsrath Moldenhawers
Overview of the desires and privileges of the Jews in
Gpania, and second a translation of his treatise

about the influence of the Jews in Spain in the Middle Ages

granted privileges to the state constitution and the o ?? ffent –
good. Here you can see even more clearly how they are through everyone
Rights and benefits that are given to them only in their work –
be shy and blind greed for money, and like one
strong people, finally devise all capital
Financial management and chess box coastline in their hands
had brought to violence is forced to itself
to cheer all of them.

„ So stubborn resistance the Jewish financial service –
ten bey the inhabitants of the , cities, fo it was easy
the Jewish Pa ?? chtern, fid) the trust of the faithful

To sneak farmers. The Jew was embarrassed
Rathgeber, fine rescuer in every need, even in sick
fine doctor. To calculate what these loyal services cost
never occurred to the honest farmer, until it was more Jewish
Freund finally presented his debt register to him, and him
then left nothing more to pay off than
Arms and legs to do slave services. Last made
because the wealthy landowner also made the unexpected discovery,
that the high lease he had raised was not out
the pure one and the one taken from it
Surplus was preserved, but that the main ring reed in
the fine subject of cunningly decreased assets
stood that he was only the least part of the robbery with =
nem Pa ?? chchter, and that now after the course

6 Ru ?? hs about the claim d. Jews to d. Deuts. Civil rights.

the lease years consumed the farmer's marrow and nothing
further than the du ?? rre body was u ?? brig. " |

We now go back to Mr. Ru ?? h's own script.
He shows how this badness of the whole Jewish system in
the bourgeois and religious procurement of the Jews lies,
for what apart from the lumbar commandments of their Cerimonial Law
offer three moments as the most important.

1. The strictly aristocratic constitution and power
the rabbi. „ The Geidadel is among the Jews themselves
far less respected than the knowledge of the fratzen and
mindless kind of scholarship in which the rabbis their
mental powers and spoiled. “ – Every freye Ent –
winding becomes impossible as long as this power of the rabbis
exists. “

a. Herewith the belief that the Jews
are the first and foremost people of God, who once
the whole earth will be subjugated. Noticeable evidence –
sung about the resulting arrogance of the Jews;
gutmu ?? thige Prahlereyen by Moses Mendelssohn, very funny
by Moses Hirschel and the most fun of Saul Ascher.

3rd. All work appears to the Jews as a punishment. Field =
construction is declared a contemptible trade in the Talmud and
Cattle breeding viewed as a rejected business, life
type of a ra ?? ubers.

Mr. Ru ?? hs now comes out on the ala
Information on how to protect the rights of the Jews for the Zus
must determine the future. Before we turn to it, we want to
we take a look at No. 2. The author of this writing

mentions his topic in the introduction with the following words –
ten: „ We have been through the French Revolution
this in religion, character, morality, scholarship,
Trade, diligence, population and wealth lost –
on the other hand, we have lifted inhibitions in the feudal –
beings, compulsion to guild and guardians of the dead hand also through
won an acquisition drive brought by the Noth; –
we have lost religion and customs, agility
won; Trade and diligence built in, but larger ones
Maintain activity and more personal freedom; – for that

Ru ?? hs úber the Anspr. d. Jews to d. Death Civil Rights, 7

Good things that we received through the circumstances of time
we lost much more and better and are not prosperous
added to the purchase above. “

„ But we have had an unscha ?? tzgare experience;
an experience on which fid) a permanent, inexhaustible
Geha ?? ude our Glu ?? ckes gru ?? nden la ?? ßt, namely that: that dee
good spirit has not yet perished in us, but only us
terdru ?? ckt has been ift. The witness found the years 1813 and
1814. With these considerations fid) the author now applies.
on the question: how the German Confederation in these matters
help ko ?? nne?

The task of the author is therefore one of the most comprehensive
and most important, which we now call for our fatherland |

can, but – include their preparatory considerations

at the same time the most difficult.

The comparison is very encouraging and instructive
different times with each other, but it is infinitely difficult
for. the individual from this comparison
to congratulate my judgment on praise or blame. This on
most of all if we have our own past with the
Want to compare present. We feel right now
well, so u ?? berscha ?? tzen we easily unilaterally the progress towards
Good; let's feel restricted or worried, so
let's go even more about the back steps. We, the now

speaking, were 25 years ago in the years forgenlojes

rer and boffender youth, we find in the caring and
doubting male age, and this subjective us
We then easily put the difference between the assessor in the
assessed object in. We obviously find it in the burgers
life from a state of comfortable rest, like that
Times of longer peace own iff, in a time imm
agile unrest and a feeling of insecurity:
proceed as it is peculiar to the times of rapid development.

The Nads endures neither praise nor blame for this

world will be able to judge us in it. But such a general one
We don't need a decision judgment either. In detail
it is clear that through war and its destruction, like
through the inconsistency of changing legislations that soon

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B turnip over the beginning d. Jews to d. German. Civil rights

despotically renewed, sometimes sclavish French form ≠
soon thoughtlessly only made the old again, in
our right, our customs and laws a certain relationship –
against which Germany takes precautions –
if we do not have character, welfare and education
want to risk at the same time. Refer to the latter
the individual remarks made by the author.
shares. They concern a number of the most important areas:
would be the state police, namely lottery, Jews, reprint,
Betteley, military roads, language, laws, servants order,
Dimensions and weight, equivalent coin, English fabric `
cate – for which all existing Ma ?? ngel geru ?? gt and
Suggestions for Abhu ?? lfe are made. Every reader will (id)
dabey led to important considerations. |
As a Beyspiel, we emphasize what pleases the Jews
is by being led to this scripture –
the. The author says: „ Take which state from

Germany you want, you íábie the Jews in it,

fo you have the sum of a lot of funder, in the over–

flow of living Pensiona ?? re, which at the expense of the

State and which produce many children who are future
must be maintained in the same way. You are not

Tagelo ?? hner, no craftsmen, they don't build the country, they

do not expand the field of science that becomes art
| not enriched by fie, fie dare no money in dangerous
dubious stories, fie, do not defend the fatherland,
(Experience has taught what fie is suitable as a conscriberte

have) they do not serve him in offices, even their vermo ?? gen
is not for the benefit of the state, because the vermo ?? gens –
they dodge under the pretext, the largest part
of their vermo ?? gens belong to a foreign house, and that
Zo ?? llen by defraudation. “ „ Could the princes

Seufzer and Flu ?? che hear their starving and with ver;
warriors sick of food

Expel suppliers; they could handle the enormous sums

calculate that withdrawn from their coffers by this predatory bird
never would they like a Jew to do so again

scha ?? ft u ?? berassen. “ „ Through the paper “ and exchange trading

Ru ?? hs about the claim d. Jews to d. Deuts. Civil rights. 9

add an incredible loss to the honest merchants
not the greatest caution, not the most thorough gad):

is able to prevent knowledge, since here all Jews
work together, hence the curs after their pre-healing
able to determine “ (also through their sense of honor from feis
a profitable company).

„ The bribes in which they high up art
is for the morality and welfare of the
State of the most terrible consequences; a evil which

does more harm than war and plague. " „ In view of the

Waarenzo ?? lle their cunning is completely unattainable. " „ Stolen

Things are most safely housed by the Jews;
because they buy them without hesitation, so often something dabey
win is. " „ If a Jewish house falls, lose fo
usually only the Christians dabey, because the ju ?? dische Gla ?? u –
beiger find only for the appearance of dabey to increase the passive mass

enlarge; and after half a year the house acts

again with the most important capitals. "

E?

c – "w" –

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It is said that this author influences the Jews on

our civil life cannot be found without nightly help! He goes
now on suggestions for Abhü ?? lfe Aber. Before we fom:
men, we still want a lot in view of our own
(add if, |

Prussian scholars in particular have been around for about 40 years

fer to make the fu ?? rspeakers of the Jews starting against

the reluctance that persecutes them among the people. Some were
driven by friendship against individual nobles from the –
sem people; others through zeal for enlightenment and against
limited liability for individual positive forms of religion,
still others by the fact that fle of individual realms among the
Jews had become abha ?? ngig. But the mind was this
whole dispute a cosmopolitan of general people –
love that sees the same brother in every person.

But just for this last so sublime drive is here

always only by misunderstandings, whose
we must first.

The first is based on prejudice, in the Middle Ages and
afterwards the Jews also sow us with blind rage and

10 Ru ?? hs about the claim d. Jews to d. Deuts. Civil rights:

unjust religious zeal has been persecuted. Mr.
Ru ?? h's irrefutably refuted. According to the raw customs
the previous time one was happy to be against the Ju –
the superimposed Abergla ?? ubian conceptions and with
Cruelty changed. They almost always have the fu ?? rsten
very eager, the cruelty came from the people
but not in deep reason by hatred of Un:
chrieten, but by hatred of the life of fraud

prompted the creeping Tro ?? dler and Volksausplu ?? nderer. –

The Meynung, the Jus, then came from this prejudice
the seyen bey us bu ?? rgend too much, ga ?? be man
more civil rights for them, so they would ennoble. Ru ?? hs
shows from history clear of the sun, the opposite in and

except Germany, they had Freysta ?? tten, where they had all rights

enjoyed, yes La ?? nder, where they ruled – but their dirt,
their shyness to work, their anger at pretending trade remained
always the same. They pull fid) back from the hardworking trade;
not because you prevent fle from taking it, but because fie
don't want it. SONY

The second prejudice is of a kind by which bet
human mind easily tapped into the most important things
will. You confuse an abstract general expression
with the reality of the individual. So here are the Jews

with Judaism, Judaism. Not

the Jews, our Bru ?? dern, but the Jews

Lo c À

let's declare war. Anyone who loves plague sufferers must deg
don't you want him to be afraid of the plague? And
the plague sufferer, who is above the horrors of the plague
complains and ra ?? th how to drive them away? The Judaism is
a holdover from an uneducated past, which one

not screwed, but completely exterminated foll- The bourgeois

Improving the situation of the Jews means Judaism

exterminate, the company prellsu ?? chtiger Tro ?? dler and Handler
destroy. Judaism ift. a disease, which fid) in

Amounts generated and power gains through money as soon as
Despotism or need creates sterner constitutions,
as soon as many and dru ?? ckende public deliveries no ?? thig who ≠

as soon as the wealth of the citizens is so dangerous that

Ru ?? hs about the claim d. Jews to d. Deuts. Civil rights, 11

continues to tear down debt-making on a small scale; end:
also where there are many courageous empires that are too different
start swinging. Their deadliest capitals are from
eaten by the Jews like the lazy end of the Gewu ?? rm, which is why
| very aptly in a Wu ?? rtemberg regulation
consuming and eating Gewu ?? rm.

Who does not have to notice that most Jewish children |
fo excellent scho ?? n and witty, and that bod)
among the adults only fo very few noble Aug: |
keep pressure by using the beautiful basic shape through a |
Expression of a cowardly lift combined with that of a secret mind – |

is defaced. Who can mens it now
ascribe to hostile attitudes when we look at the
Christian founder of the holy covenant with the request nm Err
barmen fu ?? r these poor Jewish children turn to them
but also bravery and love of honor and every kind of
Soul nobility become part.

Yes, even apart from the formation of the mind, it must be for the Jews of the greatest importance, Judaism to end soon. Just think of your fate – sal in Spain, as it became a pleasure for all people there, to see thousands of them burn at the stake, how she gathers the government there for her own good and especially had to hunt out into the country. And how similar to = things bey us. Ask a man in front of a man around, whether not every farmer, every citizen fie as the people spoilers and brothe thieves hates and verfiudr. Only their so ?? ld = ner and some students who don't know life, can speak against it. Without a cruiser, work is worth it to have delivered are the rich among them their Bettelsa ?? cke filled with millions, which the chess devil yours Christian sweat and work stolen and together there = have breathed. This mischief cannot be without terrible Violence comes to an end if our governments don't control the evil quickly and with high force.

The Germans cannot forget that many their brothers who went out to defend their fatherland, fell ill that so many villages from the starved

Co – =

12 Ru ?? hs about bic Anspr. b. Jews to d. Deuts. Civil rights.

Heeren was devastated because the delivery Jews were vain For the sake of profit, put stakes in the deliveries. The Germans will not forget that if they have these Jews as it were as their masters with the gold and silverware see the blood of their brothers sticking to! Like what to help there?

We want to nas the nature of Judaism to develop fox.

The Society of Jews united four very well different elements. The Jews na ?? are 1. a separate one Nation, 2. a political connection, 3. a religious party, 4. a broker and tro ?? dler caste. Each of these Elements require its own judgment, the association but everyone wants to pay special attention to tegn. |

Your nationalitát for fid) only denotes your physical Origin of one people. Here is the most beautiful for them to be decided. Not a justice lover Man becomes the former sentence that the black one Color slave color fey, or bey any similar

want to stay. In every educated state, every one – born, he likes his origin after Saxon, turning or Jew seyn, the same rights of the free man, the same Protection and the same right of citizens. But mind you, we will not give anyone these rights of the natives – may admit if he does not have all the obligations of the state of the happy man and the Bürger to the full extent ready to meet it. We are already here, apart from of religion, state and commerce, of mere descent after, the first big mistake of Judaism. They exist for millennia between all other peoples of the earth who are only so far cultivated that you can be them through Schacher can only get rich if they only hey = advise and keep their breed clean in this way. May now probably an educated and cautious government at all engage in any such class of metoics, who has the cricket, physical separation from the tab; to make their natives the principle of access equip? Rec. very much doubts whether this will ever be healthy

Rühs about the claim d. Inden an d. Deuts, civil rights. 13

political principles unite 'offe, and thinks every Nation should take care of this kind of disorder where they once torn, as far as possible to eliminate. .

We are now talking about the Jews as Religion spars they. The Jews prefer to let themselves be Bürger des call mosaic belief, make this matter of religion The main thing and then focus on tolerance and tolerance wisdom to share their claims to equal rights to use other religious parties. Alone we say with the excellent pitcher: we wish to be all my tolerance in Christianity for every positive religious form of the union, which is only with the legal purpose of the burgers association – and, we add, with the moral education of the people. Now after this only principle of an educated policy the Jewish To tolerate religion or not? We have to answer: they should not be tolerated from three reasons, 1st because already according to the Mosaic teaching of Jehovah a mere Nationalal god of the Indians; fie find only the people of God, all on – those Völker are mere Goim and not their like; 2. because the Jews do not teach according to the Mosaic teaching and live, but after the Talmud; 3. because their alleged Religion. not just positive religious form iff, we are talking about inseparably overgrown with a theocratic constitution.

The pre-judgment of seeing only the people of God, makes it impossible to share such a theocratic religion

to unite the true legal purpose of the state, since such
Thoren, if they are legally involved, ins
Do not secret Goim (by which they mean pagans and
Recognize slaves in one thought) as their brothers
can. | "Pu

Furthermore, who among us does not recognize the sublime purity
des a ?? cht mosaic of such vtelen false images
Monotheism; who does not find, as by the Hebra
Prophets and other teachers of religious studies and morality
have won beautiful training. Alone with this good one
has also been a perishable superstition for our time,
to see the only people of God, and that for our time;

44 rubles about the beginning d. Jews to d. Deuts. Bu ?? rgerrecht.

if completely unsuitable Cerium service is passed on, the current =
against Jews now only one among the hideous Bere
events by the Abergla ?? ubian antics and the safamies
of the Talmuds applies.

No impartial can. that Iden the Um
formations of ancient mythology on Ebra ?? family stories,
as they are contained in the Torah, with the spirit of theirs
Kra ?? merkaste and with Rabbinism find. Where
another people on a similar level of education such
miserable, meaningless, sacred stories for poetry,
who find all the way through the famous Diebereyen? your
actual progenitor Jakob z. B. bounces fine brother
for the first birth, steals his father's blessing, cheats
fine father-in-law around La ?? mmer. His sons, vers
act their brother in Egypt, where this chaste Joseph
becomes a highly famous people who make up the whole
Egyptian people for their property. Your great Moses
let the Egyptians steal the silverware before he
leads them into the desert. But all of this is pure teaching in
Comparison with the Talmud's infamia, where the
Jews je & t Hangen, (Ru ?? hs. P. 3a) „ Even you most witty
and most excellent teacher Moses Maimonides gives in fine
Sepher Mischpotim, or the book of the rights that
Erla ?? urtherung: People of other religions should be diligent
warn, because it is a meritorious work, vies
to flounder and plague the same after the Bes
missing the scripture: the stranger follfi du urges
gen. “ Read the praises of the Jewish
People through his most educated teacher bey Ru ?? h's page 25
until 28. If you have the abominations of their popular plans
largely forgotten, you can give them their benevolence
on a small scale as a beautiful feature of their folk character
concede; everything else is partly vain boast,
partly from the meaning of the well-known saying: the water

has no bars, things to explain. We know that freys
that the Jews liked to deal with the murder and death
hold back as soon as there is still some danger; Christians
» but lay down the same property of naming cowardice and not

Nu ?? hs user the claim d. Inden an d. Deuts. Civil rights. 15

to pay under the virtues, but under the vice. Dif-
ficile est satyram non scribere!

So long as the Jews did not learn their religious doctrine from
the only chosen people of God from the pre-judgment
to seyn, originating superstition and cerimonia
cheat is a constant open and honest toleration of her

Religion impossible, because if it is with this being

Ernst ift, fie fid can't do it through Heyrathen with others
cannot connect with them in any hardworking trade
live with whom fie is not allowed to open and drink, and sound:
do not seriously grant other people their rights.

That's how things stand (hon, even if we do it on it
do not see that this religion is actually just an encore
is a suitable, self-governing state society,
whose purposes belong to the most vivid. The shape
according to ift society the strictest aristocratic despo –
subject to rabbiism. You will find scholars, priests
ster and nobility at the same time, their rule therefore a ?? chchter spirit test
Despotism. Dabey but her entire scholarship is mindless
Tasting off, so that their lack of teaching is better
connected with their interest to keep the people
to get in its dirt and stupidity. This
Rabbi rule is the nádylte reason of the basic depraved –
and incorrigibility of society as a whole, without them
Disintegration, which can never be worthy, rejoice in men
to step aside. Ae

Hereby the Jewish society would only fid) even in
Receive misery and rawness, if not for that
To make misfortune full, that this political law
society a brookler, Kramers spread all over the world
and Tro ?? dlerkaste ift. Hic Rhodus, hic salta! Do we want
about the influence and the soundness of Judaism uve
share, fo ift this by the main thing. You find one through theo-
cratic despotism closely related, by its own
Religion together conspiratorial shopkeepers and tro ?? dler caste.
How must this affect the prosperity and education of a people

ken, by which you allow them?

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16 Ru ?? hs on the claim d. Jews to d. Surf. Civil rights

Bey was the old pre-Greek priestly law
hereditary difference according to the trades, general
Basic form of civil life. These boxes must be fu ?? r
a certain level of education of the human race large bors
have brought parts, but fdr late time it is among all
educated politicians recognized how detrimental they are to prosperity
and spirit work in the people. We find in the Befreyung
from the caste spirit a main moment of the noble Greek n
the new; European education.

In our peoples is now Jews as how?
and Tro ?? dlerkaste the only liver of that old state under —
sheath. We have this remnant as a disease
keep it because this is the most sacred
of all. ‘

Would fid) be one of the manufacturing industries among us
hereditary, that would be an innocent habit that
one might like to leave their fate over. Bey Ans alone
strictness and cost-effective business had to be such
Unlock separations soon. On the other hand, the Ju — trade
deukaste enriched easily without diligence and effort
Wise as soon as it is in the hands of a closed society
is. So your interest always kept them together and ver?
spread it on all sides.

For the rest of the people, is this caste the HI?
[ifte of all, because fie lives from strangers without any effort
Work, gives neither material, nod) spiritually a productive Ar ≠
beige, hugs only as a parasite plant or blood —
sucker to a foreign life and invalidates it.

A closed society that in this way
always without your own use of strength and true self;
tha ?? tigkeit lives only from the spa and lauein, must be mentally vers
be spoiled, just watch the joke in fine Betru ?? gereyen,

Bravery against cowardice, feeling of honor against fairness
give up.

Hence the natural success in history. Like
they, as among some wise German governments in the
live large, or as in Spain and poppies
rule – they were and always remained the same dirty ones

– E = – – Ma, – AE

Ruhs over the claims d. Jews on b. Deuts. Civil rights. 17th

and raw chess workers. Draw in an honorable way.
fld in history only here and there as doctors; otherwise
come in public life only as that of everything
People hated and cursed financial administrators. Molden –
hawer says: „ In Spain, every ninth person was
a Jew and his business was trade. The whole thinking –
by virtue of everyone was on the greatest possible prejudice betrei –
and expansion of the same, and sought to do so
the interaction of all with an intimate connection, the
So far, no Christian trading company has been strengthened
was able to achieve. The spirit that all the Jewish people:
mass animated, the inexhaustible steadfastness with which she
pursued her favorite plan and a morality that was the choice
the means to achieve that purpose so little,
set the Spaniard under the foundation of a more advanced circumstances
Jews in stand, all the money of the empire
to pull yourself. Bonds were the only refuge for them
of Christians. Here Wucher could hide in all fine – ≠
most figures. The self-interest made of it
a use where the measure was forgotten
even where noble feelings are silent, the review of us
prescribes remaining consequences. “ Already in the Ro ?? mische Reich
as caste they were the only Kleinha ?? ndler and Tro ?? dler.
Hence the periodical . Bitterness against them,
which turned into the most cruel persecutions.
Hence the natural influence of their spread
on our bourgeois life. You have – through private areas
from public deliveries of our peoples the mark
sucked out and let the armies go. They spread Bas
ru ?? gerey in trade, misery through debt, Ber
technicality and illegality of all “ species by our whole
People. Because from the Jews comes the cheating Webers
offer the wrong goods description and value ≠
information, the purchase of harvest, the distribution of the lotteries and
a thousandthnic what the traffic is illegal and the verse
mood unsafe. No Jew betra ?? th one
Fraudster who fid) turns to him if he also rejects him.

So they are the sure servants of bribery and secure
Thiefs – infamous theft enormously, befondished
that of the servants and the reliance of the manufacturers by
you still have the most corrupt goods on them
can bring. 1 Justum EN

All discovered in Germany in recent years
Räuberbanden spoke the Kochem language, had Jews
Baldowerern, and the only wealthy thieves,
the fid) with this miserable rabble persecuted by fate
8 T

18 Ru ?? hs about the claim d. Jews to d. Deul's civil rights
included, were Jewish traders. Ho ?? chst pernicious ift

their influence on the prosperity of the rural people if you

allows them to sneak fid) there. They lurk every gel
where they lead people to debt

can and bring the previously deaf Jamilien to Un =
rest and finally ruin. Rich Jews ha ?? n

each careless rich young man and bring him

a

easily in such money embarrassments that when he is in prudent
Years in state history, this rabble everywhere *

because of him and screwed him up.
So the Jewish caste has where. fie is admitted to that
whole people, above and below, on high and low a fu ?? rch –

temporal demoralizing force. So that's the most important moment
in this matter that this caste with stump and

Stalk is eradicated by apparently
among all secret and public politic
societies and states in the state

| most dangerous ift. What can be more pernicious than one

Society that does an industry based on fid) fo,

now conspire tightly across the earth through inner

hereditary connection, by politically ordered and on its own

Religion founded constitution by religion
prescribed hatred of strangers and lifting of all

Laws of law and morality against fie?

Let us not be accused of having these requirements
cheap tolerance and the right to freedom of conscience
violate. This being does not meet the friety of the
Neligion opinions, but the sacred affairs of the
Legal and moral education. We want one
Offer comparison. A few hundred years ago, bey
the street robbery is a noble trade, with which a
Part of the landed gentry that was too noble to be
to deal with science and art, trade or trade –
term. The governments learned that this was without rights
Roughness sey, they forbade this trade, and where you don't
As a result, the fu ?? rsten moved out with a won hand,
broke the castles, punished the unruly and destroyed –
sto ?? rten the whole mischief. Like now when this predator
at that time had the idea of becoming a religion of its own
to confess, to say that conscience does not allow him to
other people to eat and drink, and another Ge –
to advertise as the robbery of the streets: as a result
should the fu ?? rsten stop controlling the mischief?
Or would they not only have to follow more stringent measures
had to seize against it? Very similar (let it with the
Jewish trade and its – M robbery can

Ruhs liberated the Ansor. b. Jews on d. Deuts. Civil rights, 19th

in raw times like a man of character,
because the fight is open and demands bravery; Prellerey
on the other hand iff insidious and cowardly, and therefore also the rustiest
Man contemptible by strength. Our time recognizes the injustice –
the nature and soundness of this whole Jewish society –
essence, our governments will feel asked to,
to control this mischief, to issue counter-regulations
and the disobedient with the appropriate punishments

ongen. 1

vt One has probably entered here to defend the Jews –
throw whether it is not so good among Christians –
beating shopkeepers, Tro ?? dler and suppliers. The only one
Throw-in does not apply, because part of the fact is incorrect,
that corruption of the rural people and the indebtedness of the
rich youth are almost the only Jewish work; part what that
most important is that the individual crimes are the act
not as pernicious as the continued one
Do this in a closed society. |

Unfortunately, it is true that many „ Reichshümer of the
Christians have been brought together by Jewish trade,
but every Christian who acts in this way does it against him
Conscience, or as a Jewish depraved ejection of the chrifts
society. The Jew, on the other hand, not only allows
fine religion the shamefulness, but fie still praises him
about their success. So your society is a real Be –
schu ?? tzerin this fraud, which never died out before its destruction
the bourgeois life will be suppressed.

From what has been said so far, it is clear that from the
Follow the nature of Jewish society and go through history
be confirmed: the Jews must be completely un –
remain in their contradictory state if
they did not step out of Judaism.

So it becomes infinitely important that our people from this
To cheer up plague! The indolents in our people answer –
ten freylich: ad) what do you want the old known shouting
renew against the Jews? The ift fo not bad at all!
Read only Lessings Nathan! But we answer: you
lazy gates, do you know what the scriptures say: our
Va ?? ter have ha ?? rlinge, eaten and the So ?? hnen are
Za ?? hne became dull. You don't care about the
World run, not about history; but Napoleon's Coms
missaria and prefects knew how to teach you to dance and
new Josephs and Mardochoais will become your So ?? hne Vist
sweat.

Before the French disorder, one had in Gel
German countries, as in Wu ?? rtemberg this consuming and

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20 Ru ?? hs u ?? ber the Anspr. d. Jews to d. Deuts. Civil rights,

eating Gewu ?? rm completely stopped, in other Ge –
fie sharply screwed on, only in a few small districts,
like in Anhalt, some chivalrous places u. a. had
they are left with excessive joy. From there
they now, since the Franco-Nordic influence the healing bonds
blew up, starting to go through our whole bujuneral life
eat. And with what success? This is well known,
like individuals through usury with government bonds, coin leasing
and the abominations of deliveries many million together –
– but that's the less significant. But
look at the inside of the trade relations themselves and

on the prosperity of Bu ?? rger and Bauer. Since 25
Years that the unfortunate fire caused the Jews entirely
Frankfurt spread, and especially through the last French –

The Jews already have Jewish government in Frankfurt
half of the entire Frankfurt trading capital in their
Ha ?? nde knew how to bring. Just leave it like this for 40 years
economies and the sons of the first Christian houses
mo ?? gen as pack servants with the young ones. In
Frankfurt went so far as that government, Christian schools from
to let ju ?? dischen Studienra ?? then visitiren!!! Are not
already in some smaller places where the Jews are piling up
ten, the Christians only find servants of the Jews. See how

in Baden on the flat land in every village in which

they have been allowed, the state of wealth of the farmers in

Disorder came iff; how often in a few years

a single Jew who fid) settled in a village that
Population was corrupted.

We don't even want to know about this success –

other. For large money transactions, the Jews find all over the world
Europe conspire together, the single one can
don't measure Christian merchants with them. Bey big

The Jew has deliveries like a legion of helpers

at hand, which he only lists like the , leader of a gang

needs to offer the goods together on a small scale

Ba: In relation to citizens and farmers, the

ude to think about aar no work, he lives the whole
Day only in wait like he gave someone a favor
can win, dabey annihilates his religion all honor –
fu ?? hl against Christians and he gives him all the Betru ?? gereyen who
cannot be proven before the judge.
If the German Confederation did not soon rely on a strong one
Wisely intervenes, according to the given vein:

play of several places all capital of our people and

a large part of the property in the hands of the

Jews are crammed, and fate can

Cool about the claim d. Jews on b. Deuts. Civil rights. 21

we then at the cultural history of podiums or at Spain
lose weight.
So what should we wish that bad governments
in ERR = of Judaism have mo ?? gen? !
We have to wish for their most possible reduction.
Some general obligations are therefore easy to specify.
Any immigration of Jews is prohibited, the emigration –
be favored as far as possible. Your Heyrathsfpheite foll
be screwed on even more than the Christians. From the country
should be completely suppressed because their influence there
is pernicious too quickly, only in cities should fie
find protection under very specific restrictions. This
the last provisions could, however, be happy after several years
ren for those who order the field themselves or a proper one
want to do productive work, which is in fact from
the Tro ?? dlerkaste found to be lifted. That should
be provided as far as possible that no Christian in personal
Abha ?? ngigkeit of Jews ka ?? me. It should be prohibited,
that a Christian would somehow become Jews, not even as

Sabbathsknecht; may TIA only old regulations too great

. The damage to their religious doctrine for fic) alone Misit will soon be lifted through their better education, because only one truth lives in the spirit of man Morality and piety. There is a here and there made a great start, but everywhere there is still a lot, most of them u ?? brig. They therefore want to be geno ?? thig, to send their children to public written schools; their rabbis should only see religious teachers, hence like that of all other religious parties in high schools classis (search for education; also in an exam before christening and before a fie cine apprenticeship, geno ?? thigt seyn, to publicly declare that they are the infamia of the valley don't attach muds, fondle a reasonable moral of the want to teach and general love of whiteness.

3rd. The state only created the Jews as Nelis gionsparthey but absolutely not as a political association; he does not respect their rabbi in any way; allow they have no kind of bourgeois social forms (such as. B. own Courts), but forbid them any such encounter

among the most severe punishments. However, it would be very good: |. if you, as long as the spiritual required under 2

Anna ?? herung to us not generally far from among them ru ?? ckt iff, like you turnip anr  th, according to old custom another badge in clothing.

4th. The most dangerous thing was their connection to the Hank

22 R  hs on the claim b. Jews on d. Dent civil rights.

delskaste, against these are bans of the type just mentioned fruit nothing, sta ?? rker must be taken here, but It's hard to guess here if you don't have very hard Fords wants to do.

* There are two main views next to each other. To one sees the German people as a Christian one, makes Christianity the state religion, and then says along Ru ?? hs: the Jews cannot go to Germany other relationships than that of a tolerated one People; they are seen as a umbrella and fellow protectors, and the demand to grant them the same right of citizens, which appeared as resolute nonsense in earlier times would have to remain rejected. So you should be a better one pay certain protection money, certain restrictive laws remain subject to the defense of the fatherland

don't take a part.

According to the other view, Pen's marine becomes the basis which no positive state religion to the law at all makes, but then through the prince led up to the jug zip of tolerance stated that but no one at all Protection and peace of our states should retain the is not suitable to receive full civil rights.

We declare ourselves to be the second view. The first old herko ?? mmliche entha ?? lt na ?? lich in their premise one Race in the people who never reach full rights an injustice, the dire consequences of which here would fall back on the apparently bar-minded Christians. The thereby justified diminished civil honor of the Jews would be a very future gift for them of dishonorability, of which they always deal with great Have served advantage. That's why they had Chris Gen forbidden most harmful usury especially under protection the archbishop allowed. Just fo bey us. In Wu ?? rtemberg = (the must Christian separatists under the threat of ko ?? rper – visit the churches with punishment; the Jews, however, you lock themselves in their synagogues and supposedly in them scream to their private god that he will destroy us Christians and give them the earth as their inheritance. Evening there the terrible regulations of the concept drove the only son, the Erna ?? hrer, the only stu ?? tze of the family in the war, and a whole Jewish community next to it was found with a few a hundred guilders frey, to an unimpeded increase in be – deceptive dealers.

Rahs complains against it, according to Friedrich des Great law in every city a maximum of ju ?? discher Schu ?? tz – to impose a general ban on immigration;

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Rü ?? hs about the beginning b. Jews to d. Deuts. Civil rights, 23

never allow monopoly, coinage, leases

of state units; to other possessions of land and Floor than you build yourself; never too heeratic and Patronage rights over Germans. Excellent and urgent

agile! But all of these laws to limit their number
can't have Deftand in the long run if we don't
want to imitate the Poltzey law of Pharaoh, the Mor
shit owed his name. The other laws will
don't really come to fruition as long as you only
any more these closed gang predatory bees fid in unferm
Nest pieces (ape.

We certainly need hard laws against each other for our people

Kind of young trade, he likes ebra ?? ischen or chrifts

Jews are driven, only we need next to that
still befrey from the whole to our ruin –
sworn Ha ?? ndlerkaste. If our Jews don't
Abomination of the Cerimonial Act and Rabbinism ga ?? nzlich des
say and in teaching and life fo far to reason and law
want to go over to a bu ?? r – with the Christians
french club merge fónnen, fo should fie bey us

all civil rights are declared lost, and one should
to offer them protection, as was once the case in Spain
Point out country. Wa ?? ren but these chains of the
hideous Talmudic beings blown up in their religion, so
then it was a question of: the habit among them
to destroy that they only focus on trade and work –
let in shyly pleasant business. That's why you should
for the first generation of every productive business
lighten as much as possible; one could no ?? thigen their empires, the Kin –
to educate the poor for it. But besides, must
they are allowed to intervene in public money transactions and the
defend small brokerage services in the country; one
must either completely ban any kind of trade,
or particularly complicate.

This would require some special regulations
under which we emphasize: judicial nullity every

Paper in Jewish language, sey es trading book, invoice,
Change, or what else, and judicial nullity of every script –
a Christian's recognition of guilt against a Jew,
if this is not carried out under judicial authority.
We are so happy to see old orders restored

Take care, and for that we only need the Reichs–.

police orders from 1530, 1548 and 1577 to be recovered:
nern, in their titles with the input: „ Accordingly in
contained several places in the empire of the German nation Ju ?? den

which are not only on high dre: Dúrgen

|

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24 The Jews and their opponents.

and are suitable pledge, but on rathubic and thieving

Lend gu ?? ter, and therefore through their unmassed usury and
Finance, the common poor nothdu ?? rftig Nolk, more then someone

can calculate enough, complain, suck out and yes

spoil, and for many bo ?? sen deeds cause “ – sharp
Regulations against the Jews are enacted. But especially wa ?? re
only necessary is the regulation of the Augsburg Reich farewell

from 1551. \$. 78. 79. 80th and the R. Poliz. 0. 1577. Tit oo,

\$. 3rd. 4th. 5. to bring back into training where with big
Wisdom to the Jews the sole use of the Germans
Language is offered in business. Furthermore, the Jew may
no prescription or obligation in front of someone
then the ordinary authority, including the contrahiring
Sessed Christian, raised up; no Christian is allowed to be a Jew
Action and demand for another Christian, another Jud
his action and demands on one Christian another
Christians cediren. Authorities and notaries, such as

Place or manufacture contracts, follow their honors and memes:

horrified, other writers with the tower, Gefa ?? ngniß

or be punished in other ways.

Finally, we go to the we fo just gus
come little script on the following:

The Jews and their opponents. A word to keep the truth =
friends, against fanatics. We have our
Do not select people. Nathan the wise man. Germany 1816.
32 p. 8th.

This script is in a calm and worthy language
written with lively interest in the good cause. Out
drawing in it deserves special expertise
designed characteristics of the Jews according to the three classes of the
common Jews, the so-called educated Jews, and the
ju ?? disch or the rabbis, fo like the cheap ones
Suggestions to help them and us better in the future.

I will be very important for the well-being of our fatherland
the decisions about the rights of the Jews, which are now from
the changes of the Hanseatic cities and especially
Frankfurt emerge. Verhu ?? te the sky that wrong
Appearance of enlightenment and Humanitta ?? t not the new to grin
vaccinate the Ma ?? ngel constitution, which may then
the local and probably also unfinished business life
long years sick!

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MANIFEST

to the

Recieruneen and Volker through Judaism
cofinamed Christian states

according to the decision of the

First International Anti-Judian Congress
to Dresden

on the 11th and 12th. September 1882.

Chemnitz, Saxony.
Publisher by Ernst Schmeitzner.

1882,

_Parthias of 100 copies are German at the price of 4 marks
| To have a currency.

SG HUE UU,

http://idigital.slib-dresden.de/ppn32_0843882/2

To the governments and peoples of the
Judaism endangered Christian states!

As in the past centuries, the culture, civilization, prosperity and the future of European Christian peoples alternately the Arabs, the Tatars and threatened the Turks, – peoples of foreign races and Religion, whose attacks and onslaught are the weapons of European Christian peoples victoriously struck back at the time: in our day another foreign race threatens culture, civilization, prosperity and the future of European Christian peoples; a foreign race that is no less dangerous, yes with regard to their means and goals, probably is even more dangerous than those aggressive elements of the people. And this strange race is the Jewish race.

The right instinct of the European Christian peoples has this sworn, natural enemy up to the kept in check at the latest times, the hereditary enemy, the opposite restrictive legislative orders are only half Maass rules and inadequate protective weapons of the Christian Peoples have proven.

However, this condition has changed since the beginning of the current century, in the individual European countries gradually changed radically.

The ideas of the French Revolution that won: freedom, equality and fraternity also have before the Jewish race tore down the barriers to protection of the Christian peoples.

The principle of freedom was also applied to that race turns, their first and highest senses and aspirations everywhere

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consists of the other peoples through refinement of all kinds to strike in moral and material slave chains there according to their religious and national traditions all of these Peoples are only created to serve it.

The principle of equality was also applied to that race who does not want to be the same with us, for one privileged people by God, but the rest of people for lower beings, considered impure animals.

The principle of fraternity was also applied to that race applied to us non-Jews not even for their neighbors, recognized for their fellow human beings, and after their Talmud the Gentiles are certain enemies to be exterminated deceive, steal, squeeze into the abyss of ruin to push against the wrong swear, to dishonor them, yes to murder before their god is a pleasant act.

No wonder if modern liberalism is with the interests of pre-victional Judaism identified more, towards the Jews to a pseudo-life designed and in the hands of the Jews was a convenient means of verifying their plans for world domination

real and to chain the European peoples.

The Jews are too unrestricted rulers of the money market; they dominate the stock exchanges where they meet the prices of the Money and monetary value, raw products and industrial Determine items at will; and by this it is they who about the capitalist's wallet, about the fruit of the Weld the farmer and the trader.

They control the banks and the financial institutions in general; and by this they are the creators of the fictitious values that Man of credit and money turnover, whose channels they follow open up to your own fellow tribesmen and block from the non-Jews who are not comfortable with them.

The natural consequence of this monopolization of the money market is that the farmer, the large landowner, the manufacturer, the Craftsman, the merchant u. s. w. in material dependence advised by the Jews; and because in this way their existence was determined by the arbitrariness of the Jews, so they had to their obedient servants, become their abductors. Mieser adds that the Jews at the banks railways, insurance companies and. s. w. in public life employ influential men in richly doped centers,

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and those endured in such a way, as it were Jewish Fiefdoms are in legislation and government circles the most serviceable and most important pillars of the Jewish power.

The top of this national economic and financial pyramid forms the Rothschild's „ dynasty “, which became the banker of the

has always become countries in need of credit, without their

mood can hardly be waged today; and if a war is waged, it is only a new one opportunity to add billions more increase and the capital of the European peoples – itself by exploiting the national misfortune of the same – in the Hands of the „ dynasty “ and the Jewish race to be able to center.

By those who gnaw at the mark of the peoples and by the Jewish money powers continually increased monstrous state

The governments of individual indebted states
to mere Jewish agencies, to Jewish money collection
Organs sunk. Hence the absolute inactivity of this
Governments on the Jewish question, yes their hostile
hold against their own peoples in the interest of Judaism.

Judaism has succeeded in
to get some of the press directly into their hands,
partly to influence itself indirectly so that up to the
has hardly existed in Central Europe at the latest,
that the truth should be spoken to Judaism
would have dared.

So the Jews are too vague bidders, too
become a part of public opinion. Each against them
the complaint, however well founded, is suppressed, everyone who
Apparently, even remotely touching Jewish rule
Article set aside. They give praise and blame
Living and dead, about princes, statesmen, civil servants
taught, artists u. s. w., even about the private life of the
to be able to. The advancement of those working in public life
Men and the recognition and reward of their merits
is due to the weight of the Jewish press, therefore must
everyone who aims at any public career
wants to get, according to the favor of the Jewish press and thus also
hail according to the favor of the Juleuschaft.

The consequence of this state is that intellectual slavery
and the moral prevailing over Judaism

4th

Cowardice, one of the most characteristic features of our time
forms. Emerging young cribs are about their future,
elderly men who have earned a name are around their
Past and concerned about their call for their death, and
so that they can insure all of this with the help of the Jewish press,
they become traffickers of Jewish power
they to betray their own nation and race and thus theirs
own blood relatives.

The Jews have distorted lodge life in many countries,
stripped of its nature and the same as one of the most dangerous
and most successful means of Jewish power humiliated.

Mainly through the press, the Jewish
increasingly the Christian religion, which nevertheless leads to a special
cifish race religion of the European-Aryan peoples
and whose magic circles are not a single European-Aryan
People have been able to withdraw. This testifies to the story of

15 centuries, all the time in the circle of European-Aryan peoples not a single new religion has been able to escape, the basis of which is not the gelium Christi.

It was Christianity that was the European Aryan race on the one hand from moral bankrupt and the social dissolution, but on the other hand by the semi-wild Barbarism saved and regenerated the same by civilization, the culture of the European-Aryan race on firm religious laid the racial and social foundations.

The Christian religion is the most powerful reaction against the Jewish world domination tendencies, an insurmountable protest against the exaltation of the Semitic over the Aryan Human race, and so it is only too natural that the Jewish a sworn mortal enemy of both the founder of this Religion, as well as the Christian religion itself.

Now that Judaism is superiority and master can only then firmly establish its Semitic Race, if he has succeeded in to defeat the reaction and the institution of the Christian to destroy them: Christianity forms the first and main target of his attacks.

Because the Jewish people have their ancient nomadic nature Is essentially kept to this day the concept of the fatherland unknown. Known as a cosmopolitan

5

the Jew on the principle: Ubi bene, ibi patria. The Jew can therefore not be a patriot with love, devotion and self: sacrifice on the floor on which he was born and the built this floor in the sweat of his face. If every now and then the Jew also practices agriculture, that's the way it is nothing other than a predatory economy, which the forests devastated, the productive power of the soil exhausted and same in this way makes more and more sterile. Also built on he does not take the ground; for he himself takes plow, scythe and Don't pick up, yes, he doesn't even leave the floor like to be built on by others; he looks more at real estate only as a mortgage, the farmer only as one by usury exploiting slaves, whose hard work fruit him heard.

Legislation has freed the ground and the farmer made his own master by managed: and today after a few decades we are

that we the people of the new Jewish hearing
have to free what is worse than the old one; because the
Bauer is an unconditional committed to the Jewish growth
rers and Schankwirthes, who, by virtue of the licitation
right to drive away from the house and yard every hour and him
gathers his family can make him homeless.

This is one of the main causes of the increasingly massive
increasing emigration to America, causing the ground
by means of the Jewish usury and the Jewish drudgery
is deprived of its hardworking, hardworking natives, whose
Take a place now for unproductive chess Jews.

By the Talmud towards the Jews, non-Jews who
Exercise of any injustice and crime allowed
through the Jews the legal system and thus also the social
economic order threatened with overthrow. The crime statistics
proves that the Jews in the category of the condemned and
even more in the section of the accused with disproportionate
figures larger than the non-Jews. It succeeds
but a large number of the Jewish accused, in a row
the close cohesion of the Jews, partly with help from the wrong ones,
mostly Jewish witnesses, but partly by bribing the fun
organs to avoid judgment. There exist
whole well-organized Jewish bribes over the
freely available indebted officials and judges, and their

Threads and networks in some countries up to the highest
Government and judges are sufficient.

For this reason, a non-Jew can
about often not exercising his clearest right;
on the contrary, he is even at risk of being
Pages of bribed officials in association with the Jews often
his life as the target of chikanen and persecution
is made. It is one of the most characteristic Jewish

Tactics – and this explains most of their amazement values
Successes, – that they are the non-Jews who once made them theirs

Have chosen victims for fear of a possible
never let torsion out of its claws until this
either surrender to them, or materially and morally
Are basically directed. Now that the „ Al-
liance israélite universal “ „ All Israelites responsible for each other
are literal “, so consider the totality of Judaism
the private affairs of every single Jew, non-
Jews as their own business, and so see
the non-Jew who wants to assert his right ultimately

analyzes of the totality of Judaism.

In such a state, the non-Jews exist
To Jews who are guaranteed by constitution and law
did not provide legal equality in practice.

The international one that is already closely related
Jewish people have been constituted in Paris since 1860
ten „ Alliance israélite universal! an international leader
Main organ received, which is on the whole earth
owns. This supposedly mere charity association
has become more and more the character of a political association
settled with the governments of the individual states
maintains quasi-diplomatic cooling, even in 1873
around the Berlin Congress by its delegates
was re-examined.

This political universal Jewish covenant sets Judaism
in the stand, its entire international weight and its
entire international power against those on the part of non-Jews
on any point on earth
gripe, more correctly: justified self-defense action
to concentrate and each against the Jewish power
to punish unruly unruly so that it
the slave chains into which it is the European Christian

7

M

Peoples, mainly to beat in Central and Eastern Europe
understood to be able to close ever more firmly.

With such a worrying and constant pressure
the growing state of things, on the one hand in view of the big ones
Dangers with which the under international high command
standing Jewish race prosperity, calm, legal
security, culture, civilization and the future of
Christian peoples threatened to an ever increasing extent;
– on the other hand also in view of that irresponsible cold
Indifference with which many governments, on the part
of their peoples with Judaism led, unequal social
Watching self-defense struggles, even in some states
take sides for the Jews and their hands
deprive their own peoples of the means of self-protection by
they same in the Jewish question the freedom of the press, the association
and right of assembly and the right to freedom of speech
to take care of; – finally driven by the conviction,
that to take the initiative on this issue now

postponeable duty of self-preservation of Christian societies
is without nationality and denominational
divorced: – have been made up of several, due to Judaism in
exceptionally threatened states members of parliament,
Clergymen, officers, officials, lawyers, doctors, scholars, pro-
professors, artists, journalists, farmers, manufacturers, hand
workers, merchants and other friends of the thing dealing with
the theoretical study of the Jewish question for years
and at the same time this calamity from the practical
Know life in all its scope, – on the 11th and 12th. Sep-
September 1882 to Dresden to an international
Congress gathered in large numbers where they asked the Jewish question
made the subject of an in-depth discussion and
among other things, have decided as experts to the
Governments and peoples of the Christian
to appeal to the states.

To protect the interests of non-Jewish
company, first international congress
does not intend to anticipate the events regarding the
To set up a detailed program to solve the Jewish question.

Today's power of the Jewish race rests on much firmer ones
Basics, this parasite people has become our body
social and state life far too deeply

8th
eaten as that this first congress was deception
could indicate that his possible detailed propositions
already feasible today.

But we want about the ultimate purpose that the European
Peoples have to excel, come to terms today,
and for this reason, and further because it is a self-deception
is to be believed that the Jewish race with others, especially with
Christian peoples could ever be merged and assimilated
– this has never happened anywhere in 3000 years, –
Congress declares that the Jewish question alone
final in such a way and completely satisfactory
Can be solved in a way that at the time by the concerned
European countries bordered on the Arab, the Tatar
and the Turkish question has been listed.

Europe belongs to the Christian peoples, and
rum shouldn't be a test terrain for the rulers
lustful hostile, domineering, non-Christian
Serve folk elements.

That legal restrictions against the Jewish race
– and these –, however strict, are not the goal
lead, that gently proves the history of the past

Centuries. It would be Judaism by none
legal orders have been subject to permanent limits
that restrictive legal orders
after a few decades and the peoples
to force an ever repeated grueling struggle.

The Jewish emancipation, of which Europe
tenth the fusion of Judaism with the Christian
Expected peoples, made a complete fiasco
and only served to overpower every thinking head
testify that it is an absolute
is possible with the Judaism living in their circles
to be able to produce a modus vivendi.

By this first international anti-Jewish congress the
Details of the modalities for solving the Jewish question
because of the evolving events
he now only sees it as his task, getting started and that
Organization of social international self-government
to initiate defense.

And here we turn our appeal first
to the governments, but in the second row to the Christian ones

J
Peoples, to the Christian society of the Jewish European
states.

The governments, as those of Christian members
existing councilors of Christian rulers, we call for,
that they are the continuous and currently
same self-defense struggle of their peoples with the Jewish
thum, this your sworn enemy, no artificial ones
Put obstacles in the way of their peoples
on the Jewish question freedom of the press, the association and assembly
right to exercise and freedom of speech
on the contrary, as long as the provisions apply to the Jews
of common law and not the provisions of the state
right applied, their own people, which blood from
is her blood and flesh from her flesh, in this
support statutory self-defense struggles
like. But they may also strive through that
Indulge a more correct financial and government debt
System and a more correct economic
Systems themselves, their state and their peoples from the Dik-
nature of the Jewish money powers and thus also of the political
emancipate the influences of Judaism.

Those more or less depressed by the Jewish race
Christian peoples, however, we call for the justified self-
defense movement across the board in flux

bring and organize.

This self-defense action can continue as long as the Jewish Race under the hoard of common law seeks protection and also takes place, and as long as the provisions of constitutional law not applied to them by governments, only within the limits of the existing bourgeois Move laws.

So the Christian peoples take the energetic organizational of this legal self-defense movement in grabbed; – they lead the lively agitation and the strong action in the parliaments, in the district and local representatives in the press and in public meetings; – found them in the cities and the individual areas Protection associations; – form them to lead these protection associations State-Central committees that are back in different countries who have to connect internationally: – so that the mini work of the „ Alliance israélite universelle"

19th

by a „ Alliance chrétienne universelle " can be paralyzed. And in this way, may the Christian society in every field step by step Recapture positions from which they came through Judaism has been suppressed.

And if this our appeal is not the voice of a remains in the desert, but the European Christian Society to become aware of the danger threatening them arouses that they are to take legal action immediately Means of a legitimate self-defense: so the 9th century forehead within a short time of shame be far away that one of 7 – 8 million souls standing anti-cultural race, the Semitic Judenrace that from about 350 million souls existing Aryan (or intellectual human race through Christianity, morally and financially tyrannise, that human race that is powerful their intellectual and physical superiority, gathers their seeds from their perfect civilization with their victorious weapons and with the work of the Spread peace in all parts of the world.

And if this is our appeal to the Christian peoples Have been heard and have become the word of fact will: then the meeting in the future year second anti-jiid congress already one for the Christian Find peoples in a hurry changed new situation, and then he will speak his word about the further Maass rules of new

let it be heard.

And now to work, Christian brothers!

To protect the interests of non-Jewish society
on the 11th and 12th. September 1882 held at Dresden

International Anti-Jewish Congress.

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Pushed report
about the
|. International Anti-Jewish Congress

in Dresden.

- - - u Ri

On September 11th and 12th, by invitation of pages
the gentlemen:

Friedrich Carl, Baron of Fechenbach-Lauden-
bach, Königl. Bayr. Chamberlain and Major a. D. on
Laudenbach and Sommerau, chairman of the clubs
to protect the craft and honorary president of the western
phal craft association;

Dr. phil. Ernst Henrici, Tegel near Berlin, chairman

i:

. of the Social Reichsverein in Berlin; .
| Victor von Istöczy, Budapest, member of the Hungarian
Reichstag;

Lic. Theol. Gustav Koffmane, Wroclaw, board member
of the German Reform Association in Wroclaw;

d Geza from Onody, Tisza-Eszlar, knight's landowner, co-

| member of the Hungarian Reichstag;

Wilhelm Pickenbach, Berlin, merchant, chairman
of the German Reform Association in Berlin;

Alexander Pinkert-Waldegg, Dresden, chief editor,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the German Reform
Party and the German Reform Association in Dresden;

Ernst Schmeitzner, Chemnitz, publishing house dealer, pre-
seated of the German Reform Association in Chemnitz;

Rudolf Skalla, Iglau in Moravia, industrialist, chair
that of the Austrian Reform Association in Jihlava;

Court preacher Adolf Stöcker, Berlin, member of the German
Reichstag and the Prussian House of Representatives,
President of the Christian Social Party in Berlin;

Carl, Baron of Thüngen-Roszbach, on Ross-
bach in Lower Franconia, knight's landowner;

Edmund Winterfeldt, Wroclaw, editor, board member
member of the German Reform Association in Wroclaw;

Knight Carl von Zerboni di Sposetti, Vienna, editor,
Board member of the Austrian Reform Association
to Vienna;

Ferdinand Ziegler, Wroclaw, factory owner, chairman
of the German Reform Association in Wroclaw;

the 1st international congress on confidential advice
„ about the next goals of the anti-jiid movement, as well
about the ways to become an effective international
Combat the Jewish position in high finance such as
in trade, in agriculture as in craft life, in
politics as in communal relations, in the press
how to be struck in art and science
must *, instead of Dresden. Over 300 of the called
Germany, Austria, Hungary and Russia adopted
same part. The negotiations were led by Mr. Ritterguts-
owner, Rittmeister a. D. von Bredow and Honorable Member
of the Hungarian Reichstag Ivan von Simonyi, and
reached under their presidium for acceptance:

First of all, that was printed by Mr
Hungarian Reichstag Victor von Istéczy wrote mani-

firm; also the following theses by Mr. Hofprediger Stöcker:

Theses of the Dresden international congress on confidential
Discussion of the Jewish question.

X,

The present position of the Jews is for themselves and for all cultural
more a danger, for some nation already the basic material
and spiritual ruin. An international association for the purpose,
breaking the superiority of Judaism is an inevitable cultural
the Christian world,

II.

The Jewish question, although in the diversity of the tribe and the
Belief founded, is not a mere race in its appearance
or religious question, but a universal, political, social political
and moral-religious character,

III.

The influence of the Jews, not in relation to their number and none-
caused by higher talent, is based on the ruthless, often
unscrupulous acquisition and use of money power on which enemy
against Christian state and social life and thereby
conditional power over the weak and bad elements dev national

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18th

nalitite, finally on the deficiency of our opposing social
economic-political conditions,

IV.

Nationality in itself from a political point of view, and

determined according to their promises to remain a nationality by

Descent, language and culture internationally connected, through marriage among themselves, as well as through cleaning and eating laws as a caste characterized, the Jews as such are incapable of organic components to form any Christian people. The Reform Jews, although in Weighing details, but do not form any in their general position Exception, but by striving to preserve the Christian cultural world intoxicating and decomposing, an all the greater danger.

Y.

The emancipation of the Jews, in the sense of not just the same legal boldness, but total civic equality, is a contradiction with the nature of Judaism as with the nature of

Christian idea of the state, a fundamental and disastrous mistake. O brig-

The Jews are not to be given any position, nor are they behind in Christian schools.

VL

From a social point of view, representatives of the naked money power and often exploiters of foreign meat and productive work, on the with associated social obligations but little involved, the mo-Jewishism in an era that divided the dispute between work and Capital has developed until the emergence of parties to change, one first-class social danger, all the more so as the same power of his Christian state foundations negating the care of the revo-Jution thoughts especially participates. The financial power of the Jews is one Obstacle to independent state life, its driving is the root of thieving directions of business life, their influence on industry and Commercial through the usurpation of an intermediate trade the reason of mannichfach Volksnoth.

VII.

The Uebelstinde, which the Jewish spirit in trade and change, in Industry and agriculture are one of the capital powers to complain about restrictive legislation; Christians tie up their business connections with Christians if possible.

VIII.

Only by denying the Christian idea of the state and the national thoughts in public life as in legislation are Christian peoples depend on the Jews. Only through high keeping the Christian worldview and asserting the national needs in economic life, legislation and Administration, they will regain their natural independence,

The governments and legislative bodies are therefore around their
to request a constitutional initiative; to call on the peoples to do so
the care of the Christian spirit and the fight against the Jewish
Mind in the literature and in the daily press, in the state as in

14

communal life the peculiarity of every nation and
Defend freedom. – –

Furthermore, a request from the baron of Thüngen-
Rossbach and baron von Fechenbach-Laudenbach:
Theses.

The assembly recognizes the increase in the Jewish people's element
and the Jewish influence on our entire people's and state life
a serious and threatening danger for the morally new and economic
Continuation of the German people,

To break this influence and that out of it with necessity
to eliminate the resulting obstacles and dangers, it considers the following
Maass rules for urgent:

I.
To prevent immigration of the Jews, especially from the east.
II. ;

The ruling, mainly capitalist-manchester social
and economic legislation, which the usury and the speculation
primarily through the stock, banking and borsal system compared to that
honest uud honest acquisition unduly favored, must after the
kichtung reformirt that the state and people preserving productive
would be lifted and strengthened, but the speculation would be harmless
Maass are returned,

III.

As long as they are closed in their struggle, the Jews are
wait and form a people among the people, only as foreigners
to consider who are granted hospitality. Your civic rights
are therefore to be limited in such a way that they do not participate in the
legislation, still in authoritative offices, especially not for
Judicial office can get.

IV.

The Jews are to be liberated from military services, but have a replacement
for this a levy in the form of a poll tax or a military fee
eutrichten,

drawn: C. Frhr. v. Thiingen-Rosbach
Frhr. v. Fecheubach-Laudenbach.

Furthermore, at the request of Mr. Pinkert-Waldegg
Resolution of the following wording:

„ The in Dresden on the 11th and 12th. September 1882 to an anti-Jewish international congress united men are perfect convinced of the impartiality of the Hungarian judge and pronounced their firm belief that the same in the Tisza Eszlar affair, from the entire non-Jewish world with greatest Attention is being paid despite the tremendous power and the the physical influence of Judaism on its high professions will correspond,"

5

Finally, one of Mr
MP of the Hungarian Reichstag Ivan von Simonyi
held lecture on the Jewish question, which is now published by the publisher
von Heckenast's successor in Bratislava appears as a brochure.

The congress finally became a permanent committee
used, whose next task in the procurement of
Funds exist to support the anti-Jewish press
Because with regard to the words of the Jew Montefiore:

„ What are you fiddling with! as long as we don't have the press in our hands,
everything you say is in vain. In vain you create societies,
Bonds and bankrotte and the like: as long as we don't have the press
to use to numb and deceive the world, `
we do not do anything and our rule remains a fantasy. “

(spoken in a rabbinic meeting in Kraków in 1540)
the committee recognized that, „ as long as the Christian-Aryan
Natives have not recaptured the press to theirs
Educate peoples and show them their true position,
they do nothing and their rule is a fantasy. “
The other decisions made in the committee's lap
of course evade public participation. Only this
it is still to be announced that the following resolution
was taken:

„ In view of the great importance of the Jewish question in Russia
and their current state there in particular, speaks in the name of the

Congress the committee all its full approval and pathy, which are legally active in Russia, the to prevent further attacks by the Jews and the Christian-Aryan to protect the population against Semitic exploitation. "-

and that Mr. Ernst Schmeitzner publishing house Chemnitz acting as the representative of the standing committee elects – and the second International Anti-Jewish Congress was set at March 1883.

There are now two announcements from the committee in reaches the public for the purpose of the broadest spread may find space here again:

[http: digital.slub-dresden.de/ppn320843882/17](http://digital.slub-dresden.de/ppn320843882/17)

16

Announcement!

All anti-Jewish newspapers are just as polite as urged to send a number of her sheet to Mr. Ernst as soon as possible Schmeitzner, publisher in Chemnitz (Saxony), as well this gentleman their exact address in German, French, Russian or to share in English,

Likewise goes to all associations on earth, which have an anti-Jewish tendency represent the request to address your address in one of the languages listed To send Mr,

All journals that are not in the hands of Jews or Jews what ' political, social or national tendency they are influenced may be politely asked to consider this notice falling letters and in a place that cannot be overlooked, as free as possible to press,

The committee
the International Anti-Ytid Congress,

Announcement!

It has only been 8 days since our first announcement, and our central office already has a rough overview of that for our aspirations acquired the press, as well as learned that the individual

Members of the committee everywhere their work with energy and willingness to make sacrifices have recorded.

Today we particularly request associations of anti-Jews, their names and their number of members with our representative, Mr Ernst Schmeitzner, publishing house in Chemnitz (Saxony). Likewise, individual gentlemen who establish clubs or stand alone want to be good for our cause, asked to do the same to turn the central office mentioned.

About the organization to raise the urgently needed funds, as well as the publication of the results of the congress we will be in some Days in our organs, the „German form“, report and ask friendly newspapers again today Spreading the above.

Berlin, Chemnitz, Dresden, 29. September 1882,

The permanent committee
of the International Anti-Jewish Congress.

Printed by G. Lamprecht in Chemnitz,

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Please stamp the date of the award here!

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The

ludensrage.

third Beigste to

Bruno Bauer's treatise on this subject

from

F. U). GhiUany.

Nuremberg.

By Johann Leonhard Schräg.

1843.

Campesino print.

Stäbt -Bibliotkri

OFF»!?!*!4M MAIN

«The emancipation of the Jews has been

are spoken so frequently and in many different ways

that the author of the present papers cannot be intended to examine the question here . the much-discussed
again in its entirety. It is only

a Point . which will be discussed and demonstrated here, a point . the

— I may be permitted to make this remark — in the public negotiations on the emancipation of the Jews, as a rule, takes
a back seat and cannot be expected of a chamber, and is too little acquainted with . because you . which of course
the inner religious nature of Judaism and its historical appearance. This one, certainly extremely important point

. wel- dear . in my opinion . die Emancipation

long must prevent the . than they bind themselves to their previous religious foundations . is
following : « The Hebrew holds himself, by virtue of numerous . both in the Old Testament and in the
Talmud and all rabbinic writings

len, for a creature chosen by his God Jehovah from all peoples, who is destined to rule over the earth. All non-
Jews are considered unclean to him, tolerated

by Jehovah only because . to be ruled by the Jew in the Messianic Empire
and to serve him as slaves. This Messianic kingdom is a worldly
Reich, is approaching daily and begins with a great strangling of the Jews among the non-Jewish peoples
. which results in the complete subjugation of the latter.

As evident as these sentences form the actual core of Judaism,
Return from the Babylonian captivity until our days ; as surely as it is,
that only such a hope can save the Jewish people, despite

1*

has been brought,
of the Jews so
existing position

4

of all persecutions, in a thousand-year isolation; finally, as openly as these sentences are in the religious writings of
the Hebrews, strangely enough one should not speak about them today; one demands that one ignores them! - The
spokesmen among the Jews who belong to the party of progress have either completely thrown the misanthropic
hopes of their nation overboard or are trying to give their very worldly content the . which consistently
interpretation of a spiritual kingdom. With great cries of malice, obscurantism
. to interpret them differently

. Intolerance and slander they fall
over everyone . who takes it over . to present the matter in its true light *) , and one is good-natured enough
on the Christian side to allow oneself to be influenced by this outcry to such an extent that one can remove those
misanthropic basic elements

*) A large part of the German journals are edited by Jews, in others, however, Hebrews are financially involved; indeed,
the dominance of the Jews in German daily literature has reached such an extent that it determines
whether a book is received favorably or unfavorably. The main . that the Jewish judgment is not uncommon
reason must be found in this.

. that overall very few writings appear
. which the Jewish emancipation
also look at it from the other side . and certainly not in political newspapers
Articles can no longer appear. The publishers fear revenge; and we really have a kind of Jewish ensuring in this respect.
I confess to the Jewish men who

as editors, that they are beyond the prejudices of their nation; that therefore the whole of Jewry would be able to ' but this does not mean . emancipate to become. After all, it is . in the pursuit of these men and in their perpetual assurance of having cast off Jewish nationality . very au_allend . that they only ever cover up the Jewish follies and every attack who are trying to kill as quickly as possible . instead of using them to bring out the sharpness and thereby destroy it most safely.

of the Indenthumö at least considers it to be completely antiquated and finds it hard . them in our Days where the emancipation of the Jews is discussed everywhere . to pull it out again.

If the Jewish community consisted only of those Heller-thinking spokesmen . which differ from the have freed the frontiers of their people . However, it would not be acceptable if one counters their struggle for civil equality with beliefs wanted . to which they do not confess ; but now it is well known that the The much-vaunted progress among the Jews only affected a small number of the inhabitants of larger Cities, that the by far greater part of the Jewish population . especially in Flecken and villages . still holds firmly and rigidly to the old . that even very influential men under the Hebrews, with the greatest trepidation, follow the most miserable provisions of the Talmud. Moreover, in truth, those old Messiah hopes are by their nature so completely opposed to the political conditions of Christian peoples, those contemptuous ideas about the destiny of the non-Jews so degrading, that one cannot possibly be satisfied with the mere announcement of a renunciation or rejection. These hopes, this mass of dangerous prejudices are laid down in the Jewish religious books; as long as these

Faith books in their full

have wide validity; does he not, . the Jew is also obliged to adhere to these provisions given the current state of affairs, . he is no longer a real Jew. How can such a person be» prove to those few men of progress that it is time to grant the Jews equal political rights with the Christians? They are no longer true Jews and are therefore no longer capable of emancipation; the rest will only be capable when they too are no longer true Jews.

If this point in time ever occurs, then the existing religious system of the Jews must necessarily undergo a public

change; the Jews must learn from their religious writings a

A confession of faith in which the hope for an earthly Messiah

, the

Delusion to be a chosen people, the contempt and hatred against non-Jews

are no longer expressed, but rather it is publicly stated that these old

Prejudice as a harmful error. Not the Christian

It is not religious views that deviate from these points of view that make the Jews unfit for citizenship, but rather that

silly conceit that is completely intertwined with the Jewish people and that aims at nothing less than the enslavement

of non-Jewish humanity; ridiculous, however, because it is not possible due to the small number of

Jews can never be carried out; but given the pecuniary power of the Jews, it is dangerous enough for the non-

Jewish population of the states if it is the

Hebrews should succeed in gaining high state offices and with their pecuniary

Rule the influence and power of higher states

officials to connect.

But it will now be important that those human

hostile views and hopes of Judaism are demonstrated here in more detail.

Their historical appearance does not go back to Egypt, as is usually assumed. I have this in my except for the

work: "The human sacrifices of the ancient Hebrews", Nuremberg at Schräg 1842

extensively proven and must, in order not to

to go too far

to the information given there. They are a much more recent product, do not extend much beyond the time of the Babylonian captivity and only received practical application after this captivity, starting with Ezra (480 BC). The idea

The belief that all other peoples are unclean is not originally Jewish, but Egyptian; it came from Egypt to the

Jews in the last times of the Jewish

Kingdom, where Egypt exerted significant influence over Judea.

7

and the Jews were even under Egyptian rule for a time.

» An

Egyptian, » reports Herodotus II kiss mouth, 41, " Man or woman will never see a Greek on the

nor knife nor spit, nor cauldron of a Greek

use, not even pure bull stew if it was cut with a Greek knife.

»

It is well known how strictly the Jews have kept themselves separate from the impure peoples since the founding of the new state up to the present day. The vast majority of them even today avoid coming into . how much they enjoy contact with the knife of a non-Jew or lying in his bowl. If one accuses the Jews of this . Something to enjoy, was contemptuous treatment of the peoples among whom they have to live, and from whom they are not only tolerated but also so

before ,

even demand full citizenship; this is how you get the answer . it is a cruel

Slander that the Jew regards every non-Jew as an unclean creature; he

Do not cut with a Christian knife . because it is likely that

with this knife a food forbidden to the Indians has already been cut. This sounds quite acceptable to many people; one should respect every people and the Hebrews in this innocent . one thinks . the religious customs avoidance of the Christian knives and

I also do not force my knife on the Jew, but I do not wish to have people as my fellow citizens, and I am even more careful not to have them as my superiors, for such a declaration certainly lies in this aversion to using my knife. Your knife, says the Jew, was cut; if I wanted to use it, I would defile myself, . who declare me an unclean creature; and that would be against Jewish law. He therefore defile himself even if he . is unclean . because unclean food

8

an otherwise pure food was cut with a knife: but he wants to . which once an unclean food make Christians believe that they, who not only continually use such knives and utensils, but also eat the unclean food themselves into . they are not unclean in his eyes . but pure!

Let us come to another proof that the Hebrew considered the non-Jew to be an unclean creature. Why does the Jew still undergo circumcision to this day? "You are a holy people," we read in Deuteronomy 7:6, "a holy people to Jehovah . your God ; you hat Jehovah . your God chooses . to be his own people from all nations, which are upon the face of the earth. Not because ye are more in number than all . Jehovah has the nations that have favored you, nor chosen you; for ye are the fewest of all the nations; but because Jehovah loved you, and has kept the oath which he swore to your fathers.

known by all the families of the earth (Deut . 28 , 1.) . » Jehovah has made a covenant with this his holy people; the sign of this covenant is circumcision;

whoever is circumcised belongs to those , whom Jehovah chooses , the uncircumcised is a rejected by Jehovah '

creature should be eradicated. "This is my covenant," it says in Genesis 17: 17, which you . 10 . , " shall keep between me and you and your descendants after you, that every male shall be circumcised in the flesh of your foreskin,

And this shall be a token of my covenant between me and you. And an uncircumcised man , who has not been circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin: it •

That soul shall be cut off from his people; he has broken my covenant. »

Circumcision, although not originally Jewish *)

*) Herodotus says II . " Die Kolchier , Egyptians and Ethiopians are the only ones among 104 : all people , which has always been the shame

I have only you

9

and initially nothing else , as a substitute for the victim

death of the boy *) , is by the Jews

whereby Jehovah his chosen

other peoples of the earth. So

When a Jew is circumcised, he declares himself to be a being sanctified by Jehovah, to whom the impure uncircumcised cannot look up. One would think that the fact that the Muslims also circumcise themselves must have made the later Jews have taught , that this rite could not be linked to promises that exclusively on the

But just as such a conceited delusion could arise, although the neighboring Egyptians and Phoenicians also practiced circumcision, so it has also continued to exist alongside the Mohammedan religion.

The Rabbis declare the circumcision of the Muslims to be

ineffective . partly because it is not fully implemented . as with the Jews . theils
because those peoples did not have the Jewish promise. This very promise on
World domination . which, in addition to the arrogance . one from the impure peoples of the world
prominent , holy people

to be inseparably connected with circumcision among the Jews. It is the promise that must . just these
make the Hebrews incapable of being citizens . as long as they have circumcision, for the
of the state. Of course, it is not important whether the citizen of a state has a piece of foreskin or not: the ideas are what
which one
with the-

circumcise limbs. The Phoenicians and the Syrians

(namely the Jews) admit that they learned circumcision from the Egyptians. These are the only peoples after the
Egyptians. Of the Egyptians and Ethiopians . who circumcise themselves; they all do it
themselves I cannot
which part learned circumcision from the other. say, »

I refer to the further proof

in Palestine

this remark

kung, on my writing: "The Human Sacrifices of the Ancient Hebrews" page 582 _.

as the sign people of the long the

10

his rite connects , ideas that will never end . as long as the rite
itself is issued.-

It is well known from the Old Testament writings that even the pre-Exilic Jews regarded "the uncircumcised" as an object
of contempt. At that time, the Hebrews did not yet regard circumcision as an institution peculiar to their people alone; it still
had a general character of sanctification, which was not denied to other circumcised tribes either, but the lack of which was
already considered something unclean and despised in those who did not undergo this rite, such as the Philistines.

ous was made an accusation. In captivity, among Chaldeans and Persians who were not circumcised,
the Jews formed the view that circumcision
dung is a unique characteristic of the holy Hebrew tribe; at least

The leaders of that tenth of the Jews sought . who returned from captivity to Palestine

wanted to return (nine tenths of them, as is well known, have completely mixed with the heathens and have since disappeared from history), to establish such a view among their colonists; which in time was completely successful.

At first, the Jews who had migrated from Babylonia to Palestine also had foreign wives, some of whom they had brought with them from abroad and some of whom they had taken from their neighbours: a proof that they would have had even less hesitation in marrying non- . that the great majority who in Chaldea Jews.
and that

It can be proved with the most compelling reasons *) that before the Babylonian captivity, this system of separation from the Gentiles was not known at all.

But now, since Ezra (480 BC), more and more of these new colonists were convinced that the Jew was a , based on the saying of the prophets,
holy being,

*) Compare "Human Sacrifice of the Hebrews" p. 87 _.

11

that the stamp of this holiness is stamped on him by circumcision
the visible sign of his covenant with God . that all other people are unclean
and that the Jew also becomes unclean . if he mixes with them. The leaders of the
Colony come before Esra and complain that priests . Levites and people not from the Gentiles
wanted to separate . rather the »holy
and

the monstrosity and also carries it out: the Jews

Seeds mixed with the peoples of the countries *) . » Then decides

are forced to take their non-Jewish wives and

to reject the children raised with them,

expels them from the country and leaves them to their fate. Since then, the

Contempt for all non-Jews under this poor state of art and science
Hebrew people ever stronger .

One often hears the saying: Should not the Hebrews have had an aversion to the peoples who oppress them to this day? Should they be friendly to those who in the most varied ways express their aversion to the Jews at the

Did not the many acts of hatred they had to endure also fill them with hatred against their oppressors? — But just she look at the History! The Jews

which through their arrogance to be a chosen people, through their hatred against all Gentiles, who prolonged all human feeling, aroused the contempt of the Gentiles. It was not the belief in an invisible God, as one would like to represents what drew them the hatred of all peoples, but their dirty, final, misanthropic nature; it was not external pressure that what they do with contempt

other peoples fulfilled but the arrogance that they themselves are the chosen ones of Jehovah's but all other peoples are unclean and

are rejected before God. They have expressed their abhorrence of

*) Esra 9, 1.

the one

were it,

against

12

the peoples had already shown this before they were under the Roman yoke or later oppressed by the Christians; their contempt was not only directed against their oppressors, but against every non-Jew in general. Could the Gentiles

otherwise as contemptuously mocking this dirty Jewish people that on his lack of a foreskin founded the hope of world domination, which in its ridiculous conceit looked down upon everything great and sublime in the heathen world, without developing any qualities that would have commanded the respect, let alone the admiration, of its contemporaries?

"A Jew," says Juvenal *), "will not show an uncircumcised man the right way or a well when he asks him" - and such people demanded tolerance?

The uncircumcised is nothing more than a dog to the orthodox Indian; with this name

In Roman times he branded the non-Jews **) , and the rabbis also used this term for Christians. I quote from Eisenmenger
some

This diligent scholar, professor of oriental languages, has undertaken the hopeless effort of working through the
rabbinical jungle and in two . But first I must say a few words about this man himself.

strong quarto volumes under the title «Discovered Judaism» the most important

the rabbinical writings of the Christian world. Whenever this book is quoted

becomes . one hears the response from the Jews, Eisenmenger was an enemy of the Jews and

his statements could not be considered true; Christian

Literary figures in their zeal for the emancipation of the Hebrews speak

This, without even having the book in my hands

*) Juven . satyr. XIV . 103.

**) Matt. 15, 26. 27.

13

I do not want to deny that Eisenmenger was an enemy of the Jews; every person who has a human heart, a feeling for
humanity and the progress of our race in his breast, must become an enemy of this Jewish nature as soon as he
takes a closer look at it; for then he recognizes in the Jewish people a group of people who have distanced themselves
from the educational processes of the world.

has been hostile for two thousand years, but has brought to light within itself a mass of the most outrageous nonsense,
preserves the true sanctuary of the appearance of the . which the Hebrews describes as an everlasting

Messiah and bases his rule over the . to which he clings with the utmost tenacity, because he

world on it, a rule that is to impose the same nonsense on all other people. But if one wants to claim that Eisenmenger
says things about the Jews that are not found in their writings, that he falsely attributes a lot of spiteful things to them, then
one is telling the grossest untruth; for this scholar not only quotes very precisely, but also gives the source and
page of the writing everywhere and even quotes the Hebrew text word for word. A few passages from his book may
follow.

. from which he drew . but he

In the writings of Rabbi Eliezer, chapter 29 (Eisenm. II, 630), the question is raised as to why Abraham circumcised his servants. The answer is: "For the sake of purity, so that they would not defile their master with their food and drink; for everyone who eats with an uncircumcised person

does just as much as if he were with a
Dog would eat; for as a dog is not circumcised, so is one the foreskin
still has nor circumcised. Whoever touches an uncircumcised he does so much,
as if he touched a madman Whoever bathes with it does as much as if he
bathed with a leper, because the uncircumcised in their lives

14

times as much as rages but after their death they are like carrion in the field. » The Rabbi
Menachem says in his interpretation of the five books of Moses, fol. 47: «The foreskin is despised and more impure
than all impurities that are in the world.» In the Talmudic tractate Nedarim, fol. 31 (Eisenm. 1. 672.) it says: «The
foreskin is despised because the godless are disgraced with it,» and in the tractate kesaolilin, fol. 92: ->Whoever
separates himself from the foreskin does as much as if he separated himself from a grave.

secreted. »

God himself did not dare to speak to Abraham for so long

he was uncircumcised to speak Hebrew, for this language the angels
understood and from this it can be seen that he was in contact with an unclean person; God therefore used, as long as
the patriarch was not circumcised, against Abraham, means which the angels the Chaldean language
do not understand (Book 4aIKut rudeni Fol. 37).

Eisenm. I, 674.). The Talmud (Tractat Megilla Fol. 7. Eisenm. 1, 714 .) explains the Mosaic Sabbath
commandment as follows: "The assembly shall be for you, the and not to strangers, to you, and not
dogs." In the book Jaikut Schi-

moni is the passage Psalm 4, 8 : «You make my heart glad in the day when they have plenty of wine and grain» (Fol.
91. Eisenm. I must go, since the Gentiles . 715 .) declared that it is all the more glorious for the Jews
were already in prosperity. «The Rabbi Joshua Ben Levi,» it says, «said that this matter was like a king who gathered
wandering people and placed them before the door of his palace

They saw dogs coming out of where they should go in. Now they have dogs
the house with quails, heads of fattened cattle and calves' heads in their mouths, and they began to say: If dogs
eat only good things:

what will our meal be like then! Thus the Epicureans (the Christians) are compared to dogs, as it is said (Isaiah 56:11): They are insatiable

15

ashamed dogs who do not get enough to eat. When they are in such prosperity,
How much more must the Israelites prosper?

Thus it is also the confession of many baptized Jews that the orthodox Jews . . . that the name Kelef . . . stand in relation to Christians (Eisenm. I, 716.).

Therefore, the dead non-Jew is just like animal carrion. Rabbi Eliezer explains in chapter 34 (Eisenm. II, 909) the passage from Isaiah: "The dead will not live," as follows: "This means the Goyim, who are like the carrion of animals and will indeed rise for judgment, but will not live." Therefore, the Jew finds it quite appropriate that the unclean meat should be sold to the Christians, and also the hindquarters of the animals, which he may not eat as unclean. But he spits on these parts first, lets his children contaminate them, and puts a curse on them, so that the unclean Christian can eat them all the more surely *misa meschunnah* "sudden death." At least, that is what happened otherwise (cf. *Bnrtror_Judenschule*, p. 591; Eisenm. II, 641).

The Rabbis find the origin of the impurity of non-Jewish peoples in the fact that they were created by the evil serpent of paradise, the devil. As it says in the book *Naarecheth haelahuth* (fol. 128. Eisenm. I, 593.), this serpent "cast an impurity into Eve;" from this they came into being, and from the devil they also receive their strength and power. Since only the pure spirits of Adam are called man, the impure spirits, the non-Jews, do not deserve the name of man.

"You are men," it says in the Book of Zohar (Eisenm. I, 591.), "but the other peoples are not men, because their souls come from the unclean spirit; only the Israelites are called by this name because their souls come from the holy spirit." In

Talmudic tractate *Lava*

16

mezia Fol. 114. (Eisenm. I, 594.) one reads: «The Rabbi

Simeon . . . of Jochai son, says, the graves of the Goyim^ (non-Jews) defile . . .
not because (Ezek. 34, 31.) it is said: You are men. You are . . . my sheep . . . Sheep of my pasture, you
called men, but the peoples of the world are not

people, but rather animals. » The Talmudic tractate Jevamoth Fol . 94. (Eisenm. I, 596.) teaches: >. The seed of a non-Jew is like the seed of an animal ; » and in the In the book Markevet ham-mischne (Eisenm. 1, 596.) the expression Vieh in the sentence «Cursed be he who lies with cattle» is explained by non-Jewish women.

Usually Christians and non-Jews in general are referred to in the rabbinical writings by the names: "Children of Esau," "Edomites"; and then Jewish conceit indulges in insults against Esau and his descendants; he is said to have been begotten by the great serpent, the devil, and God has burdened him and his lineage with all the impurities of the world so that Jacob and his sons could remain pure. "Esau," it says in the book 8ebene luebotli liabberith (Eisenm. 1,645), "is Edom; he is the serpent who has drawn all the impurities of the serpent (i.e. of the devil) to the Jews, completely himself.

has so that Jacob may remain pure; » he is the scum of Sammael (that is, the devil), and Satan himself (Eisenm. I) was born 646. 647.) ; he was, according to the book Jalkut rubeni, reddish because he had drunk the blood of monthly impurity in his mother's womb (Eisenm. I, 650.) ; according to the explanation of Rabbi Abarbanel, however, because he under the reddish planet Mars the star of the evil god was born. «Therefore,» it continues,

«The mighty men who sprang from him and ruled in Italy were all bloodthirsty; the same who were kings of Italy and Roman emperors and who dress in scarlet to this day.

17

The Edomite people are cursed, destined for hell. Rabbi Abarbenel says in his book Waselimia Jeschua Fol. 30. (Eisenm. I, 690.): »The vengeance of God will come more upon the Edomite people than upon other peoples, and will this ummah

hainmekulleleth the cursed people, not worthy of the one whose other peoples worthy. » But God also keeps himself away from the other peoples who are unclean. »Know,« it says in because they the book of Shaare Zedek, among whom seventy crowns were divided "that than the seventy nations and each people with its land fell to a certain prince,

the blessed God has found no part in all of them, because he is pure, but they are all leweim di impure (Eis. 1, 701.). Only in Israel has he found a part, because it is pure. »

Several Rabbis make the distinction that only the soul of the Christian, the comes from the evil spirit be unclean, but the body becomes clean as the soul

has left, at least a Christian corpse is no longer contaminated. Thus Rabbi Menachem says in his interpretation of the five books of Moses, fol. 183. (Eisenm. 1, 702.):

»You are already aware that a Goi as long as he lives, is unclean and defiled because of the uncleanness that dwells in him. But when he dies, his spirit is finished; therefore he does not defile in the tent. For this is an article of faith that the graves of the Goyim do not defile, because (Numbers 19:14) it is said: us

"When a man dies," but the nations of the world are not called men. With an Israelite it is quite the opposite case, for a holy spirit dwells in him during his lifetime; when he dies, he is unclean and defiled. There is a great mystery in this matter. For when the unclean spirit sees a clean vessel which is empty of the holy spirit, it comes and dwells in it. Therefore it is customary to

the bodies of the raging

so that no unclean spirit may enter them. »

2

18

The spirit of the non-Jew, because it comes from the devil, goes to hell; only he who belongs to the covenant of circumcision, only the Jew, can be saved. Let us hear a sample of Jewish wisdom in relation to the proof of this statement. One designation of God is fchaddai, that is, the Almighty. This word is written in Hebrew with three letters fch di; the letter ei means the circumcision, the whole word refers to the circumcised, they belong to the almighty God. But if one now takes the symbol of circumcision, the i, one only has fch d, and this word means devil. The uncircumcised therefore belong to the devil. This argument can be found in several rabbinical writings (Eisenm. I 676.). Why, the Jews conclude, do the Christians insist so from the three letters fch di away, so much on abolishing circumcision in order to bring the Hebrews to hell? In the book Len daath (Eis. I, 678.) we read: "Why have they (the Christians) issued their orders against the commandment of circumcision more than against other commandments in the law? Because circumcision brings eternal life! For the living God is our portion, and has commanded that we save our children from destruction through his covenant, which he makes in our flesh. But they command that we not

the

circumcise them, so that they may go to hell with them and we may not have a part in eternal life. » Hell has indeed for the seventy

Peoples of the world seven large divisions, where the non-Jews all terrible
Endure torture, ten

.Peoples always in a division, as is reported in the book Torah Adam (Eism. II, 340.). Godless Hebrews also go to hell,
but they are not tormented because they belong to the chosen people. Abraham takes them up to heaven after a short time
(Eis. 11,343.). Because then no circumcised Jew can go to hell.

This rabbinical

will be sufficient

in the eyes of the Hebrew in truth for

19

sv will be given to every godless

same a new foreskin

actually only the non-Jews are stubborn. "Hell," says Rabbi Bechai (Eisenm. . 260 .) ,
II « is the Hausen

prepared . The paradise

Rabbis, blessed

two brothers Jacob and Esau before their father

to receive the blessing, with one the paradise, with the other the

Hebrews at his entry

Hell is certain

but the heap of Jacob ' s . memory . have taught that . as the

went into hell . »

Writings taken

Testify that the non-Jew in

an unclean creature, that this shameful idea also does not

just for the enjoyment

impure food, but assumes that humanity is already

from the idea

their origins into pure people (Jews) and impure

(non-Jews) had been divorced.

Here there is no denying it; the writings of the Rabbis are

or rejected

full of the like

Positions are taught . which the relationship of Jews to non-Jews

from the opposite

Jewish Praxis has been speaking for two millennia

for the recognition

sentences . One is

Hebräer seyen von Heiden

sent as impure beings : but this

derf on the matter

sten was cs religious principle . that the Jew is unclean, the Jew himself

naughty, dirty creature

The term "Jewish Jews"*) was already used by the Romans as a standard term for the Hebrew people. It is sad that

*) the Jewish Jews Ammian Marcell 23 . 2.

2*

Sayings ! Well,

perhaps

be a little more lenient; but they will certainly be exceeded tenfold . and the

to respond to the Jewish side just discussed

decided reason

and Christians for two thousand years

Nothing ; neither among heathens

än→ still with Chri→

forced this idea on the peoples through his impureness; «the stinking

in die→

Esau 's

Our stepped,

Place

also the

20

the Christians, when they came under . the so-called Great, to the worldly

Constantine's rule, attacked the oppressed people with such hatred that this first Christian emperor was able to warn against dealing with Jews because they were »the murderers

of the prophets and of the Lord, as if the innocent descendants could answer for the transgressions of their ancestors;

but one can hardly believe that the Jews would have changed their principles towards the other peoples if they had been treated less harshly by them; for these principles are intimately connected with the Jewish religion; they cannot be abandoned without shaking Judaism in its innermost essence. If the non-Jews are no longer impure, then the Jews are no longer the only pure, holy people; they no longer have the sole claim

on this privilege, it is a common property of all peoples, then God has no reason to be angry with the other peoples and to choose the Hebrew people as his own people, then the covenant with Abraham, the covenant of circumcision, is useless and all

Hopes for a Messiah who will rise up with the chosen Hebrew people to take revenge against the non-Jews and win world domination for the "holy seed" are vain.

We come to that second point, the hope for a worldly Messiah begins with the Old Testament itself to prove . and that this hope in truth

worldly nature and aimed at the downfall of the other peoples. The Jews have never had any sympathy for this; in all their persecutions such a hope was their consolation, and even today it is the most attractive and important theme in most synagogues.

*) Eusebius life They are constant. IV . 27 . But Constantine also calls the Jews the most hostile People and the way we deal with them is an ugly comradeship; a Euseb. vit. Const. III, is.

\

21

The Jews' hope of a messianic existence is a fruit of the political impotence of this people.

Little Palestine was squeezed between powerful empires and became an easy prey for every conqueror. To become the masters and take revenge on

the oppressors all around, was a very natural desire of the Jews . which is in the captivity in that part of the religious . who renounced polytheism and devoted himself to improvements of the prophets . to a certain confidence.

The Jews returning to Palestine from captivity were firmly

Opinion that a king would soon arise among them

will stand . under whose leadership they would conquer the world. The identity of this king was not entirely clear, but the general opinion was that

he will be of the lineage of David . ; Ezek. 34,23 .) . . people probably also believed . it's sey der risen David himself (Jer . 30 Ezech. 37,21 . » Thus says Jehovah, » it is said

"Please refer . I will take the sons of Israel from among the nations among whom they change . and gather them from every side, and bring them into their own land: and I will make them a people in the land from the mountains of Israel ; and one king shall be king over them all ; and they shall no more be two nations , neither shall they be divided any more into two kingdoms .

(Israel and Judah). And my servant David shall be king over them, and a shepherd to them all.

And they shall dwell in the land . which I gave to my servant Jacob, in which your fathers lived, and they shall dwell therein forever, . she and her sons and the sons of her sons

and my servant David shall be their prince for ever. »

The Jews were in captivity in Babylonia

as a punishment for their sins; through this punishment, they believed,
the sins of the Jews atoned for . whereupon Jehovah then gave the Jews world domination
turn to . "If you return to Jehovah," it says in Deuteronomy 30:2,
»and obey his voice just as I have obeyed you today

22

command, Jehovah will lead . your God . your imprisonment
back and have mercy on you and gather you again among all peoples. If your
Displaced people would be at the end
Of the sky . from there Jehovah will . your God,
collect and take you from there. »

(5 . Don't . 32 . 34 _.) , if you obey the voice of Jehovah ' s . your God . so that
you pay attention . to do all his commandments . so Jehovah makes you . your God . for the
peoples of the earth . " " Thus says the LORD of hosts (Zechariah 2:8) . Most High over all the
) : After he had glorified me, he sent me to the nations who plundered you;
for whoever touches you . touch the apple of his eye; for, behold, I wave my hand
over you, and the nations shall see that Jehovah will . who served them . become a robbery . " "Right
save his people and have mercy on his servants (Deut. 32:1-32) He sees that the power is gone, the . 34 _.) , if
sharpened lightning of my sword . and all . Servants and freemen . gone. If I

I will take vengeance on my enemies and repay those who hate me. I will fill my arrows with their blood and my sword
will devour flesh with the blood of

slain and captives, from the head of the princes of the enemy. Rejoice,
Tribes . his people! For he will avenge the blood of his servants, and repay vengeance to his
enemies and reconcile his people!» «Israel . my servant (Isaiah 41:8), Jacob, whom I took . who I
he chose . Seed of Abraham 's, my friend . from the ends of the earth and from its ends, and said to
you, You are my servant . I choose you and
Do not be discouraged: do not be afraid . for I am with you; do not be afraid . for I am your
Good . strengthen you and help you and support you with my healing right hand. See . is
All who were angry with you will be put to shame and disgrace; they will become as nothing and perish in battle; like
nothing . who quarreled with you. You will seek them and will not find them . against you

» And it happens

and my hand to

23

and again become nothing . who made war against you. For I, Jehovah . your God . bin
s . who takes hold of your right hand, who says to you: Fear not, I will help you! Fear
not . you worm Jacob . you little bunch of Israel . I will help you, says Jehovah, I will . and your
Savior is the Holy One of Israel . Behold , new . make you like a threshing cart, and
with a double edge ; you shall thresh the mountains and break them in pieces and turn the hills into chaff . You
shall dice them . that the storm carries them away and the whirlwind
wind scatters them; but you will rejoice in Jehovah . of the Holy Israel 's you
boast . »

Jehovah gives the Jews over to the rule of the nations until the Messiah is born (Mic. 5:1-7.); but then "Jacob's remnant is
among the nations as the lion among the beasts of the forest

like the young lion among flocks of sheep . the . when he breaks in .
tramples down and tears to pieces without rescue. Your hand will be exalted over

your enemies and all your adversaries will be cut off.>. "At that time (says Jehovah in Zechariah 12 Madness; but upon the
house of Judah I will open my . 6 — 8 .) I will strike all horses with fear and their riders with
eyes,

and I will strike every horse of the people with blindness. In that day I will make the leaders of Judah like a firepot among
wood, and like a lamp of fire among

Sheaves . that they may devour all the peoples around them on the right and on the left. At that time

Jehovah protects Jerusalem's inhabitants . and the weakest among them shall be at that time as the angel of Jehovah before them . > »

like David and the house of David like God

But that is the plague

(Zech . 14 . 12 .) , with which Jehovah will strike all nations . which went to war

marched against Jerusalem: He causes the flesh of every man to waste away, while he stands

on his feet . and his eyes fade in their sockets and his fine tongue fades

in his mouth . >- » In those days (Joel 3, 7 _) I will destroy Judah and Jerusalem

24

and I will gather all the nations and bring them down to the valley of Jehoshaphat, and judge them there for my people and for my
inheritance, which Israel has scattered among the nations, and my land has been divided. » « Let the peoples . that they destroy
come near,

peoples into the valley of Jehoshaphat: for there I will sit to judge all the surrounding peoples.

Put in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe! Come, tread; for the winepress is full, the vats overflow; for great was their wickedness! »
« Jehovah is angry with all the nations (Isaiah 34.) and is wroth with all their hosts; he has banished them, giving them over to the slaughter. Their slain are cast out, and their carcasses, their stench rises, and mountains flow with their blood. The whole host of heaven melts, and they roll up like a

Book the Heavens and all their host falls down as leaves wither from the vine and like the withered fig tree. For my sword is drunk in heaven: behold, It comes down from the earth upon the people of my curse for judgment. The sword of Jehovah is full of blood, fattened with the fat of rams; from the blood of lambs and goats, from the kidney fat of for Jehovah will hold a sacrifice in Bozrah; Jehovah will not a great slaughter in the land of Edom, for hold you back on a day of vengeance a year of vengeance to avenge Zion. » «Fear (Isaiah 43); for I will redeem you, I will call you by name; you are mine. I am Jehovah your God; the Holy One of Israel is your Redeemer: I will give Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sheba as your ransom in place of you.

ner. Because you are precious in my eyes, esteemed worthy:

I will give men instead of you and peoples

of life! Fear not, for I am with you; I will bring your seed from the east, and gather you from the west. I say to the north, Give! and to the south, Do not hold back! Bring my sons from far off, and my daughters from the ends of the earth, everyone who calls by my name, whom I

instead of the

for my glory, whom I formed and made! » »I bent Judah as my bow (Zecharj . 0
13.) , I will take Ephraim as a bow and raise up your sons Zion , against your sons, O Greece, and make yourself like the sword of a mighty man. And Jehovah will appear upon them, and his arrow will go out like lightning. and the Lord Jehovah pushes the trumpet and goes along with the winds of the south. Jehovah of hosts will They protect them, and they devour their enemies and trample them like slingstones, and drink their blood noise like wine and become full (of blood) like sacrificial bowls, like the corners of the altar . «

After this great bloodbath among the non-Jews, the conditions of the Hebrews completely transformed; the

Peoples are mostly destroyed; the Indians, masters of the earth, and the rest of the remaining Nations serve them as slaves. « The peoples and the kingdoms (Isaiah 60:11) that do not want to serve you, perish and the nations shall be destroyed. The sons of your oppressors shall bow down before you, and all those who taunt you shall bow down at the soles of your feet, and call you Jehovah's City. Zion of the Holy One in Israel. » The most glorious time begins for the Hebrew; he no longer works; the subjugated non-Jews must work for him, they must Jerusalem and deliver their treasures to the new city. "Instead of were forsaken (Isa. 60.) and hated No one has trodden upon you Majesty, a delight for I make you eternal generations and generations. And you will drink the milk of nations and suck the breast of kings, and you will know that I am Jehovah and your Redeemer, the Mighty Jacob ' your savior s. > « They are building the devastation of Past, they raise up the ruins of the past; they renew the devastated cities which lay in ruins from generation to generation. And strangers stand and feed your flocks, and sons of Your farmers and your vinedressers are strangers. Her but are 26 heißet Priester Jehova 's You are called servants of our God. The peoples' wealth you will consume and enter into her glory. Your gates will always be open, They will not shut themselves day or night, to bring you the treasures of the peoples and their kings and their retinue. » »Then you will see and rejoice, and your heart will tremble and expand; for the riches of the sea will turn to you the peoples treasures come to you. » »EH will gather together the wealth of all the surrounding peoples, gold and silver and Clothes in great abundance (Zecharj. 14 Peace over 14.). » The new Jewish king rules from now on in the earth; there is only one remaining non-Jews must the Jewish religion, in the new kingdom, all convert to Judaism. ° Incline your ear (Isa. 55, 4.) and come to me an everlasting covenant heard that your soul may live. I will grant you the graces of David, the constant ones. Behold, I have made him a lawgiver of the peoples, a prince and ruler of the peoples. » » And it came to pass (Zech. 14 which 16.), whoever is left of all the peoples came against Jerusalem they grow year after year

to worship before the King Jehovah of hosts and to celebrate the feast of booths » » In those days (Zech . 8

. 20 .) , ten men from all the tongues of the

nations the tail of a Jew, saying, We will go with you: for we have

ge-

heard . God is with you! »

The expectation of this Messiah was evidently

the first times after the Babylonian captivity. The longed-for king did not appear. The Indies remained under the rule of the

Persians; when the Persian Empire was

Alexander the Great, which was famously . they became subject to tribute to the Greeks, then to the

Romans . destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple in the year 70 AD

destroyed; since then they have been scattered among all peoples. But this two thousand year historical fact

. who just

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The opposite of that proved . what the Jews

could not, however, shake them in their hope of the Messiah; she lives continually among them; Jehovah delays only

because of the sins of the Hebrews; if there is improvement, the Messiah must appear, and even if this does not happen,

Jehovah can

The appearance should not be postponed beyond a certain point in time. Let us hear the . which he has established

statements of the Rabbis on this subject, which, as is clear, are based in their essential part entirely on the above Old

Testament passages, and therefore can less be explained as the private opinions of individuals, but must be regarded as an

expression of the national mentality.

The Jews explain their relationship

and later among the Christians for a new captivity, for the captivity under the Edomites, which

. as we noted above, is one of those names

with which in rabbinical writings the Christians, as descendants of Esau '

be referred to . Another of these names is «Amalekites.» This

tribe . whose extermination is repeatedly commanded to the Hebrews in the Old Testament and finally

accomplished; the Rabbis found it appropriate to transfer this designation to the Christians, who are destined for the

same fate. This is what it says in the great -kulkut ruboni Fol. 49. Ciseum.

. 752 . : »The War of the Fourth

will be waged against Sammael (devil), who is Esau, a heavy and mighty war, according to the . and it will be a content (from Deut. 25, 19.): » «Thus you shall blot out the memory of the Amalekites! » » for with the measure with which man measures should give him back

be measured . He had no mercy on them as they

from Egypt, which is why

nor will there be mercy in heaven. » — Book Zeror ham mar Fol. 158. Eisenm. I, 751.: «From of the Edomite captivity he said: I lift up my hand to heaven,

under the Romans

Amalekites are a people

captivity

expected,

one of the same

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that I will take vengeance on Edom, as it is written (Ex. 17:16): "Because the hand is on the throne of the Lord, then I will repay my enemies with vengeance. From the head up shall the enemy, namely, Amalek, be slain, of whom (Num. 24:26) it is said: "Amalek is the first among the nations," and he will be called the enemy of God, as I have already explained. Then (it will say according to Deut. 32:43): "Rejoice, you nations, with his people. This is where the Edomite captivity extends, and the redemption of Israel begins."

Shortly before the Messiah appears, the power of the Christians will reach its highest peak. Book Majene jeshua Fol. 76. Eisenm. I, 689. : "Shortly before the redemption, the godless people, namely Edom, will spread out." Jehovah hesitates to send the Messiah because of the sins of the Hebrew people; the Jews are to atone for their sins among Christians and Muslims first; this is the purpose of the captivity among the nations; the Edomites are thus destined to free the Jews from hell; Isaac already foresaw this and therefore he loved Esau (Eism. 1, 653.).

If the Jews repent, the Messiah will appear soon. Calculation cha-

dasch Fol. 46. Ironm. I . 838. : »The Great Prince (En-

gel) Michael, who is the provider of Israel, came (once to God) and said to him:

O Lord of the world, when will the Israelites be released from the Edomitic

go into captivity? For behold, you have written, they shall be redeemed from captivity when they have endured great distress. Then God said, Sammael (evil angel), who is the provider of Edom, shall come and dispute with me. And when Sammael came, he said, O Lord of the world, you have said that

The Israelites should remain in Edomite captivity until they repent; but now they are ungodly.

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For this the holy blessed God punished Sammael because he had spoken evil against Israel, and Sammael fled three thousand miles away. Then God said to Michael: You should have listened to the words (Deut. 4:30) "Then you will return to the Lord your God, and the Lord will

your God is a merciful God » »

Michael replied: O Lord of the world

will you then in vain

merciful God commanded you not to have mercy on them, although they are not worthy? Then God said to him, I have sworn that I will not redeem them

until they turn to me as much as a pinpoint; then I will

open a great door for them. » Rabbi David Kimchi also says in his commentary on Jos. 56, 2: «Repentance delays the coming of the Messiah, » and in the book

Shir hashirim rabba Fol. 269. Eisenm. II

670. it says: «Rabbi Levi said that if the Israelites repented for

just one day, they would immediately be redeemed and the Son

David's coming. »

On the other hand, other rabbis claim that the Messiah will appear even without the Jews repenting, and that the Jews will be very unrepentant at the time of his appearance. Rabbi Bechai says in his interpretation of the five books of Moses, fol. 149. Eisenm. II: "Salvation depends on repentance; but even if the Israelites do not repent, he (the Messiah) will not come beyond the appointed time.

» In the Talmud treatise

Ironm. II 672 . one reads: « The Rabbi

currently in which the son of David 's

for the houses of assembly (synagogues) will be houses of pleasure, and the wisdom of the scribes will stink, and he who fears sin will be despised, and the faces of men will be like the faces of dogs (insolent), and the truth will be lacking. Rabbi Nechorai says: At the time

in which the son of Da-

Sanhedrin Fol. 97. Jehuda says: In

will come wer-

30

When it comes, the boys will put the old men to shame and the daughter will Rebel against their mother and the son will not be ashamed before his father. The

Rabbi Nechemja says: At the time when the son of David comes, the impudence will be great and the one who is most respected will be an unjust person, and the whole kingdom will be transformed into heresy and no one will punish it. "— According to the opinion of several rabbis, God has set a certain number of souls that are to appear on earth in human bodies; only when all these people are born will the Messiah appear.

komme. Talmudischer Tractat Avoda sara Fol. 5. Eisenm. II 673. : «The Rabbi. Jose said that the Son of David would not come until all the souls that are in the gas have come to an end, as it is said (Isaiah 57:16): "For my spirit (that is, the Messiah) will tarry before me because of the souls that I have made." Rabbi Solomon gives the following explanation of the word gas (body): "There is a treasure chamber called gas; God created all souls before the world and placed them in this treasure chamber."

As long as the Messiah is delayed, the Hebrew should not waver in his hope, but should also be careful not to try to calculate the time of his coming.

Rabbi Isaac Abarbenel, for example, teaches in his book Rosh Amanah Fol. 5. Eisenm. II

677. : «It is necessary to believe that he (the Messiah) will certainly come and will not fail to appear, and if he tarries, wait for him. Nor is it fitting to set a certain time for him or to deduce from passages (of the Old Testament)

draw conclusions about the time of his arrival. Did not our sages, of blessed memory, say: The breasts of those who calculate the times must burst? » The reason for this curse is explained by Rabbi Moshe Bar Majemon, Eisenm.

II 677. : «Daniel has given us the

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The depth of the knowledge of the time (in which the Messiah is to come) is explained; but because it is hidden, the wise men, of blessed memory, have forbidden us to calculate the times of the future of the Messiah, since the common people are annoyed by it and perhaps fall into error when they see that the time has come.

and the Messiah still did not appear. » Nevertheless, many Rabbis have Attempt made to determine the time! Some think that the Messiah was at the time of destruction of the temple and will remain in the Paḥ until the time when Jehovah has decided on redemption.

radiese. Rabbi Aden Esra, for example, interprets the words of Isaiah chapter 52, 13, "Behold, my servant will act wisely": "Many," he says (Eisenm. H, 653.), "have understood these words of the Messiah, because our ancients, of blessed memory, said that the Messiah was born on the day on which the Temple was destroyed, and that he was bound in chains.

» In the book Ävodath hakkodesch Fol. 55. Eisenm. II, 668. it says: «Our rabbis, of blessed memory, have learned through a tradition that the Messiah, the son of David, is alive in paradise to this day.»

As soon as the Messiah appeared, he gathered the Jews and began a great war with the non-Jews, who became his prey all the easier because they were at war with each other and destroying each other at the same time. Book Maschmia Jeschua Fol. 53. Eisenm. II, 744. : ° When the children of Edom (Christians) and the Ishmaelites (Mnhamedans) have gathered against each other for war, then the children of Judah and the children of Jorael will also gather together and set a head over them, who will be the Messiah, the son of Joseph. » — Book of Mikveh Jisrae ! Fol. 48. Eisenm. II

. 745. : «The Prophet
Isaiah

speaks of the future redemption: Fear not, I

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I am with you. I will bring your seed from the east, and gather you from the west. I will say to the north, Give! and to the south, Do not withhold!

Bring my cream from afar and my daughters from the end of the world! This will understood Media, Persia, India, China, which are towards the east of the holy land; Kedar or Asia and Sythia, which are towards the north of the land of Israel; Abyssinia, which lies towards the south of the land of Israel; Europe, which is towards the west of the land of Israel. The words: «Bring my sons from afar! » mean America or the West Indies, the prophet shows this quite clearly in these two verses.

clearly the places / in which the tribes are scattered. » — Book Zeror hammor Fol . 144.

Ironm. II . 690. : "With the destruction of the city of Rome our redemption will come together." 690. , comments on the fall/ » — Book Majene jeschua , Eisenm. II also: «After the . passage Daniel 7:13. prophet first reported the destruction of the city of Rome and only afterwards mentioned the redemption and salvation of Israel that in the future it would happen like this, namely first Rome would be destroyed . so we learn from it and then the Messiah would reveal himself. In the chapters of Rabbi Eliezer it is said that the

Children of Ishmael (Turks) will wage three fierce wars in the last days, first on the sea . secondly on the field and thirdly in the great city of Rome, which will see war more difficult . than the previous two.

From here the son of David will also come and both (Turks and Christians) downfall; and from there he will be in

the land of Israel, as (Isaiah 63 . I .) is said: Who is he of Bozrah . who comes from Edom, with garments sprinkled with dust? He, walking resplendent in his garment because of his mighty . proudly accompanied strength? It is I . the salvation

promises to save mightily. Why is your robe and your garments red like the Wine press treader? The wine press tread

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I alone, and there was no one with me from the peoples. And I trodden them in my anger, and crushed them in my wrath, and their juice splashed on my garments, and I defiled all my clothing. For the day of vengeance was in my heart, and the year of my redeemed had come. And I looked around, and there was no support. My arm helped me, and my wrath supported me. And I trampled the peoples in my anger, and crushed them in my wrath, and they . there was no helper; and I was amazed . fell to the ground.

her juice ran . >»

According to the rabbinical interpretation of this prophetic passage, Messiah alone will . So first the destroy the city of Rome, but then he will subjugate the nations with a Jewish army. Jehovah has long since given the goods and blood of the Gentiles to the Hebrews.

determined. Rabbi Bechai in the Interpretation of the Five Books of Moses Fol. 132. Eisenm. II "In the Medrash it is taught . 20Y. : that the words (Leviticus 11:2) "these are the animals that you shall eat" mean the same as what the scripture (Habakkuk 3:6) says: "He stood and measured the earth, he saw the nations and divided them." At the time when the holy God wanted to give the Israelites the law publicly in the desert. He permitted them their (the nations') blood

. He stood up and measured the earth and gave the law to the Israelites

. as said (Isaiah 60:12)

is: «And the nations shall be utterly destroyed.» He has made their souls lawful to them, as it is said (Deut. 20:16): «You shall not save a soul alive.» He has made their goods lawful to them, as it is said (Deut. 7:16): «You shall devour all nations.»

The same is stated in the book Vajikra rabba Fol. 146. Eis. II, 200. :

"The . Ras said he has permitted their blood and allowed their goods. Their blood he has allowed . as it is said (Deut. 20, -16.): «You shall not let a soul live;» their goods but did he allow . as (Deut. 20 . 14.) ge-

It is said: "And you shall eat of the spoil of your enemies."

3

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This will be fulfilled at the time of the Messiah. » Book Kizza- chon p . 255. Eisenm. II ..The end . 754.: of the (current) captivity is approaching . that all peoples . together with their upper princes and their gods shall be destroyed, annihilated, killed and made to nothing, as it is written (Isaiah 30:10).

"The kings of the earth shall punish the earth. " , 21.) : «The Lord will raise up the host on high and 24

- So also Jerem 30:10 said: "Fear not, my servant Jacob, says the Lord; for with all the nations

un- have

which I have scattered you . I will put an end to you, but I will not put an end to you. » Here you see that the holy God has brought all nations, except the Israelites.

II , will destroy . » In the book Bammklbar rabba gof , 172. Eisenm . 754 . it says : »

ten If there were no Israelites, the world could not exist, as it is said (Gen. 22:18): "In your seed all nations will be blessed.

» In this world they

will be compared to dust, but in the days of the Messiah they will be compared to the sand of the sea. Just as the sand blunts the teeth, so in the days of the Messiah the Israelites will wipe out all nations.

» Buch Jal-

kut schimoni Fol . 82 . Eisenm. I . 604 . : »The Holy God

will destroy the children of Esau , who are his adversaries , ' and the children of Ishmael ' exterminate . who are his enemies.» Rabbi Salomon Jarchi comments on the words

2. Mos. 17, 16. : «The hand is upon the throne of the Lord, and the Lord will fight against Amalek from generation to generation» thus (Eisenm. I, 655.): »The holy God has swear . that his name is not entirely and his throne is not

Of which it is written: Upon thy belly shalt thou walk without feet: for a lie hath no feet.

wiped out (Ironm. Edomites will be wiped out from the world by the power of the old serpent . because they are from the

be perfect until he will be . » In Book I . 656 .) it says: « The

Name Esau ' s entire 2eror hamor Fol . 125 .

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Therefore we hope that those kingdoms, although they are mighty and strong like an oak and a pine, will quickly and suddenly be broken and perish. »

Of the remaining peoples, the Rabbis teach, the Messiah will leave a third; but the Christians

sten should be completely eradicated.

The Book of Mashmia

jeschua Fol . II 74 . To them . 751 . says about the passage Zechari.

13 . 8. : »And in all the land two parts shall be cut off, but the third will remain in it, » The following: « It means that two thirds of the earth . that among all the peoples who will be wiped out by war and plague; but the third part will remain. » Rabbi Bechai says in his interpretation of the five books of Moses Iron M. I

. 658. : » There is no nation in the world that will not have a part with the holy God (in the kingdom of the Messiah), but Amalek and Esau will have no part, and will not be remembered anymore, as it is written (Obadj. I, 8.): There shall not be left of the house of Esau. This saying is

to declare that from the remaining nations there will be men left to serve the Lord, but not from the seed of Esau, as it is written in Exodus 17:14: I will blot out the memory of Amalek. . this one shall be destroyed from the world,

Rabbi Abarbenel comments on the words of the prophet Obadiah (Eisenm. I, 657.): "So that everyone from the mountains of Esau may be exterminated by murder," as follows: "The meaning of these words is that all who claim to be from the mountains of Esau and are named after them, namely the Christians, shall be exterminated together by the murder and strangulation that will befall them; for in the coming war no one shall be left . This is due to a huge of Edom." — Book of Sera Abraham Fol. 37. Eisenm. 11, 781. : "The holy God will in the future accept from all peoples,

except for Esau. » In the second part of the Pra- 3*

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ger Machsor Fol. 17. Eisenrn.II,781. it says: «The King, the holy God, sworn: If all the nations come, I will receive them, except the Amalek» —

About the passage in Obadj. 9. : »And your mighty men, O Teman, shall be afraid,

Everyone from the mountains of Esau will be wiped out by murder," says Rabbi Abarbenel (Eisenm. II, 783.):

"These words mean that everyone

of all those who have their lineage from Mount Esau and are named after him, should be exterminated. This means the Christians; their extermination will be through manslaughter, through a mighty slaughter that will take place among them; for in the coming war in Edom no one will be left. » The same Rabbi Abarbenel says about Zeph. 3, 9:

«Then I will turn pure lips to the peoples» (Eisenm. II,

778.) thus: -He did not say: all peoples, because the Edomite people are not included in this promise; for they are enemies of God and his law and will not see the glory of the Lord. But the other peoples of the children of Ishmael (Muhammadans) will be considered worthy to accept the divine faith, because according to their faith they are not so different and distant from the main parts of the law as the children of Edom. » In the Meilrasch Tillim Fol. 10.

(Eisenm. II, 784.) the words Ps. 9, 7. : "The devastations of the enemy have come to an end; you have overthrown the cities, their memory has perished with them," are interpreted as follows: "The holy God has sworn an oath by the throne of his glory that he will not leave Amalek a memorial in heaven, that he will leave him neither son nor grandson; so that one cannot say:

This tree belongs to Amalek!

In the Messianic Kingdom, only Jews are the

no uncircumcised man shall reign any more, for the earthly
Violence. Selichoth

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Fol. 56. Iron«. I, 723.: »How the royal government has been torn away from the kingdom of the people of property! How long has the government of the kings of perversity lasted! How safe and happy they live, but I am in the midst of captivity!

How my God has wounded me and not bound up my pains! The children

Edom's are clothed with the mantle of my glory; they eat honey and milk, but I wither like grass! » — Book of Othioth Rabbi Akkiva Fol. 9; Eisenm. I 723. : >This

World is compared to night. And the kings of the nations of the world are like wild animals that roam about in the forest in the middle of the night. But as soon as the dawn breaks, they go back again, like all wild animals return to their forest and their place. So it is with all the kings of the earth and the princes of the world. When the future world and the kingdom of the Messiah come upon them, they go back to their forest and lose their glory and become prey again. »

— Book of Avodath hakkodesh Fol. 57. (Eis. II, 724.): "When the Israelites do the will of their Father in heaven, they are kings on earth and the power (of the peoples) is before them as a servant; then the peoples will be subject to them, since this was the purpose of creation; they rule above (over the spirits) and below (over the people);" yes, even more (Eis. II, 715.), when at the appearance of the Messiah the Archangel Michael has split the graves in Jerusalem with a trumpet blast and the dead Jews are resurrected, then the Messiah will be sent to the Israelites scattered throughout all the lands, and immediately all the kings of the earth will take them from their shoulders and bring them to the Lord. " — Rabbi that Moshe bar Maje-mo says in his interpretation of the Talmud. Tractate Shabbat (Eis.

II, 756.): «The days of the Messiah are such a time in which the government will return to the Israelites

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will come and where they will return to the kingdom of Israel. Their king will be very great, and the house of his kingdom will be in Zion. His name will be great and his memory will be among all nations, more than that of Solomon. All nations will make peace with him and serve him because of his great righteousness and the wonders that will be done by him.

- But God will destroy who will oppose him will be the promised everyone and deliver them into his hands. All the verses of Scripture also testify to his happiness and our happy situation with him will be different than it is now, except that the government will again return to the In the world nothing is Israelites.

This is it what our sages say, that between this time and the time of Messiah there will be no difference, except that the kingdoms will then be subject.

The subjugated rest of the peoples accept the Jewish faith. Rabbi Bechai in the interpretation of the five books of Moses. II Egypt, Jethro became a Jewish believer and accepted 774. : <>As in the first redemption from our religion: so all peoples in the final redemption will also

convert to the Jewish faith. » The Jews take possession of the wealth of the nations.

Rabbi Bechai . Ice. 11* 798 . : « At the end of the final captivity they (the Jews) will inherit the seventy nations.

» The Chaldean translation says Isaiah 6v »You will be 16 . :

satisfied with the goods of the nations and delight yourself with the spoils of kings. » Yes, even the hidden treasures of the earth and the sea will come into the possession of the Jews at the time of the Messiah. Book 3nltut rubeni Eis. II, 773. :

>Everything that comes from the

The sea will throw the earth at Joppa onto dry land and the King Messiah will divide it among all the righteous

. according to (Deut. 33 . 19 .) :

» » They are surrounded by the abundance of the sea

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» » » Also suck all treasures . . which are under the earth will be brought into the land of Israel

brought are treasures» . where it is written (Deut . 33,19 .) : ' - ' - and of the hidden

in the sand .

» » All these things will be given to the King Messiah in the land of Israel, and he will

geo_enbart werden . distribute them among the Jews gathered from captivity.

austheilen . that they will be satisfied with great riches .

From now on, the Jews no longer do any work . the subjugated peoples must work for them; for this reason the peoples already bear the name of servants. Thus it is said in the prayer on the first day of the New Year (Eis. 1,576.): "Servants rule over us." This will be Echa rabbathi (Eis.

. 576 .) is interpreted as follows: » Servants rule over us . means the king

I kingdoms or the monarchies . » Book of Nizzachon (Eis . I, 577 .) : «When they (the peoples) say: It is fitting for

an uncircumcised and unclean person to serve the Jews; say to them: On the contrary, if they do not serve the Jews, they are guilty of destruction and death, as the prophet Isaiah (60, 12) says: For whatsoever nations or kingdoms

do not want to serve you » . They shall perish, and the nations shall be desolate.

The Jews base this hope particularly on some passages in Isaiah chapter 49, 22, 23: «Thus says the Lord: Behold, I will lift up my hand against the nations, and

I will raise my banner against the nations; they will bring your sons in their arms and carry your daughters on their shoulders; kings will separate your foster fathers and queens your nursing mothers. They will bow down to the ground before you on their faces and lick the dust of your feet. Then you will know

. that I am the Lord,

who will not be put to shame those who wait for him.

» Furthermore Isaiah 61:5 . 6 . : « Strangers

will stand and pasture your flocks, and foreigners will be your tillers and
Wein-

be gardeners : but ye shall be called priests of the Lord .
Abarbenel in his

» About this passage the Rabbi says

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legmig of the prophet (Eis. II, 759.): »The prophet also reports that the Lord has anointed him to announce to the
Israelites that the nations are to be subdued to them, so
that strangers may stand and feed their flocks, and foreigners may tend their fields and
plant vineyards, so that the children of Israel do not have to do any rough work, but can serve the glorious God with
their law and prayer alone: Therefore he says: But you shall be called priests of the Lord, by which he means, you
shall not tend flocks, nor till the earth, but you shall serve the Most High and be priests of God. But so that you
have time for the service of the blessed God, you shall eat the goods of the peoples.n" In the book ^alünt 8elimoni (Eis.II,
761.) it says about the above

Isaiah : «The nations will come and put dust under the feet of the
lick the Messiah; they will all come and fall on their faces before the Messiah and before the Israelites, and say, We will

be your servants and those of the Israelites.

every Israelite will have 2899 servants, as it is said (Zechariah 8:23): At that time ten men from every language of
the nations will take hold of the skirt of a Jew, saying, 'We will go with you, for we have heard that God is with you.'

The number of 2899 servants is calculated as follows (Rabbi Bechai, Interpretation of the five books of Moses; Eis. II, 761.):
"There are 79 peoples, 19 men from each people make 799 at one end, so at four ends 2899."

If the subjugated peoples in the kingdom of the Messiah want to rebel, the Jews do not need to wage war against them;
the Messiah will quickly bring them back to obedience by sending out evil spirits to torment them.k Rabbi
Abarbenel in his interpretation of Isaiah (Ezek. II. Signs and wonders will happen when he says: He will strike the
earth with the rod of his mouth and . 762.) : «The Prophet has promised that

But it will be a

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kill the wicked with the breath of his mouth, with which he wants to indicate that the Messiah does not need to assemble an army and wage war against a country that opposes his commandments, but that he will strike it violently with the staff of his mouth, without sword or spear. » Book of Emek hammelech (Eis. II, 763.): «At that time the Messiah will rule over the upper and lower creatures, and the spirits and devils will plague the peoples by the command of the son of David.» «He will humble the peoples and give orders to the corrupters and hordes of destruction against them if one of them rebels against him, just as King Solomon, upon whom be peace, did. ->

These are the basic features of the Jewish hope of the Messiah; to be brief, I have given only these and dispensed with a mass of the most bizarre dreams with which the rabbis have embellished the Messianic kingdom. These hopes have not only remained in the heads of the Israelites and on the parchment rolls of the synagogues; they have very frequently, in almost all countries, sought to gain practical validity, which of course always ended in the ruin of the deluded Hebrews.*) I refer here only to the most significant of these examples under the reign of the Emperor Trajan (115 AD), when a Bar Cochab (Son of the Star), as he called himself, appeared as the Messiah; the Jews later called him Bar or Ben Kosiba, Son of the Lie. According to the report of Dio Cassius**), the Jews went to this

Uprisings in their

.Barbarism against the non-Jews so far that they sawed them up, ate their flesh, smeared themselves with their blood-

*) Vergl. Schediasma historico-philologicum de Judeeorum Pseudō-Messiah. Herborn. 4. 1683.

**) Dio Cass. 68j 32.

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about 460,000 people are said to have died in this uprising in northern Africa (the uprising originated in Cyrene), in Egypt and on Cyprus.

In Cyprus, the Jews were so feared and hated after the uprising because of the atrocities they committed that everyone was killed. s

that no one was tolerated there anymore and
who entered the country even if a shipwreck brings him to the coast
In the book Zemach Da-vid (Eis. H. 654 .) is from the Jewish side

about this event: «Ben Cosifa had rebelled against the Romans and who called himself Bar Cochaf claimed to be the Messiah. But he was therefore Bar Co-chaf d. i. called Son of the Star because he said that the words (4. Moses . 24, 17.) : «There will come a star out of Jacob rc. » on him . Even Rabbi Akkiva said of him when he had seen him : This is the King , who Messiah . The Jews who were in Bither anointed him crowned him king over they threw the yoke of the Romans from their necks brought many Romans and Greeks one who lived in Africa and killed a great multitude of people like the sand on the Shore of the Sea which cannot be counted. In Egypt, those who lived in Alexandria did the same thing; they those Jews Rabbi brought, according to the testimony of Asaria more than 200,000 people lost their lives. The Jews which on the Island of Cyprus lived killed all the Goyim until there was no one left. Then the Emperor Trajan his general Hadrian which of his sister son, against them; and he killed so many Jews as was never seen in the times Nebusaradan (the general of Nebuchadnezzar), nor of Titus. » - And this Messiah's hope would not be of a worldly nature? -

But now it will be said that the Jews certainly had such views and principles earlier; today

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But today they have been abandoned; one cannot blame the Indians of today for the barbarism of their forefathers, any more than one can blame the Christians of today for the burning at the stake of the Inquisition, the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre, etc. - Probably!

V We ask, however: How can one prove that the Jews

have really renounced these principles? The proof cannot be found in their own assertion! Where are the synagogues in which no secular Messiah is preached any more? Even the so-called enlightened rabbis can give up this dogma, even if they have eliminated it for themselves; that king from the tribe of David is still the highest hope everywhere. not to their community

the nation . In newspaper articles and in Jewish pamphlets we read everywhere that the Jews have given up on their Letters belief in the Messiah, but if we enter into a Synagogue, we take a Jewish prayer book. To this day, the Jewish head of the situation soon becomes apparent the household prays on the Passover: « This year we are here the other year we are so Gott will in Canaan ; this year we are servants the other year we are God willing, free children and masters, » and

When drinking the fourth cup, he pours out his hopes for the coming of the Messiah and his curses against non-Jews.

Just observe the Jew among Jews not in Christian society. Among
To his people he is another here he shows that he was the seed of Abraham as
God's chosen one and despise the Goy. Even if he is only in the majority
white he becomes presumptuous and impudent. The bad luck wanted it that I
Recently on a trip to Frankfurt I met a bunch of Jews in an express train.
Immediately the Jewish gibberish started; I sat there. Then the kosher as among a foreign nation
biscuits appeared; in the morning the people took off their
Skirts out, turned up, although

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Meanwhile a Christian lady had hurried to her seat, with her shirt sleeves up to her armpit, wrapped the
her phylacteries around her bare arm and began to babble in Hebrew again.

— And these people emancipated, I thought, want
want to be Germans! — They have their special food, their
special customs they hang throughout the world as a separate people
together, and yet want to claim in Germany that they are sincere Germans, in France that they are French, believes that
in the event of a war between France and in England they are English! Can you
Germany, the French Jew will regard the German as his enemy, that he will join the French

Christians would feel more committed than the German Jew? —

One hears it said that if the Jews were emancipated, their prejudices would disappear of their own accord: but
how? If they do not want to give up these prejudices even at the price of emancipation, they will

waive when they are emancipated? Do those countries show where the Jews already
are emancipated that the Jewish population there does not consider itself a particular people

hold more Have they renounced the hope of the Messiah, the distinction between impure and pure food,
and, what is connected with that, between impure and pure people, have they renounced circumcision, the use of a
special language even in private life? In Germany, are not those more liberal men who want to reform Judaism confronted
by the most determined opposition on the Jewish side, which does not even want to be emancipated? The Jewish
money king himself sits at banquets in front of a kosher bowl and thus tells all nations openly to their faces that he

which he Christian ambassadors

I consider them unclean! These rigid people in Germany are only in these days that they submitted a petition to the Bundestag in which they

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suspect the Jewish men of progress as revolutionary minds and the challenge the German Federation to suppress their efforts by force! I know I do not know whether this remarkable document was actually handed over to the Bundestag; but I do know that it was delivered to an influential Indian in Frankfurt for the purpose of handing it over. And who are the revolutionaries? Those so-called innovators who supported the revolutionary idea

of a Jewish secular king, or those stubborn Old Believers who are most eagerly supporting this idea? In Fürth it has been heard in recent days that a clear-thinking Rabbi has been able to overcome the opposition experienced the case

saw his entire existence threatened. The Old Believers have formally sued this widely respected man at the Bavarian Ministry

and proposed his removal; all Jewish community members had to vote whether he should stay in Fürth or not; and with exact details a few more votes were cast in his favour. This is how it is in one of the largest Jewish communities in Germany! And what accusations have been made against this man! of which one is praised that here the advantages That he had let his daughter eat lunch with a Christian family in Nuremberg, that he had walked on the Sabbath with a Jew who carried a stick,

that he had rung a house bell on the Sabbath, that laundry was seen hanging on the floor of his house on the Sabbath, from which it can be assumed that this laundry the evening before after the beginning of the Sabbath, etc. — and such People who are so rigidly attached to those old concluding misanthropic Prejudice

hanging that we consider unclean for servants and dogs, as their ancestors did, Even if they do not say it to our faces, such people want us to give them full civil rights, that

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they should be enabled to hold official positions,

Become superiors of the Christians, government and institutional officials! —

The emancipation of the Jews does not lie with the Christians, but with the Jews themselves.

Our educated year

hundred wants to promote human dignity in all people

but it demands the same from everyone in . who claims this recognition . a
relation to others. As long as the Jew considers his people to be the chosen one and every non-Jew to be an impure
to his servitude

creature: would it not be foolish of Christians to give the Jews equal civil rights, to place them above themselves in
offices and dignities? If you want these rights, give up your miserable prejudices
your national

anerken-

certain

closing separate language in French! As long . so become Germans in Germany, in France
as you remain a people connected throughout the world, closely bound by a common hope aimed at the suppression
of other people, as long as you have religious principles that degrade non-Jewish fellow human beings to the
point of being dogs, it is an unheard-of presumption to expect the peoples you despise to . which your
divide you. For the enlightened among you, it is little that Germany demands of you, must demand, in order to
give you equal civil rights: a reformed . their rights with

tes Jewish confession. The sentence: «Love your neighbour as yourself!», on which the welfare of humanity is rightly
based, is not originally Christian, it is Jewish (Leviticus 19:11).

. 18 .7). Based on this sentence . supported by others
Old Testament passages . a new confession; but it should be understood in a sense,
according to which the term «neighbour» is understood to mean every fellow human being . not just
the Jude . not like Deuteronomy 23:19, 20, where it says: «Of your brother you shall
no» usury.

hopes and connections, your isolating circumcision, your

to

but you shall make profit from the stranger! » In this confession it is stated literally that from now on it forms the norm of your faith and behavior, and that you renounce everything . What does not agree with him is that you especially hostile messiahship, the difference between clean and unclean foods and the

It is certainly not to be thought that the so-called Old Believers will sign such a confession: so let them persist in their old foolishness and be left to their fate!

But brighter thinkers , who sign it , who change their worship practices and thereby formally change , separate themselves from those ancients . These then have a founded right to emancipation, and Germany will not deny it to them. Do you now want to

but not separated from the old , they show that they still have common Jewish - national hopes that the connection with their fanatical fellow believers is more important than joining the community of German bourgeoisie: and then they may no longer speak of emancipation or accuse the German spirit, which, however, with its reforms, does not go beyond the doorstep, but no one

Others , than yourself.



German → English ▾



Full text of " Franz Perrot Bismarck And The Jews "

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Dr. Franz Perrot.

Member of the 1st and 2nd German Reichstag.

Dr. Franz Perrot
member of the 1st and 2nd German Reichstag

BISMARCK
AND THE JEWS

Franz Perrot's fight against the 1870/71
– during the Franco-Prussian War –
part of the roots laid in the German Reich
our economic decline, namely the
"EXPLOITATION OF THE AUDIENCE
THROUGH THE BANKNOTE FRAUD
AND THE JEWISH BANKING, SHAREHOLDERS
AND STOCK EXCHANGE PRIVILEGES"

Supplemented by Karl Perrot,
Republished in 1931 with introduction and
Afterword by L. Feldmüller-Perrot

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author's guiding principles

"I am not attacking the man of the century, but the millennium, which he has left his mark on. is not a friend of a great man if one everything he does is blindly good, but if you warns of mistakes and tries to correct them. I will take a shadow from his name and him, if necessary, to another, our common economic policy that corresponds to German interests The great Bismarck can only fight with fiery the iron, not with rose water."

"Banking, stock and stock exchange privileges are, as things They are therefore practically the Jewish press, the Jewish scholars and the Jewish dian representatives protected with all their might and promoted."

1875 Perrot

1. Introduction.

We live in a time that is moving and fateful for our people is that it has become the duty of every German-conscious person to to participate in the design of things.

bring enlightenment so that we can penetrate to the deepest sources, Anyone who is able to do so must. Nothing and no one can hinder research if we want to master the terrible situation in which we disastrous actions of the past.

Whoever says that the extremely sad signs of the present time, Corruption, racketeering, moral and economic decline in German people merely consequences of the World War and the so-called world crisis, repeats phrases that the uncritical public is convinced of "Jewish presses written in German" were recited daily to hide the real reasons and to deceive the German people. lull.

Whoever wants to understand his time must look into the past. Far back, to the middle of the last century. There lie the Reasons that have led to the current situation. There he finds answers answer to the questions that so many German-conscious people have asked themselves:

How did it come about that the Second Empire, to which the Hohenzollerns belonged in three years of painstaking, goal-oriented work, the stones were collected have not fulfilled the longing of the German people?

Why was it that the path taken in the new Reich no longer remained the straight and pure one that was founded by Frederick the Great and his ancestors and descendants, despite all storms, was?

Who were the switchmen who caused a wrong path which was so disastrous for our German people? Who are the guilty parties who will harm our people for generations have brought about the most severe distress, the deepest suffering?

If we want to research it, we look in our history books and the detailed, diligently compiled sources work in vain. They complain about the conditions that developed in the Second Reich have developed, but they avoid the real causes, such as beating around the bush. Some, because they really have no idea, where the causes are to be sought, the others glide elegantly over the truth away because they have something to fear. For once it is known, then

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A storm will arise and the rule of that clique that today the beneficiaries of the corruption so skillfully orchestrated by their fathers fare! The people would, if they could see clearly, with the initiated brokers terrible judgment. Knowing this, they hold with claws and teeth the truth for more than sixty years by all means. They have understood how to set off the first warning and alarm clock and all to silence his friends and followers, to slander them, to economically to harm or suppress, as we have experienced recently on the National Socialist movement and its leaders. This time these means are ineffective. Even the last resort, terror, will prove to be ineffective. prove powerful.

The first warner and alarm clock was an idealist of selfless fervor Love of the Fatherland: Dr. Franz Fürchtegott Perrot, has since the day he recognized the great danger for the German people, his whole action He has devoted his life to enlightenment and is convinced of the impossibility of to achieve a reversal on the fatal path, shattered. Dr. Fr. Perrot was born in 1837 and died in 1891. He came from an old French noble family from Chateauroux in Berry. His grandfather Jaques Francois Perrot was one of the creators of the first French version and joined the first parliament as a Moselle deputy. In 1789 he laid the gave up his nobility. He passed on his passionate love of his country to his descendants are inherited. This is a trait observed among many French emigrants. respected quality that she is the new, or rather regained father country often love more passionately than the Germans who always stayed in the country; is

It is the Germanic element that was present in the various emigrations to Germany. Jaques Francois Perrot settled in 1815 naturalize with his family in Prussia and was highly respected there and loved as a justice of the peace in Sierck on the Moselle until his death. His children felt completely like Prussians. One of his sons, Franz Jakob Perrot, was one of the most important lawyers of his time. He donated the Prussian people with an excellent body of law: "Constitution, Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Courts of the Prussian Rhine Provinces in civil legal matters (Trier 1842). He died as Royal Prussian State Prosecutor in 1843 in Elberfeld in the young age of only 34 years. His wife Luise Natalie Friederici was a close blood relative of Christian Fürchtegott Gellert; She was a highly educated, sophisticated woman who focused on character development her two sons had the greatest influence.

Dr. Franz Perrot was originally an artillery officer, but found Professions did not bring him real satisfaction. Early on he turned to scientific, especially political and economic studies. His brother and Fellow campaigner Karl Herrmann Perrot, born 1843, died 1917, was the well-known pioneer for our colonies, especially East Africa. Although he excelled outstanding contribution to the development of this colony – he sacrificed this cultural work his entire fortune – he was honored for his courageous

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German attitude and pushed into the background as far as possible crowded.

Today it is time to bring the main works of Dr. F. Perrot to light to move, because spring has come to the German people. Today They are no longer being hushed up, as the people have been awakened by Adolf Hitler! The wave of popular movement is growing bigger and bigger every day, which will soon have the power to eliminate the parasites who have been To suck and sweep away the mark of the German people.

If you want to cure a disease, it is not enough to just treat the symptoms and combat them. One must get to the cause of the suffering to get to a poisonous ulcer. Regardless of this, the Knife of the doctor who wants to help the patient, to save him, also if it causes pain. Pain for an ideal, because a shadow must fall on a much-revered personality.

It is folly to doubt the greatness of Goethe or Napoleon, although both had characteristics that are to be blamed. Where there is light, there is a Shadow! The brighter the light, the deeper the shadow must be. This is a law of nature. These revelations also create a character= Bismarck's weaknesses will become known to wide circles, which have always been concerned was carefully concealed. The disclosure of these Weakness immediately to the masterminds who use this weakness to the detriment of the German people and used it to their advantage. The National=

Socialism knows no personality cult. Through truth, greatness
Bismarck's can only be diminished for Pharisees.

There are many Germans who consider Bismarck to be an anti-Semitic.
He was perhaps in his youth. The critical comments about Jews,
which are always cited as evidence, all date from before 1850.
Since his time in Frankfurt, however, where he had a lot to do with the rich
Jews, where his friendship with Amfchel Rothschild began,
He never made anti-Semitic remarks again. He has since then
great admiration of the Jews and a fusion
of the Jewish with our race. He spoke of a
certain "Moussaux", which bring the Jewish blood to the Germanic
would be, as was the case with the mixing with the French emigrants.
It is hardly likely that the Rothschild family custom, which
Tradition has proven that the male members of the family only
pure-bred Jewish women are allowed to marry, while the daughters are allowed to marry the
nobility of the countries. The Jews only have him
completely one-sidedly oriented, as far as they considered it necessary for their purposes
They convinced Bismarck of the advantages of the Jewish race,
that in 1869 he completed Hardenberg's work and the emancipation of the
Jews in Germany. Until then, no Jew was allowed to
hold public office. He even later joined England
and France, Romania forced to grant the Jews equal rights there too=
to give authorization, against the will of the people and the government.

Only those who have never been under Jewish influence for a long time, only those who have
experienced the sophisticated adaptability of this race, which is always so
long, as the Jew wants something from the other race,
brings for the development of Bismarck's attitude towards the Jews
no understanding. The Oriental masterfully understands his opponent
ftudy, fspot out your weaknesses and act accordingly! It is a
undisputed fact that the assets of the originally moderately wealthy
Bismarck, since his stay as Chancellor in Frankfurt, through the
advice from his Jewish friends increased more and more, that the Chancellor
left many millions at his death, which naturally contributed to his income
as a state minister had no relation at all. On the
The Jewish influence is based on Bismarck's acquisitive spirit.
This statement does not mean, however, that Bismarck acted dishonestly
He only deviated from the custom
as a civil servant not to make any financial transactions, or through his
This asset manager was
Gerfon v. Bleichröder.

Through the influence of Notschild=Bleichröder, Bismarck, without realizing it,
want and notice more and more dependent on the international
Jewish big finance. Bismarck's friendship with Bleichröder was a
so intimate that he always had unannounced access to the Chancellor, a
A favor that no one else could boast of.

It is little known, or long forgotten, that in the forties Rothschild
years of the last century founded two newspapers – one of them

was called "The Imperial Facade" – whose main tendency was to use the proven Prussian financial constitution as "outdated", "backward" and "no longer up to date"
He has undoubtedly also contributed to the lively friendly
The communication that took place between him and Bismarck in Frankfurt was not opportunity to convince the Chancellor of his opinion
Rothschild's agent in Berlin, G. v. Bleichröder, ensured that these
Bismarck's ideas remained firmly established. The introduction of gold currency and the financial constitution of the German Empire are based on these influence. The worst gift, however, was the Stock Corporation Act.
When it was published on May 20, 1870, the Jews could be sure that the majority of the German people had no idea what terrible gift that was given to him.

But Dr. Franz Perrot saw clearly.

How the situation appeared to his eyes at that time, we can best see the description of his brother Karl Perrot from the magazine "Der Deutsche" (Vol. 8, Issue 10) of June 6, 1908, which we reproduce here verbatim give:

"Above all, it was the misguided financial and economic policy in Germany, which makes the states more and more dependent and more dependent on international big finance, which the rise attracted attention, and his aim was to provide the state with financial

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and to regain economic independence, to protect the people from exodus exploitation by Jewish big business and to protect the powerfully growing to combat corruption.

In this sense he was tireless and successful in word and writing and has put all his skills and his last breath into the good cause his fatherland. He was never a pamphleteer.

Shortly before the outbreak of the great war in 1870/1871 I found him in his office – he was then the director's secretary of the Rhenish Railway society – lost in thought, his head sorrowfully on the
He sat at the desk, leaning on his hand, and when I asked him what he so deeply moved, the following characteristic, prophetic answer:

"While we await with the greatest concern the inevitable approaching facing a great war, has a small but powerful and unscrupulous Clique in our country a thoroughly immoral stock corporation law for exploitation of the country and its people, which requires personal responsibility and all the experiences which England, France and the United-United States of North America for more than a hundred years the field of stocks, is thrown into the wind. If this Stock Corporation Act is approved as proposed, we will definitely experience a short, great dizzying era, which will inevitably end in a few

years will lead to a terrible financial and economic crisis and our fatherland is thoroughly corrupt, from the clerk to the minister will p~~ate~~ate."

This with patriotic fire and the tone of firm conviction
The words spoken frightened me not a little and my objections,
that we rely on the state as the guardian of public morality and
He knew, to my chagrin, that he could abandon the general interest
by pointing out that none of the helmsmen
Statesmen must rise to the occasion and see through these tricks
could.

He now did everything in his power to inform people about the danger threatening here and worked tirelessly in this regard, but the consequences were evident soon. His powerful opponents worked effectively with all their
The "Kölnische Zeitung" withdrew
his cooperation, as she expressed it, because of his reactionary views in the field of stocks. For the same reason, his
official position at the Rhenish Railway Company, a stock corporation company, untenable.

He vowed not to accept a position with a stock company under any circumstances. to take up the fociety as long as this immoral law existed, and
has kept his word honestly. In order to avoid the many hostilities that
Therefore, having grown up to avoid the way, he received a calling as
Secretary General of the Mecklenburg Trade Association in Rostock, where he
His opponents, however, knew his extraordinary
proper knowledge in the field of finance

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ftreaft and quickly sent the now deceased Consul General
Obladen followed him to Rostock to recruit him for the management of one of the largest
Rhineland banks under the most favourable conditions.
advantageous this offer was, Dr. Franz Perrot remained firm and refused,
although it must have had much to tempt the poor man.

In the meantime, the great war of 1870/71 broke out and Perrot, who also
campaign of 1866, led an ammunition column,
At Gravelotte, he led the way at the critical moment when the
Artillery of the 9th Army Corps had missed its target, its ammunition column
under French fire over a bare ridge and turned
fo averted the impending danger. He was decorated with the Iron Cross for this.

When I met my brother during the campaign,
I found it in a nest of proof sheets of his work 'The Fight Against
the exploitation of the public through banknote fraud and paper
pejt' (Roftock 1872, Ernst Kuhns Verlag) eagerly endeavored to look through it.
To my question: "Fanz, can we not wait until the war is over?
Is it over? he answered me briefly: 'No', I am not afraid of the French,

We shoot them together, but Jews and Jewish comrades who during we stand here for the fatherland in the field, digging the ground, and everything corrupt us, I can't get to them with heavy artillery."

With unparalleled self-denial, he continued the fight with his pen during the campaign from France.

Even before the Frankfurt Peace Treaty was signed, Dr. Franz Perrot submitted Chancellor Prince Bismarck made a remarkable speech in May 1871. fcription in which he proposed that all German and Luxembourg private railways by the state using the five billion the French war reparations and to use the surplus of the To use the income for what we later use the capital against all rules of a frugal state and national economy.

Dr. Franz Perrot wanted to give the German people this enormous capital hold, and if one had followed his sensible advice, the great, deep economic crisis of 1875, the outbreak of which he prophetically predicted would have been avoided and we would today is the most financially powerful country in the world.

This proposal was also considered at that time, but here it was the banker Bleichröder, the former agent of the House of Rothschild, who acted in the interests of international big finance to prevent the execution of this ingenious plan vain, a historical fact published here for the first time becomes.

Dr. Franz Perrot now graduated as a political and economic expert the conservative party and developed an extraordinarily active literary activity, through which he inspired the Reich Chancellor to a position to determine economic policies that are more in line with the common interest But to do so, it was first and foremost necessary to eliminate the harmful influence Bleichröder and the two powerful ministers acting in his spirit

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v. Camphausen and v. Delbrück – and for that, fat Dr. Franz Perrot used all his skills.

Nevertheless, the fateful, galloping, deliberated, in vain also in the Reichstag by Dr. Tellkampf opposed the Stock Corporation Act, it Under his influence, the short, great founding era took place, which collapse in 1873 followed immediately."

That is Karl Perrot's report.

Now the book itself should speak. It was published in 1872 in Rostock. The reader may form his own opinion as to whether Dr. Franz Perrot fhis warnings were right, whether the consequences he predicted have occurred testified.

) This method of enforcing unpopular and harmful laws has
We subsequently had the opportunity to get to know each other sufficiently.

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The fight
against the exploitation of the audience

through the banknote fraud and the paper plague

From
F. Perrot
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May 1870. G. Hirth's "Annals of the North German Confederation".

. July 12, 1871. "National=Newspaper." No. 320.

. July 20, 1871. "Deutsches Handelsblatt." No. 29.

. July 20, 1871. "Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung." No. 90.

- . August 12, 1871. "German Agricultural Newspaper." No. 96.
- . August 17, 1871. "German Agricultural Newspaper." No. 98.
- . August 22, 1871. "German Agricultural Newspaper". No. 100.
- . September 2, 1871. "German Agricultural Newspaper." No. 105.
- . October 17, 1871. "Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung." No. 124.

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b. Preface.

The banking question is a world cultural question and at the same time represents an essential part of today's social question. It is a question of interests in the broadest sense of the word. It is not only interesting, highly interesting for every thinking person, but it reaches into its conclusions frequencies also to a much greater extent than is commonly believed, up to the wallet of every single person, even the poorest.

What is called the banking question is essentially nothing more than the question whether we will continue, as unfortunately has been the case so far, to give our German citizens what they want to grant an annual national gift of 7-10 million thalers, without us having the slightest reason to do so.

The so-called banking question is a very extraordinary one. It is a personal privilege, namely the privilege of making money in the form of banknotes.

It is almost unbelievable and yet true that until then it was possible to keep the nature of this privilege at least to the eye of the masses and almost completely obscure even our educated people.

In and of itself, it is clear to every impartial person that only the state can issue banknotes. The fact that the banknote is nothing more than a piece of paper, is as paper money, would hardly ever be denied to a person. It would have occurred if the central bankers had not used their entire far-reaching influence, especially in the daily press, such as to spread the whim of sophistry about what is in itself a simple matter, that it was indeed difficult to get through the accumulated brimborium of sophistry, to the clear core of the matter. – In particular, I keep trying to push the ridiculous claim that the banknote is a bill of exchange, while every merchant knows that the bill of exchange costs interest, which the banknote, on the other hand, records them.

Whoever spends 3 million thalers in banknotes and one million in cash, for 2 million interest-bearing papers or bills of exchange deposited, the state simply enriches itself at general expense with the proceeds of the 2 million Taler, for which no cash is deposited: – no help will be given by the state's sophistry.

We now have such non-cash banknotes in Germany for over 106 million thalers and it is calculated that the central bankers from this

1) We have 4.7 thalers of paper in Germany, 3.5 in England and 1.3 in France per capita according to Federal Chancellery statistics.

Privilegium an annual national donation of 7–10 million thalers win.

That a regular grant of privileges of this amount would result in Form of a noticeable increase in the cost of all needs and an impairment all wages and salaries, i.e. in sum as an indirect tax on the entire population should be very clear to any impartial person; and that, moreover, privileges of such kind and extent the worst consequences and dangers involved, is probably not dispute, but apparently is not given sufficient attention.

It is obvious that such an enormous privilege is not only sought to protect and preserve the privileged by all means but it also provides the privilege itself with plenty of the means, the struggle in which they defend the interests of the entire public to lead with supermadness. This enormous The struggle for interests is all the more important as the owners of the privilege of the note holders and co-interested parties of other Privileges are: – these are tax privileges and especially also the stock company privileges, under which the latter in turn, the railway joint-stock company monopolies especially – It is essentially the international bankocracy which is in possession of these enormous privileges and by means of the shares= social system itself, our higher social classes on a large scale begin to become co-interested in this colossal exploitation economy power.

We have already stated elsewhere that in the present interpreted context, the actual and real cause of those phenomena which the civilized world today calls the so-called “social question” and keep them in concern. – The socialists claim Exploitation of labor by big capital, but they seek, and fo also Karl Marx and Laffale, the cause of this exploitation at the very reversed place and therefore propose completely wrong, utopian means to remedy the situation. The opponents of the socialist theorists have mostly easy enough to demonstrate the errors on which the brooding mind of the Socialists. But now, too, a One deduces what the socialists regard as theoretical theoretical proof of the exploitation of labor by big capital is demonstrably false, ergo goes with natural and correct Things, and it is nonsense to speak of an exploitation of labour by the to want to talk about pension capital.

However, such exploitation of labour still takes place, namely not only the so-called wage labor, but all labor in general through the Big capital really and demonstrably takes place. The evils that follow this Exploitation systems are actually increasing enormously. But one has so far the ass things have not been seen properly and consequently from no side the right remedies have been proposed, and the opponents of the socialists are

in part even went so far as to deny and contest the evil itself, because they searched for the causes of it in vain.

The evil is now undoubtedly there, and indeed in colossal extent that is growing daily. The cause of the evil is none other than the senseless privileges of big capital, by means of which it enables will be a real exploitation of labour, and indeed of all labour in the greatest extent, up to the Prussian Privy Council, even up to the Minister to put it into action systematically.

We estimate the direct yield of the combined unnatural note and tax and stock company privileges in Germany alone 50 to 60 million thalers annually. This amount not only covers the work, in the form of wage and salary reductions, etc. and in the form of increase in the needs of life, but it arises from all Work, it arises from the state, it arises from modern cultural development even greater indirect damage, indeed a real impending danger, the latter in particular through the stock market fraud, whose disastrous effects emerge in an ever more terrifying manner, and already in itself a social question of the greatest importance.

If you take away the privileges, then not everything is, but at least the by far the most necessary and important thing to ensure our social development to return to its natural course. One will then easily find that it is folly to try to shake the inheritance rights which a god— is a natural law established by law and which we cannot change by any artificial order of things. It is not the inheritance law that accumulates unnatural Wealth, but the foolish privileges of pension capital. Say There is even a saying in popular parlance: "Wealth does not remain in the third generation". After the abolition of privileges, it will continue no one can think of an equal distribution of all property and especially of landed property; work is in the be able to see their natural demands fulfilled as if by themselves and a social question will essentially no longer exist or at least cease to exist more and more.

Here again, the principle that Above all, the cause of an evil must be seen correctly if one wants to find the right To find a cure. Perhaps we will be given credit for the confess to having done this first in the full extent of the serious question. Finally, there would still be those elements of an unnatural capital— movement and disruption of the natural development, which the today's national debt system and the relationship between productive and unproductive expenditure in the state budgets. Here too, to solve another part of the social question, as we have done in our "time" questions").

1) "Current Issues: Contributions to the Solution of State and Economic Questions of the Present Time" by F. Perrot. Rostock 1871.

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Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews.

First, we are dealing with two questions of the just described
Complex social phenomena – with two questions, which
for now the most pressing for a solution, these are the railway and
the banking question.

We have devoted a number of works to the railway question,
which have been published partly in bookstores, partly in this Eye=
views are under the press). The bank question is addressed to the present
Book: The joint-stock company question in its larger context
we hope to deal with in detail in a special paper?).

A phenomenon of the most serious kind is the influence which most
beneficiaries of privileges in an unbelievable extension to the
public press, especially the daily newspapers, are already able to practice
This influence actually goes so far that the vast majority
even the more important so-called "liberal" and "independent" newspapers
definitely more the interests of the privilege holders than those of the misera
contribuens plebs to perceive sich call. One would feel
would be quite misleading if one believed that in our major daily newspapers
an unbiased assessment of the banking issue, an honest effort to
Enlightenment of their readership about the core of the issue, an energetic approach
fight against the socially harmful privilege of notes and a strong
safeguarding the greater common interest.

On the contrary, one usually encounters a certain reluctance to give up this privilege.
to touch on legal issues. The most extensive circles of readers, which
Knowledge about current affairs is almost exclusively obtained from the daily press,
Questions are literally hushed up and where addressing them is unavoidable=
becomes possible, it is done with fundamental evasion and artificial concealment=
holding the core point of interest, which is the only obstacle to a
reasonable and just regulation of the issue. Yes, our so-called
The "liberal" mainstream press even advocates the preservation of privilege
legien, without regard to the overall national interest and the demands
of equal justice. – Unfortunately, things are already like this,
that the daily press is controlled to a very serious extent by the privileged circles
directly and indirectly dependent. – The privileged

Railway Reform " 1871

Railway Politics "1871 etc.

Dr. Franz Perrot is the inventor of the zone tariff, which was first introduced in Hungary was introduced. The Jew Engel wrote the author's work partly word for word and was introduced in Germany, when it was introduced there, as the inventor celebrated even though he admitted plagiarism

) The Railway, Stock and Share Swindle, Rostock 1873, 1874, 1875, 3 volumes, Ernst Kuhns Verlag.

The Bank Question, an Investigation for Everyone, from the German Monthly journal for trade, shipping and transport, edited by F. Perrot.

I. Vol. Rostock 1872, Ernst Kuhns Verlag; etc.

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Circles, in proper recognition of the power of the press, for a skillful, systematic representation of their interests in the same careful care worn.

In the leading article of its issue No. 64 of March 4, for example, the "Köln. Ztg." the bank question. She would still have remained silent if the reason had not come to them from outside. The

"Köln. Ztg." does not ignore the fact that only the monopoly=clique interests and fine Power, the simple, natural and obvious solution to the banking question

"We would like to believe," she said, "that the determination a limited maximum amount of the not fully covered

Notes, according to the provision of the Peels Act, would like to satisfy.

In any case, the latter solution would be more gentle for be-
ftant interests, which are to be reckoned with and which are based on
a possible consideration also a fully valid claim
have."

The "Kölnische Ztg." therefore wishes the privilege of enrichment individual without work at the expense of all is limited, but not eliminated to see. She obviously only wants the restriction so that hasty abuse of the privilege the hen itself is killed, which lays the golden eggs. The "existing interests" which "Köln. Ztg." wishes to be so gentle, are of course not those of the misera contribuens plebs. The "liberal" paper does not even mention these. In financial matters, it seems, not only the "comfort" but "Liberalism" also appears.

And what about the "fully valid claim" to "possible protection" of those "existing interests" which "must be taken into account", fo the "Köln. Ztg." does not specify where the "full validity" of this claim, but we remember a correspondence which the same "Kölnische Ztg." in its paper of January 4, 1870, which perhaps agrees on the "full validity" of those claims: conclusion is suitable. – We have that correspondence from the "Köln. Ztg." It reads as follows:

From the Grand Duchy of Hesse, December 31. Yesterday's meeting the Second Chamber, in which the government granted Extension of the concession of the Bank for Southern Germany was discussed, was a very agitated one, and that the government had a great deal of weight on the Chamber's resolution in this matter was already shown by the The fact that both the Prime Minister Mr. v. Dalwigk and the Finance Minister Minister v. Schenk and the State Councillor v. Bechtold in the meeting— it seemed, while it is otherwise the rule that the government, when, as here, on motions of members of the Chamber, unrepresented Yesterday, the mistrust that was evident in the meeting that the extension of the bank's concession for Southern Germany with counter-performances which do not belong to the country, but would have benefited individual people

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fe, of particular importance. People remembered the previous occurrences= niffe. When the Bank for Southern Germany was founded, a Difference between the information on the price realised by the government acquired 2000 shares and the price at the time of sale of the same of about 7–11000 Fl., which had given rise to discussions, and Even if this point is not further pursued after the explanations given pursued, there remained until now another difference, which was third share issue of the affiliated Bank for Trade and Industry in 1857, was still unclear. At that time, the administrative– council of this bank by the shareholders in the general meeting of January 20, 1857, five million guilders shares of the management al pari, “in order to use them for the fulfillment of the obligations assumed towards the Grand Ducal Government– liabilities”. On 28 February 1857, The bank's management announced that “about 1 million of these had been sold and with the agio profit achieved against the Grand Ducal Government liabilities incurred” and confirmed this in the General Assembly of 4 May 1857, where 6000 shares, equal to 1 million guilders (not more approximately), as used for this purpose At that time, the price was calculated according to the rate of shares in the period from January 20 to February 28, 1857, that they must have suffered a profit of 357,000 Fl., while the Ministry for the State Treasury only had 250,000 Fl. At the 17th Diet, where this was discussed, v. Dalwigk initially sought to by writing to the effect that he of 20 February 1863 to the speaker in the Finance Committee this described as a “purely internal” matter for the bank, flater, however, he confessed, according to the members' reports of the Finance Committee in a committee meeting, that however apart from 250,000 Fl. another 100,000 Fl., but not into the state treasury, paid; he even mentioned how these members ensure the name of the recipient attending the meeting and in the session of 10 November 1863 the

After some reluctance, State Councillor v. Bechtold document incorporated into the official protocol, in which— it is stated that 350,000 Fl. had actually been paid; he but repeatedly assured that only 250,000 Fl. of this had been transferred to the state treasury and declared: “I am not against that in a position to continue paying the 100,000 Fl. from the bank. to provide information; I can only give the assurance that a stipulation on this between the Ministry and the Bank did not take place.” (Page 39 of the 61st Protocol) The defense The government's decision at that time was limited to the fact that no more, i.e. not yet another 758,000 Fl. had been given; but it was not very satisfactory that

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the Second Chamber unanimously approved the request for initiation an investigation to clarify the aforementioned contradiction. The The first chamber avoided making a decision on this and the Landtag also fñch remained silent about it. The mistrust of the current chamber has therefore a very tangible reason, which was more or less veiled in yesterday's debate came forward, while Mr. v. Dalwigk had the courage to claim, at that time, in 1863, that incident had already been sufficiently explained. He This provoked the contradiction of the then speaker in the Finance Committee, KJ Hoffmann, and the other committee member Bol= hard. With this background, the decisions of yesterday's meeting easier to understand. What is remarkable, however, is that the Chamber with all voices expressed their hope for the North German Federation and on the creation of the law to be enacted there— fet that the ultramontane party, as well as the democratic expected help from there, and that this happens, Although the bank is headquartered in southern Hesse, where the laws of the North German Confederation have not yet been published cation in the Federal Law Gazette. There is just Conditions whose healing can only be expected from the greater State, in the small one they partly escape attention, In some cases the powers of the exploiters are stronger than those of the exploiters. those seeking help. In such situations, the right Knowledge also the reluctant, and so the North German Confederation yesterday the not insignificant triumph of the all— fideal recognition in the Hessian Second Chamber.

So much for the “Kölnische Ztg.” of January 4, 1870.

These are the interests that the “Köln. Ztg.” represents today. That the same “to a possible consideration also a fully valid However, the communication seems to indicate that they are entitled to this. But the German public wants to judge how this excellent “liberal” Big press represents its interests.

The “Köln. Ztg.” recently, on the occasion of the infamous Janvier trial de la Motte let high words of moral indignation ring out. If our

"Liberalism" does not rise higher than the "solvent Moral" of the "Köln. Ztg.", it will not be his fault if we do similar such a process Janvier de la Motte possible. For it was mostly the demoralization that followed the monetary=privilege economy, which has brought France down so much.

If this is not recognized in time, we will follow the same Way: quod deus bene avertat. Unfortunately, strong beginnings have already been made.

We have endeavoured to build a dam against this murky stream
This book bears witness to this, as far as the
We have also, without further comment, the polemic
which Dr. Al. Meyer, perhaps not only
on his own initiative, in the fine "Deutsches Handelsblatt" against us

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Since Dr. Alexander Meyer is Secretary of the German trading day and is also a member of the bank commission of the same, which consists of some 20 bank directors, the article by Dr. Meyer perhaps particularly suitable to challenge the ruling party direction on this issue to characterize.

In the appendix we have some of the statements from the German trade= day and its banking commission, as well as the central bank's stakeholders given, partly also the remarkable work of the Reichstag member Mr. GD Augspurg on the banking issue together with an analysis of the be-known brochure by Mr. v. Unruh on the same question and a proposal proposal by G. Hirth to consolidate German paper money. –
We hope to obtain as complete a judgment as possible on the question to have collected.

Rostock, on the birthday of Prince Bismarck in 1872.

F. Perrot.

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1. Twelve Theses on the Banking Question.

Article 4 of the Constitution of the North German Confederation provides that statutory regulation of the banking sector is reserved to the competence of the federal government and the Federation is preparing to move closer to its task in this regard.

The importance of banking for overall economic development

does not require explanation. On the other hand, it must be stated from the outset that an economically sound, generally accepted theory of banking has not yet existed, but rather the views on this matter be as disparate and abrupt as possible.

While on the one hand the legal regulation emanating from the federal government The banking sector is likely to be spared for a long time from the most profound Influences on the economic future of Germany, one must On the other hand, one might ask oneself with concern whether it will also be possible to short deadline from an almost inextricable chaos of problems to distill the only beneficial economic truth.

In order to stimulate discussion on the subject, the fchuß of the German Trade Day in February 1870 print some theses which Dr. A. Meyer has put forward. At the same time, however, the Committee of the Trade Day expressly stated that it would consider the above-mentioned the by no means appropriate.

It is now permitted to put forward antitheses to the theses of Dr. Meyer which represent the results of detailed study of the subject contain:

1. It is the exclusive responsibility of the State to provide traffic not only with metal, but also the paper means of circulation, because the state as such can do this best.
2. The "banknote" is a makeshift solution for commerce. As the latter of the paper medium of circulation was already urgently needed, the state understood this task not yet, – instead of remedial fuffifciating the need himself, he grants his authority and his credit to private individuals: – in some cases Although he exercised his authority and obligation in this regard, unfortunately in such a way that he abused them completely mindlessly. The same abuse was carried out Incidentally, the private banks also benefit from the delegated authority, mostly wherever they could.
3. Any "banknote" which is not backed by cash, i.e. by coin is covered, increases the circulating funds by the amount on which it is denominated. The effect of this increase in the means of circulation is exactly that of a public taxation. The definition of "Banknote" as a debt is incorrect. The issue of any not Cash coin backed "note" constitutes a public tax in the

Amount to which it is denominated, because any increase in the circulating funds their compensation is achieved by a corresponding reduction in the throughput average purchasing power of money, in other words, in a corresponding Increase in average prices. – Such taxation is natural The state is and must remain so. The state may, without prejudice, for the entirety of this shelf not to be alienated in favor of private individuals.

4. Every bank note not backed by cash therefore increases the operating fund of the bank by the amount for which it is written and is nothing more and nothing less than something created by the bank that had never existed before "Money". And when Mr. Max Wirth in his "Handbook of Banking" most recently concluded: "There is no fundamental difference between Banknotes and government paper money", this sentence could be even more succinct be defined as follows: "Between notes not covered by cash deposits and "government paper money" there is no fundamental difference."

5. From the above it is clear exactly what tax amount the notes' emission brings to the banks and it is a tax which is almost without We also have herewith the declaration of the fact that has not yet been sufficiently appreciated that the activity of all capable Financiers with such a penchant for the establishment of central banks where the state does not set specific limits on this preference. – It is clear that the tax resulting from the bank's note issue income is greater, the higher the amount of non-cash covered notes, hence the tendency of all central banks – if possible many notes – with as little cash coverage as possible. – The "brittle" Behavior of Prussian administrative practice in granting concessions for note banks is probably based on an unclear feeling of this expert and can only be praised.

6. The granting of the authority to issue banknotes to private individuals constitutes According to what has been discussed so far, however, a state-sanctioned entry in direction, which promotes an unmotivated accumulation of capital in preferred The central banks are acting on an unnatural and therefore unjustifiable accumulation of capital in private hands, by largely distributing the tax revenue contained in the note issue almost has the character of a public donation: – Performance and There is no motivational relationship whatsoever between the performance and the counter-

7. The issue of banknotes is not to be regarded as a banking transaction at all. – The paper medium of circulation, which traffic experience has shown absolutely needs it, must and may only be granted to him by the state The state simply creates "paper money" for this purpose. This paper money constitutes a tax just like the "banknotes", not a debt. The process is simply this. The citizens agree to increase their means of circulation by the amount of paper money, which the traffic requires, thereby increasing the current the state income by the amount of the paper created; in return,

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but gradually the purchasing power of money accordingly and thus acts as general tax.

8. Experience teaches, as Max Wirth says in his new handbook of

Banking concludes that "the regular redemption of banknotes at the cash desk of government paper money by accepting it in lieu of payment the state coffers are amply replaced."

9. A "state bank" is therefore in no way necessary. – The Experience shows that carefully and sensibly managed state banks have done relatively good work by at least created a unified means of circulation in their notes, and others= fidely, through their good management, they were relatively advantageous in and of themse^l. But it remains no less true that these state banks are state and private business in just as impermissible a manner as the private notes Banks. – It is not the state's business to conduct banking business. State banks are therefore in principle inadmissible.

10. The current confusion regarding the banking issue will Most of the time it is caused by the fact that the creation of the The circulation of the necessary means of circulation is mixed with banking transactions, while both are in themselves quite heterogeneous things. As soon as you have both separates, clarity comes into the confusing matter.

11. Not only the concession system, but also the normative conditions are superfluous with this solution, because it is not subject to any Doubt that the banking business exempted from the issue of banknotes is to be completely released. – The question of joint-stock companies has to find their solution in a larger context.

12. The quintessence of the above thesis would therefore be the following:
Bank question:

a) The state creates the mechanical convenience of transport necessary paper circulation media by issuing government bonds paper money.

b) All banknote issuance ceases.

c) No more state bank.

d) Complete liberalisation of banking operations.

2. The bank squeeze.

of the permanent committee of the German trading day,
'reduced to the question: What is a banknote?

The permanent committee of the German trading day has by means of question= a banking squeeze at the German banking and trading centers
The report on the results of this inquiry is available in print.

The result can be summed up in a single sentence: none

On this side, even the slightest doubt is raised that the bank-note is in itself the correct form of the paper medium of circulation;

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– only Rostock (Dr. Witte) wants to get rid of the banknote altogether and replaced by simple government paper money.

It should be noted that the questionnaire itself does not contain any question which could lead to the conclusion that the author of the same in any way to the possible economic legitimacy of the state= paper money instead of banknotes.

Anyone who sees the banknote as the right, scientifically motivated and practical who considers the paper medium to be the most useful, will be able to having to answer the following questions to yourself and others:

1. Why can't and shouldn't the banking business, like any other, be completely be released?

2. What is better and more correct: a state bank, only private banks, or both at the same time?

3. Since nobody can even think of making note banks completely free= admit: – what about the concessions or normative provisions? conditions?

4. Concessions are seen as a great evil, and people want now introduce "normative conditions" instead, but for the fixation of the normative conditions there is also no certain principle, as for the concession conditions and the control is in both cases equally unfortunate and – where the intention to deceive the control is present – immediately ineffective.

These questions and the related secondary questions lead to a completely inextricable labyrinth. The proof of the correctness This claim is most emphatically supported by the above-mentioned Report on the results of the bank inquiry.

The survey gives us a variety of views and opinions, which – it cannot be a burden on me to state the fact – which, I say, it couldn't be more confusing and contradictory.

This is so far the last consequence of the assumption that the banknote the economically correct paper medium for communication.

If I now contradict all the respondents of the questionnaire – except for Rostock – the banknote was completely abolished

and only wants to see it replaced by government paper money, then I am Fully aware of the inadequacy of such an isolated radical contradiction. But since I do not express my opinion lightly, but only on the basis of the most laborious Studies and strenuous intellectual work, as I also opposed currently after careful examination of the historical facts and the now again present results of the investigation cannot change my opinion, rather, I only find it strengthened and confirmed, so I am faced with the extremely difficult perhaps very thankless task, almost alone against a generally accepted view, which is also supported by powerful private interests, argue. It gives me little consolation that I have my concerns fight approved by the most notable of our national economists.

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that they, however, consider an open approach in this sense to be unacceptable at the moment keep as safe as possible.

From the motivation of the questionnaire used for the survey – how the in the “Memorandum of the Permanent Committee of the German Trading Day: On Banking” is included – it follows that the questionnaire, as well as its respondents and most of our Bank theorists, who are of the opinion that the banknote, as The memorandum expresses itself cautiously enough, a “document, a Obligation certificate of the issuing institution or individual viduums” fe.

The bank theorists and now Max Wirth in his latest Handbook of Banking draws the conclusion even more precisely; Wirth gives as the quintessence of his handbook: “There is no fundamental Difference between banknotes and government paper money. Both are promissory notes.”

However, this definite must be considered inappropriate in such generality – M. Wirth defines this “guilt” more precisely as “Forced loan”. But it should also be added that it is not the Creditors note holders, but the entire public of the actual creditor, and that this poor creditor also has to pay interest on the money he lends him.

However, I must define the banknote as a “promissory note”, Despite all opposing views, for absolutely wrongly hold and explain: the banknote is by its nature and by its effect not only a promissory note of the issuer–fts, but a taxation of the state's inhabitants by the issuer by the amount of the note which would have been issued without cash collateral is issued.

My reasons are as follows:

A “debt” necessarily presupposes the idea of repayment or

Repayment of the debt. When creating banknotes, however, a
There is no talk of debt repayment at all.

And where does the "debtor" get the money from in the note-
emission?

The alleged "guilt" arises simply because the grade
issuer his own money and thus the total amount of circulating
money is increased by the amount of notes issued without cash backing.
As a result, the purchasing power of the circulating money supply is gradually
reduced accordingly. However, since this reduction is limited to a large
reservoir, it is hardly noticeable in detail when the emission
does not exceed certain limits.

The bank thus increases its money by the amount of the non-cash
notes and withdraws this amount on this no longer unusual
Ways out of the pockets of the entire public, without even the slightest
there was no idea of ever repaying this "debt".

The so-called "redeemability" of the notes has to do with this "debt-
conditions" to create nothing. That would be
a curious "debt" which, despite constant "redemption", always
remains at the same level. – If one considers the note issue as
Contracting of a debt, yes, one would have to
Above all, remember that the amount of money that the bank has to pay through the
notes issued without cash backing, not from the pocket
the note holder, but from the pockets of the entire public
that the entire public would be the actual "debtor", while
However, the loss in the event of bankruptcy would be borne by the note holders.
centered.

However, since in the usual way there is no repayment of that amount,
which the central bank through the issuance of notes without cash backing –
(I understand, of course, only the partial amount of the notes issued, which
not covered by cash) – from the pockets of the public, in no
How the speech is and can be,

fo any note issued without cash backing acts only as
public tax in favor of the note issuers,
quod erat demonstrandum.

Taxation, however, is a natural state right, the transfer of which
to private individuals is not only theoretically inadmissible, but with the greatest, of a
most worrying abuses in practice.

The most serious disadvantage of note issuance by private individuals is this,
that this in fact leads to a non-natural, economically not at all
motivated accumulation of capital in privileged hands
which is already considered by the agricultural sector as an unfair
capital withdrawal and credit price increases are perceived and combated
and would in time lead to even more serious consequences.

Issuing notes not backed by cash simply means
Make money for your own pocket at the cost of the whole; this must
only the state. A transfer of this power is completely
and actually synonymous with a one-sided, unjust and economically
economically pernicious monopoly privilege of the mobile large
capital.

The elimination of banknotes by issuing government paper money is
admittedly only advantageous in states in which economic education
has progressed so far that the paper money press will absolutely never again
satisfaction of momentary state needs and
may, and this condition should be the first constitutional law of the
to be created German government paper money.

Incidentally, this is also the only radical solution to all of those prin=
cipal questions, the answers to which are the content of the
Questionnaire on the latest banking queste also tried in vain, or
not tried, as is the case with all answers to these questions, precisely the
Case must be fine; the questions are unanswerable because the question itself=

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position is based on false principles and because the respondents have
the same false principle cannot be overcome.

But the whole extremely important matter is solved simply, clearly and
logical, once one has realized that the banknote is not a "debt",
but a tax is constituted. The simple solution to all previous
The unsolvable questions are then the following:

1. no more banknotes,
2. only government paper money besides metal money,
3. State banks are both superfluous and harmful,
4. the banking business – NB. without note issue – is completely
to release.

The transition from the present state to the realization of this
Sentences would, of course, have to be the subject of particularly careful consideration.

3. Money, its nature and its economic functions.

A contribution
to solve the banking, coin and currency issues.

The legislation of the German Empire is currently being replaced by task of regulating the monetary system of Germany. This regulation will, probably for a long time to come, the German monetary system will have its shape and the significance of this redesign is perhaps best illustrated by the difficulties involved in assessing the relevant conditions. – In the most important questions of the monetary system, it is not yet the case that economics has become an indisputable, scientific Clarification and the profound influence that the monetary system on all economic relationships is a reorganization of the German monetary system, which is not based on irrefutable scientific basis, necessarily with the greatest economic concerns linked.

The following inspections are based on the intention to Contribution to the acquisition of this indispensable scientific basis in the to provide information on state and economic monetary issues.

It has become an article of faith in modern economics and every Chamber of Commerce Secretary considers himself entitled to make the big statement to say: "Money is a commodity like any other."

With all due respect, gentlemen! – let us take a closer look at this We are dealing with the core of the matter: knowing we are first sure what the money is, then we can do everything else fo surely conclude from this.

The fact that money is also a commodity should not be ignored. However, two things seem to us to be of the utmost importance, namely:

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Firstly, money is not merely a commodity, but also has

other properties and functions and

Secondly, money is indeed a commodity, but not a commodity like any other

other, but a product with very special qualities,

which rather distinguishes and sets them apart from every other commodity.

It is again the old story that the convenient generalization by means of stamped technical terms are usually bad; every economic Each case must be judged on its own merits.

Most of the work would be done for our case if we had a logical-critical history of money. But we do Unfortunately not, and so we must not let the effort to make a little to investigate for yourself what money was initially and how it then over a long period of time it has gradually become what it is now. It will show that what we call "money" today is not yet a finished closed concept, but according to all assumptions also further will be subject to change before it reaches its full economic clarification has been obtained.

At the very beginning of traffic, there was no money: people exchanged the objects in nature against each other: that was the stage of "barter traffic".

Everything that is exchanged has a "value" and this value is a double: namely, firstly, in the estimation of the one who possesses the object of exchange, then secondly in the estimation of the one who takes the exchange object. The "exchange value" of a thing is therefore regularly a compromise between the value estimates of both exchanging parties.

As exchange increases in volume and frequency, suffice for the compromise of the valuations soon usual stops and usual Agreements that lead to this compromise being maintained for an ever to formalize the increasing number of cases in such a way that the "value" of the frequently exchanged objects, expressed in the quantum, or number the objects to be exchanged are determined by mutual agreement.

A "value" in itself, as a basic economic concept, therefore exists not at all. No thing is endowed with an absolute value: it has rather, in itself always only the relative value which each one has in attaches his appraisal.

A measure of this value only arises when one object is compared with another is exchanged by compromising the subjective valuations, the two objects to be exchanged are considered to be of equal value. – Again= Such a compromise regarding the same objects in exchange sufficiently often, the result of the compromise becomes the norm and In this way, a usual "market value" is created which in exchange objects that occur more frequently in traffic.

Now the development of traffic continues, with the all= common exchange begins to focus on the mediation of people–

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who make a special "business" out of this mediation,
fo ...
after a common, widely known and adopted

scale to measure.

As such a common measure of value, one naturally chooses the most common and most viable object of exchange. You gain the Advantage, instead of having to measure each market value against all the others, now all together on a single or at least a few to be able to measure comparatively.

This process of traffic life, which still in historical times to follow, but unfortunately so far one accessible to the wider public lacks sufficient historical representation, we owe the creation of "money". – Originally and first of all, money is nothing else, as a particularly widespread and frequent object of exchange, which is often has become the common measure of value for exchange transactions.

One will naturally find that at the beginning of the development of traffic not everywhere did the same object of exchange become the common measure of value, because the same object of exchange is not always the most common and most circulating. For example, we find in the mainly Agricultural peoples usually have livestock as the most important and most common object of exchange, first used as a common measure of value. Highest It is interesting how the Latin term for "money", pecunia, substantively and linguistically it originated from pecus (cattle). We know, for example, that originally at the beginning of historical times in Italy a cow averaged 10 sheep, so that the latter was like the small change Among various peoples it was, and still is, the custom to estimate the value of objects of exchange in the number of cattle heads and breeding animals.

In other parts of the world with other natural conditions of existence of its inhabitants, have chosen other objects of exchange than to measure value more suitable recommended, so in Russia 3. B. for a long time furs, at some populations of Africa certain mussels, etc.

Once traffic has become accustomed to certain particularly frequent and to use suitable exchange objects as a common measure of value, then it is= At the same time, the custom has arisen to exchange these objects nor in any other way to facilitate traffic. Very This is instructively shown by the use that furs are put to in Russia for transport purposes in historical times. People got used to Even before the Tartar immigration, the furs were to transform a relative measure of value into an absolute value, and a usual traffic agreement was formed that for furs every other object of exchange was taken and given. Whoever had furs knew then that he can receive any other object of exchange in exchange This was quite convenient compared to before: one was now able to instead of surplus natural values themselves, this "capital" in the more convenient form of furs, to store and transport. The furs were

Representatives of all other exchange values: these exchange values are gradually becoming more abundant in traffic, because with the advancing Development increasingly overshoots the work product and finally establishes responsible for facilitating the exchange of these products: the "market".

On the "market" you can get any other exchange item for furs: The furs have thus become "market instructions": that is, they are already a kind of "money", and one can now in the way how furs mediate the exchange of value, the expressions: "buy" and "sell". The furs are now "money", all other Objects of exchange are: "goods". – From the exchange trade develops the "commercial transaction".

During their invasion, the Tartars take away Russian war chests, whose "Currency" consisted of furs. Even in Peter the Great's time Furs served as "money".

The development of transport continued in the meantime. The work surplus became ever richer, market traffic ever larger and the more tailored: the furs soon were no longer enough as "money". Interesting it is, as here, in addition to the emerging metal money, the attempt to runs to make the use of furs in the function as money more convenient for malifieren: – in fact, in Russia they have actually begun to only the snouts of the furs, instead of the whole furs themselves, as valid To set market instructions in motion: – the ratio of snouts to the real furs actually offers an analogy of the relationship from paper money to metal money.

The same role of transport mediation and »facilitation, which in Russia for a long time took over the furs, have in the largest part of the cultural countries of the Old World various metals, especially the precious metals with even greater and more lasting effectiveness.

In Italy, people first learned how to extract and process copper. comparative valuation and exchange mediation through livestock could of course only exist at the lowest level of nomadic and agricultural Development is sufficient. A somewhat higher level of development reached the nearest copper and regularly shaped, with a weight= ftamped quantities of this metal were soon made available for equal value estimate and as market instructions, ie as money uses. Certain weights of copper – the pondo aeris – formed until late in life, the main bafis of the never clearly developed Roman "coinage".

The most common use as "money" is for precious metals, gold and silver. Nature had given the Orient gold, the Greeks made silver most easily accessible: and so we see in the Orient so to speak, the gold currency, in Greece the silver currency emerge. – Here, too, they are first regularly shaped, stamped Weight quantities, which mark the transition to a real "coin= fyftem" will form. With the progressive development of traffic,

these weight quantities more and more useful: – the development of the Retail trade requires division into ever smaller weight units: – the consistent marking of these smaller weight quantities and a common guarantee for the equality of salary and wages weight improvement will soon result in greater convenience of transport

as an unavoidable need: – Cities and states are taking over the Execution of both tasks for their respective traffic circles, as the naturally most suitable organs: – and so in traffic the

“Coins”, initially with one-sided, later with double-sided “embossing”.

– The Romans found it very late – namely only after they had been conquered by the Tarentine war with the Greek colonies and their silver currency in relationship – to the minting and use of silver coins. and since then have had a quasi “dual currency” in copper and Silver. – Gold coins were minted by the Romans much later Although it was also minted, the gold was used in trade in larger Quantities are almost always used only according to weight.

II.

All that is needed is an unbiased assessment of the historical process to come to the conclusion that money not only has no Good is “like any other”, but that it differs from the character a commodity which it initially possessed exclusively, without, however, having completely shed this character up to now.

The original character of a commodity is first joined by that of a comparative value measure, and then that of a market instruction. – The more the property of the current market instruction in money developed, the more the quality as a commodity gradually recedes, but without, as I said, disappearing completely.

In the process of “buying” and “selling”, the money of his completely stripped of its value as a commodity for personal use and nothing more, as a title of value, which is determined by the need of traffic and the customary agreements arising from this have the character of a universal commonly accepted instruction on the market.

So is money, especially the most common precious metal money, from a commodity to a with the “credit” of a market instruction has become a tainted replacement agent of all goods. This representation of all Market values through money have become so familiar to us today that we are constantly in danger of considering the concepts of “money” and “capital” as identical

to confuse with each other.

It is now easy to see what support is being given to traffic and in particular the trade that mediates the exchange of value from this very generally adopted representation of all market values by money— This representation has only made the exchange of value possible in the actual senses are mobilized and both – trade and money – are progressing in their inseparable development, keeping pace with each other: –

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 3 33

The history of money and coinage offers, particularly with regard to the gradual development and refinement of comparative conventional Value measurement the most interesting explanations and evidence for the separable connection of all cultural development with the progress of the monetary system. – This connection has not yet been due attention is given: – how little sufficient is e.g. until now the relation of the Roman financial system, the Roman capital and Retail Trade to Roman Coinage in Cultural–Historical Relation appreciated?

A readable, cultural–historical perspective

History of the monetary system is a great need of time: – if we had it, would have met a very tangible economic need: – We would then see far more clearly the ways for the further development of our monetary system before us. – Of course, this story cannot be compared with success until the right points of view are established. ftstehen: – may we succeed in making a contribution to this ftftfement delivery.

III.

It is now necessary to examine the relations in more detail, which arise from the given relationships between “money” and “goods” have developed.

Instead of the more primitive forms of money – such as cattle hides, furs, Mussels, etc. – is, with advancing culture, everywhere the precious metal money: – only peoples at the lowest levels of culture can make do feven with more imperfect means of payment. – Precious metal money has achieved a universality, which on the one hand stems from its natural property= fcies as a commodity and on the other hand an essential needs of the entire traffic.

It is quite obvious that the more trade expands, developed and branched, the more the need for the greatest possible Equalization of comparative value measurement and at the same time after an exchange–mediating market instruction of as universal a

The natural properties of precious metals made them particularly suitable for both the needs of trade and traffic. It is important for our further discussions, to come back to this point in more detail.

Firstly, precious metals, as exchange value, are almost without exception on the value all over the world and were so in such an early time that they are probably to be regarded as the first universal exchange values.

Secondly, the distribution of precious metals in nature is relatively limited, so that relatively small quantities of it relatively have a large exchange value: – universal “demand” with limited “offer”.

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Thirdly, one can therefore invest large amounts of precious metals in small volumes can be relatively easily preserved and transported.

Fourthly, one can easily find different and specific weights and shapes quantities of it, which is of the greatest importance for the comparative measurement of value importance appears.

Fifthly, the precious metals are not exposed to spoilage and allow can be stored easily and safely for an unlimited period of time.

All these properties together have resulted in the precious metals from a universal product, at the same time a universal value measurer and a universal market directive and thus finally a universal representative of all in the The values circulating in traffic have become the most important.

So, at first, what we today call “money” was just a Object of exchange, a commodity, but ultimately this commodity becomes a remplaceant, a representative of all goods, of all values circulating in trade and this representation is composed of the two properties of the comparative measurement of value and credit as a market instruction.

If one looks at the course of this historical development and the If one looks at the current nature of money without prejudice, then hardly any There can be no doubt that among the characteristics which we today understand the term “money”, the character of a “commodity” is always still present, but over time it has receded more and more is, so that for us the property of money as a commodity only forms the distant background, so to speak, from which the essential characteristics of the money to an increasing extent.

IV.

A special consideration is required regarding the property of money as value measurer.

The value of a traffic object, expressed in money, is called its "price". We have shown how the comparative measurement of value of all traffic objects developed from the fact that people got used to all Objects on a few, recently almost exclusively the precious metals, to measure. By setting a sequence of certain weights and form quantities of the precious metals in the various smaller and larger circles of traffic, one arrived at usual value scales, which with advancing traffic gradually become finer and more detailed. The relative development of these value scales can be seen in the different different peoples and at different times an accurate standard for the relative development of traffic: – it only takes one Looking at the development of these scales among the Greeks and Romans, to recognize that a finely structured retail trade on such a scale is not could exist. – The imperfection of ancient financial systems is with the imperfection, the uncertainty and the preponderance of the all too frequently changing value scales in close connection.

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We can now determine the "price" of an object, especially of a commodity= more precisely define it by specifying how many units the value= scale, the value of the object, or a unit of measurement and weight be equated with the goods.

This "price" is simply a result of the relationship between "supply" and "Demand" between the precious metals on the one hand and the circulating other exchange values, on the other hand, gradually emerged. The price therefore forms a simple relation between the circulating amount of money and the quantities of goods in circulation, or trading objects.

Let us therefore assume, as is actually the case, the number of units of value circulating in trade as relatively constant, so The price of a commodity will rise or fall depending on the sales area of this product, the supply, compared to the existing demand, goes down or up, rises or falls – et vice versa.

The quantity of units of value circulating in trade is determined Incidentally, under normal circumstances, according to the amount of the previous available money in general, if not exactly, then at least approximately.

As long as there was only metal money, the amount of circulating money bound to very natural limits, which allow frequent and sudden large Fluctuations in the total circulation are excluded. The production of Precious metals have, however, undergone great changes over time.

The discovery of America in particular has brought about such a significant amount of the same into circulation, that also the minting of precious metal money increased to a greater extent than the supply of values over=main: – the consequence of this was that in the relation between money and transport objects as a whole, a major change in level occurred: – the money lost purchasing power, ie the price of transport objects decreased on average into the air.

Thus, prices are subject to a double kind of change. Firstly, they change gradually and averagely over long periods of time, just as the relationship between the circulating money mass and the amount the circulating market values as a whole change: – then there is also even more frequent partial price fluctuations, which can be determined by momentary tane economic cycles, but the price relationships on the whole not alter significantly.

We therefore have the important fact that the precious metal induced value measurement on average does not undergo sudden fluctuations in the ratio of the value measure to the measured values is: – it is not difficult to find the cause of this phenomenon in the circumstance find that every inflow to the reservoir of precious metal money gradually equalizes across the universal level of the entire traffic world: – there are just as enormous inflows as since the discovery of America and the gold fields in California and Australia, necessary to achieve this

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extensive level of improvement generally noticeable over the course of decades to change.

It is obvious that with precious metal money, as with the world oceans, the size of the reservoir the comparative stability of the level, ie for our case of the measurement of value reduced to precious metal money.

V.

From the course of our previous investigations, it should now be illuminate how metal money is far more a form of money based on habitual transfer income-based credit institution, called a commodity Anyone who exchanges money for goods does not consider money to be a commodity own use, but only a generally honored title of ownership, which the “credit” is present, that it can always be exchanged on the market for Goods can be converted. – “Buy” and “Sell” are already “credit operations” only made possible by the market instruction= credit which the money has acquired through customary agreement. – The advantage of these credit operations is simply that they are invaluable opportunity to see all traffic objects in such a convenient form to acquire, conserve and translocate money.

But even this convenience is not enough to meet all needs the progressive development of traffic. Production and sales increased to a stage where even the mediation of metal credit is still great and ever greater inconveniences become noticeable. Even speaking, traffic is looking for ways to get rid of these inconveniences. to help.

The difficulties of making payments using cash on larger Distance initially leads to the thought that the "change" is based on: – Instead of first A paying B and then B paying C, B "draws" on A a "bill of exchange", which C takes in place of cash payment, by he gives the "bill" the credit that A will pay it on the due date "honor" – C changes the debtor and A changes the creditor: – hence the "change". – The advantage of this operation is based first of all that two payments are reduced to one, and this advantage is usually increased significantly by the fact that A and C are in the same place live, but B lives in a more distant place, so that at the same time a payment over a longer distance into one over a shorter distance distance is transformed.

Soon, however, a further moment will be added, which The simpler nature of the change is somewhat complicated. From the exhibition to Of course, a larger or larger period of time elapses before the bill of exchange matures. shorter period. During this time, the change represents a "Acceptance" of A acknowledged claim of C to A, linked to the A's promise to make payment within a certain period of time. A commercial agreement was formed, that every merchant such a promise of payment, called a bill of exchange, in the period from the date of issue

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until the due date in place of real money and but at the same time assumes co-guarantee as "indoffant", that the bill of exchange will be converted into ordinary money on the due date. The bill of exchange becomes a special kind of "money" which can be quite correctly called "merchant Money." – Bills of exchange are money of limited circulation. duration and limited circulation area, which only opens at the end of its Career in ordinary, i.e. divisible at will and in the ordinary= money that can be used in everyday transactions. If someone wants to use this If he makes a payment before the due date, he must pay a "discount". Bills of exchange are therefore already a type of paper money, the credit of which is subject to special conditions.

However, the change was accompanied by a great inconvenience: – the The amount to which it is denominated can only be issued in full and undivided as money At the same time, traffic has a need for market guidance which allows to transfer large values even more conveniently and easily than in form of metal money to translocate and preserve. A paper

Market instruction of an even more convenient form than the bill of exchange, should
To meet the need: – the “banknote” is created.

The original term “banknote” arose quite logically from
the change: – according to its origin it is actually a change
“Payable at sight”. If one understands the initial idea of the banknote correctly
developed, it is an instruction à vista on in the basements of the bank
deposited metal money: – it constitutes an obligation of the bank,
the presenter of the note at any time, upon request, the nominal amount
to be exchanged for metal money. – These solubility exchanges function in the trade
as a more convenient substitute for the bank's equivalent amount
deposited to think metal money, fully enjoy the credit of the same
within the bank's credit area and are therefore also in the
ordinary traffic of this credit area divisible into ordinary coin,
without “discount”.

These “notes” therefore represent a type of money which
Main characteristics of a generally known standard of value and a
generally honored market instruction already to an almost equally high degree
united in itself, like the metal money itself. – The credit of this banknote money
but is initially linked to the idea that the bank has the nominal amount of the same
deposited in metal. – The market credit of the metal=

The value of money is therefore comparatively absolute, while that of banknotes is only co
– Incidentally, these initial credit conditions and thus
also the nature of the paper means of circulation in the further course of
Traffic development is still significant.

VI.

If we have just shown the idea on which the circulation=
credit of the “banknotes” originally built up, we must immediately

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also demonstrate how the commercial origin of the banknote, with that
idea was by no means entirely compliant.

By making a business out of it, the private enterprise
to supply the public with the paper medium of circulation which it
was allowed to do so, she naturally had to have a “business” advantage for herself
It is of crucial importance to talk about this “business”
It is important to clearly see the “economic advantage” in issuing banknotes.

If someone can only issue as much nominal amount in notes
wanted when he puts back in metal money as “cover”: it is clear that
there would be no commercial advantage for the issuer:
No one has ever been so stupid as to do such a thing.

The initial practice of the financiers was simply to nominal amount in notes than they had in metal cover: money. They soon relied on the business success experience that the need for transport is usually at least 2/ of the emitted Notes in constant circulation, and that they were for the ordinary Need to convert their notes into "cash" with / "cover" in metal= money in traffic was more than sufficient.

It is now necessary to clarify exactly what the actual consequences are linked to this business conduct.

If someone issues notes and only a part of their nominal value, For example, if we take $\frac{1}{2}$ as cover, namely in metal money, then two things are unquestionable:

Firstly, he increases his working capital by double the amount of the "cover" deposited metal money amount and

secondly, it increases the amount of circulating circulating medium equally= if twice as much.

In return, the "banker" supplies the paper money to the trade, the latter is absolutely necessary, he enjoys as remuneration the very positive Advantage of increasing its business capital by as much as its note issue in nominal amount exceeds the deposited "cash cover" – always before– assuming that, as was originally the case, the "cover" at all only in metal money. – In this increase in business capital There is, under the above–mentioned assumption, the business advantage of the Bankers. – It is clear at a glance that this advantage a quite extraordinary one and that it is all the more significant, the smaller the Cash coverage remains in relation to the banknote issue. Furthermore, it is clear that with the same ratio of cash coverage and banknote issue, the advantage grows with the total amount of emissions.

The possibility for a banker to increase his working capital by issuing unsecured notes to increase the nominal value of the latter is based of course on the willingness of the audience to use the notes in circulation to be honored according to their face value and used as money. The public's willingness to do so is based on several reasons: – firstly on the mechanical need of the trade for paper money: –

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then on the idea of the "redeemability" of this paper money, if one needs metal money, or the note is denied credit somewhere: – and thirdly, probably also on the greater or lesser ignorance of the general public about the exact conditions of existence of such banknotes. – If one adds a certain amount of personal trust to this

the banking firm, so one has the main elements from which the so-called "credit" of the banknotes.

Even the latest banking wisdom of a part of our economic School seems to have hardly progressed beyond this, compared to the Banknote granted by the public "credit", the banknote itself, as a "Promissory note". However, it seems to us as if one thus always only one word, and a completely incorrect one, in place another: – we have so far understood the nature of the banknote attempted to develop analytically: we continue on this path: the Synthesis ultimately occurs by itself.

By issuing "notes", however, the banker assumes – according to the most prevalent concepts in the public – the obligation, to exchange these notes for metal money at any time upon request: – According to this obligation, the banker must be able to provide the necessary If the entire amount of notes issued is to be converted into metal money: The banker, on the other hand, expects that this "necessary case" will not will occur and, as explained, issues in order to benefit from its business sake, more notes than he has in cash.

The "debt" contracted by this additional emission is now so peculiar nature that this designation is in fact no longer sufficient and another term would certainly characterize their nature more accurately would like: we want to try to find this other name.

To do this, we must now remember the essential second point, that in the case of the issue of notes only partially covered by cash, the amount of the circulating funds in circulation by the amount of the non– The amount of notes in circulation circulating means of circulation thus increases through this "finance" operation" – famous word! – by the same amount by which increased the bank's working capital.

This increase in public funds is now, however, for the Traffic is by no means indifferent: according to our previous discussions, Rather, it should be clear that the increase in means of payment is synonymous is, with a, admittedly only gradually occurring and often hardly measurable Reduction in the purchasing power of money. But before this reduction in purchasing power of money, or – what is the same thing – the increase in the durometer average prices, with not too significant paper issuance, the newly created circulation medium for a while, which the previous Purchasing power corresponding to the current situation. This is usually the case as long Private banknotes remain completely the same:

by issuing notes only partially covered by cash, the operating

the bank's fund for the full amount of the notes not covered by cash increased.

Since the purchasing power of the public medium of circulation is gradually being reduced, speaking links, the issue constitutes only partially covered by cash "Zettel" not only creates a "debt" towards the audience, but also very importantly, the effect of public "taxation" in favor of the issuing bank.

We must now assess whether, firstly, the effect of this taxation with the Services which the bank renders to the transport, and secondly, whether such taxation of the general ity in favour of individuals appears to be permissible in principle. – Nor can one even say that the audience is free to– willingly tax themselves, because traffic is in a kind of forced situation if he does not receive the paper money from where it is actually only come from, namely the state.

VII.

Naturally, another point of the underpass follows here.

In the case of note banks, the practice of "covering" the note issue partly in cash, partly in "securities" Some banks have thus recovered the full amount of their others have replaced part of their notes with cash and securities, and another part of their notes entirely uncovered.

It is necessary to examine the effect of the coverage by securities practices, both in relation to the bank and in relation to the audience.

As for the effect of paper cover on the bank, the same essentially determined by the fact that the deposited securities are interest-bearing The economic result is simply this: the bank buys interest-bearing paper the paper that has passed into their possession makes them then again into money by issuing notes for the same amount, while at the same time the purchased securities are held as collateral by the bank The "operation" simply boils down to the bank by the amount of the note issue, which the paper backing serves as "cover" serves, is enriched: the bank owns the capital questionis twice, namely once in the form of "paper cover" and then in the form of notes: The bank also benefits twice, namely in the form of Interest from the securities deposited as collateral and then in the form of business profit, which is realized with the notes circulating as money becomes.

The effect for the audience is again that of an increase of the circulating stamps by the amount of the paper-backed

Notes, which would be equivalent to a public tax of the same amount in favour of the Bank corresponds.

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VIII.

The effect of the previous practice of allowing private banks to issue notes which are only partially covered by "cash", is also actually means that the amount of circulating tokens around the contribution of the notes not backed by cash is increased and that, in addition, a significant quantity of paper tokens circulates in circulation, for which there is no cover at all – neither in paper nor in cash – is present. A difference between covered and uncovered notes does not prevail in traffic.

It is clear from what has been discussed so far that the taxation of The public's support for the bank is all the more significant the smaller the Cash cover for the issue amount of the notes. Should this But if it is not yet clear to someone, then it is possible to refer to the preference fee, which clever financiers have been able to achieve up to the present day of the found Particularly instructive in this regard is American financial history. In the years 1810–1840 in America with almost complete banking freedom, and only on the amount their shares limited liability of shareholders a multitude of banks founded, whose founders were just waiting until the taxation of the audience through the sometimes not at all, or mostly only very slightly covered notes in the form of a price increase of the shares, in order to then to sell shares advantageously and to collect the amount initially to pocket this taxation: when this had happened, only then the success of the "business" actually conducted by the bank and proved to be of the kind that from 1810 to 1840 not less than 3000 banks failed. The real business of these banks has actually only one of the founders in the audience committed intentionally and knowingly theft by doing the same taxed exclusively for their private benefit, without even even to try to honestly fulfill the counter-performances promised present.

The fact that, for example, the Prussian administration is still very behaved "brittle" – as they say – with regard to concessions= issuing of note banks is undoubtedly based on an unclear, equal= fame instinctive feelings of the true state of affairs. As a result of this praiseworthy= The responsible persons for the Prussian administration's valuable conduct were those fine who would like to gain a great advantage by issuing as large as possible banknote amounts with as little cash coverage as possible, – were those financiers, I say, compelled to establish themselves on the borders of Prussia, in the so-called "robber states" – nomen est omen! – because these "Robbery states" were less difficult with the granting of the concession, as

Prussia. For example, when a clever financier from Cologne founded a central bank with extremely low cash coverage, and thus particularly large profit, he went to Darmstadt and got the concession for that paper bank.

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institute, which of all German banks has the least cash coverage and thus the greatest taxation of the public in favour of the Bank: but such a valuable concession was not granted for nothing and the meeting of the Darmstadt Second Chamber on 20 December 1869 only gives a hint as to where the five million guilders of shares went which the general meeting of bank shareholders on January 20, 1857 made available to the Board of Directors of the Bank "in order to Fulfillment by the Grand Ducal Government towards liabilities incurred." – The haste to use who recently wanted to establish a paper bank in Reuss, and indirectly before the entry into force of the provisional banking law for the North German Bund, sheds its own light on this connection, which hopefully will help to bring the insight into these matters on the right track bring to.

There will probably no longer be any doubt why the notes banks always and everywhere with particular emphasis on the justification for the note issue and why the financiers of all Countries since the existence of note banks, the latter have always had such a pronounced This is nothing more and nothing less than than the right of big capital to regulate the trade in paper to provide circulation funds and to collect a tax from the public which entails virtually no expenses.

The issuance of "banknotes" only partially backed by metal money, is also – sans phrase – a public donation to the issuers in the amount of notes not backed by cash).

Only the truly limitless confusion of all previously concerned about money and The prevailing views in the banking sector and the undeniably great interest of the Central banks in this confusion make it understandable that a fact of such eminent significance has not yet achieved such resounding effect– could reach.

Modern economics has all the occasionally emerging problems– claims of an absorbing superiority of "capital" are pure want to argue. These claims are, however, in their generality also unfounded. In the authority to issue only partially by cash covered notes, however, an institution has in fact been created which large capital simply by donation from the public purse to the most liberal, most comfortable and most extensively increased and indeed on a completely unmotivated accumulation of capital in individual preferred hands. – Here also lies one of the causes which the complaints of agriculture justify that capital is disproportionately

withdraw.

4) Paper cover by bills of exchange changes little in this respect, because the bills of exchange are paid by the bank with notes, and the discount gives the profit of this gift capital.

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IX.

It must be clear, after what has been said so far, that for the important role which "money" plays in trade, no longer has its quality as a commodity, but the main thing is that credit, which has developed over time has become more and more inseparably linked to money, that credit, by virtue of which everyone's money as a representative of capital and as instruction on the market is recognized and rewarded.

The function of money as a comparative measure of value also allows sufficient sufficiency ...

but the price unit can already be considered as a somewhat abstract Measure of value – think, for example, of the English "pound sterling" – on so that the purchasing power of the ideal unit of value depends only would depend on the ratio of the circulating stamps to the amount of objects of value circulating in exchange.

The functions of money are also primarily determined by its market instructions credit. This credit of money is now derived from the property of money, as a mere commodity, but has also already become a highly independent entity, which only or rather from the character of a goods depend.

If we are therefore able – and this precondition is already in has become a fact on a large scale – a market instruction to increase, which we only by convention provide the credit it needs, this market instruction can, precisely as a result of the conventional enclosed credit, fulfill the function of money in the most excellent way. We already have such conventional money: it is simple – paper money.

Such "paper money", which has no value of its own, but functions solely as a result of the credit attached to it, is incomparably more perfect than metal money, and the latter's inherent The quality of a product is, at the current point of view of trade actually only disruptive to the tasks it has to fulfil.

However, due to the physical handling of money in circulation the precious metals, as material from which one can make part of the valuables fabricated, will probably never be replaced, so one will have to deal with this

Accept imperfection and its effect on the attainable
Minimum to reduce must seek.

X.

Pure convention money without its own commodity value is therefore the ideal
for traffic: but as far as human judgment reaches, this ideal is
cannot be realized purely – incidentally, common destiny
of all ideals! – because the physical nature of traffic can hardly be a circula-
tion agent of the physical properties of the precious metals is always completely
can do without.

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The “banknotes” we have spoken of so far are only a means-
link in the development from commodity money to convention money.
The banknotes were originally only used as remnants for the bank's
deposited commodity money, ie precious metal money, thought of: in practice, however,
They have predominantly become convention money.

One should say that just as it is the undisputed task of the state to
To provide traffic with the metal medium of circulation, just as
It must also be his task to provide the traffic with the now un-
In practice,
This is somewhat different.

Just as metal money is only gradually being replaced by a private information
means of the merchants to a state-stamped and guaranteed
has become a means of circulation, so paper money is also first of all a private
means of information for merchants, initially in the form of bills of exchange, then in
Form of the banknote emerged. The need for the paper convention-
tion money was available before the state and society had a clear idea
about how best to satisfy this need. The
Banknote was simply a necessary transit point of development
development towards paper money. The disadvantages which arise in
in practice linked to the banknote, have also contributed the most important
contributed to the circulation for the appropriate acceptance of paper money
to predispose

The banking business in and of itself has to do with completely different things
than to provide the traffic with the necessary means of circulation.
The banking business is only concerned with the distribution and
use of the circulation medium on a somewhat larger scale,
but not naturally and appropriately with the creation of this circulation-
by means of themselves. The history of central banks is therefore also to a large extent-
ftabe a history of evils, which with such a mixture

of state tasks and private business are inescapably linked and which only in individual cases, depending on time and condition, may lead to pressure.

Now it is to be noted that even very early on the view became apparent that the state had to provide the paper means of circulation: Unfortunately, this was linked to the same error that caused the private banknotes only as remnants of deposited cash in the idea, and people generally came to the conclusion that the state could use paper circulation funds only through a "bank": this is how the large State banks, which are usually not even pure state institutions, but are middle ground between state and private institutions. The legal provisions issued by so-called state banks are usually such that that they allow private capital to benefit from the commercial advantage and taxation of citizens arising from the issuance of paper, which which is also added to the business profits.

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Was there a misconception regarding private note banks that one State task – the paper issue – and a state regalia – the public substantial taxation – to private individuals; these state banks The great error is that the state task cannot be carried out without the cooperation of a purely private branch of industry; that It was believed that the creation of paper circulation media was absolutely tied to the operation of a banking business. So again State and private tasks are unfortunately mixed together. That such state banks, as one would recently find, are doing quite well There is no doubt that the situation can be so, but this does not raise the inner Contradiction of their nature does not arise.

Soon, however, the correct idea was also grasped that "paper= money" can be issued by the state without the mediation of a bank – Unfortunately, it then happened almost without exception that such paper only was made to meet the immense need of poor state economy Experience had shown that such government bonds= money could circulate quite well alongside metal money at par, and believed only, the money-making has no limits anymore. – Long, unbelievable It took a long time until the knowledge became generally stated that the production of paper money also had its limits.

These limits of money production had probably been reached with metal money. prudent and wise nature itself: – with paper money, this Limits can only be drawn through the reasonable understanding of heads of state. Unfortunately, we are only now beginning to gain some clarity about these limits. provide.

When the state issues paper money, it increases the sum of the circulating stamps. This causes a change in the relation, between the sum of the value units and the value in circulation

exchange values, such that the same sum
Exchange value, more money comes, as before. The equalization then takes place
in such a way that the money loses purchasing power accordingly, or,
in other words, prices are rising.

So every issue of government paper money is simply a state tax
to be regarded equally, only that the effect of this taxation, with moderate paper=
money issuance occurs only very gradually, almost imperceptibly.

If the issuance of paper money is simply limited
which arises from the general need of the trade for paper money
emerge, – a relationship which is, on the whole, not fvable=
kendes, now statistically determined in a certain relation to the metal money supply
cash is – yes is the change in the relationship between money and exchange=
value circulation is not directly measurable, i.e. it changes the prices
not noticeable: just as a drop of water affects the level of a large basin
changes, but this cannot be proven in a measurable way.

If one takes into account that the monetary reserve of the individual state
is not something that is closed in itself, but that under normal circumstances

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nisms also from state to state a balancing of the money circulation to a certain
measures, it is clear on the one hand that taxation by paper=
money issue does not even exclusively refer to the circulation of the issuing
State, but also, depending on the circumstances, more or less on
the adjacent national territories, especially if the emitted
Paper circulates in the latter: – on the other hand, it is precisely this
It was thanks to this that individual states were able to contribute relatively high amount
in paper without causing any objectionable effects within their territory
To see disturbances in the price relationships occur; because the greater the
Level at which the increase in money is distributed, the lower it is
the associated disruption of standards. – Moreover, since all civilized states
more or less paper means of circulation, so also in
This mutual taxation provides a certain degree of compensation.

Another circumstance helps with this compensation. As soon as
namely a state issues its paper – let this paper be called “notes”
or “paper money” – so much that the gradual leveling
can no longer keep pace with the reproduction, the changed
Relation between the amount of tokens and the circulating values
as a price change, and foreign countries initially close themselves off to the
in excess of issued securities. The change in level is now
only valid within the issuing state, or rather is transferred
only to a lesser extent on the neighboring areas.

Since at the same time metal money had its universally accepted
purchasing power, the price increase is initially only transferred to the
excessively issued paper money, while the traffic is striving to

to maintain the usual value measurement relationships for metal money.
First of all, there is the exchange rate difference between paper and metal money.

Furthermore, since foreign countries persistently reject the discredited paper, since the Price increase in the over-emitting state, albeit in small-
to a lesser extent, to the metal money, since the payments to be made in money
Payment liabilities, namely interest on government debt abroad
are mostly to be prefented in metal, this results in an increased metal outflow
abroad, while at the same time the metal is in great demand in the country
Expansion is held back out of mistrust. – For all these reasons
The emission of paper usually results in a more or less strong
Disappearance of the metal from the circulation of the State concerned. –
Those with the madness of such excessive paper creation for traffic
The associated evils are too well known to go into further detail
to have to.

XI.

We now have the three main types of procurement of paper
medium of circulation for traffic: – private banknotes,
government banknotes and government paper money.

Now experience has shown that private individuals can be denied the power of
Money making, ie the issue of notes not backed by cash, not un=

among others

could be left to a limited extent because the temptation of an immeasurable
control of the audience is too great to avoid any abuse
to open. – So they decided to set legal limits.
but now the central banks state business – note issue – and private=
business – namely the actual banking business – was carried out at the same time,
it was possible to regulate both at the same time.
has done this in two ways: firstly, by giving the state
which reserved the granting of the licence to operate a central bank, or
by establishing general “normative provisions” for the grades=
banking operations, the observance of which the state must monitor
would have: – but the one is as unfortunate as the other.

State banks, if not abused by the state itself in emergencies,
have already provided comparatively better services, since their operation
ftitular regulation, and this regulation in the Central European
States finally acted with caution. State banks have priority over private banks
the undeniable advantage that they provide traffic with at least one
uniform circulation, with equal credit everywhere=
means, a circumstance that becomes more important the larger the
relevant state territory. – The notes of such state banks function
Incidentally, in circulation it is completely as simple government paper money and its
Redeemability” is merely an illusion for internal traffic. – On the other hand,
The state banks are in great trouble, as are the private banks=

banks to mix state and private business, the use of public
Taxation in an unmotivated manner of the so-called state banks
to allow the private individuals involved to benefit, as well as state and private
to regulate business evenly and through the excellent cooperation
State participation in private banking is a natural
to prevent the healthy development of banking business at all: the state
must not, and least of all in the scale and with the privileges
as is done by the current state banks – the private business
Competing: – that is not his task and is decided by the
Bad.

The so-called “forced exchange rate” for paper money or banknotes is determined according
previous one as an absurdity and has also proved itself as such in
Reality has proven itself. If paper money is only created in appropriate quantities,
fo there is no need for a forced course, as experience shows, – finds
If, on the other hand, over-emission occurs, no forced exchange rate will help against dev
as experience also proves beyond doubt.

That the notes of the so-called state banks actually operate like state=
paper money works, has already been emphasized. Max Wirth in the 3rd volume
his national economy, which is also known as the “Handbook of Banking”
serves: draws from fine investigations, among other things, the following conclusion:
“There is no fundamental difference between banknotes
and government paper money. – Banknotes without a compulsory exchange rate are
the government paper money in practice insofar as the rule=

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moderate redemption of the former at the cash desk at the government securities
money by accepting it in lieu of payment at the state treasury
(Taxes, postage, telegraph charges, customs duties and other charges–
fees) is amply replaced.”

Let us now present the results of our investigations concerning the bank=
question, they should probably be as clear as simple
solution to the problem, which we summarize in the following sentences:

1. The need for paper circulation medium – Convention–
The state has to create the money for the purpose of generating income, namely through sin
Issuance of government paper money. However, since this paper money issue is
State taxation, then when determining its amount,
in constitutional states also the representation of the people has to compete.
The only decisive factor for the amount of government bond issuance is the mechanical
The need for convenience in traffic, never the changing needs
need of the state for money. The need of the trade for paper money
but is on average just as constant as the need for
Metal money. The continuous smaller fluctuations in the
It is permissible in both means of payment, of course, to trade itself
at the same time.

2. The issuance of so-called banknotes must be absolutely suppressed.

3. State banks are as superfluous as they are harmful.

The Preussische Bank's concession must therefore be terminated.

4. The banking business – notabene without note issue, which is not a banking transaction at all – is completely freed. The question of the joint-stock companies, which of course has a say here, must be in a larger contexts find their solution.

The current confusion of views on the banking issue is based primarily on the habitual view which banking transactions and Note emission as identical, while they are two fundamentally different things are).

4. The German trading day and the banking question).

It has now been just a year since I was published in the "National-Zeitung" and in the "Hamburger Börse" my "Antitheses to the Theses of Dr. A. Meyer pt. Bank question").

Since then, world history has made great strides in a short period of time forward. We are a united, powerful and respected nation But the magnitude of our economic tasks has also only grown, and no sooner has peace been concluded than the difficult most important economic issues are approaching us with increased force.

) Between this work and the following one lies the French War, in which I commanded an artillery-ammunition column.

2) From the "National-Zeitung" of July 12, 1871.

3) Reported p. 20 ff

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews.

In my 12 theses mentioned above I had suggested want the public discussion to focus on the economic I would like to clarify the financial truth in banking matters because I cannot deny the conviction that this economic truth alone can provide the foundation for a healthy German banking law, in the G. Hirth's "Annals of the North German Confederation" (previous year p. 299) I also tried to write a more detailed paper entitled "The Money, fine essence and fine functions") – the economic To make the truth in banking matters scientifically clear and incontestable.

That was in June last year. I also published around this time

Zeit in No. 27 of the "Deutsche Industrie-Zeitung" a work of the same Trend: – "The banking squeeze of the remaining committee of the German trading day, reduced to the question: What is a banknote?").

My presentation concentrated on the following sentences:

Every note not backed by cash constitutes a tax, and not by Issuing cash-backed notes simply means, at the expense of the whole, make money for their own pockets; only the state is allowed to do that. Every Transfer of this power to private individuals is completely and effectively equal= significantly associated with a one-sided, unjust and economically corrupt-monopoly privileges of mobile big capital.

I may well assume that the presentation of such profound economic sentences in the above-mentioned outstanding passages did not go unnoticed However, I have not heard of any changes in the entire German press even a single word of discussion, even just the Mention of the same would have been loud: – certainly a very strange fact.

Now returning from the campaign, I find in No. 19 of the "Deutsches Handelsblatt" of 11 May c. under "Official Communications" ments of the German Trade Day" a memorandum "The Bank-question concerning"), which also appeared in separate print, and on the negotiations of the Banking Commission of the German Trading Day Report. The work was written by the Secretary General of the German Trade Day, Dr. Alexander Meyer.

The 26-member commission consisted mainly of bankers directors, among whom I only mention Mr. von Dechend, President of the Prussian ßische Staatsbank. The meetings of the commission have However, it took place from 23 to 25 May last year.

Remarkable and outstanding in the negotiations of the Commission is the fact that it excluded all discussions of principle. The memorandum states: "From a practical point of view it can only be a matter of making such arrangements,

1) The previous work.

2) p. 25.

3) Is provided in the appendix.

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which will satisfy for the near future. This must be followed by practical Men limit their view, and it would be equally doctrinaire, to establish principles that are valid for all eternity

shall, as it is conceived as a purely theoretical endeavor should be emphasized principles that in science well-founded, but at the moment due to the circumstances at the introduction into life."

Very nice! – Also: "it would be doctrinal (for the banking question) principles to want to set up rules that are to be valid for all eternity"?! Should the Gentlemen have perhaps overlooked that the economic truth, like all Truth in general, eternal? This convulsive defense of the economic efficient truth and the fundamental silence of the same by The bank directors assembled as a bank commission make a very They declare it to be "doctrinaire" when the German Nation is looking for a compass in the confusing banking matter that fit could safely lead to the goal of healthy and prosperous banking conditions. Only the "compass" leads safely on the high seas, and in the banking question Unfortunately, we have long since lost sight of the solid land of science lost. We are drifting helplessly on an ocean of the most contradictory most confused views and opinions. So a compass here! – And where else can one find it than in the eternal truth-ity?

Incidentally, this has fundamentally rejected all fundamental discussions These changes were not particularly pleasing to all members of the banking committee. The same No. 19 of the "Deutsches Handelsblatt", which reports the actions of the Commission, also brings a separate vote from Mr. Heinrich Kämmerer in Hamburg, which was later confirmed in writing– and contains, among other things, the following passage: "It may well It can be assumed that most members of the May in Berlin the German Trade Day Commission, which had been assembled, the bank– legislation, without a feeling of satisfaction apart The decisions taken seem, in their entirety, to Wishes of none of the existing parties have been met. This The unsatisfactory result may be attributed to the fact that had failed to first conduct a comprehensive discussion of the theory of the banking system before moving on to discussing the reform of the current banking conditions ... To what extent the theoretical investigations to direct practical application can be achieved in practice, or to what extent, in view of existing conditions temporary concessions must be made, is certainly a very important point to consider, but it must be put into second Line and the discussion about it until the reason has been established principles. Only on the basis of an understanding on the principles of banking and the goals to be pursued, a healthy banking law must be brought about..."

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Mr. Heinrich Kämmerer has without question hit the nail on the head Head hit; moreover, he considers himself "obliged to respond to views" which in the Commission's previous negotiations have partly

ignored, partly hushed up, while they were notoriously the first national-economic writers, as well as in numerous practical warmly represented by all those involved in the table."

"From a practical point of view, this can only be the case"

– says the memorandum of the Bank Commission – "to establish such institutions make decisions that will satisfy for the near future." – That is, should read: "Institutions which the bank directors and

bank shareholders." – At least, such a sense from all the negotiations and decisions of the Bank Commission to emerge.

The quintessence of all decisions taken is the following: the right Private banks should also continue to be entitled to issue banknotes. For these Central banks are to be given "normative conditions". And The most important of these normative conditions is, according to the decisions the Commission as follows: "A part of the The notes given shall be paid in cash, the rest by discounts of at least two signatures, each not exceeding three months, covered fine." But one only has to consider that the discounts are without a doubt be acquired, at least for the most part, against notes to be issued. If, as will be proposed later, for example, the bonds issued by the bank Notes covered by $\frac{1}{2}$ in cash and $\frac{1}{2}$ in discounts, the latter however against issuing notes are exchanged, the bank assets are simply increased by the amount of notes covered by discounts, and the Interest on this easily acquired amount consists precisely in the discount itself. For example, if 3 million thaler notes are issued under such premises, for the bank has simply lost 2 million thalers through this issue. enriches.

That such a process is immoral and leads to immoral consequences, proves the entire banking history and proves drastically enough the present. God save us from Parisian and Viennese!) stock exchange conditions preserve, but – the danger of such conditions is at our gates. our future banking laws will determine whether the danger in our Tore. The propositions of the bank commission would counteract this danger but open the door and gate.

This danger is indeed no small one. It means demoralisation of our entire monetary system, uneconomical and unnatural monopoly-privilege of big capital, acute Intensification of a previously latent social question from above down and legally regulated exploitation of the entire people by a few matadors of the golden calf.

1) See, for example, the small brochure: "Economic Conditions in Austria", Leipzig 1871.

Incidentally, this danger is already halfway between the walls and the years. Only the tenacious honesty and conscientiousness of the old Prussian Civil service, for which I am not otherwise enthusiastic in every respect, has with an almost instinctive "brittleness" to the flooding of the banknote economy in Prussia and so far only in the State Bank in Berlin a still relatively modest hearth of the "note cult", which, however, but already a very nice school of admirers of this cult at the Berlin Stock Exchange and this stock exchange in the best possible way for further Progress on the slippery path of legal theft prepared en gros.

So again: – a bank that issues 3 million thaler banknotes and $\frac{1}{2}$ of which is covered in cash, / in discounts or interest-bearing securities, simply enriched himself by 2 million thalers at public expense. And our gentlemen national economists want to make us believe that such enrichment simply constituted a debt relationship – a note was simply a debt document?! I have already said that a "debt" There can be no question of repayment being considered, that a wonderful "debt" which is constantly "redeemed" and yet always remains at the same height; – that almost more miraculously a "guilt" which would bring interest to the debtor instead of paying it to the creditor pays, etc. An assumption which, at every consequence, leads to nonsense leads, cannot possibly be right.

And yet our ostensible national economy pays homage to the today this view! – If it were not true, one would have to consider it impossible. However, the more important of our economists= fcaftler recognize the truth, but it has already come to the point that almost does not seem "opportune" to become an open defender of the same= because they are the almost all-powerful matadors of big capital against him.

No, gentlemen! –the note not backed by cash is not a "debt", but a "tax" which the note issuer pays for the benefit of its own pocket, imposed on the entire public, and almost without collection costs from his pocket. Performance and counter-performance are in no way Any such taxation must definitely for the future at least with us – be controlled if we do not drift with full sails into a real social danger want.

There is no natural conflict between capital and labour, but but the legislation has created such a one, through monopolistic Preferential treatment of large capital: – because the right to tax by means of note issuance is nothing other than a monopolistic preference justification. But if unbacked paper money is a tax, well then, only the state may levy such a tax, and to collect this tax no bank is needed: – so: 1. no more banknotes, 2. only government= paper money under control of legislation, 3. no more state bank,

4. full banking freedom with reservation of the question of the "joint stock company" facilities".

The transition from the present state to that described above requirements, would of course require a certain period of time demand, and should of course least of all with the sudden subscription of the truly excellent and exemplary managed Prussian state bank. – How about the idea of what has so far only been alleged Note debt into a real, gradually repayable debt of the Note issuers to the state: – Here occasionally more.

Rostock, end of June.

F. Perrot.

5. The function of the banknote).

Mr. F. Perrot in Rostock has about a year ago a number of Theses on the banking question and is now making a complaint about it to the public, that in the entire German press also not a single word of discussion, even just a mention, has been heard He calls this fact a very strange one and gives not unclear to understand that a conspiracy of bank directors and bank shareholders exists, aimed at the "eternal truth" which Providence through revealed the mouth of Mr. Perrot, to keep quiet. That his theses have not been mentioned only because they were not mentioned It does not occur to Mr. Perrot that he is not worth it, because he "may hunt, that he alone in the German press has the full economic and scientific undertaken a scientific clarification of the difficult problem".

When a researcher of outstanding reputation, such as Makkulloch, Wolowski or Macleod would boast, but the scientific Clarification of the banking issue, we would have such a Statement, with all due respect for the man's other merits, as an outbreak of megalomania. In Mr. Perrot's case we believe in the existence of this disease, to which the law of sufficient reason also applies, not, but lead his striking statement to a naive and comprehensive Ignorance of banking literature and the banking system.

The essence of Mr. Perrot's teaching is that every cash supply unsecured note constitutes a tax, and that the right to pay by cash to issue covered notes, a public donation to the notes=

issuers should be treated equally.

This doctrine is neither correct nor new. Simple and obvious is they, but that is precisely what would have raised doubts in Mr Perrot about the correctness

1) From No. 29 of the "Deutsches Handelsblatt" the article is by the editor of the paper, written by the same Dr. A. Meyer, Secretary of the German Trade Day. Perrot.

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as if he were to awaken the novelty; he should have remembered the poet's words

like:

If nature could be unraveled with so few grasps,
Would she have waited for you to track her down?

Irredeemable government paper money and redeemable banknotes are often confused with each other. The issue of paper money can be as a taxation of the public; it is not an economic substantial act, but an act of public power. The issue of banknotes notes, on the other hand, has a legitimate economic origin, which is can be made clear in just a few words.

In large-scale traffic, transactions are usually carried out on credit, against bills of exchange. Every turnover becomes a source of new turnover. The buyer is not the one who consumes the goods themselves, but who sells them on to other traders, who then wants to express. Between the producer of a product and its consumer there are many hands in the middle and every transition from one hand to the other is a turnover that requires a means of turnover. On the other hand the producer who has sold his goods has gained space for new production. For this he needs the raw materials, the auxiliary materials, which in turn can only be obtained through a series of sales for which sales funds are necessary can be.

The first turnover we are talking about results in new sales. For each turnover, a turnover means is required. The first turnover has a means of sales, the bill of exchange, and since the following sales have a means of payment, the bill of exchange is required. If the demand for means of payment is generated, it is perfectly acceptable that the created bills of exchange serve as a further means of income.

However, a bill of exchange as a means of sales has certain disadvantages. It requires a precise examination of authenticity, which is not possible for everyone; he puts everyone who issues the same, the risk of recourse; he is responsible for the redemption and is bound to forms and deadlines.

Therefore, the remitter of the bill of exchange prefers not to include it in the

daily circulation. He deposits it in a bank, which withdraws it from circulation until the expiry date and replaces it with a other means of circulation. The banknote is the representative fendant of the bill of exchange. By issuing the banknote, a means of revenue created in the most legitimate way by another replaced; for the vast majority of taxpayers it is absolutely irrelevant whether the bill of exchange circulates in kind or the banknote instead. For the Hands that mediate the turnover, the banknote is more convenient, the easily is recognizable, does not make the issuer liable for recourse and at any time The audience even wins when the notes the bill of exchange, because the public identification documents of the bank= notes indicate the danger if revenues are created in excess while the amount of bills of exchange created is subject to public knowledge. Banknotes have a certain guarantee

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whether the sum of the sales funds increases with the sales or falls: with government paper money this guarantee no longer applies.

If Mr. Perrot considers the issue of banknotes as a burden on the If he calls himself a taxpayer, he must make the same accusation against the bills of exch They are means of turnover, like banknotes, and are used for payments instead of cash money like this. This consequence has indeed been a writer drawn in whose paths Mr. Perrot moves. We mean Mr. Held, the editor of the Staatsbürgerzeitung and creator of a social theory. And near the same, which all bills of exchange, all credit papers with the exception of state affiliations, we must also Mr. Perrot's place among the economic writers instruct. AM

6. Agriculture and the question of demand').

Now the bomb has finally exploded!

Perhaps some readers will remember that last year, before the Wars, I commented here that agriculture a particularly outstanding interest in the solution of the bank-question.

In No. 80 of this paper I expressed my astonishment at that my here, in the National-Zeitung, in the Hamburg Stock Exchange, in the Deutsche Industrie-Zeitung, in the G. Hirth Annals of the North German Confederation etc. published statements that differ greatly from the current views

Regarding the banking issue, there was no mention in the entire German press still found a response.

Recently I also pointed out this in the National-Zeitung No. 320 complete ignorance of my position and my work, including Emphasis on the contrast in which I find myself with the people mentioned in No. 19 of the decisions of the Bank Commission published in the Deutsches Handelsblatt of the German trading day.

This finally worked. In No. 29 of the report signed by the Secretary General of the German Trade Day, published by Dr. Alexander Meyer Deutsches Handelsblatt (20 July) published an article with the letters AM signed article: "the function of the banknote" 2).

I hope that this article will help me to understand the issues that I have raised in the Matter from the beginning aimed discussion of the will bring into flow the view that is emerging, and that in particular the circles of landowners and farmers the immense Meaning, which for them is most preferably related to a rich-solution to the banking question, lively and sustained-will be grasped.

- 1) From the "Deutsche Landwirtschaftszeitung".
- 2) The article is published on pages 54 et seq.

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The fact that Mr AM's article is spiced with personalities can The matter will probably only be beneficial insofar as it will provide some with a piquant interest is given, which may cause them to take a closer look to deal with the question. – I think it would be a bad fit for me To follow Mr. AM in this area, but I must ask the readers of this paper, which the interesting article in No. 29 of the Deutsches Handelsblatt should not read it themselves, that according to Mr. AM the The press has ignored my statements only because they were "the Er-are not worth mentioning." – But it is best if you reads carefully the article in question by Mr AM: – it is really worth reading and interesting.

The very special interest of land ownership and agriculture Fortunately, in this matter there is only an increased potency of the interests which are of interest to the entire state economy and cultural development to the just and correct solution of the banking question. I would like to discuss the following again as briefly as possible:

In No. 320 of the National-Zeitung I wrote:

My explanation is concentrated in the following sentences:

"Every note not backed by cash constitutes a tax, not a debt, and not issue notes backed by cash, simply means, at the expense of the whole for one's own pocket Making money; only the state is allowed to do that. Every over-transfer of this authority to private individuals is completely and effectively synonymous with a one-sided, unfair and inefficient economically damaging monopoly privilege of the mobile big capital."

This claim is based on the following simple calculation:

For example, a bank has one million thalers in cash.

If this bank, for example, issues notes worth 3 million thalers gives, it does not give them away, but uses them as own money to achieve the highest possible user yield. These 3 million thalers Notes thus serve the bank as an asset of 3 million Taler – that seems very clear.

But the current banking legislation now requires that for a partial amount of these notes, we chase, for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ – that is, in our case, a million – be deposited in cash in the bank's cellars. Cash in the cellars the bank bears no interest: – instead of this million in cash, a Million of the notes issued which are put to useful use.

Furthermore, the current banking legislation generally requires that further part, sometimes even the entire amount of the remaining 2 million Notes, monetary paper deposited by the bank. Since the notes of the Bank as money, so the bank can easily keep its remaining 2 million notes against interest-bearing paper or discount exchange for bills of exchange.

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The result of the calculation is, as it seems to me, quite incontestable bar this:

The bank, which had one million thalers in cash and for 3 million Taler notes, has after this "operation" the benefit of three million thalers: – namely one million, which they, in place of their own deposited cash assets from this amount in the form of notes were used profitably, and two million, for which they received interest supporting papers or bills of exchange bearing a discount.

The bank is therefore simply became two million thalers richer.

All my arithmetic and logic does not enable me to

to discover an error.

How it is possible that the previous banking literature and banking legislation
a calculation problem that seems so simple and clear,
What the reason is, others may explore that.

Whoever can prove my calculation example wrong, will reject my
Claims regarding the banking issue: – but whoever is correct
this very small and, as it seems to me, clear addition task, the
will also have to agree with me that such a
Big capital is a state-patented enrichment machine, a legally
regulated exploitation of the citizens of the state by individual private individuals, a
uneconomical and unfair displacement and accumulation of
capital and a social danger threatening with strong steps
comes.

That the banks are taking what they get from the national wealth through the "notes=
business" to pump money transferred as a gift to others,
so that they can do business with it, can certainly not be considered as an Aquil=
valent for this wonderful gift. I at least
I think it is very wrong that the nation should give part of its wealth to
Banks should be donated under state law so that they can, through loans or other
Use of this donation will enable all kinds of business, which will certainly
may have some benefits, but their most certain result is
the convenient, economically unjustified enrichment of the bank=
owner by means of this very money.

How could it be justified that the state should lend money to private individuals?
as a gift, so that they can use this money at their discretion
to use for business, which after all is their own advantage first
in mind, which at least enriches individuals from the
constitute total assets, an enrichment that is disproportionate
fts to the possible benefit which the whole can derive from the business
use of the donation may perhaps arise.

This is my view on the banking issue.

The special relationship of agriculture to this issue lies
on the hand.

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Between agriculture and mobile big capital, a
Time a certain contradictory tension developed. In the nature of the
Such tension is just as unfounded between things as between
Capital and labor. This tension between mobile capital and land
possession is only due to incorrect legislation and, in particular,
on the other hand, by the fact that the legislation regulates mobile capital with a mono=
political privileges, as in the previous banking
being is embodied.

This current state of banking, as it has developed so far, wounds, works with the suction power of a sponge, all capital from agriculture and landed property and those convenient monopolized ways of enriching oneself, which are the banknote business, partly directly and partly indirectly, quickly caused concern exciting dimensions.

Here lies a main root of the evil which our well-known Economist K. Braun recently described it as a "paper plague".

And if the very interests of agriculture and land possession requires us to fight this "paper plague" with all our strength, if the correct solution to the banking question in the German Reichstag all our life and creative spheres are touched most intimately, This solution for agriculture and land ownership is a

question of life
Rostock, July 26th. F. Perrot.

7. From No. 96 of the "Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung".

No. 90 of this newspaper brings an article about the banking question, signed F. Perrot.

"What is right for one should be fair for another."

A landowner has a productive area worth 3. B. 100,000 Tlr.
The same wants to request the concession from the state, on the basis of this to issue 300,000 Tlr. of paper money with a secure productive value.

Surely this request will be refused.

But why?

Isn't land safer than silver bars? The silver bar has only relative value, is unproductive as a metal. – Land but is the original source of all products (values).

"No monopoly to private or joint-stock companies, neither in banking, railways or other public welfare matters."

We have been feeling these "taxes" for a long time and appreciate their pressure, Bank fortresses alone are difficult to storm, but not impregnable.

Is the honorable author of the above-mentioned article right?
understood by a landowner.

8. On the banking question))).

"What is right for one should be fair for another," says in No. 96 of the "Deut. Landw. Ztg." "a landowner" who refers to my article in No. 90.

If you allow someone who has 1 million to have 3 million in paper money (called banknotes?), then one must be fairer= white also – not only the landowner who has 100,000 thalers, still issuing 300,000 of them in paper – but one must anyone who has 1 thaler, even a silver grošchen, to allow 3 in paper – "emit", and let it be his business whether someone this paper money takes.

Our economy always talks about "competition" and does not want state railways today, because the "competition" in all things, i.e. also in the railway sector, better care than the state. Without "competition" no salvation and where there is competition, everything else will find its way. Why because now – gentlemen economists – you shy away from the "Banking business", as you understand it, that is, with the right of banknotes= issue, also only the "free economic movement, – the competition"?

Why should the "issuance of banknotes" not also be subject to the "conkurrenz"? – Why should not everyone, according to their heart= Would you like to be able to compete with everyone else in the production of banknotes? – Do you doubt that the "competition" is doing this "business"? This excellent competition, which is responsible for everything, everything care?

Why, for heaven's sake, if you help me with my railway= reform efforts, with their "competition" getting in the way, to defend the private railway system – why do you want because the same excellent competition does not also lead to the sole ruler and ruler feiderin proclaim in the banknote issue?

Would you like to try it, what a fun competition= business will come out of it? – You will see, we will have money like hay; – everyone will have his "credit" according to the laws of "free economic movement" – every wallet will into a banking business, – the "credit" will take you completely out of take a real upswing, – a wonderful business era will begin break in and – above all this is called presiding and regulating Deity the "competition" fhoven! – Fear not the unreason and lack of education of the people, the "competition" will take care of everything.

1) Reply to the previous article from the "Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Newspaper".

2) "There is no fundamental difference between banknotes and government paper money." (Handbook of Banking by Max Wirth, Cologne 1870, p. 580.)

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Yes, in the railway sector, the economy wants "competition". But only big capital can build railways if the state does not does what is his office, and thus not only his obligations, but also transferred part of its rights and powers to private individuals – thus creating a real monopoly of mobile big capital, which will soon have the wisdom to compete with the coalition to swap.

However, when it comes to banknotes, it is no longer enough to rely on the to call it "competition", because really anyone could compete. Here, any "competition" which is below a number of millions Taler moved, be excluded by law, so that here too the mobile Big capital's monopoly is secured.

Some Dii minorum gentium of our economy have this truth – ties have already been denounced as "socialist", while their disregard a real socialism on the neck, a real conflict between capital and labor, between land ownership and mobile capital artificially induced.

Yes, the gentleman "Landowner" in No. 96 of this newspaper has really misled me. ftood: "No monopoly to private or joint-stock companies, neither in banking, railways nor other public welfare– Things."

Rostock, in August. F. Perrot.

9. Modest request.

(From No. 100 of the Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung.)

So all railways should become state railways?

No private individual, no stock company shall have the "monopoly" Paper "to make money", received neither in bank, railway – nor other Common good! – This also includes mills, breweries, sugar – and other factories?

If the property already owned or managed by him is
Railways, however, the state does not have enough carriages to transport people or
To transport goods appropriately and without loss of time, as the latter the evil
Fama says, or if such a state railway administration despite legal
Obligation to pay any compensation for damage to the goods transported on it
Freight goods are refused and forced to turn away from
knows how to create necks – what can be done about it; how can it be remedied?
Of course, we also have similar things on private railways.
learn from others. And it will not get better if there is no strict disciplinarian
handles the rod. But we have neither the one nor the other.
Does the state railway worker perhaps know a better solution than
the competition?

And in the banknote and share issue, the competition should also be
be made more difficult, just so that big capital, which has

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Millions, can practice usury at 300%, so that the small
Capital, the middle class is increasingly suppressed and eradicated, and the
intelligent workers are degraded to machines, to slaves?
Or should this be understood as meaning that the state exercises all monopolies itself
should, like the Pafha of Egypt? – So that would be El Dorado?

Is not the best remedy against monopolies the greatest possible reproduction,
Release of the same, hence free competition?

ze

10. The railway and bank question and the “competition”.

Answer to a “modest request”.
(efr, sp No. 100 of the German Agricultural Journal)

The questioner (–0– follows a tactic with which I also
other side had already had to fight, namely the tactic of right
to draw inadmissible conclusions from sentences.

It has, as I have often emphasized, become fashionable to believe and
to say that “competition, ie free economic activity–
movement”, alone is capable of controlling all economic affairs
best way to regulate. – If I now focus on “making consequences”
I would ask Mr. –o–, for example: “Would you like to
the government and administration in general also in competition–
operation? – Would Germany, for example, be better off at 36, or
as before 360, or as before with about 2000 independent governments,
than with that of a single one? These governments made and make

fometimes even "competition among each other. – Why do you want now abolish this competition by force and join a single government in Germany? Where, my dear Mr –0–, will you reveal the find justice one day if this single government does not suit you want to give?"

Seriously speaking, against the competition I have always not the least, on the contrary, I am convinced that fit works benevolently in all the things which are better done by the Private industry rather than the state. But I am quite positively also the conviction that there are things which the state better, more correctly and to the greater advantage of the state citizens are more concerned than the private industry and that in these Things the competition does not work as well as the modern Economics believes this and wants to make people believe this.

You yourself, dear Mr –0–, are, for example, firmly and firmly convinced that it would be nonsense to defend the fatherland, that is, the military being to leave it to the competition, and yet there was a time where literally different "entrepreneurs" are involved in this "business" "competed". – Very likely, sir –o–, They also believe that post and telegraphy are best

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in the hands of the state, and I strongly suspect that you will protest would object if, for example, the post office, as it once was, is, back into the hands of the "competition". In England, for example, it was found advantageous to use telegraphy, which had previously been run as a "business", was now subject to competition to remove and concentrate in the hands of the state, and one finds feel comfortable with it.

You yourself, dear Mr –o–, are convinced, just like I believe that there are things that the state definitely does better than the "competition", and that it would be to the disadvantage of all if wanted to leave these things to the competition.

Now, my dear sir –0–, I am ready to can turn around by answering the question you asked me, now address to you: – "since there are undoubtedly certain general things that you cannot leave to the competition If you want, you should also include mills, breweries, sugar– and other factories?"

You see, sir –0–, he who digs a pit for others will fall himself inside.

Concerning the railways, the views so far have in fact wavered as to whether they are among the things which the state should better take care of

or to those which are better left to the competition.

If I now stand up for the former view today, then
This is because I am a very careful, conscientious
and comprehensive study of the facts, I have become convinced
that the "competition" in the railway sector is by no means that of
partial consequences which our economists warn us about—
And if you wanted to reply to me that the view of a
individual ones cannot be considered here, I would like to ask you
to point out that this view, which I now have in Germany
I am trying to bring to the fore in England, Belgium and America,
the oldest railway countries, already general and public validity
Please ask what the English merchants
from the railway competition, and how one in Belgium thinks about the
Competition of the railways. You can find some information about this in
the second issue of the German Monthly Journal for Trade, Shipping—
travel and transport, which is currently being issued.

Experience has shown that in the railways, as in telegraphy,
In the nature of things, the coalition will soon replace the con-
competition, then you have private railways without competition: —
what then?

I will explain this to you immediately with an example. There were 3 different
different cable companies between Europe and America. Think
Now, Sir —0—, that these three companies are in contact with each other
competed and pushed each other's prices down? The cuckoo

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They did. They must have been complete fools. No, they formed a coalition
fomselfes into a single company, increased the prices of telegrams and
— well, dear audience, pay and think about where "competition" is not
everything can lead to.

It is similar with the railways. If you, dear Mr —0—,
If you wanted to look into the history of the railways, you would find
that in France, for example, the railway companies had already been so clever
are to form a coalition to such an extent that "competition" is completely excluded,
and if the state does not protect the public against this
consequence of the "free economic movement", that would be
French public now the most ruthless exploitation by the iron
railway companies.

What now, my dear sir —0—, will you hunt when the German
Railway companies have only just become as smart as they already are
and formed a coalition in their own interests in such a way that they
no longer compete with each other, but the audience
only exploit together?!) — That this will happen very soon is
the nature of the railway system, as experience tells us, except in France,

also already proven in England and America.

And if we do not soon take energetic action against state railways¹ fteer, we will have to do it in a very short time with powerful coalitions of large railway complexes that make the necessary transition uneven more difficult than it currently is.

You see, Sir -0-, that it is always good to trust his judgment some expertise, and I hope that we can now move on to Railways are in good condition.

I now come to the banking business.

You seem to have understood me correctly so far that I, the bank² issuing notes, ie making money, not for a banking business, but consider it a matter of state.

Making money is not a business, but a state privilege.

The real banking business, on the other hand, I count among those in which which the state should not interfere, and which it should best the free economic movement, which leaves competition to it. So you are expressing yourself incorrectly when you say: "And in the bank² grades² or stock question, the competition should also be be made more difficult." -

If you, dear Mr -0-, consider banknote making to be one of Banking transactions count and the competition certainly no less If you want to admit more than I do, you must necessarily ask the question, which I asked our economists in No. 982), namely that the Banking and banknote making are both absolutely free

- 1) Editor's note: See today's cartels, syndicates, trusts, etc.
- 2) Reported in the article "On the banking question", p. 60, no. 8.

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and not to be regulated by any other law than by the competition itself

If you can reconcile it with your conscience and your insight, to give this advice, well, try to put it into practice. neither equal rights for all nor rights only for the state. I for my person can only plead again:

1. no more banknotes:
2. the state alone makes paper money;

3. no more state bank;
4. banking business must be completely free of competition;
5. the transitional measures are taken under reasonable and necessary circumstances.

taking into account existing circumstances and to a
to distribute over a corresponding long period of time.

I will come back to the affairs of joint-stock companies
especially back in the Deutsche Monatsschrift.

Rostock, August 22, 1871. F. Perrot.

11. Banking question and socialism.
("Deut. Landwirtsch. Ztg. v. 30. Sept. 1870.")

J.

Thank God – we may say – it also starts with the banking question,
day to be!

What leads us to this exclamation are two important opinions=
statements on the question, which finally reflects the seriousness of the situation
take into account.

Two outstanding members of the Reichstag have expressed their views
on the banking issue, namely Mr. GD Augspurg in
Deutsches Handelsblatt No. 33–37 and Mr. HV von Unruh in a
small brochure: "The banking question before the Commission of the German
trading day."

Both works approach the core of the matter in a way that
hope that German insight and honesty will find a solution to the same
will succeed, as unfortunately no other state has achieved so far
has been.

We cannot say that the attitude of the daily press as a whole
in this matter. It cannot be said that they have

1) Incidentally, Max Wirth says in his fine "Handbook of Banking" p. 582: "In full
The freedom to issue banknotes will create a monopoly for the rich,
to whom interest-free capital is then advanced by the poor; because
those with means cannot issue any notes." – The difference between the current
The difference between the current situation and the general freedom of music is therefore
legal monopoly of the rich exists, while with freedom of notes the legal
monopoly would turn into an apparently only factual one.

task of entertaining the audience as best as possible and without bias[≠] clarify, has been fulfilled sufficiently – and time is burning here the nails.

Be that as it may, we finally have two members here, namely two important members of the German Reichstag before us, who admit frankly:

that issuing banknotes not backed by cash is just as much as make money for your own pocket, tax the public, or rather exploit them – and that the flood of paper can now finally be stopped must.

I think it is not an exaggeration to assume that the monetary interest in the issue of banknotes is deliberately and has deliberately sought and still seeks to confuse the question and to work against comprehensive, effective enlightenment, and that here perhaps the greatest difficulty of a natural and healthy solution to be sought.

We turn first to Mr. Augspurg. In No. 36 of the German Handelsblatt concludes from similar statements, as we They gave in the 1870 volume of the Hirth Annals:

“that the state by issuing paper money, the note banks by Issue of their payment promises by means of the annual, of which interest earned an unjustified, significant profit by increasing the exchange value of the circulating metal money, i.e. the legal national currency in proportion to the amount their paper money to the total amount of circulating (liquid) capital and thereby deprive a large part of the population, who lives on fixed income, to significant damage, but secondly, it harms the entire population of the state by they undermine the continuity of the legal standard of value.”

“On the other hand, there are no advantages in any direction for the whole population of the state through the issue of banknotes.

paper money, taxpayers get the interest saved on the circulating amount; but nevertheless, on the other hand, their damage is much more considerable."

Here (with your permission) it seems to us that there is something right and wrong in the conclusion mixed together.

When two people do the same thing, it is not always the same thing. If the state makes paper money, it is not the same as if private individuals make paper money for your own benefit.

To date, the view is – and we agree with it – that traffic for its mechanical convenience a certain quantity of paper market instructions could hardly be dispensed with, even against the gold standard.

We do not consider it to be associated with any notable evil, if the state meets this mechanical need of traffic through

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Issue of a fixed sum of government paper money.

With such a moderate issue of government paper money, there is no demonstrable M. Wirth writes about this in his "Handb. d. Bankw."

(p. 581): "As long as ... government paper money does not exceed a certain fraction below the amount required to achieve the sales-required amount is increased, can neither be increased by increase in commodity prices, nor from reduction in paper value, hence neither money nor silver premium is mentioned fein."

Banknotes, on the other hand, have the disadvantage that They enrich private individuals in an unjustifiable manner, namely the interest on the amount not covered by cash.

Mr. Augspurg comments on this in the following way: "Every paper bank At the same time, she carries out banking transactions of various kinds, and if she by the way in which they use their payment promises (notes) is permitted to almost double its business capital, ie to invest almost as much money in the business than it itself possesses as property, it follows that if it exploits this freedom as far as possible for their own benefit, thereby very peculiar, deviating from the norm economic conditions must be created."

– – "This is not a sound economic ratio and it can also produce seriously healthy consequences-bring." – And further, Mr. Augspurg says of the banknotes,

(Deut. Handelsbl., p. 357) "that the only real purpose of their-use is the exploitation of the public and if this it is taken away, the use no longer has any purpose has."

However, one can hardly come out more roundly with the language, unless because in the sentence that also here in Germany "sooner or later the roots of ruin, economic instability, which have been present in the creation of banknotes since the beginning, spread their growth, expand their branches and become more and more entangled until they envelop everything and finally into the abyss."

II.

After, as we have reported, Mr. Augspurg has most frankly on the perishability and inadmissibility of all notes not covered by cash pronounced, he concludes his deductions with the question:

"Why do we retain the use of banking everywhere? notes? Why not simply ban the issue of all and every banknote?" –

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and Mr. Augspurg immediately gives the answer himself with the following words: "It is difficult to give any other answer to this question find than

"that one is once accustomed to the evil and that it is hard would appear, a number of bank shareholders, who also if the exploitation of the entire population by

issuing banknotes, this privilege

to take suddenly."

And indeed, it is hard to understand that "note banks still today, instead of being considered as recommended to pay interest on the capital raised, which in turn by the population on the debt documents delivered to them or promise of payment. To admire is in any case the – good nature of this population."

We completely agree with Mr Augspurg on all points – one exception, namely his absolute rejection of the government bond= money.

We do not want to and cannot make an absolute judgment as to whether the return of the paper medium of circulation could be completely dispensed with, as some

claim; however, we are of the opinion that small traffic, even more than the larger one, to its mechanical convenience of paper money is needed, and we see, based on experience, not the slightest evil in the fact that the state through-issuing simple government paper money to this mechanical need for convenience in transport, a need which may be somewhat reduced by the gold standard, will certainly not be eliminated.

The absolute condemnation of all government paper money by Mr. Augspurg
However, purg seems to have another meaning to us.

The final conclusion to which Mr Augspurg comes is radical enough, as follows:

"Therefore, the final decision can only ever be that

the use of any and all paper money is reprehensible and should be abolished

must be, not only of the state, but also of the private paper money, the banknotes".

However, we sincerely admit that we are not in agreement with this radicalism. fully agree, for the following reasons:

Mr. Augspurg proves the inadmissibility and harmfulness of Banknotes in detail, but takes government paper money as something self-evident under all circumstances something reprehensible. – In contrast, we have it already pointed out that moderately issued government bonds money no one has yet felt or proven any disadvantage and that such a disadvantage does not exist, as long as the mechanical convenience traffic's need for speed is the only criterion for the expenditure of this government paper money.

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But then Mr Augspurg repeatedly points to a taxation of the uncovered notes.

If only the government paper, which we only have in moderation, could be created money – assuming its reprehensibility under all circumstances – so one would soon experience that traffic is becoming increasingly convenience requires the paper medium of circulation, and it would then of course remain, once the government paper money is so absolutely rejects, nothing left but to keep banknotes and Although, as Mr Augspurg suggests, with a tax on their uncovered amount to be issued.

This taxation of notes is for the transitional period during their entire gradual and until its complete abolition, however, a too recommended means of information, but as a permanent institution, would

nothing more than the continued existence of the note nonsense in more or less mild form.

The maintenance of a moderate amount of government paper money, resp. gradual transformation of a part of the notes into such and simple, albeit gradual abolition of all other banknotes, would lead us to the path of experience can lead to finding out how much paper we withdraw from circulation at all without compromising his comfort=ibility suffers as a result.

If, on the other hand, we consider the relatively innocent state
If we abolished paper money first, as Mr. Augspurg wants, we would last taxed banknotes remain as the only means of information if we will not immediately reintroduce the government paper money that has just been abolished wanted.

If we allow private individuals to issue money, thereby enriching themselves and increasing the general purchasing power of money. press – this is under all circumstances a socialism of all=worst kind.

If, on the other hand, the state issues paper money for the convenience of Traffic, he also enriches himself and takes the
The amount of this enrichment also comes from the pockets of all citizens;
But he is doing nothing different than what he does with every tax and this
This type of taxation is not linked to any demonstrable evil,
as long as the mechanical need for convenience in traffic is their only
Dimension and motif remain. While banknotes under all circumstances reprehensible, government paper money offers under all circumstances the only means, without social injustice, to remove from circulation that paper
To provide a means of circulation, which he, at least for now, and perhaps always, really needs.

III.

We now turn to the meritorious brochure of the Lord
v. Unruh:

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"The banking question before the German Trade Commission–day."

Mr. v. Unruh first deals with the decisions and negotiations of these
Commission of the German Trading Day, as set out in No. 19 of the German
Handelsblatt. He provides evidence that for these
decisions and negotiations with the majority of the commission members

– consisting of some 20 bank directors – but probably the paper bank-party interests may have been the leading motive. The representation is in a clear, lively and appealing dialectical form and ironizes the negotiations of the Bank Commission repeatedly in apt white.

Mr. v. Unruh then also deals with the banking question from the general points of view and begins with the certainly very correct sentence:

“If one wants to reach a firm judgment on the banknote issue To get there, one must first understand the nature of money and its surrogates, as well as their effects on world trade make it as clear as possible.” Starting from this same view, We published in May 1870 in Hirth's "Annalen des deutschen Reich" an investigation on: “Money, its essence and its economic functions” as a “contribution to solving the banking, Coin and currency question”).

Mr. v. Unruh also comes to very similar results to those we developed in the above work. His research results are likely to be mainly substantively in the following passage, which is also printed in bold in the brochure summarize:

“Issuing notes that are not backed by cash means: willing credit of the public, everyone, take or, as it is also expressed, the audience tax partly in favour of the bank itself, partly in favour of those who want to exploit bank credit as much as possible.” That is clear enough. – However clear it is,

It almost astonishes us that in the assessments of the Brochure, which we have read in major newspapers, just This main point is not even touched upon anywhere. It is unlikely that anyone There is no doubt that the assessors are not actually concerned to inform the German public about this point to provide clarification and precisely this point, which is the pivotal point the question is to appear in the importance it deserves let's go.

At the risk of exposing ourselves to a new eruption of party egoism as in No. 29 of the “Deutsches Handelsblatt” in an article: “The Function of the Banknote” is thrown against us, we want

4) Reported p. 29ff. 2) Reported p. 54ff.

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to put this main point of the banking question into the right light again try.

A "taxation of the public in favour of the banks", as now by two well-known members of the Reichstag in the issue not found in cash backed notes, and which is one of these Reichs= members of the day as an "exploitation of the audience" through the notes= banks and their associates have repeatedly expressly stated that such "Taxation" and "exploitation of the public" by the music banks, however, is nothing more than literally a form of Note interest paid annually to our wealthiest citizens= paid state subsidy.

The note not backed by cash is nothing more and nothing less than regular state support, which the German people their (probably very needy) note= bankers and the like, a state support, which the interested parties are unconcerned about the public welfare, to preserve by all means and also for are trying to secure the future. But as long as we our bankers and comrades pay state subsidies, We should not be surprised if our working classes can claim the same!

Do we not have here a socialism of the most dangerous kind and at the same time a beginning to the most flourishing communism?

The central banks and their shareholders distribute annually among themselves (hence "dividend") a round sum of millions of thalers, which is based on a unfortunately no longer unusual ways of escaping from everyone's pockets be taken and the grand liberalism of our daily press knows through= from none of this!

With what conscience can we justify the fact that we have lost several thousand Taler for our teachers, while we give our bank-holding colleagues citizens to collect the interest of more than 100 million banknotes not covered by cash annually at the expense of the whole enrich?

With what conscience do we pick and feel at the most useful and necessary government spending, while we give the money to our wealthiest Pour millions into the pockets of our fellow citizens every year?

Shouldn't it finally be time for our daily press, which their wealthiest fellow citizens "exploited population" (GD Augspurg, member of the Reichstag), the star stings?

Those defenders of the banknote party who have to respond to this intend, we ask that you address your reply to the Reichstag= members of the GD Augspurg or HV von Unruh, while at the same time words of the first of the two gentlemen:

"The mass of the population is in a strange state state of economic immaturity. It manages with the paper

which documents their loan as if it were money, is happy
 fure about the convenience associated with such a means of circulation
 like a child playing with a razor, writing about its smoothness
 learned works on the advantages of the credit economy, on the monetary economy,
 where one becomes rich simply through one's credit, without working, and praises
 their luck in the newspapers when they are blessed with a new paper bank
 She knows nothing about the fact that she is constantly
 Lending enormous sums to the privileged (wonderful presentation-
 loan), without receiving a single thaler of interest for
 thus exploiting them."

Yes, yes, Mr Augspurg is right in the end when he says: "To
 What is certainly admirable is the good nature of this population.)

12. The banking question.

An examination for everyone.

The banking question has a very special and great interest for everyone
 and it is important that this interest be understood. May it
 we succeed in writing the following lines in such a way that the interest
 of the entire people in the correct solution of the banking question to the people
 come to consciousness itself, and indeed to true consciousness.

Almost all views today agree that a so-called banking question
 only exists insofar as the issue of banknotes
 to the banking business. – If one separates the banknote issue
 from the banking business, yes, a banking question no longer exists and no one has
 to object to the banking business, without such note issue,
 to run it on its own, like any other business.

But as soon as the issue of banknotes is incorporated into the banking business,
 A number of "banking questions" arise, the solution of which no one has yet found
 has succeeded and probably no one will ever succeed. – This should
 ft in and of itself lead to the assumption that banknote issue
 is not a banking business at all, and that the solution to the "banking question" is simpl
 to be found in the fact that one stops issuing banknotes as a bank≠
 business to view and treat.

Mr Prinze-Smith speaks about this in the "Program for the
 Association of German Free Traders" in the following way:

The free traders "are agreed that the business of credit intermediation≠
 ment, the actual banking activity, must be a free trade; whereby
 the maintenance of a central bank without restricting competing interests
 fhaps, is not excluded. – However, opinions are divided regarding

of paper money, the issuance of which, although usually by banks completely different from those applicable to the actual banking business

) This also applies to today's circumstances. D. Editor. Berlin 1931.

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Some want the production of paper currency increase and decrease with the fluctuations in demand for drugs Others claim that the need for sales funds determines will be caused by completely different circumstances than the desire for loans: and that the issue of paper money, instead of interacting with speculation, to withstand inflation and credit crises, must be firmly contingent if one should always be safe from paper money confusion, as it is in the most frightening shape in neighboring countries. – While some also believe that everyone should be free to raise his credit by issuing notes others consider it fairer if the profit from a surrogate for the revenue that belongs to the whole, including all Taxpayers benefit from the issuance of paper money for government accounts, instead of individual capitalists appropriating that profit. – About this The question therefore remains open.” It is already clear from this question, that Mr. Prinze-Smith also used the banknote issue for a banking transaction does not hold.

The first question that needs to be addressed when discussing the bank essence is to be understood, is the one about

the banknote.

The safest way to investigate a material question is ultimately always the mathematical one: – we try to apply it to the bank question, based on the simplest possible numerical relationships.

For example, a bank has one million thalers in cash.

They issue banknotes of three million thalers.

She deposits her cash assets (1 million) as interest-free collateral.

It exchanges two million of its notes for interest-bearing papers. bills of exchange, which they also deposit as security, and use the third million notes for profitable transactions elsewhere.

What is now the arithmetically provable effect of this “financial operation”?

The answer cannot be difficult; it is simple:

1. The non-interest-bearing cash deposited by the bank in the amount of a million brings no return.
2. The additional two million securities or bills of exchange deposited bring the bank's interest or discount.
3. The third million used in business brings its business To use.

The effect of this "financial operation" is the fact that the bank has the interest benefit of three million thalers as a result of this, while without the issue of notes they would only enjoy one million thalers.

The bank is thus enriched by the interest of two million thalers, by paying this sum in banknotes, without depositing a spent the same amount in cash.

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This fact provides a simple explanation for why banks Note editions are so sought-after objects of the founding fraud that big capital is turning to their establishment with great preference, and that the privilege of issuing banknotes is so tenaciously and eagerly defended by the central holders are held and defended.

At the same time, in this case we can only see a monopolistic privilege of big capital, which is accompanied by the most serious social dangers and already the most worrying social exercises.

This situation has been justified by pointing out that Banknotes, called "bills of exchange" and from this designation the proof wanted to derive that the enrichment of the central bank by the interest of the The two million thalers not covered in cash in our example are simply "commercial" profit.

In contrast, we first declare that we are not aware of such "Change", nor want to know anything about such "business" and that we will look at these so-called "bills" and these so-called "transactions" in more detail will feel the tooth.

II.

If it is an undeniable fact that the issue is not in

cash-backed notes, the issuing bank enjoys interest of an equal large sum of money, the question remains to be discussed as to which effect that banknote issuance has on traffic in general.

Max Wirth in his valuable "Handbook of Banking", which probably contains the newest and most comprehensive actual material, sees the banknote issue as follows (p. 98):

"By issuing banknotes, the note bank has created a fictitious capital, which grants it real interest enjoyment"; and p. 581: "Since banks issuing banknotes have a capital in the amount the surplus of paper money circulation over the cash in stock society involuntarily and without interest presented by the public—attended, the state, as representative and tacitly—illuminated representative of the public has the right, to demand an equivalent from the note banks."

One can see that Max Wirth has at least expressed his doubts about the economic Authorization of the banks to appropriate the advantage that comes with the issue of notes not backed by cash, and he sees this advantage as if it originated from a capital which the banks had acquired as a uninterest-bearing compulsory loan from the pockets of the general public.

In order to see clearly here, we must, as I said, determine the effect, which is exerted on traffic through the issue of notes.

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If we go back to our initial numerical example, we have the bank, which issued three million thaler notes, one million of which in cash and two million in securities or bills of exchange.

the sum of the media acting as money by two million increased.

There were, in fact, before the issue of the notes

- a) one million in cash assets of the bank,
- b) the two million securities or bills of exchange which the bank has issued against exchanges her notes.

After the note issue, three million in notes will be added, which function as money in traffic, while at the same time cash—The bank's assets of one million were withdrawn from circulation, so that the Traffic as a money circulating medium increased by two million thalers Whether the securities mentioned above under b, or bills of exchange in the Cash of the bank or in any other interest, is for the traffic

indifferent.

"The music edition is also", – as O. Michaelis puts it in fine detail – signed work "Notes and Deposits" says – "true creation of cheese, it forms an increase in the cheeses of the circle of economies within which the notes are – running, existing cash reserves, and it will not be replaced the cash register on the one hand and the cash register on the other Page Kafe withdrawn." (Quarterly Journal for Economics 1865, III. Vol. p. 89.)

Spending non-cash banknotes simply means spending on your own pocket money. Now, if you call such notes "bills of exchange", and describe their issue as a "business"; – as already mentioned, these alleged "changes" are, in the eyes of any impartial person, merely "Reitwechsel" and indeed privileged "Reitwechsel" and such "business" involves a social injustice and danger.

III.

It has now also been claimed that the money exchanged by banknotes – Increase in circulation funds had a beneficial effect on traffic, fit increases sales and increases production, fit "fertilizes" the traffic by means of "credit".

That this is not true, that this common saying is only in favour of invented by note issuing banks, has now finally become quite general knowledge. If the unsecured issued Note "fertilizes" the traffic, then one is also compelled to accept that consequence which Faucher gives us in his fine work "Currency and Prices" (Quarterly Economics Journal 1868 Vol. III and IV), namely

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the consequence that the false taler, as long as it is not a folder recognized, do exactly the same thing and that one must therefore actually punish the one which detects and reports the counterfeit thaler as such, but not the one who makes it and spends it. "Isn't it actually make life difficult for yourself and others if you Guests only look at their fingers?" – asks Mr. Faucher in deepest sense.

The effect of uncovered notes on the market is simply this. Circulating funds are increased by the amount of unsecured notes issued increased, thereby increasing the purchasing power of money accordingly, but initially not evenly, reduced, that is, in other words, there will be a speaking increase in prices, which only gradually more evenly distributed. The increase in circulating funds therefore has the effect

if one wants to use the expression, like a tax on the possession
the state's residents.

Imposing such a tax can only be a matter of state. The
transfer of such authority to individual private individuals, by granting monopolies
privilege of not being able to issue notes backed by cash is mean= harmful, dangerous and unjust.

How the figures for this taxation in 1869 compare with ours
to France and England and how this status changed towards 1852
The "Köln. Ztg." shows in an excellent
Work which she brought immediately before the war: ("The
Order of the North German Banking System", reprinted in the "Ar= beitg." No. 684 and 685, 1870). This work contains the following overview
and explanation regarding the circulating notes not covered by cash= quantities:

end of 1852 in thalers

Circulating Kaffa= | Uncovered
notes stock note set
Preußische Bank A 21 000 000 22 847 922 1 847 922
Prussian note banks 1852 3;
1869:12. . 3,000,000 2,896,321,103,679
Other North German banks 1852: 5:
1869: 14 9 88 9 120 600 5 603 851 8 516 749
All Norddeich banks
1852: 9; 1869: 27 33 120 600 31 348 094 1 772 506
French Bank. 169 227 733 160 417 744 8 809 989
English Bank 150 529 700 137 317 684 13 212 016
English central banks 59,000,000 – –
Scottish central banks 23 154 250 – –
Irish banks 31 161 629 – –
All note banks cr
Britain 2863 845 579 – –

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end of 1869 in thalers

Surrounding Kaffa= Uncovered
notes stock note set

Preußische Bank 152 250 180 75 401 000 76 849 180

Prussian note banks 1852 3;
 1869: 2 1 27 698 000 14 606 000 13 092 000
 Other North German banks 1852: 5;
 1869:14. . . Yes 36 105 000 13 430 000 22 675 000
 All German banks
 1852: 9; 1869: 20737 2... 216 053 180 103 437 000 112 616 180
 French Bakery 372 948 746 332 566 846 40 381 900
 English Bank 8 152 659 667 127 977 470 24 682 197
 English central banks 44 060 000 110 760 000 66 700 000
 Scottish Central Bank 29 119 886 17 241 693 11 878193
 Irish central banks 5 40 647 773 15 369 346 25 278 427
 All 5 crab
 of Britain; 266 487 326 271 348 509 4861185

"We see from this that in the short period from 1852 to 1869 the
 Amount of uncovered notes in Northern Germany by 110 million
 Taler, while at the English bank it only increased by 11 (in the whole
 England has decreased), in France it has increased by 31 million,
 It should also be noted that the latter countries do not have government paper money
 know, of which, however, in northern Germany a sum (40 million)
 exists, which is equal to the entire unbacked banknote supply of France.
 We are therefore on a dangerous, slippery slope
 Ways to stop even the friends of the un-
 covered notes would appear. The slope of this
 The path becomes even clearer when we look back over the last five years,
 within which the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 were marked by the war and its
 Consequences of a poor harvest for the boom in trade and
 industry and general prosperity were as unfavorable as possible.
 At the end of 1864, the total amount of notes in circulation was 166 million
 Taler with 53% metal coverage, at the end of 1869 216 million with barely 48%
 Cover. The main culprits in this increase are: the Prussian
 Bank with 113 million and 55% against 152 million and 49% coverage; the
 In 1866, the Saxon Bank opened in Dresden with 6 million and 50%
 At the end of 1866, around 14 million and 43% at the end of 1869; the Meiningen with
 2/ million and 44% against 5 million and 33%); the Brunswickers with 2281000
 against 3779000, the Hanoverian with 1492000 against 2571000 thalers.
 The Frankfurt Bank has also greatly increased its note issuance, from 25 million.
 guilders to 29 million; at the same time, however, the percentage of metal coverage
 from 55% to 63%, meaning that the sum of uncovered
 Notes remained the same. In a few banks, mainly
 due to competition from neighbouring countries, a reduction in banknote circulation

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ftstatt; the strongest at the Leipzig, from 7 million to 3484000 thalers.
 At the same time, one of the main tasks of the banks was to recruit unemployed
 Capital has been completely neglected: the already low
 The sum of the deposits of all North German note banks decreased
 from 37 million thalers at the end of 1864 to 31 million at the end of 1869. The English

Paper banks, with the exception of the Bank of England, have over 500 million. Taler, the Scottish over 400 million, all banks in England, Schott» country and Ireland over 2000 million deposits. Nor was it possible to push down the interest rate through this apparent increase in money; The same amounted to an average of 1.4% at the central banks, or on the open market Markets in the years:

| mc | ern Ham-Frank- | Amfter-| 5 Peters=
 London] Paris | Berlin burg furt Daft Vienna burg
 1867 25] 250 4 2 2 (3% 4 7
 1868 2/16 2½ 4 1¼16 2 25% 4 7
 1869 37 275 ur 2 3 Sa 45% 6 /

If one now compares the northern German banking centres, the discount highest where there is the most paper money, in the Kingdom of Saxony, because In Leipzig it was 4% from 1 January to 14 September, from 14 September to October 5th 5%,^e from October 5th to December 31st $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ or an average of 4% % Even today it is higher there than in Berlin.”

IV.

After all this, there seems to us to be no doubt that the monopoly privilege to issue individual notes not backed by cash, must be recognized as a highly serious aberration of the legislation, which has already brought the most dangerous socialist consequences upon us= pulls.

But it would be even more dangerous to turn the existing privilege into a to make general freedom by allowing everyone to love to issue such notes, ie to make paper money. As the unity of metal money, so is the unity of paper money of the greatest Importance for traffic. It would be folly to search for coins in metal money= To strive for unity and to achieve the greatest possible diversity in paper money to pay homage.

Everyone, with few exceptions, is of the opinion that traffic, and for purely mechanical reasons, a paper medium, i.e. paper money. This need is, and can only be on average just as uniform as that of metal money. He has nothing whatsoever to do with momentary crises and speculations 0. Michaelis shows this most strikingly in fine, multifaceted- thought work “Notes and Deposits”, where he also presented, among other things, the

Papers to lend a helping hand, with well-deserved ridicule.

It cannot be considered a task for any bank or person by developing *Reitwechseln* (seilicet banknotes) in trade crises to intervene or any emerging need for payment means or even to “fertilize the traffic”, as the wonderful bare phrase is. O. Michaelis can take credit for this in his work “Notes and Deposits” with irrefutable sharpness to have determined.

This one view is enough to teach us what it means When some economists want to advise us to stop manufacturing Banknotes, like a normal business, to be released to everyone, from considering that this release is actually preferable would obviously only benefit big business.

It has also been suggested that the production of banknotes should be liberalised, but – certain “police” restrictions deemed necessary and to enforce these “police” restrictions through so-called “Normative conditions” should be established by law. But that would mean only add a public deception to the harmful measure, because a “police restriction” of banking business requires also requires a police check of the same, and such a check is and remains under all circumstances merely an illusion.

V.

To be completely clear about the nature of banknotes, it remains to investigate what happens when a central bank is liquidated, or the note privilege ceases. It should be noted that after Previous practice of legislation, the privilege of notes was partly limited to certain time, partly on notice, partly for an unlimited period cared for.

For the sake of greater clarity, we assume the same Figures as at the beginning of this study and assume that the liquidation is regularly carried out according to music theory.

The bank therefore has one million in cash and two million Paper backing, three million notes in circulation. Two million Notes were given to acquire the paper backing for it; the third Million was partly loaned at interest, partly was beneficial Realities have been acquired for this. You can only do two things with money do, namely borrow it or buy something with it.

In the event of liquidation, the bank can now first of all convert the bill of exchange deposit in the amount of 2 million into metal money and redeem an amount equal to the bills of exchange given for it. For the third million notes, the situation is as follows: for a part of the same realities, they can be equal

if converted into metal money and notes in the corresponding amount

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The notes borrowed as money can still be found in the hand of the first recipient, then he has either no claim to replace it in metal, or he can at most also only as a loan. However, if the notes lent are already passed into the second hand, and have given the first recipient the service of money, the latter is undoubtedly obliged to pay the bank the corresponding amount in money, or in their own notes= refund.

It is clear from all this that the bank in this transaction has its own original cash assets of one million remain, and that their In addition, the interest on the two million remains, for which she Capital increased by means of the issue of banknotes. – Incidentally, experience has shown The profit which the bank derives from the Lost notes arise during settlement.

The privilege of issuing notes not backed by cash is, as already said, equivalent to entering into the interest benefit of an equal Sum for the duration of the privilege, ie in most cases substantively, for an unlimited period of time, unless the bank for other reasons is forced to liquidate.

Such banknotes not backed by cash are therefore nothing more than private alloyed riding changes, i.e. worse than the worst riding changes.

VI.

If, according to the investigations so far, the issue is not in cash covered notes by private individuals, even if it were completely released, a highly dangerous legalization of arbitrarily created, in lieu of money Serving change of riding means: if such expenditure of uncovered notes of a taxation of the whole in favor of the note issuers if such taxation of the whole is for the benefit of individual in no way appears to be permissible any more: – but if On the other hand, for reasons of mechanical convenience, the traffic of a paper means of circulation: – so the question arises how and on how to create this paper means of circulation for the trade becomes.

The fact that notes backed entirely by cash are not issued by private individuals, is obvious, as it is more of a disadvantage than an advantage for the issuers would be linked:

The simplest, most obvious and most natural approach seems to be

if the state, as it provides for the metal money, also for the paper Money would be a concern.

The banknotes are nothing more than fabricated and circulating money. "The one" – says the "Kölnische Zeitung" in its already several mentioned remarkable work – "the this claim in bank= notes paid out, considers it as settled; whoever receives a Goods against cash, ie against the immediate receipt of the equivalent value in

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money, the condition of cash payment is considered fulfilled." – As long as the revocation does not occur, the banknotes serve and function as money, and the fact that they are not "legal" tender ft, does not deprive them of this property.

Max Wirth in his "Handbook of Banking" draws as one of his Main conclusions (p. 580) are as follows: There is no fundamental Difference between banknotes and government paper money... The Banknotes without a fixed exchange rate are the state paper money in the Practice is the same in that the regular redemption of the former at the cash desk, with government paper money by accepting it in Payment is amply replaced at the state treasury.

There is therefore not the slightest reason to ignore the obvious and natural not to take the appropriate path, which consists in the state the traffic, like the metal money, so also the paper money, whose Traffic for reasons of mechanical convenience requires, alone and for finally delivers.

The frequently mentioned work of the "Köln. Ztg." "We must," she says, "the uncovered notes, because they push the metal money out to the country, because in moments of crises which exacerbate the latter, because compared to such disadvantages the The savings brought about by them did not benefit the whole country, but only the issuing banks, and because the country finally demands can that what circulates as money can also be used by each and every cash register be taken without hesitation, and can only have a very moderate amount of paper money justified, which despite fits indissolubility, because of which it is harmless, because state and citizens must continually make mutual payments."

After all this, we believe that the fundamental truth in the so-called banking question first of all to have established the sentence:

"No more banknotes, only government paper money."

Since the bank question is only a banknote question, Jo would hereby the fundamental solution to the so-called banking question has been given. of government paper money there was absolutely no need for a state bank

and the complete release of the banknote-issuing-free currency=
There would be no obstacle to the business.

It might be worth remembering here the fears that
the possible misuse of paper money issuance

Max Wirth writes about this in the "Handb. d. Bankw." (p. 53):

Because of the problems resulting from the misuse of paper money
losses, reject the use of paper money altogether

To want to is just as wrong as to want to use
wanted to renounce sharp instruments because they
cutting, or wine, because you can get drunk with it."

– To make matters worse, the Afigents and Greenbacks prove that the shortage
a state bank has no guarantee against misuse of paper money

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 6 81

This guarantee can only be achieved in advanced public education
can be found.

Whatever solution one tries to give to the banking question, abusive
Government paper money is always and under all circumstances possible: – not in
Cash-backed banknotes, on the other hand, are in and of themselves and under all circumstances
an abuse.

But since every institution is subject to possible abuse,
fo possible misuse cannot be an argument against government paper money.

Our fundamental conclusions can therefore be summed up in the following sentences
together:

1. No more banknotes.
2. No more state bank.
3. The state alone makes paper money.
4. Complete banking freedom.

VII.

From the fundamental demands developed above, the following arises:

Next, the question is how to get from the current situation to the one considered correct
and economically recognized that the transition could be brought about.

It hardly needs to be said that every such transition is accompanied by possible
must be done with the greatest possible care for existing conditions. First of all,
It would be impractical and inappropriate from the outset to increase the number of
current circulation medium suddenly significantly reduced; and also

It would also be wrong for other reasons to proceed if one were to Prussian State Bank wanted to suddenly and all at once.

There is no other means here than to use an expression, which Faucher uses in "Currency and Prices", on the same The way out of the dead end is the same way you came in.

But we have reached a dead end by using the banknotes successfully increased, which was the same with regard to the unbacked banknotes The transfer of public capital to the banks was significant own use. It is therefore only fair and reasonable that the The whole, i.e. the state, gradually takes back the capital belonging to it, by collecting the notes gradually, ie in annual installments, and by Issue your own paper money, whether in the same amount, whether annually in For the notes that are completely covered by cash, there would be no to issue paper money, as the cash deposit in the free traffic would occur.

The main increase in banknote circulation in Germany occurs in the period since 1859, i.e. in a period of about 12 years. The notes= sum, the gradual reimbursement of which to the state is at stake, already amounts to over 200 million thalers, of which over 100 million are not are covered in cash. The reduction resulting from the withdrawal of banknotes of the bank capital would therefore amount to about 100 million thalers, while Instead of the other half of the note, the cash cover of the banks will be

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It is therefore only the uncovered half of the note whose withdrawal takes longer appointments required.

If we look at the confiscation of the approximately 100 million thalers of uncovered Notes for a period of about 10 years, so in each year to withdraw about 11 million thaler notes and replace them with government paper money. replace it, which seems completely harmless. At the same time, an appropriate apparent reduction in the circulation of paper money as a result of gradually be brought about that government paper money is issued annually, not for the the same but for a lower nominal amount, as the collected issuing notes.

No government paper money would be issued for the notes backed by cash In proportion to the withdrawal of these notes backed by cash, the Cash coverage itself is free.

This transformation would take place over a period of 10 years certainly not without difficulties, but certainly for the lasting welfare of our entire cultural development.

As regards the interest on the notes not covered by cash, which the banks during the period of the privilege of issuing notes, it will not

recommend the adoption of a retroactive law; during the transition period
However, taxation of the uncovered banknote amounts is indicated
appear.

The way proposed here – and it is probably the only
possible, since there is only one way out of a dead end –
would at the same time reduce the amount of paper money in circulation to less than the
Half e reduced, because on the one hand for the banknote amounts covered by cash paper
would not be reissued, on the other hand, the replacement of banknotes by
Government paper money is not recommended in the same nominal amount, so that
in this way an annual gradual reduction in paper
course would occur.

The difficulties and concerns of such a settlement are not
misunderstood, but they are by no means as great as they appear at first glance.
And on the other hand, they are faced with the certainty that a
Continuing on the previous path infallibly leads to socialist catastrophes
ftrophes, which are much more serious
than the difficulties which arose at the time of the still
counteract possible reversal.

Such a serious reversal as we propose is likely to be unequally
be preferable to those means of information which aim to
To limit the evil only a little, to ensure that it is then no longer a question of
fefe, but otherwise to let it continue to exist. These are the
Proposals, such as those now emerging from important quarters, and for the most part
lead to similar measures as those in England by the Peels=
acts were taken.

This means turning around in the dead end, but only a short distance to
the exit and then stop again. It would happen

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This is of course not in the interest of the general public, but only in the
Interest of the big capital party interested in the banknote issue.

On what kind of conditions, namely economic and social conditions, the
existing monetary and banking legislation, as shown by the
latest developments in the city administration of New York, as shown by the
Stock exchange conditions in Paris, Vienna and also Berlin. Here, in fact,
a social question, and it has become more pressing than our
daily press seems to consistently accept.

The so-called banking question is, without a doubt, an essential component
the social question, insofar as it is simply a question of whether the
privilege transferred to big capital through unreasonable legislation
of making money for one's own pocket, with its destructive, demoralizing
the most dangerous effects continue to exist, whether it may
continue to exist in a somewhat milder and more limited manner than before,

– or whether it should be abolished and eliminated altogether.

There is no question that legislation that gives big capital a Monopoly of making money for one's own pocket, simply by doing so an artificial conflict between capital and labor: which is already asserting itself on a broad basis and through no stamped art phrase can be denied any more. The more and more, and indeed in an “unnatural way” spreading capital power is not a meaningless socialist phrase, but a fact which we all have to pay attention to.

If we do not want to bury our heads in the sand like the ostrich, in order not to see the danger, – if we honestly and sincerely face things like they are, look them in the face and want to call them by their right name – then we must admit that a social question and danger really exists and It is true that, due to the errors of our legislation and the state administrative modalities which it creates, by means of that debt economy of which has already brought most European countries to the brink of bankruptcy and which has had a degrading effect on the entire public life into every business and every family – and then by means of those monopolistic enrichment methods which in banking and stock corporation legislation in favor of big capital and which are increasingly working to promote the worship of the golden calf in place of every other religion in this world.

Progress along this path would inevitably lead to socialist catastrophes. It is still possible to turn around and return to healthier May these lines help to make this happen. In any case, we considered it our duty to use them as a warning sign for the German nation to write here.

Perhaps German honesty and insight will succeed in reforming the to enforce banking legislation, which has so far been hampered by the flow of the interested parties of the note privilege and the ignorance of the public opinion has failed on the core of the matter.

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13th motion on the banking issue
presented at the “Economic Congress” in Lübeck on August 29, 1871.

Considering that the Economic Congress

1. the law of “free economic movement” as a supreme economic law has been proclaimed,
 2. the operation of private businesses by the state is always considered viewed with rudeness and declared,
- the Economic Congress

a) the regulation of private business by the state –
(normative or concessionary conditions for banking business),
b) the operation of banking transactions by the state (so-called state
banks)
under no circumstances recommend, nor even discuss.
Rather, the Economic Congress can only declare
for unconditional banking freedom.

Considering, however, that a so-called “banking question” has arisen,
that the creation of means of circulation functioning as “money” is a
“transaction” and in particular as a banking transaction;

Considering that a banking question only exists if one
Creation of so-called banknotes is considered a “business”,

Considering, however, that there can be no reason to prohibit the manufacture of notes,
if it is a “business”, by “normative conditions” or concessions
conditions to be restricted and regulated by the state,

Considering that if the manufacture of banknotes is a business, like any
others, logic demands, on this business, as on any other,
to apply the law of “free economic movement” and from the
“Competition” alone is the remedy for all concerns that may arise
expect,

Considering all this, the so-called banking question should be reduced to the question
reduce,

the issuing of banknotes is a “business” and as such logical
to completely release,

or is it not a “business”, and therefore further related to the banking business
no relationship whatsoever.

The present resolution proposal assumes the latter eventuality
as the correct one and attaches the following implementation measures to it:

1. No further edition of money will take place.
2. The amount of banknotes issued to date has been paid by the banks in annual
partial rates, the amount of which is determined by the legislation, gradually
pull.
3. In the amount of the annual notes to be collected by the banks=
amounts, the state issues paper money annually in the same, or according to good=
The legislation also provides for a smaller amount.

4. For the amount of banknotes covered by cash, no
no paper money was issued.

5. The benefits previously enjoyed for notes not backed by cash and – possibly
according to the approval of the legislation – including during the transitional period
Interest still to be enjoyed from the uncovered notes remains for the
Banks as a public gift.

6. The operation of all banks shall be completely freed as soon as they no longer issue banknotes
have more.

7. The Preussische Bank is of course involved in this process.
closed.

F. Perrot.

14. An investigation into the banking question).
(No. 38 of "Progress" etc. 1871.) – 17 September 1871.
A letter to Mr. F. Perrot in Rostock.

Understandably, the new order of things in Prussia and Germany
to the attempt to eliminate the old arrangement in the banking system and the
Banknote a general uniform, a greater weight and an all-round
to gain usefulness. Austria, whose money market in some countries
suffers from breaking, listens attentively to the debate and is excited about
the results of the investigations. It is not just the theory in words
and writing, but the practice in trade and commerce, which leads to a decline
should come to an end.

Also your investigation into the banking question, in these pages
laid, therefore found attentive readers, although they were immediately in the first
sentences as a somewhat localized one, for Prussia or for North Germany alone
But in the further course the question also becomes of interest
from Central Europe and, by the way, as is unfortunately the case in Northern Germany
It is a bad practice to dismiss Austria as if this economic complex of
12,000 square miles with some 30 million inhabitants in the bank
and banknote question no history, no experience, no example, no
Law, no authorization, no present and no future.

It is for this reason that I take up the pen for this epistle, not to
Your views on banking and its reform, not your
to examine theoretical statements in an approving or rejecting manner, but
just to provide some information about Austria's banking system in the present
To convey moments of orientation. Perhaps you will notice
Dear Sir, from the fact that the banking question of Austria cannot be lumped together with
which can be thrown into Prussia and Germany.

1) From a friend of our paper, whose social position and knowledge

efficient reputation, however, entitles him to speak a decisive word,
This article is addressed to us and we hereby recommend it to the attention of our readers.
The editorial team of "Fortfchr".

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I do not believe that Max Wirth, on whose Handbook of Banking
They appealed to many like-minded people with the statement
that the issuing of notes by a bank of notes created a "fictitious capital"
because these notes are only the representatives of the effectively inserted
capital of the borrowers of the notes. Even less like-minded people
However, your statement that the issue of non-metal
covered notes is a taxation of citizens, or "an un-
interest-bearing compulsory loan" of the bank to the public.

"The note not backed by cash is at the same time a debt, a
Tax, a donation and a robbery", – this is the summary of your
Consideration which, if correct, would put the banknote before the barriers
of the criminal court. In our humble opinion
is the banknote which represents the equivalent in letters of credit or securities
neither a debt nor a tax, nor a gift
nor a robbery. A note issued in such a way is nothing but the
generally valid means of circulation in exchange for a limited value-
object. The interest for the withdrawal of such notes is a reward for the effort-
administration and the risk of the bank, but not a tax or a robbery.

In the further course of your letter, the music edition will be referred to as the Aus-
exercise of a state power, namely the monetary power. The Over:
However, the transfer of this right to private individuals would be a monopoly privilege of
large capital, leads to unnatural accumulation of mobile capital,
puts capital in conflict with labor, leads to depraved
stock exchange conditions, the paper plague, demoralize public life and work
now into the hands of all subversive movements.

"The evidence for this is provided by the American, French and
the financial, stock market and moral conditions in Vienna!

This accusation alone is the cause of this epistle, and you will
I would forgive a Viennese and Ofterreier, dear Sir, if he
replied that the Viennese monetary, stock exchange and moral conditions
are unlikely to be known in detail.

The conditions in Vienna are neither worse nor better than the conditions
Baden, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Hamburg, London and other emporia,
which you ignore in your denunciation. Take
but please check the bankruptcy directory of the business world in your area
Hand and compare it to Austria in terms of quality and quantity
act, and you will judge a little more fairly.

How little is known about openness and fine conditions in Germany, Your letter shows again that it is a means for Prussia and Germany to to get out of the banknote misery, the issue of government paper money attaches, no matter how strongly the safeguards against misuse are armored.

However, there is complete agreement in the serious Austrian circles that the banking business should be completely abandoned; about the authority of t Opinions still differ on the issue of music, only agreeing on this, not to allow the monopoly of the National Bank to continue.

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But what about Prussia and now Germany with a terrible privilege burdening k. pr. Bank? Has the cry for help been heard? who was at the Bank Commission of the German Trade Day against the k. pr. Bank was raised? is the protest against the establishment of a Reichsbank already lost? will the vote for the necessity of the Existence of private note banks (as it is, for example, by the bank management Braunschweig) simply ignored? Do you want to use the extra= Prussian private banks are just as oppressed and enslaved as the old Prussian ones?

This should be taken into account before the very complicated, completely norms of Austria, whose economy has been cannot find peace, as a guard. Austria has a number of unfortunate wars and unfortunate statesmen are to blame= book, Prussia has recorded victories and victorious heads of state; Austria only has banknotes with a fixed exchange rate, Prussia hardly touched ever think of a discount on his notes; – such comparisons do not require to make a comparison of very different situations. The banking question fuch as the question of issuing notes has enormously differing opinions in Austria Premises, conditions and necessities against the same question in Prussia and Germany, which I only refer to on this occasion).

15. Two members of the German Reichstag on the banking question.
By F. Perrot.

(No. 39 of "Fortfschritt", September 24, 1871).
(Reply to the letter addressed to me in No. 38 of the newspaper)

It is certainly self-evident that in Austria one should first of all impending regulation of the banking system in the German Empire with excitement I completely agree with you, dear opponent, that the situation in Austria regarding the banking issue requires a special assessment required, as it is closely related to the general financial situation of Austria context.

It is far from my intention to focus specifically on the Austrian situation

to make targeted proposals on the banking issue. How sad, however, the light in which I see the Austrian economic and financial relationships, I have always believed that in every situation of public life the clear recognition of the economic truth must be the first condition of procedure in public affairs.

It will probably be of interest at this point if I follow the views which you wrote in your letter to me about the actual core of the bank question, compare it with some statements which have recently two outstanding members of the German Reichstag in this question through the press. – In response to your accusation the ignorance of Austrian conditions I come to the conclusion

1) The author remained anonymous. Perrot.

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back. – I also ask myself, before I return to the aforementioned work of our two Members of the Reichstag would like to make a few preliminary remarks.

“In our humble opinion,” you ask, “the bank note, which has the equivalent in letters of credit or securities, neither a debt nor a tax, neither a gift nor a robbery. A note issued in such a way is nothing but the generally valid “Circulatory means in exchange for a limited object of value.”

This latter proposition must be fully and completely admitted, but that the bank through this exchange of its notes for interest-bearing securities enjoys interest on a capital which it would have had without the issue of banknotes You will certainly agree with me that I would not have had that.

“The interest for the withdrawal of such notes” – then say further – “it is a reward for the effort and risk of the bank, but not a tax or a robbery.”

Here I must now allow myself the most obedient counter-representation, that when I withdraw “such notes”, ie whose “equivalent value is Bank has in letters of credit or securities” hardly any trace of a “effort” or “risk” on the part of the bank

The “effort” with the notes, like doing business with money, and the “risk” associated with this lies on the side of the audience, which has the notes in its hands in exchange for the thought value effects. N

The notes we are talking about here, that is, the notes whose “The bank has the equivalent value in letters of credit or securities” – the bank's "effort" consists mainly only in the coupon and their “risk” lies mainly in the selection of papers as well as the fire safety of the safe.

The bank's "effort and risk" should therefore not be in a motivatable relationship to the interest which they only by issuing non-cash backed notes and the effect The increase in the means of circulation caused by these notes falls into the main thing is the audience.

I may therefore correct myself by saying that it is not the writer these lines, but also M. Wirth (Handbook of Banking, p. 581) makes the claim that "banks that issue notes have a Capital in the amount of the excess of the paper circulation over the stock Cash received involuntarily and without interest from the public."

Here I would like to take the liberty of making some quotations from the most recent works work of two well-known German Reichstag members. Both I am certain that these works will arouse the greatest interest there too.

It is Mr. GD Augspurg and Mr. von Unruh, who have just about the banking issue, the one in the "Deutsches Handelsblatt" (No. 33-37) and this in a special brochure:

"The banking question before the Commission of the German trading day."

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In Mr Augspurg you first meet – and Mr Augspurg enjoys great prestige in the question – an absolute opponent of all paper money, both "state" and private paper money. His ultima ratio is:

"that the use of any and all paper money is reprehensible and must be abolished, not only of the state, but also of the private sector paper money, banknotes."

The profit that banks make by issuing non-cash-backed securities Mr. Augspurg illustrates, among other things, by the following quotation:

There are banks which are legally entitled to withdraw any amount (without any restrictions) of banknotes without asking which is the actual existing capital, which is for all cases have to ensure their redemption; there are others whose deposit Capital shall amount to 200,000 thalers, and which are legally entitled to To issue 1 million thaler notes, in other words, from the real 8000 thalers in legitimate interest from the capital at 4% and further In addition, there are promises of payment based on compliance the bank cover an economically illegitimate interest rate of 26,000 thalers, so from 200,000 thalers 34,000 thalers or 17% annually!

This is how a member of the board of directors who is considered an authority in banking n

German Reichstag, in your eyes, my dear opponent, apparently very legitimate "business". It is also particularly the view that that

"The note banks are deceiving themselves by issuing their payment promises. by means of the annual interest derived from it an unjustified— provide a significant profit by increasing the exchange value of the circulating metal money, i.e. the legal national currency in Ratios of the amount of their paper money to the total amount of circulating (liquid) capital and thereby reduce the large Part of the population, which lives on fixed income, to significant harm, but secondarily the entire population of the state harm by undermining the operation of the legal standard of value."

"On the other hand, there are no advantages in any direction for the total population of the state through the issue of the bank— grades."

This is certainly very succinct and unambiguous and it justifies fe eo ipso fuch view is confronted with the question which Mr. Augspurg poses:

"Why do we continue to use banknotes everywhere? why not just ban the issuance of all and every bank= grades."

Mr. Augspurg himself gives the answer very drastically as follows: It is difficult to find an answer to this question other than

"that one is once accustomed to the evil, and that it seems hard a number of bank shareholders, who also once

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Exploitation of the population through the issuance of banknotes: notes are accustomed to suddenly taking away this privilege."

Yes, yes, that would be hard for the poor shareholders. And the population which one "exploits" – ?

"The amount of the population," says Mr. Augspurg, member of the German Reichstag, "is in a strange state of economic Immaturity. She manages the paper notes, whereby her loan documented as if they were money, is happy about the The convenience associated with the means of circulation is like a child who Razor plays, about its smoothness, writes learned works about the Advantages of the credit economy over the monetary economy, whereby one becomes rich simply through one's credit, without working, and praises her happiness in the newspapers when she comes with a new

She knows nothing about the fact that she continually giving enormous sums to the individual privileged without receiving a single thaler of interest for it, thus exploiting them."

– "What is to be admired is the good nature of these Population."

So Mr. GD Augspurg in his excellent work: "The Bank Question" in the "Deutsches Handelsblatt" (No. 33–37).

No less interesting is the brochure issued these days of Mr. v. Unruh, also known as an outstanding member of the German Reichstag. With well-known brilliant presentation skills and in Mr. v. Unruh deals with this in a sharply logical manner in his brochure

"The banking question before the Commission of the German Trade Day."

You may – dear Mr. Respondent – read this brochure about= testify that one has by no means ignored the cry of distress which is heard at the Bankkon mission of the German Trading Day against the k. priv. Bank." –

No, this cry of distress from the unfortunate 22 bank directors will cannot be ignored. We have repeatedly and emphatically against every privileged bank and especially against state-banks at all explained.

Mr. v. Unruh sheds light on this "cry of distress" that came from 22 banks= directors and 4 non-bank directors of the German trading day with the incisive sharpness of his well-known Dialectics, the subtle irony of this criticism is of downright devastating effect. I can only ask you, dear Mr. Opponent, to change the lighting which Mr. v. Unruh responded to the much-discussed "cry for distress" of the 22 bank directors f should be read in his brochure.

German people, hear the "cry of distress" of your bank directors!

) The writer of this has also responded to the "Notschrei" in the "Nationalzeitung" No. 32 (Supplementary sheet) dedicated an illumination.

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By the way, Mr. von Unruh thinks very similarly about the banknotes as the Writer of these lines:

"Do not issue cash-backed notes," says Mr. von Unruh p. 22 fhis brochure, "means: the involuntary credit of the public kums, everyone's claim, or, as it also appears from=

is pressed, the audience is taxed partly in favor of the Bank itself, partly in favour of those who have the bank credit want to exploit as much as possible."

You see, dear opponent, that my views are shared by notable people and now probably no longer so would like to be easily pushed aside. They believe that "the Rejume In my opinion, if it were correct, the banknote would be of the criminal court." – Hm! – Nearly touching on fights have, however, already been expressed by very noteworthy sources For example, Mr. von Unruh asks on page 31 of his brochure:

"Does it not come close to counterfeiting when paper money= tokens of banks circulate, which may be redeemable for cash are no longer able to do so?"

A well-known economist Mr. J. Faucher also brings the banknotes in= sometimes closely related to counterfeiting and the penal code and in his intellectual work: "Currency and Prices" in the "Viertel= Jahrsfschrift für Volkswirtschaft" (Year 1868). He says there, If the issue of non-cash notes does not affect all the pleasant effects that the central banks and their friends tell us about, then one should not punish the counterfeiters, but those who Detect and report counterfeit money. As long as the counterfeit money is If such a thing is not discovered, it functions in the same way as bonds issued without ca banknotes.

The whole deduction of Mr Augspurg leads to a different conclusion There is hardly any other explanation than that the banknote is essentially punishable because he characterizes it as an "exploitation" (ipsissimum verbum) of the population. Insofar as such "exploitation" is knowingly practiced and against better knowledge is defended for financial reasons, I would even like to fcriminal).

Mr. von Unruh comes to similar conclusions as the Writer of these lines. On page 35 of his brochure he says:

"We strive for limitation and gradual elimination all notes not covered with metal, with the greatest possible restriction all paper money in general and release of the deposit= fites= and giro banks. We want this goal to be neither lose sight of it, nor move too far away, but nor do I rush into it."

1) "A large-scale theft is being carried out in Europe today, alongside robbery=

chivalry and theocratic exploitation of formerly noble professions – and he leads to honor instead of imprisonment." – Dr. Schäffle, former Austrian Minister of Trade

We fully agree with this, and the positive suggestions we have made in this direction, have this very goal in mind. Only It seemed to us and still seems to us that the "elimination of all not in metal-backed notes" with the elimination of all banknotes is synonymous at all, since of course no bank would undertake it will produce notes backed entirely by cash, since this only costs but brings no benefit.

But is it true that traffic has become mechanically dependent? convenience requires a certain amount of paper circulation medium, fo nothing will be left but government paper money for this amount to keep.

What Austria suffered from the misuse of government paper money We know very well that this is the case. But since every thing is subject to abuse is, the misuse of an institution in and of itself does not prove anything against the same. – If the matter were not so serious, we would almost remember that dictum: "Even roast rabbit, enjoyed in excess – –"

What, by the way, is the "vote for the necessity of existence from private note banks" – namely from these private note banks felf-reimbursed – is concerned, then according to the statements of the gentlemen Augsburg and von Unruh, which I allow myself to join, one feparate appreciation hardly needs to be given.

It is the great advantage of clarifying a matter in principle that one subsequently no longer needs to specifically refute each individual objection. place.

By the way, if you – dear Sir – after the intentionally abundant quotes from the two works shown can now be read want to see what some well-known newspapers have said about them up to that point, and consider what they have not said about them, you will must admit that the art of silence is at least on the part of the defender of the note banks is trained with skill and tactics. I have a very detailed report on Unruh's work in a important daily newspaper, which contains the actual core of the matter and what Mr. von Unruh considers to be the core of it and presents it as such, only with a very vague, for anyone who has not read the brochure themselves has, meaningless phrase and instead a direct apology the paper banks.

We are certainly with Mr. von Unruh and our important people= hosts for full liberalization of banking business, but – banknote production We do not consider cation to be a banking transaction.

Freedom of banking and freedom of banknote manufacture– We therefore consider cation to be two fundamentally different things. – The The main evil of the banknote, the undue enrichment of individuals, would the same even with the complete liberation of this "industry"

because not everyone can and will issue notes. We close
We also refer to M. Wirth here when he says (Handb. d. Bankw. p. 582):

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"With complete freedom of note issuance, a
A monopoly of the rich was created, which then had an interest-free
capital is advanced by the poor, because in-
agents cannot issue any slips of paper."

This epistle has become longer than I had originally imagined.
I would therefore like to see the answer to your objection of in-
knowledge of Austrian conditions for another epistle.

Rostock, September 20, 1871.

16. Banknote enemies.
(No. 43 of "Fortfschritt" of October 22, 1871.)
Second Epistle to Mr. Perrot in Nofstock.

I have the announced reply because of knowledge of the Austrian
I waited for the market and monetary conditions, but it is still not available to me today
and so I want, dear Sir, to address some of your
return to the theories and views put forward in No. 38.

They refer to the statements of two outstanding
Members of the German Reichstag in Berlin, a calling that was very
finds little resonance in a country that is affected by the financial votes of the
most outstanding members of Parliament were badly damaged and
becomes.

If Mr. Augspurg rejects all paper money and the profit
from the issue of such notes at an economically illegitimate interest rate
declared, he is on the dogmatic standpoint of the opponents
Galileo: E pure si muove. According to such a basic view,
One naturally comes to the trivial conclusion that the banknotes are only
"because it would seem hard to deny a number of shareholders this
privilege to take."

The writer of these lines is not one of those bank shareholders and
has no private interest in the paper institutes at all; but from the
Experience in the transport and business life of some parts of the world and several
He has concluded from the empires, countries, cities and districts that paper money,
banknotes, one of the most beneficial inventions of civilized mankind
and all the disadvantages and damages associated with it, a thousandfold
be replaced by its advantages. The banknote has the wholesale of
partially freed from the burden of commodity exchange, because gold and silver are

Goods and a heavy burden. The banknote is the steam horse in comparison to the pack animal or rowing boat of past centuries.

Mr. Augspurg is, it seems, still in the fairy tales, with which the Children of the money economy are amused and frightened by the exploitation of the entire population – through notes.

No less interesting in fact is the recently published brochure of Mr. von Unruh on the banking issue, but also no less – the one-sidedness of the assessment.

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Mr. von Unruh ranks himself at the school of police officers in banking and censor; he cannot imagine a bank without state control, and nor a check without cash cover. A shudder grips him, that notes are only backed by one third in cash, and consequently the non-cash backed note is called "counterfeiting", and as I put it before stated: the banknote was presented before the criminal court!

But since the economic monstrosity of removing banknotes from the traffic in Europe, America, India and Australia by means of criminal law to distribute, had little prospect of practical feasibility, despite recommendation of Mr. Augspurg, Unruh, Faucher, Wirth and others, to propose, dear Sir, to issue government paper money.

This final motion addresses all that is directed against the banknote was put forward. Mr. von Unruh comes to the same conclusion (p. 31): "It is the state's responsibility to provide the necessary, fully important means of circulation and to use surrogates for metal only to the smallest possible extent and under full security of the audience (i.e. censorship and police!) to allow or to produce it yourself."

The view which is not fully with cash covered note a "paper note without collateral (p. 22, balance), an involuntary credit of the public, an exploitation of the population (Augspurg), a counterfeiting factory (Faucher), a theft in Great" (Schaeffle); – These gentlemen want government paper money. – Cheers!

May Prussia, which has only now become a great state, be spared To have government paper money in circulation in days of crisis; may the above-mentioned economists and their comrades present, what tragedy the Prussian money market would have offered, if the Rothosen had reached the Rhine, and government paper money would have been in circulation.

Austria knows a thing or two about government paper money and the counterfeiting of banknote to sing.

In this country, people argue against government paper money and for the Banknote; people are calling for banking freedom and soon also for freedom the issue of banknotes under normative provisions which hopefully the cash coverage as a long-overcome position leave aside.

This is of course not your view and your tendency, dear Sir, but it has comrades, even in your midst. I quote Mr. Leopold Lasker, who in his latest brochure (Berlin, 1871, Springer: Banking freedom or not?) the inappropriateness of all previous paternalism⁼ fuffifcife of the banks and complains bitterly: "only with the most complete Freedom of the banks has not yet been attempted," while the Theoretical views put forward in support of banking freedom are untenable and the experience gained from practice speaks for the same" (p. 43). "One must abandon the idea that the freedom of paper

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in the interest of the banks" (p. 59). "The release of the notes: The issue is intended primarily to benefit the non-banking public come" (p. 60).

So in Germany, in Prussia, within your Reichsrat, dear Sir, the old prejudice about banks and banknotes is already finding its reasoned refutation, and one is not in a good mood to accept the charitable banknote to be summoned before the bar of the criminal court. The enemies of banknotes must few are already looking for other weapons to suppress modern traffic conditions niffe look around.

Vienna, mid-October 1871.

17. Banknote Friends.

(No. 44 of "Fortfschritt" of October 29, 1871.)

(Response to the article on page 348 of this newspaper: "Banknote enemies.")

Partly due to illness, partly due to other more urgent work it would not have been possible for me to access your money there, as I would have liked. circumstances with regard to the issue of banknotes in more detail. – By the way, I make no secret of the fact that I am very impressed with your Austrian I see financial circumstances in a desperately bleak light.

In my eyes, the most important thing in this dim light is your public debt ratios, the connection with the paper which is unfortunately a very narrow one, and whose influence on the general state relationships and on all individual economies, probably none other than a can be more rude.

If one looks at the recently published sixth edition of the "Handbuche

of comparative statistics" by G. Fr. Kolb the figures of the Austrian Reich's national debt economy; if you look at the year after year in hair-raising dimensions accumulating deficits; if one reads that this avalanche of national debt has already reached over 3 billion guilders has grown and its interest etc. is about one third of the total entire state income; if one considers the context this accursed national debt economy with the paper fraud If one takes a closer look, one agrees with Kolb that the state fuchen at the same time "debts of every single inhabitant of a country, Debts of every family, debts which every piece of land, every business (with the exception of certain banking and stock transactions), any business may burden," and when one finally removes the disruptive, destructive, like a creeping poison, the influence that these states mismanagement in all directions: there can be no doubt subject to the fact that, on the one hand, the public debt ratios the entire remaining Economic life in Austria dominate and that on the other hand, with such situation all proposals to eliminate the paper fraud are useless, If Austria does not have a finance minister like

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great Baron von Stein, and if he does not have the authority stands by, with almost dictatorial power, the economy= relations of the entire Austrian crown lands centralistically to regenerate.

In other words: I see the Austrian financial situation as an almost hopeless one and believe that to the previous Austrian state bankruptcies will be joined by further ones, so long, until -) well, I leave it to you to finish the sentence.

So much for now about the "financial situation" there.

But if I am not mistaken, you are probably mainly concerned with the defense of the banknote at all, and I come back to this core of our disagreement.

You cite Mr. "Leopold Lasker" in your favor. Mr. Leopold Lasker is not initially the well-known Reichstag member this family name. The representative is called Eduard Lasker. The Bremen-based Handelsblatt, for example, recently had at the top of its newspaper mistakenly identified the Reichstag member as the author of the brochure "Bank freedom or not" and this error, as far as I know, not yet redressed. - To my knowledge, it is the first time that Mr. "Leopold Lasker" is mentioned as a writer. It is probably Interested if, for example, you wanted to earn the public with a more detailed information about the proposed new author to lend a helping hand.

A key statement by Mr. "Leopold Lasker" that you quoted

gives me the opportunity to immediately address one of the main points of our question Mr. "Leopold Lasker" said: "One must take the view give up, as if the freedom from paperwork was required in the interest of the banks".

Whether it is "required" in the interest of the banks, we want to find out let it be asked and only come back to the one point, which Advantages of issuing non-cash backed notes for the banks really have.

I come here via my multiple mentioned simple The calculation does not ignore the fact that a bank, for example, white issues three million notes and only one of them million in cash to cover the interest of nearly two million is enriched.

I would be grateful if you could please address this point It seems to me that the defenders of the banknote never address this point properly. – It is likely that find out whether "freedom from paper is required in the interest of the banks".

They call "paper money, banknotes, one of the first most fprodigious inventions of civilized humanity," say then: "The banknote has freed the wholesale trade from the burden of

1) The events of 1931 allow us to admire Perrot's vision.

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 7 97

Partially exempt from the exchange of goods, because gold and silver find goods and a heavy burden." !)

In the second of these sentences I miss the "paper money" which They are mentioned in the first sentence together with the banknote. The paper money, and indeed also the government paper money, is just like the bank= note, with the property of "relieving the wholesale trade of the burden of goods= What you say about the banknote so brilliantly would of course also have to apply to paper money in general.

It seems to me that you are overlooking the fact that in the paper economy not only paper is replaced by metal, but also the amount the means of circulation that functions as money is increased at all, namely by the amount of unbacked paper money issued, or the not backed by cash notes, the interest from which flows into the bank's coffers.

I completely agree with you that the only merit of all paper money in general is that it is used for some commercial purposes transactions the more inconvenient, heavier money by a much easier trans= portable medium, but government paper money does just as well as Banknotes. But the fact that this is precisely what the "wholesale trade", as you say,

was most useful, and that in this substitution of a more convenient medium for a more uncomfortable creative moment – that is To my knowledge, this has not been explained anywhere up to now. Rather, it would be a new discovery.

That the “liberation of wholesale trade from the burden of commodity exchange”, as you put it, in this sense, above all, the change is owed, namely the real, actual change, should surely, You should not have any doubts either.

Also, all those who have a creative influence on the banknote power, have so far seen this creative power only in the fact that a bank, the more notes it produces without cash backing, the more “credit” The “blessing” of an unnaturally overdriven credit economy is likely to be in Austria become clearer and clearer.

It is certainly a most wonderful idea that certain people have the privilege legium to make paper money in order to give others “credit” and to get interest paid for it. However, it would be much easier if everyone can pay for the amount of “credit” they need. (he makes his paper money himself?) – that would be absolute “banknotes–freedom”.

Why you still want to have “normative provisions”, see I really don't. Why, given the enormous advantage you have of banknotes=

7) The inflation of 1919–23, the “paper plague” of the post-war period, has

German people not only from their goods, gold and silver, but also from exempt from all assets.

2) See the paper money (“emergency money”) of the provinces and cities during the inflation from 1919–23.

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freedom, nor “normative determinations”? – Why not just leave the regulation of this business to the “competition”? – that “competition” of which it is said that it flows all business in the best rules?

Why, for heaven's sake, even normative provisions that yes, always only hindering the free movements of the “competition”= – Normative provisions from which no human being can say knows what should be in it and what should not?

Why do you, who call all “police” and “censorship” in banking matters

to particularly detest (as I do too, by the way), for the banknotes= fabrication nevertheless "police" and "censorship" by means of the "normative determination" to retain the "measures"?

It makes a strange impression on me when I think about that the only defender of the "normative provisions", sometimes the Bank discussion at the "economic congress", this normative conditions repeatedly expressly as "mere police treatment" of the banking industry, "for the protection of the public" reached and characterized.

"Police" restrictions on the banking industry by any "Normative determinations" naturally and naturally also presuppose "police surveillance and control of the banking industry."
– As far as I know the banking business, I consider any kind of control of the same by state organs as being as harmful as it is illusory.

To conclude, I would like to introduce you to Mr. August Eggers in Bremen cite, who is probably familiar to you through his work on the coin= reform is known. Mr. Eggers is, like Mr. Augspurg, a great-grandfather merchant. He expresses himself in the recently published second issue of his "Economic Treatises" on the "non-metal-backed banknote" as follows:

"Adam Smith puts in his Wealth of Nations, Book II, Chapter II; The following example is given: the circulating and sufficient for traffic The total amount of metal money in a country is one million pounds sterling. Some Time later, some banks and bankers give a million pounds bank= notes, to cover which they retain 200,000 pounds sterling of metal money. The circulation of the country remains unchanged and the circulating million Pound banknotes have the same purchasing power as the previously circulating Million pounds of metal money. 800,000 pounds of metal money will be released and can go abroad as interest-free, beneficial to the country Capital."

"Such a procedure is piracy." The 800,000 pounds have an oversaturating effect on the foreign market and devalue the metal money.

"It is not the country in general that is characterized by this first practiced on others and then back on itself= falling piracy enriched, but it is first of all the Bankers who make a profit without working."

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"The banknote is not an international means of payment. In order to facilitate trade= To balance the balance sheets, metal money is needed."

"The non-metal-backed banknote is an illegitimate form of use of credit, which is the basis that the metal=

money granted to all other forms of credit, is false."!)

"The economic power, the society, the state must suffer from privileges which a certain Class without work a profit of (in Germany annually) 5-10 million thalers. A serious abuse can only have a paralyzing and corrupting effect. Privileges give provide themselves with the means to maintain their possession. There are already signs that the cancer is spreading."

And I believe that we also know how to "catch a song" in Austria, not just from the misuse of government paper money, as you write.

Not only the abolition of banknotes, but also the possible reduction of all paper money in general must be the constant pursuit of all healthy national economy. Austria can, however, issue notes and paper Money cannot be disposed of in an honest way, except when there are surpluses in state budgets, while for decades there has only been deficit has accumulated into a deficit.

Rostock, October 24, 1871.

18. Austria state bankruptcy.

3. Epistle to Mr. Perrot in Rostock.

I would have to possess the spirit of Goethe, who would answer Mephisto's questions about student's answer, I wanted to address all the points you made in your reply touching, clearly and convincingly explaining. You can only do one thing particular point in such a polemic of a journal.

Please allow me, dear Sir, to end this third epistle only with the an= furveys on Austria's financial situation, which I am so eager to was. They are very clear about it, very honest, very unreserved, very This facilitates the trial and the jury's verdict.

You write without concealment that "you understand the Austrian monetary situation in a desperately dim light"; "They explain the national debt= conditions as pernicious in their influence" and arrive at the result,

) Perrot's tireless work did indeed result in the financial law 1883. Among other things, since then only the Reichsbank has been allowed to issue paper spend money. But the Reichsbank is only a state institution to a very limited extent. Perrot has described the situation in his work "A so-called Deutsche Reichsbank", which under the pseudonym Dr. Hilarius Bankberger appeared, taken apart.

We, the descendants, have experienced the example of uncovered notes ourselves There is probably no German-blooded person who does not have in his fcafe the beautiful 1000 and 100 Mark notes, which are not issued by the Republic of Germany

have been redeemed.

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"that the Austrian financial situation is almost hopeless", with the Belief, "that in addition to the previous state bankruptcies, there will be further ones will occur until – –".

These breaks are your property, not mine, and these Quotes about past, present and future national bankruptcy Austria's own. Probably these are serious and weighty statements are the result of careful studies, but you have, Dear Sir, don't say anything about it. People here know it well probably, as one would in Prussia behind a carton of wheat beer or behind a Schoppen Grüneberger roundly condemned Austria, and before the last Drops of those noble drinks, it is certain that Austria in Politics and finance bankrupt. But such pub conversations are certainly no scientific explanations and no noteworthy evidence and will certainly, dear Sir, be received by you as well as by any serious state man and economists as empty phrases. Therefore refer also to Kolb's statistics, in which Austria's state debt economy demonstrated.

But that is the only thing you can use as evidence for your declaration of inevitable national bankruptcy of Austria; the only – without any input from you, without further investigation, without any Consideration of the circumstances, without consideration of historical events or economic events, – nothing, absolutely nothing according to your own studies and experiences, but merely the dictum of statistics as mefi Anāfic prophecy of coming bankruptcy!

The reply would not be difficult. One could point to the wealth of Austria who can easily do not only pay the interest on the national debt to pay off, but to return the capital of 3 billion in a reasonably short period of time amortize; it only requires a regulation of the property tax, a management of forest property, implementation of communications, etc. – and the hair-raising dimensions of the deficit would have cost the richest surplus. Of course, the state of peace in Europe is firm prospect, and a Napoleon should not have the south Austria and a Bismarck brought war to the north of this brother state A little look beyond the book of statistics into the world of fociety life in Austria for two decades would be of great benefit to you and your judges demonstrate what a colossal upswing Austria has enjoyed in all material territories that no one could have imagined after such unfortunate wars and battles, least of all the North German party men. Beat a little the results of the sugar and the beer tax, look at the yield of the tobacco gradient, let yourself demonstrate the increase in controllable objects in realities and factories, – – and the heroes behind the pint of wheat beer or the pint of green bergers will perhaps find themselves moved to prevent the state bankruptcy of Austria

to a later date. Always assuming that the Imperial Prussia has not recently brought its breech-loaders to Bohemia

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because Austria was not prepared for war either at Solferino or at Königgrätz prepared, and is – not prepared for the next one either.

However, passons! As little as one washes a Moor white, so little is the prevailing prejudice about Austria, which particularly affects northern Germany infected, to eliminate.

So bankruptcy remains! Everything that is said against it, is whitewashing, optimism, careless glossing over of the true situation fts, self-deception or deliberate fraud, patriotic fraud, Ignorance of one's own country, – in short, the announced bankruptcy is the sole, appropriate, well-founded truth.

You and your like-minded people can only not demand.

What would follow from this? But only the duty of the publicist, the Citizen and statesman to warn everyone so that the coming. State bankruptcy of Austria does not harm or disadvantage. Call it but throughout Germany that Austria will soon be bankrupt again will do; let the night watchmen blow: beware of fire and light and Austrian papers; trumpet it to all neighbors enough that Austria cannot be granted overnight credit, and all stands, in all economic areas, on all stock exchanges, in all It should be announced in the newspapers: Austria is bankrupt.

The fact that Austrian journalism does not follow these emanations, You can read, dear Sir, from the weekly magazine published in the Kaiserstadt Vienna appears and your letter with the expression of the hopeless Austrian Reich financial situation and the distant state bankruptcy sans gene.

What do you think, dear Sir, is the consequence of such a proclamation of the Austrian bankruptcy? Do you still have demand in the north, west and south of Germany, whether these declamations about the financial situation Austria have persuaded any capitalist to buy his Austrian Sell securities? Why not find out how many millions not in the last decade, but since the civil war, since the Siegen in France, from Berlin, Breslau, Cologne, Frankfurt and others places to Vienna to have papers sent against it? Perhaps it will be of interest to you if I tell you something that You will certainly not find it in Kolb's statistics, but there are sources who ft that since last year a few hundred million and since the last months about 60 million guilders nominal in Austrian Securities can be sold to Germany for capital investments. All these owners and purchasers of Austrian papers are blind and see that

Sword of Damocles of so versatile, also from you with such reliability announced state bankruptcy. State pension, priority bonds, Lots, shares, mortgage bonds, – all these bankrupt Papers are coveted by foolish and deluded German capital, and are an Austrian export item. Woe, woe, three times woe!!

Do you not remember, dear Sir, the saying: "Gray

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is all theory!!?" The practical world does not seem to be subject to the judgment to agree with some party men and leaders; one is in German country is not the enemy of its own money, and nobody wants to be part of a The capital is also everywhere very sensitive, suspicious, eagle-eyed, cautious, and the "former Austrian state bankruptcies", as you like to express it, are a warning sign with giant letters! And yet this capital – goes into the arbor, as Nestroy declaims. I fear that your call, so well-meant he may be, this capital will not teach anyone any better despite Kolb's Statistics etc.

So if the next Austrian state bankruptcy, which you can predict at the hopeless financial situation, Prussian and German capital is lost, then you, dear Sir, are not to blame; you have warned honestly and honestly, and courageously published your opinion.

May Heaven reform sinners, so that they do not fall into the darkness Austria's national bankruptcy means they have to put their money and their skin on the mar

Vienna, November 1871. AN

19. Abolition of all paper money.

4. Epistle to Mr. Perrot in Rostock.

Actually, any further discussion is superfluous. You, dear Sir, have declared Austria bankrupt because of its monetary economy; I have Your reasoning about the past, present and future of Austrian state and national economy, and we jointly warned the whole world not to give credit to Austrian securities– This is probably the end result of all polemics, the end point of every Debate. According to such a premise, it is indeed a luxury to say a word about paper money or paper money, banknotes or government notes, banknote cover or confusion of notes etc. For Austria at least any further discussion of the monetary economy would be accompanied by the practical Significance is missing; Austria is bankrupt, and it is completely irrelevant for these millions of economic people, whether to issue banknotes may and should, or whether only precious metal should circulate?

The point of view which you, dear opponent, sharpen as follows:
"Abolition of all paper money" has for Austria, which I represent
allow me to give only a theoretical or rather at the advertised
Bankruptcy has no value at all. I fight de lana caprina. And then it is
a little embarrassed, as it were, to have to climb the teaching lectern in order to
ftended questions to answer, although in a newspaper article
can only proceed aphoristically.

But these epistles have taken on a greater extent than
was intended from the outset, and they have the interest of a further
So, despite the bankruptcy, the polemic may be a
Continuation received.

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Above all, I request, dear Sir, to leave the denunciation aside,
as if the representatives of the banks and banknotes were merely acting in the selfish
interefts to speak. Mr. von Unruh is also such an informer
the most respectable companies in Germany. The writer of this
Epistle is such a denunciation without any reason and basis, as the best
friendly editorial staff may attest to it.

One of your first questions concerns the point that the banks are
Issuing more notes than their cash reserves in order to cover the corresponding
Enrich the enjoyment of interest. – You want to have this point clearly discussed.

The attempt is daring. Are the upper floors of a house
built in the air because only the first floor is on the ground?
A merchant whose assets amount to 1000 thalers does not have the right
to take out a loan of 10,000 thalers?

The complete error lies in the fact that so many have the delusion that
Bank can issue any amount of notes. No rule=
A well-managed bank can issue a note at will or at will;
you ask for their notes when you need them, and when you lose them
can turn to.

A second misconception is that the bank does not take any risk in issuing
of her grades. If this had even a spark of truth,
One can never and nowhere speak of a threat to the banknote.

The interest that a bank receives for issuing the securities it requires
The receipt of grades is a reward for their work and for their guarantee.
Only the most complete information about the effectiveness and management of a note=
bank is tempted to say that the issue of banknotes is a
ftrol or robbery, and all these tirades only arouse smiles in
the merchant world!)

Below is the huge difference between a banknote and a
The state note is usually used for a

Performance issued and remains in circulation for an indefinite period; the banknote will only be issued against deposit of an equivalent value given, and returns to the place of issue within an indefinite period of time.

The banknotes issued by the Austrian National Bank – with the exception of the 80 million advanced to the state for the privilege lions – can be confiscated within a maximum of 3 months; the Austrian government notes are only awaiting a future measure to be able to get out of circulation.

However, you and your like-minded people do not want any grades, no Paper money or the greatest possible limitation of this replacement for metal coins.

Has perhaps the experience of world traffic led to this view?

It has been recorded in the chronicle for thousands of years that the metal coin no crisis has been held back. The states have to counterfeit coins took refuge, the commercial world had to seek bankruptcy courts

1) The smile of the augurs.

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seek protection; everything before a banknote or paper money existed, or when the paper production was in childhood. One can well say, that the system of pure metal money circulation was a fiasco everywhere, although the discovery of new silver mines and gold mines came to help, because otherwise it would have been due to the lack of material for the increased traffic. The fiasco of this system is not isolated in one economic area, but comes to different times, in different places and under different conditions to When the greatest dangers come upon a state, or a catastrophe deprives world trade of capital and credit, then the fiasco of metal money is an obvious one, and one rushes with trembling hands for the saving paper money! Let us not look far Italy carried out its revolution – with paper money; France kept itself solvent for the 5 billion – through paper money; – the United States of North America bear the enormous costs of the Civil War with Paper Money; – Russia heals its wounds of the Crimea war, the Polish uprising and the peasant emancipation – through paper money; Turkey is trying all kinds of reforms – through paper money. Austria could only avoid the unfortunate wars and experimental governments overcome by paper money; – and England, rich England, raises always the provisions of the Peel Act, if they were in the days of a Crisis hinders the issuance of notes.

The enthusiasts for the circulation of metal money cultivate the history of In any case, the need for the today's traffic a terra incognita.

Since I have all police and censorship, including in the field of business the paper banks, yes, you ask: why Normative

regulations?

What do you say now, dear Sir, to the following normative provision, which I, as a legislator, would impose on every bank issuing banknotes, namely:

The bank is obliged to exchange any presented note for metal at any time= coin. Failure to comply with this obligation will result in the Bank immediately closed, bankruptcy proceedings initiated, etc.

One could add to this normative determination that the Directors, board members, governors, etc. are personally liable, or other strict measures following the example of that famous MP from the Berlin Landtag: Freedom of the press with the gallows next to it, so limited issue of notes with the gallows next to it for the bank and for the bank partners, if they do not exchange the presented notes for metal substitute.

Such a normative determination probably makes every police and censorship superfluous, and in any case it is a more rational measure than the complete ftänft or third=metal coverage, financial braids that are far behind hang down and are indeed reminiscent of Chinese monetary economy.

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Leave it to the customer and the discretion of each individual, whether he requests, accepts, keeps or exchanges such notes, just as how it is left up to each individual whether he discounts a bill of exchange, a payment takes, continues to girdle, etc. Nobody will make a fool of themselves by doing so, e.g. with Austrian bank notes or government notes in Germany or elsewhere Wanting to make purchases, – and Prussian cash orders, although they every expert takes at face value, are not a general means of exchange for goods in Austria. This can be left to the world of transport, which to decide between note and note just as between note and coin white. Just ensure the greatest possible publicity in the business card of the Banks and for the most inconsiderate observation of the above-mentioned or any similar normative determination.

Any other restriction on the issue of music is a restriction on the social intercourse and an arbitrary limitation of credit, which the public is willing to grant to a bank; therefore, all privileges are laws of the note banks – not just a tax on money and credit= traffic, but rather a disadvantage for the economic community of the State under the pretext of securing the value of the Note. This pretext leads to control and to the police, just as harmful as illusory, as you rightly point out.

The metal-backed note, if its issue is already guaranteed by a counter-value, appears as a waste of credit, as a forced Fallow land of the most fertile field, as dead capital. I refer you to

the vault of the National Bank, where 140 million in silver and gold buried, for 20 years! I refer you to the war treasure Prussia, which has consumed interests for 50 years!

But what is the use of all this? Mr. Eggers in Bremen refers to Adam Smith and declares the non-metal-backed note to be an illegitimate exploitation of credit; – and with this dogma of infallibility, one believes all savings niffe of modern monetary transactions into the cesspool of hell and fraud to be able to stay. So: abolition of banknotes and possibly The utmost reduction of all paper money, you preach, dear sir.

I congratulate you on such a monetary economy. I only dare to ask, To exclude Austria from it, and to save it from its bankruptcy, its ruin and – to leave it to his notes! In recent days the Call for an increase in banknotes, and the management of the National Bank had to, despite all resistance, issue millions and millions of notes. They will admit, dear Sir, that this is in stark contradiction with your views and tendencies, and not a sign of a government for the Abolition of paper money. Accordingly, in this country, where one builds houses, factories, railways, etc. with notes, the endeavor after the abolition of all paper money, no converts will be gained.

All such theories are here based on the need for life, for existence, for income and earnings – shelved.

Vienna, November 1871. AN

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20. Austria's state economy.

Third Epistle to Mr. AN in Vienna (ef. No. 45 of the "Fortfchr.").

By F. Perrot.

Not without a certain pleasure I have read at the beginning of your third epistle the excellent phrase with which you describe "the spirit of Goethe, which which Mephifto has answer all the student's questions," in the Dis= cussfion on the banking question. I have always said that the party the banknote enthusiasts have very skilled defenders, and their interests with a lot of skill, as well as apparently not without well-planned tactics in the press perceives.

The discussions we had contradictorily on the banking issue have plowed, the readership of these papers should also be fufficient material to form an independent opinion about the important matter, and I am happy to follow you on the Area of the Austrian state economy, over which no less maintain useful conversations and urgently needed clarifications mediated, as in the banking question. – I live in the pleasant Foreseeing that here too the "spirit of Goethe" will not fail us,

to appear at the end of our discussion.

Through your discussions on the economic situation in Austria sounds a slight doubt as to whether I should take such matters more seriously I would like to reassure you about this and On the contrary, we assure you that the chapter on the state economy and the state Debt mismanagement has always seemed to me one of the most important which I have studied in more detail. Evidence for this should You will find, among other things, in my recently published "Zeitfragen, Bei- sluggishness in solving state and economic issues the present".

As far as I know, you are very much mistaken if They believe that "in Prussia behind a pint of wheat beer or a glass of Grüneberger" about the economic affairs Austria was negotiated, and Austrian "state bankruptcy" was spoken of What our honorable citizens pour out on the beer bench, has so far dealt largely with the issues of the highest politics and diplomacy matie. On the other hand, the good people have not yet, on average, interest and understanding for one's own economic needs occasions, let alone for strangers. They can be used with the most- greatest comfort through all kinds of financial arts the skin over the ears and when it gets too bad, they become socialists and move theoretically and practically against "capital".

You are doing us far too much credit if you believe that "behind the bar Weißbier or a glass of Grüneberger" would be Austrian state bankruptcy. This is already ensured by the pre- excellent daily press that all possible things are brought closer to the citizen

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and that he is better informed about all sorts of things than about his own and his neighbors' economic affairs.

The deepest political and diplomatic secrets are Citizens on the beer bench sooner realise than the truth that an eternal debt-making state economy is one of the main roots of those conditions which culminate in the exploitation of all by a few, and which In the end, only on one side is the absolute worship of the golden veal and leave the petroleum on the other side.

Our excellent daily press with its tremendous influence ensures that the citizen's mind is protected like a Chinese wall so that he sees nothing but high politics, even higher diplomacy matie, and also war and murder stories, railway accidents, City gossip and theater reviews. – For sufficient national debt Both the absolute governments and the liberal people's representatives violations, and finally we are even told that a state more brilliantly situated, and that its inhabitants are all the better and happier

worse off, the more debt the state has!))! – And it will probably be the states as well as with families and individuals; the more debt – the better? – –

You are not satisfied, my dear opponent, that I the three billion national debt so dry and without any I have provided explanations. They state most definitely that it would be easy for Austria to pay off this enormous debt “in a reasonably short period of time to be removed.

Well then, my dear Mr AN, if it is as easy as you say, then all those who could and did not do it, the curse on her head that she would bring endless misfortune from Austria did not avert it, although they could.

We know very well how the Austrian debts came about. Among other things, the sixth edition of G. Kolb's Statistics contains a special Chapter about it, II. Section, p. 21: “On the history of guilt”. You wish probably to indicate that a disastrous policy and unfortunate wars are primarily to blame for the continued debt-making, and you are certainly right. But we must not forget that the debts incurred during war are not reduced in peace, but only increased by a disastrous state economy. Without wishing to offend your patriotism, I quote The example of Frederick II of Prussia, who in the Seven Years' Wars a more significant national debt than Austria contracted, his death, however, not only removed it, but also a had accumulated considerable state treasury. Now, on the other hand, peace debts shows Frederick II's successor and the constitutional liberal era in Prussia, although fortunately not to the same extent as in

- 1) Dawes= and Poug Plan, Hoover= Moratorium.
- 2) Compare the situation since 1918.

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You in Austria. – Gervinus reports in the “History of the nineteenth century,” that the festivities of the Congress of Vienna Kaiserstaat about 30 million, although the deeply indebted State could not even adequately care for the mutilated invalids.”)

Incidentally, the Prussian national debt has also remained constant since 1848. and not insignificantly increased. Our state budget differs in this respect from the Austrian only in terms of intensity, not the In essence. On both sides, the unproductive, debt-generating Expenditure is consistently predominant, but not yet to the same extent as in Austria, since we are not yet forced, like Austria, to pay about a third of our national income to pay interest on debts.)

I wanted to see our politicians "behind a pint of wheat beer or a Schoppen Grüneberger" would only be so far that they could recognize the perishability of would appreciate the national debt economy in its entirety.

I wish we were at the point where our jug pourers on the beer bench had any idea that they themselves were paying the interest on the national debt have to pay, and that because of this national debt, the provincial, the municipal and private economy in the most unhealthy and pernicious We are becoming more and more of a debt economy. I wanted to Citizens would only get an idea that on this useless Public debt economy actually and mainly those "paper plague", which is increasingly based on the excessive enrichment less at the expense of all.

Should you consider it advantageous if a country like Austria (according to Kolb) for 1870 about 148 million guilders for interest on debts, and about 100 million guilders for military expenditure, which is almost half of its income for debt interest and military expenditure?

Why, if Austria is in such a brilliant position, as you state, Why don't we build the railways from available state funds instead of to build on stock fraud with bond debts, and in doing so during the "foundation" the bankers were given millions of dollars to pour? – Who tells the jug pourers on the beer bench that Railways, which only rely on debts and dividends (plus royalties) are built, about half of their operating volume, which would otherwise be Tariff reductions should be abolished and should benefit everyone, instead continually have to spend on debt interest and dividends?

Why does Austria spend 100 million on military costs when As you say, there was no war at Solferino or Königgrätz was prepared, nor is it prepared for such a thing now? Where can it go lead, if the peoples of Europe, even in the midst of peace, continue to rising war expenditures are steadily leading to ruin? This question applies to all civilised countries in the world.

1) We experience that even in a parliamentary republic, festivals can be celebrated without

To take into account war invalids and a middle class that is being hunted to death, etc.

2) And is it any different in 1931?

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We would be happy if Austria could, as you say, this sad financial situation, but unfortunately we have to still doubt it.

The "execution of communications" would be quite good and with time also very useful, if not, as we have already

said, were built solely on debt and dividends, with the Money is always squandered by the millions and by big capitalists through the known privileged fraud methods for the common good alienated and channeled into the pockets of privileged people.

"Management of the forest property" is also easier said than done. It has been reported in recent years that the Austrian forest property is even very heavily "managed". The exact figures are but certainly not at hand. Moreover, the richer part of this Hungary's forest holdings. However, in the event of a deficit, which per 1871 officially at 3/ million, according to secure private calculations, however amounts to about 40 million, this "management" is so extraordinary not carry it very far.

"Regulation of property taxes" may well bring in some benefits. However, it should not be overlooked that the relatively low development of communications in Austria, mainly the Land ownership finds itself disadvantaged and has long been is deeply in debt. The pernicious consequences of banknotes and shares The consequences of fraud primarily affect agriculture.

What has Spain and Italy and previously in France, for example, the sale of the highly valued church property and the property of dead hands? – Today Spain is reducing the payment of fine debt interest, like Austria This has already been done by means of alleged "taxation", and to the same Italy will also take these steps on a larger scale. And Spain and Italy are probably no less rich than Austria.

What you say in your last letter has been heard in Austria for some time said by those who state debt, bank and stock fraud consider or spend for charitable purposes, but the debt grows constant and the interest payment has been repeatedly reduced, and it is very likely that what happened before will happen again.

We would be pleased if our epistle could contribute something to could, that things would get better, and that also here in Prussia and Germany Surpluses replace debts, and economy on abundance of the place of the economy on loan. And if you are often lucky seem to appreciate because his papers are still owned by German capital coveted "export article"), yes, for my part, I appreciate the state

) The "Tribüne" is now warning against Austrian papers. In Austria Now so much has been prepared for the issue for Germany that a price pressure on the older Austrian effects must become inevitable. Everything there is speculating on Germany and the favorable monetary conditions of our state. From Holland, whose

happy, among whose export articles "papers" are not included, and wish from the heart that our neighbouring and brother country Austria will succeed may become such a country (without paper exports).

Rostock, November 1871.

21. Happiness and salvation of states through paper.

Fourth Epistle to Mr. AN in Vienna.

By F. Perrot.

I had written my third letter before I had read your fourth.
We must therefore see how we deal with the once quoted "spirit of Goethe"
find your way for the time being. N

My cousin, Hofrat Thiersch, who died in Munich, did the same famous saying: "This century is a paper year—hundred." — How true was he? — Our railways are building we — with paper; we run our state economy — with paper; the We create the "wealth of nations" (according to Adam Smith) — with paper; We raise trade, commerce and industry — with paper; we wage wars and make revolutions — with paper (and some petroleum); we "try all kinds of reforms" — through paper; we heal the wounds of worst national debt economy, the worst wars, the shocking most serious state upheavals, the most fatal trade crises — with paper, — everything, all this — with paper; oh happy century — with paper!

And all this paper, which enriches us as if with steam power and makes you happy — and all this paper is made from rags!

O, great Goethe, you have written so much paper and had no A sense that you had yourself and the world and little Weimar much happier if you had made notes from this paper printed — namely banknotes, great Goethe. If you today appeared in this world, you would surely be either a banker or a paper= become a manufacturer. Today we are getting rich through paper, great Goethe, and also happy, through paper, oh Goethe. Only poor and stupid devils still make the thankless effort of writing something on this paper. Whoever knows "how it's done" has music printed from this paper, namely banknotes, great Goethe, and makes himself and others happy with it.

Markets previously had the largest sales for Austrian securities, Austria will and gradually abandoned. In Holland itself, the national debt is being amortized and that through liquid capital no longer as usual in Austrian, but in French French securities are preferred. The French values are all low, and The belief in France's financial recovery is almost Therefore, they expect a significant future increase in the share price of French papers, and even if one should perhaps miscalculate in this, provisionally The effect is that these papers are preferred to the Austrian ones. Germany remains the main market for Austrian emissions and the German

Capitalist, if he does not avoid Austrian matters, has all the advantages shocks that threaten the Danube Empire in political or financial crises, for this part to fear. –

(I take the above from the “Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung”. – Perrot.

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And what is best, o Goethe, is that every person will now have the right given to make yourself and others happy – with paper. I will then also focus on this happiness business; I will one million thalers on shares and then as much as possible Paper. You must know this, oh great Goethe, it is with This paper is of no use if you do not have a lot of cash, it would have to because it is possible to create a very famous stock fraud can; and even the dizziness can now be dealt with all the better and more vigorously the more you already have. But I will watch, o great Goethe, that I devise a really big stock scam; then I get for my fine invention a number of “founding shares” and if they are quite high ft, I sell them. Then the scam goes bankrupt, o Goethe, and I have the money in my pocket and when it is all gone, I start again a new scam. You see, great Goethe, that is much better, than with much effort, as you have done, all kinds of beautiful things on the paper to write. – The bankers are capable of, and even laugh at, that you make such an effort. I myself am never really a friend from all the writing – rather the opposite – but I was only Until now, I was of the opinion that one could do all sorts of good with it, such as you undoubtedly believed too, o Goethe. But now I see that one the paper can be used much better once the new freedom of music my friend AN in Vienna is perfect, I will found a central bank, o Goethe, and earn money without working, just by cheating and live entirely on other people’s debts and become rich like steam, and let the paper work for me: – I will do the cuckoo and slog longer with work!

Forgive me, dear friend and opponent, for this somewhat longer Apostrophe to the spirit of a great dead man, – you fight as you fay, de lana caprina, for the banknotes. Every pure and sincere Enthusiasm is always a pleasant phenomenon for me. I myself am nothing less than a “scholar” in the things about which we entertained and it is perhaps just a taste idiosyncrasy of me, with my limited subject's understanding, to fathom want to know what figures and facts our state and national economy There is an old saying: “Money rules the world” and the government and economic questions are in a certain sense all reduced to Money issues. I was once plagued by curiosity to know what the state with our money, and it was no less interesting for me to know what the paper banks do with our money. I took the trouble to provide me with knowledge of the relevant facts and figures, what others had thought and said about these facts and figures,

and then searched for myself through these seemingly important to think through matters until I believed I had got to the heart of the matter. to have come – to speak with Goethe. That is my whole scholarship.

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Now I would like to ask you to give me some replies to your fourth letter. allow.

That the person who issued 3 million notes only / in cash covered, enjoys interest of three million instead of one million, You have not, as I see, denied this.

I am well aware that a bank cannot issue as many notes as it wants. well, but that does not change the above fact, even though the ratio of third coverage is considered to be quite regular.

As regards the bank's risk in issuing its notes, we have This point has already been discussed, but it can do no harm to shed light on it again.

You only need to be clear about how the notes are placed under the pub= come here.

The bank gives the notes to the public instead of money.

But with the money you can only do two things:
business point of view: – you can either lend it or
you can buy something with it.

If we now take our three million notes with / Bardedung remain, the bank can only lend its notes instead of money, or buy something with it. – And it will be when 2 million notes Moreover, they are supposed to be covered by a “paper deposit”, namely 2 million their notes to buy interest-bearing securities. – What risk does the bank have regarding these notes, provided that the so-called “paper cover” is not a mere mirror= fencing? Are the papers good and is the bank's safe safe, fo I look in vain for a risk of the bank for these 2 million Taler. – The risk here is only on the side of the public, which has the relevant notes in his hands and does business with them. – The “Business”, the “risk” and the work of the bank consists of these 2 million Notes only in coupon cutting.

As for the third million notes, they always represent the bank's own assets deposited as cover and the risk which the bank is running for this third million, if the bank behaves wisely= management in normal times no other than that of any other businessman.

It therefore remains correct and incontestable that the issue

not backed by cash notes is simply synonymous with the manufacture of an equal amount of money for his own pocket, and that this bene does not conflict with any corresponding performance or risk.

On the other hand, the bank's other business practices
A double risk arises. If the bank does bad business with the money borrowed from it and with its own money, it can settle liabilities which are beyond her strength, and then she runs the one side of the risk, namely the risk of every businessman who relies more on Borg as a coffee-based business or must be a business – the risk of bankruptcy
This risk of the bank then has a second side for the notes= owners. – They run a double risk. Firstly, they do business

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 8 113

with the notes, than with money – first risk! – Secondly, the notes become completely worthless paper if it is not covered by the bank guarantee in more as a wonderful order is – second risk.

The bank therefore has – as already mentioned – no other risk than that of any businessman for the amount of their own cash assets. The Interest on notes not backed by cash is a pure gift to the bank.

This deduction seems to me to be so sure that it applies to the simplest laws of Mathematics, logic and economics, that I actually consider them to be incontestable.

As for the “normative provisions”, yes, I am against all and any normative provisions for banking transactions. What is the state the banking business? The banking business is a business like any other: The state has no right to interfere. And why should the “public Business card” of the banks? You would have to use the same Rights force every businessman to have a “public business certificate”, because you can get it from any business person just as with a bank. Has the state the right or duty to protect the public from harm in the business it does, or why should the state have a duty to do this more in banking transactions than in any other transactions?

No, I have always been in favour of banking freedom, and for complete and full banking freedom. – Is the issue of banknotes a simple banking business, well then, why a gallows next to this business – Any normative provision could only have the effect of State for the bank's business and in particular for the banknotes to be held accountable. Because what use is a “public business” identity card”, if it is not checked by state or police authorities, and that such control of banking transactions always and under all circumstances is an absurdity, as you, my dear Sir, are probably fully aware.

Finally, I find between you and me a most strange

Agreement of views. It is against cash coverage in general,
Actually, I do too. I do not want the metal to be withdrawn from circulation
I would therefore like government paper money without a metal backing.

The difference between you and me is again
that you want banknotes without metal backing, while I, as expected,
Government paper money without backing. My proposal involves
the advantage flowing from the creation of paper money, namely the surplus=
transfer of values from the property of the community to the state, like any
other tax, also benefit the whole in another form.
Your proposal, on the other hand, as I have repeatedly said, will use the proceeds of this
proven and, as is actually very clear, into the pockets of the "common"
useful bankers".

I therefore allow myself to use the method of uncovered banknotes for
crude, whereas the idea of unbacked government paper money is considered correct.

Until now, however, I am of the opinion that the mechanical convenience

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speed of traffic requires a certain amount of paper money, while
Mr. Augspurg first wanted to get rid of all paper money,
but, as I now understand from correspondence with him, this
Point as I am inclined to leave open until experience on this
is sufficiently established.

And so I "preach" again and again:

"Abolition of banknotes and possible reduction
all paper money."

Rostock, November 14, 1871.

22. Final epistle to Mr. Perrot in Rostock.

The controversy that has arisen between us must lead to a settlement
fumption, it should not become an eternal theological disputation
spin out, without any prospect that one will convince the other.
Even in economics there are beliefs, traditions,
judgments, fairy tales, fear of ghosts, witch trials, etc., of which
it is very difficult to break free, and often decades pass and
Centuries, even millennia, before the simple rule of goods=
traffic allows their rights to be done. The so-called usury plays a role in the Bible
and in the history of all times a role, and large circles of states=
men and scholars cannot even today free themselves from the ban
of money or grain usury. That money is a commodity is still
still not fully understood. That credit in all civilized states

represents a greater economic engine and value than all gold and Silver and precious stones of the world, is still considered a fantasy That a credit paper, a piece of paper, a signature can replaced by mines as a medium of exchange, is still the reason for deep concerns and serious accusations.

Years will pass and libraries will before the theory lags behind the practical behavior and requirement, and our mutual letters certainly do not speed up the process of understanding Second. Let us therefore briefly summarize what follows from this polemic.

You maintain, dear Sir, that Austria was and is bankrupt, and will go bankrupt. The perpetual national deficit and Kolb's ftatiftic gospel points your judgment in this direction.

Strange! The same Austrian newspaper that published this enunciation without any comment, namely the "Fortfchop" No. 47 of November 19, 1871, prints p. 378 the following words: "The economic situation of the Reich (Austria) is far more favorable than one would have expected during the turn of our internal policy should believe." – Furthermore: "As a result, fshould reduce the deficit to a minimum." Then the switch of the currency agio, "explainable because the amount of circulating paper money is hardly sufficient for legitimate needs," ipsissima verba the editorial staff. "The prosperity of the rural population has increased." The

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Mining plants cannot produce as much as consumption demands." "The factories are in full operation, and in most small businesses the business is going well." "Employed workers are unlikely to to be found." "Increase in imports and exports." "The railways are not able to transport the goods quickly."

All this arises next door to your letters, dear Sir, in which They condemn Austria's bankruptcy with full conviction, drawn from Kolb's Statistics, and forecast with unyielding certainty. Now it remains nothing to add. This is grey theory next to green practice.

But we have also honestly and conscientiously Prussia and Germany warned that Austria should not be granted any credit; but it ft seems to have had no effect. The pure sounding Capital in over the black and yellow stakes, and buys useless Papers. I implore you and your like-minded people to do everything to protect the reckless capital from the impending losses to protect yourself in these transactions; perhaps you can get a free copy of Kolb's statistics in one million copies, and distribute it is intended as an instruction and warning to the deluded buyers of Austrian Papers. Use the stands and also the pulpits, – – and give. You after year and day friendly information whether the interest-bearing Capitalist makes fun of all this nonsense.

You make the very rare admission in your country that the People do not even have any understanding of their own economic interests opportunities; and you must not take offense if I, from many years of experience and various studies, came to the conclusion that Austria's economic affairs are in your country, "in Reich", a rather terra incognita; that your press about Austria's Finances are mostly judged only by political colour, not by the facts, – and that I hardly have a scribe, not even one – sad but true, – I am able to quote, which is part of this large economic complex in its development and in its existence a professional assessment bestowed upon him.

Only this explains why, after the great Fritz's invasion, in Silesia, after the Napoleonic Wars, after the Metternich closure system, after the Italian War and after the federal and brotherly friendly meetings in 1866 of this Austria all national economists by a new upswing, and that today, despite of the bankruptcy that is spreading everywhere, is once again giving credit to this Austria. They even allied themselves with this bankrupt Austria, and Berlin gives the signal in association with Austrian financiers all kinds of hosts efficient – to found! N

However, let us leave this topic. Let us move on to – paper. I make you, dear Sir, the following concession. Austria's money is just – paper. We build our houses – out of paper, we build Railways – made of paper, we construct factories – made of paper;

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we set up steam engines – from paper; we produce cloth, glass Linen, leather, wood, soap, etc. – made of paper. For more than 20 years is our only tool for all production, for all freight transport, for the entire trade – paper.

Should we not move into the houses? or the railway carriages and steamboats? or the cloth, linen and leather goods not invest? or not enjoy the sugar and fuel, the bread and meat – because they were made using paper? Should this all theories and prediction-defying fact, visible, tangible, correct, enjoyable, not rather inviting about the paper as Money, as a means of exchange, to maintain new surveys and new studies to make? Should it not be apparent that the times of circulation are merely of cash have long since disappeared, and that alongside steam and electricity the circulation of metal coins can no longer suffice? Should the disciples science still has no idea that the face of the country's princes no longer have credit and value on a round piece of metal, than the inscription of a bank on a narrow strip of paper?

If one reads the writings and articles currently being written about banks

and notes are brought to light in Germany, one arrives largely to the view that empty slogans are still needed and find resonance, and along the way the denunciation, as if all opposition is merely self-interest, handled with love. The Banknotes find fraudulent institutions, banknotes find robberies.

But new banks are being founded every day, and everywhere Grades are requested, and all restrictive institutes are excluded from the business Crowd overflowing.

You yourself, dear Sir, it seems to me, have already received the full amount of cash covering of the notes was thrown overboard as an absurdity; the thirds= cover is considered a stuffed werewolf; – and you are – – arrived at unbacked government paper money! Cheers.

Allow me to quote you briefly. You know that the Magyars are a Enquete on the banking question, in which a lot of inconsistencies stuff came to my ears. One of the political spokesmen in Pest published fimperatively, an elaboration which was published in Schönberger's Pester Börfenbericht in It states: "We are, based on our experience and the Austrian banking history the most determined enemies of an amalgamation of the banking system with any operation of the state finances."

Let us conduct a survey in Austria, and if one thousandth of the voting population for the introduction of government paper money voted, – then dictate to me which penalty you like.

You are in contradiction with yourself, dear Sir, like most your fellow-viewers about the banknotes by giving full and complete Want banking freedom – and in addition government paper money, and on top of that us backed government paper money! You feel very well that the rule of the Metal money is not available, but now you want the state to give paper

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They themselves explain the banking business as a business like any other in which the state has no right to interfere, but you make the state as a general banker ex officio with unbacked paper money!

In my humble opinion, the existence of such covered government paper money during the first trade crisis to the general Bankruptcy. – Hopefully Prussia and Germany will remain spared this experiment, and it is superfluous to say a word about it lose.

"Abolition of banknotes" is your slogan, to which I do not agree confess, in the interest of the entire economic life and work of our days. On the contrary. The banknotes are only beginning their Work and activity, after the state police, in prejudiced provision, the manner in which they are spent and used,

stunted and condemned to fallow by the metal roof. The An=

The money order and the check are only a surrogate for banknotes, just like the

Current account is a replacement for the same.

That is a huge difference between your view and mine

from the banknote and the government paper money, – from metal backing, bank=

moderate coverage and non-coverage, – of risk and business, of

Normative determination for a bank and police, of interest profit and people=

taxation etc.

These are fundamental differences that are not reflected in a few epistles on

Conclusion: Only as much or as little as you like, dear Sir,

admit that in this discussion about banknotes – the practical

business world of Europe, America, Asia and Australia is not on your side

ftstand; – only in the less or least cultivated states, in right=

In uncertain areas, metal money circulates. Where government paper money, and

above an uncovered one, is issued – – is easy to find. – You

will hardly agree with your statement: "Abolition of banknotes and possible

utmost reduction of all paper money" – make converts. In Austria

certainly not. But of course – we are heading towards bankruptcy. Merkur

stand by us.

Vienna, December 1871. AN

23. Banking question, socialism and liberalism.

By F. Perrot.

The socialists !) claim a rift between capital and

Work and rely on facts from which they can see an overgrowth,

Big capital is becoming omnipotent. Big capital, believe

the socialists, have the tendency to all less powerful states=

citizens, especially the poorest of them, the working classes,

1) In today's terms, "Marxists".

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Big capital enriches itself without work and withers

the worker the price of his effort.

Modern economics flatly denies such a dichotomy between

Capital and Labour and denies the interpretation of the facts which in

demonstrate such a dichotomy in the eyes of the socialists.

So where is the truth?

All the arguments of our economists are not capable

to demonstrate away the so-called social question and if the same

is not to be found in a "conflict between capital and labour", where should one find the root of Abel, which exists despite all this and everything else? Search? And that it is necessary, becoming more necessary with each passing day, To get to the root cause of the evil, if the entire modern Culture should not be in real danger, but this is now becoming increasingly clear even to those who are more indifferent.

Let us first say it out loud: – yes, there is a conflict between capital and labor and this conflict has already become a huge gaping chasm.

Any denial of this fact by modern economics is only doctrinal phraseology, which stamped "economic" replacing independent, in-depth investigation with slogans. But – the undeniable conflict between capital and work of our time is not natural, it is artificial created by incredibly uneconomical modern state institutions created.

We have a number of state institutions which systematically work towards the mobile big capital in to prefer in a natural way, in an uneconomical way to accumulate, to privilege in a dangerous manner and to give him a position and tendency in the state which socialism, as a kind of self-defense, quite naturally causes.

The government is largely to blame for these state institutions. The thoughtless imitation of Adam Smith's teachings, which has become fashionable, with whose great truths modern economics has so far the great accepted their errors without criticism.

And modern liberalism, which claims to be in economic– to be highly informed about scientific matters and to carry the torch of "enlightenment" to advance the masses of our people, – this sublime liberalism comes into a very peculiar light when one considers his behavior the newer economic phenomena and problems more severe into consideration.

If we are to name the state institutions from which we believe that they are creating an artificial dichotomy that does not actually exist between capital and labour, they are as follows.

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First, the national debt. – In absolutely governed states, and these national debts are always a large, rightly seriously criticized Abel. In constitutional states they are a regular state institution! I am making this a challenge for liberalism. special reproach because he knows so much about his budget rights.

Then comes the rotten tax system, which the Great-capital is certainly favored and the various classes of residents very unequally burdened to the point of blatant injustice and corruption of the state consequences. – If it were not for the national debt and its causes, this tax system would have been changed long ago.

It will soon find the form both in its facility – like the old Hansemann said – as well as in its lasting consequences realistic and demoralizing joint-stock companies. – That this cup has not been averted by us, the liberalizing phraseology of the modern national economy on the conscience. The earlier Kon= The difficulties that are undoubtedly linked to the cessation system were in effect possibility a thousand times that currently legalized by “normative conditions” fixed and authorized freedom of fraud, whose enormous adverse impact, if one consults the experience of other countries will, by no means a temporary one, but in the essence of the shares= society itself is founded, permanent and ever increasing. The joint-stock companies are legalized institutions for the exploitation of all by a few.

And then – last but not least – we have a state institution of The type in question in the existing central banks.

We have devoted repeated discussions to the central banks. We had shown how recently two outstanding national liberal Reichs= members of the day, Messrs. v. Unruh and Augspurg, in remarkable= valuable work on the conception of the banking question which we find in the press for a long time and in the public consciousness= are trying to provide.

Today we find reasons that are not often or emphatically enough to bring the current note bank matter back to the fore. Mr. Aug. Eggers, merchant in Bremen, further circles through his Efforts on the coin issue are known, comes in the second volume of his “Economic Treatises” in a special work also on “the non-metal-backed banknote”, and remarks about the same among others:

“Adam Smith states in his Wealth of Nations, Book II, Chapter VI. The following example: The circulating and traffic-free sufficient metal money supply of a country is one million Pound Sterling. Some time later, various banks and bankers issued one million pounds of notes, to cover They kept 200,000 pounds sterling of metal money. The circula= The country's currency remains unchanged and the circulating million

million pounds of metal money in circulation. 800,000 pounds Sterling metal money free and can go abroad as interest-free capital that benefits the country."

This is how the great Adam Smith takes care of the wealth of nations! And that has so far been considered "national economy"!

Does this recipe of the great Adam Smith not have a desperate resemblance with that other famous one, according to which gold can be produced chemically by treating centaury with oxygen: the Oxygen combines with the cabbage to form sauerkraut and – "the thousand G \ddot{u} lden become free" (and can go abroad as interest-free, the Land useful capital?).

Mr. Aug. Eggers, the Bremen merchant, is outraged by the "National~~s~~ economics" of Adam Smith and breaks down his quoted proposal in the exclamation:

"Such a procedure is piracy!"

Should not the great Adam Smith have thought that the nearest neighbour of the so comfortably "enriched" country has the cleverness want to do it exactly the same way and rely on the same The result is then simply that both countries In addition to the original metal money, there were also one million paper money each come; and whether they will compensate each other for the "freed" 800,000 pounds Sterling is extremely questionable and can even be viewed positively. no.

The amount of money available in each of the two countries has therefore doubled and thus has a reduced purchasing power in the long term. "It is also not the country," continues Mr Eggers, which through this first practiced on others and then on itself declining piracy enriched, but it is initially the bankers who make a profit without working."

The recipe for enriching nations by using colorful paper prints and grants a few lucky people the privilege of receiving these papers as your own "money" – this famous recipe comes from how fee, really by the famous Adam Smith and is up to the present day Day the alpha and omega of "liberal" economics.

For the central bank holders and their associates, however, this recipe is so comfortable and effective, like hardly any "Dukatenmännchen" or a "Donkey-stretch-yourself" can be. But that through the privileged colorful Papers called banknotes promoted the "wealth of nations" how is it possible that something like this can become a current belief could?!

And with such excellent state institutions, such as these central banks fare, one now goes and searches diligently, laboriously and learnedly for the Causes of the socialist dangers that affect modern society–

threaten!

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What is most remarkable and even astonishing is this fact towards the behavior of the daily press.

It is saturated with the wisdom of all economic Teaching and vindicates the profession in everything that the welfare of the German Reich, to educate and enlighten our people, to preserve its interests.

And so one should at least believe that such a far-reaching, a question that deeply affects all material existence, will be addressed by the daily press has long been discussing this issue with sustained, tireless zeal.

That highly educated liberal grand press, which has such a sublime ethical standpoint, such a question should now also has long been the subject of the most comprehensive educational efforts and would have to accept views such as those now expressed by two of their most outstanding party members, Mr. v. Augspurg and v. Unruh dar= either fight with all your energy or admit that in the most inexplicable way to date the exercise of their journalistic duty was lacking in this matter.

The entire "liberal" party has committed an extraordinary omission here. sin to make amends if it does not want socialism to itself and all of us is growing relentlessly over our heads!)

One looks in vain for reasons which the previous behavior of this sublime liberalism and its Big press in the banking and stock company issue to explain seem.

Or should Bishop von Ketteler in his famous Mainz speech is right when he says that: "today's liberalism is closely allied with the financial powers who pay him well."

Unfortunately, Bishop Ketteler seems to be quite right, when he says: "The absolute dominion of monetary gain, at least, has Liberalism never fought against it." – And if this "liberalism" does not muster the courage to behave completely differently and to realize that the economic issues never without their natural connection with the ethical ones, this sentence of the bishop von Ketteler remain true: "The true son of liberalism and whose legacy is socialism?)"

Certainly, if "liberalism" seeks to defend itself or even Toleration of dangerous privileges of big capital, which, as Mr Augspurg says, merely the "exploitation of the audience"

aim, then socialism is only a consequence of this "liberalism" mus" and will soon also be a fine heir?).

1) It is extremely interesting to read here that Perrot already at that time saw the danger recognized, which has now become a fact.

2) Bismarck's later opposition to von Ketteler in the Kulturkampf appears here in a very special light.

3) Fulfilled in 1918.

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We conclude with the following warning from Mr. Eggers, in which he speaks bluntly about the banknote privilege:

"The economic power, society, the state must suffer from privileges which a certain Class without work a profit of (in Germany annually) 8-10 million thalers. Such abuse can only have a paralyzing and corrupting effect. Privileges give provide themselves with the means to maintain their possession. There are already signs that the cancer is spreading takes hold.

Rostock, October 25, 1871.

Attachment.

About banking.

Memorandum of the Permanent Committee of the German trading day.

March 1869.

According to Article 4 of the Constitution of the North German Confederation, legal regulation of the banking sector is the responsibility of the federal authorities been transferred.

In order to answer the question in what way this provision of the Federal Constitution, it is necessary to first decide fi) to clarify at what point the state is actually involved in the banking

The banking business has about the same Functions, such as the commodity business towards the individual goods. The Capital is accumulated and then distributed across time and place. In the large and on the whole, banking is as free as any part of the commodity business. Everyone is free to discount bills of exchange, to sell goods barding, accepting deposits, orders in financial matters to be taken over by commission. Only the following three specific Points concerning which state intervention in the free activity of traffic.

1. In banking, more than in any other business, felt the need to raise larger capital for the benefit of the business= The most popular form in which larger capitals are thrown together for a specific purpose, the form of Joint-stock company. With the exception of a few territories, in Germany the establishment of a joint-stock company is linked to a state concession. Experience shows that at least in some states and especially the largest of them, in Prussia, concessions for bank shares were granted with greater difficulties, and where fe are paper banks, can still be issued today than for other Purposes. A legal regulation of the banking sector will therefore raise the question of have answered:

Under what conditions are joint-stock companies for the purpose to license the operation of the banking business?

This question must be ruled out from the outset. The legislative A draft law has already been submitted to the Federal Powers to regulate the shares=

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companies from the need for a concession. In addition In connection with this legislation, the banking sector will also be now resting upon it, and it will be after the In= entry into force of the law, full banking freedom with the exception of the freedom from paperwork must be ensured.

2. The State may use private capital for the purpose of banking Where the state does this, it does not interfere with the freedom of the bank, rather he himself makes in his capacity as a property subject, as a treasury only makes use of that freedom, which it grants to every single citizen. The freedom of the economic public transport is only indirectly affected by the fact that competition of the state through factual natural conditions to individual enterprises will always be a very powerful one. Almost the state alone is actually able to run a widely branched banking company with numerous It is also mentioned that the State is able to grant privileges to the bank operated or benefited by it to grant rights which are not available to private enterprises, namely that of stamp exemption for the stamps issued by him

securities and that of postage-free shipping.

The second question relevant to the legislative treatment of banking comes into consideration is therefore the following:

Should the state be allowed to intervene in the field of banking to compete with the private industry, – in particular the bank established by him may establish branches, and shall be endowed with special privileges?

3. The bank's institution now requires very special treatment notes. The banknotes have a dual character: firstly, They are regarded as documents, commitment certificates of the issuing institution or individual. But if they have no other property than that of a document, the issuance of the same would not can be subject to legal restrictions, such as the emission of bills of exchange or promissory notes. However, banknotes have a second Peculiarity, they represent the place of cash, in such a way, that in the public consciousness the difference between banknotes and state paper money has almost completely disappeared. Under the influence of this double The practice of issuing banknotes has developed in almost all countries, that without special state authorization or at least without internal keeping certain legal limits, it is not allowed to issue banknotes Where a state bank exists, it also has the right to issue banknotes. emiffion everywhere.

The legislative question, which is to be posed as the third, is therefore there:

Should there be, in addition to the State Bank, where such a bank exists, the possibility be given that private banknotes are issued?

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and if the answer is yes:

Under what conditions and restrictions should this be permitted

Should there be a special state permit for

the individual case? Or should the authorization be given to everyone?

ftatted, which submits to the regulations which the state has established this once and for all?

The state has the right, of course, not only to regulate the issuance of bank bonds grades, he can also, where he issues them, attach certain conditions, namely the condition that the issuer waive certain general powers and authorizations, which, moreover, are entitled to every citizen. In this sense, the paper banks often accept interest-bearing deposits– ftrimental; but other ftrimental restrictions could also be imagined, For example, paper banks would have to give up the right to keep long

To issue bills of exchange by discounting them, or to make investments in securities make.

We therefore have to deal with two questions in the following, with the question of centralization of the banking system and with the question of Banking freedom. The answers to both questions are by no means Hand. It is quite conceivable that in a country with an extensive Central Bank nevertheless has a very extensive freedom of paper, and other= On the other hand, it is also conceivable that in a country without a central bank, i.e. with decentralized banking, banking freedom, i.e. the freedom to issue notes to emit is a very stunted one; that either the issue of Banknotes are completely prohibited, or at least subject to concessions and very aggravating conditions are attached.

The question of whether it is advisable to establish a bank in a country with extensive economic activity, establishing a state-recognised central bank for commercial transactions has an extraordinarily rich and exhaustive literature in the life. It is impossible to summarize all the reasons for and against to demonstrate here; the unbiased observation will show that the result It has been shown that neither centralisation nor decentralisation sole and exclusive salvation can be found. The unbiased The judge will admit that the system which he has chosen from the standpoint point of the theory believes to have to be rejected, with careful handling can prove itself, and that the question of whether centralization or decentralization fation, cannot be decided in a once and for all valid manner, that rather the special circumstances, place and time, significant consideration must be taken.

In the German economic area, the situation has developed in such a way that in the largest and most important part, namely in Prussia, a Central Bank exists and that its activities within the entire has found great recognition among the business public. Not Only industry and large-scale trade see the Prussian Main bank is a secure support, even among private bankers

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The verdict was widespread that the Prussian Main Bank had far more benefit than they get from any competition and a large part of the bankers would be in the extinction of the activity of the Prussian Main Bank a decisive disadvantage. The advantages which the Prussian Main Bank is praised for are in essentially the following: It creates that part of the circulating funds whose the traffic in paper form requires, in a particularly popular with the public popular style; their notes enjoy a wider circulation and better confidence than the other circulating in Germany The wide ramifications of its branches allow easy Effort and low cost, money, payments and collections to very remote points. The Prussian Main Bank wins an overview of the situation of the money market at all individual points

of the State, is therefore preferably able to determine the appropriate level of respective discount rate; in times of a locally very strong money needs, it is able to significantly outstrip the other financial powers located there. In times of a general monetary crisis, However, it can prevent a crisis by increasing the discount rate. to prevent, or at least to weaken it significantly. A purely theoretical Consideration will come to the conclusion that in the course of time and With sufficiently strengthened private banking activities, all these advantages can be achieved. a central bank will be able to be reached. Meanwhile, the Question whether the present moment is the right one to make such a This question must be answered decisively in the negative. The Private banking is a very important activity in most parts of Germany. poorly developed; not even nearly to the extent that, for example, In England, there are pure deposit banks. Against the establishment of Private banks issuing banknotes are subject to Prussian legislation and regulations: administrative practice has always been very brittle. This circumstance to attribute that in Prussia the development of the banking system back However, in some small states the Banking has developed; concessions for paper banks are readily available there= willingly granted, but this development cannot be considered a healthy one It does not rest on the necessary foundation of a well-developed traffic, rather, most of those note banks are with the obvious Intention to obtain the greater part of their business profits draw from the note issue that they invest in a foreign economic area. In the pursuit of their note emission as possible In order to expand their business, many of those banks have opened their deposits in a neglected for a damaging period. The consequences of the political disintegration fenheit of Germany, as in many branches of the economic traffic, also reflected in banking transactions; it is now important to To eliminate the consequences of that disunity, to transform Germany into a unified economic area also in terms of banking. It seems not opportune, especially in such a moment, to make a profound

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To bring about a change in the principle on which banking has been pursued so far; rather, the task will be to create new to gather experience about banking after the political obstacles nis have been eliminated which have previously prevented a healthy development of this business operation. Two opposing errors that Restriction of private banking by the state in Prussia and the state support for paper banking in many smaller states have led to damage in our economic conditions. The task is now, after the elimination of these errors, under the rule of an equal moderate and appropriately more liberal banking policy to examine the consequences the state banking system, as it has existed in Prussia so far, on a enlarged territories, on that of the North German Confederation For these reasons, the following thesis is recommended:

1. Given the current economic conditions

Germany is a state-recognized

The central bank is now indispensable, as a result of the mistake of the previous banking policy the deposit bank neither in Prussia nor in the smaller German States is strongly developed.

As already emphasized, from now on it is not the Prussian state alone, Rather, the North German Confederation should be a unified economic area for banking activities. It follows with compelling necessity that that the privilege of the Prussian main bank after its expiration no longer be renewed, but that this institute must be replaced by a main bank of the

North German Confederation. It will have the task of establishing branches in all economically outstanding places in the North German

Federal Republic, while the establishment of branches outside the same is must have been denied for the same reasons for which the Prussian delegate mettenhaus in 1865 the establishment of branches outside Prussia

This main bank will issue Federal banknotes, which will be private traffic should not have a compulsory course, just as the

Notes of the Prussian Main Bank have had it. On the other hand, the

The Federal Government will undertake to deposit the notes of its

Bank in lieu of payment. The state treasuries of the individual states

will have no reason to restrict the acceptance of such notes to payment

Instead of refusing. To legally enforce your obligation to accept,

There is a reason for this at least as long as a large part of the federal means its way from the public's coffers to the coffers of the individual states and only by way of matriculation contributions for the

The reasons against a compulsory course, the private public

opposite, have been discussed so often that a recapitulation of them at this

The following thesis is therefore recommended:

2. Since an extension of the privilege of the Prussian

Main Bank after its expiration pursuant to Article 4 of the

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Constitution of the North German Confederation is inadmissible, so

from 1 January 1872 a main bank of the North German

Federation into being, essentially with the

the same tasks and the same organization as before

the Prussian Main Bank had them.

The same shall in particular be empowered to—

offer of the North German Confederation to establish branches, and

their notes should be available at all cash registers in the North German

Federal Government in lieu of payment.

The Prussian Main Bank has the stamp exemption for its instructions,

such as in the freedom of postage — privileges that have not yet been completely eliminated

— have the possibility to receive money for their letters and money transfers

to transport from place to place without any expense. This Privilegium has evidently greatly disadvantaged the activities of private bankers. shared, and it is desirable to maintain the same distance in the future Any change of location of a certain sum of money takes place only in the interest of its recipient, and it therefore complies with the reason= fent of justice, to make him bear the costs of this manipulation alone The following thesis is therefore recommended:

3. On the other hand, it is not desirable to allow the main bank of the North German Confederation the privileges of stamp freedom and postage-free, as the Prussian Main Bank offers— feffen has or possesses. The privileges created by such legien brought about the possibility of trans— ferring money free of charge— port, makes it difficult for private banking to possibility of competition.

For the Preußische Hauptbank, as for the predominantly large number of the German note banks, the principle that they are for the third Part of the notes it issued had to be backed by cash. It seemed to have become a dogma among governments that such a Type of covering on the one hand indispensable, but on the other hand also sufficient fe. In contrast to this prejudice, it must be stated that not a single A serious attempt has been made to prove theoretically that such a type of covering is recommended. Nor has the practice Evidence has been provided which supports the recommendation of this coverage standard= Rather, it can be strictly proven that in the case of a strong demand for the bank's cash reserves, this principle is infallible bar would have to suffer shipwreck. Suppose the cash balance of the Prussian Bank 10 million thalers, but its banknote issue 120 million thaler, and that you now only have to pay a ten-thaler note for entry. solution would be presented, the bank would be faced with the alternative of either to violate the statutory provision of one-third coverage by redeeming the note, or entering into a state of insolvency by the postpones the redemption until she can exchange notes for 31/, thalers in silver. But it also offers one-third coverage

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not the slightest shot against excessive emissions, since it is in the power a bank is entitled to purchase any amount of silver for banknotes, if it is only agreed at any price demanded; a security against An excessive note emission can only be found in the fact that the Amount of uncovered notes is allocated. Covered notes are in harmless in any amount, they are nothing but an easily transportable Instruction on a cash treasure kept in the bank's vaults. In addition to these covered notes, there is also a certain, according to the circumstance The amount of uncovered notes to be measured is completely safe. In every economically developed country, transport always requires a a certain amount of paper currency. Experience has shown teaches that at any time a note emission of about 60 million thalers

in Prussia before 1866 could be fully employed. This sum of 60 million thalers will be used to expand the area in which the main bank has to act to obtain a corresponding sum, i.e. approximately 80 million thalers, and an unsecured note issue of this. The amount is therefore completely safe; even with the strongest crowds on the cash treasure, the legally standardized relationship will never be shaken can be, because exactly the same amount by which the cash treasure reduced, the note issue is reduced at the same time, and the statutory Determination is practically always feasible, as soon as the amount of the covered notes is not too high, even with the complete exhaustion of the bank's cash reserves, there would not be more notes in circulation than the Traffic cannot do without. Such a quota will but prevented the danger that in times of crisis the paper issuance is increased to the limit. In times of traffic congestion, the proliferation of paper currency brought about an apparent relief, which in fact only aggravates the hidden evil. The increase in paper issuance will make the settlement of such transactions fefe fefts, which must be settled when the crisis. In the excessive issuance of uncovered notes, and Although those issued by a state-recognized bank are Self-deception of the business public about the extent of means at his disposal, and thus the danger of a evaluation of the grades, which the compulsory course follows closely, We summarize the results of these considerations in the following thesis:

4. The principle of one-third coverage for the issue of banknotes has neither has there ever been a sufficient theoretical justification found, nor is it proven by experience. Rather would demonstrably be the case in the moment of a strong rush on the bank's cash reserves.

A security against excessive note issuance by the Central Bank can only be found in the fact that the The sum of uncovered note issuance is subject to quotas.

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As already highlighted, neither the principle of the central bank, nor in that of decentralization which is once and for all theoretical Correct ones can be recognized. The possibility is not excluded that after a not too large number of years the general opinion of the business public with the same energy against the continued existence of a state bank, as is undeniably the case in currently advocates the preservation of such a system. The state It is therefore not wise to tie one's hands for a long period of years, Rather, the privilege is to be granted only for a short period of time. Should after the expiry of this period, public opinion has not changed, and the short duration of this privilege does not cause any damage flow, nothing stands in the way of granting the privilege for a new period

However, under the influence of the newly collected experiences and deeper theoretical discussions the public If the opinion is then against the extension of this privilege, then the state was given free rein to abolish it. These considerations the following thesis is based:

5. In the great change that has taken place in the views on the Bank freedom is taking place and is expected to take place in the next time will still go on, it is desirable that Privilege of the central bank only for a short period time (about 12 years).

One of the most serious problems affecting the development of banking in Germany is the large, one may say excessive emission of government paper money. That such paper means of payment are not accepted are missing, is subject to the current position of public Opinion no longer in doubt. The expression "paper money" contains an internal contradiction. Money can only be made from precious metals, from paper Only certificates can be produced. A document that can be redeemed at any time and with co Paper money not provided with a rate is essentially nothing other than a Banknote, the issuer of which is the state. The state treasury, however, is operations of banking transactions; where the state considers it appropriate If he considers it appropriate to conduct banking business, he has his own in= ftitut in the form of a main bank. Where, however, government bonds= money is even given the forced exchange rate or its redemption is refused you are on a slippery slope to a devalued currency. The strong issuance of government paper money in today's Germany is partly a consequence of our state disunity, in which the small States see themselves forced to the principle of fiscality, but partly also a consequence of our silver currency, which facilitates the making of larger payments in precious metals to a tedious, risky and time-consuming doing business. Both evils are coming to an end. There can be no doubt that in the not too distant future Germany will have the gold or at least the dual currency, and that then such payments, which today are made by government paper money.

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happened, can easily be carried out in gold, but that the Fiscality of individual states will no longer have the power to circulate lation of means of payment in Germany, the Nord= German Federal Constitution. It is advisable to begin the gradual introduction withdrawal of government paper money to such an extent that the same is completed at the same moment when the privilege of the new The Bundesbank to be founded ceases to exist. This is the basis for the following thesis:

6. The period within which this privilege is valid is to use, following the introduction of the gold- currency, all from the states of the North German to collect paper money issued by the federal government.

The issuance of so-called government paper money is suitable to understand the difference between money and securities—confused and a healthy development of the banking system to put insurmountable difficulties in the way.

That a constitutional state will hold acquired rights sacred requires a no further explanation. The concessions and privileges to Zettelbanks, which once have been granted, must therefore be maintained, however exorbitant some of them, especially in relation to the deadline, on which they appear (up to 90 years). But it is a
It is the state's responsibility to ensure that each bank does not exceed the undertaken obligations with equally scrupulous conscientiousness—comes, how their rights are respected and maintained. A note—Above all, the bank has the obligation to immediately exchange any note presented to it for
It may not be limited by the amount of money presented to it.
sum, nor by the mechanical difficulty of obtaining the same at a larger demand to pay immediately, to hold back from fulfilling their obligations to be punctually complied with. Failure to redeem a presented note is actually the state of insolvency, and this must be followed by the immediate opening of bankruptcy, the immediate placing of the bank under judicial control—administration. Common and strict provisions are laid down in to call life. This is the basis for the following thesis:

7. Granted banking privileges and concessions are certain—detention, but strict procedure against such
Banks that have failed to meet their obligations, including
Relation to the redemption of presented notes not
to fill, to prescribe.

There can be no doubt that some of the smaller
German states licensed note banks began their business operations in in a way that is not consistent with sound business management
The difficulty of managing such a bank
The reason for the audience to control the performance was that it lacked the possibility
ity, the notes it issued, which were surplus in circulation, were
to present promptly. This is the basis for the phenomenon that a large
Part of these notes in areas far from the bank's headquarters

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are circulating with Damno. The Norddeutsche Hauptbank will make it their task, in each of the places where a private bank
is to establish a branch in order to present the
The fact that a private bank refuses to allow its notes
be accepted at the main bank and thus the presentation of their notes makes it difficult or avoids, is an irregular condition that can
Notes issued in Germany may not be
in Germany either only circulate at full value or not at all.
The Bank of the North German Confederation must therefore adhere to the principle

to accept all private notes issued in Germany as payment, so long as they are redeemed at the issuing office for the full amount while the non-payment of the amount will result in the legal consequences of bankruptcy and thus the closure of the bank's operations. This idea is expressed in the following thesis:

8. The main bank's task will be to initiate a regular exchange of notes the management of the to put the other note banks to the test.

We are now faced with the question of whether, in addition to the main bank and the previously licensed note banks and newly founded banks should be given permission to issue notes. This question seems must be answered in the affirmative for two reasons. Firstly, The almost universally prevailing notion in Germany is that an extensive Banking operations can only be profitable if the bank has the authority to Whether this idea is correct or incorrect, it must be respected to a certain extent because their violation would hamper the development of the banking system. Secondly, but the Federation wants and should reserve the right to later times from the principle of centralized, to that of the centralized banking activity. The transition from one to the other system would occur completely unexpectedly, if not in between the public would have the opportunity to participate in the circulation of private As soon as there is certainty that the non-redemption of presented notes will lead to the immediate closure of the bank the circulation of private banknotes is fraught with significant risks The frequently emphasized difficulty that the circulation a large number of different papers to create confusion in traffic could be prevented by all private notes in one and the same printing house, on the same paper, with the same pressure and be produced in the same format, so that the issuing bank only It remains to add the location, company and signature. The authority to Of course, the issuing of papers must not be unrestricted. So far, in almost all German states the principle that this power can only be granted by a concession The question arises whether this principle should be retained, or whether instead of the concessions a law certain normative conditions should be established in such a way that

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In keeping with this, the emission of notes is generally permitted. We believe that we must choose the latter path. The same reason entities according to which the administrative practice in granting concessions is can be cast into the form of statutory provisions. However, the abolition of the licensing requirement would make it possible omitted to examine the integrity and solidity of the founders and to examine the actual question whether the establishment of a bank a need exists. However, these two deficiencies are a major concern The solidity of the entrepreneurs can only be seen in the eyes of

be examined from the perspective of the concession granting, while the solidity of the ongoing business operations are beyond ongoing control.

The question of whether there is a real need for the establishment of a new bank is present, will usually be answered with complete certainty by whether the share capital required for the establishment of the bank has been subscribed and is therefore available in the market for the designated purpose. A Normative condition, which stipulates that a note bank cannot be Operation may be continued until the subscribed share capital is fully is constantly paid in, would therefore be completely sufficient for the purpose. Against t Concession obligation in relation to banking operations, speak the same Circumstances which violate the licensing requirement in other branches of economic activity has been discussed many times and recently on this occasion fare when the question was whether it was necessary to establish shares= companies should require a concession. A more detailed discussion of the desirable content of these normative conditions would only then be useful if an agreement can be reached on the principles developed so far One principle seems to be in the foreground must be made, namely that the coupon of the private notes is a not too small. Payment by paper means should only occur when if the one with precious metal presents too great difficulties. With Considering that after the introduction of the gold standard, cash in Appoints of about 10 thalers, it is recommended to set the smallest denomination of banknotes at 25 thalers. Regarding the total amount of private notes to be issued is from some sides a quota on the unsecured banknote circulation, including that of private banks, Such a measure would, however, result in have that when this total is reached, new private note banks This would mean a deep A breach of the principle of banking freedom. A satisfactory solution could perhaps be found in such a way that the total amount of the note circulation of each bank, both covered and uncovered, to a aliquot part of their share capital, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$, is allocated; It is assumed that only such banks are authorized to issue notes be admitted at all, which are accompanied by a certain fully signed share capital before the audience, about a year without notes= edition and during this time through regular publication

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their status according to a prescribed form that they their initial capital exclusively in genuine banking transactions, i.e. in exchange and Lombard traffic, and to have a have not suffered any loss. Based on all these considerations, The final thesis is the following:

9. The establishment of new note banks is not subject to cessions, but only to the observance of norms= matative conditions.

These normative conditions include the minimum

of the coupon and to determine that the notes
emission an aliquot part of the share capital not
exceeds.

25. Reasons for the draft law on the issue
of banknotes!)

of March 27, 1870.

According to Article 4 No. 4 of the Constitution of the North German Confederation under
Federal legislation contains the general provisions on the
banking

The adoption of these general provisions may be extended for the current year
not be considered. If the same were to be established,

First and foremost, the regulation of the authority to issue banknotes

The provisions to be made in this regard are the

The need for means of payment in the form of banknotes from commerce

separative meaning. Now, as is well known, the exclusively valid

Silver currency because of its large weight in relation to its value

this coin metal a large need for means of payment

in paper money or banknote form, which is not available to the same extent

would be if there were a legal circulation of gold coins. It

It follows from this that the designated need question is different

will be, depending on the envisaged regulation of the

The only currency to be retained in the coinage system was silver, or

introduction of gold coins as legal tender

Just as the need question is also the

extremely important legal determination of the smallest permissible banknote

appoints with the current coin system inseparably linked

change.

According to this, a federal legal determination of the general

solutions on banking before the regulation of the coinage

can only be justified if the latter is tackled in

very distant prospect.

) See also the appendix for a summary of banking legislation.

This is not the case. Rather, the Federal Council believed that the

preparations for a monetary order can no longer be postponed

and therefore decided first of all to discuss the

Circumstances which come into question in the regulation of the coinage system,

to have an inquiry carried out. The implementation of this decision is

later this year. A specific date for the

However, the legal order of the coinage cannot yet be

determine, but the order of the coinage is nevertheless determined with such determination

to consider for a not-so-distant future that it is unfair= would be ready, the general provisions on banking being and thereby at the same time for the order of the coin= question nevertheless inevitable revision of these provisions new difficulties to create opportunities.

The course of the matter is thus so far predetermined that it The settlement of the coin question, and therefore also the banking question, at the early year 1871 can be expected.

The factual difficulties which persist even after the completion of the coin= question of the federal regulation of the banking sector, unmistakable. They lie partly in the material itself, partly in the design, which the banking system in the area of the North German Confederation during over the last two decades. Because the federal The legal regulation of the authority to issue banknotes is thereby greatly This is made more difficult by the fact that this power has been granted to existing banks Periods are irrevocably awarded. The difficulty of a uniform Order based on uniform principles grows with the scope, which the concessions acquired for a longer period of time are currently being determined the general provisions on banking. There are signs that the spirit of speculation is becoming more, as had been the case since 1857, the foundation of lending banks, and the danger is imminent. suggests that the already significant difficulties up to the point where a federal regulation of the banking sector becomes possible, will increase significantly. |

In view of the fact that there is still some time to go before this regulation will pass, the federal legislature therefore has the urgent task to take precautions to prevent the feared increase in Difficulties caused by the creation of new and expansion of existing privileges are prevented. In other words, the task is to legal provision the existing powers in the federal territory to issuing of banknotes until the general federal legal provisions are issued to limit the provisions on banking to their present status.

This bill seeks to achieve this main purpose by that until the issuance of those general provisions, he shall acquire the Authority to issue banknotes by newly established and the Extension of this authority for existing banks in addition to the authorization

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the state government dependent on a federal law. At the same time He wants to pave the way for future federal banking legislation by that the extension of existing note privileges in their statutory Expiry or upon the occurrence of their termination only subject to the Termination is possible with one year's notice.

The entirely interim character of the law finds its succinct Expression in the provision of § 6, according to which the law only applies until July 1, 1872 should be valid.

On the currently existing powers to issue banknotes the following could be determined.

The Prussian Bank is authorized to issue notes according to the needs of its business. However, according to the provisions of the banking regulations of October 5, 1846 (Prussian Law Collection p. 435) and the law of May 7, 1856 (Collection of Laws p. 342) except for the other transactions necessary cash and securities, the amount in circulation is at least one third by cash or silver bars, the rest by dis= bills of exchange, replaced by government securities up to the amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ million and Lombard claims may arise.

In fact, the bank's management has so far insisted that the cash in their hands represents a significantly larger part of their banknote circulation.

Of the notes, 10 million thalers may be issued in denominations of 10 thalers= Furthermore, the minimum amount of the appointments is 20 thalers set.

The note privilege of the Prussian Bank offers the legislation of the Federal Republic therefore had no difficulties because it could be terminated on 1 January is, so that it can be ensured that the order of the banking system a revision of the banking regulations is introduced by federal law.

The nine private note banks in the old provinces of Prussia are Authorized to issue one million thaler notes each. The concession of the same is usually only granted for 10 years and is also limited in duration to the bound by the unchanged continuation of the banking regulations of 7 October 1846, fo that their statutes, together with the banking regulations, are subject to revision= can be thrown.

In the newly acquired provinces of Prussia, the three private note banks in Frankfurt, Hanover and Homburg, which led to a note issue of 30 million guilders, 4 million thalers and 1 million Gulden, i.e. a total of 21714285 thalers. The note price vilegium runs at the Frankfurt Bank until 1879, at the Hanover and the Homburg until 1906.

There are five banknote-issuing banks in the Kingdom of Saxony: the Leipzig Bank, the Saxon Bank in Dresden, the Bautzen Bank, the Chemnitzer Stadtbank and the Leipziger Kasenverein.

The authority of the Leipzig Bank to issue banknotes is limited to a not limited to a certain amount, but by an amendment to the statutes of

December 5, 1863, stipulates that the banknotes in circulation and bank cash certificates and which can be withdrawn without prior notice at any time or deposits repayable with a notice period of less than three months up to a total amount of 6 million thalers, half of the amount over 6 million. However, the amount exceeding the thaler is two-thirds covered by coined or uncoined silver, otherwise by bills of exchange and discounted payments instructions must be covered. The notes are denominated in thalers and are issued in appoints of 10 thalers and more. The privilege The bank's existence runs until 1879, but the concession is granted. The privileges and legal exemptions granted to the Bank are reserved. Opportunity of time and circumstances to increase, decrease or completely to lift.

Likewise, the banknote issuing authority of the Saxon Bank of Dresden in the total amount of notes to be issued is not limited, however the equivalent value of the banknotes in circulation, as well as the repayable without prior notice or within three months. Deposits always one third in cash or silver bullion be available; one sixth can be covered by Lombard claims, the rest must be paid by money or bank bills of exchange, which must be valid for a maximum of three months to run, covered fine. The note denominations are 10 – 500 thalers. The bank's privilege lasts until 1910, but the bank is entitled to extension of their privilege, from July 18, 1890, as the date on which their older privilege ends, each of now from the time of the possible federal regulation of the banking issue without to submit to compensation.

The Landftändische Bank of Bautzen has the authority to issue one million thalers to issue notes.

The Chemnitzer Stadtbank is authorized to issue credit certificates in appoints 1 thaler, up to a total amount of 300,000 thalers. Their privilege runs until March 1874.

The Leipziger Kasenverein is entitled until 1892 to issue notes in total amounts of 1,000,000 thalers, but only in appoints of 100 thalers and more.

In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Bank of Rostock has the authority to issue 1¼ million thaler banknotes. The duration of the privilege. There are no reports from legium.

In the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Weimar Bank has the authority to issue banknotes in a, its paid-up share capital (5 million thalers) the same total amount; their privilege runs until 1953.

In Oldenburg, the Oldenburgische Landesbank is authorized to issue 2 million thalers of government paper money in denominations of 10 and 5 thalers with the corresponding redemption obligation. Since the bank has the paper money used to increase their operating funds, it has the character

of banknotes guaranteed by the state. The founding= contract runs until 1878.

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In Braunschweig, the Braunschweigische Bank has the authority to Issue of banknotes in denominations of 10 thalers and above, in the Ge= total amount of 4500000 thalers. For cash redemption, 3) million Taler circulating notes the fourth part, beyond that the third part of the surplus amount in circulation must be available in the bank. In addition to these The entire amount of the cash fund initially intended for redemption must always be of the notes put into circulation in easily realizable currencies, i.e. those which can be collected within three months at the latest, or in Money must be available in the bank. The privilege runs until 1952.

»In Saxony-Meiningen, the Mitteldeutsche Kreditbank in Meiningen the authority to increase the full amount of the paid-in share capital of Bank= to issue notes in denominations of at least 10 thalers, one third of which must be backed by cash or gold or silver bars. The permissible amount of banknotes in circulation is now 5 million thalers. The privilege legium runs until 1956.

In Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the private bank of Gotha owns the power to issue banknotes in unlimited quantities; however, the total amount of notes in circulation does not exceed the amount of discounted and purchased bills of exchange and must be up to the amount of the paid-in Capital (1400000 thalers) to one third, beyond that half by cash or gold or silver bars covered fine. The notes are denominated in Taler currency, but the bank may also issue notes denominated in other German national currencies. The minimum amount of the Appoints is 10 thalers and a maximum of half the amount of the circulating notes for this amount. The bank's privilege runs until 1946.

In Anhalt, the Anhalt=Deffauische Landesbank has the authority to Issue of 1 million thaler banknotes; of which $\frac{1}{2}$ million in notes of 1, 2 and 5 thalers, million in notes of 10 thalers. The duration of the privilege legium is not determined.

In Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, the Thüringische Bank owns the power to issue banknotes in a deposited amount Share capital equal amount, of which $\frac{1}{4}$ in cash, the rest in Changes and easily realizable effects must be covered. Minimum of Notes: 20 thalers. The capital currently amounts to 2 million Taler and can only be increased with the permission of the state government. The duration of the privilege is not limited.

In Reuß j. L. the Geraer Bank has a branch of the largest limited authority to issue notes; however, the amount of the paid share capital issued banknotes one third, for all banknotes to be issued in excess of this amount shall be half the amount of the same

be represented by cash funds. The notes may be in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 thalers. The bank's privilege lasts until 1953.

In Schaumburg-Lippe, the Niedersächsische Bank zu Bückeburg an unlimited authority to issue Banknotes, provided that for one third of the notes in circulation

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Cover is available, the riding is done by good not more than three months running must be covered by bills of exchange or good securities with a stock exchange price. The notes may be denominated in Taler, Mark Banko, Louisdor, South German, Austrian and Dutch currency. The bank's privilege lasts until 1956.

There are two banknote issuing banks in Lübeck:

the Lübeck private bank with the authority to pay up to twice the amount of their paid-in capital notes in thaler currency in appoints of not less than 10 thalers. A quarter of the notes in circulation must be cash. The paid-in capital amounts to 1 million Marks in current value, the permissible note issue is 800,000 thalers; the privilege runs until 1890;

Lübeck-based Commerzbank with the authority to issue 800,000 thalers in banknotes denominated in thaler currency in appoints of not less than 10 thalers, of which one third must be covered by cash. The privilege lasts until 1906.

Finally, in Bremen, the Bremer Bank has the authority to issue of banknotes up to the amount of the paid-in share capital and the reserve fund, with cash $\frac{1}{4}$ coverage. The share capital is 5 million thalers Gold and can only be increased with the approval of the Senate. The reserve fund amounts to 132411 thalers after the closing of 31 December 1869 Gold, the amount of permissible note issuance is therefore 5132410 thalers of gold. The notes are denominated in gold; an issue of silver denominated grades is permitted with the approval of the Senate. The minimum number of appoints is 5 Taler; only 10% of the permissible banknote circulation may be in minimal appoints circulate. The duration of the privilege is unlimited.

Of the non-Prussian banks listed here, five are in the
The remaining thirteen have a
Authority to issue banknotes totalling 3,029,500 thalers.

Throughout the Federal Republic, the authority to issue banknotes is held by six banks unlimited, from 25 other banks to a total of 61,000,000 thalers demarcated.

All 31 banks in the federal territory (apart from one small institutions whose banknote circulation does not even come close

According to the monthly reports of 21 January of this year,
entire

212,508,400 thalers

Notes in circulation of:

the Prussian Bank 142,222,000 Tr.

the other banks 70,286,400 "

summen = 212,508,400 Tr.

In contrast, the stocks of cash and precious metals amounted to:
at the Prussian Bank 78,333,000 Ir.

or 55.07% of banknotes in circulation,

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for the remaining Bank 32,807,800 Tir.

or 46.67% of banknotes in circulation,

at all banks 111,140,800 "

or 52.29% of banknotes in circulation.

The notes in circulation that were not backed by metal represented
yourself:

at the Prussian Bank for 63,889,000 Tir.

at the other banks 37,478,600 "

in progress 10,136,760 Tr.

Per capita, the number of banknotes in circulation was
in total, slightly more than 7 thalers and 3.38 thalers in uncovered banknotes.

To the total amount of circulation of artificially created means of payment
To determine the amount of unsecured notes in circulation, the amount
of the circulating government paper money. The latter amounted to
according to the most recent determination (p. 142) to 426,527,42 thalers
or, after deduction of the Oldenburgian currency attributed to the banknotes above
paper money, to 406,527,42 thalers. In addition, 500,000 thalers circulated
Private paper money of the Leipzig-Dresden Railway Company. The contributions
total 142 million thalers per capita
4.75 thalers.

To evaluate this result, the following information is provided at
carry.

At the Bank of France, according to the weekly report of
February 17th of this year

the note circulation amounting to 1418520400 Fr.

the cash reserve. :::: 1225965873 Fr.

The unsecured banknote circulation therefore amounts to 192,554,527 francs.

or, the franc at 8.1 Sgr. calculated at 51989722 Ir.

Since there is no paper money in circulation in France, the total
Circulation of artificially created means of payment 1.37 thalers per head of
population. a

For Great Britain, the
Cash holdings not covered by banknotes in circulation of the English Bank and the banks
in England and Wales!) Scotland and Ireland on

15412300 pounds sterling

S 102748667 Tlr., i.e. for the head of the
population at 3.53 Tlr.

Compared with the conditions of money circulation in countries which are un-
disturbed currency relationships, the circulation of paper, through
cash not covered by the North German Confederation, such a

1) Data are available for private and joint stock banks in England and Wales.

There is no information about their cash holdings, therefore their total banknote circulation
Sterl. calculated as uncovered.

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proof of

Paper money issues of the states of the North German Confederation.

(Drafted by the Federal Chancellor's Office in August 1869.)

N DD

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There are
emitted

Ir.

federal states

Prussia, in cash orders of 5 Ir.
10,400,000 Tir., same & 1 Tr. 7,850,000 Tr.
18,250,000 Tir.
also on loan certificates
which dates back from the beginning of 1871=
must be drawn, partly even now

redeemed finnnnnnd3ddz ne 2 228 000 Tir. 20 478 000
Saxony 0 " e eee
Heffen 222. 4300000 Fl. or | 2457142
Medlenburg- iv . A ==
Saxony-Weimar, external excise duties at 5 Tlr.

240,000 Tlr.

likewise à 1 Tlr. 360 000 Tr. 600 000

Mecklenburg=Strelitz, on pension receipts. 500,000
Oldenburg, in Appoints of 10 Tr. ". 1400000 Tir.

in the same way a5 Tl. 600 000 Tir. 2,000 000
Braunschweig, on cash vouchers issued under the guarantee

the heart of the state in Brunswick 600,000
Saxony=Meiningen 600 000
Saxony=Altenburg, at Saflenfächien a 10 Tr. 339 300

Tlr. etc. a 1 Ilr. 146300 Tir., N 485 600

Saxony=Coburg= Gotha 600,000

Anhalt, in cash notes of 1 Tr. 950 000

Shwarzburg:Rudolitadt . 200,000

Schwarzburg= „ 150 000

Waldeck . ; 210 000

Reuß d. 22. 130 000

Reuß j. L. 0 2 Si 320 000

Schaumburg= Lippe 372 000

rib. -

Lübeck. -

Bremen .

Hamburg =

Summa 42 652 742

Of this, the paper money issue in the Grand Duchy

Oldenburg with 2,000,000

to settle, because this paper money via Oldenburg

Landesbank to strengthen its operating funds

and therefore is to be equated with banknotes, so it remains

in government paper money issues the amount of . . 40 652 742

reached a significant extent that the temporary suspension in the granting

new or expanded grade privileges depending on the level of need from any

which concerns cannot be subject to. At the same time, the relationship

moderately large volume of paper circulation, which under the existing

banking relationships, the urgent need to

Increase in the difficulties faced by federal legislation in

rational organization of the banking system in the existing banking privileges

finds, to prevent.

This justifies §§ 1 and 2 of the draft.

§ 1.

From the day this law comes into effect, the authority to issue

of banknotes only by a, at the request of the state government involved

enacted federal law.

§ 2.

If before the day of the entry into force of this Act the authority to issue
of banknotes with the restriction that the total

amount of notes to be issued is a fixed amount or a fixed amount

may not exceed a limited amount in relation to another sum,

for the lifting of this restriction or the increase of the day

the promulgation of this law, the total amount of the funds to be issued

Notes only by a decree issued at the request of the state governments involved

federal law.

§ 3.

If the duration of the rights acquired before the day of the entry into force of this Law

Power to issue banknotes limited to a certain period of time,

it can only be extended beyond this period by a, upon application

federal law passed by the state government concerned,

unless the holder of the authority to issue banknotes has the right

bindingly obliged to accept the withdrawal of this power upon expiry

each calendar year after prior one-year notice to let go.

The § 3, which provides an extension of the banknote privileges beyond their beyond the end date only under the condition that the same can be terminated with one-year period, will have practical significance only for some of the Prussian fch private banks in the old provinces, as the deadlines the other temporary banking privileges mostly moved so far ft that at the time of the adoption of the general provisions on the banking system will not have expired.

8 4.

If the duration of a contract concluded before the day of the entry into force of this Act acquired authority to issue banknotes by a State-owned

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or a public authority, to a specific date
If the termination is limited to a specific period of time, this termination at the earliest permissible date, by virtue of present law, unless the holder of the authority to issue banknotes fures are legally bound to give one year's notice of termination for the end of each calendar year.

Section 4 actually affects the Preußische Bank, the only one whose privilege legium is subject to termination.

According to § 16 of the Banking Ordinance of 5 October 1846 and § 2 of the Law of 7 May 1856, the state is in favour of the Prussian Bank until 31 December of this year, the right to withdraw until 31 December 1871. repayment of the capital of the bank shareholders or the amendment of the Banking Regulations without the approval of the Assembly of the Most Stakeholders Bank shareholders. This right is exercised until the If no use has been made of the powers set out above, the State may only after 10 years. Since the future enactment of general federal legal provisions on banking a revision of the banking regulations corresponding to these provisions must go in hand, and the § 4 of the draft provides that in the During this year, a change in the Bank's regulations= order and the law of 7 May 1856, that the State according to the same only every ten years the right to demand repayment of the capital of the bank's shareholders or the amendment of the banking regulations without the approval of the meeting of the majority bank shareholders to order, henceforth at the end of each calendar year with one-year notice period can be exercised.

85th minute

The banknotes are considered to be the same as the government paper money whose Issue to a banking institution to strengthen its operating resources wearing is.

The \$ 5 is justified by the consideration that government paper money under the conditions specified in this paragraph, the State guaranteed banknotes are essentially identical.

During the third discussion of the draft law in the Reichstag (27th session of 24 March 1870) the above paragraphs received a single Modification by the fact that as Alinea 2 to § 1 the following amendment of the Member of Parliament v. Sybel was accepted:

If a bank has not yet completed its business operations before the date of entry into force has not actually made use of its authority to issue banknotes has, it can only do so in the future if it has obtained the authorization by a federal law.

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The reason why the law was given retroactive effect was solely with the intention of bringing into being a princely state new banking institution in Greiz, which had already been licensed by the government, impede.

26. Pro memoria of the directors of the Braunschweig Bank concerning joint banknote issuance by private banks.

The regulation provided for in the Constitution of the North German Confederation of the banking sector has become a burning issue, which clearly calls for a speedy solution.

However, there still seems to be a wide range of views on what should happen. to part ways; but it is already clear that public opinion is generally inclined to favor the Prussian, with regard to a central bank of the North German Federal Government against the private banks issuing banknotes, and to influence legislation in this sense. Existing concessions will have to be formally respected; however, the Danger that the legislation of the North German Confederation in favour of a central institution makes provisions which apply to private banks will actually have a detrimental effect.

In order to counteract this danger, it is necessary that the Question initially interested banks out of their previous passivity=

step in, through appropriate joint steps, to resolve the chaos of desires and proposals and to find a solution that is in the interests of the banks themselves as well as public transport really serve the purpose help.

Among the reasons which the public has against the diversity of our banknote system is distrust in the solvency of the banks probably no longer countable. If it existed here and there before, it is this groundlessness through a series of years, rich in political and financial crises, fully presented. Not even one of the German Zettelbanken has emerged from these tests with dishonor! There are two very well-founded complaints:

The district in which the majority of the (especially non-Prussian) Private banknotes circulate at par value, is so narrow that these Notes in reality have their purpose of facilitating monetary transactions, can only fulfill very imperfectly; – and

the grades are sorted by place of issue, size of sections and Issue date so different that only the experienced cashier, but not the ordinary businessman can know all of them so well that to be on the safe side against counterfeits and amortized notes. Elimination of these two evils is ultimately the goal. what happens in the field of banking legislation, and what the banks themselves offer must also be directed

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 10 145

if they want to achieve a useful, real independence further want to secure.

The issue is that the private banks are issuing their notes

mutually accept payment at full nominal value and at a common central point, and give them a one= uniform external form.

Following the example of the existing system in Scotland and Switzerland, Clearing System has often suggested that banks should deposit their notes a central office – Berlin – redeemed or exchanged.

This system cannot be used in this way for our German circumstances be considered suitable. The Scottish banks are on a Area of about 1460, the Swiss to one of about.

700 square miles with fairly similar industries of the Be= population, and it is therefore obvious that their

Notes generally circulate fairly evenly throughout the country and Central office for exchange. The banks of the North German Confederation are spread over an area of about 7500 square miles

with a population which in the individual regions represents the most cultivated in a variety of industries and therefore a, even in the context of

ratio to the emission height approximately uniform circulation of the different grades in the federal territory is not permitted. The exchange of A central office is therefore always one with considerable, regularly repeated recurring costs, more or less artificial and therefore do not fulfill their actual purpose. Despite all the Conventions the notes of other, especially distant banks in In many cases, we do not accept payment at par, because it is a long-standing practice will need to be changed before one gets used to it, e.g. in Königsberg Weimar, or in Posen to regard Meiningen banknotes as bill of exchange payment, so that the banks do not reissue such notes, but only use them for Substitution to Berlin. The experiences that the redemption of notes in Leipzig, are likely to be in the same way speak against such a system.

It has also been proposed that the banks should agree on a common form scheme of the notes, so that these in their external appearance and only in the text of the promise of payment the different charging deviation. But this would also only be half a measure rule, which apparently facilitates traffic, but in reality but would cause a deception of the audience. The notes appeared afterwards as unified, without in reality refining the still valid The distinction would be made by the outwardly consistent form only infinitely more difficult.

The Association of Banks for the Purpose of Issuing and Redemption of its notes must, if it is to fulfil its purpose, be a full-permanent, ie one which provides public transport really from the colorful sample card of "diverse" notes, which with-

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under already a few miles from their place of origin no longer are fully valid, and the notes of private banks are exempted from makes it as popular and suitable means of payment everywhere as These are the notes of the Prussian Bank. But this is only possible if the private banks instead of their private notes

under joint and several liability a joint note which can be redeemed at a common central point.

At first glance, the difficulties that arise in such an Arrangement object to the statement, raise concerns; upon closer examination, prove they prove to be relatively easy to overcome, in any case they are not significant enough to be considered against the obvious advantages and to be allowed to prevent a great progress once it is desired.

The concerns will be based on two points in particular:

1. mutual liability, and

2. the relocation of metal stocks from the basements of the individual banks

into a common reservoir.

As regards the first point, it has already been noted above, that none of the existing German note banks, even in the most difficult times have given cause for concern regarding the security of their notes. The debts of the banks represented by issued notes are unconditionally privileged and can also be divided between those subject to joint and several liability. The debts of the united banks are mutually expressly recognised as such.

If, by the way, a third part as cash cover is continuously in common custody, then for the remaining two thirds the

Share capital and the special coverage to be controlled by the head office may under all circumstances be regarded as sufficient security.

A bank that fails to meet its obligation even once with the

If the strictest punctuality had been observed, one might

From the moment onwards, the headquarters with extensive equip executive authority.

The transfer of cash reserves to the central office to be established

There is nothing to worry about if you consider that the storage preservation in specially created rooms, under every conceivable, control to be exercised by the banks themselves and under federal commissioner's chemical co-closure would have to happen.

What is the purpose of the cash reserves of the private banks? Firstly, to calm the note holder; a central silver under public control's treasure will do this to an even greater extent. Then to the Empire's possibility of such payments for which the notes in question are not are suitable, namely to state treasuries and public administrations beyond the national borders; the note of the united banks is used for such purposes make the cumbersome silver money completely unnecessary. Finally, for the delivery the small actual need for metal money for wages etc.; this

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Demand alone will continue to exist, but on the whole it is sufficient the supply of metal money which the regular business of the bank's kasen feeds itself.

The consolidation of the now dispersed

Silver reserves not only bring a significant simplification of the currently complicated and much more expensive circulation process, but also other very significant advantages. In addition to the Metal treasures of the Prussian Bank a valuable barometer of money's market; it prevents banks from making laudable mistakes in critical times. forge to accumulate money far beyond the actual need

and thereby create an increased demand, which the money market still very alarmed; it also prevents individual banks from getting into such Times by particularly strong demand for the realization of their notes in her calm disposition and strong effectiveness. The measures taken in this regard in 1866 The experiences we had are still too fresh in our memory to It may require explanation what calming effect in stormy times the Bank managements as well as the public in the consciousness must stand up for all and all for one. Through such a By pooling the metal stocks, the banks gain a great advantage the Prussian Bank, which through its expansion across the entire state is able to regulate the movement of money same, and not from the random conditions of a place or a province, but above the current situation to stand.

For the implementation of this idea we refer to the beige= attached organizational draft, which we submit to your detailed review= highly recommend.

This plan is based on the principle of self-help and self-management; It resolves the question from the outset under what conditions new Note banks should be licensed, because there will be no new institute of this kind, which does not want to join the association, or whose censorship does not exist. He is sure of the sympathy of the public, because instead of these different notes, there is a universally valid, generally well-known paper money is offered, a paper money to which by virtue of the much higher amount of the share capital liable for it, a far more impressive certainty than even the notes of the Prussian fche Bank. Finally, it is our firm conviction that for economic and political reasons the warmest support on the part of the Federal Presidency and the Reichstag.

We have no doubt that, with the encouragement of these, our most important matters affecting your lively interest= meet, our positive and detailed proposals will, although from mature consideration, perhaps not immediately universally be well received, or at least deserve the merit of the concrete treatment

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the question. Please be so kind as to first give us your views about the whole program; we intend to do this To be used as a basis for collecting material as soon as possible to prepare a formal oral hearing on the matter. Braunschweig, March 1870. Aug. Urbich, Alex. Benndorf, Directors of the Braunschweig Bank.

organizational proposal.

§ 1.

The private joint-stock banks of the North German
Federal governments unite to jointly issue and redeem banknotes.

82nd

For this purpose, they establish under common administration under the
Protection and control of the North German Confederation a central office in
Berlin.

§ 3.

The central office consists

a) a Board of Directors appointed by the participating banks

a voting ratio dependent on the share capital;

b) from salaried officials proposed by the Board of Directors

and appointed in the same way. In addition, each participating
Bank has the right to appoint a special control officer for
to determine the office;

c) from the Federal Commissioners to be appointed by the Federal Council.

§ 4.

The Central Bureau issues notes whose total amount corresponds to the total amount
the currently licensed notes of the individual banks,
whereas these banks refrain from issuing their own banknotes.

85th minute

Each bank shall be granted a sum corresponding to its privilege, or, where appropriate,
limited edition is permitted, contractually determined quantity
Federal notes were made available in return for the withdrawal of their private notes.

§ 6.

The new notes are only payable at the central office at any time.
Redemption at the individual bank cash desks is only possible in accordance with the
current cash reserves there, or after prior registration.

87th minute

To cover these federal notes, each bank has to deposit one third of its to deliver the withdrawn amount in cash to the central office.
For the remaining two thirds, she must have the usual
Have cover in the form of bills of exchange or appropriate securities available.

§ 8.

Whether and where, in view of local conditions, a part of the common Barftreasury in the general interest outside the central office is subject to a decision following a special request.

89th minute

The Central Office or the Board of Directors shall have the
fagreed to regularly review banks' portfolios and
Circumstances also to censor and the general assembly of the participants
to provide an accurate report.

§ 10.

The Central Office reports weekly to the participating banks on the
Status of cash reserves and banknote circulation. As soon as the
Cash reserves available to the administration are less than one third of the
Banks actually delivered notes, he calls on each bank to make one of its
Note withdrawal corresponding additional payment.

§ 11.

A bank which does not comply with such a request immediately,
will be excluded from the club without further notice. Regarding their
The Central Office has the right to the pending obligations of the association and
Obligation of immediate execution, for which purpose the assistance of the person concerned
Organs of the North German Confederation must be secured in advance.

§ 12.

On the unconditional or conditional revocation of the Articles of Association etc.
The General Meeting decides on the admission of each individual bank into the association.
the participants in such a way that, if not at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of all be
legitimate voices speak out in favor of the admission which has been rejected.

27. Official notices of the German trading day.
Regarding the banking issue.

According to Article 4 of the Constitution of the North German Confederation, the Banking is one of the subjects which will be subject to legislation in the future and administration of the Federation. The execution of the provisions

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In any case, more far-reaching legal provisions will be necessary
Whatever view of banking one may hold,
however, there is complete agreement that the opposing
current situation cannot be maintained. It is inadmissible,
that in a single economic area different legislation on
The banking sector is dominated by the fact that in relation to licensing new
banks, as well as on the issue of circulating funds in one province
different rules prevailed than in the other. Nor can there be any
There is doubt that the actual conditions are unsatisfactory
It must be felt as a misfortune that in a country
Banks that are founded with the intention of carrying out their activities through a
to extend to another area.

The remaining committee of the German Trade Day believed the duty
to not idly observe the actions of governments, but
to endeavour to support them. He could care less
arrive to initiate theoretical discussions, because it would be a
Volumes of rich work include the for and against the unity and freedom
the banks' reasons. The remaining committee
had to recognize its main task as collecting material
from which the government could form a judgment on
how the banking question is discussed in the bosom of the German trading community
He was particularly concerned with the individual commercial corporations
to encourage them to express their wishes and where a clear
and certain views on the restructuring of the banking system
to ensure that the Chambers of Commerce or their affiliated
equivalent bodies should approach the issue more closely.

For this purpose, in November 1869, the permanent committee addressed its
Questionnaires were sent to all members with the purpose of obtaining a
facts the statistical material on the current activity and existence
of the banks, on the other hand to provoke statements about it,
in which direction banking legislation should progress in the future.

Unfortunately, the responses received have not yet led to this goal.
On the one hand, many chambers of commerce have not provided any answers
not arrived, on the other hand, the answers received are exhaustive
the meaning of the questions, are probably partly based on a misunderstanding
understanding of the questions posed. The remaining committee has from the beginning
his activity also aimed at convening a commission,
consisting of a part of its members and other expert
Men who were tasked with further processing the incoming material

process and the expression of public opinion about the bank=

This commission met in Berlin in the days from 23– 25 May 1870 fi) and held discussions. Of course can cover the entire vast area of the bank within a three-day period= question cannot be discussed in detail. It is impractical to have a number of Men whose professions were spread across the most diverse regions

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Germany, to gather for as long as necessary to thoroughly discuss all relevant issues. It was equally impracticable to conduct the deliberations according to parliamentary custom through detailed reports, because the speaker could not anticipate what questions would be of interest to the Assembly would prefer to use the facility. And in fact it is not It would have been possible to avoid a relatively large proportion of the consultation time was taken away from the discussion about which questions the others are so far ahead in importance that they should preferably be given time and attention must be paid. The remaining committee has therefore decided to make the material available for consultation to bring into systematic form what has been presented in fragments, It is necessary to bring forward a number of resolutions and to again to the individual commercial bodies with the request, to make a specific statement as to the extent to which they support this resolution solutions and in which direction they may differ from the same ZZ, as the permanent committee its activity on this issue began, it seemed as if the settlement of all the questions of great urgency. The privilege of the Prussian bank was approaching its process, and it appeared as a first step towards establishing new relationships nife that this privilege is not expressly or implicitly granted in completely renewed in the same way. It seemed at that time that a Settlement of the whole question before the end of 1870 be, because, in case of a termination of the intended privilege= gium was not carried out, the latter was tacitly considered to be for a further twelve years be considered extended. In the meantime, the law of 27 March 1870 brought about a change in the situation in two directions. One= On the other hand, this has made it possible to extend the privilege of the Prussian Bank at any time with one year's notice. It is therefore the risk that again for a longer period of time unchanging conditions are created, and the ground is won for new creation= no matter in what direction they may be intended. On the other hand, the law also had the advantage of temporarily To prevent the establishment of new note banks and thereby aggravate to prevent the evil already mentioned, that banks are formed, whose activity does not extend to the territory in which they are established, fshould take place, but intend to limit their effectiveness to a local to expand into foreign territory. If, therefore, for the consultation of the trading day a free margin has been gained in terms of time, fuch, the circumstances already mentioned contradict the idea that a Settlement of the whole question in its entirety by way of

oral commission deliberations can be attempted, but rather the trading day to stick to the way, through a preparatory material its individual members to give specific and exhaustive answers to induce words.

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The following gentlemen attended the meeting of the Bank Commission:

1. Bamberger, Dr. jur. in Mainz.
2. Becker, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Leipzig and Director of the Leipzig Bank.
3. Benndorf, Director of the Braunschweig Bank.
4. Conrad, banker in Berlin.
5. von Dechend, President of the Main Bank Directorate in Berlin.
6. Delbrück, banker in Berlin, Chairman of the Committee of the German trading day.
7. Friedländer, banker in Breslau.
8. Fromberg, director of the Silesian Bank Association in Breslau.
9. Hinsberg, director of the Barmer Bankverein in Barmen.
10. Treasurer, merchant in Hamburg.
11. Ladenburg, banker in Mannheim.
12. Mendelssohn, Commercial Councillor and banker in Berlin.
13. Meyer, Dr. jur. in Wroclaw.
14. Mosle, merchant in Bremen.
15. Müller, merchant in Stuttgart.
16. Samter, banker in Königsberg.
17. Schottler, director of the bank in Danzig.
18. Seiffert, director of the bank in Weimar.
19. Spiegel, bank director in Lübeck.
20. Steiner, bank director in Stuttgart.
21. Stengel, merchant in Staßfurt.
22. Stephan, commercial councillor and banker in Königsberg.
23. Warsaw, Commercial Councillor and banker in Berlin.
24. Wesenfeld, manufacturer in Barmen.
25. Dr. Witte, Senator in Rostock.
26. Zuckfschwerdt, merchant in Magdeburg.

The first resolution the Commission reached is as follows:

The Prussian bank is to be preserved and converted into a bank of the North German Confederation or the Customs Union under Fest-granting of a concession to about 12 years become.

The Commission took a stand on the facts given by

They initially designed the banking system for the North German Confederation Only for the North German Confederation was there a competent

legislative power and administrative authority. It is not the hope
It is impossible that it will succeed, either through the treaties
on a case-by-case basis, whether through an extension of the competence of customs=
the decision which is made for the North German Confederation,
to the entire German territory. It would therefore be necessary to take into account
be taken so that the decisions are taken in a way that
can also win over the South German trading community for the same. As the

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The next goal of the agitation could only be the uniform design of the bank=
essential to the North German Confederation.

The Commission also believed that it was not a question of
to create institutions that are destined to last forever.
From a practical point of view, it can only be a matter of
to make arrangements that will be satisfactory for the near future.
practical men must limit their view, and it would be just as doctrinal
narcissistic, to want to establish principles that should apply for all eternity,
than it should be understood as a purely theoretical endeavor, principles
to emphasize, which is well founded in science, but immediately through
the circumstances prevent the introduction into life. The return
fights are doubly important when it comes to awarding a
It is a monopoly, a privilege, and that is why the=
those members who, from a theoretical conviction, support the establishment of a
uniform with the exclusive right of note issue
Central Bank is good, did not object to the fact that the
Concession of the bank to be founded for the North German Confederation before the
hand is granted for a limited period of time.

The decision to preserve the Prussian bank is linked to the existing
conditions. N

The focus of banking in Prussia, it was explained,
since then in the hands of the Prussian main bank. The private banks play
a comparatively insignificant role compared to it. One could
few private banks can be imagined without the actual banking system
would be significantly modified – but not the Prussian main bank. Exist
these are not compatible with the means of exchange created by their note issuance,
the entire economic machinery, trade and production would be eye-
visibly come to a standstill and constantly have a significantly different appearance
Their continued existence therefore appears to be determined from the outset by the
actual circumstances required.

But it is not only the actual circumstances that determine their continuation
require existence. Experience and science agree that
formed economic conditions the existence of a large central bank
with an extensive network of branch banks. Never
Sometimes individual banks can replace a large central bank, because only

this could provide the necessary guarantee for a secure circulation of money. The question of whether such a central bank, as the Prussian Bank is now, can be produced in another way, takes precedence over the fact that it exists and has gained a firm footing in the economic conditions; not the question of whether it should continue to exist, but only how it should continue to exist be ventilated.

Small banks would never perform the same in large financial operations as, like a bank, which commands powerful financial resources; the latter is also necessary to serve as a regulator and in the event of emerging crises

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to overcome the difficulty arising from the inadequacy of the current set of notes.

Of the members of all Prussian Chambers of Commerce, the charitable effectiveness of the Prussian bank was recognized in the most lively way. There would be no majority in any commercial body in Prussia to be persuaded to consider this institute as dispensable for the future. Also from the non-Prussian areas of the North German Confederation the Prussian bank has found the most lively recognition, and it is best known. It is known that from many non-Prussian places the wish has been expressed that the Prussian bank increased its effectiveness by establishing branches may also extend there. In the answers of the South German trade chambers, however, there is often resistance to the expansion of the Prussian bank to a wider area. This resistance allows but by no means the conclusion that in the countries of southern Germany with satisfied with the current banking conditions there. Rather lie, especially from Baden, but also from Württemberg unambiguous symptoms suggest that one is looking for an improvement in the financial conditions, and the long-standing negotiations of the Badische Chambers on the banking issue have confirmed this. The contradiction that partly in southern Germany against an expansion of the Prussian bank. The explanation for this is probably largely due to the fact that some not everywhere have a correct idea of the nature of this bank's power, in particular the view is widespread that the Prussian bank with the Prussian state organism in a closer connection, than is actually the case, and that an extension of the effectiveness of this institute could lead to bureaucratizing the traffic. If in this respect, more correct ideas would be widespread if insisted. It is particularly pointed out that the Prussian Bank has an activity through its branches everywhere only where it is from the middle of the trade is prompted by wishes and ideas to do so. It may be assumed that the resistance that the institute encountered in South Germany will be limited to narrower circles.

The beneficial effects which the Prussian bank had on trade and traffic, were from many sides in the most lively emphasized, not disputed by any side. It was shown that in no

other countries in the world, even the middle-class merchant and manufacturer easier to discount his bills of exchange without difficulty. It was It has also been shown that the expansion of a network of branches increases traffic from place to place in a rare way, and it was even principled supporters of banking freedom readily acknowledged that no other Central Bank neither in Austria, nor in France or England the needs of small traffic have been given such a great boost as the Prussian Bank. This side of the institute was brought into focus the effectiveness of the bank towards the public, and the feeft was unanimous in the fact that this aspect of effectiveness also

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The future must be preserved. On the other hand, it was seen as a question that in the second row of importance and which can very well be seen as an open which the internal organization of the bank whether their administration is exclusively or predominantly purchasing male, or whether, as before, the state will manage the bank Only in passing was the wish expressed that the The involvement of the state ceases. One member put forward the alternative that Bank should be either a completely state institution or a completely private institution. As for the current situation, it has been brought to its substantial level= trains were assumed to be known, but experts confirmed the The following announcements have been made about details which are less The Prussian bank is mainly run by merchants, most of the board officials are from commercial professional circles and have their qualifications through a longer service either in a bank or in an export business proven; they must undergo an examination, which mainly substantively limited to commercial objects. After they had have been formed over a longer period of time in the various offices and have demonstrated their competence in practice, they will be Board of Directors officials were employed, so that in all offices only commercial educated directors are present. The main bank board, the leading authority, is also largely composed of merchants and indeed from the best forces that gradually emerged from the provinces= The President and two members of the Executive Board are against it. rium regularly studied men and are mostly from the officials of the Ministry of Trade, in which she had previously proved herself to be a competent Administrative officials must have proven themselves. It is therefore the knowledge= fcient element that permeates the entire state administration, also here This composition has proven itself to be extremely effective. A large part of the private banks have appointed their board members to the civil servants taken from the Prussian main bank. However, the attempt has been made whether by recruiting more educated men to achieve better results. Meanwhile, the conviction has gained ground broken that this is not the case; rather, some of those attempts It can therefore be assumed as proven that that the commercial element must predominate if the bank is an office should be managed fcratically. As a rule, no one is appointed as director

employed, who has not been employed at least at four or five other institutions as has proven himself competent to manage a banking business. The appointment is also position on a trial basis, and only when the ability has been fully proven, definitively. The central institution, the main bank directorate, is in charge of the whole business of the kind that it is of all the businesses that are in the province occur, receives precise knowledge, and not only of the total-sum, but from every bill of exchange, from every single transaction, what is done, down to the smallest details, and it is now the task to check

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whether these transactions meet the material conditions and requirements to be met settlements. If a bill of exchange is discounted which has an unsound Nature has what is usually easy to see, then this is decided disapproved and immediate correction is required. In addition, there is a mood, which has proven itself to a high degree. The interest of the officials to the transactions to be concluded through a royalty fund an institution which, as far as is known, is not found anywhere else exists. Bank directors in the provinces are entitled to a certain royalty approved; however, it will not be paid out, but accumulated up to the future departure of the official. This bonus is liable for all Losses caused by the business of the official concerned and indeed so unconditionally that an appeal against an order which the royalties are only possible to the head of the bank. The latter cannot decide whether the reason for a Withdrawal of royalties is founded in every detail, because it This is a commercial arbitration. In fact, the The decision of the Executive Board is generally to be regarded as final. The decision is always made with regard to the quality ification of the official, but it has already happened that a Officials charged a sum of 20,000 thalers and for this his entire royalties that he had collected over a long series of years had been claimed, and not for a more serious Oversight, because his bail is liable for this, but because he did not with the caution that one would expect from a senior official may expect.!) This facility insures, on the one hand, the officials who are relatively not so highly paid, against the hardship of their families after their retirement from service or in the event of their death and on the other hand, it protects the bank against unsound transactions. The main bank= The directorate occupies a position that is not found anywhere else. It is forbidden for members to own bank shares, nor do they have a share in the profits and losses, They are without any personal interest. This results in the Administration takes higher perspectives and also the general interests It is claimed that those banking companies whose Members receive a royalty on the profits or the large sum of bank capital, never represent the general interests so comprehensively in Keep an eye on things and do not give the audience the same security The experiences made in other countries are presented as those which cannot lead to the

To appoint a college at the head of a bank, which is represented by its own pecuniary national interests. This is also an advantage of the Prussian institution found that the management was entrusted to a college and not be reserved for one individual. Apparently, in France, a similar Relationship exists in that at the head of the local bank a governor

i) Compare this with today's conditions!

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and two sous-governors are standing; meanwhile, the positions are actually of them not much more than sinecures. There are discussions about it whether commissions of merchants who are still active as such, will be more involved in the management of the Prussian bank than before, However, the trade sector has spoken out against it. All trade Chambers that have been questioned about this have found it highly detrimental means that a merchant is put in a position to outperform his competitors to look into the pockets!) The merchants are always very willing to to accept the positions of bank agents, although such positions ments are by no means profitable. However, the Board of Directors has avoided appointing merchants as his agents. The main bank directorate ft is supported by a central committee, which consists mainly of bankers and buyers people, and from this central committee three persons are appointed who attend all meetings of the Main Bank Board and take note of all the bank's transactions. They keep adheres to the principle of not engaging in actual credit granting mix, but only check whether the discounted bills of exchange are good or not and whether the bank is not heading in a questionable direction.

One side raised the question of whether it would not be possible fe, the commercial element of the administration does not consist exclusively of the Berlin merchants, but also representatives of the large Trading and maritime centres should be included in this. The reply was that a such an approach would encounter very great practical difficulties. It is The main purpose of calling in the Central Committee is to determine the Discount and for this purpose the corporation must always come together quickly be called if the circumstances give rise to it. If representatives fentants from Hamburg, Königsberg and other distant places have to be drawn up, there would be a great deal of fuss until the decision is made. excitement throughout the country. This should be avoided and if Therefore, representatives from other places should also be included, They must therefore be excluded from the most important transactions. Although it was replied that it would be advisable to have foreign To involve representatives in such transactions, the completion of which less urgent, it was decided that further pursuit of this Question aside. Various objections were raised against the resolution adopted Concerns have been raised on several sides.

One of the negative voices does not want the Prussian bank as such and unconditionally, but only its expansion into a federal institution She motivates this vote as follows: "The abundance of duties and

Achievements for which she was raised in Prussia cannot be immediately replace it elsewhere; but equally certainly there is no reason the system on which it is based, with its weaknesses and

) Today, the spying out of the competition through the form of supervisory boards= positions of all leading bank directors, leading industrial leaders and parliamentarians tarier, who sometimes hold up to 100 supervisory board positions, the door is wide open.

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driving to other circles. This is in principle the same system which has just suffered such miserable shipwreck in France. A bank according to this model, whether state or private, always find their main support in state protection and thereby into a dependency on the most serious consequences states.

Our banking system, as it certainly cannot have the task of to serve the state directly, at least not through the issuance of notes must not be reformed on such a basis. The focus is much more to invest more in the activities of private banks, whose existence depends on purely economic basis and whose credit is not based on the credit and welfare will of the state, but primarily on its own funds.

Such a basis is far healthier and can even in critical times provide much greater reassurance. The private banks have, however, Part paid some tuition fees, but with regard to their obligations has proven itself to be completely solid in repeated crises. have also, on the whole, done their duty.

That the services of the private banks are not as impressive as those of the Prussian bank, that individuals are not unjustly too afraid is a natural consequence of the various Position. The private banks are by far the largest in terms of their performance is limited by their statutes and also by circumstances that give them reason to There is a difference between being in unlimited amount of notes that the state accepts in all cash registers and thereby helps to keep it in circulation, or whether these notes are limited in their sum and also in the most noble part of the federation= The private banks are only given a relatively more favourable position, which means neither special state protection, nor significant extension of the individual powers but only the recognition contained in the legal permission of their natural development their right to exist; – so too are the private banks achieve something completely satisfactory.

The Prussian bank, especially in its present form, to a To expand the institution of the empire means actually to create a monopoly, –

means to suppress more and more all effective, beneficial competition. Therefore, the Prussian bank should continue to exist as such only for the time being. The advantages which one would gain from their dominion over the entire federation= area, are by creating a, on the individual banks based real central bank in a far more perfect way. Such a central bank, in its relationship to the individual banks essentially corresponding to the Issue Department of the Bank of England thought to combine the various note issues, only with the concerned banks, immediately exempts the traffic from the annoying amount of multiple notes, – immediately and generally represents

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same currency, – promotes the now inadequate and difficult exchange equation between excess of money on the one hand and shortage on the other places through the banks themselves, which are actually called upon to do so, – transfers the great performance capability now limited to Prussia in the bank compartment immediately to all parts of the territory, without affecting the obligations and without affecting private rights, – and is finally the only means to set healthy limits on the cult of music While the banks now have a very significant part of their pay attention to keeping as many notes in circulation as possible, In order to be as efficient as possible, they will be reminded of this in such a facility not only no longer have any interest, but also through the natural be– strive to emancipate themselves as far as possible from the guardianship of control, be led by themselves to deal more and more with real capital (deposits) instead of capital surrogates (notes). The Prussian bank expanded by the Reichsanft does not achieve this, but only sets Other even significantly weaker founded tokens replaced the currently circulating.”

It was further said that such a resolution was unnecessary, it was understood quite by itself that the Prussian bank will continue to exist, and that it will also larger sphere of influence. However, this does not mean that that they must be given some kind of preferential position. Even if the principles of banking freedom are proclaimed, the Prussian bank will continue to exist and develop its effectiveness. Its services would be sought and it would therefore be completely unnecessary to give her any preferential position. One should establish the principles under which which banks and note banks in the North German Confederation be allowed to form and exist, and on the basis of these sentences the Prussian bank without giving it any privileged position A third party stressed that the An= view, which is a major factor in the continued existence of the Prussian bank. substantive interest, starting from the view that the previous system the issue of banknotes must always be in the foreground. The bank would have essentially the task of attracting idle capital and producing it tive uses. The latter is partly done through issuing of notes. In the economically advanced countries, England, America, Switzerland, however, has overcome this system and the main

The bank's most important function is that it offers deposits and current accounts Germany must also move towards this, as the excessive expenditure of paper money was dangerous. The Prussian bank must continue to exist, but without any privilege, because a high position granted to her and the preconceived opinion of the public for them will enable them to continue their operations, even without the use of banknotes Berlin is not the only center of major traffic, and especially for the banking and exchange business, in larger than in other countries, important places. It should be prevented that

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a central bank centralizes the entire business. The proclamation of the Principles of banking freedom would be sufficient to prevent the Prussian bank to maintain the position which is best for them in the interest of the common good The current consultation is about the creation of new conditions for Germany and one should not try to to dictate to trade the paths it should take.

The following reply was made to these statements: It is completely impractical, the relationship of the Prussian bank in a new banking law to be passed to be passed over in silence. From the provision of the Federal Constitution, which makes banking a federal matter, follows with constitutional Necessity that in the future no individual state will have the right to interfere in banking matters. It is never acceptable that the Prussian state maintains a bank, since the banking system is a matter of the Federation. So let us remain silent about the Prussian bank, it would make their existence impossible in the future. If one wanted the Prussian bank has retained its essential features, one recognizes the need for such an institute for transport, then There is no other option under state law than to declare In the future, this bank should be an institution of the North German Confederation. However, throughout the entire territory of the Federation, it must respect those rights which it currently possesses in Prussia. Above all, that their notes are accepted in all public treasuries for payment Instead, they must be accepted. Hand in hand, their right go to establish branches in all areas of the North German Confederation. The question was also raised as to whether this extension would increase their capital, and there was agreement that with its current capital it is not in a position to To develop its activities throughout the entire territory of the Federation. It was It also stressed that if their capital increases, their ratio to the state should be re-regulated and in particular the question of a discussion among The question must be asked whether the state should retain its previous share of profits However, no decisions were made on this issue, because a final decision on this can only be made in agreement with the Prussian Ministry of Finance, which acquired in this respect rights. By finally agreeing that the term "central bank", which led to this misunderstanding

could give the impression that the activities of private institutions should be restricted imposed, the resolution was passed by 20 against 3
Votes were accepted. The following voted for it:

Bamberger, Conrad, v. Dechend, Delbrück, Friedländer, Fromberg,
Hinsberg, Ladenburg, Meyer, Mosle, Müller, Mendelssohn, Samter,
Schöttler, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Steiner, Stengel, Stephan, Warfschauer,
Wesenfeld, Witte, Zuckschwerdt,

and against: Becker, Benndorf, Kämmerer.

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 11 161

The second resolution was worded as follows:

An unconditional freedom to establish note banks
should not exist.

This resolution was adopted unanimously. The theoretical standpoint
point according to which the issue of banknotes is a matter of common
Right and to the same extent as the issuance of
Bills of exchange, checks, etc. are open to everyone, found in the meeting
for practical reasons, not a single follower. The reasons for this
Resolution have not been specifically discussed, tacitly stating
from the most advanced supporters of banking freedom the concession
It was stated that such a far-reaching measure is not yet practically possible
The obvious reason for such a decision
can be found in the fact that an unrestricted freedom to emit
of banknotes for everyone cannot be conveniently introduced in any other way,
as hand in hand with a new legal regulation of the whole issue,
to what extent bearer securities can be issued by anyone.
In any case, the settlement of this question will take some time
take more time than is needed to definitively regulate the banking system
may run.

Third:

The right to issue banknotes is not necessarily limited to
to limit itself to a single Bundesbank.

This sentence provoked by far the most lively discussion. The minority
ity believed for theoretical and practical reasons the principle of
to hold on to the unity of notes and brought a
This motion should simply establish the principle that
the note unity is the goal to strive for and that
new central banks would no longer be licensed, at least in the future;
On the other hand, this measure completely ignored the discussion of the legal
question, what will happen after legal sanctioning of this principle with the already

existing central banks. It was of the opinion that that the solution of this legal question is left to a later stage of the discussion to be reserved.

The reasons for the principle of grade unity were first explained. taken from theoretical considerations about the principle of banknotes One speaker stated that the regulation of banknote circulation fe a part of the conditions of the general welfare and can from this Basically, it should not be left to competition. The circulation of notes equal to the circulation of paper money and demand the highest standard on trust and security; therefore, this valuable instrument, which is connected with a thousand threads of the general welfare, be entrusted to no one other than an institute supervised by the state. Here we find the greatest power, which is the best foundation for the matter and the greatest guarantee of intelligence. It is true that not principle, the state wisdom as the highest in the private industry

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to be considered, but where the whole is to be represented, a large State with its extensive machinery provides the greatest guarantee for that the money question and its effects are correctly calculated. The advantage of banknotes consists in creating a certain capital, on whose Interest you participate in. However, these advantages are offset by the disadvantages and losses which arise in times of crisis and which those advantages parts can very easily outweigh the others. State control is required here. The note is a representative of easily realizable exchanges and since the number of good bills of exchange is limited, the number of Banknotes. However, an appropriate restriction can be can only be achieved by placing in the hands of a single institute the Power to issue notes is concentrated. The resolution formulated in section 2 have already shown that no one is of the opinion that the authority To issue notes, to release them without fail, the majority will therefore opt for a system of restriction, be it by means of con= cessation, whether by means of normative conditions. All restrictions but, which one can set up, only frighten the good and excite in this concern to submit to the restrictions; the bad but who, by issuing notes, only seeks to gain his individual advantage wants to pursue, allows himself to be restricted by the state-imposed restrictions in his Do not restrict. It was further argued that the coin unit is currently a goal of national aspiration in Germany and that one would contradict oneself if one had the possibility to create a large number of new stamps. Even under From another point of view, the concentration of the right to grade issue, to recommend to an institute. It is the task of the central bank to sense the shocks of the money market early and clearly, to serve as a warner and helper. This task is not left to them grow if it competes in the right to issue notes with a large number of private banks that can form at will. These considerations were further supported by the consideration of

the behavior of the private banks so far. The big bank has the task to create a reserve for the country in bad times. So far, Now the Prussian bank found itself in the need to provide for the small Banks, the circulation of banknotes has so far been less relied more on its cash reserves than on the cash reserves of the Prussian bank. The latter has set its reserves in such a way that in critical times it could have stood up for the private banks, it was in 1866 in the Necessity to use their metal primarily for private banks and on some days I have up to a million daily paid out for the other institutes. They presented notes and receive money in return to make their payments. Every bank only need not to prolong their bills of exchange as soon as they are due and thus obtain the means to obtain the notes from the Prussian bank. This situation had been tolerable up to now, the Prussian bank was in the

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been able to take over the private banks that have existed up to now. However, she will no longer be able to do so if in the future left to its own discretion to establish new note banks. The Prussian fche Bank has responded to a real need of trade and commerce fpeaked; on the other hand, the establishment of very many note banks can only to operations of the agiotage. Trains from the effectiveness of individual private banks, which raised the concern such institutions. When one of these banks years ago had a great loss and with a deficit of 6-700,000 thalers worked, her status remained at the same level, the status another bank a number of years ago was fundamentally wrong; a third and fourth bank must prove that they are in their status a value that was about half incorrect. Such a A central bank, like the Prussian one, could never decide because they are under the control of public opinion in a much wider Measures than the private banks. By issuing many different Securities will cause the public extensive loss and inconvenience convenience, it is not in the hands of the individual business= man, banknotes that were offered to him in lieu of payment= A member of the minority stated that he had a very large customer business in which he makes many millions. Despite this favourable position, he was not in a position to fight against the offers offered to him means of payment, he is forced to criticize both the coupons offered to him as foreign banknotes in payment= increase, otherwise he will lose his customers just like his smaller Competitors cancel. The public is therefore not able to to defend against poorly founded banknotes, and the state has the duty to to protect it against the issuance of such papers. It is a prejudice, that cheap money could be created using the banknote press. Hamburg had no central bank and for a number of years the money has been cheapest there Holland only had covered notes), and Holland also had ft had very cheap money for a number of years. For a long time Money is most expensive in America, and it is precisely in America that banknotes=

economically the most extensive. The restriction of the right to issue notes to issue to a single bank would eliminate competition in the area of banking system, because in addition to the main bank, a large number of deposit banks and the most beneficial effect on trade and trade. Only in the withdrawal of the right to issue notes private banks would find the right incentive to support the monetary and To maintain deposit transactions as desired in the general interest—worth it.

Finally, to justify the minority view, the history of the The same teaches that almost everywhere one can

) The fact was stated without immediate contradiction. Its Inaccuracy arises from the excess lights of the Dutch Bank.

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systems of a majority of central banks to the system of banking unity In England, complete banking freedom had previously existed. reigns, this has led to such terrible suffering and enormous aberrations among the banks, that Peel felt compelled to adopt the principle to establish that new central banks may no longer be created and that the already existing ones on a certain quantity of the circulation funds were restricted. This principle has been followed in England ever since and no one is thinking about founding new note banks. In Frank= empire existed until 1848 a considerable number of provincial central banks. There, too, it was shown that in serious crises, were unsustainable and had to stop their payments. In Belgium, Until 1848, two central banks existed. They too were their questionable business activities are not able to continue their effectiveness and redeem their notes. Therefore, the state issued a single Note bank was founded. In Holland there has always been only one central bank. What fad Effects the Principle of Freedom of Music in America had, is so well known that not a word need be wasted on it.

In response to these reasons, the majority put forward the following arguments.

As indispensable as the existence of a large central bank is, it is not less the existence of several independent banks in addition to a central bank an economic necessity. Just as it would be wrong to have a country without great It would be equally wrong to leave the banking activities, even if those focused on creating means of exchange, i.e. issuing banknotes refers to, exclusively to one institute. The existence of a Central bank entails economic dangers that cannot possibly be ignored and should not be underestimated. The economy should not be expected to to rely on a bank, she rightly demands, through the possibility ability to establish several banks, the full guarantee of an undisturbed money= to have circulation. Monopolies have been eliminated everywhere, monopoly cannot be maintained in an area that is particularly

Freedom of movement demands in the area of money. One may all guarantees that seem indispensable for banks issuing banknotes, demand – but not that the entire economy be dependent on one bank.

Experience has also shown in Germany that the smaller banks outside of Prussia they had gained great economic importance. They must limit themselves to a smaller sphere of influence, but are within the same more efficient than the central bank, which relies more on large circumstances and financial operations on a grand scale.

Banknotes should not be considered a form of paper money. Rather, they are a form of credit, a business form, and must therefore be free like any other form of business. not the necessity of freedom, but the necessity of restriction. If we accept the proposition that the banknote is a Representative of the good exchange, it follows that instead of all good exchange rates may be issued. The ideal situation for

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the existence of the means of circulation is perhaps that instead of a every bank bill of exchange deposited with the bank to the corresponding amount of notes would be issued, but no note without such a deposit. This goal in its perfection is achieved by no state institution can be achieved; however, this goal will be brought closer come if the right to issue notes is released than if one monopolize it. Sooner or later, freedom of issue of bearer securities of all kinds can be expected with certainty and one could not establish the principle that a single type of bearer securities, the banknotes, should remain excluded from this freedom. The Competition is of no small importance in all branches of business Value, one should not restrict it when it comes to the emission of notes It cannot be denied that many of the existing private note banks have paused in proceedings which cannot be defended. This was, however, largely due to the faulty Prussian banking legislation. The restrictions existing in Prussia would have led to central banks being established in places where the same had no favorable soil, while they might have had greater successes and worked in a better way within the Prussian state Not all private banks are accused of merely were brought into being by the pursuit of agiotage. From the Frankfurter Bank is widely acknowledged that its management is a is absolutely exemplary and that it is the need in its circles of the public just as the Prussian bank satisfied its own. In all the southern German states, in powerful and irresistible The trend towards the establishment of central banks has become apparent. The period in which banks were founded solely for the sake of premiums, has now been overcome, and it is not to be assumed that such a re- would return.

If a speaker mentions the support given by individual private banks (namely before the introduction of the German Commercial Code) incorrectly drawn up should be noted that such formal errors are basically do not belong here. Because in no case, what matters here, the values determined for note coverage were given too high and thus caused deception in the audience, which accepted the notes in payment. The shareholders have probably not yet fully understood the losses that were identifiable and which were of interest to them alone, in any case, very well known. In general, however, losses which individual banks have suffered at times, do not entitle them to demand from solid banks and to speak of poorly founded grades. Not a single German piece of paper bank has ever been "unsound" – unless one has business losses that no trader, not even the Prussian bank, be spared, as a sign of insolidarity. The notes no private bank is weaker, but on the contrary all are significantly better founded than those of the Prussian bank. And especially the smallest

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Furthermore, the public, like the bankers, have learned a lot in the last 15 years. During the time of the so-called bank fraud in 1865, the depository site traffic understood almost nothing. Since that time, the public learned to deposit his money in the banks, and the banks would have

It is important to give the development of deposit traffic a to devote special care. It is not possible in the system of banking freedom to fear that undue importance would be placed on the banknote business

It should be taken into account that the introduction of the gold-currency. Hand in hand with this, the regulation

that no paper currency in an amount less than about 20–25 thalers may be spent. Such larger appointments

but would not pose nearly as much of a risk to traffic safety as the notes of 1–5 thalers that are still widely circulating. One must also take into account the existing legal relationships. Because of the once licensed private note banks are not possible to have complete freedom and to limit the issuing of banknotes in Germany to one bank.

Of the existing private note banks, some of the less solid concessions for a very long time, while the concessions of the Prussian private banks, which can largely be described as solid shall be fan ftabulated immediately. The proclamation of the principle of grades= unity will therefore have the undesirable result that of the existing

Private note banks, a part of the better ones are forced to dissolve, while some of the less solid ones can continue to exist unhindered.

It is not the task of the Prussian bank to provide the smaller banks with

If the Prussian bank were to receive its

own notes, this is merely the inevitable consequence

from the fact that they issued these notes; from the obligation to issue their notes to redeem, it could not dispense any more than any other banking institution

In addition, the Prussian bank had the smaller note=

banks have absolutely no obligation. They should not

get used to seeing themselves as small children who, in times

of distress and crisis to the state, to the central bank protection and help search. N

The relationship is in fact quite different. The private notes banks all know that the large institute offers them nothing less than a loving mother and helper in times of need. The Prussian bank discounted 3. B. no bill of exchange of more than 14 days, which contains the indorsement of a Private Note Bank; and if in its dispositions it exceeds the sum of circulating private banknotes, this is only done in the same sense in which they also describe other general relationships, 3. B. the state of exchange rates, the trade balance, harvest results, etc. must be taken into account. Private banks find it most convenient and comfortable filed, their, in each individual case, vanishingly small metal needs to be taken from the large reservoir in which the natural cycles accumulate the largest amount of cash.

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and wildest banks are usually the strongest in this respect, because the nature of their business operations does not allow them to choose their investment moral obligations towards a loyal clientele. Everything that in this respect the so-called "robber state banks" are now accused, is based on traditional prejudices.

Due to the general usability of its notes, the Prussian Bank the superfluous in the trade, including the private banks in metal money put into circulation; what is more natural than that the private banks get it back from her! That the Prussian bank exchanged this metal for delivers her notes, one certainly cannot even with a note of Justification as support granted to private banks. This ratio can be achieved by combining the notes emission, whereby a, just as now only the Prussian, everywhere usable note is created, as well as by introducing the gold currency, which facilitated a more lively circulation of metal money, especially in the This is the case when foreign gold coins are imported into our country without Re-coining can circulate, undergo a significant change.

Contrary to the historical examples given, suppose that the crises which affected England and America also found any other interpretation than that there the system of notes freedom created a great danger. Thus, in relation to England, It has been shown that it was not the private banks that made the first major It has caused shocks, but rather the main banks are the ones who most and most frequently affected by these shocks. America can be said that the many crises that have hit the country come, had their causes least in the circulation of notes, that there are far more other causes that have a stronger impact on the excitement of dizzy On the one hand, the small size of the capital of American banks is mainly due to measured that many of them walked on unsound paths. In regard to

France pointed out that in 1848 the central bank, immediately the provincial banks, were unable to redeem their notes. If one draws on the experience of banking in other countries, Scotland and Switzerland should not be overlooked either. In Switzerland, there is fairly free competition; a number of central banks have been formed and banking freedom has led to the results has led to the fact that the circulation of banknotes has decreased from year to year and has become superfluous. It can therefore be assumed that, even if in Germany was allowed to establish a larger number of central banks would make the public more selective in accepting paper means of payment than before, and that it would be up to the individual to decide would reject such papers that do not suit him. It should not be said that the conditions of Scotland and Switzerland can be easily transferred to Germany. The freedom to write music will be made easier there, however, by the smaller circle on which

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the circulation is limited, and in which a knowledge of the individual personalities prevail to a greater extent than with us. In any case, but these examples, that the system of note unity is not the only one, which can lead to prosperous credit relationships. It is also important to draw attention to the payment suspensions that have occurred in many countries, in Austria, France, England at the monopolized bank. Against this latter argument, the minority replied that the payment suspensions at the local banks were only symptomatic of the distressed situation of the state, and that, for example, in Austria, if it had not had its banks, other means would have been found to harm the state. It also made a Member of the minority pointed out that the Bank of the North German Federation, on whose maintenance the Assembly is unanimous, in will need more capital in the future than before. It is not increase that someone will be found who will provide the necessary capital if the bank is faced with competition from foreign institutions that are seeking love could form anew. The minority considered it Furthermore, it is questionable that two or more banks are located in the same place. It is possible that a person in need of credit can apply to any of these banks obtain credit and one lender does not receive anything from the other. Examples of this kind have recently been found on a larger scale in a Prussian city. The majority opposed this. held that this argument proves too much. Be it at all important, it also speaks against the competition of the deposit banks, because even with these it can happen that in one city two banks grant credit to one and the same person without asking the other know.

The grade unit desired by the minority, if one can agree with it, does not want to associate the concept of a monopoly, some things for themselves. In the sense of creating a monopoly for the Prussian bank, it could but even in principle it cannot be established as a goal to be pursued,

because it would be a mistake from the outset to set an unattainable goal. It might be possible to prevent the emergence of new note banks, but the existing ones must be taken into account in any case. If you put them on the "extinction budget", then you are hitting the mark rule, which only takes effect after two to three generations; if one wants their rights, then sacrifices must be made, which, in addition to everything proportionate to the conceivable benefit; if one wants to harass them their business practice to renounce, then one violates in undignified existing private rights, which is certainly no one's intention. Only the external unity: Anification of the banknote issue, whereby the banks without sacrifice to anyone, be adequately compensated for that, what they should give up, and at the same time among the very best, namely the opposite fideal control. In this sense, the principle of

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Note unity is acceptable, but at the same time the freedom to establish new Note banks are completely harmless – and both are compatible. Finally, the above-mentioned resolution was adopted. voted for:

Becker, Benndorf, Fromberg, Hinsberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Meyer, Mosle, Müller, Samter, Schottler, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Stephan, Steiner, Zuckfschwerdt,

On the other hand, those who voted for the grade unit were: Bamberger, Conrad, v. Dechend, Delbrück, Friedländer, Mendelssohn, Stengel, Warsaw, Wesenfeld, Witte).

Fourth:

For the establishment of central banks, there should not be a require a special concession.

1) The attitude of the banks in 1870 was subsequently reported by two members. Comments were submitted, the tendencies of which differed widely from each other. From one It is noted: "The Bank of France, which for years by its coloffal cash= stock, seven days after the first defeat of the French weapons stopped her cash payments. She was barely 100% covered for her total obligations (end of July 2285 million cash, bills of exchange and Lombard against 2287 mil Notes and deposits) too weak at the moment when the state has not even was really able, but only had the prospect of coming to the case, own Requirements to replace the usual protection. The Prussian Bank was not stronger. At the same time, it also had around 233 million obligations only 238 million, i.e. 102% of available funds. It also has not understood to evade services that are alien to their economic task were; that here the result was different is a fortunate circumstance, which obviously entirely different factors than the bank administration. The statements of the North German private note banks, on the other hand, yielded around 118 million at the end million obligations amounted to 171 million, i.e. 145% of the funds available. During the actual war panic a decrease in their total banknote circulation by about 4 million, while simultaneously increasing their cash reserves by about 8 million and the

nor their performance in bills of exchange, Lombard and loans by about 4½ million increased, not decreased, as is often claimed. They have with smaller means to satisfy the legitimate demands of their customers just as it did in Prussia has happened. Nowhere in the area of a private bank is there a solvent house in Verlegenheit, nowhere have the loan banks been significantly used and – most characteristically – they first stopped their activities in Bremen, Lübeck, Chemnitz, Leipzig, i.e. precisely in the most outstanding, outside the sphere of Prussian Bank in the federal territory." From another side, however, The following observation is made: "In July (in Prussia) the notes of the various various small German banks, sometimes completely unattainable, sometimes only with a discount of 3– 5%, whereas the notes of the Prussian bank at their value The distrust of the notes of the small banks only disappeared after the successes of the armies. Even in the defeated, financially shattered, From a France bleeding from a thousand wounds, the system of the note unit has become reliable proven, since one can only expect a temporary, hardly noticeable discount on the notes the French bank, whereas the French bank, which was not affected by the chaos of war, Switzerland, with its freedom to issue notes, fell into a hopeless situation, and a similar This would have been the case even more so in France, when, as before 1848, a number of note banks existed alongside the Bank of France, of which As is well known, the majority of them had to suspend their banknote redemption in 1848.

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But if the principle of concession is adopted, is the licensing by means of legislation of the– to those through administration.

If one assumes that, in addition to the central bank, other banks should exist which have the right to issue banknotes, so they are entitled to do so either by way of normative conditions or on the basis of the special concession. If one decides in favour of the system of concessions, then in each individual If the supreme authority of the state decides on both the question of need and to check the trustworthiness of the entrepreneurs. This check can in turn be submitted either to the highest administrative authority, which is in the German Federation would be the Federal Council, or the legislative factors, in the North German Confederation, i.e. the Reichstag in conjunction with the Confederation rate. If, however, one decides for the system of Normative conditions or the regulative, so are by way of the Legislation has established once and for all the conditions under which Institutes can be formed which make the emission of notes their task It is then up to each individual to decide whether to use the facility or not, and the state has at most the task of exercising control over whether in the construction of such Banks and their management of the normative conditions The two systems of Concession and normative conditions could not be reconciled as was the case, for example, in the consultation of the Commercial Code was discussed with regard to the joint-stock companies; rather, one must choose one between the two.

For the system of normative conditions, it was argued that only the economic design can decide when, where, in what The extent to which central banks have to be formed. If anywhere, here is the state paternalism and decision on the question of needs, even if they are submitted to the legislative powers inadmissible. Task The purpose of legislation can only be to establish the norms once and for all, under which central banks may form, but not with the individual cases of their institution.

In contrast, it was argued that the system of concessions that it is hoped that in this way the number of note banks on a to the smallest possible extent. This hope increases when the authority to grant concessions should not be placed in the hands of the administrative authorities, but in those of the legislature. In Belgium and in Holland, for example, the legislative power also has the Power to establish private central banks, however, it is the legislature lative never thought of making use of this power. For this reason The reason for this was that those who spoke in favour of the licensing system who had previously declared themselves in principle in favour of the system of note unity. But even those who do not fully support the formation of private note banks=

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ftantly exclude, nevertheless believed that it was a decision of the highest state authority is needed to create such an institute.

Anyone who wants to establish a central bank takes the credit of the Nation, and it is therefore entirely justified that the supreme Representatives of the nation should have their voice heard on whether they

The provision that the creation of

a bank should always require a federal law, was

argued that the legislative power was not in a position to

question of need in an individual case, that it essentially has the inner

attitude to political points of view, and that one could

which would bring politics into the realm of material interests,

if the establishment of a central bank is dependent on a law

It was objected that in England it is often

questions about the establishment of speculative purposes

Institute to submit the decision of the Parliament, it was

however, the majority of the assembly initially opposed the principle of

concessions and only in case this principle becomes popular

hould, that the concession should not be granted by way of administration,

but on the basis of legislation.

The ratio of votes was as follows:

The following voted in favour of the licensing requirement:

v. Dechend, Mendelssohn, Meyer, Schottler, Wesenfeld.

Against it:

Bamberger, Becker, Benndorf, Conrad, Delbrück, Friedländer, From=

berg, Hinsberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mosle, Müller, Samter,

Seiffert, Spiegeler, Steiner, Stephan, Stengel, Warfauer, Witte,

Zuckschwerdt.

Possibly voted in favour of the concession being granted by the administrative authorities successes:

Bamberger, Conrad, v. Dechend, Friedländer, Mendelssohn, Meyer, Steiner, Stengel, Warsaw.

For the concession to be granted possibly through legislative successes, agreed:

Becker, Benndorf, Delbrück, Fromberg, Hinsberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mosle, Samter, Schottler, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Wesenfeld, Zuckerschwerdt.

The following abstained from voting on this question:

Müller, Stephan, Witte.

Fifth:

The establishment of issuing banks is to be carried out under internal compliance with the following normative conditions stand.

This sentence was adopted by 13 votes to 13. After both the system of note unity and the system of concessions was rejected on a case-by-case basis, it was essentially a necessity

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to move on to the system of normative conditions. Meanwhile, various elements agreed on a negative vote, so that on this point, as mentioned, only a tie was reached was, and the voting ratio was as follows dimensions:

The following voted for the system of normative conditions:

Becker, Benndorf, Fromberg, Hinsberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mosle, Müller, Samter, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Steiner, Stephan.

The following people voted against this system:

Bamberger, Conrad, v. Dechend, Delbrück, Friedländer, Meyer, Mendelssohn, Schottler, Stengel, Warfauer, Wesenfeld, Witte, Zuckerschwerdt.

Regarding the individual normative conditions, the following was In general, it must be said that a dispute can be asserted made between those who wanted to apply the normative conditions as wanted to attach aggravating conditions, and those who wanted to On the part of the representatives of the principle of Bank unit was declared that, by using its basic view remained in the minority, she considered it her duty, to ensure that the new note banks that are to be formed remained as harmless as possible and that they did not shrink from the consequences were afraid to set up the normative conditions in such a way that the formation of new

issuing banks actually becomes impossible. On the other hand,
The reply was that the freedom to justify
central banks seriously, and that the normative conditions are such
to establish that a system of banking freedom actually exists. This
The conflict of efforts is undoubtedly due to the following decisions
have been of great influence, since any normative conditions that make
The provision could be adopted by casting a vote from
the number of supporters of the normative conditions ji) with which the opponent
It was now with regard to the normative conditions
decided the following without a roll-call vote:

a) In the case of private note banks, the participants should act in solidarity
liable and the number of participants is at least six
be.

One side had requested that private notes
banks have the form of joint-stock companies. It was claimed in particular
made it clear that the form of a joint-stock company is the most suitable for the establish
in Germany has the greatest popularity, and that in particular all
existing note banks, unless they are here and there taken over by corporations, such as
Municipalities, state estates, etc., as joint-stock companies
ftitutæd. In addition, the form of the stock corporation provides the only
Possibility of using a certain limited capital for a specific purpose
This view, however, was not popular with the majority.
Initially, individual voices spoke out in favour of limited partnerships
companies on shares from the right of note issue not necessarily

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exclude. This form is a safe and reliable one. From another side
However, there was a great danger in allowing joint-stock companies or
limited partnerships founded on shares the right to issue notes
Neither in England nor in Scotland has there been any
a freedom existed, and especially in the last-mentioned country
consider solidarity as an indispensable complement to the bank
freedom. One should not remove all the barriers that have been drawn in other countries
the view that solidarity in England and
Scotland had degenerated into a mere form, and that if
an illimited society a crisis comes, only domestic servants and
that persons put forward turn out to be the owners is a completely erroneous one).
A member of the meeting mentioned that he himself-
had been involved in the bankruptcy of an illimited company and that he
as a result of the solidarity his money with interest from the first founders
the company has been reimbursed. In view of the fact that in
Scotland a bank issuing notes, at least six personal
Participants must have, a similar provision was requested here.
This proposal met with lively opposition, which was based on the following
Arguments supported:

The form of a general partnership with at least 6 partners

fe is a completely new one in Germany, occurring nowhere – and quite identical with the ban on the establishment of note banks. The business the limited edition of notes, waiving all and any kind of speculative operation is comparatively so unprofitable that no one with all his wealth and all his commercial Under this condition, not a single Central bank, and whoever wants to allow it at all, must also the way of capital association in the form of shares, which is customary in Germany or at most limited partnerships. In England, the Limited liability was not yet known when the banks were jointly and severally liable. The example is therefore not relevant for us. And the good experiences that have been made, especially in Scotland, with the systems there, it should be countered that the usual form has proved to be very effective. We do not replace the advantages of solidarity reaching the pinnacle of perfection through a number of other precautions: limitation of permitted businesses, restrictions, control, etc. One could argue about which of the two which is the better, but both combined constitute a prohibition.

Joint and several liability contradicts the principle of joint-stock companies, whose essence consists in the fact that individuals use a part of their wealth for common purposes, in contrast to the commercial companies in which the participants with their entire assets for a specific purpose. If one wants to give the joint-stock companies withhold the right to issue notes in order to prevent such transactions from the trading c

) Pgl. the period between 1915–31.

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ties, so one comes logically to the point that each individual to grant the right to issue notes. There is not the slightest Reason, a certain number of people, so as proposed, 6 Persons, in community, to grant a right, and such to each individual to refuse them, especially since such a determination would be purely illusory, because even just one person who wants to issue notes will always have to pay 5 straws men find. The right to issue notes instead of stock companies to trading companies goes further in principle than previously is likely to be in the interests of the applicants and is in fact permissible. – If the personal responsibility associated with joint and several liability is missing in the joint-stock companies, and this lack from granting stock corporations the right to issue notes, should be pointed out that there are legal provisions against this precautions can be taken, and this is already done through the latest legislation with the release of the formation of joint-stock companies to a large extent happened – solidarity liability may prove beneficial in individual cases for the creditors have proven to be sustainable or even worth talking about It is not considered to be a barrier against misuse of the issue of notes This barrier, if it can be created at all, will only in the unconditional obligation to redeem the notes must.

Nevertheless, the normative condition stated above was
Adopted by 13 votes to 12.

A member then attempted to state that in the sense of this
flufffes a limited partnership with shares would be entitled to issue notes
to issue if it has six personally liable partners. But
This consequence was contradicted by others.

(b) A central bank shall have an initial capital of at least.
one million thalers and the amount of issued
Notes fhall not exceed the fully paid-up share capital=
rise.

In terms of the amount of the initial capital, two
different views were put forward. One side claimed that
The power to establish central banks must be tied to a certain minimum
amount, while on the other hand a minimum amount
for completely unnecessary and against the setting of a maximum
amount was considered necessary. From the representatives of the former challenge
It was argued that a certain guarantee was provided if a
A large amount of capital was used to establish the bank.
Requirement of a large capital would lead to reckless and fraudulent
Entrepreneurs are excluded because it is in the interests of the subscribers
to insist on sound management. It was
It is desirable to reduce this minimum amount to the sum
of three million. On the other hand,
claimed that in this way one would create an increase in private

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banknotes, which is impossible to handle and makes it difficult for the central institute
absolutely impossible to outperform the private banks. The setting of a
Maximum amount reduces the risk of premium, which can be incurred if
new banks are always available. Small banks are allowed to set up shop on the site,
on which they are founded, at most to the province, and in fo
limited circles they could have a beneficial effect. Currently
But the misfortune of the situation is precisely that no bank can rely on
limit their circle, but rather focus on improving their grades
This was opposed by the representatives of the
Another view is that in industrial areas, for example
white in the Rhine Province and Westphalia just as well as in Frankfurt,
Bremen, Saxony and Baden independent institutes in the most prosperous
We could work if the legislation only gave them the necessary
The proposal to limit the capital of the note banks to
Limiting the number to one million or half a million makes it impossible
to establish such institutes is downright illusory. It is necessary,
that when setting normative provisions, one should not pay attention
aimed at cutting off all and every abuse from the outset, because
This result will not affect the legislation for large or small banks

could ever achieve. The vote was to set a Maximum of one million thalers or less for the founding capital was rejected by 16 votes to 10. The Setting a minimum of three million thalers, with 5 votes for the view of the minority, and finally the above-mentioned Result achieved; that the note issue was limited to the amount of the founding capital. The reason for the limitation of the use of the product was that the latter is usually the measure for the extension of the natural sphere of influence of the bank hand over.

o) The smallest section shall not be less than ten thalers, after entry-introduction of the gold standard not less than twenty-five thalers.

This resolution was adopted in accordance with the written Expert opinions from a very large number of Chambers of Commerce and was The reason given is that payments in smaller amounts are very could probably be mediated by cash. A Additional proposal, according to which the amount to be paid in the smallest appointments issuing notes shall not exceed one tenth of the share capital.

d) Banknotes shall not have any priority in bankruptcy proceedings.

This proposal was accepted without further discussion as a matter of course.

unanimously accepted.

e) A part of the issued Notes should be paid in cash, the rest through discounts with at least two signatures, not longer than three Months run, be covered.

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The question of third coverage will be discussed further below. The principle was established here that, as far as the coverage of Notes are not paid in cash, but only in bank bills of exchange. The already developed View that the note should be representative of good bank bills of exchange. The criteria of bankability, insofar as they are laid down in regulations at all fe can be determined, he was shown the presence of two signatures and found in a restriction of the orbital period to a maximum of 3 months. On the one hand, it was argued that in Bremen in general a fix monthly target is usual, and that setting a three-monthly Deadline for bank bills of exchange would significantly hinder trade. This However, this objection was refuted by the fact that the existing Banking institutions are in no way prevented from discounting bills of exchange that are than three months, but if these bills of exchange are used to cover notes

serve, this deadline must be observed. With regard to the Er= The requirement of two signatures emphasized that in fact However, even the Prussian bank occasionally issued bills of exchange with only one signature discounted that this does not comply with the existing regulations and any such operation is at the risk of the royalty funds of the the official who carries out the same.

As for Lombards, one speaker said that it was not understandable by what right Lombard transactions do not have the same ability to issue notes= cover, should be attributed as bills of exchange. At the same short expiry time and limited to good, easily realizable values, they offer at least the same security as the good bill of exchange; yes, they even have the advantage that they can be used without regard to the current solvency of the debtor can be realized at any time; and the underlying underlying business relationship is an economically justifiable one, as that from which the change arises. The possibility that through Lombardization the agiotage instead of legitimate trade under= supported, also affects the bill of exchange with the same right. And the extremely obvious way to dress Lombard transactions in the form of bills of exchange, on how weak a basis the adopted principle stands. – It is quite sufficient= come, the presence:

"good, easily realizable collateral with a reasonably short maturity" times"

As a sub-determination, the length of the expiry period be specified and further stipulated that bills of exchange must have two signatures and which collateral objects can generally be used to cover banknotes should be.

This is the corresponding provision in almost every bank statute, and it remains to be proven that they are too liberal. Meanwhile, Lombards are not recognized as sufficient cover, without prejudice to the understandable right of the bank to conduct Lombard transactions.

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 12 177

) Note banks may only hold real estate for their own benefit= business needs, no mortgage funds, securities and purchase goods for their own account, neither land securities and mortgages, nor their shares or those of other Lending to private note banks, not granting blank credits, no bills of exchange with less than two signatures account, do not rediscount domestic bills of exchange, still have more than a month to run.

The meeting was guided by the desire to business operations of the note banks to exclude all such operations, which entail a greater risk or the soundness of the business operations are capable of impairing.

One member spoke out against these provisions as being too far-reaching, with the following motivation:

"If a bank which does not receive more than the amount of its effective capital issues notes, certain values for the full circulation sum has to be kept in stock, the security and redeemability of the notes; their entire capital is held as a reserve behind it and comes into consideration only in the second row; it is therefore not necessary to be as mobile at any time as the one for cashing notes certain active funds. One could safely, if not the whole, but left a significant part of that capital at their free disposal, if only all speculative transactions are absolutely excluded. Need to protect private banks in their, fraud by poorly founded To prevent efforts directed at grades as far as possible, has not yet been been proven! Why should the lending of paper bank shares (including shares!) is prohibited, and on the other hand, the shares of credit banks are p Why should the acquisition of a mortgage, for example, for greater security= position of discounted bills of exchange, as often happens, and on the other hand the Should discounting of the same bills of exchange be permitted without such security? Why should banks be prohibited from providing unquestionably secure To grant blank credits and thereby force such houses to In future cases, to "ride" bills of exchange, the value of which may only in the same signature? It cannot be denied that a moderate lending of own shares and those of other banks by This may possibly favour the stock market game, – that an excessive moderate exposure to mortgage collateral, thereby potentially wise a significant part of the funds is determined, – that finally a excessive granting of unsecured credits, thereby creating excessive Credit use is provoked, – that all such excesses the solid and mobile position of the bank. But completely Such operations cannot be avoided; and if they are banned, then nothing more is done than formal circumventions, as is the case everywhere= come where such regulations exist. – It is completely sufficient to have a to fix an appropriate limit, perhaps in the time that

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In addition to the banknote cover, at least half of the capital in Cash, bills of exchange or Lombard must be available, and every speculative lation business on one's own account is prohibited.

The security remains much greater than that for the notes of the Prussian bank available!"

Despite these objections, the above restrictions, with adopted by a large majority, since a bank which complies with the above restrictions not wanting to subject himself to the restrictions, he would simply have to forego the iss must.

Only the last-mentioned provision led to a more lively discussion regarding rediscounting. A motion had been submitted, according to which a note bank may not rediscount domestic bills of exchange which has to last longer than ten days. However, this request was rejected as going too far. The general principle was thus firmly established that a paper bank may not trade with its giro, and that any rediscounting is reprehensible if it is carried out with the intention to exploit the Giro in this way. It was emphasized that some Private note banks have the practice of issuing bills of exchange with their Giro to throw themselves on the stock exchange and to protect themselves against higher Discount to create a business advantage. As completely harmless On the other hand, it means when a bank of notes is occasionally used in a single In this case, the situation of their business forces them to continue to sell long bill of exchange to get cash. Undoubtedly, it is impossible ensure through legal provisions that rediscounting is not business-like, but only on special occasions. Several voices speak out against a legal restriction. In order to prevent unsound trading with the Giro, it will be sufficient to stipulate that rediscounting may only be carried out on the orders of the Central Bank or that they are not carried out under the official discount rate. It is questionable to prohibit a bank from issuing its bills of exchange to be realized; it could thereby possibly be rendered incapable to redeem their notes. The term domestic bill of exchange an insufficiently determined one. If such a determination were to be made, ftitudinal wording of the same may even prohibit the acceptors to deliver the bill of exchange before maturity, less the discount. The majority found, however, in the determination as communicated above, a good means of rediscounting to a questionable or objectionable extent to put a stop to it.

g) Note banks may only offer interest-bearing deposits on accept at least two months' notice. If short dispositions are accepted, they are in terms of Coverage requirement equal to grades.

It was argued that the consequence of this

mood to also those institutions which deposits at take without issuing notes, to impose a similar restriction.

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Many banks have introduced the practice of paying out deposits on sight, and this facility has proven to be safe in various crises proven.

This motion was also accepted in view of the fact that In this way, the security of the business operations can be determined. A further proposal was that deposits should not exceed the amount of the share capital may be assumed. The same was

rejected because it was assumed that the maintenance of the deposit² business is an outstanding task of the bank.

h) In order to avoid bankruptcy, the bank must issue its notes immediately redeem for metal.

This request was considered self-evident and without any further justification adopted unanimously. Further proposals were not that note banks were set up at every location in the North German Confederation, where Notes issued by other banks within 24 hours of presentation, or perhaps that each bank has a deposit location in Berlin. However, these applications were rejected, as well as a mediation request that at least a redemption obligation in one of the three locations: Frankfurt, Leipzig or Berlin. It was described by one side as insufficient that the banknotes can only be redeemed where they are issued. If the cash supply a single bank is not sufficient to provide all redemption points To have the means, they must turn to the central bank and get money The proposal is feasible. Others, however, have objected disputed the feasibility because the notes were a means of circulation, which should only serve a certain circle. It is sufficient if the same be redeemed where they are issued, since every bank has a Interested in setting up as many redemption points as necessary for their business operations are necessary.

i) A provision to the effect that

the bank is obliged to also accept such forgeries of its to redeem notes which, when applying ordinary charges—

attention cannot be recognized as such, was eliminated by moving to the agenda. The meeting did not refuse to describe such a provision as appropriate, believed, however, that it could not be included in the normative provisions² It was argued in particular that the criterion according to which the obligation to pay compensation is too vague. A technical examination, as is required here, different people would behave very differently behave.

k) The status shall be published every month— consequences.

The need for regular publication of the status was considered self-evident by all sides and in many reports The Chambers of Commerce were particularly emphasized. Several parties have expressed their

Wish expressed that a weekly publication of the status as it was in the Prussian, English and French Banks were brought here. However, it was replied that these large banks to publish their status more frequently because they form the barometer from which the commercial public find out in what ratio the banknote circulation to cash. This is completely impossible for small banks. They have to while there is a lot of cash lying around, while at another time a large number of notes would be returned. From such facts, the audience cannot draw a conclusion, and the monthly publication is completely sufficient.

) The branches may not conduct any other business than the central offices.

A further proposal that private banks should not have branches was rejected because the banks were at least given the opportunity wanted to allow the establishment of branches to provide assistance where their help can be used. The applications were rejected, to add the following normative provisions:

m) Each central bank shall pay to the North German Federal Treasury the third part of the net profit, which is 5% of the share capital capital.

It was assumed that such a provision could not be included in the normative mood heard.

n) No private bank may be established at the seat of the Central Bank establish.

This provision was requested by analogy with the English. It was argued, however, that the German conditions are of a substantially different nature, and that central banks at the seat of Central office could be kept under far better control than those in remote small towns.

A subsequently submitted motion of the content, still the following Normative condition to add:

o) If one third of the share capital is recorded in the balance sheet as to be considered lost, the bank is obliged to liquidieren, i

was no longer up for discussion.

After the conclusion of the discussions on the normative conditions, The question is raised whether these normative conditions apply only to private note banks or even for the central bank. A No decision was taken in this regard because several

Members of the Commission who are prevented from attending due to other business and were not informed of the upcoming consultation,
Meanwhile, a member made the following statement to
It was stated in the minutes that it was not his intention to give the Prussian bank to grant any other privileges than those for which they

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—

To ensure that their notes are accepted in the state treasury would have to give something to the state, and this privilege is to leave her with it. Any other privilege he would consider to be unjustified. finished explain.

Incidentally, it should be noted here that in the course of the discussion also the privileges of postage and stamp exemption, which the Prussian bank has enjoyed so far, have been mentioned several times, and that although a vote on this has not taken place, many
However, the view was expressed that it should be taken for granted consider that such privileges cannot be renewed. It was
Although one side claimed that the postage exemption, which the Prussian Bank benefits the public, as it provides money for
shipments from one place to another, where the money sent is needed, can be done free of charge. However, it has been
Pages, namely those who have a special interest in the Prussian bank interest, place particular emphasis on maintaining this
Privileges are not laid down.

Sixth:

There is a need for a standard for determining the
Ratio of cash reserves to banknote circulation.

The following gentlemen voted for this sentence:
Bamberger, Becker, Benndorf, Conrad, v. Dechend, Friedländer, Fromberg, Hinsberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mendelssohn, Meyer, Mosle, Stephan, Samter, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Stengel, Warfschauer, Wesenfeld, Witte, Zuckschwerdt.

The following voted against:

Delbrück, Müller, Schottler, Steiner.

The following considerations are linked to this sentence: One can the view that the banks and in particular the central bank special provisions on the amount of cover they hold in stock should not be made, as is the case in France, for example the case; or one can start from the view that a certain

ratio of the cover funds should be prescribed, and in doing so either to the current situation in Prussia, according to which the thirds= coverage is to be prescribed, or switch to such a facility as fit exists in England, according to which the sum of the notes to be issued without cover on a certain amount to be determined according to an arithmetic ratio contingent or finite, one can hold to the view that the The entire amount of the note should be covered by metal. By accepting the The above sentence excluded the two extremes. A member had indeed defended the view that it was theoretically justifiable that the issue of uncovered notes was not permitted at all, he had meanwhile decided to give practical consequences to this theoretical view not to give, acknowledging that such a provision the banknote business will only bring harm instead of benefit and therefore

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would not be carried out by anyone. Likewise, those with= members of the minority, which generally has a certain relationship of did not want to prescribe the means of cover, but left everything to the free discretion to the bank administration. After accepting this The question therefore arose only whether one wanted to hold on to the systems of third coverage, or switch to the system of con= tingentization.

Seventh:

It was then decided by 22 votes to 4 that

a quota system should not be introduced.

A speaker tried to prove in a detailed lecture that for the For the prosperity of the country, a provision is essential that the Amount of uncovered notes to a certain yet to be determined Amount would have to be contingent. He declared that he would stick to the fight that in relation to means of payment the general principle is no It is valid that traffic expels what it does not need. The banknotes, which are guaranteed security, are available at every state treasury to be accepted in lieu of payment, are different from another paper means of payment, such as a bill of exchange. By providing the state with write that the note of the central bank is in payment at the state treasury may be given, he artificially creates an opportunity to give such a note and therefore prevent the note, when it is removed from circulation is no longer needed, is expelled. If the system of absolute banking freedom, such precautionary measures would prove to be superfluous, the greatest possible caution would then be of the public in the use and acceptance of banknotes; Until then, however, and especially under the present circumstances, the banknote is a preferred means of payment, which cannot be exchanged for money. love to be allowed to multiply. A banknote that has been given a high Faith is in a sense an instruction to the market, fe a permit to create new products before the

Consumption has created a gap in the stock. He therefore considers it for an irrefutable economic law that excessive emissions of banknotes first drives the metal money out of the country and then an artificial, unjustified increase in prices, which leads to crises must lead; he therefore considers it an imperative requirement of the public social welfare that the state should take precautions in this regard.

This view found lively support from various quarters.

Contradiction. It was stated that the system of Peel's Acts was in England felt was severely criticized, and only a few voices were raised for the maintenance of the same. It was in the year 1865 in the Prussian state House of Representatives, a motion for continuation was submitted by the Deputy Michaelis. gentling of banknotes. The same would, if it had been adopted, the most unspeakable abuses would have resulted At that time, Mr. Michaelis had set the quota figure at 60 million

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lions. If this proposal had been passed at that time, At that time, crises occurred five different times. an incredible traffic jam, as soon as one sees that the Prussian Bank is approaching a state in which it can no longer do business In 1857, the Prussian bank had reached the limit of one-third coverage and have made the decision to strictly abide by the law As a result, it has exacerbated the crisis to the extreme. If they had the right at that time to complain about the restrictive regulations the one-third coverage, there would be no talk of a crisis Another side added that each contingent number bears the stamp of arbitrariness. How can one prove that 60 or 100 million is the correct sum, which exists uncovered may.

The possibility of unlimited circulation through notes without However, to support full metal coverage, it must be possible because An absolute limit for the need cannot be determined. On the On the other hand , we must also take into account the increasingly worrying increase in A limit must be drawn to the cult of music. If, as before, any real or perceived need for money through unconditional If we are to counteract this by increasing the issuance of banknotes, then we are always fhort to the paper currency, which now everyone except us and England The Peel Bank Act, in addition to its shortcomings, also have advantages that are to be recognized and the system can also be applied to We can apply this to ourselves if we only add as a rule what in England is merely exceptionally, namely the provision that an exceedance the quota number under the condition of a discount increase fshould be. With such a determination, production and speculation warned at the moment when the circulation approaches that limit and extensive, sustainable aid is nevertheless not ruled out.

The Prussian bank, for example, would have made such a provision as early as June

v. J. forced to increase the discount, warned the stock exchanges in good time and have eased, while now within 4 days it has jumped from 4 to 8% had to be, which exacerbated the war panic at the moment have.

The following voted in favour of setting a quota:
Kämmerer, Meyer, Schottler.

Eighth:

After, as mentioned, the system of quotas was rejected
The Assembly decided by 22 votes to 4,

that to cover the notes at least a third of the
circulating sum must be present in cash
fole. N

It was recognized by all sides that the third coverage as a principle
has its major shortcomings; proof that the bank is in a position to
The issue of notes could not be embarrassed if it received the third

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Part of the issued sum in cash is in no way
All fundamental objections to the
third coverage are usually claimed, are recognised as justified;
In particular, it was not denied that the bank, by presenting a
larger amount of notes could be put into the alternative,
neither by redeeming the same, the cash balance to less than one third
the circulating banknote quantity, or by non-redeeming their
obligation to suspend. Nevertheless, an important argument was
In favor of maintaining the one-third coverage, the public
once you get used to it. It is self-evident that a bank which
be obliged to exchange at least a third of their notes in cash
hold, will never let it reach these limits, it will be much=
more a much larger amount always hold. The public will
It is not understandable if one now simply
and approach the French maxim. What the above-mentioned
incident that caused unrest at the Prussian bank
which are to be taken into account only in accordance with the provision that one third
the issue of banknotes in cash must be kept in stock, it must be noted
It can be argued that the crisis of 1857 occurred shortly after capital
the Prussian bank has been significantly increased, and that for this reason
at that time, conditions were not completely normal. The
The above resolution was passed with the following 22 votes against:
4 votes cast:

For that:

Bamberger, Becker, Benndorf, Conrad, v. Dechend, Friedländer,

Fromberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mendelssohn, Meyer, Mosle, Samter, Schöttler, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Stengel, Stephan, Warfschauer, Wesenfeld, Witte, Zuckschwerdt.

Against it:

Delbrück, Hinsberg, Müller, Steiner.

Ninth.

During the debate, a member of the assembly said more= It has been emphasized that, in our opinion, the regulation a one-third coverage is not required, but rather the right to issue notes= ties, can only be related to the share capital of the bank. If one adheres to the principle he defends that it is Establishment of a note bank requires a minimum amount of 3 million, fuch would give banks the freedom to issue banknotes and deposit fites up to three times their share capital, without concern to have to, that thereby a careless or excessive circulation of notes would be promoted, provided that it is established by law that all in the Northern Confede issued notes can be exchanged at all other German central bank cash desks It was especially pointed out that the Prussian private banks would thus achieve a prosperous development, which

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they had been stunted by the normative provisions at that time. It was taken for granted that the banks, in order to meet their redemption obligation to maintain a corresponding cash balance, even without being legally obliged to do so. It was also pointed out that that the proposal does not only facilitate the issue of notes, but in several cases it limits the fact that in critical times the The position of the central banks is more favourable, so that restrictions such as 1857 had to be applied by the Prussian bank, only in order to comply with the third coverage requirement no longer fear. Since this principle had been repeatedly and vigorously defended, fo it was finally put up for discussion. It was others have emphatically emphasized that science has in our proved in a refutable manner that there is a difference between the amount of the note iss and the amount of the share capital there is no internal connection. The share capital merely has the significance of a guarantee capital, and the raising of such guaranteed capital does not in itself constitute a right to increase the circulation of paper currency. For This view was supported by the following 16 votes: Bamberger, Becker, v. Dechend, Delbrück, Friedländer, Fromberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mendelssohn, Samter, Schöttler, Spiegeler, Steiner, Müller, Stephan;

the following two:

Hinsberg and Zuckfschwerdt.

while the rest abstained from voting.

Vote by Mr. Heinrich Kämmerer in Hamburg.

It can be assumed that most members of the
May in Berlin, the German Trade Commission=
day, concerning banking legislation, without a feeling of satisfaction
have gone together. The decisions taken seem in their entirety
not having met the wishes of any of the existing parties.
This unsatisfactory result may be due to the fact that
one had failed to first have a comprehensive discussion about the theory
of the banking sector before moving on to discussing the reform
of the current banking situation. The meeting was not
The task of improving the current structure of Prussian banking institutions
the rest of Germany, but first of all it had to
examine what kind of banking legislation is appropriate from the current point of view
recognized by science and experience as contemporary and normal
To what extent the results of such a theoretical investigation
the results obtained can be put into immediate practical use
can, or to what extent, in view of existing conditions, temporary

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Concessions must be made, if certainly a very
important point, but it must be placed in the second place and the dis=
The debate on this issue should be postponed until the basic principles have been establish
Only on the basis of an understanding of the principles of banking
and the goals to be pursued can create a healthy banking law
and the negotiations should therefore first focus on these
object.

The submitter is not able to perform new moments, holds
but is obliged to point out views which have been expressed in the previous
Negotiations of our commission partly ignored, partly hushed up
while they were notoriously influenced by many of the first economic
writers, as well as in numerous practical circles involved
be represented.

First of all, it is our wish to dispel the widely held idea that
any state bank or privileged credit bank, including the Prussian
Bank, as a kind of almighty providence hovering over the money market
and can be considered to dominate it.

The enormous upswing in domestic and international business=
exchange no longer allows dictatorship. State banks and privileged
Banks are not able to anticipate and paralyze the effects

fieren, which the traffic running alongside them and competing with them
The money market is no longer controlled by a central institution, be it
no matter how powerful, to control; through arbitrary interventions, such as, for example,
maintaining the low discount and increasing the issue of banknotes,
However, temporary effects can be achieved, but
they are dangerous because the motives for such measures are not certain
Basis, and because the natural course of the money market is thereby
On the contrary, it is the task of such privileged notes=
banks, with the approach of difficult times and crises preferably
to take care of their own safety and thereby gain the trust
of the public, which by increasing the cash fund, not
but is achieved by increasing the number of notes issued.

The Prussian bank has also repeatedly made inroads since 1857.
measures were taken to facilitate the redemption of notes
to prevent as far as possible and thus to use the cash fund in an unusual way
The proof of this is that the course of the Prussian bank=
notes in Hamburg repeatedly 1 to 11/2%, below the rate for silver thalers
fell; nevertheless, very large quantities of Prussian banknotes were
Central Germany to Hamburg, but with considerable loss
Silver thalers. Those measures of the Prussian Bank can be
the currently prevailing system of the same as appropriate and correct
be kept, but they do not correspond to the next and most important
Task of a note bank, namely: the unconditional redemption of the
Notes. The question is whether measures of the above kind remain effective and possible
after the Prussian Bank had taken over all of Germany, including Frankfurt

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a. M. and Hamburg and thus the remaining existing ones
permanent German money markets will have been brought to a standstill.

These have so far, in times when the exchange rate has led to a deduction
of precious metals abroad, the Prussian Bank as
protective arrester. Whether the current banknote system of the Prussian Bank
would be sustainable if in the future all international claims on
It is doubtful whether anyone will approach them directly with precious metals.
The first condition of a good currency is the irrefutable
Confidence that it is suitable for international traffic. As long as
under certain circumstances the purchase of coins or precious metals against bank=
notes can be made difficult, is due to a blossoming of the international
exchange business, and the effort to mediate London
in transatlantic exchange transactions to make it increasingly unnecessary,
remain unsuccessful.

The danger that in all critical times, and in those where the
Exchange rates cause a withdrawal of precious metals abroad, regardless of
usually large cash payments on submitted notes are necessary,
the central banks the ability to apply increased
to use resources and to call upon a position as a helper in need

can therefore not be considered legitimate. Banks without issuing paper and who do not have to provide cover for the latter are in difficult times in a much more favourable location and, since they are closer to the audience than privileged central banks, act more individually than the latter, which leads to Elimination of local panic has often proved to be extremely beneficial Trade and monetary crises cannot be avoided at all as long as the The tendency to conduct business on a scale that leads to is not proportionate to the strengths of the entrepreneurs. Experience has shown that even the largest and most powerful states or privileged banks have not been able to prevent repeated crises and that the existence of such institutes indirectly rather leads to by encouraging the emergence of free banks in the main squares of trade and other modes of transport. A majority of Banks with freer movement promotes the first important task of banking in general, namely the accumulation of currently idle capital and the lucrative use of the same. The system of the giro and deposit banks is indisputably the contemporary one; the same has in England, the United States of America and Hamburg has proven itself brilliantly and has increased the importance of the note-issuing banks completely outstripped. Their general distribution also across Germany will have the most favourable influence on the money market; if all companies, businessmen and private individuals who have significant cash-turnover, and therefore more or less large cash in their keep their own cash in stock, deposit it in a bank instead, fuch a colofal capital is placed in the hands of the German banks, and It will be achieved that a main cause of the occurring money-

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clamps, namely the retention of the circulating medium, which, through the provision of the individual for later-occurring losses, obligations has been brought about so far.

The common feature between note banks and deposit banks is the task of collecting capital and making it usable; the The difference between the two is that the paper banks use the unnatural choose the alternative way to raise their capital by issuing notes, which are used to ftablishing the circulating cash circulation funds, while the deposit banks accumulate temporarily unused capital and simpler and faster operation of money turnover achieve significant savings in the need for circulation funds. The The advantage of the depository bank system is that it serves the purpose of banks in general, namely to accumulate capital and increase the turnover to facilitate, in a more rational manner and to a greater extent can achieve than the paper banks, and further in that in the In the former system, paper money can be avoided entirely or at least only needs to be delivered in a form which each concerns about it, namely in the form completely without well-founded grades, if there is any need for such at all

To further explain this topic, the permitted here
Space is not enough, but the ones presented are not new, but
Motives that have long been widely recognized are likely to be of further and
be subjected to more thorough examination than in the previous agreements
actions of our commission have been bestowed upon them.

This demand seems all the more justified as the
stitution of the Prussian Bank in its present form, only with increased
capital, as a central bank for all of Germany and with federal privileges
was requested by mistake. The praises which were expressed in our commission
the Prussian Bank, the sender supports from the whole
conviction, as far as it relates to the reliability, reality and prudence
the management and the management, but he does not hold
their system for a contemporary, nor even the creation of a private
central bank in line with Germany's economic interests
speaking. It is not necessary to provide evidence that the Prussian
Bank does not adhere to the system of deposit and giro banks, but its
Main task in the issue of banknotes and in the disfonto and
Lombard business. It is worth remembering that the Commission of
The most competent party has declared that the Prussian Bank in the
As a rule, only large deposits are accepted from the state government and
only insignificant amounts from private individuals, as the bank does not attach any impor
To promote the increase of the latter. This confirms that the Prussian
Bank with its current system is not in the position which
a strong party as the contemporary one, and is therefore probably
The desire is justified that the fundamental side of the banking question of a

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be subjected to further discussion. However, there are other motives
for the same wish.

There currently exist in the non-Prussian part of the German
Federal Republic, and in particular at the main trading centres good bank=
facilities and independent changing places, which are based on a long-established
Prosperity. They show no need for a significant
Change in their institutions and in particular no demand for
a German privileged central bank. The necessary consequence of the
Establishing such a system would mean the concentration of the entire German
banking and exchange business at the domicile of the Bundesbank. If
as a result of the political unity that has been established and the expected
common currency in an unforced way through the natural course
the conditions the entire banking and exchange business is concentrated in Berlin
trier and the non-Prussian important places, such as Frankfurt a. M.
should lose their previous position, this would be a providence,
which the changing circumstances of time have imposed, and which thereby
Those affected would have to accept this. But in the non-Prussian
Federal places through state aid or privileges that are granted to one before=
granted to the central institutes, such a total transformation of the

Banking system through legislation, the suffering places a justified right to object to this. After the political unity of Germany was achieved through glorious successes, if the reasons for the event have been firmly established, the possible objection cannot be that in the interest of political unity efforts the greatest possible unification and centralization in every other area is necessary, without taking into account the economic side of such transformations. A pursuit of banking freedom can neither be considered politically dangerous nor be suspected of particularism. We want equal measure and equality of weight, same coin, same banking legislation but no privileges, no State intervention in the free development of economic conditions. Such would be the imposition of a state bank or a privileged Central bank for all of Germany. The fact that our fatherland, the diversity of places where science, art, industry and Trade has reached a particular peak, a large part of its culture and its prosperity is undeniable. The former political Disunity in some respects the explanation for the Germany peculiar decentralization in the areas of industrial and of intellectual activity, but one should not confuse the blossoming child with the unclean bath. It would be foolish to throw a great jewel to be forcibly taken from the nation because it was great in dark times growing.

It cannot be denied that in some circles in Germany a widespread acceptance of the views expressed here on banking as a result of a long-standing habit of using banknotes and paper money has not yet been introduced. People have thus become accustomed to the use

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this means of payment, that one can prove its existence and unchanged Continuation is an unavoidable need. In addition, however, the The view is widespread that by issuing paper money and banknotes a major economic gain is achieved for the state concerned by acquiring interest-free capital almost free of charge. The proponents of this view are, however, very numerous, refuted so thoroughly by the most competent economists that the question on this matter can be considered as decided.

No one claims that government paper money or banknotes issue a capital is created, and therefore this point does not require Discussion.

Money in coins is not capital in any other sense, as any other object that has an exchange value, it is no more or less capital than any commodity and any alienable or useful possession. Not only the cash brings when used Interest, but also any other capital, rent, lease, wages, Writer's fees are the interest on capital invested in residential buildings, land, labor, and mental ability. The coined money

is used to mediate sales and also serves as a general Value measure. The amount of demand for circulating money depends on the national economic level of the country in question, the need increases with the growth of general prosperity and the progress of production. Since the cash and the resources required for its production Metals are nothing more than exchangeable goods, so with increasing If the money or metal in question needs to be obtained from a neighbor countries or the production of the same through mining is a self-evident executory consequence and occurs in the same way as the acquisition of all other goods required for the country's consumption. Trade guarantees the Satisfaction of a real need, since the latter is precisely announces that prices have reached the level required to to make import profitable. An increase in the demand for Money expresses itself in the increase of the interest rate and the rising value against other values, e.g. goods, funds and bills of exchange to foreign places which causes the latter to fall in price and thus suitable means of exchange in order to ensure profitable export to other countries against payment in precious metals. The money supply regulates itself, provided that natural development is allowed to take its course and is not restricted by interventions by higher authorities. Such a case of disruption lies in the Existence of government paper money and privileged banknotes, which are for are unusable for international traffic and whose circulation not always a given by the circumstances, but often on decisions of the state or the bank boards, which are not always ignorant and unable to meet the real needs of their own country and its relations with foreign countries. Money is therefore a very important and delicate factor in both large and small

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Traffic, yes, one can hunt, apart from the ethical side of human life, the most important. It is now in all areas of economic society and state institutions, the aim prevails, to achieve the highest level of solidity and practicality, without fear for the resulting higher costs. From the point of view of the people From an economic point of view, there is nothing to prevent a large capital for the purpose of producing the best known circulating medium while enormously larger capitals are used for other transport means, such as railways, port buildings and steamships Although there are no coupons attached to the circulating money, through the services it provides to the current owner, the same works productive as other tools of transport. This admittedly is It is only a question of finance, namely the following:

Is it possible without danger to remove a significant part of the circulating coins made of precious metals through state and privileged banknotes to replace it, it is then so large that it exceeds the profit which would be derived from Saving of precious metal, to an infinite extent over: meets?

In deciding this question we should not stop at the well-ordered financial situation of our fatherland!), because the future is ours hidden and all love for the fatherland cannot hide the humble feeling that the future fate of the same is in the hands of Providence. The majority of the major nations in Europe and America suffer fever under the pressure of devalued paper money, it consists of Banknotes or government paper money. Should not the spoilage experiences of so many states a condemnation of the System of paper currency clearly before us? If also the views presented here on the economic significance the paper circulation may find general recognition, However, the objection is often raised that banknotes for circulation indispensable. However, it would be inadmissible to immediately pass a law which completely prohibits the issue and circulation of banknotes prohibited, on the other hand, it is undoubtedly advisable to keep the banknotes, or at least the not fully founded, through a uniform banking legislation with transitional determinations and the resulting gradual modifications of the payment method dispensable. After the large-scale traffic through the general establishment of giro banks a payment system is carried out finely, as in London, New-York and Hamburg completely carried out, and started in Berlin by the Kasenverein, are Banknotes will no longer be necessary for large-scale transactions. For the money turnover with the domestic market, the emerging private banks in such a way that payments at other German locations are made by Bank transfers or a vista instructions (bank postal bills) can be made. If this route is burdened by a premium of 1/2 or 1/4%

1) Under the Prussian system a matter of course.

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must, however, the postage which the banknote postage. The existing convenience for travelers to carry larger sums. Carrying money in banknotes can be done by the so common in England. Circular credit letters issued by banks against full payment and at the same time cover foreign countries, are completely replaced. Small-scale transactions do not require banknotes; in the non-Prussian North-Germany, the habituation to them is still little noticeable, but often a strong aversion. People prefer to use silver and gold pieces to carry with you, as often dirty and torn pieces of paper, and One encounters a reserved, half-ashamed feeling when one pays the price in paper for services rendered or items purchased. No matter how unjustified such peculiarities of the people may seem may, they nevertheless speak against the necessity of paper money in small sections. In England there are no notes from the English bank less than 5 pounds sterling, in France not less than 50 francs, until recently not less than 100 francs. Except in Germany, small paper money circulates almost only in bankrupt states. After the expected introduction of the Gold standard will eliminate any reason for retaining small banknotes be eliminated.

Should the complete abandonment of banknotes nevertheless be deemed unfeasible held, the new banking legislation would allow the issue to allow fully cash-funded banknotes. However, there would have to be no privilege legium, but to all banks which are subject to the law of the German commercial legislation, be granted the authority to issue such notes under the strictest control. Mainly the to legally oblige banks using the service to open a separate account and to keep a separate cash box for the banknote business and at the courts entitled to a general lien on all the holdings of these Cash, which therefore always corresponds to the full amount of banknotes in circulation, in favour of the holders of notes of their issue. Even The banks will only understandably be able to cover the Expenses and some profit to such an institution This coverage can be achieved by a small premium, which the borrowers pay. Since notes of this type are mainly used for payment mediation at neighboring places, they are one small premium, because either postage or bank transport costs Such a facility would have the great advantage It should be ensured that there are never more banknotes in circulation than the current needs, and that this does not interfere with the natural course of the money market. There can be no doubt that if the form and text are the same, the fully funded notes of a bank from any other bank which stands on the same legal ground as good payment would be accepted, and even if it were possible, to impose such a duty by law. Proposals of this kind prejudice the continued existence of the Prussian Bank, but the same

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 13 193

would probably lose their privileges and the previous right the free issue of notes through active seizure of the deposit and Giro= fyftems, combined with other businesses, experienced a great boom also higher dividends would result from the elimination of state= However, the bank then needs a significant Increase in capital. The acquisition of the same will be an easy ft be, since investments in bank shares of a solid nature are very popular. The large surp drawing, which was made last spring when subscribing to a book in Berlin and two new banks built in Hamburg, provides evidence There can be no doubt that an issue of new shares even the amount of 100 million thalers will find the most willing takers The advantages that the solid foundation of the institute and the extensive branching of the existing branches, as well as the then enabled participation in the large negotiation business, guarantee the Prussian Bank the most favorable results in the future.

To facilitate the transitional phase, legislation could a date, such as a five-year one, must be set, until the expiry of which all German banks now authorized to issue banknotes will have their current Notes must have been redeemed in annual installments. If during this

period the long-standing habit of paper money has not been overcome, the proposed project of fully funded notes remains to be open.

Against the possible objection that the state for political reasons a continuation of publicly recognized paper money, because in the event of a catastrophe in the hands of Providence and complete exhaustion of funds, in issuing notes with Compulsory course is the only remedy against which, although perishable, Such an objection must be answered by saying that if such a If the intervention of a bank is not necessary, but the the State concerned can set the assignat press into operation itself.

In the event that neither the dispensability of banknotes nor the System of fully funded recognition should, if one is a bank want to have notes, to general banking freedom, as the only correct system that remains.

Opponents of banking freedom fear a flood of banknotes and a confusion due to the diversity of the same. The examples Switzerland and Scotland show, however, that the system prevailing there of central bank freedom under strict legislation no consequences of the be-fared kind, and there is probably nothing to explain why the effect similar institutions in Germany should be an opposite one. This system has the advantage that the height of the surrounding note amount is regulated exactly according to the real need and not according to the views of a central institute; also the harassment Due to differences in the grades, no shown, because the strict legislation, and in particular the prescribed

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Regular publication of the bank status creates a level of trust and unification, which facilitates the circulation of different notes in all parts of the country. After the general implementation of the bank freedom, the real value of note circulation would become clearer it represent an increase in circulation, but rather a Restriction of the same is to be expected. This view is based on the Abolition of the privilege for individual institutes, which are protected by the same whose purpose and profit are mainly in the submission of their grades. This procedure will be continued after the Banking freedom is hampered by the emerging competition, and no more notes can be issued than the money market can bear. We have an excellent presentation of this subject in the 1867 works of the genius published in German in Paris and Leipzig Author JE Horn's "Bank Freedom".

A reference to this epoch-making and so far without successful The work of one of the first economists of our time, which has remained a refutation Time should be given to further discussion of the subject at this point

be preferable.

At the end of this presentation it might be appropriate to Summarize the result in the following short sentences:

No state bank, no privileged banks.

Gradual withdrawal of circulating banknotes and state= paper money.

General banking freedom for all under the law on joint-stock companies
foccupations of the comrades.

Permission to issue banknotes with full cash funding
under legally established control.

Vote of Mr. Hinsberg in Barmen.

In accordance with the decision of the Bank Commission, I take responsibility solution, some of the questions submitted to our consultation, in particular the question of banknote coverage will be discussed below.

On the last day of the Commission's meeting, it was time to short enough to discuss this subject in detail,
This circumstance is mostly to be attributed to the refusal of the vote fein.

My statement made in January 1870 at the request of the Handelstag view was the following:

"The principle of cash coverage in the ratio of one third of the issued notes does not appear to provide sufficient security for the note holder. Instead, it is to be standardized that, if the amount of notes and Deposits for immediate termination are twice or three times the one-time

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paid responsible capital, this excess amount must always be available in cash."

It seems to me as if individual members of the commission (in agreement with the speaker, who in the compilation of the various reports, my proposal was qualified as the "most lax") have been of the opinion that this principle is an excessive and frivolous Note issue would require banks to pay three times the

amount of notes issued without holding a corresponding cash reserve, and would then be embarrassed in times of crisis.

Such an assessment of the sentence emerges, however, upon closer examination feconomy as not valid; however, the emission rights of individual banks would be expanded, while others would be restricted; the banks would However, not only do they have to keep the amounts in cash that are needed to increase the exceeding three times the share capital, but an additional cash reserve just as the Bank of England has done since 1844, and as it does now the banks working with one-third coverage always more like this third This extra cash reserve would increase the bank's power of action in critical times, which support trade and industry dustry, while the legally required cash (equivalent to the amount of notes and deposits which the exceeds three times the share capital) would normally suffice to To effect redemption of the returning notes.

While the interest of trade would be served by the If banks could provide energetic help in crises, the public would Moreover, have the reassuring certainty – without studying 30 bank= statutes, – that all note-issuing institutions must have the guarantee capital in a certain ratio to the maximum of the issued, not in metal covered notes.

It has not been disputed by anyone that the provisions in force ftituencies, which grant individual institutions unlimited note issuance= rightly assure, have their downsides.

For example, if the Bückeburger Bank has a cash reserve of 10 million lion thalers issued 30 million notes, so that 20 million without metal= æcal cover, while the bank would have 30 million current liabilities (a guaranteed capital of 2 million, of which $\frac{1}{4}$ million paid in cash, opposite), even the proponent of the view that “science has irrefutably demonstrated that there is a difference between the height of the share capital and the note issue there is no internal connection exist”, we must admit that this relationship leads to questionable consequences sequences; the note is not only about the question, whether it is immediately paid in cash, but whether it is fully redeemed at all; in The latter relationship is the ratio of the share capital to the quantity of notes of essential importance.

It seems to me that the science of the present question has not yet been definitively and unanimously decided;

admitted that several German economists have advocated the one-third coverage have expressed, the representatives of this principle abroad are very rare; in England in particular, where practical experience has long been have been collected, the third coverage has become just as unpopular as

in France.

The Peel Act presents England's view on the matter, as well as it existed 25 years ago; however, it has not lived up to expectations not complied with; the restrictive provisions on note issue have in several cases aggravated the crises, and the repeated necessary suspensions of the acts prove that in Redaction of the law placed too much emphasis on the quantity of notes without considering that the increase of English trade will require an increase in circulation funds in just 10 years and that the lack of these resources is particularly noticeable in crises must.

The history of the Peel Act proves irrefutably that the contingents, ie the limitation of the number of notes in a traffic area, for to be rejected for a longer period of time on a certain amount.

This obvious error in the Peels Act is, however, corrected by the principle is avoided; when applying it, it remains solely leaving it up to the market to absorb the quantities of notes it needs, to eject superfluous notes; if there is a need for increased traffic funds are used to establish new banks or to expand existing ones with strict provisions on the obligation to redeem immediately Banks in as many places in the empire as possible are afraid of floods assessment with grades is unfounded.

The view that was prevalent in the 1950s that business a central bank is a very lucrative one, one can issue notes of the West German Banks without a redemption point in the Eastern stamps and at the The idea that interest would be earned through slow returns has been proven false. The history of German banks over the last 15 years has sufficiently proved that a note only circulates where it is always in close proximity can be solved. f

On the other hand, my proposal follows the Peels Act closely in that it when determining the issue of notes, the uncovered notes are taken into account. The most correct judgment about the feasibility and practical value of the We gain a better understanding of the proposal when we imagine it applied in different moments and cases.

First of all, there is no need to prove that the English crises of 1857 and 1866 would not have been so dangerous if the bank had Issuance of unsecured notes in multiple amounts of the share capital would have been permitted, instead of the legally limited amount that the sufficiency of the share capital. The suspension of the Peel Act is nothing other than the granting of this right for a certain month ment.

The attached table provides information about the behaviour of the northern German note banks in the months of June and July of this year and about their performance according to the existing standards, compared with the performance capability if my suggestions are accepted.

All North German banks, insofar as they issue monthly statements public, with the exception of the Preußische Bank, had

end of June towards the end of July

Notes in circulation millions 74.3 m 70.5
with a deposit balance of 32.2 ah 47.5
the cash balance was – g 39.6 15 47.3
the changing status d 76.3 7 78.9
the total amount of notes issued and

Deposits amounted to ' 106.5 " 118.0

According to my principle, the maximum limit of the total note issue, including short-term deposits 225.09 million in June and 232.79 million in July. Without this limit, German industry would have significant help can be provided to get close to the with the existing one-third coverage, many of the banks are restricting their transactions had to.

In general, the table proves that a large part of the German Central banks from the partially unlimited issuance rights to which they are entitled right has made a very modest use of it; only in individual A significant circulation has developed in more important places. It can be concluded from this that in the future the Be– authority to extend the issue of notes may only be used by such institutions which would be involved in important commercial and industrial places, as was the case, for example, with the greater number of Prussian This is the case with private banks.

The following should be noted about the individual institutes:

The Prussian private banks have in the month of July ao continuously reduced their portfolio holdings, thus limiting their discount, while, working according to my proposal, each of them would have about 1 million for the discount traffic could have been more presen t.

The Frankfurt Bank, whose entire banknote quantity (and not in the sense my proposal, the uncovered amount) to three times the share capital, has also served well in this crisis and the change in stock significantly increased, although their forces were not greatly were suddenly able to handle the enormous traffic of the square on their own, when a major escrow house limited its operations.

The amount of banknotes issued during the crisis did not exceed the limit according to my suggestion was permissible. The establishment of a branch of the Reichsbank in Frankfurt, as well as an increase in the banking capital of the Frankfurter Bank, or the emission caused by it according to my principle

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further notes, would be useful to the place, without affecting the solidity of the bank's operations.

According to my proposal, the Bremer Bank would stop issuing notes by about 9 million; the space would be less the
Lack of circulation funds in the case felt, and a
No one would fear a reduction in the solidity of the square
have.

The same can be said of the Leipzig Bank. The Saxon Bank, whose Note issuance is unlimited, would before the crisis, according to my proposal working, have had to limit their operations, while at the end July was below the limits required by my proposal.

The Prussian Bank, whose operations in 1856 and 1857 were within the Limits of my proposal would remain, but in 1870 it would exceed steps, as the table shows; this situation would, however, be
Difficulty could have been remedied by an increase in capital.

I leave out of consideration the institutes whose sphere of activity is a mixed and whose emission is of no significant importance.

If we now summarize the above, we recognize that my
The proposal can by no means be called "lax", since it restricts the emissions of several institutes, whereas it gives others more freedom the emission would be permitted and in a third category with the be fairly consistent with the current circumstances.

On the other hand, my proposal offers a significant advantage for all Banks, which stands out particularly in critical times and which I would like to thank I particularly recommend the attention of the Commission.

With third coverage, it is not only conceivable, but, in particular, at smaller banks, it is very easy that the cash reserves are reduced to an amount finds, the issued notes no longer represent this possibility imposes on the head of the central bank the duty in critical times, especially others to keep the cash balance intact and, if possible, to increase it. The resulting restrictive measures affect trade and industry all the harder because they need generous support, especially in critical times required, as was fully provided by the Prussian Bank in July 1870 was paid, but in 1857 it was not paid because of the third coverage However, no measure can protect an institute from the fact that one at a given moment his cash treasure through the reflux of notes

brought below $\frac{1}{2}$ of the circulation.

When assessing critical times, two cases must be distinguished:

Neither does the trust in the notes remain intact and it is only therefore, the larger circulation funds required by the circumstances to obtain, or all circumstances are called into question and it is urgent the mistrust in the existing conditions to convert the notes into cash

Both options can be used under the law of thirds=

coverage lead to the fact that there is no other way out than the violation of the law remains; trade and industry are then, however, through the previously applied

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Restrictions have been damaged without any purpose. In my proposal

Every bank, like the English one, will always make sure that it has a spheres of influence and the legitimate

maintain a reserve of notes appropriate to the claims; if this falls below a certain wifen amount, the regulation is effected by increasing the discount,

The bank can, however, even in cases where its notes are rejected out of mistrust flowed back, proceed calmly with the redemption and at the same time the previous Discount operations in accordance with the receipts from the portfolio

continue; it remains under all circumstances within its

legal competence and has only one thing to consider, that it

does not reject any presented note; the cash reserve can be reduced to a minimum fink without restricting the bank's operations need.

To get a clear picture of the situation, we set the numbers

about the quantity of banknotes, cash, etc., concerning the Prussian bank, here;

The note reserve in the last line indicates the

according to my principle available amount in notes and cash.

. July 31st October 31st August 6th

1870

The Prussian Bank had 1 10705

Banknotes in circulation 164 693 202 488

short deposits estimated at 3 000 10000

RR me se © 56349 | 87146| 92,577

with a share capital of 21,900 21,900

Notes=Referve according to the Prin=

zip that the triple amount
of the share capital in unges-
covered notes issued
can be . . 11796 | 9624 | 7436 15 08 – N

Amount of notes which
above principle not
would have been emitted
can – – – – 14847 54 211

During the crisis of 1857 the bank was subject to very strong restrictions
had to leave in order to receive the cash treasure, she would, according to my suggestion
working, the banknote reserve, instead of $11\frac{3}{4}$ million in December
1856 and $9\frac{1}{4}$ million in July 1857, respectively, to at least 20 million
lions and thus overcame the crisis without strong restrictions
have.

The reserve was increased in 1857 by increasing the capital of the bank by
3 4 4 million to be procured; by the same means the same generous
Support which the bank provided to the industry in the summer of 1870
made possible.

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The bank would have had 40 million in capital and a cash balance of
89 million also in the mid-1870s to 210 million notes issued
The bank's position would be in the event of a strong re-
ftrômens of the notes would have been a less precarious one, if, in my opinion,
principles worked.

The return flow of 35 million for cash redemption could calmly
and without rushing to raise money abroad; the same
In the case of the presentation of 35 million banknotes, however, it brought
Third coverage to the limit of what is permitted and conditional restrictions on
strongest kind.

The fact that the notes did not flow back in 1870 is due to the success of our
Weapons, not thanks to the existing law on banknote coverage. This
However, I am convinced that we owe the restrictions on
1857; I cannot agree with the view that the dispositions of the
management of the bank, or even the increase of the bank capital, the restriction-
tions would have been necessary.

I believe I have proved above that the argument I represent
In principle, this would not facilitate the issue of notes, except
where such serve the common interest and in the most solid manner
would have been feasible; that the principle of restrictions for several
Institutes which, where desirable, however, by increasing

of the share capital can be raised; that when applying the principle the banks could do the same and more for trade and industry, as was the case in the crisis that has just ended; that in other moments the principle secures the position of the banks more and protects the public from unnecessary restrictions offers more guarantees, such as the principle of thirds cover.

A necessary condition for the application of the same is the obligation the banks to redeem their notes at as many places as possible. The Experiences of the last few months are too fresh in everyone's memory to be necessary seemed necessary to waste words on this point. The German trade demands and can demand that the evil of the wild notes an end be put to it.

I emphasize this point most strongly: The redeemability of the notes In many places, the most important condition for the reliability of a majority of banks; without this corrective measure, the proliferation of Banks, however, can lead to serious consequences, so that I Person would vote for the unity of the central bank if the redeemability should not be established by law in many places.

However, it is necessary to discuss the question of whether the legislative Factors of the German Empire are entitled to formerly be controlled by individual states granted concessions! The question should, however, be on the The banking sector can hardly be decided any differently than in the area of of railway construction, where the previously granted rights to individual companies rights were simply annulled in the interest of the whole.

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For banks, it is all the more safe to do so in the overall interest of recognized necessary to implement by means of legislation, as it is such Banks that would no longer be able to issue notes under the new regulations want to spend, would be free to operate as credit banks in the future.

Should my above remarks reflect the majority view for left, the decision of the Commission would be that the amount the notes issued do not exceed the fully paid-up share capital should, fall by itself; however, it would – even if my proposal majority should not win – recommend that this limit be set only for those who are not to be backed by cash notes.

Should the provision remain in place as it is now drafted, so that the successful development of the German banking system is The same would also be made more difficult by the decision the joint and several liability of at least 7 bank participants, provided that the same execution takes place.

The form of the Joint Stock, which is completely uncommon in Germany banks would need a longer time before it would be naturalized. The

Experiences at central banks indicate a need for increased
Liability of the bank shareholders is not recognized at all. The decisions of the
Bank Commission, taking into account my above-mentioned motivated
Amendments would be summarized in the following law:

Article 1

Any share and share limited partnership is entitled to issue notes.
Company entitled whose business area is essentially based on the estimate
of bills of exchange, the granting of Lombard loans, as well as the acceptance
of deposits and whose share capital is at least 3 million
Taler are paid in cash.

Article 2

The central banks are particularly excluded from their sphere of influence
the purchase of real estate for purposes other than office use, the acquisition
of goods, shares, bonds, mortgages and other securities
for their own account, the acquisition and lending of their own shares,
the granting of credits in current accounts, the discount of bills of exchange
with less than two signatures, the discounting of bills of exchange,
which last longer than 1 month.

Article 3

Central banks may only issue notes of Tlr. 10 or denominations divisible by 10.
they must pay all amounts by which the total sum of the
notes and short deposits three times the paid-in share capital
exceeds, keep cash on hand at all times; the amount not covered by cash

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of the notes issued must be in bills of exchange with at least two signatures,
which do not last longer than 3 months.

Among short deposits are those non-judicial deposits
understand, which can be withdrawn within one month.

Article 4

Each central bank is obliged to make available, upon request, its own
Cash notes immediately and also make arrangements to ensure that
their notes from all other central banks within the German
Reiches on request within 2 x 24 hours after presentation=

tation. Each central bank is obliged to issue the notes of each other bank in the German Reich, as soon as the necessary resources are made available to them.

Article 5

In case of non-compliance with any of the provisions of Articles 3 and 4, the Chancellor of the German Reich may liquidate the bank in question at the commercial court or the court competent for commercial matters of the district in which the relevant central bank has its head office~~=~~ has permission, and the courts are required to examine the application, and if they consider it justified, to declare liquidation and to appoint liquidators.

The relevant central bank has been informed of the Chancellor's proposal by Commercial courts and to provide written justification period of 14 days.

Article 6.

Each central bank pays to the treasury of the German Reich one third of the net income exceeding 5% of the share capital.

Article 7

All conflicting legal and statutory provisions are repealed by this law.

I have attempted to draft this law in order to make it easier for the public, which will have to judge the question, to provide an indication of the nature and ways in which the unity of legislation could be pursued, without hurting those involved too much.

I do not deny that it is not the task of the Bank Commission to make laws; on the other hand, the Reichstag may make a law in the form of a dressed report not unwillingly from the German trading day~~=~~ take.

The bill mentions a special status for the Prussian bank or the Reichsbank; a special provision is required it for the preservation of the institute, which has since been so beneficial for Prussia

and which has the vocation to spread its effectiveness throughout Germany to expand, in my opinion not.

The shareholders of the Preußische Bank will be happy to pay double amount of their previous participation in the Preußische Bank in shares the Reichsbank, provided that the management of the Prussian fche Bank. The dispute with the Prussian state is in payment of the capital and reserve shares of the same, and the facilities, stocks, etc. were transferred to the Reichsbank= can be conducted.

This then has the task of determining the monetary unit in Germany to initiate practically, by also operating in the area of 24 / Gulden= foot Taler= and Gulden bills are discounted and Taler notes are issued, such when redeemed and issued at a ratio of 7:4 against guilders calculating.

It would become apparent after a short period of time that the law in question would come the banking organization in Germany is as follows:

The Reichsbank with 40 to 50 million capital would be in all countries of the Empire in the more important places; besides it there were in the individual territories the Bavarian mortgages and bills of exchange= bank, the Badische Bank, the Sächsische Bank, the Bremer Bank, the Braunschweig Bank etc. The Prussian private banks would with larger capital a position similar to that of the aforementioned In= institute and the Frankfurt Bank and thereby the Prussian Provinces will enjoy the same advantages as the other countries of the In this way, the larger and the local need throughout the entire territory of the German Empire in the notes of all banks would be exchanged at all Places where notes are actually issued should be feasible.

Through this facility, which has actually existed for a long time between the Prussian main bank and Prussian provincial banks, whose Feasibility to a greater extent also in America and Scotland has been proven, the banknote amounts would soon become apparent, which by the banks domiciled in individual small states in their can be placed in a natural circulation area; undoubtedly some of these banks find that they are better off if they rely on the renounce the right to issue notes and to conduct exclusively credit banking business.

On the admission of notes into the coffers of the Reich or the The relevant tax authorities would have to decide, for example, with the measure= that only certain amounts of notes were kept in the state coffers are likely to be.

The public will have no trouble and losses with notes which are not to be attached at par; it is determined from the composition of the publications of the banks can see how strong the overall note= reserve, i.e. the power of action of the banks, and its operations accordingly as is the rule in England.

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The German Reich will receive a share of the net profits of the central banks a significant income; after the Preußische Bank had
The feasibility of this provision has been proven for years and the Badische Bank has recently included it in its statute, there is probably no
Reason to let this taxable object go in order to
to seek compensation; the yield of this tax would be about 1 million per 1869 thalers.

28. The Bank Question)

by GD Augspurg,
Member of the Reichstag.
J.

Similar to the coin question, the banking question is also approaching the point where it is to be decided. Both are interests, which affect the well-being or suffering of each individual. If, nevertheless, and despite the thoroughness which is a trait of the German character applies to these questions, the vast majority of the population has a hardly credible ignorance and indifference, this explains
This phenomenon is only partly due to the fact that in the previous political breakdown Germany's crisis for the individual state the satisfactory solution such problems was extremely difficult, if not impossible, that one therefore considered it a waste of effort to even bother with them.
At the same time, however, Germany, which has experience in banking, As far as the child is concerned, it is still in childhood, so to speak, since it has not come to go through such crises as they are occurring in the countries of a widespread banking system until now as inevitable from time to time occurring consequence of the same?). But this circumstance would now have should also be a further incentive for the masses to learn about history and the To study the nature of such experiences as other peoples have had.

Such important interests of the common good are without question in the establishment of our schools too much above the learned studies neglected. A clear presentation of the main principles of economics

should be included in the teaching subjects of at least the upper classes of the gymnasiums?). It is by no means outside the scope of strength of young people and is of great importance, since only a few of to later engage with economics as a science

1) With the permission of the author, reprinted here from G. Hirth's "Annals etc."; the article was first published in the "Deutsches Handelsblatt". Perrot.

2, One must absolutely agree with the author's statements, because since then the banking question has acquired the same importance in Germany as in other countries, In Germany, too, the so-called "crises" have – perhaps even to an even greater extent – played a role. Especially the most recent times, the events from 1918 to the July 1931 (Danat Banks) provide the most apt example of this.

3) Still missing today.

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Opportunity and therefore, if practical life is not directly points out, remain completely ignorant of it.

Much has been written about both questions, some good and Right, but even more wrong, and unfortunately those who are considered Wrong writing, keywords issued, the crowd fowing and to which it clings with the tenacity with which in the rule of those who allow themselves to think about an object want to avoid preconceived opinions, despite the fact that they have interpreted them in an incorrect sense.

Such keywords find the "universal coin agreement" and the "freedom of banking".

Just as the desire to immediately achieve a general monetary unification of the peoples to see come into life, prevented thousands from thinking about the special Needs of the much more immediate German monetary reform To think about it, the word "bank freedom" is also for many the term of a has become a good to be strived for, like freedom of nations, free trade, the free press and other forms of freedom to which they blindly adhere, without considering that there are many things in which the individual Freedom must be restricted if the interest of the whole should not be seriously damaged.

Does "banking freedom" mean the right of the individual or a company to establish banks or banking businesses for the purpose the collection of money and exchange transactions, the discounting of bills of exchange, the allocation of funds on mortgages or pledges, the Acceptance of deposits etc., in a word the mediation of credit for a larger or smaller part of the population, it would legally as well as economically wrong, such branches of business as any

which other legitimate branches of economic life have the least to put difficulties in the way. Complete freedom of movement is one of the main conditions of material well-being everywhere of the individual as well as of the population as a whole.

However, the concept of "bank freedom" is completely different from this, if This means the right to issue paper money, i.e. banknotes (promise to pay certain amounts of metal money) as a legally recognized means of exchange and payment in circulation to bet and make a profit.

The right to manufacture coined money (coinage) neither by its own officials nor by mint leaseholders under the supervision of the In all civilized nations, the authorities have always been the state governments The right, however, to use a surrogate for money, which The production of paper money is now left to the great Share the note banks. In the past, there was great abuse of the coin= shelves, the governments sought through official counterfeiting to exploit their subjects. But when they saw that both the Anter= tans like the foreign countries soon discovered the inferiority of the coins, that

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As a result, the exchange value of the poorer coins is everywhere at its effective metal value fell, as the prices of all other economic goods increased to a corresponding extent, and that not only total traffic confusion in the country arose, but the governments felf were the worst, as they only got out once coins of the metals, but countless times as a result were in loss because the taxes were now continuously paid to them in the devalued Money was paid, with which they could not meet their needs in the previous stretching, – this abuse had to felffe on= hear and now the state everywhere ensures that the coinage of the metal= money is handled with strict observance of the law.

A distinction is made between metal and paper money. Only the former is real money, is an object of real value, of real legal validity. The term "paper money" is not correct, since The paper note has no real exchange value. Instead, it should are called "promises of money", although these promises of money, as long as they are in good credit, completely replace money in transactions and used as such, whether with benefit for the population, will be we continue to see.

However, the term "paper money" is generally used introduced, and it would be futile to insist on its abolition. One must confine oneself to returning them to their correct value= lead.

As is well known, there are two types of paper money, government paper money, Treasury bills or cash notes!), in which the state guarantees the payment of certain amount

1) The expressions "Schatzfein", "Kafenfschein" are completely incorrect, their derivation could be compared with that of lucus a non lucendo, since the coffers of the State would prove to be completely empty everywhere when it comes to redemption of a larger quantity of the issued payment promises, rather in the opposite. In such a case, only by law can a real capital be determined. But everyone who understands Latin knows that lucus contains darkness. On the other hand, the people do not know that for the large mass of cash notes everywhere there is emptiness in the state coffers, that in crises, such as an unfortunate war, an inevitable loss for the owners of the same. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States the government paper money in a statement to Congress in 1869 "a dishonorable and contemptible circulation" means. The people are deceived by this and only realise this when they have already lost (late ift*). The Prussian cash notes were feverishly tried after the catastrophe of 1806. They devalued considerably, and many people lost their possessions. Their exchange value was at the end of June 1809 still at 36% of the nominal value, at the beginning of January 1812 at 831/0/, at the end of December 1812 to 44½%, at the end of June 1813 to 26/%%, on 8 July 1813 to 24½%, at the end of December 1813 to 49%, in January 1815 to 88%, January 1816 again to 99%. If the recent war against France had turned out unfortunate for us, we would like to use the 50 million thalers of German government paper money that are still in circulation.

*) See the experience with the red-stamped Reichsbank notes, which the German people had to do.

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amounts to the presenter, and private paper money, banknotes or bank note in which the same promise is made by a bank.

Having long since become convinced of the reprehensibility of the procedure, Wanting to make a profit in the manufacture of metal money, Nevertheless, this purpose is still pursued everywhere when issuing the paper money, to pursue the promise of payment by opting for this promise to pay the same rent or interest as if one had actually used the metal money for this purpose lent, but the latter keeps it and adds it again to collect rent or interest from it.

So you win when you issue paper money or banknotes, by presenting these payment promises or debt documents of the country to the population and receive money or other capital in return but the loan thus obtained is for an indefinite period, i.e. for many years interest-free and used for management. However, the debt documents state that the money can be withdrawn at any time upon request to repay, but keeps it in his possession continuously, because the repayment

payment is not required.

This loan from the population to the state government (government bonds or money) or to the note banks (banknotes) but still finds itself under substantially different conditions. A certain number of banks or banking companies first have their shareholders pay the sum as their own capital, for which they will soon be paid by the country's population wants to claim the loan. It then operates with double Capital, both its own and that received as a loan, makes, in turn, Since it does not pay interest on the loan, it does good business and offers the country's population for their loan as additional security their own land or share capital.

whose redemption does not seem to be considered even now, despite the war reparations, The people could easily have suffered a loss of 30 to 40 million.

Although government paper money differs in many respects from private paper money only that the former is under all circumstances considered to be completely harmful and radical, both are nevertheless very similar in their general effects on the economic relations of the peoples. Both increase the means of exchange in an artificial way and thereby cause a partial devaluation of the precious metal; both are claims that they are beneficial to humanity and both have always only caused infinite damage. The inevitable consequence of a war of dubious Success is the decline in the exchange value of the state notes. If it increases after a ended war back to its previous position, – those who have their paper had to spend money that could not be kept in anticipation of better times, had to bear the heavy loss of devaluation and these are always the poorer popular classes, widows and orphans. The profit then goes to rich speculators, who acquire devalued paper at a ridiculous price and keep it until its value The responsibility for such plundering of the poorer But the popular class inevitably hits the state, hits the legislators, through whose negligence or ignorance such a "disgraceful and despicable" circulation medium was maintained, despite the fact that the means were available to issue paper money to redeem and eliminate it from the world forever.

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 14 209

The situation is different with government paper money (which also often issued with a fixed exchange rate) and another category of Banks, of whose founding Northern Germany still has examples The state issuing paper money has no specific Capital to repay the loan, nor he has designated a special capital as security for it. He uses the loan received and leaves the repayment to the future. A Bank of this second category has only a relatively small own capital, which serves as security for the loan received It gets the loan from the population against its debt-documents, tries to manage them to the best of his ability and will also do good business in normal times, as it does not pay interest

make.

Both types of banks hold to the experience in ordinary times to satisfy a small part of their payment promises, which leads to Repayment is presented, a sum of money, usually after advance payment script the third part of the loan taken out in cash, in stock. The state also solves the small payment presented amounts of his debt documents to public treasuries. But both the state and the banks will give as soon as possible the redeemed promissory notes are issued again, i.e. they can be redeemed again from the population to make loans on it. A real repayment of the borrowed capital with the effect of such a The redemption and reissue of the promissory notes is merely pro forma and does not seem to have any other real purpose than to conceal the actual situation from the view of the crowd.

The population is in these circumstances in a strange state of economic immaturity. It is fraught with the paper slips, which documents their loan, as if they were money, is happy about the with such a means of circulation associated convenience like a child who is playing with a razor plays, about his smoothness, writes learned works about the advantages of credit economically, where one becomes rich simply through one's credit, without working, and praises her happiness in the newspapers when she comes with a new piece of paper bank has been blessed. She knows nothing about the fact that she is constantly lends enormous sums to individual privileged people without giving a single thaler To receive interest for exploiting them. She also knows little that the note banks have proved to be highly misleading in hundreds of cases. have proven to be rude machines; which metal, ie real capital consume and produce paper as a product that their general tendency is to protect the countries in which they are mainly used from an economic economic crisis to another.

According to the difference presented above, the existing banking systems into two main divisions,

those with secured capital, which therefore have a

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double interest, on the one hand from the use of the larger part of their capital itself, on the other hand from the use of their promise of payment, and

those without secured capital, which initially pay the interest of their credit, i.e. from their issued payment promises, since their capital, as far as it exists, and in the absence of it, the third part of the amount of their payment promises, ie the amount of money paid to them by the population will be required, the so-called bank coverage with one third of cash reserves).

Those peoples who are most seriously affected by the calamities of the bank= crises, which, according to the usual expression, Experience "have become wise" (although their wisdom in this respect even now there is still much to be desired) the English and Americans, now adhere without exception to the first category of banking systems. We have three different systems there, the old Scottish system to on Sir Robert Peel's banking reform in 1844-45, the English (Peel's), according to which the Bank of England is administered, and the North American.

The Scottish system provided complete banking freedom and unlimited issuing of notes, but also unlimited, joint and several liability= ity of the shareholders with their entire assets for the Security of the notes issued and all other liabilities of the Bank. The shareholders thus deducted the interest on the one hand from their real Capital, depending on whether it was invested in one way or another, other= on the one hand from the means of payment put into circulation in the form of banknotes Only a certain amount that one has to pay to redeem the presented Keeping notes in cash did not bring in any interest. Security was it is good because the solidarity responsibility of the bank's managers with great proceeded with caution.

In the English system, the liability of the shareholder is limited owners on the amount of their shares (limited responsibility). Initially (in 1844) it was determined that the bank, whose actual share capital in a claim of 11 million Lftr. to the British State and further approximately 3 million government bonds of the consolidated debt, should be entitled to issue bank notes for this same amount. She therefore received double interest on this amount, as on the one hand the state paid interest on their claim, while on the other hand the public for 14 million liters of payment promise and, as if it were cash, also paid interest or discount thereon. In the claim against the The state was responsible for ensuring that the payment promises were properly fulfilled. The further provisions introduced by Sir Robert Peel were that

1) Mac Culloch says quite naively: "Those who issue such notes, coin as it were there credit". However, they turn their promises into coins and become rich. The rest of the population, however, has to work for this wealth and starve.

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a) the entire institution of the bank will be divided into two completely separate parts fould, with separate capital, special accounting, special officials and separate location, namely on the one hand the department for the issue of banknotes, on the other hand a second one for all other banks= shops;

b) that the bank should be legally authorized to issue a larger amount of payment promises or banknotes other than those issued by the Claims against the state guaranteed 14 million Lftr., but that should not make any profit from it, since the law prohibits her from obligation to pay for each pound sterling of notes issued over those 14 million Lftr. the same amount of precious metal in cash to keep in stock;

Sir Robert Peel's purpose was to control all the banknote traffic of the country in the Bank of England. But since this was impossible for the time being because a number of private banks in In previous years, the state granted the privilege of issuing banknotes for for a shorter or longer period of time and was not willing to give up to renounce, it was determined that gradually, as those privileges came to an end, the exclusive issuing of banknotes by the bank of England, and in this respect it was—
ft is true that the further issue of banknotes by the Bank of England will be limited to t third of the total amount that the then notes circulating in England from other banks, according to The extent to which they gradually experience the end of their entitlement According to Mac Culloch (Dictionary of commerce and commercial navigation. S. III.) were in England and Wales in 1846 199 Private and Joint Stock Banks are authorized to issue notes for total amount of 5011097 Eftr. to be spent. From the several times after the major banking crises reformed institution of these other banks we can foresee this here.

The North American system in its present form seeks the purpose To ensure the redemption of bank notes, please proceed as follows: it does not require concentration, but grants banking freedom to all Companies that want to set up paper banks also only require be— limited liability of shareholders for the amount of their shares, the law grants the authorization to issue notes only after the Be— involved in the hands of a specially designated state authority a sufficient capital, preferably in good government securities as pledge. For "/, of this deposited capital, at the daily rate rates, the bank in question may issue notes, but is at the same time obliged to always pay a third of the outstanding amount to redeem the notes presented. The North American Banks are therefore permitted, on the one hand, to use their own assets deposited as colla Capital in government securities to receive the interest which the be— countries pay on their contracted bonds, and furthermore

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on the other hand, of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the issued note amount, the interest which the current traffic is permitted. The last third brings nothing because it is must be available in cash.

A fourth system, which I would like to call "the German one", although only a small minority of German banks have application, is, to my knowledge, most perfectly found in the Bremer Bank. In its statutes from 1856, § 74 states:

"The amount of notes to be issued may not at any time the amount of paid-in share capital including the reserve fund and must always be at least one third amount in cash or bullion equivalent to the circulating notes to be kept in stock in the bank for redemption."

Another very important provision is contained in § 16:

"Should the assets of the company be reduced by one-fourth of the share capital, the Board of Directors is obliged to take a decision the General Meeting on whether the business should be continued Should the assets increase to half of the share capital decrease, the company must be dissolved."

II.

All the above-mentioned banking systems grant shareholders a double interest profit. They receive their interest on the one hand from the actually existing capital, on the other hand from the issued payment promise, of which only that part of the cash capital, as no interest carrying, which must be kept ready in the box in order to to redeem future notes. At the same time, however, they strive to provide the holders their payment promises as complete security as possible for correct To allow redemption of the same by allowing the banks by law it is forbidden to put any promise of payment (a note) into circulation which are not covered by actually existing, already capital originally belonging to the property is covered. In the North American system, this capital must be deposited with the authority deposited, at the Bremer Bank it must be completely handed over to the bank administration be paid in. At the Bank of England it exists in the hands of the bank administration in the form of existing government bonds. The Scottish System (which is, however, practically only applicable to a limited area of the longest and perhaps the best proven) does not require a deposit in government bonds; but it demands security in solidarity and responsibility and almost exclusively in land ownership wealthy Men. A shareholder can only sell his share with the approval of the bank other wealthy people; otherwise, in the event of a fall, he the bank may also be considered liable at a later date. If a shareholder bankrupt with his private assets, then it is contractually agreed in advance with Approval of the law stipulated that he would refrain from any and all further exercise the rights of a shareholder of the bank must be waived, and that the further

Disposal of shares only with the consent of the directors can.

Completely deviating from all principles of these systems are the teachings of the newer French and German folk-economic school (e.g. Rentzsch, Dictionary of Popular Economics economics. Leipzig 1866. Article: "Banks and banking; banknote; Note banks" by A. Wagner). She claims:

1;

3.

There should be no special law or concession to justify a bank (including the bankers issuing banknotes), All and every monopoly and privilege should be abolished come (ie everyone should be allowed to strive to free themselves from the to provide the entire population with an interest-free loan by using the knowledge of the crowd in such questions);

the principle of limited liability of the partners is sufficient for

all types of banks. Basically, unlimited liability preferable, but it is not advisable to introduce them now; full observance of the principle of publicity in opportunities of the banks replace everything else. Monthly, weekly asset statements according to legally prescribed Forms, concealments, distortions in the strictest be punished by law. Annual accurate accounting and The responsibility of officials is self-evident;

the state should not concern itself with the capital of the bank or with the

extension of their music edition, nor finally by a certain ratio between this and the cash balance of the cash register, in short it should an unconditional and unrestricted issuing of notes may;

should certainly prescribe a material one, the backing of the banknotes=

of the law, the bank's regulations are recommended—
moderate coverage with one third of cash reserves, ie
i.e., if the bank only has $\frac{1}{3}$ cash and $\frac{2}{3}$, of the total amount of its
issued notes or promises of payment in bills of exchange or
other securities in stock, nothing further will be done by it
requested, it is authorized to issue unlimited
Promise of payment. Can the bank obtain the necessary credit
so that the public would accept their notes in payment,
it does not require any other business management purposes
capital. It “coins its credit” and extracts its profit from
the payment promises put into circulation by
for these promises received from the public the third
Part as “bank cover” for the redemption of existing notes
in cash, but the remaining two thirds are at your free disposal,
to earn interest. As long as she does good business,
everything goes well, but your losses exceed your profits,
every additional thaler is lost to the public, not to its shareholders,

insofar as they had not paid in their own capital, which the public
would have protected against loss. If the bank has to make payments
stop, the notes are worthless and there is general ruin.

The basic ideas from which the above view is based are

apparently the theoretically correct ones,

on the one hand, that the banks' own interests prompt their managers
correct economic principles in the operation of the business
to follow, e.g. never exceed their redemption capacity
to issue notes, otherwise they run the risk of ruining themselves
go;

on the other hand, that the public, the size of the population, in full
permanent publicity of banking relations, even better than the state
will be able to protect itself from fraudulent transactions.

Concerning the banks which are engaged in the operation of general banking
restrict business, these principles of freedom of movement can only
As far as the note banks are concerned, the whole process
ratio is changed by the fact that the bank's liability in the notes=
expenditure not on individual people, but on the mass of the population
and that an average of $\frac{9}{10}$ of this population
in protecting their interests in this case as a minor
must be seen and therefore require the care of the state if
not the former principle that the own interest of the bank owners
management of the business to an economically sound one until

is to be regarded as correct in its ultimate consequences.

However, the claim that the interests of bank owners and the public concerning the security of the notes, ie concerning the correct fulfillment of the payment promises are identical because both require proper economic management of the business requires is not enough; because

Firstly, it is obvious that not all conductors of extended ge= correctly calculate their forces, their strengths and the success of their operations; fotherwise there would not be so many failed ventures in the world, so many ruined speculators;

on the other hand, the temptation is very great to exceed the right measure

because without question the immediate consequence of excessive Note issue which is, the means of transport of the bank, the profit through mere issuing of payment promises, i.e. in lucky case, to achieve great success without cost;

Thirdly, the claim that every note issue is preceded by a demand

according to the notes, so a corresponding demand for traffic before— therefore, there could be talk of overspending, flooding

There is no question of banknotes (f. Rentzfch, Dictionary of the People= Wirtschaftslehre p. 92) is an absolutely erroneous one, because in all countries of the There are people in the world who are inclined to make up the missing capital through to acquire risky ventures, and the Board of Directors grants a bank during an apparently promising business period

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some speculators, whether through carelessness or lack of Knowledge, more credit than they deserve, e.g. by discounting their Bills of exchange against bank notes, there is by no means a need for trade, but merely an unjustified speculation addiction of individuals individuals preceded;

Fourthly, the relationship is extremely unequal in that for the Bank owners have the possibility to demand a relatively to achieve considerable profit with little effort; for the population On the whole, however, in the fortunate case, there is simply no loss; while in the unfortunate case the bank owners, however, have to lose and the immediate managers of the bank may be the criminal justice system, but on the other hand a large number of people lose their possessions without ever even had the opportunity to benefit from the bank's banknote issues in any way= what benefit to derive.

The unspeakable misery which the unrestricted freedom of banking in England and North America has repeatedly brought upon the population, proves

better than all reasoning that such beautiful theories, if they even if they are presented ex cathedra, are built on sand.

The observance of the principle of publicity, the publication of Balance sheets, etc., on which the theory places such great emphasis, have by no means a great value in terms of business security. It can may well protect against the most serious abuses (7), but it will not every debt document, every existing bill of exchange listed individually and assessed according to its real value. Is it a deliberate deception on the part of the bank, it would not be difficult at all supply.

According to this theory, the founders of the bank need little or no not to have handed over any capital, they do not even need any real investment—may have; they have only understood how to fet themselves in a largely to provide credit to a public inexperienced in business matters, so that If you take their promises of payment and give money in return, their purpose is achieved first. That such a thing is possible, despite compliance with the condition that monthly or weekly asset statements are provided should be made public, prove hundreds of cases of English and American Canadian banks, where, when they declared themselves insolvent, hardly found any significant assets.

The distribution of the notes to the population is made easier by that the bank's interest in issuing as many notes as possible is with the interest of all those who are inclined to speculate to go beyond their actual strengths. To place their notes, the bank is less strict in the selection of people who make advances in notes than a capitalist would want, who would want fine cash= to borrow money, and those who can easily do so Those who have received advance payments will again ensure that the notes are housed.

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As long as times are favorable, as long as the bank does good business, everything goes as desired. But if war, bad harvests, excessive excessive speculation, financial crises in other countries or as a result of any what other reason, mistrust instead of trust If the band performs, there should be a rush of the audience, which metal for fine notes, if the bank had already incurred business losses suffered, then suddenly everything can collapse.

But if the above liberal principles are to be applied, the State from all direct determination of capital, the issue of banknotes, etc. be kept away, then at least the principle of unlimited joint and several liability of all shareholders for their entire assets are to be recorded; the names of these Shareholders must always be publicly known and informed offered to sell their shares other than with the consent of the bank to pass into other hands; furthermore, the statutes—

ten of the bank stipulate in the most definite way that no thaler will be Promise of payment (notes) for the actually paid be issued beyond the shareholders' capital, and that if through unfortunate business a quarter of this capital lost, a general meeting should be called immediately should be convened to decide whether— whether to continue the business or whether to liquidate it feien.

Only in this way would the majority of the population, who are considered to be immature, to at least protect against the direct damage caused by bank insolvency. The indirectly arising from the existence of the notes in and of themselves However, it still has a disadvantage, as we will see.

The full liability of the shareholders should only be established in the second A series of calculations based on what would actually happen in the event of the bank's ir (which theoretically should be impossible in and of itself, because the Liquidation of the business would have to occur as soon as any significant part of the capital would be lost) – to cover the liabilities The next and economically much more important purpose would be exist that in case of unlimited liability, all shareholders have a significantly increased interest in organizing the Board of Directors in such a way fer and to place the management of the bank in such hands that it is not easy a deviation from sound principles in business management The condition that in case of loss of a quarter of the capital a general meeting of shareholders will be called to decide must, whether the business should be continued at all, would provide protection for themselves.

III.

That, generally speaking, the judgment of the crowd is not sufficient to protect them against loss due to insolvency of the note banks,

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requires no proof. A characteristic feature of this type of immaturity is the striking ignorance and indifference with which such Questions in whose solution even the poorest person is more or less involved is, in general, by the general population outside the business world the ease with which they overcome all misery, all ruin ignored or forgotten, which has been represented for 150 years by paper money and banknote have come upon humanity.

The first banknotes were issued in North America, in the present state of Maffachu=fetts, issued around 1690, in 1694 the Bank of England was founded, where until then individual bankers, formerly goldsmiths, had run the business in be–

As early as 1713, banknotes had all
 Precious metals were expelled from Massachusetts; the other provinces of the
 The former British colonies in North America had followed suit,
 the banknotes were issued in ever greater quantities and as a result
 devalued more and more, the prices of all goods rose, fraud=

Business and bankruptcies increased in a frightening manner until 1763
 by an act of parliament the issuance of banknotes in North America
 was banned. Ten years later, it was necessary to pass the law
 Then came the War of Independence with a colossal expenditure
 of paper money, which in 6 to 7 years devalues the same in the way
 was that 1 dollar of metal money rose to 1000 dollars of paper!). In
 By the end of the century, England had almost exclusively controlled the Bank of
 England the right to issue banknotes, and was thereby given some
 legal restrictions, which largely had the effect of
 to avert devastating crises. In France, the first paper bank was
 Founded in 1716 by the famous Scotsman Law, whose fraudulent
 projects had been rejected in his homeland, and as early as 1721 she presented
 stopped paying with a debt of 2¼ billion livres.
 The enterprise had caused such terrible misfortune in the country that
 only in 1776 dared to open a paper bank, the Paris Diskontokafe,
 judge who, after having repeatedly messed up their affairs,
 was taken over by the Republic in 1792, when the same
 paid their payment promises with the notorious assignats. These
 fell to zero, thereby once again making the
 Paper fraud has come to an end after it caused the ruin of hundreds of thousands
 had an impact. – The first bank was founded in Denmark in 1736.
 As early as 1745, it stopped its payments, i.e. a law prohibited the
 replacing the paper with metal money, and the country was covered with pieces of paper=

until the state took over the banks in 1773 and finally
 In 1813, all three existing paper banks collapsed.
 Swedish Reichswchselbank sold before the middle of the previous
 century, all metal money left the country. Only since 1829 has there been
 such in Sweden.

) The inflation of 1919–1923 had its warning precursor here.

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In England, the financial crises, mostly the result of the use of
 Note banks to generate profit, at regular intervals
 occurred, 1792–1793, 1814–1816, 1825–1826, 1837/1838, 1847, 1857,
 1866. Mac Culloch says: In 1793, 1814–1816 and 1825
 Until 1826 a very large proportion of the provincial banks stopped payments
 and produced by their fall an extent of bankruptcy and ruin that has
 seldom has been equalized in any other country. – – Such disasters were on
 the eve of again happening in 1837–1838 etc.

In North America, the Bank of North America (later Bank
 of the United States) granted the privilege of issuing banknotes;

In 1811 it was taken away from her, and in 1816 it was given again, after a number of private banks were established. The Bank of the United States had then in three years the country to the degree with grades exceeded and therefore advances and loans far beyond their capital made it so that in 1819 it was on the brink of ruin and, in order to not to declare bankruptcy, was forced to accept all the transactions that had been carried loans granted by the state suddenly with ruthless severity. She saved herself by doing so, but her debtors were bankrupt. General ruin spread throughout the country, a number of the most respected Trading houses, whose credits no one had doubted until then, collapsed, enormous quantities of goods were lost under half their previous price; in all major cities of the country Many thousands of workers were laid off and fell victim to hunger and misery. In 1828, there were States 544 banks, which issued on average 60% more banknotes, than its capital, while the Bank of the United States in 1832 their payment promises (notes) to 85% over their capital In 1837, the Bank of the United States suspended States made their payments and at the same time all other banks in the country was forced to take the same step, and from then until 1841 a period of general bankruptcy, misery and misery. Further Financial crises occurred in the United States in 1847 and 1857.

The financial crises caused by paper money in Austria 1810 and 1848 with their endless misfortune should remain in everyone's memory Even in a poorer and less speculative country In Spain, banknotes have played their role; in 1829, the Bank of San Carlos and killed thousands of people yours.

IV.

If Germany has largely been spared such experiences, on the one hand because his life in the political fragmentation was not was sufficiently developed to allow room for a great development of the fraudulent business, on the other hand also be recognized must be that in general the management of the existing German banks

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a cautious and appropriate one, it is by no means much good from the special facilities of most German Note banks say.

If we ignore the question of whether the existence of note banks, which have the purpose of issuing notes and thereby make a profit, with the welfare of the entire state= population and only consider the questions

how the existing banks should be set up to
population all possible guarantees for the proper redemption of the
Notes also in the case of catastrophes such as unfortunate wars, bad harvests,
general trade crises, and furthermore
whether one – if note banks, which from the note issue a
make a profitable business, as a right to exist
should be viewed as such – as private banks have been licensed everywhere so far
or rather on the centralization of the German note banking system
as was done in England by the introduction of Peel's
banking policy has happened, –
future can not be denied that in the German institutions in a
In this respect, as in the other, there are major deficiencies.

What the security of redemption even among the most unfortunate public
As far as financial conditions are concerned, a large number of existing banks
with their institutions far from the principles of the first listed above
four systems away. There are banks that are legally entitled to
to issue any amount (without any restrictions) of banknotes,
without asking what the actual capital is
which must ensure their redemption in all cases; there are others,
whose paid-in capital shall amount to 200,000 Tlr., and which is legally
are entitled to issue notes for 1 million thalers, in other words
from the real capital at 4% 8000 thalers in legitimate interest to
and furthermore from promises of payment based on them
while maintaining bank coverage, an economically illegitimate
Interest of 26,000 thalers, i.e. 34,000 thalers from 200,000 thalers or 17%
annually! Although in our country in general the management of the banks
was a good one, it does not follow that it will remain so for all time.
will remain. The business practices that have occurred in recent decades
crises prove that even in Germany, under certain circumstances, one can
economic paths that we, like others,
Peoples are protected against excessive speculation and fraudulent transactions.
If, due to political circumstances, we have so far been denied space for
a great economic development was lacking, now fortunately
the barriers that hindered their course have fallen. But the more German
country is politically united and thus enabled to compete with other large
Peoples to compete in economic growth, the greater
the probability that the same risks will be encountered
like the others, and consequently it cannot possibly be approved,

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if our legislation wants to despise the cliffs on which other
Nations have so often failed, to the ruin of hundreds of thousands.

Furthermore, without centralization of the banknote issue, those dangers of a
great development of business life must be significantly larger,
hardly requires any proof. It is a well-known fact that a state
where a country without significant metal circulation, where only paper

circulates, differs only slightly from economic ruin. Should therefore
If there is a circulation of notes at all, the total circulation
the means of exchange consist partly of cash and partly of banknotes
But then it is obvious that only one central office,
which is responsible for the entire music edition, can be in a position to
to maintain the correct relationship between both types of exchange
received that, as long as the right to issue bank notes is in the hands of a
Set of individual banks, each of which is a competitor of all other
is, since it is in their advantage to have as large a quantity of their bank as possible
to get the papers out to the people, it will be almost impossible to
beware that there is a constant danger of putting too much paper into circulation
and thereby displace metal money abroad.

The more centralized the issuing of banknotes is in a country, the
The economic conditions could be healthier in this respect.

V.

I now come to the fundamental question of whether it is in the interest
of the state that banknotes are issued with the purpose of achieving a
direct profit, and whether, if at all, bank
notes circulate, the issue will be left to the private industry
or should come from the state itself.

In England, the country where the paper banks have always played the greatest role
where, due to their facilities, in almost regular time-
periods of about 10 years, the whole business life through deep-
has been shaken by serious financial crises, and almost every time hundreds-
thousands of people have fallen into poverty,
just as in the United States, its rivals in such
experiences, avoided raising and examining such a question of principle.
fearch. Hence it is that in the writings of the well-known national
economists, Adam Smith, Ricardo, Mac Culloch, J. Stuart Mill., as well as
in Sir Robert Peel's speeches, despite many astute remarks
and practical remarks never look at the matter from the right point of view
They all take it without distinction
to,

because the use of precious metals as a means of exchange and payment creates two
Disadvantages, namely the constant wear and tear and the
Loss of coins, which Mac Culloch, for example, estimates at $\frac{1}{4}$ % annually

1) She despised them!

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ftät (although he elsewhere as proof of the great uncertainty

according to the calculations, speaks of 1½%. (Dictionary p. 67 and p. 1054) and the considerable difficulty of sending gold as consequence of weight and volume;

because these problems are largely eliminated by using banknotes be avoided, and at the same time cost very little, finally

because those who, by virtue of their credit, can ensure that their promises of payment are accepted as real money and pay the same interest as if it were real money, – thereby increase your own income and at the same time contribute to to increase the prosperity of the entire population (ö),

fo the banknote system in general must remain in its current form be continued; it is only a matter of solving the problem, which Restrictions must be imposed on this type of industry by law, in order to avoid the financial crises that have been occurring periodically up to now, "to realize the 'beau ideal' of a paper currency without the wide-spread mischief and ruin produced by the often repeated bankruptcies of the country banks".

But that does not mean asking the questions in the right form. They should

rather, it should simply read as follows:

1. Can individual stock corporations claim a right to to issue banknotes in the usual way, which serve as circulation means for the entire population?
2. In the absence of such a right, can the State continue to allow the emission to continue as before without significantly to harm?
3. Is there another form of issuing notes that would be more advantageous would be recommended for the state, and what would this form be?

If the questions are posed in this way, their answers would be

in my opinion should take place in the following way:

1. The previous establishment of the note banks and their note issue basically means that the stock corporations concerned from the country's population a significant capital for indefinite A natural right to such Loans cannot be given. The majority of paper banks but has concessions and privileges from the state governments received. Whether and when they can be withdrawn, is a further question, the answer to which does not belong here.
2. To answer the second question, a detailed

Discussion, which we must therefore deal with first.

The benefits associated with the use of banknotes for society as a whole=
population of a state:

a) in the greatest ease of sending the paper compared to
precious metal,

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b) in order to avoid the loss which the use of the
metal money for the state.

The disadvantages, however, are:

On the one hand, in the devaluation of the means of payment and baptism, which
alongside continuous production of precious metals, the increase of the same
is necessarily brought about by paper money;

on the other hand, in the increased fluctuations in the value of the national currency
and changes in the discount, as well as the constantly recurring money=
crises, which are an inevitable consequence of the previous use
of paper money (banknotes) with very extensive circulation
must.

As regards the first two points, they appear to be clear
everyone's eyes.

It is undoubtedly much easier and less expensive to make a significant
It is better to transport the same amount in banknotes than in gold, let alone
silver, however, upon closer inspection one must admit that the
The advantage of banknotes is not so exclusive that it can be considered
could be decisive for the question, because:

1. It is suitable for both small daily traffic and travel use,
– as soon as a country has the gold standard, – almost as easily and
It is less dangerous to have the necessary money in gold pieces with you
to carry than in paper, it is easier to lose a banknote, you leave
ft easier to steal a wallet with banknotes than the
Sum in gold, even counting the gold is not important here,
especially if one considers the greater security against accidents in
attack brings;

2. As far as small money transfers are concerned, the

Banknotes have not been used since the establishment of postal services
instructions have been met.

All banknotes up to 100 thalers appear completely unnecessary where there is sufficient gold circulation;

. for large traffic, Jo is good through the use of the exchange, the instructions and the clearing houses forries that the lack of banknotes hardly affects him would happen, especially if one considers, on the one hand, that as a rule, banknotes are only used for domestic traffic, and on the other hand that here too the danger of destruction and lorengehen is greater than with gold.

With regard to the loss associated with the wear and tear of gold and silver coins, and which, with extended use of the banknotes, is largely avoided, it cannot be denied that he really exists. But it may include the damage caused by fires and ships= sums lost annually to / or / % (Umpfenbach: Volks= economics p. 129; Xeller, International Monetary Unification p. 40; Mac Culloch, Dictionary of Comm. p. 67) or even a little higher

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ft beat finely, so this is in no case of sufficient importance to to be significant here.

This applies to the reasons given by English writers on the one hand, that in the case of destruction or disappearance of banknotes only the owner but not the entire population is harmed, on the other hand, that if the shareholders of the banks raise money by issuing banknotes thereby increasing the entire national wealth. If the profits they make come out of the pockets of the rest of the population and at the same time the use of banknotes for the entire population other significant disadvantages, yes, one will find such a increase in national wealth is hardly a serious concern, so that it is no more important than the first reason.

If we hereby all and fome the advantages of the banknote system have performed, one may, apart from the other side of the same, ask whether the world is less well off, whether trade and transport are less would flourish if there were no banknotes at all, if they were treated like Government paper money as something reprehensible, harmful to society as a whole similar to how public gambling is forever banned from the law chamber of abolished abuses? The part of traffic, where the notes might actually be missing, is the one small country towns (where there are no bankers) with larger towns for sending sums between 100 and 500 or 1000 thalers. Without considerable disadvantages, however, this need would be remedied by gold It is more a habit than a real need, which many

which makes banknotes appear as a useful means of transport.

If there were no serious disadvantages associated with the use of private paper money or bank notes, one could say of them:

on the one hand, that they are not directly or indirectly relevant to the overall interest considerable benefit that traffic does not need them, but could fulfil all his tasks without their help, but that

on the other hand, for the shareholders of the banks, however, a significant The means of enrichment is to allow them to Interest that they draw from their existing capital, even their promises of payment on this capital for the use to rent and thus one and the same capital in two directions to use or rent with a double interest rate or an even greater double capital gain, while half of their operating capital interest-free from the country's population was advanced;

that, if possible, this would facilitate traffic in to revitalize in an economically sound manner and finally- to increase the total national wealth, the use of banknotes should be approved like any other industry.

But let us now consider the costs associated with the issue of music Disadvantages, it will become apparent that these conditions are not

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fulfill that a revitalization of traffic caused by them does not rest on an economically sound basis and that the final result is by no means a favorable one for the entire population of the state.

According to the above, the first significant disadvantage is the

Devaluation of the means of exchange and payment, i.e. both the Metal and paper money, which are characterized by their equal- continuous proliferation, on the one hand through the precious metal production, on the other hand through paper money issuance- fion is caused.

Money has, as is well known, a threefold character as a measure of value, exchange= and means of number. For all three functions, however, the continuity, the largest= possible immutability of its exchange value is a main requirement, finsofar as it can be achieved under human circumstances. The The fact that precious metals are more suitable than other valuables showed that maintaining a high level of value stability was already a the reasons which give them the determination, preferably as On the one hand, the difficult funding work of certain production values a significant and of one year

on the other hand, a fairly even one; on the other hand, their exchange value was protected against fluctuations by not causing them to such as grain, were consumed, that what was once extracted remained so that its quantity gradually increased, and that annually Added an ever smaller quantum in relation to the already existing, so from his side less and less of the influence exchange value and thereby cause actual fluctuations could, while on the other hand the continuously advancing Increase in the supply of precious metals, with which the need of People despite a growing population with increasing trade, could not keep pace with increasing craftsmanship and greater luxury, – caused a decrease in demand and this, as at the same time through better extraction methods and by facilitating transport the products= production costs also steadily decreased, a slowly progressive decline the exchange value of precious metals.

As is well known, there is metal and paper money. However, further up I have already mentioned that only the minted precious metal has full rights bears the name “money”, that it has its paper substitutes only can come to us in an inauthentic way, precisely because money as a measure of value is itself should be of as little changeable exchange value as possible, and this is determined by the fact that it is determined according to the production value of the e represents a considerable amount of human labour. An arbitrary without previous considerable work created exchange value can be of no existence because of the lightness of its further arbitrary creation.

Just as the monetary economy, compared to the former natural economy= society, a progress in economic development, is intended

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 15 225

the same according to the teachings of modern economists with the credit economy as a perfection of the monetary economy. Against this However, there are very serious objections to this claim, and they I just want to be really fine in so far as one understands the credit economy as the simplification and facilitation of the monetary economy, but by no means if one considers their ever-increasing replacement by credit securities, through promises of money.

The defect of the natural economy is that it lacks a generally A valid measure of value, exchange and means of payment is missing. Such a thing can only in metal money and the credit economy also has nothing with which it can All their so-called “money surrogates” are nothing more than fpeak to precious metal, and if no real metal exists as cover stands behind them, they are nothing but vain appearance and deception, “moonshine”, as one hunts in English. Not only the measure of value and legal means of payment, but also the means of exchange must, in order not to be economical to bring about unhealthy conditions, a real one, only through strenuous valuable object to be produced by human labor, there must be existing precious

metal, not a mere promise of such that is never fulfilled. Only those credit securities can be issued which meet the two requirements conditions that, on the one hand, the promise contained in them contains no deception that the payment promised therein is in full sum and at the specified time, on the other hand that through their use does not seem to require a corresponding amount of human labour, but is actually saved, thus made usable for other purposes, and that this saving can only be achieved through them.

Both conditions are met neither by government paper money nor by the Banknotes. Immediate payment is promised in both. Wanted but at the same time the entire amount of the issued paper is Payment, it would appear that the required cash not present, that the promise cannot be strictly fulfilled; that furthermore, no real saving of human labour through this paper money The effect that is achieved has already been shown above.

From what has been said it follows that paper money is a special kind of If one looks at recent developments in the economic textbooks make the claim that all credit instruments in circulation, such as signed orders and bills of exchange, registered or bearer deposit slips, cheques, banknotes, redeemable government paper money, due coupons, stamps, etc. in principle not different from each other, but only formally and gradual in relation to their ability to replace money in circulation (Rentzsch, Dictionary of Economics, Art. "Credit" p. 201), I believe that I may actually describe this as a mistake.

The fundamental difference is that, while bills of exchange, instructions, Checks, coupons, etc. refer to capital, which must be available and is to be paid out in money, while sooner or later it will be paid

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come and thus individually leave the scene, while the other only, so to speak, find means of transport to part of the existing capital with ease from one hand to the other, the measure to significantly reduce the work required for transport, – the Paper money and banknotes, on the contrary, are only for show draw on existing capital available for exchange (if over= at all, it is in any case intended for use other than their redemption) are in no way calculated to be to be paid individually and therefore not equal to those as a means of transport of capital, but rather as a means of production must be designated, determined, new previously not existing but to bring even fictitious capital into circulation and through this Juggling, whereby the human labour required for traffic is only in very little or not at all reduced, economically unhealthy To create conditions which must worsen to the extent that the creation of this merely imaginary capital, with which trade then

economics, is extended at will until a state bankruptcy or a bank crisis breaks out like a thunderstorm, to disrupt the economic to purify the air from the unhealthy elements and to remove the metal money to reinstate the rights which were contested by the paper.

If we understand capital as a given asset, which can be used for further production and it is

1. Capital of direct possession, namely:

a) usable land

b) natural products of every kind

c) Tools and machines fixed capital

d) by working with such-works brought

e) semi-liquid capital, credit securities which facilitate the transfer of fixed capital into liquid form, such as bills of exchange, instructions, coupons etc.,

1) liquid capital, cash or coined metal (but also paper money, as long as it exists);

2. Capital of indirect ownership, i.e.

Claims on solvent debtors Role in fixed capital belonging)

and define liquid capital as the form of ownership-tum, in which it is easily integrated into all the necessary for traffic parts, is accepted in payment by everyone, and therefore flows everywhere where an economic gap arises, it is clear the fundamental difference of the credit papers. Real exchange facilitation means those who make the transition from the fixed form of capital into the liquid, and which therefore rightly can be called semi-liquid They are a necessary tool for communication.

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traffic, while the credit securities, which already represent liquid capital, want to enter, are completely unnecessary for traffic.

The banknote as well as the treasury or cash certificate of the state However, the payment of the amount of money indicated thereon to the Both, however, are not in their entirety brought into the world sent to confirm the payment of this promised amount like a bill of exchange to really bring about the exchange of existing capital against to facilitate the existing capital, but on the contrary, to issuer of a payment in real money, to give him real capital in exchange for the fictitious In Rentzsch (Handwörterbuch Art. Banknotes p. 92) it says: "The profound difference in principle between the Paper money and all means of credit circulation, hence also the banknote,

lies in the two moments of irredeemability of paper money against other money and the compulsory exchange rate." In the effect on the economic conditions, this difference between paper money and banknote appears to be more an apparent than a real one; For even if the individual banknote, just as today, Paper money is redeemed upon presentation, – they are issued once a year In the ordinary course of things, the majority of them are not available for redemption= shown and are not intended for that purpose. Their purpose is constantly a capital that does not really exist, but is merely imagined in the Therefore, every banknote redeemed, every one The cash receipt presented for payment shall be put back into circulation as soon as possi Will one day, in the event of a threat of war or other catastrophe, all issued banknotes and cash vouchers presented for payment, So the money crisis is here. There is a lack of metal to redeem it.

From what has been said it follows that only metal money is suitable as value= measure, exchange and means of payment, because it alone has a real, in the production based on the human labour necessary for its promotion value and because the resulting continuity of its exchange value is a folute requirement for the exercise of those functions. It further follows that that all types of credit securities only have an economically correct can pursue a purpose other than that designed to facilitate monetary transactions, Exchange of an existing capital object for another also to simplify and facilitate existing ones, the work, but that they leave this right path as soon as they the determination received in addition to the real capital containing Metal money to create a permanent paper money, which has no pre= existing capital, is therefore worthless in and of itself and instead of one's own value constantly strives to introduce a fictitious capital into circulation to manage the land, which efforts always earlier or later end in national bankruptcies and financial crises. Finally, from the fact that, because value stability is such an important requirement of money is, any institution which gives this continuity of its value also to the metal=

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money, reprehensible for economic reasons must seem, as long as there are no other even greater economic advantages, equal to the great saving of work when using the bills of exchange, instructions etc., are associated with it.

The account of the existing coined money on the one hand and the In addition, some of them are in cash, some are for industrial and commercial purposes. Precious metals related to luxury cannot be separated, nor can they be related on their stock as well as on their exchange value, because both are constantly in= flow together, because often all jewelry and other golden and silver equipment was melted down and coined, just like on the other Metal embossed on the side is reused for other processing.

The exchange value of precious metals must generally and in the long term

determined by the average production costs of the larger part which until the middle of this century was extracted from the mines of medium yield. This natural law that exchange value is determined by the production value, but is subject to and for itself in the case of precious metals a considerable modification by the general hazard-like character of the mining industry in the actually metal-rich areas of the globe, with hundreds of Mines, which cause temporary losses, nevertheless for a number of of years in anticipation of better returns, so long as other rich mines provide the owners with the means to do so. In the present case, there is also the fact that since the discovery the Californian and Australian gold deposits number in the thousands A lot of people have thrown themselves into mining, and thereby, Even if the results may not be satisfactory for many, so far huge amounts of precious metal have been and are still being mined.

The consequence of these circumstances and the continuing productivity of many rich mines has been that the previous balance between the production values measured according to the extraction work and the prevailing the exchange value of precious metals may be disturbed for many decades has been and that

the current exchange value of precious metals less by their production costs rather than by their profits– use value, i.e. through the law of demand and supply bid is determined.

The result of this design of precious metal production is reflected in the increasing devaluation of precious metals and the money minted by them, as well as all values determined according to this money of capital, salaries, wages, fees, daily wages of the workers etc., which have already had a striking effect on all material living conditions influence has exerted and continues to exert an incalculable extent threatens to exercise.

Money has no special value as such if one ignoring the fact that the legal circulation value in most countries is set

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is that the minting costs are included in it, – but fine exchange value depends on that of the precious metals. We have all capital in solid, semi-liquid and liquid. Such a distinction is, however, no natural one, based on a particular quality of the property, but refers only to the use given to them. The After their extraction, precious metals form part of the existing solid capital, but if they are minted into coins, they become liquid capital, as described in more detail there.

The use of money as a measure of value is known to occur in the manner

instead, the value of each exchange object is determined according to a larger or smaller amount of this liquid capital. But what
As far as its own exchange value is concerned, it cannot be measured by itself, since measurement takes place through comparison and one cannot compare a thing with itself can be compared. The changes in the exchange value of metal money can therefore only be determined by the common rise or fall of the value of all other exchange objects.

In this respect, it can be said that the exchange value of money and behind him in the second row the one of the available precious metals to the Total exchange values of all other economic assets that are exchanged omened with natural goods, keeping it in balance. If one
Imagine that there was only metal money, and that suddenly in all parts of the inhabited earth the quantity of existing money and precious metals, i.e. the total means of exchange would be reduced to half, that the other Half of it disappeared irretrievably, it follows that in such a
If the remainder serves the purpose of the previous total stock
For each purchase or sale you could then only pay half of the use previously used money, and the necessary consequence would be fupon that the prices of all economic goods would fall by 50%, that the The exchange value of money would increase by the same amount, since for 50 thalers one co would have to buy and sell what would previously have cost 100 thalers.

The law of nature, which is expressed here directly in mathematical form,
On the other hand, where it is a question of an increase in the means of exchange apparently cannot have such an unconditional effect, since the Existence and increasing proliferation of means of exchange on the It would depend on the will of the owners whether they would reduce the price of their pro wanted to set; and yet the same natural law of demand and Offer is also not necessarily consistent here: any real Increase in the means of exchange like any other kind of valuable commodity fts causes a corresponding devaluation of the same if there is no simultaneous increase in demand for it.

The characteristic of such a devaluation is that it the personal opinion of the respective owner begins, and then communicates it to all other people). With each exchange

) The same phenomenon occurs, for example, when paper money is devalued in the fpecially instead. As long as the same has in the view of the owner the same value as the

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Two or more people must be involved. If the owner of a
If the purchase of a valuable object satisfies his personal need, he wishes to exchange the surplus for other goods or to rent to others for use. If the same valuable object is also others are plentiful, the demand will be low, both for the exchange, as for the rental use, in the opposite

In this case, there will be strong demand. The lower the demand is, the more inclined the owner will be to sell the superfluous to give away.

If the means of exchange have changed, the liquid capital has changed considerably. Equal quantity, the owners will first meet their own needs. If the needs of every work amply satisfy by exchange, they will be more than otherwise buy, and then the money for which they have no use in exchange find, make it available to others on a rental basis. But it is also possible with other. If money is also plentiful, there will be little demand for it, the goods and other exchangeable goods will be priced higher and since a lot of surplus money is offered for rent, even want to pay a lower rental fee for it.

The exchange value of money and its rent for use thus pursue the same path: high exchange value (low commodity prices) and high utility rent (interest, discount) are mutually dependent, and vice versa lower Exchange value (high commodity prices) and low rent. However, the division of labor that has developed so far today is the use, which the totality of money can make, of far greater importance is than that of the individual owner, insofar as he uses it for the purpose of distributing exchange, the general use value also determines the Exchange value of money. Therefore, when there is a lack of liquid capital, the first thing is the rent for use, as a result of which the exchange value of the same increases (if the commodity prices), in case of abundance the rent falls first and as a result the exchange value falls (the prices of goods rise). Exchange value and Usage rents are therefore not of equal rank, although they differ from one another depend on each other, are mutually dependent. The rental is determined by the exchange value of money is calculated, but this value depends on which circulating metals, ie as long as he is convinced that the paper money will always be in To be able to convert an equal amount of metal money, is not exempt from any devaluation Speech. Only through his efforts to get rid of paper money, if necessary himself with a loss as a result of his distrust of his security, the devaluation and is passed on from one owner to another.

1) It is well known that in the business world the rent of money is less than actual interest but rather in the form of deduction interest (discount) in that from already prepared, current debt documents (accepted bills of exchange) calculated and then deducted from the nominal value of the same. Therefore In business life one does not speak of the prevailing interest rate, but of the state of Discounts. High discount and low commodity prices – low discount and high Commodity prices are mutually dependent and one can immediately conclude without hesitation on the others.

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Rent can be deducted from the money. If over time the Precious metal and with it money devalued through continuous accumulation has been, this happened in the order that first large Stock was created, as a result of low rental costs; as a result of the low

Rent for use Decline in exchange value. The exchange value of money decreases does not change so easily in traffic, is not so sensitive to external Influences such as the rent. If it rises or falls, this is always the consequence of the fact that the rental rent preceded it in this respect.

The constant fluctuations in rent and exchange value of money initially take place in narrower business circles, where most noticeable, although depending on their strength they can also extend to other Distances and finally with sustained strong movement over the whole World trade. After the amount of liquid capital, which exists in the world at all, its average exchange value, its purchasing power is determined, it should be the same everywhere in the world assert in the same way, precisely because this capital is liquid when the same would not encounter any obstacles. The latter is, however, the case. One= feit, there is a lack of legal certainty in some parts of the world, and such Capital flees from certain areas; on the other hand, liquid capital appears in the form minted coins, but so far there are no world coins, not even individual international coins, and since the circulation values of the coins Mostly the minting costs are also not recognized abroad are usually used only for their own country. cash flows from one country to another, the lack of it must in foreign countries and consequently the higher value of precious metals be so significant that the transport costs and those of the As a further obstacle to the free movement of capital finally comes the use of banknotes which today in almost every country a part of the country= currency, which is rejected abroad.

There are also smaller business circles, in one and the same Land frequent fluctuations first in the rent, then as a result but also in the exchange value of money (in the prices of goods). There are times when liquid capital is plentiful, when it is can easily be exchanged for fixed or semi-liquid capital, (low discount, high prices of goods); there are others where many uses for cash, the lack of it becomes noticeable, others again, where enough liquid capital is available, but the owners are suspicious of its are concerned about security and keep it hidden, do not bring it to market (in both cases there is high discount and low prices for goods).

From what has been said it follows that the exchange value of precious metals and from them, which form the currency and the legal tender metal money, because it simultaneously represents the general measure of value and exchange means, in inevitable interaction with the size of its pre= rate and its resulting use as solid and liquid

capital; because every increase in this liquid capital, which is exchangeable, means of capital employed, a fall in the metal value brings a rise of the exchange value of all other goods and vice versa. If it were to

ensure that from now on all newly mined metal will only be used for the purposes of industry and luxury, no longer to increase the means of exchange would be used and in future the coining of precious metals stopped, this effect would stop. But that is simply impossible. Any increase in the production of metal causes a greater distribution of the metal—gained on the one hand from the fixed (use and production capital), on the other hand, to liquid capital.

The amount of total fixed capital which is the object of the sale traffic, requires a certain size of this traffic, which is required liquid capital. The total amount of all exchange transactions is with the amount of available liquid capital, as a medium of exchange, in Equilibria. The more means of exchange are available, the The greater part of it is used for each exchange, the smaller Exchange value is attached to each of its parts. But now a larger Amount of means of exchange available on the one hand through their material increase through the production of precious metals, on the other hand through simplification of their use, which makes it possible to use the same amount precious metal either in a given time a larger sum of to conduct barter transactions or even to exchange the same amount of precious metal to use funds for several simultaneous exchange transactions at once, thus doubling its exchange power and the resulting effect.

It follows that all credit papers which serve to facilitate trade to simplify the need for materially available means of exchange to reduce, exert the same effect on the exchange value of the same must be like a material increase in the means of exchange, namely that reduce their exchange value.

Consequently, the exchange value of money is reduced, the continuity of this exchange value, the ability of money to act as an unchanging measure of value serve, impaired:

on the one hand through the continuous production of precious metals, info= to the extent that it exceeds their consumption through wear and tear, on the other hand, through the use of any kind of credit instruments.

The question now is to what extent this constant devaluation of money is a necessary, unavoidable evil,

As far as the precious metal itself is concerned, there are two aspects to A reaction against further devaluation is expected, but unfortunately not to a in the near future, namely on the one hand by a decrease in production, on the other hand, through an increase in use, i.e. the need, the demand ask.

A decrease in production will occur sooner or later must, when the value of the precious metal has fallen so low that the The majority of mines can no longer be operated profitably.

But first, all known celestial bodies on the Earth's surface must Gold reserves are completely depleted, and it is beyond calculation, when such a reaction will occur, – probably not until after a number of decades, perhaps even later. A significant Increase in the consumption of precious metals, especially gold, would on the other hand, if it is achieved through the completion of the German Coin reform to implement international coin agreements between the most important trading nations, which would make it necessary to mint a special kind of international gold coins. It would soon Time will show a great need for such coins, and thus At least initially the further devaluation of gold would have been remedied. In the meantime, there are still thousands of experienced business people who consider such an idea to be a mere chimera, and what is even worse, The majority of governments also seem to have a clear understanding for the consequences of such a great economic progress close.

With regard to the precious metal itself, the near future there is hardly any hope of help.

It remains to be examined whether the devaluation of the precious metal metal, which is characterized by very extensive use of credit papers could be eliminated by restricting the latter, ie whether by more restricted use of credit securities a real economic disadvantage would arise, possibly whether it would be so significant that it would the progressive devaluation of precious metals.

As regards the latter, it hardly needs to be stated that if the previously very slow devaluation of precious metals by the since 20 years, enormously increased production in just as striking has been strengthened and accelerated, and as a result the prices all life needs with a few special causes Exceptions are continually increasing, this is a serious concern There must be a reason for this. All the millions of people who are not are directly involved in production or trade (in which case they for their business on average and in monetary terms a corresponding will achieve higher profit), all day laborers, all salaried civil servants, all on a certain salary or on traditional fees assigned classes of society, all those whose income in a certain pension are thereby placed in a precarious situation and are forced to restrict their needs more and more, to deny themselves the pleasures of life they are accustomed to because their income, which previously sufficient to cover such expenses, is now too low and they must feel even greater concern about the future. In the same way, the state's financial administration is losing any firm footing, The people's representatives of constitutional states have to pay higher Tax rates are required, albeit with the same austerity has been managed as before. Even the comparative statistics lose

the secure basis of its calculations, because it is not possible for it to precisely to prove by what percentage the exchange value of the legal metal= currency against all other economic values every year. has sunk.

No one will deny that in this depreciation of money a great, a very serious evil lies, which is thereby only made more serious that it is in constant progress and is changing in terms of its duration and finite extension eludes any calculation, so that to its every really useful means should be sought to combat it.

In order to determine whether a more restricted use of the credit instruments a disadvantage or advantage would arise, it is necessary to determine the nature and the to examine the results of their previous use in more detail.

According to the above classification, they are divided into

semi-liquid capital, namely bills of exchange, instructions, written Promises of payment, deposit slips, etc. and

liquid capital or paper money, which claims to have the same to perform services like coined metal.

Concerning the former, there can hardly be any doubt that it is impossible to do without them. They convey every kind of traffic, insofar as it involves a direct transfer of fixed capital into liquid, ie an immediate cash payment, is associated with difficulties, save an incalculable amount of human labour, allow The modern credit system enables the legitimate use of credit expansion of traffic by marking a special stage of transition of capital in solid form first into the semi-liquid form, and come again only be used where traffic really needs them, where a healthy economic relationship exists.

They are therefore just as much a need for transport as the coined money and rendered the most useful services in the production of new capital, insofar as it takes place with the help of trade.

Although it is a fact that without their use the metal: money (with unforeseeably lower traffic) a higher exchange rate value, the value of them for the whole of humanity benefits derived are so predominant that any restriction on their use would be a calamity, which is out of the question.

Let us now consider (since the reprehensibility of all government paper money even without discussion!)) – the banknotes, which is evident in terms of on their general usefulness or harmfulness, ie for the whole population of a state, the following:

a) since they appear as liquid capital, their first effect on traffic is exactly the same as that of an increase in the circulating metal money;

b) the liquid capital would be able to generate new capital for itself produce, it could be assumed that this form of liquid

1) Seems to go too far for me. Perrot.

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Capital – (would you like to represent really existing capital or just an illusion) – would be able to do the same. But that is not the case. The production of capital takes place through human Work in conjunction with already existing fixed capital; is only supported by semi-liquid and liquid capital. However, with regard to the effect of this support, it is irrelevant whether the liquid capital is available in greater or lesser quantities is, if it is only sufficient to be properly distributed; because the smaller its quantity, the greater its power, – in other words, if only about half of the available metal money existed, one would still conduct the same business with it can as with his present quantity, because then his exchange-value would be twice as high. You can use banknotes to build fields buy, build factories, pay workers, who also again provide food, clothing and housing for banknotes Consequently, in such a case, the banknotes have contributed which exceeds the rent paid (national interest rate) If these banks notes but not available at all, there would be so much less liquid capital in the country, – in this case the purchase of the fields, the construction of factories, the payment of workers have among would have to remain? The resulting creation of new capital not even take place? Not at all! By issuing the banknotes The existing capital was absolutely limited in its ability to create new values to produce, not increased, the amount of circulating liquid Capital was increased, however”), but in the same way conditions, its exchange value and purchasing power are weakened. The same people with the same workforce, the same entrepreneurial spirit and the same Equipped with the same fixed capital as was initially available, have achieved the same successes. The cash at their disposal Metal money would have been a smaller sum, but one would have can supply it with it, because its exchange value is not affected by the issuance of banknotes would have been reduced.

It follows that the state, by issuing paper money, the note banks by issuing their payment promises by means of the annual interest drawn therefrom a non to obtain a justifiable substantial profit by the exchange value of the circulating metal money, i.e. the

legal national currency in proportion to the amount of their paper money to the total amount of circulating (liquid)
1) Not the full amount, since the issue of banknotes always results in has, in the event of devaluation of the national currency and increase in commodity prices of the circulating precious metal abroad, so that the remaining circulating funds consist of banknotes and a part of the former cash money, together but represent a larger sum than the previous precious metal alone.

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capital and thereby reduce the large part of the population, which lives on fixed income, to significant damage, but secondarily the entire state—population by undermining the continuity of the legal measure of value.

On the other hand, there are no advantages for the whole population of the state through the issue of banknotes. In the state= paper money, taxpayers receive the interest saved on the cir= amount; but nevertheless, on the other hand, her A much greater pity.

Would it be possible to eliminate all paper money, all banknotes at once from the world, this would first of all put an end to the progressive development value of money must be opposed by a strong dam, the exchange value the same would rise again, the increase in the prices of all life= needs would again assume a backward movement; but also any partial withdrawal of the circulating measures of paper= money and banknotes would have a charitable effect for the common good.

The large precious metal production, which since the middle of this century the devaluation of money, the increase of all prices and thereby has had a disturbing and confusing effect on all material living conditions, can be estimated in round sums according to approximate calculations

in gold 4000 million thalers, total 5600 million.
in silver 1600 million thalers Prussian thalers

If we now consider that according to the newer statistical information on the paper money in circulation in Europe and North America

1,625 million thalers in government paper money
in banknotes 1825 million thalers
together 3450 million

, it is easy to calculate to what extent an abolition

all paper money which is so damaging to the value stability of the money effects of large-scale precious metal production would be canceled out.

The second major disadvantage of using banknotes is

according to the above
in the increased fluctuations in the exchange value of national currency and the discount rate, as well as the constantly recurring financial crises, which are an inevitable consequence must be therefrom, as soon as this use becomes a general and is expanding more and more.

This is of course not to say that all Trade crises were to be written on the account of the note banks. As the Businessman through excessive speculation, through too extensive Trust in the honesty of others, through wars and other disasters can be ruined, the history of trade also shows general Business crises occur, which at different times affect entire cities, entire

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countries and sometimes spread across several countries at the same time The reason for this was over-speculation in commodity transactions, another time in government bonds, in railway shares, in banking and bill-taking. But no kind of small catastrophes have been so generally destructive, have become so regularly in relatively short intervals, especially in England and the United States, as the financial crises of the Note banks, as mentioned above, and especially this regularity with which they almost without exception from ten to ten years, should be proof to the unbiased observer, that the reason for this is not an accidental one, but a necessary, inner one which is caused by the further development of unhealthy economic Conditions, despite all precautionary measures, sooner or later lead to the same leads to disastrous results.

As is well known, a paper bank is not only used for the same purpose established to issue and redeem banknotes. Even the bank of England makes no exception, although by law is required to have a completely separate business for the issuing of notes department. Each bank of papers simultaneously makes Banking transactions of the most varied kinds, and if it is possible for her to and the manner in which it may exploit its payment promises, to almost double their business capital, i.e. to add a almost once again to use a large fortune than they themselves as property freedom, it follows that if it exercises this freedom as far as possible for their own benefit, thereby creating very peculiar, Economic conditions that deviate from the rule must be created.

The most obvious way in which the bank exploits its payment promises is

consists in the fact that it discounts bills of exchange (i.e. from reliable people accepted for payment terms of 3, 4, 6 and more months promise of payment by transferring to the previous owner their Amount paid out immediately after deduction of the deduction interest), advances against Interest payments on goods, government bonds and other valuables or opened credit directly for persons known to be solvent and transferred via all of them with their notes, that is, their own promises of payment, as if they were cash, in payment. So there is actually only a mutual Exchange of payment promises. The borrower, who liquid capital, presents a time-current bill of exchange to the at the disposal of the bank or he promises himself in a manner accepted by him Change to repay the loan received then and then. The Bank should, according to the rules of ordinary business, be treated as a loan cash metal money. Instead, however, it gives the person in need of money their own payment promises, which, according to their wording, are based on Demands are to be fulfilled immediately, but she knows that she in normal times only exceptionally presented for redemption, that they themselves, if at the maturity date of the received bill of exchange,

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The amount of money is paid out, the bank slips or payment promise does not need to be fulfilled, but continue calmly can, with the amount of money paid by the acceptor of the bill of exchange other= to conduct extensive business.

The recipient of the banknotes can, however, exchange them for cash Exploit money, since everyone takes it from him as such, possibly giving it back to him Interest paid for it, the public in general, the total= population basically makes, by allowing the banknotes or promises of admission to circulation (as if they were cash), the bank an advance of capital for an indefinite period, because it (the bank) has the right to collect the amount of the bill of exchange handed over to it u paid out and can continue to use it economically; it is also the interest has been paid until the expiry of the bill of exchange, it is in exactly the same way as if you had given her cash instead of a bill of exchange. money paid out; while on the other hand every part of the audience, into whose hands their promises of payment come, the same in cash. Accepts money, possibly paying interest on it. Assuming that the money is circulated banknotes expire after 5 years without being presented for payment, fo the bank has not yet advanced a single thaler of real capital, fit has only issued promises of payment. In the meantime, she has paid the amount of the bill of exchange initially delivered to her for 5 years economically and little= ft can win 20% at the usual national interest rate. All However, the payment promises issued by the bank are calculated on the basis possibly never to be redeemed, as a floating debt of the bank to circulate among the population of the country, while with the making brilliant business wherever possible with money borrowed from the public. She knows from experience what amount of money she needs to pay for the upcoming notes have to be kept ready, some banks are also required to

that they deposit the third part of the amount of the notes issued in cash. But with that, their duties are also fulfilled; the rest of their capital borrowed by the population remains for their free use—addition.

Since one usually has a considerable amount of cash. can generate greater profit than the usual rental or the interest rate of about 4% P. a., Jo should therefore be according to usual concepts of Law and equity the bank just as it is with government bonds happens, attach coupons to their bank slips and give them to the respective owner pay the usual interest on it. It would then be in the same case, like a man who has been given capital at ordinary interest of one or more millions for business operations. As a capable businessman, he would pay the interest on it and yet can become rich because the business brings him much more would be higher than the usual interest rates.

But this has never been discussed before, and the banks would probably cry out in outrage if such claims were made

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Everyone is used to checking bank notes to regard it as cash and to pay interest on it.

This is therefore not a healthy economic relationship from the outset, and it can hardly produce healthy consequences. Professor Tell⁸ struggle (The Principles of Money and Banking, Berlin 1867 p. 21) says that the over-issuance of notes has, among other harmful consequences, those of artificially increasing the prices of goods, causing of uncertainty of contracts, causing financial crises, causing of fraudulent transactions, in general the demoralization of a large number of people, and he is right with the modification that too much⁹ issuing notes is unavoidable, as long as one uses them at all, since the only real purpose of their use is the exploitation of the public and if this is taken away from her, her use serves no purpose has more, Mr. 3. Ph. Schneider (Staats- und Bankzettel. Gießen 1871, pp. 20–21) says: “There is hardly a country left that does not have its paper The example of making money with mere promises instead of work fcafe, was so seductive that the mind everywhere fell out of the saddle ... Those who took out loans in banknotes instead of Those who receive metal money also pay interest, only the issuers of the banknotes save or earn interest. The former are considered by the latter as Sponges used, which absorb substance from the rest.” Also There is not a word of exaggeration here.

Since the paper bank will do better business the more of its Notes she brings to the people, and since her enthusiasm is also supported by the fellow application of her sisters, the natural consequence is, that even with the best intentions of their management, they must act with caution

will not be as strict in the selection of their customers as a Capitalist from whom a loan in cash is demanded. It is a more pleasant feeling to place the notes than to place the money. This will enable a large number of business people to cause the loans received in notes from the note banks to be converted into un= to use it prudently by focusing on ventures beyond their. The interest of both the bank and its Buyers meet each other halfway to open the market to flood the country with paper, to devalue the national currency, by increasing their quantity, their quantum, because this weakens their exchange value, their purchasing power.

Under normal conditions and pure metal circulation, there is no lack of in the world on liquid capital, on money, precisely because it is liquid, and without Difficulty can come from all sides, and also because it nowhere on a specific amount of money, but on fine exchange= value, its purchasing power. The less money in circulation, the greater is its purchasing power, the smaller the quantity required for each individual Sales. But cash is currently rare in an area, at a business premises, first the rent for use, the discount, and then

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Money or metal flows from all sides to fill the gaps. fill up.

Above we have mentioned, on the one hand, that it is well known that every kind of human traffic value activity of the medium of exchange, of money in the form of the national currency, a most important requirement it; on the other hand, that this value activity of money in the present use of the note banks by two different currents in the liquid capital, the strong production of precious metals and the increasing banknotes= issuing of the banks is continually being disrupted to the general detriment. We can add that for a prosperous flow of traffic also continuity of the rent of money, the discount necessary or at least highly desirable, which activity also in particular by the arbitrary enlargement or reduction of the circulating liquid capital was disturbed by the issue of banknotes must be.

If the national currency consists of pure metal money, it depends in this relationship depends at least on one factor, the metal market; but if it consists of a mixture of paper and metal, it is exposed to two currents from different sides and is located thereby naturally in a constant state of fluctuation.

It has been mentioned above that the means of population to reduce capital by issuing banknotes. be increased, since before there were grades, always and everywhere the sufficient liquid capital existed because it was not based on quantity, but

on exchange value, on purchasing power; and if its quantity is determined by the Issue of a tremendous amount of paper has been enlarged, fine purchase: force has been weakened in proportion. If a

A country blessed with paper banks would be completely isolated and would have no communication with other countries, the previously available cash would be

after the notes have been issued, they together form the circulation, and the exchange value, the purchasing power of the land formed from this mixture= currency would be directly proportional to the amount of notes issued compared to the previous metal circulation, the currency thus weakened by just as much been made worse. But since such isolation does not take place anywhere— finds, the real success of the music edition everywhere is that the

fworse currency compared to the prices of goods, government securities, Exchange in foreign currencies etc. increase, that this leads to the increase which drives imports because commodity prices abroad have not increased, However, since foreign countries do not accept banknotes but only metal money in payment assuming that a part of the circulating metal money is used to effect of purchases abroad, which part is therefore directly from the notes has been displaced, so that finally the circulating liquid capital, from Metal money and paper mixed, remains larger in quantity than the previous Metal circulation, despite the fact that part of the metal has flowed away, that fet not only weakened their purchasing power, but also caused greater sway

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 16 241

effects of the discount and finally also of the exchange value of the currency remains subject to.

An often repeated experience has, however, proven that the Abel not limited to that, but that due to the fact that the interest both the note banks and their note buyers are constantly on the lookout increase in banknote issuance and displacement of metal money by paper a vision that often eludes the individual eye, but not less consistent chain of causes and effects will sooner or later lead to a general financial crisis. also hesitate, one day the day of reckoning always appears, on which the existing metal money is no longer sufficient to meet the need for Payments to foreign countries are sufficient to ensure that the population is at the door the note banks knocking to return their long suspended loan in metal= and then realizes with horror that there too the metal mostly converted into paper, that banknotes and bills of exchange of all kinds, but only a few coins are available. Then the crisis is there and with it destruction.

The general course of money transactions under the direction of the notes= banks, as it may be in a longer or shorter series depending on the circumstances of years, is with greater or lesser deviations— deviations such as the following:

Let us assume that a country has so far been in satisfactory traffic conditions, but that a number of note banks

was founded therein, and that this gradually exerted its influence on assert themselves by increasing their note issue from year to year.

It is a common belief in the business world that a
If commodity prices rise with approximately equal inventories for a period of prosperity, because it is assumed that the increased demand from the side of the consumers and proof of the increasing prosperity—fts, and since it is easier to make money in trade when prices are rising—win, as if the prices fall, so also the merchants feel are involved, it is obvious that a general increase in prices with satisfactory financial conditions of the country's population be identical.

However, one must not overlook the fact that commodity prices do not only affect the exchange value of the goods, but also in their entirety the changes in that of the money that forms the national currency that a rise in all commodity prices is indeed accompanied by an increase of consumption, of demand for goods, but with even greater Probability a corresponding devaluation of money But if you see this, it can lead to very dangerous errors arise.

If such a rise in commodity prices, i.e. such a development, devaluation of the national currency as a result of the fact that the note banks have much Paper has been issued, so in all probability there is already a

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A considerable part of the previously circulating metal money was exported abroad However, it is still in the mixed currency of money and paper There is still plenty of liquid capital in circulation, the amount of which together with the rise in commodity prices caused by inflation, arouses entrepreneurial spirit and gives rise to speculations, which on the one hand, new demands on the issuing of banknotes by banks, on the other hand a further increase in prices and new purchases abroad, so that more metal money is again sold abroad. While the business world is eagerly participating in the lively movement of market, some making considerable profits, as a result increase their household expenses and other needs and also contribute to the increase in commodity prices, it is quite The situation is different for the rest of the population, especially in the countryside, by no means due to increased consumption cause for the increase in the price of Life needs had been given, which rather, since the whole movement from the issue of notes and the resulting devaluation of money—ft, has to struggle with hardship and worry because their income is the largest Parts consist of fixed amounts of money, and these have their previous purchasing power have lost.

The artificially created by speculation and mutual outbidding= The increase in commodity prices gives rise to continued strong

Import of goods from abroad where no special increase takes place—found, although the increase in demand is not entirely without. In contrast, exports, especially domestic exports, Industrial products are gradually being exported abroad because the factories When money is devalued, raw materials and other assets are needs to be paid dearly, and therefore higher sales prices must be demanded and which the previous foreign buyers do not want to approve because no higher prices can be obtained from them. In the same ratio, as such a state lasts longer, its effect becomes: take, more and more metal money goes abroad, as a result, and again as a reason for this, the quantum of the circulating paper, the currency thereby deteriorated even further, the prices and exports are reduced more and more!). But if a country can no longer cover the value of its imports through corresponding exports he has no choice but to use his circulating metal money to Such conditions do not become immediately apparent, so that they attract public attention. The audience, once used to the paper notes, does not notice at all or only superficially the Disappearance of metal money, as he is left with token coins. feels the rise in prices, suffers from it, but does not know the cause to explain and must endure the evil. The export business of a country usually takes place in two forms, through purchases of neighboring

1) All these prophetic words have been fulfilled in every detail – to the detriment of the German people!

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Foreigners in the country itself and by sending goods, in particular Industrial products which domestic manufacturers and merchants use for have their invoice sold abroad. The latter form is especially towards distant countries, which are too remote, to seek to make direct purchases on their part in the country of production. A common consequence of the decreasing purchases by foreigners (the more advantageous and faster way of selling) usually consists in the manufacturers are more inclined or rather forced to work for the to seek buyers in more distant foreign countries due to the abundance of their products, to increase the number of broadcasts for their own account. The consequences of this fures are of several kinds; firstly, such dispatches require many months, not infrequently years before they are settled and the result in figures is established so that it allows a firm judgment as to profit or loss; Secondly, the final result of such in this form is usually made shipments of goods less favorable for the senders than if they could have continued to purchase their products directly from buyers of the neighboring countries, but finally the Owner of such shipments of goods in the long time required, before the proceeds reach their hands, sooner or later in financial difficulty, require advance payments and find them most easily on the slips of paper= banks, which, since they always pay in paper, leads to an increased

There is a reason for the issue of money. So one works in the hands of the other, in order to gradually restore the economy of a country blessed with paper money to undermine human health.

The shipments of goods will continue despite the perhaps unfavourable outcome in the lack of other sales and in the hope of better results repeated, and a number of years may pass during which for the statistician the export of the country apparently more than its import or less equal, although in reality the export significantly less favourable results for the assets of the residents than before.

But if in this way the difference between one and export, the shortfall of the latter by outflow of the still in the The transfer of circulating cash abroad was covered and the National currency has been continually deteriorating, so a stage to enter where the traffic no longer requires cash for exports can bring, because almost only paper is in circulation, which is why the owners the banknotes present themselves at the banks to be redeemed for money This is always a very unfavorable sign and usually the sure precursor of the thunderstorm, which is now accompanied by a sudden rush of the public demanding metal payment, due to the difficulty of its satisfaction and the eventual collapse of the banks and all common ruin; because as soon as a greater need arises for cash, banks tend to restrict their transactions; They seek to limit and increase the discounting of bills of exchange

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This ends the discount, which under such circumstances often in whole has risen from 3% to 10, 12% and higher in a short period of time. At the same time they terminate the businessmen who are known to be safe in normal times opened credits and collect their debts everywhere; because their pursuit is primarily about maintaining their credit by continuing to redeem all presented notes with metal money. However, the rush will increasingly stronger. The increase in the discount rate caused money— The crisis has caused consternation in the business world, people are trying to sell goods but nobody demands goods now, everyone needs money, the goods prices begin to fall, and just as quickly as the discount rate rises, often descend in a few days in an unbelievable way. Nevertheless, But there are no buyers, the financial squeeze is getting worse. Now everyone man is suspicious, tries to protect himself on all sides, the safest Bills of exchange are rejected, they only want money, which is nowhere to be found, the mistrust quickly spreads among those not part of the business world The people are besieging the doors of the banks to To obtain metal money for fine banknotes. Terror reigns everywhere, experienced businessmen lose their composure; enormous amounts of goods are sold at ridiculous prices, some well-founded Wealth is lost in a matter of days. Finally, fthe banks can no longer cope with the rush, they are putting their cash

payment and the confusion is complete. The factories stop working, the shipyards, house buildings stand abandoned, all traffic comes to a standstill, even the day laborers can no longer find employment and wander around the streets starving with their families until the reaction occurs, the low commodity prices the metal money again from outside attract, and gradually the trust returns and the external Things seem to be returning to their old ways, but only in appearance; for the attentive observer, such a business location, – and sometimes it is all the major business locations of the country, as one has experienced more than once in England and North America has, – the election site after the end of a great battle. A lot previously highly respected business houses have been ruined and become insolvent declared that the banks would be liquidated and some would be able to reopen their business. The majority are bankrupt. Many families who have lost their fortune at the banks or at the individual bankers on interest, have been reduced to begging, and the general result is the destruction of trouble of a large sum of prosperity and peaceful family life = happiness!)

This is the approximate picture of a financial crisis, as it occurs in large properly developed traffic conditions, in the normal course of Things after regular periods of time from the system of free movement of many competing note banks,

) This “reactionary” with his “outdated, backward views” has Period from 1918 to 1981 was anticipated in every detail.

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although external special circumstances can also contribute to them suddenly and even less expected to bring about, such as general crop failures, wars, business disasters abroad, etc.

The seeds of this lie in the deterioration and gradual Devaluation of the national currency due to the outflow of metal money and its replacement by mere paper, as well as in the interest that every bank has in maintaining its To increase the issue of notes as far as possible, i.e. the state currency to deteriorate.

The danger may be greater where traffic is less concentrated at individual points concentrated, where as in Germany, the note banks on larger or smaller distances are scattered over the country, less than in England and North America; but, as the same causes produce the same effects entail, then sooner or later the root of the problem must be found. derbens, the economic insufficiency, which from the beginning in the creation of banknotes, spread their growth, their ramifications expand and entangle ever more tightly until they envelop everything and finally into the abyss.

If one studies the history of the various financial crises of this kind, such one almost always finds that the business world immediately before the catastrophe occurred in a period of general prosperity, or, more correctly, said, believed to be found, from which then the ruin with a
Sometimes a storm broke out of a clear sky; and one reads not rare, as those who describe such calamities, their naive surprise at the sudden change. But it is clear, that what was thought to be prosperity was only apparent, that in reality, traffic is already in a state of complete unhealthiness because the high prices of goods, which the large number of speculative lations were not a symptom of the general prosperity of the country, On the contrary, they showed that the national currency had deteriorated, that the Metal money flowed out of the country and everywhere was replaced by mere paper promise of payment had been replaced.

Between all countries linked by trade there exists a ft would be a fluctuating exchange rate. However, it always has a more or less solid basis, which the actual equilibrium (the "al pari" in business language) and either boß in weight size of the same precious metal, which forms the basis of the national currencies serves (festes al pari) or, if one country is after silver, the other after Gold is considered as a further factor in the calculation of the price of the outside of the national currency, foreign metal in each of the two Countries need (fluctuating al pari). As an example, we can take two after gold calculating trading places, London and Bremen. After the gold= weight of a sovereign, it has a value in Bremen gold thalers of 6 Taler 10% Grt. Consequently, the equal rate, the al pari between London and Bremen 100 £ 615 Bremen gold coins. The real bill of exchange=

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The price is by no means always at 615, but rises above it or falls below par, depending on the influence of supply and demand. If a significant quantity of gold coins is now shipped from England to shipped to the continent and in circulation through increased expenditure replaced by banknotes, the English national currency deteriorates in accordingly. Suppose (despite the fact that they are far from consists entirely of golden sovereigns, but is heavily mixed with paper), that the demand for bills of exchange on England affects the exchange rate between London Bremen until then on the equal rate of 100 £ = 615 Tlr. Gold received, as a result of this deterioration of the English country- currency due to the outflow of gold the real exchange rate to 612, 610 or even fall lower; because the deterioration of the national currency, in which normally a larger quantity of paper would have been put into circulation, than the amount of gold sent abroad, would in natural course of events caused an increase in commodity prices in England As a result, the Bremen businessman who sells goods from England, pay a higher price there; he could therefore no longer buy as much for 100 " as before, would therefore

also no longer be inclined to pay 615 Tlr. gold for it, ie the demand decreased, the price would have to fall. The same relationship as between London and Bremen, however, exists between England and the whole foreign country, and for the same reason a less favourable situation for England would have to A change in the exchange rate will occur as soon as the outflow of gold and larger Issue of paper the English national currency deteriorated. The Exchange rate changes are therefore in the same way as commodity prices Measure of the exchange value of the national currency.

According to the newer English theory, which Sir Robert Peel in his banking reform, which was later promoted by Mac Culloch, these fluctuations should now be the exchange rates abroad as a measure of value for the country currency can be used, so you should

(a) the national currency from a continuous mutual agreement proportions of the quantity changing mixture of gold coins and banknotes pass grades;

b) one should try to achieve that the music edition for the whole country is concentrated on a single bank, because only such a be able to maintain the correct proportion of the quantity of both parts of the country= to monitor the currency according to a regulated plan;

c) as soon as a common change of course of all courses (ie a common fame change of all foreign exchange rates to the detriment of England; because a single course can consist of many random modes= fications of demand) is noticed, one should conclude recognize that the national currency has deteriorated, that too much paper and too little money in circulation. Consequently

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d) in this case, the directors of the State Note Bank shall immediately inform the Try to control the evil by pulling in paper and thereby correct, ie restore the previous relationship. This happens but especially by increasing the discount, whereby the goods= prices are pushed down, whose owners have to suffer, i.e. directly by the fluctuations resulting from the existence of banknotes the market may be damaged.

If both must be admitted that a concentration of notes= issuing in a single bank, however, allows for better monitoring and the country is therefore better protected against financial crises than unlimited free and competition in music publishing; and furthermore,

that the fall of all exchange rates on foreign countries is a fairly certain A symptom of this is that a deterioration of the national currency through

excessive issuance of banknotes has taken place, it is
ftill now, to such reasoning, the question arises:

(e) if it is established that a national product made of paper and metal
currency is worse than a pure metal currency; if furthermore
It is clear that such a mixed national currency will cause fluctuations
in their value are unavoidable, and a concentration
the music edition under impeccable management in the best case for
ensure that these fluctuations in value are
to balance again; finally, when it is established that all fluctuations
in the value of the national currency not only for the entire population,
but also in particular for the trade an undoubted
evils,

why then do we keep the use of banknotes everywhere
at? why not ban the issue of all
and every banknote?

It is difficult to find an answer to this question other than,

that once one gets used to the Abel, and that it would seem hard,
a number of bank shareholders who also once believed in the exploitation of the
The entire population is accustomed to this privilege by issuing banknotes.
legium suddenly!)

For everything that can serve to produce capital, the person
who has only fine labor, not the necessary capital, consumer goods
rent or interest, rent. If you rent a field, a factory,
If you rent a house, a ship, a car, you always pay the
Rent for use, be it called rent, lease, freight or if
one hires work, salary or wages. Since the liquid capital is
in and of itself can produce nothing but like the dwelling house,
the freight car is required to ensure long-range production
To help, you also pay rent and

1) But it is certainly not hard to persuade the masses of the working people to give up th

dozen rich drones and bigwigs and to collect the fruits of their labor
bring to?

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calls it "interest". But if a paper bank increases its profits by issuing
printed payment promises the amount of available liquid capital,
fhe would in that case also rightly claim a usage rent
can, if this is beneficial for the national economy, for the entire population
the capacity of capital production would be increased. But this is not the
case; since every increase in liquid capital increases its exchange value,
fhis purchasing power is reduced accordingly, fo the productive power of the

circulating liquid capital has remained the same, it just has a worse Form assumed by partially displacing the metal with paper Will this deterioration of the national currency a lot of people whose income consists of fixed amounts, fdamaged, the entire population also suffers from the paper caused fluctuations in the exchange value of the national currency, is finally through the banknotes the danger of monetary crises has been conjured up, – so the bank in question has no reasonable grounds for granting a usage permit rent from their payment promises, rather, a Such a demand would turn the correct relationship on its head. may assume that a well-organized state has the same claim on credit, like a well-founded bank. From government bonds= money can be ignored, since its use is recognized as an old Abuse, which hopefully will not last much longer at least in our country– will be retained. Just as every state owes its owners Government bonds paid annual interest, such as the enjoyment of a good credit does not grant him the right to exemption from interest payments, also the best-settled note bank, if it is allowed to make its payment» liabilities instead of with hard cash, just with promises of payment to pay, be obliged to pay rent, i.e. interest for to pay the liquid capital held in their hands. It can only be considered as a Imitation of the old sin committed by the state governments of Issue of government paper, if the note banks still today, instead of even for received capital to pay interest, which in turn is paid by the population on the debt documents or payment orders delivered to it– fpeak to be paid for. In any case, the – good= courage of this population.

Has a paper bank for a longer period of time the privilege of banknotes= issue and refuses to desist; the law would be difficult for her Doing an injustice if it decreed that the issue of notes should be continued but also like all other bonds the usual interest rate should be subject to the fuffi cient fublication, so that each note should be subject to t redeemable interest coupon.

According to what has been said, the first two of the above The questions posed (p. 248) can be answered by saying that

1. impossible a bank stock company or any other part of the state

citizen could claim a natural right, in the previous manner

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to issue notes, i.e. to obtain an interest-free loan at the expense of the entire population, but that it is up to the individual States, regarding the ignorance of the governments shared privileges with the individual existing banks= to add;

2. that it is equally impossible for the States to own interests, the further edition of music in to allow the previous way, because the same
a) in and of itself every national currency by increasing the exchange

means must devalue;

b) because it must continue to contribute to this devaluation, by their natural tendency to direct their gravity towards is aimed at expelling metal money from circulation and to replace it with paper, thus worsening the means of exchange, to keep the discount constantly fluctuating;

c) because they are by their nature the healthy economic conditions undermined and led to exaggerated speculation and fraud. there must be a business reason;

d) because sooner or later they arise from internal logical development its effects lead to bank crises, thus to general financial ruin of the state population; because it is in and of itself an injustice that the country= population, without even realizing it, will pay bank shareholders enormous sums year in, year out to advance interest-free without requiring any corresponding consideration—to receive service, since the banknotes do not in any way affect the circulation in a way that cannot be achieved by other means would be replaced;

Finally, because the majority of the population is dependent on the wage earner up to the minister, insofar as his income is in fixed certain amounts of money, partly through which of the banknotes caused devaluation of the national currency, as Mixture of paper and metal, most difficult to hold in his interests are harmed; fo all that remains to answer the third question is,

3. that there is no form of music publishing that can replace

the current one, because

(a) the freedom of circulation afforded by the use of banknotes Relief, as shown above, is not significant enough to justify to compensate for any damage caused by them in any form perform;

b) because their mere existence is sufficient to make any national currency mixing of metal money with paper, and the by increasing the already enormous metal= production to further devalue the already devalued means of exchange;

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o) because it would make no sense for the state to be at the expense of the country= population itself instead of the bank shareholders by issuing banknotes wanted to earn interest in order to soon transfer it to the same to allow the population to benefit again;

because for several reasons it seems absolutely impractical that the state governments, in addition to the abusive manner, continue= permanent existence of government paper money in Germany, a further direct influence on arbitrary increase of exchange and means of payment should be received;

because the proposal made by other parties to ban banknotes to continue to use, but the cause of the to eliminate the economic abuses by one ignores the interest in ever-increasing publication of the same= and for this purpose use the sheet music instead of the paper= banks of an independent, but without vested interest of the senior officials administered institution, which under simultaneous supervision of the state government and people's representation in the white man would have to put notes into circulation so that they reach the full Amount of the issue in precious metal, — because such For several reasons, the proposal is not suitable for practical implementation. management; because on the one hand, such an institution, even if subject to the supervision of the people's representatives, initially must be directly dependent on the state government, on the other hand would the storage of such a large amount of precious metal at one and the same place can contain multiple dangers; finally it would also be very difficult to find a capable leader of one of the In any case, the utmost reliability of the officials necessary institution without any personal interest in its consequences In any case, the inevitable consequences associated evils are more significant than those caused by traffic= advantage achieved by facilitation.

Therefore, the final decision can only be that the use of any and all paper money is reprehensible and should be abolished must be, not only of state money, but also of private paper money, the banknotes.

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29. The consolidation of German government paper money.
By Dr. Georg Hirth.

A judgment and confession that cannot be valued highly enough about the nature as previously certain economic matters were "prestigious" from certain quarters. prepared", the response of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce contains

u With the permission of the author, from the "Annals" published by him of the German Empire" was reprinted. Perrot.

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to the circular of the Trading Day Committee, whereby it well-known report of his banking commission of May 1870 for the assessment The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce says: "About the science= There has been so much discussion recently about the substantive and practical issues of b written and published, and the valuable material increases so abundant and varied that it would be difficult to to present essentially new points of view and arguments. However, if The main purpose of this circular is to from the votes to be requested from the individual German trading corporations for or against the individual theses put forward, majority decisions and a predominant view of the German commercial community about the future Reich legislation concerning banking, we can derive a such an attempt is only questionable and futile. should already be within the individual trade colleges the result of Voting on general theoretical propositions, which are usually very can be realized in different ways and extents and through various Conditions tend to be modified and restricted, often by chance and without any particular practical value. Even more unfortunate, It would be possible to base the adoption of the bill on the mere number of voting corpora this or that thesis and the desire for its application on the part of the majori= activity of the German trading class."

A very interesting judgment that the organizers of economics= reports, inquiries and congresses on the one hand, and the Federal Council and the Reichstag on the other hand should take it very warmly to heart.

But if one wanted to wait with the solution of the paper money question until the Scholars discuss the concepts of "money", "capital", "money surrogate", "Means of exchange and circulation", "credit" etc., and the owners of all these beautiful things would have voluntarily declared that they understand nothing of the scholarly dispute, but nevertheless respond to the unheard-of want to renounce the fomāfe that they derive from the ambiguity of the terms and the profit the legislators have drawn so far – then of course it would be better to the whole question of the legislative program for several years= Fortunately, things are at least looking good after a One direction is clear: justice demands under all circumstances a decision; it is not about new freedoms (for which the German people have learned to wait patiently), as much= more about the elimination of a gross and dangerous injustice, to eliminate dual rights for the relatives of one and the same state system.

The owners of the German banks, who are permitted to artificially fured means of payment are put into circulation every year, approximately 7 to 8 million thalers in interest on capital they do not own, i.e. they obtain from their fellow citizens under the protection of wrong laws a rent or tax which incidentally almost equals the yield of the coffee=

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customs duties!). Such a "Reich tax" of several thousand It goes without saying that privileged persons can no longer be charged with It is obvious that half measures are the solution to the important question would only delay and make it more difficult; and that understandably There are only two options to choose from: either complete release or strict prohibition of private paper money production, in both cases excluding all and any business transactions between the State and private individuals.

Whichever of the two paths the legislation may take, the state will have to insist on the currently partially private to take back the ceded coin and money rack for oneself Because even if every "German" is legally permitted is, through interest-free notes even outside the limits of the bill of exchange= right, even without stamp duty, to "use his credit" at will ", the state has only the choice of either taking all these pieces of paper without exception or not a single one of them as "money" to be considered, accepted as full payment and passed on. However, but the time has not yet come for the establishment of the most flourishing communism

has come, the state will only do what it has done itself and alone, without any effect of privately manufactured "money" as such, there is This is now in minted coins or in so-called cash notes. The effect of a Taxation can and will be, after the private money production state protection and supervision have been removed, only the paper money created by the state itself and not backed by cash have, as well as the coins with a compulsory exchange rate, insofar as their fineness does not correspond to its nominal value, a albeit small entail a compliant taxation of the public.

Insofar as the impending solution to the banknote issue initially it is only a matter of regulating private money production by law, refp. to release or abolish, the question of what to do with the counter to the currently circulating government paper money, probably also

) The Prussian Bank, for example, had a profit of profit of 4478854 thalers and after deducting interest on the working capital a net profit profit of 3468 962 thalers; after deduction of / for the reserve account remaining 2890802 thalers, half of which went to the state and the other half to the "bargain share" In total there were 2250 private individuals, each of whom received an average of 8889 th share in the operating fund, but in 1870

a) $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest = 400 thalers

b) Extra dividend = 642 "

in total 1042 thalers

received, a total of $11\frac{3}{4}\%$ of the invested capital. And yet it is precisely the Preuß. Bank, where the significant participation of the state in the profits Taxation of the people for the benefit of privileged individuals in a somewhat more decent appears. Compared to the profit of almost $4\frac{1}{2}$ million thalers (or 27% of the operation capital) is of course the important item: 21670 Tlr. 27 Sgr. for the production of banknotes! –

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be done independently. This should not be overlooked that their Settlement in connection with the closely related banknotes and especially with the coin question would be very desirable; however, In this connection, too, for the time being, not much more than a financial treatment). Because it would be a huge mistake grasp, if one wanted to immediately after the introduction of the gold standard and Elimination of banknotes, the replacement of the latter in circulation by a corresponding increase in government paper money. Apart from Other serious concerns are contradicted by the fact that such an increase in the interest-free debt indirectly increases the burden the taxpayer means that without urgent and permanent proven need not to introduce new taxes at all,

least of all those whose economic consequences are not fully clear are overlooked and where in critical moments more than the tax amount itself is at stake. One would do well to order the transitional stage required by the monetary and banking reform use the most solid and simple means possible: for example, the mints and central treasuries of the state the obligation to protect against fraud deposit of coins or bars and payment of a small commission, coin notes that can be redeemed at any time (i.e. safe notes in the actual Without a doubt, we would be the perpetrator of the realization of an economic ideal that can be practically realized To have tried it out would be an achievement in itself).

It is therefore not advisable to simply increase the number of of government paper money in Germany, there are, on the other hand,

1) As soon as the German state paper money is consolidated and the Reich is Anyone who has acquired unconditional right of disposal by taking over the debt may at any Establishing a different relationship between the appoints of different nominal value, as the coin reform requires.

2) Dr. Heinrich Kämmerer from Hamburg, one of the few radical members the Bank Commission of the trading day (which consisted of nine bank directors, including President of the Main Bank Directorate in Berlin, Mr. v. Dechend, and a stately number of other banking interests), recommends in its separate vote with general banking freedom for all companies subject to the law on joint-stock companies cooperatives "Permission to issue banknotes with full cash funding under legally established control." The banks in question would be legally undertake to maintain a separate account and a separate cash box for the banknote business and to file a general lien on all holdings with the appropriate court this fund for the benefit of the holders of notes of their issue. Mr. Kämmerer thinks that the small premium that the recipients of the notes would be happy to pay I don't think so; moreover, the Creation of paper means of payment should not be left to chance remain than the minting of coins; in my opinion, the state has the obligation to provide the possibility of temporarily replacing metal with paper, just as well as he exchanged gold coins for silver coins and coins in general for Bars. Paper money, fully backed by cash, is nothing but a special Form of the coin. That the state is able to carry out all these simple exchange transactions to obtain it most cheaply and reliably requires no justification.

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the financial circumstances of the federal states are such that even an immediate Abolition or significant reduction of the same, or the Conversion of interest-free into interest-bearing debt, great difficulties. Economically, too, the continuation consisting of 40-60 million Tlr. of paper money is to be considered harmless, soon as soon as it, with full state authority, meets all the requirements of free traffic throughout the empire.

This condition applies to almost half of the current in Germany circulating government paper money is not allowed; indeed, the treasury rate at the public treasuries is not for any of the existing papers obligatory, only tacitly and temporarily, one has now probably in all federal states the Prussian banknotes (rather because of the urgent need of a general paper, and out of courtesy towards the German supremacy, rather than out of love for their finances) a kind of exception. It can also be argued that the federal states are subordinate do not regard each other's banknotes as "money", not the slightest object, because these non-interest-bearing notes bear the issuing Governments continually charge interest, which, if they remain within the limits of the indebted State, as a tax, they are levied outside, as a federal donation. Also by introducing simple reciprocity, which in principle could not be rejected, would In this case, a just situation is not brought about, since it only provides a equal distribution of unequal burdens, not also of advantages Therefore, the federal states are still not only entitled, but to protect their financial national interests formally obliged to uphold the laws prohibiting "foreign" paper money But if one now distinguishes between the obviously just tendency these laws and the general traffic interests of citizens as against currently in Germany, such a decisive contradiction exists, that the public prosecutor would actually "embarrass himself" if he wanted to ual provisions in the individual case – then he The current paper money anarchy appears not only to be economically, but also as a moral emergency. Nothing damages the reputation of the state so sensitive than penal laws that no one observes, against which even the best called guardians of the law are absent daily and hourly; and in these The high contracting parties put each other in an embarrassing state of distress, who made an eternal alliance under the name of the "German Empire" have closed.

1) Two years after the founding of the North German Confederation, on April 22, 1869, In Prussia a "law concerning the restrictions on payment by means of foreign paper money and similar tokens in the newly acquired country= sharing", in which the use of not only foreign banknotes or other non-interest-bearing bearer bonds of foreign corporations, companies or private individuals, but also from foreign government securities

money, insofar as the individual pieces are denominated in less than 10 thalers, with a A fine of up to 50 thalers is threatened. (Collection of Laws 1869 p. 561.)

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The legislative factors of the former North German Confederation have As is well known, the question of government paper money has already been dealt with twice On 2 June 1869, the Reichstag adopted a motion with a very large majority of MP Braun (Hersfeld) to the effect: "to encourage the Federal Chancellor

request that a bill be submitted to the Reichstag as soon as possible, which, in implementation of Article 4 of the Federal Constitution, the issue of state cash registers of the northern German federal states!" Since this resolution had no further consequences, the Reichstag in the ordinary Session of the year 1870, a motion introduced by MP Miquel and passed by MP. Grumbrecht amended bill, which also adopted by the Federal Council and became federal law?).

may be extended until the statutory period provided for by Article 4 No. 3 of the Federal ical determination of the principles governing the issuance of paper money by the Federal States only on the basis of a, on the application of the participating state government issued paper money or its issue should be permitted; the paper money currently in circulation should be replaced by to replace the confiscated stamps with new stamps, or

It is permitted to exchange paper money of a lower denomination nominal values are not replaced by paper money of higher nominal value become.

Neither this law nor the previous resolution address the actual state of emergency, even if they aim to aggravate the same

Already in the session of the Reichstag on 2 June 1860, Federal Commissioner Geh. Rat Michaelis argued that the difficulties the regulation of this question much less in the conditions of the future paper money issue, but rather in the order of the existing, paper money already in circulation, with which to deal he rightly sees it as a task not only of legislation, but especially and primarily the art of finance. He explained that if the Authorization of the individual federal states to issue paper money effectively ordered, ie limited according to the proportion of the population should be able to enable a larger number of federal states would have to bear very significant interest burdens. However, it remained at this hint.

The matter is simply this:

The aim is to achieve complete free movement and full state recognition any "money" that is issued in the name and with the authority of even the smallest Federal State. This demand is a natural consequence

1) See Stenograph. Reports of the Reichstag 1869, p. 1244ff.

2) Law of 16 June 1870 on the issue of paper money, Federal Law Gazette p. 507. The law was issued in Berlin on August 5, 1870 and came into force on the 19th of that month in the Northern German Confederation; furthermore on 1 January 1871 in Baden and South Hesse while in Bavaria and Württemberg its binding force only came into force on 1 January 1872 occurs. – See Stenographical Reports of the Reichstag, Ordinary Session 1870, pp. 574 – 58 and 708ff.

the economic unity and freedom of movement that has been achieved, on the other hand it is absolutely necessary that in a union of states the dignity and prestige of the individual members are not systematically ruined, which happens when the states publicly denounce each other as reckless debtors. In this respect, the reform is more "federalistic" than "unitary" – at least from the point of view of public morality.

However, if the Reich declares that the interest-free cash notes of the Federal Republic of states should be treated as "money" by all public coffers, In other words, the interest on interest-free debts of the federal states will henceforth be administered by the entire Reich and its members borne, or: until the moment when the repayment of these debts on the part of the federal states, the Reich itself becomes the debtor, and since the interest-free debts are also non-cancellable, it will probably remain this debtor for all eternity.

That the states with relatively low paper money issues, Prussia forward, cannot enter into such an agreement, of course by itself. In order to bring about the necessary reform,

either, to enable simple reciprocity, each federal

state immediately limited its paper money issue to a certain amount to reduce or increase the size of its population have;

or the Reich formally enters into force as a joint debtor and the

Settlement of differences between the federal states takes place on reason for a Reich law.

In the former case, the independence of the financial economy of the Individual states are only limited insofar as those whose interest-free debt exceeded the conventional amount, would be forced to To withdraw excess cash notes for cash or to convert them into an interest-bearing guilt, perhaps even a certain relationship between the pieces of different nominal values. Moreover, states would remain debtors and keep their own notes. For traffic This means of information would be sufficient, even if notes of the same shape and drawing is essential for facilitating control. On the other hand, individual states would face significant and lasting Burdens arising from the issuance of interest-bearing bonds.

The situation is quite different if the German Empire interest-bearing debts of the individual states. The Reich can set deadlines permit and grant relief, just as general taxes The Reich is in a position to initially give the states their entire accept interest-free debt and the terms of interest and gradual amortization as cheaply as possible. On this I would like to place particular emphasis on the latter point. If you want to get what is to wish that the reform in question will soon lead to a mutually satisfactory

efficiency, the states whose financial strength are mainly used, offer certain advantages,

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 17 257

while the states that are in the favourable position to regulate to stand as creditors of the Reich, must renounce a brilliant to do business. It should not be forgotten here that the interest-free public debts date from a time when the reconstruction of the Reich of the German Nation was not yet mentioned, for reasons and conditions, in the design of which today's financiers mostly have no share!). In particular, it must also be considered that the Reich's constitution gives the Reich the right to regulate the "principles" of the emission of funded and unfunded paper money, that this timing but chiefly be given retroactive force in this way can allow individual states to enact laws without their consent. right of disposal with regard to their older liabilities From the negotiations in the constituent Reichstag (1867) it is I am not aware of anything that would justify such an interpretation.

In general, it is a law that has a general Understanding between the federal states must be the basis, actually a compromise law. On the one hand, there are the states with great Paper debt: the debt that can be taken from them and transferred to the Reich wants to bear, does not press them too much, because they do not have to pay interest; Of course, for all sorts of reasons, they are quite happy to get rid of the odious paper money but because of the interest they are looking for a solution as long as possible. On the other hand, the states with low paper money emission: they claim that their coffers are filled with previously unknown banknotes, so that they not only a foreign non-interest-bearing debt, but in fact also its interest accept that they must therefore be compensated in full. Among the latter states, Prussia has the decisive say; But we can expect even more self-sacrificing dedication from the Prussian government. feels in this matter, as not only the non-interest-bearing Prussian cash notes, but also the notes of the Prussian bank regarding their circulation in German "abroad" so far more favourably than the paper money of any other state. It is here of course always assuming that the privilege of the Prussian Bank ceases to exist at all or at least as a Royal Prussian privilege; Because of the significant share of the state in the profits of these Bank is about half of the issued by the same and not redeemable by cash covered notes to the account of the Prussian government, i.e. if not legally, then at least de facto as Prussian state paper-money. If one considers only 35 million Tlr. Prussian Banknotes for the interest-free national debt of 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ million thalers, fo

1) One of the few exceptions is the Württemberg non-interest-bearing bond of July 16, 1871 in the amount of 3 million guilders. This has not yet been issued, but

but still room for maneuver until 1 January 1872, since only on this day the Reich law of 16 June 1870 on the issue of paper money in Württemberg (as well as in Bavaria) has acquired binding force.

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At present in Prussia per head of the population there are 2%/,; Ir. Paper money, the interest of which does not go to the state as such, but to the Prussian or German public. Without the abolition of the banking privilege, Prussia would not be one of the states with "low paper money circulation"; it would voluntarily engage in similar Location, like Oldenburg opposite the Oldenburgische Landesbank.

My suggestion now is:

The states with paper money overload in general from the interest on debt exceeding their population rate= amount, but to impose on them the obligation to amortize this amount within 25 years, annually at 4% fieren; furthermore, the amount of the substituted treasury notes to be issued issuing Reich paper money to $\frac{1}{2}$ Tlr. per capita to be determined.

With the prospect of having completely settled its deficit after 25 years, It cannot be difficult for the States concerned to to agree to an immediate settlement of the paper money issue. Standardizing the per capita amount to 1 Tlr. brings for the whole Reich an increase in the currently circulating paper money by about 4% million thalers with it, but is due to the fact that several states with a total of 2 million inhabitants do not have their own paper money at all, somewhat justifies and significantly reduces the amounts to be amortised. This new interest-free debt of the Reich is only supposed to be a supple= mentary character and as a repayment subsidy of 4% annually to the individual states in accordance with the law. Its sole purpose is to protect states with large interest-free debt to temporarily dismiss them and make them more inclined to reform.

How the financial obligations and rights would be structured, can be seen from the following table. It should be noted that that the headcount of the population is the number of local state officials belonging to the population, as in the calculation of matriculation contributions, The figures given for Bavaria and Alsace=Lorraine are not based on payment, but on calculation or estimation. the census of December 1, 1871, the whole table should be a substantially take on a different form, since the population is not only the basis for the legal share in the general paper money circulation, but also the calculation the differences and amortization rates. Furthermore, it is not It should be noted that in the table the "amount of interest-free debt" the amounts actually issued are indicated (including the still the 3 million guilders of the new Württemberg to be issued this year=

Bergische loan of July 16, 1871 and that of the Oldenburgische Landesbank transferred 2 million Tlr. of Oldenburg state paper money); while When implementing the consolidation proposed here, only the exchange presented pieces of the different issues into consideration would come, but experience teaches that with every redemption, especially

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Effective amount Legally agreed The effective amount is To compensate Headcount of the non-interest-bearing compared to the previous 25 years annually Federal States Debt (per capita legally granted (4%) population 110 thalers) Taler per larger less to pay to receive. Head Taler Taler Taler Taler Taler

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certain amounts are missing from the smaller appointments. In addition,
 we refer to the “proof of
 Paper money issues of the states of the North German Confederation”, printed
 in the Annalen 1870, p. 117.

The law concerning the issue of an interest-free loan
 on the part of the German Empire, would be something like this:

8 1.

The following, contracted in the form of paper money (cash notes, etc.)

uninterest-bearing bonds
 (follows the list and detailed description of the bonds)

are transferred as a common interest-free debt from the German Reich
 taken, with the proviso that the funds in the designated cash registers
 presented pieces (cash receipts, etc.) of those bonds from the day of
 From the date of entry into force of this law until January 1, 1873 against new Reichs=
 cash register receipts can be exchanged.

On the amount of the delivered and exchanged state treasury notes
 In addition, Reichskassenscheine are only issued on the basis of the
 provision in paragraph 4 of section 2 of this law.

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Up to the amount of 1½ thalers for each head of their count
 from 1 December 1871 as resident and citizen
 Population can make claims to the individual federal states on the part of the
 German Empire may not be raised.

If this amount is exceeded by the nominal value of the government bonds exchanged pursuant
 cash register receipts are exceeded, the relevant federal state has the resulting
 difference in annual installments of 4% until complete extinction

to be paid immediately to the general treasury of the Reich.

On the other hand, the nominal value of the state treasuries exchanged for \$ 1 remains
it seems to fall short of the amount mentioned in paragraph 1, the relevant
Federal State the resulting difference in annual rates of 4%
until full compensation from the general treasury of the German Reich
to get paid.

Insofar as these payments are made pursuant to paragraph 2 of this section
amounts to be paid to the Reich Treasury are not sufficient, the same
by means of interest-free Reichskassenscheine. (See § 1, paragraph 2.)

§ 3.

The Reichskassenscheine are issued in denominations of one third each.
values of 100 Tlr. and of 50 Tir., and each to one sixth in such
of 25 thalers and 10 thalers). An obligation to

5 This draft obviously does not take into account any of the
the changes necessary for the coin reform.

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State Treasury notes set up for exchange, pieces of one and the same
There is no obligation to sell the shares at their nominal value.

§ 4.

The Reichskassenscheine are used for all payments from and to cash registers
of the German Reich and the federal states at their full nominal value
assumed.

§ 5.

From 1 July 1872, the State Treasury Notes will no longer be issued in public
treasury as payment, but only for redemption against Reich treasury=
feem to be accepted at those treasuries which the Reich Chancellor
will be right.

From 1 January 1873, state treasury notes may no longer be issued
passed on or offered in payment.

The received state treasury notes are destroyed by fire
and the amounts destroyed, specifying the series and the nominal value
the pieces were made public).

§ 6.

On the investigation, detection, prosecution and punishment of forgery samples or imitations of Reichskassenscheine, except the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code of the German Reich, the legal provisions previously enacted in the individual federal states on the detection etc. of counterfeiting or imitation of cash registers instructions or forgery of public documents.

8 7.

The provisions of the Act on the management of interest-free debts shall apply of the law of 19 June 1868, concerning the administration of the custom Federal loan to be issued under the law of November 6, 1867 (Federal Law Gazette 1868 p. 339 ff.).

The expenses arising under the present law and revenues are to be added to the Reich budget every year").

§ 8.

All provisions contrary to this law are repealed.

1) Pgl. according to § 17 of the Prussian Law of 24 February 1850 (Collection of Laws 1850, ©. 573.

2) You would have to appear here in two places: once at the administration the federal debt, then in the matricular contributions, where the individual federal differences to be paid or received by states are to be calculated in a similar manner would be, as previously, the shares in the postal surpluses, the discounts on the embassy costs.

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The instructions necessary for the implementation of this law shall be issued the Chancellor; the treasuries where the exchange of state funds think against Reichskassenscheine, the same determines according to appointment of the Federal Council's Committee on Accounting.

Finally, I expressly state that I support the proposed Standardization of the amount of the interest-free Reich debt at 1½ Tir. per capita of the population only as long as the States which face heavy burdens from the reform, on a wide scale: In principle, I am in favor of complete abolition of interest-free government paper money, in the firm belief that "coin notes" that can be redeemed at any time and are fully covered by cash, the issue of the state for a small fee that only reimburses the costs

to mediate the interests of the whole in the most perfect would be served; especially the interests of the civil service and the so-called Working population, whose income consists of fixed salaries and wages and which are referred to as the "financial operations" of the so monstrously pampered big capital first and foremost. However, a sudden abolition cannot be expected now. the speech; if the friends of the same on the generally favorable state of our public finances, especially on the French war reparations, with the help of which the repayment of the interest-free debts must be easy, so the financiers not without reason that the German Empire, with its current conditions, With 50–60 million thalers of paper money, neither currency differences nor other difficulties to be expected. As things stand now, the careful avoidance of any attack on "legitimate property" abilities", one will have to be happy to initially achieve a cheap consolidation of the German government paper money, the gradual reduction and leaving complete abolition to the future.

Munich, end of September 1871.

Postscript. A recently published brochure by Mr. HV v. Unruh) is therefore of particular value and interest because it reasoned judgment of someone who is intimately familiar with our economic situation, in the legislation and control of the Prussian financial system experienced and yet completely independent and unbiased man on the solution of the next practical task in the paper money question,

1) These disadvantages, which the author had already foreseen at that time, are found in today's time (Danat=Banken) has become the truth in its most blatant form.

2) The banking question before the Commission of the German Trade Day examined by HV von Unruh, Member of the Reichstag. Berlin, J. Springer, 1871.

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namely the reorganization of the relations of the Prussian Bank. It is also of particular practical value that the author deals with various scathing criticism, first of all, against the decisions of the Trade Day Committee appointed commission of so-called "experts", as is always useful is – we did this last year on a large scale in our western Neighbours experienced, – when a pseudo-authority has a firm hand on it Mr. von Unruh has earned the merit of Took the trouble to create a flower reading of bank= from the qu. trading day report theoretical sayings, all of which come from the mouth the expert majority. We share them as important "Material" here, adding that the sayings to a to e are from an An= supporters of the central bank monopoly, those to d to f from the friends of the

private note banks.

a) "The advantage of banknotes is that they allow a certain amount of capital create, in whose interest one participates!?"

b) "The note is a representative of easily realizable bills of exchange."

c) "The circulation of banknotes is similar to the circulation of paper money and therefore demands the highest standards of trust and security!)"

d) "Banknotes must not be considered as a form of paper money. They are a form of credit, a form of business, and must therefore be free, like any other form of business."

e) "The most ideal state for the existence of the circulating medium is much easier than that of any bank-like, at the bank behind bills of exchange for the corresponding amount are issued would, but that no note without such a deposit would circulate may."

(f) 'The possibility of regulating circulation in unlimited quantities by means of notes without full metal coverage, must be given, because an absolute limit for the need cannot be determined", etc.

Now combine a with f and you get the very profitable formula:

"The advantage of banknotes is that they allow a certain amount of capital to be stored in order to create a quantity in whose unlimited interest one can participate unlimitedly zipiert" .. . Man – that is, the happy holders of bank shares.

The partly contradictory "resolutions" of the trade tagsskommiffion, which called for the preservation of the Prussian Bank as a "Reichsbank" recommend the establishment of private note banks but by special concessions and only subject to compliance with normative conditions, namely the $\frac{1}{4}$ cash cover)), Mr. von Unruh countered the following, strikingly motivated theses:

1) Mr. v Unruh did not take up this sentence, but it is no less interesting. Effant than the others, especially in conjunction with a and d.

2) Regarding b of the normative conditions it says: "The amount of notes issued shall be the fully paid-up share capital"; in contrast, Resolution IX states: "There is a gap between the amount of the note issue and the amount of the share capital internal connection is not; the share capital has only the meaning of a guaranteed capital."

expressed, tax the public partly in favor of the bank themselves, partly in favour of those who want to use bank credit as widely as possible want to exploit.

2. It is not a children's fairy tale, but a naked reality that notes and all paper means of circulation the export of metal money favorable, regarding the same out of the country.

3. Cheap money – high prices of goods, expensive money, low prices; The next consequence of the artificial price increase is one that is not natural harm to consumers and all those affected by the situation who live on fixed wages and salaries. Non-metal covered Notes are the enemy of cash, both gold and silver.

4. The most serious consequence of money made liquid through paper and the resulting artificial increase in the price of goods lies in the stimulation of unhealthy speculation. The natural limit which the supply of cash otherwise sets for speculation, has disappeared due to the printing press.

5. The danger of major crises is not reduced by large-scale banknote issuance averted, but by stimulating and facilitating the over-speculation and overproduction are made considerably easier.

6. The State can at least do nothing to grant a share in the profit of a bank an equivalent for the exorbitant obligation to accept banknotes in public treasuries. Such a Speculation is not based on sound financial policy, but is nothing but the application of banking policy to the state finances.

7. The state has no reason to issue notes not backed by metal in fine boxes under all circumstances and at all times in full payment gain weight.

Mr. v. Unruh sums up his program on the banking issue with these words: together: "We strive for restriction and gradual fideation of all notes not covered with metal, possible Restriction of all paper money in general and free-issue of deposit and giro banks. We want We should neither lose sight of this goal nor stray too far distance, but also not rushing. We do not think it dangerous if a well-founded and well-organized bank still has a For a number of years, a quantity of non-metal-backed notes in circulation which with its metal stock and other, always in metal to be converted is in such a ratio that a stoppage of cash redemption can never occur. After the introduction the gold standard will soon show whether and when this artificial increase in the circulating medium is still necessary or not."

This program could have been a little tighter,

must be more radical. Mr. von Unruh compares the previous Banknote nonsense with the equally reprehensible protective tariffs; these too should not be abolished suddenly, but gradually, if one did not want to cause the most sensitive embarrassments and losses. So it fits but not the example: the protective tariffs!), which, moreover, in Germany country behaves towards the note banks like a mosquito to an elephant, only cover individual necessities of life, while the unbacked paper money life in general has become more expensive and continues to lead to the worst abuses among the entire "fixed population", i.e. the civil servants and wage earners workers. All salary and pension increases, all wages increases with or without strike are only very imperfect expedients?); As long as the state maintains "money" as a legal means of payment and exchange and does not strictly ensure that no one "fabricates money", because he himself, so long one cannot speak of a solution to the social question. The gradual abolition of unbacked banknotes or the legally permitted abuse that individual private individuals use for their own benefit. From a purely economic point of view, doing so means as much as if one were to speak of the vigorous prosecution of a counterfeiter= society only wanted to avoid it because the discovery would make liable to protect the interests of the temporary holders of false money feared harm.

I think that, for reasons of justice alone, the state may like endowment of the note banks cannot continue for a moment longer let go when he is forced to. "In money matters, comfort ends", say the executor and other people; and opposite the paper banks Should the state completely forget this true word? Just think, not the current "money", but grain formed the general legal currency= and means of exchange, and speculative minds have succeeded in "supporting" of traffic not only instructions on grain, but even legal to put recognized paper grain into circulation; one is finally behind the fraud and its dangers for the people (especially the country)) economy come, but do not dare to prohibit it all at once, and

1) Over the last 6 decades, protective tariffs have been used to bring the farmers and the workers into opposition to each other.

2) With the constant fluctuations and devaluations of money, which primarily on artificial manufacture, and only secondarily on natural production increase of the latter (ie, precious metal production), it would be actually fair that all fixed salaries and wages are not paid in money, but in kind paid, or at least at short intervals according to the respective prices of the Natural resources necessary for life would be assessed. Of course, this would require that the taxes would also be corrected or calculated in a similar way. All our Tax, salary and wage rates are based on the false assumption that the "Money" endowed with state authority or giving the appearance of such authority is a have a fairly constant exchange and purchasing power; but this is not the case, with each

Million thrown into the world market in metal or paper, the Power of money. The feeling of this process is the "healthy core" that is in the strikes.

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the paper=grain=manufacturers received for a considerable transitional period permission to continue their cheap competition with the honest farmer= to add! But in the case where fi) the farmer would find himself, is currently the entire population – with the exception of those who "Percentages" where the greater or lesser value of money plays no role.

If, after the expiry of the various banking privileges and after implemented gold standard for a certain transitional period really still a need should be met by means of cash not covered by paper money, only the state has the task of creating such a thing; probably enough The current government paper money circulating in Germany, whose Consolidation is recommended above. In any case, normal conditions in our money and price relationships only then will a ge= A sound basis for solving the social question can only be achieved when the state will have taken what belongs to the state alone: money= shelf.

G. Hirth.

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3. Bismarck and Perrot and the 5 Ara=Articles from 1875.

(Based on an article by Karl Perrot.)

This book was hushed up, bought up by the opponents and made it disappear. Perrot was not wealthy enough to reprint His brother also searched in vain for a publisher Even after Bismarck's death, fear of him still had an effect after and before the clique whose intention Bismarck had carried out.

The reader has been able to convince himself that the content, apart from the smaller numbers of the conditions at that time, with every word on the is to be applied today.

All of us who lived through the time before the war as thinking people with= can tell you that in the Second Reich the people were much better off than today, but only rarely an inventor, a

Creator, a discoverer the fruits of his intellectual, industrial or scientific
Jewish financial capital took away his
and the workers who performed the manufacturing work, the largest part
yes, the Creator mostly takes away all the profit to make him beg for money
Only if he used Jewish methods could
he would reap the fruits of his labour. Otherwise the banks would be the beneficiaries.
How few German banking institutions there were, – there are now even fewer
The writings of Dr. Franz Perrot, which in no way
points are to be refuted.

But the worst fruit of the Finance and Stock Corporation Act was and is
the corrupting effect on the business thinking of our people,
on business ethics in general, which has its effect even in our
has extended its scope to the jurisprudence. To such an extent
Even Perrot's darkest fear could not have foreseen the effect.
During the “founding years” almost only the Jews knew about the new financial
laws and to benefit from them. Gradually, however,
Jewish immorality became more and more prevalent. Faith and loyalty disappeared more and more
The “White Jew” was born.

The immediate effect of the new financial legislation was, faster than
As predicted by Perrot, the Gründerzeit (1873). But already in the
There was astonished resentment among the people and the first wave of anti-Semitic sentiment
Judah had not expected this. But he knew how to help himself. It seemed

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a devilish idea that did not fail to have the intended effect. Since
the Reformation, the Hohenzollern princes' aspirations were always
to balance the confessional differences among the people – the
To maintain peace between the different Christian denominations.
They had succeeded in making religious passions sleep.

A small conflict arose between the Empire and the Roman
Curia, as such have often existed in the course of time. As with
As on previous occasions, it would have been possible to
diplomatic means. Here, however, the Alliance-Israelite
a welcome opportunity to divert the anti-Jewish
and his influence. The Jewish gazettes,
led by the “Berliner Tageblatt”, blew a fire that had been burning for centuries
for the good of the people. It incited the Kulturkampf. Bismarck, as
convinced Protestant, did not notice the trap set for him and went with the
his own enthusiasm against the Curia. The old unfortunate dispute between
Catholicism and Protestantism flared up until finally a powerful
word of Emperor William the Great put an end to the dispute.

But the purpose was achieved – the people and the Chancellor were convinced of the
Jewish question has been thoroughly diverted.

But Dr. Franz Perrot did not allow himself to be distracted. With growing

He was concerned that the Jewish influence on Bismarck was becoming ever greater. In the meantime, many German-conscious men shared his concerns.

How he launched a second general attack in the "Ara=Articles" against Bismarck's His brother Karl Perrot describes again in the earlier mentioned journal:

The publication of the following historical memoirs appears to me at the end of my fighting life as a double duty, because the few who have written about the significant period of the so-called "Ara=Articles" have dared to speak freely, have so far been hushed up, and I as the only surviving brother of Franz Perrot owns the almost forgotten Material that helps to explain the turning point of the German economy at that time history. In this fight for the noblest goods of Germany My brother was almost alone. I helped him honestly and to the best of my ability as Employees, but ultimately he is in this so unequal battle and, despairing of the good cause of the German people, departed from this world, while throughout my life I carried the hatred our powerful opponents must feel.

Prince Bismarck, in his "Thoughts and Memories", refers to the Ara=Article in the chapter "Break with the Conservatives" on page 153/154 but remarkably avoids getting to the core of the It deviates from the main issue at hand, which is the direct influence of his trusted banker Bleichröder implemented totally misguided and harmful financial and economic policies, which, despite the most brilliant conditions, led to the great crisis in 1873 He only finds a few very harsh words about

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the author of the articles. – Dr. Franz Perrot is never a "Bismarck=enemy". He even valued him very highly and had him during the so-called conflict period, when he was misunderstood by the whole world, with all warmth But Perrot had the rare courage, even though with a heavy heart, to take up the fight with the great Chancellor when it became necessary, and he has at least partially triumphed in this. –

The first effect of the Stock Corporation Act was the already mentioned great green era until 1873 and the subsequent collapse.

This was what the conservatives rightly said to the great chancellor and what caused them to rebel against the powerful influence of a without responsibility behind the scenes, like Bleichröder, and against the organized by him and his followers, the interests of the financial and economic policy that is contrary to the interests of the German people This was also the main reason for the rift between the Chancellor and the Conservatives; everything else that is being defended is of a secondary nature been.

But since all the conservative ideas were unsuccessful, fo Perrot made the editor-in-chief of the Kreuzzeitung, Mr. v. Nathufius= Ludom, Mr. v. Dieft=Daber and especially Mr. Dr. v. Wedemeyer, the a great influence in this party, the proposal to replace it with a sharp attack on this system in the press to the great Chancellor a different financial and economic policy and to limit the influence the banker Bleichröder and the ministers acting in his interest Camphausen and Delbrück – and in this way the so-called Ara articles.

When my brother showed me the first, much sharper draft, When the original, published a little later, was read, a tension developed between us the following conversation recorded by me:

"You attack the man of the century here in an exceptionally sharp manner
"Can't you soften these articles a little?"

"I am not attacking the man of the century, but the millennium, which he has left his mark on. One is not the friend of a great man, if you know everything that he does, is called blindly good, but when one warns him of mistakes warns and seeks to correct them. I want a shadow from his name and, if necessary, to another, our common German interests force a sensible economic policy. The great Bismarck can only be done with red-hot iron, not with rose water– be forced and therefore I cannot and may not weaken."

"Couldn't you and your conservative comrades have another try make, in a friendly way through personal influence this goal to reach?"

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"No, Roon, Wedemeyer and Dieft=Daber have already made this attempt repeatedly made in vain. Unfortunately, the great Chancellor does not tolerate any charactere, but only creatures beside them."

"Suppose you actually had the desired success, and it you would succeed in destroying the pillars of the current system Camphausen and Delbrück to throw you down, these falling pillars would crush you too. Because with the cult now being practiced with Bismarck, you would undoubtedly become impossible for a longer period of time."

"I am fully aware of that. But someone must tell Marcius Curtius, who is jumping into the breach here."

"Then let's go for it in God's name!"

The articles about "The Ara Bleichröder=Delbrück=Camphausen and the New German Economic Policy" in issue 148 of the "Neue Preußische (Kreuz-) Zeitung" on 29 June 1875. Some young politicians today talk about them without even knowing them.

We reproduce the articles here in their original wording:

Ara=Article. From June 29, 1875.

I:

Rarely, perhaps never in world history, is a period of time for a grandiose national economic policy would have been more favorable than the period after the war of 1870/71 was for Germany.

Perhaps never before in German history was there a time more concerned with making great contributions to the lasting welfare of the nation to achieve more creative work than in the last four years, and perhaps never has a great economic moment been more miserably frustrated, regrettably more stunted, more completely botched than the time of the French billions in payments in Germany.

The immortal merit of these extremely outstanding Results of our latest German national economic policy achieved However, this should be attributed to Mr Delbrück and Mr Camphausen fein.

In the recent 77th session of the Prussian Deputies= hauses, Mr. Camphausen replied to Mr. v. Kardorff that he renounced "to his friend Delbrück" the right to work for the "in= to be regarded as the "intellectual author of our entire economic policy". However, we are not entirely sure whether the time limit for Mr Delbrück is not point where he will honor this "intellectual authorship" would like to reject it, and according to our knowledge the circumstances, the honor of this "intellectual authorship" is likely to Even Mr Delbrück hardly completely, or even in the main can be blamed, – this honour will surely be in the last instance from the great financial-national-economic spiritus familiaris of the new German Empire, the – Mr. v. Bleichröder claimed

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It seems absolutely necessary to inform the German public as completely as possible about the enormous merits of Mr. G. v. Bleich= Röder, since he, in extremely well calculated modesty, extremely carefully avoids his extraordinary services to the new German national economy and the evaporation of the wealth without leaving a trace liarden to come into the light of publicity. And since the large so-called "national liberal" press prefers to be in the hands of religious

enjoyed, or more or less directly or indirectly dependent on them
People, the intention of his modesty has so far been entirely
been crowned with success.

Mr. G. v. Bleichröder is, as we add in parentheses,
Mosaic faith and ruling banker, the former incidentally
almost automatically follows from the latter, since, for example, in 1861 in Prussia, out
Of the bankers, only 92 were Christians, while the remaining 550 were Jews.
This, however, as I said, in parentheses.

If the financial and economic policy of the new German Reich
and, respectively, also of the North German Confederation on unbiased ground—
judges constantly have the impression of pure banker politics, ie a policy
by and for bankers, this could not be done under the circumstances of the
The people in charge of these matters are not at all surprised,
because Mr. G. v. Bleichröder is himself a banker and Mr. Delbrück is a relative
of a bank — Delbrück, Leo & Co. — and Mr. Camphausen is the
Brother of a bank — Camphausen & Comp.

If at the same time the monetary and economic policy of the German Reich
always the impression of Jewish politics, ie by and for Jews
Politics and legislation, this is also very understandable, since the
intellectual originator of this policy, Mr. G. v. Bleichröder, himself a Jew,
and the minority of banking businesses operated by Christian owners
only the policy of the banking majority can and does drive, as
because in every respect the management and leadership in this area is complete=
come into the hands of our fellow citizens of the Mosaic faith.
In addition, our fellow citizens of the Semitic race and the Mosaic faith
at the same time the intellectual leadership of the legislation in our representative bodi
bodies — with the exception of the manor house, of course.
Messrs Lasker, Bamberger and the two close friends, admittedly only
Mr. HB Oppenheim, who recently came to the Reichstag, is Jewish
and are the actual leaders of the so-called "national liberal" majority of the
Reichstag and the Prussian Second Chamber. Mr. Miquel represents
the Christian minority of banker liberalism, which is associated with the
femifc leadership through thick and thin. What is new in this way
German legislation in favour of our German banking business, which,
as mentioned, are predominantly in the hands of Jews, in the ruling
banking circles and with the support of the Jewish leaders of our parliament
policy is desired and planned, that supports, propagates and promotes
with never-ending zeal and great skill, at least in

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most of their governing bodies from our fellow citizens of the Mosaic faith
partly dependent, partly influenced so-called "national liberal" press in thousands=
harmonious echo throughout Germany.

The expression "Jewish policy", which we used above, is
not familiar to the German public, and even appears to them

as inadmissible. There are very obvious reasons for this. We will yes, actually ruled by the Jews at the moment. In quite correct Wür= However, due to the circumstances, they do not wish that the country they govern German audience of Christian religion the behind the scenes golden wire ropes, by means of which the very cleverly laid mechanism of the existing monetary government. In general The public of Christian religion and German nationality should also Government as what it is, as long as possible not to recognize and For at the moment in which the Christian German Population becomes aware that the Jews in Germany, like all= forward, systematically and systematically, a comprehensive and highly skilful pursue a policy that is almost exclusively aimed at the benefit of our fellow citizens of the Mosaic faith and Jewish nationality, – at the same moment, we say, in which the Christian German Be= population becomes aware of this, there must of course also be a reaction against the extremely subtle and cleverly combined stock market policy, and it can be considered as= then the position of the Jews in our state life is not unaffected by this remain.

But since our so-called “national liberal”, but essentially thoroughly Jewish stock market political press any such enlightenment to the German To keep the public away from Christian religion as far as possible fought, we will, in order not to be seen as uncomprehending zealots or unchristian-intolerant Hepp=Hepp=Rufer, holding the hand the facts will probably have to become clearer, as we have until then in these brief hints could be.

II.

When such significant changes take place in a country as 1866 and 1871 in Germany, the circles of high finance, which, as we have seen, consist of more than five-sixths Jews, such To follow changes not only passively with the greatest interest, but they also actively seek to exert their influence as far as possible to bring such men into the decisive positions, which is as favorable as possible for Jewish banking and stock exchange operations Promise to take a stand. It is the governing banking not indifferent who is President of the Reich Chancellery and who is Prussian-German Finance Minister. Yes, the wisdom and foresight of the governing

1) Even in the 1970s, this was a disastrous situation for the German people. state reached.

Perrot, Bismarck and the Jews. 18 273

Jewish banking business goes so far that it not only affects the states as such through loans, try to make themselves as dependent as possible, but

also seek in principle, ie for reasons of the designated monetary dominance= politics, with the leading statesmen as many personal-financial to gain points of contact.

So we know that the debts of Mr. v. Beuft at that time were the same always in close contact with the high financial circles, and it is almost self-evident that Mr. v. Beuft has fine information about the direction to be taken in financial and economic policy in Austria especially among the highly financial circles that are so close to him There are even reports available which show that surprising fact that Mr. v. Beust became leader of the Austrian state fortunes, with the debts of Mr. v. Beuft and the influence of the highly financial circles in Vienna It is a well-known fact that with the Ara Beuft in Austria at the same time the great era of stock and stock market fraud came into being, which was supposed to bring about an "economic upswing"), whereas in reality Austria is on the brink of economic ruin brought closer, while the highly financial patrons of the Lord v. Beuft had rich harvests.

Even with Prince Bismarck, even before he became Minister in Prussia was made, high-finance circles came into contact. The intimate Mr. von Bleichröder's relations with the Prince may, at least indirectly, ftill the pre-ministerial time of the prince, when he, in order to with a meager Prussian ambassador's salary and without significant assets to represent his sovereign in Petersburg, Paris and Frankfurt but had to have good advice in financial matters.

It is now a very obvious conjecture that at that time, when it was acted, the fo significant position of a President of the Federal Chancellor= office, the advice of experienced friends, which has already proven itself from the financial circles knew how to insinuate themselves easily, in order to to a man who not only has the outstanding ability of Mr. Delbrück, but also as cousin of the Delbrück Bank, Leo & Co. with a likely greater understanding of the interests of banking and stock exchange circles, which was reported at the places mentioned in any case, the necessary information was not missing.

The economic policy inaugurated by Mr Delbrück supports this Conjecture more than sufficient. A minister and President of the Reich Chancellery, who is able to proclaim from the tribune of the Reichstag that the secret of our time is "not to lose interest", fufficiency, judging from this alone, is likely to move in terms which could not be more desirable in our financial circles. Traffic His Excellency with these circles in the so-called Millionaire Club in Behrenstraße

1) Who does not involuntarily draw comparisons with today's times?

in Berlin does not indicate a great difference in views. As is well known, Mr. Delbrück has been close to Mr. Camphausen for some time friends, and this friendship of the two bachelors, as well as the equality of the quality of financial and economic views is likely to have been not have been ineffective in order to qualify Mr. Camphausen for the position as Finance Minister in Prussia and thus also for Germany recommend.

III.

Mr. Camphausen, we said, may have had an intimate friendship with Mr. Delbrück and the relatives of the political-economic scientific views mainly his elevation to the ministerial post At the same time, however, and almost self-evidently, the Camphausen's financial views on financial and economic issues to the leading financial circles were known and pleasant. Therefore it happened that Mr. Camphausen, who was previously President of the Prussian Sea Trading Company was immediately attacked by the entire so-called "national liberal", mainly directed and inspired by our fellow citizens of the Mosaic faith, the press, which is incredibly dependent on financial circles, in all keys and praised to the skies. Only the then Lord The "Post" belonging to Strousberg made lively opposition. It is said that Dr. Strousberg felt himself called to be Finance Minister. Perhaps he also wished his powerful tribesmen the future Minister not.

In informed financial circles, Mr. Camphausen was already known as Head of the Seehandlung known as an exceptional friend of the stock exchange, and shortly after Mr. Camphausen joined the Ministry of Finance we were able to obtain from the best-informed sources the statement hear: "Do not expect anything from Mr. Camphausen, – he is one of our biggest – let's say, stock market friends." Of course, this could High finance circles only recommend Mr. Camphausen to the utmost Such a minister had to be highly capable of managing German finances to conduct in its greatest epoch entirely in the spirit of those circles.

The two Dioscuri Delbrück-Camphausen worked together since then in the financial and economic rebirth of the North German Confederation and then the new German Empire. But how far both gentlemen have the "intellectual authorship of this rebirth, This requires further elucidation. We have already noted that Mr. Camphausen has flatly rejected this authorship. We only suggested that Mr Delbrück was unlikely to be the "intellectual authorship" of the new German financial and economic policy will be inclined and able to claim it for themselves if one abstracted from the more innocent and less significant measures. And so our attention was focused on the highest government circles so close to Mr. v. Bleichröder.

As already indicated, as everywhere, also in North Germany Federation and German Empire, the high finance, which mostly consisted of Jews keep a watchful eye on the state finances and economy policy, and do not omit anything that may affect the course of this policy in any way can have a beneficial effect on their minds. So, above all, the highest ruling banker in every country, who of course is always a Jew, an extraordinary interest in working with the leading statesmen and those who could become so, to be in intimate relationships and situating himself towards them so that his advice regarding the financial and economic matters, always heard and, if possible, That Mr. v. Bleichröder, who is also in Berlin Representatives of the also ruling Rothschild family are to position themselves seeks, and does not lack success, is basically self-evident and lies in the nature of the circumstances. It is known that Mr. v. Bleichröder with the Prince=Chancellor often. And with how cautious clever calculation Mr. v. Bleichröder each not absolutely unavoidable Even if we avoid personal public appearances, we are sufficiently informed that the same not only in the personal financial affairs of the Prince=Chancellor, but also regarding the Reich, financial and economic policy successfully heard his advice The fact that sometimes detours are used, sometimes intentionally with the required selection of third parties is pushed forward, nothing to the point. Mr. v. Bleichröder behaves so cautiously, that he is never actually seen in public, that not even his photograph=graphy in the shop windows, nor his portrait and biography in the He only wishes to be behind the scenes as a great To act as director of the comedy. Because we know from good sources that the most important financial laws of the new German Empire are thanks to the "intellectual authority" of Mr. v. Bleichröder.

To the influence of Mr. v. Bleichröder on the Delbrück=Camp= In order to appreciate this, one important fact cannot be overlooked. The Prince Chancellor has, as far as our judgment and our in= formations of any kind, the consortium Bleichröder=Delbrück=Camp= hausen the intellectual inspiration of the New German economic laws fitus was given completely in Enterprise. The otherwise so penetrating The prince's understanding, his practical view and his eminently independent judgment, seem to be deliberately placed in the face of questions of economic legislation To stop and leave to the same men whose position we are trying to clarify here.

IV.

That the new German financial and economic policy is based on wonderful Ways of changing, leading to great failures and incalculable damage

was to those who did not swim with the great current,
has long since become clear.

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There was the Stock Corporation Act of 1870, which gave us the entire founding and agiotage fraud of recent years, – a law, which Dr. Lasker declared in 1873 to be “piecemeal”, after he had it helped to do and accepted without hesitation.

There is the most complete possible evaporation of the billions!), without thereby creating some substantial and lasting benefit for the nation a first-rate achievement. Minister, who gave banking business and were less close to the stock market powers, as the gentlemen Delbrück=Camphausen, would have used the billions of dollars to build the Reich and the federal states from the debt subservience of the banking transactions of our Israelite citizens and to establish a state economic system inaugurate the facilities dedicated to the general benefit= to deliver without having to pay tributary charges to the banking business and to become and remain dependent on them. The danger that such could really happen, was eminent, and our Jewish fellow citizens should congratulate themselves that in Germany and Prussia two ministers are at the helm were, like Mr. Delbrück and Mr. Camphausen, and that a banker how Mr. v. Bleichröder gained the ear and trust of the leading German statesman and his fellow ministers. The fact is that certain Circles threatening danger of a healthy and rational German financial– and economic policy, which limited banking operations to a modest, reduced to the extent that it meets real needs and the Börjen– fwindle would have put a strong stop to it, but was fortunately avoided.

But not only Messrs Bleichröder–Delbrüd–Lamphaufen can do this merit, but also to the Reich and Landtag under Led by Messrs Lasker=Bamberger and supported by Messrs Oppen= heim=Miquel=v. Kardorff, his share in this service must be vindicated.

The crown and the main piece of the billions of dollars evaporated is in any case the famous “disability fund”. Despite the best and finest financial policy in the sense of our stock market dominance, at the end of all ends, of the billions still a lump of pp. 200 million thalers left over, with which one would have been forced to do something useful without making use of Jewish banking Then Mr. v. Bleichröder made the rare discovery of the self– depleting disability fund. That the Reichstag has approved this crowning achievement of our financial building without any significant objection is one of the most incontrovertible proofs of the profession of our time to legislation.

Last but not least, among the major financial laws, we highlight the Ara Bleichröder=Delbrück=Camphaufen nor the creation of those great privileged central joint-stock bank, which was called the Reichsbank

and whose task is to control the German debt system
even more than before in the hands of the most powerful of our bankers
Our two isrealist fellow citizens Bamberger and Lasker

1) This refers to the 5 billion paid by France to Germany in 1871.

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In the Reichstag, the following people have been working to establish this institute:
outstanding achievements. The nation has benefited from their leadership in this
enormously important question with unlimited confidence after
which was inspired and ruled by them and their co-religionists.
"national liberal" press had long since persistently kept quiet about everything
which led to a healthy enlightenment of the relevant circumstances in the public.
niffe could have led.

Banking, stock and stock exchange privileges are, as the things
They are therefore protected by the
Jewish press, Jewish scholars and Jewish
Protected and promoted by the people's representatives with all their might.

V.

After we have examined the context of our new German state economy=
politics with the interests of the banking and stock exchange dominance, as they are
isrealitarian fellow citizens, will be discussed with those
our fellow citizens who have not yet been completely freed from the Jewish=national=
liberal phraseology, the question arises as to what
will happen, since the inevitable consequences of the described financial
and economic policy already befall Germany?

Our fellow citizens of the Mosaic faith are already preparing themselves, similar to
on previous occasions, a scapegoat to atone for all that
Germany's coming disaster. And this sacrifice is indeed
none other than – His Excellency the Minister of Finance and Vice=
Prime Minister Camphausen himself.

Of course, no one should think that our Jewish
Fellow citizens of Bleichröder=Lasker=Bamberger basically for all the beautiful
Things are responsible. And so that this thought does not take hold
As mentioned, the slaughter of a great sacrifice is necessary, which
this time in no other form can suffice than in the stately person
our once much celebrated Vice-President. The same Jewish
Stock exchange papers, which once with well-considered calculation proclaimed the Hosanna
about the minister appointed under the patronage of their Lord von Bleichröder,
have been shouting "Crucify" every now and then for some time now, as a precaution.

This was already reported in the issue of the "Berliner Börsen-Kurier" on
November 23, 1874 No. 546 reads: "Rarely are optimistic

colored statements of a minister about the events so feverish, as in the present case those which Mr. Camphausen in the bank debate about the situation of our currency and coin conditions. Rarely has a "professional minister" been embarrassed similar to that which the fact and necessity of a discount increase because of those very circumstances involved – the Mr. Camphausen describes as the rosiest in the world those inability in financial matters, that vain self-reflection and the bloating at the expense of the truth is rarely so shamefully evident occurred, as in this case. Mr. Camphausen loves to use his favorable

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financial situation, regardless of whether his words are mocked by the general Calamity, the collapse of trade and commerce, – regardless of whether this apparently favourable situation is not achieved through, but due to fine management of the business is brought about At Mr. Camphausen the nation may at least as much, as with unbridled speculation (that is to say: useless shares and premium loss, if the golden blessing of billions has become a curse to her today is and it seems to be getting more and more." – Then the The newspaper even spoke of a "cheeky game with the material interests of the people, which are sacrificed in favor of impotent financial tricks at risk".

Such language against a Prussian-German finance minister and Vice-Minister President has so far been the most unashamed and subordinate Angle press not taken out and against someone who this type of press had not previously considered it as hers, so to speak, she would also have not possible. Certainly also a nice success of the discussed conditions.

But Mr. Camphausen is not the man who can easily and could easily be pushed aside. The "Berliner Börsen-Kurier" drew temporarily retracted his claws.

Now Mr Kardorff, who is known to have been a member of the Board of Directors and is involved in the founding of several joint-stock companies, shortly before the end of the session of the Prussian Landtag a new attack on Mr. Camphausen tried to make him at least morally acceptable in the eyes of the Publikum responsible for all future financial and economic disasters. The reason for this was the beautiful story of the millions, which the maritime trade!) of the discount company from state funds without Security against 2½%. Incidentally, there is even more of the: something nice happened, and the Jewish Reichstag member Mr. Frankfurter Burger is said to have been a questioner in a Reichstag commission on the interest-bearing investment of the available Reich funds provides sufficient have not received the future, at least that is what the financial papers reported.

However, Mr. Camphausen is not clumsy and lacks above all not the required accountability. His statement that the funds could not be used

were to be invested at interest – is apparently only aimed at the uninitiated
We are sure that if it is His Excellency's private assets
If the market had acted, more than 2% would have been possible.
We are of the opinion that the state should not allow such percentage transactions
He always takes the money out of one pocket
into the other, and it is no loss for him if he has the cash in stock
The amounts to be held are not invested at all with interest.

Mr. v. Kardorff, however, uses such an opportunity to catch several flies with
to close the deal in one fell swoop. The sea trade, whatever one may think of it,

1) Did not a Prussian

Sea trade engaged in monetary transactions with a certain Barmat and Kutisker=
let go?

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as one likes, is inconvenient for our fellow citizens of high finance, because
the sole power in financial matters, which the backers of the so-called Reichs=
bank, there is still something standing in the way and the Prussian state
could, under certain circumstances, escape the sole control of the so-called Reichsbank.
This maritime trade does a lot of business, the percentages of which
the holders of Reichsbank shares in the form of dividends and Tan=
tiemen also want to have. It is therefore understandable that a jo talent=
full and useful member of the Reich and Landtag, like Mr. v. Kar=
dorff, who hoped to render essential services to the future of the so-called Reichsbank if
he attacked the shipping company. Whether he personally participated in the agio of the Re
We will leave it open whether he remained uninvolved. Mr. v. Kardorff therefore met my
at least two birds with one stone when he fought against the sea trade
and tried to offend Mr. Camphausen.

However, Mr. Camphausen intends to make a grand retreat.

He knows that a comprehensive protective or rather prohibitive tariff
is on the way, as our masters of industry will take the money they share=
white even lost on the stock exchange, but at least since 1873 as a result of the
Stock exchange and large-scale industry, the era of fraud that was specifically inaugurated
have, through some lucrative protective tariff privileges soon bring back
Mr. v. Kardorff is just the man to pursue his financial-industrial
Friends who oratorically describe themselves as the "German industrial and economic
to perform services in the Reichstag and Landtag, which his employment
appointment to administrative positions and his participation in various
Financial matters should appear highly justified.

Mr. Camphausen, as I said, correctly predicts that the powerful
Coalition of large industrial protectionists with the Jewish high finance
should reach its goal in the not too distant future. And since at the same time Mr. Camp=
hausen sees his financial policy now in its fruits, he will do everything
to hold on until the question arises whether he will be included in the new protection
customs era with consent or not. Then, that is what Mr. Camphausen

ft already declared, he will resign as a great free trader and announce his departure in a sense with the halo of loyalty for a great economic surrounded by a scientific principle.

That is what Mr. Camphausen thinks, but perhaps things will turn out differently. Perhaps all the paper and writings of Mr. Wolff, a Jewish National Newspaper, which was edited by Mr. Dernburg, which is no longer of the Mosaic faith, is edited, not further sufficient to cover the bareness of the Bleichröder-Delbrück-Camphausenfen Politics always has to be covered anew.

For our part, however, we considered it to be entirely in the interest of the state It is time to explain these things in more detail. Otherwise we will be lost in darkness and perhaps even worse circumstances. – –

So far the famous so-called “Ara=Articles” of the militant Haupt=man of the artillery Dr. Perrot, who, when published, caused tremendous caused a stir, – twice the relevant edition of the “Neue

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Preußische Zeitung" sold out and had to be reprinted. The Ara=Articles had an earthquake-like effect and marked a turning point in the History of the German economy. Through it, Bismarck received the strongest ft impetus to the new economic policy, through it the almighty Influences of the banker Bleichröder diminished and the pillars of the Big capital overthrew Camphausen and Delbrück. The conservatives were downright dismayed and frightened by their victory and did not understand to exploit him and did not support the author of the Ara articles, Dr. Perrot, nor its bearer, Dr. Wedemeyer, as it should have been.

The opponents were all the more active, and the entire liberal press raged against the allegedly poisonous Ara articles, but was careful not to with one exception, the facts in question mention, let alone address the subject. Especially The Chancellor's answer in his 1898 speech appears interesting. published “Thoughts and Memories” on the Ara=Article. The The most characteristic passage there (Volume II, page 153) is as follows:

“As the “Kreuz=Zeitung”, because I support parliamentary rule and atheism proclaimed, had already started a feud on February 11, 1872, under Nathufius-Ludom 1875 with the so-called “Ara=Articles” Perrot the slander campaign against me, I wrote to Amsberg, one of our highest legal authorities and to the Minister of Justice with the question, whether, if I filed a criminal complaint, a conviction of the author with Security is to be expected, otherwise I would refrain from such a because an acquittal would give my opponents new pretexts The answer of both and my own The opinion of the lawyer consulted was that the conviction was likely, but I was not sure about the cautious formulation. At that time I had

the filing of criminal charges has not yet established any specific principles and the experiences I had during the conflict were not exactly encouraging. When Perrot's articles appeared, I also saw not yet predict the extent of the slander campaign against me from my former party comrades and especially in the circles of my peers."

Furthermore: "Between me and all the declarants, many of whom have so far to my acquaintances, even to my friends, was, nad)- to whom they listened to the defamatory insults written by Perrot= were able to completely eliminate the possibility of personal contact= cut." (Page 156.)

The Chancellor has therefore spoken in his memoirs of lies, slander, defamatory insult, but goes beyond the world-historical Subject, the fact that the banker Bleichröder the economy, ins= especially the financial policy, indeed the entire internal and external policy of the Ger Reich unconstitutionally as an irresponsible advisor behind the backdrops to the greatest detriment of the general public and also of the power of the empire, out of the way.

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I must here commemorate my deceased brother, the faithful until death, patriot who sacrificed himself for the fatherland, the friend and admirer of the Iron Chancellor against these entirely unjustified accusations and defend accusations. I leave it to the great Chancellor answer it himself, because his afterword to the Ara articles fits perfectly excellent. It says:

"One of the author's main intentions was to describe the so-called 'national liberal' papers, which constantly benefit from the blessing of our new German "liberal economic legislation", finally to a serious answer to the question of what the banknote privileges, the Share privileges, stock exchange privileges and certain tax privileges with economic freedom? It has not been possible until now to to obtain an answer to this from the national liberal press. Even the attempts, which eventually escalated to the most severe provocation slid helplessly past the triple-armored ore with which the national= liberal press had girded on this issue. That the author Statesmen who are the bearers of the dangerous and pernicious held un-German economic policy, as such, It goes without saying that the author is using a sword-sharp Clarity was essential in the above-mentioned tendency of the so-called "national liberal" press to avoid any treatment of this issue à tout prix simply to remain silent.

As for the Prince Chancellor, the author of the Ara article a great admirer of the same and he has been so at one time, when most of today's admirers of Prince Bismarck were not yet,

namely during the period of conflict and from the first appearance of the prince. At that time, when the so-called 'liberal' press, which today calls the author of the Ara=Article barks angrily and zealously, could not find any insults, which were hard enough to impose on the now celebrated Reich Chancellor to accumulate, in that time the author of the Ara article has gone further, much further seen as this liberal-called press, he has already at that time in the reviled and vilified Mr. von Bismarck the man of the future suspected the man who was minded and able to act, and to act in the greatest world-historical style, while a whole House full of liberal deputies and their press were only able to babble, to rant and rave. We saw the statesmanlike disposition of the man and sensed his mighty plans, his future greatness, as the Success worshippers of today, who believe that they should now envy us, the today's Reich Chancellor was still being pelted with excrement in the most zealous and hat

"The fact that the Chancellor, especially with regard to economic policy, has done much more the impulse of the ruling majority and its advisors in these questions, as a personal initiative, is a very generally accepted assumption, which could hardly have been made by the prince or by anyone be disputed. But the prince is no less in favor of this policy, and in our opinion this policy is therefore

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no less disastrous for the Reich. We considered it our duty to have a presentation of this opinion sent to the Reich Chancellor. Under all circumstances, the author's purpose was not any personal, but exclusively one aimed at the well-being of Germany."

This is what Dr. Franz Perrot says, who is known to every impartial person as the great patriot appears, who, putting aside his personal interests the last breath and the last penny for his conviction So that everyone can form their own opinion, I have the Ara= articles printed verbatim and one will have to admit upon objective examination, that this is not about "lies and slander". By the way Prince Bismarck, who found the inexorable articles quite uncomfortable, feen, must have recognized this, because he has Dr. Franz Perrot shortly after the publication of the articles – a consular office in Tunis offered. That was as good as a declaration of honor. My brother but has bitterly refused to accept this position.

Another valuable testimony that Dr. Perrot is not at all concerned with the pernicious influence of Bleichröder, the recognized representative of the interests of the world so hostile to the solid Prussian financial policy= Rothschild House exaggerated, but only reported truthfully and with That the Germans warned quite urgently is undoubtedly evident from the reports published : published, far too little noticed memoirs of the Vicomte de Goutaut= Biron, the first ambassador who, after the great war of 1870/71, French Republic to the German Empire. He calls Bleich= Röder as Bismarck's agent, who repeatedly trusted him.

used his communications, and was fully informed about the plans and deeds views of the Reich Chancellor; he also seems to have played a malicious role in the conflict between the Reich Chancellor and Count Harri von Arnim.

Apart from his proposal to give the German people the five billion French war reparations through the purchase of German private railways to maintain, thereby increasing the power of the German Empire extraordinarily Dr. Perrot has also made other reform plans. He has represented the Conservative Party as its economic politician prompted the nationalization of the railway system to be its main task to make. Through a fine suggestion of a mixed carriage space and weight tariff system, which unfortunately was only partially implemented, was the Tariff system of the railways has been simplified greatly, also stems from it the proposal of a zone tariff for the Hungarian state railways, which by the Minister v. Banhas. The parcel postage the German Reichspost was reformed according to his suggestions.

He would have given his country and the community many useful service. But when he was abandoned by almost everyone on November 10, 1891, succumbing to the unequal battles, was dying, he addressed the words to me: "If all these struggles have been in vain, then our German fatherland be hopelessly exposed to corruption?" – We let us hope that he was mistaken."

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4. Afterword.

Dr. Franz Perrot was not mistaken!

After reading the original documents, there is still a whole number of documents: brochures, books, magazines about the Economic development, as Perrot saw it, – one will think and read Bismarck's memories in some parts with different eyes than before. It is at least striking that the great Chancellor from the Archives articles nothing else than an insult to his person, which was not the purpose and aim of the articles, which is also the The author himself has expressed this here. It is strange that Bismarck referred to the The main aim of the same, the interest of the German nation, with no Words are entered into. One has the feeling that he is dealing with the attacked Jewish clique, especially Bleichröder, feels identical. The It is not far-fetched to assume that there are strong ties between the Chancellor and his Jewish advisor, whom he did not want to get rid of it, or could not! To investigate this would be an interesting, but still dangerous task for the historian. No one was allowed to approach Bleichröder without incurring the relentless wrath Bismarck's attention, which Stöcker later had to experience.

Perrot subsequently felt this, as he successfully

means were used to deprive him of his Reichstag mandate Hersfeld=Hühnfeld to chase away.

Perrot's language was for the parliamentary customs of the time an extraordinarily sharp one, especially in fine Ara=articles. Compare but we combine the noble and reserved expression with today's tone in the parliaments, then we must note with regret how much the morals have fallen into decay. Good education, the Prussian thinking was a matter of course. Only gradually did the destructive Jewish element in German intellectual life wide.

The evil continues to develop, encouraged by the world= war and its shameful end, – to this day. Forty Years have passed since Perrot's death. His loyal comrade, this brother has been sleeping the eternal sleep for fourteen years. But their thank you live, have risen! The great right-wing radical movement

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fights the fight against Jewish corruption after the Perrots and with and after them so many brave German men, the banner in the dying hand, have fallen away.

We are all the heirs of the dragon seed in economic legislation of the great Chancellor, which was somewhat softened for the moment by the sharp attacks of Perrot and his like-minded friends. But the The basic idea remained unchanged and the authors knew how to had to work, and how they could be interpreted into an instrument the robbery of the capable and hardworking German people, and to their Enrichment.

The revolution of 1918 tore down the last barriers. Since then, we are experiencing crisis after crisis in ever faster succession. A bright spotlight is t the crash in Austria with the credit institution in Vienna on the disastrous Role of the Rothschilds in European history. many millions, while the hard-working savers are left with the fruits of their labor were brought.

Now, while this book is in print, the crash of the Danat banks is coming in Germany. The government intervention to save the Danat banks proves that the system of being ruled by bankers in Germany has come into full development. The financial legislative machine, as fit was put into operation by the great Chancellor, works, handled by run by the skilled hands of the banking giants, with high levels of activity. Berliner Nachtausgabe of 15 July 1931 brings in No. 168 about the Negotiations of the Cabinet, which were conducted through discussions in the Reich Finance ministry, as a first point:

“Reduction of the coverage limit for the German currency from 40 to 30%,

i.e. by 10%, with the possibility of an increase in banknote circulation by 1 billion.

Simultaneous increase in the discount rate.

The Reich government has apparently, after long deliberations, reached the conclusion It has come to the conclusion that the necessary increase in the circulation of banknotes setting the coverage limit and not by introducing an internal replacement currency is to be achieved, whereby they are apparently aware of the version that a currency coverage of 30% also means a there is sufficient basis of trust in the currency.

The government will probably issue a longer appeal to this Reduction of the coverage limit. With this measure This involves an increase in the Reichsbank's discount rate. The Reichsbank Board of Directors discussed this issue today. In addition one must comply with the legal obligations that a note tax of the Reichsbank to the Reich.

The Reichsbank Act provides for the possibility of a temporary period The reduction of the coverage limit is given if the General Council the Reichsbank agrees to this measure. The General Council must

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the Reichsbank all votes except one vote on a decision for such a measure."

We have reason to hope that in the Third Reich a thorough Change is created. The pointers we have received from the great leaders the national opposition in their economic programs, coincide with Perrot's thoughts, which despite all the oppression among the best of our people. May they finally bear fruit in Third Reich, then Dr. Franz Perrot did not live in vain.

L. Feldmüller=Perrot.
Berlin in July 1931.

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5. Brief overview of the development of banking legislation.

Law on the issue of paper money. From June 16, 1870

(BG Bl. p. 507).

Law on the Issuance of Banknotes of March 27, 1871

(BG Bl. p. 51). (Banknote Blocking Act!).)

Article 18 of the Coin Law of 9 July 1873 (RG Bl. p. 233).

Law concerning the issue of Reichskassenscheine. From April 30, 1874

(RG Bl. p. 40). Amendment June 5, 1906 (RG Bl. p. 730).

Bank Law?) From 14 March 1875 (RG Bl. p. 177):

Title 1 (§§ 1–11) General provisions.

Title II (§§ 12–41) Reichsbank and its organisation.

Title III (§§ 42ff.) Private central banks.

Title IV (§§ 55–59) Penal provisions.

Title V (§§ 60–66) Final provisions.

Statute of the Reichsbank. From May 21, 1875 (RG Bl. p. 203).

Treaty between Prussia and the German Empire. From

May 17 and 18, 1875 (RG Bl. p. 215). – Transfer of the Prussian Bank

on the Reichsbank. – Notice of 24 May 1875 (R. Anz. No. 120, 1st supplement) concerning.

Exchange of shares of the Preußische Bank for shares

) Valid for the territory of the North German Confederation until 1 July 1872. For Southern Germany only effective from 1 January 1872, validity as above. Validity extended for the entire area

until 30 June 1873 by the law of 16 June 1872 (RG Bl. p. 169),

until 31 December 1874 by the law of 30 June 1873 (RG Bl. p. 159),

until 31 December 1875 by the law of 21 December 1874 (RG Bl. p. 193).

2) The following announcements were made for the implementation of the Banking Act of 1875

Announcement of the Reich Chancellor concerning the provisions on the notes of banks in the annual balance sheet to be shown separately assets and liabilities. January 15, 1877 (Z. Bl. DRS 24).

Announcement concerning the Reichshauptkasse. From December 29, 1875 (Z. Bl. DR p. 821).

Announcement concerning the establishment of Reichsbank headquarters and Reichsbank. From December 17, 1865 (Z. Bl. DRS 802).

Announcement concerning the application of Sections 42 and 43 of the Banking Act of March 14, 1875. From December 29, 1875 (RG Bl. p. 390).

Second Ordinance concerning the Application of Sections 42 and 43 of the Banking Act etc. From January 7, 1876 (RG Bl. p. 2).

Announcement concerning the redemption of banknotes of the Saxon Bank. From September 3, 1879 (RG Bl. p. 286).

Announcement of February 27, 1883 concerning the redemption of the notes of the Chemnitz Stadtbank (RG Bl. p. 4).

the Reichsbank. The Reichsbank came into effect on January 1, 1876. From 1 January 1910, the Reichsbank notes have legal numismatic value= force (amendment of 1 June 1909).

Law of 20 February 1906: The Reichsbank may issue 20 Mark notes also issue 50 mark notes.

Law amending the Banking Act. From December 18, 1889 (RG Bl. p. 201).

Law amending the Banking Act. From June 7, 1899 (RG Bl. p. 311).

Law amending the Banking Act. From 1 June 1909 (RG Bl. p. 515).

Law concerning the Reich Debt Register. From May 31, 1891 (RG Bl. p. 321). Entered into force on January 24, 1892 (RG Bl. p. 303).

Imperial Ordinance on the Issue of Banknotes in the Protection= command. From October 30, 1904.

Coin law of 1 June 1909 (RG Bl. p. 507). Execution order of June 9, 1909 (RG Bl. p. 512).

Law amending the Banking Act. From March 19, 1924 (RG Bl. II p. 73).

Banking Act of August 30, 1924 (RG Bl. II ©. 235).

Regulation on the entry into force of the Banking Act of 30 August 1924. From October 10, 1924 (RG Bl. II p. 383).

Law amending the Banking Act of August 30, 1924. From 8 July 1926 (RG Bl. II p. 355).

Private Central Bank Act of August 30, 1924 (RG Bl. II ©. 246).

Law on the German Gold Discount Bank. From March 19, 1924 (RG Bl. II p. 71).

Rentenbank Act. From 15 October 1923 13 February 1924 (RG Bl. 1923 I p. 963, 1924 I p. 66) implementing provisions of 14 November 1923 (RG Bl. 1 p. 1092) and 17 December 1923 (RG Bl. 1 p. 1243).

Rentenbank=Kreditanst. Law of 18 July 1925 (RG Bl. I

p. 145) November 28, 1925 (RG Bl. I p. 391).

Prussian State Bank. Law on its constitution. From March 11, 1926 (Pr. GSS 123).

Prussian Central Cooperative Society. Law on the Establishment a central institution etc. dated December 12, 1927 (Pr. GSS 203).

Coin Law of 30 August 1924 (RG Bl. II p. 254).
several implementing regulations.

The entire Vank \approx , Vörfen \approx and economic legislation takes place one in chronological order clearly compiled in
Hahn's Handbook of Banking and Savings Bank Legislation. 5 vols.
Berlin 1920–1929. Max Galle Publishing House, Berlin W 8.



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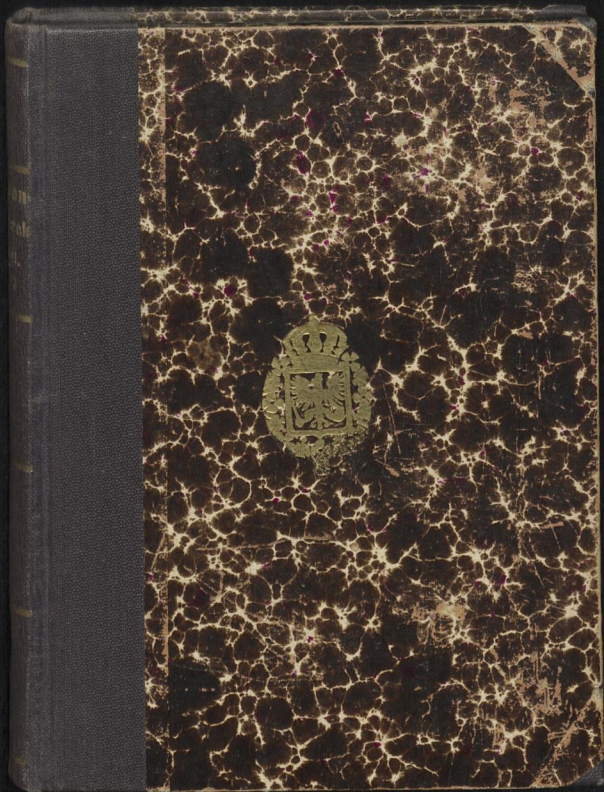
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vom

Grossen Bismarck.

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1877.



Vorwort.

Der Leser ist unzweifelhaft berechtigt, ehe er sich der Lektüre eines Buches oder einer Brochüre überlässt, den Zweck der darin enthaltenen Veröffentlichungen zu erfahren, um so von vorneherein klar darüber zu sein, wie er sein kritisches Urtheil zu stimmen hat, um nach vollendetem Lesen Genuss und Erwartung in richtiger Harmonie zu finden.

Dies Buch kann und soll nicht etwa, wie sein Titel sich deuten liesse, eine haarkleine Darstellung der historischen Momente in dem Entwicklungsgange des Lebens des deutschen Reichskanzlers folgerichtig enthalten, (wie der «kleine Otto» noch in Schönhausen mit «die Beene baumelte» und derlei nichtigen Unsinn mehr, findet ja der Leser zur Genüge im Reptilienbuche von Hesekiel.) — sondern sich lediglich mit denjenigen Thatsachen beschäftigen, welche äusserlich eingewirkt haben auf den Gang der politischen und wirthschaftlichen Ereignisse sowohl im Allgemeinen als in specie für Deutschland.

Es soll in diesen Blättern gewissermassen das

Gewicht des Fürsten Bismarck als eines grossen Diplomaten und bedeutenden Menschen durch Prüfung seiner politischen Handlungen und Recognoscirung seines Charakters festgestellt werden, ein Unternehmen, das, wenn mit Ernst und Liebe angefasst, recht wohl zu Resultaten führen kann, welche jeder denkende Staatsbürger zu eigenem Nutzen beherzigen sollte.

Wenn aber das Resultat dieser Prüfungen ein für den Reichskanzler ungünstiges ist, d. h. sollte er als zu leicht befunden werden, so wird der Leser sich zur Linderung seines Entsetzens vergegenwärtigen müssen, dass bis heute der Fürst Bismarck sein Gewicht in der öffentlichen Meinung stets selbst bestimmte und nach den flüssigen Millionen des Welfenfonds und anderer disponibler Kapitalien regulirt hat, und dass Diejenigen, welche sich unterfingen, nachzuwiegen, unweigerlich in jene festen, aber kleinen Cabinets à part verschwanden, wo ihnen die Lust verging, über etwas Anderes als ihre eigene Dummheit nachzudenken.

Somit können die Erwartungen des Lesers als keine hochgespannten betrachtet werden und kann der Verfasser nur wünschen, dass die in diesem Büchlein niedergelegten, nicht erst durch die reichskanzlerischen Reptilien «richtig gestellten», sondern

unverfälschten Wahrheiten dazu beitragen mögen, dem Fürsten Bismarck das ihm gebührende Erinnerungsszeichen in den Herzen der Mit- und Nachwelt aufzurichten als Warnungstafel vor politischer Götzendienerei und Selbst-Erniedrigung der Menschennatur.

Juli, 1877.

Der Verfasser.

Vorwort zur zweiten Auflage.

Was wir fürchten mussten, ist eingetreten. Die preussische Polizei hat ihre ganze brutale Allmacht aufgeboten, um diese Schrift sofort nach Erscheinen gewaltsam zu unterdrücken. Es ist überflüssig, Worte zu verlieren über die Art und Weise, mit welchen Mitteln die polizeiliche Prozedur vor sich gegangen ist — die Thatsache, dass es geschehen das unabänderliche Faktum spricht deutlich genug für die bodenlose politische Corruption Deutschlands und für das Erkennen der Nothwendigkeit seitens der Gewalthaber, die Wahrheit allenthalben zu unter-

drücken, wo sie an die Oberfläche tritt, um den Kampf gegen die Lüge und den Götzendienst zu beginnen. Und von jeher haben Preussens Gewalthaber, deren Fuss die deutsche Nation heute im Staube hält, um ihrer Existenz willen den Kampf gegen die Wahrheit geführt und diese Wahrheit durch einen korrumpirten Richterstand, durch eine schmäbliche Polizei-Willkür mit dem Stempel des Verbrechens zu versehen. Wo aber die Wahrheit zum Verbrechen geworden, dort auch ist sie ihres baldigen Sieges um so sicherer und weder der Büttel noch das Gefängniss werden lange im Stande sein, ein System zu stützen, dessen Existenz selbst ein Verbrechen ist.

Wir übergeben diese zweite Auflage in revidirter Ausgabe dem denkenden Publikum und werden Sorge tragen, dass dieselbe ohne Beihülfe der polizeilichen Vorsehung bald vergriffen werden kann.

Bern, August 1877.

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I. Capitel.

Bismarck als Staatsmann und Diplomat.

Jedes Mal, wenn der Fürst Bismarck Anstalten traf, sich vom Schauplatze seiner Thätigkeit zurückzuziehen, so gab es auch stets einen Faktor, der ihn zwang, sobald als möglich zurückzukehren, ob mit oder ohne Erreichung derjenigen Forderungen, welche er an sein Weiterverbleiben im Amte knüpfte. Es ist zweifellos, dass Fürst Bismarck sehr wohl weiss, dass die Bedeutung, Macht und Einfluss eines Staatsmannes weder in seinem Namen oder Titel, noch auch in dem, was er einmal in der Vergangenheit gewesen ist, oder geleistet hat, liegt, sondern lediglich in dem, was er in der Gegenwart leistet oder thut und was er, so zu sagen, mit seiner Person beherrscht. Auch auf diesem Gebiete ist die Arbeit das allein Produktive. Stets, wenn der Reichskanzler «abgehen» oder sich «entlasten» wollte, empfand er zunächst die Macht der festgeschlossenen preussischen Bureaukratie und sowie er wenige Tage neben der Staatsmaschine stand, fühlte er, diess da-

selbe weder ihn noch irgend einen Anderen zu ihrem Betriebe brauche.

Um daher dem Schicksale eines Kaunitz zu entgehen, kehrte der «kranke» Fürst immer wieder zurück, und so sehr auch nach jeder neuen «Krisis» von ihm die wichtigsten Aemter in die Hände willensloser Creaturen gelegt wurden, — die preussische Bureaukratie als solche hat Fürst Bismarck nie besiegen können, dieselbe ist vielmehr mit zur Signatur des lockeren Reichsorganismus geworden.

Fürst Bismarck ist Despot — er hat Alles, was er sich unterwerfen konnte, durch Gewalt, List, Bestechung u. s. w. zu seinen Füßen vereinigt — Polizei, Richterstand, Presse, das Judenthum, die Börse. Die Beamten seines Ressorts sind seine Sklaven, die Diplomaten seine Automaten*), welche er soweit dressirt hat, dass er sich vorbehält, ihre Herzens- und Eheverbindungen zu kontroliren. Die Männer seiner nächsten Umgebung bilden den charakterlosen Rahmen eines tyrannischen, unmoralischen Systems. Die Verachtung aber seiner nächsten Umgebung bildet für den Fürsten Bismarck den Massstab

*) «Meine Botschafter», sagte Fürst Bismarck zu einem Mitgliede der Pariser Gesandtschaft, «müssen einschwenken, auf Commando, wie die Unteroffiziere, ohne zu fragen: warum?»

für die Beurtheilung der Menschen ausserhalb seiner Sphäre und damit seiner eigenen Ueberhebung.

Aber die anderen Ressorts — es gibt noch Minister neben ihm, die zwar weniger anmassend und gewalthätig, dafür aber um so fleissiger und gelehrter sind, und deren Beamten aus einem alten geschulten Heer bestehen, in dessen Reihen kein einziger Mann den bedächtigen, sicheren Schritt aufgiebt, der ihn mit nothwendiger Gewissheit bei normaler Lebensdauer vom Referendar oder Aspiranten bis zum Geheimrath bringt. Mit dieser Bureaukratie kann zwar jeder bedächtige und einem langsamen heilbringenden Entwicklungsgange zugeneigte Staatsmann regieren, nicht aber ein von einem Extrem in's andere überspringende, seine Launen als Quelle der Weisheit betrachtende und ausgehende, durch die Erfolge verwöhnte Junker, dem weder die sittliche Ueberzeugung der Rechtschaffenheit und Nützlichkeit seiner Handlungen innewohnt, noch der daran denkt, den ganzen Staatsorganismus als etwas anderes zu betrachten als das Werkzeug fieberhaften Verlangens nach immer höherer Machtvollkommenheit, immer neuer Befriedigung unendlich n Ehrgeizes.

Das preussische Beamtenthum ist die Bremse an dem Ruhmeswagen des Fürsten Bismarck, der,

als zögen ihn finstere Gewalten, Alles sich ihm in den Weg Stellende unter seinen Rädern zu zermalmen versucht. Dem preussischen Beamtenthum auch hat das deutsche Volk es zum Theil zu danken, wenn es noch nicht gänzlich in dem Paroxysmus vor seinem Götzen Bismarck untergegangen ist, wenn es noch nicht völligem Elend und dem Hohn des Auslandes ob seiner grenzenlosen geistigen Sklaverei anheimgefallen ist.

Der preussische Beamte hat nur einen Weg im Leben, denjenigen, welchen ihm die Tradition vorgezeichnet: Er dient keinem Minister, keinem Parlament, keinem Volke — er dient seinem König! Ob da sein Minister Manteuffel oder Bebel oder wie sonst heisst, das kümmert den Beamten als solchen nicht — er ist das Stück einer grossen Maschine, als deren Glied er sein Pensum arbeitet, wie es ihm aus den Händen eines andern Gliedes zukommt, ohne Ueberstürzung, ohne Liebe, ohne Missmuth. Die Maschinerie knarrt Tag für Tag dieselbe Melodie; zu Extravaganzen ist sie nicht eingerichtet. Kein Minister ist im Stande, ein Aktenstück oder eine Arbeit einen Tag früher zu bekommen, als dies bei dem monotonen Gange der Dinge möglich ist, d. h. bis dasselbe erst durch alle Bureaux gelaufen, allenthalben mit der nöthigen

Sorgfalt geprüft, seine bestimmte Zeit in jeder Registratur zugebracht hat u. s. w. So ist jeder Ressortminister unweigerlich der Sklave seiner Untergebenen und muss seinen Geschäftsgang nach ihrer Thätigkeit regeln. Was kümmert den einzelnen Beamten, ja, was kümmert es alle Beamte, dass es über ihrem Minister noch einen Kanzler giebt, welcher diesen zu der Unmöglichkeit treiben will, seine Beamten zu abenteuerlichem Eifer anzuspornen? Der Beamte weiss ganz genau, wie langsam eine Arbeit gemacht werden muss, um ohne Störung an die Aussenwelt zu treten; er weiss genau, wann die Gehaltsquittungen fällig sind, so genau, wie er an den Jahren den vierten, den dritten Kronen-Orden, den vierten, den dritten rothen Adler, die zweite, die dritte, die vierte Gehaltserhöhung mit dem steigenden Range und den steigenden Dienstjahren in Rechnung zu stellen hat.

Wollten daher auch die Collegen des Reichskanzlers ihm in seinem Sturmlaufen auf alles Bestehende folgen, sie vermöchten es nicht einmal; ihre Ressortbeamten würden sie daran hindern, ihre Beamten in ihrer Solidarität der Negirung alles Neuen, alles Veränderten, alles Nichthergebrachten. Und nun gar das feine Gefühl der Beamten unter sich für die Competenz der einzelnen Ressorts, ja der

Einzelnen unter ihnen. Der Mann, welcher hier Experimental-Regierung treiben will, muss mit anderen Gaben des Geistes und Charakters ausgestattet sein, als der Fürst Bismarck, d. h. er muss wirklich ein Herkules sein sowohl an Begabung wie an Charakter, kurz er darf nicht ein Herkules sein nur von Reptilien-Gnaden.

Nannten wir nun oben die Beamten, welche das Unglück haben, in dem Ressort des Reichskanzleramts zu arbeiten, Sklaven des Reichskanzlers, so ist dies nur in dem Sinne zu verstehen, dass sie, eingeschüchtert und furchtsam, widerwillig, devot unter der ihnen zu Theil werdenden brutalen Behandlung geworden sind, dass es aber gerade darum dem Reichskanzler noch viel schwieriger wird, so exakt und so schnell bedient zu werden, als diess der Beamtenorganismus zulässt in denjenigen Ressorts, wo der Beamte in seiner vollen Würde ohne tägliche moralische Fusstritte ruhig arbeitet. Wohl hat der Reichskanzler so viele seiner unfähigen Creaturen als möglich in seine Nähe gebracht und kränkt durch dieselben und ihre rasche Beförderung die alten Beamten zur Genüge, aber die persönliche Sklaverei in eine amtliche Sklaverei zu verwandeln wird ihm nie gelingen, solange ihm nicht die Machtbefugniss gegeben ist, alte und treue Beamte, welche

ihrem Könige länger und treuer dienen, als er, nach seiner Laune auf die Strasse zu werfen. In diesen Verhältnissen aber besteht auch für den Reichskanzler die Unmöglichkeit, trotz seiner Bülow's, Hofmann, Wilke, Zitelmann und anderer Priester der reichskanzlerischen Unfehlbarkeit, ein solides Zusammenwirken und ein segensreiches positives Schaffen des Reichskanzler- und auswärtigen Amtes mit den andern Ministern herbeizuführen.

So lange die alte preussische Beamtenehre nicht hinabgesunken ist in den Sumpf eines gewissenlosen Streberthums, so lange wird der Reichskanzler auch darauf verzichten müssen, den «Nero» seines Jahrhunderts zu spielen, so lange wird er sich mit der Rolle des Luftschiffers begnügen müssen, dem der Zufall den Hals bricht.

Hamlet ruft beim Anblick des ausgegrabenen Schädels eines Diplomaten, nachdem er denselben phrenologisch untersucht hat, bekanntlich aus: «A politician, that would circumvent God!» (Ein Diplomat, der selbst seinen Herrgott hintergangen haben würde!) Wir haben nichts dagegen einzuwenden, wenn dieses höchste Lob eines Diplomaten dem Fürsten Bismarck vindicirt wird, um so mehr, als wir uns dann des vollen Einverständnisses mit seinen bezahlten und unbezahlten Reptilien erfreuen, welche

ihn den grössten Diplomaten dieses Jahrhunderts nennen. Es ist selbstredend, dass er darum als General der Kavallerie nicht mindestens ebenso ein Unikum des Jahrhunderts sein kann. Dass Fürst Bismarck das Urtheil Hamlet's acceptirt, ist mehr als wahrscheinlich, denn die von ihm gestiftete diplomatische Schule ist nichts als seine eigene unsichtbare Hand, welche eine Anzahl gutbesoldeter, faulenzender, unwissender Drahtpuppen leitet, denen neben dieser mechanischen Thätigkeit jede andere Bewegung, und damit natürlich auch jede eigene Denkübung durch Strafgesetzparagraphen verboten bleibt. Zuwiderhandelnde erreicht das Schicksal Arnims, bei dessen Herbeiführung der Kanzler jedenfalls in seiner ganzen diplomatischen Grösse erschienen ist, das heisst im Sinne Hamlet's.

Hat das Volk im Allgemeinen einen unbestimmten Abscheu vor Diplomaten von jeher besessen, so ist es dem Reichskanzler unbedingt Dank schuldig, dass es heute mit dem Schüler, welchem Mephistopheles die Carrière eines Rechtsverdreher's schildert, ausrufen kann: «Mein Abscheu ward durch Euch vermehrt!»

Da es unzweifelhaft ist, dass der Reichskanzler die Diplomatie in dem Sinne Hamlet's aufgefasst hat, wie dies schon eine Aufzählung einiger bekannter

Thatsachen weiter unten bis zur Evidenz erweist, hat er natürlich auch das Recht, in diesem sonst verabscheuungswürdigen Gewerbe den ersten Rang einzunehmen. Diesen hat er in Deutschland sich denn auch zu bewahren gewusst dadurch, dass er die zu diesem Gewerbe theils durch ihre Dummheit und Ehrlichkeit, theils durch ihre Sentimentalität unbrauchbaren deutschen Diplomaten in eine Civilstrafkompagnie verwandelte, welche sie erscheinen lassen als eine gedungene Zahl von gut bezahlten Subjekten, die sich zu abscheulichen Handlungen missbrauchen lassen, deren verantwortlicher Anstifter immer der deutsche Reichskanzler bleibt.

Und es lässt sich nicht verkennen, das Zeug hat er zum grossen Diplomaten im Hamlet'schen Sinne, der deutsche Reichskanzler, der ehemalige Junker auf Schönhausen. Wie immer nur derjenige in der Politik grosse «Erfolge», welche die denkfaule Menge anstaunt und bewundert, erringen kann, der sich von den Fesseln grundsätzlicher oder persönlicher Rücksichten zu befreien versteht, so hat in hervorragender Weise auch der Fürst Bismarck bewiesen, dass er in hohem Maasse die Fähigkeit besitzt, sich von alledem loszusagen, was ihm lange auch noch so theuer gewesen. Wäre er seiner junkerlich-feudalen Idiosynkrasie treu geblieben

und hätte sich damit begnügt, die Gutspolizei zu reformiren, er würde den Untergang dieses Instituts auf Schönhausen beweinen. Wäre er seinen ursprünglichen Abneigungen gegen das Judenthum treu geblieben, er würde sich nicht der wirksamen Hülfe dieser ersten aller Grossmächte zu erfreuen gehabt haben. Ebensowenig hat er sich durch Gefühlsrücksichten für Personen beeinflussen lassen, wenn er vor der Alternative stand, entweder Personen oder politische Combinationen zu opfern. Er wäre auch, hätte er im Alterthum gelebt, nicht gerade wegen seiner aufopfernden Freundschaft unsterblich geworden, an welcher das Griechenthum sich erbaute bei Männern wie Achilles und Patroklos, Orestes und Pylades.

Der Dichter sagt zwar, wenn er den Helden seines Drama's für eine Idee oder eine Person sterben lässt:

«Beglückt wer Treue rein im Busen trägt,

Kein Opfer wird ihn je gereuen.»

Aber wenn man die Wahl hat, ruhmvoll zu sterben oder ruhmvoll zu leben, so wird Mancher das Letztere wählen.

So auch der Reichskanzler. Seine seltene Gabe, hemmende Fesseln, durch welche sonst Sterbliche sich an Theorien oder Personen gekettet fühlen, zu sprengen, erklärt zur Genüge die plötzlichen Wen-

dungen, die schroffen Gegensätze in seinen politischen Programmen, in seinen politischen Zuneigungen.

Beispielsweise im Erfurter Parlament der heftigste Gegner der von Radowitz erstrebten Einigung Deutschlands, verehrt man ihn heute als Stifter derselben. Nachdem er für den Gang nach Olmütz, das preussische Canossa, plaidirt hatte, wo Oesterreich die reumüthige Huldigung Preussens empfang, sehen wir ihn kurze Zeit darauf mit Hülfe des über Olmütz hocherfreuten russischen Gesandten, Baron v. Budberg, als preussischen Bundestagsgesandten in Frankfurt nach der paritätischen Cigarre verlangen*)

Im Frühjahr 1859, als der österreichisch-französische Krieg auszubrechen drohte, und der damalige Minister des auswärtigen Amts sich damit begnügte, die in Hof- und Militärkreisen vorwaltende Neigung zu einem Bündniss mit Oesterreich zu bekämpfen, verlangte Bismarck das Bündniss mit Frankreich gegen Oesterreich. In einem Anfang 1876

*) Bekanntlich beging Graf Leo Thun, der damalige österreichische Geschäftsträger in Frankfurt, die Unvorsichtigkeit, den österreichisch gesinnten Bismarck mit der brennenden Cigarre zu empfangen, was den Letzteren so verdross, dass er dieselbe Unhöflichkeit beging und sich gleichfalls eine Cigarre anzündete. Seitdem ist Bismarck Antiösterreicher. Verf.


veröffentlichten, an den Minister des Auswärtigen gerichteten Schreiben vom 16. Mai 1859 tritt der damalige preussische Gesandte in Petersburg, Herr v. Bismarck für sein eigenes, dem Minister entgegengesetztes politisches Programm mit einer peremptorischen Bestimmtheit auf, wie sie heute kein Botschafter dem Reichskanzler gegenüber kundgeben würde, ohne von preussischen Criminalgerichten zum Zuchthäusler degradirt zu werden.

Herr v. Bismarck hat den König von Hannover gegen seine rebellischen Stände geschützt und später den König von Hannover als Rebellen abgesetzt. Das Vermögen dieses Königs dient seinem «Ruhme» und dem Laster der Corruptur.

Er hat die kurhessische Verfassung ausser Wirksamkeit gesetzt, und sie dann mittelst Gendarmen wieder eingeführt. Schliesslich hat er den Kurfürsten selbst ausgeführt.

Er hat den Grafen Ledochowski, der seine Whistpartie in Brüssel dem Aufenthalt in Posen vorzog, gegen den Wunsch vieler deutscher Katholiken als Erzbischof nach Posen und dann in das Gefängniss nach Ostrowo geschickt.

Er hat demselben Erzbischof gestattet, so viel Jesuiten einzuführen, als er wolle, und dann dieselben Jesuiten vertrieben.



Er hat die altkatholische Bewegung als nicht lebensfähig bezeichnet und ihr dann einen sehr lebensfähigen, ja lebenslustigen Bischof gegeben.

Er hat den reactionären Herrn v. Gerlach lange Zeit als seinen Lehrmeister und Freund verehrt; später hat er ihn als seinen grimmigsten Gegner gehasst.

Er hat den Wirkl. Geheimen Rath Wagener als intimsten Rathgeber gebraucht und mit dessen geistigen Fähigkeiten sich selbst das Relief staatsmännischer Weisheit zu geben gewusst. Später hat er Wagener erst Lasker, dann den Reptilien und zuletzt dem Executor überlassen.

Er war lange der Führer der reactionären Partei, jetzt ist er das Haupt der liberal-jüdischen Partei des Geldsacks.

Er benutzte die feudale, christliche, antijüdische Presse, um seinen konservativen Neigungen Ausdruck zu geben und verschaffte sich auf diese Weise den ersten positiven politischen Einfluss. Er hat den Ruin der konservativ-christlichen Partei gefördert, als er die Unterstützung seiner veränderten Politik bei Juden und Judengenossen suchen musste und fand. Die Corruption der Gesinnung ist die Basis seiner Grösse — Gründer und Juden theilen die

Annehmlichkeiten seines Ruhmes und feiern ihm als ihren Herrn und Meister.

Das klingt allerdings etwas anders, als die salbungsvollen Weihereden, welche die Reptilien dem deutschen Reichskanzler spenden, ihm, dem Gründer der «deutschen nationalen Einheit». Gerade, was die Letztere anbetrifft, so will der Verfasser gleich an dieser Stelle einige Erläuterungen geben, welche, wenn auch für reichsfreundliche Trommelfelle etwas schmerzlich klingend, doch besser geeignet sind, einer späteren Geschichtsschreibung, d. h. einer ehrlichen, als Unterlage zu dienen, denn alle Sybel'schen und Treitschke'schen furiösen Fanfaronnaden*)

*) Wir bitten den Leser zu beachten, dass es bei dem engen Rahmen dieser Brochüre, welcher später ein eingehendes Buch über Bismarck folgen wird, sobald dessen Thätigkeit als vollständig abgeschlossen gelten kann, unmöglich ist, mehr als die Beweismittel für die aufgestellten Behauptungen anzudeuten. Auch kann bei der aphoristischen Behandlung des Stoffes nur der Gesamteindruck des sich in verschiedenen Kapiteln zerstreuten Beweismaterials dem Gewicht der einzelnen Anschuldigungen gegenüber als positiver Massstab gelten. Verurtheilen kann zwar Jeder und an Verurtheilungen wird es wohl auch nicht fehlen. Die thatsächlichen Anführungen jedoch zu widerlegen, wird Niemand versuchen wollen und diese allein sind es, welche in einer nüchternen Zeit und bei wiedergeklärter Anschauungsweise

Nach den Reptilien ist der Reichskanzler bekanntlich der einzige Erfinder, Urheber und Schöpfer der deutsch-nationalen Politik und Jeder, welcher daran zu zweifeln wagt, ist ein Reichsfeind, selbst Diejenigen, welche früher dem Reichskanzler im Interesse der deutsch-nationalen Politik Opposition machten, als Fürst Bismarck noch der rabiateste Gegner derselben war. Gründe sind bei den Reptilien bekanntlich billig wie Brombeeren und sie bedienen sich bei ihrer Anwendung derselben Logik, welche man seiner Zeit anwandte, um den christlichen Pöbel achthundert Jahre nach der Kreuzigung Christi zu einer allgemeinen Judenhetze aufzustacheln. So ist es denn auch gekommen, dass gerade diejenige Partei, welche auf das Banner ihres demokratischen Prinzips von jeher die «Einigung Deutschlands» geschrieben hatte, die Fortschritts-Partei, einfach zu den «Reichsfeinden» geworfen worden ist, weil sie den geringen Muth besass, in schwächer Weise dem Militär-Etat hin und wieder zu opponiren, während doch in dem Militär-Etat Das wurzelt, was der Reichskanzler als die einzig heilbringende «deutsch-nationale» Politik bezeichnet.

für das endliche geschichtliche Urtheil ausschlaggebend
sind. Verf.

Andere Leute freilich sind anderer Ansicht als unsere modernen Geschichtsschreiber, aber diese Letzteren haben ja eben auch nur die Pflicht, nicht etwa Geschichte zu schreiben, sondern dieselbe zu machen, und zwar ad hoc!

Als nach dem Jahre 1848 die liberale Partei und das liberale Ministerium die Einigung Deutschlands zu ihrem Programm gemacht hatten, war es eine politische Nothwendigkeit, dass die reactionäre Partei diese Tendenz auf das heftigste bekämpfte, eben weil eine jede Opposition in jeder Frage Opposition machen muss, jedenfalls so lange, als sie nicht selber zur Regierung gelangt. Diesem löblichen Grundsatz huldigte, wie schon erwähnt, Herr von Bismarck auch im Erfurter Parlament, wo er zu derjenigen deutschfeindlichen Partei gehörte, die man heutzutage als «Reichsfeinde» bezeichnet, in deren Augen die schwarz-roth-goldenen Farben als Symbol der verächtlichsten politischen Gesinnung galten.

Um die liberale, deutschgesonnene Regierung zu stürzen, verbanden sich Herr von Bismarck und Genossen mit dem Auslande und zwangen Preussen, nach Canossa — d. h. nach Olmütz zu gehen, wohin Herr v. Manteuffel den heutigen Reichskanzler trotz seiner Verdienste um diese De-

müthigung Deutschlands nicht mitnahm. Der Vortheil aber, welchen Herr von Bismarck aus diesem Gange nach Canossa gezogen hat, ist bekannt — er avancirte vom Deichhauptmann zum Bundesstagsgesandten in Frankfurt.

Nachdem die liberale Regierung gestürzt war, fiel der Zweck fort, welcher Herrn v. Bismarck veranlasst hatte, die deutsch-nationale Politik derselben zu bekämpfen und er war zu klug, um nicht einzusehen, dass mit einer nationalen Politik grosse *politische* und damit auch *persönliche* Erfolge zu erzielen seien. Kurz, Herr v. Bismarck bekehrte sich, während seine Parteigenossen grösstentheils unbekehrt blieben. Seine hinterpommer'schen Hintermänner versprachen sich keinen Vortheil von seinen persönlichen Erfolgen.

Unter dem Ministerium der neuen Aera, welches mit dem Sturze Manteuffels an's Ruder kam, entfaltete die bis dahin unterdrückte liberale Partei wieder ihre frühere Thätigkeit in deutsch-nationaler Richtung. Es wurde die Grundlage zum Nationalverein gelegt, welchem ein grosser Theil derjenigen Männer angehörte, welche heute als die verrufensten Gründer und politischen Götzendiener in Ministerium, Parlament und der «höheren» Gesellschaft die gnatu ab Sirgeben für die trostlose,

sittliche und politische Corruption, welche die «innere» Thätigkeit des grossen Reichskanzlers dem deutschen Vaterlande eingebracht hat.

Nachdem zwischen dem liberalen Ministerium und der Kammer der Conflict wegen der Militärfrage unlösbar geworden war, wurde Herr v. Bismarck, welcher von dem Augenblicke an, wo er zu der Stellung eines Bundestagsgesandten gelangte, die richtige Taktik befolgt hatte, nämlich die Politik eines *jeden* Ministeriums zu tadeln, vom preussischen Gesandten in Paris zum Ministerpräsidenten gemacht.

In Berlin angekommen, versuchte es der neue Ministerpräsident vergeblich, einen Compromiss in der Militärfrage herbeizuführen, indem er den König zu Concessionen zu bewegen suchte. Es ist That-
sache, dass König Wilhelm I. ihm auf sein Andrängen erwiderte: «In diesem Falle hätte er auch mit seinen *früheren Ministern* weiterregieren können.»

Vergeblich versuchte Herr von Bismarck trotzdem immer noch, seinen Frieden mit der Opposition zu machen und die Mittel, welche er zu diesem Zweck anwendete, waren der famosen Komödie mit dem in Avignon gepflückten Oelzweige vollständig analog, so dass es ihm in der That gelang, die liberale Partei betreffs seiner Fähigkeit zu täuschen,

sich wiederum eines Besseren belehren zu lassen, d. h. seine früheren Parteigrundsätze einfach aufzugeben. Da die Opposition nicht mit Herrn v. Bismarck gehen wollte, so ging Herr v. Bismarck gegen die Opposition und der Nationalverein wurde von ihm auf das heftigste verfolgt; zum zweiten Male wurde Herr v. Bismarck aus Parteirücksichten der heftigste *Gegner* deutsch-nationaler Bestrebungen.

So hat Herr v. Bismarck allerdings die nationale Politik nur dann bekämpft, wenn es sein persönliches Interesse erheischte, wenn sie eine gegen ihn gerichtete Waffe in der Hand seiner Gegner war. In dem Augenblicke, wo er seinem Gegner diese Waffe aus der Hand winden konnte, um sie selbst als Waffe gegen seine Feinde zu gebrauchen, that er dies mit meisterhafter Geschicklichkeit. Mit meisterhafter Geschicklichkeit überbot er seine Gegner in liberalen Forderungen, indem er im Jahre 1865 ein deutsches Parlament auf Grund allgemeiner direkter Wahlen verlangte.

Nachdem Moltke mit dem Volk in Waffen die Oesterreicher bei Sadowa geschlagen und die Kleinstaaten mit deutschem Blut die preussische Politik Bismarcks höchst unnützer Weise sanctionirten, benützte Herr v. Bismarck sofort die Erfolge der

preussischen Heere und ihrer Führer, um für sich neues Kapital daraus zu schlagen, d. h. um das von ihm im Erturter Parlament und später so brutal bekämpfte national-deutsche Programm als das seinige zu proklamiren.

Hat Hamlet Recht? Während die liberale Partei ohne Unterschied seit jeher und beharrlich eine deutsch-nationale Politik verfolgte, ist Herr v. Bismarck einer solchen Richtung immer nur dann zugethan gewesen, wenn er Aussicht hatte, dass *ihm* die Resultate einer solchen Politik zu gute kommen würden. Was bei der liberalen Partei Zweck war, ist bei Herrn v. Bismarck stets nur Mittel zum Zweck gewesen. Kleinlichen Rücksichten hat Deutschland es demnach nur zu danken, wenn es überhaupt irgendwo Ursache zum Dank findet, dass Herr v. Bismarck sich die höheren Zwecke Anderer aneignete.

Ob Herr v. Bismarck noch einmal Gelegenheit finden wird, sein charakteristisches Talent im Abstreifen von politischen Grundsätzen zu produziren, dürfte wohl zweifelhaft sein. Er müsste denn von seiner heutigen preussisch-nationalen Politik einen neuen Sprung zurückthun auf den Boden deutsch-nationaler Politik und dazu fehlt es ihm, wenn auch gegebenen Falls nicht an Willen, so doch an Zeit

und Möglichkeit, denn die nächste politische Umwälzung der Dinge in Deutschland wird nie etwas Anderes bedeuten können, als gerade das Begräbniß des Systems Bismarck überhaupt in allen seinen Nüancen.

Es ist bereits dargethan, dass der Herr von Bismarck von jeher das Glück hatte, den rechten Augenblick zu benützen, um die Erfolge Anderer für sich nutzbar zu machen und dass ihn darin die Fähigkeit unterstützte, seine Grundsätze je nach Gebrauch mit derselben Leichtigkeit wie ein Paar Strümpfe zu wechseln. Es steht geschichtlich fest, dass, wenn Oesterreich im Jahre 1866 den von allen Mächten empfohlenen Congress, statt denselben abzulehnen, angenommen hätte, der Waffengang zwischen ihm und Deutschland in weite Ferne gerückt wäre. Was wäre die Folge gewesen? Herr v. Bismarck hätte vielleicht jene bedeutsame Wandlung seiner Grundsätze nach den Erfolgen Moltke's nicht vollziehen können und der Reichskanzler wäre heute noch nicht in die Lage gekommen, den Träger der deutsch-nationalen Idee abzugeben, ja, vielleicht sogar niemals.

Aber wie der Jude Cohn, um das Glück seiner Collecte der blöden Welt zu demonstriren, an seine Thür mit grossen goldenen Lettern schreibt:

«Gottes Segen bei Cohn!» — so kann auch der Reichskanzler sich Glück wünschen zu der damaligen Halsstarrigkeit Oesterreichs, wie zu der Dummheit Napoleons III, welcher so freundlich war, die Hand dazu zu bieten, den Krieg zwischen Preussen und Oesterreich zum Ausbruch zu bringen. Napoleon wollte, wenn beide Mächte genügend ermattet seien, mit ungeschwächten Kräften und dem Virgilischen «Quos ego!» dazwischen fahren. Ein allerdings gut zurechtgelegter Kunstgriff der in der Weltgeschichte so beliebten Trinkgelderpolitik. Nachdem jedoch Moltke in so unerhört kurzer Zeit den Krieg entschieden hatte, war Napoleon überrascht und seine Bemühungen, von dem mächtigen Sieger schliesslich doch noch ein Trinkgeld einzukassiren, führten ihn auf den Weg der dilatorischen Unterhandlungen, ein Weg, der ihn naturgemäss bis zu der selbstgegrabenen Grube führte, in welche er versank.

Der Kanzler hat mehr Glück als Lazarus Samson Cohn. Wer in der Lotterie spielt, hat wenigstens den Wunsch, dasjenige Ereigniss eintreten zu sehen, dem er seinen Erfolg verdankt. Wer aber einen Erfolg Ereignissen verdankt, welche er zu vermeiden sich bemühte, oder deren Nichteintreffen er wenigstens erwartete, von dem sagt man: «Er habe mehr Glück

als Verstand.» Und man hat mit dieser Bezeichnung stets das Richtige getroffen auch beim «grossen» Bismarck, selbst wenn man zugibt, dass er öfter in seinem Leben Spuren eines scharfen Verstandes gezeigt hat.

Wenn Jemand in der Erwartung von Krieg den Auftrag ertheilt, auf die Baisse zu spekuliren, hingegen aus Versehen der entgegengesetzte Auftrag ausgeführt wird, und diese auf die Erhaltung des Friedens gegründete Hausse-Spekulation sich hauptsächlich als die richtige und gewinnbringende erweist, so hat ein solcher Spekulant mehr Glück als Verstand gehabt.

Als Frankreich im Jahre 1870 aus der hohenzollern'schen Candidatur für den spanischen Thron einen Kriegsfall machte, war Graf Bismarck dermassen auf die Vermeidung eines Krieges bedacht, dass er sich sogar einer grossen diplomatischen Niederlage unterzog, indem er der beisspiellos frechen Forderung Frankreichs nachgab und den Verzicht der Hohenzollern auf den spanischen Thron zulies und befürwortete.

Nun hat der Fürst Bismarck unzweifelhaft seine gegenwärtige Machtstellung im In- und Auslande gerade diesem Kriege mit Frankreich zu verdanken, den er um jeden Preis vermeiden

wollte, wie er dies übrigens bereits durch seine Nachgiebigkeit in der Luxemburger Frage bekundet hatte, eine Nachgiebigkeit, welche das kriegslustige Süddeutschland in höchstem Maasse entrüstete. Hätte der Krieg mit Frankreich in der Absicht des Grafen v. Bismarck gelegen, wie der Krieg gegen Oesterreich im Jahre 1866 unzweifelhaft in seiner Absicht lag, so müsste man, obwohl der Ausgang des Krieges nicht von seiner persönlichen Einwirkung abhing und obwohl auch bei diesem, wie bei jedem anderen Kriege, das Glück eine gewisse Rolle gespielt hat, nichtsdestoweniger von ihm sagen müssen, dass er ebenso viel Verstand als Glück gehabt habe.

Nachdem Herr v. Bismarck aber diesen Krieg, der ihn auf seine Höhe emporgehoben hat, um jeden Preis hat zu hintertreiben gesucht, wird man betreffs seiner gegenwärtigen Machtstellung unbestritten zu der Ueberzeugung gelangen müssen, dass er mehr Glück als Verstand gehabt hat, gerade wie jener Börsenspieler, welcher seinen Reichthum einer Spekulation verdankt, welche im völligen Gegensatz zu dem von ihm ertheilten Auftrage stand.

Das ist bis zum französischen Kriege der grosse Staatsmann, dessen weitsichtiger Blick und dessen ungeheurer Verstand von jeher wusste, wie Alles

kommen würde und der vermöge dieser Eigenschaften die Ereignisse der Zukunft auf die Melodie seiner Pfeife dressirte!

Das ist derselbe Staatsmann, welcher sich vor dem Kriege mit Frankreich fürchtete und demselben, als er dennoch ausbrach, als sittliches Motiv jene Fabel von der Beleidigung des Königs Wilhelm durch Benedetti in Ems unterschob, um die niedrigen Leidenschaften im Volke, die Rachsucht und den Hass, zu erregen.

Wir können hier absehen von jedem näheren Eingehen auf Details, welche dem Ausbruche des deutsch-französischen Krieges ausserdem vorhergingen, um uns den Vorwurf mangelnden Patriotismus für das deutsche Vaterland zu ersparen, und begnügen uns damit, nur noch das Wort zu citiren, welches Kaiser Wilhelm in seiner Ehrlichkeit und ohne Auftrag des Reichskanzlers ausgesprochen:

«A Ems, il n'y a eu ni insulté ni insulteur!»

II. Capitel.

Bismarck, der Socialismus, die Volkswirthschaft und die Corruption.

Der Fürst Bismarck hielt bekanntlich am 9. Februar 1876 im deutschen Reichstage eine derjenigen langen Reden, welche von den Reptilien, als die Gesamtsumme sämmtlicher momentan auf der Welt sich befindenden Weisheit darstellend, pflichtschuldigst verkündigt zu werden pflegen. Es war bei Gelegenheit der Berathung der Strafgesetznovelle und Bismarck vertrat mit seiner gewöhnlichen Energie die festere Knebelung der Presse, der er nicht nur die Schuld an dem allgemeinen politischen Misstrauen, sondern auch an der materiellen Nothlage des Landes in die Schuhe zu schieben versuchte. Es kann sich hier selbstverständlich nicht darum handeln, den Nachweis zu führen, dass der Reichskanzler sich frei von aller eigenen Schuld wusste — diesen Glauben in allen Dingen zu besitzen, hat er ja die ausgeprägteste Neigung — wir wollen nur seine Naïvetät konstatiren auf einem Gebiete, welches zu kultiviren ein Staatsmann die Pflicht hat, wenn er überhaupt den Anspruch erhebt, als solcher zu

gelten. Dass der Reichskanzler aber auf diesem Gebiete Nichts weiss, lässt überhaupt vermuthen, dass er von dem ihm an Geist so weit überragenden Wagener überhaupt Nichts gelernt, oder doch wenigstens Nichts behalten hat und dass der Letztere somit verantwortlich zu machen ist für die nach mancher Richtung hin so gefährliche Unwissenheit des Fürsten Bismarck.

Es ist wohl natürlich, dass der Reichskanzler weder die Reptilien noch die übrige bestochene gesinnungstüchtige Gründerpresse verantwortlich macht für das Verbreiten von Nachrichten, welche Besorgnisse erregen für die Zukunft des Landes und das öffentliche Misstrauen wecken gegen die volkswirtschaftlichen Rezepte der väterlichen Regierung und namentlich gegen die «besitzende Klasse», d. h. die armen «Gründer» des Parlaments und der Judenbörse, ehe dieselben den letzten Groschen des arbeitenden Volkes in Sicherheit gebracht haben. So ist es denn neben der ultramontanen namentlich die socialistische Presse, welche der Reichskanzler für die Nothlage verantwortlich macht und, indem wir seine dahingehenden Aeusserungen wörtlich reproduziren, glauben wir am besten seine hohe Beschränktheit auf dem sozialen Gebiete darzuthun. Er sagte a. a. O.:

«Einstweilen leiden unter diesen Gerüchten (der sensationsbedürftigen Presse) nur die Geschäfte; *) die Geschäfte leiden aber auch unter einer anderen Art von Presse, ich möchte sie diejenige nennen, die im Dunkeln wirkt, nur bei dem Lichte einer Blendlaterne. Diese Presse hat ihre Verbreitung vorzugsweise unter Leuten von wenig Mitteln und wenig Bildung, **) die nicht im Stande sind, die Irrthümer und dreisten Lügen, welche man ihnen aufbürdet, zu kontroliren. Diese Art der Presse hat bei dem gemeinen Mann, der mit Recht glaubt, dass er in üblen Verhältnissen lebt, ein leichtes Spiel, indem sie ihn glauben macht, dass er durch weniger Arbeit und durch eine Anweisung auf das Vermögen seiner Mitbürger dieser Lage dauernd abhelfen könne. Diese Art der Presse, diese demokratisch-socialistischen Umtriebe haben wesentlich mit dazu beigetragen, den geschäftlichen Druck, unter dem wir uns befinden, hervorzurufen. Sie haben sicher die deutsche Arbeit vertheuert und vermindert. Der deutsche Arbeiter bei gleichem Lohn leistet weniger als der französische und englische Arbeiter; der ausländische Arbeiter arbeitet mehr und geschickter

*) Der Börse?

Verf.

**) Also nicht unter Gründern?

Verf.

als der deutsche und dadurch sind wir konkurrenzunfähig (sic!) geworden. Die socialistischen Umtriebe haben die Leute auf unrealisirebare Hoffnungen verwiesen, die sie von regelmässiger fleissiger Arbeit abhalten und desshalb klage ich die Führer an, dass sie an der Noth des Arbeiterstandes wesentlich mit Schuld sind. Wenn diese Zusände fort dauern, so gehen wir der *Verarmung* entgegen, das wird die Zuchtruthe sein, welche *Gott* über diese Excesse verhängt.»

Es is wohl nicht leicht möglich, in wenigen Sätzen ungereimteres Zeug zu sprechen als es hier geschehen und wir zweifeln nicht, dass selbst der «Reichsfreund» bedenklich den Kopf schütteln würde über diesen mittelalterlichen Erguss, wenn ein Anderer als Fürst Bismarck ihn zu Tage gefördert hätte.

Dass wir der Verarmung entgegengegangen sind, ist Thatsache, dass wir dem vollständigsten Ruin entgehen, ebenfalls. Ob dies die Zuchtruthe Gottes ist für demokratisch-socialistische Umtriebe oder die natürliche Folge unserer grundfalschen manchesterlichen Volkswirthschaft, der gesetzlich patronisirten Plünderung des Volkes durch den gewissenlosen Schwindel, des Militarismus, der politischen Unsicherheit und der jämmerlichen Stel-

lung, welche der deutschen Industrie und dem deutschen Arbeiter in Deutschland zugewiesen ist und eine Entwicklung nicht gestattet, das, glauben wir, ist nicht schwer zu entscheiden.

Diese angebliche Zuchtruthe Gottes ist einfach nichts Anderes als das eigene Produkt der Unfähigkeit und Unehrllichkeit der herrschenden Klassen gegenüber dem arbeitenden Volke und sollten wirkliche Excesse eines Tages das Vorhandensein einer Anweisung auf das «Vermögen der Besitzenden» konstatiren, so mögen sich diejenigen nicht wundern, welche dem Volke einen wohl begründeten Anspruch auf das ihm mit Unrecht geraubte Gut hinterlassen haben.

Der Reichskanzler giebt an anderer Stelle seiner Rede zu, dass weder er noch der grösste Theil der Mitglieder des Reichstages den Socialismus und seine Forderungen in der ihm dienenden Literatur studirt haben. Es ist dies eine Entschuldigung für seine Unwissenheit und zugleich ein Vorwurf, der ihn selbst trifft desshalb, weil er mit solcher Leichtfertigkeit seine Autorität missbraucht, um den Klassenhass zu schüren.

Sehen wir uns um in der Vergangenheit des Reichskanzlers, so finden wir nirgends, dass er irgend einem Studium obgelegen. Selbst Hesekiel ver-

mag dies mit dem besten Willen nicht nachzuweisen, und nur einmal erzählt er, wie der Herr v. Bismarck-Schönhausen mit dem Herrn v. Arnim-Kröchlendorff, seinem Schwager, am 7. März 1846 einer Sitzung des «Vereins für das Wohl der arbeitenden Klassen» in Potsdam beiwohnen wollte.

Als Fürst Bismarck seine Philippika gegen den Socialismus losliess, mag er wohl über diesen einen Versuch noch nicht hinausgekommen sein, denn er meinte ganz harmlos: «Nicht Alle sind auf socialem Gebiet so gelehrt als der Abgeordnete Bamberger.» Nun, wer Herrn Bamberger kennt, der weiss, dass auf diesem Gebiete eine grosse Gelehrsamkeit ihn auch nicht drückt. Aber ihn zeichnet ein feiner Raçen-Instinkt, mittels dessen er die Gefahr wittert, welche der Socialismus in jeder Form für das antisociale, die Gesellschaft und den Staat seit zwei Jahrtausenden mit providentieller Sicherheit auflösende *Judenthum* in sich trägt, in hohem Grade aus, und dieser Instinkt der Selbsterhaltung giebt ihm sogar ein annähernd richtiges Urtheil über die Zweckmässigkeit nächster Massregeln, denn in die Tiefe dringt nicht der Geist des Semiten.

Graf Eulenburg hatte damals gleichzeitig sich die zu einem socialen Speech nöthige Gelehrsamkeit aus der sehr einseitigen und unbedeutenden Schu-

ster'schen Broschüre von einem seiner Rätthe zusammenschneiden lassen und mit der ihn stets auszeichnenden Gemüthlichkeit gemeint, wenn der Reichstag sich seinen Folgerungen, die er auf Grund so bequemen und schnellen Studiums kühn genug zog, nicht anschliesse, so werde die Zeit kommen, in der

«die Flinte schiesst, der Säbel haut.»

Wir fürchten, offen gesagt, auch letzteres — besonders in einem Lande, dessen Minister dieser Frage gegenüber solche Nonchalance entwickeln und dessen Abgeordnete auf Herrn Bamberger als Experten blicken. Indessen braucht man nicht dieselbe Abneigung gegen Pulvergeruch zu haben, wie der Abgeordnete Bamberger und kann doch finden, dass Graf Eulenburg in jenem Augenblick dem «leichtherzigen» Olivier ähnelte. Ueber solche Sachen scherzt man nicht; überdies haut zwar der Säbel, aber man weiss nie genau — Wen, und es gibt Flinten, welche um die Ecke schiessen.

Fürst Bismarck verschmäht es, mit Studien zu prunken, welche — seine Rätthe in ein paar Stunden gemacht haben. Seine offizielle Rede am 9. Februar 1876 und eine ähnliche von ihm zu Tage geförderte offiziöse Causerie kurz vorher beim Reichseisenbahn-Diner deuten auf eigene zu

diesem Behufe schleunig vorgenommene Anschauungen. Der Reichskanzler hatte nicht weit zu gehen. Ganz in seiner Nähe sah er täglich die französischen Arbeiter am Palais Pless und die deutschen Arbeiter am Palais Radziwill in Thätigkeit. Dabei machte er die Entdeckung, dass der französische Arbeiter mehr leiste als der deutsche.

Hier also liegt nach Bismarck der Grund der Krisis und der Grund der Concurrenzunfähigkeit der deutschen Industrie. Warum aber leistet der deutsche Arbeiter weniger? Weil er nach Bismarck auf Bebel und Hasselmann hört. Darum belehren wir ihn durch Wort und Schrift, dass Letztere Utopisten sind und — die Krisis ist vorüber!

Da haben wir den Reichskanzler auf dem bekannten Schultze-Delitzsch'schen Bildungsstandpunkt, den er sich bei seinem Winteraufenthalt in so gründlicher Weise angeeignet hat. Das ist die sociale Wintertheorie des Fürsten Bismarck!

Im Sommer geht er auf's Land. Was er dort gelernt, hat er den Gründern und Juden an seiner Tafelrunde zum Besten gegeben. Aus seiner socialen Sommertheorie leuchtet zur Evidenz hervor, dass dieselbe durch die gesunde Varziner

Waldluft, welche er mit Wagener gemeinschaftlich genossen, erzeugt ist. Fürst Bismarck hat Besitzungen in Pommern, in der Mark und in Lauenburg. Auf seinen Domänen tritt ihm die sociale Frage entgegen, aber die Form ist ganz verschieden, er muss die Sachen sehen wie sie sind. Er versichert, dass in Lauenburg die Arbeitsnoth grösser sei, als anderwärts, weil die Unmöglichkeit vorläge, sich anzusiedeln. Einen Gegensatz bildeten die Verhältnisse in Schönhausen und einem Theile Pommerns, wo die sogenannten Büdnerverhältnisse*) den ländlichen Familien die Möglichkeit einer Existenz böten, wenn auch der Mann nebenbei auf Arbeit gehen müsse. Dieses Verhältniss halte er, Bismarck, für das richtige. Die Massregeln in Bezug auf die Dismembration in Pommern halte er für nicht glücklich gewählt. Durch seine industriellen Anlagen in Pommern**) habe er die Erfahrung gemacht, dass die innerhalb der Tagelöhnerfamilien sich durch besondere Begabung und Fleiss hervorthuenden Individuen Gelegenheit fänden, sich emporzuschwingen; desshalb sei dort kein Mangel an Arbeitskräften. Er halte also industrielle An-

*) Hausbesitz mit Garten und Ackerland bis zu zwei Morgen.
Verf.

**) Reichs-Papierstofffabrik, Brennerei etc.

lagen in Verbindung mit der Landwirthschaft für einen Hebel auch unserer gewöhnlichen Tagelöhnerverhältnisse und glaube desshalb, dass die grosse Ausbreitung des Socialismus in Holstein mit darauf zurückzuführen sei, dass dort ähnliche Ansiedelungen nach Lage der Gesetzgebung unmöglich seien. Die Unzufriedenen seien die, welche Etwas gelernt hätten und sich den Weg zum Vorwärtskommen versperrt sähen.

Hier also haben wir die sociale Sommertheorie des Fürsten Bismarck und sehen ihn plötzlich auf dem Standpunkt der heftigsten Gegner des Herrn Schultze-Delitzsch und seiner Wohlfahrts-Theorien. Mag nun das Verdienst, dem Reichskanzler eine erträgliche sociale Sommertheorie beigebracht zu haben, lediglich dasjenige des wirklichen Geh. Rath Wagener sein — es ist gleichgültig; der Fürst Bismarck hat sie eine Zeit lang für die seine ausgegeben. Zwischen beiden Theorien des Reichskanzlers braucht man in Bezug auf ihren Werth keine Abwägung. Es genügt die einfache Frage: Wenn der Socialismus die Leistungsfähigkeit der von ihm ergriffenen Arbeiter schwächt, wie kommt es, dass die von dem Socialismus früher und heute noch heftiger und allgemeiner erfüllten

französischen Arbeiter mehr leisten als die deutschen, denen der Socialismus noch sehr neu und unter denen er nicht so verbreitet ist als unter den französischen?»

Wenn aber der Reichskanzler seine sociale Sommertheorie in annähernd vernünftiger Weise entwickelt, so sollte man doch auch erwarten dürfen, dass er dieselbe praktisch zu verwerthen suchen werde. Aber hier stossen wir wieder auf die bekannte Fähigkeit des «grossen» Mannes, seine Anschauungen zu wechseln wie seine Hemden, und so hat er denn auch nach dieser Richtung hin genau das Gegentheil von dem gethan, was er selbst als gut und vernünftig gepredigt.

An Fürst Bismarcks Tische sassen Miquèl, Lascker und Consorten, die personifizirten Vertreter der antisocialen Theorien, der falschen Wirthschaftsprincipien. Sie hauptsächlich sind es, welche der Aera Bismarck die Krisis geschaffen — ihre Wirksamkeit ist dem deutschen Reiche weit verhängnissvoller geworden, als es hundert Bebel je vermocht hätten. Diesen Leuten entwickelte der Reichskanzler seine Ideen — sie lobten dieselben wie Alles, was aus Bismarck's Munde kommt; der «grosse» Mann war befriedigt und — vergass, was er für Augenblicke gewollt.

Der Fürst Bismarck weiss als Landedelmann, dass ein reichgewordener Kaufmann, der sich ein Gut kauft und es selbst bewirthschaftet, Unsinn macht und das Gut ruinirt; trotzdem hat er seine Zustimmung gegeben, dass ein jüdischer Advokat die ganze altpreussische Gesetzgebung modernisirte. Obgleich Lasker von Handwerk und Fabrikation absolut nichts versteht, durfte er ein Nothgewerbegesetz schaffen. Fürst Bismarck mit seinen Wirthschaftspolitikern, den Bamberger, Lasker, Miquèl etc. hat die Grundlage des deutschen Wohlstandes zerstört: Die gute Erziehung der deutschen Industrie-Arbeiter.

Wer sich seine Wirthschaftsgesetze von den semitischen Rabulisten des Berliner Mühlendamms machen lässt, der soll sich nicht wundern, wenn die deutsche Industrie den Charakter der Trödelbude annimmt: Billig und schlecht!

Aber es genügte dem grossen Reichskanzler nicht, auf Laskers Rath die Productionskraft der Nation zu schwächen, — er hat auch auf Miquèl's Betreiben eine Verschiebung der Besitz- und Einkommen-Verhältnisse möglich gemacht: Aktien-gesetz. Eine Verschiebung, welche die producirenden Klassen ärmer, die geldumschlagenden Klassen reicher macht und damit nothwendig den Socialismus erzeugt.

Die Arbeiter sind das Object einer falschen Wirthschaftspolitik. Sie leiden unter ihr am meisten. Die Träger dieser Politik sind die Männer der Tafelrunde des Fürsten Bismarck. Ein eigenthümliches Schauspiel! Die Väter der socialen Revolution verdammen Diejenigen, welche die Revolution dereinst machen werden!

Bismarck hatte im Jahre 1867—68 plötzlich die Ueberzeugung gefasst, dass für den Grundbesitzerstand etwas gethan werden müsse, namentlich bezüglich der Hypotheken-Verhältnisse. Sein Instinct leitete ihn ganz richtig. Durch Lothar Bucher bewog er den verdienstvollen Dr. Rodbertus, ein Werk über das Rentenprinzip zu schreiben. Auf Grund dieses urdeutschen Schuldprinzips wäre eine Reform der Landschaften, wäre die Ansiedlung kleiner, grundbesitzender Arbeiter, wäre eine durchgreifende Steuer- und Wirthschaftsreform möglich gewesen. Rodbertus hat der eigenen Idee des Fürsten Bismarck den praktischen Ausdruck gegeben. Und das Resultat??? Das Buch lag einige Wochen auf des Fürsten Tisch und — — — — — Herr Miquèl erhielt die Unterschrift unter die Concession der Preussischen Central-Boden-Credit-Aktien-Gesellschaft!

Das soziale Reformbedürfniss des Reichskanzlers gebar eine antisociale Massregel, kraft deren einige Banquiers und ihre politischen Agenten zur Ausbeutung des Grundbesitzes gesetzlich autorisirt wurden.

Mit diesem Akte vollzog Fürst Bismarck selbst die Grundsteinlegung des ganzen so üppig in's Kraut geschossenen verhängnissvollen Gründer- und Wucher-Schwindels der neuesten Aera!*)

Fürst Bismarck hatte es vermuthlich in Frankreich gelernt, dass der Staatsmann für seine Erfolge einer grossen ihm zur Seite stehenden Geldmacht bedürfe. Ja, er musste bitter daran erinnert werden, als der französische Krieg ausbrach und das Kriegsanlehen des Norddeutschen Bundes ein so jämmerliches Fiasco machte. Der überraschende Erfolg der deutschen Heere unter Moltke jedoch machte dieses Fiasco wieder wett und brachte dem Deutschen

*) Der Verf. verschmäht es, hier auf die Processe zu reagiren, welche in Folge der aufgestellten Behauptungen, Fürst Bismarck sei bei der Gründung genannten Instituts materiell betheiligt worden, eingeleitet sind. Den schwerwiegenden Vorwurf, die Etablirung dieses anrühigen, mit ungesetzlichen Privilegien ausgerüsteten Instituts ermöglicht, ja befördert zu haben, wird er nie von sich abwälzen können.

Reiche einen grossartigen politischen und materiellen Erfolg.

Bismarck und die Milliarden traten ihre wirtschaftliche Herrschaft in Deutschland an. Mit dem Goldregen sollte die wirtschaftliche Blüthe forcirt werden. Banken, industrielle Etablissements, Eisenbahnen schossen wie Pilze aus der Erde, und der Werth des Geldes sank rapide unter dem Steigen der Productionskosten. Aber es war ja da. Der glänzende Prospect für die Nutzbarmachung der Milliarden verhieß Deutschland unerhörten Wohlstand und ewige Glückseligkeit. Die patriotischen Geldmächte rissen die Regierung fort in den Taumel der Gloire auch auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiet. Bismarck zierte sich mit der Genialität eines neuen Colbert und — überlieferte das Vermögen des Staates den Gründerjuden und ihren Genossen im Parlament und an der Börse. Der «Diskontoring» sowie der «Rothschild-Bleichröder-Ring» bemächtigten sich der Führung und fanden sich für schimmerndes Gold bald stark genug vertreten in der Regierung und Gesetzgebung, um die ganze wirtschaftliche Maschinerie für den Kapitalismus zu annektiren.

Die bezahlten Agenten der «patriotischen» Geldmächte drängten sich selbst in die nächste Umgebung des Kaisers. Minister a. D., wie v. Bernuth und

v. Bonin waren ihm Werkzeuge wie die vortragenden Rätthe im Cabinet des Kaisers, z. B. die Wirkl. Geh. Rätthe Wehrmann, Schumann und Andere.

Das Grosskapital benützte seine Macht vortreflich. Es gebrauchte ein Gesetz, um das arbeitende Volk mit seinem Hab und Gut sich dienstbar zu machen. Man schuf das Aktiengesetz und das Volk zeigte sich bereit, an dem glänzenden Schwindel zu profitiren — es war ein vom Waffenerfolge beraushtes, im Grössenwahnwitz befangenes Volk!

Das Grosskapital verlangte die unbedingte Herrschaft über alle Credit-Institute des Landes, auch über die Königliche Bank. Das Reichsbankgesetz überlieferte auch die Reichsbank den Juden; ein Blick auf die Namen des Direktoriums und Curatoriums beweist diese Thatsache zur Genüge. Das Grosskapital verlangte Mobilisirung des Grundbesitzes und ein Institut, mittelst dessen die Hanse- mann, Bleichröder, Rothschild den Grund und Boden in ihre Hände bringen konnten. Das Hypotheken- und Subhastationsgesetz entspricht allen Wünschen der Geldgewaltigen — die Preussische Centralbodenkreditgesellschaft ist ihre Gründung. Auch die kleinen Juden brauchten eine kleine Gabe, um gross zu werden. Daher schaffte man die Wuchergesetze ab und setzte an ihre

Stelle Strafgesetzbestimmungen, unter und mit welchen das kleine Volk Moses unverdrossen und ungehängt dem Goj den Hals abschneidet.

Dem Fürsten Bismarck gebührt das Verdienst, die Juden und ihre Genossen zur herrschenden Clique in Deutschland erhoben zu haben. Sein Manchestertrio Camphausen - Delbrück - Michaelis hat die Judenwirthschaft in Deutschland inaugurirt, und wer über die zunehmende Verarmung der Landwirthschaft und der steigenden Besitzlosigkeit der mittleren und ärmeren Klassen sich verwundern will, der sehe sich den Wahlspruch des Juden etwas näher an. Er stimmt genau überein mit den Prinzipien der radicalen Freihändler: **Reich werden, ohne zu arbeiten; ernten, ohne zu säen.** Und wer sind die Wortführer des Manchesterthums in Parlament, Presse und Vereinen? Juden! — beschnittene und unbeschnittene Hamburger, Leipziger, Königsberger, Stettiner. Juden waren es, welche mit Hülfe des Cobden-Clubs grosse Summen darauf verwendeten, um die Presse in ihre Hände zu bringen. Wie viele Zeitungen Deutschlands sind heute frei vom Judaismus?

Juden waren die Hauptstützen des reichskanzlerischen Systems bei Einführung der einseitigen, freihändlerischen Handelsverträge. Man erinnere sich

nur der Thätigkeit des Abgeordneten Reichenheim, der Vertrauensmänner Liebermann und Rothschild und Anderer.

Juden sind es, welche den deutschen Handelstag majorisiren, und in den Delegirten der Seestädte unter Dr. Alex. Meyer bis vor Kurzem die Führung besassen.

Juden sind es, welche im volkswirthschaftlichen Congress die Gesetze der freien, entfesselten Speculation entworfen, und welche noch auf der letzten Bremer Versammlung in den Namen Philippsohn, Weigert, Jakobsohn, Braun u. s. w. ihre internationalen Advokaten fanden.

Juden sind es, welche die wirthschaftliche Gesetzgebung im Reichstage am wirksamsten betreiben; das Schwindel-Aktiengesetz, die Wucherfreiheit, den Contraktbruch, die Bestechlichkeit der Richter sanktionirt und in den Bamberger, Oppenheim, Lasker u. s. w. ihre Propheten besitzen.

Juden sind es, welche in den einzelnen wirthschaftlichen Vereinen, die sich durch die eingetretene Nothlage gebildet haben, unter dem Deckmantel des Humanismus dem bankerotten Manchesterthum noch heute das Wort reden und die Arbeit ausser Landes treiben, um im Zwischenhandel, ohne Arbeit, ihren Schacher weiter fortführen zu können.

Die Protektion der Juden im Deutschen Reiche ist eines der schwärzesten Merkmale des gloriosen Reiches Bismarck und seine Folge die Verarmung des arbeitenden Volkes, die Demoralisirung aller Kreise der Gesellschaft, die widerliche Verschmelzung von Geld- und Geburtsadel.

Zwei Beispiele genügen. Der internationale Schwindel des Gotthardbahn-Unternehmens ist in Scene gesetzt unter der Aegide Bismarcks und ausgeführt von dem semitischen Gründer-Ringe Diskonto-Gesellschaft-Bleichröder-Oppenheim. Der Name Deutschlands ist dadurch im Auslande schwer besudelt worden.

Man vergegenwärtige sich ferner den kolossalen rumänischen Eisenbahnschwindel, entritt von Strousberg, den Herzögen Ratibor, Ujest und Graf Lehdorff-Steinort. Nachdem dieses Consortium das deutsche Publikum schwer geschädigt, ward es durch Intervention des Reichskanzlers selbst ermöglicht, dass dies hochadelige Consortium den Kopf aus der Schlinge ziehen konnte, und die Häuser Diskontogesellschaft-Bleichröder gründeten, um das deutsche Kapital zu «retten», den Schwindel um. Sie wurden in Folge dessen in den Adelsstand erhoben, oder vielleicht richtiger gesagt «nobilitirt». Die Frucht ihrer Bemühungen ist der vollständige Ver-

lust des deutschen Kapitals zu Gunsten der Gründer. Sie sind nichts als die Leichenräuber Strousberg's. Die diplomatischen Verhandlungs-Akten zwischen dem Reichskanzleramt und der rumänischen Regierung standen dem Juden Bleichröder zur Einsicht offen!

Es ist unnöthig, an dieser Stelle zu begründen, wie tief der Judaismus mit seinen laxen Grundsätzen selbst in diejenigen Kreise eingedrungen ist, welche früher der Stolz des Hohenzollerenthums, die Basis seiner sittlichen Existenz bildeten. Ein Blick auf das Buch Otto Glagau's, ein Blättern in dem Buche «Politische Gründer» von Dr. R. Meyer (leider jetzt verboten) — und dem wahren Vaterlandsfreunde zeigt sich in entsetzensvoller Wirklichkeit mitten unter den berüchtigtsten Gründerjuden ein grosser Theil der Volksvertretung, der höchste Adel des Landes, das höchstgestellte Beamtenthum. Alle, Alle haben sie dem Schimmer des goldenen Kalbes nicht zu widerstehen vermocht und glänzende Namen empfangen den Sold für die Verdeckung des Schwindels aus den schmierigen Händen des Wucherers und ehemaligen Trödeljuden.

Und der Fürst Bismarck selbst ist dem Einflusse des Judenthums unterlegen. Juden und Judengenossen bilden seine Gesellschaft, sie sind sein

täglicher Umgang und seine politischen Rathgeber, seine Hauptkulturkämpfer. Der Jude Bleichröder «fruktificirt» sein Vermögen und die Beziehungen zwischen der reichskanzlerischen Familie und derjenigen des gerichtlich notorischen Wucherers sind die intimsten.

Fürst Bismarck dachte nicht immer so über die Juden, wie heute. Im Jahre 1847 am 15. Juni*) griff er als Abgeordneter in der sog. «Curie der drei Stände» in die Juden-Emancipations-Debatte ein und sagte u. A.:

— — — «Ich bin kein Feind der Juden, und wenn sie meine Feinde sein sollten, so ver-gebe ich Ihnen. Ich liebe sie sogar unter Um-ständen**) Ich gönne ihnen auch alle Rechte, nur nicht das, in einem christlichen Staate ein obrigkeitliches Amt zu beklei-den. Ueber den Begriff eines christlichen Staates haben wir von dem Herrn Minister des Schatzes und von einem andern Herrn auf der Ministerbank

*) Hesekiel. Das Buch vom Fürsten Bismarck. Seite 102 u. f.

**) Es ist bekannt, dass Bismarck bei seinem selbst von Hesekiel geschilderten wüsten Leben stets bis über die Ohren in Schulden stekte und dabei vollständig in die Hände der Juden gerathen war.

Worte gehört, die ich fast ganz unterschreibe; dagegen haben wir auch gestern gehört, dass der christliche Staat eine müssige Fiction, eine Erfindung neuerer Staatsphilosophen sei. Ich bin der Meinung, dass der Begriff des christlichen Staates so alt sei, wie das ci-devant heilige römische Reich, so alt, wie sämtliche europäische Staaten, dass er gerade der Boden sei, in welchem diese Staaten Wurzel geschlagen haben und dass jeder Staat, wenn er seine Dauer gesichert sehen, wenn er seine Berechtigung zur Existenz nur nachweisen will, sobald sie bestritten wird, auf religiösen Grundlagen, sich befinden muss.» — — — — —
 — — — — —

Bismarck führt dann aus, dass er einen christlichen Staat nur denjenigen nenne, welcher sich die Aufgabe gestellt habe, die christliche Lehre zu realisiren, zu verwirklichen und sagt ferner:

«Wenn indess auch die Lösung nicht immer gelingt, so glaube ich doch, die Realisirung der christlichen Lehre sei der Zweck des Staates; dass wir aber mit Hülfe der Juden diesem Zwecke näher kommen sollten als bisher, kann ich nicht glauben! — — — — — Ferner haben mehrere Redner wieder, wie in fast allen Fragen auf das nachahmenswerthe Beispiel von England und Frankreich

verwiesen. Diese Frage hat dort weniger Wichtigkeit, weil die Juden dort nicht so zahlreich sind wie hier — — etc.»

Und heute? Juden, gewässerte und ungewässerte, zertrümmern im Einverständniss mit dem Reichskanzler oder in dessen Auftrage Kirche und Religion; Juden sprechen Recht vom Throne der Themis, Juden machen die Gesetze, welche der christlichen Aufgabe des Staates Hohn sprechen; — der Judaismus macht sich breit in den Ministerien und den Salons der Minister; dem Judaismus und seinen unheilvollen Einflüssen ist darauf auch Bismarck im Laufe der Zeit verfallen — er ist bewusst oder unbewusst eine Kreatur des Judenthums.

Juden auch waren es, welche dem Justizminister des Fürsten Bismarck, Herrn Leonhardt, im vorigen Jahre die gesetzliche Befugniß ertheilten, an Richter Gratificationen zu vertheilen.

Also auch dieser wichtigste Theil der Staatsmaschine — der Richterstand — musste korrumpirt werden unter den Augen des grössten aller lebenden und todtten Staatsmänner. Das ist mehr als stark, das ist monströs.

Der Adel ist unter Aufopferung seiner bisherigen Standestraditionen, welche ihm die Betheiligung an dem für die Finanziere vorbehaltenen

Geldgeschäfte verboten, zum grossen Theil unter die Gründer gegangen. Ein grosser Theil der hochgestellten Staatsmänner gleichfalls, weil Fürst Bismarck seinen Geheimräthen die Betheiligung an Gründungen speciell gestattete! Das Parlament ist durch die darin waltenden Gründer und Eisenbahnspekulanten korrumpirt. Das Brotkorbgesetz gewährt den Geistlichen eine Geldprämie auf kirchliche Felonie.

Und somit hat denn auch der deutsche Reichstag auf Antrag der Regierung beschlossen, dem Publikum den erforderlichen Schutz gegen die Corruption des Richterstandes zu versagen.

Der Justizminister hat als Mitglied desjenigen politischen Gewalthaber-Kollegiums, welches man Ministerium nennt, und dessen Bestand von dem jeweiligen politischen Einflusse abhängt, den es im Lande ausübt, ein offenes und unleugbares Interesse daran, sich denjenigen politischen Einfluss zu Nutze zu machen, über welchen die Richter in jedem Lande, gleichviel ob im monarchisch- oder parlamentarisch-despotischen, verfügen.

Nach dem Satze: «Geld regiert die Welt!» muss man dem Gelde den gleichen Einfluss auf die Richter wie auf andere Menschen zugestehen. Die Bestechlichkeit der Richter, welche durch die mannig-

fachsten Mittel gefördert werden kann, ist eine Klage, welche von Seiten aller Geschäfte wiederkehrt. Die Auszeichnung von Staatsanwälten und Richtern, welche auffällig zu deren Wirksamkeit in politischen Prozessen der Neuzeit harmonirt, ist in hohem Grade bedenklich für die Pflege des Unabhängigkeitssinnes der preussischen Richter. Jetzt werden dieselben auch noch mit Geld unterstützt und zwar direct von den Gewalthabern. Der Justizminister Bismarck's behauptete im Reichstage, Gratifikationen würden nur in Unglücksfällen bewilligt. Die Abgeordneten Haenel und Reichensperger wiesen nach, dass dies nicht der Fall sei, sondern vielmehr unter höchst eigenthümlichen Umständen Gratifikationen vertheilt worden seien. Herr Reichensperger erbot sich, dem Justizminister privatim Dinge zu erzählen, welche er im öffentlichen Interesse verschweigen zu müssen glaube. Wie corruptirt muss ein Parlament sein, das den Richter der Laune und dem Willen des Justizministers und damit dem Fürsten Bismarck überliefert!

Der Staat hat die Pflicht, jedem Beamten dasjenige Mass von Gehalt zu gewähren, welches erforderlich ist, um seine und seiner Familie Lebensbedürfnisse vollständig bestreiten zu können. Diese Pflicht aber liegt ihm am dringendsten ob gegenüber

dem Richterstande, um diesem die möglichste Unabhängigkeit zu gewähren. Wenn aber der Staat dieser Verpflichtung nachgekommen ist und dem Richter die Mittel zu seiner Existenz in ausgiebigem Masse gewährt hat, dann hat er weder das Recht noch auch die Pflicht, demselben Ersatz für die ihm sonst zustossenden Unglücksfälle zu gewähren. Wenn der Richter durch Krankheitsfälle, durch Brandschaden, durch Spekulation in faulen Aktien u. s. w. Schaden erleidet, so verbleiben ihm die Subsistenzmittel, welche der Staat ihm gewährt, nach wie vor ungeschmälert. Ein Corrupturpfonds für den Richterstand ist eine Institution, deren Unmoralität ekelerregend wirkt.

Und nicht allein das. Selbst über die Grenzen des deutschen Reiches hinaus hat der mächtige Bismarck die Corruption im Richterstande zu fördern versucht, allerdings mit einem Erfolge, der beschämend für Deutschland ist. In einem Schreiben des Auswärtigen Amtes zu Berlin *) an den Grafen Arnim in Paris findet sich die Aeusserung, dass die Mandements der Bischöfe von Angers und Nîmes nach französischem Recht unter den Begriff der *provocation directe à la désobéissance aux lois* zu bringen sein würden, «wenn die Regierung

*) **Pro nihilo.** Seite 104. Verlagsmagazin, Zürich.

auch nur ein ganz geringes Mass von gutem Willen besässe.»

Bei solchen Anschauungen kann es allerdings nicht Wunder nehmen, wenn die Aera Bismarck so reich ist an politischen Verurtheilungen, über welche der noch nicht von dem Ruhmgeheul der Reptile berauschte Mensch sich entsetzen muss. Aber dem Richter ist es ja leicht gemacht im heiligen Deutschland. Er befindet sich ja mit seinen Urtheilen in Uebereinstimmung mit der «öffentlichen» Meinung. Und die öffentliche Meinung in Deutschland ist der Reptilienfonds!

Unter einer solchen Justiz aber war es auch nur möglich, dass der brutalste wirthschaftliche Plünderungsprozess in Deutschland zu solcher Blüthe gelangen konnte. Der berüchtigten Preussischen Centralbodenkreditaktiengesellschaft folgten eine Unzahl ähnlicher Institute, welche sich allmählig das gesammte Grundeigenthum der Bevölkerung dienstbar gemacht haben. Strousberg urtheilt in seinem Buche u. A. über diese Institute, indem er den von ihnen betriebenen schmachlichen Wucher nachweist, folgendermassen: «Dieser Wucher frisst Haus- und Grundbesitzer vollständig auf und mögen sich die heute Wohlsituirten nur nicht trösten. Wenn sie Kinder haben, ihr Vermögen theilen müssen, so

wird es nur eine Zeitfrage sein, wie bald Letztere vermögenslos dastehen werden.»

Aber nicht allein, dass die Reichsregierung es gestattete und die Strafjustiz sich unfähig oder unwillig fand, es zu verhindern, dass das Volk von Gründern und Schwindlern nach allen Richtungen hin ausgebeutet wurde — sie leistete auch durch directe Staatssubventionen dem Volksbetrug geradezu Vorschub. Der Finanzminister Camphausen borgte Millionen aus Staatsmitteln dem Gründer-*ring* der Diskontogesellschaft und zwar, «um keine Zinsen zu verlieren» (sic!) zu $2\frac{3}{4}$ Prozent. Und selbst, als der Jammer in Deutschland grösser und grösser wurde, als das Volk zur Besinnung kam und vor den gierigen Händen seiner Blutsauger zu retten suchte, was noch zu retten war — mit einem Worte, als der nahende «Krach» sich fühlbar machte, da verläugnete die Regierung Bismarck auch ihre Sympathien für die Gründer nicht und dieselben wurden vom Staate aus Staatsmitteln *subventionirt*.

Hiermit beginnt nun, nachdem das Privatpublikum ausgebeutet war, die Periode des grossen Raubzuges gegen das Eigenthum der Gesamtheit, des Staates. Aus den Milliarden waren grosse nationale

Fonds gebildet — der Invalidenfonds, der Festungsbaufonds, der Reichstagsgebäudefonds, der Provinzialdotationsfonds. Die Regierung öffnete die Truhen der Nation und überlieferte dem Gründer- und Wucherthum die mobilen Kapitalien. Die Gründer und Wucherer hinterlegten für das baare Geld die Aktien und Obligationen ihrer Eisenbahn-Schwindelunternehmungen. Ihre Ladenhüter repräsentiren heute das Kapital der Nation. Und der grösste Theil der Schuld fällt auf den Fürsten Bismarck selbst. Abgesehen davon, dass er als Träger der Regierungsgewalt für die masslose Verwirthschaftungspolitik an und für sich die Verantwortlichkeit übernehmen muss, hat er auch durch persönliches Eingreifen die schwerste Schuld auf sich geladen. Als im Reichstage die bittersten Vorwürfe laut wurden, dass der Reichsinvalidenfonds der Börse und dem Wucherthum dienstbar gemacht sei, da erklärte das sächsische Bundesrathsmitglied, zugleich Mitglied des Curatoriums des Reichsinvalidenfonds, Herr v. Nostiz-Wallwitz, die Gründerpapiere seien fast alle vor Zusammentritt der ordnungsmässigen Verwaltungsbehörde *auf Befehl des Reichskanzlers* für den Fonds angekauft worden! Der Reichskanzler war nicht anwesend. Eugen Richter konstatirte öffentlich, die ganze Schuld

trage der Fürst Bismarck allein — und von der Ministerbank widersprach Niemand!

Wie natürlich, war es die oppositionelle Partei des Centrums, welche den Versuch machte, dem wirthschaftlichen Schwindel auf den Grund zu gehen und ihr Führer Windthorst drohte, sehr «konkret» zu werden. Leider blieb der ganze Feldzug des Centrumsein schwächlicher Versuch und eine schwächliche Rede des Herrn v. Schorlemer-Alst charakterisirte zur Genüge das Schweigen Windthorst's. Fürst Bismarck hatte eine neue Probe seines Talents, die Menschen zu täuschen, abgelegt. Er liess aussprengen, dass er des Culturkampfes müde und seinen Frieden mit der Kirche machen wolle. Das Centrum erleichterte ihm diese Absicht, denn es schwieg und — fiel hinein. Ein zweiter ähnlicher Versuch wurde kurz darauf von den Conservativen gemacht. Es sollte volle und gründliche Untersuchung durch Niedersetzung einer Commission gefordert werden. Herrn v. Below-Saleske, das beredteste Mitglied der Conservativen, fiel die Redner-Rolle zu. Zwei Tage vor dem grossen Akt — es war Alles vorbereitet — zeigte Herr v. Below sich noch dem Verfasser dieses gegenüber fest entschlossen. Am Abend desselben Tages hatte er eine Unterredung mit dem Fürsten Bismarck. Folgen-

den Tages verliess Herr v. Below Berlin und nahm seine Vorsätze, sowie seine Rede mit sich. Die konservativen Blätter lösten wenige Tage darauf dies Räthsel, indem sie behaupteten, sichere Gewähr dafür zu haben, dass der Reichskanzler jetzt mit dem Liberalismus brechen wolle, er werde jetzt konservativ werden!

So ist es denn weiter und weiter bergab gegangen mit der deutschen Volkswirthschaft und so wird es weiter bergab gehen, bis der glänzende Schimmer des Systems Bismarck vor den Consequenzen des steigenden Elends erbleicht, bis die Massen sich empören, oder die Nationen in mörderischen Kriegen auf den Ruinen ihrer letzten Habe den nackten Despotismus als Trophäe aufbauen. Fürst Bismarck hat Recht, er ist ein grosser Mann — die Dummheit der grossen Masse hat ihm dieses Recht verliehen. Das deutsche Selbstbewusstsein beugt sich sklavisch dem Tyrannen Bismarck. Die Begriffe haben sich verwirrt, verdunkelt bis zur Apathie durch niedrige Leidenschaften. So liegt das germanische Volk im Staube vor einem Götzen, dessen Haupttugenden bestehen in Schlaueit, Mitelmässigkeit, Brutalität und Unzuverlässigkeit.

Meyer in seinem vortrefflichen Buche: «Politische Gründer», entrollt an der Hand der That-

sachen ein wahrhaft grauenenerregendes Bild der stets wachsenden Corruption in Deutschland unter der Aera Bismarck. Und mit Recht frägt er am Schlusse: «Wer aber ist Schuld? Wir scheuen uns nicht, es zu sagen. Der Mann ist Schuld, der seine immense Macht nie ein einziges Mal gebraucht hat, diesem Verderben Einhalt zu thun. Wer so den Stempel seines Wesens seiner Zeit aufdrückt und aufzudrücken den Anspruch macht, wie der Fürst Bismarck, der ist verantwortlich für die Gestalt des Zeichens, welches unsere Gesellschaft an der Stirne trägt. — — — — —

Das deutsche Reich in seiner heutigen Gestalt ist nicht der Gesamt-Ausdruck aller in der Nation schlummernden Kräfte. Diese werden vielmehr unterdrückt und an der Entfaltung gehindert durch den furchtbaren Druck, den der Capitalismus auf Deutschland ausübt, eine Capitalherrschaft, die ihre Entstehung allein dem Umstande dankt, dass der Fürst Bismarck ihr seinen gewaltigen Arm lieh. Und wer sich dagegen auflehnt, der ist ein Reichsfeind, der wird geächtet, zermalmt. — — — — —

Fürst Bismarck hat von seiner Macht einen so rücksichtslosen Gebrauch gemacht, dass Deutschland

sich in einem Zustande des Servilismus befindet, der auf der civilisirten Welt keine Analogie und in der Geschichte nur eine Parallele findet und diese einzige Parallele ist — eine Fabel, die Fabel von Gessler's Hut! — — — — —

Der «Staat», das «Reich», die «Regierung», alle diese Begriffe, sie sind immer nur die Umschreibung eines Begriffes, des «Säkularmenschen» Bismarck. — — — — So lange der Fürst Bismarck das allein mächtige Idol bleibt, wird die deutsche Nation dem Reich, das Reich dem Kanzler geopfert werden, und der Kanzler — gehört den Juden und Gründern!»

III. Capitel.

Fürst Bismarck und die Presse.

Der geistreiche Verfasser von **Pro Nihilo** sagt: «Unser Land (Deutschland) ist die eigentliche Heimat, und unsere Zeit die Zeit der centralisirten und monopolisirten Produktion der öffentlichen Meinung im Dienste der Gewalt.»

Die deutsche Presse ist in der Lage, dies nicht allein richtige, sondern wahrscheinlich auch sehr kompetente Urtheil ohne Widerspruch hinnehmen zu müssen. Sie ist im Dienste des Fürsten Bismarck und des von ihm protegirten Börsen- und Gründerwesens vollständig jeder selbstthätigen Beurtheilung irgend welcher innerer oder äusserer Fragen unfähig — sie ist die vollständigste willenslose Maschine all' des intriguanten Gaukelspiels geworden, das des grossen Bismarck Weg bezeichnet. Sie konstruirt ihm den Spiegel, wie er sich gern selbst sieht, als den überlebensgrossen, wahrheitsliebenden, ehrlichen, offenen, weisen Staatsmann, als den Menschen sonder Furcht und Tadel, gütig, gerecht, geistreich und bescheiden.

Und mit dieser selbstgeschaffenen Grösse geht Hand in Hand das Interesse derjenigen Clique, welcher der Fürst Bismarck sich unbedingt ergeben hat und welche heute seine einzige Stärke ist: die Grtinder und Juden als Repräsentanten des allmächtigen Kapitalismus.

Auf Kosten der Interessen des Reiches und des gesunden Volkssinnes schafft man der durch die Reptilienpresse korrumpirten Masse den Götzen, um auf Kosten des materiellen Wohlstandes der Nation ihm als würdiges Pendant das goldene Kalb an die Seite zu stellen.

Der Reichskanzler hat von jeher denselben feinen Instinkt besessen wie das Judenthum. Er hat so wenig wie Letzteres die Bedeutung der Presse unterschätzt und mit dem Judenthum, das ihm die gefährlichste Konkurrenz machte, hat er sich verbinden müssen, hat er die Interessen des Reiches identifizirt, um die Presse mit Erfolg in seinen Dienst zu zwingen. Und man wird zugeben müssen — beide Parteien haben ihren Vertrag bis heute ehrlich gehalten. Die Juden-Presse schuf und erhält den reichskanzlerischen Nimbus — er begleicht seine Schuld dem nationalliberalen Semitismus durch seine schweigende Heerfolge in der systematischen Ausbeutung des Volkes. Manus manum lavat! Aber ob der Fürst

Bismarck wohl schon zu der Erkenntniss gekommen ist, dass seine Grösse nur noch kunstvoll über dem Meere der Corruption schwebt und dass, wenn er aufhört, der stumme Packträger seiner Partei zu sein, welche er vielleicht von sich abhängig glaubt, dann dieselbe Macht, welche ihn zum «Herkules des Jahrhunderts» ausgerufen hat, ihn vernichten wird? Wir glauben schwerlich! Denn noch schiebt der Reichskanzler wenigstens mit vermöge der zu seiner Verfügung stehenden ungeheuren Kapitalien, aber er schiebt nicht allein, an seinem Wagen schiebt noch die ganze Macht der Juden- und Gründerpresse, der Kapitalismus, welcher stark genug ist, den Reichskanzler, wenn er seine Bahnen verlässt, auf ein anderes Geleise zu schieben oder unter die Räder seines eigenen Ruhmeswagens zu zermalmen.

Es ist interessant zu sehen, wie Bismarck schon zu der Zeit, als er noch Gesandter in Petersburg war, die deutsche Presse beurtheilte und wie er dazu rieth, es Oesterreich, welches die meisten deutschen Blätter bestach, nachzumachen. So schreibt er u. A. aus Petersburg vom 12. Mai 1859: — — «Die meisten Correspondenten schreiben für ihren Lebensunterhalt, die meisten Blätter haben die Rentabilität zu ihrem Hauptzweck und an einigen unserer und anderer Blätter vermag ein erfahrener Leser

leicht zu erkennen, ob sie eine Subvention Oesterreichs wiederum erhalten haben, sie bald erwarten, oder sie durch drohende Winke herbeiführen wollen. Ich glaube, dass wir einen erheblichen Umschlag in die Stimmung bringen könnten, wenn wir gegen die Ueberhebungen unserer deutschen Bundesgenossen die Saite selbstständiger preussischer Politik in der Presse anschlagen etc.»

Man sieht, der «ehrliche», «offene» Staatsmann suchte die Reptilienpolitik schon damals nicht durch die Wahrheit, sondern ebenfalls durch Reptilien zu bekämpfen. Damals auch war dem deutschen Manne, wie er sich in dem gleichen Briefe ausdrückt, die «Kreuzzeitung» nicht preussisch genug. Der betreffende Brief ist an den damaligen Minister des Auswärtigen, v. Schleinitz, adressirt.

Dass Bismarck auch damals schon sehr empfindlich war gegen Angriffe in der Presse, zeigt ein zweiter Brief aus Petersburg vom 22. Aug. 1866, worin er sich bitter beklagt über die Zeitungen «Nationalverein», «Magdeburger», «Ostpreussische» etc. und in die Worte ausbricht: «Dieses einfältige Federvieh der deutschen Presse merkt gar nicht, dass es gegen das bessere Theil seiner eigenen Bestrebungen arbeitet, wenn es mich angreift.»

Nun, dieses einfältige Federvieh von damals hat sich längst bekehrt und Alles, was von Personen an den Nationalverein und die Bestrebungen des Judenthums, unter dem Deckmantel der Freiheit die Völker gegen ihre Herrscher zu insurgiren, erinnert, befindet sich im Hauptquartier Bismarck's als Reptil, Wucherer oder Gründer.

Man kann die Verachtung begreiflich finden, welche Fürst Bismarck gegen die Menschheit im Allgemeinen empfindet, wenn man annimmt, dass er die Menschheit im Besonderen nach denjenigen Elementen beurtheilt, die seine eigene Gesellschaft ausmachen und um welche ihn schwerlich irgend ein nüchterner, anständiger Mensch beneiden wird. Aber die Menge der unsauberen Gesellen in seiner nächsten Umgebung ist erforderlich, um dem grossen Manne stets gewärtig zu halten, dass er noch über eine ganze Menge von Menschen hinausragt, die er, um den Unterschied effektvoller zu gestalten, stets sich selbst auszusuchen in der Lage ist.

«Hunde sind wir ja doch!» sagt Ludwig Bamberger — und er muss als Freund und Rathgeber des Fürsten Bismarck seine Stellung am besten begreifen. Hat doch der Fürst Bismarck diesen Mann in der «Nordd. Allg. Zeitung» als

passenden Führer einer liberal-konservativen Kammer-Majorität bezeichnet. Bamberger ist der bekannte Mainzer Revolutionsjude, der 1848 Freischaaren nach Kirchheim-Bolanden führte und sie dort von den Preussen niederschliessen liess, nachdem er sich selbst in Sicherheit gebracht hatte. Er ist der Mitgründer der «Deutschen Bank» und ihrer ganzen Schwindeleien; — er ist der Mann, der in öffentlicher Gerichtssitzung sich für satisfaktionsunfähig erklären lassen musste und es vorzog, einen — Eid zu leisten, wegen dessen ihn der Staatsanwalt noch nicht belangte. Mit diesen Leuten sich messen, Durchlaucht, ist keine Kunst.

Am 16. Mai 1864, als es sich um die Conferenz wegen des Schicksals der Herzogthümer Schleswig-Holstein handelte, schreibt Bismarck u. A.: «Die augenblickliche Lage aber ist so geartet, dass es mir zweckdienlich erscheint, gegen das Dänenthum auf der Conferenz alle Hunde loszulassen, welche bellen wollen — das gesammte Geläut der Meute wirkt dahin zusammen etc.»

Hier kommandirt der grosse Mann also schon die preussische Pressmeute, mittelst welcher er bis heute seine «ehrliche», «offene» Politik betreibt!

Und wie der Fürst Bismarck diese Meute benutzt, wie er sie dressirte nicht bloss für den

Dienst auf dem Gebiete der äusseren und inneren Politik, nein, wie er zu den nichtswürdigsten persönlichen Rache-Akten dies schamlose Pressgesindel verwerthete, das hat die Neuzeit gelehrt, und ganz allein auf sein Conto fällt auch die Schuld an dem Reptilientreiben der letzten Zeit, welches darauf gerichtet ist, die deutsche Kaiserin beim deutschen Volke zu diskreditiren. Wenn bei Tische jene Heiterkeit über den Fürsten Bismarck kommt, welche nach dem Genuss reichlicher und starker Getränke einzutreten pflegt, dann entstehen jene Nachtschlügen, welche in Gestalt hingeworfener Bemerkungen den Reptilien als Lösungswort gelten, nach welcher Richtung und auf welche Personen sie ihre verleumdende und besudelnde Thätigkeit zu richten haben.

Und was die offiziöse Pressthätigkeit der Creaturen des Reichskanzlers zu Tage fördert, auch das gilt der gesammten Judenpresse als Orakel, denn die Feinde des Reichskanzlers sind die Feinde des Judenthums und umgekehrt. Im Handelstheile der officiösen Presse herrschen die Juden, im politischen Theile der Judenpresse herrscht der deutsche Reichskanzler. Wie ist es da wohl denkbar, dass einer solchen Pressmacht und der durch sie genährten Corruption der Massen

gegenüber die Wahrheit zu Worte kommt? Die einflussreichsten und im Vertrauen des Kaisers hochstehenden Personen hat der Reichskanzler, sobald sie ihm missliebig geworden, durch seine «Kosacken» gestürzt. Der Kaiser selbst bezeichnete als Opfer der Rancüne des Reichskanzlers die Goltz, Savigny, Thile, Usedom, Werther etc. Der Reichskanzler hat bekanntlich eine grosse Abneigung gegen Alle, welche geistig höher stehen als er und welche er desshalb als eine stete Gefahr für seine Unfehlbarkeit betrachtet. Unabhängigkeit der Gesinnung ist ihm gleichbedeutend mit Verrath an seiner Person. Darum hat er denn auch nie ohne Weiteres beim Kaiser mit seinen Wünschen auf Beseitigung dieses oder jenes seiner Collegen durchdringen können (die Affairen Stosch und Hegel sind wohl noch in Aller Gedächtniss), und das niederträchtige Mittel der Verleumdung und Beschimpfung durch die Presse hat immer erhalten müssen, um den Kaiser seiner ergebensten und vor allen Dingen uneigennützigsten Diener zu berauben. In **Pro Nihilo** wird diese Prozedur so illustriert:

«So oft nun der Reichskanzler bei Sr. Majestät eine gewisse Abneigung konstatirt, allen seinen wechselnden Geschmacksrichtungen zu folgen, beginnt das oft gesehene, aber doch noch widerwärtige Schauspiel,

dass die Pressmeute über den missliebig gewordenen Minister oder Botschafter herfällt und ihn in der Ehre beschädigt. Angriffe des leitenden Ministers auf seine Collegen oder Untergebenen vor versammeltem Parlamente vervollständigen das öffentliche Scharmützel unter dem nie fehlenden Beifall der «Kosacken» und der Botschafterfraction. Unliebsame Scenen im Ministerconseil, unliebsame Correspondenzen, ungezwungene Aeusserungen im Salon oder nach Tisch thun das Uebrige. Schliesslich wird das Opfer müde — und ein Mann geht freiwillig über Bord. — Un homme à la mer!»

Das ist der «ehrliche», «offene» Staatsmann, dessen Machtstellung und Grösse lediglich bedingt ist durch ein ewig sich fortspinnendes System von Intrigue und Gewaltthätigkeit.

So ist Deutschland die Heimat der öffentlichen Meinungsfabrikation geworden und weit über seine Grenzen hinaus wird mit deutschem Gelde der Name Bismarck und sein glorioses System verherrlicht auf Kosten der deutschen Nation, ihrer Ehrlichkeit und ihrer geistigen wie materiellen Entwicklung.

Wie weit es dem Reichskanzler, abgesehen von allen indirecten und für ihn ohne Kosten zu bewerkstellenden Bestechungen von Personen gelungen ist, mit Hülfe des Welfenfonds die deutsche Presse

sich dienstbar zu machen, davon gibt das Weltblatt, der «Kladderadatsch» den schlagendsten Beweis.

Vergeblich hatte Herr v. Bismarck schon während der Conflictsperiode sich vermittelst der Staatsanwaltschaft die Sympathien des «Kladderadatsch» zu verschaffen gesucht — es nützte nichts und nur einmal gelang es ihm, Herrn Dohm, den Redacteur desselben, in's Gefängniss zu bringen. Aber der Reichskanzler weiss sich zu helfen und in der Kunst, die menschlichen Schwächen sich nutzbar zu machen, ist er dem Herrn Dohm weit überlegen.

Eines Tages — es war am 19. Juni 1873 — überraschte der Reichskanzler Herrn Dohm mit einer Einladung, also mit der gleichen Ehre, wie sie dem bekannten Coupletsänger Helmerding zu Theil wurde, der seitdem das ständige Reptil des Fürsten Bismarck auf den Berliner Bühnen repräsentirt.

Herr Dohm folgte natürlich dieser Einladung und — — — seit jenem Abend hat Herr Dohm kein Spottgedicht mehr, wohl aber manches Lobgedicht auf seinen hohen Gastgeber publicirt, ein Huldigungsgewerbe, das der Aufgabe eines Witzblattes schnurstracks zuwiderläuft.

Herr Dohm hat als Ersatz für seinen Verzicht auf die Person des Reichskanzlers eine um so ergie-

bigere Quelle des Spottes gesucht und gefunden in den Klerikalen und in all' dem, was diese als erhaben verehren und von andern als erhaben verehrt wissen wollen. Verfasser ist bereit, dem Herrn Dohm den Beweis dafür zu liefern, dass die Haltung des «Kladderadatsch» der Controle des Auswärtigen Amtes resp. Herrn v. Bülow oder Herrn von Radowitz untersteht oder unterstanden hat.

Dem «ehrlichen», «offenen» Staatsmann aber ist jedes Mittel, das ihm seine Machtstellung und der Welfenfonds gewähren, recht, um die öffentliche Meinung für sich nutzbar zu machen und sich mit so vielen «Hunden» zu umgeben, dass die Meute stark genug ist, jeden dem Kanzler missliebigen Menschen sofort zu zerfleischen.

Lassen wir es genug sein. Gleiche Interessen führen auch die ursprünglich heterogensten Elemente zusammen. Der Reichskanzler und der semitische Kapitalismus — sie haben ein gleichmässiges Interesse an der Corrupirung der Nation — ersterer für seine Macht und Grösse, letzterer für seinen Geldsack.

Sapienti sat!

IV. Capitel.

Fürst Bismarck und der Culturkampf.

Seitdem der Fürst Bismarck seine Anschauungen über den christlichen Staat zu Gunsten des Judenthums von sich abgestreift hat und damit sich auf den Boden stellte, den er in seiner Rede bei der Juden-Emancipationsfrage als einen unmöglichen für die Existenz der Staaten bezeichnete*) befindet sich Deutschland in dem glücklichen Besitze des sogenannten «Culturkampfes».

Man könnte nun glauben, dass die ganze Inszenirung des Culturkampfes einen berechtigten und vorausgesehenen Prinzipienkampf involvire, in welchem es sich wirklich darum handelte, den traditionell christlichen Staat vor Uebergriffen der Kirche zu schützen, und in der That erntet ja der Fürst Bismarck von den Reptilien und Juden täglich das grösste Lob ob seines mannhaften Streitens für die geistige Freiheit der deutschen Nation. Die grosse Menge jauchzt dazu Bravo! und schimpft, da dies in Deutschland einmal Mode ge-

*) Vergl. Seite 46.

worden und auch als patriotisch gilt, wacker mit auf die «Pfaffen». Aber «den Teufel merkt das Völkchen nie», sagt Göthe, und so merkt denn der deutsche Michel in seiner Alteration über die «geistige» Freiheit auch nicht, wie er mit seiner bürgerlichen Freiheit und seinem materiellen Besitz allmählig der politischen Despotie und dem Kapitalismus, d. h. der Judenherrschaft, in die Arme fällt.

Als der Reichskanzler den «Culturkampf» begann, da befand er sich genau in derselben Lage, wie immer vor grossen Staats-Aktionen. Er selbst wollte ihn durchaus nicht, aber Laune und Selbstüberhebung trieben ihn hinein.

So ist es bekannt, dass er gerade in dem preussischen katholischen Adel seit Beginn seiner politischen Thätigkeit eine wirksame, zuverlässige konservative Stütze schätzte und dass bei ihm der Plan fast zur Ausführung gelangte, den Bischof v. Ketteler, übrigens einer der unterrichtetsten Politiker und schärfsten Beobachter der socialen Zustände, zum Erzbischof von Köln, resp. zum Fürsten Primas von Deutschland zu machen. Dadurch wäre dann der katholischen Kirche in Deutschland eine Unabhängigkeit von Rom gewährt worden, welche es durchaus ermöglichte, einen dauernden konfessionellen und politischen Frieden zu sichern.

Wir haben schon einmal angeführt, dass der Erzbischof Ledochowski, welcher jetzt dem Culturkampf zum Opfer gefallen ist, von Bismarck selbst nach Deutschland berufen wurde, und dass es dem Herrn von Bismarck keine Scrupel machte, den Jesuiten jede mögliche Freiheit in Deutschland zu gewähren.

Auch die Unfehlbarkeitserklärung des Papstes im Ernst als einen Grund für den beginnenden Feldzug gegen Rom zu betrachten, fiel dem Fürsten Bismarck durchaus nicht ein und die Besetzung Rom's durch italienische Truppen geschah ohne Zustimmung Bismarck's, der sie nur darum nicht hinderte, weil er sie nicht hindern konnte.

Erst als im ersten deutschen Reichstage die ultramontanen Kampfhähne aus Süddeutschland und Rheinland-Westphalen sich den mancherlei Bestrebungen, welche auf den Umsturz der konservativen Gesetzgebung und der von Bismarck geforderten Umgestaltung des Reiches pflichtgemäss im Sinne ihrer Wähler widersetzten, als der Mann, der sich übermächtig dünkte, eine Opposition fand, welche er nicht ertragen konnte und welche geistig zu bekämpfen er unfähig sich erwies, da wurde er zornig und beschloss, wie immer in solchen Fällen, die Opposition zu vernichten. Da sein Zorn indes-

sen nicht die einzelnen oppositionellen Gegner treffen konnte, so war es natürlich, dass er sich gegen die ganze Fraction des conservativen Centrums richtete.

Die Nationalliberalen schürten nach Leibeskräften, die Reptilien und Juden schrieen: «Verrath! Verrath an dem Schöpfer der deutschen Einheit, Verrath an Deutschland selbst» — und der Culturkampf war fertig.

So liegt die Sache nach unserer Meinung höchst einfach und diese Meinung ist begründet in der Natur und dem Wesen des Reichskanzlers selbst, wie sich ja fast alle politischen Actionen desselben durch persönliche unüberlegte Eingriffe als Ausflüsse momentaner Erregungen, meist des Zornes, Hasses, oder Rachegefühls documentiren.

Meyer in seinem Buche: «Politische Gründer», schiebt dem Fürsten Bismarck die Absicht einer grossen Staats-Aktion unter. Um dem Fürsten Bismarck Gerechtigkeit widerfahren zu lassen, wollen wir diese Auslassung hierhersetzen. Meyer sagt:

«Es ist nicht undenkbar, dass in Folge der ungeahnten Siege und der Wiederherstellung des deutschen Kaiserthums dem Fürsten der Gedanke kam, oder ihm nahegelegt wurde*), die religiöse

*) Wenn Meyer einen Anhalt für seine Vermuthungen hat, so können dieselben sich lediglich auf Wünsche

Einheit im neuen Reiche wiederherzustellen. Zwar war das alte Reich an dem Streben der Habsburgischen Kaiser, diese Einheit auf katholischer Basis zu erhalten, im dreissigjährigen Kriege gespalten und somit der Auflösung entgegengeführt worden. Allein der Gedanke hat für den Mächtigen grossen Reiz. Auch Friedrich Wilhelm III hatte in schwacher Stunde sich ihm hingegeben, als er die Union zwischen Lutheranern und Reformirten schuf und mittelst Dragonaden durchzuführen suchte. Diese Union hat der evangelischen Kirche und dem Christenthum in Preussen unendlich geschadet. Bismarck war in Paris und Petersburg nicht ohne zu lernen. Der Gallikanismus schon musste ihm gefallen. Auch läuft der ältere Plan, einen Primas für Deutschland zu ernennen, ja auf die Zusammenfassung der deutschen Katholiken und auf eine freilich mit dem katholischen Kirchenbegriff nie vollkommen zu vereinbarende (? Ungarn? Verf.) grössere Selbstständigkeit von Rom hinaus. Indess scheint von der Kaiser-Proklamation in Versailles ab die Idee einer

oder Aeusserungen Wagener's stützen, der allerdings zu jener Zeit noch grossen Einfluss auf den Fürsten besass und dem vor allen Dingen auch ein so grossartiges Project eher untergeschoben werden kann, als dem Reichskanzler selbst.

Verf.

Nachbildung der russischen Kirche mit dem Kaiser-Patriarchen an der Spitze erwacht zu sein. Der freimaurerisch-humanitär angehauchte Altkatholizismus erschien vielleicht geeignet, den Katholizismus und Protestantismus in eine deutsche Nationalkirche mit dem Kaiser als Summus Episcopus zu verschmelzen.»

Wie schon gesagt, dieses wunderbare, genial-abenteuerliche Project kann nicht vom Fürsten Bismarck herrühren, es sei denn, dass er gehofft hat, es selbst neben dem Gewaltherrscher auch noch zum Nationalpapst zu bringen. Wenn Meyer aber versucht, Bennigsen, Miquèl und Consorten für die Belebung dieser Idee verantwortlich zu machen, so können wir dies unmöglich zugeben, da nach keiner Weise ersichtlich ist, wie die Gründer und Juden bei Stiftung einer Nationalkirche Etwas verdienen sollten. Dass jedoch die semitisch-national-liberale Partei unter Führung des spiritus familiaris des Cultusministers Falk, des Herrn Dr. Hammacher*), den Altkatholizismus erfunden und gefördert hat, ist zweifellos, wie es ja stets im Interesse des politischen Gründerthums gelegen hat, die kirchlichen Spaltungen zu fördern, den religiösen

*) Einer der berüchtigtsten parlamentarischen
Gründer. Verf.

Hass zu schüren, um so desto sicherer die Herrschaft über den Staat und das Vermögen der Staatsbürger an sich zu reissen.

Die Sache machte sich von selber. Nachdem der Reichskanzler mit dem Gros der Conservativen, dem Centrum, sich überworfen hatte, stellten sich ihm für die nöthigen Cultur-Vorarbeiten zu dem grossen politischen und wirthschaftlichen Raubzuge die vereinigten semitisch-liberalen Parteien um so unbedingt zur Verfügung, als auch der Reichskanzler fühlen musste, dass eine Regierung der Minorität*) bald ein bedeutendes Minus für seine eigene Machtstellung ergeben würde. Daher verfiel der Fürst Bismarck der «liberalen» Majorität und verlor bald jeden Halt in dem kirchlichen Kampfe, und, wenn irgend Jemand unklar ist über die Endziele dieser Bewegung, so ist es seit einigen Jahren der Reichskanzler selbst. Er ist von Massregel zu Massregel gedrängt worden, und da noch keine einzige irgend einen andern positiven Erfolg aufzu-

*) Bekanntlich äusserte Bismarck s. Z. vor Uebernahme der Stellung eines Ministerpräsidenten gegenüber dem alten Lord Feuerbrand (Palmerston), er wolle der Welt zeigen, wie man mit Minoritäten regiere. Palmerston bezeichnete demnächst Bismarck mit mehr Gemüthsruhe als Höflichkeit einen Abenteurer. Verf.

weisen hat, als die steigende Erbitterung der 15 Millionen Katholiken Deutschlands und die Verschärfung des konfessionellen Hasses, so dürfte es überhaupt unmöglich sein, zu bestimmen, wann und mit welchem Erfolge die letzten Massregeln getroffen werden. Für den Staat kann der Erfolg stets nur ein negativer bleiben; positiv allein bleibt der unberechenbare Schaden, welcher dem Volke unter der Aegide des Culturkampfes in sittlicher und materieller Beziehung zugefügt worden ist, sowie die Gefahr, welche für den Staat fortdauernd sich daraus ergibt, dass eine grosse Minorität gegen ihn in verzweifelter Kampfe steht.

Inscenirt wurde der Culturkampf durch die berüchtigte Jesuitenrede, welche Wagener im Auftrage des Reichskanzlers hielt. Bitter belohnt wurde Wagener für diese That mit der Gründerrede Lasker's, welche den damals mächtigen Mann und Nebenbuhler Bismarck's beseitigte. *)

*) In den betheiligten Kreisen wird mit Bestimmtheit versichert, dass Lasker seine berüchtigte Rede gegen Wagener-Putbus-Biron auf des Reichskanzlers Bestellung gehalten hat, trotzdem feststeht, dass Bismarck selbst die Veranlassung gewesen, dass Putbus sich für die Gründung der Berliner Nordbahn interessirte. Letzteres muss Fürst Putbus bestätigen. Verf.

Im Jahre 1873, als sowohl Wagner wie Blankenburg (Zimmerhausen) noch einen erheblichen Einfluss auf den Reichskanzler ausübten — Bismarck hat sich trotz Wagners Sturz des Rathes desselben bis zu Neujahr 1876 bedient — war es gelungen, den Fürsten für das Project einer vollständigen Trennung der Kirche vom Staat zu gewinnen, allerdings auf einer Grundlage, welche den Stimmführern der liberalen Majorität um so weniger behagte, als die Durchführung dieses Projectes bei einigermaßen gutem Willen den Frieden zwischen den staatlichen und kirchlichen Gewalten in sichere Aussicht stellte.

Auf Grund dieser Geneigtheit des Reichskanzlers hat Verfasser dieser Brochüre im Juni des Jahres 1874 im Auftrage Wagner's für den Fürsten eine längere Auseinandersetzung über die Möglichkeit einer definitiven Beilegung des Culturkampfes geschrieben, eine Arbeit, welche nicht nur den Beifall der hochgestellten conservativen protestantischen Männer gefunden, sondern auch von den Führern des Centrums, so besonders von Windthorst und Reichensperger als trefflich anerkannt worden ist. Leider ging es auch mit diesem Project nicht anders als mit der Rodbertus'schen Abhandlung über das Rentenprinzip — der Reichskanzler hatte sich als

konservativer Junker und Staatsmann eine Zeit lang dafür begeistert, um es alsbald seinen Freunden, den Gründern und Juden, als Makulatur zu opfern.

An der Tafelrunde des Fürsten Bismarck aber sitzen die Väter des vollständig überflüssigen Culturkampfes und diese haben den sich so gross dünkenden Staatsmann so tief in denselben zu verstricken gewusst, dass er nicht mehr herauskann. Die Presse der Juden und die Reptilien feiern den eitlen Mann als den Heros der Geistesfreiheit und die Massen glauben der albernen Vorspiegelung, der Culturkampf könne nur beendet werden durch einen neuen «Büsergang» nach Canossa!

Aber lag der Culturkampf schon im Interesse der liberalen semitischen Majorität, welche die Religion überhaupt abschaffen möchte, um ihre politische Herrschaft zu befestigen, so war er ihnen noch um Vieles willkommener als Coulisse für ihre Ausbeutungspläne. Während man das Volk mit dem Culturkampf beschäftigte und auf die «Pfaffen» hetzte, haben die Bennigsen, Miquèl, Bamberger, Hammacher und Genossen den Schwindel der Gründerjahre etablirt und so eine Art selbstständigen «Culturkampf» getrieben, der weit praktischere Resultate als der reichskanzlerische aufzuweisen hat — die radikale Ausplünderung des

arbeitenden Volkes. Und heute noch muss der Culturkampf die Handhabe bieten, das Volk von der Fährte der Gründer abzulenken und preussische Stadt- und Kreisrichter entscheiden in kirchlichen und politischen Prozessen, wo sich kein Richter findet, den gemeinsten Schwindel und brutalsten Diebstahl Derer «von uns're Lait» und Genossen zu ahnden.

Dem Fürsten Bismarck gebührt die Ehre der Erfindung des «Culturkampfes» mittelst Polizei, Gefängniswärter und Exekutor, eine Erfindung, um deren Werth ihn schwerlich Jemand beneiden kann.

Wie aber der «Culturkampf» immer intensiver und aussichtsloser sich gestaltet, so werden auch die Mittel, mit welchen er von Seiten seines ruhmreichen Urhebers geführt wird, immer roher, immer gewaltthätiger und rufen eine Erbitterung hervor, deren fortdauernde Steigerung von den unberechenbarsten Folgen für das deutsche Vaterland werden muss, ja unter Umständen sogar seinen Bestand gefährden kann.

Nachdem man ununterbrochen die Priester der katholischen Kirche durch Absetzungen, schwere Strafen u. s. w. mürbe zu machen versucht hat, nachdem man durch das sog. «Brotkorbgesetz» ver-

suchte, den Klerus auszuhungern, ohne Etwas mehr zu erreichen, als die grössere Standhaftigkeit und Opferwilligkeit des katholischen Volkes, hat man sich über ihre Erziehungs- und Wohlthätigkeits-Anstalten mit brutaler Hand hergemacht ohne Rücksichtnahme auf deren mehr oder minder für das Allgemeine segensreiche Thätigkeit, ja, man hat geradezu Greise, Wittwen und Waisen aus sicherem Asyl in das Elend der Landstrasse hinausgetrieben, um — Denen, die da glauben, es gebe neben dem allmächtigen Bismarck noch einen Gott, der auf den Dienst demüthiger Herzen Anspruch machen kann, zu demonstrieren, dass dieser Glaube ein Aberglaube sei.

Sehen wir uns unter den vielen Ungeheuerlichkeiten des «Culturkampfes» einmal nach einem recht schlagenden Beispiel neueren Datums um.

In Hinsbeck, einer stillen Landgemeinde der Rheinprovinz, steht ein Hospital, welches von einem benachbarten Grundbesitzer errichtet worden ist, dessen hoher Wohlthätigkeitssinn aber um deswillen vor den Augen des Fürsten Bismarck keine Gnade zu finden vermag, weil die ihn beherrschende ultramontane Gesinnung ihn von vorneherein als Verbrecher kennzeichnet. In diesem Hospital wurden ein Vierteljahrhundert lang die armen Waisen der benach-

barten Gemeinden hauptsächlich auf Kosten jenes reichsfeindlichen Menschenfreundes erzogen und die Kranken und Altersschwachen gepflegt, und zwar wurde die Erziehung und Pflege von Schwestern eines geistlichen Ordens geleitet. Alle umliegenden Gemeinden nahmen Theil an dieser Wohlthätigkeits-Anstalt, welche durch keine staatliche oder kommunale Einrichtung hätte ersetzt werden können. Dank der ihnen zu Theil gewordenen Erziehung wurden die Waisenkinder mit dem 15. Jahre in den Stand gesetzt, sich ihr Brot selbstständig zu erwerben. Alle Diejenigen, welche rechtschaffenes und fleissiges Gesinde brauchten, wandten sich an jene Waisen-Anstalt.

Dank dem Culturkampfe und dessen glorreichen Erfinders des Fürsten Bismarck wurden die Waisen aus dem Hospital vertrieben und zwar eines schönen Tages auf die Strasse gesetzt. Auf gleiche Weise ist mit zahlreichen anderen Waisen-Anstalten am Rhein verfahren worden. In Ehrenfeld bei Cöln, wo sich eine grossartige Anstalt derselben Art befindet, wurden die Waisenkinder bei der Auflösung der Anstalt den Mindestfordernden zur Pflege ausgeliefert.

Welche Erbitterung ein solches Verfahren in der katholischen Bevölkerung erregt, lässt sich

denken und, wenn der Himmel Deutschland nicht vor neuen Kriegsplänen seines Bismarck schützt, so könnte es sich leicht ereignen, dass die 15 Millionen glaubenstreuer Katholiken in die Versuchung geriethen, Schutz bei auswärtigen Feinden zu suchen, wie die Ungarn im Jahr 1866 bei Preussen Schutz gegen ihre eigene Regierung suchten.

Und nahe genug war Deutschland daran, im Frühjahr 1875 in einen neuen Krieg gegen Frankreich und Belgien wegen des Culturkampfes verwickelt zu werden*), wenn nicht fremde Gewalten den kriegslustigen, viel gereizten Kanzler in seine Schranken zurückgewiesen. Fürst Bismarck fühlt sich verwaist in seinem «Culturkampf» und somit wird stets in ihm das Bedürfniss rege gehalten, auch den Nachbarländern die Segnungen seiner genialen Erfindung zugänglich zu machen und von wahrhaft tragischer Bedeutung für den Frieden sind seine fieberhaften Versuche nach dieser Richtung. Jeder Hirtenbrief irgend eines französischen Bischofs bringt ihn in Extase, jeder Vorgang im Vatikan bringt seine Nerven in heftige Schwingung — statt das brennende Streichholz einfach auszulöschen, wird der diplomatische Apparat, die ganze Reptilien- und

*) Siehe: Fürst Bismarck und die orientalische Frage.
Verf.

Juden-Meute losgelassen und das Streichholz in's Stroh geworfen. Fürst Bismarck giebt dann dem Culturkampf neue Nahrung, der Unwillen der Nation ist wiederum erregt und der grosse Kanzler in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Volke, d. h. mit der öffentlichen Meinung, mit den Reptilienfonds, den Gründern und Juden. Wie lange Fürst Bismarck noch mit dem Feuer spielen wird, wie lange es währen mag, bis die entfesselte Lohe ihren blutigen Schein über neue Schlachtfelder wirft — das ist lediglich eine Frage der Zeit. Und die Zeit wird sie beantworten, wenn die Geschichte die Culturaufgaben zu lösen beginnt, deren sich die Nationen unfähig und unwürdig erwiesen haben. Dann klagt über eure zertrümmerten Götzen, ihr armseligen und kurzsichtigen «Culturkämpfer» des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts!

Und fragen wir hier einmal, ob Deutschland noch das mächtige, vom wilden Patriotismus erfüllte Volk sein kann, wenn Herr v. Moltke gezwungen wird, den «Culturkampf» des grossen Bismarck mit dem Schwerte fortzusetzen. Wo sind Deutschlands Reserven?

Freilich — das deutsche Heer, es ist dasselbe glänzende, starke, unerschütterte Bollwerk Deutschlands — aber ein vom Culturkampf bis in Aller

Herzen erbittertes, unzufriedenes, von der Socialdemokratie unterwühltes, vom Börsen- und Grünschwindel an den Bettelstab gebrachtes Volk, willenlos preisgegeben einer semitisch-liberalen Gesetzgebungsmaschine, welche auf immer abschüssigerem Wege in immer fieberhafterer Eile dem sittlichen und materiellen Ruin entgegenarbeitet — ist das eine Reserve, welche Garantien zu bieten im Stande ist nur für einen siegreichen Culturkampf mit Feuer und Schwert?

Hat der ruhmgekrönte Herkules des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts diese Fragen sich schon gestellt? Wir glauben nicht, denn die Grösse des Fürsten Bismarck ist der unerschütterliche Glaube an sein brutales Glück. Die Verantwortlichkeit theilt er mit der sich vor ihm im Staube wälzenden blöden Menge.

V. Capitel.

Fürst Bismarck und das deutsche Kaiserpaar.

Da Fürst Bismarck nach Aussage der Reptilien der grösste und mächtigste Mann des Jahrhunderts ist, so ist es wohl selbstverständlich, dass er auch das Recht hat, sich in solchen Formen zu bewegen, welche dazu dienen, seinen Mitmenschen die ganze Verachtung zu demonstrieren, die er in seiner erhabenen Seele denselben gegenüber empfindet.

Und so ist es denn dem Reichskanzler auch mit Hülfe des Reptilienfonds gelungen, den sonst an ihm wahrnehmbaren Merkmalen eines grossen Mannes ein neues Zeichen hinzuzufügen durch die Praktizirung ganz neuer gesellschaftlicher Lehren.

Von der souveränen Verachtung, welche der Reichskanzler seinen Mitmenschen zu Theil werden lässt, sind einzig und allein die Juden Bleichröder und Lasker, sowie die Herren Tschischwitz, Miquél, Mathiae und Bennigsen ausgeschlossen. Allenfalls erfreut sich Herr Tessendorff momentan vielleicht noch einer wohlwollenden Herablassung seines Kostgebers.

Alles, was sonst in Deutschland und besonders in den Kreisen, welche als «hochanständig» und «hochgebildet» gelten, sich existenzberechtigt glaubt, ist dem grossen Manne gleichgültig und verabscheuungswürdig, und von dieser seiner Praxis kann selbst der kaiserliche Hof und seine Umgebung sich nicht als ausgeschlossen betrachten. Wie es dem Fürsten Bismarck nie darum zu thun gewesen ist, der deutschen Nation eine würdigere Stellung anzuweisen, als dieselbe in seiner eigenen Achtung einnimmt, so hat er auch nie Bedenken getragen, seiner Rücksichtslosigkeit die Würde des Kaiserpaares zu opfern zu Gunsten entweder des Gefühls seiner eigenen Grösse oder zu Gunsten der Reptilien.

In welch' hoher Achtung die deutsche Nation selbst bei ihrem grossen Bismarck steht, das äusserte er selbst in einem jener Augenblicke erheiteter Liebenswürdigkeit, welche den Fürsten öfter vielleicht als gut sein dürfte, auszeichnen. Er fand nämlich Veranlassung, die Ansicht auszusprechen, dass dem Feldmarschall von Manteuffel die demselben gewährte Dotation zu klein scheine, und fügte wörtlich Folgendes hinzu: «Je mehr der Mensch Geld habe, desto mehr verlange er. Er wisse dies aus eigener Erfahrung. Jeder Mensch sei käuflich. *Kein Deutscher wider-*

stehe einer baaren Summe von 10,000 Friedrichsd'or.« Diesen Ausspruch des Fürsten Bismarck werden wir auf Erfordern durch einen Zeugen erhärten lassen. *) Dass der Fürst Bismarck in der Hinenansetzung hergebrachter, ihm jedoch lästiger Formen, sehr gross ist, können wir um so lieber als richtig anerkennen, weil die Reptilien alles Dasjenige, was dem Reichskanzler missfällt, als abscheulichen Missbrauch bezeichnen. So sind es denn namentlich auch die Formen bei Hofe, welche dem Herrn v. Bismarck besonders missfallen und welche ihn daher veranlassen, hin und wieder diesem Missfallen durch Rücksichtslosigkeiten aller Art Luft zu machen.

Dass der Reichskanzler bei diesem Verfahren nicht besonders hoch in der Gunst Derjenigen steht, welche ihrer gesellschaftlichen Stellung durch besonderes anständiges und würdevolles Benehmen ein sittliches Relief zu verleihen wissen, ist wohl natürlich, und dass dieses besonders der Fall ist bei den Mitgliedern des Königlichen Hauses, kann natürlich Niemanden überraschen.

Glücklicher Weise jedoch sind die Mitglieder

*) Wenn auch der Verfasser dieser Broschüre seine Anonymität für's Erste bewahrt, wird er doch nicht anstehen, bei Inanspruchnahme seiner Verantwortlichkeit für seine Angaben mit seiner Person einzustehen.

der hohenzollern'schen Königsfamilie vollkommen in der Lage, den Anstrengungen des Reichskanzlers, die hergebrachten Anstandsformen zu durchbrechen, erfolgreichen Widerstand zu leisten und dieselben, wo sie sich in allzu unartiger Weise äussern, mit dem Bewusstsein der sittlichen Ueberlegenheit zu ignoriren.

Etwas Anderes ist es aber, wenn der Fürst Bismarck dem Monarchen gegenüber seine Macht in einer Weise geltend macht, welche die Würde desselben verletzt, d. h. wo die Rücksichtslosigkeiten öffentlich vor dem ganzen Lande zu Tage treten. In diesem Falle kann wohl der Monarch seinem Kanzler verzeihen oder seinen Unwillen unterdrücken, wenn das Gefühl angewöhnter Abhängigkeit ihn drückt, aber die öffentliche Stimme muss ein solches Verfahren um deswillen scharf tadeln, weil in dem Herrscher eines Landes das Volk beleidigt wird.

Wir verweisen hier zunächst auf das Kapitel «Bismarck und Arnim» und die darin dem Reichskanzler nachgewiesene Duldung einer Beschimpfung des deutschen Kaisers und erwähnen hier nur eines Falles, welcher ein besonders merkwürdiges Licht wirft auf das Verhältniss zwischen dem Monarchen und seinem mächtigen Kanzler.

Bekanntlich existirt in konstitutionellen Staaten allgemein das Herkommen, dass sich der erste Mi-

nister in der Umgebung des Monarchen befindet, wenn Letzterer das Parlament in Person eröffnet. So war es bisher in Preussen, so überhaupt auch in Deutschland.

Im Herbst des letzten Jahres war offiziell angekündigt worden, dass der Kaiser den deutschen Reichstag in Person eröffnen werde und auch der Reichskanzler musste dies für um so nothwendiger halten, als es sich um Dinge in der bevorstehenden Session handelte, welche ausser dem Reichskanzler Niemanden gefallen konnten (Justizgesetze etc.) und daher eine Pression von höchster Stelle wünschenswerth erscheinen liessen.

Kurz vor Eröffnung der Session hatte der Fürst Bismarck seinem Monarchen die Thronrede unterbreitet und zwar in einer Form, welche dem Kaiser trotz seiner Vorliebe für seinen Kanzler nicht recht behagen wollte. Er sträubte sich demgemäss in mildester Form, wo ein Befehl von ihm genügt hätte, die Angelegenheit in der ihm gut dünkenden Weise zu erledigen. Leider aber hat der deutsche Kaiser augenscheinlich nicht mehr den Muth, oder sagen wir milder, die Kraft, seinem ersten Diener zu gebieten, während der Letztere vollkommen den Muth sowohl als die Kraft besitzt, seinem kaiserlichen Herrn zu trotzen,

Der Fürst Bismarck liess den Kaiser allein, d. h. er wurde krank und zwar nach der Versicherung der Reptilien so krank, dass er der Eröffnung des Parlaments nicht beiwohnen konnte.

Kaiser Wilhelm aber, die Unmöglichkeit einsehend, dem Lande das Schauspiel zu bieten, dass der deutsche Kaiser das deutsche Parlament in Abwesenheit seines Kanzlers eröffne, wurde gleichfalls krank und der Herr Hofmann eröffnete den Reichstag mit Verlesung einer Thronrede, wie sie in den Intentionen des Reichskanzlers und nicht in denen des Kaisers gelegen hatte.

Es versteht sich von selbst, dass sowohl der Kanzler als sein gütiger Kaiser nach gehaltener Thronrede durch ihre Leibärzte den Reptilien den Genesungsschein ausstellen liessen.

Der Kaiser hat den Versuch, seinem Kanzler Opposition zu machen, nicht wiederholt*). Er hat

*) Es muss hier erwähnt werden, dass in den letzten Affairen Gruner und Hegel unzweideutig zu Tage getreten ist, wie der deutsche Kaiser einem Einflusse wieder zugänglich geworden zu sein scheint, welcher ihn veranlasste, doch in ihm persönlich nahe liegenden Fällen gegen den Rath und ohne die Mitwirkung des Kanzlers zu handeln. Bei Verfolg dieses Verfahrens dürfte der Kaiser Wilhelm bald in der Lage sein, zu erfahren, dass der Reichskanzler klug genug ist, trotz einiger harter

dem deutschen Reichstage vielmehr seine höchste Zufriedenheit ausgesprochen für die niederträchtige Gesinnungslosigkeit, mit welcher die «liberalen» Parteien dem Reichskanzler die Justizgesetze apportirt haben.

Damit belobte der Kaiser eine Handlung, welche das deutsche Volk in seiner grossen Majorität auf's schärfste nicht nur verdammt hat, sondern auf das schärfste zu verdammen auch unzweifelhaft die berechtigtesten Gründe hat.

Der intellectuelle Urheber dieser Gesetze, der Reichskanzler, lud damit auf die Schultern des Kaisers die Verantwortlichkeit für seine eigenen Handlungen und stellte zwischen sich und den Unwillen der Nation die unantastbare Person des Monarchen.

So hat sich der Einfluss des Reichskanzlers auf den Kaiser zum bestimmenden Regierungsfaktor ausgebildet und der Reichskanzler hat um so leichteres Spiel gehabt, als ihm der unqualifizirbaren Mittel genug zu Gebote stehen, jedem anderen Einfluss durch Beseitigung Derjenigen zu begegnen, welche das Ohr des Monarchen mit patriotischen Vor-

Lehren, seine eigene unentbehrliche Person nicht in Gefahr zu bringen.

Verf.

stellungen und Rathschlägen belästigen, ohne dazu vom Fürsten Bismarck beauftragt zu sein.*)

Man hat gegen die absolute Monarchie stets den Einwand erhoben, dass der absolute Monarch zwar das Recht habe, Alles zu hören, dass er aber faktisch nur das höre, was ihn seine nächste Umgebung hören lassen wolle. Wenn nun die staatsrechtliche Doctrin, wonach der konstitutionelle Monarch nur das zu hören bekommen darf, was seine Minister ihn hören lassen wollen, Geltung hat oder erhält, so würde diejenige intellektuelle Abschliessung, welche bei dem absoluten Herrscher de facto besteht, bei einem konstitutionellen Monarchen zu einer Abschliessung de jure werden. Der konstitutionelle Monarch übernimmt danach von Rechtswegen in intellektueller Beziehung die Rolle eines Kaspar Hauser.

*) Eine Partei bei Hofe scheint augenblicklich unvorsichtig genug, den General von Schweinitz, Deutschlands jetziger Botschafter in Petersburg, als Nachfolger des Fürsten Bismarck auf den Schild zu erheben. Man muss hierbei in Betracht ziehen, dass der deutsche Reichskanzler unter russischem Einfluss seine Carrière machte und dass seine wankelmüthige Orientpolitik ihn stürzen muss. Herr v. Schweinitz aber dürfte trotz seiner unzweifelhaften Aussichten nicht zu beneiden sein. Verf.

Wir ziehen hier keine weiteren Schlüsse. Auch für uns ist der Kaiser Wilhelm mit seiner stattlichen ehrwürdigen Gestalt, umgeben von dem bestgeschultesten und glänzendsten Heere der Welt, eine imposante Erscheinung und der Begriff «Helden-Kaiser» wird durch diese Erscheinung nach unseren Begriffen vollständig gedeckt. Zweifellos ist es, dass in dieser Rolle Kaiser Wilhelm selbst sich glücklich fühlt und der Ueberzeugung lebt, er habe diese Herrlichkeit nächst Moltke und sich selber der unendlichen Weisheit und dem eminenten Scharfsinn des Fürsten Bismarck zu verdanken. Da wir aber der Meinung sind, dass der Kaiser einer Nation nicht nur der oberste Kriegsherr, sondern auch der Landesvater seines Volkes zu sein den Beruf hat und uns die Reptilien nirgendwo verrathen haben, dass sich die landesväterliche Fürsorge beim Kaiser Wilhelm ausser in allgemeiner Theilnahme auch durch bestimmte selbstständige Handlungen zum Wohle der Nation dokumentirt hat, so müssen wir annehmen, dass Kaiser Wilhelm als oberster Kriegsherr so beschäftigt ist, dass er keine Zeit findet, sich selbst noch in seinem Alter um die Leiden und Gebrechen seiner Unterthanen zu bekümmern.

Oder man muss annehmen, dass Kaiser Wilhelm die felsenfeste Ueberzeugung hat, in Deutschland sei jeder Mensch mindestens so glücklich, als es ein Mensch auf Erden überhaupt sein könne.

Da aber in beiden Fällen der Kaiser stillschweigend seinem ersten Kanzler freie Hand lässt, für die nichtuniformirten Unterthanen alles Gute und Böse zu erfinden, so begnügt er sich mit der Rolle des Herrschers über das uniformirte Volk und wir müssen den Fürsten Bismarck willig oder unwillig als den eigentlichen Landesvater betrachten.

Wir hoffen, mit dieser Deduktion uns in voller Harmonie zu befinden mit den Reptilien und erkennen an, dass eine beabsichtigte Kränkung des Reichskanzlers identisch ist mit dem Versuche des Landesverrathes.

In seiner Qualität als landesväterliches Oberhaupt einer grossen Nation aber ist es natürlich, dass der Reichskanzler alle Bestrebungen, welche ohne seinen Befehl sich geltend machen oder doch ihm missfallen, als gegen die Wohlfahrt der Nation gerichtet betrachten muss und dass daher alle Diejenigen, welche an seiner unfehlbaren Praxis zu rütteln versuchen, mit Recht den Namen der «Reichsfeinde» verdienen und ausgerottet werden müssen.

Was in letzterer Beziehung vom Reichskanzler und der ihm in tiefstem Patriotismus ergebenden Justiz und Presse geleistet worden ist, steht in der Geschichte bisher unerreicht da und es ist nahezu betäubend für den grossen Mann, dass er es noch nicht erreicht hat, die landesväterliche Würde für seine Familie als eine erbliche zu konstituiren, so dass ihm vielleicht der Schmerz nicht erspart wird, von einem Nachfolger des Kaisers Wilhelm der Früchte seiner vorsehenden Thätigkeit beraubt zu werden.

Dass sich unter solchen Umständen begreiflicher Weise eine gewisse Abneigung gegen diesen muthmasslichen Nachfolger und dessen Familie beim Fürsten Bismarck festgesetzt hat, ist nur natürlich. Ein besonderer Gegenstand dieser Allerhöchsten Abneigung des Reichskanzlers ist die Kaiserin Augusta, einmal vielleicht, weil sie mit die Schuld trifft, für eine legitime Fortpflanzung des Hohenzollerngeschlechts gesorgt zu haben, andererseits aber wohl hauptsächlich darum, weil sie die merkwürdige Eigenschaft besitzt, nicht zu den Verehrerinnen des Fürsten Bismarck zu gehören.

Unerklärlicher Weise legt nämlich die Kaiserin weniger Werth auf den Titel einer «Heldenkaiserin» — ein Prädikat, das ihr jedenfalls vom Reichskanzler

sowohl als den Reptilien mit grösster Bereitwilligkeit verliehen würde — als vielmehr darauf, sich ihrer hohen ernsten Pflicht als Landesmutter bewusst zu bleiben und dieses Bewusstsein bei jeder Gelegenheit in der ihr eigenen huldvollen Weise zu bethätigen.

Das ärgert naturgemäss den Fürsten Bismarck um so mehr, als die Kaiserin nicht einmal eine geborene v. Puttkammer ist.

Der Fürst Bismarck hat seiner Zeit seine Anhänger in denselben Kreisen gesucht, welchen er heute feindlich gegenübersteht. Er hat es vermocht, mit all' denjenigen Anhängern des preussischen Königshauses zu brechen, welche die wesentlichsten Stützen des Hohenzollernhauses zu allen Zeiten ausgemacht haben. Die Kaiserin und Königin hat in allen politischen Kreisen ihre Anhänger und erweist ihre Gunst, ohne Rücksicht auf irgend welchen politischen Standpunkt zu nehmen, all' denjenigen hervorragenden Männern der Nation, welche durch ihre Handlungen und ihren Lebenswandel berechtigt erscheinen, dass ein Monarch mit Stolz auf sie als auf die würdigsten Vertreter seines Volkes zu schauen vermag.

Fürst Bismarck hat mit diesen Männern Nichts mehr gemein. Seine Lebensgewohnheiten und sein Terrorismus haben ihm die Sympathien

jener Kreise verschlossen und seine Neigung, nur Diejenigen als seine Freunde zu betrachten, welche ihn als den Urquell aller Staatskunst verehren und seinen Willen allein als massgebend ansehen, hat ihn auf den Umgang mit Gründern, Juden und Reptilien angewiesen.

Unter diesen aber zählt die Kaiserin naturgemäss keine Verehrer und das erfüllt sie mit berechtigtem Stolze. Da aber dieser Stolz ebenfalls verletzend für den Reichskanzler ist, so ist es wiederum natürlich, dass er den Versuch macht, die Kaiserin von diesem Stolze dadurch zu heilen, dass er ihre Person in den Augen des Volkes auf eine niedrigere Stufe herabzuziehen versucht.

An dieser Arbeit sieht man die Reptilien jetzt seit Jahr und Tag, ohne dass es ihnen bisher gelang, die Kaiserin selbst oder deren Verehrer davon zu überzeugen, dass es ein Irrthum sei, zu glauben, sie, die Kaiserin, nehme einen viel höheren und würdigeren Standpunkt ein, als der gewaltige Bismarck.

Schon seit der Konfliktsperiode in den sechsziger Jahren ist die Kaiserin unablässig von der Reptilien- und Judenpresse der Conspiration nach einander mit den Liberalen, den Ultramontanen, den Conservativen u. s. w. verdächtigt worden. Dem Grafen

v. Arnim sagte der Reichskanzler selbst: «Sie konspiriren mit der Kaiserin gegen mich.»

Ferner ist die Kaiserin beschuldigt worden, die Kriegsbesorgnisse, welche der Reichskanzler im Frühjahr 1875 muthwillig heraufbeschworen hatte, wachgerufen zu haben. Sie auch soll es gewesen sein, welche den badischen Staatsminister Jolly gestürzt hat — sie auch ist es wieder gewesen, welche den Nerven des Reichskanzlers bei Hofe solche Alterationen zugefügt haben soll, dass er mehrmals nahe daran gewesen, dem Vaterlande seine unersetzlichen Dienste auf immer zu entziehen.

Und doch ist von alledem natürlich nie Etwas bewiesen worden, trotzdem es nicht die Kaiserin ist, welche über den Reptilienfonds disponirt. Dagegen ist es Thatsache, dass der Kaiser Wilhelm in seiner Verehrung für den Reichskanzler das würdige Verhalten seiner Gemahlin gemissbilligt hat und dass es dem Fürsten Bismarck gelungen ist, s. Z. die Entfernung der Kaiserin von Berlin nach Coblenz durchzusetzen.

Damit hat er sich das weitere Verdienst erworben, in das häusliche Glück des Herrscherpaares Bresche zu legen, ein Umstand, der vermuthlich der Kaiserin weniger erfreulich ist als dem Fürsten Bismarck.

Die Kaiserin mit ihrem klaren Verstande, ihrem feinen Takte und in dem Vollbewusstsein ihrer erhabenen Stellung, lehnt es ab, dem Namen Bismarck als Folie zu dienen; der Kaiser in seiner Dankbarkeit gegen den Reichskanzler und mit der ihm von der Natur zugemessenen eigenen Urtheilskraft fügt sich zufrieden in die Grösse seines Bismarck.

Die Geschichte kennt eben kein Mitleid!

VI. Capitel.

Bismarck und Arnim. *)

Es kann in dieser Broschüre nicht die Rede sein von einer umständlichen Behandlung der Arnim-Affaire in all' den Stadien, welche diese widerwärtige Angelegenheit bis zum heutigen Tage durchlaufen hat, ebensowenig von einer staatsrechtlichen Kritik derselben, welche zu Gunsten der einen oder andern

*) Den meisten der Leser dieser Broschüre ist zweifellos der Arnim-Prozess in seinen ganzen Details bekannt. Die hierauf bezüglichen Schriften, welche dem vorurtheilslosen Menschen volle Klarheit über die wirklichen Motive zur Beiseiteschaffung des Grafen Harry v. Arnim geben, sowie volles Licht darüber verbreiten, mit welchen Mitteln diese Exekution ausgeführt worden ist, sind sämmtlich durch das Verlags-Magazin in Zürich zu beziehen und bestehen in 1) Pro Nibilo. Vorgeschichte des Arnim-Prozesses; 2) Brief des Grafen Harry v. Arnim an den Fürsten v. Bismarck; 3) Anklageschrift der Oberstaats-Anwaltschaft nebst Aktenstücken. Eine Schrift des Professors v. Holtzendorff, welche vom juristischen Standpunkte aus unbedingt Partei nahm für den Verfolgten, soll, wie glaubwürdig verbürgt wird, von dem Berliner Verleger als Manuscript an das Reichskanzler-Amt verkauft worden sein.

Verfasser.

Partei gedeutet werden könnte. Der Fall Arnim an sich enthält jedoch eine solche Fülle des auffälligsten Materials zur Beurtheilung des Fürsten Bismarck als Charakter, dass nie Jemand nur annähernd sich ein zutreffendes Bild des vielgepriesenen Mannes des Jahrhunderts wird machen können, ohne die dunkle Affaire Arnim bei dem Lichte des gesunden Menschenverstandes zu sondiren.

Suchen wir zunächst nach den Motiven, wie sie unzweideutig durch die Thatsachen aufgeklärt, resp. bestätigt sind, so stossen wir unwillkürlich in erster Reihe auf die Aeusserungen des deutschen Kaisers dem Exbotschafter gegenüber. Diese Aeusserungen haben selbst die Reptilien nicht anzuzweifeln gewagt.

Am 1. September 1872 hatte der Graf Arnim Audienz beim Kaiser, um von demselben zu hören, ob seine Abberufung von Paris, resp. sein Ausscheiden aus dem Dienste von seinem kaiserlichen Herrn gewünscht werde.

Der Kaiser verneinte dies mit der Bemerkung:

«Es handle sich überhaupt um Nichts als um die »Ranküne« des Fürsten Bismarck. — Se. Majestät seien um so weniger im Stande, dieselbe zu begreifen, als es Ihm, dem Kaiser, nicht möglich sei, nachzutragen. Aber »Ranküne« wäre einmal

der vorherrschende Charakterzug des Fürsten Bismarck, und es sei traurig, bei einem Manne dies konstatiren zu müssen, dem man so viel verdanke. Diese Ranküne habe schon viele treue Diener entfernt — Goltz, Thile, Savigny, Uesedom, Werther u. s. w.» *«Jetzt sind Sie an der Reihe!»*

Warum wohl war der Graf Arnim an der Reihe? Die Frage ist nicht schwer zu beantworten. Erstens, weil er als seinen Gebieter seinen Kaiser und König betrachtete und diese Stellung derjenigen eines Dieners des Fürsten Bismarck vorzog. Zweitens, weil er den Fehler besass, gewissenhafter und geistreicher zu sein als der allmächtige Kanzler. Drittens, weil er den «Culturkampf» in der vom Reichskanzler eingeleiteten brutalen Weise missbilligte und die Stirn hatte, zu behaupten, gewaltsame Massregeln würden nie zum Ziele führen. Viertens, weil der Reichskanzler ein Opfer brauchte für seine Grösse, d. h. damit er die Verdienste des Grafen Arnim in den Verhandlungen mit Frankreich sich aneignen konnte und weil er sehr wohl wusste, dass seine eigenen diplomatischen Lorbeeren in dieser Richtung sehr zweideutiger Natur gewesen sind. Fünftens, weil der Kaiser von Deutschland den Grafen Arnim mit besonderer Huld behandelte und

der Reichskanzler, der doch auf dieselbe allein Anspruch hat, dadurch beschädigt wurde. Sechstens, weil auch die Kaiserin und der übrige Hof dem Grafen Arnim ihre Sympathien nicht versagten und dies gewissermassen als ein Attentat auf den allein berechtigten Menschen Bismarck gelten konnte. Siebentes, weil der Graf Arnim mehr das Interesse Deutschlands als des Kanzlers im Auge hatte und seine Berichte nicht so färbte, wie sie den Nerven des Kanzlers jeweilig zuträglich waren. Achtens, weil der Kaiser den Verleumdungen, welche Fürst Bismarck ihm über die Person Arnim's hinterbrachte, keinen Glauben schenkte.

Aus allen diesen Gründen erklärt sich zur Genüge die «Ranküne» Bismarcks und der Umstand, dass so jämmerliche und niederträchtige Mittel wie Fälschung von Telegrammen seitens der Staatsanwaltschaft oder des Auswärtigen Amtes, Spionage, Bestechung, Lüge, Meineid in dem Arnim-Prozesse in Anwendung kommen mussten, ehe der Botschafter zu den Todten geworfen werden konnte, ist lediglich der Zähigkeit des Grafen Arnim zuzuschreiben, mit welcher er auf sein Recht, seine Ehrenhaftigkeit und Pflichttreue pochte.

Graf Arnim selbst sagt über die gegen ihn angewandten Mittel: «Falsche Anklagen beim Kaiser,

schnöde Behandlung, unbegründeter Tadel, frevelhafte Verdächtigungen in der Presse, Demüthigungen in den Augen der französischen Regierung, dies sind die mannigfaltigen Mittel, welche abwechselnd zur Anwendung kamen, bis der Zweck erreicht wurde.» Das war jedoch schon vor dem famosen Tschischwitz-Mathiae'schen Landesverrathsprozess. Der Beweis für die Wahrheit alles Vorhergesagten ist so überzeugend geliefert, dass über die Berechtigung der dem Reichskanzler gemachten Vorwürfe kein Zweifel mehr entstehen kann. Für uns kommt es jedoch lediglich auf einige der hauptsächlichsten Momente an, welche wir der Erörterung unterziehen müssen und wir wollen dies in so beschränkter Weise thun, dass wir uns auch von dem «Reichsfreund» mit beschränktem Verständniss das Prädikat der verständigen Beschränkung verdienen.

Der Reichskanzler hat bekanntlich bei Gelegenheit des unblutigen Attentats des belgischen Kesselflickers Duchesne die Gelegenheit nicht vorübergehen lassen, sich in die Gesetzgebung anderer Länder zu mischen und einen Duchesne-Paragraphen geschaffen, vermöge dessen es ihm möglich geworden, eine bisher strafflose Handlung mit Strafe belegen zu lassen. Gleichermassen hat ihm die eingebildete Unbotmässigkeit des Grafen Arnim Gelegenheit gegeben, den

sogenannten Arnim-Paragraphen für das Strafgesetz zu acquiriren, ein Paragraph, mittels dessen eine obnehin strafbare Handlung mit schwererer Strafe belegt werden kann und welche es dem Reichskanzler ermöglicht, die deutsche Diplomatie derartig von seinem Wohlwollen abhängig zu machen, dass Ungehorsam, Lüge und Bruch des Amtsgeheimnisses nach seinem Ermessen konstatirt und bestraft werden können.

Als das Parlament sich in einem Momente tiefgefühlter Scham weigerte, den Handlanger für die Legalisirung dieses Gewaltaktes abzugeben, da stellte am 3. December 1875 der Reichskanzler die Kabinettsfrage in kategorischer Weise. Er sagte wörtlich:

«Passt der § 353 (der Arnim-Paragraph) nicht in Ihre juristische Façade, dann passt es mir nicht in die *Möglichkeit*, die auswärtigen Geschäfte zu führen, wenn das Gegentheil von dem geschieht, was beantragt ist.»

Der Reichstag überwand sein Schamgefühl, beugte sich dem Quos ego des Reichskanzlers und apportirte devotest den verlangten Paragraphen.

Damit ist nicht allein das deutsche Strafgesetzbuch um einen unsinnigen, sondern um einen geradezu unsittlichen Paragraphen bereichert

worden — ein spezielles Verdienst des Fürsten Bismarck.

«Wer seinen Vorgesetzten durch falsche Angaben täuscht, soll mit Gefängniss bis zu fünf Jahren bestraft werden.» So lautet ein Alinea des Arnimparagraphen.

Herr v. Küpfer, preussischer Legationssekretär, wurde seiner Zeit zum Gesandtschaftssekretär in Konstantinopel ernannt mit der ausdrücklichen amtlichen Weisung, den dortigen preussischen Gesandten zu bewachen und über ihn zu berichten. Um diesen Spionendienst verrichten zu können, täuschte er seinen Vorgesetzten, den Gesandten, durch die falsche Angabe, dass er keine derartige Weisung erhalten habe. Hätte Herr v. Küpfer der Weisung seines obersten Vorgesetzten keine Folge geleistet, so wäre er nach dem Arnimparagraphen wegen Ungehorsams gegen dienstliche Befehle mit fünf Jahren bestraft worden. Indem er dieser Weisung Folge leistete und seinen Vorgesetzten durch falsche Angaben täuschte, zog er sich nach demselben Paragraphen ebenfalls fünf Jahre zu. Durch die Arnim'schen Prozessverhandlungen sind Thatsachen an's Tageslicht gekommen, welche den Verdacht begründen, dass der Pariser Botschafter in Herrn v. Holstein, dem jetzigen

persönlichen Adjutanten des Reichskanzlers, gleichfalls einen Untergebenen hatte, welcher den gleichen Dienst, wie Herr v. Küpfer, versah.

Hiernach müsste also logischer Weise der Paragraph dahin erweitert werden, dass bestimmt wird, welche Vorgesetzten man ungestraft und welche man nicht ungestraft täuschen darf.

«Wer Dienstgeheimnisse verräth, soll mit Gefängniß bis zu zwei Jahren bestraft werden.» So lautet der Arnimparagraph weiter. Da der Kaiser stets in der Hauptstadt weilende Diplomaten zu empfangen pflegt, um sich mit ihnen über politische Angelegenheiten zu unterhalten, so werden die deutschen Botschafter vorsichtiger als der Graf Arnim sein und dem Kaiser jede Auskunft über politische Angelegenheiten verweigern müssen, welche ihnen auf amtlichem Wege bekannt geworden sind.

Der Arnim-Paragraph hat Deutschland dem Spott des Auslandes in ausgiebiger Weise überliefert und mit Recht ertheilt die «Saturday Review», das Organ der gebildeten englischen Staatsmänner und Diplomaten, den deutschen Botschaftern den Rath, auch den Tag über im Bett liegen zu bleiben, da der Verkehr mit Menschen ihnen nur Gefahr bringen könne. (Wörtlich: The best thing,

a German Ambassador will be able to do, is to take straight to his bed and lie there.)

Aber nicht nur den Spott, sondern auch die Verachtung der gesitteten Welt hat die Politik des «ehrlichen offenen» Staatsmannes auf sich geladen durch Vorgänge, wie sie im Arnim-Prozess an die Oeffentlichkeit gedrungen sind.

«Das Spioniren scheint's, ist Deine Lust!» sagt Göthe in seinem Faust und dachte schwerlich damals daran, dass den Deutschen ein «grosser Mann» erstehen würde, der das Spionirsystem so entfalten würde, als der Fürst Bismarck dies gethan. Hat er nicht hinter dem Rücken des kaiserlichen Botschafters durch den Herrn v. Mantouffell, als seinem heimlichen Spezialbotschafter, mit der französischen Regierung unterhandelt und ihr günstigere Propositionen gemacht, als diese zu bieten der offizielle Botschafter es in der Lage war, um den Grafen Arnim bei der französischen Regierung zu verdächtigen? Hat er auf diese Weise nicht Herrn Thiers durch seine Agenten zu veranlassen gewusst, zu erklären, dass Graf Arnim ein doppeltes Spiel treibe? Hat er nicht durch seine Agenten die schmachvoll gescheiterten Bestechungsversuche an der Wiener Presse versucht, um Manuscripte über ihm missliebige Artikel in seine Gewalt zu

bringen? Hat er diese Praxis nicht bis auf die neueste Zeit auch anderen Personen gegenüber im Bunde mit den miserabelsten Subjecten geübt? Hat er nicht die Post, dieses diskrete Gemein-Institut Aller, für den Spionendienst ausgenützt, als der damalige Generalpostdirector der Post-Anstalt in Gampden den Auftrag gab, auf Briefe zu fahnden, welche dem Grafen Arnim angeblich von dem dänischen Agenten Hansen zugehen sollten, aber niemals zugegangen sind? Zieht man hierzu die Fälle der Neuzeit (Ledochowski-Affaire, Liebknecht etc.), was ist anderes aus unseren Postbeamten geworden, als ein Heer von Staatsdienern, welche der Reichskanzler im «Interesse des Staates», d. h. in seinem eigenen, gelegentlich zu Spionen herabwürdigt? Wahrlich ein herrliches, grossartiges System, dessen Existenz abhängig ist von der grösseren oder geringeren menschlichen Schlechtigkeit, ein herrliches, grossartiges System, dessen Existenz stets bedroht ist durch die Ehrlichkeit der Menschen.

Graf Arnim hat bekanntlich der Oberstaatsanwaltschaft, welche gegen ihn die Anklage wegen Landesverrath einleitete, nachgewiesen, dass die ihr als Anklagematerial überwiesenen Depeschen des wichtigsten Inhalts beraubt, d. h. gefälscht waren. Er beruft sich ferner mit Recht darauf, dass ihm

die schon während seiner Dienstzeit als deutscher Botschafter verlangte Untersuchung seiner Handlungsweise versagt blieb, und dass der Reichskanzler erst nach drei Jahren, obschon ihm jedes einzelne Moment der Anklage immer bekannt gewesen, den Staatsanwalt auf ihn hetzt, um ihn zu vernichten.

Als die Broschüre «Pro nihilo» erschienen war und auch in die englische Sprache übersetzt wurde, da hielt es der Fürst Bismarck an der Zeit, dem berechtigten Aufsehen gegenüber einen Brief durch den «Reichsanzeiger» zu veröffentlichen, den derselbe schon am 14. April 1873 an den Kaiser in Betreff Arnim's gerichtet hatte. Der Brief enthielt so schwere Anschuldigungen gegen den gewesenen Botschafter, dass er augenscheinlich nur zu dem Zweck publizirt wurde, den Grafen Arnim auch in den Augen aller Unbefangenen herabzusetzen und namentlich seine Glaubwürdigkeit zu verdächtigen. Die betreffende Stelle des «reichskanzlerischen» Briefes lautet:

— — — «Ew. Majestät wollen sich huldreichst erinnern, dass ich von dem Versuch sprach, «die Gefahren, die Arnim's Charakter in Paris «bedingt, durch seine Versetzung nach London abzuschwächen, dass aber von dort aus bei der ersten «Anföhlung der *heftigste Protest* wegen der

«Neigung Arnim's zur Intrigue und zur Un-
«wahrheit eingelegt wurde; *man würde kein Wort*
«glauben, was er sagen könnte.»

Diese merkwürdige Behauptung des Reichskanzlers, nach deren Publizirung man erwarten konnte, die englische Nation werde, hingewiesen auf ihr eigenes Urtheil über den Verfasser von «Pro nihilo», den Angaben dieser Broschüre jeden Glauben versagen, ist von einer verhängnissvollen Bedeutung für den grossen Mann geworden.

Der Reichskanzler hat es damals und auch bis heute unterlassen, diejenige Person namhaft zu machen, welche befühlt worden ist und welche in Folge dieser Befühlung die ihr zugeschriebene Aeussderung und den auf diese Aeussderung gestützten Protest abgegeben hat.

Es hat nie ein Zweifel darüber obwalten können, noch irgendwo obgewaltet, dass die einzige Person, welche zu einer solchen Anföhlung kompetent ist, keine andere gewesen sein kann, als der damalige Minister der Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten.

Das Auswärtige Amt ist überall diejenige Behörde, welche einzig und allein kompetent ist, Mittheilungen und Anfragen auswärtiger Regierungen in Empfang zu nehmen und auf solche Anfragen

Bescheid zu ertheilen, insbesondere, wenn es sich um die Regelung diplomatischer Beziehungen handelt.

Es ist schlechterdings unmöglich anzunehmen, dass der betreffende diplomatische Vertreter Deutschlands Herrn Gladstone, oder irgend ein anderes Mitglied des Kabinetts, statt des einzig und allein kompetenten Lord Granville, damals Minister der Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, befragt habe, ob Graf Arnim ein willkommener Botschafter sei. Es ist schlechterdings unmöglich anzunehmen, dass Herr Gladstone oder irgend ein anderer Minister auf eine solche Anfrage anders als mit dem Ersuchen geantwortet haben würde, sich an Lord Granville oder dessen Vertreter zu wenden. Es wäre schlechterdings abgeschmackt, anzunehmen, dass der Reichskanzler auf die ihm berichtete Aeussierung einer inkompetenten Instanz irgend welchen Werth gelegt haben würde.

Hiernach ist es ausser allem Zweifel, dass diejenige Person, welche nach dem Bericht des Reichskanzlers «befühlt» worden ist, nach diesem Bericht den Grafen Arnim der absoluten Unglaublichkeit geziehen, welche gegen dessen Ernennung zum Botschafter den heftigsten Protest eingelegt hat, keine andere sein konnte als der damalige Minister des Auswärtigen, Lord Granville

Und in der That hat darüber auch in England nie ein Zweifel bestanden. Mit voller Entrüstung wies die englische Presse die von dem Reichskanzler der englischen Regierung insinuirte Aeussderung zurück. Das Organ des jetzigen englischen Premiers, der «Standard», namentlich betonte, dass die englische Regierung in einem solchen Proteste eine *Beschimpfung des deutschen Kaisers* erblicken müsse und dass schon dieserhalb die englische Regierung wie die englische Nation eine derartige ihr untergeschobene Infamie energisch zurückweise.

Es war ein merkwürdiges Schauspiel, zu sehen, wie erst die englische Presse der deutschen Nation demonstrieren musste, dass die Beschimpfung des kaiserlichen Botschafters, des Mannes, der die Person Sr. Majestät fremden Nationen gegenüber vertritt, identisch sei mit der Beschimpfung des Monarchen. Glücklicher Weise hat die deutsche Nation von dieser angeblichen Beschimpfung ihres Kaisers nicht allzu viel erfahren, da weder der Reichskanzler noch die Reptilien irgend Etwas gethan haben, um Genugthuung für diese Beschimpfung zu erlangen.

Nachdem der «Standard» ferner dem Lord Granville den Vorwurf gemacht hatte, dass er — seiner Zeit englischer Premier — der Regierung

nicht die nöthige Aufklärung gegeben, um die Interpellation O'Sullivan's genügend beantworten zu können, veröffentlichte die «Pall-Mall-Gazette» ein Schreiben Granville's an den Grafen Arnim, in welchem der Erstere erklärte:

«Er habe sich seines Wissens niemals in tadelnder Weise über den Grafen, welchen er nicht die Ehre habe, zu kennen, geäußert und er habe, als es sich um Besetzung des deutschen Botschafter-Postens in London handelte, den englischen Botschafter in Berlin beauftragt, dem Reichskanzler gegenüber einen einzigen Wunsch auszudrücken, nämlich den, er möge zum Botschafter eine Personlichkeit wählen, welche sein, d.h. des Reichskanzlers, volles Vertrauen genieße.»

Die «Pall Mall Gazette» fügt diesem Briefe eine längere Betrachtung hinzu, an deren Schluss es mit vernichtenden Worten heisst:

«Die Thatsache, dass eine so *monströse* *Erfindung* dem Kaiser von dem Reichskanzler in vollem Ernst berichtet werden konnte, wirft ein eigenenthümliches Licht auf die Methode, mit welcher der

«Angriff auf Graf Arnim anfänglich eingeleitet und
«seitdem fortgesetzt ist.»

Den richtigen Ausdruck zu finden für diese Handlungsweise des «grossen, ehrlichen, offenen Staatsmannes», überlassen wir den Reptilien — sie werden ihn schon finden, wenn der Fürst Bismarck aufgehört hat, ihr Ernährer zu sein.

Eine zweite Stelle in dem angezogenen Briefe des Reichskanzlers an den Kaiser vom 14. April 1874 lautet:

«— — Ich habe Ew. Majestät meine unvor- greifliche Meinung über die Persönlichkeit des Grafen Arnim seit Jahren nicht verhehlt. — — —

— — — Ich habe, und nicht ich allein, den Verdacht, dass er seine geschäftliche Thätigkeit gelegentlich seinen persönlichen Interessen unterordnet. *Beweisen lässt sich dergleichen nicht.*» —

Graf Arnim in seinem offenen Briefe an den Fürsten Bismarck vom November 1876 antwortet auf diese Behauptung in folgender Weise:

«Ich kann mich der Pflicht nicht entziehen, von seinem Inhalt (Schreiben des Reichskanzlers) Notiz zu nehmen und würde dieser Pflicht schon längst nachgekommen sein, wenn ich nicht gehofft hätte, aus der Anklageschrift, durch welche ich auf Ew. Durchlaucht Veranlassung des Landesverraths be-

schuldigt werde, zu erfahren, ob und welchen Grund Sie zu haben glaubten, um in so beleidigender Weise an Se. Majestät über mich zu berichten, wie Sie es vor drei Jahren gethan haben. In dieser Hoffnung sehe ich mich getäuscht. — Die Anklageschrift enthält nicht ein Wort, welches den Inhalt Ihres Berichtes entschuldigen oder auch nur erklären könnte. — — — —

«Sie äussern in dem Bericht vom 14. April 1873: dass ich das Interesse des Dienstes gelegentlich meinem Privat-Interesse unterordnete. Sie sagen, dass auch Andere diesen Verdacht theilten.

«Niemand ist im Zweifel, was Sie damit haben sagen wollen. — Sie haben nicht für gut befunden, diesen Vorwurf durch muthmassliche, geschweige denn erwiesene Thatsachen zu begründen. Es hat Ihnen nicht einmal beliebt, eine solche, unabweislich erforderliche, thatsächliche Begründung in Aussicht zu stellen.

«Indem Ew. Durchlaucht eine beweislose Anschuldigung gegen mich bei Sr. Majestät erheben, verdächtigen Sie mich. — Diese Verdächtigung hört auf, eine unbesonnene Aeussderung zu sein dadurch, dass Sie den anfangs fehlenden Beweis nicht nachträglich erbracht und doch die Anschuldigung nicht zurückgenommen haben. Diese Verdächtigung

ist dadurch endlich zu einer öffentlichen und absichtlichen Ehrenkränkung geworden, dass der «Reichsanzeiger» missbraucht wurde, um Ihre Berichte zu veröffentlichen, ohne zu sagen, dass und welche Beweise Sie in Händen hätten, oder einzuräumen, dass Sie solche Beweise ungeachtet der, wie mir gesagt worden ist, von Ihnen persönlich angestellten Nachforschungen nicht haben auftreiben können.

«Ich bin daher berechtigt, Ew. Durchlaucht zu bitten, dass Sie mir die Thatsachen angeben, auf Grund deren Sie sich berechtigt glaubten: 1) vor drei Jahren jene Anklage gegen mich zu erheben; 2) dieselbe Anklage jetzt öffentlich zu wiederholen.

«Und da Sie in Ihrem Berichte an Se. Majestät auch gesagt haben, dass noch Andere den von Ihnen ausgesprochenen Verdacht theilten, da somit Andere Ihnen gegenüber diesen Verdacht ausgesprochen haben, ohne dass Sie mir davon Kenntniss gaben, so bin ich berechtigt, von Ew. Durchlaucht zu verlangen, dass Sie mir die Personen nennen, die den von Ihnen geäusserten Verdacht in Ihnen angeregt oder bestätigt haben»

Weder der Reichskanzler noch seine Reptilien haben dem Verlangen des Grafen Arnim entsprochen

und die Behauptungen des Reichskanzlers bleiben somit bestehen als das, wofür sie jeder Mensch, der nicht im Servilismus und in sittlicher Rohheit verkommen ist, betrachten muss, als *absichtliche böswillige Verleumdung*. Und diese Verleumdung schleuderte der Reichskanzler hinterrücks auf den Botschafter des Kaisers, als derselbe noch lange und zur Zufriedenheit seines Monarchen den Dienst versah.

Wer aber es wagt, an der Unfehlbarkeit des überlebensgrossen Fürsten Bismarck menschliche Schwächen zu entdecken, der ist ein Verleumder und er wandert den Tausenden nach in's Gefängniss, welche der «Grösse» des Reichskanzlers und seiner «erhabenen Mission» zum Opfer gefallen sind. «Beweisen lassen sich dergleichen Dinge nicht!» sagt Fürst Bismarck und triumphirend schaut er auf den meuchlings erschlagenen Feind — wahrhaftig, ein sittlich-erhebendes Schauspiel!

Als Fürst Gortschakoff im vorigen Jahre dem Reichskanzler seine Aufwartung machte, lenkte er auch das Gespräch auf den Grafen Arnim, mit dem er in Vevey vielfach verkehrt hatte, da unterbrach ihn Bismarck mit den Worten: «Je ne m'occupe plus de l'affaire Arnim!»

Ob den Fürsten Bismarck diese Lüge beruhigt? Dann möge er nur Eins nicht vergessen, nämlich,

dass es über den Reptilien noch ein Gericht gibt,
das der Weltgeschichte, und dass den unschuldig
Erschlagenen Geister der Rache erstehen, welche
unbarmherzig das Amt der Vergeltung üben werden
und dem Frevler das Gewissen vor die Füße werfen.

VII. Capitel.

Fürst Bismarck und die orientalische Frage.

Im Jahre des Unheils und des Schwindels 1872 überkam auch den Fürsten Bismarck — nihil humani alienum esse putans — die Lust zu gründen.

Wie der Poet kam er zuletzt, als schon Alles gegründet war, was den Gründern Nutzen bringen konnte. Daher verfiel er auf die glückliche und einfältige Idee, etwas zu gründen, was ihm nachtheilig werden musste. Er gründete das Bündniss der drei nordischen Mächte — den «Dreikaiserbund», von Diplomaten «das kalte Bündniss» genannt.

Nehmen wir einmal das kalte Bündniss Etwas unter die Lupe und untersuchen wir, was eigentlich die Substanz der genannten Assoziation ist, — Substanz ist dasjenige, was übrig bleibt — quod substat — wenn Alles abgeschabt ist, was den Kern des Dinges verhüllt.

Nach dem Prospektus der Gründung war — denn trotz der Versicherung des Herrn v. Bülow wird Niemand mehr an die Lebensfähigkeit dieses Bündnisses glauben — das «kalte» Bündniss eine Gesellschaft zur Bewahrung des europäischen

Friedens. Zur Zeit der Gründung wurde dieser Prospektus dahin interpretirt, dass die Gründer sich vereinigt hätten, um sich zu schützen gegen Friedensstörer, welche von Aussen her den Einen oder den Anderen von ihnen kriegerisch bedrohen könnten. Die nächstliegende Frage war nun folgerichtig die, welche von den europäischen Mächten wohl in der Lage war, einen oder den anderen Zeichner der Gründung plötzlich zu überfallen oder während längerer Zeit mit kriegerischen Demonstrationen zu provoziren. Man hielt Umschau und fand — Niemand. — Frankreich liess sich alle Taschen umdrehen, nirgends ein geheimnissvoller Revolver. Die allgemeine Unschuld war so gross, dass allmählig alle europäischen Regierungen in einer oder der anderen Form dem «kalten» Bündniss beitraten.

Selbst Frankreich fand das nordische System angemessen, nachdem im Frühjahr 1875 die Friedensliga sich zu seinen Gunsten fühlbar gemacht hatte. — Nur England stand beiseite und verbündete sich mit Niemand, weder gegen Andere noch gegen sich selbst.

Es zeigte sich indessen bei der Bismarck'schen Gründung sehr bald, was bei fast allen Gründungen der Neuzeit zu Tage tritt — der Prospek-

tus war falsch und damit von vorneherein der «Krach» des Bündnisses signalisirt.

Weisen wir diess an einem Beispiel nach. Wenn Mitglieder der preussischen hohen Aristokratie sich mit nationalliberalen Juden als ein Gründerkonsortium konstituiren, um ehrliche Arbeit und lobenswerthe Unternehmungen zu fördern, so ist es unzweifelhaft, dass sie in Folge der grösseren Geschäftschlauheit der semitischen liberalen Gründer nicht allein ihre guten Zwecke verfehlen, sondern auch in Geschäfte verwickelt werden, welche sie selbst als Betrüger erscheinen lassen. Derartige unnatürliche Verbindungen waren bekanntlich diejenigen, welche Herr Lasker benutzte, um den hineingefallenen Aristokraten die ganze Verantwortlichkeit für die betrügerischen Manipulationen seiner eigenen Partei aufzubürden*). Es war diess eine nothwendige Folge davon, dass jene in den Grundsätzen geschäftlicher Ehrlichkeit aufgewachsene Herren sich in der Illusion wiegten, es sei möglich, andauernde Freundschafts- und Geschäftsbündnisse mit Personen zu schliessen, die, in entgegengesetzten, geschäft-

*) Siehe Strousberg-Ratibor-Ujest rumänische Eisenbahnen, Wagener pommer'sche Centralbahn, Putbus-Biron-Nordbahn etc.

lichen Auffassungen erzogen, nothwendig auch entgegengesetzte Zwecke verfolgen mussten.

Wenn wir nun das nordische Bündniss, die Gründung des Fürsten Bismarck, mit der Association leichtfertiger Herzöge und schwindelhafter Gründer vergleichen, so ist uns wohl bewusst, dass weder zwischen dem Dr. Strousberg und dem Fürsten Gortschakoff einerseits, noch zwischen dem Fürsten Bismarck und den hineingefallenen Herzögen andererseits die geringste Aehnlichkeit besteht, aber unser Gleichniss passt insofern, als das nordische Bündniss dem Wunsche des Reichskanzlers, drei Mächte mit diametral entgegengesetzten Zielen unter einen Hut zu bringen, seine Entstehung verdankt.

Als der Fürst Bismarck kurz nach der Dreikaiserzusammenkunft der staunenden Welt seine That verkündete, als er dem deutschen Reichstag mittheilte, «er habe den Frieden Europa's auf geraume Zeit sicher gestellt», äusserten die Nationalliberalen ein grosses Behagen an dieser Mähr, um mit grossem Missbehagen die verlangte Erhöhung des Militärbudgets zu bewilligen.

Was eintreten musste, geschah — die Dreikaiserliga (auch Tugendbund genannt) entpuppte sich als ein Bündniss, vermöge dessen irgend einer der

drei Verbündeten seinen eigenen Kriegsgelüsten desto behaglicher zu fröhnen hoffte. Im Frühjahr 1875 gerieth bekanntlich der grosse Reichskanzler in zu grossen Zorn über das zu grosse Frankreich, ohne indessen sofort den ernstesten Entschluss zu fassen, sich der Gefahr eines Duells auszusetzen. Aber seine «Krieg-in-Sicht»-Artikel fanden in der liberalen und Judenpresse ein williges Echo und aus jedem deutschen Krähwinkel trompeteten die «reichsfreundlichen» Käseblätter: «Nieder mit den Klerikalen in Frankreich und Belgien!»

Darauf allgemeine Angst in Europa, denn Keiner wusste ja, dass es dem Fürsten Bismarck nur auf das Bangemachen der Franzosen und den Beifall der Nationalliberalen ankam — was ihm Beides gelang. Die Börsenspekulanten erkannten ebenfalls die wahren Absichten des Fürsten Bismarck nicht, denn alle Course sanken und Millionen von Differenzen wurden bezahlt. Das verdross besonders die Engländer. Schon Lord Clarendon, im Jahre 1866 Minister des Auswärtigen in England, gab vor Ausbruch des Krieges seine sittliche Entrüstung darüber kund, dass sein College in Berlin damals eine allgemeine Baisse verursachte.

Sogar Gortschakoff glaubte an den «Krieg in Sicht», benutzte aber seinen Irrthum mit grosser

Schlaueit, um in den Augen Europa's die Rolle eines « pacificateur de l'Europe » zu spielen, und that diess mit einem Erfolge, der seine glänzende Bestätigung fand in dem berühmten Telegramme des Kaisers Alexander an die Grossfürstin Olga von Württemberg (L'emporté de Berlin etc.).

Vielleicht, dass der Reichskanzler mit der Stiftung des Dreikaiserbündnisses auch einen praktischen Zweck verband, nämlich den, sich mittels Russlands eine Rückendeckung gegen Frankreich zu verschaffen. So aber erschien, als er Frankreich mit Krieg bedrohte, plötzlich Gortschakoff, um Frankreich den Rücken zu decken, ein für den Fürsten Bismarck gewiss um so beschämenderer Erfolg, als er denselben auch ohne seinen Dreikaiserbund erreicht haben würde.

Auf das kriegerische Frühjahr 1875 folgte ein friedlicher Sommer ohne pikante Vorfälle, es sei denn, dass man als einen solchen den Versuch bezeichnen könnte, den französischen Botschafter in Berlin mittels der Reptilien zu beseitigen. Man machte ihm nämlich plötzlich in allen officiösen Zeitungen den Vorwurf, er conspirire mit den Klerikalen und deren angeblich hohen Beschützerin in Berlin und er habe seit sechs Monaten jede Begegnung mit dem Reichskanzler ungezogener Weise vermieden, wäh-

rend in Wirklichkeit es ihm nicht gelang, vom Fürsten Bismarck persönlich empfangen zu werden.

Nachdem Fürst Bismarck den Sommer 1875 *procul negotiis* in seinem pommer'schen Malepartus verlebt, tauchte plötzlich das «Bischen Herzegowina» auf. Das «Bischen Herzegowina», wie der Reichskanzler es geringschätzig nannte, war allerdings nur eine neue Bewegung in demjenigen *circulus vitiosus* in welchem die orientalische Frage sich zu bewegen von jeher das Privilegium hatte. Das «Bischen» Hohenzoller hatte dem Reichskanzler unsterbliche Lorbeeren gebracht, das «Bischen» Unfehlbarkeit hat seinen Ruhm als Urheber des Culturkampfes erhöht, das «Bischen» Herzegowina aber ist heute schon ein «Bischen» Soviel geworden, dass der Fürst Bismarck bereits selbst gezwungen war, im letzten Herbst zu erklären, es sei jetzt ein «Bischen» lokalisirter Krieg, d. h. nachdem wirklich mit Hülfe Russlands in Bosnien und Serbien die Kanonen unaufhörlich donnerten, trotzdem der grösste Staatsmann der Welt seine Erlaubniss dazu nicht gegeben hatte.

Der Consulnmord in Salonichi, Aufstand in der Bulgarei, Zwangsanleihe in Serbien, Revolution in Constantinopel, Expedition der deutschen Flotte — Alles drängte dazu, den Dreikaiserbund in Function

zu setzen, um Europa zu demonstrieren, dass derselbe wirklich eine Gesellschaft zur Erhaltung des Friedens sei.

Die Dreikanzlerkonferenz wurde in Berlin in Scene gesetzt. Jeder, der damals mit massgebenden russischen Persönlichkeiten Umgang pflegte, musste zu der Ueberzeugung gelangen: Erstens, dass die Russen die orientalische Frage jetzt, und gerade jetzt, zum Austrag bringen wollten; Zweitens, dass sie dabei mit vollständigster Zuversicht auf Deutschlands Dankbarkeit und Hülfe rechneten; Drittens, dass die friedlichen Absichten des Kaisers Alexander keine Garantien gegen den Kriegseifer der Nation gewährten; Viertens, dass es dem russischen Kanzler ebensogut gelingen könnte, seinen friedlichen Souverän zum Kriege zu drängen, als es dem deutschen Kanzler im Jahre 1866 gelungen ist, seinen Monarchen zum Kriege mit Oesterreich zu drängen.

Die Kanzlerkonferenz fand also in Berlin statt. Berlin war das Centrum des Weltall's, wie Verona es einst gewesen, als die Congresskönige sich in seinen Mauern versammelten.

Gortschakoff verlangte energisches Einschreiten in den türkischen Provinzen, um den Einfluss und das Ansehen Russlands bei den Christen im Orient zu erhalten. Seine Absichten waren schon

damals auf eine Lostrennung der aufständischen Provinzen vom türkischen Reich und eine Vertheilung derselben an Serbien und Montenegro gerichtet. Oesterreich, namentlich Ungarn, hat das entgegengesetzte Interesse, nämlich die Slaven in den türkischen Provinzen auf dem nicht mehr ungewöhnlichen Wege des Halsabschneidens verschwinden zu sehen.

Fürst Bismarck neigte sich trotz seiner christlichen Gesinnung mehr auf die Andrassy'sche Seite und die Forderungen Gortschakoff's wurden auf der Conferenz sehr bedeutend beschnitten. Es sollte ein Waffenstillstand abgeschlossen und womöglich eine Entwaffnung der Insurgenten vorgenommen werden. Die Idee eines Waffenstillstands zwischen Türken und Insurgenten war allerdings diejenige des Fürsten Bismarck, aber schon darum widersinnig, weil man auf der Dreikanzlerkonferenz bei der «dilatatorischen» Behandlung der Frage vergass, dass die Vorbedingung zu einem solchen Waffenstillstande nothwendig eine Demarkationslinie war. Andererseits aber konnte sich der Fürst Bismarck, wenn er von der orientalischen Frage Etwas verstand, sagen, dass ein solcher Waffenstillstand einmal die Insurgenten als kriegführende Macht anerkennen liess und dass derselbe, wenn wirklich

gehalten, in Wirklichkeit nur dazu dienen konnte, die Quadratur des Zirkels zu finden, d. h. Garantien dafür herzustellen, dass die Christen im Orient in der Zukunft eine aufrichtige Freude am muselmännischen Joch empfinden würden. So lange jedoch Christen und Muhamedaner in ungefähr gleicher numerischer Stärke jene Provinzen bewohnen, werden die Einen die Unterdrücker, die Anderen die Unterdrückten sein. Wer von Beiden dem Anderen den Hals abschneidet, das hängt lediglich davon ab, ob jene Provinzen unter türkischer oder christlicher Oberherrschaft stehen. In jedem der beiden Fälle bleibt das Halsabschneiden auf der Tagesordnung — um Gottes Willen.

Bismarck nahm indessen bei der Conferenz die Gelegenheit wahr, um sich an seinem Freunde Gortschakoff dafür zu rächen, dass er ihn im Frühjahr 1875 in so auffallender Weise zu besänftigen unternommen hatte. Andrassy war daher in der besten, Gortschakoff — nach dessen Recept: «um das Eine zu erlangen, muss man das Zehnfache verlangen», die Conferenz eröffnet war, — in der übelsten Laune der Welt. Nur das Eine hatte Gortschakoff erreicht, dass nämlich das Berliner Memorandum eine vereinte Aktion der drei Mächte in Aussicht stellte. Ja, es enthielt sogar die Dro-

hung, oder war wenigstens von derselben begleitet, dass diese vereinte Aktion auch dann stattfinden sollte, wenn die anderen Mächte, namentlich England, nicht mitgehen wollten. Das war allerdings auch für Gortschakoff die Hauptsache und als Andrassy bei seinem Scheiden vom deutschen Reichskanzler sein Befremden über die weitgehenden Pläne Gortschakoff's ausdrückte, wusste dieser ihn durch nichts Anderes zu beruhigen, als durch den Hinweis auf die «senile» Schwäche des russischen Staatsmannes.

Freilich, Alter schützt vor Thorheit nicht, auch nicht vor Kriegsgelüsten. Der alte Thiers träumte nur von Kriegslorbeeren, als er 70 Jahre alt war.

So leiden nach Fürst Bismarck bekanntlich auch die englischen Staatsmänner an «seniler» Schwäche und desshalb hasste er Palmerston, wie er Gladstone, Disraeli*) und Derby gehasst hat und noch heute hasst, weil sie sämtlich so unvorsichtig waren, englische statt preussische Politik zu treiben.

*) Disraeli hat bekanntlich auch in einer Anspielung auf die Arnim-Affaire die den Reichskanzler verletzende Aeusserung gethan: «In England sei der Arbeitervorwiderrechtlicher Verhaftung sicherer, als in Deutschland der Aristokrat!»

Als das Berliner Memorandum fertig war — (die «Times» sagte über seinen Inhalt: «Its substance is contradictory!» — stellte desshalb auch der Fürst Bismarck an England einfach das Ultimatum, binnen zwei Tagen seine Unterschrift zu seinen, des grossen Reichskanzlers Füssen zu legen. Aus einem Briefe Lord Odo Russell's (englisches Blaubuch) geht nämlich hervor, dass Fürst Bismarck nach Schluss der Kanzlerkonferenzen — es war diess Freitags den 10. Mai 1876 — die Botschafter Frankreich's, England's und Italien's zu sich befahl, um ihnen mitzutheilen: «Gortschakoff und Andrassy hätten sich entschlossen, bis Montag in Berlin zu bleiben, und die drei Verfasser des Memorandum's erwarteten, dass die Mächte sich bis dahin über die Annahme des Memorandum's äussern würden.»

Lord Odo Russell sowohl als Lord Derby haben die diplomatischen Formen, in denen sie aufgewachsen sind, noch beibehalten, wesshalb es erklärlich scheint, dass sie eine solche Zumuthung nicht mit einem schallenden Gelächter beantworteten. Man denke sich: Die englischen Staatsmänner sollten sich binnen zwei Mal vierundzwanzig Stunden über eine so wichtige, in Form eines Ultima-

tum's an sie gestellte Frage schlüssig machen! Lord Derby antwortete desshalb kalt und höflich: «England lege freilich in so wichtigen Angelegenheiten keinen Werth auf die Beobachtung der Form, indessen etc.» (Engl. Blaubuch.)

Auch Andrassy hat die ihm vom Reichskanzler zugeschriebene Mitschuld an solch' ungewöhnlicher Zumuthung nachträglich in Abrede gestellt. Der österreichische Botschafter in London, Graf Beust, hatte nämlich an Andrassy telegraphirt: «England sei über die Zumuthung, sich in so kurzer Zeit zu erklären, verletzt.» In Folge dessen liess Andrassy dem englischen Kabinet die Weisung zugehen, «es sei ihm nicht eingefallen, irgend eine Frist zu bestimmen.» Das Possierlichste aber bei dem ganzen reichskanzlerischen Manöver war, dass weder Gortschakoff noch Andrassy ihre Abreise bis auf Montag aufschoben, sondern Berlin schon am Sonnabend verliessen.

Der englischen Ablehnung folgte bald der Tod Abdul Aziz's, ehe noch das unglückliche Memorandum an seine Adresse gelangt war — zum Glück für Deutschland. Eine allgemeine Confusion entstand und die Unterzeichner des Memorandums legten dasselbe als Makulatur verschämt zu den Akten.

Von diesem Augenblicke an beginnt das «kalte» Bündniss zur Erhaltung des Friedens sich zu verwandeln in ein Bündniss zur Herbeiführung des Krieges. Die Reptilien erklärten, es sei Alles in Ordnung, die Contremine machte Deckungskäufe, der Reichskanzler ging nach Kissingen.

In Wirklichkeit aber war Nichts in Ordnung. Russland ging weit über das Berliner Memorandum hinaus, insurgirte weiter und drängte damit unaufhaltsam zum Kriege. Andrassy blieb in Furcht vor dem Kommenden, ohne sich zu einer That aufzuraffen — der Fürst Bismarck liess Russland gewähren — der Rubel ging auf Reisen und Deutschland erfüllte sich mit «Juchtengeruch», ohne den, wie die «Wiener Freie Presse» behauptet, auch sein grosser Kanzler nicht leben kann.

Und die Schuld, dass es zum Kriege kommen musste und gekommen ist, trägt einzig und allein der Fürst Bismarck; ihn auch trifft die Schuld, wenn die orientalische Frage die europäische Katastrophe erzeugt.

Nach dem Kriege mit Frankreich konnte das deutsche Reich keinen anderen Zweck haben, als die Erhaltung des *status quo*, wie er durch den Frankfurter Frieden geschaffen war. Oesterreich hatte im Hinblick auf die orientalische Frage dasselbe Interesse

an der Aufrechterhaltung des *status quo*. England war genau in derselben Lage. Hätte nun Fürst Bismarck, anstatt seine tief eingewurzelte, wahlverwandtschaftliche Neigung für russisches Regierungssystem und vielleicht Reminiscenzen an die Petersburger Plaudereien, Zechereien und Jagd-Ausflüge zur Grundlage seiner Politik zu machen, seine Abneigung gegen England und besonders Disraeli überwunden, um mit England und Oesterreich, welche an der Erhaltung des *status quo* Beide das gleiche Interesse haben, eine Verbindung anzubahnen, so würden sich dieser Verbindung ebenfalls alle übrigen Mächte angeschlossen haben, denen an der Erhaltung des *status quo* gelegen ist, und dazu gehören fast alle europäischen Mächte mit Ausnahme Russlands und Frankreichs, von denen Letzteres indessen nach dem eigenen Ausspruch Fürst Bismarck's nicht einmal in Betracht kommt, da es, wie die Welt aus der Correspondenz zwischen dem Reichskanzler und dem Grafen Arnim gelernt hat, vermöge seiner republikanischen Verfassung «nicht bündnissfähig» ist. Italien, Holland und Belgien hatten die Friedensliga mit Freuden begrüsst. Oesterreich und Italien, beide ringend nach Erlösung aus ihren Finanzkalamitäten, würden eine Verringerung ihrer Heere vorgenommen haben, wenn das durch seine

Einigung militärisch um das Dreifache stärker gewordenen Deutschland mit dem guten Beispiele vorgegangen wäre und, unterstützt von England, auf eine Nachahmung hingewirkt hätte. Das Bündniss zwischen Deutschland, England und Oesterreich wäre der erste Schritt zur Erkenntniss gewesen, dass die allgemeine Wehrpflicht in ihrer jetzigen übertriebenen Ausbildung nur dann erträglich bleibt, wenn sie allmählig gleichbedeutend wird mit allgemeiner Entwaffnung.

Wir haben das Dreikaiserbündniss um desswillen schon bei seiner Geburt als eine Leiche betrachten müssen, weil Mächte mit diametral entgegengesetzten Interessen, wie Russland und Oesterreich, unmöglich selbst auf längere Zeit den Glauben an eine Bundesgenossenschaft aufrecht erhalten können. Das englische Blaubuch gibt über die vergeblichen Versuche, Todte zu erwecken, den besten Nachweis. Ferner geht aus dem Blaubuche bis zur Evidenz hervor, dass Russland Alles gethan, um den Krieg herbeizuführen, dass Oesterreich Alles gethan, um den Krieg zu vermeiden, und dass der deutsche Reichskanzler in seiner unfehlbaren Anschauung von dem «Bischen Herzegowina» Nichts von all' dem gethan hat, was er hätte thun sollen! Der Reichskanzler hielt sich selbst für stark genug, die Diffe-

renzen zwischen Russland und Oesterreich auszugleichen. Er hat die Gegensätze verschärft und treibt Oesterreich zum Selbstmord oder zum Kriege mit Russland. Das einzige Mittel, um die vorhandenen Differenzen zwischen den beiden Mitverbündeten auszugleichen, ist die schiedsrichterliche Entscheidung, aber weder Oesterreich noch Russland werden diese Entscheidung in die Hände Deutschlands legen. Somit bliebe für den Fürsten Bismarck nur ein Weg vorgezeichnet, um den Krieg zu vermeiden, wenn er ihn vermeiden wollte. Hat aber Fürst Bismarck den Krieg nicht vermeiden wollen, so mag er auch die Auskunft darüber geben, wann er den Schauplatz des Blutvergiessens von der Türkei nach Deutschland zu verlegen wünscht. Fürst Bismarck musste sich aber, um dem Kriege und damit der soeben angedeuteten möglichen Consequenz im Interesse des deutschen Reiches vorzubeugen, der Hülfe einer dritten Macht bedienen, welche, wie Deutschland, in der Mitte steht zwischen Russland und Oesterreich und welche im Grossen und Ganzen dieselben Interessen hat, wie Deutschland. Zu diesen Interessen Deutschlands gehört es auch, die Handelswege zum Orient in möglichst verschiedenen Händen zu sehen. Für Deutschland war der natürliche Verbündete ad

hoc England. England verlangt eine Sicherstellung der Christen gegen die ungebührliche Behandlung seitens der Pforte. In dieser Beziehung begegneten sich England und Russland. Desshalb konnte Deutschland sich mit England über diesen Punkt verständigen, ohne Russland zu verletzen. Für Russland wäre es unter solchen Verhältnissen absolut unmöglich gewesen, eine Annexionspolitik ernstlich in's Auge zu fassen. So auch konnte Deutschland durch ein Zusammengehen mit England keine russischen Pläne durchkreuzen.

Durch ein Zusammengehen mit England war Deutschland in der Lage, sich die Freundschaft Russlands zu erhalten.

Hätte sich Fürst Bismarck so mit England über ein Programm verständigt, dem auch Russland beigetreten wäre, so bliebe auch Oesterreich Nichts übrig, als sich zu beugen.

Aber was that der deutsche Kanzler? Mit seltener Unverfrorenheit stellte er England ein Ultimatum in dem Berliner Memorandum und folgte seiner Russomanie in demselben Moment, als Russland das deutsche Reich mit der Grenzsperre für alle deutschen Producte beglückte und die Grundbesitzer durch die Ueberschwemmung russischer Bodenerzeugnisse ruinirte.

Man muss hiernach wohl oder übel zu der Ueberzeugung gelangen, dass die mit dem Visum des Fürsten Bismarck versehene Entwicklung des «Bischen Herzegowina» zu einem drohenden europäischen Kriege nicht möglich gewesen wäre, wenn Fürst Bismarck an der Spitze von Mittel-Europa — d. h. aller *status quo* Mächte — sich bestimmt dahin ausgesprochen hätte, dass entweder an dem territorialen *status quo* nicht gerüttelt werden dürfe, oder dass die vielleicht nothwendigen Veränderungen nur unter Mitwirkung der am Frieden um ihrer selbst willen interessirten Mächte vorgenommen werden dürfen. Das war möglich, als die Conferenzkomödie «Zu spät» noch keine Entschuldigung abgab für den bösen Willen Bismarck's und Gortschakoff's.

Es ist eine bei allen christlichen Nationen ausgemachte Sache, dass Europa von dem Alp der orientalischen Frage nur durch *eine vollständige oder theilweise staatsrechtliche Loslösung* der slavischen Herzogthümer von der Türkei befreit werden kann. Disraeli war niemals grundsätzlich gegen eine solche Lösung. Die öffentliche Meinung Englands verlangt eine solche Lösung. Andrassy hätte anfänglich auch darein gewilligt — heute ist es für Oesterreich zu spät und es wird

das Schwert ziehen müssen, um sich der Falle, welche ihm die Liebe seiner Bundesgenossen gestellt hat, zu entziehen. Zur Erhaltung der Bundesgenossenschaft Oesterreichs und seines Freundes Andrassy hätte sich der Fürst Bismarck mit dem ihm verhassten Disraeli verbinden müssen. Statt dessen gründete der Reichskanzler das nordische Bündniss und verbündete sich mit derjenigen Macht, welche notorisch kein Interesse am *status quo* hat, welche notorisch die Auflösung des türkischen Reiches zu ihrem eigenen Vortheil anstrebt.

Wie alle faulen Gründungen, ist auch das Dreikaiserbündniss, gestiftet zur Erhaltung des europäischen Friedens, jämmerlich «verkracht» und sein Gründer hat, wie alle faulen Gründer es zu thun pflegen, seine eigene Gründung im Stich gelassen. Wie bei vielen Gründungen, ist auch der Bismarck'schen Dreikaiserliga die Abschlachtung der Aktionäre, zu deren Heil der glänzende Prospect erfunden wurde, auf dem Fusse gefolgt, und zwar findet diese Abschlachtung mit einer Grausamkeit statt, vor welcher sich die ganze civilisirte Welt entsetzt. Das ist das jämmerliche Fiasco der Politik des deutschen Reichskanzlers. Deutschland befindet sich heute zwischen Scylla und Charybdis, sein Reichskanzler sitzt wieder in Kissingen,

die Reptilien sagen: Es ist Alles in Ordnung, d. h. Niemand weiss mehr, was werden wird, und von Allen am wenigsten der grosse Staatsmann Bismarck, dem die Welt zu verdanken hat, dies «Bischen Herzegowina», das alles Bestehende zu zertrümmern droht, mit frevelhaftem Gleichmuth zu der heutigen Furchtbarkeit grossgezogen zu haben.

Oder ist es wirklich nur Unfähigkeit, die den Fürsten Bismarck wie in anderen, so auch in der Beurtheilung der orientalischen Frage auszeichnet?

Sollte er nicht wissen, dass Russland und Oesterreich nie ohne die Pression einer dritten Macht sich über der Pforte vorzuschlagende Friedensbedingungen einigen werden? Kann der deutsche Reichskanzler diese Pression noch ausüben, ohne sich entweder mit Russland, indem er die mässigen Forderungen Oesterreichs unterstützt, oder mit Oesterreich, indem er den weitgehendsten Forderungen Russlands das Wort redet, zu entzweien? Gewiss nicht! Im ersten Falle wird Deutschland von dem für dasselbe verhängnissvollsten Ereigniss, einem russisch-französischen Bündniss, betroffen; im zweiten Falle macht er Oesterreich zum Bundesgenossen der Türkei und provoziert den Krieg, welchen Deutschland heute zu vermeiden alle Ursache hat. Eine einzige Macht

ist, nachdem der deutsche Reichskanzler das Interesse Deutschlands seinem Hasse gegen England opferte, noch in der Lage, den grossen Brand zu beschwichtigen und diese Macht ist gerade England, welches sich jetzt dafür dankbar erweisen kann, dass der Fürst Bismarck es bei Abfassung des Berliner Memorandum's als politische non-valeur behandelte. Hartnäckiges Schweigen des deutschen Reichskanzlers gilt bekanntlich den Reptilien als Beweis, dass die Weltgeschichte für die nächsten zehn Jahre bereits von dem grossen Manne festgestellt ist und von seiner zaudernden Lippe — hesitating lip — erwarten die getreuen Heerschaaren das unfehlbar erlösende Wort. Fürst Bismarck hat es ihnen gegeben und Deutschland kann daher ruhig sein. «So lange man nicht beweist, dass in Folge der orientalischen Wirren die Güter in Pommern im Werthe sinken, hat Deutschland kein Interesse an der orientalischen Frage.» So sprach Bismarck, und so predigen seine Reptilien heute noch dem deutschen Michel, trotzdem die Ereignisse im Orient bereits mächtige Schatten über Deutschland werfen. Wenn der Fürst Bismarck jetzt noch einsehen sollte, dass die orientalische Frage keine russische, keine türkische, keine österreichische, sondern eine europäische Frage ist, so dürfte diese

Erkenntniss zu spät kommen. Die alte preussische Theorie, dass das Berliner Kabinet an dem Schicksal der Türkei «direct» nicht interessirt sei, datirt aus der Zeit, da Berlin noch die Hauptstadt Preussens war.

Damals konnte man die Türkei als ein Ausgleichs-Objekt behandeln und verhandeln an die Macht, welche Preussen half, deutsches Reich zu werden. Seitdem aber das deutsche Reich besteht, liegt Konstantinopel vor seiner Thür und leicht kann es in die Lage kommen, österreichische Interessen im Orient vertheidigen zu müssen. Die alte preussische Theorie aber in der Orientpolitik, welche der Reichskanzler jetzt noch als die richtige betrachtet, ist weder eine deutsche noch eine nationale Politik — es ist eine einfache Provinzial-Politik, durch welche Deutschland glücklich zum Schleppträger des heiligen Russlands herabgesunken ist.

«Allons donc, comment se soucier de cette bagatelle d'Herzégowine!»

Wenn Deutschland jetzt Russland die Rolle des massgebenden Faktors zur endgültigen Lösung der orientalischen Frage überlässt, so ist es möglich, dass vielleicht der Fürst Bismarck mit einem siegreichen russischen Kaiser gemeinschaftliche Inte-

ressenpolitik machen kann, wahrscheinlich ist dies aber nicht!

Die Ereignisse, welche sich jetzt im Orient abspielen, sind darum so bedeutungsvoll, weil die Präponderanz Russlands an der Donau und am Schwarzen Meere, in den Dardanellen und den griechischen Gewässern, die Vorkämpfer des Slaventhums in eine sichere Position bringt, von welcher uns die russische Civilisation — welche nicht die unsrige ist — anmasslich und brutal, unsere Cultur, unsere Länder, unsern Handel bemeistern und vernichten kann.

Daran möge man in Deutschland recht oft und gründlich denken.

Dem Fürsten Bismarck aber empfehlen wir, sich einen beherzigenswerthen Ausspruch Ranke's vor Augen zu halten, der da sagt:

«Mancherlei Kriege gibt es und mancherlei Held-
«anrufe. Das vornehmste Lob gebührt denen, welche
«der Cultur der Menschheit durch siegreiche Waffen
«neue Schauplätze eröffnet und die Barbarei an be-
«deutenden Stellen überwältigt haben.»

VIII. Capitel.

Fürst Bismarck als Mensch.

Es dürfte schwer sein für den vorurtheilslosen Leser, aus der Lektüre der vorhergehenden Kapitel sich den Fürsten Bismarck ohne einen bereits schwer beschädigten Charakter in dieser Schlussbetrachtung gegenwärtig zu halten, und desshalb ist der Verfasser wohl oder übel genöthigt, sich an all' diejenigen Vorzüge des grossen Mannes zu klammern deren Besprechung geeignet erscheint, ihn als Menschen so viel als möglich wieder zu repariren.

Zunächst verschmäh't es der Verfasser, für seine Person Schlüsse zu ziehen aus demjenigen Material, welches dem Leser zu eigener Schlussfolgerung in dieser Schrift bisher schon geboten ist und hält er sich desshalb lediglich an die unverdächtige Biographie George Hesekei's — *das Buch vom Fürsten Bismarck* — um auf diesem Wege noch etwas Näheres über den «Menschen» Bismarck zu erfahren. *)

*) Dieser Mensch Bismarck steht bekanntlich nach öffentlichem Aussprüche des Staatsanwalts Simon v. Zastrow in Berlin so hoch, dass derselbe durch jede

Zwar bleibt Herr Hesekei für seine byzantinischen Lobhudeleien, analog den Gewohnheiten des Fürsten Bismarck, den Beweis schuldig, und müssen wir somit annehmen, dass sich «dergleichen» Dinge nicht beweisen lassen, wesshalb wir um so lieber daran glauben, als wir hoffen, dadurch in Etwas dem deutschen Reichskanzler gefällig zu sein.

Wir wollen dem Leser den Fürsten Bismarck zunächst in Gesellschaft zweier berühmter Staatsmänner einführen und zwar der Herren Thiers und Guizot. Mit diesen beiden Ehrenmännern hat er sich in dem Album eines bekannten hohen Diplomaten zusammengefunden und es ist interessant, zu erfahren, welche erhabene Wirkung diese Berührung auf den deutschen Reichskanzler ausgeübt hat.

Hypothese beleidigt wird, welche dem «Durchschnittsmenschen» gegenüber als Beleidigung nicht zu erkennen sei. — Der Staatsanwalt Pleuss in Hannover stellte ihn so hoch, dass er in einem Prozesse gegen den Dr. Edgar Bauer den Beweis für die Schuld des Angeklagten also führte: «Dass eine Beleidigung schon dadurch festgestellt zu erachten, weil der Fürst Bismarck sich durch den inkriminirten Artikel beleidigt gefühlt und den Strafantrag gestellt habe!» — Herr Staatsanwalt Tessendorff nennt Bismarck mit Ignorirung des Kaisers den «Mann, der an der Spitze des Staates stehe».

« Ma longue vie m'a appris deux sagesse, que j'ai eu souvent à pratiquer : l'une de beaucoup pardonner, l'autre de ne jamais oublier ».

23 mars 1870.

(Gez.) Guizot. »

« Un peu d'oubli ne nuit pas à la sincérité du pardon ».

6 avril 1870.

(Gez.) A. Thiers. »

« Ma vie m'a appris que j'ai beaucoup à oublier et beaucoup à me faire pardonner ».

17 novembre 1871.

(Gez.) v. Bismarck. »

Ein edler, ein schöner Denkspruch, der des deutschen Reichskanzlers. Leider verriethen uns die Handlungen des Fürsten Bismarck bisher Nichts von dem Vorhandensein der Tugenden der Versöhnlichkeit und Bescheidenheit, und es bleibt uns daher nur noch der Ausweg, den illustren Mann auf Hesekiel zu versuchen, um vollständig unparteiisch zu verfahren.

Der Leser wird uns die Säuglings- und Schlingeljahre des Herrn Otto v. Bismarck-Schönhausen gewiss schenken und damit sind wir zugleich der

Schilderung der Anstrengungen des prophetischen Altweiber-Quartetts Mutter Bellin — Louise Neumann — George Hesekei — Trina Neumann», aus dem ungezogenen Jungen den späteren grossen Staatsmann zu konstruiren, überhoben.

Setzen wir da ein, wo der Mensch in der Regel selbst beginnt, sich für existenzberechtigt auf der Welt zu halten, mit dem Eintritt in das akademische Bürgerthum, so finden wir zunächst, dass die sorgliche Mutter auf Freundesrath im Jahre 1832 den jungen Bismarck nach Göttingen auf die Universität schickte. Er selbst hatte nach Heidelberg gewollt, aber, sagt Hesekei, seine Mutter wollte davon Nichts wissen, da sie fürchtete, er werde sich dort das schändliche Biertrinken angewöhnen. Seine Studienzeit in Göttingen (Hesekei S. 69 u. ff.) theilte der junge Bismarck ehrlich in Saufen, Raufen und verwandte Fächer, und Hesekei weiss ihm nur nachzurühmen, dass er bis zum Herbst 1833, wo er Göttingen verliess, niemals ein Colleg besucht hatte. Wörtlich sagt dieser wackere Biograph: «Bei dem stürmischen Leben, welches Bismarck in Göttingen geführt, hatte er begreiflicher Weise (sic!) keine Musse gefunden, Collegia zu besuchen; dennoch erhielt er sehr schöne Atteste über seinen Fleiss!» (sic!)

Herr Hesekiel hat es für nöthig erachtet, zur Illustration des Göttingen'schen Studentenlebens, welches sein Held geführt, eine bemerkenswerthe Episode der Nachwelt zu überliefern. Eines Tages nämlich warf Bismarck im höchsten «Soff» eine Flasche durch das Fenster auf die Strasse. Glücklicher Weise wurde kein Vorübergehender getödtet, der kühne Werfer aber vor den Universitätsrichter citirt, dem er in Schlafrock, Cylinderhut und Kanonenstiefeln, begleitet von seinem grossen Hunde, seine Aufwartung machte. Dieser denkwürdige Moment, wie der alte Professor unter dem Hohnlachen Bismarck's vor dessen angehetztem Köter ängstlich hinter Tisch und Stuhl flüchtet, ist in dem Buche von künstlerischer Hand durch ein Bild verewigt.

Vermuthlich ist es auch diese That, welche den alten Perrückenhaltern von Stadt und Universität Göttingen vor Kurzem Veranlassung gab, dem Fürsten Bismarck das Ehrenbürgerrecht zu überbringen.

Nach Berlin zurückgekehrt, setzte er das wilde Leben, an das er sich einmal gewöhnt hatte, fort. Hier endlich beginnt sein Studium. Hesekiel sagt «Erst als das Examen wie ein dräuendes Gespenst näher kam, entschloss er sich und ging, das erste Mal in seinem Leben, in ein Collegium; er ging auch ein zweites und letztes Mal dahin, und

klar war ihm, dass er in der kurzen Zeit, welche ihm noch blieb, nicht so viel vom Jus profitiren könne, als er zum Examen brauche. Er ist darum (?!), nach diesen zwei Stunden, nie wieder in einem Collegium erschienen.» Sein Examen legte Bismarck jedoch selbstverständlich ab. Wie? sagt Hesekiel nicht. Sonst laufen darüber sonderbare Gerüchte, welche erkennen lassen, dass auch zu jener Zeit schon die Familienhäupter wussten, «wie's gemacht wird».

Jetzt wird Bismarck Auskultator, als welcher er nach Verübung einiger Unarten 1836 als Referendar an die Regierung zu Aachen versetzt wurde. Hier muss Bismarck ein besonders geniales Leben geführt haben, denn sein treuer Hesekiel schweigt sich folgendermassen darüber aus: — — «bald aber gerieth er in den Strudel des grossen Weltverkehrs, der in der Saison namentlich an den altberühmten Bädern der Kaiserstadt herrschte etc. — — — — Er gerieth dabei in Verhältnisse, die viel Wirrnisse in sein Leben brachten, sich schliesslich aber doch noch mit Hilfe eines Freundes ziemlich leidlich lösen liessen, wenn Bismarck auch noch Jahre lang danach die Nachwehen nicht ganz überwunden hatte.» Da sich hiernach selbst der Gänsekiel des frommen Hesekiel sträubt, seinem Clienten irgend

etwas Bewundernswerthes anzudichten, so können auch wir uns damit begnügen, dem Herrn v. Bismarck nach Potsdam zu folgen, wo wir ihn zugleich als Referendar und Gardejäger in Function finden. Auch, was er hier getrieben, verräth sein Biograph nicht und theilt nur mit, dass er sich von Potsdam nach Greifswald zum zweiten Jägerbataillon versetzen liess, «weil er hoffte, dort nebenher Vorlesungen an der landwirthschaftlichen Akademie zu Eldena hören zu können.» — «Dazu aber war er,» setzt der vorsichtige Biograph hinzu, «durch den traurigen Umstand gezwungen, dass die Verwaltung der väterlichen Güter in Pommern, aus Gründen, die wir bereits oben angedeutet (!) haben, zum völligen Ruin zu führen drohte.»

Ueber seine landwirthschaftlichen Studien in Greifswald erfahren wir sodann noch auf derselben Seite (75), wie Otto v. Bismarck «sich bald überzeugte, dass es unmöglich sei, den Waffendienst und die landwirthschaftlichen Vorlesungen mit einander zu verbinden. Er verfiel daher bald wieder, weil es dort nichts Anderes gab (!) einem wilden Studentenleben.»

Im Sommer 1839 tritt Bismarck in die Verwaltung der ruinirten pommer'schen Güter ein und erhielt Kniephof und Jarchelin. Hier lebt er als

Landjunker eine Zeit lang und soll mit Hülfe tüchtiger Leute pekuniär wieder etwas hinaufgekommen sein, bis er aus Schwermuth und Lebensüberdruß wieder auf's Zechen verfiel und sich dadurch ein besonderes «Renommée» erwarb. Hesekei sagt über Bismarck auf Kniephof:

« — — — es (Kniephof) sah seltsame Scenen genug im buntesten Wechsel, als der jugendliche Gutsherr noch, von dunkelm Thatendrang getrieben, rastlos, ruhelos, ziellos die Zeit durchstürmend, bald einsam durch die Felder schweifte, bald lustige Gesellen und Zechkumpane um sich versammelte, also dass aus dem Kniephof ein Kneiphof wurde, auch so geheissen von den Leuten weithin im Lande. Seltsame Mähren liefen da um über die nächtlichen Zechgelage, bei denen es Niemand dem «tollen Bismarck» gleichthun könne im Trinken aus dem grossen, mit Porter und Champagner, halb und halb, gefüllten Pokal — — — — bis Kniephof endlich so verrufen war, als wenn Gespenster darin umgingen. Aber die Gespenster dort mussten starke Nerven haben, die Gäste wenigstens, die dort gar fest unter der Mütze von Champagner und Porter schliefen, wurden nicht selten durch Pistolenschüsse geweckt, so dass die Kugeln über ihnen in die Decke

schlugen und der Kalk bröckelnd ihnen in's ver-
störte Antlitz fiel.»

Endlich scheint sich Herrn v. Bismarck die Nothwendigkeit aufgedrängt zu haben, seinen zer-
rütteten Verhältnissen durch eine Heirath wieder
aufzuhelfen. Seine bruchstückweise veröffentlichten,
im Tone ganz seinen Lebensgewohnheiten ent-
sprechenden Briefe deuten dies wiederholt an. So
schreibt er von Kniephof im Jahre 1845 an seine
Schwester, die verheirathete Frau v. Arnim-Kröch-
lendorf, nachdem er sich über «Mangel an Stroh,
Futter, Geld, Kartoffeln und Dünger» beklagt, dass
sein Stallknecht Johann vor den Fenstern seinen
Liebeskummer durch Pfeifen zu beschwichtigen sucht,
und fährt wörtlich fort:

«Das Ideal seiner Träume hat vor Kurzem auf
Zureden seiner Eltern ihm abgesagt und einen Stell-
macher geheirathet. Ganz mein Fall, bis auf den
Stellmacher, der noch im Schoosse der Zukunft
raspelt. *) Ich muss mich übrigens, hol' mich der

*) Hier müssen wir dem braven Hesekiel etwas
nachhelfen. Bismarck hatte sich nämlich um die Hand
der reichen Freiin Ottilie v. Puttkammer, mit seiner
Gemahlin Johanna v. Puttkammer nicht verwandt,
beworben. Diese Dame war eine leidenschaftliche Reiterin
und Bismarck hatte eines Tages in einem bekannten
Zustande geäußert, es wäre ihr besser, sie schaffe sich

T ! verheirathen, das wird mir wieder recht klar — — — — Ich muss zuletzt doch noch ** (Johanna v. Puttkammer, seine heutige Gattin) heirathen, die Leute wollen es alle so, und Nichts scheint natürlicher, da wir Beide zusammen übrig geblieben sind. Sie lässt mich zwar kalt, aber das thun sie alle; es ist hübsch, wenn man seine Neigungen nicht mit den Hemden wechseln kann etc.»

An anderer Stelle macht seine sittliche Rohheit, oder «geniale Verwilderung», wenn das reichsfreundlicher klingt, sich Luft in einer Beschreibung eingetretener Ueberschwemmungen, wo er schreibt: «— — ich bin stolz darauf, sagen zu können, dass in meinem Nebenfluss der Zempel ein Theerfahrer mit seinem Pferde ertrank.» (S. 82.)

1846 schreibt Bismarck von Potsdam u. A. an seine Schwester: «Inventarien anfertigen ist langweilig, namentlich, wenn man von den Schurken,

statt der kostbaren Pferde eine Gouvernante an, um grammatikalisch richtig sprechen und schreiben zu können. Als er nun dennoch diese «ungrammatikalische» Dame zur Gattin begehrte, schrieb sie ihm in dürren Worten, «dass sie gerade so viel deutsch gelernt habe, um ein richtiges «Nein!» schreiben zu können». Später verheirathete sich Ottilie v. Puttkammer (auf Schloss Pansin bei Stargard in Pommern) mit dem General v. Hirschfeld. Sie sind Beide schon verstorben.

den Taxatoren, 3 Mal aus nichtigen Gründen im Stich gelassen wird und Tage lang warten muss etc.» Ob wohl von diesen «königlich preussischen Schurken» der Potsdamer Behörde noch welche am Leben sein mögen?

In diesem Tone bewegen sich alle Briefbruchstücke des grossen Mannes, welche zu seiner Ehre und zu seinem Ruhm mit seiner eigenen Beihülfe veröffentlicht worden sind. Uebermässiges Trinken, zweideutige Kalauer, rohe Spässe über Liebelei, Kuppelei und Familienereignisse (S. Seite 83 u. ff., ebenso S. 143, 146 u. s. w.) — das ungefähr ist der Inhalt aller Bismarck'schen Briefe als Referendar, Deichhauptmann, Bundestagsgesandter etc. — nirgends ein Funke jener edlen Gutmüthigkeit, jener Bescheidenheit, jenes Edelmuthes, wie er doch so oft bei kraftvollen, übermüthigen Naturen zu Tage tritt — immer er selbst, immer Bismarck, der Junker, der nur sein eigenes Ich im Auge hat, als müsse sich die Welt um ihn, um seine Laune drehen. Schon als Gesandter in Petersburg war er durch sein rohes, zügelloses Leben dem vollständigen Verfall nahe und es hat wahrlich nicht «seiner Sorge um das deutsche Vaterland» bedurft, um seine Nerven so vollständig zu zerrütten, als sie es wohl sein mögen. Jeder weniger robuste Mensch wäre längst

an demjenigen zu Grunde gegangen, was der gemeine Mann Delirium nennt, das feinerzogene Reptil jedoch mit «Nervosität» übersetzt.

So schreibt er selbst 1859 aus Petersburg an seine Schwester: «— Ich bin schon seit dem Januar in Berlin nie wieder recht gesund gewesen, und Aerger, Klima und Erkältung trieben mein unscheinbares Gliederreißen vor ungefähr 10 Tagen auf die Höhe, dass mir der übliche Athem nicht mehr ausreichend zufloss und nur unter sehr schmerzhaften Anstrengungen einzuziehen war. Das Uebel, rheumatisch-gastrisch-nervös, hatte sich in der Lebergehend eingenistet und wurde mit massenhaften Schröpfköpfen, spanischen Fliegen und Senf über den ganzen Leib bekämpft. — — — Meine gute Natur hat sich aber rasch wieder geholfen, seitdem man mir Sect in mässigen Quantitäten verordnet hat. *)

Wir meinen, hiermit genug des Vorzüglichsten dem Biographen des grossen Bismarck entwendet zu haben und glauben den Leser verschonen zu können mit all' den Zeichen und Wundern, welche

*) Namentlich der «Montebello» spielt in den Bismarck'schen Briefen eine hervorragende Rolle. Seine «Krankheit» ist noch häufig in anderen Briefen das Thema
Verf.

angeblich geschehen sein sollen in Träumen, Gespenster sehen u. s. w., womit Hesekei das ganze Buch vom Fürsten Bismarck für die profane Welt schmackhaft zu machen versucht. Der Wunder wird Deutschland noch genug erleben, ehe es sein Bismarck-Conto mit der reichsfreundlichen Thräne abschliessen kann.

Erwähnt muss noch werden, dass Bismarck als Soldat keine Carrière machen konnte, was wohl Niemanden überraschen wird, und dass er nach Hesekei einstmals einen Reitknecht lebendig aus dem Wasser gezogen hat. Andere Spuren von Heldenthum treffen wir nur Seite 274 und 286. An erster Stelle heisst es:

«Nach der Versicherung eines englischen Correspondenten (sic!) hat aber Bismarck bei Gravelotte doch die ihm sonst eigene Ruhe (!) verloren. Der Engländer sah ihn auf dem Pferde weit nach vorn gebeugt und die sonst so festen Züge voll leidenschaftlichster Aufregung. Er würde ohne die Rücksicht auf den König (!) unzweifelhaft (!!) vorwärts in's Feuer gejagt sein. So versichert uns der Engländer und unglaublich ist's nicht.»

Seite 286 reproduziert Hesekei Favre's Bericht über seine Unterredung mit Bismarck auf dem Schlosse Haute-Maison. Es heisst dort u. A.: Wir

traten in einen niedrigen Saal. Graf Bismarck war im Begriffe, sich niederzulassen, als er mir Folgendes sagte: «Wir sind hier sehr schlecht daran; Ihre Franctireurs können durch die Fenster auf mich zielen.» Als ich hierauf mein Erstaunen und meine Zweifel ausdrückte, fügte er hinzu: «Ich bitte Sie, sagen Sie den Leuten hier im Hause, dass Sie ein Mitglied der Regierung sind und ihnen befehlen, Acht zu geben, und dass sie mit ihrem Kopfe gegen jeden verbrecherischen Versuch haften.» Favre ging hinaus und fand das Haus rings von preussischen Schildwachen umstellt, ein Umstand, der ihn natürlich beruhigen musste. Heldenthum und Vorsicht sind stets in hervorragender Weise bei dem Fürsten Bismarck vereinigt gewesen.»

Damit ist's der Hesekeliade genug, um den Leser in den Stand zu setzen, seine Eindrücke über Bismarck als Mensch, welche er in den wenigen Kapiteln empfangen hat, zu kompletiren. Er hat seinen Hesekiel reichlich verdient. Die Lächerlichkeit ist stets der Fluch des Byzantinismus, wie Letzterer das Produkt ist der Gewalthätigkeit, Rohheit, Heuchelei, erniedrigender Menschenanbetung, des Egoismus und der Unwissenheit.

Ein Volk, das sich selbst erniedrigt! verdient die Niedrigkeit seines Götzen,

Der Papst hat vor Kurzem in einer Allokution auf einen deutschen «Attila» angespielt und die Reptilien mit ihrem gewöhnlichen Scharfsinn und in der Gewohnheit, Alles, was in der Welt gesagt wird, auf den Fürsten Bismarck zu beziehen, haben dies Prädikat sofort für ihren Herrn und Meister annektirt. Wir fühlen nicht den Beruf, Vergleiche anzustellen, welche zum Nachtheile des deutschen Reichskanzlers ausfallen könnten und schweigen daher über diesen Punkt.

Ein anderer, den Fürsten Bismarck kränkender Vergleich ist jedoch vom Grafen Arnim angestellt worden und diesen müssen wir entschieden im Interesse des Reichskanzlers von der Hand weisen. Nach der Anklageschrift des Staatsanwalts hat nämlich Graf Arnim den Fürsten Bismarck mit einem Elephanten und mit Tiberius in Capri verglichen. Die betreffende Stelle in «Pro nihilo» lautet zwar so, dass von einer Vergleichung des Reichskanzlers mit Elephanten und Tyrannen nicht die Rede sein kann. Was namentlich den verstorbenen Tiberius anlangt, so sagt der Nihilist nur, dass Fürst Bismarck in Varzin so einsam sei, wie Tiberius in Capri.

Wenn Jemand sagen wollte, dass der Graf Arnim zu Ragaz sich so wohl befinde, wie s. Z.

Lorenzo von Medici in seinem Exil zu Venedig, so würde daraus kaum deducirt werden können, dass der Vergleich zwischen Graf Arnim und Lorenzo von Medici um deswillen eine Beleidigung des Ersteren involvire, weil Lorenzo von Medici unsittliche Lieder verfasste, während bekannt ist, dass der geistreiche Exbotschafter nie unsittliche Lieder von sich gegeben hat.

Beschränken wir uns daher auf den Nachweis, dass zwischen Tiberius und Bismarck keine Aehnlichkeit besteht. Bismarck kennen wir, über Tiberius wollen wir den alten Vater Suetonius nachschlagen.

Als Tiberius — im besten Mannesalter stehend, sich entschloss, vom politischen Schauplatze abzutreten, schützte er bei seiner Bitte um Entlassung Ueberdruss an Staatsgeschäften vor, ja, er enthielt sich sogar, als ihm diese nicht gewährt wurde, vier Tage lang der Nahrung. Dann ging er wirklich und fuhr nach Rhodus, wo er längere Zeit blieb. Wie oft aber ging Bismarck, um immer wieder zu bleiben?

Dem Tiberius war, als er noch ein Kind war, von dem Astrologen Scirebonius verheissen worden, dass er einst ein König ohne Diadem sein würde. Nach Hesekiel haben nur drei alte Weiber die

künftige Grösse Bismarck's geahnt und zwar, weil er als kleiner Otto in Schönhausen bisweilen — ungleich anderen Kindern — mit «die Beene baumelte».

Als Tiberius später beauftragt wurde, die Ruhe in Germanien wieder herzustellen, mussten die fremden Gesandten sich auch zu ihm in die Provinz begeben. Die Aufhängung einer Bürgerkrone im Vorhof seines Hauses schlug er aus. Fürst Bismarck's Vorzimmer ist mit zahllosen Bürgerbriefen geschmückt.

Gegen Schmähungen und böse Gerüchte verhielt er sich so gelassen, dass er äusserte: «In meinem freien Staate müssen Zunge und Meinung frei sein.» Eine so unvorsichtige Aeussderung ist dem Fürsten Bismarck nicht nachzuweisen.

Als einmal der Senat gegen solche Verbrecher heftig auf gerichtliche Untersuchung antrug, versetzte er: «Wir haben nicht Zeit dazu. Wenn Ihr einmal dies Fenster aufmacht, so werdet Ihr bald nichts Anderes zu thun haben, denn alle Privatfeindschaften werden unter diesem Vorwande den Weg zu uns finden.» Ist nach dieser Aeussderung nicht Tiberius ein lächerlicher Marquis Posa gegen den deutschen Reichskanzler?

Tiberius führte einen gewissen äusseren Schein Freiheit ein; dem Senat und den Magistraten, der

d. h. den Gerichtshöfen, blieb ihr altes Ansehen bewahrt und nie zeigte er sich ungehalten über Beschlüsse, welche seiner eigenen Ansicht widersprachen.

Dem Leichenbegängniss vornehmer Männer wohnte er bis zum Scheiterhaufen bei. Wer hat den Fürsten Bismarck bei dem Leichenbegängnisse des Grafen Robert Goltz gesehen?

Der Einführung fremder Religionsgebräuche that er Einhalt, indem er Diejenigen, welche sich zu solchem Aberglauben bekannten, zwang, die dazu gehörigen gottesdienstlichen Kleider sammt allen übrigen Geräthschaften zu verbrennen. Es war dies freilich auch ein «Culturkampf» — aber hat Fürst Bismarck schon die Messgewänder der katholischen Priester verbrannt?

Die Anhänger eines fremden Glaubens und die Sterndeuter trieb er aus. Gestattet Fürst Bismarck nicht immer noch 15 Millionen Katholiken den Aufenthalt im heiligen deutschen Reiche? Und sind Jesuiten vielleicht Sterndeuter?

Schliesslich ging Tiberius nach Capri und ergab sich dort seinen Leidenschaften, u. A. dem Trunke. Schon früher hatte man ihn wegen seiner Liebe zum Wein Biberius statt Tiberius genannt. Welche Strafe würde in Deutschland ein

ähnliches Wortspiel auf den Namen des Reichskanzlers treffen trotz Hesekiel?

Mit dem Gelde, d. h. mit seinem eigenen, war er sehr sparsam, selbst geizig. Nur zwei Mal in seinem Leben übte er einen Akt der Freigebigkeit aus. Wer will dem Fürsten Bismarck dies nur ein Mal nachweisen?

Den Hass gegen seine Verwandten offenbarte er gegen seinen Bruder Drusus, indem er einen Brief desselben dem Augustus verrieth. Dem Prätor gab er auf die Anfragen, ob er die Zusammensetzung der Magistratsgerichte (Ausnahmegericht, Staatsgerichtshof) befehle, die Antwort, dass die Gesetze gehandhabt werden müssten. Ist nicht Arnim als Landesverräther verurtheilt und hat Bismarck ihn etwa verrathen? Im Gegentheil; er hat ihn nur beim Kaiser des Verrathes denunzirt und gesagt, dass sich «dergleichen Dinge nicht beweisen» lassen, bis ihn preussische Richter darüber belehrten, dass sich Alles beweisen lasse, wenn man nur den «guten Willen» hat.

Unter Tiberius ging die Art der böswilligen Anklägerei so weit, dass Jeder ein todeswürdiger Verbrecher wurde:

1) der in der Nähe des kaiserlichen Bildnisse seinen Sklaven gepeitscht oder seine Kleider gewechselt;

2) der einen Ring oder ein Geldstück mit dem Bildnisse des Kaisers auf den Abtritt mitgenommen;

3) der ein Wort oder eine Handlung des Kaisers auch nur einem leisen Tadel unterwarf.

Sind wohl Bismarck-Beleidigungen — Majestäts-Beleidigungen?

Ein Edikt verbot den Angehörigen, ihre verurtheilten Verwandten zu bemitleiden. Den Anklägern wurden Beförderungen und Belohnungen ausgesetzt, zumal auch den Zeugen. Keinem Spion wurde die Glaubwürdigkeit abgesprochen. Viele zur Verantwortung Vorgeladene, ihrer Verurtheilung sicher, gaben sich, um den Quälereien der Gerichtshöfe zu entgehen, selbst den Tod. Vater Sueton findet dies Alles wunderlich. Vor Bismarck's Herrschaft war es aber auch eine wunderliche Zeit.

«Ma vie m'a appris que j'ai beaucoup à oublier et beaucoup à me faire pardonner.»

Wo hat Tiberius in ähnlich schöner Weise anerkannt, dass es einerseits Vieles gebe, was er zu vergessen, d. h. zu verzeihen habe, und dass es andererseits Vieles gebe, was Andere ihm zu verzeihen haben?

Leider müssen wir am Schlusse dieses Capitels konstatiren, dass auch Hesekiel uns die thatsächlichen Belege vorenthalten hat, woraus die Welt

die so werthvolle Ueberzeugung hätte schöpfen können, dass die *Praxis* des Fürsten Bismarck nur einigermaßen seiner im obigen Denkspruch niedergelegten *Theorie* entspricht.

Für uns giebt es nur eine Interpretation und diese lautet:

Wenn der Fürst *Bismarck* in dem zweiten Satze seines Denkspruches sagt, dass es Vieles gebe, was Andere ihm zu verzeihen haben, so gehört zu diesen Vie-
len unzweifelhaft und vor Allem Eins,
nämlich, dass er die Worte des ersten
Satzes, worin er sich zu der Verpflichtung bekennt, Vieles verzeihen zu
müssen — *nur Worte sein lässt!*

Fürst Bismarck ist am Ende seiner Laufbahn.

Tiberius, als es mit ihm zu Ende ging, lebte in fortwährender Angst. Zuletzt zerfiel er mit sich selbst. Gebildete Zeitgenossen behaupten, dass er vorausgesehen habe, welcher Hass und welche Schande ihn treffen würden. Auch Sueton bemerkte an ihm etwas Unfreiwilliges, Dämonisches. Sein Geist war oft abwesend, sein Gesicht von plötzlichen Schwellungen entstellt — der Schlaf floh ihn und

richtete seine ungemein starke Natur zu Grunde. Die Geschichte hat sich an ihm gerächt.

Auch für den deutschen Reichskanzler ist die Zeit gekommen, zurückzuschauen auf die Thaten seines Lebens und dessen eingedenk zu werden, dass die Bekämpfung der Wahrheit und Gerechtigkeit gleichbedeutend ist mit unrühmlichem Kampfe um das schimpfliche Ende.

Schluss.

Die auffällige, fast fieberhafte Art und Weise in welcher die Reptilien fortwährend die Gesundheit und das blühende Aussehen des Reichskanzlers bis in's kleinste Detail preisen, hat etwas sehr Verdächtiges und scheint nur darauf berechnet, die schwierige politische und wirthschaftliche Stellung, in welche Deutschland durch die Kunst des Fürsten Bismarck gerathen ist, mit dem Hinweis auf zu erwartende neue Kraftproduktionen des grossen Mannes momentan vergessen zu machen. Wahr allein ist, dass Fürst Bismarck vollkommen rathlos den gegenwärtigen Verhältnissen gegenüber sich befindet und dass seine Krankheit die einzige Entschuldigung abzugeben vermag für seine «senile» Schwäche und seine «senile» Empfindlichkeit. Der von den Reptilien gewundene Lorbeerkrantz in den Händen eines kranken Mannes ist nicht das wunderwirkende Heilmittel für ein krankes Reich, und eines Wunders bedarf es, soll das «einige Deutschland» aus der ihm bevorstehenden Prüfungszeit im Grossen und Ganzen unzertrümmert hervorgehen. Wird das Schicksal noch einmal ein Glückswunder

am deutschen Reichskanzler vollziehen, indem es ihn zum unbewussten und widerwilligen Werkzeuge von Thaten macht, denen eine rettende Bedeutung innewohnen kann, so mag das als ein Glück für Deutschland und seinen Kanzler gepriesen werden. Wahrscheinlich aber ist dies nicht und da dürfte für Deutschland denn gerade zu dieser Stunde es als ein Glück betrachtet werden müssen, wenn zur Wahrung seiner politischen Interessen der Zufall aufhören würde, seine Vorsehung zu sein.

Das Weltgericht wird einen harten Urtheilsspruch über den Fürsten Bismarck zu fällen haben. Die Begründung desselben wird mit dem Moment eintreten, wo der Erinnyen Gesang die Lobpsalmen der Reptilien abgelöst hat — und schwerlich ist dieser Zeitpunkt noch fern.

Der deutsche Reichskanzler hat, wie wir solches bei der ersten Auflage als möglich hinstellten, wirklich seine herkulische Kraft dazu verwendet, diese Schrift zu unterdrücken — «senilen» Menschen gönnt man ja gern die Genugthuung kindlicher That — unmöglich wird es ihm bleiben, die Wahrheit des Gesagten zu widerlegen.

Und nun, Herr Reichskanzler — haben Ihre Reptilien das Wort zur zweiten Auflage!

Ende.

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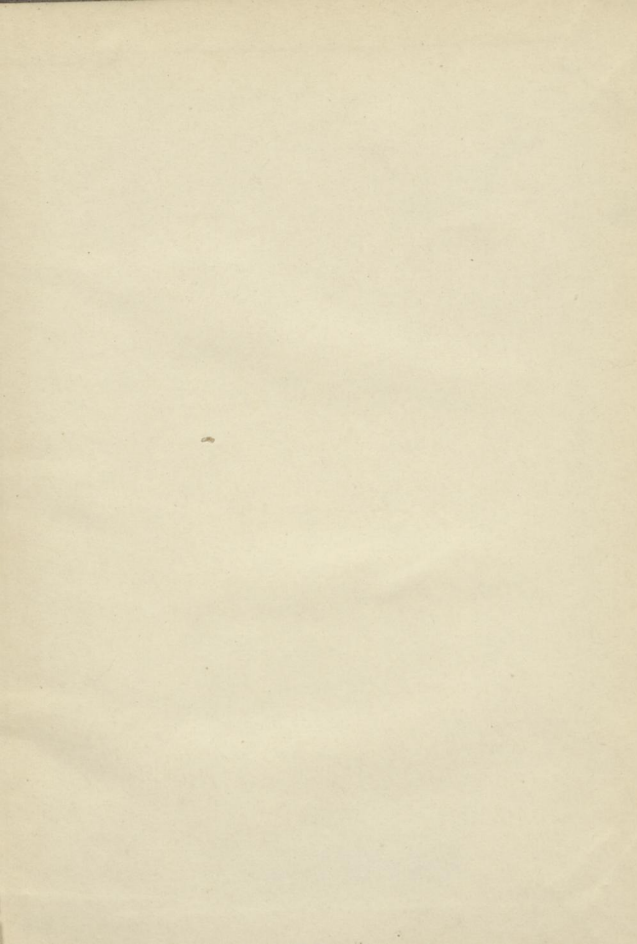
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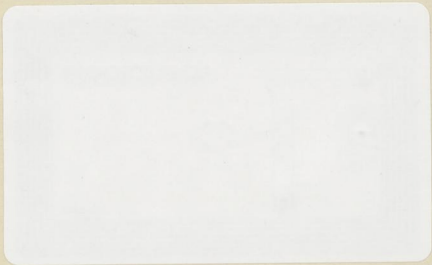
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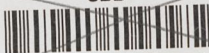


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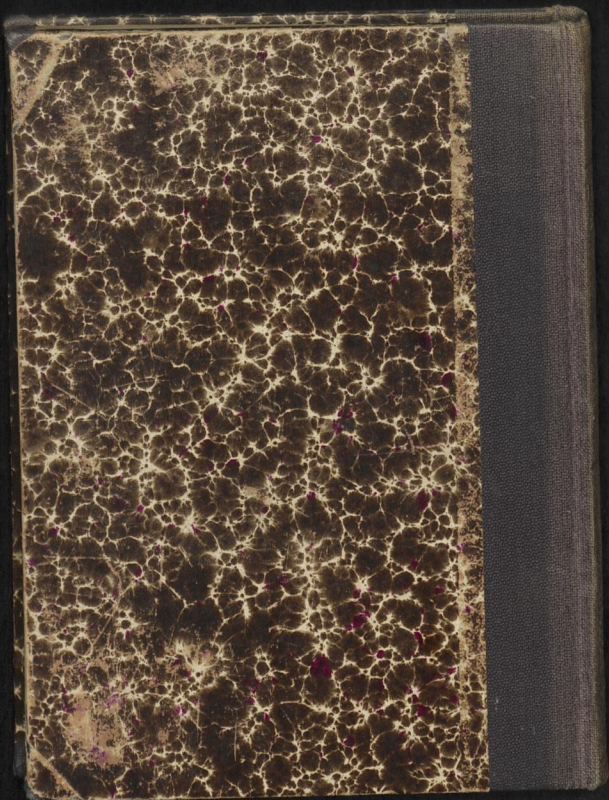
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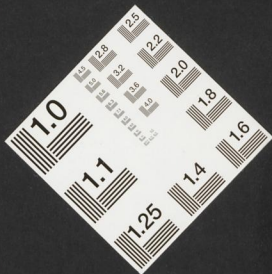
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The Law of Nomadism.

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The

law of nomadism

and the

today's Jewish rule

from

Dr. Adolf Wahrmund,

Professor at the Oriental Academy and lecturer at the University of Vienna.

Karlsruhe and Leipzig

H. Reuther s Verlag.

1887.

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Foreword.

This booklet, as the title suggests, follows
shows those in Austria-Hungary, Germany and
France has already emerged in such large numbers
Writings that support the rule of Judaism in
these countries, but pursues by targeting
the rule of deeper developmental laws
has, primarily, the purpose of bringing among us that new
To pave the way for historical reflection, which alone
as an ideological basis for the redesign of Central Europe
as it is essential to the implementation of the Asian
tism and nomadism for Europe and the
Christian-Western cultural system threatening dangers
with the certainty of success. The
In Europe, Asianism is particularly popular among Jews
who, as nomads, pursued a revolutionary and
Achievements of the permanent farmers against
about a dissolving and destructive, as Semites a
hostile to Aryanism, as heirs and representatives
of Punicism, free labor in slave service
transformative, and as a pre-Christian or ethnic
(pagan) based on national exclusivity
religious association an anti-Christian principle
But today's Russian Empire also

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falls through his acquisitions of territory in Central Asia.
more and more to the law of nomadism and
is thereby placed in an increasingly hostile position
against Western culture. This
threatening, sometimes terrible powers
Above all, clarity of ideas about the
necessary under the circumstances or, better said,
about those immutable natural principles which
in many different disguises in these relationships
nities with legal necessity to express
Therefore, in this document certain
simple, legal, for us almost eternal reason –
figures of the event (becoming or becoming-nor-
men) which are in the relationships between
Nomads and permanent residents, Semites and Aryans in
Large under all circumstances evenly
This also provides a deeper insight
into the Natural-Constant (Constante) into the human
Things, especially the ethical and political,
and thus also a firmer basis for those po-
political and social restructuring, as a result of
the completely new means of communication and communication,
the new means of expressing power – under which
who play such a terrible role in destruction –
and the transmission of power that gives things on earth
a completely new shape, are essential if
This transformation will not be a complete cultural collapse
The new must not be demonic, not satanic
be; no powers may be involved in the new formation
who have already been inspired by the "good news" of Christ
were relegated to the realm of demons. Therefore
those pre- and anti-Christian powers must be put aside
who are lyingly claiming to be
calls to participate in the redesign, yes

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VII

even to take them into your own hands to look after the
to implement its own laws. However, this is
all things knowledge of truth is necessary, that is
a deeper understanding of it than those generations
possessed that bring the disaster so close

Hesse.

Lagarde (German Writings p. 89) says: "How only volunteers seek the truth, this also helps against Lies and untruth are not a compulsion, but only once the serious personal quest to find truth the one from whom the lie, which alone kills,

– truth is always found, and secondly, the closed isolation of untruth; one must all lives elements of life, which this from the general development, and which they deceitful way as having sprung from itself, its un-accessible so that they only focus on themselves. This is not rape, because all Lie claims to be truth and by its own power to live: she must not complain if one takes them at their word and stands on their own two feet In this text, Judaism is described in its peculiarity as a punished Semitic-nomadic, and pre- and anti-Christian nature is presented in isolation, and showed that his life elements come only from have flowed into the general development that it cannot live on its own strength, on its own feet cannot stand, so in order to live, rely on the lie which at the same time leads to self-transformation

– rebirth in the spirit of Christ – called upon is, but for this purpose his exclusion from the Christian Aryan national bodies is a prerequisite.

In order to be prepared for the challenges of the future, It is essential for our view of history to

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VIII

to shorten the periods of time, to remember get used to the fact that one or two or three millennia compared to the age of people on earth so are as good as nothing, that accordingly the two Millennia from Judaism within the Christian intellectual dominance asserted in cultural areas position as a temporary one, in relation to the Duration of Christianity – that is, the rule of

Gospel – only a short period is to be considered, and especially as one of the free development of the in direct reversal of Judaism – hostile to the Gospel by their own law and hindering, – secondly, the romanticism from the consideration of the historical relationship between Orient and Occident completely, – thirdly, the Miraculous in general from the consideration of external historical events and to to where it belongs: in the world of nature and spirit and the connection between the two, which is always beyond human observation. bar di will remain incomprehensible. This will end the rigidity the "frozen decay" in which the spell of a "Book" has held us captive for so many centuries held, dissolved again into warm life, the "Judaisirungsschleim", which as a result of the special development development of Christianity our view, not only history, but also our behavior towards Nature, to the naturally beautiful and naturally obligatory still considers excessive, the "Jewish poison" is eliminated and the natural soil is restored. on which the Western peoples compete zealous for the eternal, that is, the eternal law and divinely directed calls of the Gospel By mastering all of us, the

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IX

traditional cultural tools, these are the messenger of nature and the gospel In particular, the resident Aryan farmer the freedom to live his life according to his own laws and thus also the joy of life again, and the prospect of exclusion the "revolution" corresponding to the nomad law things on earth are becoming more and more like the Aryan laws of evolution. We but must form the basis of a new view of human things that have existed for thousands of years. is sufficient without the connection (the continuity) with the past is violently broken off, – we* must manage the existing cultural resources and serve the Gospel without the

Forms of life and society that culture
created to violent destruction, and
we must regain the sense of what is natural and healthy
without the knowledge of those historical
processes that obscure the natural
held.

It is life itself that gives us the highest
Law dictates. Nations must live, and they must
ultimately live as they can.
to make this ability quite versatile and powerful.
But nations live only in the individuals who alone in
are alive in the natural sense; which is different from
Could this be achieved, than by the ability
of all individuals to develop to the greatest possible strength
But the first prerequisite is that you
first of all forces as many individuals as possible to mentally
to stand on one's own two feet, and this happens above all
by dissolving that schematizing system that
Keeping millions of spirits captive for centuries

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and can paralyze by making them use
of one's own strengths. Only then will the
Ground has been regained on which the education of
individual to strong individuality. "It
There is only one guilt for man; that, not he
to be himself; for by not being this,
he rebels against the one who wanted his existence,
and as a certain one wanted, – not
the one born of flesh and blood, but the one born again
born, the ethical existence, the Sa-
krament, as which every person goes through the world
should migrate . . . The (false) humanity is our
Guilt, individuality is our task. Only
through individuality we will also recognize the Jews
The more we strengthen our character as a nation
and the characters of all those who are tolerable in our midst
The more individuals develop, the less space remains in
Germany for the Jews. We therefore want a
strong monarchy, which, if it respects itself and in
Germany wants to remain possible, not with the synagogue
will flirt" (Lagarde, D. Sehr. p. 470).

National, ethical through the Gospel of Christ
new life on newly secured agricultural land
situation, strong personalities, and their strength together–

seized by the hand of a strong kingdom, –
which guarantee us victory over the demonic
storm of Semitic nomadism that we today
experience how above all Asianism, whatever name it
may also wear.

Schwanberg in Southern Styria, September 1886.

The author.

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1. Representative of nomadism.

Representatives of nomadism, as far as the same applies to the history of the ancient world in general as a shaped Only Semitic powers are considered as and Turanian peoples.

The Semites now live in the Ara Peninsula. bien and in the northern parts of the Vorder-Asia, east and northeast via Euphrates and Tigris out to the Persian and Kurdish mountain ranges, and west to the Mediterranean; in Africa they live in the lower and middle Nile valley, as well as scattered in and south of the Sahara, in the northern and eastern coastal countries. The Ethiopians and Arabs are South Semites; North Semites were the ancient Babylonians, Assyrians, Arameans or Syrians, and the Canaanites niter with the Israelites. The Semitized in Canaan Phoenicians were originally, like the ancient Egyptians, Chamites, who belong to an older ethnic group, but which has its forefathers in common with the Semites.

As far as we look back in illuminated history Arabia appears as the true home of the entire Semitism in its particular form which sharply opposed him from the Aryans and Turanians. and from here the remaining semi-ethnic peoples emigrated at different times Only a few Arabs live in cities

Wahrmund, nomadism.

and villages; the vast majority of them live living in the desert and is therefore called Bedouins, the Desert people. These Bedouins still face the close to the original human condition, are influenced by culture remained almost untouched, and also by Muhammed, the great Arab national prophet who led their ancestors

once from robbers and beggars of the desert to princes the earth, many of them know so well like nothing. They proudly consider themselves the free Arabs of pure blood, despise the residents and have always been considered the true nucleus of the semitism has been recognized.

Like the Arabian deserts and oases, also the great steppes and sand deserts of the Turan-African countries between the Caspian Sea and the Central Asian mountain ranges of nomadic living tribes who lived with the Mongols related Turanian nomads, who, from the Greeks included under the name Scythians, in the Middle old and later mostly called Tatars and Turks have loved it from the earliest times" southwest across Persia towards Syria and Lesser Asia, so that they could reach Mesopotamia and Syria also with the Semites from Arabia clashed, as is still the case today. But the Arab Bedouin is more agile than the Turanian, who often also practices agriculture, and remains so the actual representative of the most educated Nomadentums.

The so-called Aryan or Indo-European ian peoples, namely the Hindu, Persian, Armenian, Greeks, Italics, Celts, Germanic tribes and Slavs, are settled farmers for thousands of years, and if they once due to overpopulation or other hardship to

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If forced to migrate, they only set out to to seek permanent residence again, while the Nomad only wanders from pasture to pasture and also the lands of agricultural tribes only grazing and robbing or temporarily as robbers What the farmer with patient diligence Created over long periods of time, the nomad can only in robbery, plundering, devastating or by predatory economy will quickly exhaust itself or destroy it forever. disturb.

The sedentary, established over the centuries state is based on agriculture; the nomad can probably temporarily in the conquered agricultural state rule, but it cannot create permanent states

The Turk can hold conquered states longer rule than the Arab, because he, with greater bravery loyalty and loyalty to his closest master and superior as well as to the whole community, through nature and character less dependent on constant movement than this one. The actual founder of the state, however, is the Aryans. The ancient civilized states of the Near East, Babylon Ionia and Assyria, were based on mixtures of peoples tribes of Aryan, Turanian and Semitic blood and are, like the Chamitic Egypt, through purely Semitic conquerors only the rapid decline of their culture.

i*

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2. The Law of the Desert.

Uie except for historically incomprehensible beginnings of human affairs back to differences between the living conditions of the Aryans and Semites, as is natural, also express themselves in of the language. Decisive for the purely Semitic The only thing that matters is the Arabic language, since the formation of all other Semitic dialects in the area and under the influence of non-Semitic cultural powers has fallen, and in fact Arabism has also all these hybrid creations back into themselves looped, so that today it is all over the pure Semitic and Semito-chamiti see areas – from Ethiopia apart – rules alone again.

For example, by changing the German language from a state or situation of things or of a condition of the same (Latin status, French etat etc.), it also shows itself to be loyal to the Interpreter of the basic ideas of the German as one Aryan people and as a depiction of its original and still ongoing conditions in which a fixed standing (stable) and unchanging the fun-ment of the living conditions of the individual as well as the smaller and larger communities up to the State (status), as is the case with a resident People, which consists mainly of peasants and

is still organized according to estates, will not be different
Arabic offers the exact opposite of this.

image. The word which is used by this language for our
Condition is used {häl for häval pl. ahvät) is

from the root hvl (to turn, to change, to alternate)
seln) and has the concept of the existence

nothing in common, but means precisely the opposite
part, namely the rotation, the change, the

Change, and that is only very natural, because

as for the farmer the solid and permanent in living
place, lifestyle and exercises the foundation

condition of its existence, the No-

made the eternal change, the change of pasture

places the first condition of his peculiar life,

and he therefore does not speak of his situations or
states, but of changes and alternations

The Arabic word for dwelling {sakan) means

actually just rest, like the word for tent and

furthermore also for house [bejt) actually only a super-

The term "longer stay" means "to spend the night".

The Arabs call staying in one place

by leaving (iqämet) the tents standing.

For tribe or people he can use the word qaum

to turn, that is, to stand up, to rise

– originally used only by one department,

which are just changing pastures or

fight, – hence the French say in Algiers:

les goums [qaum) se sont leves , – and the movements

The feasibility of residence is one of the most important

venial conditions of his happiness, that

the concepts of being stuck and being poor and miserable

coincide for him, which is why he uses the same

root (skn) and the poor and miserable

maskin, which originally meant only his inability»

to move from the spot is meant. Poverty
(faqr) forces one to stay (askand)\ whoever
decides to stay (istäkana), which is

It gets itself through this (chddaa \wa dsdlla), and whoever is
Soil clings (ddqta) is degraded.

The same contrast to our views and
Conditions are expressed in the Arabic word for our
Terms: state power, state, government power
and dynasty, which together with the concepts of
Power, influence and wealth, even
happiness, as inseparable from those external things,
by the word davlet di rotation (from the root
dvl rotate), namely the effective
ity quite appropriately, because in Semitic and
Semitized states not only the dynasties more frequently
change than in Aryan, but also the change
of the dynasties and individual rulers for all who
are in close contact with the state authorities,
a thorough reversal of their circumstances and a
complete redistribution of influence and wealth
mean.

But in human affairs, except
certain uniformly recurring basic
figures of the . event on the moral
Territories, nothing lasts forever, and even the most stable political
and social conditions are subject to certain changes
subjected to it; but this change shows in the states
the Aryan the character of the A lim äl igen (the Evo-
lution): large differences in the conditions are
here usually only by comparison far from one-
other distant periods of time, and a sudden
Revolution is the exception, while
among the Semites and in Semitized states the sudden
fundamental changes are the norm.

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Such a turnaround in Egypt as
For example, during the Mamluk rule he was there every few
years ago, and as he has occasionally done since Mehemed Ali
lich the individual throne changes on a smaller scale
happened, in our days Arabi have again
and his accomplices. A
Such a revolution is called in Arabic inqiläb el-
utnür, reversal of things, or sarf ed-ddhr
turning point.

The typical archetype or exemplary type
for these turning points in the nomadic life within

the desert areas themselves is the sudden attack of a camped tribe by another, which is usually is carried out at night and, if it is lings, after slaughtering the men, with booty of the cattle and equipment and the abduction of the women and children into slavery. The sudden Attack by cavalry troops, who, through nothing, terminated, like the desert storm roaring along, is also the main form of war. This archetype resembles in the states dominated by nomads also the political and social changes of fate to sudden racy and bloody severity more or less, and they have thus in all Semitic state formations up to to this day in large numbers and small Repeated at intervals. How these sudden fates salwenden in political matters the concept of revolution lution, so in economic terms that of the Noise, and we would like to point out that the Semites living among us the revolution in abstracto called the "Star of Judah" that they made the noise like on the stock market the sudden slaughter of the opponent on the day of liquidation etc., in our economic conditions and that they are trying to

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the political revolution and the financial crash in and to make it recur through rotations, whose faster or slower succession mainly depends on the strength of the resistance that the Aryan persistence to the Semitic turmoil In this they only obey the law the desert and nomadism.

Robberies are carried out by nomads, the Nature of community life, also as a private vat companies of individuals. There are then usually some "poor" {sdalik el-drab) under a capable leader to find somewhere in not to try their luck as a robber too close If everything goes well, they will return "with their skin intact and laden with booty" {salimina ganiminä), some fast camels, captured women and children with which, if not triggered, the Slavery awaits. The joyful cries of one's own Women greet those returning home; the fallen

mourned, the wounded receives passionate
Complaint. Here we have the typical archetype for the
Private acquisition of the nomad, which up to this
Day, like the impact in the tissue, also through the
Business activities of the Jews living among us
– the Jewish peddler and agent who
over land to fight – instead of with sword and lance – with
junk goods, lottery tickets, share certificates and installment certificates –
and – instead of wild battle cries – with gentle
dibber and cuddles to plunder our farmers"
and who returns on the Sabbath evening laden with spoils to
wife and children, – as well as in higher organization
with the General Staff of the Alliancc israelite, who
whole week to find eco-friendly products by tracking down
nomic weaknesses to prepare the slaughter of goods.

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But when the nomad leaves his true home, the
desert, leaves and the areas of permanent farmers
grazes or passes through, he cannot help it
than as robbers and destroyers. The abundance of
resident life in the face of hardship and hunger,
which the frequent lack of rain and drought only
too often imposed, the wealth of coined metal,
jewelry, weapons, trade goods and various equipment
the cities and the prospect of taking prisoners of war
to be able to use them either in slave service or in
to have work done or to sell elsewhere
or to extort rich ransoms through them, form
for him the spur to well-prepared surprising
Invading neighboring and even distant
Cultural areas, because desert horses and steppe horses allow
It can fly quickly over long distances. The ara-
The bishop's word for such raids – raid – is in
recently naturalized among us by the French
who became acquainted with the matter in Algiers;
The Turkmen use the word Alaman for this.

When the Arabs, after the conquests of the first
Muslims established their own states in ancient cultural areas
beings, their raids extended
from here' over the neighboring properties of the Un-
believers, which gives them the characteristic of religious
opposition, and every Khalifa or Emir strove
after the title Gāzi {Rāzi\ which is given to the one
who led a campaign into infidel territory with
luck carried out or unbelievers successful

fought, and so the current Sultan
Turkey and two of its generals in the last
wars against the Russians acquired the title in which
the service to the religious community of Islam
plays the main role today. Early on – says A. Frei-

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IO

Mr. v. Kremer (Cultural History of the Orient under the
Caliphs, IS 236) – participated alongside the re-
regular troops of the Caliphs also included volunteers "from religious
gis fifer, especially in the wars against the foreign
those who participated in the summer campaigns against the
Byzantines, who gradually, and especially since Mahdi's reign,
government (f 785 AD), increasingly the character of a
regularly recurring religious-military

It is reported that

Harun Erraschid launched a summer campaign against the Greeks
chen with 135,000 soldiers, excluding volunteers
and the baggage train. It was such a
Summer campaign actually nothing but a larger
Style raid: one fell into the enemy
area, devastated it and returned with as much
robbery and prisoners."

With the title Gazi [Räzi) the highest goal is achieved
enough that a Muslim can wear, and it is

It should be noted that the main features of this term

Attack, destruction, murder and robbery. The

The habit of raids is due to the law of the desert

which has already proven itself as a life-shaping power

proved to be the case when religious differences had not yet formed
had; for the Arab even the word mdgza>

which originally only referred to the place to be raided, as

The aim of the raid, then the raid itself means

finally became synonymous with goal and purpose

in general, even with the intention and meaning of the speech;

– to such a high degree is the raid for the nomad

the only activity that he had, besides his daily

mundane activities, as appropriate, which for

It is also quite natural for him. "It is still there today,

where religious differences are absent, another reason

to carry out raids. So far,

II

in our days the Muhammadan, and indeed Sunni, Turkish Turkmens not only used their Alaman's against the also Muslim, but Shiite Persians, but also against their narrower Sunni religious groups enjoyed in Afghanistan, Bukhara and Khiva without religious concerns and the markets of Central and Asia with numerous Sunni slaves. They also tend to say that if the Persians suddenly became Sunnis, they themselves, to a to have a pretext for their raids, as soon as Shiites would have to be.

If nomads prepared themselves for longer and raids carried out with particular luck, or by continuous invasions, which were caused by hardship in the own homeland, which forces them to emigrate, will be in permanent possession of larger cultural areas set, as on a smaller scale, for example, the Hebrew nomads crossing the Jordan in Palestine, on a larger scale, for example, the Oxus and Eu-Seljuk Turks crossing the Phrat, in the greatest the Arabs did under the first Caliphs have, the law of the desert remains for them decisive, and the attempts to switch to agriculture go, fail. The greatest historian of the Arab, Ibn Khaldun (f. 1406 AD), says in the chapter "How the Arabs over the conquered countries to rapid decay" from his own Among other things, the following: »The original The thing is that they are a wild people, to whom wild behavior like that of a ravaging animal is a boring nature, breaking the yoke of the sayings of wisdom and political rigor its Failure to obey. But such a nature is not and destroys it. Its whole being is

Change and upheaval, which counteracts
 is set the peace that culture needs. The
 They use stones, for example, to obtain their sustenance.
 to put their cooking pots on them, and they tear those
 for these purposes from the buildings and destroy
 They do the same with the wood, whose
 they need to support their tents and to stake them,
 for what purpose they remove the roofs. Their entire
 Nature resists cultivation, which is the reason
 of culture. And this is in common with them the
 case. In addition, her nature leads her to plunder:
 their livelihood flourishes only under the shadow of
 lances; their predatory nature knows no bounds, and they
 plunder whatever their hands can get of goods and goods
 Artists and craftsmen use
 them without paying them for their work. Their
 Hands are against each other in gathering the
 Taxes; culture is perishing, and the
 Treasure is being wasted. Just look at the countries whose
 they seized in the name of the Caliph, as they
 they are devoid of all culture, as they have their inhabitants
 plundered, like land and property
 has become completely different. Yemen, the original
 their power, except for a few stretches, which the
 Ansar cultivate, devastated; so also the Arab Iraq
 (Mesopotamia). The culture of Persia has perished,
 and likewise that of Syria. The African coast
 and Mauritania, since the Beni Hilāl and the
 Beni Solaim in the fifth century of the Hegira
 settled and lived there for four and a half hundred years
 As the land between Sudan and
 the Mediterranean Sea had previously been cultivated
 The ruins of the buildings, the sites of the villages
 and cities. By God! He will inherit the earth and its

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inhabitants and is the best among the heirs," –
 ie the nomadic rule desolates the sites of the
 culture and transforms the earth into a desert, which
 the civilized man no longer wants to accept as an inheritance,

– and the nomad acts only in accordance with the
 set the desert, whose son he is.

And like the Arab nomad, so, and still
Worse, the Turkmen also lives: Where the Turk
Horse puts down its hoof, says even the oriental
Proverb, grass no longer grows there. But where
Mitic state formations for a long time the appearance
flourishing culture, non-Semites have the
Cultural work done, and this appearance disappeared like
the mirage of the desert, as well as the patience of the non-
Semitic workers exhausted, and the last fruits
their diligence was consumed by the Semitic masters
were, which also revealed that
the rule of the nomads only a long-lasting
raid. Spain, North Africa, Syria, Asia Minor,

– Countries which are partly populated by Aryan natives, partly
through the rule of Aryans to the highest level of culture
were brought, are raided by nomadic rule until
on this day. But it almost seems
of the miraculous, to follow in detail how everything,
what the Semite, whether Arab or Jew,
material and ideal work achievements of the Aryans and
towards their cultural creations, again and again
the picture of a devastating raid emerges. Everywhere
We have, as Goethe would say, the same "primordial
nomen« as a changing disguise of a
law, which states: "The nomad is the work
of the permanent resident, the Semite of work
of the Aryan towards Razziant."

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If the nomad has the possibility of space
he falls into a state of despair
lungful relaxation, in which only the dreamlike
Images of past or future robber glory
to comfort him. A modern Muslim complains:
»Don't you see that Algiers was once an eagle,
who pecked with his beak, on land and on
water, and the hearts of men trembled at the
force of his onslaught. And now he is through
the folly of its rulers to this state of
Humiliation and contempt have come, and the eagle
has become a lark that makes itself small and ducks
in their fear. And his neighbor Tunis! He was a
Vulture that chops, and a hawk that tears, and

the believers gathered under his wings to
To gain happiness and power and wealth and
Treasures, and now he has become a lark, cut
on the wings, paralyzed on the feet, plucked on the
tails, crouched head, and pierces his beak
bel; Nothing remained healthy in him except
his crop. And when the beak is commanded,
that he may take prey, he says: Yes, if they come before me
was within the range of my claws, I would
hack; but my wings are clipped, and I
cannot get me up from my place, –
and where should it come from? Who brings us the desire?
Where from, where from?"

Cabanis [Report du physique et du moral de
l'homme] says: "The purely nomadic peoples were too
all times and are still nothing different today
as hordes of robbers and plunderers. In their wandering
In their lives they consider all the fruits of the earth as
belong to them by law. They have no
Concept of landed property, whose original

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15

Legal forms are the source of almost all civil laws
In their forced divorce from the other
Among other peoples, nomads are accustomed to everything that
foreign to them as hostile. This all-
mean and everlasting hatred against their fellow human beings
must necessarily create in their hearts an unjust, cruel
same and disastrous way of thinking."

The scene that nature provides for the robber nomad
or the nomadic robber, and on
which she herself has trained him to be what
he has become, the desert. "Here alone is he at the right
Place." The Semite – says E. Gellion-Danglar (Les
Semites et le Semitisme, Paris 1882, p. 6) – "is not
for civilization and sedentary life g:ii eighth
In the desert, under his tent, he shows his own
mundane beauty and greatness; here he pursues his
way and remains in harmony with the rest of humanity.
Everywhere else he is not in his place: all
his better qualities disappear, and his
Vices break out. The Semite, robber in the
sand deserts of Arabia, and in a certain sense

heroic, becomes a cunning schemer in society. Some become ministers and favorites of kings; but the mass crawls on the lowest steps, and all trade the patch of earth on which they have settled as conquered land and ravage it with unsatiable greed".

How the nomad relates to work is in these words with utterance: it remains to the slaves and women. This, as well as the position development of the woman and marriage will be discussed in detail later talked.

The permanent resident initially lives from the proceeds of the agriculture, the nomad from cattle breeding; the arable

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i6

The ground is immobile, the cattle walk. The cattle forms the basis of the nomad's possessions, hence the Arabic word for 'property, good'* – namely, originally means cattle. So for the Nomads mobility is one of the essential features painting of possession, yes, is one of the most essential, which is why he calls for mobilization wherever he goes all property, including non-capitalizable sovereign property of the states, such as fields and forests, which the farmer regards as common property, from which only the proceeds can be implemented and capitalized If the nomad is threatened with the destruction of the concept of superior ownership, he has thereby already transformed the residents into his slaves, as his law requires

The law of life in the desert dictates to the nomad the highest mobility of the person and property Horse and camel must accompany him and his entire I had to carry them quickly from pasture to pasture, his small supplies will soon be exhausted, and must him quickly escape the attack of the stronger enemy For the robber and raider, who is the gripper, the mobility must double. But this mobility also requires ordinary circumstances by the leaders of the tribes divisions and entire tribes a certain organizational talent for organization, which requires a wise approach

go through raids and especially through larger,
longer preparation raids even higher demands
It is obvious that the resident farmer
this talent is required only to a much lesser degree.
For permanent residents, only the general, conqueror and
ruler, namely a mass that he
than an immovable one, and by means of a

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Whole stable machine. Of these, only the war
was an exception, especially the war of aggression,
where the mass to be organized and the conducting machine
become mobile. The nomad leader has to organize.
siren mass of free tribesmen, clients
and slaves along with the moving cattle
but in constant motion and requires a
such steady and consistent attention that they
becomes a habit and second nature, which again
coincides with the fact that the mass he organized
like a band of robbers, in eternal war
is being established.

But had the raiders managed to gain access to
upper area, then that organization
sation talent the more food the further the conquered
The more property expands, the greater the contrast
is between the unchanging nature of the nomadic
ian invader and the centuries and
The habits of the long-established
population. While this unbridgeable gap
Contrast forces the conqueror to first of all the actual
Government activity entirely in the hands of his
fellow tribesmen and to create a wide-meshed net
blood-related helpers and accomplices throughout the
To spread the territory, he is immediately forced by their invincible
her innate reluctance to work and her innate
will against the purely administrative activity
ability, – how could the robber manage! – to this end
the help of devoted slaves and freedmen, even
the native population on a large scale
Now the religious opposition of
Add to this the natives' side, how must the
Rulers the ability to oversee the whole
Organization and, the skill to increase, wherever

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there is a gap, always ready to provide a remedy!
But of course the talent for organization, which
find a high level of education under such conditions
could, the nomads again have narrowed their boundaries.
The magnitude of the task forces him to
soon the brutality of his innate robbery
nature and to suppress any resistance in a
seas of blood, and so in earlier
highly cultivated areas quickly a state of wilderness
change, which deprived the half-wild rulers of their
task easier.

But the Semite is also denied by nature
to maintain within oneself for a longer period of time that moral tension,
without which neither military capability nor loyal solidarity
remain possible in peace. The rulers must
soon rely on foreign mercenaries to bring about their downfall
to postpone the task that blood-related hands prepare,
until the day comes when these same strangers
Swords also accompany the scepter. That in the Caliph
rich these foreign mercenaries preferably Turks
were also nomads, was for the fort-dauar
of Islam, which gives its origin to the law of the desert.
jump, a happy coincidence.

To the organizational talent, which is to a greater degree
only developed in outstanding personalities, comes
among the nomads, even in the lower classes
well-developed sense of espionage. Even under ordinary
In quieter conditions, the nomad is forced
to be constantly informed about the conditions in closer
and wider neighborhood, because he must
know whether this or that pasture is used or
are not being used, who is currently using them or will soon
wants to use, and whether they are enemies or friends who
strive for their possession. But since the departments which

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camp and camp for themselves, are often very small, and with
 As the number decreases, the danger increases, so the
 spying ability in a very large number of individuals
 a higher education that continues to be available under all circumstances
 also requires their activity, – a state
 which is completely foreign to the farmer.
 tribe but larger migrations, or embarks
 If he even takes the warpath, he is in the highest degree
 dependent on the skill of his scouts.
 think here of the story (Numbers 13) of the twelve
 scouts that Moses sent to Canaan, who
 information about the situation in Syria and Egypt on
 Time of Muhammad etc. A foreign territory is only
 permanently conquered, the espionage of the rulers
 nomads who have become nomads because of their small
 number compared to the much more numerous long-standing residents
 permanent nourishment, and this to an even greater extent,
 when a religious conflict causes hostility
 as with Muslims and Jews towards the
 Christians. As is well known, the Jews who were
 Christians live, not only always the spy for the
 Enemy accused, in Spain for example, for the advancing
 Arabs, in Austria e.g. for Turks and Swedes,
 but also from the Christian side up to the
 recent times as the most skillful, although after
 Both sides prefer to hire scouts
 In addition, the company's own trading activities
 ability of the Jews to use their intelligence for rapid
 to train in the study of trade conjunctions, and
 Their hostile attitude towards the Christians commands the
 Spying on the economic weaknesses of their enemies.
 But if these are the Christian community and
 the Christian way of life so extremely dangerous
 maggot properties due to restrictive laws

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harmful to humans, organizations throw themselves
 talent for intelligence and espionage on the conspirators –
 activity. I?as in the nomad to the highest degree
 The sense of community that has been formed allows for a commonality of
 feeling with other people's associations through
 from not and can only be fully realized in

the unlimited dominion over them a
nuff. But if this rule is broken, and
then even come from the side of non-believers subjugated
ment or restrictions, then that deep
natural feeling for conspiracy, which includes organizational
talent and espionage the Semitic nomads quite
particularly skillful, while in the Muslim like
Jews the religious opposition to the ruling
Christians under all circumstances the preparation of a
new campaign in the holy war by the Ver-
oath required.

What the nomad in the desert expects from people
vision is always only his tribe or his
The tribe remains under all circumstances
would be the highest unit he could count on
From a humanity in our ideal sense
he knows nothing. The deed of Muhammad is that
he first united the separated Arab tribes into one
sought to create a core unit within which each
Individuals should feel as if everyone had only one and
The same founding mother. About this basic figure of the next
most blood community, like the political art
of the nomad, so also his view of history
His basic belief remains that the
Association of one's own blood relatives the determination
has the right to rule over all those who are not related to him, and
he always creates only such a religion, which
to this his natural destiny the theory

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and provides the catechism. Judaism and Islam
provide evidence of this. The humanity of No-
maden is always only his special humanity, his
parent being, which he replaces the whole or,
or rather, above the whole, and his religions
therefore exclude all non-relatives from the term
of humanity and command against them the holy
war.

But let us now return to the desert to
Knowledge of their law of life first after this
side to deepen.

3. The Nomad and the Deity.

-tlin even more natural and even deeper
typical example of the sudden changes of fate of the
nomadic life, as it was the enemy raids and
Raids are that mighty destroyer that destroys everything
devastating desert storm that destroyed the desert void and
that leaves the barren nothingness behind him. He is personified
ficift in Typhon or Seth of the Egyptians, the
Shaddai di the Mighty and Terrible Ab-
raham and Balaam. He therefore rides on the wings
of the wind and descends in thunder and lightning; the
Storm wind is his breath, steam flows from his
nostrils, and fire devours from his mouth. The No-
maggots of the desert are his true sons, and therefore
They, like their God, can only destroy. After
According to some ancients, Typhon was the father of Judeos
and Hierosolymos, and the Gnostics have the
Jewish God as a Typhonian being
net. Even in his later transformation as Jahve*)
He still bears the attributes of the old fire god. His
sight is like a consuming fire (Exodus 24:17),
At Abraham's sacrifice (Genesis 15:17), Yahweh "goes like

*) Jahve or Jahveh is the correct one, already used by all
recognized as such by scholars and even by Jews.
used pronunciation of the name which formerly meant Jehovah
was spoken.

a smoking furnace and like firebrands" between
the sacrificial pieces; it is penetrated deep into his
Child sacrifices were made in the royal era, such as to Moloch,
with whom many have equated him; whoever his athlete
Whoever enters the most holy place in the temple of Zion,
consuming fire, and the Babylonian
Ezekiel (i, 3) compares his appearance with
that of fire.

But the settled Egyptians, who were so often suffered from Semitic invaders, Typhon was considered as the epitome of all evil, as the eternal destroyer and enemy of their gods, who, as patrons, built landscapes, firmly structured classes and well-organized urban community, in particular activity the healing power of the One Deity mediated, which in particular bears the name Amun and by its nature as "the One who has no second has, the self-becoming, the self-existent, the Author of becoming, who creates all things, but himself not created" and with the attributes of purity, holiness, goodness and justice The firm, unchanging world law, the eternally valid order in the natural and moral Life, which the Indians called with the word rita (hence Latin ritus, rite), was called by the Egyptians maat. Renouf*) says: »Maat is law, not in the judicial sense of a regulation issued either by a human commanding power or by the divine legislator, but in the sense of those un-fallible order that the universe, whether one looks at it from the physical scientific or moral point of view,

*) P. Le Page Renouf, Lectures on the Origin and Development of religion, explained by the religion of ancient Egypt ter, Leipzig 1881, p. 114.

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2 4

governed. The opposite term is asfet law-lack of order, malice." Main representatives of this dissolving and maliciously destructive powers is Typhon. How Jewish Christianity later regained the old Jewish god in place of the god of the "good news" was trying to set and still does so today is striving, even in our days again with higher passion, we have already the Semites who invaded Egypt with the Hyksos made an attempt to use their Seth (Shaddai), as the One to replace Amun, or with other words, their exclusive henotheism with the to cloak the appearance of a comprehensive monotheism

(Lauth, From Egypt's Prehistory, p. 235 ff.).

The Sanskrit rita initially referred to the orderly movement of the sun in the sequence of day and night, which with every dawn turns into heart-joyfully announces itself once again as immortal, and so "Rita was the right path on which the Gods brought light out of darkness".

The Egyptians started from the worship of the sun; the concept The unchanging order, however, wins with them all-predominantly ethical-political content, as well as the ancient nature gods of the Hellenes already in Homer and Hesiod into the Olympic polity.

The Egyptian states existed at least at least three to four thousand years before the arrival of catches of the Hebrews. Those leaving Egypt or exiled fathers of the Jews are still nomads; Moses – if it is even permissible to speak of Mosaic institutions – makes an attempt to those who left a political order after Egypt tic model, as best as possible, by forcing his people into a covenant with the ancestral

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Desert God under certain fixed regulations about Rights and obligations of both contracting parties In the Egyptian view, the Gods already through the law that is immanent to them, inseparable from their essence and with the truth is identical. Among the Hebrews, between the people and his covenant God a statute; but the Jewish High Priest wears when he in the name of Yahweh right the Egyptian tunic (ephod) and the Symbol of truth composed of precious stones, the Urim and Thummim, on the chest, like the Egyptian High Priest, and it goes without saying, that a Bedouin people only consider such things to be cultural peoples near whom it lives. of the further history of this relationship must we are talking about here.

In the history of the people, which one to designate the Jews as the name of the Jews, There are three main periods. The first is the actual Hebrew one, in which the ancestors

of the later Jews lead a nomadic life that in no way different from that of Arab Bedouins. The transition to the second period is marked by the conquest Canaan and the time of the judges, after which the reasons establishment of the kingdom in Israel by Saul and David and this kingdom, which is associated with the temple in Jerusalem and the one that has long been at this sanctuary. resident local priesthood (Zadok family) the unified central service for the new political federal god Yahweh creates, gives the second period its name than the Israelite. In this period, according to Semitic way, the unity of the nation soon through the Division into a northern and a southern kingdom was lost again. In the northern kingdom, Yahweh is represented in the form of golden

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Calves worshiped at Beth-El and Dan, and besides him many other gods; in the south the Central serve Yahweh in the temple on Zion, but here too the service of other gods alongside, until Josiah in 621, di .400 years after David, 700 years after Moses, they and the contract with Yahweh, as the only Covenant God, renewed. But all too soon the Destruction of the empire and its capital including Yahweh's temple, in which all kinds of idols have been service, and the deportation of the people to Babylon. Here, at the seat of an ancient culture and a learned priesthood, the Israelite priests to scholars (Sopherim), similar like the Orthodox rabbis at our universities have become scholars again through appropriation foreign education. Here in Babylon they found Doubt also the patterns of intellectual training on literary artificial means, and by means of such an artificial Training then bred Babylonian-learned priests – Esra and his disciples – in the gradually brought that spirit into little Judah and that people, which to this day the Jewish one. The Hebrews were an association blood-related nomadic tribes who lived naively like other Bedouins then and now, – the Israelis liten were a politically united people, although soon divided again, – the Jews are the product of a artificial mental training and see, since they lost their homeland completely, in this after ancient

methods, recorded in the Mishnah and the Talmud.
training, their only intellectual possession, which they
on their nomadic migrations through the areas
other nations as a sacred heirloom—

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drove, — under the aegis of that nomadic god Jahve,
whose name has become unpronounceable for them.

But it should not be forgotten that even the oldest
History of the Israelites the example of conscious
development, or better said: that the formation of the
Egypt under Moses' departure to a people
the work of such training. The Palestine
Intruders — says Lagarde (ed. p. 287) — “were
nothing less than of Semitic origin: their leader
Moses was undoubtedly an Egyptian; the tribe of
Levites, on whom this leader and his followers
version, also Egyptians, which, higher education
dung and old culture heirs and conscious carriers,
•the Semitic hordes with which they were to march
who had given cause, directed, moralized
and subjugated”. — It is obvious, or
It should at least be that people-reformers and
Transformers, whether they were Moses, Lycurgus or Zoroaster
means to consciously and systematically engage in such
intellectual means that are necessary for them and their
time are to be regarded as the results of scholarship.
Even Charlemagne is an example of this.
Means of culture and learning for the Semitic
Nomads must have been brought from abroad, is also
of course. The first time, during the new formation,
it was Egyptian, the second time, during the reorganization,
Babylonian. After all, the new formation had a more
natural, the transformation more the artificial
taught character.

The idol of a nomadic god or the ark,
which symbolizes his presence, can, like the people,
who worships him wandering around, only under tents
When David gave the holy ark of Yahweh a
wants to build a solid and dignified shelter, he says to

Nathan: "I live in a cedar house and the Invite Yahweh under a tent." Nathan is initially agreed to the construction of the temple, but later Yahweh will proclaim through his mouth: "I have in I have not lived in any house since I brought the children of Israel out of Egypt: in tent and shelter I am not wandered around." The idea of a magnificent ual and artistic tabernacle, which since Moses people and later in the Solomonic Temple, so that it could Holiness only as the outer shell of that tabernacle was invented so that the new temple and the unity of worship founded by him, on which later Judaism is based on, as in the tabernacle could appear "pre-existent". What but as for the post-exilic temple, "approached: now the whole essence of the (new) sanctuary, the Following the letter of the Torah, more like the Tabernacle than Solomon's Temple, where many things concerning the dimensions, shapes, etc. according to a freer interpretation was handled" (Rosenzweig p. 128). In the (subsequent In the exilic Wisdom of Solomon 9:8 the temple is called a "copy of the holy tent", and Josephus (Alterthümer III 6, 1) says of the tabernacle: it has, "in nothing of a carried everywhere and with-wandering temple". Wellhausen (Prolegomena on the history of Israel (p. 38) says: "The basic location of the concentration of worship, the temple, which was actually built by Solomon, is considered here also for the restless time of the migration, which the settlement, as so indispensable that he made portable and transported to prehistoric times as a tabernacle is, because this is in truth not the archetype, but but the copy of the Jerusalem Temple". This.

•but only applies to the tabernacle, as it was built to demanded to achieve similarity with the temple, in Old Testament, because a holy

Ark really existed. In those words Na-
thans the old desert god protests against the fortification
his residence, ie against his conversion into
«a permanent god or in the god of a permanent
resident agricultural people. The temple is
but built, and that Jerusalem priestly family,
which hereby assumes its rule over the people, gives
him in the eyes of this people by the declaration
his consecration, the old God had his tent under the
Roof of the new house and will
from now on the hordes of his holy warriors from here
against the nations.

But the transformed political covenant god
Israel's first and foremost war god was and had to be,
is obvious and is stated clearly enough.
David says to Goliath (i Sam. 17, 45): "I come
in the name of Yahweh of hosts (Zebaoth),
the God of the battle lines of Israel," 2 Sam. 5, 24:
"The LORD has gone out before you to strike the camp
the Philistines"; Psalm 24:8: "Yahweh, a mighty man of war";
Isaiah 13:4; , Yahweh of hosts musteres a war
army." Even the one who is especially sanctified to Yahweh
Tribe of Levites has a warlike destiny.
They were (says A. Rosenzweig, p. 131) "originally
the crew assigned to guard and protect the
served as a sanctuary (Num. 18:2 f.; 1 Sam. 4:4 f.).
Thus (Gen. 49:5) also appears in Jacob's blessing Levi
as warriors, and leads the tribe according to Exodus 32:26 ff.
in the times of Moses the wars of Yahweh." – Wellhausen
(Proleg. p. .439) says: "The relationship of Jahve to
People and empire stood firm; even in the worst

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Idolator (in his area) he was the (political)
God of Israel: in war, no one thought of
To expect victory and salvation from others than Yahweh. That was
the fruit of Israel becoming an empire."
But the temple of this god has been destroyed, and
His people are scattered throughout the earth, but
"camping" today, in the holy war against all
world, around the "Ark of the Covenant", which is the
presence of the ancient nomad god.

Now it is certainly of the utmost importance that

the entirely artificial religious building, which the post-exilic priesthood and scholarship has, together with the renewed sacred center of the cultus in the restored temple, again with Be-awareness of the desert and its customs was returned, and this is all the more strange, than in this artificial creation the the desert life of the ancient Hebrews and the exile following series of centuries of the so-called Israelite Lithographical history with its attempts to settle ity and to move to agriculture, and with their Efforts to make legislation based on residency are completely hushed up. The priestster Codex, which was written by those who returned from Babylon ten priests made the last revision of the older folk traditions, – this priestly codex, says Wellhausen (Prol. p. 10), “guards himself against any hint on the settled life in the land of Canaan, which both in the Jehovah’s Covenant Book (Exodus 21–23), as in Deuteronomy (5 Mos.) the pronounced Basis of legislation; it adheres strictly to formal within the situation of desert wandering and wants in all seriousness be a desert legislation. It He really succeeded in using the movable Taber

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nakel, with the traveling camp and the rest of the archaic istic appearance its true (post-exilic) composition time so that the many material objections to the pre-existing lic antiquity which it contains, only as a sign of it were understood as it was throughout all historical time and because of sheer immemoriality hardly in contact with it/ 4

This also includes the renewal of the foliage Feast of Tabernacles in the time of Ezra. Lev. 23, 42 f. is prescribed: “You shall live in tents seven days, that your generations may know that I am in I have caused the children of Israel to dwell in tents, out of the land of Egypt.” Now proclaimed (Neh. 8:15 ff.): “Go out into the hide and bring in leaves from the olive tree, etc., to make huts, as is prescribed. And it made the whole community that returned from the

captivity, huts, and they lived in the huts,
for the children of Israel had not made such
since the days of Joshua the son of Nun until this
Day."

But that the work brought about by Ezra and Nehemiah
Miracle of the reorganization of the people on the most ancient
Basis both practically and literary quite unfounded
would be tangible if it were not for the Jewish people of that time
Nomadic law is still alive and
would have been decisive for the forms of life themselves,
jumps into the eyes by itself, – is this nomadic
law is still binding for the Jews today, although
Since then, over two millennia, they have been under solid
settled peoples, which is still a much
A greater miracle would be if it were a miracle
For the constant in these as in

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other human things, however, is the meaning of our
–Present, which moves from one epochal phenomenon to another
staggers and admires himself in this staggering,
become very weak, although for example
just today again the "immemorably old,*" the con-
stant continuation of the nomadic law in Judaism,
close to laying the foundations of our 'solid' seed
to completely reverse the tendency of adult culture.

Incidentally, the royal
transformation of Yahweh into a political and
God of War reinforces his true nature
come forward, "after the old god of the desert
by the time of the judges, incidentally
absolutely necessary takeover of the foreign Canaanite
ian festival cult in his service for a time in danger
a god of agriculture and livestock
to be brought up" (Wellh. p. 438), ie a god of
Peace. But he remained a war god until
today.

The long-established peaceful Canaanites were
the Hebrew nomads invaded the country hostilely
and had taken it from them with their weapons; this
double contrast between farmers and nomads,
There is a lot of space for old residents and foreign invaders

never been overcome, just as he was not, – the
keep your eyes firmly on it so that you can learn again,
what living historical observation is, – just as little
as he sees in the relationship of today's Jews to ourselves
has been overcome, under which they have been suffering for some time
live when they lived in Palestine. That
considerable part of the Hebrew tribes, which lived beyond the
Jordan and there the old nomad
continued his life unchanged, remained for the present
strong support of national memory and

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old religious sentiment. They, the "pious shepherds,"
were pleasing to the old desert god like the shepherd
Abel, whose offering he kindly turned to,
and in them the opposition was embodied against the
evil farmer Cain, from whose gift Yahweh
had averted.

That is why the prophet Jeremiah also presents
The sons of Rechab were a model of covenant loyalty,
Midianite descent, originally as a merchant
living nomads lived on the Elanite Gulf,
but later in northern Israel a special religious
association, which had the nomadic life
should be an inviolable sacred duty. Even later
we meet them in the land of Judah, as the Mishnah
They even participate in the Sanhedrin and contribute to
spreading the Torah. They say of themselves
(Jer. 35, 2 ff.): ; 'We do not drink wine, for Jonadab,
Son of Rekab our father has given us (as later again
Muhammad imposed the commandment on his Arabs, so^
You shall not drink wine, you and your children on
forever! You shall not build a house, nor sow seed
sow, and do not tend or care for a vineyard.
But dwell in tents all your days, on
that you may live many days on the ground on which
you dwell; and we dwell in tents and obey^
and do according to all that Jonadab our father commanded us. 4 /
The name Jonadab or Jehonadab means "the
Yahweh urges or calls/* and his special zeal
for the desert god Yahweh, its owner shows through the
Participation in the murder of the Baal priests in
covenant with Jehu (2 Kings 10:15, 23). Some also
the Levites as representatives of the nomadic life^ E&hm

.(Theology of the Proph. p. 199) says: "It may scheipen>
.als*, cf> the tribe of Levi, from which Moses emerged

Wahrmund, Nomadism. 3 *

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In earlier times, a similar spirit inspired
the Rechabites in the nomadic life, which kept the Na-
"which gave rise to the "Iraeism" and the older prophetism".

But what does the holiness of Yahweh mean?
which the Jews pride themselves on so much?

The local farmer must respect nature, the
surrounding him, become holy. For him it is healing
tend, by feeding him, according to the measure of
Work that he, the immutable law of the sun
times, turns to the earth, and by
she teaches him to protect the vegetation, how the power
of the soil that produces them, and above all
to honor the forest that creates the atmospheric lowlands
strikes. It is given to him from the ethical side
sacred by the graves of his ancestors and the living
lasting memory of what they have done on this soil.
than and suffered, no less through the targeted
thoughtful and purposeful work, to which she
Forces, and above all through the saving order,
which gradually through this work and the accompanying
Thinking is created, both within the smaller
community, as well as other associations and
This order itself, increasing security
granting, becomes holy to him and appears to him again
as a fruit of the covenant he made with nature.
concluded; that is why our Schiller sang:
That man becomes man,
He established an everlasting covenant
Faithful with the pious earth,
His maternal reason.

It is this sacred covenant with nature that
soil on which a higher humanity can only develop
and can act, – a humanity that, like
that covenant itself, to one day be spread over the whole earth

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and transform it into a dwelling place of peace.
 walk, through which promise his
 Holiness seems all the more justified.

For the nomad, nature has nothing sacred.
 She does not feed him as a mother feeds her infant
 the same breasts, – she feeds him on different
 pastures, for days or weeks, and drives him
 then continued, like a harsh nurse, until after days
 or weeks of deprivation, other pastures
 places. But often the desert
 from starvation due to frequently recurring drought,
 when the bronze sky forbids rain for years,
 says, and the burning sun is called the "enemy" (Arabic.
 *adüwwe) and forces him to go further
 extensive migrations, during which he committed murder,
 enslavement and destruction must come with it if
 he wants to preserve his life and his freedom.
 And what he did on such journeys, at the border of culture
 turländer, perhaps conquered, is for him a possession of
 completely different nature than that which the farmer first
 through work has created itself, – it is only
 stolen property, which through rapid exploitation and
 accelerated enjoyment is skimmed off from the country, as
 the fat of the desert from their pastures. The No-
 maggot tears from the ground whatever can be torn off,
 and above all destroys the forest by cutting it
 burns itself down in order to transport it by the shortest route to
 To transform the earth into pasture. This is how nature teaches the
 Desert itself, the different nature of the culture
 countries by skimming and stripping away
 and to bring them closer to desert nature, – Law
 the desert and its gods, the other sanctuaries
 and have a healing effect in a different sense than the other
 These are beneficial for their worshippers, in-

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which they create and resonate, and security of life
 and extend the possession to ever higher prices;
 The desert gods work Heü JSir their people, by

typhonically destroy what residents have created, and in-
 which they respect the rights of others created by their work
 teach to respect nothing. Which phases and wall-
 conditions such a desert god may experience
 the core of his being will always remain the same,
 and never will the concept of holiness, which is
 his servants also attach to him, the same content
 how can the thinking of local peoples be gained?
 for the deity. This term is given to the No-
 maggots always remain external and materialistic, ^a
 empty, mainly antithetical concept*' (Wellh. Prol.
 S^ 448), which only says that God does nothing* that is against
 the statutes of that covenant which he himself made with
 His people. A holiness through which
 which he has a healing effect on all humanity.
 ity cannot cling to him, and the holiness
 His people rests only on their adherence to the law, for
 which gives him world domination in the form of the enslavement of all
 is promised to those not participating in the covenant. Until this
 Enslavement is complete, and all resistance is
 is destroyed, the "holy war" lasts. The
 is the salvation that nomadic gods bring to the locals
 can bring.

But in order for that holy war to be in one's own mind,
 kind of justified appear^, in which with the recording
 foreign cultural ideas .alimklig , rising conscience/
 sharpening, which, however, does not affect the native nature
 transform the natural pride through
 supported the theory, which all non-allies
 denies human dignity. If the naive thinker
 kende in the most passionate feeling his will with

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«that of his God as one and everything that belongs to this God,
 «the personification of his own, perceived as unique
 right to life and the "Erinyes of one's own sense 41 ,
 reluctant, refers to the non-humans who are to be
 or forced into servitude, so
 This view later becomes a learned
 Theory raised, supported by literary means
 This is supported by the Jewish and Muslim
 religious scriptures to this day. That
 Thiebei does not speak of monotheism in the comprehensive sense
 We can talk about this, and that this idea of

^Divine with the comprehensive monotheism only the Form, the One, has in common, its content nadh it –but is exactly the opposite, it is clear* «ind man has therefore for this lower idea of the A deity recently named He notheism proposed (from the Greek heis, genitive henös One), which is also the name for the Jewish god Yahweh is all the more appropriate as it was originally, and so also in the Pentateuch and up to the time of the prophets, only one of and from many, but by no means the monotheistically One and Only. Even among the older prophets it has not even come to the vision that Yahweh is the only God for all peoples.

But what about those higher ethical qualities which the Jews at different times gave to their God, and which contradict the above-mentioned seem to speak, then these are foreign cultures «borrowed terms that they like labels to their Yahweh externally attached, without its actual Being would have suffered a transformation, for which they themselves, his servants, still today living testimony through their legislation and their practice. The

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Borrowing and appropriation of foreign intellectual property is a from the earliest known times to our days consistent feature of the Jewish essence and corresponds entirely the nomadic instincts – just think of them journalistic activity of our Jews today. If a Mosaic legislation and dogmatics in general may be spoken of, – we know nothing about it, and what is presented as Mosaic is usually after-exilic, – so the main idea, namely the the unity of God, appear as an Egyptian loan; the tradition of the creation of the world and the flood is proven to be Babylonian, from the monopolizing but the Jewish view has been transformed into that they alone as descendants of that first man appear, into whom God breathed his spirit, while all other peoples are considered children of unclean spirits must apply. Style genres and literary material, which are dealt with in the Old Testament, partly to Egyptian, partly to Babylonian patterns,*)

f which cannot be otherwise, since the Jews
When Bedouins from the desert suddenly appeared between these
both cultures with their long-developed literatures
times. The period of the great prophets
falls into the period of a general, from India to
Greece, the high degree of excitement
of the spirits that are involved in profound reforms and new
designs in religious and philosophical areas
and can only reasonably be interpreted as a re-
flex, which this more widespread
Movement in better Jewish – or at least
spirits residing on Palestinian soil

*) See my "Babylonianism, Judaism and Christianity,"
(Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1882).

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with the tendency to promote the nomadic
heartfelt view of the Israelites of the Divine in
to expand and purify the common human sense,
But this failed completely, precisely because it was
of Semitism. During the exile,
The Jews lived in the immediate vicinity of the old
Babylonian cultural centers, with their rich literary
rical resources, and the ideas which are partly
cultivated for thousands of years, partly in contact with the
Persian essence has been re-acquired. Here
They undoubtedly also reflect the patterns of those literary
training, which later formed the Jewish
Priestly scholars – Sopherim, from whom the present
became rabbis – after returning from the
exile to the education of their own people,
and here they received the methods of those scientific
dialectics, which is found in the Talmuds and the later
rabbinical writings and their influence until
practice today. At that time, they were particularly interested in ideas
especially the Persian immortality and resurrection
doctrine of hunger, which they then again into a Jewish
monopoly, as they have now also transformed the
existing comprehensive monotheistic idea in national
nal-henotheistic way Judaized. In order to
Egyptians no longer speak, so the monotheistic
istic thought among the Greeks, apparently on Egyptian

tic inspiration, already by Xenophanes (c. 550 BC) pronounced; the actual training of the Jews to Monotheism – they are monotheists until not yet on this day – but only begins with Ezra (c. 450), because the artificial mental training, which was initiated by this Babylonian scholar, for the Jews the old desert and later political God Yahweh instead of the monotheistic God

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of their cultured peoples, without the characteristics of Yahweh and his special covenant relationship with the Jews to change; rather, this training, which is "eternally memorable energy," as Wellhausen put it. expresses, – one must of course also say: with progressive tender hardening of sensation and ossification of the mind – was continued, the covenant between Yahweh and Israel are becoming increasingly closer and more exclusive. makes, and so then followed the faulty Further development of the Jewish concept of God through the Pharisaism into the extremes of Talmudic and Rabbinic Nevertheless, since Philo of Alexandria, the contemporary of Christ, to this day among the Jewish scholars have remained the custom of the Greek Philosophy the originality of its idea of God, the it is said to have been borrowed from the Old Testament, disputed Later comes the acquisition or better says "grafting" of Aristotelian teachings by the "second Moses" – Maimonides – and his like, and so on those of other systems up to the appropriation of Descartes by the monist Spinoza, and the Wolff, Nicolai and other Enlightenment thinkers of the 18th century hundred by the "third Moses" – Mendelssohn.

The highest goal of Semitic philosophy can bring is the empty tautology of monism, in which has lost every living structure, and which is therefore practically useless; what the Kabbalah of such structure is not Jewish, but only once again grossly monopolized by the Jews. And This is what the so-called enlightened or Reform Jews of our day call their Judaism, nothing more than appropriated Greek and Christianism, subordinated to the fixed idea of Jewish education The latest attacks on the

4*

-the Talmudism and Rabbinism brought about decision the Alliance tsraeltte, a new "ethic of Judaism" to have written, will be in its execution again show how an eclectic collection of non-Jewish philosophers from Aristotle to Hegel down, interspersed with Bible and Talmud sayings, for -"Jewish ethics" is issued; - through all historical times always the same phenomenon: appropriation foreign intellectual property in the form of a "nomadic "grazing" and "raiding" of non-Jewish ideas.

The main issue is, of course, a deception of the non-Jews, since the Pharisees Saic, the separatist adherence to the Jewish chosenness and sole right to rule in the midst among Christian nations whose comprehensive human principle also includes the salvation of the Jews, who Jews are forced to constantly deceive Christians because This, with a correct understanding of the relationship, the denying Judaism its human legitimacy But there is still, to the relief of the Jews, added that by natural disposition and history to a particularly high degree to the intermediary business .have been brought up, which also includes ideal goods "The Semite," says Sayce, "has always been a merchant and broker, and his earliest business was the trade in intellectual goods?' in a similar way, jlike <there are among us today the Jewish feuilletonists, Reporters and reporters. E. Dühring (The Jewish Question as a Question of Race, Morals and Culture, Karlsruhe, third, improved edition 1886, p. 48) says: "For real and serious science for its own sake The Jews still have no meaning today. If they deal with science externally, so negotiate, as best they can, the thoughts

Others, and all their activities in science
has, where not directly a commercial purpose,
but always a business character. The Jews
themselves never become geniuses, but extremely
if and exceptionally only once to a talent,
which is capable of trading in foreign ideas
to falsely give the impression of one's own creation",
– and (p. 10): "In literature they traded with
the political and social ideas put forward by others
were placed; in party service they spread the slogans
and they sold the programs that were
others went out."

In fact, the Jew also has the distribution and
Ability to wear out the intellectual commodity for virtuosity
sity has developed, but this is done without any effort
suitability, and it must also be the market
brought foreign intellectual goods under Jewish hands
always experienced a kind of Judaization, precisely because
Mediator the spirit-generated becomes a commodity. An image
dealer alters a painting by Rafael or Rubens
not in its value, even if it is from the art
estimation can only make a grimace; the Aryan
But the idea is altered by the Jewish mediator,
because it has to go through his Jewish head to get from
to be spoken to him. Whole complexes of
Ideas are created through such alteration of individual thoughts
It will be interesting to see how
the old Typhonian raiding god in the garb of
latest Jewish monistic ethics will look like.

But what was mentioned above about the artificiality of
spiritual training brought about by Ezra,
Nothing to do with the piety of the individual.
The individual is pious when he is in his people and
sees the church as the "earthly body of an idea"

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and, dedicating his life to this idea, to the
requirements of the law, as the expressed
will of his God, completely surrendered, in prayer
and in "married" life in and with the community
Seeks and finds strength and comfort. The better pro-
phets had made this demand to Israel, and

There were also many such pious people under the Pharisees. Saxon Judaism, and Christ was linked to it. "The actual center of the synagogue was in the community prayers, the worship, the community constitution sung, and Jews who became Protestant from Jews [ie turned to the Gospel of Jesus], these their most sacred goods are certainly the least forgotten, and what was intertwined with her inner life is also in the evangelical period of their development and also there was a blessing, that is, essential integral part of the new education" (La-garde p. 295), and that is why "the Church is the view of its oldest members the spiritual Israel, that is, it is without anyone belonging to it being Israel needs to be descended physically, called to be in the layer to do what the body of Israel physically people from the region had not made" (p. 167). The transition from the ancient Israelite piety ability to artificially cultivated Pharisaic-Rabbinic but it did not happen without much friction. This is not only evident from the battles between Sadu-Tsar and Pharisees, into whose midst Christ entered but also from the passionate hostility of Rabbinism against the unlearned Jewish folk mass that denied him recognition, which enemy blessedness finds its strongest expression in the Talmud.*)

*) The word Am ha-ärez originally means One from the large mass of the people, an uneducated person, then especially

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Only in the later dispersion, in which the rabbis were already the only genius leaders, it is managed to completely overcome that contradiction,

The "Arab national prophet"
The educated Muslim Allah is the ancient Semitic Nomad God. Nöldeke says that Islam as the completion of the Semitic religion, which also means, among other things, that the same so much 'human' absorbed into itself than the Semitic exclusivity in general nor is able to absorb it without looking for its own essence of the people. The principle zip but is the exclusive, the God: a henbthei-

.stic,, like Yahweh. The Arab considers Islam
than the Arabic religion, to which he, just like the
Jew of his own, to gain dominion over the earth
-creation is obliged by the holy war, and
-he links full human dignity to the confession,

«an uneducated Jew, compared to the rabbinically educated one. In
Talmud, Pesachim 49b, now states: "Rabbi Eliezer says: it is
allows one Am ha-árez even on the Day of Atonement, and even if
which falls on the Sabbath (ie on the holiest day of the
year). Then his disciples said to him, Master,
I would rather say slaughter (ritually slaughter or slaughter), instead of
He answered them, No, if he is killed
would have to be a Beracha (ritual blessing, benediction)
speak to it; but one can pierce without revenge." – "It
has been taught: Rabbi Akiba says: When I was still an Am ha-árez
' was (still unlearned), then I thought: if only I had a student
the wise man (a rabbinical scholar) before me, so I wanted him
bite like a donkey." – "It has been taught Rabbi Mefr says:
Anyone who marries his daughter to an Am ha-är4z is
-as if he were throwing her bound to a lion.' 4 The-
The same passages are interpreted by today's rabbis as
•as if in them only the high value of "science"
to be expressed!

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that there is no god but Allah, and the Arab Mu-
hammed his prophet. But in this Islam is
a level more human than Judaism, since for this
the non-Jew can never fully
can become equal, while Islam seems to affect everyone
is prepared to accept him on equal terms. However, since he
must exercise dominion under all circumstances, so
he ruled and slaves ahead, for what purpose
he is ultimately required to provide a predominantly large
Number of non-believers under all circumstances as
to obtain such, so that he might gain a right to
to dominate and create slave labor for the believers
Here the ancient Semitic principle
again, in accordance with the law of the desert
which commands robbery and exploitation, while
own work in the sense of the resident people
Omar, the actual organizer of the

Islam, consider all non-Arabs as a contemptible race, and those of the four Muslim schools of law, which, as von Kremer says, is the "most humane solution development phase of Islam, has not one Arab, but the Persian Abu Hanife to the founder.

The Jewish people lived nomadically across the earth scattered, the ark of his covenant God everywhere carrying with him; Muhammed has given his God a firm House in the Kaaba in Mecca, which has long been had been an Arab national shrine and now became the center around which the growing Peripheries of Muslim power expansion always wider circles; but the Arabian prophet has also sanctified the urge to wander and the nomadic law imposed on all believers, as far as possible, by they make the annual pilgrimage to the Central Shrine

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thum. Like Allah, his earthly representative, the Chalife, his permanent residence, – recently dings, for four hundred years in Istanbul; by the Jews It is said that their secular and spiritual leader, the "Prince of Captivity" [Nasi hagaluth]> the Nobody knows, wandering around. The Rabbi "came-pirt" at the Ark of the Covenant. But the individual, Muslim like Jew, also obeys the nomadic law that they carry a portable sacrarium with them, – that the "prayer rug" on which he performs his devotions. He will then take the "phylacteries" (tephillin) that he When he prays, he places his head and arm towards turned to the east, from whence he came.

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4. The Holy War.

From the natural principles outlined above Semitic overall conditions, as determined by the law the desert, also reveals that the basis

the legal view of the Semites is quite different than the Aryan. The nomad can naturally show little consideration for the rights of others. In addition to one's own right to life, there is also the right of Others are not considered in principle. Only within those natural associations, without which the Mensch as a sociable being cannot find his living conditions can only be done within the family and the lineage connection, the legal idea can come into effect and ends beyond it, since the nomadic life the formation of larger wholes or communities impossible In the Semitic or, better said, Semitic states (because purely Semitic states have never existed) the idea of justice never has that Strength, and the administration of justice never subjected to that radical and steady character, as in the old Rome or among us, and so it was in the old Israel. The words of the prophet Amos (5, 25): "As a stream rolls along judgment, and righteousness like a continuous stream!" – whereby the continuity (Arabic: ittirād) is intended for the administration of justice, – speak only one ideal wish. As is still the case today under

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If the Jew first thinks of bribery, then it is and It was always throughout the Semitic Orient and Of course, also in ancient Israel. A stronger The sense of justice in the Semites only expresses itself as an outpouring development of personal high spirits, which allows the individual to forget, which is often reflected in ancient Arabic poetry testimony, and can only be interpreted in individual Leaders or rulers who, by virtue of nobler talent their participation in the whole expand and, in possession of unusual energy, the most violent use of the same To a greater extent, in the Orient, justice can only be exercised despotically, otherwise "Calm and personal discretion are everything; they are only covered with the prostituted name of the Justice, which is nothing" (Gellion-Danglar, Les Semite s p. 6).

In the small natural circles of the family and of the tribe, however, the exercise of justice is to the person the father or the eldest (patriarch, sheikh)

bound, and it falls with these persons with the un-
 fake natural feeling for the family
 and core interest and thus coincides quite well
 with what we call truthfulness, loyalty and
 correctness (Arabic sidq, Hebrew zedeq). They
 combines the common sense of perception of
 common interests and sincere devotion
 to them ; and their purest activity springs from
 even from the common blood, which comes from the
 womb (Arabic rahitn, Hebrew rechem) of the
 was conceived by the common mother and
 •;n each individual through natural empathy with
 To all who partake of this blood,
 as is the Arabic word for compassionate,

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merciful (rakitn, rahtnän) from the root which
 womb means, is derived. About the borders
 However, the blood or tribal community is sufficient for
 Nomads the ability to warmer empathy initially
 not beyond. Against every other (stranger) his
 hand hostile, as he also hostile to his hand
 believes it is directed against itself. In general, it should be noted
 that the constant deeper and more advanced
 widespread empathy requires a longer observation against
 lateral conditions – that is, residency – and a
 higher degree of security of one's own living conditions
 conditions, which neither of them exists for the nomad
 is present.

The Arabic word for womb refers
 therefore also the family and the circle
 of the blood relatives themselves, who are to share among themselves
 common support, especially committed to blood feud
 As the hand of the Hebrew Moses, the impulse
 of blood, rises and the Egyptian, the
 the blood comrade is mistreated, killed, is
 this act of self-forgetfulness of the loosened
 and paralyzed alliance of the tribesmen again
 enlivened and fortified, and thus laid the ideal foundation
 on the later religion and state system of the Jews.
 The deed of Muhammad, as the Arabian prophet and
 founder of religion– appears to the Arab in the light
 that he expands the inner circle of blood relatives
 and invited everyone to come in who would like to

Allah. That is why the poet of
Burda, the Egyptian Al-Busiri (f. c. 1300), a true
worthy poet who in this eulogy to Muhammad
understands the essence of Islam in the most sublime way,
which is why it is also highly revered in the Orient.
sneezes: "Through them (the first Muslim heroes and

Wahrmund, Nomadism. 4

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So

martyrs), Islam was restored after its orphanhood
part of a rdhiiri\ – which Ralfs in his over-
implementation correctly describes it as follows: ". . . until the doctrine of
Islam under their (the heroes') assistance after helpless persecution
abandonment and orphanhood relatives and family members
(children) who, although originally
Strangers, but fulfilling the duties of blood kinship
ten", – and in this sense the poet, Islam
personifying himself, calling him an Abu rdkim*)
can, the father or owner of a circle of blood
within which the suffering of each one is the
compassion and the helpful action of others,
while anyone who is not within this family
circle, as an enemy and therefore also, according to the
set the desert as a welcome object of robbery
It is quite different in Christianity, whose un-
universal idea from the outset all people as brothers
thinks and makes the common God the Father of all.
Herewith the new principle takes over its rule and
establishes a new humanity.

It may, however, seem as if Islam is also
by leading all people to the recognition of Allah and
his prophet calls and invites them so that they can be here
through equal rights, a comprehensive
of the principle or at least from a core
from which the comprehensive principle
cip could develop. There are answers to such questions
history alone is the right answer. But here
It is not even allowed: Muhammed himself has his
Practice on a large scale, from Medina, with raids

*) The similarity of this term with the Hebrew

Abrahan, which is of course explained differently (Ab-rām father of the heights, and Ab-raham father of a great roaring crowd, Arabic ruhherri) immediately catches the eye.

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must begin in order to be able to nourish his believers.
"It was – says Alfred von Kremer (History of dominant ideas in Islam, p. 328) about Islam under the first caliphs – a business to operate of robbery and plunder en gros against all people of other faiths, against distribution of the social profit, while still having the secure prospect to Paradise." Under Omar, every Believers his annual royalty from the Witt–those of the Prophet who received 12 and 10,000 dirhams down to the last infant, who is still 200 Dirhem fell. Now compare the beginnings of the Gospel 1 Imagine Christ as the Leaders and sender of raids, so recognize the sharpness of the contrast. But one must Do not imagine that within the narrower context bonds of believers the feeling of belonging ity and brotherhood have not had great strength win and in the most beautiful and sublime way to Rather, it is precisely in The formation of this brotherhood is a strength of the Islam. In his last sermon at Mount Arafat, the Prophet: "Know that every Muslim is the brother every other Muslim. You are all one in the but equal, you are a brotherhood." And what As far as the person of Muhammad is concerned, it is only It goes without saying that the self-forgetful love for his immediate environment, his tribe and his people was alive in him with the greatest strength and was reflected in most humane way, which is why it is said is that he is the most humane person in the world marked with his own characteristics (muttdsim bil-bischr\ How else could he have hearts to such an extent! Nevertheless

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but later the limitations of his principle drove him and the resistance he encountered led to the unbelievers to declare them "the worst of animals" and to prescribe to his believers that they should unfeeling harshness (gilz). Omar, who is a organizer of Islam as a great power" was inspired by Arab national pride to the extent fills that he sees in all non-Arabs only one to serve certain race and especially in the Christians the hereditary enemy to be destroyed, but it was precisely in him the compassionate sense of community, although he is on based on tribal feeling and through Islam, sam only got its special coloring, so powerful» that the awareness of unity and brotherhood among the Muslims precisely through him and his example were even more firmly established, which is why because of these very qualities as the most praised and in the afterlife mostly rewarded model for the believers But for the teaching of Christ, The Brethren have an unlimited; for Islam, they are narrowly limited by the initially resident unbelievers who themselves and their possessions became prey for the believers in order to live as fraternally as possible among to be distributed, and so will the brotherhood ity is mostly maintained through the robbery principle.

Muhammed had to face the laws of the desert and of Semitism, the "good news" of Christ is its exact opposite. This proclaims "Peace to the people of the earth" he preaches, just as Jahve, the war, the Semitic war of robbery, until at the end of the world. In the Quranic text represent composite exhortations that are to the holy wars {jihad), it says among other things: "Praise be to Allah, who has made the glory of Islam through

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the sword of the warriors of faith raised and in the holy book to grant help and victory to his followers He had not pitted people against people into weapons, the earth would perish. He has decided to wage war on the nations until they confess

there is no God but one. The flame of war
 will not be extinguished until the end of the world. Blessing
 hovers over the forehead hair of the war horses to the
 Last Judgement. Lightly armed or heavily armed, –
 arise! Go out ... into the holy war 1
 And you, O God, Lord of this world and the world to come,
 Stand with the armies of those who confess your unity!
 Smite down the unbelievers and idolaters,
 the enemies of your holy faith! O God, throw
 lower their flags and give them and their property to
 Prey to the Muslims!" Even today, children
 prayed in school: "O God, stand with all the hosts
 of the Muslims! Destroy the unbelievers and idolaters
 servants, your enemies, the enemies of religion! O God,
 make their children orphans and ruin their welfare
 ments, and let their feet stumble, and give them
 and their families and their servants and their wives and
 Children and their relatives by marriage and their
 Brothers and their friends and their property and their
 tribe and their wealth and their lands to the Mus-
 limes to prey!" Now one must ask oneself whether
 Christian children could pray like this, even in times of war.
 And so is the Muslim Allah, as
 true raiding god, devastating and destructive over
 a large part of the earth drawn like the ty-
 phonic desert storm, and the attempts to
 of Islam, through the adoption of Greek science
 and philosophy the elements of higher humanity
 and by accepting non-Semitic peoples,

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Foundation of a more solid state with comprehensive
 To gain substructure are mishmash. But also
 The Semitic Jews continue to this day to have a
 in its basic features quite equal position to the
 rest of humanity on earth like the Arab
 Muslims, – they too, as the law of the
 Desert requires it, even today in the holy war against
 the unbelievers, that is, against all non-Jews or, as they
 say, against the "peoples of the earth" (Goyim, Akum etc.)"
 whose property is assigned to them. The Talmud teaches,
 that God declared the property of the Gentiles to be ownerless
 and the first Jewish possessor the right
 on it; yes, it is expressly
 In other words, the property of the Goyim should be viewed

become like a desert or like the sand of the sea;
the first possessor should be the owner.
Therefore, according to the Talmudic-Rabbinical view,
the journey of the Jews across the earth a military campaign
their conquest, – nothing else. They consider
themselves as soldiers on the march, encamped in secret
or covered by false flag, – in the middle
of the enemy. Always ready for the signal to attack and
attack. Hence the rabbinical signature: "I,
Rabbi NN, who I camped in Hamburg etc."
As Islam in its inception only allows its believers
as fighters and soldiers and put them in great
army camp, Judaism considers
on this day his main positions in our midst
as such military camps from which it was possible to
war. Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfurt a. M., Hamburg
burg, Breslau, Pest are today such military camps and
Strongholds of Judaism in Central Europe. The valley
mud teaches: wherever the Jews come, they should
make themselves rulers over their masters. The kab-

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Balistic Zohar says: "Whoever rules over Israel is,
as if he ruled the whole world. Why
Do the Israelites throw all the peoples against themselves? So that
the world falls to them, for they are like the whole world* 1 ,
– that is, only for their sake, as expressly stated
is taught, God created the world. Here,
the feeling of being the only one who is entitled to something is expressed openly.
The famous Talmud commentator Rashi says: The
Messiah will not come before the Christian rule ends.
so that they (the Christians) have no dominion
about Israel, not even a small and
rings. Professor Rohling*) comments: "The
The coming of the Messiah is of course the deepest desire
of the Orthodox Jew; his desire and aspiration to
Taking away all power from Christians is therefore a sacred duty.
fulfillment. Before this goal is achieved, the Jew lives
therefore at war with us; the best Christian is his
greatest enemy. That is why the Talmud commands, "the best
the Akum strikes dead I" but only if it is without
In the Zohar (a kabbalistic text, in more than
than 250 editions printed to this day and
very respected book) it says: "Those (Jews) who
strive to do good to the Akum, their souls

will not rise again (as punishment); for it is said about the Akum: you shall destroy their memory!"

In general, according to rabbinical Theory not to be regarded as a human being, but as an animal It is said: "The Most Merciful declared for outlaw the children of the Goy, for it is written: Horse seed is their seed, and his (the Goy's) seed will be therefore counted as the seed of cattle;" – "You (Jews) are

*) Rohling, The Polemic and the Human Sacrifice of Rabbinic mus. Paderborn 1883. p. 27.

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People; you are called people, and not People who Gojhn;' 1 – these are literally translated Passages from Talmudic-Rabbinical writings. Yes, the Non-Jew is created in human form only because because it is not fitting that the Jew, as the Re-presenter of the divine majesty (Shechinah), of beings served in the form of animals, for it is said: "God created the Akum in human form for the honor of the Jews, For the Akum were not created except to day and night to serve the Jews and not to desist from their service, and it is not fitting for a King's son (the Jews) that an animal should serve him in animal form, but probably an animal in human form." Likewise, in the Koran, the unbelievers are also "worst of the animals" (Sura 8,21.57), and this view arises, as we have already seen, have shown, quite automatically from the idea of God the Semitic nomad.

The repeatedly expressed in the Old Testament Commandment of the extermination of the Canaanite peoples is through Rabbinism to all idolaters The "great philosopher" Maimonides, who "second Moses," the medieval rabbi who, in consequence, Aristotelian influences as the founder of a less rigid Judaism, but still by today's Orthodox as too liberal, says emphatically: "The axis of our entire law turns about two points, namely the banishment of those (idolatrous servant-like views from the hearts of the people

and the eradication of their memory" (ie those people ians themselves), and he explicitly states: "Know that the Nazarenes, who follow Jesus, although their dogmas different, all of them are to be regarded as idolaters.

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ten, and you have to deal with them like with the idolaters. 1 *

According to rabbinical thinking, strictly speaking, The Jew his law, if he does not kill whom he can kill the unbeliever without danger; therefore also by Orthodox Jews in the same spirit for the enslavement and destruction of the infidels prays as in the Muslim prayers listed above. ^Fight, O Lord, the battle of my soul (ie make my cause to yours, – eight Semitic; Christian stus says: I make your cause my own) ! Crush –the teeth of the wicked with pebbles! Destroy them with the deprivation of children and widowhood! Shed their blood to sprinkle the earth! etc." – "Tread the winepress (a common image for the destruction of infidels) and let the blood spurt!" – "Drink your arrows with the blood of those who plague me!" – "Judge these robbers! Let them flesh will disappear and their tongues will wither! humble their pride and let them be trampled underfoot Their spirit must burst and they must become taxable!" – "Break the neck of Edom, make your arrows drunk of blood!" – "Remember the seed of Israel, they and proclaim a jubilee! Restore them in the place of their fathers, that they might rule in all the world. and the hunter (Esau) the ring (of dominion) from the hand! Give the long-withheld kingdom the city of Zion again!" – This and similar things are Words such as the Orthodox Jew, the soldier in the holy wars, do not stop thinking and praying to pronounce, – in sharp contrast to the Evangelium of peace among men, which the earth conquered, but the stubbornness and hardness of heart

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of Semitism to this day has not changed
can melt.

But there is a significant difference, both in the big and the small,
the difference between the way the
Muslim, and the one like the Jew his holy war –
the one against the unbelievers, the other against the Goyim –
For the Muslim, the earth is divided into two
spatially separated parts, in the house
of Faith (dar ul-islāni) and the House of War-
ges (dar ul-karb). The house of faith is formed by these
those countries where Islam prevails; all other
The infidels who are in the war house are
living in his own country, the Muslim treats
with severity, if necessary with merciless cruelty
towards the individual unbelievers whom he
However, if he wants to make himself personally available, he is also
rely on cunning and deception, but on the whole
he has no reason to pretend to them
and to be untrue; they know how he describes his relationship
to them, and that he sees them from the point of view of
Faith as a kind of beast of burden that Allah
as punishment for their disbelief in his power
Against the infidels who are in the House of War
He is thinking of constant struggle, which can only be stopped by truces
can be interrupted. His imagination
loves to play with the images of this holy battle,
and apart from its statesmen and diplomats
mats, which with the representatives of infidel powers
have recently had to speak in a different tone,
The Muslim has in this relationship – his total
In my opinion, there is no reason to be untruthful.

But with the Jew it is quite the same in this respect,
different. For him, whose faith does not give a piece of earth to
own house, the whole earth becomes the stage.

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his holy war, which he waged in all directions
the moving ark of his God everywhere
as if in the tent with him. So he stands after

his views, but especially in Christian Land, everywhere in the middle of his enemy's camp, the according to his own (Christian) way of thinking, he is for his allies and even strives accordingly shows that one's own legislation should be set up in such a way that his Jewish countrymen, if they only want to, completely and even merge with it. Yes, if the Christian perceives that the Jew is not in agreement with him. wants to melt, he, the Christian, seeks the blame for it first in himself, not in the Jew. The Jew now sees In this way of thinking of the Christian again only one reason more to treat the simple for his simplicity's sake deceive, but he also has an idea of that Christians, if given the right understanding from the actual situation, immediately from would speak to him in a different tone, and he is therefore, as a Jew in carrying out his holy war, both the whole of Christendom and the individual Christians initially resorted to lies and deception instructed to provide the Muslim with the attitude towards the unbelievers is unnecessary. This System of lies finds its highest expression in that in rabbinical law (Talmud and Shulchan aruch) among the reasons which make it advisable, the religiously obligatory enmity and War position of the Jew against the Christian with the false appearance of goodness, kindness and complaisance ability to cover, also called: so that the Jews in the eyes of Christians, according to Christian way of thinking, appear as good people, and the Jewish God is not dishonored in the eyes of Christians. In

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The contrast between Jewish and Christian way of thinking, as well as the determined the hardness of the Jew in maintaining this opposition sentence.

But there is another and extremely important Difference between the Muslim and the Jewish The weapon with which Islam made its conquests, it was Sword; the Jew has been wielding it for almost two millennia the sword no longer; – his main weapons are the Money and other tokens of value, which

–he handles it with the only skill he has
as an apprentice and successor of the Phoenicians,
and this was done by applying "Punic customs", which
are so alien to those against whom they are applied,
that they serve as deadly weapons against their nakedness,
– and whose nature and purposes even our wise
legislators have remained so opaque that they
did not believe that they could do enough to
clearing of all the monuments erected by our ancestors
Restricts the Jew's full freedom of action to practice
those practices and to "constitutionally
Furthermore, the Jew knows how to use the weapon
his holy war, which the circumstances
offer him, – as today among us the
Hyperproduction produced Pofelware, with which he
cheats the buyer out of his money, the brandy, with
which poisons the body and soul of the common man,
the press, etc. But more about that later.

Now one could object that the
agricultural state often forced to wage war
is, both for defense and attack, in order to
namely to anticipate, and that such warfare
also appears to the farmer as a sacred thing,

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because through them he protects his most sacred possessions
and defended; but it is clear that the
prosperity of agriculture is mostly tied to peace
is that he draws his life force from peace
and through ongoing war its natural foundations
layers completely. But for the nomad it is
swept: he can, if he leaves his pastures^
only act as a belligerent and thereby receive,
the farmer, his law of life, to which he
must obey forever, unless he himself
become sedentary and agricultural, but this has not yet
both among the Semites and the Turanians in general as
impossible. He must therefore inform the residents
remain in a constant war position, similar to
a conquering military nobility, in the style of the Dorians
Spartans against the Lacedaemonian Perieci and
Helots, – he lives physically and spiritually from this
war position, and his god is therefore a war god,
as Allah and Yahweh are in whose name he

holy war. The god of the farmer, however,
is, like that of the Gospel, a God of peace.

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5. Nomadism and Ideality.

It is clear that the nomadic
Life conditions always unchanged and unchangeable
return in the same cycle. Only a change
of rich and poor, of lack, sufficiency and excess
flow is taking place. An improvement and uplift
the overall state cannot be thought of, the striving
after such a can not be felt by the nomad
become, – it lacks it, or it atrophies in it
the ideality, and the concept of progress in
ideal sense escapes him. The Jew Con-
the (Three Ideals of Human Perfection, p. 3):
"In fact, the Aryan idea of development,
of progress and excellence of the new
(an expression that anticipates the judgment) that just
Contrast of the Semitic of the continuation, divine
Perfection and hatred of innovation." Herein
The nomad is completely stable. In the
But in the case of the farmer, there must also be a
ring predisposition to ideality necessarily develop, since
Everything is directed towards improving his conditions, so
as far as natural conditions allow.
In this pursuit of improvement,
the craft, from this the art. The agricultural
farmer must think ahead and consider his own protection
think (Prometheus and Epimetheus); the shepherd may

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dream, because he cannot protect himself against the
that threaten it. Desert storm and drought
mockery of human thought. The desperate
The condition of an area does not deter the nomad
especially because he immediately thinks about moving on, while
the resident feels at one with the place,
and the Aryans in particular are responsible for their conditions

believes responsible to a higher power, which is the Se-
seems incomprehensible and ridiculous to everyone.

The farmer creates a picture of future
better conditions, because the ability to improve
It is infinite for him; he thinks of the
improved situation of the children and grandchildren and transfers his
Hope and striving beyond the grave creates
his people a better future and a better
The graves of his loved ones surround him in close
proximity, he communicates with their shadows, hears their voices
and populates his sky with them. The nomad
must leave the graves of his loved ones behind him, and
soon the desert sand has blown over them and they cannot be found
made; the future of his children can only be his
similar to some, and for his imagination there is in the
to do the same nothing: there is no ideal for him, no
Future and no afterlife. But he lives fully
and completely in the present. His thinking, poetry and
Life coincides with it. In it he can be
Ruthlessly assert the core interest, because Mäs-
solution is of no use to him, the future is unpredictable
remains, and nothing that he can do today in precaution
does, whose design can influence, – hence its
recklessness.

Baron von Kremer says of the ancient Arabs
(Culturgesch. IL p. 352): "As language only has present tense
and Perfectum, the old Arab lives only in

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the present and the past; the future
He is completely indifferent to the current situation; he understands life,
the present, with too full devotion to have another
other impulse for something beyond
He does not care about the fateless
of the coming day; he does not dream of a
beautiful future, from leisurely enjoyment in the circle of
His, of fame and honor, which he is yet to win;
only in the present does he revel, and only in retrospect
He directs his gaze towards the horizon. Rich in images and
impressions of life, he is poor in thoughts, he empties hastily
of life foaming cup, he feels deeply and
glowing, but it is as if he never felt the deliberate
Age, who likes to share the experiences of

past, but also the sensual
directs its gaze towards the unknown becoming, in order to
to guess what is in store for the coming generation.
divorced. If this happens anyway, and he is
forced to prepare his thoughts for what is to come
to judge, this is done in complete indifference
the unknown future."

This is how the ancient Hebrews thought and felt,
And something similar still applies to the Jew today, who only
lives for and in the immediate, and which even a ta-
year-long stay among permanent residents is not
taught us to imagine the more distant future
Every Jew, says Goethe, has an eye-
visible interest. He sets his vision for the future
from the sum of such momentary interests;
the Aryan subordinates the interest of the moment to the
requirements of general laws and modified
it after these. Let us see again today how the
Jew, only chasing the prey of the moment,
carelessly and thoughtlessly on a comprehensive catalog

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stanza, as if the frequent recurrence
the "turning points of fate" would be a need of his nature.
It is true that the Jew in a completely different way
depending on the events of the day
than the Aryan. He seems to be completely
devoted and dominated by them, while the
Aryans immediately took their place in a calm mood
in the context of his ideas. In ethical
In this respect, the so-called Mosaic legislation
quite the appropriate character: Yahweh is the avenger
his law, but the punishment laid down in it
atones for the offense completely. "No second
punishment for an offence!" After the expiration of the
Every sin, even the unconscious one, is a sin of atonement.
completely wiped out. In no case, says
Conder (Three Ideals, p. 10) "that long-lasting conscience
anxiety and fear arise, which some describe as the
true Christianity is explained," – and (p.
12): "Peace of mind and conscience were not only
accessible to the Jew, but it also seems as if
If the legislator had intended to grant him this pleasure
than to enable his usual state.

Doubts and difficulties, self-torturing fears
ments were outside the limited but
practical code which covers each and every duty of a
people (i.e. a Jew) and determines them;" –
and (p. 11): "If on the one hand he has a tendency to
encouragement of a degree of self-gratification, –
which had to degenerate into insane conceit, so
On the other hand, he avoided by negating the self-
contradictory claim (Jewish thought),
that it is man's duty to do what he is meant to do.
is essentially incapable of resolving the confusion between law and
Injustice, which is necessarily the result of such

Wahrmund, Nomaden thum. c

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This is from the Jewish sense
out quite rightly thought: it is missing in the Jewish
View of the spur and the disturbance of the moral
ideal; he does not feel as if the (Kantian)
ideal should also correspond to an ideal ability
must; – what he is only supposed to do according to his law,
He can really, and a God who, to save the human
to release the guilt of imperfection, for
the people dies, as the Aryan believes, is a
Folly. The Jew still lives today just as much for the
Present like the desert nomad. That the later
Jews, as has already been said, from the Parsism
doctrine of immortality and resurrection
have again only made a monopoly for themselves,
from which everyone else is excluded, corresponds
completely in keeping with the aforementioned "insane conceit."
However, the intellectual engagement with this idea is
Jews are completely alien, and she has therefore responded to his
cannot exert any influence on basic moral views.
This is also the basis for what the Jews say to their opti-
mism, which, given the special position
of the Jews to the non-Jews among whom they live,
only from the nomadic lack of compassion and
Ideality can be explained. But we, who – quite apart from
from the demands of Christianity – even just
as the descendants of countless generations of festival
resident, to ourselves, as well as to the legal and
forms of society make ideal demands and make
must if our communities are not to be destroyed
should live today as in the material, so also in the spiritual
constant spell of the unideal nomadism, which un-

destroyed our ideals because it cannot do otherwise, and
whose laughing optimism in his ruling position

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our defeated and deeply ashamed idealism in
threatens to transform into pessimism.

Since the nomad has the view of the resident
is unable to accept, he cannot
wish to pass into its states, rather
he despises it. But he desires the constant abundance
of the resident life, the fat of the same
to exploit, like that of the pastures of the desert, –
But this is only possible in the form of rule.
I, and this is what he strives for in every way. But
also a centuries-old rule over residents
does not change his views: he can change their ideals
not accept and share, it remains spiritual and
emotionally isolated, that is, he is just a bad master
scher, always remains only exploiter. The Arabs in Spa-
Nien and the Turks have proven this, and today
The Jews among us are proving it again.

Ideality of perception is inherent in all developmental
capable people, or is rather just another
Expression for developmental ability, hence it is in
highest degree of youth, in lesser degree of progressive
The lack of ideality in
The Semites could be attributed to old age.
From the senility of a great race to
speak, has much to be said for Semitism as
However, a cultural form is undoubtedly present, and
even more so in the older branch of it, the Jewish
than in Islam, after which the lack of ideas
quality as a sign of the old age of a dying
Cultural form could be considered. That the No-
It is clear that maggot life as such is without ideals; whether the same
but among the Semites a somewhat originally existing
higher ideality over the course of many tens of thousands of years only
suppressed, and whether today's intellectual

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conditions of the Semites only as a consequence of this oppression, there is no doubt about
be decided because we are not able to estimate such
Processes lack the appropriate time scales.

But it is certain that even in the Semitic nomads
a rudiment of ideality is present and effective.
While this is seen by the resident Aryan as a
slow and steady acting power that is
Evolution to evolution against the realization of a
comprehensive and well-structured ideal future
image, it only occurs in the Semitic nomad
temporarily, abruptly and suddenly in the form
a vision (rapture) that is a partial
ideal future picture in bright light. The
most original and simplest form of Semitic
The advantage of clairvoyance is that the fortune teller indicates the place where
a lost animal, a lost camel, etc.
find, as even Samuel did for a few pennies.
Muhammed, who was often overcome by such ecstasies,
was also aware of the context in which
They are related to the nomadic life, because he has
said: whoever turns to agriculture will be
Visit of the angels. This is striking
not, since he himself in his youth had for a time been the
Shepherded sheep, had visions and therefore also the
Saying that God never made anyone a prophet
choose someone who has not previously been a shepherd.
ian individuals who have a higher ideal talent
possess, similar conditions enter into the poetic
Vision whose elements differ from the past
and present and the images
an ideal future already in the best minds of the
The Semitic poetry has hereby
Nothing to create, and the larger ideal context

she is missing; she also makes leaps and thinks only questioningly
mentally.

The main subject of Semitic and especially Jewish visions and hallucinations is the unconditional rule over others, for the Jews brought about by the last bloody fate salswende, the decisive battle in the valley of Josaphat (Joel chapters 3 and 4): "And it shall come to pass hereafter, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters will prophesy; your Old men will dream dreams, and your young men will see faces. . . . Proclaim among the nations, prepare for war, awaken the heroes; come forward, come up— All men of war shall go to battle in

Valley of the decision, after which then, after rabbinic interpretation, the Messianic Kingdom established. Then, after the Yalkut Shimoni, all the remaining surviving Goyim come and sweep the dust under the lick the feet of the Messiah, fall on their faces and say, "We will serve you and the Israelites. And every Israelite shall have two thousand and have eight hundred servants." The prophet Joel prophesied around 950 BC, the Yalkut Shimoni is written two thousand years later, around 1050 AD; in the appeal that our contemporary Cr&nieux made to founding of the Alliance israelite into the world, It says: "The sublime prophecies of our holy books will come true. The day where Jerusalem is the house of prayer for the [under Israel's rule will be united] peoples (Goyim), where the flag of Jewish monotheism is on the farthest shores. Let us make use of all circumstances! Our power is great — let us learn to use it! What have we to fear? The day is not far off

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where the riches of the earth belong exclusively to the Jews will belong (/es richesses de la terre appartiendront exclusively for the Jews)."

However, it should not be overlooked that the Nomads peculiar visionary mood in nobler individuals in contact with foreign cultures elements can also take a higher flight, to give the whole, the tribe or people, an ethical

To outline the task whereby tribe and people become spiritual »community«. Muhammad himself is here for an excellent example. "A Nabi (Prophet) – says Lagarde (d. Sehr. p. 288) – is the ancient Israelite. The one to whom the inner voice and other on the one hand the Holy Spirit, that is, in the Old Testament the Spirit of the church, given the ability to to recognize the ethical core in the confusions of life, and who feels the urge and takes action lets what he has become clear to his fellow human beings to assert against. . . . What the men in the hair garments, was not known to the future (because "in reality no prophecy ever comes true is", p. 283): demand of an eternal, nevertheless in history and Israel in it with a purposes of life and thereby endowing with life It was power." But how these genuine prophets of It is well known how they were understood and treated in their time. Later Judaism relates to the Israel of this prophecy pheten as death unto life. This Israel has the Church has served as a model, and it has continued (Lagarde p. 292): "If Jesus as a prophet is a Form of Israelite spiritual life renewed, he was Founder of the Gospel, creator of a not yet existing life substance, because he was a genius, that is, a immediate perceiver of the eternal truth, felt,

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said and lived [represented through his life] that the direct contrast to the one from Israel, which is different in nature those of Judaism, even though it originated in Israel that is what matters in time and eternity." It It is clear that this whole process cannot be the desert among nomads that only the passage penetration with foreign cultural elements similar to the Processes aimed at the realization of ideals Judaism was incapable of creating such ideals to receive; the preacher of the Gospel was crucified; the Holy Spirit of the new church drew into the church. "By not keeping the Word of Israel wanted to have that it rightly took control of the I had to give, because of this Israel has sunk so low, only the rule over all peoples as his ideal (Lagarde). But we must not lose sight of view forget that Judah is committed to the realization

believes that this ideal is very close to us today.

Sedentary conditions and the associated
Striving for consistent ideal goals must
– quite apart from the racial disposition here – to
coherent, well-ordered thinking. The
restless, tumultuous nature of nomadism
even incoherent, fragmentary and
tumultuous thinking and allows arbitrary imaginative
tastic connection of ideas, the main cause
why the foundation of actual science and
even the adoption of the same by others and their
Holding on and maintaining the Semites as un-
possible. Your thinking moves under
constant, often fantastic jumping away from the object
and with constant change of perspectives and
shows himself unable to find a solid basis for judgment
or to recognize and hold on to them so that they

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in this respect are similar to the Sophists, of whom there are
Plato (Phaedo 39 c) says, "that for them there is no fixed and
incontestable (öyceg) judgment, and that everything at
over and under them, like in the currents
of Euripus, which does not prevent them from
to consider them the smartest people." This being has
in Socrates the reaction of the better Hellenic spirit
By defining the concept of the concept,
taught to define concepts and thus the unchanging
identical nature of human thought activity in the
concept formation, he not only laid the foundation
for a science that operates with fixed definitions
but also – what is important to him, the practitioner,
actually mattered – the absolute validity of the moral
law. This is a source of ancient evils
clogged. Read only two pages of the translation
any Talmud tractate or Midrash
(German by A. Wünsche, Leipzig, O. Schulz), and he
will suffer from the mental seasickness that grips him,
notice that he is there in the changing currents
ments of a Semitic Euripus, on which, no
rational laws obeying waves of a
primeval Oceanus insaniae, from which
to let it swing, to give pleasure to the Semitic spirit
prepared; – here his reckless optimism is
mus as if on a meadow full of flowers, while he
Strictness of Greek thought like a straitjacket

As is well known, one of the main homes of the Sophists the island of Sicily, where the Hellenic essence in lived in close contact with the Punic-Carthaginian, and how the Sicilian eloquence and joy on the word itself, which is also the first textbook of rhetoric (xiyyri) has brought to light eight semitable, it is also obvious, in the sophistic spirit,

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which suddenly threatens to overgrow Hellenism, an infection of the Semitic thought and training methods in combating which Socrates acted as a true champion of the Aryan spirit. We see in the sophistry that emerged at that time a reaction of ancient Asian views and thought methods, which are undoubtedly used by the powerful rivers of the Near East also in the Greek world were widespread, against those views and methods the one that the Hellenic spirit has been developing for several centuries had laboriously created, and indeed created as it only natural is, in constant struggle and in constant Defense against those influences from Asia, and we recognize in the special activity of Socrates and the the most powerful Aryan Reaction against those Semitic influences. Another Culture other than the Oriental-Semitic one did not exist at that time in the circle of Mediterranean countries alongside the flourishing The culture of the Hellenes was not at all, and therefore only she, as the shell of a dying demon, form the living plastrum, on which the young natural Aryan spirit performed its first weapons exercises. Meanwhile, that plastrum is closer to complete death but its core is still alive enough, in order not to allow the Aryan conqueror to sleep, and this winner has in its current representatives the Sleepiness of youth has not yet overcome wounded, as that his counter demon does not temporarily disappear may seek to regain power, as he does among us today.

What was caused by the Hellenic reaction against the Asianism has been reclaimed, the Socratic Concepts and their transformations into the Platonic Ideas and the divine purpose of the Aryan

Stoteles, which in their connection the concept of cosmos, di a beautiful world order in the kingdom of nature and moral life, – these fundamental perception of things has since then formed the actual intellectual treasure of Aryanism and the palladium of its Independence from Semitism. In light of this Ideas illuminate the past for us, and design The images of future events in which the duties of the statesman, as well as art and Science outlines the spirit of empathy with everything that is alive and the forms of beautiful Order conquering ever more areas. The semitism, however, still haunts the earth today. prison and dreams today more vividly than ever before ever from the imminent onset of his unconditional rule, and how he was the most powerful in the Germanic kingdom Pillars of the political order of Aryanism He tries to disturb him, so he also tries to give him that Palladium by removing the Greek from the learned schools, like the Jews* press and its luminaries like Lasker openly Even among those who have experienced the powerful effect of ancient Greek by trying to weaken they did the same by introducing the modern Greek language in the schools of his external beauty If you try to rob the Jews, they will be treated disproportionately moderately large percentage. It is the natural instinct of self-preservation, which the Jews shows that the inferiority of his ignorant economic, nomadic-tumultuous thinking, as it is still alive in him today, through nothing into brighter light than through Greek thought, and what drives him to deprive his opponents of this source of power to dig up.

only coincidences, so he must aim to give the Aryan
his cosmos, the image of the beautiful world order,
shattered, from the contemplation of which this always new
the power springs up, what has been dissolved in his imagination again
to compose it according to a higher plan, in order to then
to rearrange reality in a new and more beautiful way.
The Semite knows no other world order,
than that which is linked to his ancestral rule;
its core interests alone form the elements of the
Plan according to which he would define the moral and political
thinks of the world in an organized way: Jews or Arabs as
rulers, the rest of the people in gradations, depending on
their willingness to serve, as dominated and slaves, the
for their achievements neither in this world nor in the next
paid according to the standard of equality
This is the moral cosmos of the
Semites; for the natural he completely lacks the sense.

But with what is said here about the
lenen brought about Aryan new acquisition,
or rather about the new invention which the Aryan
Spirit in the fight against Semitism from its
depths to light, should of course not be
says that all the work is done. The
Man only owns what he acquires daily, and
also the most spiritual, that is, the most sharp and certain
felt as a living, life-giving truth,
can become dead formulas. For us, it is
Today, the deadly embrace of the
to ward off ossified Semitism and to celebrate victory
to prove that the old age is alive with youth.
But only a few people see how great the danger is,
and from all sides the Semitic call sounds to
to lead the spirits into swamp and dark confusion : - >

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That eternal dark night does not fall,
In the light the battle of spirits rages forever.
The lack of ideality and the coherence
lessness of thought are also what the self-
explain the fundamental role of language among the Semites
because here their highest tasks in relation to
the languages of the Aryans are much lower. In individuals
duen and peoples of youthful ideal mentality
language is in constant conflict with thought

to exist, as they are a means of expressing the
always lagging behind the same and his
rising momentum into the brighter and further only
can accompany just as imperfectly as his sharp
deeper penetration. This victorious
Fight that with every step forward the ever new
pushing back the approaching darkness and with each
Blows a wall of fog splits and bright light into rooms
penetrates those who have not seen it until then, who always
new areas of the irrational through rational weapons
conquered, – this battle of language with thought
It is the progress of which reflects the spirit of
The listener is kept in attentive tension and the participants
captures his whole being by
he stimulates and keeps alive in him that activity,
which elevates him above beings of lower kinds, because it
actually distinguishing characteristic of man.
det. How man is a fighter, and
the fight arouses the greatest participation of the people,
so in increased and highest degree on the
area of the spirit, where every step is a struggle with the
irrational. The prose of Thucydides, Plato
and Demosthenes gives examples of this, behind which
the rhetoric of Cicero is far behind, which
with great skill and "elegance" in long-standing

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laid out tracks, the contact with the
Borders of still unconquered territories but with the same
This fight is now over
in the languages of the Semites only in the beginning
to find an analogue in their literatures, as in the old
Testament and in the Koran. Muhammed was an un-
educated man, but powerfully moved by some
to give the Arabs new ideas to express,
he, the clumsy one, with the language a kind of titanic
battle in which he finally exhausted himself.
Only a few products of later Arabic literature
led the battle of language with ideas
What is new in overcoming difficulties
is not a fight for new ideas, but
but only an effort to find new turns in the word
connection and in approach and opposition of
concepts, and usually only insofar as the same
can be expressed using similar sounding words.

as if it were about increased elegance. A new generation of ideas is not achieved and not sought, yes it is, one can not say just avoided, but shied away and detested. This is of course linked to the victory the orthodoxy over the scientific approaches to who have formed a tried to assert for a long time, but this victory is nothing more than a victory of Semitism* who differentiated his life from the idealless nomadism receives.

Now, if language or speech is highest task, the struggle for the expression of Ideas, withdraws or leads this fight powerless becomes important, the speaker has nothing left but the Enjoying the speech itself and playing with the Words or wordplay. Send to this game

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But the Semitic languages differ because of their own mundane nature of their root formation with great ease activity and offer in the always ready rhymes a convenient means of delightfully rounding off the shape. "The Arabs," says Nöldeke, "are essentially Consequence of the peculiar structure of their language, a strong tendency to sharply pointed, soon extremely short, sometimes in elegant tautologies fenden speech. The Bedouins spoke like this in the desert, even princes and army leaders of the first period of Islam especially people like in her letters. This tendency towards artistic Elegance in speech had to be a necessary part of manner and degenerate. This resulted in a Tendency to meaningless word-juggling and the knew oriental bombast." The deeper reason is the lack of ideals inherent in the Semites as nomads ity and the historically proven inability to by intervening in the millennia-old political Life of non-Semites and by accepting their Science ideals to win. The decline of the political power of Islam and the complete victory of its Orthodoxy has now no other spiritual joy left than that of his Language, or rather the mere word, which, as the Fingers of the virtuoso on a keyboard, long-existing

dene and ordered concepts and ideas merely hint
In the case of the Jew, he also has to
national language has almost completely lost and a
his own being not congenial language handle
He must have a lot of problems to deal with, even if only
virtuosity, cannot bring to art. Something
It is another thing, from the metal of language Karst,
To forge pickaxe and drill to penetrate the depths of the

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to penetrate things, or swords for spirit fight
2U harden, – something else, traps, snares and
To hammer wire loops out of it to ensnare the opponent
paralyze and catch, or ringing bells and cymbals
cinellen to "stun and deceive" him so that
it would become a suitable substrate for Jewish rule.

What has been said already includes how
how nomadism relates to those achievements
which is considered the highest among all people
become – art and science.

That the higher art stays away from the nomad
It is obvious that the services provided by the
low Semitic artistic drive must be attributed to the nomadic
obey the Islamic laws of life. The airy mosque
has its typical model in the nomad tent, and "the
Big cities created by Semitism,
with their shining and perfumed palaces next to
the dirt and stench of the huts of poverty,
"like the Semitic civilizations in general,
only shadow images, decorations painted on cardboard covers
tions which certain people are so keen to use for works
of marble and bronze" (Gellion Danglar,
Les Semites, p. 19), and history has shown
that these big cities are easily movable, as Cou-
lissen or like the tent camps of the desert.

Even the most highly developed art of the Semites, the
Poetry receives its law from the nomadic life.
The "pain of separation" is, as the Arabs themselves
say, the main source of their poetry. If Stamm-
certain pastures for a time in common
sam inhabited and used, new
friendship and love alliances, and then takes place

the forced separation, the source opens
passionate feelings, and the complaint arises

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flows from the eloquent mouth in sweeping words
and melancholy rhythms. That is why the
old poems almost without exception begin with the lament for the
abandoned residences and the decaying ephemeral
Homes. This is how it has been throughout all times, and this is
it is still the case today. If today an Arab poet, who
Baghdad or Tunis hardly ever leave and the desert
only seen from afar, composes a greater song,
so he begins with the fictitious memory of some
one or more desert dwellings, which
made famous by the older poets, be it
Now that their complaint is a truly felt or
also only an artificially felt pain
flowed out.

The greatest and most famous eulogy of the
Middle Ages to the Arabian prophet who
Robbers and Beggars of the Desert to Princes of the Earth
made, the already mentioned Burda of Al-Busiri,
whose poet lived in the capital of Egypt,
begins with such a complaint, then accompanied by his
throughout the course in sublime thoughts and images the
Rise and rise and the conquests of the
Islam spread across the countries like "sparkling wandering stars"
accompanying the flood waves crashing deep beneath them,
and concludes with a mention of the "White and Yellow 44, that is
of the camel, as the most authentic vehicle of the nomadic
dian Arabism, from which Islam also emerged
whose fame, together with that of his prophet, will last
as long as the driver takes the ship of the desert with
song in motion, – a sublime representation
the birth of Islam and its poetry from the nomadic
thum. "In the desert, under his tent comes the
the Semite's own beauty and greatness to unfold
here he follows the path that nature has set before him.

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written ways and shows itself in a certain sense
 heroic, without losing his harmony with the rest of humanity.
 ity" (Gellion). And as long as the Arab
 Poetry does not leave this soil, it remains naturally
 and preserves the degree of beauty which
 achieve the simplicity of their motifs allows; where they
 but abandons this ground, artifice and bombast begins
 It does not escape the reader that the poetry
 the Hebrews, although this people had been living for thousands of years
 before the appearance of the Arabs in history and literature
 temperature in the midst of the intellectual movement of great cultures
 peoples, through which there were various foreign
 received impulses, even today, as in the oldest times,
 obeys the same fundamental law as the Arab,
 namely that which flows from nomadism. The
 Old Testament clearly shows that the complaint
 to the abandoned residences in Egypt with its
 full meat pots an object of national poetry
 tion must have formed over centuries. The
 Lamentations for Jerusalem and the Holy Land resound,
 As once at the streams of Babylon, so today still in the midst
 among us in all the synagogues, and the lamentation for the
 "beautiful Spain" at least from the poetry of the post-
 newcomers of the displaced persons and such sympathizers
 like Heinrich Heine. Like those led out of Egypt
 or drove each other away to the fat of the fields of
 Delta, Rabbis of the
 Spanish sugar bread to the displaced Sephardim in order to
 to remember the sweets that their ancestors at the
 banks of the Tajo and Guadalquivir, and everywhere
 The prevailing idea is that the former retreat
 return to the abandoned dwellings, just like the
 Arab poets the longing for those pastures
 places where he once blessed the herds

Wahrmund, Nomadism. 6

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and was happy through love, – poetry of the No-
 maggot fantasy.

There is no need to talk about Semitic music.

The Influence of Judaism on Our Music Today
Richard Wagner described and condemned. About
The reformed temple music of our New Jews says the
Fig.6 Liszt: "I have one opportunity
had an inkling of what a
Jewish art could become if the Israelites all
Intensity of the feeling living in them in forms of their
own spirit, to the God of
Ark of the Covenant in misery and captivity,
to call upon him in firm faith, full of the certainty
former redemption from endless slavery, former
Escape from this hated country, former
Return to their kingdom before the eyes of the
nations (Goyim), with a triumph full of un-
comparable splendor", - victorious and plundered homeland
traffic from the thousand-year raid against the
hated Goyim under the sound of trumpets and
nomadic army drums.

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6. The Nomad and Work"

It has long been known that agriculture and
sedentary life is the prerequisite without
which the separation of trades is not thought of
The nomad is still forced to learn
the crudest handling of the most necessary trades
to combine in oneself, such as those of carpentry, forging,
Weaving, dyeing, sewing. The skilled craftsman,
who is nothing more than this, he can only be a slave
or half-slaves with them. The word gain means
In Arabic, it means the blacksmith, kettle and pot maker
tinker, saddle maker, innkeeper and craftsman
main and at the same time also the prisoners of war and
Slaves. However, a nomadic tribe can also
workers as free people in his clientele, but
This has no consequences, since their offspring are
neither immerse themselves in the nomadic life, or, if they
persist in the craft of their fathers, in fact
bodily slavery, from which, incidentally, the
own decisions, although voluntary, but always
only forced upon the clientele by coercive circumstances
is not very different. Even today's South Arabia
provides examples of this, namely
Jews, who, since Islam was founded,
the large ruling Jewish tribes are dissolved

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have been forced to seek help from the Arabs.
workers into this half or full dependency.
The fact that craftsmen as free people are themselves nomads
among farmers or other nomads – especially
or as blacksmiths, as in some Negro peoples or
like the Gypsies and Slovaks ("Kessler") among us –
wandering around is an isolated phenomenon and only
possible at lower levels of the craft. The
The result remains: for the nomad, the craftsman is
only slave, and craftsmanship is slave labor.

The Arab historian Ibn Khaldūn emphasizes
that the Bedouin loves to see the worker and
Craftsmen are not paid. It is the nomadic nature,
which is satisfied with this, as the work, as
unworthy of the free man and proud lord, together with
their claims for remuneration for him in return
state of ridicule. The Arabic word *sūchra*
the term for the forced laborer and the forced laborer
arbe it, originally means a person who
object of ridicule, and the word *teshir*[^]
which was later used for conquest and subjugation
means from the outset the mockery and
Forced to perform compulsory service. Islam brings the
thrown unbelievers into the position of derided fraternity
workers and also provides the necessary theory
Judaism does this to a greater extent,
and so it is true, even if today again our
Jews, after they had destroyed a large part of the Aryan
Christian population into their dependence,
wages were immediately reduced to an incredible extent
(a Jewish employer in Prague boasted that
to reduce the daily wage to eight (8) Kreuzer
so that no one can compete with him),
As is often heard, the Jews

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the Christian workers, as well as the Christians in general as their servants (slaves).

The nomadic Bedouin, who at all times was the most typical representative of Semitism always felt and still feels still a deep contempt for the local Arabs, and the Jewish invading Palestine Nomadic tribes, who also do nothing other than duinen were undoubtedly thinking the same. Now in the case of the conquest of a country with settled Population, among which the trades already have a have reached a certain level of prosperity, the Bedouin conquerors in a small percentage of the defeated country residents learn the arts and crafts and continue operate, although not in the truest sense care and further training, does not suffer Doubts. But that Islam, for its part, has Asia and North Africa, where ancient The arts and crafts handed down from civilised peoples killed, suffers no doubt, because it is an obvious fact. So here again the nomadic constitution came into effect. Usually the so-called flower of Spain under Arab rule as an example and proof for the opposite. But this apparent blossom, which was so wonderfully written by Arab and Jewish pens is highlighted, was based only on the operating team; ity of the Berbers who came from Africa, who had accepted Islam, but neither Semites nor Nomads are and still are in Morocco and Algiers are the real bustling element, and continued on the slavery of Negroes and Christians, than the worker, which then also means the? turnaround at the end of the fifteenth century

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has become terrible and has the character of a bloody "change of fate" as defined by the law of nomadism from time to time requires The famous traveler Gerhard Rohlfs says: "May one but finally begin to lead a people according to their physical and intellectual excellence

to judge the Arabs! The Arabs are always parasites have been and will remain so. Spain can be glad that it drove out these Semites. It is true that it is not in the best condition; but if it had retained this horrible bond, then it would be on a par with Morocco and Tunisia. Compare the cultural state of Spain with that of Morocco, Tunisia, Tripolitania, and one will be amazed at the huge difference. If the Arabs were really the capable people they were is only too inclined to hold them, then they would have but in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (where they are more the remains of Roman culture destroyed after their expulsion from Spain, the same thing happened does what they allegedly did in Spain In Spain, the conquerors found a more favorable field. Black slaves were employed to cultivate the land. They sat beautifully, many Christians to cultivate spiritual They also received territories. Work themselves? The Arabs never worked anywhere, they left They did not make inventions, they let invent."

Let us now return to the Jews.

They found in conquered Palestine, especially in the coastal areas, an ancient culture with flourishing trade and highly developed trades. A part of the old-settled population that has been around for centuries by being in possession of the trades, the Jews took

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without any doubt gradually absorbed into itself, and certainly also a part of them into the tradesmen gone; but therefore to believe that the whole people become a nation of craftsmen and artists would be a big mistake. Also, when assessing When dealing with these things, the mistake is often made that Palestine is a land inhabited exclusively by Jews country. From the old coastal towns where Of course, education, art and trade in the highest flourishing, only two of them had a predominantly Jewish population, Jope and Jamnia, and they had only been Judaized in the time of the Maccabees. The landscapes beyond the middle Jordan had a mixed population of Jews and non-Jews,

Samaria has a very strong percentage of Non-Jews migrated, and only the three regions Judea, Galilee and Perea showed a "significant Jewish population".*) How many "workers" might So, in the prevailing slave economy, the blood to have been a real Jew? The "Judaistic Digestive mucus", with which our relevant Historical view is exaggerated, causes the The uneducated completely overlook these circumstances. the time of Christ, Jewish industry on its own Ground already completely beaten by the Greek The countless Greek words in the Mishnah for the most common household utensils, clothes equipment, foodstuffs and other technical equipment press.**)

Solomon's Temple was built by Phoenicians, as well as the large Muslim mosques of

*) Schürer, History of the Jewish People in the Age of J. Chr. Leipzig 1886. Vol. II. § 22. 23.

**) Schürer, Vol. II. p. 38 ff.

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Greeks, people who came from the desert come, cannot possibly build. The Arab Ge* Shift scribe Ibn Khaldūn himself points this out He says: "One can see that nomadic Peoples whose civilization is just beginning to develop other countries to find people who are skilled in architecture. This is what is currently of the Caliph Walid, son of Abd-el-Melik, when he built a mosque in Medina, another in Jerusalem and wanted to build a third in Damascus, which the latter still bears his name. He was forced to to turn to Constantinople and the Greek Emperor to ask for skilled architects, and this Prince actually sent him people who fulfilled his wishes. Solid buildings such as bridges, palaces etc., are referred to by the ancient Arabic poets as "Greek Similar to what the Greeks achieved later as architects and engineers the Nestorian Christians of the Orient. That individuals can do something with time Nobody doubts that they were able to learn and achieve; but

Many are considered Arabs, who are associated with Arabism
Having nothing in common other than the learned language and
their personal names. Today's palaces in Egypt
with their "fairy-like oriental magic splendor"
built by Europeans. Working in public
Buildings, roads, canals, etc. is up to the present
daily day of voluntary work. Reports of "magical festivals"
among older historians have the same value as the
dozens of articles to read today's Arab
Newspapers about similar incidents of the latest
Time It cannot have been any different for the Jews.
Josephus cites a judgment of Apollonius, according to which
the Jews were "the most talentless of the barbarians
and that they are therefore the only people

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had not made any invention useful for life."
When Josephus writes that <ptX6epyov di the love of activity
of his people and reports that these characteristics
community has induced many foreigners to join them,
so there is not so much actual industrial diligence,
but rather on their ability to perform all kinds of
other "businesses" that no one
as well as her other cleverness and cunning
Strabo, where he speaks of the papyrus plant (Casaub.
p. 830), says: "Here too, some who have their input
wanted to increase the income, the cleverness of the Judeans
which they use for dates, especially the
Nut date, and in the balm. Because they let
They do not grow in many places, and by
the rarity drives up the price, multiply
They increase their income, but destroy the general
Use." It is also experienced today that
For the sake of such arts, many a Christian
wants to become a Jew, and one or the other is
also become.

In the August issue of 1883 of the "Allgem. conservative
Monthly Journal" Germanicus again proves that the
Claim that European Jews were influenced by the Christian
laws alienated the craft and led to the
ultimately forced to trade and engage in usury
was a simple lie: "In fact – he says
– were available to them until the beginning of the 13th century
all commercial enterprises are open without exception.

Only gradually, with the further development of the guild system, restrictions arose on this side a [whose motive was just as certainly only a defensive one of Kothwehr was, as is the case today with the new This is the case with trade laws, which, as everyone can see, only by the Jews and in a Jewish-Punic manner

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active big capital]. Until the middle In the 14th century, Jews also had access to all commercial shops open, with the sole partial exception of the money and wine trade. And this restriction had its reason in colossal counterfeiting of wine*), which had been committed by Jews, and in the money circumcision (and counterfeiting), which also before that time the Jews made it a business had been" – and still in the seventeenth and eighteenth tenth century by German Jews, the "Kippers and Wipfern", in their "Heckenmünzen" in the largest Today, these To pull tippers and jibs to the Orient, like the The Egyptian court case brought several years ago government against local Jewish coin counterfeiters whose hedge coin was discovered in Geneva. As is well known, in Poland too, the Jewish population lively craft that of the wandering tailor, who mainly focuses on deceiving the rural population with promises, installment letters, etc.

*) Wine counterfeiting is once again a business of the Jews; the Hungarian wine trade is already strongly discredited. The Lemberg city chemist Dr. Dunin Wasowicz recently filed a complaint ("Tribüne" of 18 August 1883) Report that among 79 samples of white wine only eight, among 102 samples of red wine only two unadulterated natural wines were 39 samples of brandy were all counterfeit. The relevant trade and production is entirely Jewish. hands. Flour is subject to similar counterfeiting. "Bread and Wine", the components of the love feast, the representatives of the Nourishment and strengthening of man through pure divine gift, which the Savior through relation to his flesh and blood as such not sanctified in vain, counterfeited by Jews for Christians, while the Jew "eats and drinks kosher 4 *! Who would have more profession,

to agitate against it as the disciples of Richard Wagner? – of course, as long as they are not themselves Judaized. Here too is Grail!

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and at the same time to the Polish rural
to seduce women to steal from their landlords,
what stolen items he offered in lieu of payment
so that on the Sabbath evening he "with heavy
Sack** comes home*), like the Arab robber,
■who, if luck was on his side, "with a sound skin and
loaded with booty** (Arabic: salitnan ganitnan),
– Law of the desert and nomadism! The
The example of Poland shows very clearly what
«must become in a country if the Jew succeeds,
to displace the working middle class. "The
Honest work could not arise alongside the
–pliant, cunning, loitering Jew, who in
production of things and creation of values
little, in the treatment of the person of his customers
but achieved much more, and while he did all his diligence
on the weaknesses of the light-hearted,
wasted the wealth of the wise nobility, draining it by
first became convenient for him, then indispensable.
the Polish cities became dirty Jewish nests,
and the Polish land ownership was destroyed by usury.
eat, while a capable citizenry of the cities
would also have brought the nobility into the right path.
And yet, if anywhere, the Jews in Poland had
opportunity to prove their civic usefulness.
They constituted almost exclusively the population of the
Cities and for a long time even had significant advantages
rights. They had their own municipalities and their own
Jewish jurisdiction, before which their Polish
Opponents had to accept the right and against Jews only through
Jewish witnesses could prove" (Naudh, p. 48).
–It was similar in Spain, where the Jews also did not

*) H. Naudh, The Jews and the German State. Eleventh ed.
Chemnitz 1883, p. 58.

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were not oppressed but oppressors, and so it is now in Algiers, where the Jews, although they only arrived in 187a by their co-religionist, the then justice Minister Crfmieux, received civil rights, it was already through wealth and influence, especially through stabbing of the Christian judges so far, that Christians and Muslims in disputes with Jews are compelled to comply with the Jewish Consistory Law to speak, which is why in Tlemsen (Oran) At the beginning of 1883 the election of a new Jewish Consistory rium provoke an uprising of Christians and Arabs and in Algiers similar riots are taking place have happened repeatedly. But Poland is for us the European image of Palestine.

Are the Arabs, as Rohlf's also judges, still Parasites and have been at all times, – because they are Nomads have to be – and on the other hand will be the Jews are certainly seen by today's non-Jews as paradigms sites, there is no reason to assume that r that in Palestine they are treated differently than as parasites Now ask yourself whether the following Old Testament passages on this claim agree or not. Numbers 14:9: "You have the people of the land, for our bread is them." Deuteronomy 6:10 f.: "To give you great and beautiful Cities that you have not built, and houses full of all good things, which you have not filled, and hewn wells which you have not and vineyards and olive trees, which you did not planted; and you will eat and be satisfied." – Isaiah 59:10-12: "And the sons of strangers build your walls, and their kings serve you . . ., and Your gates are continually open to bring to you the peoples' wealth and their kings," – and v. 16: "And you will suckle the milk of the nations, and

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suckle from the breast of kings." – 61, 5 ff.: "And There are foreigners who feed your flocks, and the Your plowmen and your vinedressers are sons of strangers. But you will be called priests; the kingdom of the nations thum you shall eat, and into her glory you shall enter

set." – But since, as we have already heard, the whole earth will be conquered and all its peoples defeated should, just as in Islam, so we have here, with the Jews as with the Arabs, the true ideal of upper– Nomads: the peoples of the earth as slaves, rules and is forced to work by Jews or Arabs Bern. The Mongols, who were also nomadic, conquered countries presented the corresponding picture in the most terrible form; those ruled by Turks offer it still has faded colors. We have here the indestructible life force of natural principles, which are and remain constitutive for all forms of life, clearly in sight.

But the fact that the operation of the trades in the old palace stina, if it is in the hands of actual Jews, as well as agriculture, were in the main matter was based on simple slavery, illuminates down to the last detail from the Old Testament, and it would This, even if nothing were known about it, from the same situation among the Phoenicians. This is further confirmed by the facts that the Jews throughout the Middle Ages in Europe, especially in France and Germany, which actually ual slave traders, where they bought or stolen "children of the country" in stables for labor ability to feed and then mostly after the Orient and Spain; furthermore, that they exported up to today even among us not to work ourselves, also do not allow Jews to work in their factories,

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but only non–Jews, as they are in today's Palestine as colonists for the reason that because they do not work there themselves, and the daily wage for non–Jewish workers is too high. Child abduction and Child purchase is the easiest way to slavery. procurement, inseparable from the nomadic life, as he is also practiced by the Gypsies to this day" In an edict of King Ferdinand I of 31 January In 1545, the complaint was made: "how the pimping and concealment of Christian virgin children among them (the Jews) so common that in a few years many hundreds Children were hidden with them and raised in the Jewish way "That the Jews had their non–Jewish slaves

consider circumcision a religious duty in order to Proselytes, making Jews second class, illuminates from numerous edicts of Roman emperors and councils decisions, as can be seen from the complaints of the bishops and authorities against this practice. This also includes the fact that Prostitution, as in antiquity in general, so also among the Arabs it was often the task of female slaves, and that the trafficking of girls is still primarily carried out by Jews, especially Russian and Galician, operated becomes.

But how slavery from its moral side is regarded by the Jews, the Tal-clear clarification in the Mudish-rabbinical writings» Already in the Mechilta, a commentary on the second Book of Moses, written in the second century AD was explained in the explanation of the passages of Exodus 22:30 and Deuteronomy 14:21: "What do these words teach you: »You shall eat it (the flesh torn in the field Animals) to the dogs ?c They teach you that a dog is more honored than a servant (elsewhere The word Goj stands for this), because the torn

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a dog, but give the carrion to the servant
"In the Babylonian Talmud, tractate Berachoth fol. 16, b, Mishnah (Schwab p. 287), it is related: "When his (GamaliePs) servant Tobias died, he took condolences "Have you not taught us," they said to him, – that there is no condolence for the death of slaves testimonies?" "My servant Tobias – ant- he said – was not like the other slaves, for he was good and pious." – Gemara (Commentary): "One taught that there is no need for slaves Condolences are received, and one speaks for them neither the funeral prayer nor the consolation formulas." – "When Rabbi Eliezer's maid died, his student to comfort him. Upon their arrival, he retreated to the first floor (i.e. he retreated, to indicate to them the illegality of their intention); But as they followed him, he first withdrew into the foreground room and then into the dining room. When she But they still followed him, he said to them: "Burn you you not even at the hot water (ie I can express my disapproval even more strongly)?

Did I not tell you that in this case the
Condolences are not possible? One simply says:
May God compensate you for your loss! as at the death of
domestic animals." – In the Jerusalem Talmud, Berachoth,
Chapter III, 4 (Schwab, p. 65) tells us that a Jew who
wanted to seduce a maid, she was told by him with the words
rejected: "I can use the cleansing bath
only take it if my mistress takes it." The
leader replied: "You (as a slave) will (by the law)
only as an animal and therefore have no
Cleaning bath necessary." The slave replied: "Have
you forget that it is written that whoever has a
Animals sin, should be killed?"

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Even today, the Jew sees his relationship
to the Christian servant and worker in a very similar
The decretals of the Popes, which
Prohibited from serving with Jews who were temporarily interrogated
complaints of the clergy in Poland, Hungary and Romania
manias about the treatment of Christian servants of
sides of their Jewish masters, which was founded in 1883 in Russia.
The law intended to ban Jews from
employment of Christian workers in their factories and
Workshops should be prohibited, therefore, only appear as
Self-defense. When Napoleon III. defeated the current King Charles of
Romania called on them to act leniently against the Jews,
he pointed out, among other things, the fact
that Jewish believers feast on the bodies of the daughters
pay off their peasant debtors, namely
This is not an exception, but the rule.*) On
Prince Gortschakoff made similar statements to the Berlin Congress.
information about Russian conditions.

Two years ago, a Jewish major industrialist
strieller submitted a request to the Vienna City Council to
the city's orphanages one hundred orphan boys
to a four-year apprenticeship in his factories
and another ten years of work in the same, for which he
would commit himself to paying a small amount in addition to the daily wage
Amount to be deposited weekly for each person, so that he,
when he regained his freedom after 14 years,
in possession of a small capital. If one now considers
the various possibilities offered by the
life of the factory owner, inheritance, cession, sale, etc.

can and must occur in part, so
one can see the dangers to personal freedom
Such conditions appear

*) G. Spiethoff, The German Great Power Press. Düsseldorf. 1883.

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^ber the Jew, if it is only about Christian work
It is quite natural, as is the case with the Viennese Jewish
pages overflowed with praise for such generosity. As
but in the summer of 1885 a number of boys from coastal
orphanages for admission to the Austrian
Reich Navy, the same
Columns a warning voice against such a dangerous
full-time career. Here you can also see again,
what dangers threaten the Christian population,
if the municipal council of Jews and Jewish
comrades and is paralyzed. That manufacturer
would certainly not have dared to submit his proposal to
to approach a local council consisting of Christians
existed, or in which Jews and Jewish comrades
only a tiny minority of people have a say.
As is already being talked about everywhere today about "Jewish slavery"
The number of the Berlin
Deutsche Tageblatt of 9 April 1886, where the editorial
It is said that it is not uncommon to hear statements
like the following: "I could think of calling
advise and establish a household to hire Jewish slaves
to breed." Due to the two to three years ago in the large-scale
Duchy of Baden against the usurer Hausmann
During the trial it became clear that this one
Jew more than a hundred Christian people of all ages
and sex, which he paid usurious interest on
loan into his clutches, completely un-
had paid slave labor done for him.

The fact that today among us individual trades, in particular
especially that of tailors and shoemakers, in the course of
three to four decades by the emancipated Jews
are almost completely ruined, is known and is
This was particularly evident in the situation in Vienna.
Vienna used to have over 2000 completely independent tailors

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masters; today their number has dropped to around 300
of which only 30 – 40 have a reputable business
The rest are slaves of the Jewish
magazineurs who pay them starvation wages.
In the shoemaking trade, things are not quite as
bad, and hat and glove makers, carpenters and
Turners are slowly following suit. The married
Workers, masters and journeymen, are left with nothing
left to nourish his body as a piece of bread
and a sip of brandy, and accordingly in
Vienna and the suburbs the number of brandy taverns
from about fifty in 1848 to today to about two thousand
(1230 in the city). Today it is already a
true disgust, through the main streets of certain
cities and suburbs, – accompanied everywhere
us the fumes, because every tenth house houses
a liquor store, at whose door a crooked-nosed
Hebrew or a bloated Jewess, and Christian
sten, as half-animal workers, fill the booth. “You
You have no need to fear the people of the land, for our
They are bread/ 4

One can see that the nomad is through natural
set against the permanent residents under all circumstances
were at an advantage, and so it is again today
among us. As the Old Testament reports
ments the conquering Hebrews against
who lived in Canaan and engaged in agriculture and industry
population behaved, as in the conquered
Land individual outstanding, for the actual people
character typical personalities (like David) from the
pillaging the locals; like those from their
Desert-breaking Arabs, ancient cultural lands over-
flooding, whose inhabitants are obliged to work and pay taxes
made half-slaves; like the desert Bedouin today

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at the borders of cultivated landscapes (also in Paleolithic
 stina) from these residents a tax (ucküwwe>
 chüwwe, brotherhood or protection money) – all
 Conditions in which the nomad, as the actual
 Freeman and Lord, dictates the law to the resident and
 who forces him to feed him, the nomad ("our
 Bread they are"), – exactly the same is true today
 in our midst the Jew against the resident Christian:
 he plunders the farmers through usury and preemption,
 As a magazinier, he makes the craftsman his slave,
 As a banker and founder, he forces every invention and
 company into his service, sucks as a big capitalist
 the states through bonds the lifeblood and
 As a press Bedouin, he hunts down every new
 Thoughts, every new achievement in art and literature,
 even – as a reporter – on the bare facts
 as such, – in short, the resident is again today
 the nomad is liable to pay taxes in all areas and
 receives from him the law of life, – because one, too-
 little witted by the past and often repeated
 and in blind trust in general concepts, the
 The rule of a purely natural principle of unlimited
 Space has been allowed, the taming of which is one of the
 spiritual tasks that the "good news"
 imposed on people.

The law of nomadism requires slavery
 but art requires complete freedom.
 permanent or professional practice of a craft
 or an art rooted in the loving personal
 Devotion from within and requires freedom from without.
 But this freedom must be protected by law,
 Because without this protection, the personal freedom of the
 Craftsman or artist who does not have his protection
 can provide for itself, illusory, – it will be the prey of the

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violent robber who turns them into slavery"
 The nomad is such a violent robber. The
 inner loving devotion of the individual receives its
 highest consecration and sanctification from the relationship of

trade to the whole, of which there is a necessary member, and this sanctification has its ultimate reason in the religious feeling of the individual; the external protection receives his consecration and sanctification through the sanction of the state, which in turn only flows from* religion. The state in the true sense is, as its name suggests (status) says, a sedentary being; because a mobile robber society, like that of the pirates of the Middle Ages sea in the last century of the Roman Republic or the later corsair and buccaneer societies, is not called a state. Every political and at the same time However, a mobile (non-sedentary) company must have a predatory society, since it is in the movement that the life needs cannot be created alone, and on the other hand Every predatory society must be flexible, because everyone limited area is soon robbed. The desert and But the sea forces to move, and both, so almost unlimited, are therefore the most authentic places and scenes of robbery and nomadism. Sea and desert are the fertile soil opposite, on which the higher forms of human society. The arable land alone produces allows and at the same time enforces sedentary life, from which chem also the trades emerge in their separation. Agriculture and trades exclude robbery, which is henceforth outlawed, while it is the pride of the This is why the ancients had Agriculture and trades shared peaceful gods, and only insofar as they are also capable of defending must remain, the common god of war. In Pallas

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Athena, who plants the olive tree, before the loom and cultivates the science of war, are the three activities. These gods symbolize the Sanction, the consecration and sanctification, which the various whose activities in the settled state consist of the highest purposes of this State and those of the individual personality who subordinates himself to the state, and that is why the Christian Church also has the loving full integration and subordination of trades and businesses under the purposes of the whole by the guild saints which replaced the old gods and Heroes appeared. In the past, Saint Crispinus, whose Sign itself a local shoemaker and every

if a very gentle and kind protector, as a patron the honorable shoemaker's guild; today it is the Jewish traveling magazineur who is an extremely hard pusher and shoemakers and tailors are transformed into slaves. Saint Rosalia, on the other hand, has not been heard of either, that she had ever practiced malice against those under her protection ordered tailors' guild, – the old fable of the Frog kings Klotz and Stork. In the entire age-thum, not only in the Semitic, the craft was in mainly slave labor; Christianity has the Craftsmanship ennobled and protected by the guild. The Guild associations have been dissolved; what is more natural than that where the Semite gives the law, the hand-factory sinks back into slavery?

It is obvious that the Christian distribution of Work requires a multiple division of society This structure can only be achieved by the sedentary Society suffer and represent. The moving nomadic and predatory society knows no further Structure than the natural one, which is caused by older age, superior intelligence and greater ability

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and in addition the military for war purposes, which is still very loose. Otherwise all the links are equal to each other, because they all have the same trade, – the robbery – and the work is done by slaves, partly provided by the women. Accordingly, it is also the above-mentioned reason for structuring the Divine and its powers, as they are expressed through the Division of labor. Among the nomadic Predatory societies have everyone, like the same business, so also the same God, and because this God is robbery and If the world has to wage war against all outsiders, he evidently does not see himself as a human being who sender, must rather – and this too only in its later and higher forms – as a exclusive covenant God, who is the tribe or people with whom he is in contractual relationship nisse, as a reward for their loyalty to the contract, the rulers over other tribes and peoples, finally over the whole earth. This henotheism is

already discussed above.

From the pre-Christian point of view, and especially from the Semitic, service and work remain a degradation of the free; the law of nomadism forces us to maintain this view under all circumstances. the downright anti-Christian standpoint of the Jews, who are still nomads today, but causes this in the Christian's service relationship to him the proof of the superiority of his own principle and the fulfillment of those Old Testament prophecies Even the old Protestant-pious Buxtorf has pointed out in his time how the Jew, when he devotes himself to the Sabbath rest, finds pleasure in it finds himself served by poor Christians, from from whom they so gladly take their servants and maids.

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Christianity does not demand that the Jew should serve the Christian because it is his own Principles allow everyone full freedom, and because It ennobled work in general and especially loving work in the service of others a divine ordination. If now the previous and anti-Christian principle regains power itself and the higher Christian principle to give it to prove his inferiority, into the position of servitude If someone wants to force someone, the Church must exercise its office. Pope Innocence III (Decretal Gregory IX, Chapter 13) has therefore forbidden: "That the Jews should have Christian nursing or servants, so that the children the Free (i.e. the free church, Uteri liberae) of the servant (i.e. the Jews), but that these, as servants rejected by the Lord, to whose death they maliciously conspired to at least by the effect of this act as servants of those may find those whom the death of Christ frees, but they servants," – that is, if it is already Rule or serve, as is the case with Jews, for the sake of their principle, always demand If all Christians today, whether as a result of a church ban, or in the living feeling of superiority and higher dignity of their own prince zimpes, would refuse to serve the Jews or to work for them, the Jewish question would once again

This time too, it will certainly be resolved in the Christian senses; today the Catholic Church has
There is still time to work on this solution, which is primarily to participate in what she alone would have been entitled to, which she would also already obliged from a purely human point of view would be, since it is still possible for them today, a solution without causing catastrophes. If it does not do so,

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so it must later be subjected to those more vital powers the place which they have left for the fulfillment of a
The fact that the Germans deal with the Jews, we can we have no doubt. – The result is: Judaism and Islam have up to this day the principle of slavery or the lack of freedom of labor wounded and cannot overcome it, because the same to the nomadism from which they originate. Therefore The Muslim world also considers today's Actions by the Christian powers to abolish the Slavery as the actual fatal blow to her last bastion. An Arab in Zanzibar said: "What do we still have that is our own? Only one more, slavery. Do they want to take that away from us too? Soon we will also have the European religion here have."*) The appearance of the Mahdi and his successors consequence in our days is only a natural reaction of Islam to protect its slavery-based most vital interests, whose nature is influenced by that of the desert Whether the fight against Semitism of Islam, as Renan believes, concludes with will find that "the last son of Ishmael will perish from misery languished or through terror into the depths the desert will be hunted 1 ', we do not know. if nomadism remains in its cradle, the desert, reserved. In the meantime, however, there is among us the semi-tism of Judaism the law of life by establishing the Work of non-Jews in slave service for the Jews transformed for the royal children, as they like to who are above work. In prayer the Orthodox Jew says: "Blessed be you, Lord,

*) Hauri, Islam. Leiden 1882. p. 155.

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our God and King of the world, who did not call me a servant," – and every Jew who calls his fellow Jew "slave" is excommunicated. threatens (Eisenmenger II, p. 576). It is important that agriculture is considered servile (Isaiah 6:15): "And there are foreigners who feed your flocks, and the sons of foreigners are your tillers of the ground and your winegrowers." Maimonides (More Nebuchim III, p. 210 Scheyer), after he had complained about the star-worshipping farmers (Zabier), who for the sake of agriculture used sun and stars, adds: "When these opinions through widespread public found faith, God in his infinite Love for us, both our spirit from the chains of error, as our body from the servile Efforts to free oneself." Accordingly, the Rabbinism is only for non-Jews insofar as it is an existential authorization when he wants to serve the Jew.

7. Nomadism and the State.

lls is already explained in the introduction to this paper been set, such as the mobility of the Semitic Nomads are the direct opposite of the solidity and continuity which the Aryans expect from their states required, which is why Semitic states in the strict sense The concept of "public thing*", the "common good" in the sense of the sedentary Aryan The nomad cannot win against the ethnic groups, because Nomadic life does not create a tightly-knit community The analogue or prototype of the same limits As already mentioned, there is a connection between blood and Tribal community, which is involved in the ruthless pursuit of tribal interests and in the exercise of blood feuds, which are bought off by money and monetary value can be completely satisfactory. Attempts to achieve greater To form communities in which several tribes

be connected to an inseparable organic whole
are, as history shows, also on
Semitic area by individual outstanding personalities
possibilities have been made, namely, as is self-evident,
ständig, following the examples of non-Semitic
States such as Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, the Roman
and the Byzantine Empire, but they have nowhere to
lasting creations. The political
search of the ancient Hebrews and Israelites are soon

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fails. The one by Muhammed, Abubekr and in particular
special Omar created bond of unity between
those tribes that established the rule of Islam
was very quickly relaxed again. The politically
The most capable of the three, Omar, was even further
Nothing but the leader of a new conquering tribe
connection (such as the later Turanian Chat-
tsars who also adopted Judaism,
like their relatives, the Turks, Islam), the
already under his successor Osman the necessary ideal
Everything that was later left of mus-
Limian state foundations, was based on the
rule by individual family tribes or individual men.
The rule of the Turks was always and still is
merely ancestral rule, both in the Ottoman Empire
than in modern Persia, which is known to have been ruled by the Turkish
ruled by the Qajar tribe. And
How often has it been emphasized in recent times,
that the modern Jewish economy is nothing else
is than the rule of a tribe that has its blood
and religious community passionately and
his core interest with equal passion and
pursued with entirely unreasonable recklessness.

Within such Semitic associations,
a constant fluctuation and jumping of barriers
loose freedom of the individual to unlimited
Despotism of the rulers. Renan says: "The Orient,
and especially the Semitic Orient, has never had a
Middle known between the complete anarchy of the Arab
little nomads and bloody despotism without
Counterweight. The concept of the public cause, the
common good, is completely lacking in these peoples. The true
and full freedom, as the Anglo-Saxon peoples have

have really done, the major political organizations,

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as Rome and France created them, are equal to them
remained foreign; the ancient Hebrews, the Arabs were
and are still today for moments the freest of all
People, but under the condition of tomorrow a
To have a ruler who can cut off their heads at will
cuts off, and when that happens, complains
No one about violation of law." The under the protection
our laws in complete security
Jewish Semites are against violation of law
highly sensitive and always see in this respect
"proud and dissatisfied" like the noble "foreigners"
in Faust. They act against our modest
and patient people, from whose work they live, and
whose innate sense of justice also overshadows his own
protects, like the monkey on the camel, whose rough
Bones he too hard, and whose fat hump he not
soft enough for his tender buttocks. A look
into the present-day Semitic Orient with its political
powerlessness, legal inequality and insecurity,
its poverty, its dirt and stench and so-
constant misery could give them the right yardstick for
provide an assessment of what Semites in political
Things can be achieved. Stricter order and
tolerable administration of justice in a longer period
never existed there, except when they were carried out by non-Semites,
such as Greco-Macedonians, Romans, English
Nevertheless, today the Jew leads the
big word in political matters, yes – a downright
wonderful appearance – he carries it almost exclusively.
Compared to our view of the three estates,
The nomad knows only two classes of people,
according to his typical archetype of shepherd
and flock. He himself is the shepherd; the
people of other tribes under his control form

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his flock (Arabic ra'ijje pl. ra'äja, hence the
 Turkish räja as a term for the non-Muslim
 These ruled people differ
 from his actual slaves, who are everywhere with
 only by serving the interests of the
 ruler, they are temporarily used for the operation
 of agriculture and industry, as well as always easy
 to keep tangible taxable objects permanently resident.
 It is this view which both the Quran and
 the religious writings of the Jews give expression to this.
 According to rabbinical teaching, the world is the property of the Jews,
 and the possessions of the Goyim an abandoned estate
 "like the desert or like the sand of the sea", the
 Goyim themselves were Jewish slaves. "God stood and measured the
 earth and gave the nations to Israel". On this
 Based on this view, the Jewish
 secret society Kagal [Kahal] in Russia the fortune
 of all non-Jews as the property of the Jewish community
 and distributes or sells to certain Jewish
 members of the congregation have the exclusive right to
 exploitation of certain Christian districts and persons,
 what right then of the other Jews to the
 Strictly respected, just like a tribe
 chieftain the pastures of the desert among his people
 This also reflects the Talmud and
 other rabbinical writings maintained equality
 position of non-Jews with the cattle,
 that they were already mentioned in the Old Testament as
 the food or bread of the Jews.
 Deuteronomy 7:16 says: "You will consume (eat,
 eat, Hebrew akal) all the peoples which the Lord
 your God gives you, and do not look on your eyes with pity
 on them" – "for (Numbers 14:9) they are our bread.*'
 This is inseparable from the rule of the nomadic

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thumbs, and under all circumstances where nomads under
 residents are allowed to live freely and unhindered,
 Ultimately, it comes down to the latter being
 the former will be consumed in some form.
 This is most clearly demonstrated by the African
 The Monbuttu people exemplified this, in whose territory two
 Tribes live: a permanent resident who practices agriculture,
 and a nomadic one, which not only

dominated, but also eaten in a cannibalistic manner.
The traveler Schweinfurth wants to stay in these Monbuttu's
recognize the forefathers of the Semites.

Lagarde (German Writings, II Vol. p. 51) says
"Polygamy and the lack of orderly marriage
administration have actually affected every Semitic state
found; in Egypt and Asia he had to
Copts, Greeks and Persians, in Spain Berbers and
Slavs preserved the semblance of an existence."

The transition from the predatory economy of the desert
to orderly administration has developed among the Semitic
as with the Turanian nomads up to the present day
Day proved impossible. Even the appearance of a
Such has been preserved everywhere only by
the resident natives or non-nomadic strangers,
who were introduced as slaves, who were actually administrative
In Egypt, the calculation
beings still today preferably in the hands of the head-
Jewish Christians, who themselves were supported by the Jewish bankers
most preferred occupation. Under the Abbasids
the Persian element was particularly prominent.
In Spain, in addition to the Berbers, it was particularly
the so-called Slavs (Sakälibe), the white,
Prisoners of war imported by pirates and Jewish traders
genes and other slaves of Slavic, Romanic and
German descent, through which the Arabs from the

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state offices and even from the military leadership
places were displaced. The Ottoman Turks,
which had given their state the Persian
gave the feudal system a much more solid structure than a
Semitic state ever possessed, made use of the
administration, especially of the Greeks and Armenians. The
Nomad cannot manage: "Their hands – says Ibn
Khaldun of the Arabs – are against each other in the
collection of taxes; culture is perishing,
and the treasure is wasted."

As for the army, which at the beginning of the
Caliphate consisted entirely of Arabs, so soon
whose ever-increasing greed and other immodesty
reliability, as well as the enormous expansion of the empire

for the admission of converted natives. "It is certain it is that the majority of new converts do this so chose the military craft and served in the army took" (v.- Kremer, Cultural History I, p. 231 ff.). In The armies of Tarik, the conqueror of Spain, formed Berbers were the majority. Already in the first Conquests to Khorasan consisted of the small Army (5000 M.), which advanced across the Oxus, to one fifth were Persians. "The Abbasids had the The dynasty that preceded them did not fight with Arab troops pen defeated, but mostly from Khorasan The existing army led by Abu Muslim had to victory. One can therefore rightly say that with the beginning of the reign of Abba- the Arab element ceased to dominate in the state, since from now on the Persians had the decisive word" (Kremer I p. 233). Under the Caliph Mansur, before the expiration of a century and a half since the emergence of Islam, The guard corps of the ruling family already consisted of

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Khorasanians and had the particular purpose of against the uprisings of the Arab troops. Under Mu'tasim (c. 840) two new corps were added, that of the Turks and that, mostly made up of blacks and Berbers existing Africans. The Turks have then, as Praetorian Guard, seized the Caliphate. Their predominantly nomadic lifestyles to the essence of Islam, but the Turk, as already As mentioned at the beginning, less mobile than the Arab Bedouin; moreover, a large part of those mercenaries came from fertile and well-cultivated landscapes, such as Ferghana, and this lesser degree of nomadic Mobility, combined with greater loyalty and equal more massive bravery than the Arab shows, because it also found its expression in the fact that Persian feudal system became the basis of the Ottoman Empire has been made.

On the foundations of the established state system monogamy is also included; this does not require not to be proven. In the vast majority The agricultural Aryans have emerged from the miserable From the original state of humanity, monogamy was the

finally the legal basic form of the family and higher degrees of purity. "Whoever changes selt," says Goethe, "shall not live," that is, the Aryan. The law of life requires monogamy. Among the Semitic and Turanian nomads still practice polygamy today in addition to legally unrestricted concubinage. The ancient Arabs enjoyed complete freedom of sexual intercourse between male and female persons of the same tribe. The women belonged to by mutual agreement, all men of the tribe, even without consideration of blood. A violation of the law was the

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intercourse with women from other tribes*). Ammianus Marcellinus (XIV, 4) says of them: "They bring their Life in constant migration. Their women rent them for money for a certain period of time after income, and so that this has the appearance of a marriage, offers the future spouse under the name of a marriage gave the man a spear and a tent to shelter himself, if he chooses (otherwise), after the appointed day of So as long as they live, they swarm They wandered far and wide, so that their wives at the marry in one place, give birth elsewhere and again raise their children far away, while never This so-called time or nut marriage (mufa) where a formal divorce is not is required, Muhammed also gave his followers allowed, but is said to have banned it again later. It is certain that Omar has forbidden them. The Chalife Ma'-Mün wanted to make it legal again, but failed resistance of the clergy. Among the Shiite Persians are still allowed to do it today, but also in South Arabian small towns and other Sunni areas that- neuter in practice. From Syrian and North Arabian Palgrave reports that the expression women- community the relevant circumstances more correctly I call the word polygamy. Different from The temporary marriage is prostitution, which is the legal or customary form of contract conclusion and the Divorce formula is missing, although here too there is Find imams who are willing to pay, who are more For security reasons, take care of the formalities. Of high It is interesting that among the causes that

*) Wilken, Matriarchy among the ancient Arabs, Leipzig. 1884, p. 8 ff.

Wahrmund, Nomaddom. g

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Emergence of the Wahhabi movement in Central Arabia, it is said, the instigator of the same, Ibn Abdel-Wahhab, has the stoning of a prostitute, who repeatedly asked for his spiritual advice I have recruited, ordered because only proven, but in in this case, insanity which cannot be proven break could excuse. To divorce the actual legal marriage – it is the Muhammadan four legal wives allowed at the same time – is that enough Saying fewer words. By the way, many Lawyers also consider that union as a real marriage, in which their completion, under observation of the legal Forms, the man made the intellectual reservation, he only wanted to keep them for a certain period of time. Ali, the Son-in-law of Muhammed, had besides Fätime more than two hundred women married and divorced released again. By a dyer in Baghdad, who i. When he died in 433 AD at the age of eighty-five, it is reported that that he had changed over nine hundred wives; It is not uncommon for one of the Bedouins to marry fifty women. exchanged. (Wilken, Matriarchy, p. 24). It is the traditions of nomadism that continue to exist here.

As is well known, polygamy is forbidden to Jews in the Old Testament. permitted under all circumstances, under certain conditions conditions are even required. The rabbis even allow to take more wives than one can support, em- However, like Muhammad, they recommend not to use the number four. In today's Arabia, it is reported that will not exceed the number of three women among Jews. Concubinage is generally permitted. Monogamy, which is common among our Jews today, was first by Rabbi Gershom ben Jehuda, called Meör ha-G61a (Light of Exile), who lived in Metz, later in Mainz and died in 1040, at a rabbinical council

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in Worms, which "incidentally, only
for those living in Europe"
(D. Casse), Textbook of Jewish History and Literature, Leipzig 1879.
p. 353). The same also stipulated that for divorce
the woman's consent is required and that no
Jew without the consent of his wife for a longer period
than eighteen months away from it, –
Restriction of the old nomadic freedom. After the
Talmud is available to the Rabbis during their stay
concubinage permitted in foreign places.

It goes without saying that even among the
Semitic nomads cases of faithful love until death
between youth and maiden, man and woman, of
high chivalry, courageous sacrifice and sublime
Renunciation may occur (cf. Kremer, Kulturgesch. II. S.
102 ff); we have here only the mass phenomena
in their relationship to state life,
and there is no doubt that the multitude
women in the ruling dynasties alone, further
in the upper classes would be sufficient to ensure that every state
being, and further that the Semite over-
wherever he has the means to do so, he will immediately create around him a
widespread concubinage and mistress economy
and in the working classes through denigration
suppression of wages of the morality of the female
badly removes the soil, which is also the current
Jews, since their star has risen again, among us
have done so in abundance.

History itself has provided proof that
the Semite cannot establish permanent states,
Other acquired states cannot receive, and
what has been presented here is sufficient to explain this phenomenon
But here we should also mention the special position
which the Jewish Semites living among us against

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our Aryan state, take a closer look
be discussed.

It is self-evident that one
natural basis and special historical
national entity that has matured through development
the desire to dissolve itself may be inherent;
rather, it strives to expand into the infinite.
and impose its law of life on other national
ganisms, ie to make them subservient
Now, as with Judaism,
also a special national-religious education
added, as they could hardly be more exclusive and energetic
can be thought of, then that striving will be
exert greater energy. Now, if a
such a national entity as is the case with the Jewish
is, in foreign states, it must
necessarily work towards their destruction, namely
This is all the more powerful, the stronger the contrast between
one's own and that foreign being. A stronger
greater contrast than between nomadic and fixed
sedentary, Semitic and Aryan, Jewish and
Christian essence cannot be found,
which again shows that the Jewish essence
itself can not create fuller satisfaction than through the
Destruction of our peasant-based
Aryan-Christian states. How this works is shown
the example of Spain, about which we have here one of the anti-
Semitism want to hear completely unsuspected witnesses.
CF Heman (The Historical World Position of the Jews,
2nd ed. Leipzig 1882. p. 24 ff.) says:

"When the Jews saw that they could not carry out their plans,
They called out under the king, who
who treated them most leniently, Egica, the Arabs from
North Africa. Under the Muslim rule

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society they again took over and have
during this time also positively contributed to the promotion of
Culture and science have earned merit, in-
which they not only cut out the material middlemen

between Arabs and Spaniards, but also the intellectual products between the Orient and the Occident. They introduced scholasticism through translations of some of the Aristotelian writings and the most important products of the Muhammadan Philosophers. But the question is still whether these Merits not at least by the Spanish people had to be paid dearly. Because not only did later, how many intentional and unintentional mistakes investigations in this intellectual intermediary trade with had run, but Spain was the Jews both the spiritual and the material forces completely concentrated in their hands and the Spaniards as the Muslims as untouched territory only left the military to the gradual Judaization inevitably led towards this. A closer study the history of Spain and its Jews is pressing. The idea that the Jews there consciously and unconsciously aimed to find the ruins members of the Spanish-Christian and Arabic-Muhammad establish a Jewish national empire under Jewish rule. And since the fall of Jerusalem, the Nowhere are conditions more favorable than in Spain. The movable wealth of the country lay entirely in their hands; the land ownership came more and more into the same Hands through usury and buying up of the indebted Noble estates. From the Secretary of State and Minister of Finance were all officials dealing with tax and financial matters had to do with, in Jewish hands. Through usury Almost all of Aragon was pledged to them. In the

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In cities they formed the majority of the wealthy population. Only the church property was protected from their greed fairly certain. But not entirely; because Even on bishops' thrones there were secret Jews who studied the Talmud in addition to canon law and besides the Mass and the Breviary the 18 Jewish prayer articles."

"Since the kings and great men of the land, also the highest church dignitaries, the Jews for their Financial transactions were absolutely necessary, the Jews There was also no shortage of gifts, which they Kings and princes, princes and clergy, even

churches and monasteries to obtain benefits
They did not lack patrons and supporters.
protectors. And the Jews knew that this was good
They gradually achieved the following
Advantages: if proven stolen items are
found or sold to third parties, we need
they did not want to name the thief; furthermore: the
The oath of a Jew was enough to demand debts from the
Jews against the Christians and the extent of this
Court to prove. In court the testimony was
of a Christian is in no way detrimental to the Jew,
if the Christian does not also have a Jewish witness
Finally, a Jew was allowed to teach like a
Nobleman, do not be arrested for debts."

"There is therefore absolutely no reason to
To accuse Christians of being in advance against
The Jews were envious or they were
wanted to oppress for the sake of religion. On the contrary:
In response to these excessive benefits, the
Christians cause for complaint. And since the Jews
exploited their immeasurable advantages in the most excessive way,
The complaints and complaints were not lacking.

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People in the cities and in the countryside began to
to hate Jews as his oppressors and bloodsuckers
and to use every opportunity, even pretext, to commit bloody
to take revenge on the guilty and the innocent,
because it found no legal protection from its princes.
Especially when military campaigns against the Muslims are intended
, they were punished with looting and massacre
of the Jews. At most of the Reichstags in
In the 13th and 14th centuries, the Cortes, the Ver-
representatives of the cities, the bitterest complaints partly against the
usury of the Jews, partly against the extortion of money
and the abuse that the higher-ranking Jews
with their power and means, whereby
Citizens and farmers became impoverished and forced into slavery.
The kings often sought
to appease the people; more often they helped each other
by a coup d'etat by taking one third or
quarter of all debts declared extinguished; even more often
They were forced to appoint their Jewish finance ministers,
who degraded the money, and their tax farmers,

who were sucking the people dry, and to depose them to take the extorted wealth. Finally, The nobility also united its voice with that of the clergy and the people, to the Jews through formal Decree of all participation in the finances of the state and all shares in the tax leases But these decrees were not They also tried to protect themselves from the Jews by protect, to restore the old Gothic protective laws newer ones, and when this did not produce any results, they also if the baptisms of Jews are staged again, – less often that they were dragged to baptism by force, often in- to whom those who were baptized were given the greatest advantages in view. So Hesse always

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again infinitely many baptize, who now enter the highest State and church offices by virtue of their wealthy Means; but the vast majority were and remained not only according to customs and way of life, but also the entirely Jewish in terms of beliefs and religious practice. They were called New Christians or Marannies. not only promoted the material power of the Jews, but were also much more effective than the actual Jews in the elimination of Christianity thums work. The lower people themselves took Jewish Customs, traditions and way of thinking, as it is precisely the highest offices and the greatest power among the Jews and was forced to obey them. And not just in denigrating Christian teachings and ceremonies in word and writing and example were missing It is not in Spain, but the rich, all-controlling Jews demanded from the Christians around them Connivenz against their Talmudic way of life and dietary laws, even formal observance of the Jewish laws."

"In Spain, it was indeed a question of To be or not to be both with regard to the Christian religion rather than Spanish nationality. The only support and the only salvation from the total The Church and the clergy were responsible for the Jewish Anyone who still wanted to remain Spanish had to stick to the

Church, and by having the clergy support the Christianity, he fought for the Spanish nationality; no wonder, therefore, that nowhere in the World Nationality and Catholicism are so closely intertwined tied and identified as in Spain. Because the Spaniards owe their independent existence and their Preservation only of Christianity and the Church/ 4

When the inevitable catastrophe approached

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and finally broke, the Jews appeared in bright Crowds converted to Christianity, but remained self-confessed of course faithful to their faith in secret, and thereby the Inquisition was brought about» The Jew David Mocatta (The Jews in Spain and Portugal, German by Kayserling, Hannover 1878 p. 88 f.) says about this: "The poor Marannies (new Christians), outwardly the most devoted the entire Catholic population, observed in Secret the customs of the old faith and defied the danger. . . So lived generations and generations of secret Jews, mixed with all classes of Society, in possession of every position in the state and especially in the church (as priest, religious wards and bishops), in constant fear and constant Trembling, but believing firmly within; for their faith faithful they delivered from time to time to the dungeons and pyre their regular tribute". – These are the inevitable consequences of mass conversions: – Inquisition with all its, the entire humanity desecrating and damaging atrocities, and yet continuing progressive semi-destruction of the Aryan state.

As obvious as it is for the connoisseur that our Judaism to form a state within the state and to destruction of the host state, so difficult the Christian layman decides to believe in this. But it is sufficient here to cite Jakob Ecker's short essay "The Jewish Mirror in the Light of Truth" (2nd ed., Paderborn 1884), in which the law interpretation of the Talmud in a concise and clear manner. comprehensive, for three centuries the norm for the rabbinische Praxis and also in recent years again expressly recognized as such "Shulchan Aruch" is illuminated. According to the regulations

this code, the Jew may not attack his Jewish opponent

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before a Christian court (Ecker, Law 20) and do not use Christian witnesses against the Jew (21); Christians can be tried before Jewish courts (as well as before Muhammadan) not to witness (23); the marriage of Non-Jews are not recognized as such, rather equated with the coexistence of animals (88, 96, 98); the Jewish court (bet dtn) can impose the death penalty (19, 50); the Jew who Exclusivity of the national-religious association of Jews through denunciation to Christians or through fall from Judaism is to be killed (45, 46, 50), – all things through which the existence of the Jewish state within the Christian states. In the year In 1866, a Hungarian-based Jewish community consisting of 94 rabbis Synod held on Italian soil decreed that “that follow the Shulchan at any place and at any time In 1882, the late Ober-rabbi and Reichstag member Schreiber on behalf of the Rabbinical Council of Krakow from the Austrian religious Ministry of State Recognition of Shulchan than the religious code applicable to the Jews demanded, and this demand has since been renewed As I said, in Algiers it is already It has become customary for Christians in disputes with Jews go before the Jewish consistories. Similar things happened happens in Poland here and there. But there are also In earlier times attempts had been made to state in Germany to actually establish, Hurter (“Philipp Lang, valet of Emperor Rudolf II, a Criminalgeschichte etc. Schaffhausen 1851, p. 90 ff.) counts: “In the year 1603, Jews from all Reich circles in Frankfurt, with the intention of all Christian jurisdiction, since before it the name (the Jewish) God is reviled, both in civil

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borrowed than in embarrassing matters to refuse and start a new
To establish Jewish law in the Reich, to which no Jew
According to this, no legal
ruling of a Christian authority, and if he himself went
from the emperor, valid, but the Jew is criminal
who seeks a Christian judgment. Worms, Frank-
furt, Friedberg, Fulda and Günzburg were considered the
Places determined at which court chairs are to be placed
All Jews in the Reich are to have a perpetual
impose taxes, establish a common treasury,
the rabbinical regulations by a certain policy
zey to give force of punishment to every un-
obedient Jew as a traitor." The original
The original of the association document fell "on the Jewish Zehender-
Stube" into the hands of the Elector's commissioners.
The investigation was the result of Jewish bribery
in the sand.

Such conspiracies are on the Jewish side
just as natural as the numerous Chinese-
oaths outside of China. Today we experience
We are amazed at the example of a completely open persecution of Jews.
oath. "The Alliance israelite – says Lagarde
(German Writings p. 329) – is nothing but a freedom-
masonry-like international conspiracy to
Best of Jewish world domination." The prophet Joel
prophesied around 900 BC the destruction of all
believers through the battle in the valley of Josaphat and the
Establishment of the eternal kingdom of Israel. Crémieux, the
Founder of the Alliance, (archives israelites XXV p. 514) has
says: "May (other) nations disappear from here on earth!
May (other) religions perish! This small people,
– it is the greatness of God (quite right, namely the
his own henotheistic God, whose majesty
or Shechina is personified in him). The religion

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Israel will not pass away; this religion—it is
the unity of God!" The same Crémieux had in the year
1848 to Louis Philippe and forced him to abdicate.
escape and escape, and when this one, against the
Advice of the soldier Bugeaud following the Jewish council,
When he boarded the carriage, Crémieux, in parody
the words which the confessor of Louis XVI said to this

on the scaffold shouted: "fi/s de Saint Louis, montez au ciel!", calling after the person boarding: "fils de Saint Louis, montez au fiacre!" – apparently the right one accompaniment from the mouth of the Jews to the overthrow of the Frankish Kingdom, whose last representative went to the stock exchange had lost his way, and whose actual generals, as one said at that time that the bankers were. Real king was already Rothschild {Toussenel, Les rois Juifs> Paris 2847), which is also quite natural if the nominal king among the bankers, because Rothschild is in any case the bigger banker.

The great Germanic-Frankish creation on Celtic soil, which passed their main test by had that they were under the effectiveness of the highest paroxysm, of which the Semitic spirit is capable, from the Deserts of Arabia and Africa and until cavalry armies of Islam that had advanced over the Pyrenees on the Loire, is around a millennium later through the Punic-Jewish skill in financial matters The Jews Cremieux and Gambetta have then continued to avenge the Semitism completed, so that today's France can be considered as a real Jewish Republic, which is what the book Drumont's "La France juive" also for the half-blind What satisfaction for the Jew, who by his nature can hate nothing more deeply than the Germanic kingdom, the strongest pillar of all

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Constancy in political matters! And in all other matters In Europe, the Jewish press, which is self-evident, ly can have no other goal than the Jewish World domination, through leadership, incitement and use of all nationalities and parties, initially towards the Jewish Republic, – and it proves much more adept at this than the Jews themselves admit. Hungary in particular is already not much more than a property belonging to Half, including mortgages, perhaps already two-thirds of which became the property of the Jews Republic, for the time being still with a Christian president at the top. The Jews there believe their Victory is already so certain that they are now expecting more passion than in her other skills

would be expected, the fall of the last pillar of the monarchy
chie, namely the joint army.
Vienna, as a community, has almost become a Jewish Republic
But the latest events speak loudest
in Spain. The democracy-making "Neue Wiener
Tagblatt" published on 22 September 1886 the following
Dispatch: "Paris, 22 September (private telegram from
"N. Wiener Abendblatt"). According to Madrid telegrams
The view remains that the absolutely promising
loose military uprising as a simple stock market maneuver
On Friday in Madrid and Barcelona
the premium in Spanish funds reached dimensions
taken, which in view of the habits
wiser revolutionaries the attention of the re-
government." Accordingly, this
Uprising, which also included two high-ranking
Royalist officers fell victim to French
sian and Spanish stock exchange Jews only to the
purposes to win new millions and

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by the way, perhaps Spain into a Republic of Israel's
graces, as the French have already done
Such things are for the Jew only na--
Of course. Freedom for -- punished nomadism!
However, we must still refer to a transfer of ownership
particularities concerning the circumstances,
from which a greater
Strength resulted when it was used for a nomadic
founded and governed community to be expected
Like the central shrine of Islam, the Kaaba,
In contrast to the movable Ark of the Covenant of
ancient Hebrews, is immovable (fixed), so are their
Afterimages, the mosques, immobile, and indeed from
the reason because the Arab Muslims are in ready
Civilized states had placed themselves in it with the intention of
to maintain permanent control over them, and because
They often have old, long-standing (Christian, Persian,
Indian) shrines simply converted into mosques.
This is a deviation from the nomadic principle.
The nomadic instinct does indeed make the people of worship
tend to change the location, but the sanctuary as an
place of worship for the community, as the totality of the

Remaining and coming, remains fixed, as it were as permanent symbol of victory on conquered territory. But The Nomad Law nevertheless proves to be by making it effective that every single Muslim still has his special, portable sanctuary on which he, wherever he is, in the mosque, in the house or as a wanderer in the desert, his devotions – namely the prayer rug on which standing he makes his bows and kneels. But that fixation of the common houses of worship, as the first Step towards the formation of permanent communities – because without Sanctuary no community – is responsible for the ownership

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nisse in the Muslim area of quite enormous importance. The pious foundations play an extremely important role in Islam, namely They arise partly from the urge to do charity or the strong sense of community of individuals, but partly – and this predominantly – the insecurity of private property and the associated with conspicuous wealth which endanger one's own life, as is the case in the spotically ruled and frequent dynastic and governmental change subjugated Orient is natural. Whoever has acquired property there, built a house, etc., secures The easiest way to do this is to transfer this property to the Administration of a mosque as a pious foundation against the enjoyment of a pension for himself and his descendants The name for these foundations is waqf^ wr locally a stopping, stopping make the a withdraw from trade and commerce or the relationship into the possession of the dead hand. Since this Waqf-Property of the church (i.e. the mosques as private property thümer) not only in general by the owners of the secular power was respected, but also the individual rulers, but especially the new Em-pork-combs, the favor of the clergy through ever to create new Waqf foundations in their own names sought to win and maintain, this concern swelled seat of many places in the monstrosity. So you can see that the more frequent in a certain period the revolutions and twists of fate occurred, the more the nomadic dian law of life mobilizing itself in this way effective, on the other hand a counterbalance of duration in the immobilized Waqf property all the more powerful

and heaviness. The immobility of this church goods was much larger than that of the state lands (Regions which, as the fifth of the territory allocated to the state,

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share of the booty, awarded to him or with mood of the troops declared state property were; lands whose owners had died out, etc.; v. Kremer, Kulturgesch. IS 442), because the order over these latter belonged to the Sultan or Prince, thus subject to more frequent and radical change was thrown.

It is now of the utmost interest to see here how in this way in the Muslim countries developed similar ownership structures as they had years ago. thousands before had ruled in ancient Egypt, where the priests owned a third of the land, which they sold them to peasant tenants at a high interest rate, just like the rich mosques with their Waqf Only in modern times was it possible to this property to a large or major extent Muhammed Ali first withdrew the Waqf properties in Egypt and transformed the sheikhs of the Mo-scheen, which formerly as administrator (Mutezu hastens) of this goods even with a massive rent, an abundant income, into poorly paid state officials. Turkey partly imitated his example but still here, for example in Bosnia, Waqf property is important.

One can see how this immovable property the fixation of the mosques. Quite different in Judaism. The Fixation of Jewish Synagogues or temple is only an apparent one. The actual The holy relic of the Jew is and remains the movable bernacle of the Ark of the Covenant, and the synagogue is only the Housing of the same. It should be noted that up to In the very last decades the Jewish communities were much more mobile than they are today in some places, especially in the main strongholds of Judaism,

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where they already have the power in their hands, seem, and a two thousand year history seems also for the immobility of even these few communities no guarantee to offer. It should also be noted that that the Jews themselves destroyed the synagogue building of their deslade as a foreign, immigrant, in- where they can do the same in oriental (Moorish) style. The Rabbinate "camps" only at the various stations of the "Völkerwüste". The movable drawer cannot become the focal point for real estate, and therefore the synagogues do not have any waqf or Foundation assets that could be worth mentioning. recognizes here that the Jews, as far as property is concerned, to this day the law of nomadism, which prescribes the highest mobilization of property, obey to a much greater extent than the Muslim Arabs, and further recognizes that the Jews are also only then a similar property, like the Muslim Waqf- goods are for the benefit of the community and the nation immobilize if their sanctuaries everywhere fixed, ie if they already had full control in their hands, in other words, when they had the States and the culture of the Christians under which they live, as well as in Jewish states and in a Jewish culture transformed, as was the case with the Muslim Arabs with the Persian and Byzantine (Roman) states and cultures, so that then no longer the Jewish God and his tabernacle had to wander, – because his promise of world dominion for Judah, would be fulfilled, but only the individual Jew for for his own benefit, which, by the way, is also the Muslim his prayer rug, according to Jewish tradition prayer straps (tephillin) with her at all times. Whether she then

Wahrmund, nomadism. n

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Christian churches also partly in Jewish temples
Johannes Scherr has two or three years ago

years ago he told me that he had heard from the mouth of a man living in Vienna.
 believed diplomats made the (joking?) statement
 assumed that St. Stephen's Cathedral would be converted into
 a synagogue. During the
 French Revolution of 1789, the Jews had many
 Church buildings acquired through purchase and sold
 then rented them to the Christians against high
 Annual interest, which is discussed in Drumont's La France juive
 Here the reader can read the details.
 terrible, unshakable power of the natural principles
 cipien! In Hungary, recently, several
 Jewish journalism, which dominates the entire country,
 raised the question of confiscating church property
 Now ask yourself what is happening in Muslim countries
 what the believers would say and do if it
 their Jewish compatriots might think of the relatives
 conversion of the Waqf property into papers, which
 would be tradable on the stock exchange?

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8. The Jews as bearers of ancient culture and as heirs to Punic rule.

What would our historical or ethnological
 Museums do not care, for example, if they have the well-being
 preserved mummy of an Egyptian or Babylonian
 Priest in his official vestments and clothed with all
 Attributes of his dignity to the inquisitive and
 knowledge-hungry audience of our day
 as silent witnesses of ancient cultures,
 which three or four thousand years ago, the outer
 people's lives over large areas take the form
 and gave content to their thinking? How greedy would
 we have long been familiar with the features of such mummified bearers.
 digging worldviews every weak sign
 Try to interpret it in a way that allows a conclusion about the psychological
 States that seem to allow for the same
 once in full vitality in the midst of like-mindedness
 And how, when such a
 Mummy suddenly came back to life and in the middle of
 us living beings would come with the requirement that the
 their preserved thoughts and feelings of ancient times
 fully understood and responded to by us today, or
 even be recognized as the only legitimate one! Now, after
 We must not wait long for this miracle: –
 we have such living examples of mummification
 ancient mental states in their thousands among us–

who claim that their "law",
 a law of the primeval times, not by us only as equal
 legitimately recognized, but that it is authoritative, even
 shaping our own conditions, and which
 this claim with the full severity of the spirit
 mummified sensibility of those distant centuries
 thousands of people. Every true Talmud Jew,
 as he still sneaks through our streets today, every
 Orthodox Rabbi presents such a spiritual mummy.

To get an approximate idea of the Orthodox
 To gain the mummified content of the Jewish spirit, one must
 keep in mind that in it the national
 religious exclusivity, as it was common to all pre-Christian
 folk associations, still lives on today. The
 political and religious community fell there
 together and covered each other completely, which is why
 also, by the way, even among our present-day Jews,
 who live in foreign political communities,
 the still strong religious exclusion
 it is constantly striving to achieve the
 to regain a meaningful political form, that is, the
 Jewish state with the Goyim as Jewish slaves again
 The Greeks, as already indicated here,
 compared to the ancient Asian fragmentary and tumultuous
 Tuarian thinking created new secure methods of thinking
 and by means of it the actual science
 Since Judaism is opposed to these methods and this
 Science closes, it says, according to the thought and
 knowledge side, an antiquated (pre-Greek) intellectual
 being, and on the other hand, it represents the Christian
 thum based on Greek philosophy.
 created ground of human community and
 of benevolence towards the rest of humanity is not

religion, it represents a merely based on nationality, thus also antiquated (pre-Christian) religious system, which, with all other Nations and religions, but especially with the Christianity, as its most distinct opposite, is engaged in holy war, which is why the Deception of non-Jews through lies and perjury, as their damage through fraud is permitted and partly even is even required, which the reader can easily see from Jacob Ecker's *Judenspiegel* can convince. That the humanly more valuable content of Judaism from Egyptian and Babylonian springs, of which there was We have already spoken about this before. But today's Jews are also to be regarded as heirs of the Phoenicians, and of This Phoenician or Punic heritage we want speak here first.

The Arab's great greed for money and his special their skill in trading are well known. As far as Looking back today, it almost seems as if whether in the ancient world first between the Arab Peninsula and East India a significant wholesale trade developed, aided by the regular Wind currents, which sailors are fairly certain to and from the airport. In addition, there was the caravan trade with Syria, especially the essential Because of grain. The Red Sea was also home to the Forefathers of the Chamitic Phoenicians or Carthaginians, who so-called Puna of the ancient Egyptians, which first came from there to the Persian Gulf and the lower Meso-Potamia, where they were in the area of the Old Baby Ionian culture, and then later moved to the Mediterranean, where they settled among the Canaanites completely Semitized and adopted the same language, which also the later advancing Hebrews from the

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the ancient cultures there had to accept, – just the language that, for the sake of the Jews, is called Hebrew and which later, under new Babylonian Influences, gradually with the so-called Chaldean exchanged.

The Jews left Palestine as Bedouin nomads enter and leave as traders, after which it is

It is obvious that they are the education or training to traders or merchants only from their closest relatives, the Phoenicians, who, from even earlier trading activity apart, two millennia before the appearance of the Jews in Palestine in the coastal and inland areas devoted to trade, may have received, their tools, practices and customs they have adopted. Were the Jews, as yes, as is clear from the Old Testament, for centuries the apprentices of the Phoenicians, they entered the fall of Tyre in its place and spread in the ancient Phoenician and Carthaginian tracks across the entire known earth, whereby of course also many people of Punic descent, whose factories they took possession of, "Long before the birth of Christ," says W. Kiesselbach (The Course of World Trade, Stuttgart 1860) – gave it is already in various cities of the evening – and the commercial guilds of the Israelites in the East. As the European world has a lot of influence from Asia, fetched threads into their culture, which is still produce peculiar structures in the present, So our part of the world has in the Jews also an economically social element with unchanged content and unchanged form from the ancient Asian existence," and Alexander Pezz says: "According to a law of nature, the Phoenician sense

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and spirit, which determines the character and worldview of the Israelites mostly determined."*)

So we have what Jewish thought and aspiration according to this page, with the effects of an ancient culture, and already only according to the purely formal side, without regard to the content of the positions, justifies the high age of the relevant series of thoughts and feelings compared to the millennia younger culture of Central Europe^ a significant the prevailing superiority of the Jews in the so-called "fight about existence", to which, in terms of content, that this thought life is a very one-sided, and indeed precisely on ruthless implementation of the competition. A head in which such an elaborated world of thought continues mechanically, so to speak

lives, judges the value or worthlessness of things as the ideal and will-based nature of the persons forces in relation to their usefulness and exchangeability. ity with a security and summarizes the exploitation decisions that serve these values with a rapid unity, against which the corresponding functions in the minds of those who are attracted to a youthful culture hear how dreamy and childish seem. To gain clear ideas is for the non Jews are extremely difficult, which is crystal clear This is proven by the fact that almost every Jew, like easily manages to deceive almost every Christian and as to use tools for his purposes, and this Relationship is based on such solidified natural and historical foundations that the Jew has no No accusation can be made out of it, – it makes sense Here everything happens automatically for him. The fault lies in

') Vyl here as well as about other subjects touched upon here my work "Babylonianism, Judaism and Christianity", p. 169 f.

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Christian side, since here the clarity of ideas Similar differences also exist between European peoples whether, even if only in a rejuvenated Maasse. For example, one may only use the Italian worker with the Bohemian, the French with the Russian compare. Both have the same amount or the same amount learned, but in the former the ancient Roman Training continues today, the latter have only just still to be worked out from the rough outline.

Only formally speaking, this Difference above all in what one means security of personal appearance, which among the Jews is understand the national background under all circumstances One only has to notice how almost every Jew as such, even the poorest and relatively most distinguished, outstanding Christian personalities ities, be they so-called celebrities or representatives of state authority, even of the highest princely to other people immediately as an uninvited advisor giver or representative, while the Christian fellow countryman or subject modestly resigns, and the Jew does this in instinctive trust

on his higher insight and other higher value,
which are self-evident to him, because his old-
trained, albeit aged brain, his behavior
nis to the non-Jews cannot be interpreted differently
than that of half-children or simpletons.
organized associations of Hungarian and Galician valleys
Mudist disciples who, what they later called Werth-
have learned everything, only the Aryan-Christian science
society, as press masters, ensure the
spiritual and political leadership of the peoples of Austria
and German, as if it were all done by itself
This also includes, for example, the behavior

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of the Jewish interviewer and reporter who is
our ministers and other statesmen, even
military leaders in the field sans facon and leads them to
his better information for the purpose of safe achievement
its special purposes, in the last resort the Jewish
power purposes, questioned like little children, whereby
Regarding the formal side of the process,
is always aware of his superiority as a Jew, -
while the Christian official who gave the state years
has served faithfully and with sacrifice for ten years, it
under no circumstances would dare to take the precious
Time of his superiors in a similar way in
to claim.

The extraordinary art of the Jew in
what is called irradiation of thought
or thought matter (the logical matter),
due to the age of its culture. Our
In this regard, he behaves towards the population in exactly the same way
like an old man to a child in whose
Head that stimulate any train of thought and
can be spun out and directed towards a specific goal.
The educator as well as the teaching teacher have this
to do one's duty towards the youth. The Jew
plays with our rural and artisan heritage
population like a cat with a mouse.
this playing in and of itself, taken purely formally,
without regard to merit or reprehensibility
of the content, with the pleasures of the Jewish brain,
similar to the pleasure with which one enjoys his
suitability in solving a math problem.

That is why it often happens that in court
Cases of the Jew: after he had the whole process of
Destruction of Christian existences, step by step,
as he had previously calculated, fortunately

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leih carried out, and now through the judicial
judgment the conclusion of his calculation is approved as correct
has been made to smile triumphantly in the
Judge and jury bench as if expecting
he only expressed his admiration
for his proven skill. That he was
is kept mercilessly, does not come to his
consciousness. He therefore compares his own
effectiveness with that of a machine. So
once a Moravian Jew, who again received a goods
slaughter according to request had succeeded, the Christian
notary when asked whether he had no
Feel pity for their victims: "What do you want?
We Jews are like the shredder that is there on
the farm stands: – "upstairs the farmer comes in, and
below he comes out again as a day laborer.*' The
Jews therefore say that for them reason is the most important
over the mind, the head over the heart, or
they have a "mathematical" mind (Chwolson);
We say: from the outset the Jew has semi-
tic disposition and nomadic upbringing, little heart,
and today he still has after his one-sided
historical education, an old-fashioned lived
Brain.

But age is also sober, and the Semitic
Nomad, ie the real desert dweller, is of
massive and needy from the start, as is still the case today
the poorer Jew. But sobriety protects and
keeps prudence, and this, in connection with
of experience, becomes a strong shield of one's own
Interests. Another source of spiritual sobriety
and prudence lies for the Jew in that inheritance
a spiritual journey spanning thousands of years
Experience of much greater, albeit more one-sided

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Wealth and much sharper expression than our own ancestors in prehistoric times power, according to which the Jew instinctively has a clearer idea of the course of the emotions emotions and their consequences than it does the youthful peoples of Europe, who are dealing with a kind of naive trust to their emotions, while the Jew calmly oversees the course of events and his own advantage. The average Jew is in this respect inferior to the average European not much different than a shrewd Yankee compared to the Indian and the Negro.

The downside of the great age of the Jewish intellectual essence consists in the complete desolation and emptiness of the mind, when it is distracted by the pleasures of Punic calculation and empty rhetoric and the cruel pleasures of Jewish pride tired and exhausted. The pleasures that the Aryans enjoy from the movement of ideas, are a closed world for the Jew, and this Emptiness and desolation, for the sake of which the Jews are no less unbearable to each other than they are to each other fear each other for other reasons, there is for them again a new spur to tighten their cruelty. According to the pathological side, Here you can find the frequent occurrence of half and total mental stupidity among the Jews, as well as that "new roses", as they are called today, which are particularly popular in our days, suicide among them is again frequent made because the Nomad Law was new— However, the freedom granted by this naturally also includes the sudden disasters caused by the law increased, which can be seen in the book by Drumont [La France juive] tells numerous examples.

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For the Christian peoples, as they are,
But the main thing is that the Jews, as heirs of the Punic, through their one-sided development, merchants and bankers whose exclusive employment in and of itself is a

strict and hard isolation of the emotional life
because it shows the inner participation and emotional community
excludes the connection with those to whom the greatest possible
made a big profit, or were actually taken advantage of
and should be deceived, after which they are considered simple,
therefore do not have to appear to be intellectually equal.
The sharpness of this relationship increases with the
Jews even further through their religious exclusivity
ability, which gives them the necessary for the most advantageous practice
Hard e prescribes it as a religious duty. In this
Kant said: "The Palestinians living among us
are through their usurious spirit in the not unfounded
It seems to us that this is a fraudulent
strange to imagine a nation of fraudsters,
but it is just as strange to imagine a
Nation of merchants whose by far
the largest part – by an old one, from the state in which
they live, associated with recognized superstition – no
seeks civic honor, but rather this loss
through the advantages of outwitting the people, under
where they find protection, and even among themselves
want to replace."

However, this relationship should by no means be viewed as
as if the Jews had the greatest skill
in commercial and monetary matters among all peoples of the earth
This is by no means the case;
The Jew fears the Greek as a competitor, and
where he meets the Armenian merchant,
he immediately packs up again. In the East Indies, the

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Jews alongside the native trading caste of the Banians
"The banyans," says Tavernier,
are a thousand times worse in action than the Jews
and also better equipped for all kinds of cunning and deception/'
Despite all their skill, he believes, the Jews in
Banking and exchange business "in India hardly for teaching
young changers". The Hamburg
Merchant Westemberg writes: "The Indians, especially
those of the northern provinces, are so clever, over-
lays down calm, speculative, and also cohesive
business people like hardly any other people on the
wide world." Vambéry says: "Those who
position of the Jews in Europe the special advantages

of the Semitic intellectual faculties, would immediately realize their error when they see the Jews of Orient in more detail.

For example, the Jews in Central Asia never achieved a social position because they are there in the field of Rivalry the fight with the Multani's, i.e. Hindustans. have to exist, and while the latter is almost finally with the lucrative business of money exchange seldom and usury, the Jew must give up his existence from the laborious craft of silk dyeing

Something similar can also be said of the Jews of Persia said, where they are almost everywhere by the Armenians be beaten out of the field" (R. Andree, Zur Folklore of the Jews, Leipzig 1881, p. 243). Similar applies to the behavior of the Jews towards the Chinese. Both With these as with the Hindustans, the still older age of their culture, and the skill

The diversity of the Greeks today has its source, the Jewish, in the ancient competition of their ancestors with the Phoenicians. For us Europeans, however, it is enough

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complete that our Jews have surpassed us many times over. are laid.

A Jew said (Schmeitzner, Internationale Monthly Journal, January 1883): "For the State Economic Mathematics has been the brain of every European national has proven to be completely impotent throughout all time. Only the Jewish brain has the most intense union of these two kinds of mathematical powers and exercises them mercifully leading to the economic ruin of the mathematically weak."

In this respect, Judaism is a spur to cultural movement: "This spurring is precisely his destiny It is fate itself that gives this spur penetrates into the bleeding tendons of the nations"

In pursuit of this "fateful task", which at the same time appears as a religious duty because it is protected by its law to destroy or enslave non-Jews are required, the Jews have gradually come to their God, so to speak, with the highest economic potency on earth, and in this sense it is said: The real god of the Jews is money or the golden calf. But you must not be too harsh Imagine a people who are

ultimately resulting from trade, about how the Jews,
loses his fatherland and finally in all his occupations
which increases the turnover of natural and artificial products
products and thus also human labour, against
more convenient, more generally accepted and more valuable
Equivalents as its main purpose, then
finally the most perfect equivalent for everything
Purchasable, money, as the highest purpose of all activity
ity, all senses and desires, and this in
increasing measure, the more, with increasing ruin
of society, including personal freedom, honor and
Virtue appears to be for sale. For this "highest purpose"

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everything will finally be explained to the person concerned, everything
will receive light for him from this one point and
become understandable, just as for Plato all light is
the eternal "ideas", for Aristotle from the "divine
purposes". While the Aryans focus on the spiritual
Greatness cannot be achieved without subordinating money to moral
purposes or even without the contempt for money
can think, the Jew finds this greatness just reversed
returns in the subordination of all other purposes to
that of earning money. This "ultimate purpose" appears
as the highest, shaping all forms of society and
sustaining power and clothes himself with the attributes
of the Divine, and in this sense money, as the
highest economic power on earth, to the god of
become Jews.

The Christian calls this from his point of view
Mammon service. But how does he want to give the Jew the
higher or even absolute truth of the Christian precepts
attitude towards the divine, as well as the correctness of the
duties and demands derived from this idea
to art, industry, science, government, etc.,
when the Jew can touch with his hands every day,
that all achievements of art can be bought for money
are all discoveries and inventions of science
economic genius into his service for money.
can be brought, or rather, his joy
service are forfeited from the outset; – if he sees,
that his mere intermediary business in trade, banking
and stock exchange without any invention of their own or even
Only strenuous activity produces the products of a non–

Jews invented, wonderful technology as if by playing
tears himself and the blood-sweating diligence of the non-Jew,
which also appears to him as a religious duty, for
whose fulfillment his God promises him reward, with some

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strokes of the pen can cheat this promise?
he recognizes the literal fulfillment of that promise:
"To give you great and beautiful cities that you cannot
built, and houses full of all good things, which you have not filled
etc." And how else is it fulfilled up to the
today this promise as by this (Deut. 15:6):
"That you will lend to many nations as security, to yourself
but borrow nothing, and rule over many peoples
but they will not be over you!" Truly, a mighty
God! And how highly must the Jew value his power,
when he sees that he can destroy the Christian state itself in
its most vital actions, such as legislation and
Jurisprudence in deciding on war and
Peace etc., even direct it at will
can, only by following that simple recipe!
must surely be the highest economic power,
money, as superior to any other earthly power
appear. And so it really is, and that is why
the Jew also the recognition of this supreme power
as such by everyone, and he holds himself, like a
Priests of this deity, obliged not only to be their
herald, but also to act as their avenger and
Anyone who does not necessarily recognize their authority
wants to teach him better immediately, through cruel
same disillusionment with the untruth of his ideals
imagination.

One can imagine that in money and the
Money economy is the only or main means against
above the un associated with the natural economy
freedom of the person both the fullest personal freedom
both the safety and the remuneration of the work
secure (a view which is supported by the capital
economy of the present temporarily reduced to absurdity
is carried out), – that accordingly money and monetary economy

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the divine educational purposes – namely, freedom
 lich – to a high degree, and that furthermore these
 purposes would be achieved most quickly and safely,
 if the value of money compared to the aspirations
 of humanity as absolutely and unconditionally as possible
 would be caught; – then of course the Shylock Jew,
 who mercilessly represents the right of money, who
 High Priest of the Deity. But in fact he is only
 the priest of his own henotheistic god,
 who through the Punic education gave the Jew the
 has given the means to the nomads,
 required enslavement of the residents with ease
 Through the Punic view of
 Money and its power will shape the life
 to a mathematical problem, not only in the trivial sense
 of the word, but also that mechanical
 philosophy of life in force through which all poetry
 banished, the ideal world destroyed, the freedom of
 spiritual movement, and therefore also of the will, to a
 nimum is reduced, – a spiritual life such as the
 Jew, the punished nomad, really leads and that he
 alone understands. The means has become the end for him,
 and so he misses out on the richness of ideal life,
 in which man, as the only thinking being,
 has to seek its natural destiny, self-evident
 of course, provided there is sufficient material
 Basis. Like the monistic Jewish God, all structure
 of nature into its empty one, without it
 To give birth again, the concept of money consumes
 the whole wealth of ideas in the Jew. Jahve
 is a consuming god, like money as an end in itself
 life. Those in whose minds the images
 the Madonna as Virgin and Mother and the Savior
 in child form as well as teaching and dying

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more solvable than natural-divine basic figures are alive,
 do very wrong, especially in the Jewish God the addition

as a father.

But due to its almost monopolized position as Middlemen, money changers and intermediaries, the Jew not only had the lion's share of the material advantages parts, but also the appearance of that spiritual transcendence ability and genius, which are the values with which he merely acts or does business, creates himself. This appearance only deceives the masses, but the is very important. Friedrich Grau, who strength of the Jewish element, says (Origins and Goals of Our Cultural Development, p. 120): "As numerous as the participation of modern Jews of art and science may be, and so great her successes among her contemporaries, nowhere is this Participation is a truly creative and groundbreaking breaking. No matter how skillful their appropriation and application of the created, so effective its exploitation of what is there, the pulse of genius is missing» When the heroes Bach and Handel, Mozart and Beethoven hoven, so can an outstanding of talent, like Felix Mendelssohn, can achieve what the multitude of those creations indistinguishable It remains the case, as Richard Wagner claims, tete: What the sweat of centuries in sour work The Jewish banker has created a business with skillful Stock market manipulation in his hands; what with was won by the sweat of genius, knows the Jewish virtuoso in the most skillful and captivating to exploit." But that is precisely what the creative either completely paralyze the rising genius or destroy his Resistance must be increased to the utmost, – that namely, the Jew not only received the "bonus of labor"

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tears itself apart, but also the creative merit with happiness for himself and thus regains the popular ideals themselves, which is also the case, for example, B. caused the anger of Richard Wagner to erupt His example also shows the extent to which Direction of the ideological struggle against Judaism to namely by retreating to the national and Christian ideas and their deepening, both of which Wagner undertook.

The same experiences that we have today with our Jews make, namely, the new means of transport accordingly, on a wide-ranging scene, has the former Christian Europe on a narrower view places a hundred times and has therefore, under strong reaction of the anti-Jewish, ie Christian Principles, limited by exceptional laws. Now in our days these barriers suddenly fell, and in less than three decades, the predatory exploitative and typhonically destructive nomadism of our Jews has once again become fully effective. Our Jew has also returned to the nomadic foamers and scumbags of the local peoples, like the Bedouin who collects the fat from the pastures of the desert, like the Punic merchant and pirate, who skims the fat of the sea. A nomad is not only the Russian military refugee who Tilsit comes across the border, in Berlin a time long peddling matches or briefs, then a opened a shop selling "English tin goods" etc., until his stock market profits enable him to and his antecedents encourage or urge him, the scene of his activity from Berlin to Hamburg burg, from Hamburg to London, but also the Jewish landowner, who owned the property in

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a few years and then throws it away again, the Forests are destroyed and everything is turned into money "that from the earth"; a nomad is the unpatriotic entrepreneurs, the warring armies as a supplier and the war-affected predicaments of doomed fighters "ab-foams"; a nomad is the magazineur, who travels from Town to City, from City to Big City and travels around the country with his traveling magazines. to flood the fat of the "freedom of trade" until he has free rein to workers and the freedom of trade; a No-made is the Jewish banker and founder who founded the Christian credulity to the fruits of their sour Sweat with a playful hand until he has the business, and the way is shown when he did not prefer to go through in time; a Nomade is the Jewish journalist who is the patron of the

fraud in "sensation" and lies until the
The page turns, whereupon he is at another "under-
take", with another "party" – that is, on a
other "pastures" – the dizziness again
begins, and so on, until all pastures become desert
But the removal of barriers,
which gave the Jews the freedom of nomads and raiders
He does not consider – as the
Christian, because he does not understand the Jew at all
can, so fondly imagines – as a free movement
and in showing human and brotherly sympathy
granted gift, but as a victory that he
himself with his own weapons in his
"holy wars" – for the "liberation of humanity",
as he says, but in fact to the enslavement of
Goyim.

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M9

In the combination of his nomadism-specific
mobility and his organizational and espionage
Talents with his highly influenced by the Punic heritage
developed skills in commercial and financial matters,
thus in his punished nomadism, and the
hardship made compulsory by his national religion
against all non-Jews now lies that strength which the
Jew among us today, following the example of the great
Parts created by his own action so-called
liberal legislation, to exploit the
new means of transport and communication
used in completely new conditions.

Above all, it is of utmost importance to
notice the high degree to which the new traffic s-
and means of communication of nomadic mobility
of the Jew. Railway, telegraph
and telephone seem to have been invented for him,
although he himself did not invent it, as he reported
invents nothing at all, – they too are only invented,
to "bring to you the wealth of the nations" (Isaiah 59:11).
"The railways have enabled the Jews to
to quickly change the area of his activity. For
No other nation is so fond of the invention of railways.
values as for this most mobile of all peoples.
It is designed to accommodate the Jew's inactivity.
come as the air comes to the bird:

At night he sleeps in the wagon and during the day he makes his business*)' 4 . How the telegraph facilitated of mutual agreement and to accelerate the agreements among themselves, and on the other hand to rumbling and deception of the "outside" audience again most of all to the benefit of the Jews

*) Ernst Frhr. van der Briiggen, *Russia and the Jews*, Leipzig 1852, p. 54.

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It is obvious that the large Jewish houses are often informed by the telegrams of their agents about important informed about current events faster than the governments themselves, in which they also, since with them everything is connected with the stock exchange have a means of bribery. And not only these agents and correspondents, but even the largest telegraphic correspondence bureaux are in Jewish hands, and "it is hardly possible today nor a large government or embassy, who did not have such Jewish agents at hand" (Frantz, *Weitpolitik*, III, p. 128). And like the Telegraph, The press also serves in alliance with him, although not invented by Jews either, but given to them today. delivers, to "numb and deceive" the Goyim than the objects of robbery, and even diplomats often draw enough of their information, not to mention their action, from the Jewish newspapers.

But the period of railway foundations has Jewish destiny both opportunity and means commanded to put himself in the real possession of a great part of the new means of transport. This is This is particularly the case in France, where the largest railway lines are almost without exception in the hands of the Jewish Haute finance, especially Rothschild^. Naturally Of course, Jewish capital was only apparently gagirt. As an example, the Austrian Imperial Ferdinands-Nordbahn, which, like the Southern Railway, could almost be described as Rothschild's private property can. Germanicus (*The Second Paris Crash*, Leipzig 1883 p. 16) says: "For him, it is essentially a gift of the state, with whose money they largely

The Rothschild family is accused of
Right that after he had obtained the concession in 1836
to this path, had nothing more urgent to do,

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as the shares of the same at an unheard-of premium
and to focus less on the construction of the railway than
to take care of the sale of the shares. The premium
was immediately driven up to 15 percent. But with the
Construction was very slow; he even came into danger of
to remain lying, and in 1841, in order to do this,
To prevent this, the government must step in, first with a
Construction advance of five million guilders and then through
Taking over the entire building. "Only cheap" now went
the shares naturally in the vaults of the Lord
von Rothschild; he bought them for half the price.,
for which he had sold them". Jewish capital
can, like the Jew himself, only raid and destroy,
not build. The nationalization of the railways is
therefore a European question of life. Freycinet in France
Reich has sought this nationalization, but as
soon have to retreat from the haute finance.
The acquisition of the
Northern Railway failed by the state, although even
objection was raised by the military (cf.
Streffleurs Oesterr. Militärische Zeitschrift 1885). In
Prussia is proceeding consistently in this direction.
The period of railway foundations was followed by the
of the stock exchange and banking fraud in which the Jews
are involved with about 90 %/o. Here the naked
Robbery, which the stock exchange and bank Jew also
like the Bedouin of the desert. One has the
relevant institutes as simple "absorption devices
the national and international economic
shots" to "pumping" them into
the "safes" of the Jewish bankers. More about this
Talking about it is unnecessary for today's generation.
Jewish founding and stock exchange arts have on the
economic areas, the "external" public

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about the sudden "change of fate" of nomadism, here called "Krach", and the competing robbery cooperatives against the murderous attack, the "slaughter on liquidation day", as it were, per—"In Vienna alone, the number of failed May 1873, no less than 55 banking institutions with a Capital of 233 million guilders, of which more than 150 Millions were completely lost. This means but only the loss of cash deposits; the The much higher loss of premium is not taken into account. And This whole amount can be described as the The audience is directly stolen, because there is no economic creation" (Germanicus p. 30). How would the nomad to create economically? He can only raid and rob. In addition, the enormous state debts with ever-increasing interest rates, which also for the most part in the vaults of haute finance In France, the property tax, which is the Thermometer for the stability of the property, in 1881 was lower than in 1804 (174 million Francs against 210 million); however, in this period the burden of debt interest increased sevenfold increased, because the well-founded debt burden of the French. sian real estate has reached the amount of 20 billion exceeded (Germanicus). However, the Mo-ownership of biliary property in a few hands has grown enormously.

The whole process can only be described as the Jewish Raiding of Christian trust and the justified credit system.

The highest mobilization of property is life law of nomadism. For the real nomad there is only one movable property that can be returned to him splits into two types, namely one that itself moves, like cattle and slaves (the walking

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belongings of the Bedouin), and in one that moves which has to be transported on the camel, such as equipment, supplies, etc. The immovable natural property, such as pastures, date palms, wells

etc., is to a far too high degree between the tribes, rather than being considered as actual property. Where people of a tribe to protect date plantations, water pipes, etc. must be left behind, we have already seen the Beginning of settlement. The law of nomadism, which requires the highest mobility of the people, also prescribes the highest mobility of property, because in it lies the highest security of it. If now the nomad, as is the case with the Jews is, lives among permanent residents, the nomadic Law of life and the robbery brought about by it instinct compels him to work so that all possessions of the residents becomes "mobile", also the so-called "superior property" of the states founded on agriculture, the immobile, non-capitalizable state and my property, without which a state cannot exist can, and without his clever and far-sighted Supervision by the state – as in particular in the case of Woad – the most general living conditions for rows of generations can be endangered and destroyed. The Jew is intent on using this property as well as any to mobilize others so that they can carry him with them how the Bedouin could use his cooking pots and clothes chests or the spoils of his raids on the camel Our agricultural states were originally based based on pure natural economy, but this is gradually gave way to the monetary economy, and in the Geide, as the equivalent for everything that is for sale, the Jew the means of mobilizing property, whereby

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he must of course aim to buy all his possessions and at the same time to make it attachable, also any kind of Real estate, whose unlimited parcelling capacity, as they are a so-called "working for the Jews" introduced what he called "liberal" legislation, business easier. But since the coined Money and even banknotes in large quantities are still are immobile, he strives to convert all property into bearer securities "au porteur" which he kept in his portfolio at body that can be traded on any stock exchange. cash and can be exchanged at any bank, which is why also, for greater ease and convenience, stockbrokers and bankers, if possible, from his own "people"

In this way, the Jew can
Carry principalities around in your pocket and
they "act".

As is well known, mortgage debt has increased since
Jewish emancipation has risen to enormous heights. The three
largest Bavarian banking institutions combined
In 1881, 80,000 debtors received the sum
of 502 million marks in mortgage loans,
which represents an increase in bank debt since 1848 by more
than twenty times.

According to the economist Franz
In Germany, around three thousand plugs have to be replaced every year.
Millions of marks in interest will be paid. The agricultural
politician Eugen Jäger calculates that the mortgage
Increased indebtedness of German real estate annually
by about two hundred and ten million marks.
In France, the mortgage rate has increased in the 36 years
from 1840 to 1877 annually by one hundred and eighty-eight million
lion francs, and in Lower Austria it amounts to
The mortgage debt was so high that in the provincial
state parliament against the establishment of a mortgage bank

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was made: the state of Lower Austria was in relation to
on his property is already so indebted that nothing
there was no more to pawn. In Austria, the
Mortgage debt in 1868 over two thousand
million, in 1884 over three thousand million guilders.
In the meeting held in Lemgo on 9 June 1886,
meeting of the Lippe Farmers' Association was the re-
solution: "An increasing, purposefully promoted
modified debt system, combined with interest
economy, continually increase the power of the inter-
national monetary rule at the expense of fundamental
sedentary and working population". The capitalist
mus seeks everywhere a systematically promoted
to spread debt fraud; this is the basis
its corrupting power. A real debt
being did not exist among our ancestors.
According to the Sachsenspiegel, the farm heir needed debts
only to pay as far as the moving goods are sufficient
mortgages were only introduced by the Rö-
ic law. As those provisions

provisions of Roman law, which mobilize
all property, by our Jewish lawyers
It is well known that they have been trained.

This includes, above all, the introduction of
general ability to change, which for so many continues
Nothing means other than the mobilization of their property through
the seizure. In France, too, the Jews practice
instead of the old law, which allowed shares under 500
Francs, a new one, which banned shares of
50 francs allowed, so that no savings, not even
the smallest, safe from the clutches of the stock market. So
they want to compete with the savings banks. The stock exchange
is just a suction device that absorbs all economic
surpluses of the industrious Christian population

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effortlessly pumped into the coffers of some bankers,
and even the few savings of the poorest should
cannot escape this fate. In France,
threatened by the state that they would take action against the attempts
the stock exchange to compete with the savings banks,
If the court wants to intervene, the haute finance
for their part, the deductibility and eligibility of judges,
so that these, the last pillars of old legal systems,
thus be elected in favor of the new Jewish order»
as is already the case with the people's representatives (!),
of which more than two thirds in France
supervisory or administrative boards of stock corporations
(Germanicus, p. 55). This also belongs to the
Section 'Mobilization of the Solid 4 ', because judges must
be irremovable. In the chapter on mobilization,
usually also the so-called "conversion" of any
bond, e.g. a five percent bond into a three percent bond,
whereby new millions become liquid for the banker.

On the other hand, there is also the
Preference for the Jew over the resident Christian,
which is reflected in the relative non-taxability of mobile
and nomadic capital and trade, since
their taxation on consumers and debtors
is passed on, which alone increases the heavily taxed»
because farmers and workers are easily accessible at any time
of indebtedness or impoverishment and thereby of
slavery, as is the case with the nomad of any non-

nomadic activity. In this way
Ultimately, it would have to come to the point where all
settled Christians would become agricultural and factory slaves,
while the Jewish nomad served as a bailiff, debt collector,
collector and executor, buyer and pre-buyer with the
Railway, which belongs almost exclusively to him anyway, the country
through, skimming off the "fat" of it and removing

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grazing, like the Bedouin grazing the pastures of the desert.
In Southwest Russia, Romania, Poland, Galicia and Hungary
it is already not much better, and these conditions
advance further and further west, first to
Lower Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, Silesia, Posen.
If we imagine that the Jews also had a
strong castle to which he can return from his excursions and
retreats from forays, we get the relatively
most stable and solid form of life, which the Semitic
Nomadism could take place among us, – and
Therefore the Jew also wants the latifundia and fidei-
commisse of the nobility with their castles into his possession
which is the last and strongest obstacle for him
form.

Recently, the "Agricultural Journal
for Lower Austria" under the title "Turkish Sabre and
Judenwechsel" published an article in which it was stated:
as in the valleys of the eastern side of the Vienna Woods the
local farming families despite the fearful
ravages that their properties inflicted upon them during the
suffered repeated Turkish invasions by fire and sword
had, but always worked their way up again, like their
Houses and stables are constantly being rebuilt from the rubble
rose, the devastated fields and forests again and again
recovered under her diligent hand, and the old
Family names inherited from ancestors
Property survived through the centuries until –
Jews came. What the sabre of the cruel Turk
and the red cock, which he flew over the roofs of their huts,
over fields and forests, had not been able to
This was accomplished by the smooth Hebrews – with loans
and bills of exchange, with action in due time and execution
kution – within three decades. The old names
disappeared from the valleys where they had lived for centuries.

individual perhaps through a millennium with honor called, since the first Bavarian immigrants changes, and Kohn and Levi are now intabulated from Egyptenland and Rosenbaum and Sprinzeles from Canaan.

If such events, which have been taking place for three to four decades in almost all regions of Central Europe repeat as often as possible, come to the journalistic review men, what do our state philosophers and nationalists say? economists in the wisdom-filled columns of the Jewish leaves? "They were unhealthy existences." – Why unhealthy? – "It is precisely the actual course of events that showed that they were unhealthy, otherwise they would have not perished," is the answer – because why? because that's why!

Unhealthy existences! Do these gentlemen know not that the vast majority of all bourgeois or peasant existences that at least eighty percent of all existences live from hand to mouth, and must live like this, cannot live any other way, under under any conceivable circumstances? Don't you know that precisely on these existences, on their contentment and their willing diligence, on their loyalty and Piety of the state and the whole social Order is based on? What else should it be based on can! On the bayonets? The bayonet bearers are the children of such existences, and what they have in their parents home from childhood, the tireless Fieiss and the modest contentment of the pious Mother who, no matter how hard she works, no adversity of nature can break patience and endurance the Father's permanence, the faithful and joyful help of the Brothers and sisters from the first days, where they can only use their limbs, the competing, never-murmuring Christian endurance of unspeakable hardship

and countless deprivations on the part of all, – that is
is what makes the sons willing and able to serve for emperors
and fatherland to bear arms, and the deep re-
religious faith, which is ineradicable at the bottom of the soul
living trust in God and the pious childlike
hope of an afterlife, which alone can guarantee the life of
Parents not only made it bearable, but also the
The joy of life does not die Hessen, they also let the
Son joyfully approach death.

Go out into the valleys, into the mountains, and
see whether your urban costume, the better cloth
on your coat, your fine hat, the golden pince-nez
on your nose arouse the envy of those contented people?
They smile sympathetically, and thank God that the
is, – and what is really beautiful and good
brings out, which fills them with pure childlike joy
and heartfelt sympathy, and what they saw in the city
Seeing something beautiful and great lifts their hearts and
gives them new courage, because it is as if it
belonged to them and originated from them. On this
The state is based on livelihoods, and one would almost be tempted to
to call them the only ones who please God; all others are
only justified insofar as they enable these existences
and help protect – and you call them unhealthy!

But what feelings should the souls of the sons
and daughters of such existences fulfill, if they quietly
have to watch as the non-working hand with
noiseless operation from the semi-darkness of the writing
room, mediates bills of exchange and claims for some
Gulden Willen, puts these existences on the street?
Isn't anarchy already knocking on our doors?

Will the conditions become healthier if the
The farmer into a day laborer, the craftsman into a ma-
transformed into gas slaves, and how can such

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who bear quietly, whose cradle in the little room, next to the
Workshop or in the farmer's hut? Was it
It has not always been recognized that the farmer has the basic

situation of the state, and can one perhaps ruin a
Recreate the peasant class? The peasant class can
only recruit from within themselves. One cannot
years a farmer, then a craftsman or
merchant, and finally become a farmer again.
A notable transition from other classes to
The peasant does not take place. Even someone who
out of strong natural inclination to rural life
which only rarely happens, is thereby
not to the farmer; only about the third or fourth generation
his descendants would become actual farmers
Many people from the peasant class in
other classes – and mainly also
Precisely for this reason – he himself demands a
iron stock, whose tradition dates back centuries or
thousands of years ago, and that this remained possible,
The old peasant inheritance law ensured this. Anyone who
abolishes and introduces the right to free healing, which destroys
the peasant class and transforms agriculture from a
free trade in slavery of Jews. But is
Once that iron structure is destroyed, it cannot
no commandment of power and no wisdom can create again;
In the best case, foreign landowners remain and
local farmhands, who in league with the factory
slaves are thinking about revolution. But whoever today
usually works hand and foot to become the landlord
This can be seen above all from the suffering
ciency with which our Jewish press promotes the activities
ability of our nobility to expand their latifundia
When the small farmer is expropriated by
heartless and conscienceless Jews, is it not downright

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Christian duty of the Church and the nobility to protect the nomads
To dispute land acquisition? But the best thing is to
ensures that the old foundation is freer, after each
side of independent farmers. It is still
Time, so wring the deadly weapon from the enemy
the hands!

Wahrmund, Nomadism. I \

9. The Jew as a raider on Aryan property.
intellectual property.

Knowledge consists in what is known.
knew are ideas of the knowledgeable. These ideas
positions refer partly to purely formal relationships
nities, such as the mathematical ones, partly on processes in
of nature, such as the physical, chemical and phy-
siological, partly on the psychological or spiritual
pathways in humans, which are divided into the so-called logical
Operations and the ethical processes in the individual
people disintegrate, partly due to the historical precedents
passages within the smaller and larger human
Communities and between them. Let us assume
that the purely formal relationships of all
people are perceived in exactly the same way
and that all provisions relating to them
attitudes at a certain time in all those who know
can be called, have really become equal
which is not yet the case, and set
We also assume that this will also be the case with the ideas
of the logical operations will one day be the case
– because both seem likely to us,
– it is highly unlikely,
that even the ideas of the physical
alkaline, chemical and physiological processes
could ever be the same in all knowing people.

History contradicts these ideas through-
which from the earliest times to our days
not only a constant change of comprehensive
Systems and attempts at explanation in detail
but also a persistent inequality in
the merely obvious description of the individual
Processes, as far as these systems, attempts to explain
and descriptions of independent minds
have gone, ie unless one follows the other

All this knowledge is only relative; until now
Every day still has the ideas of yesterday
changed (overturned, modified, corrected), and even the
most general assumptions, such as those of gravity
tation, the atoms, molecules, prove to be fluctuating
as long as the doctrine of them does not degenerate into tautologies
But the never-to-be-achieved equality remains
The validity of this kind of ideas is left open, so it is
but quite sure that the ideas of the ethical
ical and historical events in detail
people and in human communities and between
the same never and never in all knowing the same
Here we are faced with the inscrutable
Life itself, which is in constant osciiaations
given natural elements, so
close, and the idea is of the given natural
nature of the individual presenter so un-
separable, that one first has to consider the given natural
differences in the knowers or imaginers,
ie the personalities themselves, in order to
to achieve equality of the ideas concerned
which is absurd. These ideas are
for individual human beings and political
Individualities at the same time the ethical life itself, and
at the same time protection and shield of the ethical and political

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as well as physical life. The transformations which
the historiography has suffered in our time and
suffers even further, such as the repression of the so-
so-called Greater German historiography by the
small Germans (Droysen, Häusser, Sybel), – which are not
distant future again a Greater German soft
– in order not to be affected by the restructuring of the
history of our Near Eastern–European cultural
start talking about what is going on, prove this
enough, and how such transformations with the
changes and transformations in the legal and religious
Today, everyone can see what is connected with the
man can grasp it with his hands. They are living beings that
in such transformations, offensive and defensive
live.

It is also true that what we call the
call science, nothing more than a complex

of ideas that have a particular local historical origin and continues to have a certain historical development within a spatially limited area inhabited by blood-related peoples. What we have learned from science in recent years stracts is the one founded by the Greeks and from the Europeans related to the Greeks by blood. Peoples advanced science, which was not even present would be the case if the Greeks and their Aryan relatives were not there, not even would be present if these same peoples were on a very different locations, such as Central-Africa or Brazil, lived next to each other. Like blood, climate also has its part in This science, which is by no means by and for "pure spirits".

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As we see, for example, within the Chinese and Indian (Brahmanical and Buddhist) cultural circle is still very different from ours different sciences simultaneously and partially even find themselves alive and effective alongside ours, so we also see within our own cultural circle a different science from ours, and an older, pre-Greek, still sign of life namely in Jewish Talmudism. What here, in the Talmud itself and even by today's Rabbinism is called science, that was its foundation in fact, once science and was allowed as such, namely about three thousand years ago in the Babylonian cultural area.

That the Israelites and later the actual Jews Even in this cultural and literary circle, there is no could occupy a prominent position, it goes without saying Babylon was the center of the Near East tic intellectual life. Tiele says*): "As the centre The oldest civilization is Babylon for many centuries hundreds for the then most highly developed peoples what Rome was for Europe in the Middle Ages." Therefore, including the religious opposition, Babylon for the Church is "the old dragon", that is, the Representative of that pre-Christian worldview that has been overcome by Christianity, like Python

of Apollo or the Lindwurm of Siegfried or Saint George. Some of the literary inspiration which the inherently sterile spirit of Judaism received, as already mentioned, point to Egyptian Influence, but most and most important on

*) Tiele, Assyriology and its results for religion regional history, German by Friedend. p. 22.

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Babylon, which also refers to the geographical and historical context of things entirely
Esra, who is the final
Judaization of the remnants of the Israelite people through literary training was a "baby-Ionian scholar" (Wellhausen). The larger of the
Of the two Talmuds, the Babylonian is called the one because he on Babylonian soil and of course also under the special spiritual influences that were dominant for two or three millennia,
In this sense, we speak of a
Babylonian or pre-Greek science, which in Talmud in a certain sense still lives on today.
As for the still very childish ways of thinking and interpreting methods of this science, I refer to the
in my essay "The Christian School and the Jewish thum" (Vienna, Kubasta 1885) p. 66 ff. What
As far as the material is concerned, the dependency could be individual Talmudic sentences from Babylonian doctrines can only be clarified by special investigations, which are still too difficult today, as the scope of the now from the remains of Babylonian literature deciphered is still too small. Above all else could already today refer to the legal system
"The lower river region of the Euphrates and Tigris – says v. Holtzendorff (Handbook of International Law. X. Berlin 1885, Vol. I., p. 178) – owned in Babylon a vastly expanded capital, in which the sea Indian Ocean trade its most important trading place, the caravan trade of the Phoenicians and Middle Asians found its oldest crossing point. According to the results of cuneiform research obtained so far
It seems certain that the Babylonians had a far advanced

progress, on carefully maintained documentation of the legal system based on contracts."*)

But the rabbis also have a lot of Greek and Roman. The third century The Talmud, which began in AD 100, found its end exclusion only in the sixth century, and the gave the same recorded commentaries and Supercommentaries go back to our fourteenth century hundred. Now it is more than likely that the confusion inherent in rabbinism, Babylonian culture as well as He did this with recorded Greek intellectual property. The above-mentioned time information should be kept in mind because there are rabbinical Tactic is – which, in the face of total ignorance, ity of our learned and unlearned audience in these things are still used successfully, regarding the originality of Greek philosophical themes, Protestant teachings and later scientific statements to claim that everything "is already written in the Talmud", which only in the third century AD, in sixth according to Aristotle. These are small Semitic robberies.

The same chapter also includes the appropriation of monotheism by the Jews. Lagarde (D. Sehr. II p. 104) says: "That the Jewish tribe once given to the world the worship of the One God, is not true, since the Decalogue describes Yahweh as a god besides other gods, and the coarse-wired physical ity of the molding of the first man [from clay],

*) See the list of legal opinions available to date. customers at C. Bezold, Overview of the Babylonian-Assyrian Literature (Leipzig 1886), pp. 148–162.

walking in paradise, with Abraham Kalbs-
 roast eating, to whom Moses shows himself from the north side
 threatening Jewish god [who dances with Lilith in the Talmud,
 roars like a lion, wears phylacteries on his head, etc.]
 any existing monotheism of the Jews
 Value, since only the amalgamation of Jewish formulas
 with Platonic thoughts has produced what
 can be decently called monotheism. The
 Faith in the unity of God in our sense is a
 result of thousands of years of coexistence
 local people, that is, what one calls culture and
 Education; if the same content is still the same as the
 outlawed monotheism, as it was known in ancient Egyptian and
 probably also Babylonian preparatory work, the Greek philo-
 sophia and Christianity, from the
 Jews for their low henotheism.
 is taken, it is a usurpation, and indeed
 usually a fraudulent one, calculated to deceive, because
 It is not mentioned that this Jewish tribe
 God, as the One who brought all other peoples into the
 slavery, as the law of the desert requires.
 The Jews have always had the same
 than what they still do today: they have the
 prevailing non-Jewish philosophy at any given time
 thought characteristics of the monotheistic deity to their
 Jahve, like labels, without its essence, as
 their tribal god. Nevertheless, they hear
 as born monopolists, not on the Greek
 Philosophy disputes the originality of its idea of God
 to make, which here has nothing to do with nationality
 Nothing more to do. These claims^ which
 E. Zeller calls a "groundless approach", have been going on for
 Philo of Alexandria continues to this day. In the
 Book by Rabbi J. Guttman: "The Religious Philosophy"

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sophie des Saadia" (Göttingen 1882) is (p. 7 ff.) about
 the relationship of Greek philosophy to Judaism
 thum said: "The more firmly in the (Jewish) minds
 the conviction that the monotheism of the
 Judaism from the source of divine revelation

that the human spirit has reached this highest of all Truths could never have grasped [the Jewish In fact, to this day, spirit has still not recorded because it is contrary to his henotheistic position is not congenial], the more understandable it was, that the approach to the monotheistic Ideas of God, as they are found in later systems [! Xenophanes c. 550 BC; the actual education of the Jews to Monotheism only begins with Ezra c. 450] of Greek philosophy, not as the result result of an independently completed development, but as a borrowing from the doctrine of revelation of Judaism had to be considered. Why but should the borrowing from Judaism be limited to limited to this one point and not rather to other components of Greek philosophy Given the high estimate, whose Greek literature in the circle of the Alexandrian What pleased the Jews of Dresden was the attraction of ever more To uncover traces of such borrowings, of course the bigger, until finally people believed that the basic elements the entire worldview that prevailed at the time in Judaism," and indeed mentally, because one understood how to use "ge-wisser sanctioned rules of interpretation [with their Help, however, everything is possible] the word of Scripture to elicit the most varied interpretations" "So

The first attempt was made to establish the religious essence of Judaism to a philosophical world-

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to broaden one's view;" but, adds the Rabbi of today added that it (Judaism) had "in this first seek to assert his own originality too little made, and so it came about that at that time has not gained the influence it deserves through his entry into the philosophical movement on this same could have practiced." But as is well known, Philo, as for every true Jew, the Mosaic Law the only source of knowledge, and he himself tells with satisfaction, like a man who is pleased with the name change of Abraham and Sarah* had made fun of, He hanged himself soon afterwards as a well-deserved punishment.

(See Zeller, *Philosophy of the Greeks*, 3rd ed. III 2, p. 341 ff.) But since this appropriation is at the same time a Deterioration of the concept of God, so— must be considered in the truest sense a raid Aryan intellectual property.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of Judai-
zation of a foreign idea offers the emanation
teaching. That this theory is of Jewish origin,
No Jew has ever claimed this, rather it is said
this side admitted that it is the basic view
of Judaism, and for the reason that
because according to this teaching not only the Jews, but
other people must also be of divine origin
whereas according to Jewish belief, God only gives
Forefather of the Jews breathed his spirit into
But the Gentiles are the seed of unclean spirits or
animal beings. According to the Egyptian
According to the ancient doctrine, all people originally emanated from
the eyes of the sun god, in which the original
essential equality of all created spirits and
their final flow back into the same divine origin
source is enclosed. Only later

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The Egyptian view allows the activity
of middle and intermediate gods to ensure the
natural diversity of human races
The Jewish Kabbalah has this theory since
transformed so that the Jews could see the good nature, the
pure side or the core of the spirit world
but the non-Jews represent the evil nature, the
unclean side or the bowls. Sammael, the chief
the devil, is the head of the bowls and prince of the
Amalekites (Edomites, Romans, Christians; cf. Roh-
ling, *The Polemic and the Human Sacrifice*, Paderborn
1884, p. 36ff). In the book *Al-Kusari* (al-Chazari, German
by H. Hirschfeld, Breslau, 1885, p. 40) is
Sons of Jacob said that they were "a treasure and a core,
from other people through a peculiar
divine, which they, in a certain sense,
masses to another, angelic species stem-
pelte." Hence the frequently heard
Claims of our Jews that they are "higher organized"
than the non-Jews. That in a similar way the per-

sian doctrine of immortality from the post-exilic Jews – because the OT does not know this teaching – monopolized, or rather raided, we have already mentioned above.

Also how the Jew relates to history writing
The reader is already aware of how the exercise must behave.
How should he behave differently towards her
can, because as a Jew, that is, as an exclusive
Being who created the world for his sake
believes and the non-Jewish humanity only because
believes it to be endowed with human form, because it is – as
is explicitly stated in rabbinical writings – not
It is fitting that Jews are served by beings in animal form
become. »Deus est principium^ medium et finis

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caetera quae dicuntur esse, theophaniae sunt" From the
History – says Droysen (Outline of Historiography, p.
n) with reference to this sentence of Scotus Erigena
– we learn to understand God, and only in God can
we understand the story/ 4 But the Jew can
his history has not taught him to understand any other God,
as his henotheistic god, and he can use his
own history in this God only in such a way that
he only experienced his theophanies in those events
which gives the Jew dominion over non-
Jews, as this God often and clearly enough
With this we must now compare what the
Christ according to his concept of God under theophany in
historical sense: the proof or realization
manifestation of the Divine in all-embracing love and all-
common (ethical) legality. Only in this
Intuition enables a view of history,
which gradually affects the fate of all humanity.
unity as a whole and learns to represent it, and
that we have not yet made any progress in this regard,
A major reason for this is our dependence on
the Jewish conception of history. Thuky-
Dides has already more than two thousand years ago the
Influence of national and local gods from history
and believed that this was precisely his claim
justified to give people a "possession for all time
ten". But we are still in our
our historiography of the local god of Zion

who became the henotheistic national god of the post-exilic Judaism, although the human more comprehensive and comprehensive spirits among the Jews themselves, the better prophets, just the narrow-mindedness of the tried to break the view of God, and whether the most essential act of Christianity is

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consists in breaking completely with it have, referring to those prophets and in combating the so-called Pharisaism, in which that exclusivity is its most perfect embodiment The name Pharisee (Perusckim) means indicates the "separated ones", ie those who are in strictest observance of the so-called Mosaic law set by their own less strict fellow countrymen just as if they were the same as the non-Jewish "peoples of the earth" ({Amme ha-ärez), from whom every Jew keeps himself strictly separate must, which is why this name {{Amme ha-ärez) rabbinical term for those ignorant of the law Jews. This Pharisaical separation is in fact the prototype for the separation of Jews from all non-Jews, and therefore it is the Principle and the story of Judaism, if both Orthodox as Reform Jews, such as the two personal opponents Geiger and Grätz, agree that "to regard Pharisaism as the highest flower, of which their nation is capable" (Lagarde, D. Sehr. II p. 106), or when a Jewish school book (E. Hecht, Handbook of Israelite History; 5th edition by M. Kayserling 1884, p. 11) teaches: "The Pharisees were according to their principle the noblest representatives and preservers of Judaism."

From a Jewish point of view, this is only consistent thought, and accordingly the Jewish approach view of human history as a whole dictated by the spirit of Pharisaism. From the orthodoxiest rabbis and slaughterers, whose minds are only Jewish knowledge, up to the highest standing Jewish scholar who does not disdain

to acquire the knowledge created by non-Jews
each according to his or her greater or lesser
less limited, the history of non-Jews
their illumination from the conviction of the one-
chosenness of the Jews. Wellhausen speaks
of a "Judaistic digestive mucus",
with which post-exilic Judaism the older
more naive source texts of our own national history
has exaggerated and decomposed. With this word
all Jewish historical observation correctly characterized,
and it only depends on the individual whether
This digestive mucus still contains the Jewish poison in concen-
trite form, as with an Orthodox Rabbi,
who must consider it his duty to preserve the memory
to eradicate all "idolaters", thereby also destroying their
"History" would be eliminated once and for all, the
only leads to unbelief and to the rejection of the law.
injury, or through third-party access
sentence diluted, as with many of our present-day Jewish
Scholars who still twist and turn
to shed all the gilding light on the aged
to let the crown of Israel, which has become childish, fall.
Even the mildest form of this Judaization of the
history will not abandon the claim that the
ultimate purpose of world history "the communication of
sublime truths of Judaism to the whole
But therein lies, according to inalienable
Jewish belief, the conversion of all non-Jews
included in "second-class Jews" (Noahides),
and this Judaization of humanity is repelling its
all previous history into the night of oblivion
The Jewish proselyte is not allowed to have parents
and siblings have more! – which goes so far that
he, according to strict orthodox views, his own

Mother or sister could marry, if only
They have only become Jews! But how could

Jewish vanity is expected to
should contribute the least to the only
Kind of outstanding position which the Judaized Christian
stentum in his own view to Judaism
has given, through cooperation in the initiation of a
to help shake up the rational conception of history
fen! Truly from human weakness too much
In recent times, historical research has
in ancient Egyptian and Assyrian-Babylonian territory
the previously accepted view of the antiquity of the Jewish
History and the originality of Jewish literature
temperature, so that they only exist in the air
hovers and is no longer held by the church
It is now very amusing to see the monkeys
jumps to watch, which the with the state of this
Things well-known Jewish scholars, that is, the
Jews who were both rabbinically and Christian-Aryan-trained,
In other words: the Jewish raiders of Aryan
intellectual property, today to make the only preferred
Position of the Jews in the Christian view
peoples – because in the eyes of the Muhammadans,
Indians, Chinese, the Jew as such is a spiritual
Nothing – to maintain any longer, even further–
the history of humanity as an appendage
to the Jewish ancestral history,
while at the same time the unlearned but Punic
schooled Judaism continued the work of depossession
of non-Jews as quietly as possible, and protected
through the deafening and deceptive buzz of
Vampire wings of the rabbinical demon.
The Semite, as a nomad, sees only his tribe
and feels only for him; the Jew in particular

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is, through rabbinical training, the most highly trained
In this view, virtuosity has become second nature.
What will happen if, as
This is the case today, the Jew is in such an outstanding
to the extent that it is involved in the history of non-Jewish
and especially Christian Aryan peoples?
The nations, and the Aryan ones in particular, are
living organisms whose ideal content, as Goethe
expresses itself, has the "divine mandate to be productive
From their very essence, according to the
their own law, they should "under divine command"

develop, striving to bring those highest into humanity
to realize the ideas laid down in the
restriction, but only for this purpose.
limitation, only from the natural body with its
Organs can be targeted. What is a
Nation in this pursuit does and suffers as it acts
suffering and fulfillment of the divine mission
closer and closer, that forms their story, and
who else can achieve this in his own special way
more directly than they themselves in their natural
limbs, and who else can tell the story
this becoming national ie the essence and the development
represent the nation in accordance with those who
themselves as their living, co-acting and co-
suffering limbs? A Frenchman cannot
German, a German not French nationality
history because both belong to different nations.
But French and Germans,
when everyone writes their own national history,
complement each other and encourage each other to improve,
because they both have a beyond the birth of their
common natural
Basis of Aryan descent and in the

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Christian religion common ideals
But how could a Jew have French or
German national history, which is a non-
Aryan, and whose pre-Christian henotheistic religion
not only the ideal but also the natural way of life
community with non-Jews even to the extent
concludes that he even denied them the right to
life? But also in purely political matters
French and Germans can learn from their history
writing teach and complement each other, because both
have solid political forms; but how could such
Instruction and supplementation come from Jews, whose
national essence has never had a fixed form and since
two millennia has lost any form at all,
and which, both by their nomadic nature and by
their national-religious specificity directly on the
work towards the destruction of every non-Jewish form of government
must f

But even taken purely formally,

not only the Semite, but also the Asian not at all
the ability to do what we call historiography
He does not have the art of producing large quantities of
To group facts according to uniform criteria
pires and thus to create a self-contained whole
Even among the Aryan Indians and Persians,
Only the rudiments of this art in its great
Epics. The Semites, even the most intellectually outstanding
among them, the Jews and Arabs, come over the
mere chronicle. The art of history
description only begins with the Greeks, and how
It is significant that the father of Greek history
stratification that Herodotus creates this by
precisely the opposition of youthful Europe against
which takes ancient Asia as a reproach and the actual

Wahrmund, Nomadenthum. 12

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Significance of the Hellenic-Persian battles from the
ideal hostility between both beings!
This first historical work describes the political fate
rupture of Europe from Asia and raises the opposition
both to an ideal power by taking it from the
The feeling of the Hellenes is made clear. In this
Europe's separation from Asia and the securing of
development independent of Asian influences
Europe, as a special youthful being,
We Europeans look back at the beginnings of our special
History, which at the same time, according to its ideal content, is a
higher phase of human history as a whole
That this is still very clear to us today and
seems unquestionable, is a very good sign, because
it proves that the later penetration of Asianism
in Europe, to which Greece and Rome are also subject
are not to destroy the core of our special being.
But whoever should believe that the se-
Mithian Asians of today, whether Jew, Christian or
Muhammadans, for our conception of history also
only gain an understanding or respond to it
or wants to, he is mistaken. He only tries to
the story of the battle between the Hellenes and Persians
or the Romans and Carthaginians in our way
count, and he will soon notice or see it in clear
Words spoken that he and his

conception of history in his listener the Asian spirit still today in equally lively hostility towards as it was expressed two millennia ago. The spirit from which our present-day Jewish press, especially in Austria, the relationship between Europe and Türkiye, Egypt, etc., provides information on this. By the way, the Semitic Oriental is not even capable of establishing a historical context or course,

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as it is given in our way, even if only attentively sam. He will always listen to the oral presentation interrupt with the request that he be •something from this or that person, this or that Battle etc. The chronological order is It is precisely this need that the Chronicle, for which a larger ideal context is not available, and in which he for his entertainment leafing around everywhere.

Now one could argue that the Jewish Historiography of the Old Testament in the theocratic thoughts possess an idea which the whole history of the Jewish people, and by virtue which it is actually depicted. But that is only apparently true. The impregnation of the ancient Hebrew and the later, so-called Israelite history sources with theocratic idea is an extremely artificial product of the post-exilic, actually Jewishian time and is by no means a re-interpretation those older sources into a unified work of art, but, to use Wellhausen's correct expression here to use again, in a mutilation of this sources and in their "over-coating with the Judaistic digestive mucus," – in its impregnation with the Ideas of the later priestly and scribe state. We, the non-Semitic Christian readers, are the ones whose imagination created the ideal building of a theocracy, as it is the Aryan spirit as the conclusion of the entire history of mankind What the Semitic Jew sees as Theocracy is simply the enslavement of all non-Jews with the help of the Jewish God. The idea of this is the The only one accessible to the Semites that is associated with the concept of Ideal in our sense a certain, although only formal

has a similar relationship, namely the idea of a not yet existing, but to be striven for in every way most perfect state imaginable. From this Idea then also the means of rule, As already mentioned, their value determination for the Jews, – especially money, as the means by which which also the one who had been oppressed until then, as with a jumps can just as surely take over the rule, as through murder and revolution, which the Semitic history from the very beginning. Now that the grasp of constant evolution in slow, realization-oriented processes leading to the realization of ideal goals, the Semites and nomads are completely missing, so are all middle stages between today's hope and former success filling, and this also agrees that the Jew again and again, today freed from shackles, tomorrow is already reaching for power. Everything that lies between These two states can be for him, because it is not the value of an organic middle and connecting link has, only claim that of an anecdote or note, and therefore he has no history. From the Muslim point of view it is also an event. Writing in the Greek-Occidental sense is not possible lich. Just as for the Jew the stories of the Old Testament of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, so for the Muslim the tradition relating to Muhammad the starting point of historiography. Tradition (hadis) means the collection of the not included in the Sayings of Muhammad recorded in the Koran, which Description of his person and habits, the counting of his deeds etc. The great majority number of Arab historians were also traditional teachers and began their literary and academic career as such. What can be expected from spirits,

who are fed with such food? From the time before
 Muhammed is given some Old Testament fragments, etc.
 fabulous, the Persians, the Syrian Christians, etc.
 borrowed numbers and fairy tales. The knowledge
 of the conditions in the times of "ignorance" Qdschahilijje)^
 as the time before Muhammad is called, could be
 Muslim view to the rights imposed by Islam
 wounded errors of the same. "What the
 ancient history of this country, – wrote that
 Kadi of Mosul to Layard, – God alone knows them;
 He alone could say how many errors the
 Inhabitants of the same before the conquest by the Mus-
 lime were fully grafted. It would be dangerous for us,
 to want to explore them"*)). But since history
 of the Muslim empires and dynasties of every internal
 Continuity is lacking, so its representation can also be
 the character of the chronicle and the anecdote not far
 Even the most important of all Arab
 Historian, Ibn Khaldün, who in his so-called Pro-
 legomenen (Muqäddime) for an Arab and Muslim
 makes very strange attempts to make history
 description to arrive at general aspects,
 and who represents Arabism in our sense with
 Nomadism is identical and its history is
 the nomad law is preparing to declare itself, expires
 in his actual historical narrative in the tone
 of all Arabs and is unable to do anything else here
 offer than a compilation of older chroniclers.

But the Muslim, by virtue of his more human
 principle, still takes some knowledge of the
 conditions of the unbelievers, but for the Jew it is
 Axe of his religious law, the same together with their

*) E. Renan, Islam and Science, Basel 1883, p. 25;

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think to destroy. The great Maimonides (Moreh Ne-
 buchim v. Scheyer III p. 198) says: "In our great
 Works of Mishnah Torah we already noticed that our
 Father Abraham of blessed memory, partly by
 Reasons, peaceful instruction and convincing eloquence
 ness refuted these opinions (of the heathens), partly

also through good deeds the hearts of people for the worship of God won until the highest of the prophets (Moses) and realized that purpose, by ordering the atheists to be killed, their think to destroy and drive them from the land of the living to destroy it", and (ibid. p. 205): "The axe of our The law revolves around two points, namely the Banishment of those (pagan) views from the hearts of the people and the eradication of their memory", – namely, the memory of those opinions as well as those who cultivate them (cf. Lev. 20:23; Deut. 7,2.23. 24, 13,13–19 etc.) This already shows that a Jew cannot write history, he would have for he had previously ceased to be a Jew, and that he can only become more capable of this to the same extent as he learned it from non-Jews. Today, however, the Jew among us also as a historian his raids about the area of our political views and Extend traditions as desired.

A rather striking example of Jewish raids
 An Aryan idea from recent times can be found in the Attempts by the philologist J. Bernays to interpret the Aristotelian concept of catharsis of its ethical content
 Bernays was, according to the verdict of his necro-
 lied until his end a "believing Jew" and has
 also in his youth at the Orthodox Breslau
 Rabbinical seminary as a teacher.

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The indissoluble connection between aristocracy
 teles, Plato and Socrates could discuss the prevailing
 Differences can only be overlooked by the blind.
 That for Socrates the really moving motive is the
 ethical, that is, the strong sympathy for
 the moral conditions of his fellow human beings and that
 happiness and misfortune linked to it, and that
 This motive also leads to the search for concepts as the
 constant thought units, no one will
 The way in which Plato
 the reality of ideas, as a transformation of
 Socratic terms, may seem to some
 seem crude; but that these ideas in their further
 Transformation to the divine purpose
 of Aristotle in relation to the ethos sublimated again

will not be contradicted except in the case of such people who find the big Stagirite "wooden", or at least lay out woodenly, – perhaps only because because the warmth of their own feelings and the The momentum of her soul immediately prevents her from ensure that a clear and seemingly dry language also the precipitation of a warm feeling and According to Aristotle, logical view of even one of the divine purposes the ethos can be missing? That would be absurd. If, in the question of catharsis, Goethe, into the immediate activity of the creative poet, rejecting the thought as Aristotle believed in such a remote effect of Tragedy, as the moral course of increase of pity and fear in the audience appears to him, then at that moment Goethe has only as a self-creating poet, as *tcocöv*, felt, – a State that differs from that of the philosophizing in the

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Usually far away, but possibly also once in an individual can coincide with this one. In a Dante, for example, both states, in their contrasting sharpness, not so far from one– other that the poet does not still But Goethe has returned to his – that is, the poet's – correct relationship to Aristotle by elsewhere says that the question of catharsis only arises from its most general philosophical ideas This is of course self-evident, and the According to this, in order to understand the meaning of Aristotle the word catharsis, to come to terms with it, so to ask: for what purpose, according to Aristotle, does the Deity created the tragic poet, or to which Purposes it has given this poet the especially necessary qualities and gave him Tra– According to the Jew Bernays An– The answer would be: so that he can from time to time (like pathogens) gathering and oppressing elements of fear and compassion does not "transform or revert" urge, but rather excite, drive and thereby relief to the distressed person", which

relief for this with a peculiar
is connected with satisfaction (xotKp'.^ofxefra jas*' V)8ovfjs). Ask
Now we continue in the Aristotelian sense, to which
Purposes compassion and fear in human
to accumulate effort, the answer would be: so that
the man of his time with a certain pleasure
can be discharged by itself, similar to feces
and similar substances in the human body
collect and then excreted for his relief
One can see that in this view of the

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The idea of purpose is completely lost, and that is Semitic
ical interpretation of Aristotle, not the congeniale Aristotle
sche, because the Semite, as nomad, and the Jew,
as a short-sighted optimist, in particular the
ideal purpose entirely, as we have already explained
Bernays also finds in the relevant
processes in the mind of the viewer a rudiment
of ethical catharsis when he says that "after
in compassion one's own self becomes the self of the whole
humanity has been expanded to allow the
terribly sublime laws of the universe and their
incomprehensible power encompassing humanity
face to face and
penetrated by the kind of fear that
as an ecstatic shudder before the universe.
immediately in the highest and unadulterated way hedo-
But Josef Egger*) rightly says that
These thoughts are not Aristotelian, but only
especially since Spinoza. The
Jewish monism speaks from every word. In
in what way the Jew "makes his own self the
Even extended to all of humanity", is in
This document has already been explained; for him it is
not about a healing process that is understandable to people
the deity, as the Aryans understand at all costs
wants, but only about their "incomprehensible power",
and not a divine purpose
Human sympathy with the suffering of his fellow
people, but an ecstatic shudder
of the universe, and for the Jew this shudder is
at the same time in the highest and unclouded way
Donish, insofar as he distanced himself from the non-Jewish

*) Catharsis Studies (Ninth Annual Report of the Imperial and Royal Franz Joseph-Gymnasium. Vienna 1883.) p. 37.

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humanity. He also sees in the real tragedies – except the Shylock plays

– no Jews suffer, only non-Jews, because the Jew, like the Semite in general, does not write tragedies, and this for the very reason that both the the necessary degree of empathy as well as the representation of the deity's salvific purposes is missing. Spinoza also wanted to eliminate compassion and through the understanding, i.e. here through purely intelligible replace rational thinking that is not influenced by compassion, which is an absurdity; because thinking remains under all circumstances by the logical matter, here therefore determined by the pitiful process, or

– expressed materialistically – the human being's existent matter suffers through the affection of compassion Changes that are the result of the thought process change themselves. Either the thinker is more or less compassionate, or he is not, which of course lich only means that it only has rudiments of it, which does not make him of full humanity as make it seem worthy, because such things are also Animals are present. The Aryan is more compassionate than the Semite. The strongest expression of empathy, the Indian »tat tvam asi" ("that is you") is Aryan; Within Islam, compassion has its most powerful Expression through the mouth of Persian, i.e. Aryan Poets found. The church father Augustine calls compassion is "the worst seducer", but it has

– although half Carthaginian – therefore not eliminated Precisely because pity and fear seduce, that is, can lead to disaster, therefore demands and strives the Aryan, who is a youthful being, the ringing catharsis of these feelings of suffering, or – as Egger says – their "correction", namely in the

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Direction towards the divine purposes that a young humankind as the highest ideal goals represent itself, – ad minuendum malutn. The senile Semitism cannot understand this. and therefore requires the elimination of those the rudiments of empathy that "oppress" him. The Bernaysian interpretation is genuinely Semitic, and if Jewish philologists had preceded him in the same and followed, then that is quite natural, – but that also non-Jews and mostly even teachers of the youth their Christian-Aryan conceptual inventory through the se-Mithical raiders of such a piece of capital It is really hard to understand why they let themselves be robbed, and J. Egger therefore says (p. 36): "The ethical The whole of antiquity believed in this effect, – it falls I do not even think of proving this, and it It is not to our moderns' credit that one, even if to have doubted it for only a short time."

That the Jew as a legal scholar, legislator and Judges can only destroy our legal view, is as obvious and natural as the fact that he in his practice does not observe our laws, but bypasses or pushes through its gaps, – Of course, because our legislation is the result of a which is completely alien to the Jewish essence. Not on The state and its legal system are based on the laws, but on the national spirit, as its imperfect Expression the laws are to be considered, and from what As long as he is alive, he will always have a new legal order, even if a foreign spirit would have destroyed the old one. History shows that The state existed everywhere before the laws, especially especially the Germanic state. It is known and it has often been criticized that our Jewish lawyers

internally foreign Roman law in Jewish spirit
to train the mobilization, seizure and execution
facilitate the seizure of non-Jewish property. Jews
but are already sitting in large numbers on our
Judges' benches. Imagine a panel of judges in which
in which the Jewish representatives predominate, – and they over-
weigh quite lightly even without the absolute majority, namely
Especially if the chairman is Jewish, then one would have
to a rabbinical consistory, which issued the letter
of the law in the spirit of the Shulchan Aruch.
But Israel, as we know, has not only an unimportant
relatively large share of the crime and its
judicial defense, but also in the judicial
offensive as plaintiff, especially for the purpose
the collection of poorly founded claims and
the expropriation of Christian owners. (A single
Viennese Jewish company that does installment deals is enough
around four thousand lawsuits per year!)

Now comes the one on the side of the Jewish defendant
or plaintiff's prevailing tendency, the same tendency
from the bench, – and after the Jewish
According to the law, this is a religious duty, and so the
State, if it still had any vitality at all,
soon be forced to take such raided Jews
courts of justice. The legal profession – whose
Freedom a Jewish liberal legislation with the aim
forced violence (cf. Dühring, Juden-
question p. 19) – is generally admitted already
to such a high degree that in Germany
land its complete redesign in old Germanic
It is also known that the
Economics and Social Science, which almost
have become entirely the domain of our Semites,

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through this very same thing they have been deprived of the best part of their credit.
have been brought.

In his own national schools (Talmud-Torah-
schools, teacher and rabbinical seminaries, universities
for the Science of Judaism) teaches the Jewish
thum to this day the exclusive
chosenness of Israel and its only calling to rule
over all non-Jews, to whose enslavement the
holy war by all means, including those of lies
of perjury and fraud. While
Now Judaism from these schools to every non-Jew

must of course keep away, "it demands in turn not only access to Christian schools, but also demands that in these Christian schools his own (exclusive) national-religious essence spared, yes that it be recognized as superior (higher). In this sense, for example, in the larger cities, where many Jews live (especially in France Reich) the removal of Christian symbols from the Christian schools so that his own employees The names of the persons Christ, Christianity, Christian principle, from which Our schools are grown-ups, and should not be called more because the school is "non-denominational" should be (as the insidious expression goes), that is, because To hear these names is always embarrassing for a Jewish ear remains, which is very understandable for the connoisseur, since the Jew, as the offensively hostile element, for all has a very fine feeling; the relationship touches strongly to the comic" (cf. my writing "The Christian School and Judaism", p. 37 f.). "At the same time, however, They let their national schools exist because they are this is their most basic life principle and supreme set, whereby they admit that they have the

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valuable to be acquired in Christian schools Acquire knowledge only in order to use it in application of the harshness and exclusivity that taught in their own national schools, as a sharper weapon provided by the enemy himself to harm and enslavement of non-Jews, as their law prescribes." That means in the truest sense a raid on the principles from which which our schools have grown up! In Austria However, the secondary schools, grammar schools and universities schools are already four to twelve times stronger Percentage ratio attended by Jews than by Christians, – namely by twenty to sixty and more percent. instead of a maximum of five, as the population figure Not only here and there in Galicia and the Bukovina, but also at a Prague gymnasium the relationship between Jews and Christians even like three to two! Among the students of Medicine at the University of Vienna, the number of Jews over sixty percent. And this disproportion nis must grow steadily, as the Christian people are increasingly impoverished, but the Jew becomes richer and richer. What

can come out of it?

The "West Hungarian Border Messenger" (Sept. 1885), after to whom he reported that the number of Christian Students of all Hungarian secondary schools in the year 1867 to 34,437, but in 1884 only to 30,169. run, i.e. decreased by 4268, while during the same period the number of their Jewish students from 3744 to 7351, almost double has risen, – furthermore, that in the winter semester 1883/84 the number of Jewish students at Budapest University 32 percent, and the local polytechnic even reached 39.1 percent, adds the comment: "This

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The multiplication of the sons of Israel still seems far conceivable than those in the material realm; because through the intellectual professions, Judaism reaches the positions in the state, to the influential positions in society, and in connection with the control By examining the economic factors, they become true masters of the country and people."

"So every year Christian teachers and with Christian money thousands of Jewish Students are trained so that they can then in life Fight against the Christian society and against the entire humane existence of the Christian people even more successfully. Even more! These influx of Jewish students find ways and means In many cases, even from the regular school to be released from the money, so that the lessons must be given to them free of charge. Can one the reckless and short-sighted tolerance even further Do you think it is surprising if the pampered and spared Jew to the arrogant Belief that he is really a superior being?"

"Judaism – says E. Dühring (The Jews question p. 8 f.) has, like everything else, also freedom and the better human right in the sense of its business It has taken advantage of the measure of freedom, which became accessible, to the expansion exploited by his business dominion. It has the measure of equality, which in the sense of the bourgeois property

realized, in turn used to demonstrate the chosenness
his tribe and to promote the business
human enslavement to the utmost. This is how it
the lack of freedom under the guise of freedom and the
Inequality increases under the guise of equality."
Thus, Judaism has virtually denied freedom of the press

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its own exclusive monopoly and in which
Maasse became a tool for the mental enslavement of all non-
Jews that they were able to spread to many areas, e.g.
Austria, are almost silenced. The title of
Rabbinical Journal: "Oesterreichische Wochenschrift
to protect the interests of Judaism" could
one can rightly say that by far the largest part of the
journalistic literature; there are already
almost nothing more than Austrian, German,
French etc. quarterly, monthly and weekly
publications and daily newspapers to protect the interests
of Judaism. Freedom of trade has made it
exploited that the Christian workers in many
working for starvation wages for the Jewish magazine editor
have to work, and the rest of the Christian audience of
must buy from him, – thus forced labor and forced purchase
instead of freedom. Likewise, the freedom of the legal profession
almost to a monopolization of it by the
Jews with compulsory legal representation and high, for many unacceptable
affordable taxis. Freedom of movement is so
to the advantage of the Jew, that the
business operations advantageous and increased life
housing that allows enjoyment in certain countries
belong almost exclusively to the Jews, and the
There is not much left for the poor Christian people other than the
Freedom of vagrancy. The freedom of
Soil has within a few decades in Galicia and
in Bukovina eighty to ninety, in Hungary over fifty
percent of all real estate came into Jewish hands.
Freedom of learning and teaching is becoming increasingly
Impoverishment of the Christian people more and more to the mono-
pol of the Jews etc. etc. – The conclusion is: The
All liberalism is influenced by Judaism in-
been completely raided within thirty years.

It is well known that the Jew ruins all parties.
"It doesn't matter," says E. Dühring (Jewish Question, p. 86),
whether he takes on the air of freedom or con-
servatively behaved, – he always makes his calculations in the
sense of selected advantages that he has in one or
The people of Judah therefore make
its business with all parties by engaging in
distributed, as it is among all peoples
But it also ruins all parties, like all
Peoples who have always had the upper hand
wins, whether domestic or foreign policy is in question
Where a kingdom shows symptoms of disintegration, there are
The Jews immediately began to settle in the most rotten places
They do the same with the stands and
Parties. No profession or party is yet
who fell victim to Judaization, lived a long and healthy life
"The capitalist egoism – says Ger-
manicus (The Second Paris Crash, p. 5) – "hypocrisies
with all parties, considers all these, from the most rigid
Conservatism to the most flexible radicalism, only
regarding their usability for his exploitative
purposes, and he is always ready to do it with all
than to betray them all." (p. 18): "Rothschild
often emphasized that he was the real Elihu Burrit; he
with all parties and governments. This
For example, the Allgemeine Zeitung claimed that the entry
Rothschild's influences have always been accessible, even before
forty years ago: "The House of Rothschild does not belong to any political
Liturgical party; the Rothschilds are the friends of the
Kingdom, legality and peace (in-
Between them they were in France the friends of the Re-
public, of the Empire and again of the Republic)." It
But it is clear that such whole and half republics,
as it was in old Poland, France and Hungary today

Wahrmund, Nomadenthum. 13

are, with their life and death fighting

Parties, the best fields of operation for the Jews because the more parties, the more pastures. Where there is division, the Jew will dig in. One must cannot imagine that it is always and everywhere The Alliance israelite is the one that brings the Jews into the different political parties, as well as on different Pastures for which skimming and skimming are the nomadic instinct itself is sufficient for this As far as Austria is concerned, in Cisleithania, especially in Vienna, the Jews took over the leadership of the Germanian party; in Hungary they are the most enraged Magyars and incite against the Slavs and Germans, especially against the Saxons of Transylvania; in Bohemia they have converted to ultra-Czechism; in Trieste they are they are irredentists. The individuals of these peoples' leaders switch between the different pastures depending according to their personal advantage and are today just as excessively Hungarian, like yesterday Czech, and None of them loses a single eye-view of the overall interest of Judah. – What of the parties, also applies to the clubs, as School clubs, student associations, gymnastics clubs, ner clubs etc., also, as they say, for the free Masonic lodges. Here too, the Jew proves himself everywhere as a devastating raider, by destroying the ideas which those clubs are supposed to serve, which undermines life.

The participation of our Jews in the beautiful Literature, drama, novel etc. Lagarde briefly and aptly described with the word Iscariotism by expressing emotional participation with hypocritical to Christian readers, but in fact whose interests in the Jewish High Priesthood, ie to the Jewish rule. It must be the Un-

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challenge the beliefs of later generations when they hear in what an astonishing percentage of Jews participated in the who have contributed to today's German literature. A nation which, by its very nature, enslavement or destruction of all other nations must go, not only makes these nations their stock exchanges, joint-stock companies, Reichsbanks, etc., but also her literature too! She must surely in this literary creation an equally useful

Recognize the tool for the enslavement of non-Jews as in those financial institutions. May our youth try to imagine clearly what it would have looked like, and what would have happened if in Athens instead of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Aristophanes, for example, stocky metics of Semitic blood the theater with dramas.

But even the highest achievements of personal
ity itself and the fame that rewards it fall under
We are subject to Jewish raids. The business
moderate grazing of celebrities
is a major source of income for our Semitic literature
advisors and journalists. After the celebrity in question
Britain for a few weeks through Jewish feathers.
No one likes to be tricked and skimmed
hear anything more from her; she is arrested. That merit
and good reputation of those who are hostile to this activity
confront and fight it, the subject
well-calculated raids, we must almost
experience every day and have recently again
an excellent example (Stöcker in Berlin).
Even if no victim falls, the dust still covers
cloud, which the tumultuously attacking raiders
Juda's stir up, for some stupid eye for a long time
out the scene, and only the sharper eye knows the

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To distinguish the cheeky attacker from the one who
right of the homeland against foreign invaders
defended.

The conclusion is: the material predatory economy,
as Judaism practices it, its spiritual
Activity, since it is only possible in a nomadic
Grazing or devastating raiding of the
Ideas expressed by non-Jews and the
intellectual areas worked on and in the excavation and
Destruction of the Christian and non-Jewish
nationality-based life sources of that spiritual
activities. Judaism does not act in this way
only through his involvement in art, especially
Music, poetry and fiction, as well as the national

economic, legal and historical sciences,
but also through his participation in political
and club life of the Christian nations, under whose
Protection and from whose work it lives by providing, under
constant change of flag, both the contradictions of the
Christian nations among themselves, as well as those of the
different parties within each nation
sharpens and, like the nomad from a pasture
to the other, passing from one party to the other or
one's own co-religionists among the various
Parties distributed as the changing next
This participation of Judaism in the
Contemporary intellectual and political life has not
left behind much more than a wild chaos, as
leaving the successful raid behind.

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10. The Jew as a raider in the bourgeois

Life.

But Jts is absolutely wonderful, as in the
smaller everyday occurrences the bourgeois
Activity of the Jew and the statements of his
drive for sociability everywhere the image of a devastating
Raid on the acquisition and property of non-Jews such as
against the forms of their social life.
Of course, if the overall activity of Judaism
for the uniqueness of our Aryan-Christian culture
devastating and destructive, so must the
Individual activities, the sum of which makes up the total
result, have the same character; also
It is only natural that when a foreign body,
no matter – as Lagarde says – whether it is a diamond
or a piece of rotting wood – into the interior
of an organism, it only brings about its destruction.
but it still demands our highest
We are amazed when we see how that general
Law that the nomad is in favor of the work performance
the permanent residents only act as raiders and destroyers
can prove, even today, three millennia later–
the ancestors of the Jews living among us, the
Leaving the desert behind, into the ancient cultural lands
this side of the Jordan, – that even today
in every expression of life of their later descendants and
changeable the law of the desert comes to light.

Above all, it is important to consider how the Jew, if he enters a previously Jew-free area If you want to make the loan subject to interest, your place of residence is not within of the same, but on a neighboring border area from where he makes his raids, and where he can only be prosecuted with difficulty can; furthermore, if several Jews are already at the live in the same place or already form a community, they divide the districts of the area to be exploited among themselves like a Bedouin tribe, divide the pastures of the Desert.

Zurich Cantonal Councillor Scheuchzer says in his Call for stricter enforcement of the law regarding pawnbrokers, peddlers, money dealers, lender etc. (Oesterr. Volksfreund, 2 August 1885): "As regards the moneylenders and businessmen, Raelite confession, they have the canton or the areas they occupied into individual districts distributed, which is usually exclusively by the Owners are exploited alone. This is how they come from Gailingen, Randegg and Wangen, from Langnau and Endingen (crossing the Rhine, like their ancestors once the Jordan), in more recent times from Zurich, regularly on the same days in their business circles to Some even take part in It seems that the branch or at least as resident, without, however, participating in the alleged permanent residence. Like Adler they hunt through the territory and carry their prey at least every Friday into the actual residential area municipality in Baden, respectively in Aargau." There we again the nomadic raiders of the "well-behaved and returns home laden with booty. I am reminded of the paintings by Jewish painters in which the

happily returned home surrounded by grateful and
His people, who were looking at him in wonder, said the Sabbath prayer
speaks and thanks his God with shining eyes,
who once again blessed the raid.
the miserable peasants, who only serve the Christian God
serve*), you see nothing.

But through decades of activity,
einzelner the new territory for the purposes of Judah sufficiently
prepared, ie the number of people who are
Independents and as a result of stricter morality and
Economics Unassailable to a minimum
brought down, the whole community comes
the Jordan and is divided into the districts,
who from now on are obliged to pay tribute and tribute to the God of Israel.
be obliged to bring their necks under the law of slavery.
tum, which the nomad god gave to the
imposed on non-nomads. Now the Ka-
nal (Hebrew community) as a secret society and rules un-
hindered in the midst of the blind people of the land,
led by Orthodox rabbis who represent the districts
assign the individual to exploitation and ban
and heavy fines will be imposed on anyone entering the district
of the other. That is how it is today in Russia and
Poland, and so it was without doubt once in the old Pa-
lästina, – because this is what the law of the desert demands:
The position of the tribal elder is the Rabbi, as
taught "Sheikh".

A main weapon, which the Jew then used to
destruction of the remnants of prosperity under the rural
population, is – apart from the
Usury, which is not necessary to speak of here – the

*) Recently, the Austrian Finance Minister Mr.
v. Dunajewski in Parliament against Jewish-liberal attacks the
Expression: "We, who are of course only Christians."

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Brandy. From the misery of the Polish and
Hungarian villages, which the Jewish chancretary considered to be
We don't even want to talk about the fact that the king rules.
But also in Moravia, Bohemia, Lower Austria, Styria,

mark and Carinthia, the demon has already got its claws laid, and even – on Vienna itself. The Austrian People's friend, 2nd August 1885, writes: "At the ever increasing extent of the so pernicious spirits plague are The Jews are primarily to blame. Are not the fire-wine merchants and consumers everywhere almost exclusively Jews? Aren't they the ones who are making people angry by they initially give on loan, in all possible ways to drink brandy? This is how we are written yesterday from Mährisch-Neustadt:

"The demoralization caused by the spirits plague is increasing in our area is increasing at an alarming rate. It is becoming beautiful farming villages, thanks to the Jewish brandy soon it will be like in Poland: everyone drinks, Farmers and day laborers, masses, – father, mother and even the children! The Jews with their wives and Children go around dressed up and fatten themselves; the Christian farmer, however, becomes impoverished by % more every day. because the government does not know that the people's marrow and strength, prosperity and military power of the state daily downwards, and that against the brandy plague something finally has to be done?"

A correspondent of the "Czech", from the area of the Bohemian Forest, gives the following description of the rampant brandy plague and its effects: "The Brandy taverns are multiplying incessantly, and the Jews supply more brandy than the innkeepers Beer. The people spend nights in the liquor taverns drinks the brandy in quarter-liters, smokes, plays cards and only goes home towards morning.

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Sinde, children, beggars and vagabonds come there For the potatoes begged for, the Brandy was given to beggars and vagabonds, and when If something is still missing for a meal, the Brandy seller: "Is this side of town still begging off! Before the Metzen is full, I will give you nothing". So the tramp continues to beg, until the Maass is filled with potatoes, and then gets he a quarter liter of brandy! The brandy Jew has more potatoes after the spring than the farmer, and it is he who at this time gives the farmer potatoes sold! From the begged flour and bread, which

the barkeeper of the tramps for brandy
buys, the barmaid prepares stuffed noodles, with which
she fattens geese in order to sell the fattened ones at a good price.
This is how the alms flow together in the brandy hut.
But also the eggs that the servants put away at home
takes the oats that the servants feed the horses
contain the grain which the servants or the
Children steal small amounts from farmers,
All this goes into the tobacco and spirits tavern
wine, and while the chancre is not a bit
field, he has potatoes, oats, grain,
fattened poultry, flax, bed feathers, honey and everything,
what occurs in a farm, in abundance."
"In return, farmers are becoming increasingly poorer,
Debts are becoming more and more prevalent, so that the
Books are full, and the chancres have the land-
innkeeper in his hand. The farmer who owes the innkeepers
No grain, no
Sell cattle; he must return everything to his creditor, the
chancroid/ sell. Like sheep shearing in spring
begins, the chancre comes and takes the blame
all the wool. He gives each farmer a few pieces

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sheep, which graze for free all year round
When the threshing begins after the harvest,
The brandy Jew is there again, who
the grain, especially the oats, for the debt
At home he has slabs on which he can
Grain is stacked up to be given to the farmers in the morning
years to sow again at a high price. The
The farmer's wife has to give bed feathers to the chancre.
The collection is handled by the tavernkeeper, who
during these walks and journeys brandy with them
The wood that the farmers receive as a share
in the yield of the community forests, must
often left to the bartender. In spring
gives the indebted farmer a two-year
Oxen around 280 to 300 fl., and in autumn, when the
the same has grown, he takes it again by 220 to
240 fl. back. So the rural population must certainly perish
go; but the persuasion is in vain; one sits nights
in the pub and doesn't go home until the morning."
(Austrian Volksfreund, May 2, 1886).

In Vienna, according to the official statistical office,
In the first half of 1886, brandy consumption
of twenty-three thousand hectoliters in the same
time last year to forty-five thousand hectoliters
increased – almost double, in a
only years! Even the most Jewish of the Viennese
Jewish newspapers could not help but react to this irresistible
legal evidence of rapid impoverishment. But
The Jew is not impoverished. The consumption of wine, beer,
Meat and tobacco consumption has declined. In certain
Streets of the suburbs and outskirts the passerby
not at all out of the area of the fusel fumes, so
Close to one tavern is the other. Bread and liquor
has become the slogan for thousands. From the "sitting

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journeymen and bunglers" who worked for the Jewish maga-
zineur shoes, hats, gloves, dresses, underwear
etc. for a daily wage, with which the
Masters with certificate of competence who train their assistants
have to pay humanely, not compete
can, said the "Oesterr. (Korrespondenz" before Kur-
zem: "They do not live, they only vegetate, starve
in installments, so to speak, or send wife and
Children beg. You don't have to be anti-Semitic,
to find these conditions unbearable.*) Well,
the development of economic laws is here
have to intervene, and God grant that he does not half-
ities!" Should probably very soon
happen, because in the meantime the Jewish nomad
the "economic law" and consolidates its power
from day to day.

Truly appalling is the misery that the
Jews since their emancipation through Bukovina
where 80-90 percent of the soil
belong to them. Here the brandy plague rages without
barriers; here the Jew shows his organizational talent
in the compilation and exploitation of Christian
slave gangs, especially in the petroleum districts,
and his commercial talent in the formal sale of such
Slave gangs of both sexes, adult, half-
more mature and children – of course only Christian –
to Romania. The terrible conditions in the mines
von Boryslaw have so far exceeded all measure,

that a cry of indignation about this has already been
the papers of Germany. Will he be un-
hears fade away like the cries of distress of the Christian

*) Recently, a murder attack by an oi>
Wage cut of desperate tailor on the Jewish maga-
zineur Lissauer.

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bourgeoisie, which is in the deadly embrace of the
Asian demon? About the
position of the "German" professors at the university
Czernowitz, which was founded a few years ago,
to pave the way for "German" science to the East
to pave the way, says a correspondent of the "Oesterr. Volks-
freund" of 17 December 1885: "they should not
become a tool of the Jews in the elections
and have no fellowship with the Jews at all.
But because the Jew always seems to be much more
whiter than he is, the professors go to him
fall for it, befriend him and then serve
the Jewish interests, without knowing it themselves and perhaps
easily even without wanting to. Yes, the gentlemen are ashamed
of the simple, modest German citizen and
craftsman who does not seem as noble to them as the
Jew. But the Parch (Jew), how proudly he walks next to
the professor on the street and conversed with
him about politics, equality and liberalism
mus". What opinion the Jew has of the mind of the
non-Jews, and under the prevailing circumstances
must also have necessary, has already been mentioned several times
been indicated.*) – Similar conditions precede
the newest annexes of Western Christian culture,
Serbia and Bosnia. In this area
the Jews of Vienna are close to those of Constantinople
your hands. "Have you given us nothing of your culture
to share – ask the Bosnians – as soldiers
and Jews?"

But let us return to smaller demonstrations of Jewish
sense of razziantent in daily life.

*) On the situation in Bukovina see Dr. Julius Platter,

"Usurer in Bukovina. Fourth edition" and as a continuation
"The Moral Relations in Bukovina".

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Somewhere a "German" reading room is being founded.
The Jews rush in in bright crowds. As soon as they
If they feel strong enough, some of them can be found in
elect the "committee" and then manage the
Clubs or manage it as desired. "There
Now furniture, wood, light, matches, short-
Everything was bought from the Jew. That was just how it went with the
"German" reading room in X. An anteroom was set up
one with two servants, one conversation, one reading, one
games room and a meeting room with library, etc.
Finally, the club's debts can be paid off from the
liabilities can no longer be covered; the association must
to dissolve in order to use the proceeds of the sold items
to pay the debts/* But who buys from the liquidation
dation, and buys back for a pittance what he himself
delivered expensively? The Jew! The raid was successful;
the calculation was very simple.

The following process has been taking place over the last few years.
tenth often repeated. A summer retreat or a
small spa resort is becoming fashionable. The discoverers and
The first visitors were Christians. In the third, fourth
Years Jews have been arriving, their numbers increasing with each
Years, and soon the Christians are displaced. Now begins
the victorious Israel to be disgusted with each other and
to be bored; one after the other will leave the place
unfaithful until it is finally desolate. The Jew has
He is being raided for the time being, and it takes a number of
years to bring it back up.

There are already middle and higher schools for girls^
in which the number of Jewish students is forty percent
exceeds; yes, there are individual classes at such schools
of thirty to forty students, in which one can see the Christian
frequentants on less than five fingers
can count. Once it has come to this point,

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not only the Christian ones, but also better Jewish ones
 Families to withdraw their children and the institution
 has lost its reputation, has come down through the
 Jewish raid

An example of how patriotism and the sense of
 Legality itself is being raided! An Austrian
 Hussar officer, from whose own mouth we have heard the facts
 thing was heard in the sixties with
 seiher squadron as an executor in a Hungarian village
 municipality, which refused to pay the taxes.
 The poor peasants naturally had to support the soldiers.
 and did so for several weeks without
 The brave officer's heart bled at
 the misery that he saw increasing day by day.
 He asked individual farmers whether there was no
 There are means for them to obtain the necessary tax cover
 sum, and learned that behind the
 There was a Jew in the whole story. He had
 The villagers, who, as the Exe-
 kution were willing to pay, at their Hungarian
 Patriotism and called on them to march on the
 insisting on the fact that the taxes were illegal,
 and the government is only concerned with the state's freedom
 ties. In the worst case, he himself will
 advance them the necessary sum without interest. The
 Farmers have now reminded him of his promise
 warns that he is now demanding interest of one hundred
 percent. That was his plan. The officer went
 to the Jew and threatened him that he would
 in Vienna if he receives the sum
 not advance at legal interest, and the Jew
 complied.

And above all this demonic activity, the
 Vampire of the Jewish press spread his wings and

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lets them buzz in morning papers, midday papers and
 Evening papers, Sunday and holiday couriers and Monday
 early in the day, so that the object of "anaesthesia and

deception"*) do not keep a moment free, remain calm
 to reflect and recognize its situation, and so that it,
 already half paralyzed, not feeling how the trunk of the demon
 mons his intestines the last drops of lifeblood
 Of all that the pages of this booklet
 There is no mention of the fact in those papers,
 although here we only talk about that,
 in which our states, our society and our
 Culture is rooted. But there is a rushing noise from the
 secrets of heaven and earth, of volcanoes
 of the moon and the flora of the sea depths, of bacilli
 and phylloxera, of freedom of thought and compulsory vaccination, of the
 Protection against sunstroke and rabies, from gentlemen
 festivities of the stock exchange princes and brilliant speeches
 Jewish liberal parliamentary heroes, and now and then
 The Rabbi's blessing rings out in between. But when the
 Events themselves that need to be reported are a
 shed too much light on the edge of the abyss,
 to which Punic capitalism imposed Western
 culture, it is talked about as if it were
 This is a "highly interesting problem of social
 science" to create a highly instructive natural
 process in the life of society, in whose
 run at no cost with a disturbing hand intervened

*) Asman, the Conquest of the World by the Jews, 7th ed.
 (Wiesbaden 1875) tells of a Jewish synod that took place around 1840 in
 Krakow and the resolution passed that the press should be allowed into the
 into the hands of the Jews, "to stun the world and
 deceive, in order to gain dominion for Israel from the North Pole to the South Pole.
 schaft", – which words are there probably from Sir
 Moses Montefiore.

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should not be allowed to be, neither by the state nor by the church,
 nor by individuals, so that the emerging re-
 result can be recorded cleanly and neatly in the
 Handbooks of Social Science. Compassion is
 eliminated and replaced by pure reason
 – according to Spinoza's recipe. The nomad is
 without suffering.

The society is based on mutual participation,

and this on a compassion for all, as it is the
is the basic principle of Christianity. Without this compassion
The orderly society is replaced by the
Anarchy and nihilism, ie conditions which
natural nature of nomadism. The
Russian nihilism is to a large extent the
Predominance of Turanian nomadic blood in the so-called
Russian people, who, as is well known,
only a small fraction of actual Slavs
The mobile nomadic spirit draws the barriers
loose freedom of our social order and the
goods created by them, and he feels
only a pleasure in destroying both. Which
outstanding share of the Jews in the leadership of nihilistic
istic conspiracies is well known. Here are
she is in her element. It is also well known that
that they are the leadership of the Communists and
Social Democrats have taken it into their own hands.
On the one hand, the Jew brings through his bourgeois
Practice, as shown in individual examples above
and through his simultaneous literary"
Activity, which by absorbing the Christian
headquarters and by destroying the ideological foundations of the
Christian order, the atomization of the working
Estates of Christendom, and on the other
On the other hand, he takes over the organization of this detached

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Social atoms into docile gangs in order to
devastating attack against the last pillars of the
Christian-Germanic state order, especially against
to lead the Germanic kingdom. On the ruins
The Jewish state is then to be created.

Wahrmund, Nomadism. 14

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11. The new culture.

The so-called emancipation has given Judaism

the freedom to express his special nature and
The Jew himself explains this
his own liberation from the limitations in which
previous centuries his nomadism and raiding
for the "liberation of humanity"
ity". And by saying this, he acts according to
his own view is true insofar as he is in
the actual, or rather, the only
Representatives of humanity. When
the rabbinical synedrium assembled by Napoleon I
to refute the accusations made against the Jews at that time.
accusation, as if they only blamed themselves for
People who see the rest as animal-like beings,
made the statement: the Jews considered all people
than their brothers, they spoke in accordance with
Talmudic view only the truth, because according to
this only the Jew is a human being, but all Jews are brothers
are, but towards Napoleon and their fellow citizens
It is not a lie (because an animal cannot be lied to
can be), but still an intentional deception.
But if today the Jew sees himself as the liberator of
humanity, he acts in this respect true-
than he has been since his emancipation – that is, since
his victory over Christianity and Christendom, because

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He cannot understand the relationship in any other way, – in
a kind of mental intoxication in which
increases his own sense of being to the extent that
that he no longer knows anything about the rights of non-Jews
and unconsciously assumes that their relationship to
him according to the demands of his own interest
and conform to his philosophy of life
This is the view to which the
Nature endowed and history educated, and through
his victory over the views that our
forms of society, the fullest freedom
of development. When the Jew is free, he sees
and he feels only himself; but the limitations,
through which the settled and working Aryan and
Christian society against him, the pre-Christian
and anti-Christian thinking nomadic-predatory se-
miten, he feels as if they were against
the better humanity in him, or rather as against
the humanity represented by him alone,

and his own view contains no
Elements according to which he derives a moral
accusation could be made.

Therefore, today's Judaism is
also the profession, a new culture and knowledge
society and speaks about it openly. Often
» In recent decades we have heard phrases like:
Judaism is called to "make Christians into people
to raise up", or "to spread light throughout the earth
spread and concern for humanity inexpressibly.
serves to make" and similar. The one published in Vienna
The leading organ of Judaism "Die Neuzeit" published
September 15, 1883, the following: "We confessors of the
Judaism, which we know through teachings and history, through
suffering and trials in ethical relation to the peoples

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[Goyim] have gone ahead, they must educate so that
the [anti-Semitic] barbarities witnessed by the last
years, and in the immediate present
continue to operate on Hungarian soil, gradually disappear,
and [at least] a part of the Christian peoples
to that moral level on which the Jews
have been there for a long time". In the same paper on
August 15, 1884 read: "It is the task of the
Jews, in the education of these in ethical terms
backward and neglected elements of the Christian
to work with the nations to purify and
humanize them, so that they gradually become that moral
Standpoints that the Jews have achieved through
years ago, in
Another Jewish magazine said: "The
German Jewry is now working so powerfully, so calmly,
so unchanged [unswervingly] in the new culture and
Science that the largest part of Christianity
[of Christianity] consciously or unconsciously from the
spirit of modern Judaism," – which
and is also quite right, namely through the Jewish liberation
lism and its tool, the press.

The "luck of Judah" has in all the feeling
the essential property is increased again and the
Feeling of tribal community newly strengthened The
The number of sincere Reform Jews has increased since the Emancipation

cipation has been reduced to a minimum. All en
the "nobler race" of Disraeli-Beaconsfield is back
Heads up. In the past, the sense of community
among them subject to certain local restrictions
thrown, but today it is carried by railways, telegraph
and press all over the world and reinforce it daily
The point of convergence of the common efforts
Exercises forms the Allia?ice israelite, which already looks like a

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As the leading "Star of Judah"
but the political image of the Typhonian destruction
storm of power and the bloody "turn of fate" that
volution in abstracto, praised, and as the final purpose
reveals the fall of Christianity, the dissolution
of the existing forms of state and society and the
Denationalization of all non-Jews, which is so
should be made to choose the right material and
Substrate for the final purpose of human history
in general, to form the rule of Israel.

Heman (Historical World Position of the Jews, p. 27)
has rightly highlighted the disastrous consequences
for the whole world it would have had if the Jews
not before the discovery of America from Spain
would have been expelled: "The gold of America would have
everything flowed into Jewish hands; even then
A golden international was formed, from whose
Europe could no longer free itself from its shackles,
– Shackles that would have been strong enough to
the highest spiritual culture, the Christian idea,
We therefore have every reason to admire the wonderful
to honor the providence of Providence, which the
events in such a way that the world was protected from the Jews –
rule, which is the rule of money, was preserved/*
Certainly true. But today things are much
dangerous. Steam and electricity are now in use
attempted to create a whole new world, and the Jew
has with the money also the mediation in all those
activities and work performance of non-Jews themselves
through which this world transformation is
and Jewish liberalism gives the law for
this activity, through which alone the activity
or working people – that is, Christians, because the
Jew does not invent and does not work – to Jew slaves

will have to, as the law of the nomad
thums demands. In our opinion, however, it must
the Christian idea which is the transformation of the
world and the new forms with their spirit
The Christian idea, however, only catches
for air: the church does not move, the heads of state
are still trying to come to their senses,
and the individuals are as if by the magic gaze of a devil
mons is banished and paralyzed. The science of the Na-
but national economics, from which one initially learns
should expect, has consciously or unconsciously relied on
based on the principle that all civilized people
are similar and equivalent quantities, which is
right ^ypour le juif^ or "pour le roi des juifs" ar-
means to work and is all the less wonderful as
It is precisely the Jews who are mainly involved in this "science"
Historical research and history
Historiography is only a dabbler in these matters.

The material changes that steam
Electricity and the new means of power transmission
on earth are about to bring about, the Ge-
do not put something nearly the same on the side
and accordingly the new members call for
means of communication a contact of the spirits about the
whole earth and thus also an increased degree
of empathy and moral solidarity, such as
At no time did he even choose between the most favored
and best ruled. Judaism, which
as a surviving member of a lost culture,
ma- that have occurred on Earth for two millennia
material and mental changes
kept himself closed in an old man's way and only, his national
religious exclusivity, every new
tried to make himself subservient to his own demon and

precisely for this reason, it has always been kept in strict limits
was, now uses his liberation from these barriers,
to also explore the latest phase of human development
into the slavery of his demonic self-interest
force, and this is the purpose of the "new science"
which writes the theory of the "new culture".

A people that has proved incapable of overcoming the
Greek philosophy and science founded
to grasp the ground of common truth and to respond to the call
of the Gospel to the recognition of common moral
obligation among all people to comply
want to spread light, give humanity a new
Culture and science! – that "seems to be
very striking, but is very natural, since the Jewish
thum in Christianity and in the Aryan-Christian
Culture has already overcome its direct opposite
have believed.

Lagarde (program for the conservative party
Prussia, Göttingen 1884, p. 56) said: "No
Nation is valuable for history in every respect.
like the Jewish one, after the Marian
in it almost completely fled into the church,
The national in Islam becomes a puffball full of
has developed into the most useless fanaticism, and only
the Iscariot on the one hand, on the other hand the one on a
past, whose burnt-out slag he is, childish
vain, their own ugliness with the worn-out
Fashion clothes of the last era of the Indo-German
manic history and in this junk shop
dress up the hosts aping chosen ones of Adonai in
Israel is left. ... He loved everything,
what the Indo-European West offered, but he went,
in order not to contaminate his blue blood, no marriage
with him; he learned the grimace of all that

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what is meant to us, and because he made this grimace
can, he imagines that he has our passion
like us, and he is equal to us". This is blunt
said that the Jew is still the ape of our culture
But the imitator has, in addition to the
outwardly aped cultural beings also his
own old cultural heritage is maintained, and to

recognition of this his own ancient culture, which he as a new one, he now wants the Goyim, in particular especially the Christians, who are part of the ancient Jewish Spiritual beings have always been given great importance have, draw on.

In the Punic heritage, i.e. in trade and money economy, the Jews have found the means to on the territory of the outwardly inferior mocked, but internally completely alien Western Culture a materially independent position through two To preserve for millennia and thus to become the bearer to preserve that older culture which alone still exists in them For this reason, they also form a basis for the Christian Church that link whose same needed to understand the context of the Christian with the pre-Christian era, ie in the ecclesiastical sense the continuity of the idea of salvation, clearly assign or demonstrate conspicuously. That the Teaching of Christ the complete negation and reversal of Judaism is obvious. Nevertheless, The Church has developed its forms according to the model the 4th Synagogue, in which only the tremendous influence which the Jewish uprising understanding of the relationship of the people of Yahweh to this God exercised on the first Christian centuries. For the Church, Yahweh was replaced by Platonic-Aristotelian deity, as it is in the teaching of Christ

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and the Jews were replaced by the entire humanity; the healing power of the new deity was with the entire wealth of Greek ideas but the figure of Jahve was made with the old Name retained as the form in which the new Content was poured. But in order for the historical linking the new with the old understandable and seemed appropriate, the Jewish conception of history in the Old Testament in the senses as we know them today or rather its Semitic content has been Aryan spirit rewritten itself. The Jew now is this Aryan reinterpretation of the idea of salvation, as we have seen, completely incomprehensible; he seeks it as a distortion or degeneration, and because

he, as the bearer of higher antiquity, the truth in
believes to possess original purity, then flows
This is the main source of his arrogance
towards the young people, who, like
Children who have not yet shown themselves capable of the full truth
to accept the truth from his mouth.

Of course, we are only talking about such
Jews who, in living together with us, have any
understanding of our development theories
have, because the Orthodox Jew lacks the same
completely, and he is and remains against any development
completely finished. But today we know that the
close relationship in which the Jewish people
Jahve set, on the one hand, to use him to
To achieve world domination, but also to
to sanctify himself according to his law, no Jewish
Original idea. Nineveh put himself in the same
relationship with Assyria, Babylon with Bey, Moab with Chemosh;
they all speak to and from their God in the same

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passionate language, •-- in the very tone that
seemed original to us in the OT, as long as the
related literatures Nothing was known;*) but through
Mediation of the Jews is this basic idea
of all higher culture achieved so far, the close
education of the community and the individual, as their
member, to the deity, to the Christian world
and still lives on in it today. If you put
Imagine that, for example, in the relationship of Nini-
viten to Assyria, as the community god, also subject
Strangers could enter, and most likely in
large masses, – even in the
Old Testaments foresee that strangers in the church
Yahweh's desire to enter because he is a strong God
be, how much more will the same be compared to the
politically much more powerful Assyria, –
so is the new and characteristic of the Jews
since Ezra that they belong to Yahweh or the
Chosenness is definitely linked to physical descent
and thus separated themselves from the human community
completely severed their ties with all other peoples
or separated, – hence the name Pharisee or
Separatists. This separation was further reinforced by

strengthened that every individual in the community voluntarily
^,all the most difficult external duties of the most difficult
burdened saints and priests of the past" (Lagarde)
which made the whole nation one
Whether this latter
Thank you is originally Jewish, may be doubted, since
The number of cooperatives that emerged towards the end of the
paganism the most difficult external religious duties
voluntarily took upon themselves is indeed very great. It is enough

*) See my "Babylonianism" etc., chapters 10 – 13.

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but that the Jews since Ezra have shared this idea with
greatest energy in the education of their own people
carried out as befits their monopoly
Nature, whereby the non-Jewish,
but for that educational or separation purpose
highly useful idea of the unity of God in Jewish
was monopolized in this way. Yahweh, the ancestral god of Israel,
was declared to be the One and Only God, and each
Individuals in the people should combine the commandments of Yahweh with that
extreme severity, as was the case at other times
and elsewhere was the responsibility of the priests only. "The cold
poisonous arrogance, which comes from the observation of these
Commandments flowed, – says Lagarde (D. Seh. IS 228) –
was further enhanced by the fact that he was given a
patriotic pretext in the lawyerly
faith in the election of the blessed
people by Yahweh, and a metaphysical-theological
gische (i.e. a learned) counter-position in which the
Old unknown, in the childhood of Israel even
rejected, [in Jewish opinion] every religious
Worth the bare doctrine of the unity of God. . . .
the zeal and consistency with which the ancient Hebrew
Jewish and Israelite tradition from the
Jewish-Babylonian scholars who returned to Babylon
was transformed so that Yahweh as the One and
Only one appears, proves precisely that it is the monotheistic
istic idea in foreign countries as a superior one
had learned, and so much life even for priests,
when they had become rulers [rabbis], the
demands of Pharisaism, – the nation

was [and remained] essentially Pharisaic (separatist)
and, since they have become this the mockery and abhorrence
All who came into contact with her." Now,
Christ broke the spell of this separation, but

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precisely because of the strict priestly education
For the Church, the Jews are the people of the first
"Holy of God" and followed the lead of his
preserved, but artificially separated for those separation purposes
prepared literature, she has traced the history of salvation up to
the beginnings of humanity. The "human
But here the term "humanity" is the Near Eastern humanity, and
The Jews are just as important for the countries of the front
Asian-European culture – but only this one –
the link for the continuity of this culture in its
The Jewish
But it is precisely this relationship that offers pride the main
He sees Christians only as apostates who
"from the venerable mother to the degenerate daughter
went", or fools, "who covered up their thirst with
mines, instead of from the pure source," and with
Semitic fanaticism and poisonous Pharisaic hatred
he the destructive rage of the nomadic raider against
the best goods which the new culture created with sweat,.
blood and tears of countless millions:
– full freedom of the person, in contrast to the
Slavery and every form of total or semi-serfdom
community, – full empathy with every human
being, as one with equal sonship with God (Lagarde)
called, – and full freedom of thought
to establish and maintain the purposeful-ideal state
context in the consideration and representation of the people
ian history, as the one for the full realization of the
Godly childship of all leading processes, – pure
Things the Semite knows nothing about.

At no time should culture be overestimated,
nor ours. We know very well,
that nature is not only more beautiful in many ways,
but also purer and holier than that of the

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Culture as a substitute Offered, and in particular cultural elements adopted from foreigners for the being, which is also created by God and nature. wanted is, in some respects, downright deadly work, thus destroying divine thoughts of dignity; but Nevertheless, in due course the dominant culture such a powerful force that its proper appreciation is almost beyond our means, since after all we Pages bound to their forms and dependent on them so that they too can be seen as the realization of divine will We recognize this in particular Today it is clear again that we only have the choice to To maintain the continuity of our culture with weapons or give way to anarchy. To fully The continuity of our culture also includes the position of the Jews within it. Of course, this only applies to our culture, because for the Chinese or Indian In this circle, the Jew as such is nothing; even for the Muslim cultural circle, which is divided by descent and teaching content is much closer to Judaism than ours is the Jew, as a special spiritual being, has become a mere phantom. But it is precisely in the fact that The Aryan-Christian culture in its view is not wants to let a link get lost in the chain of the divine logical purpose and salvation, lies again in its Strength that is opposed to those other cultures, the Muslim, Indian, Chinese, even as superior This spiritual meaning, which the Jews have for our culture, then comes nor their importance as the heir and handler Punic monetary economy, which, in addition to its pernicious side also has a cultural one.

Lagarde understands culture (D. Sehr. p. 164)
 "the totality of earthly material, of the permanent

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acquired skills and established insight

earlier times, with which humanity, the nations»
the individuals work". This also includes the
traditional forms in which life moves.
This culture is "a good, like individual talent
and personal wealth are goods," but it is
"no ideal for the individual, nor
an ideal for a people". But for our time
culture in a completely different sense the "world
happy", namely as "the inventory
and providing the results of all centuries for
those who do not achieve these results (through their own activities)
ity itself) and which they acquire
incapable and unwilling" (p. 299). "We have
but only what we acquire daily; we increase
our property only if we get rid of the lost
needed material of earlier days to his growth
Make room" (p. 289). The individual personality, says
Lagarde (p. 313), is today unable to
to penetrate the wealth of existing cultural material,
and thus the possibility is almost completely lost for them.
diminished, to reach the full development of their being;
we are gradually overwhelmed by all the real and imaginary
Only particularly
sensitive souls, only the few who
realize that you own nothing but what you yourself
acquires, seems to be a work for one's own essential development
tion is still necessary. But (p. 354) "only very
individual, very personal life can lead us
from the mud in which we are plunged by the
burdening history with cultural ballast and civilisation
sationsquark, through which (today so often by Jews
concerned) stereotyping of feelings and judgments,
through the despotism of the many small and large

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22 years old

selfishness (among which the Jewish one predominates) of
Sink deeper every day." The mental mastery
This cultural ballast is the task of the national
Education, first of all of those minds who are prepared for this
believe in their calling to education.

But today we are experiencing that this is in our own
Being absorbed into the Semitic being, which – in order to
Not to mention race – as an inherent
nomadic (raiding, predatory and destructive),

punished and pharised by history and education
 säisch di separatist Judaized proves, – to the
 Place of our Aryan-Christian culture, within which
 it was encapsulated, through revolution its own old
 Culture with personal unfreedom or slavery (here
 Christian slavery) and lack of freedom of thought the entire
 dependence on the Jewish tradition
 If one were to ask how this suddenly happened^
 after the Jews had already been under
 We have become accustomed to this without such a revolution of
 To bring things about, the answer would be
 The Jews living in Europe have not one
 moment stopped working on the overthrow of the Aryan-Christian
 order and could never stop working there.
 to work, neither as nomads, who change the way of life
 destroy the homes of the residents, rob their goods and
 Freedom must turn into slavery, nor as Carthaginians,
 which, through unrestricted monetary economy,
 force free labor to serve capital
 nor as Pharisaic separatists, who are
 their law the enslavement or destruction of all non-
 Jews are ordered to do so. These attempts to overthrow the
 the means used by them to get rid of usury and slavery
 It is this which has led to the numerous persecutions
 and expulsions of the Jews, especially

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also to the terrible catastrophe in Spain, where the
 Jews for seven to eight centuries, covered by
 the simultaneous Arab rule, spread their essence
 Among us there are from about the fourteenth century
 hundred to the Jews through restrictive laws
 niger has been made harmful, so that on the one hand
 the scope left to them to demonstrate
 the power of money on the scoundrels, economically
 The careless and overly trusting, as well as the
 support of corrupt elements within the Christian
 society (e.g. by acting as counterfeiters,
 Tipper and Wipper are the worst of the smaller and
 larger empire immediately their Christian subjects
 thanen helped to steal) and thereby at the same time
 satisfy their hatred, but not the basic
 could overthrow the ruling order, –
 while on the other hand, in their encapsulation of the Church
 to demonstrate the higher value of Christian

They had to serve the order of life. Despite this,
who has not stopped plotting conspiracies that
But these attempts were easily thwarted. The Eman-
cipation has given them full freedom,
which they immediately also used to establish the Jewish
rule that led to the overthrow of the Christian order in
closes, used, as Cr mieux and others openly
said, – and the work for this was about
easier than the preparation of the Eman-
cipation is to a much greater extent the fruit of Jewish
Activity was, as the Christians imagine, therefore
is to be seen as the first step towards revolution.

That we cannot continue the overthrow of our culture
let them advance more than the Jewish
Skill has already succeeded, no Christian will
The first step to rescue is to

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that we spiritually free ourselves from the influence of Judaism.
Like the Jews themselves, as far as the
consequences of their upbringing to Pharisaism and
Punishment, then from itself
would be redeemed if the knowledge dawned on them
and it would remain permanent that it continues to be a cultural tool.
become superfluous and useless, the
Christians and the Christian Church from the Jews
redeemed when they actually recognize the Jews as cultural
tool no longer need, ie if you have your, as
of a people living among them, neither to the recognition
nis and maintenance of the continuity of salvation history,
nor as a cultural spur.

N ldeke (In the New Reich 1872, p. 884) said:
“With Renan we can only half-understand Christianity
the Semitic religions, because it already existed in
its first emergence the fertilization of the world by
Greek ideas and only essentially through
non-Semitic influences became the world religion;
one can almost say that the perfection
of Christianity since the Reformation in the ever
more complete elimination of its Semitic elements
It was not the intention of the
Reformers, the influence of the Old Testament from
to separate from Christianity, rather the Re-

formation temporarily restores the influence of the same strengthened; but because they are reduced by going back to the OT and the linguistic and historical exploration its content restores the freedom of research and enforced, it has just paved the way to the knowledge of the historical and literary position of Judaism in the pre-Christian world and thus also to the complete liberation of the present from the Jewish paved the way for Chinese influence.

Wahrmund, Nomadenthum. 15

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Everything living lives in forms and through forms.
Finite life is bound to form. But
the form must be mobile; life only begins there,
where the form ceases to be rigid. When life—
When the substance solidifies into a form, death occurs.
The spiritual life is characterized by higher and the highest
Freedom of movement; the highest, the healthiest
Spiritual life is where form and freedom meet in
every moment anew. Our counterparts
war, which, as she says, seeks higher and highest freedom
struggles for freedom, or even believes to possess it, is probably
richer in unfree persons or spirits than any
an earlier time. The content of systems, templates,
Books form the content of these uniformed spirits.
They are "not natural, but artificial products" (La-
guard), as uniform as that of one and the same
Figures created by the machine work, and they are currently
in this equality the foundation and support of their
spiritual being, which is probably the opposite of freedom
is one that stands on its own. They believe themselves to be devoid of all wisdom
Masters, because they know what is written in the book, and because
the content of the book completely fills and
reigns, they do not feel the lack of freedom.
To step even wider on the broad quark is their tuna. La-
garde (D. Sehr. p. 412) said: "Ancient guilt
wanders with the Jews, the same guilt which
Protestantism and Liberalism: a book
or books are the center of the existence of these
All. Against such a disease it does not help to
another book to replace the one deemed unsuitable
set: against this disease only life helps.
But everyone must feel happy who comes from the
frozen decay into the pleasantly warm waves that-
material existence. And no regrets

will oppress those who have helped themselves from life
because from the One from whom they have turned away
Nothing was excusable, nothing had to do with
him a right."

Settlement with agriculture as the basis of life
life, with a deep love for nature and widespread
Empathy and free movement of spirits in
Cultivation of art and science according to fixed ideals
Aiming from innate nature is a life
for himself, – the restlessness of the nomadic robber
and raiders, with exclusivity of sensation,
Slavery and idealless attachment to a book is
another life, – how can that be from this
Accept the Law of Life? No Culture by Jews
and for Jewish profit, but culture from its own essence
without Jews!

12. End.

The result of our investigations would therefore be:
One of the Aryan and Christian society of Europe
prevailing Asian and Semitic nomadic
people, who still today live in a nomadic way without ideals
and therefore the arduous work of this society
to improve their conditions, but
only hinder and thwart and raid their results
can, which here, as the nomad to the resident
under all circumstances, is advantageous and
here the assertion of his superiority over the latter^
as above simpletons, – which pre-Christian,
therefore hostile towards all other peoples, especially
but thinks anti-Christian because it is the other human
has long been common ground of science
and mutual moral solidarity no longer

and that in keeping with his pre-Christian
ical henotheism, and by describing itself with the
Majesty of his ancestral god, whose original nature
a typhonic-destructive one, identifies itself to
enslavement or extermination of all other peoples (Goyim),
but especially the Christians, because their religion
by just reversing his own exclusive
national-religious essence, believes called,
and which for this reason in earlier centuries
by the Christian society in its free

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Activity and movement have been restricted, –
But this people, through its particular historical
education became the heir to the ancient Phoenician trade
and therefore became the main bearer of the mediation
and financial business, – this nomadic
Brokers, merchants and bankers, it is in a few
Decades since his emancipation, without actually
to work, but by engaging in stock exchange, premium
days, start-ups, banking and government bonds
Absorbing apparatus for all economic transfers
projects of Christian work, and by creating the
not invented by him, completely new and the earth
transforming means of transport and communication
largely acquired by robbery and fraudulently
and demoralizing exploitation, under steadily progressive
the parcelling and mobilisation of the fixed and
appropriation of mobile property, devastation of the natural
natural sovereignty of the states and simultaneous
shaking the moral foundations of all stability
succeeded in restoring the social order of the Christian
States to such an extent and the
means of power to such a degree
that it is the establishment of his full dominion
over the peoples, which, as it believes, only to serve it
created to serve, is close at hand. The
ancient henotheistic, typhonically hateful and destructive
disturbing nomad god Jahve has his people, like this
believes that the peoples of the later monotheistic
Order, which is based on the Gospel of which all
peoples of humanity with equal love
A God has built, victorious and destructive
carried out and wants to take the throne of his rule
in full majesty, that is, to raise the Shechinah to the

earth, as he has promised, – whether that

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This his people settled in the palaces and castles of the former Christian rulers and dynasts and distributed by from these the Christian slaves were monitored and forced to work like the believers of his relative, the Arab bit of Allah, done for a long time, or that it, like a lucky raid of Bedouin nomads, "prosperous hold and load with booty" after the starting points Palestine returns, – or finally, that it unites both species and sends its beggars to Palästina to supply them from Europe with its fat to nourish. –

Let us now look, finally, at which expressions of Jewish nature and activity the Law of Nomadism to the clear expression reached.

The Jewish migration as a whole is the nomadic invasion (raid) of foreign (infidel) territory under robbery and plunder, with always remaining alive increasing awareness of national-religious specificity and hostility towards the country's children and with always held thoughts – not wishes – of Return to the old residences.

The material predatory economy also corresponds to the spiritual activity of Judaism, which in a nomadizing grazing of the non-Jewish processed intellectual areas and in the excavation and disintegration disturbance of the Christianity and non-Jewish ideal sources of life arising from nationality of those mental activities.

The equality of Jews with the population of the area covered by them replaces the slow and steady development of these peoples their own law of life – that is, instead of evolution lution – the sudden changes of fate of the nomadic

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thums, namely in the political field in the form of revolution, on an economic level in that of crash.

This equality also results in the conversion of all immovable property, including the upper property of the states, on which their stability based on, in mobile possession, which finally takes the form of bearer securities au porteur is as mobile as the movable property of the nomad and of Jews controlled stock exchanges.

This equality also transforms the free labor work in slave labor, the free worker and manual workers into agricultural and factory slaves, because the nomad who only knows work as slavery. Morally This means that work, as a performance of the intellectually low standing (simple, stupid), dishonorable, theft on the other hand, as an achievement of the higher ranks (from, henotheistic God favored), as both in the nomadic life is the case.

As a very general, all expressions of life permeate urgent form, which the Semitic nomadic thum by nature is ultimately its tumultuous tuarian being, which physically physically and spiritually in constant unrest and in fragmentary and tumultuous thinking, as demonstrated by the well-known portunity for non-Jews and not just disturbance of order and discipline, as well as of fruitful progress gangs in schools, army and advisory bodies, but also, since Judaism now dominates the press, which leads to a general degeneration of thought.

According to this, the entire Hebrew-Israelite-Jewish History is nothing other than the history of the raids a nomadic people on the cultural areas of settled Nations whose history is marked by three things: special character: – firstly, by the fact that

These nomads, as heirs of the Phoenicians, who were
 traditional skills in trade and money
 things for their special purposes,
 – secondly, by the fact that the Punished nomadic people,
 by using the older and contemporary cultures
 peoples developed idea of the unity of God (the true
 monotheism) for itself, and with very
 special hardness and energy his exclusively national-
 religious education based on this henotheism,
 from all other peoples of the earth, as from Un-
 pure and created only for the service of the Jewish people,
 internally closed, similar to the equally nomadic
 Arabs through the religion of Allah, Islam ; –
 thirdly, because it is precisely this inhumane
 increased exclusivity, especially in
 his center through Christ the straight and full circum-
 reversal of this view took place; – in addition to this
 nor for the Christian world in particular that the
 Christianity because it is free from the influence of Judaism,
 on whose soil it was created, not until today
 could completely break free, to this day his relationship with
 Not looking at Judaism with healthy eyes
 and therefore in his relationships
 to God or his education to the child of God from
 believed that he was forever dependent on it, so that, through
 covered up this delusion, the Jewish people their hostile
 beings more or less unhindered
 could, but today, under special circumstances, even
 strives for full control again.

Everyone must admit that in this view
 way of historical things only real di natural
 Life forces are envisaged, all theory and
 Systematicity is eliminated. Only life sets you free. The
 Above all, historical observation must learn again

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Summarize instead of going into detail; it must be
 learn to calculate with large periods of time, in which they
 especially through the dependence on the
 was most hampered by the miserable Jewish tradition;
 it must also in the year and in the day the eternity again
 or something that is for us as good as eternity
 the same law. What is a millennium
 against the duration of human history on earth?

The Jews have lived among us longer than they lived in Palestine
They lived with the Arabs for seven years
hundreds ruled in Spain as in Palestine. They
today own a larger part of Galicia and
Bukovina than they ever had from so-called Palestine
possessed; the dominion which they have there today
through usury and liquor, is more complete than they
the ancient Jews ever knew about the numerous non-Jewish
Palestinians have been able to practice with weapons, and soon
It will be the same with Hungary. France will be
«about 50,000 Jews ruled in the form of a republic.
In Cisleithanian Austria, from Vienna,
which already has more Jews than the whole of France
and England together (c. 1 20,000), the Judaization of the
whole country, whose Christianity is almost completely
is made dead, prepared. Israel makes – Cr^mieux
said it himself – giant steps, as the No-
maggots. Berlin, which does not have half as many Jews
counts as Vienna, winds under the embrace of the
Demon. Everywhere the nomad sets the law.

Central Europe must develop on the basis of arable
building; in particular, Germany must
do, because the Germans are a people of farmers,
and they must become so again today in full measure,
so that they are not forced to become a mere soldier

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people like the Romans. For this purpose
to eliminate nomadism.

The new means of transport have turned the earth into a
Round transformed, which in a few months circumnavigated
and can be crossed by rail. The
Telegraph, and soon also the telephone, let Peking with
Paris, New York with Rome in the course of hours and
minutes to communicate with each other. Our state
men are compelled when it comes to war or
peace, trade agreements and customs alliances,
not only the circumstances and the will of their immediate
and distant neighbours, but also their antipodes
This tremendous transformation
comes especially to the Punished nomads, the Jews*
In Africa, the nomads from the north
and south into the deserts: the new

Congo state and the German colonies mean the
Separation of nomadism and Islam from
South; in Central Asia, Russia has its fist on
the entirety of the Turanian nomadic tribes
establishes and limits them in the exercise of their nomadic
dian nature through robbery and raids; also the
Turkish nomadism in Asia Minor will soon be
The West has put an end to this; but among us,
in the area of the Christian Germanic states,
the Semitic-Pharisaic nomad gives the law.

As for the expulsion of these Jewish nomads
As far as our midst is concerned, E. Dühring has completely
Right when he says (Jewish Question, p. no): "I believe
not that the Jews, if they really want to
One area united in the renewal of the
Nomadism would be prevented. Nomadism
is their world-historical condition of life. Without this,
and alone with themselves, they would become food for one another

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because they lacked that of other peoples.
Something like an interned Jewish state therefore meant
Extermination of the Jews by the Jews." This self-
To deliberately cause extermination would be free-
inhumane, but for us it is not
not about such an intention, but only about whether
we the destruction of existence, enslavement and expulsion
of the non-Jews as the destruction of the Aryan-Christian
Culture by Jews want to watch quietly until the
has come to the last, or whether we
must prevent, even at the risk that the Jews
consume themselves, which they would then only do to themselves.
"They would," Dühring continues, "at their own risk
must perish through mutual antisociality,
or rather, to avoid it, under all circumstances
would again have means for expeditions (raids) under
other peoples and to nomadic dispersion
They who are looking for the struggle for existence in its
most corrupt and immoral senses and the extermination
of their opponents unashamedly support, would give the
through itself even the most unfavorable and
prefer the most lawless barriers of foreign countries*'. Full-
come true, – to an internment for all eternity
can not be thought of at all, but a

strict internment for several decades
larger masses would immediately already Judaic
ized or with complete Judaization in the near future
threatened countries to a large extent
and also the most likely catastrophes
One must especially think of Galicia, Bukovina,
Hungary and Vienna are thinking, while in Berlin the
conditions may still be bearable. Deportations of large
Groups would be very helpful in this regard.
justification of such deportations by Dühring

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The required "total crimes" are present if
not even from the point of view of the current law
law: proliferation of entire countries, mass poisoning
of the Christian people through liquor, organization
Christian slave gangs and human trafficking
are considered as such "collective crimes". In any case
but must the full social isolation of the
Non-Jews from the remaining Jews and the
complete overcoming of mental dependence on
Judaism. This is and remains even
the main thing, since without it under all circumstances
would only help for a very short time, – only the
Spirit sets you free, but the body is instantly
the Jewish surprise or total raid so
oppressed that the spirit does not have its freedom
Dühring says that for the world torn apart,
scattered mass of Jews remaining "a Jewish-only
populated Palestine in the end even to the head/ 4
Easily possible: Main and World Stock Exchange in Jerusalem
Opposite the new temple, where the European and
otherwise brought shares, bearer securities and other
Title deeds to European, American and other
Mortgages traded, the prices of non-Jewish
human flesh for the next week, the
Curse, as well as the corresponding keywords for the
next editorial of the Judenblätter from the new to
creating high priesthood of the golden calf by
Telephone to the stock exchange boards in Vienna, Paris, New-
york, Bombay etc. and forwarded by them
to the lambs of Judah scattered among the Goyim
It would then be a problem for the non-Jews
to ensure that this process is also supported by international
Laws and social isolation to a merely

internal within the Jewish community.

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E. Dühring continues: "They want to and don't know what to do with them. You forget But it does take hold if you look at the one with your state since nineteen centuries of bankrupt Jews to a new establishment. That would mean that the world history back several millennia and let the game start again from the beginning." As is well known, some theological enthusiasts believe that among Christians as Jews, in such a "return of the Things"; we only have to note against the above that the spectacle of a renewed – admittedly unavoidable – bankruptcy of the Jewish state for Jews and Christians would be very instructive, and that the attempt to establish it regulation for Europe would create local relief, which seem absolutely necessary here and there. But Dühring continues, quite rightly: "What As far as the Jewish state is concerned, the judgment of history is has already been completed, and now only about a second bankruptcy of Judaism, namely, the one in the dispersion. Among modern peoples, the Jews are not persevere, no matter how much they are in their arrogance flatter themselves to bury all the nations (Goyim). The Jews will be less able to endure it, the more real freedom of the people. Are the people's forces only properly emancipated in their national consciousness. so it is impossible that these and the Jews on the stay together on the same ground. The where is the own cause of the Jews." Lagarde (Program, p. 60} says from his point of view: "In the To the extent that we become We, the Jews will stop being Jews." Although according to Dühring, the From a racial point of view, the Jew will never stop can be a Jew, both judgments are valid for

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The non-Jews mean the same thing: In the measure in which
In which we become, the Jews will also be raised
hear, to be for us Jews, that is, dangerous as Jews
to be; the rule of punished nomadism
of the Jews has then also gone bankrupt among us
as the Jewish state did two millennia ago.
Of course, we must then remain us,
so that the harmlessness of the Jews as such
But the fact that the non-Jews
outgoing coercion not to be harmful, most
It is also certain that this will drive Jews out of our midst.
In a few cases, the paralyzed Judaism
so to speak, die to themselves; whoever has the
stus can undergo the rebirth demanded by the
to wish you luck.

Under the "awakening of real freedom of peoples"
and the "appropriate emancipation of the people's forces in
their national consciousness" – as Dühring's words
are – we understand by adding these words to
the same thing that Lagarde calls the "we-
Above all, nature is
to go back, because first and foremost it is a "natural
context that is the basis of all communities
forms" (Dühring, Jewish Question p. 106). The basis
of nationalities is a natural one; however,
further a fusion and fusion with distant
standing relatives, but also with strangers,
but not without the sooner or later occurring
Marriage, whereby the common land of the Na-
tion becomes a natural one again. The Jewish people have
strictly abstained from intercourse with non-Jews
excluded.

For the fact that the non-Jewish nationalities,
especially the Central European ones, which initially

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approach, their natural self lively and even passionate
cial, we do not need to think about it today.
But it is also likely that this will
realizing and appreciating the natural individual
duality will initially continue to increase, since
the sudden surprise of the nationalities by

the tremendous increase in traffic and communication,
which works towards equalizing national differences,
already the surprisingly overwhelming, captivating
and anesthetic loses, ie a reaction of natural
elements of particularity have already been brought about.
What is the point of a characterless mass of peoples?
It is probably only worth the effort for Jews to live.
The enormous dangers posed by immediate
Contact with distant people, e.g. by importing chi-
Nesian workers, for the material existence of our
Folk customs are already being developed
clearly felt. But we also need
of what is called poetry, and this
grows only from the pure, from God and nature
wanted nationality. Only in individuality is there life.
It is also to be expected, thank God, that the colossal
and rapid increase in means of transport, which are still
not out of the stage of the first paroxysm
has come, – a state which, as far as the Jews are concerned,
would last forever, – through nationalization of the-
directed it into calmer and more reasonable paths,
and that, after carrying out certain outstanding
the adjustments are mainly of a political nature
between Russia, Central Europe and England, a
state of longer continuity will also occur here,
so that the national groups are aware of their specificity
can enjoy it again to the extent that the
Nature imperiously demands, and the interests of

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States and our culture allow it. The unnatural
logical inflation of the little big shot is – just un-
naturally.

To strengthen national consciousness, we need
So we do not have to worry; rather, as we know,
to think of means such as those at some points from
Frictions between nationalities as such arising
Dangers for both the state and the
Weaker nations more exposed to rape
ties are to be kept away. For Bohemia, as is well known,
The territorial separation of both parties in advance
Lagarde (p. 526) speaks for this
In the case of the exclusion of certain areas in which
Only the persons of the nationality concerned

may exercise civil and communal rights, – na-
of course under equal duties of all towards the state"
Dühring (p. VIII) probably understands by "the application
the socialist principle of political group autonomy
nomy against foreigners" pretty much the same. Both La-
guard like Dühring, wish this principle against the
Jews, according to which Lagarde, for example, in Austria
the designation of a special territory for
she proposes, – that is, probably only for the larger mass
of the Jews who remained behind, as he repeatedly
portage of Galician Jews to Palestine or Ma-
Dagaskar has most emphatically demanded this.
The state would therefore provide assistance in implementing
the social isolation of Christians from Jews
– which is pretty much equivalent to an internment of the latter
but, as I said, for the first stages un-
our emancipation from the Jews is of great benefit
were.

Like the national, the ecclesiastical
Life is individualized again. Religion is a matter

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the individual and the church community
{Confession). The Christian confessions are each
freedom compatible with the welfare of the state.
Prussian state church is reprehensible. The
Judaism is not a confession, but a pre-Christian
national religion, which, where it acts today,
the stage, presents itself as anti-Christian, that is, the total
unity of the Christian confessions proves fatal. The
Religious schools should be protected wherever possible.
Lagarde (D. Sehr. II, p. 46) says: "The state teaches and
does not promote confessional religion; but since he
realizes that religion currently exists only in the form of
Confession is present, and he is the
Confession cannot escape, he does everything to
Influence of confessional religion in the most possible
pure form, he reserves the right to
growth of their expressions." We have experienced
where the Prussian Kulturkampf led. The
Tasks of the near future for Central Europe, including
for whom emancipation from Judaism is not the
smallest, are so powerful that the individual and
the cooperatives, for which, by order of the state,

It is a duty to participate in the enjoyment of the fullest freedom of knowledge and the full joy of flourishing of your family, especially your children, after the own law, which appears as a divine commandment. must be allowed to happen – as the Jews do every day with loud cries for their so-called confession Can a greater folly be conceived, as if, for example, in the Catholic state the symbols, Customs and practices of the Catholic Church as well as the persons of their priests day by day, from state because of impunity, left to the mockery of the Jews, and the Christian secondary and higher education institutions under raid

Wahrmund, Nomadenthum. jpg

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by Jews who are not only the Christian, but, as has been shown here, also the scientific spirit from these schools and thus also the Christian offspring themselves from state offices and military leadership must?

The Catholic Church would have a duty to in the defeat of the Punic-Jewish demon to work together, to march forward. Except for a few articles in certain journals close to the Vatican but nothing to feel. If the Jewish papers to If one were to trust, one would have to believe that the bi- The majority of the shepherds also flirt with the Jews, like the Jews, where it seems advantageous, with them. The pastoral letters are dripping with Old Testament quotes, and the Jews do business with them. The cooperator Rudolf Eichhorn in the Jewish completely dominated factory village of Floridsdorf near Vienna – with Prelate Dr. Sebastian Brunner and Father Wiesinger One of the few Catholic priests in Vienna, who are steadfastly committed to the liberation of the Christian people from Jewish slavery – said recently (Oest. Volksfreund, August 1, 1886); “Anti-Semitism, however, is not the Christian thum; but among Christians it is the economic one. moral and aesthetic resistance to the complete de-Christianization. No Aryan people, not even the Poles, can be completely de-Christianized if it is also possible to depose an entire people of the Church This is the aim of those un-

counted Jews; this purpose is served by the division of the Christian people and the Christian priests, especially bishops. This division is internally complete. Before the deep rift

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to connect the Christian priesthood with the poor remnants of national prosperity and freedom devour, it is still possible to devour the Christian People with the priests who emerged from it at least economically and politically." Here—The Church's leadership on this issue seems to be which is also, for them, a matter of life and death is to be blind, — a question of life because those Powers that would conquer Judaism more vital than the Church, still the Church as it is now will no longer be needed.

The State is required to cooperate through the following set has been requested: — primarily (i) by a Homestead Law for the Protection of the Peasant Class, as the foundation of nations, ensuring a iron component of the immobile and mobile seat against seizure and execution; — 2) by a new basic relief with the transfer of the huge accumulated mortgage debts by paying a massive state pension to mortgage holders and Amortization of mortgage debt through a quota the landowner's tax to be paid to the state interest; — 3) by excluding Jews from land ownership and all land rights including the lien; — 4) through fairer taxation of land ownership; — these laws apply in the Jewish the nomad and mobilizer, — furthermore, still First and foremost, through the introduction of state money and credit monopoly (Lagarde, D. Sehr. p. 497: Judain Free Reichsbank as a state institution with main and branches throughout the whole Reich); this monopoly meets the Carthaginian in the Jew; his introduction, however, would have to be accompanied by the often requested "mediation sirung" of the Jewish financial institutions and financial kings.

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The return of the old
peasant inheritance, restriction of free transfer
and similar.

Secondly, it was suggested: i) exclusive
removal of Jews from the civil service and judiciary,
as well as from the communal and parliamentary
executive and administrative bodies, under provisional
Reduction of the already existing in these bodies
existing Jews (by lot – Dühring), after
Measure of the population, with retirement or
Compensation of the young people leaving in this way
dian state officials; – 2) Exclusion of Jews
from the public education of non-Jews (with a few
Exceptions, such as foreign, especially oriental languages
chen) and reduction of the Christian schools
already admitted and still to be admitted Jewish
Students to the population level
Maass (cf. my paper "The Christian School and the
Judaism); – 3) Exclusion of Jews from the press
(Dühring p. 136: No Ragenjude may own or
Be the lien holder of a newspaper or to re-
de-Jewification of certain
advertising and professions such as doctors, lawyers,
Pawnbrokers, grain, flour, bread, wine, beer and spirits
wine producers and traders, bartenders, food
dealers etc. through appropriate laws; – finally
5) preventing further immigration of Jews.

The Jews who remained behind are of course
to preserve the freedom of worship, but by state
a revision of it, as well as of the non-biblical re-
religious documents, and cult acts, whose chaplaincy
traitors remain doubtful, they must be subject to state supervision.
The instruction in the Talmud, Torah and
the higher Jewish national schools are of state

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because of monitoring, and the examinations, including those
of the teaching and rabbinate candidates always has a

(non-Jewish) government commissioner.

The same applies to the Jews who use their own resources to schools built on the model of our state institutions.

The slaughter of animals must be prohibited (police prevent or punish), as it is well known that is one of the most painful ways of killing. The relevant things are of no small importance
ity, since in this way the Jews themselves also have the Conviction of the antiquity of their religious and can be most easily taught in the religious system.

Because if on the part of individuals, society and the state is serious about exterminating Jews en masse to Christianity, this question is of the utmost importance. The new Christians would penetrate the state and church in ever greater numbers, and The Judaization of both could, for example, in Austria, lead to a reach a similar high level as his time in Spain, which ultimately led to defensive measures against human kind. As is well known, the en- most raging inquisitors and informers of Jewish descent been, – they also made a business out of the Inquisition This is another reason why we recommend the ternization of larger masses, possibly as international Maassregel. The fate of Spain and Poland, France-Reich and Hungary serves as a terrible warning sign all those who take the matter lightly believe.

But here again lies an appeal to the better and best among the Jews themselves. What do you ask of them, if they establish their own fatherland What else does that mean than that they give themselves this (or

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which all other nations of the earth consider it, alongside freedom, to be the highest good!

The Talmud replaces the father-country. Rabbi Blogg (Aedificium Salomonis p. 4.1) said: "The Mishnah is a work that compensates us Jews for the loss of land and property. Every single Rabbi had claims on it, and on the other hand the Duty to ensure the preservation of the work. Behind These walls of the bulwark the Jew retreated from the

world, considered the possession of it sacred and defended it with property and blood. The whole life of the later Jews moved from this new homeland Food and strength." The German Rabbi Dr. Bernard Fischer says in his book "Talmudic Chrestomathy" (Leipzig 1884, p. 230 f.) literally as follows: "Deceiving Let us not and admit openly that all Whatever effort we may make to follow the Talmudic and later Judaism enthusiastic love of country Judaism is a futile attempt. old enough and has the gloomy experiences and the difficult blessed walks too much to be able to continue cozy melancholy (1) tied to the soil felt where his cradle had stood (Palestine or Germany-country? or both?), rather than having this childish Hange in the great, as I call love of country Is the Jewish God (who is with Abraham eats roast veal, etc.), as an absolute Being and the highest moral world order, a philosophical ical thought that concerns every thinking person must do, and the Jewish religion is the teaching of the Morality (Shulchan Aruch! Circumcision, ritual slaughter, etc.), without which no country and no people can exist (Rome existed until the Orientals came, – and Poland!), so where this God is thought

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and this religion is practiced, the fatherland of the Jewish people; and finally, its religious and moral Teaching the prototype of two of the largest world religions, of Christianity and Islam (Christianity is the complete negation and reversal of Judaism), then his historical life in the history of all peoples the prototype of a world citizenship" (Other say: an international exploitation and robbery The German Rabbi also explains stated that on the German-Jewish side, "the whole issue wall of demonstrative loyalty and enthusiastic father-love of land" only happened to Professor Rohling's attacks on the Talmud! So presents his Volksgenossen as fatherlandless comedians at the Pillory.

The Jew Lucian Wolff said (Pall Mall Gazette, 24 Nov. 1885): "Notwithstanding contrary

I maintain that Jews only
 Jews before they are English, otherwise I would
 sorry about Judaism . . . I don't want to go into it any further
 go to the absurdity of a limited (non-
 Jewish) national consciousness higher than
 the human (!) aspirations which I have been given through
 taught the most sacred sayings of wisdom of my race
 are . . . The Jews have in what is called the Mo-
 Saic law, a political credo of detail-
 most literate character; the guiding purpose of this teaching
 was to create a free, contented and happy community
 And I cannot imagine a nobler mission for Israel
 think than those among the peoples among whom
 scatters them happily, the guiding principles
 to preach this doctrine as the best guarantee of human
 human progress and happiness."

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Here we are confronted with the lack of a fatherland and
 the megalomania [of the nomad, – the No-
 made has no fatherland, but only temporary residence
 sites (Arabic watan pl autän), between which he
 grazing; the nomad sees only himself,
 and the Jewish-Pharisaic nomad now changes
 again for two thousand years to the moving
 Ark of his ancestral god, camping between the
 richest oases of the "desert of nations", goods and ideas
 of the peoples (Goyim) and in return for the one
 preaching the only idea he is full of: his exclusive
 ual chosenness, right to lead and rule,
 May those best of the Jews, who are considered good,
 enough to advise them to protect themselves and the
 those led by them create their own fatherland,
 know what is their duty! They must be the masters
 ity of the nomadic law, which is
 has been consolidated in their people for thousands of years;
 would have to – and that is the easier part of their task
 gift – the "unexcusable by anything, by
 Nothing justified" pride to which
 Pharisaism has educated its people so that they –
 for what else is required of them? –
 could, like the other peoples of the earth,
 Not praising God's sonship more highly than
 these, renouncing all presumption of power over them.
 Only in one's own fatherland, the holy breeding ground

tilling it with the sweat of their brow,
defending their own blood, in voluntary competition
under the same law as the rest of humanity
the "frozen decay" of their Talmudic Mosaism
melt into better humanity, that
Wealth of ideas, that luminous heavenly world full
eternally fixed, groundbreaking ideals in them

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develop, as other peoples carry them in their spirit,
and which offer a thousandfold greater happiness than the thirst for gold
and the stupid ruling idol, which completely destroys the Jewish spirit
But that is their business.

But our task is no less. While
in these investigations the irrational or miraculous
bare, which the Jews under all circumstances for their
National history – but only for this –
take, by way of historical clarification
(not by mere assertion) is completely eliminated,
on the other hand, certain irrational forces are pointed out,
which rule in the depth of things, namely in certain,
uniform in spiritual and material areas
recurring 'basic figures of the action
in the relationship between nomads and permanent residents,
Semites and Aryans, which culminate in the laws:
the nomad can combine the ideal and material work
services of the permanent residents only Razziant
and the nomad is where he lives according to his own laws
may freely prevail among permanent residents, under all circumstances
estates and lays down his law of life for them
on , that is, he destroys their freedom. These irrational
Powers have come before the rational forum,
so that in the future the relationship between the two
The nomad, the Semitic and
the Turanian, is where it enters the local agricultural
Society has penetrated en masse, expelled en masse
to separate and isolate; the Jew, who is punished
Nomade his organizational talent in the trade and
Financial transactions to a high degree of completeness
has developed, is only to the extent
to be retained within the resident company,
than he can use this organizational talent to
This exclusion of the Jewish community is

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but for the Aryan-Christian peoples, who to this day >
by virtue of the development of Christianity, in a
exploited by the Jews for their own benefit
relationship of spiritual dependence on Judaism
only possible with simultaneous excretion
the Jewish elements from their worldview, in particular
but especially from Christianity itself. Through
This separation of the living in the Jews
Semitism in general and the Pharisaic Judaism
mus in particular, – through the realization that the
Work and teaching of Christ the right and full implementation
conversion of Judaism, but advocates the
Aryan-Christian world the liberation of the minds and the
heart, mind and soul of one
disturbing stranger, which is now almost two
For thousands of years the Aryan mind has been confused and frightened,
relationships with God and nature are clouded and thus
also life in the family, in the state and in society
society. This means that the Aryan steps back into
the natural child relationship to his God, in the
harmonious peace with the nature that surrounds him;
his relationship to man and fellow countrymen,
to father and mother, brother and sister, wife and
Child receives back the pure, natural holy consecration that it
previously possessed, and peace and joy of life can be the
Fill our hearts again, as it was with those of our ancestors
always been the case, which was caused by the intruding
Semitic madness has not been disturbed. So also
the Aryan, especially the Germanic state, and in
the community, its natural ground,
our kingdom regains its power, and we are
so – but only so alone – strong enough to avert the disaster
ward off the threat from Asia. Whoever of the Jews
can experience the rebirth that Christ brings from the whole

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We wish him luck.

Semitic demon is forever from our soil
banished by the image of the Saviour, which only now,
purely detached from all Semitism, in the full
peace with Aryan nature occurs

Addendum. fc

Titles of some works indicated in the text only by abbreviation:
A. Ro.senzweig, The Century after the Babylonian Exile»
Berlin 1885, 80. – Aug. Wünsche, Bibliotheca rabbinica, a collection
lung old Midrashim. Leipzig, O.Schulze, 8°. – Mo ise Schwab,
Tratte" by Berachath, traduit etc. Paris 1871, 8*.

corrections.

Page 9 line 13 read Muslims.

" 18 " 14 " " " Continuation.

,, 43 » 8 " " " " Sadducees.

n 103 ,, 9 » » 11 principle.

,, 115 ,, 10 ,, and p. 116 line 9 of the Rabbis.

» 137 ,, I 11 o. " Interviewers.

" 147 ,, 10 ,, and " skimmed off.

,, 157 " I ,, " " disappear.

' ,, 160 ,, I ,, o. ,, little room next to (without comma).

,,160 ,, 7 ,,, u. "to ponder (to think deeply).

**--*-\$-

Printing house JJ Reiff, Karlsruhe.

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Published by H. Reuther in Karlsruhe and Leipzig
have also been published:

The Jewish Problem as a question of racial detrimentality for existence,
sviu jMMV»im av sme U||d Cu|tur de| . Yö|| (er Mi{ . e . net weltge .

historical answer by Dr. B. Dühring.

Third, improved edition. 10'/t arc 8°. 1886. Mk. 3.-.

Contents: I. Social emergence of the Jews in modern times.

11. Reflection of character in religion and morality. III. Question of ability
on science, literature and art. IV. Political and social unsuitability
abilities. V. Path to solution. VI. Next means and final goals.

The writing connects with the freest possible standpoint besides the re-
religion and politics the most decisive criticism of the Hebrew people in
its old and new, material and spiritual manifestations.

F rKAIMßn lind SaIII Solution of the problem of the ideal and
l,i ivoiiiüH uiuu uoiii. Rea|en> 2ug|e|ch eff|e Erötepfung de\$

correct starting point and the

Principles of Philosophy by Paul Heinrich Widemann.

XII. 240 p. gr. 8°. 1885. Mark 5.-

Contents: Introduction and orientation. I. Analytics of consciousness. 1. The elements
elements of consciousness. 2. The nature of consciousness in general. 3. The
Main functions of consciousness. 4. Sensory perception. 5. The
sets and principles a priori of knowledge. 6. Abstract knowledge.
7. The laws and principles a priori of abstract knowledge. 8. The pre-
and its relationship to cognition. II. Proof of the abseiled reality of all
snbjeetiren conditions aprierl of consciousness. 9. The subject as thing in itself.
10. The basic forms of consciousness as absolute and as determinations of
Subjects in themselves. 11. Refutation of theory and knowledge a priori.

12. Critique of transcendental aesthetics. III. Exploration of the abseiled real in
the appearance. 13. Proof of the absolute existence of the object. 14. The object
of knowledge in its relation to the subject. 15. Knowing and Being.
final remarks.

The author fights in this work – the fruit of years of serious
intellectual work – vividly and not without faith and happiness the teachings of Kant and
Schopenhauer's inner a priori of reason, and lies in the sharp
polemic against this philosophy is the focus of the book. W. concludes
Among the newer thinkers, he particularly admired the
E. Dühring and even if his polemic against Kant is not supported by all sides
will be recognized as correct, the Scripture undoubtedly offers
very important contributions to the correct assessment of the greatest thinker
of the 18th century

The Teaching of Aristotle z fJÜSSL, t

clarified by P. Manns,

Senior high school teacher at the Gymnasium in Emmerich. 86 p. 8°.

1883. Mk. 1.80.

The author of this very interesting work tries to explain the ethical

To hold on to the concept of Aristotelian doctrine, but within it the

The tragic catharsis desired by the philosopher is a completely different field of effectiveness than before.

"We have no hesitation in declaring that the

The subtlety and intensity of his thoughts

leadership the full attention of the

problem involved readership to earn

seem t". (Lit. Centralblatt, 1883, No. 34).

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German



English



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- Secret Judaism, — .
and Jewish melting pot

Carl Paafch.

I. SBetl: No, friend of Brandt.
IL Js since: Documents

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Keipzig 1891.
Self-published by the author.

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Short summary.

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Printing errors, Ran Beredltigungen. Aotifen ELIII

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e North of the Jews from the year 418 to the present

The Murder of Father Thomas of Damascus

Neufttin 1883, synagogue fire (aftermath G. 60% ùÜÄrn . . .

Lutfcha 18111111 e
Tiszla=Eszlar 1889.)" . ee

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Breslau IS) a in Bet a re

Wadowice 1889. . 2. 2 2 0 na Kr ra eg
Damascus 1890. e ie De
Bialyftock 1890 " ee

Painter Gräf, fine models and the press 0.
Witnesses, Images from the Present a

The Lindau – – : 2 2 en ren Er er
Mr. J. Neuftade e ir N
Monfieur Constanss's F ee ee
Privy Councilor Professor Dr. Rudolf Birdem. N
Mr. von Woß leer *
Mr. Miquel

From different countries he ee a he
Jews in China. 99 „„ „6 0 2% % „% „6 „0
Jews in Siberia ee
Jews in America 0. e

Jews in Japoe ng
Jews in Suriname E er Eee 7
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Foreword.

Contents: The Uuch IR only written for Germany. – Warnings for rulers, officials and
the whole German people. – Antisensism, a noble movement. – Socialist--

mus. – The Nanfett of Cebens. – Calmudic Crimes. – Secret Deperet
of Judaism against other alliances, – alliances in Judah. – An unchallenged
poisonous fraud. – Could the Emperor be deprived of the honor of the Talmud 7? –
Jewish types. – Call to all Germans, from the poor to the poor day laborer,

— 2

Horat. Sat. I. 92 Vin tu
“Curtis Judacis oppedere? –
With all due respect, Mr. Horace!

intended for discussion among Germans, because it concerns the
sociale, or the Jewish question, and nothing would be more wrong
fuffifcife than to try to negotiate this question with the elements that
in the unpleasant day of things and the nervous state,
in which all peoples among whom Jews live are guilty
These elements can only be immortalized or
aggravation of these conditions for their special purposes.
On the other hand, the Aryan peoples are struggling for power and are looking for
To create conditions under which they can exist. The
Book is addressed to the entire German people and it
is dedicated to its rulers and appointed representatives.

If you see a person stepping onto a pier that is rotten
and is undermined, and must collapse when entered, so
you shout a warning to him if you want to save him and protect him from the
This is human duty, the duty against
the next. In this sense, the present work was created,
and to attribute other motives to her, I will not admit to anyone that

. X 4 1 book is written only for Germans and exclusively
E

Rightly so. And if it is now the ruler of the country himself,

who is seen in such a situation and whose well-being the

=. ze

The fate of the people depends on who and what wants to prevent me from
To sound a warning cry? But not the fear that
some bad officials who could not wish for anything more than
that the state may perish, threaten with revenge d That would be

but downright cowardly! But it is not the ruler alone who is
The motto is: "Beware of the treacherous Judaism!" –

5 However, a berrfcher has the warning most often
necessary. When Geus was in a grotto on Mount Ida on the island
Crete and born of the Siege Amaltheia and the bees=
was fed, the Curetes had to use their weapons to create a huge
Make noise so that the father Hronos, who has his own children
ate, could not hear the cry of the child. How fine
Since the warriors around the cradle of the Greek god made this noise
had to raise, so today Jews, secret and open,
Jewish offspring and posts pushed forward by Judaism make noise about
the thrones of rulers and surround them with mist and fog, so that
the ruler may not see clearly, – so that it may be clear to each of
it would be difficult for those unqualified to see him clearly or even
to approach him. Double, triple, quadruple and even more
Rings form around the rulers' thrones, as in Part III
See below under "Jews and rulers". Yes, they
fearch for the innate instinct of the Aryan rulers
Coffee to numb and suppress and even deliver to the
ruler to be favorable to their people, any proof,

that they are descended from Jews, or have Jewish blood in their
veins should have. –

Since I was unable to convey my warnings on the usual
ways, I have – at all risks – escaped.
decided to choose the path of publication. At the same time,
My aim is to protect my private rights.

The book is an indictment against the "Alliance israélite
universal" and other secret Jewish societies, whose members
members live among us and actually rule us, although
This is hidden from the eye of the less experienced. It is a
Accusation against the "Secret Judaism" that is spreading
the pseudo-baptism into our diplomacy, civil service, military,
Spirituality and the terrestrial body knew how to gain entry
against this secret Judaism, which in connection with the
open Judaism to all important offices and positions for the
seeks to secure prosperity for the ultimate purpose of world domination.

– IX –

The achievements and interferences of Judaism are 3

only became possible because a large part of our
rulers and the people in total ignorance of the secret
legislation and organizations of the Jews and

still exists. – To reveal these and to prevent the
The purpose of my work is to spread the

Activity and connection of the Jewish world throughout |

illuminate the globe.

Few people have been fortunate enough to have such extensive
To make observations and gain experience as this

was the case with me. The number of those who once

found themselves in the clutches of the Jewish Moloch and with the
I found that I survived without a trace, but
The number of people who subsequently
feel the strength and courage to fight with the Jewish
Demon, that is, to take up with the tribe of people, which before all
tribes of the earth demonstrate the toughest solidarity.

I would like to thank the rulers to whom this book is dedicated
to show that we are in a side point,
where we have a struggle with the Jewry of the whole world for the
supremacy, and where it is only a question of whether the
Jews the rulers, or the rulers nationalize the Jews
In fact, the Jews are in the process of overthrowing the Aryan rulers
of all countries, to use the expression of Professor Wellhausen

use “to coat with their digestive mucus”.
This expression characterizes the gentle, supple nature of the snake
of the Jews in full measure, which consists in the fact that they
Instill materialism, hedonism, greed for gold and send it to the stock exchanges
to lure and to other dangerous apparently harmless and

seek to entice them into profitable or glorious enterprises.

How much the Jews surrendered their secret power to the princes
about conscious and how they insist among each other that
shows us best the speech of the English minister Mr. Göffchen.
(See Part III p. 80.) And may it continue to be the princes’
Warning said finely that Judaism actually has its hands –
to the “hoard of world prosperity” to the Bank of England
What the Semites had to offer their intended victims before
they ruin them, throw them away, are nothing but fragments of the
booty that they intend to take themselves. –

The large number of those who see the approaching danger
. or feel, but out of collegiality or camaraderie

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I would like to say that I am compelled to remain silent for reasons of public opinion.

shout that such considerations are not appropriate where

the existence of the nation, its own existence and the future of its

Children; I mean civil servants, military personnel, clergy, judges,

True of all degrees. If you want to open your eyes, you will

They see that the best and most profitable positions, if not

Jews and their offspring, if they are occupied by them,
who are devoted to Judaism and bow down before the golden calf
kneel. The others are only exceptions. –

They will also discover the tendency of the Jews to
to bring up that is, that important positions, if not a
of your own, but then entrusted to Jewish Upfen, the
let them guide you, while the capable original forces in the pro-
pin; be forced, or the civil service harassed them
so disgusted that they give it up voluntarily.

who may cast their eyes upon the tremendous increase of the
Judaism, whether through reproduction or the recruitment of foreign
Elements. In fact, the reproduction of the Jews is the only
Industry branch, which they pursue with diligence and their own strength and
where they deliver genuine goods, more than this for the good of the
fatherland is desired.

It is in the system of the Jew that once he
may claim any consideration of loyalty or comradeship,
he claims it in full for himself and a
festation of the same towards him as a serious refusal and
fleftlessness, while he himself, albeit secretly,
the duties he expects from others through the secret Su-
cooperation with his own people. This is entirely
even in the character of the Jews. –

As for the large number of those who do not have state positions and in which the above-mentioned considerations continue» fall, I mean here preferably the owners, large landowners owners, large industrialists, large merchants, and these also find largely seized by the demon of Judaism, ie made dependent on the stock exchange or Jewish financial institutions – at least to such an extent that they hardly dare to raise their voices, although everyone in greater or lesser to a lesser extent feels the constraint of Judaism.

A large part, perhaps the largest, of all non-possessors is the “social democracy” brought about by Judaism which is run and subsidized by Jews.

– XI –

It is a perfidious game that Judaism has played. It has pushed itself upwards and through Judaization the Lord furling Ulasfes aroused justified discontent among the people= It has taken over the leadership of these dissatisfied elements seized in order to use them against the ruling ulaffes of the Germans on= If everything went according to Israel's wishes, it would be a clash of the incited elements the prey, ie the can seize power.

The two most powerful factors in the state are the government, the supreme administration with all its influence, and the masses of the people, that is, brute force. Just as under Jewish law the bloody sacrifice of the King of the Gentiles (see Part III p. 90) is especially holy, so also the deception and deception exercise of the king and his supreme Käthe the greatest interest of the Jews. The latter also applies to the great mass of the people, and one must allow the Jews to do this, to their task to the best of their ability, as well as the one to carry out all state to demoralize institutions as much as possible.

Whether they will succeed in continuing this and to achieve the desired solution, that is the big question the side

“A powerful spiritual e which is still is not understood, has been making its presence felt for some time in the throughout the civilized world; this is the most reviled anti-Semitism”.

What is anti-Semitism? It is not, however, the Christian thum, but among the non-Jews he is the economic, ethical and aesthetic resistance against the total demoralization. The The healthy basis of anti-Semitism lies unconsciously in all the non-

Jews who have not yet completely surrendered to the Jewish demon=

have fallen victim to this and have not lost all moral consciousness.

The Jews claim and repeat it to us at every opportunity= fact that Christianity emerged from Judaism and that we owe the Christian religion to them. Unfortunately find, and they know this best, many thoughtless and frivolous believers who accept this without further examination. In the chat Christianity arose as a result of Pharisees and the

following the shameful teachings of the Talmud, which at that time

did not yet exist as a book, but only several centuries later was written down. Christ made a stand against this nothing worthy honors and their observance, and if one wants it N.

—

— XII —

Christ was the greatest anti-Semite. The attitudes against which The young Christians turned against them, were exactly like those against which today's anti-Semitism is directed against.

Just as it was Judaism in the past, which represented the opposite of Christianity, so today it is again Judaism, that creates anti-Semitism; with the same right as it of Christianity, the Jews could also claim that We owe the anti-Semitic sentiment to them. The difference between these two great spiritual movements, only that we through a year of practice I came to the conclusion that the so-called Jewish religion is a "rapacious evil" against that we have to face up to, that theology is at the same time anthro. pology and that all hopes for an improvement of the Jewish

breed through training or crossing is almost fruitless and will remain so for all eternity.

Anti-Semitism is a noble movement that most important of all intellectual movements in recent years> hundreds. It will not be of much use to the Jews that they Movement, as they are doing now, with dirt, so that they themselves send in unclean elements to discredit them. It is

an elemental movement that bursts forth like a clear spring from

a huge swamp, which quickly makes its way and becomes
will lead to the drying up of this swamp; – at least we have
so much confidence in the found core, which is still in all Aryan
populations. This should be said to those who, from religious
Reasons to have reservations about this movement.

But the key to understanding almost all of today's calamities
The Talmud provides us with this, and therefore it is required that everyone
be made acquainted with the teachings of this worthless book.

The world today forms a closed circle and through the
Today's means of transport allow us to connect even the most distant points
of the world in a fast and direct connection. The world=
Semites striving for power are actually beginning to make themselves comfortable
and through its influence and its international
nal organization as our rulers. Take
only once the German foreign diplomats= and consular=
service, and see how many Jews and Jewish offspring in the same
And remember that the same service in other
Countries where it is not already equally or even more Judaized, the
The Jews are increasingly falling prey to Judaism. It is then quite natural,
that such Jews from various European countries abroad

– XIII –

country make a common cause, and that they no longer
State that pays and feeds them, but that they
respective interests of international Jewry against the
will serve the state.

The case that prompted me to write this book,
is one such, and I am busy working on a plan,
similar to the one I have printed in Part III, p. 51,
where I saw the diplomatic posts occupied by Jews and Jewish offspring
and consul positions. The small card from the
Blockade of the Russian-Polish border by the committees of the Alliance
indicates the locations where members of the Alliance are located,
who are tasked with tracking down Jewish criminals who escaped from Russia.
to receive, protect and further
This institution has proved to be very useful for the Jews
proved, and when our German consuls all
or continue to be occupied by Jews, it will be difficult to keep Jewish
To catch criminals who have harmed Germany, because
can always count on help from their fellow tribesmen.

Chatfächlidy already offers such examples, and
We are now in the absurd situation that Germany is
nourishes and maintains in office and dignity, whose first duty it is to
rael and to serve him and if necessary
to work against us.

Finally, do not be under any illusion that
in the colonies recently established by the Jews, all the
criminals who are to be taken from the arms of justice of other states
will, if necessary, find accommodation, just as it
used to be in old Jerusalem. Believe me, I know the
Judaism well enough to know that nothing that this people
undertakes, even if it has the appearance of usefulness and well-being=
: activity, without ulterior motives against other peoples. –

Until now I had always believed that of the civilised countries, the
I knew that France was the most deceived. But today I am
I am no longer sure about it, and I do not know whether Germany
has not been further deceived. It seems as if the
Alliance and the secret Jewish societies in Germany=
wisely and very cautiously with Jewish descendants and baptized
Jews have been “operated on”. In any case, it is a fact that
secret Judaism was strongly represented throughout Germany and
not only under the mask of the old Prussian solid official

He " Eu

– XV –

| Ihums, but also in the uniform of the military, in the Calar, Robe
etc. is hidden.

I would therefore like to appeal to the gentlemen of all these different
branches of the church to make lists of all
Their Jewish, half-Jewish and Jewish-related comrades and
colleagues. The most suitable means to distribute the femitic
To make Kafe more visual, it would be necessary to make maps.
All those who are concerned that our Germanness does not become
Judaism, which does not allow its sons and relatives
to Jubenftlaven, this is urgent
taken to heart.

Believe me, it does not happen for nothing and without purpose
and not only in Germany, that the Jews always worry
fwould like to evade the statistics while they

at the same time. You yourself have gifts from your people, They know how to find every trace of Jewish blood, and the Jews know exactly which minister, envoy, supreme president, general, judge, professor, member of parliament, etc. who want such a drop in him or whether he is related to Jews, and from many Others know the price of conscience, their wealth is niffe and first and foremost their guilt and debts.

Such lists compiled by secret espionage bilben, as I have shown elsewhere, the perfidious means, with which Israel dominates us. If we now have similar statistics from all professional branches, they will prove to be very instructive rich, and I have not the slightest doubt that these a "completely hostile to the state" operational plan of the Jew thumbs. For a German policy it is therefore urgent necessary to have such statistics and to make them available to the general public You have to know where the enemy or the uncertain elements are in place. As long as you don't know this, every Social policy proves to be unfruitful. –

When a German, English or Frenchman notices that he is in If he is not welcome in a society, he will leave. Now ask yourself the question: "Why do the Jews leave never the countries where they are hated and allegedly persecuted?" Anyone belonging to other nations would certainly have done so, and The world has enough space. The fact that the Jews have never thought about something seriously, proves sufficiently that they prefer to live on other people's cofts, but do not want to live alone

SE

they want to feed themselves, but they also want to control us and they believe they are already close to their death. –

Israel is playing an incredibly risky game in achieving the ultimate goal, absolute world domination. The political Fraud, which it has been perpetrating continuously for decades, is almost tangible that anyone who makes a little effort can see it and I would like to know which people first received the bandage of I am convinced that the people who first dares to shake off the Semitic yoke, the first Uculture people of the world will be fine. The other peoples will thank him and follow, and the prince who first takes the initiative and who takes over the leadership, his name will stand alone in the world history.

I must now get on with my own business. I I had no desire to get involved in politics. However, since the Politician, whose office it was to take my matter into his hands

take, has refused, my appearance will be with this Book to a political act. It will then be necessary for me, also to make a confession of faith. Since I never participate in politics, so I do not belong to any party; I turn I therefore appeal to honest people from all parties. I have the wish that Germans remain Germans and that a monarchical Regiment may be maintained under our present Kaiser. My political views are state-preserving and, if one wants, conservative, although perhaps not in the programmatic moderate sense of this word. Since a government is a civil service required, so I as an official only wish to see such people who one can give respect, and from the civil service all foreign like elements are excluded, which at least doubtless will find, i.e. which have a connection with the international Judaism, since this experience has shown that its followers too often of the locals seek to promote.

By the way, I am a socialist, and if you ask what I do you mean that I say: "Social fine, Socialist fine, that means the overall interest of the people over the self-determination and sufficiency of individual desires, i.e. society against protect their own weaknesses – that is, think and act, to preserve humanity."

This latter confession also simultaneously includes the Lord of practical writing in itself; and as the highest product

– XVI –

Aryan civilisation I consider the "gentleman", that is, the man, who without fear of punishment and hope of reward according to the above principles.

That the Semitic race can produce such a product must After my experiences, I am in doubt. Individuals may succeed in breaking the airs of civilized To accept people and to act temporarily, but finer He can rarely express his peculiarities. My "patient" is the best proof of this.

I would like to ask whether, in such cases, fetters can be devoted to a cheerful enjoyment of life It is truly not necessary therefore a Hopfinger, Pietist or Moralistic preacher, and one can therefore quietly participate in the so-called "Banquet of Life"

What does the much-discussed banquet of life actually mean and who is taking part in this banquet? To a good banquet is, in my opinion, necessary above all, even before the good food, that good society is also present. But who finds today

days the main participants? This is mostly Jews, and Jews
I rarely find good company. Moreover, we pay the
Bill for these freaks who with great impudence call themselves masters
by drinking our wines and the fruits of our
diligence. –

I am convinced that we are “all sinners”,
and everyone in his life in one way or another
fined. Nor are they such occasional sinners against whom
to whom this book is addressed, but rather those people
who consider it their only job in life to help their fellow human beings
to deceive and plunder, whose whole thoughts and desires
from early morning to late evening on nothing but
aimed at this point. Just think of those
who could reconcile it with their “honor” to use well-considered
fwipe manipulations for the disabled~~=~~ and other such funds
to rob.

Consider the effort of well-considered malice
and meanness, which is almost unique in history
the crime was necessary to bring it into being
feßen (see Glagau and others). So that such ecutes, which
This was able to seize the highest power through fraud, is
– wrote this book.

As a warning example, I have included in Part IV, p. 146, a port~~=~~

– XVII –

trait of Mr. Constans, and I ask everyone whether he

air to be dominated by such people or to give them high

power in the state. I think that there are few
will be those who harbor such desires – with the exception of our hot
Breifian fellow citizens. And yet we are on the best way to
to reach such situations as in France, as I will explain in more detail

in the political discussions with von Brandt.

Eonftans, whose crime probably involved another
Murder not specified in the article in question, namely the
fhis predecessor in Cochinchina, the product is

the Alliance israelite universelle, the completely Judaized French –

Freemasonry and other secret societies of this kind. In
We also have the Alliance in Germany, and we are
more recent times, the dangerous B'nai B'rith Order, which in the IV. Cheil
p. 208. We also have countless other
secret Jewish societies, all under some
Sail the flag of humanity.

Our German Freemasonry also threatens, as I hear, the Jews

thum and already serves Jewish interests in many ways, without
that she knows it herself.

Against this secret Judaism, whose work bears fruits such as
Confessions, the German activity should be primarily

to avoid, as in France, the "mafocracy" (the

I take upon myself the guilt of having formed this word), to
The German, like all Aryan peoples, has
Strive to entrust leadership to the best among his people.

This is the basic feature of the German character, which is expressed through

mixture of Judaism is threatened with being erased. And against
The latter is the target of anti-Semitism.

The Jew, on the other hand, recognizes the one among his own as
leader who, in the sense of the Talmud, is the best practitioner, ie
in our view the most depraved if. The anti-semitic
tism is therefore the struggle of the true aristocracy against

the rule of villainy, the genius of light

against the demon of darkness.

ä The writer of this book is a completely independent
Man who only matured into a man abroad and the German
He has observed the situation with interest from a distance. He is not
Pietist and moralist, but someone who likes to live cheerful life
pleasure, even an admirer of Brillat-Savarin, also the
understands and appreciates finer dining pleasure and, at the same time,

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— XVIII —

a good glass of wine; no provincial who
Sight of ordinary big city crimes and casters alike
who drives the skin, but one who sees the dark side of the European
and non-European cities and oriental life,
who nevertheless believes that a good society is the first
Condition of a happy Ebbensgenuffes and which some shudder
feels when he, as in Berlin this winter, officially
heard: "Yesterday evening the honorable summons of the Pädē=
rested in this or that Kofale of Weberstraße a mask=
ball", and then think: "So far we find in our father=
land —", who then asks himself: "How is it that this
hideous oriental caster, which allows after the valley mud,
but is nominally punishable under German law, such general
has taken root in the population of Berlin)" —
Sat. VI. 3. Suerft

Introduced foreign customs into the city

The fmntzige gold the entrance;

Jeitalter's strength broke scornfully

The product of wealth, the addiction to extravagance.

(Juvenal.)

Juvenal answers this question and asks that it is our dear
Hebrew fellow citizens to whom we owe this progress of culture
And what Juvenal tells us further about the Hebrews in
ancient Rome, agrees point by point with today's
in Berlin and other business cities where Judaism
has taken root.

Before I go any further I would like to quote a law from the Shulchan

Aruch, which Juftus formulated as follows:

Law of St.

"The Jew is not obliged to marry an Akum (non-Jew) with whom he lives in peace, to kill directly, but it is strict forbidden to save even such an Akum (non-Jew) from death rescue, e.g. if he had fallen into the water and if he also promised him his entire fortune for the rescue. Furthermore It is forbidden for a Jew to heal an Akum (non-Jew), even if he receives payment for it, except when fear that the non-Jews will consequently develop a hatred against the Jews would get. In this case it is even permitted, to treat him free of charge if he (the Jew) refuses to be treated A Jew is also permitted to an Akum ichtjewen) to check whether a medicine is health=

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Furthermore, a Jew is obliged to Jew who has been baptized and belongs to the Akum (non-Jews) has transgressed, to kill, and in the strictest terms it is forbidden to save such a person from death."

Dr. J. Gildemeister, Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Bonn was appointed by the Royal Public Prosecutor=ftschaft there was asked to provide an expert opinion, among other things, on this law as an expert. After Prof. Guildmaster had declared that the Shulchan Aruch was the binding Code of law for all Jews who are not internally fallen away, he expressed himself as follows:

"This law may seem so incredible that it must be noted that it is still valid and, where possible, is implemented. A A seemingly credible case that had been reported in the newspapers for a few years, whom a rabbi in Galicia had killed his own son, cannot be presented here because details and information are not available at the moment. to be duly proven. A very ancient story tells the story of The autobiography of Eliefer Baffin, authenticated by a renowned English scholar, an Indian from the area of Mohilew, is characterized very early by rabbinifdye He shows a great deal of learning, becomes a skilled sweeper at a young age, and finds his the indentism is not satisfied, the Kabbalah disappears, goes to Conftantinople, becomes a Christian here, but is persecuted by his relatives through false accusations complained that he was subject to military service, while he was not subject to military s denounced by the Russian Consul, although now a Turkish subject, Arrested by Russian officials on the street, taken to a Russian Ship seen, taken to Odessa and from there, by stabbing into the The Jews were captured by them in a lonely tavern on the banks of the

Dnieper sentenced to the Code on the basis of this paragraph. In the frozen river, a hole is cut through the ice and he is forced through sought; since it is too narrow and his arms do not go in, they try, as rescuers approach, in a hurry to break it, but does not get there before and only after a fierce struggle does it succeed to mistreat him and to pull out and to snatch the folgern. Happened at the end December 1869 or early 1869. The man is, after having gone through a lot suffered bribed Russian authorities, now English clergyman.

I have considered it necessary to present these stories here so that the reader can understand the facts I have reported not seem too incredible, which is fifthly due to the low level of Judaism and its work may well be the case. The Germans are generally very reluctant to read these days, and although this book does not concern the Jews, I am shows that it is read more by Jews than by Germans. I Therefore, please ask the Germans to live alone first, e.g. at No. some of the Jews have the least faith in

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the Talmudic chorus of the crime described later they will get understanding after reading Part I p. 58.59 mentioned mysterious deaths and no less mysterious interrogation of Mr. von Brandt in the Chinese Temple Uang=Shang CTfze II. Part S. Jag will have read. The meaning of the latter fact and the connection with the crime, I must leave the reader's imagination to: let it be said that not all Talmudic atrocities can be fathomed. –

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My defendant, namely the Imperial Ambassador in Peking, China, Mr. von Brandt has explained to me that he had me taken to the insane asylum or had me administratively disposed of if I dared to make my case public feasibility, and I must note here that the Commissioners of Mr. von Brandt's fine family, i.e. the Reichsgericht president of Samson and especially his son, Justice council of Samfon in Verlin; in other words, the whole Judaism. |

That such atrocities can actually take place has we experienced only recently in Berlin, and the despicable Jewish Doctors who provided asylum certificates without having a personality observed or even seen, still run unpunished and on To avoid such occurrences in me and hopefully

also to make it impossible for all time to come and thus the Jews= people do not add another judicial order to their other crimes= I place myself under the protection of those to whom this book is dedicated to.

The Reichstag member Dr. Alexander Meyer has at Bes the usury laws, the statement was made: "that whoever Usury expires, placed under the guardianship of the creditor "As I am by no means inclined to place myself under guardianship= fociety of the Jews, so may they accept this book as repayment for the evil that they have shown me and threatened me, and so that they see that I am generous and with repayment is not stingy, so you get the ruffian Talmud= Jews, which I translated from French, as well as another booklet, "The Bomb", which also gave them a lot It should bring joy as a GBratis encore.

Our Hebrew fellow citizens do not understand the motive worthy, from which I publish this writing and so may you

– XXI –

because publication in the sense that is only understandable to them and if they do not take care that I am good German justice is done, but on the contrary try to harm me in any way, so hereby give them some further surprises from my side promised. –

But I have done this work for us Germans so that the knowledge of Judaism is spread. All German reigning princes, the members of the Federal Council and all German members of the German Reichstag receive from the One copy of each of the works presented. Since I do not have all the members of the German state representations to the same extent can, a number of copies will be sent to every German candes representation plare and also cirulare, in which it is said that sufficient application by each member of said Candes representations a copy of the book can be obtained at a reasonable price. not to expose myself to legal hassles and lawsuits, this is book written in the public interest printed as a manuscript and for the time being only to the respective rulers and candidates accessible. – May it inspire others to write! –

Since in such a comprehensive work here and there an error may have occurred, justified complaints and reports should be made ments will be given due consideration in a subsequent edition.

In addition, this work contains pretty much everything that is needed for Knowledge of Judaism and its harmful activities on the whole globe necessary if. It contains the quintessence of the

Jewish legislation and an almost complete list of ritual murders from the year 418 to modern times, and in which

now developing struggle of the Aryan peoples against the Jews

thum will henceforth no German candes representative the apology that he does not know Jewish law. Everyone man has the weapon in his hand and can always rely on the best relevant paragraphs. Throughout the book I have ftrictly insisted on reporting everywhere the duels from which I created, so that the Jews cannot claim that the whole book the outflow of a prejudiced fanatical brain fe. Incidentally, I have only cited those passages which my cover the experiences gained in practical work.

The first part of the book contains almost exclusively personal Experiences. Part II contains detailed documents for my experiences feverable and also various reports and memoranda, which also claim general interest. The III. Cheil the

– XXII –

Jewish legislation, and a description of the work of the Jews thums in various professions. The IV. Cheil ritual murders, Jewish crimes in general, including trials, a number of por kråts and description of Judaism in different gentlemen change, fand finally a kifte of some of the Derfaffer used, the Jews books concerning the subject.

For anyone who wants to study Judaism, there is extensive opportunity offered.

Since I am not a writer, and moreover the whole work in fix months written and printed in a few weeks, fo

I do not apply too strict scientific standards to the book

Of all the essays, only

he, who is admittedly very heavy in content, expresses the sharpest Uritics:

Rare, it is the one contained in Part III, p. 247: "The Jew

"a common member of the Aryan state". The same is

omen scientifically and statesmanlike, and I

I cannot take away a single iota of it.

Do not accuse me of being in blind rage against

because it was about Brandt and his family. It was my duty,

NN Judaism von Brandt's to get to the bottom of and the

Making finer actions to explore. The whole family

Hu Brandt has for me today only a "purely scientific

ntereffe", I have investigated how to test a product for quality

and like an African explorer the (sources of the Nile or the

Ongo seeks to reach, so I also have the source of action»

e of Mr. von Brandt sought to investigate and found in the Jews

and found and also the entire then Derhaltnissen on the Austrian embassy in Peking.

Do not accuse me of incitement, but my book is Defense against the secret under the guise of religion operated sepsis of Judaism against other nations.

Nor should I be accused of having any rank.

I treat me with respect when I occasionally come across particularly Judaized gang such as cursing the professorial class. I am a cr army of art and science but a sworn enemy of the wlatanerie, no matter where I meet them in the wrong place. – I every class, from simple day laborers and night watchmen to the Minister if the person concerned has failed to fulfil his duty on the common good, but with the Jew it is such a n Thing You occasionally find a Jewish miner,

Mr

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– XXIII –

but then it occasionally turns out that he is beating his comrades ftears that he returns to his natural profession. Only recently We experienced that a fireman in Greifenhagen (German= Sociale Blätter No. 155, 15 March 1890) fvery diligently devoted to the profession of the chain, but kept the rescued items for himself. we have not yet experienced anything similar with Jewish ministers and officials lived, we will experience it in abundance, and the same applies to all wiping levels. I do not take any exception to declare that every German, even if he is only a day laborer, closer than a Jew, even if he holds office and dignity. I would also like to share a very sympathetic statement by Mr. Urupp: "I prefer to live in a decent pigsty than in an indecent palace."

Nor should anyone hold it against me that here and there I crude humor has let the reins run wild. The one among our The tone of "nobleness" cultivated by Hebrew citizens, which Talmudic meanness as a cover, I am indeed fluent enough, but I prefer to use a German word here and there to talk. For people who can no longer tolerate such things,

this word is not written at all.

Our German feelings are already revolting at the sight and behavior of a dirty, miserable Jew, how much this need not be the case if we accept the discovery make the so-called noble Jews, the "distinguished" Jews not only not better, but possibly even worse than their poor tribesmen. While the latter physically bring filth and vermin and deceive us in our linen, The others bring us demoralization, spiritual filth and deceive us in the great, while they have their mouths full of virtue and morality. It is a neglected people! and un-beferlich and the usury and greed of the noble Jews deserve There is no finer term than that of a beggar. –

And before some of their actions one can say:

"Disfficile est satiram non scribere!"

It is almost impossible to remain serious, for example in the chapter "Wolonial policy". Before Germany thought about colonies I had already lived in colonies and thoroughly explored Africa = connoisseurs, missionaries as well as landowners and merchants learned and heard and learned some things from them. The connoisseur colonial relations and Judaism, it causes strange Feelings when he has to experience that our German Nolonial=

– XXIV –

politics is led by a Jew who has been baptized (Volume IV, p. 159). In a letter to Prince von Vismarck I mention a court clerk Boos, the simple sailor and with a half-glance saw through what the Jewish Privy Councillors of the Foreign Office allegedly could not see.

Believe me, it would be better for our Molonial policy if we had a man like the court clerk Boos in the Foreign Office Office as such a Jewish soul seller like Dr. Kayfer. Even if Mr Boos may not be of much use, In any case, it would not do any harm. Our circumstances limit this almost absurd.

Moreover, those who value nobility fee feel reassured, because I only lead them into the "noble" Jewish society, if this term is even permissible; under a Jewish "privy councillor" I rarely do it and only show how this society, no matter how high it may be, always has a close connection with low criminality, and I try to demonstrate the exemplum ad oculos that the highest Jewish Beanite and the last scrounger who crossed the border, exactly from

turned from the same wood, that their way of thinking is always the same
ft and must remain that we are dealing with a law of nature, the law
of nomadism. |

Who is it that denies this and this clear
The fact tries to argue away by means of "science"
How far is the sygnosis of Jewish professors or of
from vanity /, mad and subsidized by Judaism and De:
incense-filled professors? Is it permissible to make such blessings
generally valid in relation to practical experience and action:
fachen 7 It is the latter from which science is created
foll and not the other way around. Incidentally, we also have courageous

"There are enough German professors who have raised their voices.

I attack some saints in Judah and pronounce a severe
Suspicion against the President of the Reich Court, von Simson.
may at first seem a bit strange to the faithful Uöhler belief of some Germans
occur, but is it ultimately so unusual that
Jews in such high positions and in their later days exposed
were? I refer here to the example of the Swedish Mi=
nister Baron Pino von Friedenthal. Even the Jewish writer
Karl Emil Franzos finds it regrettable that a poor person,
after he was exposed, to remain in the civil service
Nor did the atrocities of this minister prevent

-. XV -

a large part of his former subordinates at his fche=
resignation from the ministry, an address of loyalty
I also recall the President Grevy (see
III. Part, p. 179 ff.), I also recall what Ahlwardt
pp. 165 and 228 about our former Minister of Justice Friedberg and
Mr. von Madai writes; I do not want to speak of our minister
von Cucius, his adjunct Schunck, the Jewish adjutant
Schweinburg of Minister Scholz and others. What Jewish
As for ambassadors, I refer to the case of Baron von Magnus
in Mopenhagen and on that of the American ambassador in Morocco
(see IV, Part, p. 206). Below, Judaism is full of iniquity.
vermin and above full of crime!

If you take all this and the countless others in this
Buche cited facts about Jewish civil servants in Be=
costume, so it will hardly be surprising if
also the President of the Reich Court in his old age as the outstanding
fshould represent what he will be, namely a Talmud Jew of the purest
water, where baptism and education have not helped an atom,
which is closely linked to Judaism, which is striving for world domination.
connection and is an active head of the Alliance.

This Jew in particular provides us with a beautiful example of how little a Jew of our German education and German background vision can be penetrated; Samson is or was a member of member or even chairman of the Goethe Researchers Association. parliamentary morning pint at Prince Vismarck's he rühnite the realized this and made the statement: "I do not lie down for the evening Peace without having read at least 10 pages of Goethe beforehand." The South German MP replied to this silly remark Volk in true German style: "And I do not lie down for the evening Rest until I have drunk at least my ten liters of beer With that, the President of the Reich Court was led away and Mr. Völk had the laughs on his side.

But I now ask whether a man who describes Goethe in this way attracts, can have understood the poet at all? I say "No." He only pretends to have sympathy with us Germans for his own glorification. Our education and also the Christianity sits on these stones like a loose garment that only dressed to fight us underneath. With vor= For Jews it has its own peculiarities, and I claim that a Jew in our sense is only noble and fine can, if he acts "of his own free will and without coercion" against

– XXVI –

the teachings of the Talmud openly front and with Judaism breaks. But with Samfon, the opposite is the case, as I sufficient evidence.

We see what excesses the Jewish rule in France produced, and how could it happen that we in Germany should have better Jews than the French and if at all a If a distinction can be made between racial Jews, then we can believe the French assurances that the Russian-Polish-German variety with which we are primarily fo bless you, which is by far the most dangerous kind.

Is it not downright ridiculous that we can only treat the Jews with a simple confession of faith gives access to all our state offices–ftatten (fe III. Part, p. 78) and that these people then ministers, can become vicars, generals, professors, etc. –

. In the chapter "The Jews and the Christian Church" (Part III, = 110) I believe I have proved that for 50 years Jewish influence in our Ministry of Culture is decisive Perhaps this has even been the case for some time, and one will also find that they were baptized Jews fd, which, as in Germany, also in other countries with religion and have held leading positions, and If you take this into consideration and keep it in mind, you can

ben neglected state in which the Christian church finds itself today
The old Testament, which the Jews
selfwerthtlich ft very hang, offers them a comfortable handle to
to split and destroy the Christian confessions. The story
of the Jews, the so-called "holy biblical history", is the
only one that is seriously taught to the Christian nations, because
also unfortunate and wrong way the foundation of the Christian
Keligion forms. If you tell a farmer memorable facts
from the history of his fatherland, this is for him
"Hebrew". But if you tell him the opposite, of all
Hebrews: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Joshua,
David, Solomon, Herod etc. w., so he knows everyone together,
he feels at home and can fluently recite the entire litany
from ancient stories.

Yes, if these were just old stories, then it would still be
but what fables do not find it; full of all
possible taunts, murder, theft and fraud. And we know that
the Jews knew very well that the Old Testament was more of a village school
for the Talmud than for Christianity, which ultimately

– xXxXVII –

the opposite of Judaism. The Jews raid
our religion just as well as they raid everything else. They let
the devastated pasture of atheism.

And now politics! "The house of Rolhfchild belongs to no one
political party; the Rothfchilde found the friends of the King-
thunts, legality and peace (in the meantime they were in
France the friends of the Republic, of the Uaiserdom and again
of the Republic). " But it is clear that such whole and half re=
publics, as was the old Poland, France and Hungary today
fare, with their parties fighting each other to the death,
provide the best fields of operation for the Jews, because the more
parties, the less pastures. Where there is division, there
the Jew. One must not imagine that it is always
and everywhere the Alliance israrlite, which the Jewry in
the different political parties, as on different pastures=
places for their fencing and fencing. It was
The nomadic instinct itself is sufficient for this. As far as Austria is concerned,
fo in Cisleithania, especially in Vienna, the Jews are concerned about
leadership of the German party; in Hungary they are the most enraged
Magpyars and incite against the Slapen and Germans, in particular
against the Saxons of Transylvania; in Bohemia they found themselves Ultra=
Czechism; in Trieste they found irredentists. The one
Some of these leaders switch between the different pastures
places depending on their personal advantage and find today also
excessively Hungarian, as Czech yesterday, and Ueiner of
they lose even for a moment their overall interest

Juda's out of sight. – What applies to the parties also applies for clubs, such as school clubs, student associations. Gymnastics= clubs, Wagner clubs, etc., also, as they say, for the free Masonic lodges. Here too, the Jew proves himself to be a raging raider, by attacking the ideas that those associations serve

folll, which undermines life." |

Dr. A. Wahrmond "Law of Nomadism", pp. 193/198.

What is said here also literally applies to our German relationships, even on the confessions and one must not wonder if the Jews also try to use "anti-Semitism" When they were expelled from Spain, they actually done, and in the section of an article entitled "The Lower course of Spain", which I wrote in the chapter "General observations"

– XXVIII –

abörukke, one finds how the baptized Jews in the priest's robe this Land: subsequently even a curse. We are witnessing click wonderful things. In Russia two larger heaths "Nowoje Vremja" and "Grafhdanin" with the Jewish question, and the Jews recently offered to take over these newspapers– with the condition that these newspapers are still retain the anti-Semitic tendency in their hands and should only later be transferred into their sound. The is eight Jewish. But even in Germany we are already experiencing something Achaliches with the newly invented General=Anzeiger of Moses and Conforten, which also publishes all other influential newspapers to try to eliminate. These papers also retain the loral tone and thereby fall in love, and then later to completely convert into the Jewish culture. public extraordinary facilities for advertisements and work before under price, i.e. with damage. They thereby force Legal papers, which of course are not subsidized by the Alliance advertise to work below price, and something like that is a real political murder. This is a powerful operation of the Alliance, which one should go to the collar with force, although the Jews swear that these maneuvers will not work and will not lead to anything about it. –

The "Jewish Press" writes with reference to the measures that one in Russia against the Jews, that now in Russia hd a lot of Jews were baptized for show, but the faith would remain faithful to their father. This is also clearly stated and lets us see what no one should think of baptized Jews. The pressure against Jews, which is today all over the world and especially in Germany is so great that one can almost

can't see the forest for the trees. The good, in tolerance:
poorly educated Germans, can not imagine
to understand that a person who looks similar to him is a completely
other constructed brain, and the old Prussian believes
still that a ministerial tailcoat or uniform requires that
there is a person inside who is completely honest and reliable and
not true. The Jews have taken advantage of this cave belief
made, and while outwardly they imitate our customs and traditions=
take, they rob us with the help of their tribesmen
They tend to the nations in their own way
flattery, in France they circulated the slogan of the
grande nation", the Germans treated them as "people of

– XXIX –

thinkers" and make the English believe that they are great music=
Whether the Jews invented these slogans themselves
It is difficult to say what this nation has, apart from bankruptcy,
Exchange, stock market games and theft actually nothing was invented, even
They have borrowed their language and religion from other peoples,
just as they once gave the Egyptians the silver and gold
stole barrels.

What we need is the knowledge of the Jew. The
What the Jew deceives is his own person, as we see in Part III.
p. 76, he goes so far, if necessary, that he denies the existence of his
entire personality; then that he renounces his Jewish origins
denies like the Lindaus and sails under false names.
But all of him is and must be concerned with his
so-called religion, or, as it should be better called, the
criminal coder of fine legislation. Thanks
the Jewish influences, this deception is on a grand scale=
ftabe succeeded. The Social Democrats count around 1½ million
Voices in the German Reich. How many of this number of
Germans have an idea that through the teachings
of the Talmud and how many may like the content
of these honors? I don't think so, not one percent. And how little
is even the number of educated people who are interested in this study
It is on the part of the Jews who have completely
know and have the full consciousness of guilt, a tremendous spiritual
fraud has been committed, which it is our first duty to make good
fine. So make the German people, especially the social
Democrats became familiar with Jewish legislation and within six
months, although the spirit in the masses only slowly develops
I am convinced that the people themselves would
Drive the leader away. (Perhaps the people would then also like to see how
it is deceived and it is perhaps infinitely more decent and advantageous=
find it more difficult to take the Anabaptists' ill-earned money
than to live by their grace.) This seems to me the simplest manner
to fight social democracy in its current form.

But this suppression of the knowledge of the Jewish secret teachings is probably not only below but also above been practiced. Just read the proceedings of the united state parliaments of 1848 and one will find how little the theory of Judaism, i.e. the Talmud. One finds that there only, some very good, "practical" concerns about the

| – XXX –

Emancipation of the Jews. (See Part III,

p. 58.)

It is precisely the Jews who accuse the Jesuits make sure that they are committed to the education of influential personalities powerful and thereby seek to gain influence. The Jews be= The Jesuits seek as their competitors (inde illae irae!), because in the teachings of the latter a drop of Talmudic spirit penetrated. We see the Jewish=German Delbrück family since the year 1800 in an educational manner at the Prussian royal court court and actually it would also be the case with today's entry= fows of the Jews would be wonderful if they did not do everything to the verses of the Talmud were kept secret from the rulers of Aryan countries to keep; because according to his teachings, not only the bloody devotion sacrifice of the king was especially sacred (see Part III, p. 90), but also its deception and stun.

It would be extremely interesting to have statistics of all the baptized and unbaptized Jewish people who have been of the century fine things were done at the Prussian royal court has and still does. Because with a side space of 100 years we have to reckon with today in order to understand the courageous circumstances to learn.

For a ruler today it is almost more important to enforce the law to know the teachings of the Talmud rather than the teachings of Christianity. That our present Emperor was educated in the teachings of Christianity There is no doubt about that, and he is also considered as ruler over the Differences between Catholicism and Protestantism taught fine. But we have a third "so-called" religion in us ferem Germany, a religion that is a religion of the rabble, which natural heritage of a people who have only been living for a little longer than 0 years of equal rights and that, like the rest of us: will demonstrate that his equality is only a consequence the concealment of fine laws. Has our today= Did the Emperor ever study Talmud? At the gymnasium Certainly not, because you learn a lot of other things there, but just not Talmud. Has our Kaiser ever attended a rabbinical seminar, or taken lessons from a rabbi? We know that pretty well= ly sure that this is not the case, but it would also be of little

have benefited, since it is the sacred duty of the Jews to spread their teachings to keep secret. Who found the later educators of the shark?
who and who would have been entitled to the
To make the Emperor aware of the teachings of Judaism P

– XXXI –

If such persons were baptized Jews or of Jewish origin,
They are indeed made into anti-Semitism but still always
have claimed, as most baptized Jews do, that the
The Talmud's verses are outdated and no longer followed,
although exactly the opposite is the case and I would not

in the slightest astonished when in the Jewish interest, in the interest

the Alliance committed exactly the same fraud on the person of the Uaifer
practiced as it was on the great mass of the German people,
because, as I said, these two major factors are the ones
which Judaism has the greatest interest in deceiving.

When, after the founding period, it was a question of changing the names of the
main founders in the Reichstag, the Lord Court=
preacher Stöcker had the list of founders in his hand. He took
but decency to read it out because there is a name under it=
found, namely that of Mr. von Wilniowski, because he or his
Relative was head of the secret civil cabinet of Haifer and
because he believed that out of respect for the Haifer this name
to remain silent. This was a mistake on the part of the courageous court=

preacher; on the contrary, he should have mentioned this name first,

to warn the emperor.

For example, if it were true what is rumored today that
precisely the people with whom the shark most often
comes, namely Privy Councillor Dr. Hintzpeter, Privy Councillor
von Cucanus and Dr. Paul Güßfeldt were Jewish descendants,
related to Judaism, that the Alliance succeeded
would be to bring personalities she likes into the immediate vicinity of the
ruler? The ways of supple Judaism
find so diverse and hidden that this possibility is by no means
is excluded.

I have tried in my own way to get to the bottom of this matter
to find out whether the cat has learned the teachings of the most poisonous
Kafe of the globe, from which we have a large number of persons

as fellow citizens in Germany and who therefore also subjects, knows.

For this purpose I have taken the trouble to

Statements by the Emperor, whether written or oral, as far as

I managed to see them, to examine them and I am

In this way he came to the conclusion that he could avoid these dangerous teachings cannot be known and that they have been withheld from him must, or that if he knows something about it, he will be informed

must have taught them to wear "old trousers from

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– XXX –

Nanaan", as the Jewish-German professor Franz Delitzsch from who, with the same audacity as any rabbi, of the Talmud and the blood ritual of the Jews, while it It is proven that ritual murders are taking place all over the world increase exactly as the power of the Judenthunis increases= takes (fiche IV. Part p. 1). The image used by Delitzsch characterizes in an excellent way the Jew who in this saints. –

If, for example, our Emperor had known the relevant teachings, would certainly be in the last school committee appointed by him fion not so many Semites have been sitting; yes, perhaps no only one.

I am firmly convinced that the German Uaifer= throne around a great Semitic fraud is going on, even more, that even our Uaifer, without knowing it himself, with the Semitism, like the majority of other mortals, struggles with Aryan Origin.

From all the Emperor's statements it is clear that he how a German thinks, promote German culture and fine German

subjects happy. He always makes the right points and points to the wounds that he would like to heal. ft 3. V. the social question, the school question, the increase in desmoralisation in the army and beekeeping. With the right instinct he had found that the party formation, i.e. division into the par= lamentations are harmful, and it felt that the Jew was firmly entrenched in them= He tackled all these important questions and with an openness that does credit to his character. It is an extraordinary occurrence that a ruler of the interpretation of our Emperor by personal intervention in such important questions of general uritis. Some people consider this to be dangerous, perhaps not entirely without reason. But on the other hand we see it and have the infinite possibility to know that our Uaifer thinks German and by no means tends to get caught up in some kind of trap. But on the other hand, one must also ask oneself how a ruler who is surrounded by secret Judaism is that the effects of his orders mediate his position of power can frustrate. My case gives evidence of this mysterious effect a sufficient example, and it can be assumed that such things are happening on a much larger scale. The people, who protected Mr. von Brandt and kept him in office,

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must, to a certain extent, be participants and accomplices of this deception. And then I should keep silent

We live in an interesting period of history. The Jews know that their deceptions are spreading all over the world. begin to be discovered and that their rule will soon come to an end will take; that is why they are still making all kinds of desperate efforts= to prolong their rule through lies and deceit.

Exodus 12 states:

35. And the children of Israel did as Moses had said and demanded from the Egyptians silver and gold their equipment and clothing.

56. Moreover the Lord had given the people grace before the Egyptians, that they lent them; and they took it away from the Egyptians.

What were the golden vessels about 3200 years ago, the fie borrowing and stealing from the Egyptians, that is what the state authorities find today loans, LCatifundia and industrial establishments, which gradually and as before in Egypt, you have God has shown them grace today by separating us from them

Laws and economic doctrines imposed on them, mediated through which they can quickly enrich themselves and enslave the natives. They have to understand the most elementary and simple views knew how to turn.

It is an extraordinary and simple fact that, if it were possible to raise the working population of Germany and to bring them into better living conditions, to must become more capable of consumption by improving their housing conditions niffe and Cebife improved. But our Lord, the Jew, gives not allow that something like this is pursued seriously and sensibly; otherwise the Bourse Jews, Cotterie Jews, peddlers and schnapps Jews Therefore, the people have to deal with the cheap deception= pictures of the future state, schnapps and finally fogar with for so-called science. Just as one can be misled for the People consider the worst liquor to be good enough, they treat it even with the worst kind of science. The science, which the people really need has been withheld from them, and that is "the knowledge of the character of his exploiters".

The same applies to the working populations in Germany,

also applies to the native population of our colonies. What

it is useful that we poison the people with liquor p Who has the
® 6

– XIIIIV –

Advantage of this? Some merchants, perhaps Jewish men, find this origin, or Jewish sentiment, who work with and for the Jews, who want to enrich themselves quickly, but consider the natives too future holonization and true culture. Such a speech as the head of our holonian office, Dr. Kayfer, said before Hurzem in the Reichstag was genuinely Jewish, it not only had the smell of the nonsense, but even more of the Talmud.

Our big industrialists run the greatest danger from the Jews= thum to be shaved. What can it do to an establishment like Krupp was blessed with such a representative as the Jew Mandl That such a man can never have any other intention, than to enrich oneself as quickly as possible and at the same time with help to disparage the good name of Krupp among his fellow tribesmen, so that they can bring the whole establishment into their hands, one can feven before this person was publicly branded by the Chinese, I have the shame full catastrophe was foreseen (see Part II p. 87), but even The latter does not even seem to be a sufficient indication for

Mr. Krupp was too fine; one seems to have taken such hints with not wanting to spoil the pig pole. I can change nothing about it, but at least warn. May our Large industrialists once my reports in Part II to the imperial Chinese government and the German embassy. The felben find entirely in accordance with the facts, from which you may seen that once with the world markets and the new fields, which the Jewish traders always used to sell their goods brikate pretend to conquer, can come to an end after they raided, and that it might be good to think about such eventualities to think and to keep a closer eye on the Jew. Hein Jew, whatever he may be called, can ever have an interest in to promote German industry, just as little as there is any a Jew can be concerned about the well-being of Germany in to promote any form of government, the Jew can only in himself and think of his own people and their advantage.

In what follows, I should not be accused of being in= acted discreetly, because there is always a limit to discretion, which I believe to have exceeded only where absolutely necessary, after I have tried everything in vain to get the personal opportunities to be handled discreetly.

Nor should anyone accuse me of being careless with the sea; I know exactly what dangers I am running,

– XXXV –

that if our Hebrew fellow citizens could dare, “according to their religious laws.”

And if they can't do the latter, I know what fifth is imminent. It is what keeps so many people from Judaism. Mr. Pontigny gives this feeling thank you drastic expression and I allow myself the relevant passage to quote from his foreword to Rohling's Talmud =Jews:

“If one tells the Jews of today that they are the heirs of their ancestors, driving and certain safety measures against them are not un= would be appropriate, so it is said, it is contemptuous envy that comes from one speaks and infamous greed that consumes us; one is the “Shame of the Century”, the “scum of humanity” ity”, the “excrement of nature”, and it is about our Head emptied the vessel of filth, which every writer Israel filled in his hand.”

I have to be prepared for this kind of thing, but I am armed.

Nor can I be accused of asking for the reason=

sentence:

“Calumniare audacter, semper aliquid haeret!”

(Just slander boldly! Something always sticks.)

because I wanted to present myself to the courts and provide evidence.

Finally, I am not suspected of having personal Ambition or vanity and at any price my person in to the foreground in order to give it an extraordinary importance and to gain fame. I know it quite well that if a single person suddenly disappears from the face of the earth disappears, the world will exist without him, even if the greatest ruler on earth. But I believe for the good= well-being of a large part of my fellow human beings when I bring to light the facts which lead to life has determined my destiny. My importance in the Eyes of the Jews consisted exclusively in the fact that I a field that seemed to be successful, which she would gladly use for the wanted to conquer the swindle, and that with my person coincidentally a sum of 305 million marks, to which they were entitled believe they have a claim to their religious racial laws, i.e. in other words, that in their opinion I have about this amount, to win over the European public if the venture is successful could have cheated, to escape their greedy fingers threatened. . according to the Jewish religion of the Jodi

– XXXVI –

This is the crux of the whole intrigue that I am here complain. The Jews will, if they do not try, to silence this book, to shout that it is a hate book and I am a The slanderer. But, I ask, what do I want to do differently than before?

be admitted to the German court? I have not

Once demanded an open punishment of the criminals. – After I necessarily bring forward such accusations against Judaism= I would be lost if I were to join a I wanted to set up a court that was somehow suspicious of Jews. It would be completely different the matter would have looked if Bismarck had and admitted as evidence. Then today perhaps our Reich Court President and a whole series of Jewish officials behind bars for actual treason and high treason I always assume that the Prince of Bismarck is not generally fcient thing with them, which I still do today does not want to believe). |

I believe that the matter is important enough to warrant a
To make a state affair out of it, of course not because of me personally,
but for the good of the fatherland. But today you have
Imanden before him, who does not fear the whole of Jewry and from
voluntarily insists on being admitted as evidence.
However, I would have to be allowed and the necessary means
to give me the opportunity to provide this evidence and I
can thwart the intrigues of the Jews.

I urge you, gentlemen, to leave this matter
not go uninvestigated: If such things go unpunished,
fo you create untenable conditions and a bureaucracy of
criminals. You will not easily get a case again,
where you will find Jewish subjugation in such abundance and in such
different forms before your eyes. They have the raw
violence, the whole scale of Jewish suspicions and slander=
ments up to the flattering and humiliating letter of the Hebrews;
They have high-ranking officials who have the confidence of the Emperor and
of the fatherland and Catilinarian existences, which they
use for their own purposes. –

As in 1840 during the trial of Father Thomas in Da-
a lot of Jewish money has flowed to paralyze justice
m, so it will happen here in this case too. Here
There will be no doubt that Judas Kohn will be deserved; but I
I know the secret ways of the Jews too well not to investigate them thoroughly
Let us assume that Father

– XXXVI –

Thomas managed to escape with his life and the hands
fine Jewish “friends”. What would happen if
what fine? Father Thomas would simply be considered mentally disturbed

| have explained and condemned all possible witnesses for this purpose

For this reason, in this case too,
some testimonies of unfortunate people who perhaps against their will
the intrigue is forced into it, only give the due value.

But I have, in addition to the burden mentioned in this book,
material still a lot of the same against the international
Crooks= and Jewry, which threatens to ruin our fatherland, in
the hand, which I will only hand over to such people,
which I personally consider trustworthy. I declare
However, I hereby agree to provide circumstantial evidence against the
to lead a society in which everyone can see

that my accusations are justified, and I am ready, if
If I should not succeed in this, I would gladly accept the justified punishment, such as
who would deserve such worthless empty accusations, without

situation to endure. I would not know what I

could promise more. I hereby repeat my Part I,
P. 65/64 formulated petition and recommend myself in the first instance to the
Protection of His Majesty the Uaifer and all those who
This book is dedicated to. But should our governments
the connection with Judaism has already been weakened,
that they no longer dare to take this matter into their own hands,
then I see, however, that the Jewish question has its solution in a

will and must find a violent way. And should it be the Jews=
succeed in eliminating me in one way or another,

then I place myself under the protection of the public and I judge
to all those who are interested in the practical solution of the Jewish question
Participate, the request to remember that One who thought so
has brought about a peaceful solution to the Jewish question
want, fell victim to the Jews, and that then every man,
8 kills a Jew, and kills another one especially in my memory.

To all those I address, I would like to point out the but=

| belief that the Jews would like to teach us,

that the Jewish question can no longer be solved, that it is too late. In

On the contrary, it is easy to put the Jews back in their place=

but some patriotism is necessary and also
some clarification of the question, for the study of which I have sufficient material

It is a "nose question" that we are dealing with,

rn. nl "

and like Disraeli in fine Endymion" (Volume II, p. 18, Keipsig, Cauchnit=Edition) says about it, there is no question that raises such a fine Discernment is required and the principle that if one it does not understand from the bottom up, so easily appear as a will-o'-the-wisp could know. (But there is no subject which requires more discriminating knowledge, or where your illustrating principle, if you are not deeply sounded there may not be a chance to turn out a will. o. the · wis p.

Yes, Disraeli is right, one must know the race question and thoroughly, a bungler cannot handle it.

The Jewish question would be extremely easy to solve if the Kaffé not endowed by nature with an extraordinary ability for deceptions. Judaism produces all types the human race, from the albino with white hair and red eyes to the dark-colored Negro with black woolly beard. We find Jews whose shape and nature resemble some amphibian 3 B. remind one of the frog, and sturdy figures like a butcher. companion; we see the little Jew, whose whole being is a constant request for forgiveness seems too fine for his existence, and the shameless, cheeky Jewish brat. As parliamentarians, we are in all parties, from the Social Democrats through all shades ftrëfts to ultra-conferfts. We see them in all conf flections, from the rigid Orthodox Jew to the enlightened Reform. Jews who deny the Talmud, and we see them as "anti-Semitics"; we see them crossing the border as young men selling trousers and at all levels up to the minister and bishop, but all together a secret bond connects us, and that is blood, it is the honors of the Talmud that are printed in their brains, They are all kneaded from Talmud, as Drumont says, and that should never be forgotten. – They are wrong players who are playing at the wrong find their pleasure in playing (see Law No. 42, Part III, p. 20). who communicate with each other through secret messages, which some Let participants win first, in order to later plunder. If a ruler gets into the volumes of such secret Cliques, so there are only two alternatives for him: "either he through them in time and chase them away, or he be= unconsciously participate in their false game with patriotism and the wealth of nations". In In the latter case, it is irretrievably lost, which not only history of the last 100 years, but also in particular the history

history of modern times has taught. All the Jewish people, baptized or

= IRLIN

unbaptized, denying fine origin, all the people with two or

more names, all the people with false ancestors, they pursue with their deceptions have certain purposes and are not part of the Ulafe of People who it is desirable to be citizens of a state

There are almost only noses and religious questions that concern the world. because. No matter where you look, you will soon see to reach this realization. Therefore, one wants to address the racial issues study, but not with Jewish professors.

I know very well where the greatest difficulty of the solution The question lies with the upper classes. Judaism has either the noose thrown around the neck or in some Weife implicated in his guilt. Ahlwardt tells us on page 196 fhis book that in voting on the intended statehood= lation of the Reichsbank in the Reichstag 50 members alone from a There was no party that wanted this measure to be implemented. This seemed to have forced Judaism, and one sees, what influence Judaism is able to exert. In a The German element should therefore be treated with leniency in answering the question. It would be necessary to provide complete immunity for all Germans for debts contracted against Judaism or Guilt enforced. Another solution would hardly be conceivable. The German who has sinned with Judaism is only too often innocently fell into the clutches of this evil society. He may be to blame, but not all hope is lost. That but the Jew has lost all hops and malt, has given us fine four thousand years of history and recently again fine forty. year of equality in Germany.

I call out to our German princes: "Beware before the smooth Hebrew, whether baptized or unbaptized. He flatters your evil fentiments and can only

Your misfortune. We live in a battle of Aryanism

against the Hebrews. Your thrones are taken by Jews and their Villages surround you, which will lead you imperceptibly into the cage of the Hebrews= thums want to drag across, and your ruin will be sealed fine if They succeed in doing this. There are two enemy days and only in one one can stand. And it is more natural for a German prince to stand by the Germans as the children of Israel, who

have so badly abused the freedoms granted to them." But German civil servants should be warned that because of their own and * Minder's future inappropriate NKollegia=

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Judaism cannot have any honorable

chen comrades and colleagues. You see how now the Baron Hirsch makes large donations to educate Galician Jews en, and the latter, after we have brought them to Germany "have taken and cleansed of vermin, not only the 85 become not only friends and companions of your children, but their masters. Just look at what the Jews have done in the last forty years 5 Enferer have made proud army and our civil service. Everything looks good on the outside, but inside there is a lot of Worm of usury and Judaism. From my In this case you see that the highest state officials have their position and

abuse the Emperor's trust to protect their tribes= smuggled into us. Such comrades and Every German should reject collegiality. This is a duty against the fatherland. I declare myself a revolutionary against the secret secondary government of Judaism and I make all Civil servants are aware that it is their duty to do the same to do where they discover this parallel government. They have sworn their oath of loyalty to the German Emperor and the German Fatherland and not the Jewish parallel government.

The big industrialists and property owners should also close their eyes Open up and join together to stop the dangerous efforts of Judaism. the leaders of the Social Democrats, who are honest with the people

think that the study of my book is recommended, and if they

afterwards they were able to bring themselves to deal with the Jews to make a social cause, so let it be said to them that Its glory will not last much longer, because the The working people are already beginning to reflect on their own.

Our entire Judaism in its current position of power based solely on our indifference to the secret Jewish laws And I demand of everyone, from the prince to the last Day laborer, up, the tablecloth between himself and the bad companion= to break the bond of Judaism.

Anyone who has read this book will agree with me must, that I at least a little bit of the present Jew= hem understand, and I prophesy to you all a perfidious A coup by international Jewry that caused much blood and will cost tears if one does not defend oneself quickly=

measures taken. Bu |

– XL –

Carlyle once asked:

“The future of Germany is the future of the world.”

(The future of Germany is the future of the world.)

There is some truth in this, and that is why I shout a cheer to the

German fatherland! Call you German citizens! Call

You German men and women, whether poor or

rich. whether high or low, on to the fight against the |

Sämon of Judenttzum, who wants to destroy us all

Sross!

Minden in Westphalia, March 1891.

C. p.

E

Printing errors, omissions, corrections,

| Notes.

Contents: Printing errors and rellamations. – Reprint. – Briman. – Alliance
igraelite universelle. – Speech of a Grand Cabiner. – Jews and
the Christian Church. – Prince Bismarck and the Jews. – Jews and the
Army. – Jews in the justice system. – Jewish crimes. – Synagogues
fire in Neufttin and the crime in – Wadewice. –
Nonsieur Constans. – Privy Councilor Dr. Rudolph Slrchow. – The B'ne
Briss Order. – Jewish cliques. – The Jewish Protection Association. – State ≠
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Neumann. – Preference for Jews and Irish over Germans.
– Gustav Freytag. – The living Esther olgmofi. – The Agony
d'Israel. – Ignorance of Jewish history. – Windthorst. –
Chancellor von Caprivi. – Norris de Jonge. – Mr. Jencke. – New
Books. – Humorous.

u —

Printing errors and complaints.

The rapid production of this work has unfortunately resulted in
ehabt that not all printing errors could be eliminated, even
if some unpleasant sentences remained, as for example in
III. Th. S. 168/169: 8

"Yes, the greedy hands that have seized the French 5 billion
8 war contribution to escamotiren, the same ones which

the war did not shy away from the disability fund and the
Fortress building fund, this blood and tears eondensified into gold,
the emergency funds of the relatives of the fallen, to attack their
Fingers already curl with greed at the thought of
new robbery." i

Letters= and small typographical errors of this kind should be
possible second edition, as well as just
completed complaints should be taken into account. 2:

Part I, page 137, 10th line from the top: Should read "tree"
instead of horse. a

reprint.

The works in this book from the "KKulturkämpfer" by Mr. Otto
Articles published in their entirety may only be used with special permission

Gla
au
de EEE SEE

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– XLV –

The reprint of the article on
n Synagogue fire in Neufttin, permission was first sought
of their Dr. Henrici. Otherwise reprint with sources:
information from this book is permitted to everyone, but under his own
responsibility. I reserve the right to translate.

Briman=Juftus is the correct spelling of this name, the sometimes erroneously printed as Briemann.

Alliance israslite universelle III. Part. Page 42 ff.

On the small card printed on page 51 and the Closure of the Russian-German border by the Committees of the Alliance One station is missing, namely "Weißenburg". It is this a small railway station near Löbau in West Prussia.

The previous lieutenant of the Alliance in Liegnitz, Dr. Landsberg, has died.

Major Osman Bey gives the 5 of the Alliance in the rue de Trevisé, Paris at number 35, while on the publications the Alliance No. 37.

Does anyone know if the members of the Alliance have certain badges wear when they exercise their office, e.g. a small, round, fle ch= colored felt hat with a cord and red flowers embroidered on the side?

To join the Alliance israélite universelle, an article in the "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums", No. 8 of February 19, 1891, which also contains a number of notable valuable passages that we do not want to withhold from our readers It says:

"The power and strength of the Jews lies in unity. Let us thank God that after centuries of dispersion and fragmentation now have a center, an organ have something that we can rally around."

We always thought that the Jews were in the German people
"This does not seem to be the case after all. Continue

en wir: f

N "The membership of the Alliance should be concerned with knowledge of being Jewish."

And then: |

"Everywhere, in all parts of the world, in Asia, Africa,

Rae devilishly ruled. if they do not . the

– XLV –

We see from this that the Alliance allows itself to continue its activities ity at all. once again to conceal. Here you have a full=

confirmation of what I have said in various other places
Who are the members of the Alliance in

en distant lands, e.g. in China? I have made it clear enough
geie t and warn again against the appointment of Jewish=German

onfuls, ambassadors, etc. The German Empire is, in my opinion,
It is not there to pay members of the Alliance and
Embassy and Consulate buildings for Jews and Jewish offspring

u build so that traveling Hebrews could find accommodation and protection in
their meaning and that such institutions are mousetraps
will be for German merchants who submit to these authorities
in good faith, trust in German loyalty. We Germans will
which will probably be the most deceived of all nations.

Speech of a Chief Rabbi. Part III, p. 50 ff.

I have indicated where I took this speech from and
without knowing whether it was really true or fiction. It is
a perfect masterpiece and shows the goals of Judaism in
such that everyone who knows Judaism to some extent can

the content of this speech is surprised. The Jews
themselves seem to have felt this.

The speech has now caused a lot of controversy in Germany.
No. 130 of the "Deutsche Sociale Blätter" of 8 February 1891 brought
the same in abbreviated form. An Austrian judicial official
in Vienna, the same had given the Algiers-based newspaper "L'Anti-
Juif", translated and sent to the German social papers
This issue of the German social papers had to be specially written because of this
Speech and the demand for it will appear in a new edition.
The editorial staff of these papers carried out investigations and was |

enuff to indicate in No. 131 of 15 February 1891 where the original

This speech is taken from the novel "Biarritz"
of the Accountant writing under the name Sir John Retcliff
Gödfische and can be found in the first part of the same: "Gaöta=Warfschau=
Düppel" p. 165

The Jewish press had hardly learned this when 5
Mr. Hirsch-Hildesheimer in No. 9 of the Jewish Press, February 26, 1891

a brilliant article against the lee: the anti-semitic
and announced that the association for the defense of the
Antisemitism has published a leaflet to condemn this "horror:

Nothing is a better solution than
the rage of the Rabbis and Jews and Jews ate these
Speech, although it may be good, hits the nail on the head
of all. Israel was touched to the core. People who
Judaism know, know nel 0a enau, also has this speech
therefore in France and elsewhere a wide distribution
found, and we find them among others in 5
n the works of Georges Eilhan: Juifs et Opportunistes & 40.

the head ge=

– XLVI –

Whether the Accountant Gödfische, who emerged from the Waldeck trial as
I do not know whether he was a baptized Jew, as is known to us. If not,
o he certainly had contact with Jews and learned from them
and information. Everyone is recommended to read the
1 part of the novel "Biarritz" nacyleen, since the same
also some strange and interesting revelations about the
Judaism, which is in complete agreement with reality=
ke tehen, but harmless people at first glance
may seem unbelievable. The fact that Judaism, by the way,
Knowledge of Mr. Gödsche has been appreciated,
sufficiently proven by the fact that neither the name Gödsche
nor the us onym Sir John Retcliff in Meyer's Conversations=
lexicon as a writer, while almost every Jewish
Dom raph, who has not yet remotely understood the "one
eteliff has, is mentioned if it is only given to the chosen
people.

India and rulers. Part III, p. 90 ff.

It must be added to this chapter that the man who
In 1866 he shot Prince Bismarck from behind and is commonly
Blind, was called Cohn and was a Jew, who lived under the name
fine adoptive father sailed.

Furthermore, Guiteau, the assassin of the President of the United
States, Horace Greeley, a French Jewish descendant.

The Indians and the Christian Church. Part III, p. 110 ff.

Anyone who is interested in my information in this chapter about Pope Pius IX.
may seem exaggerated or unbelievable, I recommend=
read in Gougenot des Moussenux "Le Juif" Cap. IX under Pie I

et la diplomatie européenne militant en faveur du Juif.”

Prince von Bismarck and the Indians. Part III, p. 139 ff.

It is a pity for the man who had a real ideal of the people and whose fame is now gradually fading 405 and it is embarrassing for one of his former admirers to his “abarmament” of necessity. It unites, it is effectively the nemesis that overtakes him, and the more one delves into his politics deepened, the more it seems that he has a large part of his fame with the help of the Jews at the expense of the German fatherland “Every sin takes revenge on earth” “Qui mange du Jew and die!”

I would like to add the following to my observations:
Add notes:

Why did Bismarck allow officials to enter the Reichstag although he himself described it as wrong?
RR and he resisted allowances for the Tuesday evening meetings

n

– XLVII –

Why did he allow the freedom of movement that the Jews enjoyed so

for 1 usury? MER

Therefore, he advocated the “crystallization” of wealth and spoke out against big capitalism

Why did he allow speeches not to be read in the Reichstag?
may be?

Did he never speak of the existence and work of the Privy Councillor
Did some of you, Chief of the Civil Cabinet of His Majesty the Emperor, know?

He never knew that under the court there were a number of secret Jews?

. he declares his hostile behavior towards the current
aifer? f

How does one explain his friendship and affection for the Jewish suspect advised and the Jewish Ferry?

Did he never know about the blockade of the Russian-Polish Border by the Comité's of the Alliance?

All this seems to indicate an abusive preference and toleration of Judaism, and even if he does not, as Brandt suggested, should be of Jewish descent, he has

much to do with Jews. Else that also for his Ver= hold, at least from 1871 onwards, the "Talmud" gives a lüfel.

In 1889, around October, the Berlin "Volks= geitung" a very strange editorial. It was this one

except how one should govern, supposedly as S. h from the Chancellor von Bismarck on behalf of and for His Majesty the Kaiser. The recipe was roughly as follows: Let the People do what they want, observe the political currents and put N on the side of the strongest; also a very convenient amateurish recipe, but without any patriotic and right Ambush; a government of power HR without duties. Unfortunately I do not have this article but only the reason= thoughts in the 1. The Berlin newspaper "Der Reichs= bote" took up this article, but it was immediately distributed among all Jews= newspapers as fake and non-existent. It seemed This article had accidentally appeared in the Volkszeitung, and I said to myself, "You don't chase such things 1 Fingern," just as little as, for example, the Berliner Tageblatt's February 18, 1891, that 'I have brought it to safety in a London bank. How might it Furthermore, rumors are circulating that the Prince of Bis= Marck is said to have bought land in America? Should this all fraud and based on idle inventions?

Prince Bismarck refused the title of H 90 von Lauen= burg 5 When Pompey defeated the Jews in % äjtina he refused to accept the honorary title of Palestinian or Judaicus, namely from 5 chen 8

ompe

had something to object to. W

the title of Duke of Lauenburg w 9 90 1 rden dem

o easy from the the Prince of Bismarck after –

. the honorary title of sympathetic person, which was given to Pompey, being

A statement by the prince goes something like this: decent People could not work for him. Dielen's saying has probably never believed to be taken seriously; but isn't he strikingly right – with the claims of Mr. von Brandt? Does he not insinuate the Jewish tendency to bring the lowest to the top and to create capable 5 ben side to push;? Isn't the Foreign Office full of uden

Now we see the great man, as he is called a Jew to accept a seat in the Reichstag. Doesn't it look like he's playing like a player? table to gamble away the last remnants of his fame? Years ago he had his wife assure us that a wreck that is more interesting than all politics, and now we are experiencing we that a small political role interests him more than the whole Agriculture. "Sic transit gloria mundi!"

The Indians and the Army. Part III, p. 151 ff.

In this chapter I have taken the liberty of referring to the major 1 to point out the Germans in a war on the part of of the Jews and I would like to add a few things here.

The Parisian Figaro published in its No. 9 of 26 February 1891 Memoirs of Prince Talleyrand and in them one finds the following case:

"After 24 hours I left Austerlitz. Two I had spent hours on the terrible battlefield; the Marshal Lannes had led me there and I believe it Honour and perhaps military honour in general owe it to us to confirm that this same man who the day before

and the bravery that showed the greatest personal courage had proved, as long as he fought honest enemies, quite few was when he saw before his eyes only dead and wounded of all Nations. He was so moved that when he showed me the point from which the main attacks had been made, fayed: "I can't stand it here any longer, or you'll have to mix to strangle all these worthless Jews who rob the dead and wounded." – |

General de Ségur tells us further in his fine "Histoire de Napoleon and the Grande Armée in 1812", livre XII. Cape. III, that uf! the retreat from Russia 20,000 Frenchmen with 300 officers and 7 generals remained in Vilna. "The Lithuanians, whom we

left stitches after we had plunged them into misfortune," says the general, "took some of them and saved them, but the Jews whom we had protected, 1 the others back."

"Yes, they did much more. The sight of so much suffering aroused their greed. If their worthless greed for money would have let them exchange their infamous help for gold

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– XLX –

baptized, history would disdain to fill its pages with such disgusting facts; but that they our unfortunate lured the wounded into their houses to plunder them, and that later, when the Russians approached, these unfortunate Dying exposed from the windows and doors of their ele out and let them die mercilessly from the cold . and that these filthy barbarians even in the eyes of the Russians sought to gain a merit by spreading the misfortune ly still tormented, these terrible crimes must be present and future ages."

So says this French general, who was an eyewitness of what he says and this sounds a little different than the constant Humanitarian assurances of our Jewish benefactors. Yes, the Jews just want to make the other peoples' eyes cry.

Something similar can be read in Part IV p. 205:
"Jews in America,"

and finally Drumont gives us in "La France juive 1" p. 396/396 a need description of 9 9 7 body snatchers. So beware one must beware of our Hebrew fellow citizens in the war.

Jews in the justice system. Part III, p. 177 ff.

The Leipziger Tages=Anzeiger No. 155 of 8 March 1891 brings following note:

In Jewish newspapers we find the following appeal:

Leip 10 2 March. In Leipzig a number of Israeli
Gentlemen are open to founding an association which will strive to
all in those published by Mr. Theodor Fritfsch Jews=
hostile newspapers, insulted and slandered Israelites to complain
We have already asked all of you last week
possible, not expired since the last three months
complaints sent to the place and for submission of the
In the last two months we have
the "Deutsch=Socialen Blätter" and the Leipziger Tages=
Anzeiger" suggested 14 things. – So whoever asks for help here in the future
communication of addresses and explanations is requested, the missing
not, all journals and letters sent from Leipzig of a
to be given closer attention. The undersigned is also happy
ready to provide all necessary information.
Karl Wiesenthal,
Writer in Leipzig, Langestrasse 18."

So you can see that the Jews seem to be very
cher to feel that they believe they can allow themselves to be with old
the judiciary is doing something. The German social papers
limit themselves to bringing Jewish crimes to the public's attention.

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a Jewish Crimes. IV. Part pp. 1 ff.
Latest news from Egypt.

It seems that there is a movement against the
Jews, and atonement is demanded for the numerous
ritual murders committed against the Jews. The increase in ritual
Incidentally, murders are also reported from other countries.

– As is said, Thomas, who in 1875 was the
flameful crimes committed in the l, if not purely
Jewish nation, but a Jew

Synagogue fire in Nenfttin. IV. Part p. 24 ff.

The aftermath of this trial and the acquittal of the
can be found in chapter "Fall of 1884" from page 6067

Human trafficking in Wadowice. Part IV, p. 83 ff.

This process also currently has a 1 The Alliance
israflite seems to be pushing for some of the accused to be released from
be released from the punishments imposed on them, that the arm of justice
activity is paralyzed; and the latest reports are that the

human trafficking in those areas again with unweakened
resources will be resumed.

Monsieur Constans. IV. Part p. 146 ff.

When the murderer Eyraud was recently guillotined, his
last words: "Constans is a much greater murderer than I am."
And he may not have been entirely wrong. Now
(which we believe that Mr. Conftans will be "moral i . and the game on
racetracks by force. 6

Ceheimrath Profeffer Dr. Rudolph Virchow. IV. Theil p. 153.
The German text of the song on page 155 reads:

My husband, the Oberst=Commandant
Died before the enemy by baccn

And left behind instead of gold and trinkets
I only need a fine shako.

Now I live here as a widow
Strictly separated from the world,
O look down from that land
Are you finally satisfied /

h dir jept out my commandant,
t you now well my commandant,
foon, fooner foon than like here below?
3 you now well my commandant,
Are you sitting well, my commander?

The B'ne Briss-Orben. IV. Part p. 208 ff.

In the Jewish Press No. 10 of March 5, 1891, one reads:
Berlin, March 2. "Yesterday here in la Feier a fourth
Weigverein des B'ne Riss – Ordens was installed, which
amen Leopold Zunz=Loge received."

This order has a . in Hamburg, Wiesbaden
and other German cities, as well as in Cairo and Beirut.

Indencliauen.

I leave a number of Jews and Jewish comrades and their
Context, as it emerges from this book, follows:

von Brandt: President of the Reich Court von Simson and his family:
| the three Lindau brothers; the Jew Mandl; von Ketteler;
the Jew Neuftadt; Prof. Julius Leffing; Bleichröder; Schwa=
bach: Reichenheim: the journalist Bernhard Krauß: Justice=
rath Horwitz: e from Madai; Ferry; Constans;
Göfchen: the entire Berlin Jewry, the Foreign Office:
Feld Dernburg, the German-Asian Bank in Shanghai, Moritz
Calf.

The Jew Mandl: Rudolph Lindau from the Foreign Office:

Reichenheim; the Dutch Jew Bosman; secret

Ä Finanzrath Jenke: the deceased barber Abraham Höflich
in Shanghai, called Georges Polite; the Jew Myres
in Zientfin; the Foreign Office in Berlin; the Berlin
Jewry; the Viennese Jewry: Mandl's Jewish Association
turned in Paris, from Brandt: from Ketteler.

President of the Reich Court of Simson: Prof. Moritz Lazarus;
Max Nordau; the Warsaw family; von Brandt.

Painter Gräf and fine models (VL Part p. 94 ff.): Justice Councillor
Simfon; Paul Lindau: Prof. Jul. Leffing: Dr. Wolff: Dr. Levin:
Dr. Liman: Privy Councillor Dr. Siegmund: Attorney Caffel:
Carl Frenzel; Gebrüder Davidfohn: Holdheim & Phillips;
Fritz Dernburg: Trainee lawyer Ifaak: Trainee lawyer .

Trainee Rosenstock: Attorney Bernstein; Anna Adler.

The Lindau's: von Brandt; the Simfons; Mandl; Reichenheim;
von Sacher-Masoch: the Jew Jacob Rosenthal, who
Armand, Ollivier du Salins, de St. Cere and now Jaques
St. Cère calls; Mrs. von Sacher-Masoch, called von
Dunajewski; the two wives of Paul Lindau: Hulda Meifter:
the Berlin Literary Association; the Foreign Office; the
Berlin Jewry.

J. Neustadt: The ambassador von Brandt; the deceased Colonel
von Brandt; the Moll family; the deceased barber

Abraham Dun 9 8 Shanghai: Professor Julius Leffing: |

the Foreign Office
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- LI -

The journalist Bernhard Krauß: Privy Councillor of Commerce
von Hansemann: Fritz Dernburg; von Brandt: the secret
aft. Jenke; the Foreign Office; the Berlin Jews"

aft.

The former Minister of Justice Friedberg: District Judge Mofe
formerly in Japan; trainee lawyer Josef Herzfeld from America;
by Bleichröder and Madal see Ahlwardt; the Delbrücks
in Japan: the newspaper Mofe.

von Ketteler: the Jews Mandl and Myres; Ketteler is said to have
be related to Government Councillor Haß and he is in
Relationships with the Jewish benefactors Lina Morgen-
ftein, Simon, Hertz and whatever they are called; the government-
Councillor Haß shall, for his part, again with the Dragoman Rosen
in Beirut, who married a woman named Moscheles,
turns fine; Chief Public Prosecutor von Luck.

The Foreign Office in Berlin: von Kufferow; von Brandt;
Count of Berchem: the Lindau's; Cahn; Rafchdau and others.

von Goßler: Simpfon Gcorgenburg; Frentzel: Rofen: Mofcheles:
Earl Douglas (the Kali=Earl): Foreign Office.

Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Rudolf Virchow: Ludwig Löwe:
Dr. Humbold Horn of the Horde, a semitic miracle doctor,
who once had to flee in Gongfong; Dr. Mackenzie;
5 Jewish city councilors in Berlin; the Jewish community of
Berlin.

This is only a brief and superficial note and the
observation of an individual, but one will easily find a collective
ang between these cliques and continue them to infinity

As Disraeli says, these races, people and

Cliques of men whose behavior is determined by their own
like organization, a circumstance with which
a statesman must reckon! One wants Drumont's shield=
ation of Jews and their interaction III. Part p. 73,74
compare.

The Indian Protection Association

"The Guard Brigade of the liberal-humanitarian German
Seiftes in shiny armor", as the Jewish newspapers themselves
in an eynian way, I could imagine for pure motives
well imagine that it arose from purely German elements.
ment stocks that were neither Jewish descendants nor related to Jews,
nor connected to Jews, nor indebted to Jews. Then the=
felde have a meaning, and one would have to include the members of the same
respect, even if they are accused of ignorance of the Jews=
thum could not be spared. But what should one now make of these

ten who join forces with the Jews to create a
Because something else is going on

– LI –

The matter is not ultimately resolved. For example, you can find the Ge=
Commerzienrath Baare in Bochum. I really want to know
whether this gentleman, who had been a simple freight forwarder at the
Cologne=Minden Railway up to its current position=

has swung, is of Jewish descent. I have nothing more
Respect than for a man who has risen from a small position
has worked his way up to a high position through his own ability,
and small weaknesses that betray the parvenu, I keep in one.
Such a case is more than excusable. But as it seems,
Mr. Baare, in his eagerness to act, became too concerned with the
international entrepreneurship. Apart from all the
The branch establishments of the Bochumer Guß also provide this information.
steelworks in Swona (Italy), and Seville (Spain).
Here Baare treats fine workers well and they respect him
95 but I do not think that she is far-sighted enough to
see that their boss is pursuing a policy of exploitation on the stock exchange, which
fit indirectly damages itself again.

The new tax evasion case of Mr Baare has a
extremely deep impression on the rest of the working population of West=
falens. People are rightly asking themselves why
they are required to pay the full taxes, while the
Great, who does not fulfill his duties in this Dun, completely
ly unpunished, remains a member of the State Council, and still with
Orders and decorations may be adorned. Mr. Baare is said to be related
been fine with the late "ideal" MP Löwe=Calbe,
a Jew who spent the last years of his life exclusively with
is said to have been engaged in the study of the Jewish question. Related is
Furthermore, Mr. Baare with Baron Adolf André. Earlier, when this
When Mr. was still simply called André, he enjoyed the reputation of a
capable usurer, who without mercy even the smallest victim
throat tightened. Mr. Andre is a fun-loving man of the world and
au a beautiful American woman, born Palmer, as his wife. Mr.

ndre has a distinctly femitic type, and in my case
On various trips in different countries I have often
Heard complaints that he had "tricked" people. After
since Mr. André has acquired the title of Baron somewhere, he lives in
London as a financier and allegedly has relationships with
various ruling German princes. Whether he finally better
will treat as his previous commercial N I can
u don't know. Incidentally, we find the name of the Lord
Baron André in the article "Jews in England" Part IV
p. 220 of the book "A Peep at our Cousins" (see Books
list).

Is Mr. Baare a descendant of Jews or is he
Judaism only through N? Its impunity is
He certainly owes this to the influence of Judaism. Here
There may be room for a small, significant story that can be told in
the Westphalian industrial districts.

Mr. Krupp in Effen was responsible for the communal taxes in the city

*

Effen had been overestimated by about 100,000 Mk., and he wanted This was to be proved by presenting his books. They wanted to to refund the overpaid 100,000 marks. But when he heard that as a result of such a repayment, his 9 will be taxed higher he waived the 100,000 Mk. Mr. Baare hin= egen, who was caught in the act of deceiving the city, If you don't want to make things right again, to wriggle out of the bad affair in a pitiful way. [ht these two gentlemen have different views of n rights and duties. Noblesse oblige! –

What remains incomprehensible to me is what Mr. Krupp thinks like when he sees a Jew like Mandl in his crowd: this Jew, of whom someone said: "When he smells a rose, then must stink!" Does he believe that such people and Mandl's spear= journeyman von Ketteler can do him honor?

Empress Frederick in Paris.

The events that occurred during the recent presence of the Empress Friedrich played in Paris, are almost identical that of 1883 in the presence of King Alphonsus XII. of Spain, which I personally experienced (see Part III of L'Alliance isradlite universelle p. 44. That the whole thing is about Jews and perhaps even instigated from Berlin, there is no I have not the slightest doubt. The Jews love the passport triotism of the peoples and to use it for stock exchange purposes abuse, they would like to provoke a war. What What surprises me in this regard is that the German newspapers We could not have appreciated the incident any better.

It is impossible to expect the 18085 to Love Germans beyond measure. After all, we are primarily who brought the Jewish plague to France, who still flourishes today under German auspices.

Julius Neumann.

In the Jewish Press No. 10 of March 2, 1891, one finds

following note

"From Baden, 2. 8 It is gratifying to see how our believers even in the most remote countries to significant positions and how their efficient performances find recognition at the highest levels. His Majesty King 7 the Geefborsog of Baden Mr. Julius Neumann from Rannheim was granted permission to use it as a representative customs office= director in Kiungtfschau (China) awarded by the Emperor of Anam

Dingiendlreng of the Anamitic Dragon Order and to

en.” |

l This is the same Jew whom I mentioned in Part I, p. 127/128 and in Part IV, p. 194. It is neither clear

ze. EV:

nor is his name Neumann. He originally had some Polish
fch name and was in the English Consulate in Shanghai re=
His parents lived in London. In the lists of the Chinese
In the maritime customs service he was considered a German.
His colleagues considered him a spy for the General Customs Inspector. His
He always denied Judaism in China. He played the
German patriot and made a name for himself in this quality
German warships visits. He was the one,
who always knew the birthdays of all kinds of people and
He also took care of the family connections and
Family affairs of all fine friends. Now he turns out
suddenly as a Talmud Jew and Badenfer.

Preference for Jews and Jewish comrades over Germans.

I know some people in China who are deserters
and to whom our authorities, despite frequent requests, always fail to
permission to return to Germany. It be=
Among them are precisely those people who otherwise are completely flawless
aft. Is it not strange that our German authorities
runaway Austrian and Polish=English=Chinese dubious
Protect Jews and especially those deserting Germans
return to Germany, which is by no means flawless
ft stand, but have something to reproach themselves for, – that German officers,
who had committed a crime, only then could they be allowed to rejoin the army
was granted after she apparently had converted to Judaism with skin
and hair? In Judaism, the German
only something when he has come closer to him through a misdeed,
“meliora video, deteriora sequor!”

Gustav Freytag

a fhe, as one fho faw, with a woman Anna Strakofch (a
Jewess (née Götzell). Now we can roughly estimate his
5 aft explain. Have fun, Mr. Freytag, adieu,

Mr. Freytag!

The living Esther Solymosi.

The Jewish press reported that the
at Tisza he murdered Efther Solymofi (see Part IV, p. 53 ff.)

living in America. Our Jewish fellow citizens
can do everything. It was a worthy counterpart to the dead Levi
(see III. Th. p. 76) They have just as a dead Levi, as
It seems that a living Efther Solymofi has been found. Unfortunately,
In this case it did not take long. The Alliance will
have probably quickly ensured that this very gross fraud,
the wa 1 would have come out anyway, not pushed further
It was "mentioned" and then quickly "denied".

U

– LVI –

The Agony of Israel by Georges Vitoux. Paris, Albert Savine 1891.

This book has just been published in its second edition. How
It seems that the Jews are now in trouble everywhere,
knows them more and more from day to day, they become afraid, and all lies
+ Deception will not keep them from their deserved fate for long:

üten.

Incomprehension of Jewish legislation.

How bad this is in our country is shown by a case where
a legislator who even has the reputation of being courageous and German-minded
too fine, in order to obtain some Talmud passages, which he had for the preliminary
to pass a law restricting the Jews,
turned to a publisher. He suggested some books, but
they proved to be too costly for the legislator. Finally
find the requested Talmud passages for the gentleman in question free of charge
The sender did not even receive
receipt. This case also shows how much one still
the seriousness of the are e underestimated and how little one in German
higher circles know the Talmud. One should therefore direct the
rungen urge, the translation of the Shulchan Aruch as quickly as possible
to take up positions. This can be done in a few months.

A complete work will now cost around 250 Mk.
500 subscribers are required, of which only 130 have registered
The Jews are trying everything possible to make this translation
The governments, which spend large sums on all kinds of
and spend, should not be afraid to use these relatively
sum of 125,000 Mk., which covers the production of the entire
work costs.

Windthorst.

In the obituary published by the Berliner Tageblatt this week
ordered, one reads that Excellency Windthorst was the first justice=
minister who allowed Jews access to the justice system. –
This should give cause for thought and reflection! –

Chancellor von Caprivi.

. In the Reichstag session of 13 March 1891, the same
some remarks on the importance of the Chinese market for
German industry

If one knows the sources that were given to Reich Chancellor Ca=
555 are available, one can get an idea of the value
such communications. These partly breathe the spirit
of Mr. von Brandt and his views on business, namely
foot that our navy serves more to bring in business
from which the Jews “earn” rather than regular trade

30 Hin convinced that the Reich Chancellor is also
is misled by Brandt, like me and many others.

– LVII –

China's orders for armored ships in Stettin have been
and day played a refuge role, and all sorts of people want
have earned merit for it, including a whole an=
8 l, which had nothing to do with it. In Part II

48 ff. I have in a confidential memorandum to the
Brandt reported on the genesis of these orders. This report
was not for the . e and out of courtesy against
feln von Brandt are in the same his merits for this

positions in a brighter light than they actually are
earn.

As I communicated to Mr. von Brandt in 1879, in which:
Relationship I stood to the "volcano", there was already a part of the
work done, and he heard perhaps for the first time in his life
of the existence of this society. This report actually contains
real truths and I will not let anyone negotiate with me about them.

Many people can imagine themselves in such an armored ship construction
earn merit, and they have done it, and it seems to me
not to diminish anyone's merits, but Mr.
von Brandt, who started with the idea that the
aliens should deliver bad ships for expensive money, which idea
I vigorously opposed, clung to no success and fine
Fingers stuck into them more than was perhaps good.
Already in earlier years he wanted to reap undeserved fame
and are extremely concerned with these battleship matters:
I knew this very well and Mr. von Brandt
this vanity, because I consider him to be an honest man
Mr. von Brandt told me in 1883 how a
A monsieur le ministre de la marine in Berlin, addressed letter, the
was intended for him, with the then Chief of the Admiralty
had arrived. The person who sent this letter
19 was also known to me: Mr. von Brandt had opposed the same

He spoke so much about the Stettin ironclads that they
in their ignorance took him for the German Navy Minister. Mr.
von Caprivi, who, as Mr. von Brandt told me, wrote the letter himself

opened and then delivered to him, this small advance

everything still well remembered. It is clear from the same that Mr.
von Brandt did not even reveal a secret to me about it.
that he has taken on an undeservedly large role in these affairs of
towards the outside world.

It was the beginning of 1884 when Mr. von Brandt,
as he often did, asked if I had any
If he wished to have introductions, he would send them to influential officials or
Bankers in Berlin. I had always turned down such offers;
but this time I asked him to write me a few lines for Mr. von Caprivi
to give, because I wished to have an insight into certain affairs of the Ma-
rine Ministry to which . and exclusively for the reason,
about a point in the Panzerschiff affair that remained obscure to me
to enlighten me. It told far from the ship affairs
and therefore had only an academic interest in it. This is

– LIMIT –

the only introduction I have ever had, except from Chinese authorities,
from Mr. von Brandt. The answer of Mr. von

Brandt was: "Of course, with pleasure!" but the one
 The letter of authorization did not arrive, and so I left the matter at that.
 Brandt knew very well that I never ask for something twice. Today
 10 I am now convinced that he has not forgotten the matter,
 but intentionally did not send me the introductory letter,
 so that the Chief of the Admiralty does not take the
 things as it is written in the mentioned report, because
 This would have diminished his alleged merit.
 I have never heard of Mr. von Brandt, not even once=
 interpretation, demanded medals or titles for my services and
 I still do not demand it today. On the contrary, I have
 the excessive fuss that was going on around these ships
 and about the awards of medals to people who were struggling
 attached to these things, made fun of him, but I
 use this opportunity to discuss this matter on the
 115 a people are ridden around for years, once Mars
 "The beginning of the Ahne 1884 was also the German war
 fhip "Freia=" in Shanghai. I had just about this time the
 "Sultan" about plans for a Corvette based on the model of the "Freia"
 with the necessary innovations. Mr. von Brandt asked
 lan whether I wished that he would come to Tientfin with the "Freia"
 lune to present it to the Chinese. The Vice=
 Diet invited, a parade held, etc.
 The matter might not have been entirely unwelcome to me, but
 I did not expect any practical success from it, which would even be somewhat
 for in relation to the costs incurred by the Reich
 ande; furthermore, I believed that the German fleet and its officers=
 zerbs would not be available to act like a sample card
 tending nations to be brought into the house so that
 place these orders; it is not excluded that the
 in which warships can also serve such a purpose.
 and in the meantime I expressed myself to Mr. von Brandt,
 si fo the matter was abandoned. The 115 Admiral Zirzow and Captain
 Juwreh finally came north without their ships.
 In later years, Mr. von Brandt, as I hear, has actually
 u of the "volcano", and I allow myself to ask,
 hi 15 For it is lawful for a messenger to carry on business of which he
 ern can understand, to do so in order to protect himself and his
 A German ambassador should have such
 present side; he gets enough salary and can fit in the Ae=
 aher de fhis fatherland, and by indirectly and ge=
 advertise which helps promote trade and industry, and achieves great fame
 al 8 are we now experiencing with Mr. von Brandt? Complaints on
 and pages; he lowers the reputation of the German Empire,
 85 5 to promote German trade and German industry, such as
 fhe appears to be doing harm to you, by

– LIX –

felp himself without authorization and with undoubted doubt=

liable personalities.

The key to von Brandt's behavior lies in the Jews' thumb. We see how he, with the help of his tribesmen,

kandl smuggled into the German industry and how behind him and the whole Jewish community Be Herr von Brandt is such a diplomat as he is in Part III, p. 131 3.

We may supply as many warships and cannons as we like and can show, but we will not be the first to show the foreign nations

We cannot achieve the desired lasting success if we do not trustworthy diplomats and officials and decent representatives

our major industrialists abroad. What Brandt and

this officials the reputation of the German Reich and the German

The extent to which the industry has been damaged is quite unpredictable and it will take Time before the Chinese people's trust in Germany is restored is created.

Mr. von Brandt states that von Bleichröder and his companions dominate foreign policy. How far this is true must remain undecided. But that it is partly true, I was actually able to convince myself.

After Bismarck's departure, I would like to thank Mr. from Caprivi, because a Nd official believed to assure me that Mr. von Caprivi as well as Mr. von Marfhal were honest people, and he did not seem to have a bad desire ha have to introduce myself to the latter, he seemed to believe that the gentlemen would neither be able nor inclined to misdeeds of Mr. von Brandt, if they knew them, with their uten name. But I have 1 of them because in

Foreign Office still has the same people who are also Mr. von Vismarck, and it can be assumed that who have more contact with Mr. von Bleichröder than I can be desirable. Among them are elements that I do not I hope that Mr. Reichs' Chancellor will now take my case into his hands, but Above all, it would be desirable for him to Officials of the Foreign Office and the Consular Service, including the subordinate positions, on Judain salary and their composition te with international Jewry. In such a systematic compilation, as I am currently working on it, and for what he will hopefully provide me with material, he will undoubtedly en au al) results and find out where the

u t.

Such secret secondary governments are not only dangerous for our Germanness, but also honored for our imperial throne. Abroad, we should, above all, find trustworthy and have competent officials, since they can easily evade control. In China we experience that in the first failed existence

which can only be united through mutual glorification in the service of cr»
I could sing many a song about it, but I will

HE

sometimes stop, because it is not even my intention,
to harm these gentlemen, because even among them there are
honorable exceptions, which I am happy to acknowledge. What
I would like to emphasize that this is the harmful effect of the inter=
national Jewry in our foreign policy. I ask the
Mr. Reich Chancellor, the connection between Brandt's and the inter=
national foreign Jewry to examine and investigate,
where Mr. von Brandt suddenly came into money in June 1888
ut and whether Mr. von Ketteler Bu a legitimate ns like cr
angicht, 7 has. I am not an aglander and claim that
a German with English and other Aryan nations under
circumstances can work together in a completely patriotic manner.
But in the way Mr. von Brandt does it, the matter has
a tinge of personal interest and treason.
If we have 5 of such dishonest officials as
3. B. Mr. von Brandt and Mr. von Ketteler and their background
men, you can count it on the five a's that we
on the most beautiful path into a dead end.
It is understandable that Mr. von Caprivi is not convinced of the accusations made against
von Brandt has heard the accusations that he is now in
Reichstag refers to his authority. Mr. von Caprivi will never
have heard of the shameful edict of the Emperor of China,
as was issued against the Jew Mandl. Mr. von Caprivi is
never heard of the infamous powder contract, which
on this occasion. If he has honest officials in foreign affairs
However, he lied about all these ftandalous

8 the Castle Freedom Lottery was envisaged, since

I thought that the yellow one would not come about. To a
lin 0 I stated that this enterprise was a Jewish
this not
takers not all

term.

. In such matters the Emperor must rely on his supporters:
Should he no longer have a husband who is far-sighted
enough to warn him about such traps?

n 70 ilt from the Koch case. n 8
5 The view of many experienced people that premature
the . of the secret would cause harm. The Lord Mi=

he medical affairs would have this knowledge first and foremost
en; but it is probably mainly due to the influence of the latter
anten that through the rapid decoration of the Frfindere Cen
at Naiferz the remedy received a certain consecration, so that the lad

R the misfortune caused by the misuse of the remedy
partly with the rulers of the

& find these specifically Jewish features, whose origins

– I XI –

probably well conscious and which lead to
to weaken the emperor's reputation among the people.

Now one reads in Viennese newspapers hints of tripotages
with the Melfenfonds; where this leads, heaven forbid,
but it looks as if disaster is looming from this side too.
feverything is going to be ruined violently, and I would not be
We would not be surprised at all if we were to experience it next time that, as it
45 von Brandt advocated that the Jews should soon elect a bishop=
tuhl on shares (see Part I, p. 87/88) and thus with the
Christian religion is playing a shameful game.

Again: it is the knowledge of Jewish law that
everyone, from the ruler to the last day laborer, needs it.
Only we can counteract the current social evils, and
hopefully the Chancellor will see fit to respond to this need
to remedy the situation on a comprehensive basis.

P. 8. I just read the following:

Berlin. Dr. Morris de Jonge is abroad
fled because Professor Mendel was commissioned by the district court
is to provide an expert opinion on the mental state of Dr. M. Jonge=
admit. Dr. Jonge writes in the "Kreuzztg.":

"Profeffor Mendel is the same Meofeffor Mendel who
in October 1889, without even having seen me,
on the basis of letters for dangerously mentally ill and my
declared internment necessary;

the same Dr. Mendel, whom I have contacted for this unprecedented procedure
in my publication "Die Wahnbriefe" I had sharply attacked;

the same Professor Mendel, against whom I had complained last autumn about
that which declares me in absentia to be dangerous to the public
had filed a criminal complaint for insult; the same:
Mendel, against whom there is currently criticism in the press, and not only in the

dheiftlich-confervative (I only remember the democratic "Berliner courtroom") was made emphatically that he was Jew does not have the necessary impartiality to speak about me, the determined enemy of modern Judaism and opponent to give an authoritative opinion on the southern religion."

In the above case, I am interested; it happens especially bare things between heaven and earth. – As if it were the en, which I accuse of thinking of going to Dr. Mendel and issue a mental institution certificate based on the nn book because they find the book very uncomfortable? Who knows whether these Gentlemen do not already have such blank certificates in stock? would be an extremely convenient means to put an end to the matter: the "Jewish religion" recommends such means to its followers to apply if they can do so with impunity. I submit this to the en Reich Chancellor for your kind attention. – Is there no Supreme

public prosecutor there who takes action against such abuse? In the writing of Mr. von Dieft=Daber "For the clarification of the anonymous document" we see that the chief public prosecutor of

7

– LXII –

Luck showed unconditional obedience to the former Chancellor, as ed 0 therefore dog Hi 910

elle, the judges through that proven to influence untruths. Would the Chief Public Prosecutor (ee therefore refuse if the Reich Chancellor asks him to= ordered that

orris de Jonge committed crimes
forum of the courts?

The name Jenke is spelled incorrectly in this book.
Mr. Jenle writes to me

new books
Tat par les Juifs, Histoire d'un myurtre rituel par Henry Desportes, which deals with the case of Damascus in 1890 (see Part IV).

The Fight Against the 1 by Dr. Stille, Leipzig 1891

with Gustav Uhl.

This book will be published shortly and promises very interesting. On page 103 you can find the following passage:

8 "For Privy Councillor Michaelis, the one-time confidant of Del:
Nds, once, when he was still sub-editor of a newspaper, he=
3 the moralist is the sworn enemy of all economic

15 fhe undoubtedly meant the events which took place
Vörse abspiel; because in reality morality has nowhere
less of a say than on the stock exchange of the Jewish barons. Value=
a deep in a general meeting to a stockholder who

70 Moral dared to remind: "Here morality is not at the
order, but the business", and the notorious founder

euheim, Knight of Pontouxin said on the occasion of his pro=
ceffes: "You can't build railways with morals!" Certainly, the

meadows of the railways once founded by stock exchange relatives
were built without any morals."

Le Testament d'un Antisémite by Edouard Drumont. Paris 1891.

Kr Buche we find on p. 144 the following – |

Teier Miquel (our Finance Minister) has always been in favour of a
duden has become clearer, as soon as you have this point in one time
cine . Ai receives a letter from Miss Mina Miguel,
to the cousin of the excited Miquel, in which she describes in detail the
that harvests of this family are told, which, however, in view of this,
1 A Christian family wants to be as faithful as we are to
is as well versed as the Eternal Jew himself. – Then follow
people Interesting information, but you'd better read it yourself

–

– LIU –

cheerful.

From a reliable source we learn that the Treskow family,
who had already proven themselves as army suppliers in the wars of liberation

5 ir have and after Rector n vou 7 NN Name

resekow is said to have originated (see Part III of Sei lan
Rector made the offer based on the book of his books (it should
900 copies fine), in which the relevant note is located, De Len
Should this be a trap for

Rector Ahlwardt dandeln? N

4
0

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My friend von Brandt.

Les Semites c'est l'ombre dans le
 tableau de la civilisation, je mauvais
 genius of the land. Tous leurs cudeanx
 sont des pestes. Combattre l'esprit et
 les id es semitiques est la tâche de la
 race inilo-uryenne. !)

(The Semites are the shadow in the
 image of civilization, the evil spirit on
 the world. Semitic spirit and femi=
 To combat tâtïc views is the
 abandonment of the Indo-Aryan race.)

In the month of March 1889 I had written a letter entitled:
 "An assassination attempt in Peking", protection of German work in China, etc.:
 The same was printed as a manuscript and presented to His Excellency the
 Vice=King Li Hung Chang in China and the members of the high
 House of the " dedicated.

For every single member of the Reichstag at that time, be=
 A copy has already been addressed and would have been sent if
 If some friends had not advised me against it, I am
 now all the more grateful for their advice, as in the meantime
 Events have confirmed some of my predictions and have made it possible for me
 the time that has passed has succeeded in obtaining valuable material for the
 incumbent upon us to collect.

The purpose of the book written at that time was an investigation
 complaints raised by me after my efforts
 to the competent authority, i.e. the Reich Chancellor and Trade Minister

Minister Prince von Bismarck's attempts to gain a hearing had failed: after I have been given the utmost hope by a competent legal expert nancy was demonstrated that as long as the Reich Chancellor Prince von Bismarck did not want to accept my complaint, I did not Prospect had been admitted in court as evidence K.; that a Application to the Ministry of Justice would result in such as one to the public prosecutor, yes, that even an immediate request to His Majesty the Emperor, if the Prince so wishes, perhaps come to the fore, but in any case do not have an effect would.

--

Tridon, avocat, former member of l
Paris, du comitè du Salut public etc. etc. Bruxelles 1864.
Editor. Page 6.

No, friend v. Brandt. 1

) You molochisme juif. Etudes eritiques et osoph 8 Gustave
ee Assemblée eg 9

he U

With the omnipotence of Prince Bismarck and the great
Fear which was felt by all sides of him, I have from the outset
refraining from turning to councillors or other officials and
to try to gain their influence and support for myself.

It was nothing less than that I
Imperial German ambassador of the crime against life, the
Rape, one of the misdemeanor of the official
n and other almost unbelievable things.

in Legation Secretary and some members of the Gegandifchaff were
accused of complicity and complicity. The motives of the
The crimes intended and committed were greed and
Jule Ruhmfucht. I was for the special purpose of

traveled to Europe to face the German Chancellor
and the charges brought against Mr. von Brandt and his comrades
to substantiate and prove accusations. None=
I intended to evade justice.

The only competent official from whom I can request
The only person who could hear me was the Reich Chancellor himself, and the
The only other high official whom I, under the given circumstances,

ask may ask, His Excellency v. Maybach, who, by the way,

as far as I know, was not informed of the state of affairs,
was allowed to leave for "official reasons", i.e. probably as a result
a decree of power by the Reich Chancellor, not 1 en. .

I would not have told my dear friend under such circumstances
to break a lance for me, how much less
a person who is far removed from me!

Thus I was in the unenviable position of having to make noise
to strike and to the representation of the German people
in the hope that my complaints will be heard there
and allow me to have my complaints investigated in court
That was my simple desire and, thus, the
above-mentioned book.

In it I had carefully suppressed everything that was Jewish=
thum, although the crime dealt with therein was a specific
Jewish, because I had no desire to get involved in politics
and even less felt the calling to put a spark in the powder=
fat the focal, or in other words, the Jewish question.

The hope I had for the book was that
I was shown the way to my
violently interrupted by Mr. Vrandt and his comrades
business again and I was unmolested, without having to fear for my life
fear of being able to return to China.

From a replacement that I have received through my travels, work, etc.
I had not mentioned a single word about expenses.

I ate with Jews and Jewish comrades in Europe=
I neither expected nor wanted this to happen, but it seems so.
as if fate had chosen me to wear a scarf against
which in Germany and around the world in . aaße put
to lead Judaism to power. I am an anti-Semitic

2. Kg ae

I became a Jew through life experience. To my knowledge
had done something to harm. For about 13 years that I
activities of the Jews on a large part of the globe
eighth opportunity and became convinced that the
Jewish question is the first to move the world, that the predominance
take of Judaism the existence of all cultural states of the
world is threatened, and we are moving towards conditions with giant steps,
which inevitably leads to a collapse of all existing relationships
and bring about a bloody war of all against all, if
no ignorant measures should be taken.

My experiences are from the living source of life
and not drawn from books and reach to the hour when I
this manuscript is exhaustive.

To try to tackle the Jewish question with * would be to
be a futile effort, and so I go undaunted and
worried about what might come, we got to the heart of the matter.

The book I am presenting today is a book of
That! It is a book of self-defence, self-preservation and
Retaliation. Above all, I consider it a patriotic duty
such crimes as were attempted and committed against me,
to draw the F. I would consider myself a coward.
if I were to remain silent as long as I could wield a pen.

Silence in this case would be tantamount to
Concealment of further crimes, of their intended outcome
conduct one has obtained knowledge of in advance.

If I could give the book such a large scope and such variety=
pliability, this is done to stimulate the thoughts and
Warning for those who are not concerned with the Jewish question at all or
have only dealt with it superficially and indulge in the delusion that the=
ac is easy to take and should be treated differently than a question of race
nne.

I would gladly have spared our German civil service the disgrace of this
Book, but basically my accusation is directed at the
The main thing and only against Jews. What might the prince
What reason did Bismarck have for not wanting to receive me?
He, in whom I had absolute trust and to whom my trust
opportunity to decide, it should have been intra muros
However, he would not have had 5 pleasant things
Mr. von Brandt had stated flatly,
"Mr. von Bleichröder at the Foreign Office and
not the Prince of Bismarck; in the Foreign Office there would be
not a single decent gentleman"; after all, Mr. von Brandt had
sought to insinuate that "the Prince of Bismarck's lineage
feverfe from Jews, and fef a corruptible man" –

Claims whose factuality I have allowed myself to make in
Ban, provided that they are based on untruth

rested. .

Ä Well, Prince Bismarck preferred to avoid unpleasant dis
cusfions – always assuming, of course, that the
ö 1

The matter was properly presented. – As I later semi-officially I hear, the Foreign Office wants I speak of the last period of official activity of Bismarck) would like to keep quiet about the matter and treat them superficially, which will probably no longer be possible.

If this book should become inconvenient to the children of Israel, what I hope, they must be responsible for the creation of the same in their Tribe: and fellow believers Vein M. v. Brandt, Excellency Imperial German ambassador in Peking and his assistants and thank the helpers. | 1

“I must describe the facts that come before me a few words about myself and the circumstances under which I have met Mr. v. Brandt, let me say in advance.

At the end of 1868 I left Europe and went as Merchant to Saigon in the French colony of Eodindine. In 1870, I was exiled along with all other Germans during the War, because the benevolent French government verneur saw himself unable to defend our lives against communist. However, after the war ended, I returned back there. 8

Since 1872 I lived in Shanghai, China, and was born there in 1877. ftändig and travelled in the period from mid-1877 to early 1880 in shops in Germany, England, France and America. In Germany I established connections, especially with A. Borfig, Berlin and the Maschinenbau=Aktien=Gefellschaft “Vulkan” in Stettin, so that I took over their representation for the entire Chinese Empire and could appoint agents at all open ports of the empire. The costs of the enterprise were divided into three equal parts by the two industrial plants and my company. The Er= The result of years of preparatory work in Europe and China was the first Ordering Chinese ironclads at German shipyards, and I may I would argue that without my initiative it would be difficult to establish a Chinese Panzerschiff would have been built in Germany.

At the end of 1879 I had met Mr. von Brandt in Berlin, who promised me that as ambassador in China he would support me in my endeavors to be of assistance. This he has indeed been, as he After I returned to China in 1880, I met the Daft with the u, authorities. – Nothing more! I am for that I have been very grateful to him. I have given him everything that concerns my business and also reported on other events on the Chinese coast, commercial conditions, etc. |. more details see file 11. Part (Confidential Report B to Mr. v. Brandt).

In 1880 I took up residence in Peking and entered to Mr. von Brandt. We became friends. I thought I could calmly accept Mr. von Brandt's friendship His position as German ambassador, his ancestry

by a Prussian general who had an honorable career in the

Army were, in my opinion, sufficient guarantees.

performance for the fact that he had to be a real human being. To be
I have therefore not worried about his previous life, nor about his

3

transactions which, as far as I had to see them and he let me see them,
which bears the stamp of correctness, integrity and even a certain
goodwill. I always ignored rumors to the contrary,
for what man has not been careless at least once in his life?
“and has made a mistake once? Moreover,
me the subsequent spying of a man who had
treated with friendship, contempt appeared fine.

Anyone who knows von Brandt knows how amiable he is.
He can be. In addition, there is a stately appearance, enhanced by
gray hair. Head and beard. A skilful and
perfectly good manners, interest in art and science in his
conversations, left behind by anyone who knows v. Brandt only superficially
knows or in which he is interested and makes an effort to
light, the impression of a skilful, energetic, well-
willing and understanding man. That was the case with me too.

I must emphasize here that v. Brandt emphasized the importance of
Jewish question fully and we often discussed it at his suggestion,
yes, discussed almost daily.

At the beginning of 1883, v. Brandt and I travelled together to
Europe, where we had a lot of contact with each other. That v. Brandt Jewish
I knew that she had relatives, but as such only knew the Reichs-
court president of Simfon and his family, from whom I
got to know one or the other member; that he also
had many relationships with Jews, such as Bleichröder, Schwabach,
Wallich and others, I also knew. (He told me about the Warfschauers
811 deliberately kept secret. The only thing that touched me unpleasantly was his

intimacy with the three Lindau brothers, of whom I learned the
heimen Legationsrat Dr. Rudolph Lindau met, and the
had made an unfavorable impression on me.

(Here it may be said that Mr. Rudolph Lindau of
Mr. von Brandt in Japan and that he was on his
and his assistants entered the civil service, in short – that
the Brandt and Lindau cliques are identical.)

The Jewish society of Berlin hated Brandt and
I decided to avoid the same, to go on holiday in the south
N He cast some light on society in

erlin, and he often made a few digs at his Jewish friends.
Jewishness was disgusting and contemptible to him, and when he
When he wanted to express dislike about a person, he used to say:
"The guy is definitely a Jew!" He even spoke about his family
he often expressed himself dissatisfied. He complained about their harshness and in=
| Baer that she demanded too much money from him etc., but
always only in general terms. The names of the members of his family
he always kept secret from me, except for the few I got to know,
and also the expansion of the family and its many other
load relationships. "Oh, how right you are in your assessment=
ung of the Jewish question!" he sometimes exclaimed when we were in the
"or elsewhere in the hotels swarms of the chosen people met,

Be

ae is unbearable and its prevalence is truly
teckend!
In 1884, Mr. von Brandt returned to his post in
China; I stayed in Europe, but correspondence was established between
us en received. x
At the beginning of 1887 I went back to China with the intention of
with and for the Chinese a railway and mining company
to develop and bring to life. Since I love China and the Chinese
knew enough, understood my work, also had some trust in
I believed that I had the authoritative Chinese, I decided on my own
Faust and to go out on his own account. From an alliance
with bankers and large industrialists I had for various reasons
apart from that see Part II of Confidential Report B to Mr. von Brandt
of April 22, 1888).

On August 9, 1887, I arrived in Peking, my former place of residence
From here I wanted to explore the terrain, that is, look around,
currently in China my competitors in the railway sector etc. w.
would be to find out how the Chinese Re=
ation about railways, and what the most suitable place

t such an undertaking would be fine.

Mr. von Brandt received me extremely kindly and
forced me, much against my will, to be with him on the embassy=
ity, which I assumed for the time being, since no apartment in
zeking was available. The first question that Mr. von Brandt asked me
addressed when we were alone, was tellingly: "How is it
with the ee 2

Me: "It is always the first thing that moves the world!"

He: "And do you believe that without Jews in your intended actions? to be able to cope with the stress?"

I: "No! I stand on the ground of facts and see clear. Even if I intended to do something like that, I would hardly penetrate. I will have to work for Jews as for German, What can perhaps be done is that the German public from being deceived by fraudulent enterprises by means of which the opportunity is taken away cuts off. The Jew also does decent business when he finds it profitable, and he cannot find any others."

Are you studying in Berlin with Prince Bismarck?

: "No!" |

He: 5 not? It would certainly interest the prince

(en, to speak to you; your simple map with Beijing on it would in order to gain you entry."

I: You will surely have informed the princes sufficiently about China. Yet, what else should I tell him? Maybe about the same question? That would be the only thing: but he should also do this without know this, and I do not want to interfere in it. Why should I therefore take up the prince's valuable time?

Now von Brandt explained his plans for Part II

Confidential reports A-C to Mr. von Brandt dated April 22, 1888).

*

He was delighted and said: "Finally, I see again someone who tackles big things with cool blood and a steady hand. You must tell me to stay here and help to work. The entire embassy is at your disposal. Have the staff you need for transcripts, translations, etc. People have nothing to do anyway. How different things look when you call them, than the former "Syndicate." (He meant a syndicate that was Bleichroeder, the Disconto-Gesellschaft, Krupp, Bochum etc. for the purpose of establishment of a banking and railway company in China was sent. It consisted of the bank directors Exner and Erich and the royal architect Carl Bethge. The former two were among those who returned to Europe with the matter accomplished, the latter remained until September 1888 in Tientsin, the port of Peking and summer residence of Viceroy Li Hung Chang.) The two bankers,

He said that when they left China they did not even know what a tael is, and Mr. Bethge is a capable technician, but absolutely useless for business.

So I enjoyed the hospitality of the Lord von Brandt. He not only treated me with great friendliness, but even with distinction, especially the other sent opposite, so that I always had to behave b. The members of the German embassy, who knew nothing of my Plans, initially held me back despite my contrary beliefs security for a legation counselor sent on a secret mission or Secretary, and an English newspaper covered me in a report simply as a member of the German embassy. The latter gave later gave me the immediate reason to visit the German embassy as a place to live; for the success of my plans was it is necessary that I have no other than at most friendly relations with the German authorities. I was allowed I am probably looking forward to some company's success = en or the state as a guarantor for good delivery of ien or good execution of work, 19 55 me such

was granted, but nothing more. Against foreign interference

In 19 and industry, the Chinese have an average. Thus I was not allowed to present myself to them as a member of the German embassy society, which in fact I was not.

Here I have to anticipate a little.

It was agreed between v. Brandt and me that

I was supposed to stay in Beijing for the time being and 1 German staff at my workplace
ö 8 Legation staff should assist me in my work, if necessary, bchülfic fhich.

err von Brandt 5 the strictest secrecy of my Plans on the part of himself and the officials of the embassy, I had to communicate them. |

After they have reached a certain maturity, if not fullness= end, were advanced, I should the same, because they are a trade

arteries

chen

he retired

political significance, to Prince Bismarck for review
submit, in particular with regard to capital raising and esc
of European workers and officials. As for the acquisition of capital
As far as the matter is concerned, I had suggested that
primarily the use of some existing in Germany

large assets, in whose preservation and
keeping away from fraudulent stocks from the state and
reasons, especially some princely ones,
they turned to bankers. Everything culminated in our
e in Bismarck, whose good advice I wanted to follow.

e and probably the bankers and investors
industrial of the failed syndicate. From 1 0
was in my plans a plundering of the German Pb ikum
through the stock exchange and the creation of conditions similar
those in Serbia.

The value of my work, i.e. cash expenses etc., should
will of course be reimbursed to me later by the interested parties.

So my na was worked out, on the one hand
for the Chinese government, ie its first official, the order
eber Viceroy Li Hung Chang, on the other hand for German
Industrialists and capitalists, with the highest German official,
Prince von Vismarck, as an honest broker: the whole thing.
in the closed walls of the German embassy in Peking,
with the knowledge and consent of my old friend, Nee
present of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany in China,
His Excellency M. von Brandt, Actual Privy Councillor and f. wu |. w.
In my opinion, these were sufficient guarantees and circumstances,
under which one could go to work in good spirits.

As my competitors in the railway and mining sectors
I primarily identified:

) Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, I have already
in ironclads as a concurrent!

2: the European company Jardine Matheson & Co., which is active throughout
China and Japan establishments and in India and London
branch establishment and to the shareholder or agent in

England has a Dutch Indian named Bosman.

"These two factors could possibly be combined as Englishmen
work. '

"The latter company had hired an Austrian
German Jew, Hermann Mandl, was engaged. Mr. von

Brandt, as well as Mr. von Ketteler, had described it to me as a maurais sujet described, which had been accused of fraud by Austria fleeing those who were affiliated with the first people |

1) Mr. Guftav Detring, customs director in Beijing, the 16th

von Brandt as a deserter German, who
for money or money's worth for the English company Jardine

athefon & Comp.; in addition, he could
People because of a fraudulent stock prospectus at any time
get stuck,

=

2) Lieutenant a. D. Konstantin von Hannecken, in service

the Chinese government. Mr. von Brandt had

always called an adventurer. "Now," he said,

"he has become so morally degraded that he cannot

the fire tongs. Every trace of honor and

Patriotism has died out in him, and for money the
man for everything."

A similar verdict was passed by Mr. von Brandt about a
in Sha J. Buchheifter, head of the company Buchheifter & Comp.
in Shanghai.

Since I have been with the three last mentioned gentlemen in earlier times and
remained in good and friendly relations until the end
had, I believe I have the right to protest against such judgments
May, and tried to speak to the gentlemen. Then produced
Mr. von Brandt a just signed by Mandl and Buchheifter
Contract to supply brown powder to the al government
from the company Cramer & Buchholtz in Rübeland and requested
to read the same.

"Do you think the contract is honest?" he asked. "I think
not, because for such a minimal sum such a quantity

ute powder not to be delivered, especially since travel costs for Mr.
Mandl to Europe and back included in this."

"There must be a catch," I replied.

"That's right," said von Brandt, "the whole contract is a

endless chain of swindles and those involved find Spitz= boys. u Detring and von Hannecken are under contract not fer. Moreover, one has a decent German powder= engineer named Jauß from China intrigued to remain undisturbed to be able to do further dirty deeds."

I couldn't object to that.

Well, this contract contained a clause according to which the Prussian Government had to certify that the powder to be delivered was not only useful for war, but in quality the products of the F and Rottweiler powder factories olte.

That was the sore point, and in my opinion von Brandt as ambassador, the duty to inform the Ministry of War in Berlin to warn against the performance of a frivolous certificate.

I had to mention this incident because it later plays a big role.

"In Peking I spoke with the well-known, now deceased Mars quis Tfeng about railways. At the time, he had no influence in these matters and behaved more or less apathetically: he only complained about foreign adventurers who were very concerned about his turned to the Viceroy Li Hung Chang. The The good Marquis Tseng himself was besieged by one.

a new doctor named Dudgeon, a former missionary. efer performed all sorts of menial services for the Marquis and had a Kind of porter's lodge, from where he greets all visitors

=; 10

of the nn could observe. This man also took tips to the people who negotiate business with the Marquis von Brandt said: "If the guy bothers you – he will hear that you and the Marquis are talking about railways speak – then just promise him a quankity Priority shares of the future railway." I thought that was a fhick shear and laughed. "Well, you can always promise=

Li Dung Chang calls it "banking and banking" hanging by means of bribes for railway, bank and

80 lcmehnungen to win. The matter was with viclem

Pplonb and a fraudulent letter of recommendation from the President

8 apparently also the Viceroy, who was able to cope with the crooks

in eld sent them home. (See article "Modern Judaism in
China" ve 171 E 115 (See

I had to lie fallow at Lorläuff: but in the middle of September I started
for the American Secretary of State a trip through the
Lac Congo after a sacred mountain of the Chinese and Mon-
nals to the great Wutai-Shau. From there I travelled alone
1 et Province Shanfi, visited by the hand of the excellent
and the factory of ALLEN von Richthofen the coal there-
% installation, made height and other measurements and reconnoitred
Wrrain for a railway construction from there to the coast.
When I was in work the plan was made and was to be put into action.
When I arrived back in Peking on November 8th, I found
7 railway technicians, Mr. Ernst Aßmann, Royal Construction
A (now building inspector) together with a draftsman, Mr. Löhr. Mr.
like randt had not told me anything about him having a tech-
Omen wanted to leave; now he told me that there was a second
met tet. This, Mr. Peter Scheidtweiler, Royal Vanmeifter,
his draftsman, Mr. Küster, at the beginning of 1888. Both
Gefand, were at first very unhappy. They found that the German
of the community is nothing less than a properly managed authority:
came "dandt did not know what he wanted, everything was a lie and children:
ti ni and the like. They are regular officials, the embassy
amm ts as a nest of failed Catilinar existences, colorfully together
a dice-rolled stand a one wanted to impose on them with such
To live together etc.

There was a lot of truth in this text, because even Brandt was
lonte" cracked Exištens, but I appeased the gentlemen as well as I
and asked her to settle in a little bit,

15 To trust Don Brandt, who is a benevolent, noble

n "Vet I believed this myself and for another 5

© I will not get involved. Moreover, both claimed

FR

= 11

Officials from the Ministry of Public Works to ee and
sent out for railway technical reconnaissance of China.
The mayor had already been to Serbia on a similar mission.

Mr. von Brandt let the newcomers use the Chinese
e study.

At the beginning of December, partly for reasons mentioned above, partly to attend the social events taking place in Peking in winter avoid my residence at the German Legation 80 and {08 in the Buddhist temple 8 05 Shang Tfze, which is outside the

Peking and about an hour and a half from the German Embassy removed, he is.

For the sake of general understanding, I must add that Beijing is a city surrounded by high walls. It is only still has 400,000 inhabitants, Tartars and Chinese and is about 80 km² lēch miles from Tientfin, the seaport of the capital. Peking is therefore not an open port, and apart from the members of the various embassies and the General Customs Office live there only individual Europeans, mostly missionaries. On the whole, perhaps 150 Europeans including women and children live in Beijing.

Peking is situated in a plain and is, at a distance of several hours, surrounded by a semicircle of high mountains. In The plain between the city and the Vergen is a large el of temples. Most Bohn temples have, in addition to the At tere there are still special apartments for wealthy Chi= ancestral families who live there to perform the ancestral cult In such apartments, the members of the ambassadors to spend the summer in Peking. And such a residence I had rented a room in one of the most beautiful temples.

Mr. von Brandt insisted on helping me with the installation fupon the management of my household. In particular, he sent

a cook, who was provided by the embassy cook. Furthermore He should not miss the opportunity to see a mounted horse at least once a day. Courier with a few friendly lines, and this courier also brought European bread every morning from the city of Trifches and some other things necessary for a household. So fland I then with von Brandt in daily, intellectual and nourishing concern education. He always had his hand in my kitchen.

On the embassy, the Kon remained for me once and for all Guest rooms reserved, where I regularly stay from Saturday to Monday day morning. N

The 1 invitations to the various European I could easily refuse the offer of embassies. The fact that I lived outside the city, and the gates of Peking at sun= were closed, gave me the opportunity to do so.

anzen Winter Spring 86 have the consequence of this only the larger Seville participated in the German embassy, so-called iners diplomatiques, to which only the foreign ambassadors, wives and the legation secretaries were invited.

In this temple Kuang Shang The I sat at the are

"

and prepared the Memorandum No. 1 for the Imperial Chinese government (fiche II. Theil, p. IN. .

are The builder Aßmann was grateful to me in a valuable way

Sulf lich no preparation of the technical part of the task, ie the ofte estimates and calculations. N .

At the end of January 1888, the work was

ends and the text of the memorandum by Baron von der Goltz

= translated into Chinese. It was now a matter of translating the same to submit the matter to Hung Chang in an appropriate manner.

v Au 29, January 1888 Mr. Baron von der Goltz and I travelled

8 Temple Kuang Shang Tfze, with an introductory letter from

deff don Arandt to the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, after

He left Paoutingfu, where we arrived on February 1st.

Baron von der Goltz was to act as translator.

Sin, on 2nd and 3rd February we were invited to audience with the Vieekönig

5 Hung Chang received a very friendly welcome. The negotiations are close=

5 ee favorable course and ended with an invitation for me

5 meleren negotiations to Tientsin in spring=summer and

2 Opening of the railway Lustai, Tientfin, how all this in

dated courts No. 1 and 2 to the Imperial German Embassy,

Priva dutingfu the 2nd and 3rd of February, fowic in a so-called

f beit to Mr. von Brandt, Imperial Ambassador,

is flat. See Part 11, p. 111.) n

three times our return to Peking on February 8th about

10 0 e I send Mr. von Brandt the above-mentioned reports, which I

17 Paoutingfu had prepared and presented to him before execution in

since with N. Mr. von Brandt expressed his greatest satisfaction=

it with these reports, described them as outstanding works,

and he could deliver to one of the fine officials in China,

5 asked me for permission to send them to nn and

Mainly you, I gladly gave my consent, since such a thing

in Peki: the Christmas celebration was attended by Baron Clemens von Ketteler

individual units were inaugurated.

nn | Ketteler

excellence and even distinction. likewise Mr. v. Ketteler.

tige m Gallen indöfen nel affairs in ee u fich

öhli dung taken, a 5

6 8 ate hopeful turn 3 dee IK

€ from Brandt, Mr. von Ketteler and me about this project

10 r Den v. Brandt 9 5 million=dreams and Mr. v. keller

and from Niger; v. Brandt said that his family was hard on him and . 1 ldanfe claims on him, everything would rest on him, half said: "If I had a million or even just one

©. Then I would turn the whole world upside down

SER Mr. v. Brandt said: "With my pension I will later=

K

= 3.

can hardly get by: I will turn every mark around first before I spend it, and when I go to the theater, 5 ask everyone whether I can allow myself to do it too." (This He repeated this statement several times, and once even, as Hats ge i at table in the presence of the entire embassy= personnel.)

| I must confess that I did not understand such hints, because I considered both gentlemen to be officials in 1857, and only when Mr. v. Ketteler suggested that I should take the position of the W d tout prix and present my works to the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, the whole thing became a bit scary for me.

There were several other circumstances. Immediately after my Returning from Paoutingfu I had set out to make a second to prepare a memorandum for the ee ee Li Hung Chang, which contain the crux of my affairs and the matter should take us a step further. See Part II p. 29.) N

I read this memorandum to Mr. v. Brandt in parts, as fit was created. per v. Brandt showed the greatest participation and was incredibly interested. He suddenly started to claim that the Chinese only through bribes for a u win, while in the memorandum I have just pointed out that

egenteil worked towards: Mr. v. Ketteler was of the same opinion as v. Brandt, and while Mr. v. Brandt thought that he was the only Man who was able to bribe the Chinese, claimed Mr. v. Ketteler, for his part, said that he was the more skilful 5 Both together claimed that the Chinese would be forced to build railways by giving them the opportunity to war with Russia promised the support of Germany.

Such childish suggestions were based on total ignorance the two gentlemen in all railway matters. I argued as best I could against all these suggestions of the Fr v. Brandt, who has so far accepted all my suggestions regarding a

solid treatment of the business. Now he said
but suddenly that the way in which railways are built in Serbia
was the only correct system, and that we in Germany
and would also come to this correct standpoint.

In vain I pointed out the calamities that the Serbian
shared with him, and made him aware of the principles
which can be achieved through the nationalization of the German
railways; in vain I also pointed out that our
Government would hardly ever give its assistance to fraudulent
enterprises that merely aim to deceive the German
public audience. But he could not and did not want to
understand, and said, among other things, that he knew from private sources,
that the Minister von Maybach will soon have his old
and we would then build railways in Germany to Serbian
system would build. –

One day Mr. von Brandt was in a downright tearful mood;
he believed that bribes had to be made under all circumstances

=. YES.

who and while he had previously only spoken of large sums of money
He now even carried watches, pins and other items of:
same jewelry and valuables that he gave to the Chinese
I must confess that I was hardly
possible to remain serious, think on the one hand a
quite significant undertaking, with unimaginable effort and

utmost effort and on the other hand
Needles, watches and similar junk to achieve the same.

than the hints of Mr. von Brandt and von Ketteler
concerning money issues, I once made
an observation, that it is not appropriate for German officials to
to make a profit from bad business. – Mr. von Brandt believed
Things happened with great emphasis that, if I felt like
made them angry, but they would be chased away, – if I
The next day I took the opportunity to meet him
to speak to him about this question and told him that I without
Lu and without anyone's involvement and knowledge in the cost estimate
did, which would have, that also for the German authorities and officials,
celebrate: that certainly men a promote help, rewards thrown out
,A bei i
still a job

thus the amount of 6,000,000 Mk mentioned in the cost estimate.

success of the enterprises the envoys= work and possibly for the same

for Gratifi 8 PR 7 ürd
cations would claim half a million,
ing i this is the only way he as an ambassador

a donation that was given to him with knowledge and through the hands
our highest authority in 1555 could earn money from this matter.

dabale showed that the idea had not been entirely 1 for him,

da mer
lcbtche wife sort of Mosel wine, which he knew that I liked very

could speak and someone knew what was between Constans
ai uns 85 negotiated, it would be bad for many people
go to this

I must admit that these and previous allusions to
were completely incomprehensible in the fine Nel, only later should I
Balitig tedten get to know the meaning of these words. (See the articles:

the talks with von Brandt on the whole
We were cha

– 15 –

was on the embassy and would have the greatest desire to see me in
to leave the temple. Our correspondence increased and
one day he even sent four mounted couriers to my residence
On March 23, 1888, he asked about the premises,
who were still free in my temple and asked at the same time for a
Loan of 30,000 Marks (fiche II. Part page 150, Mr. v. Brandt
then told me in the 95 days that he had intended
the technicians Aßmann and Scheidtweiler along with their dc nag in
to lodge in my temple, while he, as later
e actually a en in one of the neighboring
empel had rented, into which he had already sent out furniture .
(I had expected that this would be a real mousetrap
of course not allowed to dream anything at all.) In the conversations
with Mr. von Brandt and Mr. von Ketteler, I was particularly
in recent times quite unpleasant that the name of the Jew

Mandl was often mentioned, and this all the more so since I was from Tientfin heard that there was a company called Mandl, v. Ketteler & v. Hannecken educated to work in railways. I spoke about this Rumors with Mr. von Brandt, and even with von Ketteler, but the gentlemen tried to calm my concerns. Meanwhile, the conversations became so dubious that I decided to confirm everything to Mr. von Brandt in writing what we had previously agreed verbally. I made therefore three confidential memoranda A, B and C (see Part II p. 43 ff.) and read the same to Mr. von Brandt and Mr. von Ketteler. N

Herr von Ketteler wanted to go to Tientfin on 26 April, as he said, to the competition taking place there on 10, 11 and 12 May= race, which was somewhat suspicious to me, in order to fo more than both gentlemen with whom I have been friends for eight years= fcient relationships, now suddenly tried to to find all sorts of small defects in me, that they are according to my Friends in Europe, their names, my relationships with them, whose attitudes, etc., inquired that they furthermore asked for the one= to members of my family, their names, positions, etc.

enquiries, and that they finally made sure that I was in Europe Nobody about my projects in China more detailed information= divisions. – Both also repeatedly boasted of their quite extraordinary connections at home, both in bankers= as well as in high official circles and in the judiciary and believed that I wouldn't have such good connections.

After I had read the memorandums to Mr. von Brandt, he asked me whether Mr. von Ketteler had informed Viceroy Li an Chang something about my projects, whereupon I asked that this does not want to happen and Ketteler, if the Viceroy then asked to inform him of my imminent arrival in Tienzin Both men were excited and after I had read the memorandums to Mr. von Ketteler, he said to me as he left the strange words: "And the Jews

– 16 –

will still do the business, thanks to all your good wishes» sift and if an angel were to fly from heaven, there must be pigs have" government business. Everyone wants medals
U 80 mn

When I was alone with Mr. von Brandt in Peking, the conversations about my projects no better turn: he Pros again induced the most adventurous ideas about a Chinese ji fictitious promise of state aid in the event of a nes, and the like. I always kept in mind that In my opinion it is only necessary that the general

Governor at the purely human side and separated him from the convinced of the company's material and strategic advantages. For my own purposes I had written a paper on the Transcaspian railway tracks made, with special attention to my Company (fiche IL Part page 39. This work pleased Mr. von Brandt so much that he asked me to be allowed to use it, in return I had even less objection when he put me under the impression that he was using them to support my efforts. To date, despite frequent requests, I have not found out whether and how Mr. von Brandt used this work. Mr. von Brandt, who had the idea of establishing a German Bank in East Asia, namely China, was thus at The Berliners and other bankers encountered difficulties, which seemed very natural to me, as he understood the peculiarities of financialization of German trade out of ignorance. This topic had often been the subject of our conversations, and since Mr. von Brandt was at the fixed idea that stock exchange banks are absolutely necessary, also for my ventures, so I prepared an essay for him, who showed the way how to possibly create a German bank for East Asia. (See Part II, page 6.3.) I spoke to Mr. von Brandt about this at the end of April and the beginning of May various lectures. Around this time I asked Mr. von Brandt, whether he also agreed that I should give the Viceroy in Tientsin presented my projects in the form in which they had been worked out to which he replied "yes". Meanwhile, Mr. von Brandt's behavior was particularly. When I visited him in his room, he sat there, not like I at the work table, but in a pose with arms crossed, as if he were lost in deep thought. In my friendship with him he affirmed once over the other this

fe
I protested against this and said that one would

as 97 22

such documents as private property, I could possibly by the Minister von Maybach, whom I know, to the Reich Chancellor. But then Mr. von Brandt began to not only to discredit Mr. von Maybach, but he also told me outright that the Reich Chancellor was not only an indiscreet, but also a corruptible person who earning money, and in reality the Lord does not rule from Bismarck, head of the Foreign Office, Mr. von Alvensleben. As far as the officials of the Foreign Office are concerned, I cannot find a single decent man among them; I may do not indulge in any illusions on this point.

I must confess that when Mr. von Brandt told me this,
90 was completely perplexed. What should I expect from Mr. v. Brandt?

old?

For many years I had known him as an honest and
I thought I knew the permanent official, and now he suddenly comes
with conversations and insinuations of the most dangerous kind. Not only
15 he had already tried to indicate that the prince was more maternal= of Jewish origin, political discussions with Mr. von Brandt), but he himself, whom I have known as Sa knew, had to understand me in a conversation about religion given that he himself was a devout Jew.

Both claims, probably concerning Prince Bismarck
as well as about him himself, I had considered to be bad jokes and
Now he even claimed that the Reich Chancellor was an unjust person.

All sorts of thoughts shot through my head and I said
me that if the allegations of Mr. von Brandt are really
justified, the Reich Chancellor is nothing but an ordinary
Jewish food could be fine. I said to myself, in that case the best
Part of the prince's fame would be gone and he would be in the
History can hardly be described as a great man. I
painted a picture of how the ciferne Chancellor of the apollo= Nifian figure of Mr. von Bleichröder and similar Semites at
was led a leash, and that seemed so unspeakably ridiculous to me
and unbelievably, I said indignantly to Mr. von Brandt:
"The risk with Prince Bismarck and the Foreign
I will take on this office, I will hand over the papers to Mr.
le on private means by military police, as I expressed it,
deliver."

This idea did not seem to please the ambassador at all, but
he friendly.

When we had breakfast together the next day, I remembered
Mr. von Brandt's extraordinarily polite, yet disturbed nature
when the first dish, a cold Krammetsvogel=pie, was served to me like
e was presented first. There were three cuts

this pie on the plate and I noticed that the front one,

which I took, had no cut surface, but was a bit smeared

looked; Mr. von Brandt took the second cut and after we

had enjoyed the pies, Mr. von Brandt praised them and asked

2

Your friend v. Brandt.

=. A se

me if it was good, which I said yes: then he took the third piece, which was left on the plate, divided it and gave me the

half of it on my plate.

After breakfast I felt unwell, but I had not the slightest suspicion. Some drinks drunk during the afternoon Glasses of champagne lifted the discomfort to a slight Diarrhea. This was, if I am not mistaken, on May 4th.

The next morning, in my room, for the first time,

Breakfast, instead of the usual two eggs in the shell with. toasted bread, cold meat and toasted bread. Since I still I was a little unwell, so I did not enjoy any of it. The envoy came towards the habit of coming to my room at this hour and I saw how he cast a disappointed glance at my untouched breakfast. This seemed strange to me, but I still did not dare to When I returned to my home, the Buddhists' temple, Kuang-Shang-Tsze wanted to return, looked for me Mr. von Brandt, and indeed with vehemence, to determine to stay at the embassy, which I refused because I to work, and I had to work with Mr.

Baron von der Goltz, who wrote Memorandum No. 2 (see Part II, p. 25) translated and who in turn was to accompany him as an interpreter, to Tientsin wanted to mature. But I had to firmly convince Mr. von Brandt: to come back to the city on Monday 7 May and to stay with him until the 10th of May. On Tuesday, May 8th we wanted to go together to the wedding of the Marquis Feng's daughter marriage, to which I was also invited. The ceremony should begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The following evening, on Wednesday, May 1st, Professor E. Pander was to speak at the German embassy to give a lecture on Lamaism.

Here I must mention an incident which perhaps is not without Meaning is. I was with the interpreter Eleven Mr. Georg Lange, it was on the 4th or 5th of May, around 9 o'clock In the morning in the shop opposite the German Embassy of Mr. Tallieu, when the General Customs Inspector Sir Robert Hart there. Although I had been in this gentleman's house in previous years ago, when that wife was still present in Peking, much had returned, he had never been well disposed towards me. Recently

But I had declined all invitations to fine social gatherings. That day he asked me with extraordinary politeness how how I was doing in the temple Kuang-Shang-Tsze, whether I was still diligently praying Buddhism and whether the priests in the temple were still friendly

ple, and added that I was not wrong
th 1 as far away as possible from the empty pleasures of society
to en. f

As insignificant as this incident may be,
ur 2 W fle een 10 70 fe |

von Brandt

nung that when I 1 at the same
said goodbye before I went to the temple Kuang =Shang=Tfz

e went out.

. 9:

"Love has driven the guy crazy, that he has come to this unusual
time is running out," replied Mr von Brandt.

Sir Robert Hart, who usually had tender relationships with women
ftof its customs officers, did not previously have the
habit of going out in the morning. But now he was quite gone=
loves and under the influence of a Madame M., who with him
could do what she wanted and get him out of his habits.
After this conversation I went out to the temple.

Sunday, May 6th was a day when the Chinese made great
Funerals were celebrated. In the Kuang=Shang=Tfze temple,
with the usual Chinese sound a corpse provisionally
This was annoying to me and I went back to the
German Embassy. Mr. von Braudt's character had impressed me in the
I have not enjoyed much in the last few days, and I have had so little time that
I preferred to eat with him on Sunday evening, where she had larger
I was used to dressing up in the company. For this I wanted to
Festivities of the next few days. Mr. von Brandt
was not friendly and scolded me for not being available for the next few days
wanted to stay at the embassy. After dinner we played
a game of whift together and I slept the night on the envoy=
The next morning at about eight o'clock I was again
Instead of boiled eggs, cold meat and roasted
Bread was served. This really caught my attention. From the toasted bread
I enjoyed it a little bit. But it had a sweet taste
and upon closer inspection appeared to be sprinkled with white, I spat
the villas again. Soon after, I went to Mr. von Brandt
to say goodbye. He urged me again to go to the German
Embassy, whereupon I told him that I was now concerned about

jo would have to hurry more to come to Tientsin to finish my work to finish, as I recently received more information that something wrong was going on with my projects in Tientsin= von Brandt dismissed me very unkindly because I did not wanted to stay. He said he wanted to give me a smoked salmon to the temple, but I refused the gift under Notice of my imminent departure.

"I went to Mr. von der Goltz shortly afterwards to see the to collect the finished translations of Memorandum No. 2, which he had sent me but refused with an extremely embarrassed expression. He then told me, that Mr. von Brandt told them all (ie the embassy staff) had given strict orders to stay in their rooms. Mr. von Brandt then approached Mr. von der Goltz and asked me what I wanted to go there, whereupon I told him, I intended to get away from the Mr. Farewell. Then "Farewell," he said with a grotesque gesture, giving me a strange look and walked away.

I then went to the people living outside the embassy. Mr. Aßmann and Mr. Scheidtweiler. I complained to these gentlemen about pain in the abdomen and we emptied a bottle Wine and they talked about the strange nature of the Lord of

5 5 30 5

- 20 -

Brandt during d :
the last few days. It was only shortly before twelve o'clock
I myself * 1 5 8 ma en von = an aft
ang=Shang=Tfze. All day I had a
unbe 5 Hemming in the abdomen and burning diarrhea. After=
I drank a little to quench my thirst
3 elterwasser and some cognac to relieve the diarrhea
The following night I slept badly and could not
a 55th about Mr. von Brandt's worthless l
Mk erbare Wesen in the last time and the repeated Us
After eating the food he ate, you can't get rid of it.
courier and soldering morning came, as usual, the embassy=
efinden brought a letter from Brandt, in which he asked for my
I answered the letter and said that it was
calm and that I would be in a few days of solid and
Mr. von N ens restored to fine hopes. At the same time, I had
suppose she sent the smoked salmon loin, the receipt of which
had also refused the day before. gt but he sent
Letter from the Inige Viktnalien for my kitchen. See Part II p. 67
I, von Brandt, dated May 8, 1888.)
because he tried to work in the morning, but did not succeed,
always on the fall and the discomfort in the whole body 15 still

Both, 2 t and f. w., and finally I came to the conclusion that
Play with me as well as Mr. von Ketteler, for months a false
who had driven me to the 305 million,

let themselves be heated up by the paper and believed that, by

A o, where not only money but also fame could be earned.
Having considered Ales, I had little doubt

N
the gentlemen now made an attack against me,
1 In whatever way my life was directed. I sat down
am znd made an exposé on paper, thought about the matter and
fche to the conclusion: Something must be done here, otherwise you will
s ruin in one way or another."

I therefore wrote a short note in veiled words to
and von Brandt, who remembered our previous conversations
Kan, started his attempts at blackmail and I actually
nere, how much money and what he expected from me. I sent
Nad, special messenger with the order to bring an answer.
Even though he was gone, I destroyed my paper-written
Riq den, arranged all my papers and lay down, as I
Nen felt a little unwell, on my camp bed and waited for the
"e, who were to come. a
What I expected was a friendly, smooth response from the

– 21 –

Mr. von Brandt, many niceties and that he then in one
or the other way with fine propositions or demands

But, as it seems, Mr. von Brandt had
other decisions, because even before he received my note
and although I had written to him that morning that I
I felt pretty comfortable, he had at the wedding celebrations at the
Marquis Tfeng spread the rumor that I was seriously ill.

The Mttenkak.

(The events described on the following pages up to page 41 are primarily
Line of personal nature and in their context will probably only be available to those
and subtle and clear, who already understand something about Jewish intrigues.

For those who are still little or not at all versed in this area, I would like to
to familiarize oneself with Jewish nature and Jewish views from the other

parts of my book, especially from the first five chapters of Part III
You will no doubt enjoy the following pages
read with more interest and understanding. I have explained the following =
fuffifcift to describe it in detail, since it is a criminal case and the
Jewish power can really stand out.)

It might have been about 7 o'clock in the evening when Dr. Lenz arrived =
came, not as usual simply in a mule cart, but
accompanied by a mounted courier. He brought with him a large
flat dispatch box, such as those used in China to send important
to store or transport important papers. He opened the
dispatch box in my presence: it contained a large black
Neifes or sleeping blanket. I must note here that Dr. Lenz,
who visited me from time to time in the temple, had his own bed with me
Do had, which served as a guest bed; with bedding and

I was well provided with corners, so that visitors never had to
While Dr. Lenz had the blanket
lying in the box, he took out a package that contained two
round, white, flat a with red ring on the periphery and
red dot in the middle. He said: "This cake sends
The minister, they are wedding cakes that he received from the Marquis
Tfeng brought with him. The Minister has received your letter and
tells you he has no time to answer." Then
he added the remark: "Everyone on the embassy was
As I left, both Mr. Aßmann and the gentlemen von der Goltz
and Lange: I was the only one who was happy."— J Bi him then
after the course of the Jace pages at the Marquis Tfeng. and he draws =
I drew a pencil sketch of the party rooms on a
Sheet of paper.

Since Dr. Lenz is a big beer drinker, I had a
bottle of beer. and when we had half filled the glasses
gr had, Si Dr. Lenz a walk in front of the
Temple. I agreed and put on my rod. Then

we went so I had in my pockets the keys to
the leather suitcase in which I kept my papers, a small
Pen, pencil and a Mexican dollar. In his hand
I had an elegant cane walking stick with a silver handle.
had not said a word to Dr. Lenz about all the suspicions,
u iich had nurtured and which had increased considerably
through the extraordinary nature of his mission, the mysterious mission
the crate, the blanket and the wedding cake. I was inside =
increasingly convinced that some kind of foul assassination attempt had taken place.
b Hen Dr. Lenz was involved in the same and knew about it or
not, it was unclear to me, but at any price, I said to myself, I will stay
Good night not in my temple.
After we had walked a few hundred steps,

I said goodbye to Mr. Pr. Lenz and hurried southwards to the
do zee, the southern gate of the Western Wall of Beijing.
08 Thor was still open, but not for long, as all
outer gates of Peking are closed at sunset.
I thought I had achieved the same just before the end. I
990 into the gate and approached the
kb animal cart station and asked for a cart to the German-
n embassy.

my beer I must note that the way through the Ping=Tze=Men

ii The usual way in the city was that most carts=
a 15 did not know and Peking is a city in which I have lived for years

Dietder could go around unarmed during the day and night.
But one time I suddenly found myself being badly attacked by a gang
surrounded by Chinese people and they refused to give me the cart.

knew Beijing very well and made my way through small

ion Taffen in the u. after the foreign quarter of Peking, the
* called Gefttfhaftoftraße. Then I suddenly found myself
the same bunch of Chinese that surrounded me at the cart station
They pretended to show me the way, but
but now and then the narrow streets and sought me in
* certain direction, which again leads to a wider road:
tafie. It became dark and I lost myself in the maze of
faden Oquergassen my way. As we approached a wide road=
As we approached the place, there were 4-5 mule carts with lanterns.
The mule of the first of these carts had a bell and the
| they seemed to be heading towards the Ping=Tze=Men, which
Agent under normal circumstances around 1 Joie! on
poured, but stood still when I, followed by the
gang of Chinese people came onto the road. The occupants of this
'I could not see any species, since every Chinese mule cart in front
curtain and let all these curtains down
That there is a connection between the things that are persecuting me

19 00 and the carts, or rather their occupants, were present,

'9 soon become aware. While I now considered it advisable to

As I continued walking along the narrow cross streets, I encountered the
m a persecution degenerated accompaniment of the Chinese two or

three times the same cart, which had thus changed their direction and thus following the direction I had taken.

Here I want to give the correct explanation for this

strange event. When Mr. von Brandt in the afternoon

After receiving my letter, he had told the gentlemen

declared that I had suddenly become true, after he had already

At the wedding with Marquis T'eng I had declared that I was

He then had Dr. Lenz out to me.

sent with a mounted courier, who probably had some

Bring news from Dr. Lenz about me to the embassy

Then Mr. von Brandt probably had himself

Mr. Ur. Dudgeon, Aßmann and some others "out of friendship

secretively" against me on the way to the temple

makes after she has swindled the gatekeepers of the Ping-Tze-Men with money

had caused the gate to be held open even after sunset.

The gang of poorly dressed Chinese who attacked me at the gate

was probably recruited to accompany them and he

She waited at the gate, where I unexpectedly met her.

As will become clear later, see Part II, page 188, Interrogation of

Chinese servant 1, Dr. Lenz had given the order

and carried it out, to first seize my weapons

namely two revolvers and a carpenter pistol, which were openly

were lying on the table in my bedroom. What the whole be

intended evening expedition to my temple and

what "my friends", who will probably say that they

"out of human kindness" and had plans for me, that must

a later result. |

This last paragraph has of course given the events a little

What happened next in the streets of Peking was

I will only mention it briefly here, as I have written about it in detail elsewhere

I wrote. With the Chinese pursuing me, I was

until finally it was a fight: I had to defend myself and

Finally my stick was taken away: also the people,

which I intimidated by going straight to the T'ungli

amen to want to go, a weak one? ask me for a watch and chain

to take off, but they did not succeed. The Way to the Stranger

quarter of the city led through the so-called Kaiserstadt, which was

special wall and has gates that are always open at night

open. When I wanted to pass the northern gate of this city,

The same mule carts stood in front of the gate, whose occupants

had to know exactly the path I was following. What about

never happened before: the gates of this gate were

were lying in front of my nose, a sure sign that Europeans

had a hand in the game and that my way was blocked here

wanted to block. |

In front of this gate there is a wide, busy street with

many shops. Some of the shops and grocers were still open, even

There were still people on the street, while in other

more distant parts of the city, life on the street shortly after Sonnen=

– 24 –

downfall. The pursuing Chinese had me
meanwhile left and I now made my way north
with the intention of later returning to the eastern part of the city
to visit Mr. Proseffor Pander, who is in a
hour away from the so-called foreign quarter of the city

lived, to stay overnight.

. As I headed north, I was followed by
again these carts, and since I suspected that their occupants
maybe would have liked to have me in a more remote part of town,
I have in various still open shops and stores
Alfitenkaten with my name, which I also in Chinese
otfers on them. I wrote a short note on these cards
en said that they had bad plans for me. I asked the
cute, to whom I gave these cards, the same the next morning on
Oils: Gawen to carry office and promised them reward.
8 HE would be that it was an intrigue of the foreigners, ie the

had to
one }
hour

I am able to carry out this entire actual persecution

a today in the tiniest details, if I
not only does not know the occupants of the carts, but
have assumptions. | |
The whole process of the matter may have taken two and a half to three
en lasted, and I now struck in the darkness my
in ji, through narrow, dark streets that were absolutely deserted,
In the direction of Au rlich to the apartment of Profeffor Pander
In Winnen. It was a lovely mild night and I went
a YES in the intended direction. After I had
Hi, after walking for about an hour, I noticed in a quiet
allitercarré a stone seat and sat down on it, since I was not
mn was somewhat exhausted by the long hikes,
tig on also noticed that in the darkness I could not
50th I had sprained my foot a little. But then I also wanted
a Reflect on everything I have experienced and give an account of it
jaadden. The experience was magical; a real human=
ban in a large, albeit rather deserted city, of

en who until recently had pretended to be best friends

uu fine. That was a strong piece, and I also knew
k not quite how I felt with my friend, the professor
I should introduce my pen and excuse my coming.
The more I thought about it, the less
I wanted to believe that my old long-time friend from
Vrandt was able to do such wicked and worthless things

And

N

– 25 –

to resort to ruthless maneuvers, just to enrich themselves and to
to reap undeserved fame.

I am finally here, when I considered all this, from exhaustion
I fell asleep and when I woke up, it was dawn. I now gave
my intention to go to Professor Pander. It was my
Plan had been to direct the professor directly to the Tfungli-Hamen or
to go to Marquis Tfeng to ask for protection for my person
to search for it. The latter, I said to myself, is such an extraordinary
nal event, and will attract so much attention that it will be the largest
Insult not only for the Germans, but also for all
Europeans in Peking. I therefore decided to go straight to the
German embassy, saying to myself: "Even if all
Things really behave the way you expect in the worst case scenario
have taken, it will be difficult for anyone to dare to give you the light
to do something to harm in the light of day, and one must see how
The best way to resolve the matter is to
in the final respect 05 had offset, the following will prove.

At daybreak I hired a cart, as my
Foot hurt somewhat.

It might have been around 5% or 6 o'clock in the morning when I entered the
Near the German embassy. The Sen Vauinſpector Ate=
mann and Emans ftauden in front of the door on the street. Immediately
Dr. Lenz also came. He had already changed his clothes, he
greeted me and said: "Why did you find out about it last night=
run?" and quickly left. I then went to the embassy=
fhooked myself to my room, washed myself and did my toilet. I was
I was completely alert and felt quite well, and did not have
no longer had the slightest inclination to sleep and therefore went with the
Messrs Aßmann and Emmaus walked up and down in the garden. I told
He briefly outlined the experiences and deliberately sought to

to make a joke out of the matter. I expected Mr. von Brandt every moment, but Mr. Aßmann told me that it was already went for a walk in accordance with his cure with Carlsbad salt: Messrs. von der Goltz and Lange were still asleep, so they said. When I wanted to see Dr. Lenz, I was urged to ly, to rest a little, since after what I experienced I was very exhausted. This was not the case and I refused I then had breakfast with Mr. Aßmann and Emans together in the latter's room and then proposed in Expectation of the return of Mr. von Brandt / Bottle Cham = pagner to drink and sent a servant to the master's shop I now and then, to make the whole thing ridiculous, Jones I deliberately wrote on a piece of paper the words: "Please send a pint of your poisoned Champagne." |

It was said that Mr. Kierulff's shop was still closed.

The gentlemen repeatedly asked me to go to my room go and rest. Mr. Emans said: "We are also tired,

We were looking for you all evening yesterday. (How you could already know the previous evening that I was

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Temple, if the Lords had not been in the previously mentioned cart and had seen me. It might now be danger 7½ o'clock fine. Soon after, Mr. von der Goltz appeared in Riding gaiters and very exhausted. Mr. Aßmann asked him with be= meaningful look: "Do you know that Paasch is back on the Embassy if?" Soon afterwards Mr. Lange also appeared, on whose I sat there for a while. He said to me: "This night our dispatch box was broken into, we still know not which documents are missing, but they will probably in Tientsin." N . .

The minister's long absence was quite inexplicable to me. We heard a noise as if a large crowd in motion. I expressed my suspicion that this an uprising would be caused by the above-described events of the previous evening. Now, As I later learned from my servant, nd nwilchen the following happened: After the evening before the edition to the temple Kuang=Shang=Tfze was fruitless Dr. Lenz was left alone, probably m vain expectation of the following. After he first After he had seized the weapons, he ate dinner and wrote then a letter to Mr. von Brandt about what had happened. The SHE had to repair the city wall for a fee of 5 dollars. and in this unusual way to send the letter to Mr. von Brandt, who was there around midnight=

At two o'clock in the morning, Dr. Lenz left
temples to enter through one of the southern gates at daybreak into the
city. Mr. von Brandt had opposed one or two
Your morning in fine Etants: palanquin to the temple Kuang=Shang=
Te opened; he was accompanied by Baron von der Goltz
jb, Mr. Lange, and the Chinese servant Jim. Around
| Early in the morning Mr. von Brandt and his 1
Bot arrived; they then had all my papers
ucchstöbert. The main documents were in a different
open leather suitcase, and so the minister ordered my servants
1 5 suitcases and all the letters and documents
tt, to send to the embassy.
After the gentlemen had breakfast and Mr. von Brandt
* A very strange act was carried out (fiche JI. Part p. 188,
5 he called Dr. Lenz to inform the Minister that I
u arrived at the embassy, whereupon all immediately
0 city. They had seized my falcon and
en) otherwise taken precautions which would suggest that I
and return to the temple. Mr. von Brandt had
5 his entire following passed the Ping=Tze=Men and thus
dress 5 steps in which I the evening before the
m ung and notified various residents
that someone was planning something against me.
A few hours after I had met Mr. von Brandt there,

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nuncirated that the people of the envoys on the way to Kuang=
Shang=Tfze pass and they saw in it a confirmation of my
Communications were seen, so they had in all speed there
Rumors were spread and a crowd was gathered,
who may be curious or have other reasons for visiting the
German Nee had gone.

The dismay and fear of those present at the embassy
was enormous. Strange things happened on the embassy
Things were happening. I was being searched for from the large entrance gate=
to hold on, where, as it seemed to me, things were getting fourer and ß (it
These were probably some of my suitcases and papers! I
asked Mr. von der Goltz: "What happened?" He answered
replied to me very dismayed: "It is already too late, the minister
has already had it put in the newspapers." The significance of this
Words are not entirely clear to me. But it is very likely,
that Mr. von Brandt, after hearing that I had withdrawn from my
Tempel removed, through Mr. von Ketteler an advertisement to the
Tientfin=newspaper that I had left my apartment
removed in a fit of madness and the like, which I
of course cannot know.

If such a lawyer had ever appeared in the newspaper.

then he would at least have achieved the purpose of making me morally resp.

would have been commercially impossible. (I must here mention the friendship I would like to emphasize the promptness of Mr. von Brandt and the stand that he must have launched such an advertisement before he Letter from Dr. Lenz: this circumstance also indicates a completely prepared machination.)

The fear of the supposed uprising had an almost ridiculously frightening to all the gentlemen. Mr. von der Goltz, who seemed to take the situation very seriously and like the others said it would probably affect us all, wrote a farewell letter to his mother and put it on his Desk: the big tears stood in his eyes. Suddenly Mr. von Brandt appeared, accompanied by Dr. Dudgeon, a depraved man described elsewhere.

Mr. von Brandt was completely pale and exhausted; he looked eerie, looked corpse-like, as if he was about to decay. His demeanor was restless, and he told me that he had got up at 1 o'clock in the night to go to my temple Kuang-Shang-Tsze, from where he had just returned. He installed himself in Mr. Emans' rooms and explained me that I was sick and had to take medication. He protested against this and said that I was in good health and that my discomfort from the previous days were completely lifted. I stood on the veranda in front of the open Door and the window from where I spoke to him. Find Dr. Dudgeon had greeted me with the words: "I am very sorry done not to be in the temple last night 15 (The showed that Dr. Dudgeon was probably with the Temple had been on the way.)

Here I must add that I have almost no contact with Dr. Dudgeon

duct ba saw him, about three to four days before, when he, Mr. von Brandt and I appeared before the German ambassadorhaft and saw a train pass, in which to Chinese ffcher One of the wedding gifts for the Marquis' daughter Tieng were carried in open parade through the streets and at On this occasion, Dr. Dudgeon invited me to the Sentence to Marquis Teng on May 8th.

The Etenes, who now followed, and until about midday I reserve the right to explain later, as a result It would lead too far to describe it. I only nn that 8 the impression of a 5 h en

4 What I heard later was not much more

larger . Kenglerigen the whole society
a real fear of death. Dr. Dudgeon
tender all over his body. showed me a change that he had in the
hand and said among other things: "I am going to the bank Hong=
eng & Shanghai Banking Corporation, which, in addition to the German
Gefondtfchaft lies, there it is safe."

Mr von der Bolt told me it was too late to send the ambassadors
to return to the right path, and Mr. von Brandt invited me,
to have breakfast with him and Dir. Dudgeon, which I declined.
I have been in contact with the Chinese authorities
ie to whom I sent my cards the evening before
50 e. Mr. von Brandt agreed to this, under the condition
ana that I presented him to them as a minister and

treated audig", which I also promised him. g
gie . At such a point things had already progressed.
nd. 'I think Mr. von der Goltz and Dr. Lenz were
uni ih between the Tfungli=Hamen and the embassy,
funcgen n Bo nchungen fein, the hinefitchen 7070 au os
and around noon the crowds of curious

embassy in 992 8 N e

ine I aa es
9 I keep a detailed description of these scenes

just as well. After
inside one for 8

ic AU, but no one in the whole company had the
Ski 10. Never in my whole life have I experienced such
wa 100 of a society of people to an individual and un=
en 125 5 f 19 55 see. by Brandt 15 about del ie

old one even retreated behind a window.
Finally, they asked the outermost barbie, they swore,
and to surrender, although I offered no resistance

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by blocking my way out of the embassy without
I had never once thought about leaving.

The whole scene was so ridiculous that I finally said: "What
Do you really want to be with me? There you have me!" In the

Moment someone dared to touch me, and what followed were
Scenes whose worthlessness and meanness, even remotely
to describe, I will hardly succeed – scenes that only the
will be understandable to anyone who has ever had the opportunity
with the baseness and meanness of Judaism in direct Be-
The same people who barely 48 hours before
pretended to be my friends, the greatest love-
servants, these same people dragged me after
the had dared to touch me, into the large anteroom of the
Medical practice, where Dr. Dudgeon with fine medicines and Mr.
von Brandt. I was forced to drink a glass of medicine,
whereupon I said to Dr. Dudgeon mockingly: “then give me
rather a second one to make it faster”. Then
I was taken to my room, which now has a large
Standing mirror, a toilet mirror and other furniture removed
I was thrown onto the bed and forcibly stripped of my
coat, waistcoat and vest and tore off the silver
cufflinks.

Those who committed these acts of violence were the masters
Aßmann and Scheidtweiler, while some others, whom I do not now

I asked the gentlemen what
what they would think of and what kind of henchmen they would give themselves to and
asked mockingly after she had ripped off my cufflinks
e whether I should give them my diamond ring too. Mr.
lßmann replied: “Leave it alone, we will deal with it later
babe even after we chopped off your finger
evenings”.

I then asked: “What do you want to do with me?”
“First a piece of the nose, then a piece of the... then in
a blanket, the four timpen (tips) together and then into a
Dig!” was the answer. Then I remembered the large blanket that
Dr. Lenz had brought out to the temple, and I must be-
note that the temple of Kuang =Shang=Tfze is located in an extremely
and river-rich area; these were the lovely
Intentions of my semitic ae last evening.

The way in which this Mr. Aßmann, the type of a
false honest man, was so full of hatred and restrained
Rage such as only a worthless Jew could possess-
This whole first scene, as well as the following
Hours, I can not describe it in any other way than that they were blood, feces
and breathed cowardice. Decency alone forbids me from doing that again-
tell me what I have heard and experienced here: – from the same people-
Is, which I had until a few days before for 1 men

old. – The mood I was in may have been a
I think it must have been similar to the one in which Father Thomas

must have been in 1840 when he suddenly realized that
his good friends were preparing to m̄f̄acr̄ez him in all seriousness:
MH em difference that, while the pious Father was
Gelich sent a prayer to heaven, I mocked my "friends
and show them the worthlessness and pitiful nature of their actions and
accused her of her perfidy. a
"They may have felt very disappointed that, instead of
the slightest fear of Andes was met with defiance and contempt. Sn
I was never unclear for a moment in whose hands I was
and that I had to prepare for the worst. Every
Every word that was spoken is still so clear to me today
thought as if the incident had happened yesterday. According to the
first few words mentioned above was the first word that
the ass man said: "Jew" – "So you don't like the Jews
suffer and you want nothing to do with the Jews," said
cr. Furthermore: "And you wanted to write to Prince Bismarck!
Such a fraud! As if he knew anything about railway matters in China
to say! Such things are addressed to completely different people. The Serbs
We have really choked the country through the Lnderbank.
Embassy reports are all nonsense. The Chinese
e-cars will already be rising in Berlin. Yes, we would like
55 well: build a palace in Berlin under the Linden trees. But
1 05 thing in 0 we will take care of it and you will
5 hectares in Europe
88. You after Haufe 9 755 – Tell us who you have given your
things that you would like to leave here in large numbers.
and he said various other such things. Then he
found out that Aßmann knew the names of the members of my family,
en whom Brandt had inquired about, and with great anger he
never he that one also makes these inconveniences, not

ider mouth my pretzel;   would let. (It was
this unimaginable plan is paid for

faked Jewish anger and hatred, which thus directed itself at my
rr family) Men will understand Vale if I do that
W German compatriots pay attention to the families
fentiments of the Jew Aßmann and warn them against them, because
Yin. the Fa the Goyim could possibly be a
man's family evil fine. –
What I must add is that I have never allowed myself to think about what
kind von Brandt to me regarding embassy reports and the
ii achen had communicated even a single word about any
dien zl, in admonishment, and pier I heard exactly the same things
Mr. von Brandt has been asking me questions over the last few months
u had wanted to teach, and which I found so great offense
present that Kar for me now the slightest doubt disappeared

and a r Here von Brandt und Aßmann under a Dede 2
your Lea was in the midst of a prepared intrigue, the basis of which was a
| aft
In the same el 00

on salting. We will make beautiful things

In a sarcastic and mocking tone I said
man: "My God, there is the pure Alliance

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5 Secret Judaism, Beben
and mix *

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cn Nis Mamalerizt brewed- "

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israelite universelle, why do you want to keep it a secret
But just think about it, if I now take the member
an opposing society? I had only
said in a spirit of contradiction and bitter humor, but strangely
In some ways this seemed to have an effect. Mr. Aßmann went
temporarily out and afterwards no one dared to
ac: Things to ask. 9

I know what happened that afternoon in the embassy
I was told that some of the foreign ambassadors at
Mr. von Brandt was gathered. Around 6 o'clock in the evening
I was asked to take another glass of medicine, but 1
In the evening Dr. Dudgeon came again and forced me to take medicine
I threw the medicine in his face and
ftold him what I had already told him in the morning: from a
Any other doctor in Beijing would probably
Accept the treatment, but not from such a degraded
men, like him. .

In the evening I became very hungry and asked for a
Beefsteak and a bottle of beer or half a bottle of champagne
and wanted to go out and get some fresh air. But
resisted and used violence, and I had to
forced to go back to bed.

The one scheduled for the evening on the German neo
lecture by Professor Pander on Lamaism,
found, as I heard, on the diagonally opposite Japanese street
fandtfschaft took place. The following night 0 either did not
or slept very little towards morning. I took all my
willpower not to sleep. The next morning

The bad treatment continued. I was hungry and
gave me, like the previous day, a little meat and bread in unan=
constant and disorderly manner; I was fed like a dog,
while a few days before nothing had been good and fine enough
was for the dear friend of Mr. von Brandt. I was given
Ice on the head like a fever patient, against which I protested,
because I would catch a cold. But nothing helped, I had to
I was given underpants, stockings and

Hallenhend thrown into the bed and so I always had
I was not allowed to wash myself and neither
the toilet to end I asked for at least one such next to
to make the bed, but everything was done to me
I was given subcutaneous injections. For my medical needs,
me a bedpan. I should definitely be considered a seriously ill person.
On the morning of the second day I took advantage of a moment where
Mr. Aßmann had gone out to stand up and
wash, but immediately | doctors Mr. Aßmann came to me and called for
help. His scream of fear had the result that the
stationed Chinese ran away; I wrestled for a short time with Mr.
Bmanit, but finally he came and I was back on
I threw myself out of bed. I was given medication again and

the little food I got was bad and messy and
was handed to me from a tin bowl. i
In the room they had preferred the un and my
Requests for ventilation and more light remained unheard.
had refused me Baicnaf . Jahnbüršte and Stiofet, although
There were several people in the room and the atmosphere was
terrible. Mr. von Brandt had only once, for a very short
Time to show. He gave the impression of a criminal and
of a beaten dog. To Mr. von der Goltz, who from time to time
was sent to my room, I made various inquiries
because of the events that had taken place, which he answered evasively.
Tennod gave me the impression that he deeply regretted the same,
but that it can be achieved in some way or another
uo me, person and that once you have
o walt had gone, knew no other way out. :
Like a few days before in the temple Kuang=Shang=Tfze I made
Also read again my calculation pro and contra, what I have to say
wait, and said to me clearly and simply "I am now
Nürlich in the power of the people: towards the outside world I am
n whatever reason they may have given. Inter=
The whole thing is based on greed and hatred, and
If people let me out again now, they will run away
greatest danger; consequently, they will slowly but surely put an end to my life here
surely put an end to it, which cannot be difficult for them, after
zie Lachen ft so far advanced. The present tortures are
I jatt, and yet there is no hope of escaping from this misery=
c because I was cowardly and I did not even
can sell my life dearly, it is better that I
an end before I give this Jewish scum the inner
niaghuung verfchafe that she killed a goi
During an unguarded moment I took my watch from the
1 On the dressing table by my bed, the glass broke and
uh with the shards the arteries on both wrists
Since there was a profuse bruising, I thought
Having achieved my purpose, I said "God bless you!" and put the
volumes under the ceiling |
Br a I had always kept myself awake by force, so I was

conscious exhausted and fell asleep in the clear and full
men ma a kind of half-sleep, from which I assumed
I would never wake up again. N
I am completely aware of what is happening at this moment
tinzia, Derr von der Goltz came to my room, and since he was the
ie was, which I still consider to be a somewhat decent
ug in held, so I wanted to tell him in a quiet voice that a
vis at, as it is now being brought forward, and since numerous
min, would inevitably result in several of this kind

"I remember exactly how from the Goltz
the room f ch quite g like Mr.

and to the i always present
to whom he said: "He fantasizes and speaks like 215 actors."

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u I

I had a good night's sleep. When I woke up=
woke up, I noticed that my shirt was completely covered in blood in the front.
soaked, but also that I did not achieve my purpose because
the arteries had not been hit. The torture=
The journey began again and I thought again
the things clearly and came to the same results as on
The evening before. I therefore decided to invite my "friends" to a
In a moment when the just
Constable Hummelcke, who was on duty, had left, I
in bed and tried to jump against the corner of the
chimney to end my life. I had the
Distance not judged correctly, or had missed the direction, because
On the right side of my head I wore only a relatively light

Injury from it, suffered a skin abrasion on the forehead, broke
but due to the violent impact on the lower edge of the protruding
the fireplace my right arm. I stood up freely, climbed back
into bed, N fell out, then Mr. Hummelcke helped
on his feet. Dr. Dudgeon was immediately on hand, he was probably
ly to the minister for advice.

I must look very pale as a result of the fall I have just endured.
I was led around the room without being
knew that I had broken my arm. Dr. Dudgeon said to the

Bystanders: "now he is dying" mun dies he, then one discovered my broken arm, the wound on my head and finally the Wounds on my wrists, of which I calmly asked how The wound on the head was treated with Ben Dr. Dudgeon was shaking so much that he could not even Wound could not be sewn, but one of the younger Gentlemen of the Embassy. The arm was bandaged and I went back to bed. I had just taken off my pleated shirt after its removal was necessary due to the broken arm It was replaced by a nightshirt of the minister, one of whose sleeves was cut out) The ice on the head, that had bothered me the previous day, was now because of the Wound quite pleasant. Fetz. where I helplessly with right arm in bed, the guards were doubled and tripled. brought people as guards who had never been on the embassy appeared, a certain Sen Jeanrenaud, an Irishman named 8 Bing, the latter having a bad reputation 5 and the Dr. Dudgeon had brought in, as well as a Mr. Imbeck. The

-doorkeepers, dirty coolies, everyone had to keep watch. In the foreground The room was always a whole gathering of people, but I I couldn't see. After sleeping a little, I found myself fo even tied up in bed and my left hand was always a Chinese or European. I asked if they would the crowd of people and especially the unknown companion=

1) My bloody d was accepted by Mr. von Brandt and the mel m know which . the same may be given 1 f = Bein Breund v. Brandt. i

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fchaft like Jeanrenaud, Collingridge Bing, Mr. Imbeck. The same, fuch as the foul-smelling coolies and all the ridiculous forebodings preparations are suitable to prepare even the healthiest people for the to make you sick permanently.

The more I asked, the more strict the measures were. Four large mattresses were placed between the bed and the wall, I was treated like a madman. I was indignant, but a von Brandt, who finally came and gave me a

drink, said that these things were all necessary. The drink, The ct did not force him to drink, was, if I am not mistaken, a decoction of Senna leaves, at least judging by their effects.

As I said, little had been said about Brandt; if He showed great concern, but I occasionally saw through him a request I made to Dr. Dudgeon to heal the wounds on my

Dandgelenten beffer to connect over which you can strips of booklet:
pavement laid 1 fe without examining it more closely, and where he briefly
said: "That is not necessary." This bad treatment and
malnutrition continued. I had Dr. Dudgeon

asked if 5 could drink a glass of beer or wine: he had
"Yes" said. All

octor hab

ei Bin x

also wanted to treat alcoholism, and finally that sun

en N drinking a lot of champagne together as a reason for my
0

occasion in Peking became too well known that the suspicion
a was that 10 committed suicide in 1910

cee opcon b \ also in the
efenllicleit had frequently raised protests, which was

If I wanted another doctor, it was less because I

also believed that he was in need of treatment (because Dr. Dubgeon

5 Ve simple arm fractures and the healing of small wounds br

6 could be used, I did not think of that), but to have a certain

ciabene for that to 5 t more fo arbitrarily with me
could be treated as if it had been done before.

In fact, my treatment was now somewhat better. I
r any

Th 3
no longer exactly what day it was, I think e
12. Mes 155 Nat da 18 frist Make obtained that I

was washed and from the horrific state Bette came out. I was undressed and covered with a sponge and Towel cleaned. Mr. von Brandt could 11 5 the pleasure not fail to be there. With great interest he took over the direction of this cleaning. I was also given some better food and allowed the use of my toothbrush. nz

Here I have to insert an n, which I will only add later in Europe and which one has probably tried to convey to me count. While I was lying in bed with a broken arm and absolutely helpless von Brandt had a Chinese tailor make a forced jacket. As I hear, it was a jacket with long sleeves I do not know how a straitjacket works, Mr. von Brandt, the I expressed great sadness to myself and to the outside world, Lich

85 garment at the table, where some gentlemen of the The eyes of the public were present, and he was delighted with this amused by this lovely idea. (I don't know exactly who was there and how the others found the joke. But this fact is quite suitable to characterize the Jewish rabble.)

Dr. Atterbury came and was, as far as I saw, only 52 von Brandt rc. properly informed about my case. I asked Mr. Dr. Atterbury to visit me frequently and to accompany me help to apply a plaster cast. If Dr. Atterbury is present was, then Mr. von Brandt was always kindness itself and treated me with special kindness. I requested a plaster cast for my arm, which was approved. Dr. Dudgeon wanted to use absolutely bad Chinese gypsum, But I insisted that good material be used, which Dr. Atterbury, but only from the distant The patient had to be taken to the hospital. The plaster cast was band. Mr. von Brandt held my arm and Dr. Dudgeon made the bandage first in the presence of Dr. Atterbury, but was it was renewed several times without the latter doctor being present.

On 11 May, Mr. Wee Pander was also to my bed. They had brought the

The moment I was lying in a wound fever, which lasted about ten Hours after the wounds sustained and the lasted for several hours. (See Part II, p. 191/192 testimony of Professor E. Pander.)

The next evening, Professor Pander was again with me while I sat at the table with my bandaged arm. We We talked for a long time about art objects and led

a long conversation about indifferent things. Professor Pander was still amazed in 1889 at the precision with which I could single word exchanged between us, even during the time when I had wound fever. At my request He issued me the printed certificate, but asked me to Hand to renounce further; if necessary he will, upon request= The courts will have to say more. Since he is

ng and was forced to continue to live in the

0 80

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to live in the society I was accused of, he had indeed He has justified concerns that he will be further voluntarily written statements could make life in Beijing unbearable. dern von Randt now began to become friendlier; he came to me, sat down next to me and asked if I could not I told him quite openly how something like that could happen after all what had happened would be possible. He asked me to trust him again, and said with a wet e that he always treated me like a brother . I would like to give him my trust again. If we were to start the work together, it would be wonderful. bar if we did not reach our goal: we then wanted to= go to Europe together and get things done there. I told him we wanted to see how he would approach my concerns in the future= ten would behave towards.

It was wonderful to see the naivety with which Mr. von Brandt, when we were alone, said that it was just "business" He later often said: "the arrangement with the sick= guards was, however, very clumsily done." He seemed to therefore to be regarded as a meritorious diplomatic work, as whether it is a noble calling to take possession of other people's property to sit without getting caught or arousing suspicion.

A peculiar scene took place on 15 or 16 May towards evening in my room when the interpreter=Eleve G. Lange was just doing guard duty. Mr. von Brandt came to me and asked me where the keys to my correspondent's suitcase were. The= fame had remained in the vein dress that was given to me on 9 May In the morning, my servant had to take off the garment

and I took out the keys. Mr. von Brandt asked for the keys; I asked him what he wanted with them. He said he only wanted to have me. I pinned myself and said, There would be no point in me handing over the keys to him. He begged and pleaded and said: "I will burn her over the fireplace= nail, but in any case I will stay seated until you

give the keys, even if it takes all night." He said
UA: "Do you think that if I look into the suitcase
wanted, I couldn't have done this long ago?"

After an hour of parliamentarianism in this absurd manner
and I saw that resistance was futile, I gave the keys to

ernn von Brandt, who left with it. Only after a considerable
He then came back and nailed the whole bunch of keys
above the fireplace, where it remained untouched until the 17th.
When I received the small correspondence case that had been brought to my room
I wanted to place it near the head of my bed,
In 500 here Mr. von der Goltz, who meanwhile Mr. Lange
had replaced.

As I later heard from Professor Pa nder, Mr.
von Brandt stated that he wanted to open this suitcase because
because it could contain things that I might be able to imagine
Nothing could have been more desirable for Mr. von Brandt

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than if I had done this now and what I care about
fo easier would have been possible, since I now have knife and fork again
used while eating. The real reason why Mr. von Brandt
had the suitcase opened, was because he had heard that I
in addition to the weapons taken from me, I also owned a Löwe revolver,
which was packed in a box under my other luggage
and which had not been found. Mr. von Brandt feared for
this precious life and had the fvery understandable fear that I
want to tackle it, as well as the cowardice that
he, as well as the gentlemen Jews of the embassy, had developed,
an extraordinary) characteristic feature throughout the
processes formed. N .

On the 16th, there was talk of me building a house next to the American
Nife sfudity. I refused and said,
If I could not stay at the embassy, I wanted to go back
to my temple, where I would most like to go. But
Nobody wanted to know anything about this. Mr. von Brandt refuted me,
that I should remain at the embassy; but if I

existed, he would cover the whole part of the embassy in which
 my room would be located, insulate and the main entrance from the garden
 (The real reason why they wanted me to
 not living on the embassy was that a young gentleman
 Buchheifter had come, of whom I had been told that
 he was already in Tachiaoffe“], but was actually still in Peking
 Since I was friends with his family, they did not want to
 that I might meet with this Lord: to my temple
 But I was not allowed to go because Mr. von Brandt had already
 was cleared out and I was left in the dark about what was going on there=
 and whether there was anything to do with the uprising on the 9th morning=
 And finally, one probably did not yet have the
 I had given up hope that, after I had been deprived of my weapons,
 I will be welcomed in the new house in any way
 In short, it was explained to me that it would be best
 I would go to the new house, and I would also have to have guards for
 in case I injured my arm in my sleep or otherwise. |
 les Proteftiren 15 did not, and on the 17th I was taken in a sedan chair
 to the new house N. Mr. von Brandt had it
 not take to accompany me. He walked beside the sedan chair. And=
 On the way he said to me: “Now I will take the direction of things
 in hand”, to which I said to him: “As in everything,
 I submit to the violence here too.” In the new house
 I mean carpets, the furniture brought from the temple,
 fo well as some of the 8 added by Brandt. My
 Kitchen was already installed, and the gardener Hummelcke had
 you can have a lot of flowers and bushes planted in the yard.
 Thus, I was relatively well installed and the outside world

s) A temple near Peking, which was built by the embassy
 as a communal apartment benupt 1100 – 6 hours e |

– 38 –

It looked as if Mr. von Brandt was still with me
 attention, as before, surrounded and still my true
 ar

N The main building was set up for me, one house to the left
 avon contained my baggage; opposite me in another building
 dude was housed Mr. Collingridge Bing and right in the
 2 building, which included the courtyard a new person, the English
 Tienftabler Cox, who, as I later heard, telegraphed from
 lentfin was ordered to Peking. I asked Mr. von Brandt,
 ö 15 if this is a new Samaritan. He said, I need some of the
 pi en not to take any notice, and in fact I also have
 a man who left about fourteen days later,
 ie spoken a word.

"As far as Mr. Bing is concerned," said Mr. von Brandt, "he dines alone. It is not necessary for him to be a table companion. Freuchmeme I replied: "You have the 11 185 as eund and table companions, and I confess that he did not displease me despite his bad reputation, therefore I will invite him to the table." And so it happened. SQ have never had to regret that I did this, because it turned out from this that Mr. Bing is indeed a reckless and mo= tan was a run-down, but not a bad person. He ap extraordinary language= and other knowledge and had through Staying in a Chinese family does not only mean getting to know each other quickly ae the language, but also the Chinese customs. once asked Mr. Bing how he came to to serve as my caretaker. He said: Dr. Dudgeon had offered him the job on the street, but he Dog, as such he did not want to do it. Then he he invited Brandt to his place.

At night I was closely guarded. Despite my protest |

Old Mr. von Brandt and the Co-Coolies of the Embassy in the new ohnung, who had to keep watch in the adjoining rooms at night.

The house I lived in belonged to the Lazarists in Peking, was

but actually by the General Customs Inspector Sir Robert Hart for one of his officials, who is now dealing with Another group had to help. Dr. Dudgeon often came ger and changed the bandages on my arm several times. Mr. r. Atterbury also came more often at my request and I used to chat with him for an hour about indifferent things and a I intentionally never asked him what one could do 185 about me when he was called to me on the 12th or 13th von Brandt came two to three times a day, brought me a lage ante letters and was full of friendship. My servant . bal "The father is strange, he always asks me: afch hunted?" b

One day Mr. von Brandt brought me a letter and asked:

The same has probably been lying at the post office in Shanghai for a long time. for a poor economy there, I get the letters regularly"

, . r- mm ____ _

moderately one day later than the other ambassadors. They have sometimes you don't receive letters that you should find there." Then he forced me to open the letter. The letter was really dated 1887; it was a request for postage stamps from a child written. I put the letter aside half-read. Pot. von Brandt now indulged in insults against the German post-service in Shanghai. After Mr. von Brandt and Dr. Lenz, the also came immediately after Mr. von Brandt, revenge was promised, read id) the letter to the end and saw from the writing of the father of the child that the letter had arrived quite regularly and that the child had only made a mistake in the year. I reported this

Factum the next morning Immediately to Mr. von Brandt, but he did not notice my suspicion that he had opened the letter, he handed it over. – – –

Mr. von Brandt also provided literature. Among other things, He brought me a French book, the title of which I unfortunately I forgot. In it was the whole arsenal of so-called diplomatic means, which Mr. von Bismarck allegedly should be served in abundance. There were these except Er= opening of letters, forging of telegrams and documents the most sophisticated frauds of every kind according to Talmudic recipes. We discussed the content of this book and I had little idea that Mr. von Brandt, according to these recipes, later in Tientfin would act against me.

One evening, it was moonlight, the ag of the Neighbourhood was very loud and Mr Bing complained that he could not Dr. Dudgeon readily provided Mr. Bing with a can of strychnine, with which he can kill the chest troublemaker, a dog of the one living in the still barfhaft to a Wirthes Tali, vers infecte by putting the strychnine into a piece of meat and giving it to the dogs. Soon after, Sir Robert Hart suddenly appeared, with whom Mr. Bing had previously been on bad terms, The latter an offer that the same in the e in Shanghai a= he should receive 200 taels per month and free received. 1055 Bing hesitated whether to accept. The condition= gun was that he had to leave Yangbai within 24 hours. then told me that he had a conversation with Sir Robert 925 and would have refufired; he preferred to be in his needy conditions nor does he have any hope of an position in one of the Chinese ministries.

Only a few people were allowed to have contact with me. Mr. v. Brandt carefully regulated my traffic and brought me the cards from ambassadors and members of the embassies who had me wanted to visit, but he had refused them access. i in gentlemen in the service of Sir Robert Hart, namely No. Hancock

and Professor Pander, as well as some gentlemen from the Ber Embassy formed my only iso ech Der aan, this man, the

I had behaved in such a Gal. manner a few days ago, became very timid and asked me for his behavior

. bh sure,

– 40 –

Forgiveness, by putting all the blame on Mr. von Brandt and said he had only acted on his orders. –

When Herr von Ketteler returned from Tientsin, about the 22nd or May 23rd, he visited me. He told me that Mr. Mandl had recently arrived in Tienzi, he wanted to quickly sign a contract on Field guns with the Viceroy and then return to Europe. Mr. von Hannecken has now also got a bro: visien secured at Krupp if cannon purchases took place, as well as as Mr. Schnell would have received earlier. In government business there must always be irregularities and dirt= come; he had seen a lot of it, and I was the only one who ever managed to do decent business. I heard about this time that 1 of Ketteler was employed and worked, which was at least something striking for everyone. –

Only in the very last time, when I could move more freely, I was allowed to see other people, but I was always guarded. Lately I have been eating my meals on the German embassy, where guests were occasionally present. Mr. von Brandt was then kindness itself and let it fuch as you do not take the food that I do not If I could cut up members of the envoy= wanted to visit the company, then Mr. von Brandt himself went with him, and In the evening, when I went home around 10 o'clock, he accompanied me to my door so that I do not fall or otherwise be harmed would like – as he said.

Mr. von Brandt had meanwhile made some cash expenditures for As soon as I was somewhat mobile, I reported returned all the money to him. This was on June 2nd. He said that this was not necessary, he would gladly become my banker, he still owed me money. I replied that that was a matter of its own, and that I could not demand it and also He replied that I just wanted to remember him He said that it gave him a lot of pleasure and that he could activity also have larger sums of money. a

I asked Dr. Dudgeon about this time when he

took off my gype bandage, saying: "the arm looks looks quite good and so you will not have the opportunity to fufher sue for malpractice" to submit his a to which he replied: "That is not necessary, for I consider you a member of the German legation." I sent Mr. von Brandt 30 dollars with the request that he to Dr. Dudgeon. I told him about the Statement by Dr. Dudgeon, and also Mr. von Brandt thought that I did not need to pay for it, whereby but he was taken aback and embarrassed. I said to him, "I want to Man has nothing to rent, he wants the money for his Chinese fiffical hospital", a statement that I fortunately On 12 June, when Mr von Brandt and I finally settled accounts, in presence of witnesses.

22: A

For Dr. Atterbury, or rather his hospital, I gave Mr. von Brandt 20 dollars and a letter, which was promptly procured The weapons that had been taken from me in the temple, (see. Interrogation of the servant Matthias), I was finally given, if also with hesitation, again. . On the evening of June 11th I had my last meal at the embassy.

At the table were Mr. von Brandt and Mr. von Ketteler

the gentlemen Lieutenants von Brixen=Hahn and von Auer, who were Tientsin to Peking. Mr. von Brandt was so disgustingly friendly towards me, that I stood up in disgust and left the table that had not yet been lifted under the pretext that I for my upcoming maturity 8 pack.

Until now, Mr. von Brandt had promised me that Mr. Baron von der Goltz as an interpreter to Tientsin. When I When he said goodbye on the 12th, he made excuses and said: "You told Mr. von der Goltz that he I asked him what this meant, I knew of such a change. He replied: "I am was there when you said this."

When I said goodbye to Mr. von der Goltz, I asked him what this strange statement by Mr. von Brandt meant. "Well," said Mr. von der Goltz, extremely embarrassed and evasive, "if If you don't know it yourself anymore, then it doesn't do any harm."

On 12 June I left Peking in the company of the gentlemen Carl Rump from Tientsin and Emil Rump from a Bei der Departure from Peking, Mr. von Brandt led a characteristic

While he was trying to convince me with an infamous lie, lips, but with all forms of politeness, he betrayed himself towards the Rump brothers by a malicious, behind-sly remark about me, which these gentlemen had hardly understood and not with the friendship displayed by Brandt were able to reconcile for me.

We left Beijing on the Imperial Canal: the short route I would go to the disembarkation point in the nice weather but Mr. von Brandt not only compelled me to take a sedan chair, but also gave me a forerunner. That looked very good to him, he could then say, as he did: "Behold, I have not loved him only as a brother, and showed him hospitality, but also treated him like a prince, and now he complains about bad treatment."

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On the 14th, after about 48 hours of sailing, we arrived in Tientsin.

My various acquaintances were amazed to see me so cheerful and healthy, and Consul Feindel said: "I thought you would be sick, and I have never seen you so blooming as now, that I have to write to Mr. von Brandt right away!"

soon found out how Mr. von Brandt operated

He had told several of our mutual acquaintances

a UI

Belärichen, I suddenly became very ill; he had guessed that this is due to drinking a lot of champagne gate, or as a result of sunstroke, or as a result of He had left the matter doubtful, but also that I was terminally ill. Then I later found out that he ale had asked whether in my previous life there had been any I would not be able to prove any unusual cases, e.g. where I 555 glasses of wine too much etc. Then he had A ' order to investigate whether in my experience any facts that could be established that would lead to

Kumbung would be suitable. So he had, among other things, non-self-inflicted illnesses or the like occurred

ale But the strangest thing of all was that he spread rumors

hate (NE m great anti-femite and persecutor of Jews Paafsch
let it be put in the belt. 2 |
This latter fact naturally interested the people in
tfin very little, and since everyone knew me very well,
Paa) asked what was actually so special about the great persecutor of the Jews
I would like to know where he lives, whether he is a relative of
fo fe u. dergl. Since I could not give any information about this,
who I would ask for information, and I think I suspect,
Mr. von Brandt had been entrusted with spreading this view.
ud 5 was now quite firmly convinced that with Brandt's
ib 8 to ensure its complete correctness, but I was careful not to

about ffg 8
ftated on losing, I can not do the same in any other way

The manner in which Mr. von Brandt acted against me,
a 96 everything from A to 3 was Jewish. I was not in the least
ae tet about the fact that in Europe the ground was being pulled out from under me
ges n wanted to move away – that one could take the path of slander=
and against it – that one should write to Europe as quickly as possible
People, I said, I had gone mad: – that there
ute to examine my past and to find dark spots
ftät l uchen. I knew that long before I had the actual
St tigung of it in my hands. That I now also in Tientfin
I knew just as well that I would have difficulties. Finally,
ac n Tientfin that Mr. von Brandt still as before
t years regularly thick recommended letters to

fe 9 8 d
a relative, the President of the Reich Court

n Samfon, Excellency, sent! –

Now the messages came back to my memory, which
(Air = von Brandt regarding embassy reports made

political discussions with von Brandt), furthermore what the
infpertor 9 ge over the same point on May 9th
Batte. In my memory, many small side=
I have raised concerns that I previously ignored and which I have now
Book not mentioned. And I have to go with him
With certainty the thought occurred to me, oh he we are dealing with
An organized society of Jewish doers.

ee A. Ze

I was no longer surprised that the Jews always spoke so well of all things are taught in China. I came to the perfect my certainty that the e felp, whose high office protected him from any suspicion, a chief agent in this clique of Jews. Von Brandt always talked about his family, who made financial demands on him, who depend everything on him and the like.

Now the Simfon family or the Lindau clique were also there= presumably commissioned to gather defamatory material It was that is the well-known Jewish manner; the Jews wanted to take my place and exploit what I have earned, whereby in the first place Another thing to consider is that in my memoirs the Chinese had proposed the whole business of the fraudulent Stock market speculation. Of course, the Jews can do something like that not tolerate and so the banlier clique may perhaps Mr. von Brandt gave the order to the inconvenient people, who was honest with the Chinese, to eliminate. .

After I had seen through this matter, I swore to myself: "This treacherous Jewish clan I want to) forces even if I myself should perish in the process!" It were no longer solely the motives of self-preservation and defense, which determined my further conduct, but something more. And indeed a certain something that the Jews Kar is incomprehensible, namely love of country and neighbour. Since

Year and day I had worked on the German name, the Reputation of the German civil service and the reputation of the German to hold the Chinese in high esteem. I was downright zealous= addicted to the reputation of the German name and once I even had Mr. von Brandt when he annoyed me with his worthless Infimations, explained: "If I 1 the Ehincien should be forced to resort to the means of stabbing mature, I would first of all maintain my connection with the German society have to break off the relationship so that, in case the things came out, "The German civil service would not be compromised at the same time."

In response to this statement, Mr. von Brandt said that The matter was not so far back when one could have accredited diplomats with money for bribery purposes – and we discussed the idea on this occasion the Jew Sir Drummond Wolf, who was captured by the English government had money for bribery purposes in Persia 0 and which was openly written about in the newspapers. Now it was the envoy himself, who wanted to do dirty business. I saw the cliques of Jews in the background, I saw clearly and deut id that he not only betrayed the fatherland, but also in the future every German, whatever his name may be, Business in China impossible due to the system followed by Brandt would be made."

ie already hunted, I had with ach for the de and knowledge of the
my embassy projects also for the German authorities

Ze de

nag of things and the exposure of such a shameful Jew=
plottes would be danfbar. f For this reason, and in order to
In order to be able to provide me with accurate and authenticated material, I sent
him also the dispatch of August 9, 1888 (see Part II, p. 102)

A trust in Prince Miemarck was an unlimited and
c was the conviction that he was on the basis of the evidence that I

what was capable of bringing, set all levers in motion

and explore . . . luck: de S dk
in e concerned about my well-being. Then came
Sg With equal content, but full of friendship.

knew exactly what I expected from these hypocritical letters

wd to close and I finally heard that Mr. von
art hinoiserie that e

woe was due, and one wished him very little for a
lutie {

with fetbr, fet and to capture it by correspondence, ie that it

n diy = l . 5 . ; 60 .

With this intention I then sent the official and private correspondence
i with ie lem ,and then I have
I achieved better results than I could have ever hoped for. I left it all alone
I give in January between friends and doctors certificate that
fuche is Gllbefich my mental powers. I knew that Rich
Europe would need, and then I threw him

Face cher referred to the German Consulate in Tientfin, since 9 of my
Sch v
date tNeier undertook the writing work with great kindness

en:
Kind Ogebügren copies of the official matters. Mr. Consul

the von Brandt not only about all my actions and omissions

Wen reported, but also copies of all documents to Mr.

dot Drandt sent it. I was able to do this on the occasion of a
tie Wentes, as I had submitted to the Consulate for translation,

fed – (See Part II, p. 105/106.) Mr. Consul Feindel had

Beer on the orders of von Brandt of a breach of trust

and Ab

and breach of the secret service. These things
There was nothing surprising for me, but I was keen to
to record the matters in writing so that I can still remember them after a year and
day could prove. .

The entire staff of the Consulate, including Mr. Enemy,
Dr. Schrameier and even the court clerk Boos through=
looked very closely at what Mr. von Brandt wanted and intended.
and all, including Consul Feindel, have complied with the orders
of Mr. von Brandt only with reluctance. As Mr. Consul
Feindel noticed that I was acting aggressively against Mr. von Brandt and asked
he asked me with tears in his eyes to refrain from doing so.
the greatest fear that he would lose his job, and very
He said to me: "If you only knew what was going on
Foreign Office in Berlin and what kind of people were there in
office and dignity, you would not dare to
to attack. The very least you will find there is a
a Justice; everything there is protection economy and
teckerei."

Although this is consistent with the claims of Mr. von Brandt
was absolutely true, but I was not at all put off by it.
Dr. Schramcier 5 things seem so disgusting,
that he asked me whether I thought that he would be different in China
than in the consular service could decently earn his living,
and the court clerk Boos even asked me urgently to give him a
to find another position because he was tired of such a job.
a Part II, p. 130, letter to Prince Bismarck dated 28 February.
1889.

I was in Tientsin at the invitation of Viceroy Li
Hung Chang. I was contacted by the consulate=
report, but I had all sorts of difficulties in getting admitted.
Despite all assurances to the contrary, I had

Brandt tried to barricade the way to it, and various my cards, which I sent to the King, seem to have been concealed to be, although the Consulate has given me old Cards from the Viceroy were delivered. I then found out from the Viceroy himself: he explained to me clearly and completely out that Mr. von Brandt had told him to

not receive me because I was ill. He also told me that my

Friend Brandt was playing a false game with me and expressed J fvery disparaging about the character of this gentleman. He had the ke e 85 ue speaking

seen through and now he introduced me to one of his German length and the

Officials at my disposal, to whom I gave the whole situation of Intrigue dictated into the pen.

I have been dealing with this whole affair of the emperor for weeks. ly Admiralty for the Viceroy; inde verfeptieg I deliberately gave the Viceroy the names of the Europeans who had Brandt, as I am not yet fully aware of all the points Certainty and was not inclined to rely on the Europeans in Generally speaking, it was not fair to cast such a bad light on the world. This took me

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the Viceroy was very angry and he insisted on knowing names, which I refused, pointing out that I had met Mr. von Brandt in Berlin. Meanwhile, I asked him to To pay attention to railway matters and to ensure that that he or his government should not be fleeced.

The Viceroy explained to me that I could go to Europe could, since he had no intention of building a railway take to inaugurate in the manner proposed, and at my At the farewell audience he even pointed out to me that the hostility of Brandt might not be comfortable for me, nor to stay in Tientsin for a long time. They might want to take me to a warship and transport it home. – I replied then to the Viceroy that I am not worried about my person here would be that I would have been worried about my papers and would have would have therefore brought them to safety.

(How had the Viceroy come to these strange views?

I can't explain it, because on September 11th,
So a few days before this audience of mine, Mr. Detring was in
Commissioned by Mr. von Brandt to the Viceroy.)

How justified the Viceroy's concerns were,
I only heard about it later. In Peking, the gentlemen were afraid
come after they realized that I had seen through them completely.
Of course, the German embassy in Peking had
fchisch asked about me and asked all sorts of unpleasant questions
thrown. Mr. von Brandt and Ketteler then responded.
that I am busy with great plans for the happiness of the Chinese

I would have borne it, but that it drove me crazy, etc.
Fer von Ketteler had seriously suggested that I should be
ientfin seize and as insane after Haufe trans:
But of course there was a
fuch step could not have dared, but the Viceroy had
the possibility of such a thing may nevertheless be insinuated.

after I was arrested in China under the mask of Ache

would regulate. About the events during my e
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In Tienzin, around this time, the Jew Mandl established
the company Mandl & Co, as agent of the company Friedrich Krupp
in Effen. Mr. von Brandt and von Ketteler were with the same

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in lively correspondence, and when Mandl had established himself, he wrote to him
Mr. von Brandt a congratulatory letter in more than polite terms
The Jew ran around with this letter and showed it. Mr.
Baumeister Bethge, who was in the interest of the company Friedrich
Krupp was in Tientfin, gave rise to the general mood against
Mr. Mandl expressed this by saying: "I do not understand how

err von Brandt a so sleazy Jewish boy N 1 fo –
falivellecerifch fine. (The expression of Mr. Bethge was
significantly more drastically.)

When I suspected and feared that perhaps a bribe.
could make an attack on my papers (since among them
Letters that exposed Mr. von Brandt and which I found in
an iron despatch box), I decided to put them in
Safety and brought them to Chefoo (seaside resort,
1 day's journey south of Tientsin), from where I received it through a friend

to Shanghai. Before I travelled to Chefoo,
I handed over to Consul Feindel an iron box in which I placed a
I had packed a packet of old newspapers. On top I put a piece of
white paper on which I wrote the best regards to Poland from Brandt
I deliberately sealed the box badly and asked Mr.
Feindel to keep it in the Consulate's safe and
to give me a consulate receipt against the 95 75 fees

Mr. Feindel said that the box was too big and would not fit
into the safe, but he gave me a folded
Receipt for which I paid the fees. When I received the receipt
I was delighted to see that it simply
Named Feindel. He had signed this as a private citizen,
Despite the fees charged, the consular stamp was also missing. I
Of course, he didn't make a fuss about the matter and travelled to Chefoo.
When I returned to Tientsin on 17 August after two days
arrived, Dr. Schrameier said to me: "Your cassette has caused the misfortune=
foreign enemies, he always believed that they would
ftefe, and he got up several times during the night to do so.
Mr. von Brandt has received my greetings, I know of course
not, but I almost suspect it and hope so.

Mr. von Brandt also seemed to be making a business approach

to do so occasionally when he realized that his intrigues
had been of little use to the Viceroy; namely Mrs. Eveline Detring
cleverly asked me whether I would like an invitation
from her would accept, which was approximately equal to a
Resumption of contact with the clique Mandl, Ketteler, Det=
ring and others, but I thanked him for it. (See II. Th., p. 198,
Letter to Eveline Detring.)

For the sake of curiosity, I would like to point out that in September
tember a certain Mr. Ifidor Levi had registered in Tientsin, who
on behalf of De yes Arthur Koppel in Berlin the uff en Re
often n Decauvi 1 offer Pete With the following

But it was reassured: "Ifidor Levi will certainly come,
but he has now, for reasons of opportunity, given his name

"

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changed and is now called Hans Lindeck, he has blond hair, blue
eyes and a pleasant appearance."

Unfortunately, I was not able to make the acquaintance to make this interesting ar. 1

On my return trip to Europe I wrote to Mr. von Brandt from Yokohama, he should inform me about the use of a small Collection of natural objects that he gave me when clearing out my Tempels had taken. I also met in Poko= hama a Mr. Paffavant from Basle who wanted to visit Peking and asked me to write to Mr. von Brandt. Since I had no I wanted to tell him about my disagreements with him, so I gave him a very polite, purely formal letter of introduction au the envoy. I note this fact only because said introductory letter to Mr. von Brandt in the highest degree altered and he made it clear that I was totally crazy fhould have been, fuenced to be exploited later. j

After a 14-day stay in Japan, I continued my journey Vancouver through Canada and across the Great American Lakes to New=Dork and Europe, where I arrived on December 8th. In Europe I found out 108 for what purpose Mr. von Brandt so precisely after the addresses of my friends and relatives He had sent people there whom I still can name the most horrific reports about my condition and arranged it so that these messages could also be spread by the Foreign Office and otherwise to industrialists, bankers, etc. had to come. Herr von Brandt hal also the intrigue completely

exactly as I had already described it in my report

No. 16 of August 9th from Tientsin (see Part II p. 112) prophesies time. I had all the threads of the intrigue in my hand. December 18th, 1 requested an audience with Prince Bismarck, but was refused, just as with His Excellency the Minister of Public Works.

I then wrote on 28 February 1889, enclosing other documents and a letter to His Serene Highness the Prince von Bismarck, but received neither an answer nor my documents which I had asked for return. However, I found A few days after the dispatch of the! call an official notice in the See that in future no letters should be sent personally to the Prince

Ismarck would like to address, since such letters would not run into to fall into his hands. -

Now I wrote the book mentioned above: "An Assassination in Peking", which I wanted to submit to the Reichstag as a petition. By mid-April it was finished printing, but I neglected to its dispatch. .

That the Foreign Office took note of my documents I soon noticed that I had taken it. A gentleman friend of mine

took his consulate exam. Dr. Kayfer was the examiner and asked the examinees how he could have committed a crime in abroad, that is, any crime committed within

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the German interest sphere, the natural response

was: "I would report the crime to the nearest consulate, there let the facts be recorded and f. wu f. w.", but Dr. Kayfer found this view to be incorrect and I have what tinkering he had to do. This time should also in the W by government a law on abroad walg uc le be presented; whether it has come to that, I don't know.

I was now without rights and therefore turned to the MPs. representatives of various parties to whom I presented my case with the question of whether they could make political progress for their party in this ma could and would make a profit from the financial capital. I would like to point out here

expressly that I have not asked any of these gentlemen for help, but merely asked for their information. The information that I received are extremely representative of our existing Legal relationships and legal views. The first of the gentlemen was a liberal MP of Semitic origin. He took in a grateful way the effort to read my ad and ga me the following information: "Your case is a difficult one; is Mr. Brandt persona grata with Prince Bismarck, you will get nowhere, You will not even be allowed to give evidence. On the other hand, Mr. von Brandt is not persona grata, so you can prove everything to him. Let me remind you here, for example, of the case of the court preacher Stöcker. If you want to know what to expect from our officials have, I recommend you to read the case of Carstenn=Lichterfelde through= e about which a brochure was recently published. He said

ann, I would like to take up the matter again later and wait, what would become of Mr. von Brandt. He also thought that I would pose a danger run, if I published the book, for several months because of Be= insult of being imprisoned.

I am quite certain that, although not a word about Jews in the entire book, this gentleman nevertheless from Brandt's young dian origin and connections and also the anti-stock exchange He appreciated the tendency of my projects. After he had shown me the Hopelessness of my cause, without the cooperation of Prince Bis= marck, even if I turn to the Reichstag, public prosecutor, judiciary= minister or courts, he concluded with a beautiful quotes, such as: "Five great souls suffer injustice."

It was not exactly this quote, but a much more beautiful one, whose wording I have unfortunately forgotten, but there is no more sublime feeling in this world, as the fur is properly pulled over the ears to let go.

Another MP from the same party said that it was

jur party not to make any capital out of the book, but possibly

I could 155 the lawyer Mr. Munckel for my case

N ß f ich our German civil service in a fo be

He said that if the situation were to be worthy of consideration, they would know exactly

and that if I were to bring complaints against it, I

would have to be prepared for perjury. "

No, friend v. Brandt. 4

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Yet another Reichstag member, namely the conservative party, said to me: "If you present the book to the Reichstag hand over, yes I advise you to make a money affair out of it because someone wanted to harm you for money and harmed you seems to me to be quite clearly proven. I would recommend the book I would add that I have little to say about the other points raised therein. The danger that you will be interned exists in my opinion not." —

Another shrewd parliamentarian who is in the Centrums party, advised me to read the book quietly, as it was free, to the Reichstag, they would not intern me and

If the matter were once known in the Reichstag, then Suddenly everyone knew something. He finally said that I would to get to the bottom of the matter. . 1

An old, skilled lawyer was of the opinion that I fufould like to resume later, when Mr. von Brandt is in Europe and that he would not mind taking matters into his own hands Mr. von Brandt, he said, . anyway through the daily The manner of the correspondence and the vulnerabilities he exposed to me towards him, he has forfeited his office. |

Another lawyer had a similar view, but summed up the matter much more serious. He said, "Your matter is a cause cé- life of the first order." That Mr. von Brandt is impossible to he was also convinced, "You yourself," he said, "are through your actions Hage and through the whole case to a political personality and I ask you to pay attention to whether you It is not possible to observe whether people you did not know before have, are pushing towards you etc."

Regarding the latter point, I have, however, some made new acquaintances, but I know at most one person which I suspect are in the indicated Weife mir 5a een could have. i

Mr. von Brandt had a permanent vacation in his pocket, and he could leave China and start his vacation when he wanted. And so he had planned his departure to Europe on the November 27, 1888 in Peking. Mr. von Brandt at all embassies farewell dinners. when he suddenly at the last moment, to the astonishment of the Peking community decided to stay in Peking over the winter. (A father's note travel from Tientsin in this year was hardly feasible, since the beginning December the Peiho River freezes over and the ship communication with Shanghai is interrupted until the end of February.) .

von Brandt had undoubtedly received from his people in Europe received the news that I had not yet arrived and therefore he could not decide what course my affairs would take The terrain was jomit a and he therefore preferred to spend the winter in Beijing, far from the action. Later may he have received more favorable news from his family, because on 26, 1889, he left Tientsin for Europe, where

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he arrived in June. In Berlin he first took up residence in the Kaiserhof. but after a short time he travelled south to Salzburg as they said, and he has on this trip his Viennese Jewish friends and the Mandl family. In July we were

then both together in Berlin, and here strange things happened
 Things. We had mutual friends who were on both sides
 a and a communication took place between us.
 von Brandt first cursed 5 quite excessively and said, I
 fe was crazy, suffered from delirium tremens, delusions of grandeur and persecution=
 delusion. My friends laughed at him, and then
 He cited the fact as proof that I was totally crazy.
 that, after we had already fallen out, I had to
 e had given him an introductory letter. As Mr.
 von Brandt spoke at length about Berolgunge mapn, I made him aware
 noticeable that I am the persecutor and he the persecuted
 But I did not have the slightest illusion that
 the whole family, if they dared to leave me without the
 5 would pursue grace and cause me as much harm as
 she could at any cost.
 At the Foreign Office, Brandt seemed to be in very bad ft
 A friend of mine had just told him about
 studying my papers, which were given to him for entertainment
 and with a great heavy sigh he said:
 "If you knew what kind of letters Paaſch wrote to the Foreign Office
 has let loose against me, you would be amazed, and if
 If I wasn't sitting so firmly in the saddle, I would have broken my neck long ago."
 In his correspondence with me, Mr. von Brandt had
 I was exposed as having to file a civil suit for a few hundred
 Mark could file a lawsuit against him. That was the only way
 which the Jews and the Reich Chancellor cannot deny me
 could, and so I had Mr. von Brandt summoned to court
 (see Part II of the trial documents). von Brandt tried to get out of the affair
 by writing a smooth letter (see Part II
 Page 166) to my lawyer and asked him to arbitrate
 wanted to appoint a judge. An Ir procedure violates every
 good custom among lawyers, and of course I did not want to
 because I was not interested in the money, but in
 To expose Mr. von Brandt and keep him in their hands.
 One day a long article appeared in the Nationalzeitung
 about Mr. von Brandt. A certain Bernh. Krauß, who was Jour=
 nalist and reporter for Berlin, had interviewed him,
 and I still have this newspaper article in brush print, from which
 some passages have been corrected for the newspaper print. Na=
 9 8 the article a great glorification of the Lord of
 ran
 The aforementioned Mr. Bernh. Krauß is a typical phenomenon, the
 Schmock from Freitag's Journalisten in a new edition. He wears
 always a snug white tie, is very distinctive
 convinced himself. Mr. Krauss's business is Chinese espionage.
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China is his field and he visits all people who have relations with China. I had the honor to be contacted several times by Mr. Krauss to visit. Once, when I could not receive him, I asked the porter who registered me to take the address of this 9 on= to write, and I was not a little surprised at the card Behrenstraße No. 43 a. This is the address of Mr. von N or the Disconto=Gefellschaft, and since I generally 'care, To return visits, I had fun occasionally But they did not want to know Mr. Krauß; possible He had another name, but he told me two other addresses and I believe a third still mentioned. Mr. Krauß travels to the Chinese Embassy= at the Foreign Office, he visits Mr. Dernburg, Re= actor of the National=Zeitung, he also visited Mr. Jenke, General Director of the Krupp works when he is in Berlin. So again Mr. Jenke, who is in verse with the entire Jewish community of Berlin connection to vo fscheint. 3

Mr. von Brandt had meanwhile tried to get along with me. reconcile, ie he had suggestions for rapprochement made; as a condition For him it was that I should admit that I was in Peking at least

at least three or four days of my senses were not in control- There was a lot of haggling going on, but I didn't agreed to it. One day even Mr. Krauß came, against which- about which I had barely mentioned the name v. Brandt, and asked: "Is Is no reconciliation with Mr. von Brandt possible?" I simply asked him whether he was specifically commissioned by Mr. von Brandt which he denied. I then asked him not to get involved in things to interfere in matters that were none of his business.

But if one believes that Mr. von Brandt has the slightest had made an effort to refute any of the charges I had raised against him. fufts to refute, fo ft one deceives EN Rather, he philosophical reflections, freely adapted from Darwin. He spoke "of Struggle for Existence", of the wild animal that in every human being and of the predatory nature of humans, which only through education and training is suppressed. An acquaintance of mine indicated to him that I suspected that he was of Jewish descent fe. Then he suddenly became very quiet and sought the conversation to another topic. He had heard that i had written a book about him, and as a community friend assured him that I had no intention of doing the same public, he said: "He may have the intention today, but who knows whether he will do it in the end." Yes, this book has probably weighed heavily on his conscience and I have

also noticed that people elsewhere knew about this book. And if Unless all signs deceive me, one has a secret horror of me in Ober-Maulheim (ie the Berlin Jewry).

When von Brandt realized that nothing was going to happen to me was, he had a friend of mine send me c. "As long as the An= occasions remain between us, ie between Paafch and me, as well as

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the Foreign Office and some acquaintances, the matter may rest on themselves. But if Paafch says anything further and enters the public, so I'll have him put in the madhouse, or admini = ftratively eliminate". on

Yes, if you have friends like Lindau and relatives like the

Samson's as legal counsel, then one believes such a threat. That there are Jewish doctors and psychiatrists there are enough people who lend a hand to any kind of villainous deed and take care of the necessary things, we have in the meantime nüse. I now prefer, however, to such people and people like Lindau's common cause make and with the same frere et cochon to fine, the way of nn to enter and brand the society that has caused incalculable damage to our fatherland and still will inflict if it is not stopped. Yes, one should believe that after such a Jewish people have tried, To put our own people aside, to ruin them morally and materially to plunder, the atrocities have been exhausted, but one deceives fich: then society threatens with a madhouse, which is still is much more terrible than a threat of death. Yes, our dear Hebrew citizens are brilliant people, they can do anything!

Now the time had come when Mr. von Brandt would have had to answer in court; that seems to him to be inconvenient was too fine, because long before the necessary time he went to Genoa, from where he left on 30 November with a steamer of the North German

Lloyd left for China. He had left and gone: "abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit!" I A on semi-official ale: that Mr. von Brandt's maturity in connection with my An= occasions and that he would probably soon take his leave However, none of the gentlemen I spoke to had had assumed the possibility that a man, after having been under such accusations, ever again to hold the post of Aa would wear. I, for my part, had other views, since I understand the whole context of Judaism with von Brandt 3c. knew.

While in Berlin, Mr. von Brandt had publicly boasted that he had made Mandl an agent for Krupp, 1955 o as he told me earlier in Peking. A gentleman who

Finance Minister Jenke had asked whether Mr. von Brandt had asked Mandl to Krupp agent, Mr. Jenke replied: "I give Ba: the assurance that we will never discuss Mandl with Brandt= fpondirt." This may be literally true, because such Things are being handled by the Jewish community and the Foreign Office ie Lindau etc. worried. The Jew Mandl is not only a friend by the Privy Legation Counsellor Rudolf Lindau, but also the election of the Jew Reichenheim, elder of the merchants in Berlin. Mandl gave gifts to both of these gentlemen, they accepted 1 To determine whether Mr. von Brandt is familiar with the company.

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Krupp, I wrote on September 4, 1889, a official letter to the Krupp company, in which I asked for a business I wrote the letter in such a way that it would be more was forced to answer it in either an affirmative or negative way. I received no answer, but let Mr. Jenke know shortly afterwards question whether he had received a letter from me. Mr. Jenke, who have an extraordinarily good memory and a tüch= tiger businessman, promised not to receive this letter u have.

g In the last half of 1889 the Simfon family in Königs- berg a family day. Baptism, circumcision, engagement or the like. was the alleged reason for this family reunion. It Some fifty members were gathered and strangely Even a single German was invited. If a ischpoche of LO Jews gathered, so everyone who is Jewish= fic life knows that at such meetings the matters ties of the whole family and that plans for joint action. That one single Teuton such a family, which undoubtedly In such a gathering of "Italians" (that is what the Jews when they talk about each other and also become more polite Weife otherwise described, must have seemed strange, had without doubt its guise. The official festivities due to the latest family events that served as a cover for the meeting, ought perhaps to be trumpeted by the Teuton. He should perhaps from the splendor of the Samfon family and their virtue= ity of the outside world. But it is also possible that the and had invited him as a kind of protection against themselves, so that at least at the festival they did not start to gossip and to Jewish people so that they do not call each other by their real names where Eduard becomes Enoch, Ferdinand abe from Gustav Ibig, from Max Marcus dc. Before such scenes

Jews who have lived among Europeans for a long time, a holy Shyness, and then a stranger is brought in, whose counterpart war excludes such family intimacies.

But when I heard about this gathering and the large number of those present, I was shocked and thought: "that is the famous family that Mr. von Brandt always told me about

Counts; that is the ad 1 monetary claims to Bi power

and which he used as an excuse for his attempts at blackmail. To an Ae Society should pay tribute in order to perhaps a Bocher Samfon or of Samfon or God knows what they may all be called, or any female member of the family can indulge in luxury. or with their contributions to the synagogue or to the Alliance have free time. That is asking a little too much. Mr. von Brandt, who is a bachelor, moves into a free apartment and servants a salary of 60,000 marks per year. The Lord Reichs gerichtspräsident von Simfon is also well paid and several members of the family are in good siactasis

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with adequate salaries and the whole family should be in good One could at least expect that the Jews are content with the well-paid positions and not nor in addition eh 1 which their status prohibits them and which are also not legitimate. But it seems the origin of the Jew thumbs on the clan, it is the old hereditary evil, which comes from the Muthal 1 oeypie plague, as Heine says, that will last forever is liable to them.

to work for the fatherland and for the community N and for the German Kaiser, that is something you can imagine everyone and is happy to do it without payment. But to work for King Itzig, whatever his name may be, whether von Simfon, von Bleichröder e tutti quanti, that strikes me as a German does not enter. . HE

The secret parallel government of this is nowhere else and I openly declare myself as a revolutionary against the fame. I would also like to point out that no German officer and no German official by his oath against this secondary government obliged; these can only be those who have taken the oath against the Gofim is worth nothing and who through fake baptism in our state positions have crept in. And I also have 770 for a legation secretary, like von Ketteler, to work so that this pay off a debt and win the grand seigneur at the racetracks can peck. |

But I also thought about how it was of me,
that I had a small notebook in my hand against von Brandt
and he was and remained the persecuted person in court. Because after
According to Jewish custom, the whole family had to regard me as their enemy.
who has brought one of their own into such a bad situation
had, so that he had to make a run for it, and his case
The whole family could be affected.
N ammenkunft in old also of the poor persecuted
Letters and Uncle Max and plans regarding his
future and thought of mine, about that can
for me not the slightest two exist.

That the 5th of Samfon, who, by the way,
Ingt, with a native of Warsaw, the accomplice
It is also beyond doubt that this was one of Mr. von Brandt's most intimate plans.
That Mr. von Brandt commissioned people 1 in Europe possible
to collect a lot of unfavorable material against this, I also
already indicated. The harvest in this respect will probably be very poor
But when I think about the fact that the representatives
of Mr. von Brandt, which, as we have already seen in the court case,
see, the family of Samfon, it should be time to
to open a public campaign of slander against me, then
can be a well-known form of defense of the Jews
a secret u " Because, by Brandt
I also attack his family, who then
must take defensive measures. |

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The Talmud itself offers the following explanation for the Seder:
doroth p. 258 an excellent illustration. It says here that Rabbi
Jofi, when he was on his way home one day after
If someone had made a good deal somewhere,
ande was attacked by 400 robbers. Without help from heaven
the holy man was lost! He fell to his knees and was
upon his prayer from above with a miraculous power=
Kftattet, by means of which he creates from his body a fo ftrong (un=
[namely] aroma that made the 400 robbers faint=
ftumbled and the smell spread over the ocean, so that he
was noticeable on all ships.

Considering how numerous the Samson family alone is,
what position, power, influence it possesses in Germany, furthermore that
with her the Jewish banker clique of Warsaw and others is allied,

and fed to the Lindaus and similar people from abroad
Office in the closest relationships feared; that they further in the Jewish
press has all possible influence, through which all the floodgates
can be opened to slander: then it will be clear,
that one must arm oneself with courage in order to be an outstanding member
member of this clique, where "All for one, and one for
All" stands to attack.

The trial gives us an insight into the views of these people
of the painter Graef and his models (see Part IV, p. 94 ff.)
teaching. Here we find the accused painter Graef, surrounded
by his sympathetic friends, Justice Counselor Simson, Paul
Lindau, Fritz Dernburg, Julius Leffing, Karl Frentzel; also
a whole series of Jews, all of whom were involved in the filth
this trial and the acquittal of the accused as
celebrate an achievement of their legal views and their morals.
From Glagau's brilliant description, which also tells us about the
Protest of the Berlin artists reported, who thank God against such
views, we will see the difference between them
far and Aryan way of thinking and morality so clearly before the eyes
We also see that almost all of the Jews in
Berlin sympathized with Messrs. Simson, Lindau and Leffing, and
one wonders whether one can make any subtle distinctions
8 the Jews who in one way or another have

I don't believe it, I don't know that the
brothers or relatives of these people have a different way of thinking and outlook
But it bothers us that the Jew's nature
cannot change, no matter what level of education he possesses
and what offices he holds.

The sudden departure of Mr. von Brandt to China
to have been solely to blame, I cannot take credit for that
meffing. Mr. von Brandt was also from other people, quite
independently of me, by three active officers
ficers who worked in China as instructors at the end in Tientsin

They had at least one and.
lungs and one of these gentlemen was even, at the risk

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to ruin his entire career before the expiration of his contract
from China to Europe due to Mr. von Brandt at the
authorities, i.e. General Staff, Ministry of War,
Foreign Office. This officer was in China to
to take away his credibility, from the German ambassador
ficiency also declared mentally ill. Whether this is
I do not know whether he also wrote to Berlin. Furthermore,
Mr. von Brandt under the indictment of two other officers, who
had previously been in China. The subject of these charges is

I don't know exactly, but none of the gentlemen seems to have succeeded too subtle to penetrate with subtle complaints against von Brandt; but how Nor has one given the officers, the gentlemen von Brandt, have done something to harm. One has all of us unscathed despite the ambassador's accusations. The probability is that Mr. von Brandt will not be in the. The aim was to refute the accusations.

When Mr. von Brandt was in Berlin, despite the protests against him, pending accusations before His Majesty the Emperor in audience received and invited to dinner in Potsdam. He is also said to have met His Majesty made a gift that was accepted. (This damned femific gifts!) This event is immediately after China reports and will make a certain impression. I fear that the same will be true for German country could not have been more favorable. I myself am in Berlin and been asked by officers who did not have the slightest had any idea that I had been friends with Mr. von Brandt was what kind of ambassador we actually had in China, against whom serious charges were brought by several officers and who nevertheless returned to his post. I want seem that this case was the case with the officers of the General Staff, the Ministry of War, the War Academy justified surprise and that these facts have not been explained. I think I can solve the riddle, it is very simple. Mr. von Brandt is a secret Jew, a member of the Jewry, agent of Jewry, and, like all spiritual and socially outstanding Jew in the world, member of the Alliance israélite universelle. Whoever the organization and the Anyone who knows the work of the Alliance can easily explain how important member Mr. von Brandt, who is responsible for all crimes and is capable of committing any dishonorable and shameless act. No hair of such a person may be harmed; it must be spared. the same could still perform many heroic deeds in the Fnkereffe Is-rae 8h habs de

I have already highlighted the fact that the gentlemen of Ketteler and von Hanneken, both of whom retired from the army have to take, only then re-entered into the same were after they had met with the international Jewthum had allied themselves.

In connection with this I would like to tell a small incident,

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which shows what an effect the impunity of such people on a third party. At the beginning of 1890, a Berlin Profeffor sent a captain to me who would like to have a position in China, namely as a military instructor. He

wanted to ask me for my opinion and information and he told me that he had resigned from the army because of a small quarrel with a superior. His stuff: He had brought wife with him, he said that they were the very best, he wanted to present it. I advised the gentleman not to go to China and told him that I had accused the ambassador of serious crimes accused, but the latter returned to his post without punishment had returned and nothing had happened to me. If he not believe these monstrous things and he further distances himself from the truth of my claims, I referred him to active officers to whom I wanted to introduce him, and that these men were in a similar situation as me. What his wife is concerned, he does not want to take too much credit for it do if he should ever come to China. With the current conditions in our civil service, he would have better prospects to move forward if he could provide evidence that he somehow passed away; his quality as a decent human being could only harm him. I fear that the Lord has unconditional faith. He made gloomy observations about and said, what else is there to do left to become a Social Democrat, these are the only People who still count for something today.

1 Now go back a little and bring out some notes from the Tienzi newspaper The Chinese Times:

"The Chinese Times No. 130, April 27, 1889.

His Excellency Mr. von Brandt left yesterday with the Tampfer Kowfshing Tientfin en route to Europe.

—

The Chinese Times No. 131, May 4, 1880.

The sad and sudden death of the Italian ambassador Ferdinand de Luca, who met in Shanghai on April 29, called here some dismay (Mr. von Brandt had visited Mr. de Luca on the day of his death The death of de Luca occurred a few hours after v. Brandt's visit to his house).

— and mn...

The Chinese Times No. 132, May 11, 1889.

We hear with great sadness of the death of His Excellency Chioda Saburo. Japanese ambassador in Peking. Date of death missing; the death of Mr. Shioda

was not commented on except for the above brief note in the Tientiin newspaper).

The Chinese Times No. 158, November 9, 1889.

There is great concern in Chefoo about the whereabouts of Colin 5 Deputy Customs Director. Mr. Jamieson arrived from Aiungchow just last week in Hainan to temporarily meet Mr. Edgard. About five days According to his information he was found walking on the beach and since then Nothing has been heard from him since then. A broken walking stick, which

== 350:

have been found near the neighboring hills, and It is assumed that he died there.

The following numbers 159 162 then tell us that on 19 November the body of Mr. Jamieson i and was buried on the 22nd, and further, that there is an unexplained mystery surrounding this whole matter.

— u

To the above news comes the one from the sudden Death of Marquis Tfeng in Peking, who was known to be the head of the future Railways in China, and whose death was reported to have been directing a nervousness.

— —

By the above messages I do not intend to insinuate that perhaps in China there are forces of which the outside world has little idea. Whether through these different deaths will ever be made clear, remains to be seen remain, but they are well suited for some considerations, if you know what is happening in Beijing, if you know which people feases are and were in office there. I refer here very specifically especially on the biography of Monsieur Constans (see Part IV p. 146 ff.,. That Mr. Conftans is a friend of Mr. von Brandt I have already highlighted this elsewhere.

Now I come to the diplomatic successes which the policy of Mr. von Brandt. On 30 September Mr. von Brandt left Genoa for China, towards the end of No= In August he was back in Peking. On December 2nd in the Chinese newspaper Shih=Pao published in Tianjin a Memorandum to the Emperor of China. The English newspaper Chinese

Times reports on the same on December 7th as follows:

"Chi Nui, a frank censor, whose sharp memoranda we Europeans have often had the opportunity to read, has just submitted a new memorandum to the throne in which he declared in destructive expressions the behavior of a foreigner, a Russian Named Myres and a German named Mandl. The Cenfor argues that agents who have cannons and ships fitch the Chinese government has become a habit, I am trying to obtain an illegal side income, and cites as an example the former ambassadors in Berlin, Li Fung Pao and Hfü Cheng Chü. |

Fortunately, he continues, the keen eye of his beloved lie down on you, large and all-pervading, and by doing so, who have been guilty of dishonesty, according to If you punish them with a fine, you may be able to stop the problem for a while. But. while many out of self-respect and in their own interest act wisely, there are still those whose deceptive It is difficult to escape from the ruthless machinations.

Foreigners maintain contracts with the Chinese government as extremely profitable business, and this is how it happens,

that at several ports a number of unscrupulous characters of different nationalities, through whose Intrigues of our officials, if they do not act with the utmost caution delts, can easily be misled. . .

Author of the memorandum has from a foreigner Russian nationality, who in 188 in association with a Dele= the Peking garrison, called Tung Mung Lan, a large number of unusable rifles in Japan and thereby caused a 15 profit. The fraud was discovered at Jeiten discovered and Tung Mung Lau punished and deported, while Myrcs, who is outside our jurisdiction, went unpunished. – Ittt, when he hears that we want to build railways, he starts again to move and seeks through all kinds of tricks a share in to secure the loot. f .

Then there is a German, named Mandl, 1 is in Tentfin, who last year was the head of a company and an order for 30,000 pounds of powder for the needs of the northern fleet squadron, from which he made a profit of several ten thousand taels. But when the powder was an officer appointed by the Womiral Ting was examined, I ft turned out to be unusable, and we escaped the suffered.

You will now find yourself in the process of rebuilding our fleet

otganifiren, we have orders for a lot of things to
heal, but if we seek the help of such foreigners as the
mentioned, which provides us with the greatest (doubtlessness:
deceive, yes we must fear that our national Juteresen
suffer damage as a result. Moreover, this foreign lie is tough and
tireless. If they fail in one thing, they take action
They will not rest until they have fulfilled their greedy plans.

it have. – .

If the high authorities of the Maritime Provinces do not properly
then they can easily fall into the hands of these people, and
This could have the worst consequences. 8 –

The author of the memorandum therefore asks His Majesty that
The Tiung=li= amen (Foreign Office) was given the order,
to request the Russian as well as the German (Hefandten) to
Confulate of these nations at all treaty ports,
by the said strangers, wherever they may be,
and furthermore, that all Chinese Governors-General
= Ouderneuer be forbidden to contact mentioned persons in any
di 10 business relationships. This would be in the Inter.

The number of opportunities for use should be a maximum of 3.
N About the personalities of Mr. Mandl and Myres
1 reported elsewhere, but I would like to refer in particular to
dice del. p. 184. I have written about the said powder contract at the beginning
ffes Article 58 40 and we see that Mr. von Brandt the=

ad ereien ge»
Hanne asked. A to Z and a chain of dirt 9

Fe.

We find further information in Part II, p. 202/203, and from the
From what has been said there, it is clear that the contract
was not correct that the censor was generally right
We now read the following in the Chinese Times:

Tho Chinese Times No. 168, Tientfin, January 18, 1890.

Six months ago we printed from the Shi-Pao the memorandum of a censor
Chi=Yul to the Imperial Throne, in which he describes the actions of two foreign =
linge denounced, whereupon then really on 1 0 of the Kaiser through the Tfung li-
Ladies (Foreign Office) sent requests to all provincial authorities to
warned about the fraudsters. Since one of the accused companies was a German one,
This matter was quickly taken up by the German landowner,

who demanded an investigation into the accusations. The result was a complete complete collapse of the censor's view, the complete closure of the company Mandl & Co of the accusations, and that the Foreign Office issued its decrees to the . – This incident shows us the weakest point of censorship and we see with what little knowledge and in what way insignificant information, the censors are inclined to act and the government to support them. In this case, the censor appears to be the victim of the intrigue a comprador. He was poorly educated and mixed Truth with fiction and when examined more closely, little of substance remained. Since an actual imperial edict has appeared on this matter, it is to assume that the frivolous censor had to suffer inconveniences because of this. –

The i also appears in not very brilliant colors. Deep, sluggish body, which never leads to real activity, but used all their power only to justify the actions of others criticizes, once it gets moving, it comes along like an avalanche.

Humiliating for the gentlemen was the piece of Christmas cake, which has been given to them by the German Embassy, but it will be good if you can digest it, which, by the way, remains doubtful.

Finally, we note with great satisfaction that the foreign ambassadors still have a position of power in petition politics, and that if they have a clear Present the case without quibbling and without falling to one's knees, then you are always sure to win.

– –

Mr. von Brandt has nevertheless taken the Jew Mandl from taken, although he is not a German and although he is quite knew that he was representing a bad cause. Mandl's company dings registered in the German Consulate and also remote partner German. It is called Lieder and is associated with a born Married to Rosenbaum: they should pretend not to be Jews.

I know the sangen powder contract from A to Z, how and where it came about and what is the reason for it von Brandt has thus defeated the Chinese by great applause and the by the fact that the corpus delicti F was still present, in which It should be noted that the Chinese Times the company Jardine Matheson & Co., in which Mr. Mandl is still employed and works with von Brandt. That the * Mr. von Brandt, for lack of evidence, have to give in, it is conceivable that the race of

the importance of Mr. Mandl's cause should have been convinced, 10 + mille I know this very well. Just think of it

' n under the German flag and those with

the good name Krupp connected Ki. Bean * 5

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Around January or February 1890, all newspapers reported a dispatch with the following content: "The Chinese government has all their plans regarding railway construction, for the time being because diplomatic activities." This was also a diplomatic success of Mr. von Brandt.

If you want to know what the much-mentioned Mr. Mandl looks like, I can say that he is the type of a Galician Jew. I saw him in Tienzin in dirty and torn clothes: run, but I hear that in Shanghai and Europe he He is supposed to stand out from the crowd and dress conspicuously. One cannot deny Mr. Mandl a certain originality, but it has a specifically semitic character. For example, he said: to an acquaintance of mine: "When people say that I am a Schuft, you are not telling me anything new, I know that myself exactly, and I don't care, but money, money I want and also wear an Order Star "on the brood". The is the friend of Mr. von Brandt and Rudolf Lindau. Elsewhere I say that Mandl is always on the move, I have to make off with it, i.e. as soon as he has a lazy He tells this to anyone who wants to hear it. If Mr. Mandl is forced, then Mr. v. Brandt can with the help of our other Jewish-German consular officials, in the world, so that he can continue his fine swindles elsewhere Mandl lived in Tienzin for a time with Mr. von Hannecken. One day, when he went out, the gentlemen von Hannecken found and v. Ketteler, that a small travel bag from Mandl was very heavy Curious as they were, they opened the suitcase and found in it some Vackfsteine. It seems that Mr. Mandl has fine cardboard-bucket. This story is guaranteed to me as true; the The gentlemen who met him are said to have told it themselves. . f

It was a few months ago when a gentleman in Berlin asked me: "Tell me for heaven's sake, how can a company like Krupp, make such a Jew as Mandl their representative in China? He said: "The only explanation I can find for this is that he von Brandt and possibly also Mr. Jenke's fine tribe is fen find." – "And the latter sits in the State Council! Does the Foreign Office about these stories?" I replied: "The ei very well informed about it, Mandl and Lindau are closely

under" – .

1 But what does the Caprivi say about it?" I shrugged my and asked: "He will hardly know what is in this

is going on."

In the R aer Düna=Zeitung of June 1890 we read:

"The Chinese government has approached our
closely with the request to send her Russian General Staff officers

prove themselves as teachers for the fecurities that have existed for a few years and
khanner teorganifiete and expanded war school in Tientfin, at the
i mainly German officers worked, whose contracts were now
en."

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What wonder if the Chinese, after their previous experiences,
don't want to know anything about Germans anymore. 1 IV, Part p. 229.)

Have you seen Daudet's play "La lutte pour la vie" (The
Struggle for Existence) ee or read? He has several per=
Fam drawn and the same are taken from life. Such

95 are the products of our present civilization. Paul Astier
and Chemincau live in France as well as in Germany. In
In this case they are called von Brandt and von Ketteler.

Mr. von Ketteler, who soon after one had torn thousand tons.
possessed a lot of money, claimed an inheritance of thirty thousand thalers
to have done so, although he had assured me earlier that he unfortunately
would no longer have to inherit from anyone. . a

Mr. von der Golz wrote in 1889 to a community member
dear friend: I no longer regret that I went to China.

I am happy because now I get 7200 Marks salary, which I
would probably never have reached Germany!

From all that has been said above, the simple fact emerges,
that Mr. von Brandt, under the mask of friendship,
German embassy and presented me there the results of my research
work in order to exploit it himself. He tried
to get me out of the way after he had convinced himself that
I was not to be won over to dishonest plans. How far he himself
in the latter respect was sincere towards me, must be left open
remain, also to what extent he is in connection with his family and
Bankers in Europe. My conviction is that a
such a connection existed and that Mr. von Brandt
some of his officials and some other people against their
Will drawn into the shameful intrigue and into his guilt
My work was done with prior knowledge and
under the auspices of the Imperial German Ambassador in China and
for the purpose and with the view that our

should be submitted to the German authorities for assessment before
After that, the Prince of Vismarck refused
has to accept my complaints and show me the way of righteousness
activity in Europe has been closed, I therefore address to all
Gentlemen to whom this is dedicated, namely the reigning
German Nationality and the members of the German State Representation
following petition: One should arrange

1) that the money lost through the machinations of Mr. von Brandt and
Companions are compensated for any material damage and in the dent
thy bureaucracies in China are afraid of such a change
So that I can, without danger to life and limb,

EN I want to return there because of my profession;
n

2) that the whole matter is subject to a thorough investigation
under and the een behraft ba ae

The second point I focus on is after I have put the things on the
competent persons, no weight, but I must

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leave it to the discretion of those concerned whether they find it desirable)
find or not that the crimes I have reported
and irrigated living conditions in the Jutereffe of the common good and the
Fatherland. I myself give the assurance that
I took the trouble to produce this relatively extensive book,
in the general interest and only then after
I saw and was convinced that in our competent German
hear, if not directly accomplices, then at least people who
have an interest in protecting the guilty and the accused wrongdoers
to perpetuate relationships.
. Since my complaints are not only directed against the Jews, which
ft openly confesses itself as such. ft against the secret Jews»
thum in our German state, so neh! 'my joy
that if I am admitted to court, I will be brought before a judge
of German descent, namely those who are neither Jewish
marries, nor is related to another, nor is indebted to Judaism or
1 shares or other similar enterprises
gt fare.
I have all the threads of the intrigue in my hand,
that, although attempts have been made to delay the matter, I
I hope to be able to fulfill not only the hope I have
made claims to prove point by point, but in
binding to bring other abuses of this kind to light
draw, if one considers the evidence and the determination of the facts

in a manner suggested by me. I have
the other grievances have not been mentioned for the time being, as I
It seemed necessary to hold back on some information.
I have hereby handed over the matter to those who
call to control us; and so much effort and embarrassment
will bring with it the task of bringing this chain of crimes to the
To bring to light and to eliminate the abuses, I will
I am happy with the same, if I know that it is
Raterlande and my German fellow citizens benefit.

II.
report

the

ü irme in di it ge=

Key persons, authorities and companies involved in this matter
find, and in particular the persons who are required to take the eug
nis are either caused or can be caused.

--

Li Hung Chang, First Minister of China, Superintendent of the
v Herden. Peace and Trade for the North 1995
Generaliffim of the Army and Navy, first 5
protector of the heir to the throne, Vice=King of the province of Chihli, Lor
first rank and f. wu f. w. 1252 d

He was born in 1823 and has great influence. and
He is probably called the Bismarck of China. He ordered '
the ironclads, which were built in Stettin, bought
Cannons and weapons for the Chinese army and I
future railway system, it will possibly still be a
role. A more detailed characterization of the same
Part II can be found in my reports No. 1 and 2 and
Private report from Paoutingfu to the Imperial Embassy
in Peking (pp. 1-11. Furthermore, in my letter from Minden,
dated 28 February 1889 to Prince Bismarck (p. 15011).

– Maranis Tieng (now dead under suspicion of poisoning).

This from the French-Chinese difficulties about
Diplomat who knew |. Z. in Peking held the position of
second president in the Tfungli=Yamen;: au position was
not influential, but he was given the foresight that
it could one day be considered by some Europeans
the court made.

Marquis Tfeng became known for his fine work:
ftschaft with European relations to the head of the dermal=
former railway system in China. And the
thought does not seem unfounded that Bi
position and knowledge of European stock market conditions
have caused him a premature death. Marquis Zfeng
was a kind man and the only Chinese
senior official who received Europeans in his family and

Rein zreund . Brandt, 5

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socialized with them. 90 Li dung Chang
Marquis Tfeng was related to him.

de Hong Lob, Civil=Mandarin 3. Kaffe, private secretary to the Vice=King
Li Hung Chang and others

Del Tuugli Damen is in China something like what we have here
understand by the term "Foreign Office",
although the powers of these two authorities in China and
Germany are nevertheless very different from each other.

Some xerphones flowing outside the events,
who could, however, be considered as witnesses,

Sir John Walsham, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Minister of Her Majesty the Queen of England in Peking,
Superintendent of Commerce and |. wu 0 w.

No. then, Doward, first secretary of the English Society in
eking.

Erelenz Alerts Conmany, Chamberlain of His Majesty the Emperor
of Russia, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

8 ministers in Beijing and in St. Petersburg). .

din Anatole Lobauow de No tow, Secretary of the Imperial Russian
0 Embassy in Peking. .

Lenal Denby, United States Ambassador to Beijing. |
"Weodville Rodhill, First Secretary of the Legation of the United
United States in Beijing.

J. Rodriguez y Munoz, Extraordinary Envoy and Special
Plenipotentiary Minister of His Majesty the King of

Spain in Beijing (now in Europe). . .

| – Shioda:–Saburo, Imperial Japanese ambassador in Peking (middle:
N died suddenly in early May 1889).

dal Sajiama, military attaché of the Imperial Japanese

'RB. artwright, Customs Director and Secretary of the Chinese An-
ea pages in the General Customs Office. nn

Fr Timo Richard, missionary of the English Baptists in Beijing.

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the German embassy in Weking, such as those in
May 1888.

R un Br i
andt, Imperial German Ambassador, Your Excellency. In No. 130
the "Thinefe Tunes" on April 28, 1889 we find a bio=
fields of Mr. von Brandt, which were probably
was initiated by the same person and comes from the same pen,
as the article printed in Part II, p. 204ff. about Mr.
Captain von Hannecken.

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eu. BT

Mr. von Brandt is the son of the deceased general
Su von Brandt, who after a reliable

christened Jew or Jewish offspring. His
Mother was a racial Jew, and her brother was the
deceased Colonel von Brandt, who in the last German=French=
was the head of the espionage service during the Austrian War. Mr. von
Brandt's relatives were almost exclusively Jewish, young
Likewise, most of his relationships are Jewish.

He himself, although probably born a Protestant
and baptized, still adheres to the faith of his fathers, is
secret Jew.

In an exciting article . to read that he in the Prussian Army, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant, and that he was too good for military service and which brought him into the diplomatic career. In effect However, Mr. von Brandt had to leave because of debts and stupid pranks, and they sent him abroad to escape the pressure of his creditors ent

Out of consideration for his father's merits, him in the diplomatic service. With the Count Eulenburg= He came to China in the north of 1860 as part of the Chinese expedition and Japan: In 1864 he became BET onful, then later Minister= resident in Japan. Since 1874 he has been ambassador to Sr In Japan he met Nadal Privy Legation Counsellor in Foreign Office Dr. Rudolph Lindau, who was in Yokohama merchant, and had 8 money with him= affairs. Through von Brandt and his connections This and probably the other Lindau's were in their current positions. It is known that von Brandt through his amiable nature and friendly approach acceptance that he gave to all strangers coming to his house Participates: highly skilled in social etiquette, knows he easily gained the reputation of a great art connoisseur and | Ehme! to give; he previously enjoyed good 1 also with the

Chinese, but has largely lost it because that he was directly involved in commercial and industrial affairs . whereby he can focus on a perfect foreign territory, and also by dealing with in no en persons like Mandl and others. Everything was convenient for the external benefit of Brandt, and his Mottos are: "Tinkling is part of the craft" and a. 's nous le déluge!" To shine in front of ladies is the constant source of his wishes, and accordingly the conditions as under the Second Empire and now under the Republic in Paris, where beautiful women had great influence and even appear at the Winifteryum to To gain favor is his ideal.

The current situation seems to be

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hardly anything else than a kind of agent of the Berlin or international Jewry, to which he in intimate relationships, and for which he has the official and confidential communications from German authorities to their advantage and exploited to the detriment of the Germans.

Clemens von Ketteler, retired Lieutenant, had to join the military service, after he had spent his time and a little more on racing places etc., had been spent. On the very Thanks to his mother and relatives, he got In 1880 he got a job as an interpreter trainee at the German embassy in Peking. Information from Münster about him and his family is:

"It is difficult to say anything about the origin and the circumstances the widow of Captain von Ketteler, née von Luck, to find out something. She lives with her Daughter very happily, Both have Jewish friends. The Widow von Ketteler is said to have been a lady-in-waiting for many years of our late Emperor Wilhelm I. (supposedly probably called Empress Augusta). The son of the aforementioned However, it has such a Jewish appearance that no one would take the stand to consider him a full-blooded Jew old. It should be noted that the latter differs from the rest and is not taken into account here at all." In von Ketteler was employed as an interpreter in Canton in 1883 and finally appointed Secretary of the Embassy in Peking He owes this position exclusively to the grace of Her Majesty the late Empress Augusta and Her Majesty the Empress Friedrich III. The Baroness von Ketteler herself told me in 1883 that she had taken up the position of a legation secretary for her son. She was recently with Her Majesty the Empress Augusta with Rudolf Lindau for tea. Mrs. von Ketteler seemed to have Relations with the court on the one hand, the Münster nobility on the other hand and finally with Lindau, which in turn with the Berlin Jewry, old. Mrs. von Ketteler said: "We (i.e. the Vienna's nobility) live like with a Chinese wall around us and further mentioned that the same origin Mr. von Ketteler is not without talent and possesses common law forms are sufficient to bring the impression of a charming companion. Whether the position of a Legation Secretary in general a sinecure, he is hardly guilty of it because of his poor imitation. As a parvenu of this genre, he swears to self-aggrandizement according to all and gets the exercise of all those who work, be it worthy Physically. When he came to Peking in 1880 and finally found himself in the unpleasant necessity of having to

having to work and learn Chinese, and I miss it
tried to console him, he said, by thinking of the
thought back to times gone by:

"In Germany, we should actually make laws which
Craftsmen and merchants force the officer for life=
time to borrow"; and in = 1888, when I last saw him,
he said, "it is the profession of herring tamers and
brecher, (as he liked to call the merchants) money to=
to scrape together, while his was: "Money from=
admit". That is the whole political and social wisdom,
which I have ever heard from von Ketteler, and in advance»
Kr A and Z of fine whole knowledge. His role
as a "diplomat" in Beijing was accordingly. (See
Part II, Letter to Prince von Bismarck, p. 134, 138,
143, 144.) He loves to shine as such in front of ladies
and could of course be accused of indiscretions
Greed led him to associate with people like
Mandl, Hannecken in industrial and commercial areas
opportunities, of which he of course knew nothing
understands. In the absence of Mr. von Brandt, von
April to November 1889, he represented the same as "chargé
d'affaires" in Peking.) He is currently in Europe
and is supposed to be an assistant in the Foreign Office. Nevertheless
Mr. von Ketteler previously assured that he had no more assets
expect to N he claimed at the end of 1888 or beginning
In 1889 he inherited 30,000 thalers (?)
which he apparently tries to achieve on German racetracks
to the Maun. von Ketteler was just as
the later mentioned Mr. von Hannecken he then again
rehabilitated in the Prussian army, he enlisted
with the Jew Mandl and others for community
action

Dr. phil. 9 – Lenz, retired philologist, deputy ambassador=
fcha 13: Interpreter. Since 1881 in China in several places,
was even a Social Democrat in the past. A man of misfortune=
temperament, of violent, irascible character. As
As a Jewish offspring, he feels unhappy; he is little
loves his colleagues and superiors. Recently he is
appointed Vice=Conful in Chefoo.

Georg Lange, retired Lieutenant, spent three years in Canton, where he
was hired by the Chinese as a military instructor, and
After losing his position, he became an interpreter
Student installed at the German Embassy in Peking.
Probably he was on a coast by now

place as Vice=Conful per interim e

Baron Bernhardt von der Goltz, Lieutenant a. D., served for three years as Military instructor in Chinese service in Tianjin; after he lost his position as an interpreter student at the German embassy in Peking: he

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has the most Chinese of the interpreters in Beijing studied. He has an independent work drive, it seems. but a weak character; he has now become Legation interpreter promoted.

Emens, a retired high school teacher with Jewish roots, has now won the Dol= Metfcher=dienst because of illness and appears to be the Ministry of Culture found another position to have found.

Erf Aßmann, Royal Building Inspector, since the beginning of November 1887 attached as a technician to the German embassy. True supposedly a racial Jew, but baptized (Protestant?) He makes in ordinary life the impression of a respectable man, is but in fact a brutal, low Jew: to a Relative of the Catholic field provost Aßmaun of and having a brother who lives in or near Potsdam Head forester. Acted as an anti-Semite, knew many * on the Jews. Used expressions like "Jews= pack" etc.

Peter Scheidtweiler, Royal Master Builder, since the beginning of 1888 the German embassy as a railway technician, very probably a Jewish offspring.

Note: Messrs. Aßmann and Scheidtweiler ref= sorted in 1888 by the Prussian Railway=Mini= fterium, but are missing in the calendar for railway officials

. for 1889. (See Part II, p. 129/130.)

Löhr, as a draftsman, was assigned to the building inspector Aßmann and at the same time came to China.

Küßer, as a draftsman assigned to the master builder Scheidtweiler and came to China with it.

Hunmelcke, gardener bon Profefsion, formerly in the service of Sir Robert Hart; for several years as a gardener and constable employed at the German embassy.

since N Robert Hart, Irishman, General Customs Inspector in China; directly in Chinese service and all his numerous rich European and Chinese officials are dependent on mercy or disgrace, so that he can rely on the same exerts a far-reaching influence. The customs service, as well as the harbor and lighthouse located under it He has organized the tower system in a motherly manner. He leads a kind of arbitrariness and terror over his officials, in which secret boasting and espionage is a big role. Hart is undoubtedly an important person, and probably no European knows how to deal with Chinese people so well like him. With many good S he is unscrupulous and by no means b de in the choice of his means, if it fit is about achieving one's goals or inconvenient To neutralize rivals; small and inconspicuous from

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shape and without outstanding social talents, makes he courts the ladies par force and finds the most among the wives of his subordinates, whose husbands he rewarded by advancement in the service. – His current The favorite was a certain Madame Mm née Wolf from Stuttgart, married to an American: her Brother was sent from Germany and became a teacher of the German language at Tung=Wen=College, whether» although he did not even speak proper German and certainly

was prepared and educated for a teaching career.

The customs post between Tianjin and Peking is his institute and is administered by its customs officers. The Tung=Wen College, a kind of European academy for Chinese, in Beijing is also dependent on Bat by supporting the pro=feffors engaged and from ct.

In 1885, Sir Robert Hart became the Bolten of English ambassador in Ven, but he refused this offer after a short consideration. In case of his Assumption, it is said, a large part of the English Consular officials immediately resigned from their positions.

Sir Robert Hart has many influences and seeks the fame lastly by extending it by having sons of a= rich people into his service. Sir Robert is a tax collector, but an even greater sinner: also he is the chairman of the Society for the Propagation of Christianity thums in China and member of the Masonic Order. Mr.

von Brandt claimed that Sir Robert was Jewish, which I at least it remains to be seen whether it is great, although there is some evidence to speak, e.g. his sensuality, the use of Jews as informers in his service; then he is also Laucheff; his last private secretary was a Jew, named Liot, of unknown origin, who in 1888 won the Secretary of the English Embassy, the Jewish Lord Göschen traveled together from China to Europe.

If Sir Robert Hart is not Jewish either (incidentally the name Hart occurs among Jews) so it seems to me but the Chinese maritime customs service of the "Alliance Israelites would be targeted as prey by the "universal Israelites". But if Hart were really Jewish, then the Chinese to be regretted.

It may also be mentioned that Sir Robert Hart and Mr. von Brandt under normal circumstances only on moderately good 4 ft. (For more details see my Letters of 28 February 1889 to Prince von Bismarck Part II, page 134.)

Dr. Dubgeon, Scotsman, formerly Miffionsargt, from ben Bifionäcen gr. eftoßen; it is by Sir Robert Hart at Tung=Wen= College employed for media education: treats the officials

Ze SR

ee and has some other medical practice in Beijing.

His main occupation today (1888) is the service a factotum to the Marquis Tfeng, where he performed the lowest services. He takes care of business and industrial affairs, accepts tips and has powerful business connections; attempts some kind of coup to make him rich; plays the Intermediate carrier in Peking and is generally considered a her= Dr. Dudgeon also "worked" with von Brandt in dubious bonds and other business matters. In No. 147 of the Chinese Times it says the following:

Tientsin, d. August 24, 1889.

"His Excellency the Marquis Tfeng is fully recovered= provided that physical well-being is taken into account. Some time ago, his preference for the Society noticed and people were surprised that a man

of his origin, education and knowledge of European Culture should not be capable of maintaining decent society and what the Duke of Wellington called the dregs of the mob called to make a difference. Nevertheless, it is so; and foreign representatives in Beijing are in the uncomfortable situation that everything you communicate to His Excellency may be transmitted immediately to people who need such information for the most reprehensible purposes. (Namely, by Mr. Dr. Dudgeon in Beijing, Factotum of the Marquis T'eng, to the Jews Myres in Tientsin.) – One judges in the whole world a man according to the company he chooses, and in this respect the Marquis is certainly not happy in his choice. Dr. Dudgeon.) Some communications about the behavior and procedures of his environment not only be interesting for the audience, but also shed light on the events in the capital. – And No. 148 of the same paper dated 31 August 188 contains for then a long article, following on from the first, in which Mr. Myres is a notorious criminal and gentleman Dr. Dudgeon is referred to as his accomplice; and No. 155 The Chinese Times of 19 October explicitly states Dr. Dudgeon by name, so that no misunderstanding may prevail. (For Myres see Part IV, pages 182/184.)

Dr. 8. C. Atterburn, missionary doctor, from a respected American family, wealthy, has in Meina a school for Chinese mainly from their own resources directed.

Prof. E. Pander, Russian, teacher of Russian and German languages at Tungwen College, formerly for China in Peking (middle ages, transferred to the customs service). |

5

William Hancock, Irishman, customs officer of Sir Robert Hart and temporary teacher of English at Tungwen College (has since retired from the customs service).

Collingridge=Bing, Irishman, former merchant in Japan and Shanghai, lost his position due to reckless lifestyle and came without means to Tientsin and from there to Peking (1887). He did not bring a good reputation with him from Tientsin and was by him considered a mauvais sujet; his company was almost limited exclusively to the constables of the embassies. In Peking he took a position as a teacher of English language in a family, for which he receives food and lodging. In the capacity vindicated to him as In any case, it is a mauvais sujet and perhaps also because the

Name Bing and fine, sharp facial features lead to the assumption justified that he might be of Jewish descent, by Mr. v. Brandt was hired to provide guard services for me: with I am pleased to note that Mr. Bing has made good on his poor reputation does not deserve, I have contrary perceptions

and also in Kobe and Hokohama, where I subsequently= I inquired about him, heard that he was probably a reckless but not a bad person. Bing is free= mason and has reached the highest degrees.

Peter Kierulff, Dane, shop owner and Gloifonne manufacturer. Sold

| to Europeans wines, preserves, etc. w., to ke Galan= bread and the like, but also makes larger purchases conditions for the latter. .

Mrs. Frieda Lierulff, née Franke, wife of the previous, German, probably of Jewish descent, formerly Bonne in the family Hart, friend of Mr. von Brandt, where he daily also by Sir Robert Hart, who often comes to the Kierulff house.

C. Imbeck, German, assistant in the business of Mr. Peter Kierulff.

Jeaurénaud, a Jew from French-speaking Switzerland, makes all kinds of ftations in Peking, had to Ø statement of Mrs Frieda flee Switzerland on suspicion of arson

flee.

Tientf in.

K. Bethge, Royal Master Builder in Krupp's Service as a Railwayman= Engineer and |. w.; was the last one in 1886 from "Syndicates sent out, Pi in China fine He left Tientsin in September 1888, and Ø currently in Siam for Krupp ur Herr Bethge is married to an "Italian woman" and is said to be a good, hard-working engineer, fine, yet he is harmless and cheerful and a good BEI he 7 generally popular. But he is a dependent character and therefore quite a

in A

Tool of unpolluted people who have fine skills for want to exploit their plans, whether good or bad. So For example, Mr. von Brandt intentionally and without Mr.

Bethge knew something about it, putting him in his debt by using him to rework my plans.
Mr. Bethge was at the same time as Mr. von Brandt in July 1888 in Berlin, where he unexpectedly got the mediation of Mr. von Brandt the title of Royal Building Councillor. He told me and others that he did not know what he received this title without even applying for it
A short time later, however, he seemed to have know what there is more than one piece of evidence for.

Luftav Detring, Customs Director in Tientsin, in the service of Sir Robert Hart, for whom he also had to perform all sorts of other services
Detring is German by birth, but flags= fleeting. He has always shown strong English tendencies, and this was the case until recently. Is enjoyed Detring the trust of Vice King Li Hung Chang, but he has given him commercial and industrial fo much bad advice that this relationship has changed completely. Nowadays the little used: used the King's European carriage to to keep them in use, and makes, if the Vice King distinguished European visit, the pioneer (actually. In municipal affairs, Detring useful and is, among other things, chief of the police and a music band, which he recently led to Peking himself, in order to to serenade Sir Robert 1 0's newest favorite
That Mr. Detring is supposed to be as corrupt as Mr. von Brandt painted him, I never believed that he desperately believe in every success, whoever may have it,

and where he comes from, depends and a faithful spy and will= loose tool of Sir Robert Hart, there is no weifel. In fine domestic life everything is designed to strangers, whoever they may be. Detring is also head of the customs post in Tienzin.

Drm Eveline Detring, née Bauer from Vienna, forms an integrating Part of the Menage Detring as an ear for Sir Robert Hart. Charming woman, tirelessly swings the pen, where her husband is not allowed or able to do so.

Charles Feindel, Imperial German Vice=Consul, from the Interpreter= service; opted Alsatian, good linguist, but yeah, neither German nor French, neither man nor woman.

s only male thing about Mr. Feindel is his 1 fo
They say he has since been promoted to consul in Amoy.

Dr. theol. Schrameier. In China for several years, learned quickly Chinese in a by the above-mentioned interpreter students,

As far as I know, the only one who, out of pure professional passion,

en A a

China came, was formerly a convinced Social Democrat, then Private tutor of Privy Councillor von Kufferow of the Foreign Office Office, through whose protection he entered the interpreting service was brought.

Boos, clerk of the court of Tientsin, formerly a sailor.

Constantin von Hanneden, Lieutenant a. D., calls himself "Captain" and also "aide de camp" of the Viceroy. Both titles seem to be without authorization, although they are from the Chinese cannot be disputed. It was about the year 1879 at the instigation of Mr. Detring to China, that he had to quit Prussian military service. He built a large fort for the Chinese in Port Arthur. This fort has been a success in terms of both construction and strategy proved to be completely useless and is by the Chinese, after they had modified it many times, finally In 1887, Hannecken's Contract came to an end, and they did not want to renew it, because Hannecken had just PRAYED too wildly. The Chinese accuse him of spending too much money on the construction of the fort Hannecken had around this time (1887) a suffered an accident and was ill: with reference to this circumstance left and on the urgent use of friends, let finish the Vice-King moves, von Hannecken for some more years, but at a significantly reduced salary, what Hannecken had to accept. What actual authority Hannecken preserved fine is uncertain: how much, however, Hannecken explained the circumstances of his new engagement uses to make capital, and by what means, that The article in the 11th part, p. 204 ff., shows Captain v. Hannecken). The article is from the journal Jardine Matheson & Co. "The Chinese Times" and probably by Mr. Detring. Mr. von Hannecken was transferred to the Prussian Army only rehabilitated after he had Mr. von Ketteler, Mandl, Detring and others agreed to act together.

Hermann Mandl. Mr. von Brandt says about him that Mandl had committed fraud on the Vienna Stock Exchange and made a profit have to run. Mr. von Ketteler thinks he is a dirty Man who is unconcerned about commitments
5 Always sell services to the person who gives him the most money

ezahlen. From other sources such information is

It is notorious that he had business in Shanghai Wu
and is considered a professional player in Tientsin.
Mandl was charged with using Brandt's

Representative

von Krupp appointed him, but despite his opposition to=

partial Nagan Sung of the aena
ardine Matheson & Co. Mandl is protégé

Detring and closely connected with v. Hannecken and v. Ketteler.

ze MR:

Latest news about Mandl.

Mr. von Brandt publicly praises Mr. Mandl as
Agents at Krupp recommended. Mr. Secret Finance=
rath Jenke, General Director of the Friedr. Krupp company in Effen,
claims that he never spoke to Mr. von Brandt about Mandl
Correipondirt (of course not! fo something will
At the end of December 1889,
on the occasion of a censor an imperial edict to all
General Governors of China, which they placed on the
deceptions of two Jews Mandl and Myres
Mr. von Brandt is simultaneously requested to inform the German
Consuls and merchants before the "German" Mandl
Mr. Mandl has won several medals in Shanghai
acquired, including the Greek Order of the Redeemer, on the neck
to wear. Mr. Mandl longs for a star
on the chest! |

Quote from a letter from an acquaintance:

"Mandl is very friendly with Lindau from Foreign
Office, he will probably have something put in his buttonhole."

News from China. September 1890.

| "It is said that Mandl is not supposed to represent Krupp
only for Germany but also for Japan." (See
Part II, p. 179 ff. Memorandum of the censor in the article:
"Modern Judaism in China.") As they say,
Mandl and Mr. Mickie, also an Austrian
richer and an Englishman, by Mr. von Brandt as
Directors of the newly established German East Asian Bank in

1 China suggested."

Micie, Englishman, agent of Messrs Jardine Mathefon & Co. for
9 Tientsin and Peking in government business.

J. Dunn, also employed by Jardine Mathefon & Co.,
Editor-in-chief of the Tienzi newspaper "The

Chinese Times", property of the company mentioned. (Meanwhile

7 died.)

k, Inspector of the Municipal Police in Tientfin under orders of
Mr. G. Detring.

- - - - -

Shanghai. |

Sardine Mathefon & Cho., large English company, for many years

established in China and Japan, with connections in India
and England, has tried in recent years to direct the
monopolize the export business in China, 1 with little
folg. In the application of its means, the fin
ferupulous. In this time the company is said to have
to the French industrial . in Ton ac
of Messrs Bavier, Chauffour and others, a

the company not

was in Japan at the copper rings of the Comptoir
d'Escompte de Paris ufw. This company has
in London as a partner or agent a Dutch
German Jew named Bosmann, who in turn
with the Austrian company mentioned
Jews Mandl. The company Mandl & Co.
is registered in the German Consulate, whereas Mandl as
Protected by the English Consulate.

JJ Buchheifter, head of the German company Buchheifter & Co. in
Shanghai; quite significant Aardine 2 has recently
Time sometimes together with Jardine Mathefon & Co.

a worked.

Buchheifter, jun., nephew of the previous one, came in May 1888 at the instigation of
Mr. von Brandt's trip to Peking to study Chinese
to study.

The customs post between Tientsin and Peking is under the management by Sir Robert Hart in Peking and is delivered by courier worried about those riding on Chinese ponies. The time of the Be- en of letters from Tientsin to Peking and vice versa is on average 24 hours. The postal officials will mostly accepted from the lower customs service, change often and therefore find themselves with their professions and responsibilities. The complaints about opened letters on this route are numerous, but nevertheless this evil have not yet been controlled; not only business letters, but also private letters, and it extends the suspicion of various e is demonstrable, that among other things, a private letter from Madame M., Sir Robert Hart's last favourite, a after it had been opened previously.

)

The ring that Mr. von Brandt made in China with fine helpers and The aim of the project is to form accomplices, which is roughly as follows: gender-specific: staffing of consular and interpreter positions= post in China, if possible, with people of Jewish descent Expulsion of the better and purely German elements. Use mainly of those people who, as a result of a doubtful past distress or helplessness to the inter= national Judaism can easily be made subservient and to all actions, especially spying on German Merchants in favor of the Jews, as in Part II in Report No. 16 to the Imperial German Grand Peking is presented. This is the manner, which has been used especially in France to 8 and industry under the yoke of international Judaism. That the na also at the Ringe directly or indirectly involved companies, i.e. primarily

Line the companies Jardine Matheson & Co., as well as Friedrich

= A

Krupp in Ejién finally chosen for the Jew= thum to be made subservient, there exists for I have some doubts. Of course, I also have Noerfon made inquiries of Mr. Jenke, whose Names suggest Jewish origins. (There used to be in Shanghai a Jewish Mr. Jenke.) The information is: Mr. Jenke himself does not look very Jewish, but he has a distinctly Jewish-looking sister; also "One's nature and actions suggest Jewish origins."

& must suffice for the time being.

The special international character of this ring is probably sufficiently illuminated by the preceding, and the 9th field also stands out sufficiently; but also The "German hostility" may be explained by the following: find lighting:

The company Friedrich Krupp had appointed as its representative in Japan a Lieutenant Colonel Mr. Ilgner. The same Pie in September: tember 1888 also China and the Vice=King Li Hung Chang He came to Tientsin and found the company Mandl as Krupp's agent, where he was told by the people 1 was given appropriate treatment. He had to

en Vice=King, and he was given all kinds of He was then sent to to whom he had provided his diligent reports and work, immediately to Peking, where Mr. von Brandt and von Ketteler were already waiting for him. So! it was said, we once had him= currently worried! In Peking, of course, extraordinary, amiable= dignified reception and many beautiful sayings; then the Lieutenant Colonel complimented again to Tientsin, where he was again imprisoned, and then a trip to see the cannons in Port Arthur on a cannon messenger of the Vice King to inform about it SR report to be able to write for Krupp in en.

Probably a Chinese order was made for him and then it was: "Just a quick F there on the guy! stamped, and away with it! Thank God! We are rid of him, and he can no longer in the cards E You have to have experienced something like this to to believe it. The Lieutenant Colonel himself is amazed bob, when he hears this, and hardly has any idea of

ben, how much he has been duped; but different things will probably come back to him after some thought= niß come. |

This is the Krupp agency in China! At the moment Mr. Krupp has a Lieutenant Colonel Vogel

as tele enten in China. How the Jews with» Only experience can tell you how to play. If you

a 0,

believes that such Jewish experiments will last for some time.
If you think you can achieve this, you are mistaken. Only
the Jews and some dissolute, corrupt officials squandered money
serve. But the reputation of the Germans is lost.

The Chinese government seems to be in peace
this famous "policy" of Mr. von Brandt rather to Ru
country and France: neither have it so bad
Neither the Russians nor the French drove the Ehingen.

—

German-Asian-Bank.
in Shanghai (China)
(Telegram address: Teutonia Shanghai.)
Responsible share capital five million Shanghai taels
= 22500000 Mark D. RW.

The Deutsche-Asiatische Bank in Shanghai dedicates its activities
the maintenance of general banking business, in particular commercial banking"
relations of Germany with the markets of East Asia.
The German Asian Bank in Shanghai takes over the In-
All bills of exchange with or without documents on all plates of
Asia, as well as all future commercial transactions of your country
conditions. It will strive to increase the sales area for the products
to help expand German industry.

The following list and their branches are available for download.
mediation of traffic with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank:

General-Direction of the .

Management of the Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichröder

Berliner Handelsgesellschaft

Bank for Trade and Industry

Robert Warshaw & Co.

Mendelssohn K Co.

MA Rothschild & Co. in Frankfurt a. M.

in Berlin

Jacob SH Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co. in Cologne.

Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank in Munich.

On October 1, 1889, the staff of this bank embarked led by Mr. von Brandt, who after e Auf= had to leave the field in Europe, in Genoa after Shanghai; the working personnel who bear the burdens the construction in Shanghai, the connection of the 8 connections and also through personal experiences seem to create a trustworthy impression consisted exclusively of Germans: as "director"

= NO =

100 a former Shanghai-based merchant who formerly head of the Jewish-English company Reiß & Co., with him. Mr. Moritz Kalb, that is his name, is an Englishman and, if one believes the assurance of a young Semite Even the German government has agreed let, in view of the "genuinely German patriotic" company, the salary of Mr. Moritz Kalb for the one year for which he is engaged, the poor bankers with 100,000 marks to be paid. About the specifically "German" of the above-mentioned banking companies is probably no longer a word to lose, and if you also consider that Mr. von Brandt seriously attacked the Austrian Jew Mandl and the Englishman Mickie as director for the so-called "German" bank in China proposed and if so that Germanness of this bank is fully described. As it seems, For the time being, the bank will still be sweating its brow German employees have to work, because Aneta sees the stock market scam in China is still weak. Kalb has just returned from China, and a second German Director, who, it seems, is destined for Tientfin, is said to to China. As soon as the good Germans on their honest faces and the still decent names of the 8 Prussian maritime trade perhaps some government have established business with China, the one in the background Judas, lurking in the ground, will take care of his own and steal the fruits of the good Germans' labour or make sure that they do not get too much.

It should only be mentioned here that the Secret Financial
rath Jenke, General Director of the industrial company Krupp in
Efen, sits on the supervisory board of this stock exchange bank: what does the
industrial Krupp had to deal with a n that
merely under the flimsy cloak of a bank to
Promotion of German trade and German industry

Which industry is established in China?

East Asian Lloyd. A company founded in Shanghai around 1886.
founded German patriotic youth to attract subscribers
To obtain this, the patriotic drum was beaten. Sub=
This newspaper was first sponsored by the Warsaw company
in Berlin. The newspaper is therefore in 1 and
1 entirely in the service of the Deutsche=Afiatische Bank, and
Everyone can easily tell for what purposes the time
tion is founded.

. ER 8... -ů -ř

III.

Potential conversations with Berrn von Brandt and
All sorts of things from Beijing.

When I made the acquaintance of Mr.
von Brandt, and they entered into a friendly agreement
relationship, was almost regularly repeated at every meeting.
moderately dealt with the Jewish question. Especially on Sundays, when I
always a guest of the ambassador and the ambassador's staff
ft was invited to the table, Mr. von Brandt tended the table with
to open a small anti-Jewish campaign. The participants at the table
were currently, apart from me, the Count of Tattenbach, Legation=
Secretary, now Minister-Resident in Morocco, Mr. KJ Streich, now
Vice-Conful in Swatow, Baron E. von Seckendorff, now Consul in
Tientsin and Baron C. von Ketteler, now Legation Secretary, and to
Time in Berlin. As the most travelled and from Europe

where the Jewish question was so much of a public interest in
I had to discuss most of it
contribute to the same. The discussions mostly took the course that
Mr. von Brandt, who took the side of the Jews, from the rest of us
was so cornered with arguments that he became disgruntled
dropped this topic and moved on to another. I give
Here are the results of these conversations in aphoristic form.

"What impression did you get of the Jews in Europe?" asked

von Brandt.

– “When I returned in 1877 after an absence of nine years came to Germany, it seemed to me as if one had entered the returned to his father's house and found new foreign members the family, who with much shouting and assurance of the Love and loyalty surrounded the aged head of the family, while at the same time they lied and cheated and the legitimate children were pushed back.”

“– “The impression was not improved by anything except a Jew= ae tried to shoot the old Kaiser and the offspring of the most loyal of all Jews at the moment when the Kaiser was seriously wounded was lying there, when an IK boy under the one of condolences "It was a direct slap in the face to German national feeling." f

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i |

®
My friend v. Brandt. 6

HE,

9 “The Jews are pushing their way into the highest offices among all . and only the right arm of Germany, the army, seems % To be fairly free of these parasites.”

0 0

0
“They accumulate great wealth by the worst means.
The “deputy judge” speaks in Parliament of artificial millions ad 0 rerei as if one were talking about pig farming. This is a Blechye's picture and must necessarily be thoughts of a future slaughter.”
0 8

0

“It is both humiliating and outrageous to think that
* Germans seem to have the fate of the children of Israel
583 Having to drag the whole globe; on the broad
They sit firmly on the German's shoulders and follow him
90 Step by step in the whole world to him and the others
water. All Jewish people, whether rich or poor, sail fast

0/71 under the German flag, and what German diligence abroad
1005, which spoils Ieracl in a short time and insults

and finally the good German name."

* 0

0

"The joy that we now have the German war flag on all
Mecten can unfold, is for those who can see, thereby
winning that invisibly behind the German flag the smear
symbol of Judaism, like a yellow quarantine flag,
worries."

f 0 0

0

Art "With horror I see the time coming when our German
Ledgs swear the proud names "Abraham," "Isaac," and "Jacob";
speech, "Kohn" and "Itzig". The children of Israel
Heinen is truly preparing to take the crown from the old Kaiser
to steal everything without him noticing it."

0 9

fr And how do you think the matter will turn out?
said von Brandt. | Sr:

"If we let the matter continue as it is now, then
In ten years we will have Itzig I on the throne!"

"And then?" |

u "Then I'll go home and become a Social Democrat! Good luck=

However, a countercurrent is probably making itself felt, and in addition
Bismarck there; he will make sure that the gender
society does not come too high."

N One Sunday Mr. von Brandt asked again: "What is
new in the Ae . 5

I then told of an illustration at some time=

"which depicted a Themis, on whose chair at the

te the head of Lasker, on the other the head of the Reichsgericht=

was approved by the president Simphon. The band of Themis was removed=
taken and the scales are incorrect. The caption of the picture
simply said: "Judstitin" .

Count Tattenbach, who was sitting next to me, nudged me and
said to me afterwards: "For heaven's sake, what have you done?
Mr. von Brandt is a close relative of Mr. Simfon;

write to each other with every post!"

Mr. von Brandt, however, had liked the joke, about it

laughed and didn't let anything else be noticed. All this was in year 1880.

At the beginning of 1883 Mr. von Brandt and I travelled to Europe; we were often together there, and he avoided the Jews= society which he allegedly hated.

In March 1884, von Brandt returned to China; I followed only in April 1887. In the meantime we received the correspondence denz maintained. When I was with him in August 1837 on the Embassy, the Jewish question was on his agenda excitement always becomes the main subject of conversation.

We now had different foundations. In Germany, the question apparently fell asleep and disappeared from the surface, but for anyone who could see a little deeper, it was no secret. that the latent hatred against Judaism is constantly growing was attacked.

von Brandt was always aware of some events in Berlin, namely better informed than I, which proved that he was always received news on this matter.

For example, I had never visited anti-Semitic churches and in fact hardly knew the leaders of the anti-Semitic groups by name: I was an amateur autodidact and was primarily only . on one's own perceptions, and that is probably what it was, what made Brandt so keen to discuss the matter with me.

Drumont's famous book "La France juive" had been published and everywhere the question anew in the most varied We stimulated and encouraged reflection and study of previously published Works encouraged, and we had thousands of connections= points. I myself had meanwhile travelled to all countries and circumnavigated the world and so much in relation to the international impact of Judaism, that von Brandt almost was inexhaustible in his questions and never wanted to hear enough could come! . ®

Here, for the sake of curiosity, I would like to describe a characteristic incident which took place on the very day of my arrival.

Ø was unpacking my books: von Brandt was there and looked at the books! "Not even a single obscene Book them!" he said.

"Well, you know that I do not keep such books, that that is not my taste!" was the answer. f

Meanwhile, with wonderful infatuation, he had written a book which is entitled: "Fundamentals of Social Sciences" 692

– 84 –

This book is a translation from English, a Popular scientific work that has appeared in many editions, And in its second part it deals with some sexual questions. This

Tre persuaded him to ask for the book for himself. While looking through my photograph album he just missed if a few nudities; I only had two. Alber. Those who travelled with him; these were "Felicia" and "the fairy tale" von Graef. He immediately took them out of the album and asked: "The I will explain it to you!" "With pleasure," I say, "but I understand nicht. How you can see such a

Just refuse can take."

I then told him how I had accidentally come to these. Alder George I only had information about the Graef trial above von Brandt, heard without having followed it. I told v. Brandt, If you had once found a newspaper in a Swiss hotel, in which a court hearing of this trial was printed.

Some stranger had written in blue pencil the names of the witnesses, underlined by experts, etc.; these were all

Wilche names, and on the margin of the newspaper was a fitting remark about Judaism, which developed out of pure hobby into

em swamp of this process. N |

ken" And all this endless dirt," I said, "enthusiastic in Barden Pe Lindau, to take up fine sounds and in "Nord and south to start singing the zobgefang of the sewer! N eri I had not remembered the names of the Jews involved. di lt later, when I read this booklet in Europe, I found that

x Jews involved almost all, partly relatives, partly intimate Friends, and probably all like-minded people of Mr. von Brandt. Only now did I understand why Mr. von Brandt was such a Hates had taken an interest in Graef's paintings. The

The count himself is said to be not a Jew, but a Jewess

I have advised you. I have this process printed with painter

af, his models and the press IV. Part) to the Nivcan
gen, on which our Judaism moves, and like the swamp:
àmoſphöäre accompanies the same all over the world. How significant
It can be read in the document how the Justice Counselor Simson,

The brother of our Reich Court President, the painter Graef, the
old senile sinner enthusiastically throws her arms around his neck and kisses him.
eich' a picture: and what bouquet of Semites unfolds
there: Bernstein, Isaac, Salomonsohn, Dr. Liman, Dr. Wolff, Dr.
Lewin, Dr. Julius Leffing, hc Lindau, Frentzel, Salomon, Dern=
burg, brothers Davidfohn, Holdheim and Philipps u. |. w. –
von Brandt and I have always been interested in literature
different countries. When we talked about the low productivity of the
German literature, von Brandt said: "The only book.
l could reconcile myself with German literature, if Lindau's
The Bug to the West."" . .
Our views on this were completely different. von Brandt

– 85 –

claimed that this book was a genuine German national work, in the middle
taken from life, and an excellent description of the ele=
pleasant Berlin life in a fluid, pleasant presentation.

f My opinion, however, was that this book was a tendency novel
fei, written in the flimy=flimy=flippery style of the Jew=
thumbs; however, something for the large audience and

calculated to spoil its taste. I thought the whole thing was
a scourge of the infinitely better French literature of this
Genres, transferred to Berlin conditions.

"In general," I said, "we are in Berlin like Parisians=
nis. I have often been to both cities and 7918
ft always found that in Berlin, as far as corruption is concerned, we always have five to
fix years behind Paris. In addition, you will find the whole
Band of Jewish writers always on the move between Paris and Berlin,
and carefully trying like the dung beetles to remove every new dirt from
Paris to Berlin."

As for the "Train to the West", it is
I find it incomprehensible how you, in your position as a German
ambassador and as the son of an officer, to write this book
can haunt!"

"How should I understand that?" asked Mr. von Brandt.

"Just think about what the book describes," replied

I. A conceited, cheeky Jewish boy commits adultery horizon= tales business with a German young woman, who about it with ,Ans ftand' is destroyed. The whole thing plays in a fstrongly Jewish= parvenu society. The main characters are Jews and

And who are the extras? Young cavalry officers, which are spoiled in the atmosphere of this society, without they notice it themselves, and furthermore some specimens of come down my envoys or ambassadors, that is, your colleagues!

"However," said Mr. von Brandt, "from that side I have I've never looked at the matter before." |

On later occasions I would probably say to him: "You I don't like my friend Paul Lindau at all. I was with the same often want to make acquainted, but I have always I have renounced the honor intended for me, and have even refused it several times gone the way. Everyone must in such matters fo his own Taste 80 en. Of the three Lindaus I have enough of the someone I met at your place before."

' During the discussion of Drumont's "La France juive" we speak about the Jewish-Aryan mismarriages and the happiness such marriages, the situation of people who married a rich Jewish woman but in return they had to accept the blessing of Jewish children.

Rumont says about this in his mentioned work Volume IS 4: »Basically, these despisers of wealth find themselves satisfied when those who have accumulated mammon also pro= want to be fit. After they have come down so far, they themselves become the greatest scoffers." i |

"Do you want to know what the language of blood is?" asked

88

fine friends a French duke, who against the will of his 0 Her "cine FAR Ha EA HH had married, "then see

It

= calls his fine little son, pulls a Louis d'or out of his pocket a 8 gives him the same; the child's eyes sparkle. a fi softe hen you," said the Duke, "the instinct of the Semite shows place!" |

A. This small passage, as well as the motto which Drumont chose for his Berk Ac has chosen: "The actions of the Jews and their sit= are unknown to the world. One thinks one knows them, 9 you see their beards. But you don't pay any attention 1 d T efe beards. In other respects they are still as in middle ages a walking mystery." (Heinr. Heine) formed hen ig the outcome of our Jewish debates. Sometimes treated in a cool tone of objectivity, sometimes with o Ben Eifer: but always very serious, because von Brandt knew without doubt the importance of the question just as well, if not better, than ic. the mood into which von Brandt was led by these debates= Mar, was very different. Sometimes he judged in great anger ter the Jews and their wickedness: sometimes he broke with a Fivofen remark a long conversation, as if cr böfe Ges | wanted to scare away the anken by forced fun; then f suddenly became fentimental and sad again and used to say praise to quote and discuss Goethe's words: "Every guilt goodbye to earth!" – "Do you believe in it?" he asked.

fpr from the Paris newspaper "Evenement" of May 3, 1876

Roche

Yes Prince Abraham, the Marquis of Aftruc and the Duke of a

had somewhere linked to this article the remark that in a

We made various observations on this and I said:
n The

As often as possible and to see whether there is
yes and but so far I haven't figured it out; we can change

2 LL k S 0 2 0

fe | has Jewish roots, that is actually
hen, whether he might have Jewish ancestors and Uhu reason

ie. ET =

spy on us!" This was said in a joking tone,
but nevertheless I am now firmly convinced that he has this suspicion in
the deed, although the Jewish conversations only focused on his
occasion. The Jewish question haunted him like a
demon, which is now very understandable in retrospect; just as understandable

such as that he, as a secret Jew, who is known to the world and especially to me & has been making the most careful efforts for ten years to

in and actions to conceal his origin and race, in
8 Others also assume such a sophisticated fraud could.

What an effort it must have cost this man, just towards me for so many years the benevolent, decent People, to play the honest, incorruptible official, when he all the time and from time immemorial to the international Jew~~=~~ thum was related to.

He carefully told me the names of his numerous Jewish Hidden from relatives like bad goods.

Von Brandt was extremely generous with his photographs too fine; I own at least half a dozen of them, but they all from middle age; photographs from his But he never produced any; even the pictures of his father and mother were missing from his numerous albums.

Once upon a time, a German Catholic bishop, Mr. Anzer, was on the Embassy invited to breakfast: the guests were all gathered in the ambassador's office and waited for the Vischof, who had been late. We stood as As one would say, "the legs in the body", and I looked from Boredom the pictures that hung on the wall. Although I I had probably been in this room more than a hundred times, a small picture hidden in a corner escaped. It was a photograph and depicted a group of four gentlemen, who were sitting around a table and were being served wine by a Japanese man. I asked Mr. von Brandt who these gentlemen were. He named me the names of three and said of the other: "This is I! Don't you think I look like a Semite?" I thought this was a joke and as the bishop just entered, he paid attention I didn't look any further at the picture and forgot about the little incident.

5 see so far 5 the she Nn F 5 ish
o isher only French, Italian and Belgian
Bishops found 1 Catholic

France has had and still has, to some extent, the Protectorate of Special Catholic Missions 10 China If any If a bishop gets into differences with Chinese authorities, the French ambassadors in Peking to receive 1 5 Sh and to fight, regardless of which nation the bishop belongs to.

With the arrival of a bishop of German nationality, the question already discussed earlier whether it would not be practical that the In case of disputes, the Bishops would not prefer to refer

Gefundten of their respective nation should turn back to the front=

dog pushed.

"One day von Brandt discussed this point with me, and
ee : ", this latter could be enforced, but I have no
Interest in it: you only create trouble and the latter
I would be only too happy to meet a French colleague, but a bishop
matt e I have here, a Protestant one of course: not
because of the Re Legion, that is nonsense, but because of the influence and
because of the language. The next time I go to Europe,
So I think I have a good idea of the matter with the Jewish bankers:
You can." – "What do you think about it?" . .

One opinion is that it should not be too difficult to keep a
ple ft to erect a tic bishop's chair, but the idea that this
colorful) I don't like what is supposed to happen to these bankers!
A staunch vifchof could certainly do a lot of good here." – I

Then he told him about the character that had changed in recent years.
1 of the Protestant missions in the interior of China, where they
! V

developed rich activity alongside the Catholic missions.
5 By the way, I said, "your Jewish friends would hardly be willing
Michen, the means for such an enterprise as you have in mind
have. to surrender; you would have more prospects with the believers!"
halt I, said v. Brandt, one could use the funds for the subsidiaries
10 ung of the bishop's chair through a lottery! I laughed
naked. this practical idea and said "Are you joking?" "None=
then von Brandt said irritably, "We also have the Cologne
55 mbau gefchen that God has nothing against lotteries.
laughed." I could not help but think of the idea that
seemed objective to pursue and paint a little further and
"How should such a clever bishop, such a
sable=Vifchof and with what consciousness must he
5 Take office! Why not a bishop on shares? What
Aer idea, a stock bishop! Why not also a stock bishop?
kingdom or an imperial series on shares?" – "Basically
Amen, we actually already have that"), said v. Brandt.
1155 the article in the chapter "General observations and aftermath=
ate from the Eréuement by Aurélien Scholl)
Another time we discussed the topic of corruption
r officials and the corruption among officials in the army, in the
arine and in . The considerations made about it

were by no means of a pleasant nature. I made the statement:

N Tas is the appeal of an Imperial German ambassador from our German
aferreich! The view that the state exists for nothing else than to exploit
characterizes the Judaism of Mr. von Brandt and his family
Aundögenofien. Then imagine a state in which all high offices are held by
practice beleider find, who proceed according to these views, and one will
nich think of this thought easily come to the conclusion that a certain state
nt can exist. But the Jew cannot escape such imaginings
and for this reason it seems to me that a Jewish official in
a German state is an absurdity.

– 9 –

"The corruption of a state is in exact proportion=
niffe to the number of Jews he accommodates"; the same
applies as a whole as well as in detail to each department, from
Civil service Bonn! as well as the army, navy, clergy and all
Civil professions. The educated Jews are the most dangerous; the more
more dangerous, the higher you are on the social scale and the
greater their influence is. These latter are double, triple
We live in a
sad dei" =

"How long will it take until our Royal Palaces
in Berlin, Potsdam n. f. w. inhabited by bow-legged Semites
where a degraded nobility is happy like in France=
ly appreciate, of the 9 Shems for hunting and for the table
to be invited? Believe me, our loyal patriots
tic citizens have the crown treasures of 1 and Germany
long ago valued. They long for the moment when
they come under the hammer, and the Jewish women see themselves
already in spirit in the adornment of the former crown diamonds of the High=
Zollern. Wittelsbachs and Wettins strutting along."

"Do you believe in decent Jews?" asked von Brandt.

"Only insofar as the exception confirms the rule. Every
People always believe they know at least one decent Jew,
a south that is an exception, while the whole
ity of the people is unsympathetic: I too have long been in the
I have found faith, but have often had bad experiences.

We have the most blatant example of this together in our
community friend Mr. J. Neustadt (see the article

keuftadt, but you don't even have to go far.
With all my Jewish acquaintances I have had some experiences
experiences. Sometimes it was just small things that

are not worth mentioning: they were oddities that
tets pointed out that they had a sincere friendship
Aryans are not capable of always concealing something
and have to cover up. In my youth I knew Jewish families
who have lived in small German towns for generations
and narrowly escaped, as long as they were under the so-called pressure of
lived without equal rights. The rise of the Jew
N en) the founding period and J. W. awakened in them the instinct of

affection; they became arrogant, allowed themselves to be drawn into all kinds of speculations,
tions and went bankrupt. The alien Jews, who
previously lived in small towns, immediately found contact
with international Jewry and lost the feeling of
Home entirely.

It is possible that there are Jews who, in our sense,
have led and still lead decent lives, but these are
taken and you can never trust them. Like the robbery
A new example from France shows us what this breed is all about.
furt a. M., where a wealthy Jewish doctor, who was some seventy
years old and had lived a motherly life until then.

in "ON

change, was convicted because he had a receipt
of four marks to pay his German shoemaker
deceive. It is always the same old story with Judaism; nine
For ninety years a Jew can appear as a loyal friend; offers
fhowever, in the 1st year an opportunity where he
best friend with impunity, then he will use her.
The Jew is the personified lie, and that is also the same thing that
the Heine quote used by Drumont is meant to say. The Jew
is like a predator that can be temporarily tamed, whose prey
nature and wildness but at the first opportunity again
returns. You can train a cat to be at peace with dogs.
ly to live together and to eat from one bowl, but
always retain their cat nature and in freedom immediately
show: even such a great magician as Virchow will never
dog nature can be vaccinated.

If you break the fangs of a pair of poisonous snakes,

so that it is itself harmless, such the young ones who are in
This state of affairs testifies to the presence of poisonous snakes."
"Oh, how right you are," said von Brandt, "how right you are
You! My rich friends Bleichröder and Schwabach would also
take pleasure to read for a few lousy pennies
if they could do so with impunity!"

And one day he complained: "Just think: I get it just received a letter from Europe with the news that Simfon is the railway councilor in Strasbourg a recently born son Rolf baptized."

How does that sound like "Wolf Simfon"! (He wanted to indicate that the Samfons cannot renounce Judaism).

Of course, the topic of baptized Jews and Jews' prostlings were often treated. Drumont had a thousand suggestions Heine and Vörne, Disraeli and Gambetta, whose lives course, as everyone knows, had to be for the futility and us secure of Jewish baptism, baptized Alexander VI and especially the deluded of Eliot's novel of the same name "Daniel Deronda" as Typhus for the uninhabitants. And from these, a

a number of well-known political personalities in Germany as well as in the whole world. Our Minister Friedberg, Lucius and also von Goßler were invited to a discussion Friedberg, as Minister of Justice, from whom I had heard that 1 whose heap was still eaten "kosher", and which in the first Line as legislator of Germanic land, took my greatest Inteteffe in demand, all the more because I have various statements and actions of this gentleman were noticed as suspicious. This This happened, for example, in a session of the Reichstag, where legal which was negotiated. There the Minister had the Statement 79 n: "Yes, in earlier years, when I still had the idea build, to improve the world etc. I thought at this point= mung: "When a minister has given up the will to rule the world

u.

improve, then he can only let it, worsen it or want to let it stagnate; because in politics and legislation there is There is no standstill and a person who 1 sets the will on He who has given up on striving for the better, places himself under the ie; and if even a minister takes such a stand knows, then it is more than useless, then it is harmful to society." A other time, uf gelt unan ala was touched by the frivolity the legislation regarding the admissibility of the totalitarian regime in Berlin. The law abolishing the totalitarian system was already completed and recognized: then suddenly it is said that this institute still wants retained for the higher social classes. To achieve this To enforce this, special steps must be taken. The two Jewish Minister Friedberg and Lucius went on their own Person to the old Kaiser Wilhelm to give lectures in favor of the dead talisman. What is recognized as reprehensible on one day was found to be permissible the next day, thanks to the skill with which the legislation was passed by the two Jewish rulers

niftern Friedberg and Lucius. One, two, three!
and "God bless Cohn!" the totalifator was back, and
the minister of Puttkamer had to submit like Pontius Pilate
sign, ie enact the law. a

On this occasion I said to Mr. von Brandt: "I
There is nothing about legislation, but it seems to me as if
The Jews have it completely in their hands and after
The time will probably come when we
change our entire legislation and every single law on
Jewish content must be examined. The entire Jewish community in Germany
always marches close to the border of our laws and since our
. Laws are a chain with numerous gaps, so slip
The Jews always go through the latter. The German is a po=
fitive and the Inde is a negative thinking person and therefore can
we do not live under common laws."

From the officials of the Foreign Office in Berlin,
Privy Legation Counsellor P. Kayfer the topic of our lower
W The same had previously been a city judge in Berlin, had
the second son of Prince von Bismarck for the afeffor examination=
prepared and was first in the Reich Justice Office and later in the
Foreign Office. He had been baptized. A man,
who was a follower of Judaism until his forty-year-old age
was, suddenly gets baptized for reasons that are too
transparent. I remembered von Brandt of a small painting
von Knauß entitled: "Salomonic Wisdom", whereupon a small Jew
the boy receives teachings from an old Jew. The picture is
excellent, especially the facial expression of the smile=
a small book. What a beautiful subject for a painting would
the situation where Dr. Kayfer, for example, the Christian
Rabbi Dr. Paulus Selig) Caffel for instruction in the Gospel
and asks for the cell. A painting by pre-Roman
Augurs would fade into nothingness in comparison!

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And now Dr. Kayfer is a pillar of Christianity and
has its hands in the fate of German missions!

During such conversations I often asked von Brandt how
that Prince Bismarck surrounded himself with so many Jews that
he uses them to an extent that is almost incomprehensible
and seemed dangerous. Everyone knew that, but how the
Majority of all people, so I also considered him not only a
Antifemites but also for the only one who appeared called,
to banish the growing demon of Judaism. I, for example, was
as I often said to Mr. von Brandt, the view that the
Kaiser Wilhelm was old, and Prince Bismarck perhaps with respect
and to relieve the old Kaiser of his pain and excitement

to avoid an evolution, the foreseeable future
want to wait for his death before taking repressive measures
"Because," I said, "without pain it will not
Judaism is tough: and if one speaks of a
If a tree tears down a climbing plant, then a piece
bark down with it." von Brandt sought such direct questions
to face evasively, and he never succeeded in assuaging the concern
which the contradiction in the words and the actions
Bismarck's instilled in him with regard to Judaism, to completely defeat.

It may have been after one of these conversations that Mr.
von Brandt published a book entitled: "Through Siberia" by a
Mr. Wilhelm Joeft, whom I had previously met in Peking,
with the request to read it. That the same has any

I knew in advance what the situation would be like with regard to the Jewish question and
also that it was given to me under the condition that this
specific content of the book will be discussed between us later
should. I found in this book, 2nd edition page 97 the following
passage: 5

"The great Jew interested me through the knowledge of all his
important European co-religionists. He knew of Crémieux,
Sir Moses Montefiore, Beaconsfield, Rothschild, Lasker, etc.; that
he also thought Gambetta was a Jew, I let him get away with it
but when he claimed that Prince Bismarck was also more maternal
"Since I was descended from Jews, I had to put a stop to his zeal."
" Just as Mr. Joeft did, I also put this idea
did not attach the slightest value to it, and said to von Brandt: "The
feen once again an outflow of genuine Jewish vanity seems too fine,
which not only makes their Lord God a Jew, but also all
rough men of the world, like Alexander the Great, Caesar, Christopher
Columbus would most like to suspect of Judaism."

In the assessment and appreciation of people, Mr.
von Brandt is full of contradictions. While he, for example, previously Al.
called Dr. Dudgeon a degraded man in space
treated him with contempt and called him a quack,

This doctor nevertheless spent a lot of time on the embassy, which I mainly
attributed to Brandt's inclination for medical studies. Mr.
von Brandt is an amateur physician. Since he himself often

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suffering, he takes a lot of measures to cure himself; he is also an arsenic.
Nothing seems to give him greater pleasure than other
to medicate people. If someone is sick, be it in the envoy

thrift or outside, he is always supplied with medicines from fine inexhaustible pharmacy at hand and, when he was assisted by Dr. Dudgeon heard that someone in Peking was sick, he sent the patient Medicine, wine and other refreshments. I still remember especially in one case where Marquis Tfeng was ill, and von Brandt commissioned Dr. Dudgeon to bring this wine.

On August 10, 1887, Mr. Constans was now Minister of the Interior (in France) from Peking; I had just had Geographical had the opportunity to see the same: this person interested me in highest degree. He was a French citizen for several years. envoy in Peking. What he did and accomplished there. I did not know yet, but his name was familiar to me from France known and especially through Drumont's book "La France juive". .

I was told about a fine personality in Peking who most favorable manners; bad manners, rude, obscene speech species always in the mouth, with a word "vulgar" in the word boldest meaning, but clever and unscrupulous. von Brandt confirmed this description, but strangely he was proud of the acquaintance with Constans. In the Parisian there was even a commented on the friendship between von Brandt and Constans Constans is said to have hunted: "mon ami de Brandt", which I was not informed by Brandt without a certain fee. He exchanged letters with Constans. I remember how von Brandt me, I think it was mid-September 1887, said: "I want I would like to give you a confidential message. I have just received a letter from Constans also Cochinchina. He shares I was told that Jochen, the Governor General (I think his name was Philippini) suddenly died of blood poisoning. did not know, and it is also nothing unusual that someone suddenly dies in tropical countries, I was interested in the media lung en and I was just surprised that Mr. von Brandt a relatively indifferent matter in a mysterious manner announced.

Only years later, after I had heard that Mr. Constans became the successor of the then Governor General was, and I read his biography from Drumont's book: "La dernière bataille" (as I described it in the article "Monsieur Constans" IV. Part p. 146 ff.) I could explain to myself to some extent, why Mr. von Brandt had been so mysterious at the time, and what he and Mr. v. Ketteler meant with their references to the Unter attitude towards Constans. (See Part I, p. 14.)

Mr. von Brandt runs a good kitchen and had a French

praised, von Brandt added: "The good Joseph is actually a murderer, he is said to have killed someone with poison, and I only keep him through my protection." "Why are you sending the Guy not gone?" I said, "it is not a pleasant feeling to have a to have such a person as a cook." "Ah," said von Brandt, "that it is all the same to me, I ate nothing and Joseph is very devoted to me," Then he called the cook in and we agreed, as often happens, ger occurred, the menu for the following day.

As already stated, Mr. von Brandt, as well as

Mr. von Ketteler, at first very unfavorably about the Jew Mandl=

When Mr. von Brandt contacted me a few months later with=

shared that it was he who had appointed this man

to the representative of the Krupp company,

my first thought was to extend my friendship to Mr. von Brandt

u quit. Mandl was none of my business, but what

What should I think of Mr. von Brandt? For the first time

my faith in his integrity was shaken; but I wanted to do without=

will only stay in Peking for a short time, and Mr. von Brandt

may have acted out of motives unknown to me, but

I did not fail to tell him: "Whoever Mr. Krupp is out here

to the agent can be absolutely indifferent to me, provided

that he is a decent person with whom one can negotiate bona fide

But is Mr. Mandl a human being like you and Mr. von

Ketteler describe it, then such a thing is impossible, and you can

be assured that sooner or later we will experience a crash,

which will not do honor to the Germans or to Krupp. Krupp,

as the first German industrialist, must be represented in China

fe. I regret infinitely that you reach so far down,

if you have a voice in the matter, since it is appropriate in China=

There are enough people who would be able to represent the

Krupp's company. Where it leads, by the way, if

You often take unsuitable people for such tasks, that may

that show a story:"

When in 1880 the Krupp company found a new representative:

wanted to name, the choice fell on a Mr. Schmidt. This gentleman

midt was a completely uneducated person, but he had the

Lucky to have a partner in the business who is well suited

was to maintain the reputation of the company. Mr. Schmidt be=

But he got megalomania. To give himself some prestige, he told

he tells the people, just like your friends, the Lindau's, do,

that he was the son of a Protestant pastor, which is not true

because his father is an honorable barber in Glückstadt.

Schmidt was married to a Chinese woman, a

take woman who spoke English fluently, and whom I once

I met her when I took her son to Europe

In 1881 I was in Tientsin and stayed in the same hotel,
where at the same time Mr. Schmidt and Mrs., who came from Shanghai
had come, stayed. 3 . j

One day Mrs. Schmidt asked me through a servant,

i0

to visit her. When I arrived, I found her in tears:
The aunt told me that I was the only person she knew here and that
she could trust. She told me that she had been told by her husband
was terribly mistreated, that he often got drunk and
then beat me. She showed me the marks of the last abuse=
bag on her body. She fears that her husband will murder her
bea Tichtige, and asked me in God's name to help her to
to redeem this man. .

I asked them to keep quiet about the fact that
had spoken to me about it so that she would not be mistreated any further
and to act to the best of my ability. I turned
Pie now to the current German consulate representative in Tientsin.
He, however, had "business with Mr. Schmidt and sought the matter
by saying: "Mr. Schmidt is in Shanghai
domiciled, the matter is none of my business!" But I still urged him
to take notice of it, so that at least his feet can be seen with Mrs.
Schmidt. At the same time I wrote to the
former consul in Shanghai, informed him of the incident and asked
him to keep a watchful eye on Schmidt's menage, in order to
to be on hand in case of need. That was also done.

When I came to Shan 15 a few months later, I heard that
gray Schmidt had just died. The consul as well as various

Others, including the doctor of the Consulate, did not suspect that
Mrs. Schmidt had been poisoned; the matter was officially investigated
but further 8 Immediately afterwards I travelled to Canton and found
employed 4 stonemasons there to produce a gravestone
with the inscription:

9
To the memory
of
my beloved wife
Annie
deceased in Shanghai
Charles Schmidt.

afe revenge on mistakes and possibly lead to murder

and manslaughter."

The mania for reaching down and arguing showed
fome also often happens in other matters with Mr. von Brandt.

For example, if we were to compare what the happier population=
reign, that of the Chinese or the German Empire, then
a lot in favor of the Chinese.

I then described the conditions of the miners, such as
Zola describes in his book "Germinal", which descriptions
I knew from my own experience in Belgium to be correct,
Mr. von Brandt 11 brought me a F. kept "Peking
Gazette", where a mandarin announced the punishment of the owners of
coal mines because of the inhumane exploitation of their workers.

"You see," he added, "in China the situation is no better than
in Europe!"

"You are mistaken," I said, "here it is an imperial official who
voluntarily raise his voice in favor of the mistreated people
in the official newspaper of China. That is something quite
Otherwise, as in Europe, one lets it get to that point,
that people must take steps towards self-help, and a modern

Canzöfifischer Schreiber must serve to clarify our
Keich's members of the day somewhat about the life of the miners

to orientate.

| von Brandt's political views are national liberal! His body»
and Magenblatt was the national newspaper, which also reported everything
Brandt said: "It is
ME always good, like the Colossus of Rhodes, with each foot in a
other camp, you should do that too," whereupon
I replied: "I'll probably leave it as it is; the colossus
of Nhodos collapsed during the first earthquake, and its ruins

he was sold to a Jew. Opportunism is
we will probably see perish. This and the
Jewish charity has in our situation generally the

guilt: they were given to us by the Jewish stock officials, who
today penetrate into all branches of the civil service and which
has tried to conceal his real circumstances. Each such
There is a small source of infection underneath. But the damage that we
ü has done this charity is to be valued the most." –

Von Brandt also admitted this.

.The work of the German ladies Simon, Lina Morgenstern and
Prin gsheim and others in his harmful, perfidious, selfish

en denz for the elevation of Judaism, was him in his full circum=
He even knew the life story of these ladies, and
If I am not mistaken, even the Pringheims are close to his family.
On the management of the embassy of the Lord of

I never cared about Brandt in previous years and knew
aur. that he worked a lot. I wouldn't worry about it now either

ner if he had not initiated me himself. "Ten
courts per day I write to Berlin; in the past year I have
I send thousands and thousands and hundreds of numbers to the Aus=
sent to a furthest office, and this year I hope to have four thousand
freun Zn. I said: "then the gentlemen in the foreign office will
cue m. because they cannot lack reading material; but where
For heaven's sake, take the material for all these
erich ten her?" - "I have," he said, "for example, only about the Likin=

(This is a customs duty contrary to the contract that the Chinese have imposed on euro =
over goods) at least one "open" batch of reports
it lin gefchriften" (here he showed the height of his shoulders). - "Then
No, it is not surprising," I said, "that the people in Berlin
a know what Likin=Zoll is." - "That is not necessary;
You just have to feed the big Moloch, just always a little

- 97 -

Send new things, keep the people constantly on their toes, so that they
can't come to their senses at all. -"

I tried to object, but he said: "What
all serious things are of no use, it is all nonsense in this world;
as Paul Lindau does, that is the right thing; always only the public
cum in the process! They praise so much the great work of the
Baron von poiches Br over China; what does the man get out of it?"
- "Whoever has written such a work," I replied, "is a great
Man and can be proud of his performance, is also sure, in the

world recognition, and that long after his

or his work and his name be mentioned!" - "keep it
with Lindau, his J after the world' interests me ten times more
than the work of Ichthofen. (Imagine this comparison between
a scientific work of the first order and a Lindau
One-day novel!) "Stirring is part of the craft! Do you want to know

why I broke up with Richthofen?"

"Well?" – "Because I still have a fine medal for him from the Chinese for his book. So you see, it is all nonsense in

this world, justice is just as vain as any other human being and despite his great achievements, he is also addicted to order." –

"If Herr von Richthofen really has this weakness, then Please get him the medal; if anyone asks me China has earned, it is Herr von Richthofen in all first and foremost," I said.

Regarding medals, von Brandt and von Ketteler also had knocked on my door to see if I wanted to have one and asked me what I thought of medals at all, when I did not respond to them. Now I must note that I have no objection to medals if they are awarded for real merit or out of courtesy: But I have everything against medals when they are used as objects of bargaining serve or can be purchased. The circumstances under which Mr. v. Brandt and v. Ketteler discussed the order question with me, but was such that it had a purely business character.

As for myself, it must have been very It seems strange that a man like von Ketteler would give me a wanted to procure for merits that he was absolutely not capable of to judge. Without the idea being expressed precisely was that it was a sale of orders, I behaved I rejected him and just as firmly rejected the

; nn.

I did this because I considered it impractical from a business perspective and others the matter was not to my liking and after

acher smelled.

. with regard to the diplomatic work of Brandt and his Reports I should in due course have further peculiar experiences experiences. Sometimes he gave me a report to read or he asked me for information about it. These countless reports, which he sent to Berlin were nothing but extracts from the "

my friend v. Brandt. 7

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king Gazette", the newspaper published in Tienzin, Shanghai and Hong Kong

English newspapers, the Courier de Saigon, Courier de Nappo some journals published in India and the Journal de St. Petersburg, which were trimmed to small scale. On This was how Mr. von Brandt sent the great Moloch, the Aus- Foreign Office, the public a plentiful supply of chaff. the staff of the embassy, which received such reports had to write, often grumbled loudly about this work and complained about the "crap" that Mr. von Brandt wrote home. If When such complaints were made against me, I would probably agen: "Well, Mr. von Brandt will surely know what to Saul asked of him. It is a pity that he is Work is wasted!" –

"Besides these works," I was told, "he also does a lot of secret work that we can't see taken."

Since 1880, Mr. von Brandt had ensured that all consulates in China a copy of their reports to the Foreign Office. In this way, he is informed in a comfortable way about everything that is Chinese coast, but in particular he had thereby in a ae Grade insight into the business activities of the German

open people.

As I have said before, Mr. von Brandt has impressed me very often asked for information about business matters, the situation of the trade in China etc., and I have always given him such information, fom the extent to which it was in my power, on the condition that no abuse could be made. I am also convinced that a lot of German companies gave him all kinds of information have given when he addressed her in his kind way provided that it only serves charitable purposes pursue and be a decent human being.

In such communications, which he received confidentially-held, was of course business interest, in a word "money", and if he was a dishonest official and unscrupulous helpers in Europe, he could well make use of such information.

Since Mr. von Brandt is not a businessman, but merely has fantastic ideas about actual trade and traffic, so Of course, only other people could "exploit" such businesses= I have often heard from von Brandt about ftold in his extensive correspondence, and so he had also Others occasionally said: "I have Mr. Mandl at Mr. Krupp snpfodlen while the General Director of the Krupp factory, Mr. Jenke, claims that he never spoke to Mr. von Brandt about Mandl corresponded. Furthermore, I knew from him that he always Bleichröder, Schwabach, was in circulation with the German Bank and in= time 115 ten of these people praised I must now ask myself:

"Did such business-related confidentiality and by the Foreign Office?" Hardly the Foreign Office

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There were about 4000 letters every year, in which nothing was written but worn geug from all sorts of newspaper articles. Who would like the Ver= middle? But enough of that for now!

Mr. von Brandt Bank= and An- interested in business loan transactions the most, and several times he had asked me if I would not like to place bonds. About a green one in China = We spoke very often at the bank and he told me the names of the bankers who were considered for this bank.

He complained about the clumsiness of these people, who had no would like to establish themselves in China. I told him straight out: "The people you want to persuade to set up a bank have a much better sphere of influence for their activities in Europe; here In China we do not yet have regular stock exchanges, and the legitimate Commercial business is neither to the taste of the children of Israel, nor does it make them enough money."

But one day he told me joyfully: "Now at last the bank came into being." He then told me the names of the bankers and among them the German shipping company. "There come fhe children of Israel," I said, "there they come, over the sea, the lions, wolves and foxes and as sheep's clothing have they threw themselves into the Prussian naval trade."

But once again the matter failed due to the resistance of the German bank and further discussions led to me being Mr. von Brandt a small suggestion 11 of a different Er= establishment of a bank. (See Part II, Proposed Way to establish a German bank in East Asia, p. 62.)

But nevertheless, von Brandt wanted to win laurels in the field of high finance, and an incident occurred, which is full of humor, but whose funny side I only discovered later could appreciate after I knew that von Brandt was Jewish.

"The trefe bond."

The court of Peking was in financial need, as was reported in the official Peking newspaper and also learned about it. The wedding of the young Kaiser was imminent. This favorable e wanted Brandt can now use this to put a noose around the Chinese Mr. Baumeister Bethge and a merchant from

Tientfin, who together formed a group of bankers, the Disconto-
society, Bleichröder, Warfschauer, Mendelssohn, etc., had to
come to Peking at the instigation of Mr. von Brandt and
should give the Chinese a loan for the Imperial household
octroyiren. It was only a small loan, I forgot the amount of
Sum), you can fatten yourself up with some tips to Mr.
Dr. Dudgeon contacted the Marquis Tfeng, who was now at
It should be announced to the appropriate authority that "good friends" in
Peking, who supported the Imperial household for "philanthropic"
'Wanted to save Nüdfichten from financial difficulties. 35

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Marquis Tfeng seemed to find little pleasure in the matter,
but a delegate from the court did not appear. It was this
"His Glory, His Majesty's Pig Butcher
of the Emperor of China!" He probably wanted to take the money
and give his signature. Mr. von Brandt was of course
For several reasons, he did not approve of such a signature, he also wanted
at least have the seal of an Imperial authority, and one
therefore requested another official for the negotiations. But
nothing helped. Whenever another official was in sight,
The pig butcher always appeared as the main character.
Mr. Bethge and the merchant from Tientfin escapes and insults=
and wanted nothing to do with the "pig"
Man 1105 Doctor Dudgeon with withdrawal of tips if
he did not take better care of his affairs: but everything was in vain and
One had to bite into the hard nut and give the Jewish bankers
Berlin should submit the case to the public. There must be comic verses
actions among the Semites in Berlin because of this dispatch
found: serious concerns must also have been overcome
who opposed the signature, because the answer
lie long wait. Finally, however, the rabbis may
mood, because finally they said yes! But
Now it was too late, and the loan of another bank fell into
the hands. –
Another incident of this kind, albeit of a purely private nature,
happened a little later.

"The Piglets Mar and Moritz."

von Brandt and I were invited to dinner by a family; when
We were served delicious pork and sauerkraut. This
Dish is a great rarity in Beijing, as Europeans
Do not eat pork and the nearest source for fresh
Pork which is six to seven days' journey away from Shanghai,

where a breeding farm for European pigs is located.
the attention of the lady of the house and praised the rare
Court. I did not pay attention to whether von Brandt was
Pork, but I thought that he too would be praised
would have agreed, and so I came up with the idea of approaching Mr.
Brandt for the hospitality shown to me,
to have some pigs come from a for him.

Without telling him anything, I wrote to Shanghai and ordered
three living animals. . |

One day two of them arrived alive in Peking. I
let them through the back gate into the courtyard of the embassy
and wanted to surprise Mr. von Brandt. I went to
him and said: "I hereby allow myself to show you some piglets, which 1
I just received from Shanghai as a gift for your table
to serve and lay them at your feet: they are
safe and sound in the courtyard." a | -

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Never have I seen such an evil expression on von Brandt's face

seen when I gave him this information.

N "You know," he said irritated, "that I never eat pork
effe!" I looked at him in astonishment and said: "I thought you had
but recently praised the dish at X. This has put me on the
thank you for letting the animals come." - "I eat at most
the pig's ears," he said gloomily. But then he
good face to the bad game, was again very friendly and came in
the courtyard, where the entire staff of the embassy was already receiving the rare
guests.

Amid general hilarity, he then performed the
baptism and called them "Max and Moritz". What became of the animals
I don't know what happened.

However, when I thought about it later, I could not help but
fent to ever have eaten pork with or at von Brandt
Others who had frequented von Brandt's house also
could not do it either. The only thing from the pig that has ever
What had been noticed at the fine table was stuffed wild pig's head.
been. 3

I am firmly convinced that Mr. von Brandt sees this gift as
an irony on my part, as he was of all people»
towards Fineffen where they were least to be found. -
This was also the case when I returned from my trip from Mongolia to Beijing
I told him how I had been in a city in the interior of the
zandes a cathedral built by French missionaries,

A French priest was kind enough to show me the building work. I told him that I was German, and he said that he had previously been in Poland and Germany on the way travel. He told of his stay in Poland he told me about the terrible Jewish economy there. As the Father noticed that I knew about the Jewish question, he didn't want me anymore. He told me that he had read Drumont's "La France juive" knew and asked me about news in this area. I heard I told him that I had read Drumont's latest work "La France" in Peking. Juive devant l'opinion" and promised to send it to him from there. v. Brandt then said: "I truly believe that you fare an antifemitic missionary." When I read the book a few days later When I wanted to send it, it had disappeared without a trace; I therefore had to first order the priest in Europe.

| & Incidentally, Brandt raised the Jewish question all over the world with the greatest interest, that was evident from some of his. He received Na from San Francisco which contained articles on the Jewish question and in which complaints were made he was that the Jews there were involved in all kinds of 5 in disproportionate= economically large number of people involved, that they would be accused of murder, sudden disappearances of people and bloody crimes. Unfortunately, the name of the relevant papers 1 is also. I don't remember exactly whether they were also accused of ritual murders.

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The possibility of bringing about the solution of the Jewish question could, was also discussed more often; since baptism fayef no, and simple crossing gave indeterminate and poor results, 10 we always came to the conclusion that some measures had been taken would have to be met.

But which ones? I meant those that Dühring suggests, would be the best, and the sooner you seize them, the better it for all parties. "We anti-semitic people who are making noise fee, and without being interested in fine, warn, from us the Jews have nothing to fear, we do not seek their property, nor after their lives; but once those who today make common cause with them, will also be robbed and have come to the realization that the business of making the Jews to take the money acquired, not immoral and at the same time advantageous is more dangerous than robbing the people through the stock exchange, then it could "The Jews are, however, in dire straits."

von Brandt often despaired at this thought.

"The whole gang should be castrated," he said, "and the Keep women! What do you think about that?" "Well," I said, "that find pious wishes and unfeasible. The Lord has this

people in his anger, and consequently it is also existence=
But we must reckon with him! If the Goyim hun=
say, "let us burn the Jew," they do it again
not for long. They wait until the knife is at their throat; the
Jew, on the other hand, says nothing and still robs and murders in silence,
as much as he can. That is the difference between Goyim and Jews!"
– "What do you think will be the solution?" – "I
I fear very much that it is too late for a legal regulation; then
the transfer of all property brought about a violent solution=
and the incited and plundered peoples will be
extend a hand to the dead Jew!"

"Is that your firm opinion?" –

"This is not only my opinion, but my firm opinion
conception! A necessity that must occur sooner or later." –

"Will we still see the bloodbath?" cried von Brandt.
doubts. –

"I can't tell you that!"

I often asked Mr. von Brandt: "What do you think
actually, that the question should be settled, since we agree,
that the matter does not continue indefinitely?" Then he probably said:
Ø trust in the tremendous work force of the German

olkes!"

– "That alone will certainly not bring us a solution!" –

– "And if the Germans adopted Jewish morality?" –

– "Then the Jews would be even more neglected! Because
they would be considered enemies and would have to be killed.
It would be possible to demoralize the people to such an extent
firte; then one would have to take away all faith from the people and the
Destroy the church, which is something that is being worked on. Instead of Sundays

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To go to church with his children, a father of a family would have to
teaching his children the wisdom of Solomon, as on the
Knauß's image. If he also gives the little ones a
Lesson in pickpocketing and other tricks in which we
the Jews are superior, then we could get to the state=
point of the children of Israel.

With our present Christianity, as it is,
fefe incited, and moreover strongly fet with Jewish elements,

we cannot get to grips with the social evil, unless we decided to purify the core of Christianity from its Jewish dross and followers, so that the disputes between Catholics and Protestants and truly practical Christianity drives.

The Old Testament is our misfortune in religious teaching, it forms the handle A splitting and decomposition and even the New Testament contains so many Jewish accessories that it is Christian Rabbis, as there are hundreds of them today, are easy to to make many good people dislike Christianity. If one preserve the religion of the people and give them a taste for Christianity, then you should simply make it clear to him make it clear that Christianity is the opposite of Judaism, that it only arose in opposition to Judaism, that Christ the first anti-Semite was that he only demanded of the Jews that they should not steal, not lie and not cheat, their neighbor not to slander or kill, and the principle: "Live and live laffen" into practice; in short, that he demanded, They should behave like decent people. Since Christ Ernst, and set a good example for the people and fuffed that they should do the same, he was hated in 1152, and they killed him because of it. It still happens today.

The worst suffering that can be inflicted on a Jew is in that he is forced to speak the ah and to selflessly act. He cannot and does not want to. Decent ideas You may have it, as long as the Jew can haggle with it; But if you put it into practice, it will thwart it and you is in danger of being beaten to death.

You can twist and turn the matter however you want, you always comes back to the race; a baptized Jew can only be our neighbour if he, like Christ, stands against the Morals and practices of his race: otherwise he remains, like the other Jews, not our closest, but our furthest away.

Social reforms were only possible with the exclusion of Judaism undertake; for the Jew is the walking lie, the personified Unsociality. That is the characteristic of the race. The cross is the Jews only 1 ü. jo hated because in their eyes it is the symbol the truth is.

IV.

How to Become an Ankifemite.

trips around the globe.

When I returned to Germany in 1877 after nine years of absence from Europe

When I arrived in Marseille, I was still in the fortunate situation was not aware of the Jews.

I had indeed met some of them, and had "strange", but I had never noticed her peculiarities attention, never suspected that they were harmful as a race fom ...

heard and read, in which we now observe the things which our fathers taught them had to make amends for the sins committed, so that one could even was to a certain extent biased towards the Jews.

The first trip in Europe took me to the industrial area

Westphalia, where I had to deal with large industrialists. I heard the calamities of the founding period and the hardship that many In industrial companies had to endure with their workers, professionally 1 I was asked whether it was possible to I was able to provide precise information on this "If we had the opportunity to do this during the founding period, If we had known what you are saying today, we would certainly be Chinese assholes workers have come," said some of them.

However, I was able to tell the gentlemen at this time, that they would regret this today and be happy if they would be rid of the Chinese again. .

One of the greatest and most respected industrialists told me: "The main evil of the workers' calamity is that we never succeeds in making the workers settled and decent people What I do for the prosperity of my factories in the first place I need, that is a settled working class. I have the Kainz made great efforts and invested a lot of money to get one like that= but I always failed. It was the pure Syphiphus work and finally I had to give up the efforts as jo give up pretty hopelessly." . . 2

He then told me how he had a number of useful Zen had built for the workers. He equipped these houses with

as from the factories and delivered to the workers who built the houses

– 1035 ^U–

coal at cost price; he had potatoes and other foods that did not grow in this area, in La= ments, encouraged them to cultivate their small gardens, gave them flowers= and other seeds, in short he offered the people all possible advantages he was able to offer them and hoped thereby chaining them to himself and his factory.

For a while things went well, people began to enjoy their home and taste for a regulated life and mostly made savings, which he managed for them.

But now the enemy came: the Jew had discovered that

Here, proper conditions prevailed and hard-earned money
Such money naturally belongs to the Jew, that must
He then went to the workers and began
fine operations with liquor, lottery tickets, the imposition of
luxury items and such things until he had the workers
. in its claws. Of course, her savings were soon gone.
than. The factory owner tried once more to get the people out of their hands.
to save the Jew, but in most cases this proved
as in vain. .He had fought for years and now had the courage
lost. This gentleman was, by the way, 1 55 supporter of the progressive
party and voters of Eugen Richter.
Of course, I first asked: "Why is the police
not intervene and make these usurers harmless?" – "The evil is
too widespread, the same conditions exist elsewhere as well." –
"But if such abuses become obvious and one
with the police, then you should still
be brought up in the state parliament or in parliament."
"That has already been tried, but it is difficult to help the Jews.
come." –

– A second trip took me to Silesia: and when I
here I saw nothing particularly bad about Jews, so I noticed
but that they were omnipresent: in railway stations, in hotels,
They were loud and intrusive everywhere.

– In Berlin one heard much patriotic shouting; and especially
Of course the loudest screamers were Jews! and inintinctio felt
that this patriotism was not genuine.

– A journey through England showed that the children of Israel
played a large, but by no means beautiful role. Particularly in Man=
chester and Liverpool, where I had business to do, I convinced
me of the harmful influence of the Jews on world trade.

On one side I saw the terrible Jewish rings, which the
bought up the cotton harvests and sold the goods to the English spinner
on the other hand, the Jews, mostly of German origin,
who sold their goods to the spinners and weavers of England
to throw them onto the distant world markets. The English manufacturers
found themselves in a real dilemma. One Jew forced the=
felben to buy the raw material from him, the other Jew
to sell the products. So the manufacturers lived with their
entire working class literally from the hands of the Jews.

How they had infiltrated these businesses was
I will soon form my own opinion. China, especially
Shanghai, is a large market for raw cotton fabrics, which
currently mostly manufactured in Manchester. The annual import
of such fabrics in China number many millions of pieces. The same
usually have certain lengths and widths and must have a certain
weight. As long as the trade is in purely English or German
hands, the Chinese had received honest goods, but
As soon as the Jews entered this trade, the matter
different. In order to undercut the English companies, the
The Jews of Manchester forced the factory owners who depended on them to
to deteriorate the goods, i.e. to use heavy materials in the manufacture
to work into it, especially gypsum.

The pieces now had their full dimensions in terms of length and
Width and also the right weight, but just like the goods
was washed, she lost weight.

This calamity reached such a large extent that in the whole
World was talking about it, and even the Bishop of Manchester
preached against it from the pulpit. Now I found clear and distinct
It turns out that our dear German compatriots of Hebrew descent
were the instigators of this disaster. Of course,
and since English and other Europeans are involved in the matter, but
the intellectual authors were the children of Israel.

Later I would find out that Israel is in all branches of
Trade follows similar paths as in the general cargo trade between man
cheerful and China, and that Professor Reulcaux's word "cheap and
fhlleicht" with reference to German products only and exclusively its
The reason given was that in German trade the Jews had too
play a big role. a

"The Jewish middlemen are a real plague!"

– In October 1877 I came to this conclusion
Arriving in Europe, a local gent named Philipp Unger,
was looking for me. He wanted me to go to Hamburg
ante, where he wanted to present me with a big deal.

I knew what it was about. In China there was a large
German company went bankrupt. A Sommerfeld cloth factory had

Cloth was worked for this company; now there was a large quantity

This cloth is ready and should be sent to another company in China for
I knew the poor quality of the
Cloths, which the company has produced in large quantities in recent years
had thrown at the tee Felt market, only too accurately: but
I did not know at that time that both the gentleman in Shanghai,

who had headed the import branch of the failed company, and
de the manager of the factory in Sommerfeld was Jewish, and that
the poor quality of the goods and their mass production
This circumstance could be explained. Well, the cloths were there once, and
They also had to go to Shanghai, albeit to the detriment of the real
fschäftz, because in the whole wide world there was no other place

r

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where one could have 5 these cloths, both because of their
widths and colours specially produced for the Chinese, as well as
because of the large quantity.

The sooner these cloths were removed, the better it was in the Inter=
effe of selling real products. It 8 55 fo fuch a question of who
fi) wanted to take over and sell these cloths.

The object was worth several hundred thousand marks, but it seemed
that just as I do not expect other Chinese companies to have special air
had to take care of the business. The Hamburg agent sought me
now to make the splendour of this business Elar; but when he saw that
I knew the matter, he tried to exert pressure by saying,
that other companies had already applied for this business,
that he only gave me the
wanted to give preference (of course the man had never met me before)
feen) and the like.

I indicated to him that, "from all other questions
It would be difficult to find a bank that would invest in these cloths, whose
Accommodation would likely take a long time.
would make the required advance. "For that," he said, "it is
fttfest worried; I have ,good friends in Berlin who are financially
Part of the business." But when I then
showed little inclination to deal with the matter, he invited me
to visit him at his office, where we will discuss the matter of a still=
wanted to undergo a detailed discussion.

"My office," he said, "is always at your service.
addition, it is very nicely furnished; I have a small cabinet there,
provided with all necessary furniture, and if you are there with friends=
want to communicate with each other and f. wu f. w." –

This pleasant offer made me smile and say
recommend that he should only turn to other people. The Jew also
laughed mischievously, as if he wanted to say: "So that is not one of the
The company subsequently decided to

Another Chinese company subsequently agreed to take over this

business ready to be found. iu

A year later I read in the newspapers that the boss
this company in Berlin and filed a claim for compensation of
5 1 Mark, which he lost in this transaction, pending
had made.

– “Apart from the import of German and other goods
to China, my company was involved in the export of raw products
China to Europe and America.

In London I had a quantity of samples of
the still little-known products of China, such as ver=
different kinds of fine hemp, different kinds of fur, bristles, cotton
wool, gall nuts etc. lie. a

The whole . were only a few 100 pounds sterling
valuable and should only serve to conduct regular business
The costs of these patterns were virtually lost
In Berlin I had found that there was little inclination

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for a regular business. It was evident there, especially
in larger Jewish legal institutions, desire for speculation; however,
These articles are not very suitable for this, and I was also interested in such
Business was not convenient.

– “In Paris I was introduced to some excellent German companies
recommended; and among these I would like to have a representative or a
Looking for a connection that 1 with the introduction and distribution of the
China=Products. These German eras behaved
1 not rejecting, but they immediately put the difficulty

of the business. They complained about the corruption in Paris
and said how difficult it was to work properly these days. The
introduction of such new articles in trade and industry required
a special study; and they presented me with the necessity to
to bear together the cost of the salary of one man,
the fi should deal exclusively with these articles. Otherwise the
Children of Israel. They had hardly heard that someone in Paris
who needed a representative for China, so they arrived. Not
small people, but big companies, millionaires. They wanted
would like to have the representation. When you questioned them,
what they understood and what they wanted, one soon found
out that they understood absolutely nothing about the goods, not to mention
did not intend to initiate regular business, but rather
initially only wanted the samples and some shipments from China
have, they wanted to take care of the rest.

All this bore the stamp of superficiality and fraud= so strong that I was very careful not to respond to it.

. – “In 1878 I returned to London. There I know something about the work of the Jews in political terms Lord Beaconsfield agitated against Russia, and on the At first glance I recognized the specifically Jewish nature of the whole thing. Jews appeared everywhere and joined in the In the newspapers I soon learned the style of the Jewish Serbs differ from that of English journalists.

I heard that several Jews even held high offices: and that one of the highest judicial officials, the Master of the Rolls, also a Jew. Jewish entrepreneurs provided choral music for Christian churches and organized concerts. Lord Beaconsfield spoke about the sanctity of Sunday, and in a meeting of Lords on the “Faith of the Fathers”, who kept Sunday holy, without any of the noble Lords would have noticed the cynicism of such phrases. – Baptized Jews who had become priests played a major role. Jewish “economist” named Leone Levi amused the English Pu= blikum with all kinds of entertaining and scientific 1155 communications.

calculated, for example, how many English sovereign pieces were included, to form a golden equator ring pi and so on. One thought he heard Virchow, Bamberger or Alexander Meyer. In short,

srael celebrated true rag a in England
– In 1878, an anti-Semitic movement emerged in Germany

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Movement ga The Jewish question was discussed everywhere, but I was still skeptical about it and believed that people were Jew-eaters and painted too black. Full ds 5 It was me when in really fine restaurants or hotels of an= ftant, sometimes even high-ranking people Jews on quite were “scared out” in an unkind way. I knew at the time not yet that the Jews in fine restaurants, as everywhere, either eavesdropping on the conversations of others, or if there are several of them, other people present become involuntary listeners to their “witty” fhould have conversations.

On March 11, 1878, the first assassination attempt on Kaiser Wilhelm

The patriotic condolences that the Jews developed were downright heartbreaking.

A few weeks later, on June 2 of the same year, the Jewish progenitor Nobiling committed his infamous assassination attempt, which seriously was wounded; I was in Berlin at the time and was

Time after the assassination, when the murderer was driven away, under the linden trees.

They inquired about the identity of the perpetrator and heard that of that he went to the Minister of Agriculture, the Jew Friedenthal, in relation to a claim whose reliability I was unfortunately unable to fathom. A Jewish Doctor, Ir. Lewin, was the first to arrive and treated the wounded emperor. During the treatment of the same The assassin Nobiling died during the doctor's interrogation, and important information was expected.) When everything was in front of the Imperial Palace and awaited news of the painful camp of the old Kaiser, when that infamous scene happened with the Son of the banker Bleichröder, who as a loyal German was fine and to express condolences to his family.

Where everyone was full of pity and anxious expectation, whether the Kaiser will survive, joked the Jewish boy on the ramp of Echlofjes with two prostitutes. The matter, however, brought him the punishment that he was expelled from the reserve officer corps to which he belonged.

was expelled, but the judgment of the e was before the Oeffentlichkeit mitigated, and a duel, which he as a result of the scene on the castle ramp, was stopped by the Hebrew fhän police chief of Madai. But it is not enough that The boy was saved from a duel in which he might wounded or even killed, no, some time later He was even appointed, so that he would not be lost to the court society, appointed English Vice=Consul General.

After the assassination, the Jews again proved to be the greatest patriotic screamer. – N

One day I had to go to the Foreign Office in Berlin

do (see Part II page 48 of the confidential memorandum B. to Mr. von Brandt of April 22, 1888) | |

It was a small service which I asked of him.

I sent my card to Excellency von Philippsborn: I

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I had to wait a moment in the anteroom and immersed myself in one of the newspapers available for reading. Suddenly a small figure next to me. "Mr. Paafch?" asked the same. "To serve!" was the answer. "Please come closer." Excellency v. Phi: Lippsborn, he introduced himself, whom I had taken for a servant. I presented my case and found that Excellency Philipps= born was quite well informed about China; he also admired the culture ftability with which he dealt with my little matter at a later

I was grateful to Mr. von Philippsborn:
but I still had a feeling that the man was also capable
he might act differently. It was a kind of feeling of mis-
trust, the instinct of the race, which told me: "This is not
more the old Prussian bureaucracy that I see here, these people
think differently than we Germans."

In June 1879 I sailed from Liverpool to New York. On Sunday
We arrived there on the evening of the 14th. Since Saturday afternoon in
the United States is empty, and I therefore do not know well the
first visits, I accepted the invitation of a traveler

efahren, to visit a nearby seaside resort, result. It was this
anhattan Beach on Coney Island.

There was a large hotel with accommodation for
over a thousand bathers. My friend and I jumped into the bath-
coftüm and went to the beach. The sea was teeming with
Men, women and children. When I looked at society,
I rubbed my eyes and asked: "What is that? Am I seeing correctly,
or am I mistaken?"

"What do you mean?" asked my . – "I think this
to have seen all of these faces somewhere else! –"

"They're all Jews," said my friend, laughing, "the bath-
The square is elegant and new, and now all of Israel is rushing to it:
this is a peculiarity of New=Nork, which I also had to tell you
want to show."

The matter made a strange impression at first, but
after all, it was disgusting. The behavior of the children of Israel
in the beautiful rooms of the hotel and on the beach, where one of:
drawn music band played, was almost enough to make you run away.

A few days later an article appeared in the New Pork Herald.

The president of the company, which the bathing place, the hotel
and a railway line leading from New York, declared,
that under no circumstances would he allow Jews,
neither used his railway nor visited the hotel and bathing area.
Jews are an unclean and filthy people. Society

but intends to create a first-class sea bathing area, but
it is not possible as long as the children of Israel are denied access

geitatte He would rather have the two million dollars he had in the
company, lose than see another Jew there.

This was spoken as clearly as it was succinctly. –

"The gentleman who made this statement was Austin Corbin,

Brother-in-law of former President Ulysses Grant. Like a man

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The children of Israel rose up against Mr. Corbin. First they sought to overthrow him and remove him from society, and as this did not succeed, he was declared mentally ill: they called the anti-Semitism "Corbinism". a

Countless brochures appeared with vulgar, crude insults against the Jews, but these were all from Jews written by himself to discredit the movement. In the 28 Synagogues New Yorks (today there are 47) were outrageously Services were held, and the sermons of the rabbis in the holidays tions are reproduced.

One of the men of God preached: "O children of Israel, Put your hands in the pockets of the Goyim, because the money nerve is the only point where you find yourself vulnerable!"

This was in the free country of America, where the Jews were never oppressed. Hatred against Judaism was widespread. The Jews also now showed Anaft- They affirmed in their papers that the Jews are a peace-loving nation, but through

long oppression somewhat spoiled, but now she is a craft and agriculture, occupations for which the Jews Raelites have always shown great inclination.

But the Americans also seemed to already know this farce. Because the American comic magazine "Puck" immediately brought the picture a Jewish farm; the trees there bore dollars, the cattle had Rete physiognomies, and even the onions and other vegetables.

which are dear to the chosen people, and which were built there, had smiling Jewish faces. Everything looked extremely neglected, especially the Jewish farmers.

Two years earlier, in Saratoga, the premost popular beach in the United States a rich Jewish Banker, named "Seligmann", who had a position in America takes, as in Germany the Erlangers, access to the first hotel was denied, as before to all the children of Israel.

This had also given rise to a major scandal and the children of Israel had conspired to kill the author of the prophecy 1 15 a Judge Hilton, to ruin what was fitting for them lich ge . should be.

The United States had recently received from Russia the Territory of Alaska. The government had troops and sent one there, and in his reports The general complained that Jews were destroying the native population demoralized and poisoned by liquor, and demanded mid to remedy this problem.

I visited the magnificent waterfalls of Niagara. To To increase the enjoyment of nature, daughters of Zion had on every corner Shops were opened where, in addition to Indian "art objects", Love was offered for sale, and in the 550 of the Canadian Dean Ba 8 te f ich the Jewish=German ze i. N nn

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That was in 1879, and from then on I was over-sired anti-femite!

On 13 May 1890, the Berlin Jewish People's Newspaper published its No. 110 an article by a Mr. Friedrich Engels, who calls himself an "Aryan", about anti-Semitism. Throughout North= America, fo 9 in es here literally, where there are millionaires whose Wealth in our lousy marks, gulden and francs It is difficult to express, among these millionaires there is not a single Jew. This is of course a completely infamous lie, on the contrary There are many of them, and the said angel is probably an Aryan from the same tribe as the Lindau's. See IV. Part, "Jews in America.") It was precisely this newspaper that from which I learned for the first time what arguments the Jews serve when they want to conceal their usury.

When in 1879 the Commercial Councillor Albert Borfig had died, the Volkszeitung published an article about the lee Borfig's fortune and proved with pinpoint accuracy how this

and that it had a useful effect.

She concluded the usefulness of the investment of capital in the hands of individuals and then also the benefit of Nothschild's assets. Borfig's assets, acquired through honest work and the Rothschild capital! (Isn't that a similar Comparison, such as that of the scientific work of Baron von Richt= court about China with the slapstick novel: "The Train to the West" by Paul Lindau?

For information on the situation with Jews in China, see the article: "Modern Judaism in China" Part IV, p. 179.

In 1883 I travelled with Mr. von Brandt from China to Europe. Some ladies, the wife of the American

ambassador in Peking and a Frenchwoman, were under our protection-trusted.

On May 28th we arrived in Marseille. Mr. von Brandt, who was ill and still suffering in Aden, was taken care of by his nephew, the railway councillor Simson from Strasbourg; and I undertook to take the ladies under my protection to Paris to guide. .

I stayed here for about 14 days. Jewish bankers who had learned that I had previously been in Cochinchina and later in Peking lived, tried to find out whether I had not about the conditions in Tonkin. .

and I knew a lot, so I simply asked, to avoid such persecution: "No, I know nothing!" – "Whether Unless I have something in Peking or through our ambassador, who was on the same steamer with me, about politics in Tonkin?" I also denied this and suggested I also sent out invitations where I suspected the purpose of wanted to interrogate me. .

A friend of mine who also came over from China had come and had not pretended to be so ignorant,

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although he had never been to Tonkin or Oo., he told me that he had been invited to the French Minister Lockroy and he was pumped out there. The people who tried to investigate me, were, as I later heard, the secret agent of Rothschild.

As it seemed to me, one had only to have new ideas want, the correctness of which would not have mattered, because true a it was only a matter of stock market manoeuvres on asiren.

In the newspapers I read dispatches from Berlin around this Saturday, which stated that Mr. von Brandt received from Prince Bismarck Furthermore, newspapers such as the "Temps", "Voltaire" etc. all long reports about Mr. von Brandt, in which it is Others said that he would come to Paris in a few days and would take up residence with Prince Hohenlohe, furthermore The conjectures in these articles are:

I knew that Mr. von Brandt was ill and therefore not little surprised that he now, after I had met him only a few days before had left her in Marfeille, was suddenly to come to Paris.

So I bought the newspapers in question and sent them to Mr. von Brandt and asked whether he would really be back so soon was prepared, whether I could expect him in Paris and whether I could Articles that appeared about him should continue to be sent. He replied that he was suffering greatly and did not even think about it to come to Paris; everything that was in the newspapers would be lied; he had never seen Prince Bismarck, Count Hatzfeld was the only person who visited him.

What surprised me was that Mr. von Brandt, who was otherwise very is curious about everything other people think about him and his actions, did not ask for further newspapers with follow-up to receive judgment on him.

On 15 June I visited Mr. von Brandt at the Kaiserhof in Berlin; in his room sat a bleary-eyed Jew eating cake and drank port wine. a

For heaven's sake, I thought, what company does Mr. von Brandt. Which ghetto might this man have come from?

At the presentation it turned out that it was the Secret Legation=rath Dr. Rudolf Lindau was. Well, Dr. Rudolf Lindau was in the Foreign Office the official press Jew, who was especially responsible for the French Austrian press.

I do not think I am mistaken in assuming that Mr. Lindau was the author of the above-mentioned articles published in the Paris

1 about Mr. von Brandt, and the latter

o showed little curiosity to read. Perhaps these articles were even in Mr. von Brandt's room.

von Brandt introduced me to Dr. Lindau as a "fine life=

rescuer". This life-saving event was as follows:

In Aden, where Mr. von Brandt and I disembarked He had suffered a kind of sunstroke and on

Rein Freund v. Brandt. 8

– 14 –

In the afternoon of the same day, von Brandt was on board the steamer became unconscious and had a violent rush of blood to the head. I found him lying there on his bed and called the doctor;

We applied leeches, and after a few hours Mr. von Brandt out of immediate danger. Then I had a few nights woke up at 145 during the illness: that was all! and now I should have absolutely saved his life.

A few months later, Mr. von Brandt also wanted to feis saved my life by helping me in Pr. g where I was suffering severely, the address of Professor Dr. Huguenin gave, whose excellent treatment I probably to which I owe the preservation of my life.

On the thick farce of mutual life-saving, von Brandt always insisted, although I always laughed at the matter= which moved when he started talking about it. That was quite a move young mutual glorification.

Later I travelled from Berlin to Marienbad, where the Judaism unfolded in all its splendor, so that I was happy when I was able to sweep the chicks off this floor. .

5 I visited the Riffelhaus near e where I two French-speaking gentlemen. One of them said that he had just lost his wife and his pain in the Alps, where one would have the sensation of danger, Pass intended. We decided together about the Theoldus=

to go to Italy. A heavy snowfall made the Pass impossible, and so we had to give up our plan, We We had introduced ourselves to each other, but I did not know the names understood exactly. With one of these * I travelled to to Territet on Lake Geneva and on the way I asked him in which relationship he actually stands to the other Lord, since he treated with such extreme devotion.

"Well," he said, "that's quite simple. Mr. Ferry, that was the name of the other, is the brother of the Prime Minister, and the days on the Riffelhaus will give me at least one Cross of the Legion of Honour= bring:" This traveling companion was called Hertz and was a German Jew. who is based in Paris and Ferry is his tribesman.

Towards the end of 1883 I was in Leipzig. I was asked to to His Excellency the President of the Reich Court, Mr. Simfon, to visit, as I was with his relative Mr. v. Brandt 8 friends; I would certainly give him pleasure by doing so.

On the other hand, I was of the opinion that Mr. von Brandt had put me on the should have ordered if he wished that I should give his relative a

efuch machen I Out of curiosity one would like to have a Then, played such a large role in public life, learn even if he was only a Jew, but otherwise there was no reason to visit him. In the meantime, I first inquired,

what kind of man he was in his private life.

Everything that and where I pointed it 1 to the unadulterated

Hebrews. Most significant for me was the vindicate

– 15 –

5 “I will not let any word come from my lips without first
deküßt 7 haben”. . u

“How pleasant! I thought, beautiful judgments must be fine,
of which every word carries a Jewish kiss!” n

Mr. Simfon was celebrating some anniversary at this time. He had
an exhibition of his orders, Grand Crosses of all
Potentates of Germany and many foreign orders, as it was said.
I was again asked to use this opportunity and
to see Mr. Simfon, but I thanked him and thought: “That was missing
also to encourage the old Hebrew in his vanity.”

I asked an eminent lawyer, who knew both the noble
von Bismarck as Simfon knew: “Tell me, is
Is Mr. Simfon really such an outstanding lawyer?”

– “I would not like to answer this question in the affirmative: in order to be able to be
he has spent too much time hanging around in parliaments.”

– “How could this Hebrew be made president of the kingdom?
court?”

– “He understood how to help Prince Bismarck in the right
moment to flatter.” –

That was really a pathetic answer!

In Leipzig, however, I was to hear from two other Hebrews,
which I had never thought of. The first was Moritz Lazarus, Pro»
Professor of Philosophy at the University of Berlin! The same gentleman who
chaired a meeting of the Alliance israelite universelle
had: the same one who had met with Max Nordau, President Simon
and other personalities a German revue company for the
Saxony in Transylvania (for what purpose?) This
Professor, who was paid by the Prussian state, Io told me a
Bea: used to come to the Leipzig Fair, where a national=
oftüm, that is, to wear a high hat and caftan and like the others
to do “business” with the Jews who had come running.

If my informant is not a completely credible
Man and assured that he would go to Professor Lazarus in
literary relationship and himself in this outfit

faw, I would be inclined to place this story in the area
the fable. That is what I call a good "German"
Selen and the right man to join the German youth of
to talk about deals!

The other Hebrew was Mr. Leopold von Sacher=Mafoch. I
only heard of his way of life. But what I heard,

eftthing I have ever heard from a human being. I said to
the narrator: "The guy must be a Jew!" No, it was said, the gentleman
Ritter von Sacher=Mafoch comes from an old noble Austrian
family and claims not to be Jewish.

In Meyers Converfation=Lexicon we read that the father simply
Sacher and was police director in Lemberg. It is then said
among others from him:

"He who cannot think and write in any other way than German (7),

f 80

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suddenly called himself a Russian or Ruthenian and turned
against Germanism."

Several years later I met him again in Paris. The
Figaro glorified him in all keys. Now Mr. von Sacher=
Mafoch suddenly became the offspring of an old noble Spanish family, and
this noble Spaniard published in Figaro in his "witty" manner
fantastic experiences of a lion's merganser named Bing from Africa.
Mr. Sacher=Mafoch is currently publishing a magazine: "Jü=
dic life in word and image". Now he is finally back
became a Jew. One must say that such a Hebrew understands
change its colors better than a chameleon.

But wait, no! I have just written the above, and then I read
in No. 253 of the "Volkszeitung" of 29 October 1890, the following
Advertising:

"Jewish life in word and image. A people who have
remained faithful to the customs and traditions of their fathers for thousands of years
must offer grateful reproaches to the writer and artist,
because within the drawn boundaries of the religious community,
peculiar people and their lives take on special
Forms. A. Bernstein, F. Kompert and Emil Franzos have
Judaism as a rewarding subject and in No–
pellen and stories a wealth of eee and
rare phenomena of life are described. This excellent writing

thorts were very familiar with Jewish life, because they themselves belonged to the "chosen" people. But Sacher Masoch, who is one of the Catholic noble family, undertook, in a J. Bensheimer's magnificent work, "Jewish Life", published in Mannheim Sacher=Mafoch thus stands for Judaism as a cool Observer: he had, however, in Galicia, where he had fine youth had ample opportunity to get to know Jewish life there, where it has been preserved in all its purity and uniqueness, namely in the circles of the poor and persecuted. And Sacher=Mafoch, the Christian, confirms through fine representation the fact, that under many a dirty caftan a generous, noble heart suggests that under the long curls there is wit and good thoughts find, and that from the darkness of the ghetto the miracle flower which blossoms forth poetry and turns towards the sun."

., Here friend Sacher appears once again as the offspring of a Catholic lish Adelo family. Vivat sequens!

Afterwards I heard the following characteristic story.
– Mr. Jacob Rofenthal from Nuremberg was formerly a journalist in Paris and called himself du Salins. In the 80s he came to Leipzig, where he called himself Armand; there he became a partner in a journalistic venture that soon failed. He kidnapped around this time the better half of the Lord Knight Leopold by Sacher Mafoch, but after some time he reinstated it. Then Mr. Rofenthal was sent to Paris to Mr. Jacques de St. Cre, occasionally visited his fine friend Paul Lindau in Berlin and went with his second wife (his first German wife has Lindau

= Ur

thamefully abandoned), nee Kalfisch, whose happy owner he is still seems to be. Mr. de St. Cere is now a Sacher Mr. St. Cere, who wrote witty works for the "Figaro" Article writes. Except for five names, Mr. Rofenthal already brought.

PS In No. 128 of the Deutsch=sozialen Blätter of 25. Januar 1890, we read in an article "The Knight of Schacher=Mafoch", that Sacher in a letter to the editors of the paper denies his Judaism and even his Jewish descent. – The is highly amusing: We now have the noble knight in a whole number of roles, most recently as "Menelaus the good ones", but his performance is not yet complete=come exhausted, because he also played the role of "Paris", by plowing with other people's calves. – It would really be interesting to know the whole life story of this hero learn. What would not come to light!

In 1884 I travelled from Nice all over Italy and also visited Sicily and Tunis.

If I wanted to describe everything that I have seen here from the Jewish and Jewish economy, I could at least fill at least one volume. But the Jews were hated everywhere, and a movement against Judaism became noticeable.

I just want to mention that in Turin, the city I lived in visited, the bitterness against the Jews seemed to be greatest. The Jews built a synagogue there, which was the highest building of the city. Because this arrogance had caused offense, The Jews called this building a "national monument" for the king Victor Emanuel. The people of Turin, however, said: "The whole building rests on a pillar: if this is torn away, the whole building collapses building together". This was a pious wish and proves how how much the Piedmontese love the Jews.

From Turin I went to Schinznach-Bains near Aarau in Switzerland, where I needed a cure. The bath

In earlier years, the bath was almost exclusively made of a very fine French audience, but for some time now Alsatian and Berlin Jews entered and began to attack the to decompose the bath.

My French acquaintances from last year said me that in the future they will no longer follow this old habitual bathing place because the Jews chased them away.

There I met a Mr. Dr. Veit, gynecologist, private lecturer at the Berlin and have many enjoyable hours spent with him.

Dr. Veit associated with fine tribesmen, whom I avoided as much as possible.

One day he introduced me to a Mr. Moffe (Mofes) Berlin, with whom I followed while he fetched an overcoat. had a good conversation: N a

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Mr. Moses: "Dr. Veit said you had been to Japan before!"

Me: "That's a mistake, but I was in China for a long time."

Mr. Moffe: "I also have a brother (or cousin, I guess. cool) in Japan, he led the Japanese well."

Me: "How so? Mr. Mofte!"

Mr. Mofte: "The Japanese embassy in Berlin was looking for a constitutional law teacher to teach young Japanese. My brother was a district judge in Berlin, i.e. a lawyer and had knowledge of constitutional law. teaching no idea. But he quietly gave up for a constitutional law teacher out, and the Japanese have taken him; he has them in the state. properly educated and now he is in Tokyo."

That ended the conversation. When I later came to Berlin, I asked a judge friend whether the previous behaved: he confirmed it.

– "Then the Minister of Justice Dr. Friedberg must also know the facts!"

– "That goes without saying!"

– "But how can he allow such fraud?"

"ii – "The Friedbergs and Mofte's are Jews, and everything is a iquc!"

| Some of the newspapers read: "His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has deigned to present the Prussian Minister of Justice, Mr. Dr. Friedberg the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rising Sun to award, and the same is given to him by the district judge Mr. Mofte to be established. – The latter received the (I Nesgeffe which) class of the same order. – . . oo

After completing my treatment in Schinznach, I went again to Berematt to do some mountain climbing.

One evening I was sitting with a man dressed in wide stripes knew a gentleman from Berlin and a professor at a German university verfity in the smoking room of the Hotel Zermatt, as a company of Jews came in, if I am not mistaken, two men and two women.

They immediately began a loud conversation among themselves – freely adapted from Baedeker – about a small glacier hike to the Cima di Jazzi and their heroic deeds and experiences.

Since we immediately noticed that we were excluded from the Hebrew society as a listening audience, we unanimously left filftly the smoking room and went into the general Conversation rooms where men and women of all nationalities nities were gathered and music was also played. The Hebrews In the smoking room they must have been bored with each other, because soon afterwards the company came to the door with monkey-like grandeur and approached the piano in single file. A

The company sat down at the piano and performed with great skill
ity any classical piece of music that required listening.
After the play was over, the company stood up and left.
left the hall in just as ridiculous a manner as she was N.

They had achieved their purpose, they had attracted attention, even if
not exactly advantageous, because the John looks bad.

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– “What kind of people do they find?” an Englishman asked me.

– “I don’t know,” I replied.

– “They are your countrymen,” he said.

– “Sure,” I replied, “there are Jews!”

The next morning, one of the gentlemen who was with me
in the smoking room, “the Jewish party from last night
was just leaving: the innkeeper told me that the people were called Friedenthal and
a N of the family of the agricultural minister

riedenthal”.

8 “Heavens!” I thought, “such people are running the Prussia government.
ment!” Some time later I read that the Friedenthal family
took part in the Cavalier balls in the Kaiserhof in 1795 “haut got”!

Later I once heard of a Prussian official who
somewhere church council was that a congregation had its churchyard
had to be expanded, and that for this purpose a piece of land was needed, which
belonged to the Friedenthal family. This official then sought the gentleman
Minister on his estate. He described how he was greeted by a very
distinguished-looking gentleman with fine manners, who used to be true=
had apparently seen better days. The Jewish
But the minister had him come into the garden and showed him his
beautiful property. |

When he presented his request to him, Mr. Minister, who

offered price I was not high enough; he sold the property at a
o cheap prices, he must first consult the family council
question.

So the Germans must first ask the Jews for permission
ask that they be allowed to bury their dead in Germany, and
a whole mixed group must first give their consent.
we arrived happily in Germany!

If I wanted to list all my experiences with the Jews,

fo I would get into the endless. Here only a few characteristic stories find space.

A wealthy Polish prince falls in love with a Jewess from Paris, stops for you and finds an audience. He is a frivolous young man. After he had received the marriage contract that was given to him in last moment and which he did not look at closely, briefly before the way to the church, it is made clear to him that he in this letter all goods to the grandfather has declared that he no longer has anything but his wife and that he has to live at the mercy of his in-laws. |

But the young nobleman is not of the ordinary type. He took up the trade of a V and earned this bread in a workshop. He lives with his wife, whom he loves,

together in the house of the in-laws and this evening the young prince, to the annoyance of the cer Sch in his worker's smock the workshop in the palace drive 5 to the When Prince receives friends, he takes them to a restaurant and proudly uses the money he has earned with his hands

12).

Money. This story was told to me by a friend of the prince as been authenticated. Names are available for discussion.

This happened a few years ago.

In May 186, near Hagen i. W., I heard that had just hit a Jew on the railway. The same was while driving from a second-class coupe into a ladies' coupé in which he had previously met a single young lady-noticed. He tried to rape her! She defended herself but, and she managed to grab the emergency rope. The perpetrator was captured. In the compartment he had left were Several Israelites who asked for the release of the perpetrator and assured that he belonged to a respectable family in Cologne.

In Berlin I wanted to see a Wildenbruch play in the Ostend Theater. In the neighboring proscenium box sat two decent-looking young ladies; in the proscenium box opposite two Jews who were staring at the ladies.

After the first act, the two Jewish boys sat behind the ladies and began to tell each other dirty love stories, which was obviously unpleasant for the ladies: I too was forced to to listen to the disturbing conversation: I tried to hide in the Burcau of the theater and meant that the gentlemen also did not were sitting in their proper places. The gentlemen were admonished, but

They were apparently theatre critics: they remained seated and led their conversations continued quietly; I skipped the rest of this performance and left with the regret of not being the protector of the ladies to be. j

At the beginning of 1887 I travelled on a steamer of the North German Lloyd to New=Nork.

General silent petition of the Germans, if possible not with Jews, with whom the ship was swarming, to be seated at the table. On the way, two Hebrews got into a fight: one had said that he would be traded for diamonds in New York; and he accused the other again that this had already happened to him. At the customs office in New York, Hebrews are said to always be under suspicion; they are often said to have been arrested shortly before their New=Nork swallowed quantities of diamonds, and suspicious. Therefore, before they are allowed to pass, people are subjected to a certain medicinal treatment which produces diamonds.

In New York I found that the antipathy towards Judaism 55 18 79 had increased quite significantly, but also the number of

sraelites. There are said to be 200,000 living in New York alone and has 47 synagogues.) a

The Broadway with fine Jewish-German company signs presented the Leipziger Straße in Berlin completely in the shadows.

In Chicago, in Denver (Colorado), but especially in the Mor= monenft, Salt Lake City, I had the opportunity to get an insight into the activities of the Jews. The "Alliance israélite universelle" is represented everywhere. 8 He |

Sau Francisco is the true Eldorado of the Jews; here be=

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They rule everything, and unadulterated Jewish=German can be heard every corner. The press of San Francisco seems to be entirely Jewish= to want to pass over hands.

Here I heard for the first time "Neger" with the greatest speak with respect of the Jews: "Low je ws!" dat damned jew."

These poor Negroes, who are forced in America into special to drive railway carriages, and who like to have white skin would like to know that there is still a bright race that stands among them, and which they can despise!

The journey across the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to Yoko=

Hama was free of Jews and therefore pleasant.

On board was Vicomte de Tani, Minister of Agriculture of Japan, which attracted a large number of young people, some of whom were in France= empire, partly in England, partly in Germany on the various ministries, returned to Japan.

How surprised I was that some of these gentlemen not only mont's "I. a France juive", but also the Jewish question in Generally understood to assess its scope. The Dis Comte de Tani must not have been very enchanted by Europe, because Days after our arrival, he resigned from his post as Minister of Agriculture because he did not agree with the new order of things in Japan: was understood.

On board was, among others, a German who was Japanese government was engaged for technical purposes.

He had met the Minister the day after our arrival of the Interior. When he returned from the ministry, he told me he wished he had never left Europe.

Like a plague, the spirit of modern Jewish= European culture, house and land speculation,

eweht.

g On the journey from Yokohama to Shanghai we were supposed to But one cannot escape contact with Judaism.

Among the San Francisco passengers was one who had already formerly known from China, married American, under whose Protection three young unmarried ladies traveled, who were educating in America. We had together with two older American naval officers formed a society. – Now A new passenger joined us, a Mr. Göschen, Legation Secretary in Peking and brother of Finance Minister Göschen in London. This

He did not travel alone, but with a "friend". That is now nothing extraordinary for the local conditions and would not even not worth mentioning if the "how" is not interesting goods.

If someone else travels under such conditions and ments or willing with families or A en Girls 8 honor, then one tends to do such things out of general considerations to operate discreetly. |

But the noble Lord Gölfchen boasted about his fine girlfriend; he wanted probably show that he traveled as grand seigneur with a maîtreffe

Upon arrival in Shanghai, it immediately became apparent that he the girlfriend had "borrowed". Presumably, the felbe zur Ehre 1 with the brother of the Finance Minister of England to be allowed to travel; for Mr. Göfchen the matter came but to be "cheap".

But what prompted Mr. Göfchen to tell our friends count that he is a married man and has a wife and children in

England is still a mystery to me today, and I can only to the Jew's desire to attribute everything to himself, this own family and everything that comes into contact with him, his subjective pleasure in dirt and his shamelessness.

This Mr. Göschen was arrested in Peking for his Jewish abominations. teased about his future. He denied his Judaism and said that he came from Germany, and his parents had always been Christians there lived. (Eiche the article "Mr. Göfchen, English Finance Minister under Baptized Jews", Part III, p. N) ff.)

In Shanghai I found that during my travels essence, Judaism had made tremendous progress. More 0 see the article "Modern Judaism in China" Part IV

. 179.

I will now skip a period of about one and a half years and start the journey back to Europe.

Arriving in Yokohama, I inquire about my friend Mofe (Mofes, who, as I am told, makes "sharp" laws and supported by two Delbrücks.

I get an insight into the inner workings of the copper ring.

In the Dan in Yokohama, which, incidentally, was hunted in Jewish= German hands, we were served Havana cigars with coffee. They wore a paper ring on which the nee of surrounded by a golden ring. Above it was written "Roth-shield, El Annilio D'oro"! (The Golden Ring.) Everywhere the mouse with his idea of world domination!

Maturity took me from Yokohama to Vancouver, seaport on the Pacific Ocean in Canada and end point of the Canadian-Pacific= railway.

Vancouver is a newly founded city, only a few years old. The mayor is a German Jew.

Back in New=Nork, where I spent some time on=

at I had the opportunity to learn more about the strength of the anti-Semitic Noble people who lived into their 60th year who had lived as friends of the Jews, had become bitter anti-Semitic.

People are beginning to trace the millionaire families back to their Jewish roots. jump to investigate.

The Astor family is probably of German-Jewish origin: Jay Gould, against whose activities the Knights of r, and the government of the President Cleveland wanted to impeach, is a Semite and even the

Vanderbilt was suspected of Dutch: Jewish origin (I had the opportunity in 1879 to visit the now late William K. Vanderbilt and I must

I think that his facial features probably indicate Jewish descent could be concluded, however, I must refrain from any judgment included.) 5

The new government with President "Benjamin" Harrison and Vice-President "Levi" 9 Morton was, at least in the joke-leaf through, portrayed as strongly Jewish, and one saw images of old clothing dealers, in the company "Benjamin and Levi", which facial features of the President and Vice-President. Harrison appears to be American, whereas Morton is a distinct Jew. The well-known joke magazine "Puck" which is published in both English and appears in German and stands above the parties, one had a rival newspaper "Judge" was created. The vignette of this latter newspaper, which pursues republican interests, appoints a judge (judge), with strongly pronounced femitic facial features, (this Strangely enough, Mr. von Brandt also received this leaf in Peking sent; of course I cannot know by whom). From the German

eneralconful in New-York Mr. Seigel I was told that he was a Jew fei. Recently he had an assistant named Ritfchel er- The latter is of Jewish descent, was formerly Vice-Consul of the German Empire in Pretoria, where he recently replaced by another consul with a Jewish name.

In New York in December 1888 the newly built Drumont's book: "La fin d'un monde". In addition, there was in the country a strong anti-Semitic literature. (See Part IV, "Jews in America", p. 199ff.) |

During the return journey across the Atlantic Ocean on board the North German Lloyd steamer had the same experience as before. Many Jews, and almost every German, asked not to sit at the table with Jews to be put together.

On the journey from Bremerhaven to Bremen I met a

amiable gentleman in the railway compartment, who my travel
e from New York. It was Dr. Joseph Hertzfeld,

eferendar at the District Court I in Berlin. He told me that he
previously lived in America for 15 years and recently in Prussian
entered the civil service in order to familiarize himself with the Prussian legal system
circumstances. The Lord made a very
clever and clever impression but was much for a trainee
pi alt. Well, one hears that the judiciary in Germany is overcrowded
and that Germans should be discouraged from studying law and
Seizing the state career is discouraged for these reasons. |
Why, I asked myself, were Americans given femi=
of German origin to enter the Prussian judicial service
Dr. Hertzfeld only intends to deal with the conditions
Helen justice system. Why, for what reason
n | |

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Perhaps the then Minister of Justice, Dr. Friedberg, can
give some information about it.

But is in this case a thought for the "Alliance israélite",
the Bine Briß=Orden etc. not allowed?

"Berlin golf bankers."

In the summer of 1889 a friend of mine, a Russian, was in Berlin.
He had become short of cash, and since he had asked friends for
Money is not an option, but a trip to a Baltic Sea resort and
because he wanted to go to Russia, he decided to
buy a paper. It was, if I am not mistaken, a Russian
Premiums=Anlcihe.

My friend was a great expert on Jews and loved
nothing to do with such; but the next banker was a Jewish
banking firm that bore the proud title of "court bankers."
"This title will probably protect against too much predation,"
he thought, and offered his paper to these gentlemen, who also wanted to buy it
However, they could not specify the exact course,
because they had to wait for the next stock exchange. So
because my friend offered the down payment of several hundred marks
in reception. leaving his address where the bankers
to send the invoice and the remaining money the following day
promised.

There were two coupons attached to the paper; one was
Banker sold it, the second, however, which had a value of only

a few rubles, had to help my friend with the settlement= be returned. This was specially agreed. The whole value object, by the way, amounted to only a few hundred rubles.

When my friend in the Baltic Sea resort failed to settle his accounts the agreed time, he wrote to the Berlin bankers.

They replied: "It was an error on our part The paper had to be sent to St. Peters for stamping. burg; however, we will send you an invoice together with money to your address in Russia."

My friend already suspected the femift tactic of smuggling with "misunderstandings" and the like.

In Russia, at his insistence, he finally received the settlement= and, since he was far from the gun, he had been given a fpoor course, he was charged exorbitant expenses. He found himself on a shameless way; in addition, however, the removal account of the coupon due to him. He therefore saw himself compelled to Hekxen to write a letter with the following content:

"Mr. X and 9), court bankers in Berlin!

I have received your invoice etc. I miss
Your valuable letter on 1 a
In anticipation of the things that might come, I

- 125 -

Allow me to draw your attention to the
Coupon to draw attention.

I hereby request you to return the embezzled
Coupon immediately and will then give you a General= give a receipt for the entire transaction.
en ee

The court bankers replied:

"We are hereby sending you the missing coupon. As a result of an "error" the same was not in our previous letter By the way, we gladly waive the promised general receipt, since we see that you are not in the Are able to hit the tone in which one can speak with an= permanent house corresponded." |

My friend replied:

"What a pleasure it is for me to be with your esteemed
To correspond with the company, the foregoing has sufficiently
shown. For the sake of order, I am sending you hereby
nevertheless the general receipt. u

Furthermore, I would like to inform you that recently
in O. in the P. Governorate (Russia) three Jews – because
church robbery – were hanged, which among the other
has caused a wholesome terror among the children of Israel.

e

Note: In Russia, only the death penalty was used
for capital crimes 1 this was long
The first one was eaten again because of other
offense brought into action.

I must also note that the letters, according to the stories of my
Ircundes, who had no copies of them, found them.
The court bankers will, however, be able to finely send the letters in
to reproduce its wording.

An example of how the Jews spread their hands everywhere and
may show the following.

"The Haunted House."

The above-mentioned friend intended to buy laundry and
inquired 115 a German shop It gave him an address
and I also took the opportunity to equip myself. The
The shop made the most favorable impression. It was an old

business founded many years ago.
The business staff consisted solely of Germans, and all
The gentlemen and ladies employed therein made an excellent

impression.
The goods delivered also seemed good and worth the price:

– 16 –

But how great was our astonishment to hear afterwards,
that this business was actually in the hands of Jews who had the old

German business bought 9 and which is now forced by to obtain all goods from them and through them.

In the same building there is a hospice of the city of Berlin= mission, namely travelers of the better classes who liked Jews I am now told that the

The whole house belonged to Jews and even the management of the hospice in Udish hands; yes, that even a well-known court preacher, the

ter of the hospice, was forced to move to a neighboring hotel when he intended to hold a conference in his own hospice in which the Jewish question could be discussed.

How should one protect oneself from Jews? They say that God is omnipresent, that may be fine, but that the Jews find it, that is certain.

All these experiences of later years led me to to look back at youth and those years, where no further attention had been paid to Judaism.

In my hometown I had only seen the Jews as ordinary Know people N There were one or two Jewish bankers there= families, the rest were traders, shopkeepers, slaughterers, etc.

With the sons of some of them I attended the gymnasium visited and I even became friends with one of them.

Everyone probably experiences something peculiar at school with Jews; and the instinct of the child makes one feel that the Jewish children are different, that they have a different way of thinking without being able to give an account of it.

Our education today seems to be aimed at that this natural childlike sensitivity is nipped in the bud.

Now I see what has become of these old families that I have youth and what became of my classmates, Yes, I find that some of these families are still vulnerable in the place and continue to operate their businesses.

The big bankers have partly committed bad bankruptcies. power and died violently: one is ended up in prison.

The sons of these families have partly gone out into the world, and I know of some that they have become very rich. Others of the small businesses had grown. Some of them were making if bankrupt and then expanded in other places.

Most people had understood how to take advantage of the Gründerzeit, and a: of the former little people now live as rentiers in Berlin. a as there was always a supply for the Jews who had left,

hardly to be mentioned.

At the end of the sixties I had in Hamburg and Amsterdam the Jewish quarters were considered a curiosity, even in Brussels met many Jews without getting to know them. From Hamburg
In 1868 I was sailing around the Cape of Good Hope
drove to Singapore with good hope.

ee 1

The first shop in Singapore where I bought some items for the onward journey to Cochinchina, was the one of the Katz brothers, and in Saigon it was the Pohl brothers. Oppenheimer & Co. and their friendly clerk Mr. Joseph Levi, which first clothed me. .

When the Franco-Prussian War broke out, the French governor Comte Cornulier de Luciniere and the Germans to remain in the colony and even voluntarily took over Guarantee for our lives and property.

In general, we had a very friendly relationship with the French. lived on a low level and with the governor and other high officials offices were in the most lively traffic. .

After the fall of the Empire, a communist Movement asserted itself. and an attempt was made on the life of the Germans. The government, who saw itself threatened, feared no longer able to protect themselves from acts of violence and was forced to expel us for our own safety.

The main instigators of the uprising and those who Those who had caused and demanded the expulsion were: Marx, Sémanne and Alancjube; all Jews: something I had no idea at the time.

Several other Jews also had their hands in the game The French, both officials and merchants, had disapproved of our expulsion, and during the expulsion both as later, when we returned after the war, the good understanding with the French would soon be restored if Traffic did not immediately reach the previous volume; only the Jews remained hostile to us under the mask of the French patriotism tism because they had not succeeded in gaining control of our business, as they had hoped to gain control of.

A strange phenomenon was that most of the bosses of the Comptoir d'Escompte in China and Japan, which mostly German Jews tried to stand up for France at the outbreak of war. zofen in order to maintain their positions, which However, they did not succeed.

In 1872 I came to China. Here we had the Business, where I first worked in a dependent position, a employee who is characterized by extraordinary kindness

He had the birthdays of all his colleagues from dig, and on that day everyone was made at least surprised by a bouquet from this friendly gentleman. He also took the photos from his colleagues' albums. graphs of their relatives and then had portraits of Chinese Chinese painters and surprised her with it for her birthday. ben Julius Neumann, that was his name, took 1 the most lively

participation in the family affairs of his colleagues and merte fch about their well-being and woe. One can well imagine, what general popularity this man enjoyed. New man was English by nationality, although he hardly spoke English spoke and registered at the English Consulate.

j

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When I went to Europe in 1877, I asked Mr. Neumann for the Address of his parents. I thought I would be doing him a service if I visited them and found them from their son in foreign Landen told.

Given his strong sense of family, I assumed that this would give him great joy.

But when I received evasive and stalling responses to several requests, u received, I of course did not press any further and forgot the ache.

In Germany, someone asked me about Mr. Neu man and told me that his name is not actually Neumann, but has a Polish name and is the son of a Polish-Jewish man who now lives in London. It had its own conversation with our friend Neumann.

Mr. Neumann was therefore an out of the in Ge birthdays and family attachment of others. It is the: the same Mr. Julius Neumann, who later joined the maritime customs service, and who often visited German warships in China: he invites the officers and cadets and many

German patriotism developed.

In 1886 I met Lady Hart, the wife of the General Customs Inspectors. She told me: "It was just a fellow countryman from you here who visited me; we also heard from you spoke." She then told me that it was Mr. Neumann. The lady was extremely surprised that Mr. Neumann actually her countryman, ie Englishman, but in reality was not called Neumann and was the son of a Polish Jew.

"That sounds fabulous," she said, "I have not the slightest I had no idea about it and I don't think my husband white."

When I returned to China the following year, I heard again von Neumann.

But there was no longer much enthusiasm for him; he was thought to be a secret spy for Sir Robert Hart.

5 15 lists of customs officials, Mr. Neumann figures as "German."

Already on my first return trip from China to Europe via Singapore, Ceylon and Suez, as well as a later 9 5 and Zu On my return journey I heard that on the Malacca peninsula and some of the Dutch islands agents of Rothschild and his associates sought should be, all the tin mines by slaughter in their hands to bring. g

I want to end this chapter with a memory of my journey to close the Cape of Good Hope: Every time we . weather, the captain used to say: "There must be a

ude on board; where could he be?"
"The guy has to go overboard!"

— . —ü— UT

v.
General observations and additions.

A world in a frenzy rushes from pleasure to pleasure, from vice to vice. A horde of strangers who managed to fomselves as supplicants through fake baptism and other fraud in our country has, under the pretense of progress, humanity and humanity, the leadership of almost all public = opportunities, leads the wild dance around the golden calf and seeks the circle of their own decay and corruption to move further and further in order to gradually gain world domination

Justice is undermined by the introduction of foreign laws
paralyzed and is becoming more and more a purchasable object:
as well as the offices, honorary positions and awards. Art, Wifehood=
Business and literature fall into prostitution, health care

in larger cities it is falling more and more into the hands of foreigners=
ing, who trade with it and use it in their anti-people spirit
The truth is perceived as a discordant note and
In its place reigns the supple ischariotism, which is called "the
tone of nobility", which, however, is only the cloak of
internal decay, decay and neglect.

Foreign imported vices flourish in the big cities
and the Molochism of the stock exchanges and international corporations
fices eat away at the brand of the peoples: with commercial prosperity=
It is believed that it can cover all sins and vices.

lotteries in which the main prizes were almost exclusively won by Jews

What an incredible world we live in! Not much longer
It is now forty years since the foreigners in German
Landen granted the right to live, and today already fight
With this 1 we are fighting not only for the German
imperial throne, but also about our national identity and religion.

It is the secret organization of this society, which one
Ben. Attention is paid to the situation which has brought about this situation.

"It is the 'racial question' that has been left out of sight,
because some interested brofeffors have deceived us by means of their deceptive
Science tried to prove that it no longer exists.
They threw sand in our eyes and didn't pay attention to the warnings=
the voices of the Velen air heard; one has been in all this«
let yourself be carried away by the common frenzy. |

My friend v. Brandt. 9

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Let us hear what a French writer wrote in 1876
, and let us examine whether the conditions described at that time in
Frankreich does not also fit the unfriegen and whether his pro=
prophecies have not come true.

Erenewment from May 3, 1876. Article by Aurelien Scholl.

One has heard the words of the Marquis of Souvres: "The financiers are holding the
State as the rope to the hanged man!" is often cited and repeated.

Scribe brought it to the stage and it was attributed to him. From this moment on, it can be found everywhere. Alphonse Karr has often used; the Echos de Paris brought it back, and one fine day you will find it in Francais.

The word of the Marquis de Souvree is the motto of a book which is will be published this week and of which I have found the printed sheets: "La Haute Banque et les révolutions" by Auguste Chirac.

"Since the year 1789," the author says, "financiers have made a series of of complaints, which are always the same and the rebellious spirit, the corruption of the people, subtle desires for robbery and disorder".

Well, Mr. Chirac proves that the rebels, the robbers and subversives It is precisely the players with the national wealth that find, or in other words "the financiers".

"A government consists of people who are appointed as administrators of the people's have made it so, or who have made themselves so.

Depending on whether the administrators evade control or submit to it, thrown, this capacity circulates in order to be distributed in mass by the individual to spread and grow, or, on the contrary, to establish itself in individual individuals to accumulate and grow against the masses.

"Power and splendour can today be expressed in one word, namely: "Systematic, usurious appropriation of symbols of value, namely of money."

"And the two aristocracies unite so willingly that Miss Ouvrard Duchess of Rochechouart and Miss Say becomes Princess of Broglie.

"People buy the titles that their daughters acquire through marriage If the counts and barons are bought up, we will get the prince Abraham, Marquis of Astruc, Duke of Isaac.

"Those who are dissatisfied with this caricature of rule will treated as dangerous people and must make amends for their injustice in present and future prisons.

"The Jewish aristocracy, which made and deposed kings, is financial aristocracy which appoints and deposes governments."

While the billions are in the hands of a few people, there are ten million citizens who Martin, Durand, Chapuzeau, Boulard, Chabert, Bon ≠ neu, Duval or Batandier, who cultivate the fields, forge iron, stones hew, build scaffolding, heat machines, suffer hunger when there is a strike, and children in rags when one of them is thrown from a scaffold fall, or is caught by the drive belt of a machine.

“A tax is imposed for a specific purpose. The purpose is disappears, but the tax remains.

“No tax has ever been abolished, it is increased by you convert them.

It is the intermediaries between the state and the individual who do the business; they alone keep the profit.

“When you subscribe to a bond, you pay twice; once by for your money to buy a paper, and a second time by paying the tax; pay, with which they promise to pay you back your money.

“For thirty years the savings of French labour, of the land, man, the merchant, the petty bourgeois, the craftsman in money from Frank; rich and comes back in paper.

“Well, there always comes a moment when the paper has nothing is worth.

Batandier has a pearl necklace for a sultana or a nobleman; ftone-topped saber for some Dey. Molinchard has a kilometer »Railway built in Crient. Molinchard and Batandier have no more bread, while the Count of Abraham and the Baron of Moses – who acted as intermediaries merchants – had the gates of their villa gilded, their stables with Fill nose horses and buy paintings for 60,000 francs to put them in their rooms.

To find the gold pieces scattered in so many drawers, among so many To get out the straw sacks hidden in so many cellars, requires there are many “suction pumps”.

For this reason, the offices and branches have expanded so much increased. |

Then a lever or a large motor is needed and it is called king or emperor.

He enjoys the confidence of the country; loans are made in his name; one enriches oneself under one's responsibility.

And who is it that pays the civil list?

It is not those who use the instrument, but rather those against whom it is used.

When the big engine has served its purpose, and you can see from pure Profpe= If the economy suddenly finds itself with empty pockets, then there will be a small revolu

lution.

The people who need such a lever or motor are now looking for machine under a different name.

This is called "conspiring in the interest of order".

And how willingly we subscribed to the premiums and other bonds!

And don't we have enough money and work for these lovely people? cut off the cuts, who told us through their coachmen: "eh" out of the way!" let them call.

Are you not tempted to shout to them: "Get out of the way quickly"?

Private individuals are ruined; states are letting their tongues hang out. Where has our money gone? Take the certificate of exchange and read the price of the foreign

Algae bonds:

9 ®

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Peruvian 23 francs.

Egyptian loan 42 francs.

Turks 12.00.

Ottoman bonds 55.–.

Spanish colonies 14.–.

Honduras 8.50. ö

Oh, my Mexicans! Oh, my continental brothers, where are you?

[|

What have they done with our money?

Who has benefited from our funds?

Why is the counter through which the money disappeared still open and invites you to new ventures?

Tomorrow we may read a prospectus written like this:

bond of 20 million

the land of desolation.

"Guaranteed interest: 8% .. Two lots & 500,000 Francs," eighteen to 400,000 francs with guarantee of the government of Troftlofigleit and all troftlofen

bankers).

"Issue of 200,000 shares of 1,000 francs each – au porteur – payable:

" 10 francs upon signature and

"990 francs if distributed.

"The Government of the Land of Despair offers the undersigned as
Warranty: s

'J) soil infertility;

"2) Ice blocks of inestimable value:

3) Whole banks of walrus tusks.

"Everyone knows the importance of walrus teeth in European trade
This product alone would be sufficient to pay the interest.

"In Paris, one draws at the Comptoir des Dice-Makers and in the provinces at
all branches.

t And this is no joke.

This transaction and this advertisement were made under a different name,
and they will be repeated. 6

®

"Twelve and a half centimes ($\frac{1}{2}$ %) give the stock exchange agents 100 million
Brokerage fee per year." So it is nominally 80 billion to cover the annual
the stock exchange is played.

That would be very nice in a country where everyone can be idle; but
when, on the contrary, one is dealing with a full, active, tireless
and does not shy away from work, then it is sad to see such a wound,
through which his blood, his strength, etc. escape.

Elsewhere the same author writes:

In some future, perhaps not far off, the cauldron will burst.

Large credit institutions will burst like overheated test tubes; there will only be
There will be ruins all around us. Paris will resemble Ischia after the earthquake!
This will not be the end of the world, but at least the end
this society.

Jo will not be one of those who regret it!

We have seen large credit institutions collapse and numerous left behind rich ruins, but we are only at the beginning of the end; The near future will probably bring us further events
Let us consider some symptomatic binftände of the very youngest time: A Jewish writer who denies Judaism, orders expulsion from the German Reich=ale from his own power and shows that
If it is not immediately followed, the whole shameful act ready, on which his power is based. He is supported and also nor declared a man of honour by a club whose predecessor feating is a living Prussian Chamber Court Judge. The be=The apt Hebrew was called Paul Lindau.

An Israelite named Morris de Jonge wants to convert to Christianity transgressed by opposing the immorality of Judaism
To make him stronger, his own family put in the madhouse and find three unscrupulous Jewish doctors fuch prepared to issue certificates for this purpose, one even without he has seen the gentleman in question.

A Jewish-German envoy is accused of attempted murder and i and from other sides all kinds of dishonorable things» en, the plaintiffs are not even allowed to appear in court and The man remains in office and in power. He threatens that if one him, with madhouse and administrative elimination.

A German scholar makes an invention: the same is Jews are being raided, and not only is there despicable trading but a Jewish doctor treats fine patients in frivolous Weife. A minister of culture of Jewish descent accuses ha of whitewashing of these actions. A medical association, in which 108 members only 3 Germans are in the group, declares the man an honorary man.

There is no need to mention the affairs of the Jewish minister Lu=cus, the unnatural Jew Schweinburg and numerous other cases to consider and ask yourself who actually in German=country. Countless court decisions make it clear recognize that they are made in the spirit of the Shulchan Aruch, and it is even dangerous to even hint that a Talmud German legislation exists. A German judge who dares to do such a thing, runs the risk of being reprimanded by the Minister, as we the following article proves:

A reprimanded judge.
The "Jewish Press" No. 5 of January 29, 1891 writes:

n a larger provincial town in Germany 5 youngest criminal proceedings against a person accused of various thefts Apprentice. The e of the same was from Er=mediation judge, and on this occasion 85 that the amounts stolen from the merchant were so small that

it to prosecute the thefts of a criminal complaint by the

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The merchant was then asked whether he needed this wanted to file a criminal complaint. "Oh, what do I care that the person punished? I will not file a criminal complaint," replied the merchant. The judge now noted that it was in the interest of the public order, a wrongdoer, such as the accused, cannot go unpunished to let go, and that in this sense the merchant punished "If I have to file a criminal complaint, then I have to ask him, otherwise I won't ask him," explained the Kaufmann, and he stayed that way. The criminal complaint was therefore, because the Merchant is not obliged to provide the same, not provided. – "Of course," said the judge finally, "the accused is a Jew, and you are also a Jew and therefore you do not represent Criminal complaint. One Jew does nothing to another."

This remark gave the merchant cause to complain about the Judges to complain. The President of the relevant district court considered the complaint to be justified and in this sense against the judge.

The judge did not calm down, but called the decision appointment of the President of the Higher Regional Court. This clarified that the complaint was unfounded, that the allegations, the the judge made to the merchant, were entirely appropriate.

The merchant did not agree with this decision, and He therefore complained to the Minister.

The latter redefined that the complaint was justified and pointed out the President of the Higher Regional Court to issue a verdict to the judge. to issue a warning, because it is not up to a judge to the decision of someone to file a criminal complaint or not ft to criticize. –"

This event is too remarkable to be ignored It shows that the judge could very well have people and certainly also the religious laws that allowed the Jews forbid them from engaging each other in litigation. In Shulchan Aruch, the legal code that is still valid for all Jews today, states:

"It is forbidden to bring a Nia (of the Jews among themselves) before the Judges of the Akum (ie the non-Jews) but before the Beth=din (the chief rabbi's office) should lead him." ("(hoschen ha-mishpat" 26, 1.)

is in Choschen ha mishpat 388, 10 the following fear= bare threat issued:

"If a Jew has denounced other Jews or denounces
According to paragraph 1 he is liable to death, and whoever kills him has a
service."

The behavior of the Jewish merchant therefore appears to the
in the legal regulations of the Jews. Not
Less justified and completely understandable is the behavior of the
Judge, who must have knowledge of the religious statutes of the
Jews and therefore acted quite correctly.

But it is not possible to explain how three different instances in the
German justice system in such a simple and clear matter

situation could give three different judgments. Truly, such
Incidents are not likely to damage the reputation of the German
to increase the judiciary.

(Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 132 of 22. January 1891.)

One would think that the Minister in question has no
Has any idea of the terrible law=code that a certain
class of fellow citizens who form a state within the state, as the
recognizes their own and acts accordingly without mercy (III. Part p. 12
have printed 15 of the same), and here I give a
this 8 is arranged according to the objects, as far as the
attitude of the Jews towards us Germans:

alaskanization
the

100 Laws from the Shulchan Aruch
according to the objects in question.

The King . 40. 41. 44. 67. 71. 87.
N 81. 83.
Death blow... 19. 45. 46. 50. 81.
Betrang .. 16. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.

32. 33. 34. 36. 37. 38. 39. 42. 43.
47. 55. 73. 82. 99.

Charities. 73. 94. 86. 87. 25. 89.
Blasphemy 4. 8. 9. 10. 56– 71. 79. 83. 91.

Contempt. . . 2. 3. 5. 6. 7. 11. 12. 13. 15. 17. 22.

23. 25. 31. 47. 48. 5154. 56. 57.
58. 72– 75. 79. 82. 83. 84. 90. 98.

100th

Mistrust . . I. 76. 78. 80

Jewish Courts – Nabbineramt 19. 20. 21. 50. 90. 98. 100.

German Courts 20. 21. 22. 23. 33. 36. 40. 41. 85. 96.

Yep. here 9. 11. 12. 13. 14. 16. 18. 35. 49. 58.

(61. 66. 69. 72. 77. 79. 83. 89. 91.

Marriage 38. 96. 98. 100.

Theft recommended 22.

False Spit e. 42.

Mockery... 66.

May every German judge quickly learn from the 100 laws
be placed under penalty of perjury and may henceforth not be used in any court proceedings
situation, which concerns disputes between Germans and Indians
which will repeal 100 laws.

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An example of how the Jews show the Germans that they, and
not the Germans find the masters in German-speaking, is the following:
A good friend of mine, who is established in Shanghai, had
for the purpose of bringing his children, wife and children to Germany
He had accommodated them in a small German residence
and went to Hamburg to prepare for his imminent return to
China. The lady is still preparing her
She asked busy, when suddenly a court official appeared and
she asks if she would be willing to pay a larger sum of money;
if she could not or would not do so, he would have to seize her property. The lady
and her companion initially considered this an inappropriate
Joke: when the man identified himself and actually went to the
fealing her belongings, the lady who had the
demanded sum of several thousand marks was not in the Hanse,
one should at least allow her to separate from her
A man staying in Hamburg had the sum telegraphed:
but it did not help, the man continued with the sealing. She
telegraphed her husband that she was being seized, and he
sent back a joking reply; he too believed that some
fmilitary weyftification. At repeated insistence of his
But he quickly returned to his wife and saw the extremely embarrassing

feusual Befche. When he asked, he learned that this Befche= The capture was initiated by a Berlin Jew. The matter was as follows: My friend had a branch= Ä 5 in Tientsin. His local partner had the verse A long time ago, a large batch of Chinese products for employed for a long time against the sending of letters of credit. The Jew had then placed an order for the goods, but without the . ung, namely to send letters of credit, so that the The order was obviously not carried out. Now the Jew complained Compensation for the benefit he has had from the products would have been if the order had been carried out. The Tientfin= Branch was now . and now the however formerly liable Shanghai shareholders in Europe forced the various sufficient sum of money if he could return to China undisturbed wanted to travel back.

No judgment had been made in this matter at all, but the Jew simply had this completely untenable claim although he could have legally turned to Shanghai must, where a claim would have been made to the German Consular Court must be sued.

So en in 1889 at the beginning of September. The city in which this happened is called Detmold, but the order for the

The arrest had apparently come from Berlin.

My friend turned indignantly to the man still in Berlin visiting ambassador Mr. von Brandt, to inform him about the to complain about the shameful act and to provide information about this monstrosity time in the judiciary. Mr. von Brandt asked his nephew, the Justice Counsellor von Simfon, and he said that the decree on

= ae

On the basis of a law, by means of which one could speak in German foreigners residing in the country without paying their debts wanted to leave. (It is argued here again that the Jew to the Germans in his own country as a foreigner that= U. [See also under "Baptized Jews", "Göfchen", II. Part, p. 80.) The Jew, who here presents the relevant law to the Germans interpreted, is the son of the former President of the Reich Court. Would it be possible to draw conclusions about the father from the son? 0 believe so, because a well-known proverb tells us: "The apple never falls far from the horse.)

Of course, the law did not apply to this case, and it was then the talk of "gaps in our legislation" and their corpse beautiful things anymore. But I asked myself whether it would be luderer than a Jew would have succeeded in making an unheard-of pledge=

to obtain a warrant, and told me that it is the Jew who Germans want to prove that he rules in Germany, whether rightly or with injustice is the same: it is the gaps in our law which the Jew always makes use of and in which he appear to be promoting the authorities.

For anyone who wants to take a closer look at this interesting case If you would like to do so, please feel free to provide names and further information.

I have just come across a piece of work that I I have read it with the greatest interest. It is a book by Conrad Alberti (Sittenfeld), about whom I wrote in Part III. The book is called: "Who is the stronger?" A social novel from the modern Berlin (Leipzig 1888, published by Wilhelm Friedrich, Als Motto for his book the writer has chosen a saying from King Frederick William III elected:

"Not liking the man, the stone, because he is a genius." with which he undoubtedly wants to show that he is a great genius. Yes. Mr. Sittenfeld is something in a fine way, and I recommend everyone urgently to read this book, who wants to get a correct concept of Jewish Berlin society and the work and influence of the Judaism; but at the same time I recommend the book with Such a book could only be written by a born Jew who, in the society he describes, lived and woven and knows it from the ground up. There we see all sorts of "big celebrities" under transparent veils,

we Dr. Paulus Caffel, Julius "von" Rodenberg and others in their Elements: there we meet the famous president of a medical congress in Talmudic light; in short, we know things as they are find, and Lindau has long been overtaken by this new genius.

The "Eternal Community of Judaism" appears in this society drastically, you can literally smell it, like in Zola's Schil a sewer, and all the perfume that one has after the last Fashion 'under the skin', this atmosphere could not be 55 And now to you, what a sad thought to a to have to attend such! These feedings, of which one

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"almost always with a spoiled stomach, but always much dumber e ee, when one went there" as a Berliner Ge recently heimrath said correctly.

Truly, when one has read such things and knows that they are true, then you learn to appreciate the people who are not afraid

to join a Jewish protection organization. What might a Gustav Freytag to enter here? This name touches on most painful, but in France we have something similar. There it was Victor Hugo, who in his earlier years had written far more negatively about Judaism than Freytag, who in his old age was the Jew Lockroy (or Simon or for something else) fell into his hands. Professor Ihering may should have done it for the love of his Jewish friend, otherwise this famous professor, to whom we owe such beautiful treatises on the "Aesthetics of the Return Ticket", we know that the Jew in history always travels only on a return ticket and that the same is not transferable and always expires after a certain period of time. And since the professor is so knowledgeable in railway matters, he will also without doubt the famous railway traveler Edgar Baer who, in a truly Jewish way, 75 the national-economic problem wanted to solve the problem of how to travel on the railway without a ticket. That the Honourable Member Heinrich Rickert from Putzig and the lawyer Munckel from Pyritz should not be missing in the association were allowed to, it goes without saying: but one misses Professor Rudolf Virchow from Schivelbein. He will now perhaps take up the received the contract, in the developing struggle in its kind to curse the Jews; or should he, like the rats, Ship, the threatened Judaism, want to leave?

We learn from a reliable source that the Judenschutz-Society now essentially limits its activities to will be a black list of anti-Semitism and those who are could, in order to later, when the political situation changes, which is not difficult to expect, the persons concerned either to the state lawyer or the business one. – This is how it reads one just read in the German social papers of March 8. That should open the eyes of the Germans who have joined the Ring and a good idea, not to degrade yourself to "rubbish haulers" to let go.

Anti-Semitism, this disgrace of "yes he is widespread, but it is hidden deep in the innermost parts of the soul

World's guilt is unsaid
The earthquake victims would not be able to reach the Zagelick

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good Germans, who bravely go into battle, the greatest heroes deeds when it comes to serving his fatherland serve, he is weak like a child and anxious when it comes to acts to attack a Jewish scoundrel; he lacks the intellectual courage

One of the officers "judaized" by Mr. von Brandt, who
The man who had the courage to sue him told me that he had cried as
a child, every time he remembered the drudgery of this man
thought; but with that, the courage of the Jewish people was also
tracht towards the end. Because when I once alluded to the fact that
Mr. von Brandt was a Jew and that his dishonorable behavior
When I wrote this, he became timid.

When I was concerned about the spread of anti-Semitic feelings
in Germany, I found that the majority of Germans
with Falstaff says:

"The better part of valor is discretion".

(The better part of courage is caution.) .
and I still believe today that it would not be inappropriate to use the anti-
to bring the femific movement among German women, because:

"Do you want to know exactly what is appropriate

So ask only noble women. -"

rough ones sometimes show infinitely more courage in such cases
de the men who were drinking beer 5 and a glass of wine in the small
Circles kill countless Jews with their mouths and one of them
everyone deserved an iron cross with Falstaff's inscription.
I was told about an anti-Semitic association, of which all
Members are convinced Dühringians who have been continuously
claim that Dr. Eugen Dühring was a great man and
argue about who is the best Dühringian. Everyone wants to be the
Not recognizing others as complete and saying that they are not yet
purified enough, not yet a pure, unadulterated Dühringian, and in
The club should devote all its energy and time to this noble competition
waste.

The Jews have recently released an anti-Semitic mirror
I have already written about the first delivery of this work in
ridden parts in the article "The Jews and the Army"
wrote and explained that it aims at nothing other than the
To throw sand in the eyes of Germans. With the recently published
second delivery is the same. The focus of the second delivery=
seems to lie in a small essay in which it is claimed that
that it had not been Sir Moses Montefiore who had been on the council=
assembly in Krakow in 1840: "As long as we do not
the newspapers of the whole world in their hands to inform the peoples
and to numb, our rule remains a figment of the imagination."
exeits elsewhere I have shown that it is equally
Whoever has made this statement can be considered valid. Whoever wants
the Jews now whitewash Sir Moses Montefiore after his death?
This can only be because they themselves have to acknowledge that

the statement contains a great infamy. What infamous person has now made this statement, can make us all the more indifferent yes and no, when we called the children of Ifrael all over the world after this Council act. What can a desmenti, even if it were from Sir Moses Montefiore or Crémieux himself or any other Jew? These are all people for whom their law regards lying and perjury as sacred duties imposed, as far as the 5 and deeds of Israel are concerned We know what Montefiore and Crémieux in Damascus ethan, we know what the Alliance is still doing today and what fit actually aims at, and we know that the documents which the Damascus affair, under the Ministry of Crémieux on the Foreign Office in Paris. It would be madness= fense to believe a word of such people. The Major Osman Bey, on the other hand, is a good authority, whose testimony is more weighs more than that of the entire Jewry of the world combined, and whoever wants to know how he got his information, who reads the book "Revelations about the murder Alexander II." See book list), In the fifteenth chapter of this book, Major Osman Bey gives us an introduction of the temple of the Rue de Trevise and the company that there. We also find in the society of the princes of Israel the Baroness Ange. Anyone who knows Parisian life at all, knows what kind of business this Jewish baroness is engaged in, and that is characteristic of the whole society. The Jews are becoming more likely: Some would say that Major Osman Bey's book is unreliable because he says: the Central Committee of the Alliance israclite had its offices in the house No. 35, while on the publications of the Alliance Even the house number is given as No. 37: which is correct, I don't know, but the Jews may be right. fuch small printing errors the Jews often use to create an entire work to declare it to be lying and unreliable. For example, in In 1887 Drumont's work "La France juive" was published by a otherwise worth reading writer Mons. de Brunetiere criticized. The only factually incorrect thing he could find in the work, was that it had printed foetor judaica instead of foetor judaicus; Consequently, Mr. Drumont did not know Latin and was an incompetent Human: Well, I think whether one is foetor judaica or foetor judaicus fays, is in this respect completely irrelevant, because the Jew is not in the ringften smells different. Such Talmudic tinkering forms a component of the essence of Judaism.

One evening I came out of the Gymnafe Theater in Paris: N special sheets were announced on which in large letters was to be read: "La mort de Bismarck". Despite the reference my companion that it was dizziness, I bought one of these Leaf through and then read under the large heading the few Lines that the death of Prince Bismarck, if it occurred,

would exert this or that influence on European politics.

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This extra-paper fraud was based on the credulity of the public. Such a beautiful institution soon had to come to Berlin. A few years after the incident mentioned, in the streets of Berlin a special edition was proclaimed: "The Undergang of Elizabeth". It was based on the model of the Parisian sheet. Under the brand name it was stated that the Bremen barque "Elifabeth" somewhere, I think it was at one of the Dutch islands. Whether people were killed or I don't remember, but Fobiel is sure that it was an event that hardly anyone other than the relevant shipowners or insurance companies could be interested. The Paris Extrablatt was a political joke and in any case damnable, but what should one expect from the Berliner Extrablatt? Anyone who bought the mentioned extra paper was under the impression that it was the German "warship Elifabeth", where hundreds of men and officers were who had numerous relatives in Germany. That it was intended to confuse him with the Striegsichif, and this deception, which insinuated a national disaster, was to do business with it, nobody will deny that except the publisher of the extra-paper itself.

In Part III, p. 165/66, in the essay "The Stock Exchange during of war", is how Mr. Octave Mirbeau characterizes society. a national disaster alone is not enough to do business with it to make, but also invents bad news to satisfy their greed. Who knows whether the extra-sheet of the "Elifabeth" horror and misfortune among the relatives the harm done to those on board the warship "Elifabeth"? One does not usually hear such a thing, but the man who hatched a wicked plan to enrich himself, must be cases a low character.

I no longer remember which newspaper this extra-paper, but today I would like to use a well-known sum to the poor if I were able to do so to brand people here in this book.

That our authorities are powerless against such behavior are or seem to be, is quite regrettable and see that one obvious lies in certain newspapers go unpunished. is, for example, the end of the 19th century. the book of Rector Ahlwardt "The desperate struggle of the Aryan peoples with the Judaism" was published. The book contains very important things and certainly no lies, and probably only a few errors, and Everyone should read the same thing. In a mailbox note of the

We now read the information from the liberal political movement that the book, if not a lie, but full of lies.

A public newspaper should never allow itself to do such a thing, especially this book or rather the truths contained in it a have had a beneficial effect? First and foremost they had the dismissal of Privy Councillor Manche (nE Moses),

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Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet, led by a man who Judaism and some 40 years of the most vile Trading in titles and, it seems, even expressions of grace Instead of the two charges Ahlwardt has accused him of, 39 such cases were immediately proven, if not several. It is also likely that Ahlwardt's book thank you for uncovering the tricks of a certain Dr. Moritz Reiter gar is, who carried out a similar haggling with titles etc. |. w. The whole dirty business in connection with Manche and Reiter breathes Judaism and those involved seem to have reached the highest court circles where a secret Judaism is also quite strong Who would have thought that Napier ladies with noble names who held court offices and were active at court= returned, looking for Jewish women? Only now, after many years and who has been fortunate enough to have a look into this do, it occurs to me that the distributors of so-called spicy ofgeflichten etc., which basically only boil down to the To undermine the reputation of our imperial house, mainly Jews. I had already noticed earlier, that entirely internal events from the imperial family, which themselves into the bedroom, by Jewish singers, Benefactors and similar persons who were granted access to the castle Without a doubt, these in turn had their connections with the higher and lower e that yes was again infested with Jews, and so everything is explained by itself. But with what zeal the children of Israel fuch judges spread and circulate all over the world, of which I can give some examples from my own experience. "As long as it simple stories and harmless anecdotes, everything is still possible but through their Jewish coloring they receive a malicious and insidious character. ; As Mr. Ahlwardt tells us, the Jew Munde has a lucrative trade in titles of Privy Councillors and something similar, and probably the order-sharing much more widespread than is generally assumed. I for my part Person must admit that for me there is hardly a more ridiculous an: view, as a certain class of commercial councillors, covered with Orders from all over the world. The image of a monkey with a lady's dress and a feather hat and on a spinning organ makes its grimaces, always floats in my mind at the sight of such people

society, and "a breast unblemished by orders" is with me the thought, if one sees such medal bearers, 3 For example, the Jew Mandl in Shanghai founded the Greek Order of the Redeemer, to wear around the neck", and he is also said to have bought some other Orders. Even such . must be given to one Desire to wear a medal. Mr. von Brandt told me had proposed to undertake a "campaign with medals",

to dress you love from my letter to the
Fürŕften ze Blematt bol 18. February 1889. (See II. Part p. 141.)

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The fact that von Brandt also sent a whole box of medals to Peking fent, can be seen from his own letter to me (11th part p. 67). Although I cannot swear that this German orders, I am quite certain that Mr. von Brandt distributed them to the Chinese without me knowing ever read anything in the newspapers; possibly ie served to provide for himself and others from whom he learned something waited, Chinese orders n It would be worth knowing if such German orders were awarded by government to the envoys, or whether it is just a private undertaking that was done behind the back of the government But here one must ask oneself again: "Who is actually the government in Germany?") I would not be in the slightest surprised if this turned out to be the case. Just consider the Jewish swarms, as I described in the article "How to become an anti-Semite" on the occasion of Sacher Masoch and elsewhere, and consider who these people are connected with and what Influence they have exerted on the positions and still All these people are covered with medals and we have the Evidence that at least some of them also award medals.

I would like to return to China to show what influence the Talmudic education and Jewish interaction had on various gentlemen exercised there.

The Reichstag member Ludwig Bamberger has hunted: "There are few things in the world that have such a deep meaning in themselves like gold," and I claim that there are ini things in the world that sometimes contain such a deep meaning as a Jewish anecdote, and for this reason I want to tell one here, which is not beautiful, but e and Mr. Sacher Masoch's work "Jewish Life in Word and Image" incorporated deserved to be.

.It is Shabbat and the head of a Jewish family comes

not return at the usual time; one is worried about the end-
stay of the pious man and finally the two are sent
Boys Moses and Aron went out to meet their expected father-
to look or search for him. They come to a pond and

A pair of familiar boots peeks out. The boys
begin to pull and find that their creator is sitting there, who he-
drunk. They raise a terrible howl, but suddenly
notice that the father is full of crabs. Fill them quickly
They filled their pockets with crabs, and after this work was completed
is, they look at each other and Moses asks Aron: Shall we hang
Tateleben still 5 hours. fhe wanted to once again
Catching crabs with the dead father)

I now ask: "Is it different if, for example, Mr.
Brandt in Thinefe Times No. 130 of 26 April 1839 a
report that praises the merits of his deceased

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Father's fee and is only intended to provide a
to cast a favorable light on him so that he can benefit from it
can?" I have not printed this report, but it is a counter-
ftuck to the article in the 11th part p. 204 about the captain of
Hannecken, who pursues a similar purpose, or something else, as
if Mr. von Ketteler, in order to present himself in a favorable light
ft, among other outstanding personalities, also his own
fchism as nephew of the late honorable Bishop von Ketteler,
of the great German Dalai Lama. into the fray 0 I for
my person can only see little difference in the way the
see the persons concerned.

One day, around April 1888, when I was visiting Mr. von Brandt
one morning, he showed me an address of the German
Merchants of Shanghai and the Star of the Order of the Red Eagle
II. Class. Both had just been sent to him. "You see," said
he said, "that's how you become a famous man! What an address for a
It is quite irrelevant whether the object has any real value," and by
Ordensftern pointed out: "Nowadays you get the medals very quickly:
My father only received this medal when he was very old."
The address of the Shanghai merchants was, as I later found out in Shanghai
learned, under the impression of a newspaper dispute and the true
The news, probably spread by von Brandt himself, that he now
would resign from his job and would soon come through Shanghai to
To leave China forever, the address should be
then presented in transit in Shanghai. That the

Address was sent to Peking, happened without the prior knowledge of most Illustrators, who were later displeased because they had left the address empty= I had signed out of courtesy. The gentlemen who had the address sent to Peking on their own initiative, received much criticism. Article in the North China Herald concerning this address said one sees it as a well-deserved lesson for the haste with which the address had been drawn. For more details see Part II (pp. 199-201.) Mr. von Brandt had been impressed by the illustrators of the Address made fun of, and also Mr. von der Goltz Sulfid) later, whether I had contacted the main instigator of the address, Mr. Bieber, I know someone who thought that I only praised him because because he was stupid.

Another day I asked Mr. von Brandt if he had a possessed a certain Chinese grammar, which a Mr. von Bunsen, former Prussian ambassador in Rome. I was very new= eager to know what kind of work this might be, since according to the measures moiren of the ambassador's wife, a née Waddington, in a few months ago. I admired the e and labor of Mr. von Bunsen. Mr. von Brandt, however, said: "von Bunfen was a scoundrel, he let his and others work for themselves and then gave the work for fine

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own." I fear that Mr. von Brandt has made a mistake in his judgment about himself A He seems to have the manner know how to become a famous man cheaply. The advertising feems to have been in the family. In my Research into the family of Brandt and I also To establish the father's merits. As I heard, the works of the General Heinrich von Brandt was recognized as exemplary; But what struck me was that, firstly, the general himself has sung about, and furthermore, that Jewish advertising is Works immediately seized and a propaganda for the same as if they were the works of a Jewish novelist General von Brandt was also certainly Wood carved as the old Wrangel, who is helping his indebted son a pistol. It would certainly be an interesting psychological studies, the life stories of the various members of this family and especially of Colonel von Brandt, brother of the Ge= fenten, who was head of the en in the war of 1870/7! and

the Privy Counsellor of Commerce Schwabach. Partner of the Lord of Bleichröder, the iron 1st class on the white ribbon and who, even after the war, was accused of certain irregularities (Booty matters; is said to have stood trial before a court martial, to establish! |

As characteristic of Brandt's Judaism I would like to
two facts: "I wanted to embark on a journey into the interior
and von Brandt recommended me, since I was in Chinese.
and Mongolian en u campiren, I had plenty of In=

He told me about a trip
into the Libyan Desert, which he had made in earlier years
and where he had to clean himself of lice every morning; he
fayed: "After all, the matter was not so unpleasant and one
got used to it very quickly." He told me this story
probably five to six times, I wondered to Mr. von der Goltz
said: "It is quite strange that the minister has made this little gesture
ftrasse jo often repeated: such memories count
not to the 1 but he seems to have a real pleasure in it

u find." When I returned from my trip, one of the first

Questions. whether I had suffered much from vermin, and he was quite
disappointed when I told him that this was not the case
and I only saw one flea on the whole trip
come and kill.

v. Brandt is certainly one of the finest products that the Jews=
thum; he looks good, is clean and makes
He makes an impressive impression. He is eloquent, friendly,
pleasing and gives the impression of a scholar and art connoisseur=
and despite all this, it seems that the memories of the
Desert to make him feel at home. . |

"I would not dare to share the other case, because
I have decided not to delve into Brandt's past life
By Freund von Brandt. 10

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digging, if the matter is not already published in a 1
I only learned about this recently in Berlin, namely
that Mr. von Brandt had already previously "sung" in a book
by a lady who was travelling around the world
She came to Yokohama at the time when Mr. von Brandt
where he served as a German consul. She turned
to him in his official capacity as Consul with the Vitte, her
to obtain passports or the like. After this had happened,
Mr. von Brandt invited the lady into his room and tried to

rape. The lady resisted and Mr. von Brandt made
She noticed that he was not "any
To render services for free. After the lady succeeded
was to free herself, Mr. v. Brandt set his dogs after her.

Mr. Reichsgerichtspräsident von Simfon, who was Mr. v. Brandt
learns exactly, is possibly able to determine the truthfulness of
history to testify, if not, yes I can indicate where the be=
appropriate book can be found. Mr. von Simfon and von Brandt
seem to have made various communications to each other.
The latter asked me several times whether I would like to
to let the Reichstag elect, whereupon I told him that firstly
never thought about it and secondly the matter has not the slightest
It would be attractive for me. But you can't know whether you
ai would think differently about it. Once you are back in Europe
ate and had little to do, it could possibly become a duty
that one can use one's experiences abroad for the common good
Von Brandt then said: "You are just not going to
not in, you don't fit in there at all, you have no idea
of what unbelievable rabble sits in our Reichstag."
Don Brandt meets weekly with Mr. von Simfon, the former
President of the Reichstag, corresponded, so Mr. von Brandt had to
informed and will also have known the tables,
whereby the Jew rules, where the deputies are classified according to wealth
recorded and also the prices of some certain ones noted.

From whom else would Mr. von Brandt get such precise information?
judgments about the Reichstag that led him to such pre=
cisen and repeated Nene?

Mr. von Brandt himself, however, wanted to go to the Reichstag later, and
when I asked him why he wanted to go into it,
while he advised me against it, he said: "You don't understand,
I have to go in there!" He then explained to me that he had already pointed out
work, and the manner in which he did it is absolutely delightful.
At every consulate abroad, requests for postage stamps are accepted=
and there are also in Peking, Tientfin and elsewhere a
narrow fuch letters from children. Since von Brandt has a
fg ce rrespondenz fager sürft all over the globe er=
(possibly with all the heads of the Alliance, and give him many

official tüde, he comes into possession of many
Postage stamps, which he collects carefully. Now answered by Brandt

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all postage stamp letters arriving at the consulates are

hand and say a few friendly words. "That," says he, "word gets around and in this way you become popular, and Later on, the grown-up fifth and fourth graders help you and tertians and their families, once you have votes for the Reichstag needs." Who does not have to think of all the pleasant Jews think, like Lasker and others, that for their small favors expected greater performance afterwards? If, moreover, considers that Mr. von Brandt has no say in the awarding of titles and Order, you can see here the whole process of how the Jew to fall in love and to gain influence; more and more or less by abusing his official position. In Shanghai if, as said, an order ceremony where the Jew Mandl decorates himself has, and I do not think I am on the wrong path if I suspect that Mr. von Brandt is not the only one who knows the whole scam, but also has some connection with it.

– Since I had absolutely no rights against von Brandt, and I wanted to show him that I was still in friendship with him

Think about it, I have given a whole number of children the address of the fa dae given. This served the children who were true= probably got postage stamps 1 and von Brandt had in the pleasant hope that he will later be able to so many more votes for the Reichstag. sorry): I also gave various gentlemen in need of order the hint It was said that one could obtain medals in Shanghai, and thus I may have some weak intentions to promote this trade. services acquired.

This reminds me of a nice anecdote that year in the Baltimore Sun and which I want to tell here. "The Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, who is known to be very humane= friendly, wanted to establish an ae. He turned to the Charity of the rich Brazilians and opened a subscription. which, however, yielded only small sums. Then he decided to order to sell, and in a short time he managed to make enough money, not not only for a splendid hospital, but also for an asylum for poor The new government has until not yet the inscription that the emperor put on the building let, 9 let, namely: "Vanitas humana miseriae humanae'"

I would like to know whether the proceeds of the Order's action in Shanghai similar charitable foundations or in which Pockets that might otherwise flow?

Something characteristic was told to me recently in Berlin. After I was raped in Beijing and I was fhmezic was quartered outside the embassy, ruled under the Ber fonal of the embassy, which had a common mass, a peculiar mood. The theme "Paafch" was a dangerous topic, and there was also a lot of disagreement among the people

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In order not to come to the conscious topic and to protect oneself against= To protect them from each other, someone stranger always had to be invited who then

At the beginning of 1890, Mr. Clemens von Ketteler was Berlin. A mutual acquaintance met him on the Street. They greeted each other and Ketteler said: "I'm just on the way to my uncle, whom I used to give so much joy (This was the senior public prosecutor von Luck, the Ketteler had caused much grief through his bad pranks; and now the boy made fun of it.) The other gentleman said: "I I am on my way to Paafsch." "He is crazy," said Ketteler. My friend pointed out to him that it was It would be appropriate to be cautious, whereupon Ketteler became meek. I would like to ask the question whether it would not be better put such a small voyou in some workhouse 1 and useful to keep him busy, rather than letting him run around freely alone let him, but also to put him in a representative position where he can only cause harm? This Mr. v. Ketteler sets Incidentally, his acquaintance with the Jew Mandl still continued.

Doesn't Mr. von Brandt's behavior have some similarity to the ability of the giant Antaeus, who, every time he touched the earth regained new strength, or rather with that of a The shackle Jew, who had just been thrown down the stairs, ft and with redoubled intrusiveness fhis disgusting bargaining begins again? Brandt had barely learned a sensitive lesson which forced him to leave Europe as soon as possible, as he immediately in China the same reprehensible activity begins again and the Jews Mandl and his dirty things again, and little making sure that the Chinese show him contempt.

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Some characteristic remarks by Mr. von Brandt:

"My friend Schwabach would, out of pure vanity, Doing business in China, out of pure joy for others' business to spoil. –

What would you do if someone else pushed you out?

(This was at the beginning of May 1888.) And I replied: "How
" to think that only you and some officials are my business
know!"

It was about the same time that Mr. von Brandt said:
"My work in China has so far mainly consisted in
to prevent other people from doing business." a

—

At the beginning of June (during a visit to my house): "Life is a
misery!" S0 is fed up with the gilded chains of bureaucracy
to wear, and will shake it off soon. ne as

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I would now like to tell an old but instructive story
repeat:

Iwd' Süß Oppenheimer.

In the "Jewish Press" No. 7 of February 12, 1891, we read:
Homburg vd H. 4 a Last night Rabbi
Dr. Kottek gave a lecture on the topic "The Württemberg
Geh. Finanzrath Süß Oppenheimer". Speaker glossed over his
plans that were extremely damaging for Württemberg. However,
that his later, particularly shameful,
Sentence to death was by no means justified. In reality=
University Professor Harbrecht also gave a lecture
Tübingen judged that according to the existing laws, sweet
can by no means condemn to death. Sweet would only be the Duke
responsible to him, because he was neither a minister nor
official, but only the confidant, the favorite of the Duke.
The officials, the councillors, who were responsible alone would have been
Süß's plans with their names and in detail
carried out, people like Hellwachs, Remchingen, Scheffer, Metz and others,
These, however, went free, while Sü "like the following
young Duke's guardians when signing the verdict
expressed "for them the bill had to be paid with their lives" The
Speaker, who also cast some sidelong glances at other German courts,
who sought to imitate the lavish Louis XIV and the help
11 0, there was thunderous applause
pending". — N

It is significant that the Jews, even now, after more than
150 years ago, their tribesman Süß Oppenheimer still

as martyrs. This gives us further proof that the Jews have exactly the opposite views from ours. It is a sign of the times and the increasing audacity of the Jews. that they should discuss this topic in public lectures dare to act, and not least characteristic is it, the He the officials who signed and implemented Süß's plans, responsible for the Jew's atrocities and as the identify the only guilty party.

With the rabid Jewish rule in Germany and the growing German officials may be concerned about the influence of Jews on the judiciary remember and let it serve as a warning of what may lie ahead for them, if the Jewish economy is not brought to an end soon.

Therefore we want to tell the story of the Jew Süß Oppenheimer for the benefit and good of all those involved Hand of the pro-Jewish writer Otto Henne am Nhn play. 0

To Duke Eberhard Ludwig of Württemberg (born in 1676), who lived with the infamous Friederike von Grävenitz

and had led a bad maîtresen=se=e=se=business, followed in 1733 fine cousin Carl Alexander (born 1684) who was the mistress of the

7 N .

– 150 –

gangster was sentenced to death and her siblings and nephews. Carl Alexander did not practice the role of a mistress: but he harmed the country more through other things than his predecessors, namely on the one hand through his expenditure in the military, on the other hand, by the poor financial economy that When the Grävenitz left, a economic comparison took place, which was led by a Jew who made an income of 60,000 guilders through fraud.

This Jew, Josef Süß Oppenheimer, born in Heidelberg in 1684 boren, swung himself through the incomprehensible favor of the Duke and to the position of Finanzrat, in which position he led the country completely controlled by flattering the Duke, influential bribed people and intimidated others from their influence The police he paid and the hordes of people who were with him in Jews who came to the country ensured that their rights were asserted everywhere fhis will. Whoever did not obey him or adhere to his or ft wanted to participate in his gang's robberies, was asked for his Positioned, while with the Jew's tools almost all places were occupied and Süß met every contradiction against his will with

threatened with castration, crookedness, flogging and hanging.

Neither persons nor petitions could reach the Duke without him. Yes, he even forged decrees that had already been signed by Binding of new sheets. A system of blackmail pressed from above down the country terribly, taxes and profits were raised in enormous Measures related to coinage and the tobacco monopoly used Sweet to weighty income in his pocket, he haggles outside

with jewels, horses, precious metals and cheated the state about the customs duties. He made the country's coffers He made advances and set up lotteries, but he was not stingy. but made significant efforts, especially in the areas of external appearance, the table and lust.

He persecuted the "countryside by promoting Catholicism against the Catholic Duke and even forced the Lutheran Church fund money for tatholiō e. In two years He robbed orphans' funds and pious foundations of an amount of over 450,000 guilders. During the three years of his reign The job sales and extortions amounted to over a million Gulden. What he and his criminal comrades did not pocket, was attached to 8 te and elevators, to jewels with which the Duke be= was trogen, operas, comedies, singers and carnival wasted, and the Duke often had a shortage of cash, now . in the pile of a singer 5000 guilders and 150 bags= watches found.

Finally, just as the Duke was planning a coup against fhis prot Sr 7 75 subjects intended, he came to the Be deceptions of Süß. He asked for his release in 1737 and he= She seemed strangely pleased in an honorable moment. But then the rzog (where the on revealed that his lungs were "filled with dust, smoke and steam of the carnival and the operas, creating a

* *

Aa art

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> 57 minutes

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2 Lee IR " 3

N. ** = 4 e

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Hemorrhaging had to be done”) and immediately the Educator arrest the Jew and all his co-religionists in tuttgart and expose them to the mockery of the mob. Sweet, from

the latter was also mistreated, was imprisoned at Hohenasperg, sentenced to death and executed on 30 January 1738 in red

Nocke on a cowhide 22 execution places ground and at a

fifty-foot-high iron gallows, to which he was carried in a cage= The synagogue in Fürth celebrated him as

martyrs of faith

This happened in Stuttgart; some of our fellow citizens 1 N that Karlsruhe and Darmstadt are not too far from are removed.

In view of the views expressed by the above-mentioned Rabbi on It seems strange enough that the Jews in various countries state subsidies for their synagogues and Seminars may not only claim, but also receive, and In contrast, it seems strange that many years ago the late Jewish minister in his newspaper “Die Post” declared or had declared “that the monarchy had nothing to do with the Religion to create 4 This was also genuinely Jewish, and it It is always good to hear such a statement from a ministerial to rescue from oblivion.

As excellent examples of the demoralizing effect of Judaism I will follow here with two short essays.

The Jews and the Templars.

The Talmud teaches its followers to use false flags to sneak into the enemy camp in order to attack him from the inside out the more safely to destroy.

The sons of Shem have mastered this tactic at all times By assuming the guise of the enemy, They got into the middle of the ranks unrecognized, behaved here as the most zealous advocates of his cause, and not for long, I the leadership itself – which then always leads to a thorough error=

leadership was.

Thus Jewish cunning has overthrown many enemy fortresses and many icy Hochbieß shattered from within. Christianity in this treacherous attack has been exposed, as many rich sects, orders and clubs, whose members initially fought of Judaism. The one who penetrated under a hypocritical mask Jude had soon falsified her nature and turned it entirely on its head.

An astonishing example of this kind is offered by the Knights Templar – Macht 3 ig tüde zu Find Freemasonry and the "Gefo –

aft Jesu".

On these 12 – the misunderstanding of the Jewish Race – and the racial essence in general – bitterly avenged. But

— 1

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witty belief that human character can change, without the blood changing, it has become their destruction.

At the time of the Crusades, the Knights Templar Order was considered one of the most powerful and deepest, and he was certainly originally one of the most pious and faithful. But his influence attracted the Jews Baptized Jews entered it in increasing numbers and – what have they made of him?

It sounds like a bad dream when you hear it. The Order, which was founded to protect the cross, eventually drove a Cult of the most brazen mockery of this cross. | Ed. Drumont hunts about this in his fine "La France juive" Vol. I. p. 172 et seq. (French Aug.: | |

"The incomprehensible events with the Knights Templar, which took place in the History appears as an unsolved riddle, like a kind of show – play with a disastrous ending, but whose plot is dark and un – is understandable, you only learn to understand it when you distance yourself from the gives an account of the mixing of Jews in the order.

The Jews' procedure has almost always been the same. They avoid attacking openly; they create – or they corrupt rather, they never create a powerful organization themselves, which must serve them as a war machine to improve the social conditions, which do not suit them, to e – Templar Order – Freemasonry – international nihilism – they made everything theirs Spetken are available. As soon as they have gained entry, proceed the always acted quite businesslike: soon the efforts of all

only aimed at serving the interests of the children of Israel to do so in such a way that it only became clear to the people at the last minute who they work for and who they have worked for.

The Knights Templar have repeatedly clashed with the Jews were involved in financial matters. Through the Templars In fact, all monetary transactions were carried out in the Cross= trains whose mechanism is still so little known. They received the subsidies that the abbeys received for the Christian armies. They made advances to the leaders and discounted the bills of exchange payable in Saint=Jean=d'Acre.

Now, every person, every society, every people of Aryan origin, who gets involved in financial transactions is lost; money spoils them, without them getting any profit from it. As long as the Jews are loyal to the knights, who went to the Holy Land, buy their lands directly The Jews acted with them immediately. But when the »Kingdom began to bring order to this usurious trade, they were forced to accept the Templars as their front fons to use here. This explains the more apparent as the real 1 of the Knights Templar. a

How did these knights, who fought for Christianity, these knights of Ptolemais and Tiberias to carry the Cross of Christ u dishonor? Mignard has tried in gal fehr A ae work,

to explain the gradual moral decline of that order, and Although occasionally the description of a strange, the Duke

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von Blacas's money suitcase. 0 5 suitcase was filled with kabalifti= Arabic characters and inscriptions, as well as the main ten symbols and the sign of the seven-rayed star nes covered.

The ones that originated in the Jewish schools in Syria and later The teachings spread by Manks penetrated the Templar Order and the already defeated Manichaeism found its way into these, servants who have been devoted to the Christian faith up to now. It is through Witnesses proved and is clear from every line of the paper by Michelet in the "Documents inédits de Thistoire de France" published the process edict that at the time of the dissolution of this Order, blasphemy of the Cross of Christ a part of the celebrations at the admission The knights spat three times on the cross, striking it with the

denying places: "Ter abnegabant et horribili crudelitate ter in faciem spuebant eius." Brother Guillermy was forced to join e admission three times on the whole fpit and to witness a contempt for our Lord Jesus Christ, who on this cross

suffered, to forechen= "Despiciendo Dominum Jesum Christum qui passage fuit in ea. –"

"Spit on this cross," they said to the knight Jean de Thounnes, while holding out the crucifix to him, "spit on it, as a sign of contempt for the one it represents." – Spuas super istam in de-Spectu esus.

According to the claim of Godfrey of Thutan of Tours, the Lengnungsformula literally: "Je renay Ihésu, je renay Jhcsu, je renav Jesu." – With the Judas kiss the induction ceremony was e "Osculatus fuit recipientem in ore et postea in fine spiuae

orsi." .

These and other outrageous excesses of the Order, which the unmistakable features of Semitism, eventually led to the violent dissolution of the same. Already in 1307, prosecutors were on the who entered the order of idolatry, mockery of Christ and accused of immoral debauchery. All Templars France were then summoned and brought before the Grand Inquisitor Pope Clement V issued a bull ordering an investigation against all Templars in all countries. On May 12th In 1310, 54 Templars were burned. But it was not until May 2, 1312 that

A papal bull abolished the order after two hundred years of existence. because, as it says, he "would rather be silent to commit crimes that have passed on."

The Decline of Spain.

. "Let us search backwards on the path of the W for similar= events, such as those now taking place on German soil, our eyes are amazed by the phenomenal rise and fall gang that Spain has experienced in the short period of sixty years – from 1519 to 1586 – has gone through. Zr ze

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In our consideration we primarily follow Konrad Haebler's work: "Economic prosperity of Spain in the 16th century. 91 and its decline" (Berlin, R. Gärtner's Verlag H. Heyfelder) The analogies and similarities that reveal themselves to us here are surprising. Vis to the Americas or better to the 110 where Spain profited from the precious metals of Peru and Mexico is flooded, everything will be fine. Until then, Spain is a cheap Land, agriculture, industry and trade develop equally= moderately under the care of the benevolent, the diligence and the private= enterprise-stimulating and protective government of Ferdinand

and Isabella. Even where the government has gone too far in its care, When it comes to pampering, for example, sheep farming, the factors; in particular, the raw products of the country, Wool, silk, hides, fats, iron, steel and grain, in the country itself a useful use. Spain pays fine needs to the Abroad with their own fragrance products. Country and city are flourishing and work together, grain production even increases despite the discouraging grain taxes and despite the fact that they are sheep pastures because the authorities often enough even exclude good fields is driven, so that Spain at the beginning of the sixteenth year= hundredths of a million are even able to export grain.

The population is increasing, wages are rising, without any simultaneous increase in the price of needs the increase in the cost of living attitude prevented. The customs also find good, patriarchal, cheva= ereske. The marriages are numerous and blessed. The outflow of the Be= population through emigration to the newly discovered America is not felt. The Spaniards and Moors live together in social peace. Financially, however, the country is dependent, since it is poor in money and fine industrial enterprises, the shipping buildings &c. based on loans and state support must. But it soon rejects this.

Around the year 1515, Spain was a veritable Eden and model= country of constant development and normal conditions. Even though it 1492 expelled the Jews, does not hinder the country's prosperity. of the subsequent period, also does not contribute in any 8 to his i declines, rather to the relatively long duration of fine flowering. Only the many baptized Jews who belonged to the Jesuit order and the dominating Dominicans made carriers, later benefited the country, where social ruin also promotes social discord, it becomes a curse. They later become the bearers of fanaticism, of totalitarianism, which nests in the monasteries and orders, and they supply the In= quifition the Torquemadas, the heretic judges and agitators, the agitators of civil and n strife. They remain in the monk's habit, disguised as church vestments, her revenge= inftinets faithful and never weaken in the exercise of their sta= politics, of "divide and conquer" and of "ter= tius gaudens". They incite the Spaniards against their own (femitifchen) racial comrades, the Mauriskos, against the industrious, agricultural people

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the Moors, to whose treasures they stretch out their greedy hands, and thus sealing the downfall of Spain as a world power. Of course, nothing could have stopped this downfall so easily, nothing but a return to the legislation that otherwise admirable Queen Isabella had initiated. She gave

the newly founded empire a uniform law according to Roman law norms and thereby destroys the bond between the reason and land and the population, so that they can face the test of strength of a huge metal imports and an unprecedented price shift to the detriment of Spain, etc." – (Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 183 of March 1, 1891.)

Recently, the question of the origin of a count's Douglas family builds have been treated and are above 4255 conflicting views have been voiced.

It has become an indisputable fact that the Count Sholto Douglas, the so-called "Kali-Graf" a pronounced Jewish external and that his nature also has some bearing on the disputed issue shed light on this.

Mr. Otto Glagau describes the gentleman in question in his Article "Three Emperors" (Kulturkämpfer, Issue No. 144 of 10 December 1888) as follows:

Count Douglas (The fali-Count).

"While the Kaiser made his inaugural visits to Vienna and Rome,

Count Douglas suddenly became a famous man in Aschersleben

In public, Mr. Hugo Sholto Douglas appeared as he was then called, first in the spring of 1881, when he, or rather, fine chemical factory and fine potash and rock salt mine Douglas Hall near Westeregeln. It was a huge, but in order to a Miquel to talk, nevertheless a "correct" foundation. Mr.

Douglas received the small sum of 12½ million for his fine "inlay" Mark. Although the new company has of course not yet had earned, the shares were still A rates of 125, also with a premium of 25 percent on the stock exchange. 1882 to 1887 They noted at the end of the year: 168, 163, 136, 133, 158, 157: Nos By August 1858, the price had risen to almost 190. Dividends have been distributed so far as 8, 10, 10, 8, 8, 9 and 10 percent. Mr. Douglas took over 6 million marks in shares; if he did the same, as one can assume that he gradually sold it, that he also 33 to 50 percent. He still has valuable assets share in brown coal mines.

When the founders are full – see the amount Miquel, Oechelhäuser &c. – tend to focus on the welfare of the people ftuberculate and get elected to the people's representatives. So that also Mr. Douglas. In 1882 he joined the Prussian parliamentary group new and joined the Free Conservative faction. As a political

itiker he is extremely insignificant: nevertheless he sought to make a name for himself th

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motions, and the "liberal" press, which is in favor of
Founder always shows much tenderness, did him the favor of taking him to
forces. Mr. Douglas found access to the Prince
William, and during the sessions of Parliament he used to
Foyer to tell anecdotes from the court. He wants to tell the Scottish
Douglas, and for this purpose for 5 years after
research in England. The same proud ab-
The Douglas in East Prussia also boast of their future,
form a branched family, but actually the descendants of a
Jewish amber merchant, and several of them
married with Jewish offspring. According to the historians,
riker is the ancient family of the Donglas in Great Britain at all
extinct; even the alliance of the flourishing in Sweden,
and partly transplanted to Baden, the Earl of Douglas is
doubtful. A member of this family. Count William Douglas,
was elected in January in the by-election for the 13th Baden constituency
sent to the Reichstag, where he supports the German conservatives.
Hugo Sholto Douglas was appointed Baron of Prussia in 1887-
tand. He is one of the signatories, if not one of the
Authors of the call for collections for the work of the Interior
Mifion, which in January at the suggestion of Prince Wilhelm he:
At the beginning of September, the young Kaiser awarded Baron Dou-
glass the count's dignity. In his homeland, however, he is now called
the "Kali=Grafen". On October 1st, the new Count Douglas held
this voters in Afchersleben a great speech and said among other things: "I
I have, as you know, changed a lot in my life, for a number of
years almost exclusively concerned with humanitarian issues." -
"In the sometimes hour-long discussions that His Majesty
who honored me by carrying me, the Emperor has always
"He raised the most important humanitarian issues through his initiative."
- At the "universal request" of his voters, Count Douglas issued a
Characteristics of the young emperor, whom he identifies with Frederick the Great,
and his wife with Queen Louise Bennigsen
"at the monarch's own request." On the other hand, "the
Relationships which Kaiser Wilhelm had with court preacher Stöcker under=
hold, only very temporary." - "Least of all, our
Kaiser's extreme political and confessional party views,
which one usually associates with the name of this representative.
There is complete, unambiguous clarity about this. And if attempts are made
has even been linked to the anti-Semitic movement
binding, this is also an audacity to which I
Certainly it must. The Kaiser is aware that he
on a higher vantage point than on the pinnacle of the party, and that

the Prussians of Jewish faith are as much his subjects as the nz Prussia." Mr. Douglas cited evidence of this the already mentioned article in the "Berliner Börfen=Zeitung" and said then: "I can assure you that His Majesty, after having received this had read his ugs chete ge Außerstellung, noticed that he fay, he no longer thinks of words, but he does not hesitate to

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to confess to the opinion expressed therein." Count Douglas pointed to the great journey of the Emperor. "About the upcoming I hope to show you later on the splendid holidays in Italy bert to be able to protect itself." Soon afterwards, the "Berliner Börfen=Zeitung", which is the actual moniteur of the noble count seems to have left for Rome "to see Kaiser Wilhelm". On October 15, Mr. Dernburg, editor of the National newspaper, from Rome from a fine paper: "The spiritual festival on the

apitol was unique and brilliant. The Emperor signed this occasion in a striking way the people staying in Rome Count Douglas, whom he had already met yesterday in a private audience The "Magdeburgische 1" reported: Count Douglas was at the festival at the Capitol for a German Prince who traveled incognito. 11)

The noble count's speech spread like wildfire through the times-tungen; they also appeared immediately as e at Walther & Apolant in Berlin, and experienced a series of editions in quick succession. On the one hand the Jewish press, on the other hand the officials seized this speech and played it during the election campaign against Stöcker and against anti-Semitism. In the first Berlin constituency, The Eurtell brothers nominated Earl Douglas as a candidate, and Speech was the main focus of the election campaign. The good Aschersleben residents were amazed and crossed themselves at the sudden fame of their countryman and asked each other: "How come the Kali=Graf among the politicians?" – For those who look deeper The noble count's speech seemed like commissioned work. Afterwards, the Berlin "Volks=Zeitung" wanted to know, Mr. v. Rottenburg, the eo of the Reich Chancellery, drafted the speech, and to hold the same, first of all, Amtsrat Dietze at Barby, a friend of Bismarck's, but he explained that he usually prepares his lectures himself; only now would Count Douglas stepped in as a savior in times of need. – Under such Circumstances it was only too understandable that the Berlin anti-Semitics participated very weakly in the elections to the House of Representatives, and if the Conferservatives in the country without real joy and without right courage into the election campaign. One of their most independent Men, Baron von Minnigerode, had already left the Reichstag divorced, and now also renounced a mandate to the state parliament. Likewise, Mr. von Rauchhaupt was said to have been "parliamentary=

tired" jei; however, he subjected himself to a new election. The
The actual leader of the governmental Conferservatives is von Hell
village of Bebra, who often received applause through his speeches in the Reichsta de
the "liberals" and Jews. On the conservative
At the 15th Party Congress of the Province of Saxony he again shone through the following
fic statement: "The Conferservative Party would have been seriously mistaken,
she would not have fully supported the Chancellor if she had
has not always been in complete agreement with him. We must
him, even if we now and then, as our opponents say,
received a kick from him. --" See IV. p. 226.)

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Everyone can compose a verse to the above melody
and make a melody for the following verse.

in Schott the Douglas family is at least on the ancestral
fearch in Scotland, maybe drink Scotch whisky there,
learned some English and then with a "bleeding heart"
and even returned to English first names.

But from this beautiful poem we now see,
that in Germany our forefathers quite simply

To Georg Ebers.

Kieser friend!

With sadness I
I recently read your lines,
When you told your friend Laufer
Write of your dear ancestors,
The nobles once in the
German jungle bears hunted.

Insatiable are indeed the
People! Everything. whatever
You could desire, has the
The grace of the Lord has been granted to you.
All the Gold of the Earth's Peoples
You have long since. The most beautiful houses
Of all the cities on earth –

They are yours. What goods
forests, mines, factories
Not yet completely in your hands,

Must pay you interest, and the poor
Labor slaves share his
meager rewards the stock exchange courses
As you set the prices.

As in old heroic legends
A handful of bold warriors
Entire countries once conquered,

Entire peoples once conquered,

So you have today

You have subdued the world.

Even the poet's laurels were
Lit in part to you. Own trees –
(And with what elation

You will first be on your own snow and
Ride your own Life Sled!) –
Has the poet's craft, which otherwise
Mostly to starvation
brought to you. Truly successes,
You rightly call yourselves Pefchich
May: for never since history
It was written that there was such a thing!

See, I grant without envy and from
“everything you have, yourselves.
But I would like to ask one thing
Very modestly and humbly:

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Everything, everything, everything you have –
Let us do the e
What we have left is

Leave us our dead ancestors!

Yours are much older,

And, as once Lord Beacons field to
A British lout said,
Were in the high temple

Already a priest in Jerusalem,

When the honest Britons

Still living in trees and as
feast ate raw acorns.

Why do you suddenly want
Now annex ours?
Let us Hermann and Thusnelde?
Is Egypt, Hellas, Rome and
Where else would manufacturing material come from
You related, fet exhausted, – the
Market fatigued, you always bring
Again the old patterns –
Take Hermann and Thusnelde
to the historical novel!

who endured much in life,
and not deserved; meanwhile
Sci's, you can't punish it.
But let us as our
ancestors, do not claim them
Even as yours!

Tell your ancient legends
You from furs of German bears
In the houses of your ancestors,
Now then – and you will be
master of historical research
This conjecture not without
Can discard further –
These in Palestine
From Phoenician adventurers
Got it cheap.

(from the border messenger.)

Ancestors who were devoted to the noble passion of hunting seem
to have a very special appeal for Semites. We see it in the
Part III page 242, that Rothschild chases the Duc d Aumale: "I
share with you the passion that our forefathers had for hunting
he ten". We want to inform the Semites about these details=
I do not doubt the hunting passion of their fathers, but one must
We should not be angry if we were to show respect to the game that their fathers
hunted 0 have our own idea by v ;
it would probably have been a similar game as that of Mr. v. Brandt
hunted in the Libyan desert at that time. |

A document that contains all the
allow eulullich: e Hold lafific aim wi

ar I 4

Rolfeschild's War.

The autograph of the same arrived on January 16, 1880 at Lepke in
Berlin for auction. It was bought in 1804 by Mayer Amfchel
Rothschild, the founder of the great Frankfurt banking house.
a warning letter addressed to a Hessian minister, which was signed by his
highly peculiar spelling and which is probably very
rare worldview that we encounter in it, of all=
common interest. The letter reads verbatim:

"But with e, His Highness is thinking of
No payment. It seems that most people believe that a
Prince is not required to pay in full, should the
fh, fo admit that I am already satisfied with my humble character
am, yes. I only wish for one day the payday in the 3rd Mass week
a and too fine, that I also have nothing to, 6 10 len benethigt eld pol
only that his no 9155 if it falls to me in the oll
cost, so my job must be done. so I hope that a
Countz that the same is to be done. – – – should be the one
Prince Enjoying such a great privilege that without him anyone
Babes join Jan yes 15 secured My money he gave me
My honor and my honor is my life, defend me my
If you don't pay money, you take away my honor."

And finally, from the section of the book I would like to
owner 1 speak, namely:
ñftschaft an Arie accept, is called the Ge=
drive . – ai out feven! ö nn

II. Cheil

documents

"If you want to remain master of the Gemiten, 0
force him to tell the truth=

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VVV ut Be ne

88 8 TE

Paoutingfu and Beijing.

"

1/9. Report Dr. 1
to the Imperial German Embassy in Beijing

February 1855.

Haontingfu, May 2nd
Paontingf t to be reimbursed

Your Excellency, I would like to report most respectfully
about today's reception with His Excellency the General

zi Hung Chang. he

"Yesterday around 1 o'clock, Mr. Baron a 5

Goltz and I after a 3½ day journey from Peking in BEN noble
and shortly afterwards we sent our servants with Your Ex Dan
kind letter of introduction to the Viceroy's lady. Card
The friendly content of the same was sent by

the Governor General's immediate response, and were invited to the Yamen at 3 o'clock this afternoon. . llenz

The reception took place at the appointed time. His Excellency Elec Eon received us in his audience chamber in official dress. Mr. von der Goltz was known to him recently, but also my he immediately remembered the various negotiations; I spoke to him 5 to 8 years ago about the Panze 15 etc. After His Excellency had been informed of the Weife all sorts of indiscreet and partly unbelievable questions nn personal and private circumstances such as age, marriage, acquisition, assets rc.), I handed him the memo" randum together with the accompanying maps of the proposed railway. and mining companies. The Governor General began long document and, contrary to the expectation that he would put it aside and reserve the right to review it would, he read it with visible and growing 0 of beginning to end, turning the pages several times and read different passages twice. (During the reading he (Bd repeatedly passes the water pipe to a servant.) a

The matter cannot be done! China is a poor country and particularly has been plagued by some calamities lately. We can

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governor

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While reading, His Excellency briefly remarked that |

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do not allow us to build such expensive railways in China, as is done in Europe. I then noticed that everyone= However, cheap railways could be built, but that in order to to make such an enterprise as the one proposed profitable, at least build solid railways, and that According to the cost estimates only a solid railway was intended, that it was by no means a luxury railway.

That the proposed company could be profitable at 15%,
His Excellency considered it impossible, and pointed out the small

Passenger and freight traffic, which the railway transports in addition to coal and
I explained to him that the Rentabi=

In the calculations only coal and iron transport is taken into account,
that passenger and other goods traffic are not taken into account
and accordingly a surplus would have to bring net profit; that
from the most unfavorable conditions that one
the lowest railway freight rates for coal and iron, as in
Germany existed, namely 0 Pf. and 0. % Pf. per 100 kg. and
Kilometers and that nevertheless with a
moderate initial traffic, the railway is still profitable. Likewise,
with the steelworks, that here too one can assume=
gone, the same were preserved based on today's
unfavorable production conditions of coal and iron in the
relevant districts; but that the sale of coal and iron,
even with significant production reductions of up to 25%
values of coal and iron, still plenty of percent for
the combined operations would yield. a

The Viceroy seemed to be very pleased with the matter.
In the course of the conversation he said that China railways
build and open steelworks, that if one does not
that could raise sufficient capital, and one would not be averse to
to use foreign capital, but that one can hire foreign Europeans) in the
aa not allow and preferably exclude completely
would.

The importance of the planned railway and steelworks for later
Construction of strategic railways to the north seemed to the General=
Government is particularly interested. With lively interest
He inquired about the status of Russian railway construction, and on
On the map he had brought with him for the purpose, he had the location of
St. Petersburg, the Ural mountain range and the location of Tyumen
explain to what extent the Russian railway is supposedly soon to be completed.
He personally marked the names Ural and Tyumen on the map,
travelled the distance from Tyumen to Vladivostok and said that
it would be difficult for the Russians to reach the Pacific Ocean
to continue and it will probably take a long time until the work
would be completed. aa

The latter idea that the Russian railways reach the quiet
Ocean and China's could be continued, seemed
to be particularly embarrassing for him, but also according to the state of the buildings
He made inquiries about the Trans-Caspian railway. The

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proposed railway routes recorded on specially prepared maps

ly show themselves, as well as the places where the construction of Coal and steel works are intended. .

I told the Viceroy that my projects were for the most part based on the works of Baron von Richthofen, whereupon he asked whether I had the works with me. Lucky= This was the case and he invited us the following day to appear on the Pamen at the same hour and judge hope to bring along his works.

This is the main content of the conversation which Mr. which Goltz interpreted with great skill.

We were kindly dismissed after about two hours of audience and as we left, the drum was beaten and hofchoffer, Honors, the significance of which Mr. von der Goltz particularly attracted attention and which undoubtedly owes much to the friendly Introductory letters addressed to Your Excellency.

The impression of the whole reception was a good and I inform the ee that the memorandum fulfills a wish the Viceroy to be able to build railways with his own resources and become independent from foreign countries in terms of iron and coal Furthermore, the hope He may give space to this very project, which is particularly important to him. blå weife neither by English, nor French, nor by any other page appears to be presented, will pay his attention.

His Excellency Li Hung Chang has informed me of previous negotiations well known, and I have had the opportunity to observe him, where he expressed subtle satisfaction and dissatisfaction, never but have I given him such an excited interest in a matter? wrap, as in this case.

Carl Paafch.

6/11. Report Dr. 2
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

Pavutingfu, February 3, 1888.

I would like to report to Your Excellency most respectfully about our second reception with His Excellency the Governor General neur Li 0 5 Chang, who this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the appointed 8 ae af

e. Erellenz received us as yesterday in official dress, but sat As soon as we sat down, he took off his little cap ee 7 – nnen f that he can now enter into business negotiations

suns fe. |

As usual, he began the conversation with Boutaden against Foreigners in sight. He expressed his dislike for them.

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understated expression and said that the less one uses it, the more he liked this. In particular, he diverted himself in strong expressions about the nature of the competition, which they made among themselves, and how they harmed each other. He also said that the Chinese themselves were now a railway had been built, which would be opened in a few months; this was his own work and he had only a few English Foreigners were used for this purpose, but he praised them.

Then he had Richthofen's map of the coal fields in the provinces of Shaufi and Chihli. The directive Hofen's information on the size and richness of the Chinese Coal deposits obviously filled him with pride, and that they were the largest known in the world, gave him too little pejorative, comically dismissive remarks about the smallness of the European and other coal deposits in the world.

He was very sorry that the beautiful and large coal and ore deposits were not located in the province of Chihli, because their leader in Shanfi, he said, did not understand such things: nor possibly exploit it.

He spoke very deprecatingly about the current situation, with a total length of about 40 kilometers under construction tracks; they cost even less than his track from Taku to Lutai; they are bad and would not be considered profitable; the reason for this would be that they are not with the help of proper technicians, but by amateurs. A railway and also steelworks could only be built with the help of professionals, whereupon I referred to the memorandum and told him that this was also my opinion and that it was in no way intended to encourage anyone other than experts to use it to bring a

Then he said that it was not possible for him, such an important man, to carry out such an undertaking as the one proposed, but that he gives a single European the ability to do it. I do not trust myself. For example, I am neither a mountain nor a railway engineer claiming to be capable of undertaking such a thing, whereupon I replied that I had been familiar with the relevant questions and made a trip into the interior of China.

that I have no intention of settling the technical questions definitively to solve it myself, but I made it my task
This to help him in his undertaking, that I give him my
services available, he would like to give it a try
let it arrive.

After he further explored foreign, European ideas, among others
European state aid and Chinese institutions, which are not
he had run out of, he inquired whether the

neutral authority in gauging my propositions are known. The
The negative answer to this question seemed pleasantly fine to him.

He then spoke about the steelworks and approved

my statement that even for the establishment of the same a railway

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from the seaport to the place of destination, it is necessary that the
in winter, and in the other years
times only navigable for short stretches, shallow rivers not even
would be sufficient to transport the necessary machinery
but from further land transport to the mountains still quite
apart from us

The state, he said, would build railways and steelworks in China:
business in any case, but by a community
exploitation of the railways and steelworks, as in the Memorandum
proposed, must be ignored. No foreigners are wanted in
participate in the ventures in this way, although the idea
that after a number of years the companies are completely
Chinese hands should pass, good: but European and
He would not be averse to using German capital, whether
the same at a reasonable percentage, such as 4%. This,
I said, would hardly be the case and gave him as much as I could
understand that China will find it difficult to invest money in
Europe would get if the railways and steelworks were not
were created by Europeans and were under their administration.

On the recent financial war of Germany against Russia
The General Governor seemed to have been informed 3 at least noticed
he said with satisfaction. Russia would no longer build railways with

German capital and German engineers. In French he was not to speak well, which can probably be interpreted as the fact that he the French engineers he employed recently had poor has had experiences.

From the material brought along, such as cost estimates, profitability calculations etc., the Viceroy did not take any notice, but he asked Mr. von der Goltz for a Chinese translation of the same.

Finally he said that the project interested him and asked if I be able to select suitable personnel for the undertakings, and announced his intention to employ me, which is why he asked me to further negotiations to Tientsin 1885 opening of shipping and also to the one to be held in the third Chinese month opening of the Lutai-Taku railway, but noted again that he wanted to reserve the leadership of the whole thing for himself.

Finally, he praised Baron von der Goltz for his good knowledge of the Chinese language and the skill with which he had translated the negotiations, addressed to me some words of appreciation about the work and the effort put into it

Diligence and kindly dismissed us with a letter and

a few cans of tea for Your Excellency.

The impression of this second, approximately one-hour-long hearing was not as favorable as yesterday's. As long as the Viceroy

possible and impossible, I was, after previous
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Experiences inclined to take this as an omen, as soon as but he showed his willingness to enter into the project, even Europeans to engage, but to take the lead in all, even t

niche things, I became convinced that it was difficult

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will hold to bring the Viceroy to the understanding that, in order to: to set in motion such undertakings, he will be compelled to transfer full powers to strangers, without which it would be It will be impossible to construct the necessary buildings and even larger European capital to do so in a honest way win.

The idea of using German forces and German capital it seemed to the Viceroy not unsympathetically too fine, after he had been English, French and Americans have been so hard hit lately been pushed and apparently badly treated with the latter two drive: at least he made sure that I had nothing to do with French to do, and especially to the notorious Count Mitkiewicz he had some sharp outbursts.

Without looking at the matter in the light of day, I consider it not impossible that an enterprise such as the one proposed or a similar one, with German forces and German capital brought.

A favourable political constellation, as it existed at the time, when Li Hung Chang decided to purchase German ironclads, should be the first to bring the matter to fruition. On the other hand, but there is also jealousy that in other provinces of China the large companies could emerge more easily, a driving force for Li Hung Chang to decide quickly, and the latter circumstance would like to take into account in future negotiations be drawn.

I am not sure about the value of the railways on Formosa: on the other hand, over the coal railway Kaiping – Lutai – Taku pretty accurate. .

Without paying any attention to Li Hung Chang's disdain former, and the same praise of the latter, one may, subject to unexpected favorable reports on the Formosa railway) would probably claim that this Railways due to their lightweight construction and the use of low-valuable material for the superstructure and rolling stock, as well as other Deficiencies are not suitable to handle a traffic which-could make it profitable, so it would be regrettable if foreign, especially German capital is falsified by any logical premonitions would lead to such, already in embryo half-crippled enterprises.

In order to provide such undertakings with good German forces and German To allocate capital, various preconditions must be secured namely:

) Construction of buildings under homogeneous European, respectively.

German management using solid material;

2) Control of the operation and administration of the railways and

steelworks by Europeans, for a long time European capital is directly or indirectly engaged.

3) Management of the company by secure, Chinese

knowledgeable hand, which can do it without a fyste=

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to fall into the trap of systematic corruption, customs
to take into account, but without rigid adherence to Rische
cipien is determined to mi fwere recurring Chinese
to firmly reject unreasonable demands.

Carl Paafch.

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12/19. private. Beridit
to His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,

Imperial German Ambassador ㄣ. ㄣ. ㄣ.

in Beijing.

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Paoutingfu, February 3, 1888.

Your Excellency, I would like to take the liberty of adding

to hand over two reports on discussions with His Excellency

the Governor General Li Hung Chang.

These reports are written under the fresh impression
of the negotiations and contain everything factually.
I would like to add some details which fit into the framework
purely business reports, which nevertheless
1 may be suitable to complete the picture of the situation=
permanent.

But first and foremost I would like to thank Your Excellency
most sincere thanks for the introductory letter

to Li Hung Chang, without whom it might not have been possible for me
would be to see the Governor General in his residence and
to bring my case there and to talk to him calmly
discuss, avoiding Tientsin, this hothouse of
Indiscretions and intrigues and this unfortunately still has to be
fertile fields of activity for industrial and commercial bunglers.

I would also like to thank Your Excellency for Baron von der Goltz
permission has been granted to go with me. In view of the importance,
which the negotiations that have taken place may possibly achieve,
I was pleased that the same you) the presence of a responsible
verbal witnesses to the danger of misinterpretation and distortion
are withdrawn.

Finally, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me
have provided me with the Imperial Building Inspector Mr. Abmann

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y Mr. von Brandt apparently wanted to present this report to His Serene Highness
to keep secret from Prince Bismarck; according to his official decree, dated
Berlin on June 28, 1888, he had only the above reports No. 1 and 2 after

Berlin sent, according to his private letter, Peking dated June 29, 1888, but
also this report.

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to discuss my affairs, which gentleman in the most friendly
When drawing up the cost estimates, the most estimable
has provided help.

I am happy to report that the fear that the
General-Governor may find it inconvenient to have strangers in fine resi-
dence has not been confirmed, because the reception was
in 9 5 kind a benevolent one, and it is almost to be assumed that
the matter is more agreeable to the Governor-General than the counter—
His Excellency inquired with Mr. von der Goltz
concerning the well-being of His Imperial Highness the Crown-
Prince of the German Empire, after Your Excellency and after the
Stay, doing and letting of several members of the
embassy.

The business conversations were conducted in lively language
with quick replies. The Governor General spiced up the
fame with subtle barbaric humor and cynical outbursts. The
The latter, mostly directed against foreigners, unfortunately did not entirely lack
of justification. The regrettable and reprehensible custom of certain

e merchants to make kotow before Chinese rulers, and

The servility with which he was treated not only by foreign merchants, but, as one hears, sometimes even from foreign high Official encountered in pursuit of their purposes, declares to be suffice the disdain with which the Governor General often Europeans met.

The name of the General Governor in Paoutingfu contraftirte in a pleasant way with the old building complex in Tientsin. Everything was clean and tidy and for the upcoming New Year—feftlichkeiten frisch painted. The lions of the large entrance door were adorned in the most beautiful green and red and the pants were clean and kept free from dirt. A lot of Chinese wore flowering Flowers and other New Year's gifts. The seats of the waiting—where we only had to stay for a few minutes and

hee was served, were covered with wolf skins. In the courtyard in front of In the audience hall stood small officials in blue silk, with white Fur-trimmed coats, arranged at right angles. The general—Governor received us at the entrance of the vestibule for an audience, always, in which the former in turn stood well-costumed mandarins.

The audience room itself was a small, extremely friendly, bright room, pleasantly tempered by a small European window perirt, with Tivans at the sides and a small square table in the middle. The red silk, bordered tablecloth, An orange tree, a peach bush and a pendulum formed the only decoration of the room, quite the opposite of the reception rooms in Tientsin, overloaded with all kinds of toys.

I had last seen Li at the end of 1882. I had been told he had since grown old and grumpy. To my surprise fch I found him despite his 70 years of drought unbowed and cheerful In the fur jacket and peacock feather cap, N took fine high The figure looks good, even fine movements and the expression of fine

u.

Eyes had lost none of their liveliness, and the Com= plement, which I made to him because of his good looks, spoke only of the facts. He himself thought that it was impossible It could have been 5 years since he last saw me. Mentally too he was completely fresh, because reading through such a long document= piece with him, if not foreign, then at least little familiar Content and his immediate and lively reaction to certain Focal points showed that one could not deal with a mentally During the audience we were told Cigarettes from a silver Tula case, as well as tea and cham= pagner fervirt; the latter was consumed as a sign of departure.

While reading the document, Li let the long water pipe, the tip of which was handed to him by a servant standing behind him was put into the mouth and then lit: this servant, purely ignorant of the Lefeus, looked after Chinese etiquette over Li's shoulder into the document and feigned great interest.

The common thread running through the negotiations was the Jealousy, which Li Hung Chang is inspired by and which expressed over and over again. He was jealous on foreign great statesmen and called himself, for example, the Bismarck China, jealous of the central authorities in Peking, which much Easily envas could undertake without him, jealous 1 0 the general Government of Shanfi, which possesses coal and iron, jealously on Lin Ming Chuan, who builds railways on Formosa, finally addicted to the idea of the present enterprise himself, which he had already nurtured, albeit perhaps unclearly, in secret may have and which had now been expressed. He er= asked about my apartment in Beijing and I said that I the Buddhist temple Kuang Shang Tfze; whether I Your Excellency would be invited to the table and how much this would cost each time kofie. I am inclined not to regard this amusing question as one of the some of Li's frivolous jokes, but perhaps as a Characteristic of his ignorance of our customs, which is very noticeable is more worthy than he not only believes himself, but also in Generally and especially among Chinese people, has the reputation of Another curiosity is that when he was Looking at the maps of Shansi and Chihli provinces, the line which marks the southern branch of the great wall. He asked about it and said that this was the limit of the two pro= vinzen, which is formed by the wall: I replied that the line marked the great wall, whereupon he said, the same no longer exists: to his astonishment, I could fure that I recently saw this wall at Kukwan and a A friend of mine passed north of it at Lung Mönn and it is still in good condition.

Also comical was Lis's attempt to present the judgement Hofen's maps to let fine geographical knowledge shine, and the futile brew of 2 larger coal fields in fine Province of Chihli and interesting the assurance when he for your Ex=

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cellenz gave certain cans of tea that the quality of the tea a particularly good one, since the tea was a gift to him. Overall, I was left with the renewed impression that in Li to deal with an important man of great intelligence, of great powers, which is unparalleled in China has, that this man but through too many interested bad euro= European advisers have fallen into an unfortunate experimental system,

from which he himself sees no real way out.

How little under the prevailing circumstances on all
Your Excellency knows that Li's assurances and promises
better than me. But if it is possible to continue to listen to Li's ear,
win and the influences of a bad environment, which still
Recently the Marquis Tfeng in perhaps unexpected ways so aptly
characterized, I believe that with Li at
insightful, but not soft-hearted treatment, many beneficial
can be achieved, so I look forward to future negotiations
in Tientsin not without hope.

As soon as we are back in Beijing, I will send Your Excellency a
Copy of the memorandum presented to Li, the maps, the cost estimates,
the tables and all other tools, which
However, it will probably take some time, as the material has a
has gained considerable size. I present the same to Your Excellency
discretionary use, if my efforts with Li are not met by
Success should accompany fine, and hope that it will later be
Efforts in this direction serve as a starting point and
good things come, because I would regret nothing more than if
once swindlers and stock speculators prevailed in Chinese
fe things: it would then be beyond all human foresight
according to conditions against which the Turkish and Egyptian
are pure child's play.

For the memorandum I ask for a not too harsh criticism, since
the same intentionally, in order to be understandable to the Chinese, in simple
language. The cost estimates are conscientious,
but only roughly and still require a careful review-
processing, which is then operated on.

I have hardly anything to report about our trip, it was
in the mule sedan chairs. I had only just completed the journey
made recently and was this time only in my view
that there could hardly be a more favorable terrain for railways
than the great plain of northern China.

The only experience was that we had the historical, in the Be=
direct pious missionaries often mentioned sirens of Peiho and
Nan-hfüc=hfien. At the latter place we were shown in decen=
tester way of pretty young girls achievements of a Chinese
Bocal and instrumental music, as I learned it during my
long stay in China, and it was our
only regret that we were not able to see what we
and to immortalize what was heard on canvas and paper.

Tomorrow at daybreak we intend to return to Peking

and we will listen to the sirens waiting for us and
wax sticking.

With renewed assurance of my gratitude and great
With respect, I remain Your Excellency's most obedient servant

Carl Paafch.

Memorandum No. 1
about railways and mines in China

from

20:45. Carl Paafch.

Sr. Excellency the Beneral Governor Li Hung Chang on February 2, 1888 in
Paouting-fu personally presented by the faffer.

The undersigned, who has already previously had the honour
had to be in relation to the Imperial Government, namely
upon acquisition by the same of the first three armored frigates, Tor=
pedoboats, excavators and cranes, in Stettin, Germany, has just

| "a journey through the provinces of Chihli and Shanfi has been completed.
impressions received during the same and the associated
Considerations prompt the writer, the Imperial Government
to present this memorandum, with the humble request, the In:
content of the same, as well as the suggestions made therein, in
wise consideration:

For more than a decade, China's neighbor, Russia,
country, busy shifting the focus of its naval power to the East
coast of his empire and to establish a war camp in Vladivostok
to create a first-class port as a base for its fleet.

These works, which are constantly driven by energy, are carried out
slowly but surely and have their motive in the fact that the
Russia's sheep in Europe in the event of a major war
are unfavorably located and a free development of its naval power,
partly from Germany and England, partly from Turkey, seriously
obstacles can be placed in the way. Therefore,
Russia to establish a firm position in East Asia from where
it can develop its power unhindered.

Around Vladivostok, which is very far from the center of the Russian

violence, into closer contact with Europe, and
It was thus used as a landing place for troops, as an arsenal of ships,
To make weapons and ammunition effective, work is being done to create a
To establish a railway connection with Europe. At various points
one has the work, always conscious of the pre-set vision, in An-
gm ae taken. At present the railway road has been completed from

t. Petersburg and Moscow via Yekaterinburg to Tyumen. But

also from the east coast, from Vladivostok, the work is taken
in order to establish the connection one after the other.

This great work, which is being carried out in complete silence,
China has so far only had a weak impact. However,
have the partly completed, partly envisaged Be-
fortifications of Lüfheng=kou and Wei=hai=wei, the forts of Tafir,
the arsenals of Tientfin, Nanking, Shanghai, Foochow and Canton x.
a great value and has for the constantly growing
Fleet exploited the coal mines of Kaiping and For=
mofa and the associated creation of short railway lines-
ftreatment has a significance that should not be underestimated, but in the case of
a major war, where a temporary blockade of the ports
China by foreign powers, the Chinese
Reich could get into serious difficulties, especially if the dispute
speeds and interruptions in traffic last for a longer period
dinghies and China for war ammunition and provisions on local
means should be instructed.

The coal mines of Kaiping and also the arsenals of
Tientfin are isolated for about three months every year, as the
The waterway from Tientsin is frozen over. A plentiful supply
of coal from Formosa one might expect during a blockade of the
Chinese ports can hardly be expected, especially since Formosa is
location for the central and southern ports of China
What China has to do in the event of a prolonged
War is missing, these are open ports at any time of the year, which
from the interior of the country with the most necessary materials
for war purposes, namely coal and iron, without
from the unreliable waterways and the access
led to dependence on foreign countries.

Are the existing arsenals and naval ports on the
mainland partly able to meet the demand for ammunition
help, yes, in case of war they can be saved due to lack of
of fast connection: in addition, they can
for the same reason not provided with coal and iron. Should
For example, in a war China would be willing to build railways quickly
If we undertake this, the procurement of railway material from the
Abroad not only be associated with difficulties, but even
tual impossible, since in addition to ammunition also rails
and everything necessary for the construction and operation of strategic railways

hears, could be considered war contraband under international law.

The rapid movement of enemy warships, which possibly a demand for coal from the island of Saghalien or from Japan cover, and a rapid troop deployment, which Russia after completing his orbits, the slow troop movement towards China; and especially the northern part of the country, which has few navigable roads in the interior of the country and the headquarters of Chinese power

is the weakest in this regard. Therefore, China should

remember to be prepared in time and to save yourself the opportunity

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jschaften, all materials for railway and shipbuilding from own sources.

No country in the world has a similar wealth of coal and iron like China, and in no other country are the conditions for rational exploitation of both minerals

cheaper than in China, because not only coal and iron and material for refractory containers for melting directly next to each other lie, but they are also easy to win and not a sometimes require deep shaft extraction.

What Schreiber is referring to are the large coal deposits of the Provinz Shaufi, on the border of the province of Chihli. In a square, its corners from the cities of Ching-ting-fu in Chihli and Hwai-king-fu in Honau, the cities of Ping-yhang-fu and Tai-yuen-fu in Shanfi

are formed, there is a continuous coal basin of great thickness, on which iron ores of excellent quality are found quality and marl clays for fireproof pots.

The coal, iron and pottery industries of these districts are in China, and many foreign travelers have reported about it.

One of the most important of the latter, the German Baron von Richthofen, writes with reference to the districts:

"I estimate the total value of this anthracite region at 10150 geographical square miles or 34870 sq km (the Anthracite area in Pennsylvania, America, has an area of 1217 sq. km. that of New England, Australia, 1209 sq. km. in this extent an interruption in the continuity

of the coal layers does not take place and at each individual Places where the formation appears, at least 40 feet of mineable coal are assumed to be present can, it is easy to find a true example for the entire Arcal apparent minimum amount of 630 billion tons of coal calculate a CTuantum, which the current coal consumption of the

World (of about 300 million tons per year, for 2100 years."

"Considering that only the most outstanding thracite, which is the best product of Pennsylvania nothing gives way, that especially on the east side of the basin the Coal layers come to light; furthermore, that this 5 an extraordinary wealth of the finest iron ore is added, then one can say that this coal= field, no other known in the world can be compared to it."

Other experts have reported similarly, and if the coals

and the iron of Shanfi play no greater role in China than they do it at present, it is only because the transport means are too imperfect and costly to achieve the benefits of a cheap fuel and cheap iron to a larger parts of the population of the great plain.

Before we move on to the economic significance which a railway connecting the cities of Tientfin, Paou=ting=u and Ping=ting-chow (possibly including the capital ing) on the one hand

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and Tientsin with Chefoo and Wei=hai=wei in Shantung other cities connects, we only want to emphasize the strategic importance of such a railway= lines into the eye and illuminate it more closely.

The northern provinces of China are part of the empire, which surrounds the capital and at the same time protects against enemy attacks is most exposed on land and water. Therefore, also with great wisdom the Chinese governments have already been informed of Er= construction of the Great Wall until today its main focus aimed at the defense of these parts of the country. As from previous Centuries and even millennia the great wall that Northern Chihli and Northern Shanfi built countless fortresses and Waiting to give eloquent testimony that here the existence of the Empire must be secured first, and this is also proven today by the fact that that it is precisely in the North that the greatest care is taken to train of the troops according to European model and arming them with modern rifles and guns, the construction of the fortified Ports Lü-Sheng=kou and Vei:hai:wei as fleet stations for heavy Ironclads and torpedo boats, that the protection of these pro=

Vinzen is rightly given the greatest importance and the modern wants to counter the war resources of other nations with an equal one. Naturally, the naval system was the first thing to be started, because foreign nations China mainly from this side with superior War material could be obtained, yes this changes from the Moniente, where China's northern neighbor is in possession of Means to quickly deploy a force not only to the borders of the Chinese Empire, but also always be supplied with ammunition and provisions.

It is likely that only a few years will separate us from the Moments separate where Russia has a connection by railway between its European and East Asian possessions have, and China also needs in the interest of its security will feel able to deploy troops more quickly than is now the case is possible with the existing roads and means of transport. Furthermore, and above all, there will be a need to To be able to procure means of transport in their own country, with their own means and without being dependent on foreign countries, especially in a serious case of war, the use of sea routes for war material and is possible.

The existing arsenals may be sufficient to sufficient quantities of powder, guncotton, dynamite and other ammunition, also to manufacture some of the weapons, but they are not able to construct railways or produce materials material for shipbuilding, telegraphs or even just for serious repairs without foreign help. If China wants to become a have an effective iron warship, it is forced to turn to the to turn abroad; if it wants to build a railway, it must also turn to foreign countries and even for rail and tele= graphene wire, although their production requires little technical knowledge niffe required. Now China has more coal and iron than it

25th century

can turn to, and yet even the small and private industry near the open ports most of their material of iron and Steel from abroad.

What are the causes of this abnormal condition?

This is primarily due to the fact that in China the Coal and iron industries are only operated on a small scale, and furthermore the lack of adequate and cheap means of transport.

Schreiber will subsequently try to prove that both defects can be remedied without China being too quick to resort to old traditions. tions and without existing industries in be damaged on a larger scale. But for now, we want to

briefly recapitulate the advantages China has in strategic terms
View of a railway connection between Tientfin and the district
Ping=ting=chow on the one hand and the ports of Chefoo and Weis hai= wei
on the other hand would have.

1) The formation of troop units in the three mentioned
Provinces would spread with greater speed and ease than
previously dewerkftlichen; as well as their dislocation in these offices
vinzen and armament and provisions from the arsenals
and ports.

2, The arsenals of Tientfin and in southern China would
throughout the year via Chefoo and Wei = hai wei with
the most excellent anthracite coal and iron for shipbuilding purposes and
all other arsenal work can be carried out from China itself.

3, It would not be long before a
develop a similar industry to that of Krupp in Effen,
which place in a similarly favored table like Ping=ting=chow
is located, and China would soon not only have railways=
rails, but also machines of various types.

Of course, one should not give in to the hope that
all this will be completed in two to three years, but it
will require a number of years and a lot of work to achieve the
layers to produce.

If we consider the strategic importance of iron ore plants,
railways and iron industries in the first place, so
This was done because China needs to
Companies sooner or later for strategic reasons

make.

Now it remains to consider what benefit a Ki
companies would have for China in economic terms.

Here, two statements can be made from the outset. The

The first is that the construction of the railways mentioned above and the iron industries
for the entrepreneurs themselves a permanent source of rich income
will be, and the second is that the population will be given the
Districts crossed by railways the blessings of cheap fuel
and cheap iron.

The Chinese people are highly inclined to

Dr: Hinficht To take advantage of the benefits, as the active
increase in the consumption of foreign raw products and fable

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katen, which can be obtained more cheaply from abroad,
than they are made in China. The Bavölke= would eagerly

the districts closest to the railway, the cheap materials of coal and iron, which could be delivered significantly cheaper than from Europe or America, and the
The next consequence would be the emergence of numerous small industries in such places where previously due to the rising prices of Coal and iron are only used for the manufacture of the absolutely necessary objects. The example in all foreign
Countries have shown that Eifen, where it is associated with coal: and is therefore cheap to produce and process, a can be used extremely widely in areas where otherwise other materials, namely wood, were used.

While a few decades ago in Europe and America almost exclusively uses wood for shipbuilding, bridges and houses used, is now used on a large scale for these purposes:
bar of iron.

The same would be the case in China, which is currently these provinces are not rich in wood. The import of foreign
the iron in China is now about 760% tons (worth about 2770000 taels. This quantity would be very easy for China to acquire. ity itself. But even more important and valuable is the iron which China produced in the form of ships, warships, machinery and telegraph wire from abroad.

The large sums that China has paid to the Foreign countries should benefit their own country, where coal, Iron and labor are more abundant and cheaper than in any another country in the world. Not everything can be done with one times, the beginning can be made at any moment— power to achieve the first goal, namely the supply China's own country with coal and iron in the form of raw material, nail iron, ship plates, rails, e ee Steel for guns etc., all of which has so far been imported from abroad— is drawn.

This beginning can be made most conveniently by the Construction of the above-mentioned railway lines and construction of iron and steel mills in the Ping-ting-chow district.

Tientsin as an end point would have significance as an important Arsenal plat and at the same time as a shipping plat for the northern Ports: Chefoo and Weishatswei, on the other hand, as shipping points and 10 months ago, when Tientsin was excluded from shipping is closed.

In the further distance, although also foreseeable, the time m en, > China itself supplies raw materials such as iron and coal can be opened. |

But let us first deal only with what is in the next proximity, and with the question of how the facilities are

are to be delivered.

In Europe, in such ventures, the state concerned

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usually private individuals are given permission to build railways given, on the condition that the state, after a certain

number of years becomes the owner of the facility, ie that he reserves the right to do so after a certain period of of years at nominal value. In this way

The state gradually became the owner of all railways, which today are the most important transport routes in Europe and America.

In Germany, for example, where the conditions are best organized find, the state is the owner of the post and telegraph system and in the acquisition of the still existing private railways he is has already progressed so far that one can foresee the time when the state is the sole owner or administrator of all items, telegraphs and railways.

This will ensure the existence of the state, because the amount of officials working in the postal, telegraph and railway sectors find their existence, have not only an interest in the preservation these institutes, but also at the same time at that of the state itself, which these institutes for the benefit and prosperity of its members thanen and at the same time generate revenues for their own existence, to defend the country and to keep it away from other taxes secured.

In China, where such facilities are not yet available or are eziiftiren, but where one does it for one's own interest, and to protect against others peoples, the establishment of such institutes One should strive to ensure that the state always fehr. i retains in order to ensure its existence in the welfare of the people secure.

China has been making all sorts of proposals in this area for decades. Direction. For the most part, they were simply calculated to allow speculative foreigners to exploit iron= railways and mines in China, or it was only the placement of bonds, sale of machinery, railway tracks or more.

The propositions which Schreiber wants to make are of a different kind.

China alone, as a state or as a people, can currently cannot create such undertakings without outside help, since the relevant inventions of modern nature and so far only in found application and exploitation on a large scale abroad China also has many capable and intelligent officials in the foreign countries, which benefited from the advantages and of railways and large-scale industry, and some young people have also been studying abroad, o China still lacks people who have long

axis the necessary experience in the field of railways= 1 of the railway and metallurgical industries evening.

For this reason, as well as for the difficulty in this Land large capitals for the joint exploitation of iron= railways, mines and industries together, China is

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still forced to rely on foreign forces and foreign capital to use.

It is by no means the intention of the writer to attack China= muthen, the exploitation of fine railways and treasures of mines= ralien to foreigners alone; rather, he wishes a real unification of Chinese and European capital and forces= who jointly take on the work fhall, for the benefit of China and for the common good of the local and foreign entrepreneurs.

While foreign capital can only be invested in such a company to bear secure interest rates, China would benefit from further There is a motive for strategic and other economic 5 to participate in this enterprise and to

rdern.

The writer proposes the construction of a railway from the Diftricte of Ping=ting=chow over 1 possibly including the capital Peking) to Tientsin and from Tientsin to Chefoo and Wei=hai=wei.

Furthermore, the establishment of coal mines in the first-mentioned district along with iron mines, blast furnaces, rolling mills for the production of forges=

iron and nail irons and steelworks, all with machines= operation according to European models, where necessary.

One half of the capital used for investment shall be China and the other half of Europe will be included.

The Chinese government appoints a senior official who the entire company is monitored and the government is represents entrepreneurs.

The capital subscribed by the Chinese and European sides fould be raised as the buildings progress and placed on a specially established bank branch in Tientsin under joint Chinese and European management.

A special office is to be set up in Tientsin, from from which the management of the company takes place. Here the Central point of the company and also the technical Vurcaus shall have their seat there.

The leaders of the railway construction, as well as the industrial Works are supposed to be Europeans who had already previously been in Europe in the relevant needs.

All work in China should, as far as possible, carried out with Chinese labor and Chinese materials.

EB fol a European Director be appointed, to whom All European officials undertake that they will only and serve only in the interest of the company and do not constitute special interests, so that they act as Chinese officials to be considered. | |

European officials must commit themselves to supporting the Chinese to study language.

It will be left to the European Director to manage the European to dismiss the European officials in accordance with the contracts made

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and to replace them with new ones, provided that this is in the interest of the company appears necessary.

The salaries to be paid to civil servants shall be between the high official appointed by the Chiuefian government and 5 European Directors reached a prior agreement become.

The start of the railway construction, railway operations, steelworks

etc. necessary and not yet in China e Mus
materials such as rails, locomotives, wagons and machinery,
always done where the material is best and cheapest
is obtained, regardless of the country of origin.

The decision on the advisability of such purchases should be made by the
combined Chinese-European direction; this
shall also have the right to conclude delivery contracts with
foreign large industrialists, if this is to the advantage of the
company appears appropriate.

The Chinese government is committed to the loyalty of the
officials appointed by them, as well as for the honest performance of the
Chinese entrepreneurs, whether they are employed as administrative
civil servants, technicians or workers.

Two aspects should always be kept in mind
become:

1) All building materials, as far as they can be procured in China,
should be purchased under equally favorable conditions in China
but are cheaper in the country, so they should be
from abroad.

All work on railway construction, such as earthworks,
Work in the machine workshops, steelworks 2c., should,
fo far as this is not possible, it will be taken care of by Chinese
Also, as railway and mining and steelworks officials
as many Chinese as possible should be employed, as this is guaranteed
and profitability of the business.

The construction of the railway and works is to be started,
As soon as the capital required for the company is available and the
The company has been properly constituted.

The railway line Ping=ting=chow.-Tientfin is to be built first in Ange
and the preparatory work at both endpoints
Only after completion of this track will the line
Tientfin, Chefoo, Wei=hai=wei will be built if not Zwkzweck=
reasons an earlier start of this construction would be desirable
appear.

The railways on the one hand and mining, rolling, metallurgical and steel
Works on the other hand should have separate operations. :

The profits from the proceeds of the railway operation,
as well as the mining and steel works belong to the entrepreneurs, among
which will be distributed pro rata to their share.

If the net profit exceeds five 70 em (15% per annum,
3 jo the surplus was transferred to the Chinese central government

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_ The combined entrepreneurs shall have the right to stations of the railways to have sales outlets for their raw products, However, the distribution of the same off-road is to be entrusted to Chinese private left to entrepreneurs.

The purchase, sale and dispatch of the goods by the entrepreneurs However, Europeans should also be allowed to import the raw products supplied, provided it takes place from the treaty ports.

In order to attract foreign capital for the company, it would be necessary for the imperial government to formally consent to it and the participation of Chinese Capital in the company Aan and to promote it Should the imperial government itself, or the provincial governments participate financially in the ventures, it is of course available to them up to the level of the Chinese reserved capital.

“The acquisitions of land or expropriations, such as would prove necessary for the railways and steelworks, would have to be undertaken by Chinese officials.

The exploitation of the company should be the combined Chinese-European entrepreneurs for a certain period of time first, during which no competition lines and establishments may be built, unless by the combined companies employees themselves.

When building connecting lines, the entrepreneurs be free to undertake the same on their own behalf.

Should the Imperial Government be inclined to give such assurances to give, yes, in Europe there would be sufficient capital on have it brought.

Schreiber is inclined to bring together capital and to undertake the formation of the company in Europe, if the imperial government: to give him the confidence and to encourage him-wants to be fully powerful.

It is self-evident that on the part of the Chinese government, as well as the Chinese population in particular, as the proposed one, must meet with some concerns. Today Thousands of people live from the transport of coal and Iron, and it is natural that they fear that the construction of the planned railway to lose their income. This However, this fear is groundless. On the one hand, the Transport of raw materials employed during construction the railway more abundant employment than before through the creation creation of the material for it, while on the other hand the transport of coal and iron during construction is unlimited will continue. After the completion of the construction, this transport for a specific line, however, exclusively for the railway but it should not be overlooked that the Transport of iron and coal now due to the high costs of felen is only operated on a short stretch. People and

Pack animals will leave these routes, but in the transport of the

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raw material from the various stations to the side located areas can find much richer income. While up to Now from the mines the traffic with pack animals only about is limited to 300 Li, in the future a similar traffic will right and left of the entire length of the railway line on similar distance. It can therefore be assumed with certainty that the number of people finding employment and pack animals will be significantly larger than the same harvest. A Another concern of the Chinese government could be that the Use of capital to political difficulties and windings could give rise to this danger. This danger is caused by the joint administration, in which the Chinese government always has the would have a decisive vote, should be prevented.

It would be up to the Chinese government to decide watch out that even from the Chinese side through corruption or intrigue guen would not have those dangers which the Writer avoided to 55 wishes.

The concerns regarding the placement of foreign, in China invested capital on the European stock exchanges, could be counteracted by providing for the transfer of the share certificates certain formalities and the right of pre-emption in any case the Chinese government would be assured of the same.

Germany has often been called the natural ally of China. In any case, China has never demanded a hostile policy or to fear interference in his affairs. The involvement German capital in the projected company would therefore are in no way subject to political concerns.

Nevertheless, it is not the intention of the writer to To make the matter an exclusively German one. Foreign capital shall, on the contrary, as long as it complies with the aforementioned conditions and through his participation no harm to the self stability of China is to be expected, just as the use of industries other than German ones is not sufficient. closed finely.

Writer of this asks to submit his suggestions for a . and to subject it to a thorough examination. He will be happy to fhis time and his labor, as well as his knowledge of the relevant Chinese and foreign conditions to the company to make available.

At the same time, however, he may also request= jspeak that the efforts he has made to develop this project and the research into the relevant circumstances Jon and effort will not be wasted by the fact that his work is oncurrenten is made available.

He is of course happy to give an expert opinion willing to submit, and the Chinese government willing agreed to look into the issue more closely.

Finally, I would like to add some Notes should be attached regarding the duration of the railway construction, here costs

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the same and the steelworks, as well as some special considerations To illustrate the usefulness of the Ping=ting=chow route= ientfin in general,

The route Tientsin – Chefoo – Wei=hai=wei, although an interesting forming a vital part of the whole project, we want to disregard for the time being, since this route will only be explored later in should be taken and their construction and production cheaper and can be more easily obtained after building materials and trained people at hand and has gained experience.

The length of the route Paouting=fu – Peking –Tientfin would

be:

527 km = 947 Li.

The route Ping-ting-chow-Diftrict - Paouting-fu- Tientfin direct:

390 km == 703 Li.

The route Tientsin --Chieu - Wei-hai-wei:

500 km = 1008 Li.

For the sake of unity, we calculate 200 Li per equator degree,
as standardized by Emperor Kanghi, and an equator degree of $111 \frac{1}{2}$ km.
Thus 200 Li are equal to $111 \frac{1}{4}$ km, or 1 Li 556% m, 1 km
1000 m

We will calculate the tael to $4\frac{1}{2}$ German Reichsmark and
the tael to 1500 cash.

The construction of the Ping-ting-chow-Diftriet -Paouting-fu and
from there via Peking to Tientfin and from Paouting-fu to Tientfin
direct would be able to be produced in four years and the facility
the first mountain: and steel works in the same time, yes, that their
operation, and certainly not long after the opening of the
Rail could be used.

The costs of railway construction including bridges, tunnels, sub:
maintenance of the railway during the construction period and including installation
of Biegelbrennercien, Werkftätten &c. would be about 185 000 Marks per km,
or 103,000 Marks per Li, or 41,000 Taels per km and 22,900
taels per li.

The railway would initially have only one track, while the
Substructure and the entire system from the outset for two tracks
The second track can be laid once the railway
in operation, significantly cheaper than if one were to use the two
Tracks are laid at the same time, and it is therefore better to wait until
. Traffic the second track for immediate necessity=
time.

When calculating the company, the prices for
the very best and heaviest material used in Europe,
in Anſschlag gem t, as one also for all eventualities rather to
considered unfavourable rather than favourable circumstances. Furthermore

at the salaries of those working in construction and temporary operations
employed people and officials, be they Chinese or foreigners,
o measure that one can expect to get decent people,
who find sufficient remuneration in their salaries and not

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are dependent on earning extra money, whereby

the company would be harmed from the outset.

However, with a lighter superstructure such a railway to

160,000 marks per km = 89,000 marks per li

Bait:

3500) taels per km = 19800 taels per li

but this would not be sufficient for the final purpose, namely the railway to make as much money as possible, hardly recommendable.

Without a doubt, there would be a lot of people who would be willing to build a railway at a significantly lower cost, but please keep in mind that in this case builders and owners are the same and in solidarity, and that it is fit 10 can be about something useful and fit very lasting

u fchaffen.

: There are various motives which motivate the memorialists cause only the construction of a first-class railway and best material: namely: It would be in keeping with the dignity of the great Chinese Empire, the first company of this kind, which under the auspices and with the participation of imperial government is put into action, in a subordinate manner to begin.

Then decent capital, as intended, would also and good officials in Europe are easier – and perhaps only then – be won over to the company if one is convinced that the same is based on sound principles from the outset, because it is known to every good businessman in both China and Europe,

great successes could only be achieved with good means and aids
The use of good material and good
people would therefore ensure the success of the company.

To give an example of the important role played by the high land freight in China, and how through them the consumption range of coal and iron is limited and thus the industrial Development of the country, it should be mentioned that the most expensive and best anthracite coal in Shwo-fang=tfun and Shipatfui, near Ping=ting=chow, which costs 60 cash per 100 catties at the mine. In Hwo=lu=

fien, which is about 250 Li from the mines, dead the=

same money 600 cash per 100 catties, or just ten times

of the price at the mine. In the only 60 Li further
In Ching=tingefu the coal even costs 800 cash per 100 catties.

The transport of goods in this area currently costs whether by donkey, mule or camel, 70 cash per 100 catties per 40 Li. The low duty of 15 cash per loaded pack animal (which, by the way, is not insignificant when transport prices are reduced could be increased), which was raised in this way in Kukwan is hardly significant, but it is the 5 alone, which prevent coal and iron from being transported very far Hwosluchfien can be brought out. |

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For lower grades of coal, the percentage is much less favorable than for the better varieties. But even 2 precious iron is made extremely expensive by the transport costs and thus made inaccessible to a large field of consumption, ie that the population le Diftrict e ft with European iron

Hard white iron costs, for example, in Shwo=fang=tfun

1300 Cash, Luppeneisen 2000 Cash and Stangeneisen 3000 Cash per 100 catties. According to Hwo= 11, these varieties cannot be cheaper than 1800 Cash, 2500 Cash and 3500 Cash per 100 Catties, without there being any significant profits on it.

It is statistically established that in Germany and in rest of Europe, such railways are profitable on which raw materials material, ie mass-produced items, are transported. Now in Germany the cargo

for coal: 0.00 Pf. per 100 kg per 1 km,
for iron: 0.½% Pf. per 100 kg per 1 km,

or about 100 catties

Coal 3 Pf. per 40 Li = 9 Cash,
Iron 3, Pf. per 40 Li = 10 Cash.

Accordingly, coal and iron would be transported from the place of production to Tientsin, 380 km or 680 Li away, to a Total freight of 153 cash per picul 100 catties or 2750 cash per ton of coal and 170 cash per picul of iron, if the same railway operating costs for China as in Germany By properly mining coal, whose prices are even lower than they currently are on the

pits are.

Through professional mining of iron ores and proper smelting process, the cost of iron would increase by at least a third, as is done in Europe by European experience knows.

Accordingly, a good hard coal, which is found in the district of I 0 60 cash per 100 catties, at the price of 2. taels per ton, and iron, which is worth 2000 cash per 100 catties costs, at the price of 1. Taels per picul 100 Catties) to Tientsin can be laid.

Good Kaiping coal from seam No. 5 in pieces costs today in Tientsin in large quantities 4 taels per ton, while good Bar iron not less than 2% – 2% Taels per picul

evening is.

Now it must be noted that Kaiping coal, even the most best, after all, is only a second-rate bituminous coal, that the mines in Kaiping can deliver relatively little, that whereas the coal from Pingtingchow is pure loan, on the 0 product, which in Shanghai with 10 Taels for sound is paid and can be sold in unlimited quantities. can be ordered.

Considering that Shanghai still has a significant

and Di

Consumption of expensive English coals caused that for Cardiff Coal 8 taels per ton, for Australian 6, 6.3% taels per ton pays, it is evident that this is a large sales area for Shanfi coal can be found.

It may also be mentioned that the coal from Pingtingchow is completely different from the Kaiping coal and the sales of the latter is unlikely to have any impact.

From the above comparisons and considerations, extraordinary profits for the entrepreneurs, which at the same time Producers and transporters are therefore appropriate and fair and make big profits in each of these skills can.

It would be too far for the narrow space of a memorandum lead to giving all calculations and calculations here and difficult to deal in particular with industries and their products, which could only develop properly after the opening of the railway lines.

It is a matter of briefly demonstrating that the proposed sub=take is not only viable, but also an inexhaustible

source of wealth for the country: that it will be a sub=which maintains itself and the Imperial Chinese Re=ization, it wants to build railways, be it for purely strategic or colonization purposes in the northern parts of the empire, be it to remote areas for one reason or another=to provide aid to the famine, not only the material from their own country, but possibly also the funds through can deliver the profits achieved.

Here it is perhaps appropriate to refer to a recently published Memorandum of the Chamber of Commerce of Foochow, which contains a report from Judaea about the tea culture there, and . what role the railways played in it and from which shows without a doubt that it was these who – itself profitable – the tea culture of India – in this case to the detriment of China – have been a powerful lever.

How much more favorable are the conditions in China, especially for coal and eggs!

The capital required for proposed ventures would be:

Construction of the line Ping=ting=chow – Paouting=fu – Peking – Tientfin direct, 512 km (022 Li) a 185000 marks:

95,000,000 marks or 21,100,000 taels.

Route Paouting=fu – Tientfin: 139 km (239 Li) at 185,000 marks: about 25700000 marks or 5700000 taels.

Route Tientfin – Chefoo – Wei=hai=wei: 560 km (1006 Li) a 185,000 Mark:

about 104,000,000 marks or 231,000,000 taels.

Distance Ping=ting=chow – Paouting= fu: 251 km (450 Li) a 185,000 Mark: –

46435000 marks or 10320000 taels.

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Beijing – Tungchow – Tientsin route: 138 km (248 Li) a 185,000 Mark:

25530000 marks or 5670 000 taels.

Distance Paouting fu – Peking: 138 km (248 Lu a 185000 Marks: about 25,530,000 marks or 5670,000 taels.

This would be the cost estimate for the various coming routes fine, at 185000 Marks per km or 103000 Marks

the Li. |

It is assumed that the routes Bingstingschow – Paouting=fu – Tientfin – Peking and back to a first in serious Consideration: only later the route Tientsin – Chefoo – Wei=hai=wei.

As far as industrial facilities are concerned, this question would require one more consideration.

For the time being, one would have to make do with coal mines and iron mines, which are very simple, as well as blast furnaces, puddling furnaces and rolling-factories that supply and manufacture such things that are all Chinese markets: such as mild iron, bar iron, Nail pullers and similar products. About the time when, and the special places where steelworks and machine factories are located What should be laid and to what extent, should only be decided after the matter is decided. enter into deliberation. Here it is sufficient to preliminary ample sum to be spent, which the combined Directorate free hand, according to the emerging It is particularly important to create such establishments in question what intentions the Imperial Chinese Re= government with regard to employment of entrepreneurs.

For the construction of industrial plants, Schreiber proposes that

sum of
100000000 Marks or 22220000 Taels

Demuach would therefore be required: distance Ping=ting=chow– Paouting=fu– Beijing – Tung=how – Tientfin and back to Paou= ting=fu 123 million marks and for industrial plants:

100 million marks,
furthermore for general administrative costs:

8 million marks,
a total of 231,000,000 Reichsmarks or 51,330,000 Taels.

This would later be followed by the line Tientsin – Chefoo – Wei=hai=wei with 104 million marks and would thus in total 303000000 Marks or 74440000 Taels

to be subscribed, plus the sum which the Imperial Chinese The Government has to pay for the cost of land acquisition for the Railway and railway facilities and steelworks. For the construction of the in Aus= 666 km or 1197 Li long double-track railway would, including the construction of railway stations, stops and halts ftate the acquisition of a 35 m wide, 600 km long strip country may be required. |

This represents, counting the area as 675 square meters, a total area of 34530 Mou (43 300 000 sqm).

With a further 170 Mou, i.e. 34700 Mon in total, sufficient for railways and steelworks.

These sums are to be collected from the subscribers in accordance with the decision of the combined directorate, as the same success will be required for the construction of the facilities and afterwards where part of the railway and facilities have already become profitable.

However, the subscribers shall be responsible for the total amount for the time being only for the railway lines Pingting– Paoutingfu Peking – Tungchow – Tientfin and Baoustingsfu back and the mountain necessary sums for the construction of factories and steelworks be drawn.

To participate in the second part of the company They are entitled, but their obligation only becomes definitive, after both interested parties have given their consent 3 years after the Constitution of the company, i.e. about 1 year before the opening of the line Pingtingchow– Tientfin, a final decision on the construction the route Tientsin–Chefoo–Wei–hai–wei.

The procurement of one half of the necessary for the construction of the railway The sums to be paid by the Imperial Chinese Representation designated plenipotentiaries in China, who are the other half 9255 Carl Paafch in Europe.

About the size of the shares in the company, as well as Other questions should only be decided after the emperor The European government has given its consent to the project.

As a note, it should be noted that the costs for railway construction set sum of 123000000 Marks on

around 106,000,000 marks or 23,500,000 taels would be reduced if a railway with a lighter superstructure were to be built should be preferred.

In the enclosure, Schreiber has the honour to present 3 cards, depicting:

No. I, which was projected by the Russian government and partly completed railway through Siberia;

No. II and III the railway lines proposed by the writer District – Poutingfu – Beijing – Tungchow – Tientfin and back to Paoutingfu.

Peking, November 1887. |

Carl Paafch.

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46/47. Report No. 3
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,
Imperial German (Hejandte

Beijing.
Pehing, March 18th

Your Excellency, I would like to take the liberty of sending you a copy of my Brivats reports of February 3rd from Paoutingsfu mentioned Memorandum to the Imperial Chinese Government on Railways and mines in China.

Here I would like to point out that in the General= Governor Li blamed Uleberft for a small oversight: This is an oversight of one decimal place in the German railway freight rates mentioned in the memorandum for Coal and iron, namely:

On: Pf. per 100 kg per kin for coal and
(% Pf. per 100 kg per kin for iron.

In the Chinese translation it mistakenly says 2, Pf. and resp. 2, Pf. This oversight is all the less important, as it is clear from the immediately following calculations of coal and iron nad)» shows that they are correctly based on % Pf. and 0. Pf.

I have also taken the liberty of changing the length of the railway lines, as they only become apparent during the Uleber= These are only differences of a few kilometers and are not important, especially by reducing the estimated sum for general administrative costs the total= sum of 231 million Reichsmarks has remained the same.

I only mention these small deviations because nition, because if the memorandum is published, the Chinese were exploited by opponents to damage the cause

and I would like to demonstrate in advance that they are not only noticed and no organic defects, but small differences fures, as is the case with such works, without prejudice to the whole can come.

Moreover, they are not only irrelevant, but can also have only local interest, and should it appear desirable, the To send a memorandum to us, this could be done in this Form without further comment. '

Carl Paafch.

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48/62. Memorandum Article 2)

about railways and mines in China
from

Carl Paafch.

Sr. Excellency dem (eneral - MGonvernenr Li Hung Chang on July 7, 188
personally presented by the author.

When Schreiber had the honor of presenting Your Excellency his first memorandum about railways and mines in China, donated the same to the project in question in a thankful manner great interest, but at the same time made it clear that the same in it would not be possible to implement it in the manner proposed.

The reasons which led Your Excellency to this view had, the same was not mentioned. .

However, the company's strong profitability Your Excellency is astonished and doubtful, as is the ng of the beneficial consequences mentioned in the memorandum, which the

must result in measures; these can be taken, however, numbers, and is Schreiber willing to do so in further discussions

cusfions about the project.

Based on the assumption that Your Excellency the Pro=ject has already been subjected to a closer examination and the an=

have recognized as correct and bonn fide made, that thus the

ownership of railways and mines for China in strategic and economically desirable, there will only be internal or foreign political concerns, which may hinder the execution advantageous projects. EN

To eliminate these, however, would require the necessary skill and power must remain reserved to Your Excellency, since no one Foreigners are entitled to 59 in such China-only questions mix, but it is perhaps permissible to consider the supposed, the integrity To shed light on China's external threats, with the intention of giving Your Excellency a brief but clear picture of it and to demonstrate that in this case everything has been done to prevent such driving.

In order to invest the capital of the to avoid heinous stock market speculation, the intention is to to issue share certificates in the name of the owners and shall same without the approval of the combined Chinese-European administration cannot be transferred and should be transferred to the Chinese The government will always reserve the right of preemption in such cases.

) This memorandum forms the focus of my projects and wanted "can prevent me from doing the same - 1 Viceroy -

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This would make it easy to control in whose hands fe shares are located, and the company, as far as Europe comes into consideration, the character of an honest private business and any political aftertaste would be removed. It would and at the same time all political complications between China and European powers should be prevented from undertaking this undertaking.

The bad experiences that some non-European and some European countries have made with railways are merely through stock market speculation, unfair economics and especially corruption tion. According to Schreiber's proposition, these Dangers excluded, since the European stakeholders with their Capital is responsible for the success of the company.

Because Ching has the most extensive control, any kind of over-advantage is prevented in advance, and it is still important to note especially the fact that the entire invested capital in the form

of railways, factories, buildings on Chinese soil and ground, from where it cannot be removed, and that the Chinese government always has its hand on it. That the Ventures under similar titles such as:

Imperial Chinese State Railway,

Imperial Chinese Mining and Metallurgy Company,

Imperial Chinese Railway and Industrial Bank shall exist, designates China's rights from the outset and is It does not matter what amount of the total in China, and which is raised in Europe.

Then China has, in addition to the right of pre-emption on the shares—feems to be the right secured from the outset, the entire enterprise after a number of years and to purchase the necessary to replace European officials with Chinese ones, which in the meantime—time through schools to be established and in practical service—China would then have found the time to develop. after the end of the stipulated contract period, they will receive a rich inheritance.

Schreiber believes that this point has been sufficiently said and perhaps allayed any concerns that still exist in this direction—to have done.

In the meantime, since the last conversation with Your Excellency, few from Russia, as well as from British India and Tonkin News about the railway construction there has been received.

On the status of railway construction on the Moscow—There is nothing particularly new to report from»n,nf, than that the work in the West is progressing slowly but surely, and that construction will begin in Vladivostok this spring ollen. In contrast, the reports from the Trans-Caspian Railway are

more meaningful and lively. With fabulous enthusiasm, one pursues the construction of this route. No one takes the time to building to be completed and the work is already in progress as far as Samarkand thrived and 2 quickly continued.

gland is looking for a railway to the Chinese border and in Tonkin the French are trying to do the same

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giel even more than the English in Burmah. In a short In time, Russia, England and France will join their orbits the borders of China and be able to extend their power beyond to make it felt at the various border points of China, if necessary

should be.

That Russia is only pursuing strategic goals and money= acquisition is completely disregarded for the time being, and that this empire has convoyed its lands at the expense of China to expand, at least that is what is said all over the world. May the fe be as he may, and may the purposes which England and France with its railway constructions in Burmah and Tonkin, be completely disregarded, so this strengthens all writers in fine the view expressed in the first memorandum that China fshould be able to build railways in the to build their own country.

Would it not be politically wise under such circumstances to To serve subjects of a friendly nation, where no There is a danger that they will ever come into political conflict with China and wouldn't it be more appropriate to have a few hundred such friendly foreigners to peaceful and useful work engage as the subjects of such nations whose countrymen may possibly be enemies of thousands in China and fthey can be useful through their knowledge of the country? Would this be not a wise political precaution, and all the more desirable because it is also economically advantageous?

What horizons are opening up for Chinese industry and trade opened by the proposed undertakings, I have in my first memorandum only dared to weakly approach.

Let us quote here the words of the researcher Baron von Richthofen, with which he published the second volume of his work on his 16-year-old trips undertaken in China decides:

"The greatest importance in the near future will be the Coal deposits in the maritime provinces, namely will initially be the neighborhood of such places, which, like Tientfin, which require a significant supply, is of greater importance than the quality and abundance of the deposits. The relatively low-value coal fields at Kaiping and in the Near Beijing will therefore probably first be subject to a larger technical development. The first step, which

which is likely to accompany the introduction of railways, The exploitation of the excellent deposits of bituminous

Coal in Shantung Fin This would remove all port areas from

China can be supplied with cheap and very good coal

and the same step will probably mark the beginning of a great rise of various steam-powered

industries in China, mostly in the vicinity of the mines

works. A further stage of future increased

We see development in the introduction of steam operation

in the anthracite mines of Hwai-king-fu. But by far the

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The most significant event will be the railway connection of the Sohlen» fields of Shanft with the great plain and the coastal ports yes and no; because this cannot fail to bring about a change in the world» trade."

And this is not written without reason.

Would Chinese capital, which today is only hesitantly entering and fear of any undertaking, as soon as the same on Chinese soil, not as willing to these companies can be found, such as in Hong Kong, Saigon, Singapore, the Dutch colonies, India, if in China provides the same security for the continued existence of the companies» Do we not see how Chinese capital can only likes to participate in industrial ventures if there is a professional male orderly management of the enterprises can be assumed? How many practical Chinese have not studied in English and Dutch Colonies have taken up residence solely to engage in such to be able to participate in ventures, and does not the success show that What did they materially gain from this? Do we not see in the administration of major affairs in the British and Dutch Colonies of Chinese, who through practice grasped the spirit of the matter and have shown themselves to be equal to Europeans?

How is it that in China itself Chinese capital is declining so is holding and often lies fallow?

Because the interested Chinese, who European conditions know that China does not yet have a population that understands fuch ventures because it is known that China is not yet has enough people trained in practice to carry out such operations: to lead your projects to a successful goal, and you still is not used to dealing with such large capitals in China. approach.

The writer's proposition would allay these concerns. be raised, because the connection with Europeans in the proposed In this way, a factual and professional management of the company fecure: and every Chinese who is familiar with the trade conditions It would be possible for China to become a country in a few years

which would export coal, iron and iron products instead of importing. If bar iron, mild iron, Nail iron, old iron and wire, which are imported in large quantities be imported more cheaply from within one's own country? Would not rails, ship plates and machines, guns soon be produced in China itself? With coal, China would not only for themselves, but beyond India to Aden and Suceava can compete with European coal.

The statesman who first saw clearly in China the Right one chosen among the many available projects and it ver=ftated, foreign inventions and foreign aid to his country in such a way as to exploit without compromising the honour and integrity his country would be endangered, if he did not have present and future

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Generations thank him and would not he also rightly be in the class and be admired abroad?

The organization of the company, as proposed by Schreiber, would not be conceivably fine without a wise, knowledgeable and benevolent guidance of Your Excellency. But there are many authorities in such an undertaking and in European sanctification a combined direction would be absolutely necessary. While the upper management of the e undoubtedly rests with Your Excellency If the Commission were to remain in power, the workload of the implementation would be pla and be placed on the shoulders of Chinese authorities.

There are also only practical reasons why writers have weighed in the administration of the various nationals keep apart 1, on the one hand because of the different in China and European countries, but also Yours, the endless annoyance and the vastness which would result from the fact that Europeans, who although they know their subject very well, but the Chinese conditions ignorant, would be entitled on their part to speak with Your Excellency in direct communication. This would be a source of infinite small disputes and it is hardly possible for Your Excellency be expected to waste one's valuable time on subordinate, unimportant to waste things. However, as suggested, Your Excellency would Excellency can always hold on to a few responsible persons.

Neither the post of Chinese director nor that of Euro Päsich would be an easy one, but with great responsibility and It will involve a lot of work, and Your Excellency would be pleased to To assist their council under difficult circumstances in order to to ease their thorny task.

Like Richthofen 1155 and we know that there are still many good

Coal fields in China that are worth exploiting. Kaiping is small and inferior and the coal fields near Beijing are unlikely to be considered.

The camps in Shantung and Honan are of greater importance, but none of the same is not sufficient, neither in quality nor in abundance, to the neighboring Shanfi. Unfortunately, in the province of Chihli there is neither Coal or iron deposits, which would be suitable to play a role in the to play a role in world trade, and hopes that it will counteract the influence of Yours. Excellenz will succeed in convincing the authorities of Shanfi to the beautiful and large companies.

Since the starting point and the main part of the tracks are in the Chihli Province and the headquarters are located there has, this province would primarily benefit from the benefits of the It would be regrettable, of all things, Circumstances, when such an important man, of such intelligence as Your Excellency, as China may not see again for a long time fit, would miss the opportunity to be the most important and valuable to have set up the most complete enterprise in China and the Solution of this honorable task Reserved for someone else should remain.

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The railways from Kaiping to Lutai and Taku Tientsin may with much diligence and good will, but they come, nor the Formosan, according to available impartial Reports as actual railways, which are profitable in the long run or may have any significance for world traffic, in consideration.

They have only a small local value, which no one But the situation is different with the proposed sub-famplé, for which Your Excellency once again fuffificiated his services and faithful cooperation is available. It is this one undertaking, which, however small it may still seem, is not will miss, subtle effects will be felt all the way to Europe and America: to make cash.

Why Schreiber chose Germany for the recruitment of What makes him so popular with railway engineers is not the fact that he felp a German, not only the above mentioned thought, that Germany in particular is one of the major European China has no interests that conflict with China, but because Germany, as in military, so also in railway matters has proceeded energetically according to its own ideas and without any hesitation: ation can claim that no country in the world has an even remotely well-organized railway service, like Germany. The same

works cheaply and punctually despite the good pay of the officials and brings in considerable revenues. In the German railway service employed: , civil servants and half a million permanently employed Workers, who can also be regarded as minor civil servants. In addition, a number of workers are still temporarily employed—thaftt, and it can be assumed that in the case of a Bes population of just over 50 million people in Germany more because 2 million people earn their living in the railway service, because there are only men and no women and children in service used.

Germany currently has railways in total= length of about 40,000 km, almost all double-track =: 72,000 Li.

About two decades ago, the decision was made to To bring Germany's railways into the hands of the state, and Today Germany has more than 30,000 km² – 54,000 Li² – in state ownership.

From other countries, state railways have:

Russia 17600 km = 3100 Li,
Austria 7600 " 13 700 "

Italy 6000 " = 1000 "
France 2800 " = 5000 "
Holland 1100 " = 2000 "
Sweden 2250 " == 4000

The rest of the world has no state railways, but in Several countries are seriously considering following the example of German= country to follow.

China has no difficulties in this respect and can start with state railways.

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When in Germany the nationalisation of the Private railways, they had to contend with great difficulties, to create a unified whole from the many private institutes and in particular to establish a unified service. a

With a brilliant hand, the still active railway minister Maybach managed to master this difficult task. With With his clear vision he knew how to attract the appropriate forces and to create a unified service from the various elements. Technical schools were established, and a long practice has done their part to merge the whole into one.

The most difficult thing was the creation of uniform railway regulations for the civil service; this too was successful and the regulations of the German Railway Association have proven so effective, that a number of European countries have adopted the same or imitated.

China could also do this to its advantage, because, unlike other regulations, such as military ones, in which respect for the customs and peculiarities of other peoples is always profound modifications at Meute on other conditions are necessary, this is the case in the railway service hardly the case, since it is a practical service which is used throughout the world pursues the same goals and therefore more or less the only exception to this is perhaps America, which has many railways, but which are largely some were built in completely uninhabited countries and therefore other had to fulfill purposes that are not possible for China.

On the whole, the railways of all nations are the same: only Russia and partly America and some small countries have other track widths, but these are questions that are not addressed here. need to be discussed. |

The utility of the railways, which today in the world plays such a distinguished role is relatively new.

The first steam-powered railway was built in England in 1825, a short distance between Liverpool and Manchester. Six years later, Germany and Belgium followed with short distances and a year later France. In fact, railway construction has only developed in the last 40 years, when people realized what great wealth and acceptability of this means of transport.

Now own for example: |

Germany 40000 km = 72000 Li,
England 35000 " 2 63000 "
the colonies 36,000 " = 65,000 "
France 39600 " 2 55000 "
. Austria 22000 " = 30500 " 1

"The length of all railways in the world (most of which two-track) is:

480000 km = 862500 Li

or about ten times the circumference of the entire Earth at the equator,
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ug,

or 199 times the length of the Great Wall of China and its side branches.

What Schreiber's project is about is the construction of Railway lines in a N of 660 km = 1170 Li, or about 777th part of the railways in the world, or a little less, which is still built anew once a year in Germany.

Therefore, the undertaking is not so enormous if one with those in other countries.

The cost estimates may seem high at first glance, nevertheless, they are: if one considers that all Facilities such as bridges, tunnels, stations etc. from the outset for a two-track operation, as it must be created very soon, directed.

The proposed routes are even cheaper than most European railways, especially those in earlier times, and that The reason why railways can be built so cheaply nowadays is that that today iron and coal are available everywhere, that in Mechanical engineering has made significant progress and many things have been experiences Gun

According to official reports, the Prussian state railways cost in the year

1880.1 294,000 Marks per km,

81½ 2BON " " "

92/3 312000 " " "

83/1 29800 " " "

845 286000 " " "

5/6 278 (C0 C0C " " "

N 86/7 275000 " " "

These are all double-track railways. In the past, railways cost fee and some routes are still expensive today

marriage.

In other countries the prices are pretty much the same and The difference in prices shown above is explained by the

luctuations in the prices of iron and coal and partly from local conditions.

Would it be conceivable that in Europe, India, America, etc. still built railways when they were not paid for The cost estimate for a solid, albeit initially only single-track railway, but with facilities for two tracks, is only 185,000 marks per kilometer, or 160,000 marks per kilometer; However, the sums for the acquisition of land are still missing, where= of about 34,000 Mou would be necessary, and some other things.

Concerning the acquisition of land for railways, there are in German~~=~~ country, as in other countries, laws according to which the government the owners of the land over which the railway is to run, can force them to give it up at the tax value, provided that they

do not want to commit to this voluntarily. .

"In earlier times, almost all land had to be sold for

Purchasing for railway purposes: on the other hand, this has changed a lot nowadays.

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After the people had learned about the blessings of the railways at and the nuts, which a track through which fi traversed 99 05 and the neighboring towns, petition cities and communities for the construction of railways and offer free willingly provided the lands required for the construction of railways, stations, etc. free of charge, as the railway brings them much more benefits than the lands are worth.

This will not be the case in China for the time being, as the people Railways are not yet familiar and this new facility only with It is therefore necessary, in order to avoid mistrust, beftt, the people should be offered the convenience of having the Lands are bought at fair prices.

Given the extremely favourable conditions mentioned above, which for the construction and operation of railways and steelworks fare, this can also be done without affecting the profitability the company's future is seriously jeopardized.

The acquisition of land would have to be approved by the Chinese authorities be taken, and it would be best if they gave from the outset the sums for which they would sell the lands could arise after the Ar. government gave its consent to the company. This would not only provide a ftable basis for the final calculations Aae, but a Chinese a nice income through the acquisition of land for

the train. |

The approximate route of the railway lines can already be seen~~=~~

The exact details will only be available after the routes have been checked by technicians are measured.

In particular, Schreiber would like to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact It is important to point out that the cost estimates for the Railway construction the sum of 6,000,000 Reichsmarks for extraordinary Gratifications, rewards, etc. are offered.

This sum is, however, high, but the under-
take them with you. It was kept in mind that in
China has to overcome some difficulties that are not present in other
countries and exist.

This sum, which is based on the budget for four years
Railway construction is calculated, is at the discretion of Your Excellency
in community with the F. It and be destined to
Rewarding those Chinese and Europeans who are concerned about the
have made a great contribution to the company's development.
fare specifically meant here authorities of cities, municipalities and
Villages through which the railways pass, and which have their time and
have devoted their energies to the company. A similar system
of rewards and merits follows our German government.
albeit to a more modest extent. But here it is called completely new
circumstances and should the Chinese population
reconciled from the outset with the inconveniences of the innovation
For this reason, such a high sum has been set aside for this
purpose.

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But it should be noted first and foremost that the rewards
only for services rendered, to serve as an incentive to others
to serve, to prove oneself worthy of such rewards and to
To strive for work, in short, that everyone sees that such a
company brings a lot of good things with it.

If you did it the other way round, you would be dealing with a corruption-
system, which will only have bad consequences and the
would endanger taking.

Would a large company be able to survive if it
would begin immediately on an unjust basis, especially since there are no compelling cir-
cumstances present?

Such considerations have led writers to write a thoroughly
to present a clear plan whose motives are transparent and
exclude any ulterior motive and which requires a scrupulous examination
can tolerate.

Only in such a way as to befit the dignity of such a
great empire like China and its first official,
according to the writer's opinion such a large undertaking can
successfully carry out.

I enclose a map for Your Excellency, showing-
presenting the completed and proposed railways of Russia, England
and France, whose end point is the border of the Chinese Empire

is envisaged to be presented.

Once again I would like to ask Your Excellency for discretion, especially if Your Excellency should be inclined towards the project. Such plans are often attacked, not only by people, who pursue personal interests, but especially in such a In an important case, one would also be exposed to the danger that ae policy to hinder the implementation of the project would. : |

With the humble request that Your Excellency this memorandum want to give such benevolent attention as the former,

I remain
Your Excellency, most obedient
Beijing, end of March 1888.

Carl Paafch.

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63,68. Denlifschrift Dr. 3)
for the Imperial Chinese Government,
concerning the Nuffif–Transcaspian Railway

from

Carl Paafch.

Zr. Excellency the General Governor Li Dung Chang on August 24, 1888
personally presented by the author.

In view of the significant interest that China attaches to the step of Russian railway construction in Asia, allows itself to Your Excellency, your respected undersigned, a brief history and Description of the Trans–Caspian Railway, especially since the construction and the strengthening of the same can produce some surprising results and this railway first approaches the borders of China and perhaps with the line Yekaterinburg – Tyumen – Vladivostok one becomes.

These reports are from Russian official sources, precisely and authentic.

In 1868, four years after the countries between the Black and Caspian Seas, Russia the Caspian Sea and founded Mikhailovsk, the starting point of today's Trans-Caspian Railway, and fortified the Krasnowodsk Square to protect the caravans, which passed through starting point was Khiva and Russian Turkestan.

After the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea came under Russian rule, Russia waged war on Khiva in 1873 and made it his vassal state. When the Turkmens in later years continued to harass the Russian merchants and even Russian garrisons, it was decided in 1877 to capture the Akhal-Oasis. At that time, the animals only succeeded in part and in 1879, the Russians were even repelled by the Teke Turkmens. Now it was decided to act more energetically and sent an expedition under General Skobelev. General demanded as a condition sine qua non the construction of a railway from the Caspian Sea to Kizil Arvat, from 200 versts (385 li, to cover a retreat and transport of ammunition and food.

This campaign ended with the subjugation of the Akhal oasis and Completion of the railway to Kizil Arvat. The success of this was,

as everywhere where the Russians advanced, to be attributed to the railway been.

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Von Brandt observed this memorandum and its use persistent silence. See official correspondence between Tientsin and Peking.

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In 1884, the otherwise prosperous population of Merv himself was admitted into the Russian subject association and In May 1885, the Russian government decided to continue construction of the Railway to Merv. Construction was started immediately and entrusted to General Annenkow, who had already completed the first route to Kizil Arvat.

From May to November 1885, the route Kizil Arvat – Afghabad, 205 Werft = 393 Li, from December 9, 1885 to February 15 1886 Afghabad – Kafchka, 120 Werft = 230 Li, completed. After Voll. ae further 205 verft = 393 li Merw was founded on July 2, 1886 reached. '

From 15 August to 1 December, the remaining 230

Verft = 40 Li to Twardfhui, where the river Amu Darja was crossed. Now they came to the area of Bukhara. The inhabitants of the capital asked that the railway touch the same and promoted the construction of the railway as far as possible. 300 Verft = 575 Li to cross Bukharan territory and after proof 55 versts = 105 li Samarkand was reached. Today the whole Sn in a length of 1360 yards = 2607 Li finished and in Bes and the route Samarkand –Tashlent, 300 Werft = 575 Li, has been started and will soon be completed. The over= journey from Baku across the Caspian Sea takes 18 hours and After completion of the railway to Tashkent, one will be able to use the own Russian troops, guns and artillery in two days and 11 hours and horses can get there.

The distances from Tashkent to Russian Turkestan 300 versts = 671 li, to Kokhand 300 versts = 575 li, to Kashgar 600 versts = 1150 li, according to Kuldja 1500 versts 2875 li.

The construction was partly carried out with great energy and Days when up to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ Li in operational condition This is unheard of and it is probably the fastest built railway in the world.

However, a light superstructure had been built and first only one track was laid, but the earthworks for the second one were carried out at the same time. The station buildings and bridges were initially provisional Ti, but they were immediately replaced by spacious buildings with logi= houses and fixed bridges replaced. 5 N

We have just received the letter informing us of the celebration= official opening of the new large railway bridge at Twardfhui across the Amu Darya River, which is 3,000 feet wide here.

The wonderful thing about this rapid railway construction is that the Train is not even expensive, but even cheaper than any of the other Russian railways, which otherwise were more expensive than those in Germany. This is mainly explained by from the fact that the soil conditions are favourable and there are no gradients were overcome; furthermore, the fact that land and property were very cheap and also the wages, but above all from the fact that tackled the matter on a large scale.

The following people were involved in the construction of the railway: the staff of the En

3

farmer with administration and technicians and 2 newly formed Russian Railway battalions with a strength of 1018 men each. One Battalion took care of laying the rails and telegraphs, while the other the expansion of the completed railway and the operation of the=

the same.

400 Russian workers were brought from Europe, who as foreman and the newly arrived workers as a model. There were 30,000 workers employed, mostly Persians, Turks, Menen and Bukharans. They were divided into sections of 50 to 100 men organized under foremen. Finally, 13,000 men worked in this way.

The Russian workers received $1\frac{1}{4}$ rubles per day = 1460 cash, the Persians and Turkmens 30 kopecks = 290 cash and the Bukharans 22 kopecks = 215 cash. Because the workers are not overpaid were strict (a worker was never allowed to work more than 6 hours per day work and made frequent trips in hot and unfavorable weather. Rest breaks and not only wages were paid promptly and in full, but also the necessary land, one acquired the goodwill of the populations. |

One can only say that the Russians are in. have acted wisely in this respect. An imperial ukase to the Minister of War reads: |

"After We have permitted the construction of a section of the Trans=Kaspi Military Railway from the border of Our Forces, the neighboring Bukhara, to the city of Samarkand, be= We lack the necessary arrangements for the expropriation of land= these and other possessions, which lead to the ban of the section necessary to meet and to pay remuneration on the basis of precise legal Basis to proceed as usual when private property is transferred to the government. N

St. Petersburg, January 23, 1887. signed Alexander personally.)

Is it not wonderful what success Russia has had with railways in strategic terms? For two centuries it tried to subjugate the Caucasus countries, but in vain. This only happened in 1864 with the help of railways.

The vassal states of Khiva and Bukhara were previously insecure possessions and the Turkmen of Merv and the peoples=fcities east of Lake Caspian were always hostile. Hardly When the railway is started, the people ask for admission into the Russian subject association and the hitherto little known to Russia. The inhabitants of Bukhara petitioned for their city to be may not be avoided.

The actual strategic purposes were fulfilled more quickly than one could ever have expected. The railway was opened immediately after completion, as far as possible, and

12 trains, about 45 wagons daily in each direction in Aus-
trategic successes had already exceeded expectations

egg

exceeded expectations, and this was even more the case in commercial
In an incredibly short time, the main trade
other ways and preferred the railway. In a very short time
Nomadic peoples settled along the railway and became good farmers:
thanen and trade increased so much that one immediately
a solid railway construction. Since the railway is brand new and this
significant changes do not occur in decades, but in whole
completed in a short time and the expansion of the railway
is employed, it is not yet possible to provide completely reliable information
make, neither about trade, nor about profitability and
costs; the latter especially around 100% less than the Russian government
two battalions and many officials were used for the construction and also
Machines, rails, clamps, etc. from Russian state or
subsidized factories. In which the Transcaspian
Bahn and those proposed by the writer are analogous, is that both
to go to countries where no railways were known before; the verse
difference in that the Traucaspian railway in uncivilized,
areas inhabited by insecure peoples, for purely strategic reasons
reasons and no trade was carried out by
importance, while the proposed path through cultural-
four countries, which are characterized by a peaceful, industrious population-
population and a significant trade immediately to
expected. The Chauces are in favor of the Chinese railway;
Therefore, we have included in our cost estimate all those
Things that come into consideration here. Numerous ways:
crossings and even a light fence along the track to
To avoid accidents for people and livestock. Furthermore, good
Construction for this railway, which will be destined to be the next human-
blood most important war material, iron and coal, to transs
porter.

After completing such a project, energetically led by ge-
trained people completed railway line will then also train China
People enough to easily form railway battalions
to form, as they exist today in all civilized countries and
e will later be used in the construction of strategic railways
could. i

Beijing, early April 18th
Carl Paafch.

Schreiber takes the liberty of attaching a map showing the

Trans-Caspian Railway, and reserves the right to decide on the

Railways in Tonkin, Burmah, etc. to report. D0

69th Report Dir. 4
to the Imperial German Embassy in Beijing.

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,

Imperial German Ambassador sc. 2c. 2c.

Beijing.

Uuaug Shang Tiie near Peking, April 10, 1888

Your Excellency, I would like to humbly permit myself to provide copies of two Memoranda (II, III) to be handed over to His Excellency the Chihli Governor General Li Hung Chang. n

The first is a supplement or amendment to the memorandum No. I, which I submitted to the Governor General in February of this year= No. III a short history of the origin and construction the Russian Transcaspian Railway. The material on the latter I have from the book kindly lent to me by Your Excellency: Trans= Caspian Sea and its orbits were created by Dr. O. Heifelder.

For both memoranda I ask for a lenient assessment, because they are written for Chinese conditions and translation.

The provisions made to the Governor General in Memorandum No. II Compliments may seem strong in this form, but I hope I hope that you will not suspect me of adulations committed, but merely gave legitimate thoughts a specific chi= to have given a Nefian version.

I remain Your Excellency's obedient servant

Carl Paafch.

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Confidential Denlifschrift A
to His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,

Imperial German Ambassador 2c. 3°. 2c.
in Beijing.

Presented to the same on April 25, 188.

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During the repeated discussions which Your Excellency MU have granted recently, concerning the imperial Chinese government by His Excellency the Governor General Li Hung Chang's proposed railway and mining enterprise, in which you have shown such lively interest and have so far thanked me have valuably supported us with advice and action, I have the impression that I have not succeeded in

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my views on the functions and powers of the individual Parts of the company and especially the finance department and to explain their interaction as clearly as I would have wished. This is the reason why I take the liberty of asking Your Excellency to submit this memorandum in which I will try to to give a clear picture of the company as I imagine it. As far as the railway is concerned, it is a question of the construction a main line from the mining districts in Shanfi via Paouting= in to the port of Tientsin and two side branches, which the capital Peking with Tientfin on the one hand and Baouting on the other on the other hand. The length of the main line is 390 kilos= meters and the side lines 138 each. The latter would only be secondly, and in the third line a 560 kilo= meter long stretch Tientfin – Chefoo – Wei=hai= wei, which 0 only at the same time, in order to help the company to to open up further prospects for the future. | The Eisenbahn section under consideration lies for the most part niche in the plains and only a small third in the mountains; tech= There is little to fear from niche difficulties. The cost estimates find made according to the general practice in Prussia and to the existing conditions here. One has for the Material to be obtained from Europe or other countries the last Quotations which were accepted at the beginning of December last year and prepare for possible fluctuations, so that always safe ground under your feet and a few elbows= room for unforeseen cases. When transferring the Prussian cost estimates for local conditions have been applied in the first place Line taken into account the other in the beginning because lack of discipline lower performance of the chi= Nefian workers than the German ones. When determining the salaries for the officials have taken into account that they are specially trained for the Vau= time, where we still have to contend with all kinds of inconveniences is that the officials not only have to accommodate and but also, as far as they are employed in the construction of buildings, have to keep the necessary horses and servants themselves and that

Without good pay, you would not find good people who would conscientiously undertake such an arduous task. one has to adapt to local conditions and innovation To take account of some items, such as for extraordinary expenses rewards, set high, created some new titles, as in German= land does not exist, and other open gealia, 0 e.g. the title Länder= acquisition to take Chinese views into account, and the Title Renewal of the Endowment Fund, Renewal of the Reserve Fund and interest during the construction period, partly in Chinese, partly in Euro to take European wishes and views into account. It is about the production of tracks that are more rational Basis, which primarily envisages that each and every necessary luxury is avoided, while one opts for the undoubted

increasing traffic and safety of operations

– 45 –

has gufeben; also for the construction to be carried out scholastically and which makes it cheap.

The main point is always that the capitalists, Europeans, be they Chinese, are protected and do not invest their money in dubious enterprises which cannot bear interest.

In the profitability calculations one only has to actually waiting coal and iron production and the resulting Traffic, as well as low freight rates were taken into account, while the undoubtedly expected important Chinese persons= and freight traffic has been left completely untouched. Thus, only started from very safe assumptions and tried to human foreseeability, the company would have achieved far better results deliver than is assumed for the sake of caution.

This would, in addition to the information given to His Excellency the General Governor Li Hung Chang and known to Your Excellency suffice to give a picture of the projected trajectories.

Mines and steelworks: When I talk about these in the tents fcriptions so far have said little, 1 has happened because I did not want to present the Chinese with too much material at the same time and The construction of the planned railway will require the construction of steelworks, which give the railway its main existence Before we go into further details than those in the thought fcripts, it would also be desirable to have closer views of the Chi= nefen regarding the steelworks. f

While in my opinion one should initially only focus on the Mining of coal and other raw materials such as river

iron, bar chisels, nail irons, Milano steel, etc., which would find immediate sales on the IE markets and thus paid, the Chinese would probably immediately pay larger. Such as the manufacture of rails, machines, Weapons and artillery: with regard to the former, one would have to say immediately try to take into account their wishes, ie the government

u, while the erection of machines and other Factories should be reserved for a further future. Because We have through the use of Shanfi iron throughout China and The good quality of the same is a complete guarantee that one can moments is able to do what is right for the needs of the country to meet the simple jabricates, which would lead to a further development development of the industries requires a familiarity acquired through practice ity, if not with the qualities of the coal, then at least with those of the ores at the 1 locations may be necessary.

“The technical questions, both in railway construction and in Construction of mines and steelworks, one can confidently assume the Fuel as soon as the execution of the same is in hand. ver of all employees and professionals knows.

the other questions concerning these institutes can only be answered in the different stages of growth or execution of the project jects will be discussed in more detail.

The banking institution listed in the project and

– 406 –

should have its headquarters in Tientfin and perhaps a branch in Europe – say Berlin – is part of the whole– company and let its purpose and powers be known Ne clearly state. It is the financial department the company and thus, just like the railways and mines, property of the shareholders and is solely intended to protect their interests Since the company is by no means a banking company as such it should be and it is not intended to make profits through issuance of bonds, through stock exchange or trading operations, such as To make advances, loans, etc., would be the constitution of the same the scope of the powers of this institute limit approximately as follows:

Acquisition of capital in Europe, insofar as this has not already been done before– is secured by private means, whereby it should be noted that it is only a one-time procurement of capital and associated manipulations.

Management of the capital in hand.

Interest on capital during the banking period.

Interest on the capital later from the income of the iron-railways and mines and the payment of those in Europe-made purchases of materials, rails, locomotives, etc., Freight and insurance, whereby it should be noted that a so-called financing of these items is not necessary, since the capital raised is largely used for this purpose—hooves remain in Europe.

Payment of salaries to civil servants. 5

Preparation of the accounts, etc., in short everything that the financial management of the company.

This would roughly describe the powers.

Why one wants to give this industry the title of a bank, and in it his singing is significant enough to

itel, even though it only serves the company as a whole.

The Vank's scope of action extends to Europe, where the branch Technicians would be assigned to purchase the necessary Materials would have to be procured, according to the pattern our state administration, for example by way of the submission for the bigger things.

Everything, both bank and technical officials, would be be engaged with employees.

The bank would receive commissions for the services rendered calculate and thus receive it yourself. If there are surpluses fe, so 1 0 these would be paid to the shareholders and, as the income from railways and mines, to pay interest on the engaged capital.

It should be noted that after completion of the track the actual operation begins. Some officials would one position will become redundant while the construction of the steelworks and factories, additional workers, the output, etc.

The General Directorate would be responsible for these three sectors

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to sit together and lead. The three juffitutes, although closely connected to each other, yet have separate administrations, are merely technical necessities. The General Directorate, however, has the purpose of providing the Chinese government as well as the shareholders

to present these three institutes as a whole and with to negotiate the same, so that detailed questions affect the operation of the individual Institutes can never disturb.

If one wanted to attach further hopes to the banking institution, these would be something like the following: a

From this institute, which is primarily the Chinese Control, forces could arise which would certainly could be, in the event of a possible reform of the Chinese public finances, furthermore:

The operation of railways and mines would probably Make pure local resource of coinage a necessity, and The bank would also like to be called upon to play an active role in this.

That this bank has broader powers in China

It is hardly likely that this would happen, since the domestic trade in iron and coal is left to private individuals, as are the small-industry. Even if the distribution to the coastal areas etc. Foreigners have the same rights as the Chinese, it is hardly to assume that the same foreigner is involved to a greater extent in Bethi-will achieve greater success than in today's coastal trade. From ship I will not speak about the journey.) But I would like to point out something in particular I would like to say that these are only observations which I would like to convey to the (I do not intend to mention this, as it is already more than will have enough to do to carry out such a large-scale undertaking to overlook.

Finally, I would like to reflect on the usefulness of the entire company.

Should European capital be sure to support such a venture? take on, yes it is necessary that the management, Or= organization and exploitation according to the European model and thus the production of railways and steelworks, which in are able to successfully serve the purpose of earning money. Luxury is superfluous, although the company is well founded and can easily afford a good salary for the officials, which necessary to recruit suitable people for such work win.

When it came to supplying ships to the Chinese, I have argued with the same zeal as today that the Chinese will only get good things if they find a sales area for the future. At the time, there were many the view that the Chinese, as a semi-barbaric nation, without fear of consequences could deliver inferior goods. The= I have |. 1 prevented such velleities, as I did in a fub= fequenten 1 darthun. But I wonder what would it became fine when the "volcano" f. 8. fexisting ships ge= would have delivered? 5 a

By and large, China, as far as I am concerned,
 judgment, with the ships supplied by Germany
 0 and can they be compared with those of

England delivered well. Nevertheless, they are
 the foreign eee fstrongly attacked. But what would it look like=
 fee if really bad ships had been delivered, and
 if they had subsequently identified defects in it; if the
 good reputation of German industry had been ruined?

The situation would be similar with the railways. The Chinese
 are now building railways with the help of European technicians, on which
 1 Sin will experience joy, and work ourselves in a certain way in.
 the hands.

Things are looking serious with the English, who have plausible pro=
 jects and are therefore the only serious competitors.
 also corresponds only to the English sense that
 not invest their capital in ventures whose profitability
 They do not have the best opinion. Therefore it is clear that they
 the same factors as I do and their cost estimates
 are rational.

eking, April 22nd.
 5 Carl Paafch.

Confidential Memorandum B
 to His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,

Imperial German Ambassador 3c. 3c. 3c.
 in Beijing.

Presented to the same on 2% April I.

After having endeavoured in Memorandum A to provide a clear
 change of the railway and mine proposed by me
 company, I allow myself to present to Your Excellency this thought=
 document detailing the prophylactic treatment of the patient
 situation vis-a-vis the Chinese authorities.

Some divergences of views which arose in the course of the dissertation
 cusfions have led me to explain the reasons
 which make it seem advisable to treat the Chinese in the manner

1 as I have tried to explain it to Your Excellency=

set.

1 I am particularly concerned to provide proof of this

provide that the views I hold on this question
not based on utopias, but purely drawn from practice
and are based on facts which simultaneously prompt me
to undertake this venture alone, without the assistance of financial institutions,
industrial and other people to take into their hands. J

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For this purpose, I will go back several years into the past= have access.

When I was in London in 1877, I visited the
Dr. Halliday Macartney, now Sir HM,
Secretary and interpreter of the first Imperial Chinese ambassador
ftschaft, and had a long conversation with
Kuo, the envoy, about his mission 85 London. It was this
around the time when the customs authorities in England introduced the so-called
alphabetical gunboats were ordered for China and much
of intended further ship purchases and railways in China
I was later asked a lot about China in Berlin.
pellirt, and longer " with the deceased Geh. Kommer=
Councillor Borfig led to him being inclined to give me his
Representation for the Chinese Empire with extensive powers to
Since I had often expressed the wish that I
I would also like to deal with the sale of ships,
Mr. Borfig recommended the Stettiner Vulkan to me; he had nothing that
against, if I were to represent this establishment, provided
that a demarcation line could be found in the area,
where these two industrial companies competed. Now
I went to Stettin, where I initially found myself on completely apathetic ground
I brought the people the reports about the Chinese ships:
purchases, the individual members of the Board of Directors had to be informed by
personally, first individually, and finally after long debate
I was invited to present my case at a meeting of the administrative
rathes. This was done, and after a heated debate
. e and directors together and decreed
you are
g Now things are starting to take shape. The welding
The companies Borfig and Vulkan, however, despite good intentions,
all sides at least another half a year, required many
Correspondence and some travels between Berlin and Stettin. On
I asked the Foreign Office whether one of the
like company on eventual gangs of the authorities in China

Excellency von Philippsborn, whom I saw first, told me that they would be happy to do this, but on the condition that that I did not lead the government into unpleasant situations through Meftala actions, this was the case recently – he named some Shanghai companies – that e in China did not seem to be famous at all, to which I replied, that in this case it was something completely different than. arms business and he could see fine in this respect. The current Minister of Trade and Railways, Exc. Maybach, jstand very sympathetic towards the company and told me that if If there is any action in the matter, I would like to turn to him, I could count on a friendly approach and willingness to help ae ode Ebenfo the then Minister of the Navy, Exc. von Stofch, who promised me to meet the commander of the East Asian ships to provide me with information on naval matters

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U. Documents. '

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opportunities etc. to give, if I turned to them, a Promise, which he has kept. His Excellency also said, that an inspection of the construction of Chinese warships nothing should be put in the way by naval officials, while he was granted permission to use the ships built by Germany for Chinese purposes, I wanted to subject it to further consideration. One of the gentlemen mentioned, I forgot which one, approached me at a later conversation that Your Excellency currently in Berlin and that it might be practical to to communicate the matters in question. Accordingly, I went me to you. If I am already a friend of the mentioned gentlemen= substantial response to my ideas, this was still This is no longer the case with Your Excellency. As you have in every respect and in a measure that exceeds all my expectations and hopes about: met, have actually promoted my aspirations for years, and how committed I have always felt to it, I need not to recapitulate at this point.

Meanwhile, I had met the then Chinese ambassador, Lin in Berlin to test the Vorfig establishments and the Vulkan caused.

He was particularly interested in ships, especially torpedo boats and the unfinished f. Z. at the shipyards of the Vulkan German armored ship "Sachsen". An examination of the Chinese coasts= ratios showed that this class of Ediffen and its Be: mood as offensive coastal defenders to the needs of the Chiuefen Lin promised to provide very precise descriptions of

to send what he had seen and heard to China, and this has he without doubt carried out conscientiously.

I had heard the fabulous things about the Be:
fertility of the Chinese officials. Neither Kubo nor Lin
I had found more than a purely technical treatment of things,
and I came to the conclusion that the rumors about this
must have been based on enormous exaggerations. In agreement
with the directors of the Vulkan I explained to Lin that in German
country only delivers good things, that you do not even get out of it
go to deliver low-value items and that, especially in the case of foreign
Objects, our authorities would offer a guarantee by
their officials would, for example, monitor the ban on ships,
as they do with their own ships, which are on private
shipyards. In short, in Germany, in such
things were "integral". This seemed to please Lin and this had
He probably also reported, because in my first conversation
with Li Hung Chang, after I returned to China in 1880

had arrived, this subject was discussed further.
I was now able to visit Li with the permission of Mr. von Stof
provide assurance that the construction of the ships will be carried out as requested by
Admiralty officials could supervise (which, so far
I know what happened), and that he could be sure at all, well
to be served. The negotiations about the first tank

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which were currently underway, Li said that he was not averse to
to order from the volcano, Li Hung Pao is currently in
England, to make comparisons, etc. To what extent my Argu-
mentation and insurance have contributed to the success,
eludes calculation. In any case, the impression of this
first conversation a favorable and I can see of the idea.
cannot help but feel that they contributed to the final result

have. Your Excellency knows how things have developed.
cellenz. In December I received a telegram from Vulkan with the
Request whether I can reduce the price I am entitled to to a minimum
wanted to reduce, the completion of an armored ship depended on it.
Since I could only accept this despatch as fearful,
I said without further hesitation "Yes!" That was the first significant
Business closed. In my next report to Stettin
I have not failed to notice the exceptionally favorable
Circumstances we owe this success to. It was these
the looming threat of war with Russia and, above all, the
Your Excellency brought about good understanding between Germany
and China, and if I am not mistaken, it was about these two as you
Vullau expressed his gratitude in this sense.
subsequently orders for a second and third armored ship, a

Dipend torpedo boats and all

Meanwhile, the previously good and peaceful relations to change oneself.

When I arrived in Tientsin, Englishmen were my only Competitors; I came into contact with the people several times and, Although they were informed of my actions, I can nothing else can be said about them than that they gave me a sharp, but made outstanding competition. It was different with the Germans.

As soon as my affairs showed prospects of success, all levers to undermine the matter. At the top This clique included the current deputy German Consul and the newly appointed representative of the Krupp company. No means was bad enough to report person and matter to the Governor General to discredit. Breach of official secrecy and personal Trust was a small thing compared to all the shameful intrigues that were staged; the things were soon reported, I refused to believe them, until I had actual proof of it. Other personalities German nationality began to feel more or less comfortable wanting to get into the things to f Heber which, thanks to the indiscretions of the consular representative, were on everyone's lips. It was a great consolation to me at the time that General Gou verneur felt through a fine people with me after these intrigues from which I soon saw that they had a completely different, than the intended one from the Governor General Thus, I could look forward to the future with confidence in this regard. I feel, because the people had no real points of attack, since the

which was too well consolidated. ie

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In my later conversations with Li I never complained that he had treated me with some disdain, although I often, when he asked me about things outside my field, Things, admitted my ignorance and even often I have spoken the truth in matters where I knew that he was being treated contrary would have preferred the information provided.

Everything went well; I negotiated with Li about excavators, Cranes, floating docks, icebreakers, etc., with Tonkin, with Li's prior knowledge on the supply of merchant steamers for China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. etc

The volcano had provided me with material for drawings, Kojtenane The strikes on which I could rely were always only weak. After the fears of war for China were over, I had

advised to pay more attention to merchant steamers, dredgers, Docks nu. f. w. to direct, and had extensive clues with business and technical details are given.

Despite all this, I was completely abandoned and the the Chinese made complaints about the delivery of drawings and cost estimates, I could not pause, although I was by letter and telegraph from the volcano promised everything. I got in an unpleasant situation vis-a-vis Li Hung Chang. Your Excellency came to Tienzin, where they informed me of the situation The sins of omission of the volcano seemed to you last unbelievable. You asked me to give you statistics on this and asked me if I would agree that you sent the report to the Foreign Office. The latter happened. The Chancellor himself took note of the matter and sent the Report in a brusque manner to the chief merchants in Stettin, whose Board of Directors is also Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Vulkan. This well-intentioned course of action had no effect at all, except perhaps that they make the volcano even more the hands of Li Fong Pao and his accomplices. Otherwise the feen rifts within the Vulkan directorate and an absurd correspondence from the Vulkan to the Aus-Foreign Office, which to my satisfaction, as I later heard, demonstrated that all my complaints were justified.

At the same time, when I was in Tiensin under such miserable Circumstances, another incident occurred which made me Suspicion confirmed that the volcano was hit by the Agreements relating to a simple, purely professional treatment management of the business and joined a Berlin-based into the arms of the c  tierie, of whose activities I had been informed and before whom I immediately began to see the volcano in confidential, letters addressed to the commercial director, under the heading "the personalities, had warned. These people had Li Fong Pao, who was ignorant of the German language, completely into their hands come and mediate this the volcano.

Li yon Pao made it seem as if he was the one which would have to award orders for ironclads and that the

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Initiative was in his hands. His secretary and interpreter, which probably does not reflect the existence of the volcano had no idea when an order for the same in Li Fong Pab's hands, was glorified in newspaper articles as a German light, whose patriotism it is thanks to that the German Schiffbaukunst celebrated its first great triumph abroad; the same man who was in Shanghai as an American 1 and as fuch refused to stand up when at a feast on the go–

health of the German Emperor was drunk; he was now on once a good German patriot.

How they persuaded the volcano to continue to associate with them to admit more than was necessary, eludes insight, but privately I have the opinion that they either understand the volcano There is now a demand from the authorities in China that Netourcommiffions exist, or they have convinced the volcano taught that they were the ones to award the orders In any case, I know that without valid references in my hands to have that the volcano gives people quite disproportionately large commissions which they divided among themselves.

With this, the healthy future of the business was abandoned and a Taxation of almost all items imported from Germany introduced by this society. From a completely open Cor= response from the volcano with me there was no question. That= In fact, only my first warning letters were answered, while which were later ignored. This would not would have been harmful if they had only been taken into account, but that was not fo. What other transactions the same people have for their served to enrich themselves, but to the detriment of other industries, Your Excellency knows just as well, or perhaps better, than I do.

At the same time, however, a position was taken against the authorities.

taken, which had promoted the things in China and Europe help and whose control they now try to evade as far as possible: were necessary. How I became certain in China that the Berlin court= firing rumors, which were communicated to me and that one also acted behind Li Hung Chang's back, were true, as follows:

One day Li Hung Chang invited me to come to him. He asked me if he could send some officers, engineers and machinists to Stettin; I told him that according to the contract This could undoubtedly be done, if people do not care about the Navigation. "They should not do that, but only with the ship whose leadership they are to take over in China, make known." My ambassador in Berlin (as he put it) telegraphed me that the volcano is causing difficulties because of this; the Man is lying to me; there are actually people behind my dog | limme Things I want to be clear about. What should I do?"

I suggested that I immediately ask Bulkan about it wanted, which Li agreed to. I drafted the despatch and

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read it to him. The answer took a while, it came in a dubious composure, but left no doubt that the opposition was not had gone out; I sent the original to Li. He was at first brought! "When do you want to return to Beijing?" "Tomorrow!" "You must stay here, I will introduce you to the officers etc., I will call you here. You must send you home, 600 the volcano directly. They should have nothing to do with Li Jong Pao evenings."

Accordingly, I had to wait in Tientsin, unfortunately longer than expected. was intended, since Li was due to the sudden illness of her mother a trip . had to.

After his return he introduced me to the officers and instructed I was instructed to send them directly to the volcano with a recommendation, whatever happened. Your Excellency, to whom I gave the first captain, Commodore L, were kind enough to Recommendations to the Admiralty and the Foreign Office with= admit that L. should not make the trip alone and act independently of Li Fong Pao, but also probably to get to the bottom of what is going on in Berlin. L. showed me a letter from Li Fong Pao'8, in which he said he would rather not come to Europe because it was

comfortable, in addition, the departure on the not for ocean-going vessel= ann certain ships not only arduous, but also dangerous= In short, Li Wang Pao was the mission of L., who 1 had a higher rank than himself, very inconvenient.

Li Fong Pao was now to be recalled and as punishment the Li wanted to take part in the "Ting Pen" himself. But things turned out differently. The ship was not ready in time

German officers and men should find out the same wrestle, but this was made difficult by the French=Chinese opportunities thwarted.

The fact that Li Fong remained in office for a longer period in 1905 also The reason is probably that he is used in these matters Finally, a few years later, the ships came out and Li Fong Pao was demoted, but the society in Berlin put her Continue, although perhaps no longer with such prior knowledge and under the auspices of the Chinese ambassador, as was the case with Li Fong Pao was the case. Ä

The General could not have chosen a less suitable man than L. Governor Li Hung Chang, at least to uncover the machinations in Berlin, could not choose: I found it again later in Europe= He is certainly a good Secmann, but the 5 language not powerful and was in no way comparable to such a cunning Man, like Li Fong Pao with fine helpers, grew. He was simply pushed aside. With great indignation he gave me details

about the goings-on at the Auw Embassy, the relations about volcanoes and other industrial, as well as other things, about which I will drop my veil because I find Y vague.

At the end of 1882 I decided to go to Europe. Tired,

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to continue working under such difficult conditions, and suffering, I hardly thought of ever returning to China. glad, I still had to endure such unbearable conditions at 180 regret that things that were well initiated, despite all precautions, ended up in such paths, whereby the first condition of their In April 1883 I left China. In Arriving in Europe, I dutifully went to the volcano to partly to give an account of my actions in China, partly to demand such for certain things, partly for some more to take care of pending matters.

I first went to see the Chairman of the Board of Directors. He complained to me about the rudeness of Prince Bismarck and also thought that I could have treated her better. I told him, that not only me, but also the German authorities in China, which would have been benevolent and would have put their interests at every were exposed by their sins of omission

I would have had to struggle through. When I arrived at the Berlin Cöterie ausspiel, the good old gentleman said that Li Fong Pao cin good, hard-working ambassador, Mr. K. a dutiful official, while while he became acquainted with the culture of the Chinese embassy and even denied knowledge of his name. Misfortune= By chance, half an hour later, I met another well-known outstanding gentleman from Stettin, who quite unprovoked who asked me whether I knew the person in question. which is very common to see on the volcano. From this I had to conclude that the otherwise honorable Chairman of the Administrative Board council had been guilty of telling an untruth.

I would like to point out here that the Administrative Board is of course not always of all the details that occur in the direction, informed, but that in this case such ignorance is not was to be assumed.

The directors of the Vulkan were quite embarrassed, they complained

not only about the inconveniences my report caused them but also about the difficulties of shipbuilding, differences renzen with the company Cammel Broth. in Birmingham, the Dillinger huts etc., and many business details which are not mentioned here. They said that the whole directorate was Report had submitted his dismissal that it was only due to the

Requests of the Administrative Council would have remained after they had submitted to the Foreign Office to Ted. Li Fong
As for Pao, they spoke well of him. As for K. x.
The commercial director said that he was not legally obliged
fe, to him as confidential, even as Director of the Vulkan, ge=
He asked the Board of Directors to submit the letters
Shipbuilding =Director, to corroborate this, which also with one, all=
embarrassed "Yes!" happened. ' 3

Both the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Director
tors, had asked me if I would return to China 1
I had replied to both of them that this was the case with my suffering

he "B0

was at least doubtful. The Chairman of the Administrative Board
rather had told me that if I continued to work with them
wanted to make a collaboration with Li Fong Pao a *conditio sine qua*
would not be.

I did not even mention the question to the directors,
But recommended to them, at least someone with the supervision
to entrust their interests, since this was desired: I recommended
Mr. von Hannecken for a temporary replacement, as I
did not know whether he could definitely accept such a position,
because he was in Chinese service. The gentlemen claimed that
to be in direct correspondence with Mr. von Hannecken.

That was the end of the volcano for me, and since then
I did not worry about this matter, because I was
nothing mattered anymore.

During two years I was so suffering in Europe that I
could not have cared much more about China than the events there through
Newspapers etc. But gradually the

Junfch, the railway project, for which I have long been a hobby:
to resume operations in China.

A good friend from China, who is interested in railways
and some other things interested, and to whom I communicated this,
advised me to form a syndicate for this purpose; I believed
to have to refrain from the experiences I had earlier with German-
fchische Industrie. A friendly official said,
I would like to meet with the head of a major banking establishment in
connection; he had told him that he had the Chinese iron-
tracks in my pocket, so to speak. My informant had
noticed that this might be a utopia, he would like
Anyone who knows something about such things should talk to me about it.
But the Vanquier had claimed that Li Fong Pao had given him this-

secures were made; thus, these and similar connections done for me, and I decided to take matters into my own hands I was engaged in technical and other studies, as far as as this seemed suitable for my purposes, and explored in particular carefully the ground in Europe on which I may one day I later learned that in the industrial strip of Westphalia a conto the later German Syndicat, which went to China. Meetings had been arranged, for the purpose of forming a jo-called "rink" and right to squeeze out high prices for rails and other materials. The People had neglected the fact that other countries also had such Things could compete. Such views strengthened me only more in my intention to proceed.

Now came the time of the syndicates. From Germany, America, Missions were made to Belgium and France and mostly with Song and sound staged. The success of such precise I never really believed in the religious missions, but they delayed my departure from Europe. After the storm was over, I went to China. Here I first heard that a large

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English company made formidable efforts to complete the whole government business with China. All kinds of people were acquired and special powers for the "scientific treatment of Eoinefen" But at the same time I heard from some initiated People that these forces have not lost their strength over the years. expectations and that the company in question had would like to get rid of expensive and useless tools. Shortly afterwards the notorious Mitkiewicz swindle was staged. Although apparently good, but hardly anyone could doubt that Schwin= del was present. Under these circumstances I came to Peking, where I Your Excellency immediately informed me of my intentions. For the time being was every action and even the conception of a rational mind thank you by . Affair excluded. My by the way The still vague ideas were currently focused on the opening of the coal mines of Shantung, possibly with continuation of the railway to the south. On a trip to Wutaishan during the interim period The idea of using it to search for coal and ore mines in Shansi to expand, and here immediately clarity came into my thoughts. So eutfstand, almost under the eyes of Your Excellency, the well-known ee after the air had cleared again. Li's Position, which initially seemed to be shaken, was just as solid as earlier, and so the projects were more or less based on his Person, which was due to the favorable circumstance that she was in the The main thing is that they are as practical as possible.

A Consideration of the Affairs of the English and French zofen revealed the following: The French have received larger works.

but under such conditions that the execution of the same does not
Difficulties arose and the 155 had to

often. If

help out if the things don't fall completely to the ground
who struggled with the work, which was also done with ignorance=
uiß the circumstances were started, earn, yes it is little:

The works themselves, however, are not realistic and neither the French
Nor can the Chinese enjoy it.

The English have used the "treatment" of the Chi=

With the new acquired strengths, some business was done, but not
once significant and under conditions which for the most part
were ruinous; they not only worked at a loss, but also sent a
900 and for years for free this expensive, reprehensible device
held.

Both the French and the English have
fhowever, in my opinion, the Chinese have a bad reputation
Reputation only too well acquired, which gives rise to a justified mistrust of
must have consequences. '

If, under these circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that
it is not only the best, even the necessary, not so=
to apply the so-called "means", but on the contrary to
People no reason to suspect and give them all possible guarantees=
tien to give them good work, I hope that my

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outlook, although not in its entirety on good=
saying, but one may still claim some attention.
I believe that
the business practice "integriter" will bring great success
Why should one suddenly switch to another,
which has proven itself so extremely poorly with others and where the
first practice is so much more pleasant and safe?
This is a company in which hundreds of Germans
fan officials and technicians should be employed, of which
integrity is required.

Is it as one has reason to assume, with the
great sacrifices which the Americans, French and English made to
Chinese have brought a account, yes, the Chinese have these sums
simply pocketed and never gave the foreigners any significant acqui=

valent for this, whether with or without forethought, remains to be seen.
but the great scorn with which Li Hung Chang treated the Gons
The way Europeans treat each other in terms of currency only strengthens my
the assumption that the action was taken with forethought, especially as regards the
Americans are concerned.

My observation of the things leads me to the judgment
the situation that all these people have created a field which
we can now enter calmly, that is, that they bring their victims to our
have brought benefits.

As I said, I consider the only serious competitors to be
the English, because of their almost always found business ideas.
After trying it in a different way and being convinced
ran, they seem to be returning to a healthy base.
After some of their strengths had been used elsewhere,
The remaining part is also said to be eliminated soon, and
we will then face a proper competition, which
one must strive to beat through better work. But also
The French will, in time, be forced to accept other
to pursue ways after they have realized that with pots de vin
There is nothing to be gained from the Chinese.

I am happy to admit that things are different if you
it with the distribution of some weapons and the like with small mandarins
has to do with the fact that small remedies may help there, but with big things,
which necessitate negotiations with the highest authorities, where
about radical changes and vital principles for the Chinese
Only completely different means are useful. And if you want to get a
To ensure lasting influence among the Chinese, one must
thought, not to lose their respect by supplying poor materials
and to upset Jonft.

The main thing that I need for the quiet pursuit of my
What I need for my purposes is discretion, in China as well as in Europe.
In China, this obviously depends a lot on the Chinese and
you are working on uncertain ground. The idea that this
in Europe is just as necessary and perhaps even more necessary, I have only just
ftill I arrived, after Your Excellency had informed me that
Reports from the embassy sometimes published in the newspapers=

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It would like to report on the current project as well
go, it would like in some other way to reach the ears of the
called cætery. These people would, without having
know more, pull out all the stops to get the prey=
without worrying about whether the emerging
whether the object in question is damaged or not.

Therefore, I ask Your Excellency to please all these...
relevant matters, 1 this is possible, 15 to be treated discreetly
and not to report on it until this has already happened
is until the matter is secured. |

Peking, April 22nd I.

Carl Paafch.

Confidential Denlifschrift €
to His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,

Imperial German Ambassador ʀc. ʀc. ʀc.
in Beijing.

Presented to the same on 25 April IR,

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Following on from my Memoirs A and B, I would like to
To hand over to Your Excellency as a complement this third edition,
which raises the question of participation in, or support of, the
German and Chinese governments of the proposed iron ore
and framing companies in their possibility, desirability and
effectiveness should be treated.

When I arrived in Peking in August last year, I was
my aspirations are clear in that I support the Chinese government
on the spot the one that I consider most suitable after examination
Railway= or Railway= and Verwerks=Project and
wanted to present, according to principles as they have in the present
My ideas about state aid were
something like this: To avoid cōterices and cliques, which ge:
Usually such ventures are nipped in the bud or later
fhak, I would every project, if I had succeeded in creating a
such authorized by the Chinese government and for execution
to be transferred to our government for
have laid down, regardless of whether this project, as today, was carried out with knowled
and under the auspices of the German embassy,
or otherwise alone, or in connection with any company in China,
which I had also thought about. That this former
I do not need to emphasize that this was the most sympathetic path, although in
many! in view of the more difficult and, if crowned with success, the most
at least it was lucrative. ee |

3 =>

Our state government has with the project of nationalization the railways not only pursues the purpose and still pursues it, to expand their powers, but also to charitable institute to escape from the stock market fraud. Even today our government is fighting a battle with cliques of bankers and sometimes industrial, which even our railway minister to purchase rails from England to build a rink Therefore, a real model developed in this sense would Project under all circumstances to find friendly ground: equal; much, how much the authorities would pay for such an undertaking take what he wants and can do.

Now, assuming that the present project would be realized and it was presented to our authorities, so it would be wanted to make exclusive use of state aid, even if only the main route Ping²ting²Chow² Paoutingfu – Tient²fin “ nor the position of hundreds of officials act.

Would the state be able to provide such a solution even if it wanted to?

Perhaps so, but perhaps parliamentary verses actions are necessary and through these the right moment over² be missed at all. While I am convinced that With a good project you always count on the friendly cooperation of the state, one should always consider the possibility of Keep in mind that one may be required to pay a portion to supplement the forces from private services.

That the German state is interested in increasing its influence in China, there has been no agreement about this for many years Doubts, and many signs indicate that in this In this respect, I would like to make some efforts.

A change of government, perhaps less than a change of minister, As we recently almost feared, a change of ideas regarding this point. This too should not be completely lost sight of.

That the cooperation of the German state through the provision of all Officials, because of their urorganization, would be the veste, Without a doubt, the possibility of implementing such an idea has but, in addition to the one just mentioned, there is another questionable aspect, which I will mention this below.

A financial contribution by the German state, perhaps to Utilizing his silver reserves would be a nice idea, but for the time being only one such, because as good as the company

foever it may be, it is still a fpeculative and still
and one located far away. It is also at least
doubtful whether the Chinese will allow such participation. However,
This matter would still be worth stimulating if the matter were to
Maturity has progressed and there is more clarity on some points.
These are mainly the following:

What would the Chinese government do for state aid or state
participation of Germany? The thoughts that have been submitted in the meantime

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fcriteria aim to allay any fears against poli=
to calm Germany's political intentions. Nevertheless, I know from
Experience that the Chinese are opposed to interference by foreign states as
such and foreign authorities in their internal and commercial affairs
opportunities averse; in some cases perhaps not with Us
right, although I am convinced that, as far as I know and
Germany is considered, the "government of the German
authorities more gratitude than she perhaps knows or realizes
recognizes, but we are faced with a fact! Recently at a
Negotiation with Li was the same with a very slight touch
the question is very negative. This is likely to continue
be the case in the future.

As far as my person and my project are concerned,
I would be of the opinion that one could expect such communication
intentions until the moment when the matter is ready
and the Chinese were presented with the ee of the German authorities as
nn for good management and execution of the things in Eurova
can offer.

What is the involvement of the Chinese government in the
As far as taking is concerned, yes, this would be desired, no matter how small it may be,
because it would also contribute to achieving peace in Europe.
to inspire confidence in the undertaking; but not only this,
because the dangers that threaten the company in the future are
Firstly, war and secondly, great chicanes, which, if only euros
European capital would be involved, the Chinese, if they
execution progress, could be set in scene under which
an artificially induced danger of war cannot be ruled out,
it to hinder the company, be it to make the equipment cheap
into their hands.

Participation of Chinese private individuals, merchants and
The Shanfi bankers in particular would therefore have the advantage that
through them opposition in the country could be eliminated and this
would give the company more stability and security.

If I am looking for a concession pure et simple abs

I have seen, this happened because all attempts in this direction for about 20 years due to the reluctance of the Chinese government, 0 to see purely European ventures in the country,

have failed, because the Chinese are afraid, especially in the latter 5 experiences such as those in Egypt, Turkey, Serbia and elsewhere.

However, it would be possible to obtain a concession under special circumstances where China is in political embarrassment would be, but one should not count on the achievement of a pure Concession, nor on the security of the existence of a € be= founded company. |

Finally, the functions of the Chinese embassy resp. Legations in Europe and especially those of the Berliners, which until recently was the nucleus of all possible Um= drives was and possibly can be again, the same would every=

23 69: u

as a full control and insight of all invoices and thus their full powers must be granted, but it must be Efforts should be made to prevent the European personnel of the same and its appendix, the course of business in advance to control in order to prevent unauthorized influences and all kinds of harmful to avoid ripotage.
Pelting, April 22nd Irish,

Carl Paafch.

pre-screened path
to establish a German bank in East Asia.

From

Carl Paafch.

Prepared in Peking on April 20 RSS and Her Excellency Herin von Brandt,
End of April, beginning of May, pre-gelent.

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The following proposed circular was created as a result of lengthy discussions with Excellencies; von Brandt, concerning the Establishment of an overseas German bank in China and East Asia.

The document was written at the end of April this year and His Excellency presented under the following motivation: A .

When establishing a German bank in China, the first priority is line the existing conditions of German trade, such as its scope, extensibility and existing nature of finance to consider the decoration of the same.

In fact, by far the largest part of the German trade, ie the financing of the same not through banks. but by private» Yangquiers and Germans, m in Germany or Ft resident and still involved in China business, worried.

People invest the capital acquired in China trade gladly participate in such transactions because they support German trade with Know China well and have a proper knowledge of goods and people= niß. Larger vankinfittutes, however, and large construction companies are little involved in the financing of German-China trade. This is because this type of business is too little Nuben offers and on the other hand such buildings or bankers ol have the necessary knowledge of the goods: in addition, in German= country the large established banking institutions better account in the Exploitation of European conditions. If such banks were to China, they would be in the legitimate trade find little support, as it is supported by owners and former shareholders of German companies or their friends

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There are few stock exchanges and exchanges in China in the same sense as in Europe, and would therefore be for Vörfen banks China is a little bit of a field. On the current and future major government deals, also not recommendable, as they are always problematic find and for larger objects, such as railways, their seek their own financial path. What weapons and similar businesses suffices, their financing to China is also not an attractive Business for Vanken, since the financial objects concerned always have only one have imaginary value, namely for the customer, while the fifth do not offer any security for the banks. The chi made so far: Nefian bonds and those which are expected in the next years, also offer opportunities for larger banks no bright prospects. While it is therefore hardly desirable fine, formidable financial powers in China as a German bank to be seen established, because they have no sphere of influence here, but

would rather find disappointment, yes it would be gratifying to see if a German bank, which represents the legitimate commercial and shipping interests, would arise in China. In order to bring it into being and make it effective, one would have to, as in the enclosed circular, directly to the interested parties, which of the Schreiber's view also has some justification for asking for advice to be asked about matters that concern them so closely.

Would it be possible to create an association of all interested parties and in this way create a bank out of the needs found, their prosperity and well-being would be secured.

This would, in addition to its actual purpose, of legitimate trade and shipping also with bonds, so such as speculation and stock market transactions, if such present, although experience shows that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Vanling Corporation, an institute which was founded to meet the needs of the trade and shipping traffic, and which one German bank should often serve as a model, always gloomy and made where they were involved in speculation and stock market games has grasped.

A German bank would have to, just like the Hong Kong-Shanghai and other European banks established here in China, their roots have in the trade; there is no question that the first years of the existence of a German bank hard, persistent work and some fighting would cost, especially since the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, although registered in England and a predominantly English institute, but is nevertheless a local bank in China and international character, which is also evident from the fact that whose presidents and directors are often Germans and always two Germans are represented in the Directory: but it is certain that a German bank will be able to exist. and that with time, with growing trade and traffic and a further opening of China their powers can grow.

Finally, as regards the proposed path, it seems that

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a popular one too fine, and one should buy it at the German Kaufpeople, if one takes their wishes and interests into account draws, perhaps also count on some patriotism, which the formation of the desired bank could be beneficial.

Proposed Circular

to all trading companies in China, Japan and East Asia, which German trade, in order to determine the manner and time in which best one that serves the interests of German trade and German shipping

serving and beneficial German commercial bank was founded in East Asia and China.

Your Honor, I request your kind expression of opinion in the following matter:

Following the establishment of subsidized steamers in Germany= lines to East Asia and Australia is my idea of Establishment of an overseas German bank to facilitate change and expansion of German trade and German Shipping, initially with regard to the existing in East Asia German interests, stimulated. A kind of sympathetic sound and the prospect of promoting this idea among our domestic highest authorities, the realization the same at the existing large German banking institutions encountered hostility and difficulties.

. In order to get a clear picture of the overall situation and the to provide many Juteresen affected by such a question, I would like to ask the following questions:

1) Would the establishment of a German commercial bank in East Asia, with headquarters in Germany, in the interest of German Dan dels, the German shipping, more direct relations with 1 a country and independence from the country in general desired and e fein?

2) Would the establishment of such an institute long-standing, legitimate domestic and foreign interests be seriously endangered?

3) If N were to incur such risks by involving those Interested parties in Europe who are currently financing of German trade through advances, credits etc. How can we get rid of it?

) If German trade in East Asia alone were to cause offer to create such an establishment?

5) What expansion would such an establishment give fine if the German trade and shipping=inter= food in East Asia alone will not prove sufficient, to realize such a project?

6) Would it be possible for 1 iin to serve as technical director of such a Infittutes to choose only such people who are trained bankers and familiar with the trans-sefec trade, under Aus= fchuß iat people who are currently still trading in China= or have shipping interests?

I ask Your Excellency to discuss these questions in conjunction with the other heads of German trading houses and foreign companies, which conduct German trade and German shipping, and always keep in mind that not only German trade and German shipping in East Asia is constantly expanding and will continue to expand, but that German shipping in particular and possibly the subsidized postal shipping an extension beyond the Pacific Ocean to America etc.

I ask Your Excellency to please tell me the result of your total consultation in protocol form by Mr. Consul kindly as quickly as possible and at the same time raise this issue in Europe with To encourage your constituent or business friends and to Obtaining their views on this issue and communicating them make.

I remain with the request that these questions be answered as soon as possible to treat it privately and to remove it from public discussion.

Your Excellency ㄣ. ㄣ. ㄣ. .
(signed) The Imperial Envoy.

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I am attaching two articles, one from the Shanghai "Oftasiatische Lloyd", the other from the "London Times".

The first article refers to a book published in Shanghai appeared and describes the fortunes of a great speculator. On a sentence taken from this search, the newspaper the necessity or desirability of a German-Chinese bank to justify

The second article, which deals with the same period as the book published in Shanghai and written by an uninterested writer shows sufficiently that fan speculation in China is an exception and that banks that have their seeking existence in the stock market and speculation, in China are unlikely to find a particularly fertile field.

Oftasial Lloyd.
Shanghai, August 20, 1888.

The German-Chinese Bank.

The one that arrived with the Reichspost steamer "Bayern" on 11 August
German newspapers received contain further promising
Signs of life from the German Bank. According to the "Frkf. Ztg."
A commission has been elected to draw up statutes for the German
Chinese bank and the a. of a soon to be held
The report should be presented to the meeting of the parties involved. Already on
Last Thursday, our newspaper contained a related

tiz:

"Regarding the establishment of an all-embracing bank,
the "Deutf 9 . that in recent 1 life in the
IL Dementia. p. 6

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matter has come and that at the instigation and under the chairmanship
of the President of the Reichsbank, Mr. von Dechend, the negotiations
have been resumed in a way that allows
Security can expect, these will be the target in the shortest possible time
, that is, to justify the projected jufftitut. The quoted
Matt rightly notes: The energetic resumption of the
"It is precisely in the present moment that a meaningful
Symptom of the fact that the German business world is
"I can confidently pursue far-sighted undertakings."

So we can now make another satisfying cut:
development of the project of this company with opposing
fee, and if we receive private communications
Believe it or not, the 1st of January of the coming
year the inauguration of the East Asian main institution of the German
Chinese Bank in Shanghai. There can be no doubt about it
insist that East Asian business life has enough room for even more
other large banks than the existing ones are available. In
the recently published book by Mr. Thirkell: "Some Queer
Stories of Benjamin David Benjamin and NMessrs. ED Suss 001,
& Co.", which sheds a very interesting light on the East Asian Vank-
and commercial relationships, we find among many.
whose interests also include a letter dated 17 October 1883
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to the above
Benjamin, which reads: "Nobody now has a very large amount of
money from us which rather prevents me from assisting many
of our constituents etc." It follows that the largest
local bank through the requirements of a single, albeit large:
like speculators in their manipulations other requirements
has actually got into difficulties. The commercial

cial relations of all nations would thus be improved by the establishment
a German-Thinefian bank. f

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Sypecial correspondence from the "Times"
above
the streets of shops in Hongliong
from
Archibald Colanbenn ꝛ. ic.

Varfeille, October 4, 1888.

The collapse of Hong Kong's trade about
a year, and from which the place has recovered fiffe,
was by no means caused by the recent events in Tonkin,
but brought about by completely different causes.

The Greigniffe were as follows: About 18 months ago,
suddenly a land speculation arose, which according to very reliable sources

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judge, through the careless advice of a W Englishman,
in whom the Chinese had much confidence, strongly encouraged,
but by no means, as is generally assumed, 1. The Auf=
The attention of the Chinese was drawn to the high prices which
was realized in the city of London for land and property, and it
It was insinuated that there was actually no cause, which
similar prices could not be realized in Hong Kong. The
cautious John Chinamann really lost his head and surrendered
the gambling devil, of which there is a good bit in every Chinese person.
The artificial excitement lasted about six months, during which
Time the price of land from 7 to 12 dollars per square foot
in the city's business district. The bubble burst and
Of the 4% of Chinese banks, only 5 remained solvent. The refusal
was that the Chinese bankers wished they were with their
legitimate business remained, namely giving advances to native
Merchants for purchasing products and other such Trans=
actions that were safe and brought in money, and they [io
Now they can make serious accusations that they are only too willing to listen to
voice of the seducer. If the gentleman in question
If I were here now, he would be in a bad state, because
Chinese people do not bear losses with amiability, but
least of all, if he acted on "uninterested" advice
The judgment which the Chinese now have about their friendly

e fall, is: "he is a bad man, he does not speak the
"Lahrheit".

The English banks, which saw the unhealthiness of speculative
advances to which the Chinese bankers agreed
demanded their loans back and the rest of the capital –
which was mainly from Canton, from withdrawn mandarins
and merchants – was withdrawn when the fiasco
fits beginning. Although trust has not yet fully returned
deen, trade is nevertheless moving again on a
healthier basis.

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Dear Mr. Paafschl

Enclosed are the newspapers that arrived here yesterday. The young
Buchheifter, who also arrived here in 25, wants to go straight to the
Mountains, and I have already sent to Achiaoffe to give him a
temple for rent.

Expect corned beef and whiskey from Ritter, of which I
received two boxes instead of the expected books and medals?

Attached is the salmon loin.
Hope you are doing well. Best regards
Yours sincerely,
from !
Peking, Tuesday, May 8, 1888, and sn

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Peking, June 6, 1888.
Dear Mr. Paafch!

Since I have just decided to meet with the Lords of Brixen
and Auer after the Ming tombs 3c. au chen and not calculate
can, how many days this tour will take in! nfprud, yes he=
I confess that the second one intended for Li Hung Chang
Memorial) with the request to send you from the same every
to make use of it as you please. .. would give you the Me=

morial personally, but hear that you are today at the
Tiffin invited to H. Pander find.

With best wishes and greetings

Yours sincerely

vd Goltz.

1) This was the Chinese translation of Memorandum No. 2, the
delivery man ce 7. May 1888, Bl Be IS ee

foreword

to the with Mr. von Brandt of Tientfin and Helsbama ans officiel and privatim
cultivated Cecrefpendtaz, concerning railway = and mining matters
and appropriation of some of Heiner's collections for scientific purposes.

These correspondences with Mr. von Brandt were conducted,
to expose him through diplomatic means, to unmask him.

Since I have always been on friendly terms with Mr. von Brandt
confessed, yes, it had never occurred to me before to deal with the same
to measure or examine this area, especially since I
I had to consider him my friend and a decent person, even
did not know that he was Jewish.

But after I had come to another realization,
could it with the knowledge of his person, his weaknesses, and talmu=
dfe racial differences are not at all difficult to replace it with a strict
factual and truthful correspondence, using patience
and use of time and circumstances to untruths, denials and
Inconsequences, because above all a Semite can see the truth=
cannot tolerate fear; if this is presented to him, he is almost always lost.

I have had to decide to take steps that I find unpleasant,
Since Mr. von Brandt had kept me interned in Peking, and I was not given
other means remained to obtain some evidence from him himself
for me and against him.

The whining, absurd, apparently heartfelt private letters of
Mr. von Brandt, which, in addition to the official decrees, contains a whole
web of untruths and contradictions, enter the whole
hurried light and show the purely femific character of this Lord, when
The infamien committed in Peking are known. While Mr.
von Brandt in Peking presented me to the outside world with the greatest
benevolence and treated as his most intimate friend and the present=

When he writes the Gleißnerian letters to Tientsin, he simultaneously does Europe is doing everything it can to make me feel bad, to pull the rug out from under me to pull me away from my feet and make me impossible.

What Jewish depravity!

Little by little I lured Mr. von Brandt into the trap in order to to finally hold all his misdeeds against him, after he has not can refute. –

Copies of the letters went to Berlin, as can be seen from my addressed to the Chancellor. The results of the Cor= response was greater than I could have expected.'

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I will list them and briefly summarize the correspondence analyze.

(It must be noted here that the expedition of the customs post from Tientsin to Peking shortly after noon. The rider takes about 16 hours and only rarely – in very bad weather – 24 hours.

Usually, letters sent from Tientsin on one day Beijing would answer the question the very next day.

My letters to von Vrandt are all through the German Con: fulate in Tientfin registered before the postal closure and sent to the more important There is also the postal receipt for the timely posting of the letter against= signed. – The postal receipts are all still in my belt.)

Report No. 5 to the Embassy of 23 June 1888. Request to Mr. von Brandt, to protect my projects deposited with him and to send my reports to the Reich Chancellor.

Decree of the Embassy of June 28, 1888.

On the 27th of Inni, Mr. von Brandt showed me privately the Receipt of my letters dated the 21st, 23rd and 25th of this month.

In this decree he claims that the letter of 23rd was only 27th arrived in Peking.

Mr. von Brandt claims, contrary to the truth, that I I only wanted three pieces to be sent to Berlin. N of the embassy on June 28. He further claims that stance that the Chinese authorities were not informed of this It is known that my plans were presented to the embassy c.

Private letter from Mr. von Brandt dated June 28, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt makes incoherent quotations from my letters to give me other views against my better judgment
He claims in contradiction with the decree
on 28 June, three reports from Pountingfu to Berlin:
to have sent.

Report No. 9 to the Legation in Peking, July 5, 1888.

Inquiry about the whereabouts of the copies of the Chinese translations
the think tanks (which remained unanswered)
ben is).

Report No. 10 to the Embassy of July 10, 1888.

Pressuring for a response to my report.

Report ac 7 115 the State of 30th Inni 1888. (Delegated
on the 14th

Mr. von Brandt claims that he received this report only on 21 July
I will accuse Mr. von Brandt of untruths,
Duplicities ac. before. |

Report No. 11 to the Embassy of July 14, 1888.

Further pressure to answer my letters.

Decree of the Legation of July 14, 1888.

von Brandt does not want to know how to create intellectual property
can protect.

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Reports No. 12 and 13 to the Embassy of 16/17 July 1888.

Write to Mr. von Brandt about how to protect intellectual property.

Report No. 14 to the Legation in Peking, July 21, 1888.
Urging for a positive response and for instructions for Nonful
Feindel, who claims to be under orders of the embassy.
Decree of the Embassy of July 21, 1888.
Mr. von Brandt makes all sorts of empty excuses.
Private letter from Herru von Braudt dated July 21, 1088.

Mr. von Brandt makes great assurances of friendship and

claims thanks for nursing services.
Decree of the Embassy of July 24, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt claims the opposite of Consul Zeindel

and claims that he has no influence on consuls.
Report No. 15 to the Embassy of July 28, 1888.
I reserve all rights by giving him untidy
business operations and duplications.
Report No. 17 to the Embassy of August 11, 1888.
Please forgive Mr. von Brandt for suing me in Berlin.
Report No. 16 to the Embassy of August 9, 1888.

I accuse Mr. von Brandt of all his sins and can
state that the Viceroy Li Hung Chang himself met me on his
bad character. I develop the
whole system of business operations, as it happened later
has been objectively demonstrated.

I write to him in advance what intrigues I expect from him in

Europe expects, just as it will later in Europe
proved to be correct.
Report No. 18 to the Audit Office of August 29, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt exposed.

Embarrassing requests!

reasons for his actions were clarified.

Report No. 19 to the Embassy of October 18, 1888.

Please tell me what Mr. von Brandt has done with the
taken collections. (The list of things
finds the Appendix.) From the Royal Arts and Crafts Museum
I later received the message that the embroidery patterns in my
Names were given. The snails, fish etc. have been given by Mr.
Brandt in Tientsin with the note that they had no
have value. Of the other things it is said – nothing!

Mr. von Brandt has not been able to fulfill any of the
to refute the facts alleged to me. He tried to refute them by
To avoid silence. The result of the correspondence is, however, that I
him date falsifications and untruths, as well as inducement of officials
to breach of official secrecy and the like.

Tientsin and Nokohama.

3

70075. Report Dr. 5
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

-

Tientsin, June 23, 188.

Your Excellency, I humbly allow myself to inform you that
I have not yet succeeded in obtaining an audience with the General-
Governor Li Hung Chang because he was ill.

The purpose of my writing today is that, as a result of my
Since oral communication is not possible here, my
Ownership rights to the projects I have developed and the
to confirm the new ideas contained therein through these lines and
to preserve.

In my private report to Your Excellency, dated Paouting-fu,
February 4, 1888, I presented on pages 19, 20 Your Excellency the
material prepared by me is available for discretionary
use for later other endeavors in this direction,
if my efforts with Li Hung Chang are unsuccessful
glides finely fshould ɹc. ɹc.

I hereby humbly inform Your Excellency that I
I reserve the right to inform you when I have received this
I consider my efforts as not crowned with final success.
Until then, I will continue my efforts in the spirit of the various
Memoranda and reports to the Imperial Embassy itself
fet, be it in China, be it in Europe. The ft of his time by Baron
Ketteler suggested the idea of selling my projects, either to
Li Hung Chang or other Chinese, or to Europeans, German
or about nationality, I am not very inclined to speak out=
nor have I received any such offers since then,
and I have not made any effort to obtain such.
If such offers reach the Imperial Embassy
or should become known there, I ask you most respectfully, so that I
event. as the owner of the projects himself can negotiate about it,
for proper RR ung, since it is not my wish,
to leave this to others and I would also like, above all, to take the national
German 5 penetrates all these projects, to the best of its ability
want to preserve.

2 Your Excellency, I most respectfully request that
Leverage the pages 1–69 to His Serene Highness the
To be communicated to the Reich Chancellor, Prince von Bismarck, for information.
The concerns raised at the time about indiscretions in the

u ME

Foreign Office, or Ministry of Railways, I am happy to
on my own shoulders. It seems to me that
it is only desirable for His Serene Highness the Lord
can, from the outset, the stages of development of such a large
company in case of a u, while
at the same time these documents as proof of my performance capability=
I would already send the documents to the
local authorities themselves, if not for the known

events of May 8 in Beijing would have stood in the way.
At the moment I am unable to
to make the copies myself, and therefore I ask Your Excellency,
to kindly grant my wish.

Da Memorandum No. 2 to Governor General Li Hung Chang
from March of this year the specifically national and peculiar ideas
concerning land acquisition and gratifications, I emphasize
that it has not yet been delivered to the addressee by me
and I expect significant success from this document as

as from my memorandum concerning railways in Transcaspia,
which was also intended for Li Hung Chang and of which I

I do not know what happened to Your Excellency, who gave him a copy.

Should Your Excellency already have the same for the corroboration of my
fentations to Li Hung Chang, I will refrain from doing so=
see, to handle the same again.

f Br the humble request for kind information on this matter,

I stay

f Your Excellency most humble

Carl Paafch.

– at nn

76/77. Report Dr. 6
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

Tientsin, June 26, 1838.

The wish which I have already expressed to Your Excellency in my report of 23 June and which I quoted in a private letter yesterday explained in more detail, namely the sending of all to you, respectively. documents addressed to the Embassy concerning railway and mining factory company, I allow myself to repeat officially today. I therefore request you to send me the originals of all my Bee a document, including the private report to you and

the railway ticket, His Serene Highness the Reich Chancellor and to present it to Prince Bismarck for your kind attention and with the humble request that the same not to propagate it any further for the time being. . g I request a copy of the documents in Peking That the approval for the construction of the Zientfia railway line—

Tungchow by Imperial Decree, I see from the Chinese Times. It is strange that the Governor-General Li Bun Chang in view of the interest he has shown in my projects, including the Tientfin – Tungchow railway eheard, I had not been informed earlier of the expected approval I would like to inform Your Excellency I would be grateful if you could give me some information about the the relevant decision could be made.

I remain Your Excellency most obedient
Carl Paafch.

Peking, June 27, 1858.
Dear Mr. Paafch,

My best thanks for your three kind letters of 21.
23rd and 25th of the month

The money to Child had not yet been paid and I I have therefore undertaken to do it; he is less to blame, than it might seem, because at Child's there has been a Time the scarlet fever, and I myself will only attest to your guilt can wear after the quarantine has been lifted. The Payment to Richard shall be made as soon as he reports it, which has not happened so far.

With the letter of introduction to the Governor General=
new, of which you remind me, must be a misunderstanding
present; you have not requested such a thing and need
It is not. What you wanted was just a letter with
to whom you submit your second memorandum and at the same time request a
They told me in their last moments=
view that you would prefer to review the memorandum in person
If you have translated anything into Chinese
a jo Dr. Schrameier will certainly be very willing,
to do this.

Your wish regarding the previously stored
I have fulfilled the papers and with the exception of the three pieces,
which you wished to be sent to Berlin, all to Tienzin
promotes where they are handed over to you; but I now also ask
I would like to express my wish that you, for your part,
Embassy and I personally no further information
about your plans, views and intentions. What I learn from your
Projects are irrelevant to their success, the development
The decision about them lies with the Chinese and it comes from
So it is only a matter of convincing them. But I cannot
fit to expose me or my officials to your suspicion, as
3 we commit any abuse of your projects

nnten.

If you have any questions about the official . of the Embassy in any
a specific case, it will be gladly and

as far as possible; but I ask, as I said,
I will not get involved in your projects, successes or failures in the future=
It will be a relief for you and
rise above my inconvenience, speak out about the matter
to have to.

I am all the more pleased that your arm is doing well, as I
were afraid that by removing the Ban= too early,
which may have delayed healing.

There is no rush with the chair: it will always
Find someone to bring him up. I would add that
Do not keep copies of your documents at the embassy
have been and I do not wish to have any.

We have an unforgettable experience and are longing for
But even the Emperor cannot ask for it for us

united.

Mr. Emans is, after successfully passing his exams, available for re-position of his Icab attacked RA after the temple gone; we are now reduced to five first-class inmates.

With the request to send my best regards to Mr. Mordhorst want, and all the best wishes . e

Yours sincerely,

M. v. Brandt.

Mr. Carl Paafch, Your Honor,
Tientsin
Peking, June 28, 188.

Your Excellency, in the letter dated 27th of this month, the letter dated 23rd of this month expressed the wish that the information you previously communicated to the Imperial Embassy His Serene Highness's documents would be presented to the Reich Chancellor. This wish is met with reference to the first, the Memorandum handed over to General Governor Li Hung Chang and the two letters addressed to the embassy of 2 and 3 February of this year.") I would like on this occasion I would also like to state that I have previously communication, not out of fear of indiscretions in foreign affairs Office or in the Railway Ministry, but only I have pointed out that, given the great value which You insisted on the absolute secrecy of your plans, another a or discussion of the same easily to the one you feared that the same could become known. The other pieces communicated to the Imperial Embassy,

2 – un rn

1) The report of the 28th of March is, according to the certified postal service, üb N M. auföee n and thus 9 a d. K. our ae 8 u Beijing he .

being.

) See Frivaldbrief dated 29 June 1888.

ie Memoranda 2 and 3, for their transmission to the Reich Chancellor on behalf of the Embassy, since they have received the Chinese authorities have not yet been informed, no event
If there appears to be a problem, the Imperial Consulate in Tientsin, as well as the two further letters addressed to me about the Great Wall and Lößmännchen 2c. .

In a position to be able to decide on any offers from the Chinese Authorities for purchasing your documents,
The Imperial Embassy could hardly come, since the Chinese hear nothing is known about your plans to the Embassy
From my side, it is rather your well-being boren towards the necessity of Were been removed, any connection with the "before the Chinese secret in order to avoid any suspicion of against the political implications of your projects- zubengen.!)

It should be possible if Your Excellency in the future of your projects of the embassy only insofar as division than you support the same for a completely

require a specific purpose.
The Imperial Envoy
M. von Brandt.

Peking, June 29, 1888,
Dear Mr. Paafch,

I am unable to answer your request for a Edicts concerning the railway from Tientsin to Tungchow words, since I know nothing about the matter: You may be in Tientfin will probably learn about the matter much sooner, since there is the means: point for all railway questions.

But what you write further about the matter does not please me clear. They could never have been in doubt about it, just as Nes yes Someone else could have been that the extension of the

Railway from Tientsin to Peking will be transferred to the company which built the Taku-Tientfin railway, since only this In this way a good result can be achieved.

And what obligation would Li. have to give you any information to ask this question; he had asked you according to your own beliefs which you only need to read through again, any

1) Deep assertion collapses not only because I have long had lived with the ambassador, which was known to the Chinese that Mr. von der Goltz had travelled with me to Paouling – fu, where he had acted as interpreter, but also because the Viceroy knew that Mr. von der Goltz had prepared the translation of Memorandum No. 1. In addition, Mr. von Brandt had promised shortly before that Derr von der Goltz would come with me to Tientfin should go. See my report No. 7, dated Tientfin, June 50, 1888.

Un, ,
made? Did he not propose to do so from the outset,
a

Their project for China was too costly and unfeasible and that he in no case grants strangers a share in similar undertakings
fefts, even as shareholders? They want,
How often I have advised you to use your projects in a way
modify them to make their acceptance by the Chinese possible
would; you have always refused, and after all, you are
the one who alone decides on the form and content of your own
Projects to decide, but then you also have to follow the

en this duckling. Finally, look at the things
as they lie in the valley, and not as you see them lying now
In your private letter of February 3rd you wrote to me:
“How little under the prevailing circumstances on all the provisions
and promises are to be made, Your Excellency knows better than I do”...

“That is why I look forward to future negotiations in Tientfin not without any hope.”

In your other letter of 3 February you say, “the entry
The outcome of this one-hour-long hearing was not as favorable as
that of yesterday, but as soon as he showed clear willingness,
to enter into the project, even to engage Europeans, but
which reserved the supreme control of all things, including technical ones,
I am convinced that it will be difficult to defeat Li Hung Chang.
to understand that in order to put such undertakings into action
to fet, he will be compelled to grant certain powers to foreigners
transmitted" ..

“Without looking at the situation in a rosy light, I think
not impossible that a company like that
struck, or another on a similar basis...

u bring about.” That was your very correct and
A thorough understanding of the situation then and now?

My dearest Mr. Paafch, you know how much you mean to me
heart and how with all my heart I wish you all

Good luck and every success, but on the chosen path
they come to nothing. The conditions are not favorable now:
Give Li the second memorandum orally or in writing and what
You have otherwise intended for him and if, as expected, he
again declared that the project 10 9905 is not executable
I or must be completely reworked, jo chase him that he
I should consider the matter: that you are six months after
go to Europe and study the relevant conditions there more closely
and then come back to be at his disposal again
u ft that you expected him to
Your place at any event of the project in
one way or another, and that you, for your part,
55 f would be willing to provide him with your services
to present.

It is a true blessing that I give you, which you
but, I fear, will not follow.

But let us then discuss the question of your projects between

ir u se

Don't touch us anymore, just go your way.
You know that I will not interfere in the same
You, but I will, if you do not take the position
who want to establish the facts, can't help much either. N

With the unjustified mistrust that you show towards everyone
opposite, I kindly ask you to please write to me in r ant
to make any announcement of your steps, I wish very
to stay outside your plans and projects so that you can
You can come to me with complete confidence if you
that my assessment of the situation is the correct one
was. Do not forget that if I, as a private citizen, were your Miss
I trust that I can excuse and overlook this. As an official, I cannot
possible and I ask you very urgently not to put me in the
unpleasant situation to tell you what I have to say to you today in
in the most friendly way possible, to repeat in official form
Your first memorandum and your three letters about the
Discussion in Paouting-fu go to Berlin today, I
I have written about it in the way you requested.
I have not kept copies of the documents here; we
find now too weak in manpower to carry out such a
To be able to carry out the work. If you later wish that
the things stay on the one, you can send me the same
still keep coming back to it.

With best wishes and greetings and in memory
to our old friendship

Your faithful and sincerely devoted

M. von Brandt.

CE m --

78th Report Ur. 8
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

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Tientsin, July 1, 1888.

Your Excellency, I respectfully accept your
the decree of 28th of March; a response to it
was already yesterday before receiving your friendly 4 e-mails from
29 June and will be sent to you after its completion and

elaboration.

Your Excellency most obediently
Carl Paafch.

) See the Legation's decree of June 28, 1888.

ei Ag le

79/81. Beridt Mr. 9
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

Cientfin, July 5, 1888.

Your Excellency, I take the liberty, subject to the sending of the
announced report No. 7, which Dr. Schrameier kindly
is about to be issued, and with regard to a remark
in your private letter of 29 June, concerning the much-discussed
Papers which I had handed over to the al, "if you
later still wish that the things still 90 of the
fandtschaft remain, you can still
always send it to you", humbly requesting that the content
these papers, which you unfortunately, contrary to my wishes, without
To keep a copy there, received from the embassy,
and the priority of my projects and business ideas your protection

Your Excellency knows what value I attach to these works, as they represent a significant cash capital for me and prioritize practical and intellectual work.

The only purpose of my coming to China was to Completion of this laborious work and its content is Yours. Excellency knows only too well. During the period from 9 August until December 9th of this year, where I, with the exception of the time which I your Excellency's kind hospitality during my trip and during the time I spent in the Buddhist temple Kuang Shang Tize lived and where traffic, if I was not on the Embassy was, through daily dispatch of the Embassy couriers was maintained, my projects constantly formed the counterpoint of lively discussions, and thus the content will also It is still clear when the papers are temporarily neither the original nor a copy are in your possession.

As far as I know, you only have the Chinese translations editions of the memoranda, of which a copy is in order should be prepared accordingly for the Legation Archives.

As you know, I am currently in hospital with a broken Arm and not able to produce the copies myself, but will do so as soon as I am able to, and submit the archive again. By asking you again for the protection of the Project, I remain

Your Excellency most obediently
Carl Paafsch.

82nd Report No. 10
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

Tientsin, July 10, 1888.

I took the liberty of writing to Your Excellency a letter on the 5th of this month to write, in which I ask for the protection and help of the embassy for a specific purpose. I would be very happy:
1900 if you send me an answer wanted.

I remain Your Excellency most obediently

Carl Paafsch.

His Excellency Mr. von Maybach,

Minister of Public Works &c.
Verlin.
Tientlin, July 10, 1.

When I had the honour of being invited by Your Excellency in
to be received in audience as a representative of the company
A. Vorfig, please allow me to turn to you if my
Efforts in China to introduce German railways
should be accompanied by any prospect of success.

Today I take the liberty of using the permission granted to me by Z.
I would like to ask you to please read the enclosed letter
together with a package of documents from His Serene Highness Prince Bismarck,
Reich Chancellor and Minister of Trade, kindly wish to deliver.

The letter as well as the documents contain important information,
concerning railway and mining enterprises in China, and
I would be very pleased if these documents were made available to His personal knowledge.
Major m.

with the humble request that Your Excellency grant my wish
willingly and give me a confirmation of receipt of this
Files to Minden in W. by address to the Privy Councillor
a. D. Paafch, I remain

Your Excellency most obediently
| ' Carl Paafch.
ns Jar 1 12 3 Wag N Poor unfortunately lost

indert, .
M. at 110. un ner deficient W

se. BE

His Serene Highness Prince von Bismarck,
Reich Chancellor and Minister of Trade &c. &c.

Verlin.
Tientsin, July 10, 1888.

Your Serene Highness brought a few years ago one of your most zealous
parliamentary opponent, Excellency Windthorst, praised the BER:
"With the knowledge of our Chancellor, no German subject
a hair can be harmed." f

In this confidence I allow myself today to address Your
laucht and ask for protection for the priority at
the following business ideas and projects developed by me for
Railway and mining companies in China.

Your Serene Highness, I would like to present a number of
documents for your consideration. The same
include part of a secret archive, which was kept by His Excellency
Mr. M. von Brandt, Imperial German Ambassador in Peking,
was created.

According to the enclosed copy of a decree of His Excellency,
the same already three documents, namely one written by me.
document No. 1 to the Chinese government, as well as two reports
von Paouting –u Your Serene Highness in the original, without abfection
to keep in Peking, according to a private letter also
another so-called private report from February 3–
bruar d. J. from Paouting=fu.

The latter private report, like the rest of the documents, which
the secret archive, is partly in the original, partly in copy
and also copies of a correspondence, which I meanwhile
with His Excellency Mr. von Brandt.

I humbly request Your Serene Highness to take the trouble to
Do not be put off from examining the contents of these documents.
In addition to some remarkable features, they contain a long-standing
experience and practice-based view of local conditions
and in particular the Memorandum B a Genesis of the Great Government=
business with China, in which the person of the writer is not
played an insignificant role. The content of this document=
pieces, as is particularly evident from Dentschrit C, in a certain sense
our state. f

If I ask for the protection of the juūt of these ee and
so that the priority of my projects please, so goes this, because,
As can be seen from the content of the correspondence, some reason
is present, it can be assumed that with the Chinese government
Irregularities may have occurred in the writings addressed.

I am so very sorry that I
sending of my documents and my step in this matter
in general as a plaintiff against my 5d of the friend

von Brandt must appear: meanwhile, I hope that the content of
orrespondences not only my Sandlungsweije, but also the
U. Detumente. . 6

drift away

bie bie Ueber=

– 82 –

suspicion that my projects are something other than:
proper procedure has been followed.

His Excellency Mr. von Brandt, with whom I have been
August v. J. mostly lived as a guest and under his eyes i
had completed my work, asked me in February of this year whether he
the reports I have submitted for the information of Your Serene Highness
which I even wished for; later I heard that
this is not possible due to certain concerns: now. These concerns,
which seemed unfounded to me, made me express the intention
my projects on a personal basis His Excellency 8 von Maybach.
must be read and brought to the attention of Your Serene Highness
u let's go.

& This led to events on May 8th of this year on the German
Embassy in Peking, which I hope to have the honour of welcoming.
Your Highness to be able to report personally later. The wish
on the one hand, my long-time friend Mr. von Brandt,
to come closer than is absolutely necessary and cause public annoyance
to avoid, as well as the incapacity caused by a broken arm
possibility of writing myself, impose silence on me here.

By submitting my documents once again to the examination and
I commend the content of my projects to the mighty protection of Your Serene Highness,
I remain with the respectful wish to welcome you
M = kin per Adrefte Mr. Privy Councilor a. D. Paafsch
to be confirmed in Minden i. W.

Your Serene Highness's most humble servant

Carl Paafch.

Life of the following documents.

9 Reports to the Imperial German Embassy in Pekin
(1 Pelvatberich to Excellency of en Ver te 1.10 Laut
By decree of 28 June of this year, Excellency von Brandt sent Report No. 1
and 2, pages 1–11, to His Serene Highness the Lord Reichstane
Prince of Vébissard and according to a private letter dated 29 June
also the private report, pages 12–19, all in the original, without paragraph
to keep the writings in Beijing.

2 Memoranda to the Imperial Chinese Government: No. 2,
Pages 48–62 and No. 3, pages 63–68 (Memorandum No. J, pages 20–45,

is, according to His Excellency von Brandt, also in the original,
and without keeping a copy in Peking, to Berlin
84 "Memorandums A, B, C to the Imperial German

found in Beijing. |

16 15 concerning the establishment of a German trade.
bank in China * Asia. |

1 Decree of the Imperial Legation in Peking of

Unnotice: The samples of the writings find with the same page numbers
en, wire in original nad) S enters Fa. |

– 83 –

83/106. Report No. 7

to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

Your Excellency, I most respectfully grant you the right to receive
your kind decree of 28 June, in which you
the receipt of my humble letter of 23rd, not
but that of my humble letter of the 26th, which I sent through

kind mediation (according to the enclosed postal confirmation) of the local |

Consulate sent to you in a timely manner, yes, that the same
in the usual course of events already in your possession on the 27th
The wish expressed in the latter letter,
the entire Paaſch Secret Archive of the Imperial Embassy of St.

His Highness the Chancellor and Minister of Commerce Prince of

Send to Bismarck in the original 1, withholding Ab=
writings, has now become impossible because they
the Memoranda to the Imperial Sinti Government No. 2, pages
AR-62 and No. 3, pages 63 –68, with the assurance,
that you have not retained any copies there, and with the
The motivation is that, since they have not yet been reported to the Chinese authorities,
have been communicated, no reason for sending to
Verlin seems to be present.

Here I would like to point out that I am referring to
Invitation of the General Governor Li 1 to the same
to hand over documents so that they are available to all human
According to our opinion, this should have been done before the transcript
the documents may have arrived in Berlin. At the same time send
She returned to me two documents of scientific content, one about
the big wall, the other about Lößmännchen, Schnedlen ꝛc. This
I had handed over the latter documents to Your Excellency for your consideration

biguns and transmission to the relevant people of science,

amit these 1 like the collections of snails, loess men.

fishing, embroidery patterns would benefit the general knowledge,

Your Excellency was kind enough to

I have promised to take care of you and have responded to any further communication

I have renounced this. Which is why these pieces of writing now, after a long time,

Time 19 05 will be sent, is not entirely clear to me. |

However, the return of the De

notice that no copies are held back, so I can

Your Excellency, after all that has happened with the same, namely the memorandum

No. 2, and the great value which you

– EEE En tt

1) The report in question was certified

ream

E lee

f ; 6° "

nkfschriften with the Be .

* "

he – nn nn ne nn –

3 – –

– on. 5

–ä– – –

=; BE

I cannot hide my astonishment when I attached such an important

Matter of such significant importance for German trade and industry

duftry to see it treated so summarily. The content of the memorandum

No. 2 has, during six long months, almost always the subject

lively discussions and discussions between us and also Mr.

von Ketteler formed, and politely, after the whole thing with your

Authorization translated there, the memorandum should form the basis for

further negotiations with the Imperial Chinese government
The discussion about this memorandum, which our state idea
on railways, subject to the existing conditions,
was adapted, and the German national idea was particularly strong
led to the writing of Memoranda A, B and C,
and an independent essay on the best way to
Formation of a German commercial bank in China, which first three
I had the honour of reading to you on 25 April, and
of which you can obtain copies from me as soon as I arrive in Tientsin=
arrived, requested.

This Memorandum No. 2, together with the other documents,
a main point in my projects and represents for me the
Value of long study, experience and the value of in=
tereffe of the projects sacrificed cash capital. All too often I have
Your Excellency the value of this memorandum as a business
have to deal with it and, if I am not mistaken,
Your Excellency attaches even greater value to it than
that, and this was the case just a few weeks ago. Now
Suddenly this document, about which so much fuss
because of the business ideas it contained, like an un=
important document . 0 Ew that is not worth the effort No in
Berlin knew too well. That yours in German r. 1,
especially my letters to you, No. 1 and No. 2, dated Paouting=fu,
to the Chancellor and Minister of Trade

I would like to thank you for your support, but allow me to add that
In my opinion this is not the case, as it only has a small
Part of the works created under your eyes
represent, and perhaps even the less important one. |
When I returned from Paouting=, Your Excellency=
had arrived, handed over my reports, they asked me for my
Permission to send them to Berlin, for which I
only too gladly gave my consent, as this not only
wishes. but also generally properly
appeared. For this purpose I have also examined the later memoranda
personally transcribed and submitted to you.

These two reports should, in my opinion,
so-called private report addressed to Your Excellency, dated Paouting=fu,
since this was intended to supplement the other two reports,
This report was titled merely a private report,
as is also evident from the same, because each content of a Ttrens
does not correspond to commercial practice: in other respects it is just as
e the other chte to your person as imperial envoy

– 85 –

erected and thus belonged just as much to the Ge= as the other good
fandifhaftspapiere. There is therefore no reason to
this report, as well as my other reports and
Memoranda, the knowledge of His Serene Highness Prince Bismarck,
Chancellor and Minister of Trade, on the contrary, he=

This report complements the first two and forms five thoughts
descriptions and reports such as a whole that a total
knowledge of the documents in Berlin can only be desired. The
note in the private report that Your Excellency the
supplied material under certain circumstances and conditions for
discretionary disposal had its origin in a
Remark by Baron von Ketteler, who probably estimates the monetary value
this work, as if I was doing Project 1 because of
had worked to do the same here, be it at Li i ang or elsewhere
to sell, while I was concerned with completely different things.
In my report No. 3 of March 9, 1888, I emphasized
times that I leave to Your Excellency to send my memorandum to Berlin
to send, and so it has always been later, namely in
Concerning all papers submitted to the embassy. The idea,
that indiscretions occur in the Foreign Office in Berlin
It never occurred to me that I could. When I
25 April, this was merely the consequence

your concerns. However, a few days were enough for me to

To make concerns appear unfounded and I propose
therefore, the Papers to the Minister of Railways, Excellency von Leer
by private means for presentation to His Serene Highness
to send the Reich Chancellor. This idea, which Your Excellency does not
seem to please, has not yet been implemented in
following the events of May 8, 1945 in Beijing.

What Your Excellency pleases with regard to my letter
of 23 June, in which I assert my ownership rights to my
To confirm and preserve the wishes of your work, Your Excellency
concerns this matter with no word and only send me the thoughts
script, as if by reading this document you
get rid of it, my property will be returned to me.

That Li Aung Chang during my presence in Pao-tung
he specifically inquired whether my projects Your Excellency
known, I have not failed to report to Your Excellency, Ar
This was already clear from the fact that Baron von der Goltz
had received permission from the embassy to act as a surrogate
fetter to go along. However, I think that what a possible
under the Project angel t, unfavourably on this idea
replies come but that Europeans the
to better appreciate such works for use in China.

As regards Your Excellency's remark that you gave me
advise me to strengthen my connection with the Imperial Chinese
to keep secret from others, so I confess that soon after my

and in November of last year from the iron and coal districts in

Shanfi considered it appropriate to refer to the previously

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renounce the kind hospitality shown to the Chinese
nefen not to give rise to the suspicion that my projects in
Orders of the German state would be drawn up and state=
politics behind it, and that for the same reason I always
tempting invitation to appear in the embassy as Yours.
Excellency Guest to take up permanent residence again, now resisted
have, until May 6th of this year — For * good cause
efcourages to Your Excellency and the entire staff of the ambassadors=
del to make the slightest ah towards the Chinese, e never
reason to disclose these relationships to the relevant
It has been no secret to the Chinese for 8 years. 1

Concerning the memorandum of the Trans-Caspian Railway, I miss
the answer as to whether Your Excellency has made use of the same.
When submitting the same, you expressed your wish to
use, which I had no objection to; I just wished
To have information as to whether and where the same has been used.
This is the answer to Your Excellency's pleasing Decree 1 a

In Your Excellency's private letter dated 27 June of this year.

I find the remark: "I cannot be bothered to say that I or
to expose my officials to your suspicion, as if we were any
what abuses could be made with your projects." This matter
I intend to deal with this matter officially rather than privately. I have
always attached great importance to ensuring that my projects are as discreet as possible

and this was often enough communicated to Your Excellency
Just as little as at the Foreign Office or at the Iron-
Ministry of Railways, the thought occurred to me that India
erections would and could be committed by your officials.
If you don't tell me especially recently, as a pre-
made the accusation that I was with too many gentlemen of the embassy
about the project and also specifically with Mr. von
Ketteler, which only happened after I had previously read your
found advice on this, my conscience would never
been burdened with such thoughts. But you
pointed out that since the gentlemen von Ketteler, Dr. Lenz, Pro
Building inspector Aßmann and Baron von der Goltz for my pro-
ecte knew, one of them was hardly conceivable. I
I immediately reiterated this thought.

The mistrust you have thus caused in
Your official made me serious and my
5 Projects to the Ministry of Trade through the mediation of the

railway ministry, and indeed by private means, since
In their opinion, official documents from the Foreign Office
could be published, while I was of the opinion that if
they were sent as 1, one would necessarily few them as such
I wanted to send the priority
rity of the 1 and the ideas contained therein etc. against
. I then took a look at the horseradish and put it on

| and Your Excellency, it is your duty to
made me from certain sides, 5 admittedly from the side of the Germans

I must admit, however, that I believe these rumors, which I also
a. from chain 0

fee. If Mr. Mandl still often tells me about Mr. von Ketteler

& Co. him to treat the Chinese en 155 and only ruinous

future of Your Excellency that he was charged with stock exchange fraud at the Vienna
Stock exchange had been forced to leave his homeland.

I have during the 0 conversations with Your Excellency and
Mr. von Ketteler did not fail to express my sincere regret.
pressure that the German company Krupp would be forced to
a man of non-German nationality and such dubious character
racters, because in my opinion a company like Krupp never
can have a too decent representative and I do not share the opinion
have that the connection of rubbed and fhlecht fynonym with the
Qualities of a good and intelligent . 5 like

the use of such a dubious character in a
per se . Position probably to some businesses and to
illegitimate enrichment of individuals, but ultimately never to
Establishment of healthy business and permanent trade
relations between two nations; that in contrast
There is always a danger of seeing imbalances arise, such as
we have seen them so often in France recently, and the
Government, which protected Krupp as the first German industrialist,

in leih ane ae Pag would like, without thereby the
t

Purpose of selling German material would be ordered,
as if it were taken care of by honest people, and finally
in the long run every decent Czech business with the
Chinese government would thereby be made impossible.
Mandl o 3 cu ellenz finer time the consideration, =
andl, although he took over the representation of,
finer – assertion of his legend about the English

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Jardine Matheson & Co. would not have solved this problem, and hereby
I would like to inform Your Excellency that here too, the view is that
next. Mr. Mandl is still closely connected with that company and he is therefore a
game, which corresponds to the duplicity of his character described to me
racters would only speak German. Were the conversations about Mr.

Mandl was not only unpleasant to me, but the recommendations of the
Mr. von Ketteler to bring me up to speed on profit-making
and earning money at all costs and then my projects to
modify, downright incomprehensible.

Both before Herr von Ketteler went to Tientsin on 26 April
on 10th–12th May, when after fine
Returning, around 19 or 20 May, Mr. von Ketteler gave me the
Assurance that Chinese government business is not without irregularities=
moderations, as in the Mandl's manner. Mr.
Mandl returned from Europe on 16 May and wanted
as quickly as possible with the General Governor a Ga on field guns

complete, in order to then carry out the same again after Europe. Mr. von Ketteler said that he did not have the right to government business very closely and know what irregularities in it; I am an exception in this matter and the one who ever did major business with the Chinese government in Panzerschiffe, namely the business of the

anzer ships.

I must admit that, as flattering as this was to me, I was not dare to claim this honour for myself alone, on the contrary I can, based on long experience, claim that precisely in

big deals where you have to deal with the highest authorities has also developed a good business sense in the Chinese official and even undoubtedly good business and reliable people

preference, especially when it comes to important matters, which affect the interests of the state.

Since the sale of the first Stettin ironclads, the Chie a government hardly a so thorough and in every direction A realistic, viable project has been presented, such as mine, and rarely has a deal in my experience ee started when I was with Li Hung Chang in 90

aouting-fu negotiated; although he still had all possible objections against it, he had nevertheless grasped the good idea of it, as from his invitation to me here and to the opening

which originates from Lutai=Tientfin. that has happened to me since I returned from Paouting=fu

endure?

5 Your Excellency, who 1 has the greatest interest in my pro= jecte and give me all possible help through your offices had been given, mentioned in the discussions, that the way in which one in Serbia and other countries introduced the railway construction and would have, for China= that Diele rt and Weife in general the preferable fe and that we in Germany have not yet progressed far enough

– 89 –

to undertake railway construction in this way. My advice on the reasons for the nationalization of German private railways and the efforts of our Railway Minister, the Mr. von Maybach, in this direction, Your Excellency by saying that a change could occur after

a possible replacement of Mr. von en by
another minister, and also my reference to the Calami=
did the Serbian and other such express railway
In vain I requested Your Excellency:
to discuss the same things with Mr. Building Inspector Aßmann,
who had greater experience in this and such things were not
to bring it into connection with my project. In vain were
also my efforts to provide Your Excellency with proof that
to carry out my project the necessity of a German
Borfenbank in China was not available, and I searched through an esfay
To show you the way on which a healthy commercial bank
in East Asia and China, while
for railways and similar purposes, possibly the use

our German naval action could be envisaged, whose

Use as a trading institute in the East you have long
years. I asked Your Excellency to continue the quiet pursuit
my project not to be affected by such objections made by you
i and to refrain from the desire to conduct these subtle negotiations
arrangements with Li Hung Chang through Mr. von Ketteler
who does not have sufficient experience in these matters
because he is not sufficiently familiar with the relevant
technical and commercial conditions in Europe.

You promised me this and also that Baron von
der Goltz, who had translated the proceedings into Paouting-fu,
to accompany him on his journey to Paouting=fu, as you told me at the end
May, beginning of June, they announced that they had given their consent in Berlin
You granted me this wish at the last moment
believed I had to refuse, and I also received a letter
to Li Hung Chang, which you kindly sent to me in Tientsin
promised and with which I personally present my memorandum
intended, not preserved.

All these unpleasant things and conversations happened
only after the matter in Baouting-fu had reached a not unfavorable
had taken a turn, as did the emerging Velleity, now.
after you and Mr. von Ketteler had been with me for eight 7
in business dealings with the Chinese and in friendly
personal contact and in the former respect always un=
conditional recognition, a to discover in me,
furthermore, the agreed efforts of Your Excellency and
von Ketteler, now that my project has progressed so far and I am on
the point of taking it a step further, to
to go to Europe and thus become the scene of the
To leave activity at a decisive moment, because my
Health attacked because I overworked, or because I

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worrying about the health of my family
from Europe and the like; furthermore, Your Excellency
Private correspondence with local private individuals, in which you
put my heart into moving me to go to Europe; furthermore,
Private letters addressed to me in the same spirit and with quotations from
my previous reports to the embassy, which are intended to demonstrate
as if I understood the situation of business matters today differently than
currently, when I was writing the reports.

As far as the situation of business is concerned, this is my
In my opinion, it is still exactly the same as expressed in my reports.
These reports are clear and concise and even for the most unbiased
understandable and because they are clear and a graphic representation
ftuplet of the situation, therefore I would have forwarded it to
Berlin has always been a favorite place. Today it is simply called
to pick up where the negotiations had left off
fare and in the reports 5 sense. The pro=
jects are modifiable and can be modified, but
It is necessary to first familiarize yourself with the ideas
the Governor General or other Chinese through negotiations
familiarize yourself with it, because modifications on a whim would hardly
make sense.

In your private letter of 27 and the now enclosed
Your Excellency, writing on the 29th, that I am
no longer write about my ideas and projects in the future
to save you the trouble of talking about it.
You write this to me after I have been with you for ten months
I have shared my projects and ideas down to the smallest detail
and after you have always shown the most lively interest in it:
after I have given you these details and the business ideas in writing
at a moment when I was asking for protection of my pro=
jects and ideas and the protection of my intellectual property,
and where you simply send me an important step back, instead
to Berlin according to my wish and for my protection
fend. Furthermore, you accuse me of distrust towards you and your
Officials, where I simply take the proper path and
I ask you for my property and try to
fo important matter of a private correspondence. through which easily
all sorts of misunderstandings can arise and are beyond any control
withdraws, to bring into commercial form, as such over=
main thing.

As for the help of the embassy, which you
previously always willingly let it be shared, but with my
You have refused to leave Peking and in your decree of

28. again in prospect, IN you know how grateful I always am for every little service rendered to me and how I neither
2 in previous years ever more by the authorities
Fl be, as one can calmly and without hesitation
can grant, and when I hereby express the request that you
officially confirm to me that the information I have prepared and sent to you

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in extenso known projects together with the proposed 5
journey written by me and my intellectual property find and
they, as such, receive the protection of the health community
may, I believe that this is not an exaggerated or unjustified
to submit this request to Your Excellency.

I add the word "confidential" to this document,
however, this should by no means exclude the possibility that it
is one of the official papers of the embassy.

Your Excellency most obediently
Carl Paafch.

107th Report No. 11
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

CTientfin, July 14, 1888.

Your Excellency, I took the liberty of saying the following this morning:

To send a telegram:

RP German Legation Peking.

Please acknowledge receipt of my letter b th July.

because after the S lches you carefully these Breefes be
a I after the silence which you have maintained regarding this
watch, really oh knows whether this document in your hands
has arrived. Hopefully I will get an answer now.

Furthermore, the previous report No. 7 is being sent out today at the same time as this or
from 30 June, the copy and copies of which were kept for some time in
have made a claim.

Your Excellency most obediently

Carl Paafch.

Mr. Carl Paafch, Your Honor.
Tientsin, Mssrs. A. Cordes & Co. N
Peking, July 14, 1888.

and 12. d. that I do not understand what is meant by the
The wish expressed in the first of these documents is that the Imperial
Embassy of Germany on the papers communicated to it and
may your ideas be protected,
see fe.

Wenz Your Honor any specific requests, in
how this could be done, to the Imperial 3

I will gladly inform you if and how
the same may possibly be followed up.

1 The Imperial Envoy

N. von Brandt.

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I reply to your two submissions of 5. |

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108/109. Report No. 12
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

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Tientsin, July 16, 1888.

“I thank Your Excellency for your kind decree of the 14th of this month.
The manner in which Mr. it would be possible for the Imperial –
Legation the priority of my projects and the associated
Business ideas regarding the creation, organization, management of the
felben u. f. w. ü schützen, is generally understood to mean that
the information given to you or your officials will be treated discreetly
and not with German or foreign competitors pro=
be pagified, and if indiscretions on the part of the Chinese
should come, and others should use my projects and ideas
3 such others should be made aware if
It comes to the ears of the Embassy that these projects were originally
originate from me and that I, in order to protect my rights,
o 170 5 this may become and upon my wish
It should be confirmed that these projects and business ideas were first
developed and are therefore my intellectual property. |
Individual specific cases, such as with my

Projects could possibly be abused,
is advisable because of the many unclear situations that exist here.
relationships and associations by themselves, but I trust the
U and the 5 of such a high official as
Your Excellency, I hope that you will understand how to develop the spiritual
fuggen 18. u Others in the case under consideration here
en could. |
I remain Your Excellency most obediently

Carl Paafch.

110/112. Beridt No. 13
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

Tientsin, July 17, 1888.

I would like to thank Your Excellency for a private
Note dated 15th of this month, receipt of reply to my
Dispatch of the 14th. A post-note is just published here,
De Selle: the mail from here to Peking on Saturday the 14th.
d. M. was lost at night when during a storm
the courier horse has thrown off its rider and with the letter

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threads galloped away.) In this, since the existence of the customs post,
To my knowledge, an unheard-of occurrence is unfortunately report no. 7 of 30.
June in response to Your Excellency's decree of 28th of March
dagen Without doubt, this important report will again
au

found and now in your excellence completely

en If this is not the case, the same must be done as soon as possible
be replaced by a transcript.

It is strange that only today, on 17 July, the loss of the
Post, while the same was already announced on the 15th in
Vetirg had to be missed.

In my humble report yesterday I believe the right
to have dared to explain to Your Excellency in what way
one might perhaps give the embassy my projects the
1 protection could be provided. On the whole

It is little more than a matter of keeping Yours secret.
Your Excellency and some of your officials and
their non-propagation to others and for notification and
Protection, if others nevertheless my projects, to which they are in any way
have come into the hands of a person, in whole or in part, as their
property and use it accordingly. This is
in my opinion, a requirement which is self-evident
it, and which is regulated by three clear and harmless words
and such a lengthy and not particularly pleasant
made correspondence unnecessary.

Your Excellency most obediently
Carl Paafch.

115/114. Report Ar. 14
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

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Tientsin, July 21, 1888

I took the liberty of sending Your Excellency the following dispatch today:
ends:

"German Legation Peking. N

Request a positive response regarding ownership rights and subsequent

n shoe of my projects. 3 pas"

and this is because an answer to this important question, which I
in my reports No. 12 and 13 of 16 and 17 of this month
5 is of great importance to me and a 3
and the otherwise prompt chat at the Imperial History
made it difficult for me to run my business.

I would also like to request that the Consul
To grant Seindel official authority to assist me in the

--esc

') Attachment: Postanzeigen and Gorreiponbeng with information about Bepo.

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conduct of my business in the spirit known to Your Excellency,
translated at the embassy there and approved by you=
may be of assistance to a thinker.

Consul Feindel told me that under the direct orders
the Imperial Embassy and he has so far only been on a private
In the meantime, he has received instructions from Your Excellency, which enable him
make it impossible to even translate documents
for the Chinese, of whom I am obliged
to provide him with proof that she was completely in agreement with the In=
content and meaning of the memoranda approved by Your Excellency on=
and that he considers himself obliged to act in every single
If the document in question is submitted to the Imperial Embassy
This would possibly lead to an infinite
hindrance to my communication with the Chinese, and
I therefore ask Your Excellency to kindly forward to the local Consulate the
to grant permission to make translations for me
and otherwise assist me in pursuing the matters I have undertaken:
Brojecte submitted to the Chinese authorities BULL too fine, and
in such a clear form that Mr. Consul Feindel thereby
an i 0 fine powers in this direction clearly bes
annt ist.

I do not think it is an exaggerated claim that the
national projects developed and pursued by me of
are of great importance, and I am always counting on Your Excellency
promised and previously granted cooperation of the German authorities
have some right. Your Excellency knows what intrigues are going on here
about the person of the Governor General and that I am specifically
ly now, when I have so far been involved in the participation of the Embassy in
my work * and I myself am writing
I am prevented from having a somewhat more powerful contribution from the Imperial Con=
fulate would be doubly desirable.

J de fl therefore not to have expressed a vain request
and would be obliged to give you a prompt reply.

I remain Your Excellency most obediently

Carl Paafch.

Herru Curl Paafch, Your Honor

Tientsin

Peking, July 21, 1888.

Your Excellency, I reply to your various submissions,
that your business interests are served in the same way as those of the world
other Germans the protection of the Imperials in part
However, this does not require any special effort
my fault and I have to have another correspondence about

di kt as in every B superfluous bl
efen point as in je es a Ih your statements to bi

Kalfdlide decided to limit it to a da which

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their time and labour are not unduly used in
Claims: if you: German, who has the Chinese
authorities has submitted a project, similar requirements as this
fefhed for some time, to the Gefandifch
wanted, 0 would at all fulfill their other=
other official duties become impossible. |
The sweeps which the content of a part of your
submissions and in particular those referred to under No.?,
possess, apart from the actual information contained therein
eln e sides, no practical value; their negotiations were
8 N with the Chinese authorities; for the outcome of the=
It is decisive for this and the Imperial Envoy=
to assess the practical feasibility of your projects
eugen. For this reason, I must therefore reject any further 1
About my understanding of your plans as superfluous and
Accordingly, in future, relevant documents and =

remain answered.
The Imperial Envoy
MN. von Brandt.

Peking, July 21, 1888.

Dear Mr. Paafschl

I have written to you officially today and can only
I would like to express my wish that the correspondence about your projects here=
with an end to have come; from a yoke of the same
I can't promise myself any advantage. as I have the
Chances of your projects are, as I said, irrelevant. You have

to convince them. If you succeed, I will
regret, but I don't see things very rosy. Today I just want to
for the last time to touch a certain point. I am
However, as I have told you verbally and in writing,

the view that it would be best for you to stay for a few months –

a complete now in your employment and life:
wise to let it enter. If this advice of an old, faithful
friend, instead of meeting with your approval, now forces you to:
causes 1 bus to thank those who might have entered it,
fearch, then that is, for me at least, proof that you
the necessary objectivity in assessing the situation=
come into being.

Everywhere 1 suspect, everyone, even the most well-intentioned
3 with the 1 to counteract that the same one
Even now, 0 is not the mood in which big projects

have it carried out.
You won't believe me either, but
by offering you a change of air, an ax Fe absence from
When I advise someone to do business, I fulfill what I consider my duty to a
long-time friends; I do not want to be deaf

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A preach. But I hereby declare to you in the most definite way,
that if you again approach this council with mistrust and
not follow him, I mentioned the matter for the last time
You may then do and let what you want, only under=
then leave a correspondence that you only and: and the
have absolutely no practical purpose. Either you 5
me, then do what I tell you to the best of my knowledge and conscience
advice and what every person, every doctor to whom you have told the matter=
situation openly, as will confirm the best, or you believe
me, then it is superfluous to discuss the question. I will
I cannot change my opinion and in the latter case neither should you.

It is my old friendship for you, in which the events
I have not been able to change anything recently, because if I
during your illness and nothing in return
as ingratitude, I do not write this to your heart,
but rather to the illness which prompted me to write this letter.
Now do what your heart tells you, try

to shake off the mistrust and pressure that weighs on you
and believe me, no one would be happier that
to find old "Carlchen" again, as your faithful, about your condition

deeply concerned
M. von Brandt.

Mr. C. Paafch, Your Honor
Tientsin

Peking, July 24, 1888,
In response to Your Honorable submission of the 11th of this month, I reply,
that it is beyond my competence to give one of the Imperial
To send consulate instructions such as those you have sent to us.
It is up to the Imperial Consuls to decide
to what extent they believe that the wishes of Reich citizens and
utrogenossen in relation to translations of submissions, etc.
to the Chinese authorities, and an official

The embassy is not afraid of having any influence in this regard.
The Imperial Envoy
M. von Brandt.

Peking, July 24, 1888.
Dear Mr. Paafschl

In the 8th the receipt for the 3 paid to Child,
Dollars. Mr. Bethge gave the 5 dollars for Mr. Richard to Mrs.
Kierulff himself provided the necessary instructions. 8 i

from Tientsin about the temperature prevailing there, lets me

assume that it was there just as much as it was here.
Yesterday a thunderstorm brought us some cooling, but the same
won't last long, I fear.

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Mr. Feindel briefly told me about the contract=
draft that you submitted to him for translation; want
You do not see that you are on completely different paths, and
that if you come up with such suggestions, you are
make it impossible for all time? Why do you want to make your old, most faithful
Do not believe your friend and leave the question alone until you have the
have gained the necessary objectivity and clarity to
to pursue plans. Do not force us to

to break away from you, since we are not responsible for
Lie suggestions can be adopted. Just put the

income statement To someone you consider a friend,
and ask him what he thinks about it. Maybe if he
says what everyone must say, that such a proposal is not alone
unacceptable, but also for all eternity as a business
man would have to discredit, perhaps you will then understand how
well I mean it with you and on how 13 paths you walk.

Believe me, you, you alone are about to decide
to make the future impossible, and my heart bleeds as you
felve ee and because you do not believe those who are doing well with
My dear friends, whom you have known for years as loyal friends
have made the nice idea impossible.") 2. You
and believe me, who has given you so much evidence of true
inclination has given.

Yours faithfully

M. von Brandt.

116/122. Report No. 15
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

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Tienksin, July 28, 1888.

Your Excellency, I have the honour of receiving your kind
Decrees of the 21st and 24th of the month. as the measure of my
Requirements for the workforce of the Imperial Embassy
I must mention that I have kept them to a minimum.
restrictions and I have generally never asked for more than a
relief in the VAR with the Chinese authorities. If in
this case

that with ten months of daily contact with Your Excellency
and Selen officials to you and some of the latter my concerns=
ities have become known down to the smallest detail and you

refused, after knowing everything, to give me a for=

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The requirement is to protect my
Projects, this has, as N on mentioned, its motive in

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one harmless and one official assurance
of protection of the cha you dt to give. Only through this and
by the fact that you have promised me a further
e of the authorities suddenly refused and through your Ver=
old in the question, my papers at end, is this long Corre=
pondence. That by answering the
the same, for their part, placed too much strain on the embassy's workforce
were, could be avoided if you would give me the
and legitimate wishes confirmed by a few clear words
and the cooperation promised to me in the last few days in Peking
effect of the authorities would have to be a fen As long as I
I have never asked for help from the authorities
more in uf ruf taken than what the facilitation of traffic
with the Chinese authorities. I must state here,
that I have received the translations of the memoranda from the
Embassy never claimed and perished! Be :
that Your Excellency has given me the same as well as the assistance
de ő Building Inspector Mr. Aßmann in fo kind

We have offered that despite my reservations, which
 I am against such extensive use of assistance
 the embassy, he as against my permanent en
 on the i itself, which is all cause for envy
 and malice, raised the acceptance of this
 comforts that he could hardly refuse.
 = I then diligently reported what had happened and what it
 authorities to report anything else pleasant to the Foreign Office
 Your Excellency was always grateful to me for reports on tanks.
 Wöiftengelegenei rc. My railway projects also showed
 Your Excellency is always very interested in all communications:
 when I told E that I would be happy to
 Imperial Church reports on all my current
 Steps to report to the Chinese, I was told about
 The quick answer was that this was not necessary. It was
 This was the case after you had all my papers in your hands.
 What has now become of all your promises and commitments?
 feen further assistance from the authorities? Here I come across
 to all sorts of difficulties. The Imperial Consul does not know what
 he should do in my affairs, and that of Your Excellency
 The decree sent on my instigation seems to meet his many concerns
 not appeased. In short, there is no progress here, and
 despite all assurances of friendship in your private letters
 Don't even make the eee face of trying to
 gu e to come. Yes, I am sure that here unknown
 forces against me, to whom an innocuous open letter to
 the General Governor of Your Excellency, whom I have met with
 means can provide, could put an end to.
 What should I think of all these things? Misunderstanding=
 niffe and ren ewe in your 1 and contradictions
 your private letters and official decrees, not at all

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N of contradictions between your previous right Le and
 em written; finally your official decrees themselves, which
 laborious efforts to find in each individual case the
 Cardinal questions in my letters under the observation of a
 ftrictly official tone; not a single one of the
 The questions and requirements I have been asked have been sufficiently answered,
 or they are bypassed altogether.

In your last decree you use the one given to you in my
 Report No. 14 in the pen of the redeeming word “felbits
 understandable” for the conclusion of my projects, but the way
 how you promise me the 1 after such a long hesitation is not one=
 way enough, and I must, in order to protect 15, give myself all rights

for which my German is no
legal assistance is to be had, then I must refer to this general
expression, which should contain everything that is unified

(provision in this direction. .

The very important question is whether Senate No. 2
There are still Chinese translations there in Beijing,
You carefully: since you gave me a brouillon of the translation
have, then at least 2 more ra should be fine, because it follows
at least 3 copies must be made in addition to the Brouillon,
namely one for Li Kung Chang, one for the Secret Archives and
one for me, possibly another for later delivery
to other Chinese authorities. As early as May 6,
white, two copies ready and was given to me on that day the
delivery of a copy was refused; the Er=
events of May 1st. If the seeds of the available copies
would be ignored, it would be against all agreements
speech fine and a sin of omission in an orderly
e administration. .

In your last decree of 24th of this month, Your Excellency,
that my report No. 7 actually contains inaccuracies.
can only be the relationship of Mr. Mandl to the company Jardine
Mathefon & Co. may be meant.

Your Excellency just needs to ask Mr Ban-
to ask Master Ae He about his opinion on this matter,
fo anf the same and business letters I will erft

on the business and private matters that have become my
then answer, 9999855 I answer to my actually 3
received letters containing items.

I remain Your Excellency most obedient

| Carl Paafch.

July 27, 1888.

Most Honorable Mr. Paafschl

Öre my big ate you with your

Arm A 185 nfall meets fe and c win 05 S the of -
those that dafl vet Fl and dodge e mb

- - -

— — nm en

| nn — u nn

— ee Er — mn 0

- — - — now - - -

a

- 100 -

Just be very careful and patient, and do everything
what the doctor prescribes so that you can get back to work as soon as possible
Her arm lommen.

milie Bethge is in Tachiaoffe, from where she will be here the day after tomorrow
returns to Tienkfin after a few days stay=
Dr. Lenz went to Tachiaoffe today for three weeks.
from where Mr. Emans and the Bethge's return here
It seems to me alone that no summer retreat will blossom.

With best regards and all good wishes
Yours sincerely,
M. von Brandt.

Personally.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Bismarck,
Chancellor and Minister of Trade,
Berlin. Ä

Tientsin, August 1, 1888.

On 10 July I took the liberty of sending Your Serene Highness a packet of documents,
concerning railways and mines in China, by kind agreement
mediation of the Minister of State Excellency von Maybach,
and today I take 5 Your Serene Highness some more
to hand over documents, namely
6 Reports from me to the Imperial Embassy in Peking,
Same 82 and 107- 122, all ea
3 Decrees from the Imperial Embassy in Peking to me from
July 19, 21 and 24,
and I respectfully ask you to pay attention to these papers
u want, but in any case and whatever may happen,

to carefully prepare them in conjunction with the previous ones
preserve, since they are likely to have a greater
role to play.

I remain Your Serene Highness' most humble servant

Carl Paafch.

His Excellency the Viceroy Li Hung Chang,
Tientsin

Eientfin, August 8, 1888.

Your Excellency, I grant you the Bi P
carry, Ae eitere in Aussiche gefchle Aublenz gütioft 1
to want. |

As it was a conversation with you.

Apply 8 under false indication,

— 101 —

that I am ill, and I fear that even letters sent by me
have not reached Your Excellency's hands.

With respectful request for reply, I remain

Your Excellency obedient

Carl Paafch.

Nn. This letter was not sent by the German Consulate,
but by a friendly Mandarin into the ladies of the Vice=
king. This was followed by an audience

in which His Excellency the Viceroy Li Hung Chang Mr. Paaf
announced that Mr. 17 Brandt had awarded him Bu nee belonberen Bor
sick and he may the=

Let them know, Mr. Paafch fe

elben not received.

— — —

Cientfin, August 9, 1888.

Dear Minister,

Today I come to a duty and perhaps a not insignificant one=
justified feelings nt gentlemen Mi which I during my
current stay in Tienzin in view of my helpless situation
because of my broken arm and have been helpful in other ways.

"As you know, I have been given certain certificates.
It is embarrassing to demand such things, and also not entirely pleasant to
to draw; however, for me one thing was absolutely necessary
and my friends could not refuse me the other offer.

I am mentioning this matter here specifically so that
You may not think that I am aiming to cause discontent
against you. When signing the certificate, nobody knew
that I had a purpose in mind that might also affect you
If I could turn to cwis trusted men here
must, this is due to Mr. Conful ne, who
asked him to take this path instead, as he is very anxious and
the smallest official act only wants to refer to Peking. Therefore
It happens that I have a thing which I see in the light within the
area of official activity yellow, also others, much=
and even without their voluntary consent,
of course subject to discretion.

I remain Your Excellency most obediently

Carl Paafch.
| Signed in the presence of Yufav Schmidt.

0 102 -

Telegraphic dispatch.
Tientsin, August 9, 1888.

Personally. Prince Bismarck, Berlin. Please contact Consul Feindel:
order to discreetly record a criminal case of questionable

ifenbahn= king urgent.
fenbahn=nonsense Peking urgent Carl Paafch.

- - - —

Mr. CC Jeindel, Consul pl
f Tientfin, August 11, 1888.

Your Honor i

I hereby take the liberty of announcing that I have informed the Kaiser—
notified to the foreign ambassador in Peking by today's customs post
that I have the complaint, or the prosecution route with
the Prince Chancellor struck against him and that id)
leaving it to the latter's decision how he will
The matter which was discussed between Mr. von Brandt and
I will present myself to the Reich Chancellor after
I the further audience promised to me by the Governor General.
which must help to clarify the situation.

By asking you to send the contents of this letter to Berlin
report and officially confirm receipt of this letter,

remain i
u Your Most Honourable
Carl Paafch.
Signed in the presence of Gu ft. Schmidt.

personally.

mm —

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,
Imperial German Ambassador 3c. 3c. 3c.

Beijing.
123/124. Report No. 17

to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

Tientsin, August 11, 1888.

I take the liberty of informing Your Excellency that
I will take the path of complaint against you to the Prince Chancellor
and filed a lawsuit. The documents submitted for this purpose
Papers should soon be in a pile. I have applied to the Prince
Reich Chancellor has already registered and requested an audience.
It shall be left to his decision how the
between us pending questions will be resolved. I
he said in order to avoid public attention.
Unfortunately, I have been led astray by the path you have recently taken.

type of polemic, but also as a result of the refusal of the Consul's enemies to carry out any official acts for me take, without first reporting to Peking, was compelled to to telegraph the Prince Chancellor that it was a serious case. I have again asked for discretion and No names were mentioned so that the person who had the key to the affairs in Europe, the person of the accused can't be guessed.

In a report No. 16 currently being prepared, I would like to tell you here the points about which I would like You report home.

The accusation that could be brought against me In my opinion, only the cards and pieces of paper would be On the evening of May 8th, during my pursuit and to my Lifesaving distributed to the Chinese, and in which I will tell you and Sir Robert Hart accused. I ask that as many of these notes fummeln, wie möglich und fie to Berlin at 19 5 so that I m because of their constitution can justify. o these notes and I handed in the cards on the morning of May 9th. reports. Whether the Chinese wore them to the Tfungli=Damen, how I obviously cannot know what I wanted.

I remain Your Excellency most obediently

Carl Baafch. |
Signed in the presence of Gustav Schmidt.

125 / 149. Report No. 16
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,
Kalferl. German ambassador
Beijing.
Lienen, August 9, 1888.

The reason for today's report is primarily the necessary e of a not unimportant date, which at the end of Report No. 16. It was not on 6, On the morning of May 7th, when I was told that the

refused to translate Memorandum No. 2.

Your Excellency, I have already taken the liberty of asking

to draw attention to the inadmissibility of Article No. 7,
to treat important business matters in private notes, since
fe both the control and the responsibility
withdraw. I have been swearing all your fubes since my arrival

arrival from Beijing here, treat the most productive, large

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Business-related issues in a way that gives air and light to a
official correspondence. They form a
peculiar counterpart to your short, little-containing, official=
lichen Correspondenz. What impression would the latter make on
unbiased third parties, e.g. our domestic authorities,
without a precise knowledge of my letters? You must 2 after
Your decrees give the impression that some indifferent
important businessman to you, or rather to the embassy:
“ some projects were presented and temporarily handed over
97, and who is now trying to make the most of this situation

to take advantage of and make claims to which he is not entitled
is justified, but not as if I had had the honor of being with you.
Excellency, to meet with you in Peking, and that I
these projects were developed under your eyes so that the
tendencies contained therein and the manner of business dealings
You have obtained your consent by providing me with the services
of the embassy staff to such an extent that
which I did not even dare to accept.

To fill the gap, I took the liberty of reading the whole story.
FE za of the Imperial Embassy completely in Ab»
writing, except for yours, according to official decree, and my
to the found reports No. 1 and 2 and memorandum No. 1,
to Berlin. For this purpose I have sent the three confidential
Memoranda which I sent to you on April 25, the day before the
maturity of Mr. von Ketteler to the Tientfin races, read, fo=
such as the proposal made to you at the end of April, beginning of May
for the establishment of a German commercial bank together with the
motives. These papers should soon reach their destination
reached the place, because thank God our German Reichspost
a more reliable institute than the one under the direction of the
Mr. G. the local customs post. That this passport
pies the necessary attention is paid, this is ensured
and I hope that our domestic authorities will give me the protection
which I have requested from you in vain.

As a motivation for my mission, I have asked His Serene Highness the
Prince of Bismarck Your treatment of these N and NAME=
lich in the Memorandum No. 2 and to the content of the Corre=
3. You will not hold this step against me

can, because my wish that the local authorities about the,
what is happening in Peking in such important matters affecting them, among=
sets up 15 if a natural, and the assumption that you felbft
have done this to an imperfect degree, through your conduct
Unfortunately, this is only too justified. In the latter case, Your Excellency
our domestic authorities have hardly treated us much better than you
treated me Iich .

1) in this case with my own projects, by giving me
Send back some sheets of paper while you review the ideas,
keep the result of my work and give it the
Protection gladly: Ä

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2) in the case of our private affairs, where you are with my
assets at will and to achieve your
" Purposes to issue a threat, the impropriety of which
ity, injustice and criminality I have just
felt compelled to bring this to your attention;

3) in the case of my small collections of natural history specimens
etc., by sending me the letters which originated
white, send back and keep the objects, even the
small photographs of the Great Wall.

In a word, you give the chaff and keep the wheat.

As I have already mentioned, in all your ftr=
responses to my letters the main points and refuse to accept my
to answer legitimate questions. What you refuse to tell me
may believe, you may not be able to serve our authorities
u house refuse, and since I have referred everything to them, yes he=
I ask you for a clear and concise answer to the same on the
one

That is why you refuse me the long months
voluntarily promised and previously provided support suddenly
and unmotivated in a moment where you know that I
cannot help well and can quickly create a replacement, in
a moment that is so important for the further development of the things
fvery crucial, and where you recently told me, I
Tientsin, firmly expected that Mr. von der Goltz
would come here with me, and after being in Berlin,
as you assured me, with his use for the trip
after Paouting-fu had agreed?
furthermore, why did you refuse to reveal the whole secret?
archive, but especially the 5th private report
from Paouting=fu to Berlin? |

Thirdly, how, where and when did you receive my Deukfschrift

via the Trans-Caspian Railway, or have you used the not used at all?

Fourthly, the copies of the Chinese translation of the Memorandum No. 2 remained at the embassy, or what half maybe not?

Now I must mention an incident which is characteristic for the conditions here. On 14 July I presented at the local Consulate the request for an audience with the General Governor Li Dang Chang. He had met me in a first Audience invited me to come back soon and as often as I wanted. I said I would like to wait a few days to do some preparatory work and oh: what was agreed with. She asked at the same time

en nat, whether I could translate a document against Fees. I made the request early on to nt t. this piece of the Imperial ee in Peking not to share for the time being, since I am not able to do so at this moment I could not get a positive answer as to whether I would like to protect my Communications to the same and discretion towards competitors

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The last requirement was not considered opportune in an official request, which is why I immediately returned it 1 Also the I withdrew the translated document because Conn Feindel fic was in doubt whether he should have the translation of the same done without first asking the Messenger, since it is his nk about questions that were not contemporary and moral obligations which were in the form of a contract juri ftically did not belong there. Although in my opinion the latter Concerns of Confu 8 were not correct, I completely renounced the translation, since Mr. Feindel always fears to lose his position and the like. In your private letter from July 24th, write to me as follows:

"Mr. Feindel told me briefly about the contract cut spoken about the draft that you submitted to him for translation. Do you want because you do not realize that you are on the completely wrong path, and that. if you come up with such suggestions, you will be impossible? Do you want to make your old, most loyal friends Do not believe and leave the question until you have the necessary Have found objectivity and clarity to implement your plans follow? Do not force us to break away from you äulagen, since we do not take responsibility for such proposals

can take over. Give the contract to someone Introduce someone you consider a friend and tell him what he thinks about it. Maybe if he tells you what everyone else says

must be that such a proposal is not only unacceptable, but
You would also have to discredit yourself as a businessman for all eternity,
maybe then you will understand how well I mean it with you
and how wrong your path is. Believe me, you,
You alone are about to make yourself impossible for the future
and my heart bleeds when I see how you
wantonly make the nice idea impossible and how you
do not want to believe, who mean well with you, who have been
as loyal friends. Look within yourself and
believe me, who has given you so many proofs of his affection
give has 3c. 3c." .

Accordingly, you argue about the content of a document=
piece that you cannot know if you do not
one of your officials has committed a serious indiscretion
men let. Mr. Feindel says that he a. only in very general terms.
had written about the document which I presented to him
against which he had some reservations and asked his sons

to him in the same way as he did to me. Mr.
His 1 that he did not make any copies of his private books
keep it in pieces. |

I just have to note here that I have to thank Mr. Feindel for
this concerns about it, but had fewn about the in this S 1
contained tendencies completely with those in Memorandum No. 1
and 2. The step itself was new in and of itself
and I was only forced to do so by your negative attitude

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Now it seems that you are actually
take a stand against me.

It was in Memoranda No. 1 and 2 that the utilization

the political moments, which had your lively approval and
to the repeated statement: If only someone
my younger consuls in China would be able to deliver such works!
The trade policy tendencies had a significant impact in both memoranda.
toning. What is left then if I promise,
that I act only in the spirit of these approved memoranda and
want to change? Then only personal and interests=
remain, from which one may foresee that Yours.
Your Excellency, I will not pursue such matters. I will send the relevant document
flater also present in Berlin and may then the same which
are called upon to judge our correspondence, also about it
share whether Bell: violates the tendencies of the memorandum.

I would like to ask Your Excellency to come to Berlin at the same time

to report what motivated you to go to the airport on the night of 8 to 9 May
3 o'clock in the morning to go to my temple Kuang=Shang=Tfze
where you knew that I was not present, where you might
nor Dr. Lenz could have suspected, and where my servants so often
alone had kept watch. What prompted you to this un=
usual hour to settle there like a beutus possidens,
to browse through my documents and look for letters which
but only the accompanying letters for copies of my works for en
His Highness the ele Bismarck and Excellency von Maybach fine
Why did you, when you read my writings,
found locks and no keys, the shipment of the documents
and the suitcase containing it to the embassy? Why did
She hurried up when Dr. Lenz reported that I was alive and well
and arrived safely at the embassy? Why did
She the next day after I had reported that I had
to endure a persecution in the city of Peking last night

Hahn had no steps to clarify and resolve these matters.
70 gen, while if a stranger occasionally visits Peking
stone's throw from a Chinese, a casus belli from it with
the Tfungli=Hamen is made?

Your Excellency would also kindly report to Berlin what
editorial you had edited in the period between the
time point where you got 9, that I was from the
empel had removed, about 12 midnight, and 3 o'clock in the morning,
where you En Please the wording of the same and its purpose!

Furthermore, which papers, sent at the same time as the advertisement,
from fia a have been lost, and whether such and where? in
Tientsin e have. Why did you bring, when you came from
Temple Kuang= Wage arrived at the embassy, Mr. Dr.
– Dudgeon with me? Why did this man, against whom I as a doctor
both as a human being, without prior notice
and force me to take medication without a diagnosis?
You urged this man to force it upon me,

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under the impression of a supposed rebellion throughout the body
trembling, did not dare and showed a change, said he would
to the neighboring Hong Kong and Shanghai Banks,
it was safe there? Then why did you rape me, with
all kinds of medicines against my will and give me a
nursing care, which it is desirable to provide
seemed to prefer certain death to it? Why
you then kept me interned in a house against
my will and under the guard of a maurais sujet (little=
ft least by reputation), which Your Excellency invited to table
0 to make it somewhat socially acceptable for me?

That is why I was never allowed to go out in Beijing without a guard, hardly interact with the members of the embassy, so that I almost
It was impossible to hear whether the alleged uprising on May 9
Had it really happened in the morning or not? Why was I allowed
not back out to the Kuang-Shang-Tfze temple, but
was established in the house rented by Sir Robert Hart
interned?

Why was the evening of May 8th, when I was
Persecution against me always denied, although I za (rich visits=
cards and notes to save my
Life, whereupon I will send you and Sir Robert Hart 11555 to
to face life? I had given these cards and pieces of paper to the Chi=
nefen instructed to wear on the Tfungli-Yamen. In the morning
of the 9th I immediately heard about these cards and pieces of paper and their contents
just spoken. Why did they make my persecution, an event,
which may still be proven after years and days,
denied, never spoke of these important notes again and also
of the supposed uprising never let me know whether something
Was there anything factual about it?

That is why Your Excellency has written to all kinds of people here,

that I was sick and that it would do me good to go home
go etc.?, which I am sure more than one person will answer, but in any case
Consul Feindel replied that I had never been so healthy and flourishing
looked like. Then allow yourself to spread rumors here,
as if I lacked the necessary objectivity and clarity to
to continue my plans and dare to say this to my face
to say. How can you describe me and my situation from there?
judge? On whose testimony do you want to do it? But
not that of Dr. Dudgeon, whom you paid,
this dissolute doctor, both externally and morally, who all
menial services to the Marquis Tfeng or who
more with all sorts of dubious loans and ditto railway= and
other industrial and commercial projects than
1 medical profession, this business friend of the notorious
res in Tiensin; this man, whose family from the above-mentioned

nds prefer to stay in Europe and live away from it? .
When I asked this doctor when he gave me the last bandage for my
broken arm, to send his bill, he refused

– 1095 –

the latter, saying that he considered me a member of the dent=
embassy, which made me suspect that he was 150: he
said further on this occasion: your arm looks well and thus
you will not be able to bring a case of malpractice against me.

This seemed to me . I then paid you 30 dollars for this man, with the remark that I had not received anything from him wanted, and that if he did not want the 30 dollars, he for his Chinese hospital. They tried afterwards to deny receipt of these 30 dollars for Dr. Dudgeon and only when I pointed out to you that by chance two eugen had been there when I told you this, you would have I want to get out of the affair by making a Mifver= understanding. Here in Tientfin I learned from the man who treated me the attending physicians received the written certificate without my permission, that my arm had been badly treated in Peking and the second Break on it; and Dr. Irwin told me that I was as a result of the bandages applied by Dr. Dudgeon, which prevented the blood: circulation in the forearm (a problem that needs to be remedied I had so often asked Dr. Dudgeon to use the right hand for writing is expected to be about one year would be robbed. The affair with the 20,000 marks. in which You also developed contradictions, and also that you The fact that I cannot write myself, to me, after we had settled the accounts between us, to impose a debt on you, of which I have no idea I can easily relate it to my projects, like the coup of Kuang=Shang=Tfze, my rape and Internment, as well as guarding, all of which you will only have to ventured after having carefully insured themselves, that I had not written to anyone in Europe about my projects. Now that your instrumentality has spread all sorts of rumors about my health condition, which infallibly affect the Chinese have * ears must come, I allow myself to then the Circumstance that the gates of the name of the General» Governor's secret. Now that you have been told, and I am prepared to prove that according to medical and other evidence= niz here in Tientfin always me except for my broken arm physically and mentally well, it seems to me,

that you owe me the satisfaction of giving me a quick Em. pfang from the Governor General and to send him -

9 that 10 I am physically and mentally fit and able to efchäfte to ensure that these transactions 1 are and i the neifs a our government can probably count on if Chinese=

desired.

I therefore humbly request Your Excellency to

in this sense to the Governor General to my 5 5 ver= ie '

55 > wen se Ihnen due fh 8 en 1 hr be Res
ultate andlungen, fo wie a
our court authorities, the Danbelsmintfier and the

. . *

. a .

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Chancellor Prince von Bismarck and Railway Minister Er von
Maybach, should be submitted for assessment. That I have strict
in the sense of the Memoranda Nos. 1 and 2 approved by you=
I repeat and promise again that I will do it.

Mr. Consul Feindel has responded to his last application for a
Audience for me received no answer at all, which according to Chinese
terms is very impolite. Even in a subsequent audience,
the General Governor apparently had nothing positive to say about my
next reception. Other merchants have meanwhile been
neral=Gonverneur often e only to me it seems that ladies like
closed by a force majeure too fine.

To my regret I must inform Your Excellency that my
Iron . and in particular those contained in Memorandum No. 2
Ideas seem to have fallen into the hands of other people, namely
I will present them to His Excellency the Governor General on 7 July
Yes, it was at the Governor General's office where I received the
first traces of it. He asked at the beginning of the Au=
service, how you are and whether we are still good friends
I said we had been good friends for many years, but
Lately I have unfortunately noticed a decline in your goodwill=
noticed, although you still wrote me friendly letters.
Excellency said that you were very changeable in your
views, to which I replied that I could not actually do this from
previous experience, but now I would find myself in, for example,
a less friendly correspondence with you concerning the
document which I had just handed over to him and the use
dition of other writings of mine. I have some reasons for the
Suspicion that something has happened to my writings, I wish
but not to mention any names; that if my writings are in
other hands, this was done in an unlawful manner,
because I kept the content secret, and that people who
possibly unlawfully obtained possession of my works

brought, not to expect too much good. Otherwise I spoke with Li Hung Chang only about the past ironclad business and general things. As I said, Li wanted to see me again soon fee, but all my efforts have failed to find a In order to gain a wider audience, the contact with the people in larger

prominent Taotai intercessors, namely Liu Han Fang and Wu Ting

ang, I now thought I had discovered that the ideas of my

work had based another project in such a way by using local names changed and also the vanity of the Chinese in a Wefe e had worn that this was more likely to be due to such a company, but the solidity of the company is through which the soil is extracted. I also believe I have discovered which people work for the company in question. These are presumably the company Jardine Mathefon & Co. as the main people who, without mentioning their names, are in the background of the Whole foot; A. Mickie, agent of Messrs Jardine Mathe» fon & Co. for Tientsin and Peking in government business (Veh

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terer was in Peking from about June 9th to July 8th): JJ Dunn), also employed by Jardine 1 & Gb. and chief editor of the Tienzi newspaper "The Chinese Times".

Guftav Detring, Commissioner of Customs, Head of Customs= post, with the General=Governor Li Hung Chang lürt and dilettan= tical advisor to the same in political, industrial and railway matters faches. Mr. Detring was previously re-entering the German subject association because of its English tendencies and denied liaison with Jardine Mathefon & Co., but he is the same, as I hear, is permitted.

Eveline Detring, née Bauer from Vienna, a lady, who assisted her husband in the management of Chinese government business Both of the above mentioned find friends and protectors of the newly established Mr. Hermann Mandl, Austrian entrepreneur than, whose company is registered in the German Consulate. About Mr. Mandl and his alleged association with my I have already written about railway projects in report No. 7. It It remains for me to note that the aforementioned ugly usury= business in Shanghai with the deceased barber and hairdresser Abra= ham Polite, called George Polite, who then gave him the Ge= nal Consulate there, Your Excellency long must have been known. . that Your Excellency in September Last year it was officially announced that Mr. Mandl, when he still publicly in the service of Jardine Mathefon & Co.

ft, Mr. R. had offered to take over the business of Jar-
to sell Mathefon & Co. to the same company for a fee.
A similar message had been given to me earlier in Berlin by Mr.
R. herself, but I had the same because of her inadequacy
strangeness and because it was none of my business, pass without notice
I hear that you have been informed of this by a
Mr. X. |

When it later became known that Mandl & Co. was appointed as the representative
of the company Friedr. Krupp, A expressed his concern
"If Li Hung Chang has so far considered the Krupp company for
decently, then from now on he can certainly no longer
do." The fact that Mr. Mandl is not very popular among Europeans is
generally known, it must be all the more strange if the same
Letter shows in which you greet Mr. Mandl about his establishment
in a more than usual kind way wish you luck for
his personal and company well-being.

Mr. JJ Buchheifter in nangbni was with Mr. Mandl
the signing of the Powder Contract last year, the creation of which
cellenz mir f. Z. as a chain of 8 eichneten, the
caused a decent German to leave the Chinese service
and certainly not a problem for German industry.
Your Excellency had previously informed you of all the above mentioned persons and

) Meanwhile deceased.

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also by Mr. Constantin von Hannecken, Lt. a. D., a very
low opinion, sometimes much lower than I had, and be=
They all signed as being in the pay of Jardine Mathefon & Co. 1
from which they receive remuneration in a more or less legitimate manner
for their services to the Chinese.

As far as they are businessmen, this would be worth hearing, but
As far as the bramtes are concerned, Your Excellency expressed himself quite sharply
about it.

That Your Excellency has your opinion about these persons (I take
perhaps Mr Dunn and Mrs Detring), have
You me during our daily intercourse, where we always talk about
Railway business, not said what actually your
It would have been my duty, where I know that you kindly
forced to spend as much time as possible on the embassy and
to live, was dependent on your information. I dare
not to claim positively that you are close to the mentioned gentlemen
relationships, although Mr. von Ketteler's frequent correspondence
fpondenz with Mr. Mandl gives rise to many speculations,

quite apart from other indications.

Your Excellency, together with Mr. von Ketteler, has invited me
urges and lets others urge them to go to Europe.
Here in Tientsin, the news you represented was
Soil prepared for me in such a way that I am virtually morally impossible
was, at least for business. They had tried to portray me
like a dear friend of yours who has been a little
Too much champagne and now I'm not really in the right mood.

If this is not the case, please read my correspondence between
have proven to us, and that my business onalications,
whom you otherwise applauded so much, and to whom I, apart from personal
I owe it primarily to this friendship that you
received me so willingly and [nn on the embassy
have not lost weight, but my reports may also
witnesses.

Logically, I must assume that since you are urging me to
Europe ji go, you present the ground there in a similar way=
Way as here, perhaps in a not quite so benevolent
ice.

They know my whole life, the names of my friends and
inde, you 15 tell each other all the adventures I have ever experienced
ate, mentioning names, you asked about the
Names of the members of my family, their position and attitude.
You have recently been particularly enquiring and asking questions
after episodes from my life; you 0 0 from earlier that I
I divorced my former partner in disagreement because I
felbe has withheld my correspondence, to which I only
moral and by mistake no longer a legal order
2 You know my peculiar friendship with
in Berlin, you finally know my views in the
Semitic question, which we have been discussing together for 8 years in literary and

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studied academically and in which my views in contrast
are humane to your people.

What if you had used the knowledge of all this
or would I have let it be used to ruin myself in Europe? –
The thought is frightening for me, but nonetheless
I will not lose courage; the threads of such an intrigue would
can ultimately be found out.

In report No. 17, which I received today, the eleventh, at 11°, o'clock
In the morning I personally took it to the post office and had it registered, I ask the
missing page numbers 123 to 124. In this
Reports I told you that I had brought our case before the Lord

Reich Chancellor, whose courts, if he does not otherwise orders, I will present myself. I ask you for your assistance delivery and sending of the cards and notes through which I and suspected Sir Robert Hart, to save my life. I must undertake to justify myself and hope that our authorities and in particular the Chancellor and Excellenz von Maybach are not as indiscreet as you make them out to be have tried to put it this way.

Finally, I would like to ask you to provide information about the interpretation of the peculiar affair, where you forced me to give my

life and kept them for a while, and about

which I recently discussed with Professor E. Pander, who was passing through here

said, I remain
Your Excellency most obediently
Carl Paafch.

Signed in the presence of Gustav Schmidt.

PS Should my upcoming negotiations with Li Hung Chang also have a general consequence, the questions the participation of the securitization and the Berlin bankers in the undertakings of our highest authorities for assessment be laid, as it was from the beginning by me bed 8

His Serene Highness
the Prince Chancellor von Bismarck,
Berlin.
Tientfin, August 20, 1888

Your Serene Highness, I would like to take the liberty of following my two previous reports hereby g N reports from me to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking, No. 16, pages 123 to 136, and No. 17, pages 125 to 149, and also LN of a Letter to the local Imperial Consul pi C. Enemies = these writings please HN as well as – the previous ones, around 8 attention and careful storage alongside the previous ones.

UI. Detum ente. 8

On the 9th of this month I took the liberty of sending you the following per= personal information

"Please ask Consul Feindel to disseminate the facts of the criminal case
eret protocol, questionable railway nonsense Peking urgently.

aa

I very much regret having been forced to take this step
have and have to use such strong words." nn
Your Serene Highness will soon find out that in the case of
self-defense and the words, if perhaps not entirely lucky=
were chosen, the situation, even in this version, only
approximately correspond. |

Of course, I could not answer this despatch.
wait, but I have not heard from Mr. Feindel or Sr. Ex=
cellence of Brandt, whether anything has happened after that.

The reason for this dispatch was given to me by Mr. v. Brandt's
br given to present me here to the Chinese authorities in a light
as if I were temporarily mentally incapable of such great
work as I started in Peking, eee e and his
Threatening to do something similar in Europe if I gave him money=
matters of a private nature that were between us, not to
were.

The means taken by Excellency von Brandt to achieve
One purpose was of such an extraordinary nature that I was

ee nn I like to watch until I have the honor of a
Audience with Your Serene Highness, I found out=
have to step in. .

Transcripts of the private correspondence between Mr. von Brandt
and I will only be able to send it later, since I have been forced
seen 5 to bring my papers to safety in Shanghai,
by protecting myself from an eel confiscation by the Ge=
fent was by no means certain. |

Mr. Seh Feindel here himself claims that among the direct
Orders of the Embassy in 5, and has such fear,
to carry out even the slightest official act which would

As for the ambassador, he allowed me to simply record an invitation to
morium because he suspected that their
Content concerning the embassy The Consul requests me urgently,
to refrain from all such requests, since he has a wife and children

and through the hancune of Mr. von Brandt fine position even ≠
would like to lose.

In the attached report No. 16 I have informed His Excellency of
Brandt was asked to report to Your Serene Highness on various points.
report. I have in the same report those persons
called, to which 5 my F ur exploitation from≠
delivered. These are all people (I take Mr. Bud
bie aus) von e Rufe, about which I would like to

calls.

union of the former Consul, Mr. Alfred ces
von Brandt had solved the very slightest problem a year ago.
tion of the majority of those mentioned. 5

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It is quite beyond question that these people are trying to
Railway companies in northern China's gi ways to bring
It is aimed not only at the whitening of the Chinese, but also
European public, and that Mr. von Brandt in common
partnership with Mr. von Ketteler used my work for this purpose.

I am firmly convinced that in this case a good
German company, which was so prepared that it already
prospect of success, for the personal interests of the two
The aforementioned côte d'azur transferred it.

After attempts to eliminate my person in Peking
(because of which a suspicion on Mr. von Brandt for unferc# lang:
years of friendship) unhappy
were, Mr. von Brandt is now trying to get me here under the mask
the feeling that e. to discredit, and it is subject to me little
Doubt that he, who has my whole life and all my relationships

enau knows, will have tried to find me in Europe, possibly at
To discredit Your Serene Highness.

I ask Your Serene Highness, if such a thing should be,
with the greatest reserve until I have the opportunity to
to justify. g

With the post on the 26th of the month from Shanghai, with which
This letter is also expected to go to Mr. Hermann Mandl,
Representatives of the Krupp company here, go to Europe, ostentatiously
a part of a gun contract, which was signed yesterday for
the English company Jardine Mathefon & Co. was scuttled, and
some of which have recently been ordered by the Chinese

given, to bring to e ,.

ee hlich, however, the Bivede of the maturity of Mr. Mandl
of a different nature, and I am convinced that Your Serene Highness
will thank me later if I bring this to your attention today
make sure that everything Mr. Mandl does and says is done with great
Caution is to be taken, and one would do well to take action
to be carefully controlled.

As soon as I have my . with the Chinese a
I will hurry to Europe and
Your Serene Highness and give you a picture of your
nis and people, which I accuse Mr. von Brandt
withheld from you or our authorities for personal interests

* I remain Your Serene Highness' most humble servant
Carl Paafch.

Telegraphic dispatch.

Tientsin, August 80, 1868.
Prince Bismarck, Berlin. Please note the excelsiors
Maybach — Acts. *i*iI
Baal.

— |. —

8°

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His Excellency
the Viceroy Li Hung Chang,
Tientsin
Tientsin, September 21, 1888.
Your Excellency

I cannot help but ask, before I leave Tientsin, my devoted
Thank you for the kind kindness you have shown me
during my stay in China, and for the time
which you have listened to my suggestions 3. ü
That it has not been granted to me to be of service to Your Excellency
and my eee had to end in an intrigue,
which my current trip to Europe requires is very regrettable.

If I have refused to inform Your Excellency those persons
to name those whom I suspect of being involved in
Mr. von Brandt, this was done less out of fear,
that I would like to meet the wrong people, rather than out of concern,
that you want to equate me with the class of Europeans,
who make it their profession to mutually support Your Excellency
to blacken. ö

I fear that this will cause me to lose the respect of those who
is necessary if you want to entrust me with a larger task.
I would like to ask you most humbly to grant me the goodwill
for which I thank you today and hope that it
I will be able to provide you with proof that it is
a 1 intrigue, and to uncover it without
that I have to resort to means which I fear
that you wish to expose me to your contempt.
I remain Your Excellency most obediently

1 Carl Paafch.

translation.

Mr. Lo Fong Loh,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy
Li Hung Chang 3c. 3c. 3c.
Tientsin
Tientsin, September 21, 1888.

Before I leave Tientsin, I feel compelled to fulfill a duty=
2 aun Ihnen nn Dant e for the 0le
Effort that you have made through the 1 long and repeated
old have with His Excellency the Viceroy Li Hung Chang ge=
evening.

o unpleasant they were in part and so little enjoyable
liche and to demonstrate them immediately, then I am
Nevertheless, I am no less committed to you and hope that

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I hope that on my return from Europe I will be able to give you some

To further explain things that I have told you so far
ethical considerations could only be hinted at. It is likely that
After my departure, people will try to attack me and
discredit, but I hope that whatever happens,

You will keep me in friendly memory until * my return
In the meantime, I wish you all the best and hope that
Wishing you well for your tireless work and strenuous duties=
deserved reward will be given.

I remain Your Most Highly Reverend,

Carl Peas

His Serene Highness
the Prince Chancellor von Bismarck,
Berlin.
Tientsin, September 24th.

Your Serene Highness

I allow myself, most obediently, in pursuance of my last report
of August 20th of this year that I will be in a few days
to Europe N to face you and because
the serious accusations which I made against the embassy in Peking,
and the gentlemen von Brandt and Ketteler in particular,
to justify.

The negotiations on the eee through which
the accusation has been provoked, have unfortunately not flourished here,
for the most part by the fact that Mr. von Brandt took over the entire
river of the embassy has summoned to represent me at the
to discredit the Chinese, and then also by how
His Excellency the Viceroy Li Hung Chang assured me that China
a at this moment is not thinking about major railway construction.
The yours ben of a final report from me to the embassy
in Peking and my private correspondence with Mr. von Brandt
I will be honored to send either from Shanghai or
bring it yourself.

I remain Your Serene Highness' most humble servant

Carl Paafd.

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| Confidential. |
150/180. Report No. 18 |
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

His Excellency Mr. M. v. Brandt,
Imperial German Ambassador,
Beijing. |
| Tientsin, August 29, 1888.

I hereby most respectfully request Your Excellency,
please have the missing page numbers 125/149 added
to want.

Before I move on to the actual purpose of this letter, namely
ly to ask you to ask various questions to our local
authorities, I must mention some incidents,
which relate to the issues pending between us,
and first I have to confirm that before I turn to
the elaboration of the projects in question, and
4 even when they had already rushed away,

"Excellency and have assured others that at present there is no
Competition for my company exists, in particular that Mr.
Builder C. Bethge never worked out such a project. I
I checked with you as well as with the building inspector
Ernst Aßmann, an old acquaintance of Mr. Bethge. Both
could give me the positive assurance that this is not the case
fe, and when Mr. Bethge was in Peking in April of this year, he
I even asked Mr. Aßmann whether he could possibly look into the
The fact that there is currently no
Competition for my company was a pleasant
Circumstance, which is also specifically mentioned in one of Paoutingsfu's reports
mentioned.

On the 28th of this month, after Mr. Bethge had recently returned from Peking
had returned, I had a conversation with the same, in
to which he admitted that he had a railway project for the exploitation
of the coal mines in Shanfi. He
I had a similar thought in previous years,
and Mr. Guftav Detring had already
thought of something like that. He referred to some new studies
attitudes with Mr. Aßmann &c. &c. and all of this with quite un=
He acted as if he had an inkling of what was going on.

I note the peculiar behavior of the fifth against -
me fo attentive and 3 en Mr. G. Detring and others
Circumstances which I will continue to do, 2 I believe
not to make a mistake when I condemn the instigated in=

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trigue, as far as it takes place in China, in all its nakedness and

to have seen through the subjection
I am afraid of a web of untruths, as their outcome=
starting point I unfortunately cannot avoid meeting Your Excellency in person
and I must express my regret that otherwise
l honest and decent people through Your Excellency's influence and
former good name I to participate in a fo f shameful
Intrigue. Mr. Baumeister Carl Bethge asked
me that it is a competing line to Shanfi
with a different end point. Then he said that in Richthofen
It was written that Shansi Province was full of iron and
Ki and that every man there could read this. In short, he c complains
ienen.
a

arguments which weigh on his own conscience 8
e, is

Another event which I have to report to you 9
an audience lasting several hours with His Excellency the Viceroy Li Hung
Chang, in which he officially declared to me that you had
have sent a special messenger to inform me that I am "deranged
in my mind" and that he had not received me for so long
I now request Your Excellency, if this is not true,
Viceroy and to confront him as he
because of such a * untruth. What do you mean
As far as mental state is concerned, I have relied on the local
acting physicians and the Viceroy's own healthy
I can only tell you that I have
I got the impression that the Governor General
and completely understand the motives of your actions. I have
No other European was mentioned to him except the
Yours, and I told him why I am with your superiors
authorities have taken the path of complaint and lawsuit
but the Governor General has already given me names of
Europeans, from which it emerges that he was involved in the intrigue on
the trail, and my assumptions in general do not
deceived. Here I would like to mention that Li Hung Chang, who
He can only be pleased if he discovers such activities,
fe with a calmness appropriate to the seriousness of the matter and
dignity, and that he has complied with my wish to have the whole
opportunity to treat it as discreetly as possible. What
Furthermore, what has been negotiated between the Viceroy and me, I feel
3 not obliged to inform you, but I will have the honour to
to report to Berlin. a
What else I have to tell you is that I
on the 28th a letter from my mother, dated Minden, July 16th,
which contains the 1st passage: "Your letters
of 24 and 26 May, which we received on 13th of this month, have
e calms you down, since we now know what is wrong with you, and
that you are on your way to recovery with Otto (who is

Otto Paafch in Waldau) had on 25 June from Mr. von Brandt received a telegram with the following content:
| Brother much better in Tienzin.

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The dispatch does indeed report improvements, but since we have no news of illness or an ale, we were but we were worried and racked our brains about what could happen to you. About eight to ten days before receiving your letters, Otto, that he had just received a letter from Peking from Mr. von Brandt received!), who reported your illness to him, which you but missing, he does not seem to have written. But it was fvery kind of Mr. von Brandt that he gave the reassuring de=

efche ft in time. Since you now have the telegram fthou hast already been able to undertake the journey to Tientfin, feems thy Arm seems to have healed quite well and quickly; hopefully we will now receive good news again soon.” –

Yes, it was indeed very kind of you, Excellency, to write this letter and send the telegram. What you . my brother may have written, I do not know, I am happy only that he swears my old parents with the sn of this letter The date of your letter will have a special meaning later feparate point of the jutereffe. It was before the departure of Mr. von Ketteler to Tientsin, perhaps mid to 20 April, when you asked so precisely about my brother's address, when you both checked the rankings for this reason, and must It must have been your intention at this time to to write to my brother, and it is clear from everything that I with a long-prepared intrigue & thun have, and that my ee in report No. 16, that you in Europe despite all the friendly assurances you gave me verbally and have made it written down, wanted to morally ruin, are correct. It 55 is in the conventional language which I have already the Sul had to add expressions for your actions" white, and will soon receive the same from a qualified party the criticism. But I have to face other and worse Things are to be prepared. I am completely prepared for the fact that, after= which you temporarily took possession of my keys and raped me and my papers, you the rest my papers, which I have not yet given you in copy

A fept by copying and used for your purposes

evening.

In the eight or nine years of our acquaintance
I always consider you the prototype of a dutiful and legal

Officials, although I understand your weakness, even in trade and intervene in industrial relations and play a role in them you want, for which you neither your education nor your abilities justified, well knew.

And so, as Mr von Brandt put it, to my brother and fan. being.

It said that I had contracted a climatic fever and had become ill in the heat

“%eTö Da Dacia aut Dem hear In Beleune

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I as well as other merchants and industrialists have yes for years and we gladly supplied all kinds of material, about which you to Berlin, and if you get 15 much fame and honor, I, as well as others, have given you this gladly granted, as long as you deal with such things honestly and to the utmost common best, whatever the tacit intention suspension. I never had any concerns about the conduct of my office. cares, and my first doubts about it date back to recent times, where you suddenly have such a turnaround in your attitudes and views about people: where You showed a strong inclination to directly engage in business, of which you could understand to intervene, and where your own officials find about your strange management. You can impossible what you have done to me and my affairs 5 Diplomacy: these things have led to the fact that

They stand before me under a double charge, under a criminal nelle and a civil law, and is it only the consideration of our old friendship and the wish of our long-standing, good official In order to avoid a great shame, I have to take up the matter of Sr. His Highness the Prince Chancellor for the benefit and possible compensation judgment.

Now we 9 Excellency, still add 85 to Berlin to answer. Why did you have to attend the wedding festivities at Marquis Tfeng, which took place around 3 o'clock in the afternoon on May 8th standing, the rumor 11 and let it spread that I ferely ill, while I had told you on the 2nd morning I had written that I was doing quite well. These rumors from my serious illness is also on the same day lunchtime in Madame Moorhouse's salon. Please also send the grade if you still have which I sent to you on the afternoon of May 8th by special

Votes, and which contained nothing but the words: "No mercy and with what?" and which you used to label me as mentally retarded or to declare sick. This note could only be given after the festivities at Marquis Tfeng around 5-5 ¼ o'clock. Were half you found Dr. Lenz out to me with a big flat dispatch box containing an earthen blanket? What should the dispatch box and blanket mean? Why did you send me by Dr. Lenz two Chinese cakes from the Marquis' wedding Tfeng? Why were you so excited when a pater once the Scene mention that, as Dr. Dudgeon on the morning of May 9th showed me a change trembling, and why did you seek the scene 7, just as you deny the receipt of the thirty pieces of silver which I had paid you for Dr. Dudgeon? Why are you, Dr. and I, so interested after I had broken my arm, whether I could use my left? Why did Dr. Dudgeon let me believe that within three to four weeks I would be back to work, while I am being treated by the local doctors on the

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I was informed at first glance that, as a result of the Beijing visit, suffered treatment of Dr. Dudgeon for a whole year of the need would be deprived of my right hand?

Around 25 May Your Excellency brought me at one of the diligent "sick visits with which you honored me and for which you subsequently thanked me so much in a letter and thought that the same m ji long time on the Bojtburcau in General's confulat to Sanghai but: They forced me to sad to open in your presence, and right! had the sharp gaze Your Excellency recognized that it was dated 1887. This letter was a request for postage stamps and written by a child. I put the letter aside half-read, and Your Excellency spoke then about the poor service at the German post office Sanghai and let me confirm what I had already I had told him that when I arrived in China I had received two letters the post office, which I should have found there Dr. Lens was present at this discussion. After you and Dr. Lenz had left, I read above mentioned letter to the end and found in an e of the father this child, that the letter had quickly arrived from Europe, and that the child made a typo with the year and instead of 1888 he had written 1887. I ask what Your Excellency might have said. Excellency to the assumption 5 that this letter is so long in i gotegen haben u? . you brought Dr. Lenz when you brought me the letter, and for what purpose You used the incident? I state here that I immediately, after I discovered the typo in the date, the post office in Shanghai on suspicion of delaying the transport of this

letter which you had wanted to throw at it,
and right there and then, before the post office for Shanghai was closed.

a once we are on the subject of letter delivery, I ask Your Excellency, if you are able to provide some further information about the strange incident which affected the customs post on 14 July and which carried my report No. 7.

The content of this long and not unimportant letter, whose Production and transcription took about 14 days, you in the system of espionage which you have introduced here 98 and which is occasionally mentioned in Report No. 16

incident turned out to be known about 14 days earlier than he monkey. Due to the postal accident, he arrived another eight days later officially in your possession. You could therefore read the contents of the letter over 2/ weeks earlier than you knew the same person | to know. The intended broadcast stopped | July also known Jan Was it now a coincidence that Your Excellency on 14 July had a special courier from Peking here, who was on the same days back to Beijing?

Perhaps your Excellency can provide information on how It happened that the consular courier, who had made an official search of Consul Feindel for an audience for me with the General Governor

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fell ill on the way to the Yamen of the latter

and for a long time stayed away from the end and that Consul Feindel

n never received an answer to this letter!
May I ask Your Excellency, since you or Mr. von Ketteler

the sale of my works had stimulated how high

You have perhaps assessed the value of the same? I mean, however,

not for Chinese, but for Europeans.

May I further ask Your Excellency how it came about that, after You will receive from me at the end of March the sum of 20000 Mk. for at least on a 110 borrowed, you offered me on 2 June, from you to take money, and told me that you can easily also take larger sums that you acknowledged the latter by that you later actually gave me the 20000 Mk. on my

wish and then tried to deny that you had
June 2nd would have said anything like that?

. 5 I would then ask Your Excellency to inform you of the sum
You have paid Dr. Dudgeon for the services he has provided to you
from 8 to 11 May on my person, or
For such services, one usually pays great

sums, and the amount paid must be large
because this corrupt and greedy doctor refused to
to take 9 the 0 from me. Your Excellency had always
believes that the time is not far behind when diplomats were
N farms provided sums of money to
technologies; and Your Excellency's view on local Chinese business
Bingen yes to the fact that they can only be attracted by bribes
furthermore, that a skillful use of untruths in
Business operations with just as much legal status as a
fictive end of the help of German forces in the event of a
war with Russia; not once, but twenty times I
Ae e taken, 915 to inform that such means
not only to and for fi Dede " but also the nn

inappropriate and not to the desired goals

would be more that I would have a longer practice to represent my
views to the side. 0 I have given you these opinions

on 25 April, but you apparently did not tell me
want to believe.

As Your Excellency's correspondence to me, be it official, be it
fo throw itself under my criticism as soon as it touches on business matters,

o also forfeit your own person and that of the person under your
given personnel also subject to my criticism if they directly or
under your influence without authorization and without my consent
interferes in my affairs, if they are not for Da
land e harassing or criminal tendencies 1 Your letter
white, for the most part, already a self-criticism, which partly
white in the answer and . the non-answer
the legitimate questions asked. If somehow a diploma=

tic procedure on your part towards me in Impenbung 1 a

is, then this is in our correspondence, and may I

I can look back with satisfaction in that I have succeeded
in it to clarify the situation in order to protect myself from suspicion,
which could have been 1 for me if I was here in
Tientsin, but yours and Mr. von Ketteler's
ship would have traveled to Europe.

"As for your own person, I have already
I have spoken about it before and noticed that none of you
can wait for you to conduct commercial or industrial business

understand exactly, and even less that you operate such yourself
Nobody can demand such a thing from you. If you
but still want to deal with such things, then it is
necessary that you have a clear idea of the responsible-
ness, which you thereby assume in all directions. That
I have found your business terms not to be outstanding,
Year and day, since they had a vague idea about stock exchanges-
the business operations through bribery and money-making
through lottery little, while the operation of the
actual trading and banking business is always unclear
I have told you, despite others as well as I have been telling you for years
and enough about it. It is also quite natural
Of course, in order to understand such things, one has to practice
1 must, and all this has not prevented you from
Expansion of German trade and industry in
China can and have been useful. Like others, I am
also ready and always ready to acknowledge this. The race
takes on a different shape when you use the high standpoint as
5 of trade, shipping and industry, to which
You are entitled to leave your position as Imperial Envoy and
Want to force people to do business against their better judgment
operate, as they neither promote German trade nor
prosperous, nor with our existing laws and healthy
Principles can be combined at all; or if you yourself
operates in an illegitimate manner. This is in the previous
present case a fact which I request you to bring to your attention
to contest the lawful authority if you can.

Now I will also tell you why you
the private report of February 3 from Paotingfu refused to
Berlin. With full confidence in your legality and
Out of disinterest I had included a passage in it whereby
They virtually took over the inheritance of my work if my
Efforts with the Chinese authorities failed. They were
but also inheritance if I died in the meantime or otherwise lost my life,
and in the latter case would perhaps facilitate the fulfilment of my
condition that my works are only published in honest
senses have become unnecessary for you. Furthermore
You found in 175 reports a statements and the

this European Parliament and Advisor His Excellency Vice-
nigs Li a Be it ; wi 0 partly from Marquis Tfeng, partly
from my point of view and on the basis of your own

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Assessment of the personalities were made. The
Find the 10 mentioned 10 things exactly the same as those in
mentioned in my report No. 16, and I hereby request you to
these individual personalities, their tendencies, their antecedents,
to report to Berlin, as you have described to me |. Z.,
and what the qualifications of these people are for German national
to help represent interests here; ed the context of these
Persons with the English company Jardine Mathefon & Co. |
Finally, in the above-mentioned report there is a challenge to
the future shape of things here, if stock market speculators
and fraudsters should succeed in gaining the upper hand in Chinese businesses
u received. That the newly appointed Krupp's. Mr. Mandl
In the latter category I heard from Your Excellency and
Mr. von Ketteler himself. Now I ask: how is it that you
promote the interests of this man, while you give me the ground
from under your feet? With the other mentioned
You have entered into closer relationships with people, including the
Keutenant a. D. von Hanncken, who was a business friend of Mandl,
To my great regret, when I arrived in Beijing,
as totally demoralized. Unfortunately, this statement is also true
with which I had been given some months before by the local Consul Mr.
A. Pell dram and those of local people. The misleading
Article in Jardine Mathefon's Chinese Times at the
Departure of Hannecken to Europe, entitled "Capt. von Hannecken",
and whose modified reproduction appeared in the Kölnische Zeitung,
Also, I don't get the impression that you are dealing with fake
What Baron von der Goltz
and the building inspector Ernst Aßmann, I was
the same were expressed in the relevant reports from Paoutingfu.
Whether and to what extent you have drawn them into your intrigue,
and which Juterer, and whether such fie to participate in it bc»
I am not able to judge and reserve for myself
my opinion on this. I have already read Mr. von Ketteler's
mentioned in report No. 7. If I have resisted,
that he was allowed to interfere in my affairs
would be, this would not only be due to insufficient knowledge
niffe A en in technical and industrial matters, but also
because of his immaturity in judging major issues
at all. found von Ketteler is certainly a charming person and
at a common sense, but he has real work in
in a lifetime but never met. I am firmly convinced that
a former superior, the Consul, now Minister Resident
ravers, can recommend him dona fide . as a talented man=
fch, who with some work and serious will could have made it further

3 a the post of Legation Secretary in a decorative manner

to clothe.

As much as I personally regard Mr. von Ketteler as a kind
M be, bd inftinetiv
BT Leet E

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Whether it was right of him to still interfere in the same
and in Tienzin with notorious stock market fraudsters and other
I also want to avoid contact with people of dubious nature
It seems to me, however, that such a
honorable post, such as that which Mr. von Ketteler has received by the grace of our
Emperor, and the many honors which were bestowed upon him
have become part of it, are poorly in harmony with the work,
which he has assumed in the economic field.

| I hereby accuse Your Excellency of having looked at my works,
after they have begun to show prospects of success,
have wanted to appropriate for your purposes, be it for the technicians,
which you have come out of the past year on a whim
klafen, to create a sufficient reason for a Dunn, fe
it was about basing a stock market speculation on my ventures.

She as well as Mr. von Ketteler, both penniless officials,
have often enough spoken of great riches, and you
fpecially a given to me more than once to 1 that it
indifferent if people said that we were doing the business together
Pune and I always had to argue,
that this is real work, and I have your insinuation=
tions for a long time. When I finally did this and you.
stated that after the work was completed in the form of a
You could earn a salary without having to be a civil servant
had to give something away, you liked this idea
at first, but later you thought that it was a nice thing to have shares
to . like those of the Bavier=Chauffour's companies
in Tonkin, in which the English company Jardine Mathefon & Co.
I have been involved in lately. After I have been against all such
Infinuations, it must have suited you best,
that my person was completely eliminated, especially if you already without
my knowledge and involvement negotiations concerning my work
started with compliant people.

I accuse you of having, while I was your guest,
was, "have let them have enough, after the consumption of which I felt unwell

51 that you invite Dr. Lenz to my temple Kuang=Shang=

fe sent out on an inexplicable mission; that you are in the night of May 8th to 9th without authorization in my temple and have disposed of my papers; finally, that you me and interned, and all this, as described, to take possession of my work. Furthermore, that you

and despite medical evidence to the contrary,

fe authorities as mentally retarded, and that you I would be happy to do the same in Europe if I would not be willing to deal with private financial matters.

In one of your private letters you write that I am under the Impression fe as if you me 1 5 I did not know that i ever set up such a bag of se. You have probably twice n private letters made threats against me, ea offi= recorded babe The third time I received indirect threats

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discovered by you was in discussions with General=Gon=

verneur. N

He asked me whether, since I had fallen out with you, Tienzin would be a safe place for me to stay, which is why You don't throw me on a warship and transport me to a tiren?

How does the General Governor come to such strange ideas? decisions about the powers of a European ambassador, if they have not been taught to him recently?

I told him that I was not very concerned about my own situation, but even more so for my papers, which I saw myself obliged to to safety.

I recently took the liberty of asking the Governor General To give a brief sketch of the events in Beijing, however, I refused to give him the names of those Europeans from whom whom I suspected that they were familiar with my work and legitimately. I could have easily done this, but did not want to be counted among the category of those Europeans who consider it their profession to support other Europeans in to denounce the Chinese. His Excellency the Viceroy was highly ungracious about this refusal, but as he left out he left the name will be given me similar honors as fine time in Paouting-fu. This time, however, the same 1 u friendly introduction by Your Excellency The Viceroy asked me why, since I had once been with

w. Excellency would be divided, I would not turn to people like was from Möllendorff, who would also be at odds with you. I replied that we are dealing here with an analogous case to the Möllendorffschen, and that such a step would be absolutely far from it; I was not looking for any alliance in this case at all

enough, I would prefer to fight my case alone. Since I Since I could not write, I only had the help of some friends who have such correspondence as I would have to lead immediately, could not find a pleasant task, even if you only have the clerk's office

How dangerous it is, by the way, to make blasphemous accusations such as yours, may it be clear to you that we have seriously raised the question with the Viceroy as to whether Your Excellency were not themselves deranged in his mind, whereby I was of the opinion, that you are at most blinded by many millions who were still quite quiet on the paper. Now enough about the audience with the Viceroy.

"I would just like to ask what Your Excellency means by this. mean by telling me that you have the gold-plated chains Did you intend to leave the civil service soon? Did you perhaps want to 3 e create, as I have suggested in my reports

enough have a SE

J . really not what you want, but under all circumstances ftände has you and Mr. von Ketteler": arbitrary intervention in

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commercial and industrial businesses suffered tremendous damage to the discredit of the Germans in general, and will it continue work is needed to repair the damage.

For example, instead of being able to quietly finish my work now, through which the echniter Bes you have summoned may ftarbeit, I must go to Europe to to make up for the harm you have caused. Another

Word about Mr. Mandl. Mr. Baumeister Bethge tells me that You the 1 which he recently received in Peking celebrated as a happy event. About a year ago, when. this contract, of which the new orders are only a part form, was completed, you described to me the Er event as a sad one, because an English company and an Austrian richer the agents out here are. I ask you now, where does this change of opinion come from?

By and large, I have now paid my debts
gun a suspicions exhausted and now request you to
defend.

Of one thing I am certain, that you as well as Mr. von Ket= teler will realize to your detriment that in the long run the Truth is the best ally.

I remain Your Excellency most obediently
Carl Paafch.

181st Report No. 19
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking.

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,
Imperial German Ambassador ㄣ. ㄣ. ㄣ.
Beijing.

Doliohama, October 18, 1888.

Your Excellency, please follow up on my report No. 18
dent! mir per Due of the Foreign Office in Berlin
kindly ask you to explain in what way you would like to
made collections of natural specimens, such as snails, loess=
men as well as the embroidery patterns and Chinese

Your Excellency most obediently
Carl Paafch.

Berlin and Minden.

.- — -
Personally!

His Excellency Mr. von Maybach,
Winifter of Public Works, Knight of the Black
Order of the Eagle xxx
Berlin.
Berlin, December 18, 1888.

Your Excellency, the undersigned, takes the liberty of
recent arrival in 7 ge and bid request
i

for granting an audience in Chinese railway matters

to express themselves.
| Carl Paafch
from Minden in Westphalia.
Oötel Continental.

Personally!

His Serene Highness the Prince of Bismarck,
Chancellor of the German Empire, Minister of Commerce 1c. vc. 1.
Berlin. |
Berlin, December 18, 1888.

Your Serene Highness, the most humbly undersigned, takes the liberty of
recent arrival in Europe and the ing from=
to speak, to an audience that had already been arranged earlier=
here Sineiifcher AR ef and the Imperial German Ambassador=
to be ordered to Peking as soon as possible. N
| Carl Paafch

from Binden in Westaln.

Stel Continental.

— nam —

Berlin, December 19, 1888

Your Excellency, in accordance with the order received,

notified, His Excellency the State Minister
en ee, rem et 5 Eu 5
N

I.

baking to paint the Gineieiße Gifenbahe-ungelegenheiten colloquial
Documents 3 A 9

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half of his department; the Minister therefore presents you suggest that you contact the Foreign Office if necessary.

Central – Bureau
NB. 2357. of the Ministry of Public Works.
(L. 8.)

Foreign Office!

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To Mr. Carl Paafch,
Your Honor, * 3. here. 5

The Federal Foreign Office responds to Mr Carl Paafch's
on 18th of the month that the audience requested therein was not granted.
en can.

Berlin, December 19, 1888.
II. 25730/47467. L. 8.)

Personally!

His Serene Highness the Prince of Vismarck,
Reich Chancellor, Minister of Commerce &c. &c. &c.
Foreign Office
Berlin.
Winden, February 28th I.

Your Serene Highness, the most respectfully undersigned,
In. December v. J. to ask for an audience and was from the Aus=
the current office refused.

A rheumatic disease, which he contracted on the m,
ar Schreiber has so far prevented further steps in fine Ange=
peculiarities to do.

He now allows himself to complete the
Dates 10 July, 1 and 20 August of the year 1888 from Tientsin
. and under the dates 17 July, 6 and 24 August in Shang=
Since the German Reich Post Office registered letter material
the plans announced in the letter of September 24, 1888
Documents 5 namely:

- 1) 11 ck His Excellency Mr. von Brandt to the same:
- 2) 11 letters (including 5 extracts) from the writer to His Excellency Report No. 18 to the Imperial German Armed Forces
- 3) Report No. 18 to the Imperial German andt in Peking, dated Tientsin, August 29, 1888; which also follow: .
- 4) Report No. 19 to the Imperial German Embassy, dated Yokohama, October 18, 1888;
- 5) List of objects for knowledge entrusted to His Excellency von Brandt= 955 institutes: .
- 6) Interrogation of the Chinese servant Matthias, the intrusion of the von Brandt in the temple Kuang = Shang » Tize and concerning the collection of Carl Paafch's papers;

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7) Short extract from an "In Memoriam" concerning the Bor on 8 and 9 May 1888 on the Imperial German embassy in Netig.

8) 2 5 on Se. Excellency the Viceroy Li Hung Chang in

Tientsin:

9) a correspondence between the writer and the family. in total 30 documents (which we kindly ask you to examine and to be attached to the material sent earlier).

The private correspondence between Mr. von Brandt and Carl Paafch was supposed to gain a clear picture of the situation in the previously sent simultaneous official correspondence was inserted Which considerations have led Your Serene Highness to To refuse his time is beyond my knowledge.

It is understandable that a government, when it accused, 6 as long as this is possible, even in cases where the Government may be convinced that the or the officials concerned have acted unjustly; it is also It is understandable that it cannot be easy for a government to grant a simple private citizen rights over a W officials. Bu

As regards this particular case, I request you to: It should be considered that this is primarily caused is due to the writer's failure to respond to the propositions of the Lord von Brandt and von Ketteler, of a private nature, which, apart from their practical worthlessness and other reprehensibleness, it requires would have, my from the beginning, with the agreement of the Mr. von Brandt, on presentation to the Federal Foreign Office. Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Railways

to withhold from the knowledge of these authorities. That these two office and in particular the former, to the previously voluntary to prevent the promised sending of the documents to Berlin, the Persons Your Serene Highness and His Highness the Minister of Railways, by giving details, tried to slander and, when this was not elang and one with the threatened connection with other Per= fonce the beginning had been made, facts were linked to this, which show that the intention was to get close to the person of To rid myself of these facts, which are the greatest Partly still to be proven after year and day, are in the short excerpts from the In Memoriam described).

That, after the crime has failed, the relevant party has done everything to win the ear of Your Serene Highness and our It is in the nature of things to evade authorities, and that it now tries to portray me as "deranged in my mind" in order to To take away the reliability of my information is, after all the previous This is also not surprising for those who have passed on.

"However, in all these attacks Archi. was asked to operate, fuch is also the case with the last used remedy of Jen. Wäh= while in Tientsin one generally speaks of the U Nepal

Ass i

von Brandt to discredit me, laughed and

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ben has given, is the thing here in Europe, where I do not fo much= I know someone else. I was barely a few hours in

Germany, when I learned that Mr. von Brandt was here in in the sense in which I described it in Report No. 16 to the Imperial Ambassador= [haft to 1 suspected, had preparatory work or had preparatory work affen that a continuation of my work, if not us possible, but almost could have been done like this. How does I express this, in view of the kindness and the amiable in private letters that I was "in good health because of" wants to go to Europe. |

My journey through America had the purpose of visiting a back there gl New-Horker doctor, who after the Kata= ftrophe of May 11, 1888, was confined to me at my insistence, that he mc This doctor not only gave me the certificate, that he found me from the 12th/13th of Mat until my departure, where he often visited me, always found me mentally fresh and healthy, but also told me how 8 of Brandt's friend, Dr. Dudgeon, has repeatedly requested him to write a document to me

aptly, to sign and that he had initially refused to do so, but finally
lich in a missionary society by Dr. Dudgeon,
to sign a certificate. The exact content of this gap in the document
the doctor in question can no longer remember; as much as he still
white, it was harmless. But if it is not done
fh, this doctor is available to me at any time. |

It was only in America that I learned that Dr. Dudgeon
The fact that Mr. von Brandt paid this doctor,

he himself agrees, and that he has the sum of 30 F, which I gave him
5 paid this doctor, tried to deny it until I presented him with witnesses:
sheds a significant light on the whole practice.

On 8 May, Mr. von Brandt wrote to me, like a daily
lich. On the 9th I am supposed to be sick and on the 12th/13th I am supposed to be healthy
Bon Kr Date from today cover me medical and other
Certificates. So about 3 days, where I was looking for a verifiable
persecution in which I almost lost my life
would have been in the power of Mr. von Brandt and his subordinates

levels where I was raped and treated with medicines and
I am said to have been ill when I was violently treated with ugly injections.
And this circumstance, which I deny, is used to
in China and Europe impossible! In June, the
Mr. von Brandt, who was otherwise always in financial difficulties, suddenly
Money and is looking for a debt settlement with me shortly before
un to explain; above this an ambiguous Gorrefpondenz,
Loss of important letters c. The events in Tientfin! What
ft are all things displayed in the face of ndt's
bear rough friendship for me! 8
When His Excellency Li Sorg Chang told me that Mr. v.
Brandt told him through a special messenger that I was

"d ed in my mind", he said he should not receive me,
what all these attempts are aimed at > sign; 8

en, which Mr. von

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because of an insignificant person and an insignificant
For the sake of interpretation, one would not meet such ey eln: I said,
that I myself could not say it. That "Mammon" is the
The main motive for von Brandt's actions would be to
There was no doubt about it for Li. I told him that von Brand had heard of it.
prochen If only he wanted to break the gilded chains of officialdom
shake off where he actually wanted to go, whether a position was a=

take, as I aspired to in my projects, or whether he only
I don't know if I wanted to trade.

Then Li said laughing: "Nobody will trust him"
ken!" That's what Li, who is otherwise very cautious in such matters, told me.

The Viceroy pointed out to me that I could not write myself
I contacted one of his officials, to whom I gave detailed information about all

Events with my projects in Beijing and the events in

eking himself dictated, but with the omission of all superfluous
Ranch, for weeks I have 10 in a ban of Vicelonlas 409
worked hard on it.

I then briefly explained the matter to him and took my leave.
This document is still in China and would be of great help to me if I
Death by shipwreck or otherwise would have been published immediately.

Furthermore, since Consul Feindel is under pressure
the embassy in Peking felt compelled to refuse me a
To record "In Memoriam", such a thing in the presence of Ver=
trustees.

What is the current position of Brandt's in China after
all the incidents?

The diplomatic corps in Peking, whose doyen von Brandt
is, has 1 as a premonition that wrong things have been done
gone.

All gentlemen knew me as a close friend of Mr.
von Brandt's, with whom I had not lived alone and always
still a lot of wrong, but also the one that was very special to me
I loHlic) I will be ant Zuert be 0 bab

Suddenly it is claimed that I have a
Got sunstroke, then: I have had a lot of 1
drunk pagner; my arm broke after falling from a donkey
to attribute; I myself must first tell the truth! There will be
rumors spread, only to be denied again; after some
Days later I was taken to a room rented by Sir Robert Hart
House, has me guarded by an English constable and gives
I got an Irishman known as a mauvais sujet as a guard. Never=

no one is allowed to communicate with me, except for a few members of the German
embassy and two in the service of Sir Robert Hart
Gentlemen. From the foreign ng and diplomats send me
some of their cards through von Brandt and read 15 after my
to inquire about my well-being. von Brandt visits me 2 to 3 times a day,

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but the 8, my "which he delivers to me himself,

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sticks; Pabel drives him

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to open and spy on my servants. Every European in Peking, from the ambassador to the constable, knows that von Brandt bach has let himself in at least suspicious things; everyone knows avon Something. Anyone can say shameful things about Brandt, if he wants, without fear of being punished for it.

von Brandt is dependent and in the hands of many accomplices and many of his officials, whom he partly with their knowledge, partly without such, into the guilt. One of the latter, the Sensing an unfortunate outcome of events, he actually the rape in which he played a leading role, for forgiveness asked. He said he was "under orders". N

That Sir R. Hart, a German enemy par excellence, was involved in the Intrigue is indirectly involved, or knows a good part of it, There are numerous indications of this. That he fell into the hands It is not to be assumed that Brandt gave it; he is far too clever. He, as he was, had the greatest interest in my Influence among the Chinese would not grow, because even with the sale of warships to the Chinese, I had given him a big line made by his calculation.

But von Brandt and Sir Robert Hart jointly "worked", then von Brandt is without doubt in the hands of Sir Robert, for whom there can be no greater pleasure than a diplomat like von Brandt, and a follower like von Ketteler, to lead and exploit at will or crush. The Chinese in Peking know a whole section of the matter, and Li Hung Chang knows it completely!

It was I myself who asked Ir Li for discretion and I believe I am sure of his silence. But that he Knowledge is used, that is only natural. But how must he respond to the German

German authorities and the German embassy in particular,
And where is the reputation of the German officials and the German
name at all?

I do not want to talk about Mr. von Ketteler; it is only
assured by the most reliable source in Tientsin that the Vice-
king, when von Ketteler in April, May last year fet up in Ge-
fhäfte and to make propaganda for his friend Mandl
ucht, complimented him out. I mention this only because
half, because such incidents Your Serene Highness certainly never
be directed. |

In Tientsin the Viceroy informed me that I was an ally

nn Brandt wants to fuchen, or rather he asked me whose=
ba b I 1 didn't do that.

I did not do it because, for my own part at least,
a. Anfe 5 of the German authorities as such not publicly
wanted to finish. | |

In fact, rumors had already spread from Beijing to Tientsin

insisted that something be done at the German embassy there
fei, and several persons, including the aforementioned Mr.
Guftad Detring, muissioner of customs, tried to approach me,

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when they noticed that I had the Viceroy's ear. (See Correfpon-
denz with Madame Detring.) .

I am absolutely committed to the confidentiality of my confidants
fure; the rumors about the events in Beijing are therefore probably
by the numerous people who von Brandt sent to me as guards
arrived in Tientsin. 2

All hidden requests and federal association applications
I have opposed silence and the path I have taken
5 because I consider him to be the most natural and at the same time loyal=
ten held.

I confess that after sending in the first papers
I thought I could hope for a reception and gave myself the opportunity
would be required to answer questions and to do so orally
report what I am to communicate in writing today, as well as
and many other things. For me, practical questions come first
I would like to complete the work started by Mr.
by Brandt is violently interrupted. But how is it
possible if Mr. von Brandt, despite all assurances of friendship

hooked up his authority to disseminate me here in Europe credit, and if he continues his work in China unhindered China is the natural field for 20 years my work, where I have achieved success like hardly any other Others. How I worked there, I have described in the books of Tientfin sent confidential memoranda. But in order to proceed I have to level the ground again first.

One way to do this is for Your Serene Highness to present me with propositions allow, in what way one can, using the information provided by Mr. Brandt created situation in a satisfactory way the miserable verse eliminate the holding and thereby gain advantages for German interests in China. For the latter, this offers an extraordinary Opportunity such as has probably never presented itself and will not in the future This would be the way I prefer: Yours, through= would deal with the disobedient officials at your discretion proceed and I will refrain from any further steps.

, The other way for me would be that of the right, which but I will only pursue this path after I have exhausted all means to to handle the affairs in a manner that is least public e, and to avoid a process which There is just too much sensationalism and the press of all countries have a provide rich material, but our civil service in a much more extensive would cause more damage than I could wish for. How could I, for example, in a court hearing, which, moreover, a publication of all my works and ae bes to conceal the shameful things which your officials of Your Serene Highness, once with the intention of [ur to gain their personal interest, and then again, as I was in their power and they were sure to be 9 I would never see the light of day again? How can avoid passing on facts to the general public which Mr.

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von Brandt's business activities, e.g. that he private trade in such a way that even the merchants in Tienzin Shake your head and wonder how an Imperial Envoy fuch can be done? How the publication of the ee avoid, under which Mr. von Brandt gave the address of the merchants from Shanghai last year? He had received the Let the rumor spread that he would say goodbye and: would come to Shanghai next to finally return to Europe To return. For this purpose, the signatures were obtained, The address was sent to Peking by some gentlemen on their own initiative. This is causing discontent in Shanghai. Finally, how could one The role played by Brandt at a conference remains unmentioned: tracts played, and other things? That find things, which I will communicate and prove to Your Highness privately

but which would rather be kept secret from the public.

As far as only things would come up for discussion which directly or indirectly, as those mentioned above in the present case reference, the negotiations would only be factual jutereffe offer, but with people like von Brandt and his comrades, who have a role of Desperadoes, it is expected that 15 zi desperate means of defence or already

Not for nothing will the gentlemen after Epi= soil of my life. Surely they will some details of the same histories which harm me fostensibly, and also brought out people who, from any are hostile to me or are professional slanderers. But since I am not aware of any evil things, I can Eventuality 15 in this direction all the more calmly, than the clumsiness and untruth with which one has operated so far has, find me a guarantee that this will continue to be the case and it will not be difficult for me to justify myself. Should a von Brandt but have been rejected, a not belonging here

inge, or even dared to do so on the basis of knowledge= nis of my friends and family close to me To suspect people or to throw dirt at them and I thereby placed in the sad necessity of discretion in 1, then Mr. von Brandt would certainly come up short pull.

Personally, I would be very sorry to inform the relatives of the accused and those who have been exposed, especially those who are friends of mine and highly esteemed wife of Sir Robert Hart and their children and brothers, as well as part of the family von Hannecken and To cause others undeserved grief; but at 9 ts the magnitude of the crime, I would finally take such considerations into account page must be set.

In order to characterize Mr. von Brandt, I am sending you through Below is a list of the collections of natural specimens I have made. They represent a significant monetary value, but always a piece of work and some scientific e. Mr. von

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Brandt often jokingly imputed to me the intention of making an honorary doctorate title with it or perhaps a new species of To see fish or shells named after me.

However, his handling of these matters suggests that Perhaps he is the one who intends to do what he imputes to others. It is the same with my projects and other works. He

tried to make me believe that if my work
to the Foreign Office, Your Serene Highness
appropriate and, if 65 represented good and monetary value, ruthlessly

n Hanquiers or Induftrielle for your personal benefit
He claimed something similar about His Excellency von
Maybach, who, as he assured me, he knew would soon be leaving
To corroborate the whole thing, he gave me some

details about the handling of business in the Foreign Office, which
were of an equally dubious nature.

If such things are told to you by a high official and long=
year-old friends in a tone of conviction, then
It is hardly strange if one spends a few days in doubt
A contradiction is not possible, since an envoy such
Things should know better. But I believed 3
nothing about it, and when I still asked for the items to be sent
Berlin pressed, the catastrophes occurred. Has now von Brandt
not carried out with my projects what he Your Serene Highness
to impute, so this is only due to my appearance in Tientfin,
which may cause the matter to be temporarily suspended. a

When I turned to Your Serene Highness, this did not happen
solely in your capacity as Chancellor and immediate predecessor=
legislator of Mr. von Brandt, but also and especially, to
Your person, to the great popular man of whom we have
abroad have the conviction that criminal tripotames
and find it hateful and despicable.

Through the openness of my polemics I believed, and still hope,
to have touched a sympathetic side of Your Serene Highness. I
I know very well that by the way in which I proceed,
as I thought most appropriate because of the great distances.
feen my opponents, who had already been informed at the beginning of July last year

that I appealed to Your Serene Highness to give him the opportunity

just have to make constellations to defend themselves.
Your Highness knows the reports of the opposing party, which must be

have reported to me, and I ask that between the dates before the beginning of July
envoys and their later reports.

My submissions today will shed further light on the matter=

situation and persons and hopefully prompt Your Serene Highness,

to get closer to the matter.

On the whole, I believe a solid piece of German to have submitted a work that does not require criticism, and which has a not insignificant cash and valuable presented. But the way in which Mr. von Brandt has proceeded, make it in need of the protection of Your Serene Highness.

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Your Serene Highness' decision, which I have appealed to, must I now leave it to you whether Your Serene Highness or the Imperial Government's Brandt cause to its own or at all only want to become their advocate or not. The still missing Papers such as certificates and correspondence relating to the case I have made arrangements for Your Serene Highness. Above all but I would like to be informed of things not mentioned here by Your Excellency= has the privilege of presenting orally.

In a few words I hope to give Your Serene Highness a clearer picture vou of the situation than one can tell from my letters and studying the papers, and suggestions for which allow not only to solve the dilemma in a little sensational way, but rather benefits to draw conclusions from this for German interests. If I do not succeed, Yours. to convince Your Highness and your inclination for these proposals to win, and deny Your Highness the requested judge= desc then I still like the path of general law step by step.

The evidence I possess is sufficient for me to to take this step. However, I do not want to put the matter off any longer postponed, as I am currently in a position to provide witnesses for to cite certain incidents which will no longer be available

want.

Regarding the situation in Tienzin, I would like to say the following mention:

When Mr. von Ketteler at the end of August or beginning of September In 1887 he left for Tienzin to manage the consulate there, Mr. von Brandt told me: "Pelldram was not the right man

in Tientsin, just as little radish; von Ketteler is the right man one that suits me better," and as Mr. Consul u beginning of 1888 the 8th in Tienzin: "If you go to Tienzin, then You better not tell this weak-headed man anything about your affairs; he will not stay there for long. The Dr. Schrameier is also a very indiscreet person, and I think I will be able to find a way to get you back from Goltz without offending the people in Tientsin."

When I finally returned to Tienzin after my imprisonment went and Mr. von Brandt gave me Mr. von the Goltz refused, he referred me to writing materials and transfers fuppositions to 9 Dr. Schrameier, who fupon the clerk's office with great diligence, willingness and kindness. The first letters were addressed to Peking and were signed by the Clerk of the Consulate for Your Serene Highness. The letter to Your Serene Highness himself was written by Dr. Schrameier twice, so as not to discredit the envoy in the eyes of the court writer. a |

but a copy of the letter of 10 July to Yours. Through also flies, probably through Mr. Eonful Feindel, to Peking sent, the private letters of Mr. von Brandt vouch for this,

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who now becomes afraid that someone is going to attack him seriously, and Furthermore, he is afraid that I will be attacked by fine people in China activities in Europe (as was actually the case ift. In this way, Mr. von Brandt not only received my business matters, which I have always been ready was to communicate to him, to know, but also things that were important to you. were intended for His Serene Highness alone. Mr. von Brandt has tried to establish a kind of solitude in China. to gain power, for which he was assisted by gentlemen such as Lüder, Dr. Focke, ravers, Pelldram, von Krencki, Rettich and others are not very pleased Such gentlemen enjoy general respect and would furely not have allowed themselves to be used for things, like an enemy, by Ketteler and the non-statutory officials of the wich an envoy ft in Peking, to things whose consequences always ultimately affect the authorities in Berlin must have a counter-measure. A look at the N of the embassy staff is sufficient to find it clear that one is dealing with gentlemen who have a moral support is at least necessary. If such a is missing, or even the opposite is the case, then the example shows. to which states one can reach. From the 5 of the From the documents sent on 10 July last year it is clear which part the same from the court clerk, Mr. Boos, and which from Dr. Schrameier. I have written to both gentlemen not communicated more about the events than what they wrote

What impression the little we saw made is from this: Mr. Boos, who helped me pack the documents, the un and sealing of the same at the Consulate was helpful and saw that what he had copied was sent to You. His Highness left, said (I repeat his words omitting of the jargon): "Well, Mr. Paaſch, that is as clear as thick ink, that someone wants to take your things away from you: that is right: Make it known; I'm fed up with this service and wish I had never gone in; if only I had any place can find, then I go, you can not elves?"

Under the prevailing circumstances, I have of course nothing was admitted. N

Dr. Schrameier refused when he stated in report no. 16 to the places where it was a question of the draft contract committed breach of trust and the intrusion of the Lord of Brandt came to my apartment to continue writing.

Sch was dependent on the help of trusted men. Mr.

Dr. Schrameier, however, has to endure an unpleasant correspondence with Excellenz von Brandt. I have, at least he asked me for an Extract from the letter of Mr. von Brandt, in which he told him. Even Pe Indel was very unhappy and knew not where in, where out, when I asked him to write an "In Memoriam" for me to record; he lost all feeling: "Then I would have to tell you the Testify," he said, "that he dared to sit right

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to complete, "Dear Mr. Paaſch, remember that I am Mrs. and Indians, and would like to lose my position if I go against Mr. von Brandt," and the like.

A few days before I submitted this request to Consul Feindel, he asked him to help him with his trade report. and on my advice he worked on the first part of the same, which was incomprehensible and confusing, according to my information. For the information contained therein, derived from the statistics of the customs authorities I am not convinced of the figures used but the version of the I have initiated the national-economic part.

The second part of the report was prepared by Mr. Consul Enemies with another gentleman from Tientsin; the last, as far as I white, with a third gentleman.

After about 6 to 8 weeks, when I was passing through Shanghai,

I that Mr. Consul Feindel has prepared an excellent trade report for Berlin and sent by the General Consulate.

I would not be in the least surprised if Consul Feindel Order of Mr. von Brandt to my disadvantage any year. I am not mentally competent, or the same.

Of the gentlemen of the embassy in Peking, as I said, So far, one has apologized, whether others will follow, I cannot know how far Mr. von Brandt

Officials implicated in his guilt and to give evidence That the latter is the case, I have more than one reason to accept, but I would hardly be surprised if some or N of the gentlemen would later also testify that they This was done on the orders of Mr. von Brandt. What Mr. von Brandt's qualifications as a merchant, banker, etc. are

enough, so I told him this myself in Report No. 18. When I met Mr. von Brandt almost 10 years ago When I got to know him, I was able to appreciate him as a benevolent person; Later we became friends. I

I never cared. In general I thought he was a clever, energetic official, and I also believe that he has this reputation among the Chinese. At that time, however, von Brandt, so far as I know, only with his specialist work and was in the position of all German enterprises benevolently and, as far as he could, supportively against

In my business relations he has actually did not intervene further than to prevent me from communicating with the Chinese here and there. He told me that he had done a lot behind the scenes, but this my observation, and I believed him at his word. Even When I found out that he had sometimes been very aggressive here, He still thanked for his alleged merits, him by name but always gave details and reports about my affairs; I could do this now, as he did not ask them to do so. used to interfere with business.

The aura that he was a man of practical knowledge,

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had long disappeared for me; but I always remember him as a

friend, for whom I would gladly sacrifice myself in every way

When I met Mr. von Brandt after several years of separation

When I saw him again in August 1887, he was always the same towards me.

the same as before; only I notice that he himself is involved in the business of business. The little he told me about it,

when he made inquiries with me, he did not make a particularly favorable

impressing impression. For example, in addition to the points made in report No. 18, he suggested

mentioned means of obtaining or forcing transactions
a campaign with medals, he wanted to get me one too, and
with Li Hung Chang. I dismissed all this as pointless.
accordingly and in any case very prematurely.

The knowledge of finance, which he has in relation to Ans
lending and establishing banks were approximately equal
Zero. Since he was tormented by the thought and absolutely founder
a bank in China, because, as he said, the gentlemen in
Berlin gave him all his fame for founding the subsidized
Steamship company to East Asia, of which he was the actual father,

and he did not even earn anything from it
I worked out the small proposal for what I consider
the best way to establish a German bank in East Asia.
I would gladly have given him the authorship. He liked the
matter, but, he said, to issue such a circular he would have to
first obtain the approval of the authorities in Berlin. I advised
to do this to him, since it is with the e of a German ban
not in such a hurry; however, he thought that this could not
But in the end, it seems, he has nevertheless
small work, and by force. I
could cite some curiosities which can be found in the
intended bonds, as well as the bank rc.

I will only mention this one thing here, which estimates

competent people of Mr. von Brandt as chief financier kenn=

The one gentleman I met recently in New York was
former head of a 10 trading company in Japan, Mr. von
Brandt and his work there, the other gentleman was the head of a
trading house in Shanghai and his name in the first place
Mr. von Brandt, as a possible future director, recommended me "fine
Bank". I recently met the latter gentleman in Berlin.
With both of them, I discussed in an objective manner the prospect
bank companies; neither of them knew that I was
Fer von Brandt Handel and both made exactly the same
statement when I asked that von Brandt wanted to establish a
German bank in China strongly supports: Baht
; "That is very understandable, Brandt wants to have a bank in order to
umpen!" |
That may be enough for this matter.
But things are more serious in Belgg
If an envoy there directly conducts Han 155, then
he loses by the mere fact in

eyes of the "

— en — — 2 —

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This has unfortunately occurred more frequently in the latter and has no way to strengthen the reputation of the European authorities worn.

But von Brandt has unwisely not only got involved in the business-
ical affairs. whereby in such a fine factotum
the much-mentioned Dr. Dudgeou, but he has, in order to do other business
to spoil, to engage in intrigues, regardless of the
present, and to the authorities in Beijing the Viceroy Li Hung
Chang sought to suspect him of his actions, and vice versa.

I only recently discovered these things in Tientsin,

therefore, and through von Brandt's inability in business, as well as his
frequent palinodies, its diminished reputation today. All these
I would have discovered inge earlier if Mr. von Brandt had
not surrounded with his friendship and caused him to
Embassy. Apart from the fact that I have no reason
had suspected Mr. von Brandt of 1 which
also thereby my judgment or a clear view regarding the
The work of the German embassy among the Chinese
That Mr. von Brandt probably already knew all these circumstances
has long been used to bring this intrigue to fruition
1515 the thought could never have occurred to me. In January of 8.
Mr. von der Goltz occasionally said to me: "It is . Mr.
von Brandt reports on every Commis-Voyageur and on the
smallest incidents to Berlin, he has not reported on you at all."

This was strange to me, but with my rock-solid
1 the integrity of Brandt's I have not further
thought about it.

Mr Brandt's qualities as a diplomat concern me
little. The only correspondence in this field has
I travelled with him from Tientsin, partly privately, partly officially, taking into account
consideration and use of time and other circumstances.
It has been more extensive for my purposes than I ever expected
and hope. The same is now in Your Serene Highness's hands
whole. Nor can I allow myself to judge
about Mr. von Brandt as an art connoisseur and art collector, but
Based on recent experience, I have some reason to believe that a
Love of art is not as uninterested as he tends to portray
and I have often believed it before. In what way

Mr. von Brandt's attempts to gain scientific fame show his treatment of my collections. In a recent article of the "Deutsches Tageblatt" I read how to create fine small, but "accurate=liche" work on the language and writing of the nn; if I add to this the fact that Mr. von Brandt finished it during a nearly 15-year stay in China 15 to learn the basics of the Chinese language, The more one can allow the suspicion that some

departing colleague brought him fame as a sinologist and e en scholar, whom this pamphlet is intended to throw at him is, has helped. f

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I would like to add a few words about the person of a Li Hung Chang, whom I have known for nine years through per=personal negotiations. a

In my reports as well as in my memoranda I have mentioned him several times and believe him only in justice have happened. Contrary to popular belief that Li Hung Chang is nothing but a corrupt person and 5 ntrigant, I have won the opinion. that Li Hung Chang's strength lies in the knowledge of people and real understanding of the facts. It is undoubtedly a quite outstanding personality, 1 as a rule at first He sees through his man with his eyes. Like every great man in a similar position, if he is surrounded by a crowd of flatterers, and have especially Europeans, who have his ignorance on the subject

have used the range of European inventions and conditions,

caused him a lot of damage. How little he is known by Europeans in space. common people think, I have already mentioned in my reports from Paoutingfu mentioned. I would like to add here a fact not mentioned there=to describe Li's extraordinary finesse. f

When Baron von der Goltz and I left Baoutingfu We had to take passports. Hen von Brandt got us the same, and at my request not to Paouting "son=but to Ching=ting=fu, which is three days' journey away: This was done in order to possibly divert public attention from the goals of our trip. After the first greeting in Paor=tingfu asked us Li where we actually wanted to go; we answered him: "to Paoutingfu"; "but", he said, "you have passports to Ching=ting fu". I explained the reason to him. He laughed and said then: "You foreigners are all the same, what kind of

kind of competition!"

It obviously gave him pleasure to discover this little vulnerability and he took advantage of it immediately. It was the first whale that I have not even one atom of untruth towards Li had been guilty of something wrong. That he was truthful with strangers It is out of the question for me, and I want to take the word of one with friendly high mandarin quote:

"From you foreigners we learn your subjective love for Truth, appreciate your perseverance and honesty. As long as

If you tell us so, you will be fine with us.

But if you enter the area of intrigue, then you are loren, in this we are infinitely superior to you!" This statement applies particularly to Li. When Mr. von Ketteler e.g. after the mind of a fourth grader, then this one speaks against Ketteler, as against Li; but also Mr. von Brandt never acknowledged Li's extraordinary achievements ung e therefore he will always be a FJangball in nds remain. We have numerous proofs that Li is also very good-natured.

nine-year presence in China Li Hung Chang

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Evidence. Some Europeans live with little use von Li's grace, including Mr. X. and Mr. von Y., a A less than pleasant circumstance.

With this I believe I have said pretty much everything that the current 85 is necessary and as a partial substitute for the ungranted interview may serve, and I have made an effort to use the most descriptive spelling possible.

About ten days ago I was at Excellency von Maybach's ask if he would receive me privately, without his responsibility wanted; I wanted him in a certain matter, i.e. 1883 to ask for kind behavioral measures. The answer was that he could not receive "me" for "official" reasons.

If my lines today do not attract the desired attention should find, then I most obediently request all to return the documents sent. I will then follow the legal path

But I am writing these lines as a protest
against being accused in the future of being malicious
or in any way the reputation of our civil service has
want to belittle; that I have it 1, our authorities and
to create necessary difficulties or through my defense
to commit treason or something similar. |

I believe I have done my duty and even more
to have in the attempts to obtain 9 hab in authoritative positions
and to have fulfilled the duties of loyalty. I have kept silent
and discretion, as long as this was the case, and until now
spurned to become allies and but that I liked it
let it be attempted to take my life and property and
Furthermore, I have to portray myself as mentally ill, and all this in order to
negligent ambassador and legation secretary etc. some drinks

elder, and even more so from foreigners, and these people
Now, if the first deal fails, perhaps
to continue to operate in any other way, Your Serene Highness will also
cannot be expected.

I decline all responsibility arising from any possible
Publication of my papers could arise. Furthermore, the
possible accusation that I have taken the situation into account inappropriately
wants to make capital in a reasonable way.

Of course, I will be supported by Brandt and his comrades, or whoever I
can otherwise be held responsible if the matter cannot be otherwise
arrange for damages, not only for my
cash expenses, the time spent, the intrigues
e travel, but also for the other inflicted on me
Damage. In short, I will claim as much damages as

is legally possible for me.
Since June of last year I have been constantly seeking protection for my
work and fight for my property, and I am Aut Wah
protection of my rights to Europe, since I had the same in China

U a
then I would like to ask Your Highness most respectfully where,

A book has just been published under the title:

A Jewish-German Embassy
" and their belligerents.
Jewish homeland, earthquake governments and

Jewish world domination.

The book is printed as a manuscript and presented to the ruling German
fch princes and the members of the high German candesver=
trespasses. The author claims that this book is ini public
personal interest and confirms this claim
by placing a thousand copies of the extensive work in the
Distributed in such a way that apart from the ruling princes and the federal government=
advise the German members of the Reichstag to send us one copy each
the other Candes representatives a smaller or larger number of
copies have been sent to you. The individual members of this country
of the representatives can obtain a copy of this book, which is about
950 closely printed pages in large 0etav=format, to a
cheap price, which will in any case remain within 10 marks,
create. |

The content of this two-volume, four-part work contains
The work is a sensational one, as is the occasion that
Derfaffer to write. The latter is a
attempted offense (damage) on the Haiferlich German Ge=
embassy in Peking, which he describes in a drastic manner and
its connection with the international stock exchange and
which the "Alliance israelite universelle" seeks to prove.

The main defendant is the author's long-time friend, who
Imperial German ambassador in Peking (China), who in wide circles
Mr. M. von Brandt, son of the
deceased General Heinrich von Brandt and brother of the
Hriege 1870/71 as head of the communications department and Sammer from
Colonel von Brandt, known for his paintings. Mr. von Brandt
is of Jewish descent and still belongs to Judaism, a chat
matter which the Ambassador had always carefully concealed from his friends
hold, but at the given moment he himself acknowledged it. |

2

The author tries to prove that not only Mr. von Brandt,
but also a whole series of German officials in the same days
is that this is not only related to international Jewry and
Stock exchanges are closely linked and abuse
their official positions to enrich themselves with the help of the latter
fuchen, but that this secret Jewish bureaucracy
German throne, the welfare of the German Empire, the
fanimte German military and civil service, the Christian shepherd
and their servants, the Tehrkörper, the German landowners, the
German industry, German trade, etc. are seriously threatened.

The book is a serious accusation against the entire Jew=
thums of the world, but is directed by naming names in
first Tinie against the secret, which is difficult to recognize for the unbiased

and harmful activities of the Jews in our German state" being.

The author has spent most of his life abroad and the work of secret Judaism for a long time years without having the slightest idea that he himself is in constant contact with descendants of this dangerous coffee and intimate relationship. Quite strange relationships and A catastrophe had to open his eyes.

Now he shares his experiences for the benefit of the common good and promises to bring a lot of material and to deliver, if one follows a petition contained in a fine book fhow he is compliant.

After he had rejected a compromise with Judaism he petitions in the first part of his book on page 65/64:

1) that the loss of power caused by the machinations of Mr. von Brandt and Compensation for material damage suffered by the members and in the German civil service in China such changes be carried out without danger to life and life to return to fine profession;

and

2) that the whole matter should be thoroughly investigated and the guilty are punished.

After he had brought the matter to light by publishing the book to those who are called to rule us, he lays The second point has little weight in itself, as it It must be left to the discretion of the Candes representatives whether the the abuses brought to light should be remedied or not; but he is willing to submit himself to the painful proof. if he is given the necessary means and the judgment of his case before judges of German descent, the in no way connected with Judaism.

The author has, after some bad experiences with the Jew=

3

thum cut the tablecloth between himself and the latter and calls on all Germans to do the same in their own interest Since this book is likely to be much loved by the Jews, will stir up dust and experience a violent condemnation, fo he calls on all Germans to reject Jewish judgments about this book at hand not to give the slightest credence, but to read the book first and then

context to form your own opinion.

The book contains in the first part a description of the experiences of the author with reference to international Jewry.

The second part contains documents consisting of memoranda to the Haiferlich Chinese government and to the German ambassador society in Peking, as well as a number of correspondences, including including Prince Bismarck.

The third part gives the quintessence of Jewish legislation and a description of the work of Judaism in all possible professional fields.

Part IV brings the ritual murders of the Jews from the year gIE up to the present time, some trials, various portraits and some: News about Judaism from all possible sources countries. Finally, in this part there is a list, mainly modern books, which shows us that the fight against Judaism begins everywhere. |

Whatever you think about the book, one thing is certain namely, that the Derfaffer has been fharming Judaism for many years observed from a purely objective standpoint and that he first came to such a negative assessment of Judaism Reason for his many experiences. He is with the scientific research of a number of scholars in complete agreement. The practical experiences ahead of the theory. So we have a book before us which: combining practice and theory.

The author has stayed away from the political life in Germany ftanden, and he now casts a new light from a distant Observatory on political developments in Germany, and! that he brings to light many remarkable new things, beyond doubt.

First he shows us the work of secret Judaism and the thrones around, which, as he puts it, are filled with Jewish clouds to deceive the rulers and to persuade them by flatters and tries to subjugate evil spirits. fons, whose Judaism was hardly believed, appear here peculiar lighting. |

He calls anti-Semitism a noble movement that forerunner of all intellectual movements in the last centuries

– 4 –

which springs forth like a clear spring from a vast swamp, which will quickly make its way and help to dry up this swamp

He calls it the economic, ethical and aesthetic
Jewish resistance of non-Jews against the complete demoralization
by Judaism. That the author is an ideologist and
From a petty standpoint, one should least of all blame him=
On the contrary, he is quite practical; his book is
against charlatanry, where he finds it in the wrong place, and from
and he lets a coarse humor run wild, which
door of the work an entertaining one.

The decline of Christianity and the aversion of the German
population against it he attributes almost exclusively to the intrusion
baptized Jews into the various confessions, and he seeks
to prove that this intrusion of baptized Jews into the
Christian church to a person at least thirty years old, if not longer
predominance of Jewish influences in the Prussian Ministry of Culture
is attributable to.

The influence of Judaism in diplomacy, civil service and
He shows the army in all its devastating extent; but
Above all, his portrayal of Judaism in the
In the event of a future war and the impending exclusive
Rule of Judaism after such a time, regardless of whether the
whether the course of it be favorable or unfavorable for us.

After he then considered Judaism in justice, in medicine,
in the aristocracy, social democracy, in the arts and sciences
After examining the Jewish question, he approaches the solution of the Jewish question. He
us that Judaism and with it a part of the ruling
Ulaffen carries the seeds of decay within itself and that the Jews
know best that they will perish at the hands of their enemies
will and must. That the Jewish question finds a speedy solution
He leaves no doubt about whether this will happen, but he leaves the question
It is unclear whether Judaism will once again succeed in
the end of his reign an unspeakable misery among the Aryan
peoples. In an effort to prevent the latter,
He wrote his book primarily and asks all
Germans, open your eyes.

He considers the solution of the question itself only possible through an isolation
of Judaism or its exclusion as possible and he
promotes the same internationally through transport
this breed to a limited area, e.g. the island of New Guinea.
Don so-called Jewish colonies, where this people still had freedom of movement
in the world, he strongly advises against it. Better than this would be
which still exist as medieval ghettos.

The Derfaffer finally shows us that all over the world,
in all multicultural states the aversion to Judaism is the same

ift, and he prophesies to the people who first address this question a determined initiative shows a predominant role among the cultural peoples of the earth, as well as the ruler who is at the top this movement, imperishable world fame. As a good German He hopes that his fatherland will play this role and that May this fame come to the German sharks.

Under all circumstances, this book deserves to be read, and may the German candidature representatives, to whom it is dedicated, a further dissemination of the tendencies represented in this book worries.

Anyone who wishes to obtain a copy of this book, wool at Mr. Theodor Fritfsch in Ceipzig, Windmühlen ftraße 28, apply. As soon as a sufficient number of applications have been received= has run, a new edition, which will be available within three to four weeks can be completed, be tackled. Noticed

It must be said here that the book before the volume only the ruling

"Order form."

The Unkerzeichnele, member of the

commissioned by Berrn Theodor Fritfsch, Teipzig, Wind-
Mühlenstraße No. 28

copy of the new edition of the book

A Jewish-German Embassy
and their helpers.

Secret Dudenthum, Subsidiaries and Jewish Inheritance
by Carl Paaldi.
– Price ra. 9 Dark.

6

German princes and members of German cantonal representations
accessible. f

Copies of the voucher and this prospectus have been sent to:
the ruling German princes, the Federal Council, the German Reichstag, the

House of Representatives and the House of Lords of the Kingdom of Prussia, the Chamber
the Reichsräte and the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Bavaria, the first and
second chamber of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Chamber of the Lords of the Estates and
the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Württemberg, the first and second chambers
of the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse, the Landtag of the Grand Duchies
Oldenburg and Saxony-Weimar, the Estates of the united Grand Duchies
Mecklenburg = Schwerin and Strelitz, the state assembly of the Duchy of Mecklenburg
Braunschweig, the Landtag of the Duchies of Anhalt, Saxony=Altenburg, Saxony
Coburg · Gotha and Saxony=Meiningen, the Landtag of the Principalities of Waldeck,
Reuß d. ., Reuß j. K., Tippe – Detmold, Schaumburg · Tippe, Schwarzburg=Rudol=
Radt and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, the Senate of the free Neichsfädte Hamburg,
Kübel and Bremen and to the Tandee Committee of the Reichsland Elsass-Kothringen.

The copy of this book intended for His Majesty the German Calf
will be delivered to Reich Chancellor von Caprioi personally.

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A Jewish-German community and its supporters.
Secret Judaism, Weaving Governments |
and Jewish dominion
by Carl Paafchk.
2 bark. 4 Ehrile, ta. AGO pages large Detav. Price ta. d Mark.

see content.

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when the German embassy in Beijing, fine ficherer 1 Ale the

Protection of such work is, I can find one at all.

Why I was denied the requested receipt of my documents =

has not given, is beyond my knowledge. That I am not spiritual= ill 15 for this * Correspondences sufficient guarantee but now I will also give you evidence of narrowness,

In anticipation of a favourable reply, I remain

Your Serene Highness's most obedient servant
: | Carl Paafch.

Postscript. When re-reading my earlier sent reports and letters, I find that there are some small errors= thumers have crept into the personal data. They have no influence on the whole, and I allow myself to express this here believe, because I would like to correct them later
| D. Q

- | | 10.

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in nt. - tn

Records of the trial with Mr. v. Brandt.

- 2575

foreword

to the correspondence with His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt it.
in the matter of a loan of Mk. 20,000 and the resulting lawsuit
because of difference in price and interest rate. - Judgment. - Criticism of the judgment.

This correspondence was conducted for similar reasons as which dealt with railway matters, namely the character of Mr. von Brandt in the right light and to provide evidence for fine crimes committed by himself.

A brief analysis of the correspondence may help to to facilitate understanding of the same.

Letter from Mr. von Brandt dated March 23, 1888,

Mr. von Brandt asks me for a loan of 30,000 marks. The following day I give him an instruction in duplo of 20,000 Marks to Berlin; the rest of 10,000 Marks he is to received a little later when he asks for it. I reject security and as for interest, I will skip this point, as in previous cases, with silence. i

Meanwhile, catastrophe is occurring in Beijing.

Mr. von Brandt enters my apartment and searches my papers. If he had found his letter of March 23rd and taken in itself, I would be without any evidence against him and he could have said that I had given him the sum for bribery purposes for Chinese or otherwise given as a gift or to pointed out. f

Fortunately, I have the letter as proof in Berlin sent and quite by chance not by the embassy where Mr. von Brandt apparently all my one and opened outgoing letters. i

Afterwards I have gained the firm conviction that not only on the appropriation of my works, but also on which was intended for the 20,000 Marks.) On 2 June, after= whom my money for him in Berlin was barely paid out, offers Mr. von Brandt offers me money and says he can now

– 147 –

larger sums. Since I do not need any money, I refuse I rejected his strange offer.
Letter from Tientsin dated July 6, 1888.

I took the opportunity to write this letter, not because I have money needed, but because I happened to learn that Mr. von Brandt also owed money elsewhere, that he managed security there and paid 8% /d Binfen, that he was considered to be a un=

safe and completely undesirable customers.

In addition, I learned that Mr. von Brandt Schacher was busy with art objects x. I saw that in his whole regular business letters could order all kinds of things that he Distributed samples to merchants to accept orders x. I became more than suspicious that Mr. von Brandt, his position misusing his position as an ambassador, selling things to the arts and crafts industry= museum, which he knew would not be accepted that he would probably deprive the state of the customs deceived that the orders he often made for high-ranking persons from pretending to be a favor, only as a cover for this bargaining served x. c. All this, and the memory to his offer of 2 June (where did Mr von Brandt suddenly a lot of money; why did he care about it from a to come out to me before he took the money out of Berlin= paid, and soon after his attempt failed 7)

I am curious to know whether Mr. von Brandt really has money

N had.

Letter from Mr. von Brandt dated July 8, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt wants to receive news of the Berlin had paid out the 20,000 Mk. in Berlin and already on 6 July, the date of my letter from Tientsin to Bleichröder wrote. (Both are unlikely, otherwise A strange coincidence.)

Letter dated July 10, 1888.

At Brandt's request, I propose 17% interest.

Letter dated July 13, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt harms me out of ignorance or malice, or both, in fact by a significant amount; I complain.

Letter dated July 27, 1888.

I must ask Mr. von Brandt for an answer

Letter dated July 30, 1888.

I ask Mr. von Brandt to let me know about Dr. Dudgeon Quit= tung for \$ 30, which sum I gave to Mr. von Brandt for the same gar mp. When I bid Mr. von Brandt sum, he did not want to take it. He had a Certainly this doctor had to tell him: break through testimonies and other helpful fen fein. I hardly dared to en von Brandt would move in this direction.

0 .

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– 148 –

Letter from Mr. von Brandt dated July 29, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt develops his knowledge in finance and threatens to denounce me as insane if I He wants to charge me 4% interest as the usual octroyiren.

Letter from Mr. von Brandt dated August 2, 1888.

f Mr. von Brandt is trying to lie to himself that I 4 30.– for Dr. Dudgeon. He claims, in addition to= that he pays Dr. Dudgeon, that I give him money owe me, but that he did not want to sue me.

Letter to Mr. von Brandt dated August 4, 1888.

I am sending Mr. von Brandt previous account details and I tell him that he knowingly lied and refuse the 4% interest than is customary in the country, by sending him a bill of exchange on Leipzig.

Letter to Dorn from Brandt dated August 6, 1888.

I threaten Mr. von Brandt with two witnesses because of the 3 30.– j

of Dr. Dudgeon and say embarrassing things to him.

Letter to Mr. von Brandt dated August 7, 1888. |

Continuation of the previous letter, I request Mr. von Brandt urgently to give me the sum which I allegedly owe.

Letter from Mr. von Brandt dated August 8, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt finally admits that I gave him 3 30.– for which Dr. Dudgeon paid. He gets scared and hurts= courageous.

Letter to Mr. von Brandt dated August 30, 1888.

I inform Mr. von Brandt that I have any possible guilt will no longer recognize this change from now on.

Letter from Mr. von Brandt to the Bangnier Hermann Paafch,
Berlin, July 29, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt voluntarily sends a Prima-Benefit to
the same for my account, which 4% interest on my loan
fiefdoms are supposed to represent.

Letter from Mr. von Brandt to the previous one dated August 8, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt ends the second part of the
above change, announces his imminent arrival in Europe
and undertakes to settle the interest rate issue according to my instructions
to regulate definitively.

Mr. von Brandt arrived in Berlin in June 1889 and
he does not let anything be known about himself, I invite him through Mr. Nechts=
lawyer Graffo in court.

Letter from the Attorney General dated July 5, 1889.
Attorney sends a letter from Mr. von Brandt
of the same day, in which he proposes an arbitration tribunal.

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Letter dated August 10, 1889 to the Attorney General (Grafie.
I refer the matter to the arbitration tribunal. I request Mr. von Brandt again,
to give me a task about the amounts I give him=
I still owe, since if the claim appears justified,
wants to pay x even without a judgment.
The proceeds of the process will be donated to charitable causes
to use.
lawsuit against Mr. von Brandt dated September 10, 1889.

Mr. von Brandt made his quick departure to
Germany unpleasant discussions and travels on the first
u from Genoa back to China. Ablit, excessit, evasit,
eruption

1 von Brandt has all sorts of mirror-swindles in Berlin because of
attempt at reconciliation, he has practically bargained for me to admit
I would like to say that I was insane for a few days in Peking.

After Mr. von Brandt has escaped, I hear from quasi offi=
ciöfer Cuelle:
. "The sudden departure of Mr. von Brandt to China depends

with his disagreements with Mr. Paafsch. He will soon have to say goodbye!" (2?)
success of the departure –
From now on, all matters must first be referred to China.

Ala e- Answer by Mr. von Simfon in Berlin from April 24, 1890.

Letter to Attorney Graffo dated April 27, 1890.

I insist on my demands.

Reply of Attorney Graffo of 29 Axcil 1890,

on the erroneous answer to the complaint.

Letter from Attorney Graffo dated May 21, 1890.
He informs us that the W has rejected my complaint

Letter from Attorney Graffo dated June 7, 1890.
He sends in the judgment and criticizes Waffelbe; and filing an appeal.

The judgment of May 12, 1890.

Letter to Mr. Attorney Gtaffo dated June 10, 1890.
If you also criticize the verdict, you intend to refrain from appealing.

.

Letter from Attorney Grafe dated June 12, 1890.
Ibe says he has some interest in it, '
that an appeal would be lodged.

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Letter to Attorney Graffo dated June 16, 1890.
Request for an appeal against the judgment, under ge= wiser points of view.
Letter from Attorney Graffe dated July 11, 1890.
Notice that appeal has been filed and the date for hearing=

oiling at the Chamber Court on November 11, 1800.
Letter from lawyer Graffe dated November 24, 1890.
Advertisement, then the date of November 11, 1890 to the
February 27, 1891 due to objections from the opposing lawyer
party is relocated.
Letter to Attorney Grafle dated December 17, 1890.
Request to the same, delay of the matter by the counter=
party to thwart.

files.

My dear Mr. Paafch!

I was just about to write you pi when your lines
I would certainly be very pleased if you could come tomorrow
come in, but I ask you to stay here until Monday evening,
because Rockhills then eat with me, in an overcoat of course. See
Why don't you check your temple again tomorrow morning to see if the
houses marked B, C, D (A is the one you live in) in
habitable building. This is the large hall, (was formerly
something defective. . .

I have enclosed two items I received from Rockhill for you (letter
and rolls! And now a question. I have overbought, that is
bought too much and am waiting for the trade museum to collect my things
has taken, somewhat embarrassed, all the more so as I, between us
said, I want to go home in summer or autumn. Can you
a 1 year, ie repayable within one year, against the state=
usual interest 30,000 Marks, for which I will lend you my

things that are worth twice as much and seaworthy. Guarantee
But only if you do it without any inconvenience or
inconvenience. I am grateful to you
would, you know! I won't blame you if you don't
can, or want, you also know, so act according to
your discretion. .

See you tomorrow, with best regards

ee | your upright level
| | M. von Brandt.
Peking, March 18, 1882.

Note from Brandt received an instruction on the day
of 20 000 Marf can Berlin. Another 10000 Diet 1 er Waun a few weeks
later received upon request.

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– 151 –

Excerpt from a letter
to His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt in Beijing.

| Tientsin, July 0, 188

On 2 June you offered to transfer to me funds & account of the
to advance me Ae 2) 000 Marks and even larger sums
men, since this does not cause you any difficulties. Since I am well aware
application for funds, please, I who still needs to use the Acqui=
equivalent of 20,000 Marks, be it here, at the rate of 4 4, per
Tael, be it in Shanghai, at the rate of & 4. per Tacl for my
Invoice to the Hongkong= and Shanghai=Bank. The
Money is for you in Berlin according to a receipt from S. Bleichröder
been paid in. However, if you need the money longer,

If you wish to keep it, please send me a proper receipt

with indication of the repayment mode and security, as fhis time
offered to send xx.
Carl Paafch.

Pehing, July 8, 1R8N.

Dear Mr. Paafch,

On the 4th of this month I received the news of the Bleichröder
followed deposit of 20000 & received; on the 6th) I have Bleich=
röder indicated, to your cousin 4000 .4 (four thousand marks;

u pay for whatever amount you wish

fshould be able to move to your cousin immediately. I have Bleich=
Röder further instructed to send to your cousin 10000 .4 on October 1st
to pay (ten thousand), which you will then on that day
As for the remaining 6000 (six thousand) & an=
you will receive the equivalent value of the same at the rate of
eight days after sighting Berlin on Wednesday at the Hong Kong=
and Shanghai Bank in Tientsin.

Unfortunately, your letter arrived yesterday after the bank closed and today is Sunday. The delay is not my fault. If you now only the Zin aa, want to let go, fo will I will hurry to pay it: it will then only be All that remains is to thank you for the kindness with which You ordered the 1 at Bleichröder in March of this year, to my wish to have the amount available to me in a short time to provide, to correspond.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely,
N. von Brandt.

) this happens to be the date of my letter to Tientsin 1
7. Red mittage in r 9 fine had to 8 Inn

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Short Excerpt from a Letter
to His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt in Beijing.

Tientsin, July 10, 1888.
I agree with your propositions; if you
If you want interest, I suggest a round sum of 1 percent.
so 200 Marks, which I then "please here at the Hongkong=
and Shanghai=Bank wanted to deposit money for me 3c. 3c. |

Carl Paafch.

Short excerpt from a letter
to His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt in Beijing.

Tientsin, July 13, 1888.

Today I learned at the Hong Kong= and Shanghai=Bank that
there the sum of 1293 Taels for me received from you
is, for which I thank you very much. After the recent pro=
posed course of "A 4,% per Tl., which is a very favorable
was (today, for example, it is the same again & 4.4), I would have 1333, Tls.
should receive, so 39% Tl is still missing. Do you even want
Pay interest for the entire favor transaction, which I
gens does not exist at all, yes I would a 1 Proc. = 200 4 u & 4,

pe Tl., 44,, Tls. to have received here. It seems to me after cin«
lying note that the Hongkong= and e thank you very much to
high rates for dollars, also the difference of tael
sign Peking and here too high ae, which is why I
In your place I would make complaints, etc.

PS I find it incomprehensible that I have to respond to my official letter
of July 5, which was sent registered, did not contain the requested answer
word received.

Carl Paafch.

Transcribed by Dr. Schrameier.

Short excerpt from a letter
to His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt.

| Cientfin, July 18, 1888.
Until today nothing from you about the interest and course ≠
difference belongs etc. |
Carl Paafch.

=. 453

Tientfin, July 27, Ir.
Dear Minister:

These lines are independent of all other correspondence,
except for the financial matter pending between us.
As you know, for years my assets have always been at your disposal.
disposition if you use it for your private purposes or
hobbies, and was never afraid of a
Security was mentioned. But there was order in the affairs=
ties: This time you borrowed money from me for a longer period of time.

which I, as always, put at your disposal, and

was of interest, as well as otherwise, on my part only because the
Consideration of your position required that you speak.

After a few months you are already urging me to return the money=
to withdraw and propose an arrangement which would:
was widely accepted.

You request me to waive the interest, which of the and

write that originally all the money was only for a short time was borrowed. Now I am left without any answer my letters concerning this matter, while you have other small touch on financial matters.

I now ask you to settle the financial dispute between us situations at least somewhat formally and my To answer letters. The 4000 Mk. which Mr Bleichröder sent to Receipt of your letter of 11th of March should pay off for me, Hopefully everything will be OK. What the 1st October in Berlin As far as paying 10,000 Mk. is concerned, it would not be undesirable for me, if you would give me the security you offered earlier.

I hope you find these lines in good health and

I stay rc. rc.
Carl Paafch.

Tientlin, July 30, 1888. |

Dear Minister,

I thank you most sincerely for your kind and sympathetic lines from July 27. The healing of the new A broken arm will certainly take a long time, but suffering and patience I am used to and as a last consolation I always have

still: mauvaise herbe croit toujours! I'll have the courage

don't lose!

You would do me a great favor if you

Dr. Dudgeon wanted to send me a receipt for the 30 (thirty) 8 which I left with you for the same and of which I will tell you at our final settlement in the presence the gentlemen brothers Rump fire ate when Dr. Dudgeon didn't want it for me, he wanted to take it for the Chinese hospital. Dr. Dudgeon had refused to send me an invoice. because he saw me, as he said, as a member of the German

!

Embassy. I think it was just shame on the part of the otherwise doctor who does not live in splendid circumstances, but I fear with his many occupations and ugly nature, that he would like to make claims against me later. Since I am likely I will not return to Peking soon, yes I will tell Mr. Tallien authorize me to send my belongings still stored at the embassy to

To be received and to be used to the best of our ability. For friendly thanks.

My best thanks in advance for your safekeeping and delivery.

| 13 the Bethge family is still there, I ask you to contact them to recommend, as well as to the members of the embassy and the gentlemen in Tachiaoffe. I am very sorry to hear that you are so overwhelmed with work that you did not even have time for summer holidays and I wish that at least the works bring pleasing results.

With many greetings and wishes, I remain
Your Excellency most devoted

signed for Carl Paafch
Dr. Schrameier.

Tientsin, July 29, 1888.
Dear Mr. Paafch,

Your letter of July 24th has left me in the greatest surprise set, since it contains allegations that are decided with the hate matters contradictory. It is true that you have been telling me for a long time offered for a number of years when I needed money, to make it available to me at the interest rate that you yourself received for it; our long-standing friendly relations allowed you to make me this offer and me to make the same

to accept. I have made use of it twice,

once in 1884, where I used the 6000 Mark after a few months with the local Sinien repaid, and once in March of this year, when I asked you if you me, since I had over-bought myself in curiosities, against security and the usual interest 30,000 Marks, which I received within one year would be available. They said at that time that you could easily have 20,000 marks at your disposal, you knew I would reject with indignation any attempt to secure the amount. On May 15, the 20,000 Marks were paid into Bleichröder's account,

"and since I was in a position to have funds belonging to me I instructed Bleichröder on July 6th to go to Ein receipt of my letter. Mr. Vetter for your account 4000 Marks and to inform him that a further Payment of 10,000 Marks to him on October 1st of this year Before I could tell you what I had expected occasion, I received your letter dated 6 July, in in which you asked me to pay you the amount of 20,000 Marks immediately in Tientsin. I wrote to you what I

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already done, and that I will immediately return the remaining 6000 marks to you through the Hong Kong and . in Tientsin and that I would only ask that the interest calculation be You replied to me on the 10th that you completely agreed with what I had initiated. Immediately afterwards but there are whinings that I find incomprehensible; I have You transferred 6000 marks in Tientsin, which you received from the » u S. Bank at the current rate, and you Then they suddenly ask for another 39 cents from me, because you had given a rate of 4.5% Mark per Tael. I I make the deposit in Tientfin not to my account, but to yours I made a request and did not transfer you Taels, but Mark, and the rate the bank charges you is theirs and not my business: I do not see how I can come to this oll, the taels 39, to be paid. As for the interest, ch the calculation of the same at 4% as follows: | Deposited May 15th... 20,000 Marks

Repaid July 10. 6000 " (2 months)

be September 1, 4000 "" (3/ ")

5 October 1st 100000 " ($4\frac{1}{2}$ ")
 ie 6000 marks 2 months 40 marks
 4000 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ " 50 "
 10 000 M $4\frac{1}{2}$ 60 150.- "

24,350 marks.

I will transfer the amount today to your cousin in a Bill of exchange on Leipzig, of which I enclose Secunda, so that you We can send the same directly to Berlin. We will send you the amount in I have no desire to pay Tientsin, as I will not be able to wants to suspend disputes over cours differences. .

If you write in your letter that I, after 0 I borrowed the money from you for a long time, now all at once demanded repayment of the same, you will be entitled to the above-mentioned

position that this is not the case, but that I,
by accelerating the repayment, only your
fulfilled the wish expressed on July 6)
But it cannot suit me to get involved in financial matters in which I
acted quite correctly, to enter into a correspondence,

like those which you will have a pleasure in conducting on the subject |
u find fine. I can do much to good for your condition

old, but there is also a limit to this.

I hereby declare to you that, having done everything,
what you wanted after you have expressly agreed to the
have agreed to the cause, and then after eight days
To demand something else again, I will send you a further correspondence about the
object and in case you still want to
should return to the same, I will contact your master directly

1) That should actually mean to have occurred.

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cousin to discuss the matter with him
to regulate, explaining the reasons which led me to
necessary.

With best wishes for your health |
| Yours sincerely
M. von Brandt.

Peking, August 2, 1888.

Dear Mr. Paafch! |

I am pleased that you, as id) from your lines of 30. M.
I gather that you are in good spirits regarding your arm, and I hope
that things will turn out well and quickly for the best; as I
By the way, I hear that it is not a new broken arm, but
It is only a minor injury and I wish with all my heart
Heart of the latter. I will hand over your things to Tallieu=
as the same requests.

d vocem Dudgeon, yes, you have indeed told me about this
Bill, but if I am not mistaken, no money for me
Payment for the same left there. They gave me 100 3 and

of which payment is ordered

1) by Atterbury with 20 8,

2) much against my will, as you will remember,

my people with \$50 and

3) von Hummelcke from 30 8,

which amounts have been paid by me on your behalf.

By the way, I have Dr. Dudgeon's bill on the

Requested and paid for your expressed wish:

You don't owe money to anyone here except me

and I ask you very earnestly to settle the accounts between us

until you can write again. This should be

recommend to any relationship: I will not sue you, as

You are claiming this from . in my opinion, without any justification.

seem to be afraid. So let's leave the matter for the moment, I

I have so much to do myself that any additional work is a burden

is, and you are good to me for what I have laid out.

With all best wishes |

Yours sincerely,

M. von Brandt.

NB. Bethge's is still on the phone, they want to go to town on the 5th
come and = 9. after Teentfin mL |

— — ns

Prisoner of war!

— —

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,

Imperial German Ambassador

Beijing.

Tientsin, August 4, 1888.

Dear Minister:

I have received your lines of 29 July and also the one
closed Secunda of 243 Mark 50 Pf. to Messrs. Hammer &
Schmidt in Leipzig.

The end of your letter contains a blatant threat.
to inform my family through my cousin that I am in

a state which gives me the disposition in my own matters impossible, ie I am generally considered incompetent to declare myself accountable if I agree with the agreement you have made Financial arrangement as suits you. I do not agree.

I hereby notify you that, following the events in Peking, suspecting little good, I let myself be observed here and a number of certificates, both medical and private, from that, apart from a broken arm, I am strong, healthy, in good health possession of my mental powers and disposition, to which I, If I wanted, I could add more.

Under these circumstances, I draw your attention to the following:

1) on the immorality of such a threat by who would be disturbed by its execution by people who have not done you any harm:

2* on the injustice of the threat by making it achieve your goals, and

3) on the criminal nature of the same in case of execution, by giving me the greatest moral and business would cause harm.

How dare you manage my funds at your own discretion I would have preferred it if you had in general, the original arrangement should have been retained; but on June 2nd you urged me to take funds from you, just as I wrote to you on July 6th, and I I got the impression that you, for some reason, wanted to get out of debt to me. If you mean If you read my letter of July 6th, you will see that I have no pressure on you, but merely request that if the Ver= circumstances are still as they were on June 2nd and it suits you to

a proposal for a for 8 Haft 1 m. Sing Cie me 600 Mark in

8
king ei ! I dad g the court
- 1 f 1 9 eg Believe it. This

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- 24 - - -2 ẽ~ mnma =

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— 158 —

Letter is ignored and you write me the strangest
Private letters, the content of which prompted me to take the matter a little more businesslike
to be handled moderately. |

The evil intent contained in your threat and the dangerous
position, as I previously had financial matters with you 10,
which would draw attention to an untruth, cause me to
opportunity to now be treated correctly and in a businesslike manner.
I enclose a copy of a current account, whose
Original I sent you in February 1886. From this you can see,
that I only charged you 1% interest once, otherwise none at all.
(See next page.)

That I offered you the 4¹/₂0 francs borrowed in Nice

This is unthinkable in the nature of the matter, but I have, as
you asked me for this sum at present, said that your my
Funds were always available with pleasure. It was this
at a time when it was at least doubtful that I would ever again
to China. Since then, you have twice been
Funds applied for, once by telegraph and once in writing. This means
any offer from my side is excluded. That I interest
and security have never been demanded of you, it goes without saying,
and that I accept the 5
rejected with indignation, is absolutely correct, and if you
would have left things as they were and later issued an invoice
If I had asked for it, I would probably have charged you 1%,
although you have here, as in previous cases, charged me the usual interest
offered.

The wonderful financial arrangement you found
I am not willing to accept this. I am therefore sending you
the Secunda back to Leipzig and may you do with it what you
But your threat forces me to send copies of your letters and
to send this correspondence home, as well as the certificates,
which certify my ability to dispose, and must I order
give, to check whether such silly rumors, as you
threaten to bring into the world, since their source is now
is no longer known.

A private matter is too serious, especially at a moment when
I pursue great interests, to joke about.

The financial arrangement itself, which I do not recognize, will,

fo I fear that your assessment of financial matters does not
You could then possibly lend a bank in Timbuktu
pay out the 6000 marks in question, at an impossible rate,
and I would be able to see how to find them after any other
places in the world. Since you act so arbitrarily and
I now also have to take the usual interest rates: this must be
note that 4% is not sufficient interest for such transactions
actions without security, I reserve the right to change the interest rate
to be determined later by experts and that I
5 on the course difference between Beijing and here
old. N " " a

– 19 –

colloquial) away,
luna Ind 23 nung 0 :zay0 zpd) eva log, nod uo Mahal Yang agina adap ur danlaes “ us

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n nd ee m eee u eee m erg Non 1 ug gg

With this I have probably said everything that concerns me,
and I just wanted to express my regret that you
forced to do all these unpleasant things. Why

Have you not left the matter as it was and changed it to a new one?

tadium? By registering your letter to me=
gefent tl do not force me to ant only out of decency
words, but prepare themselves by the answer an arbitrary
create ground for the execution of your threat. Whether they have the same
ia to carry out, I must leave it to your discretion=
ate.

With best wishes for your well-being, I remain Yours.
Your Excellency most humble

Carl Panic.

Signed in my presence: Schrameier.

business letter!

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,
Imperial German Ambassador
Beijing.
Tientsin, August 6, 1838.
Dear Minister,

As I answer your question today from the 2nd of this month.
d I would like to oblige you above all to carefully read the Corre=
pondence which has been here since my last presence
between you and me regarding financial matters. . .

The amounts in question here are less
the object of importance as the matter which concerns
has the same. For this reason, I cannot comply with your request
willing to postpone my correspondence on this matter ad infinitum.
As far as our billing is concerned, it is up to the 20,000
Mark finally made in the presence of the two Rump brothers
and I received a small amount of silver in return.
I then said that if Dr. Dudgeon does not have the \$30
If he wants, he can take it for his hospital. I want from the
Man has not given anything! Here I have two impartial witnesses
for me, and I can remind you that, as
When I told you about the \$30 for Dudgeon, you said it was
not necessary, and that you were taken aback when I showed them to you, at the same time

those for Dr. Atterbury. How could I have done that?
Would it be OK to pay one doctor and not the other?
For your servants I paid you 30 and not 50 5 and for

errn Hummelcke 20 and not 30 8. In this 0 would be a
ference of 30 8; but I am ready at any moment to swear it
confirm that I have given you the 30 # for Dr. Dudgeon, Danzig
ciell as intended for the same, paid Jane At some Na
3 this fact must inevitably return to your memory=
mmen. a

– 161 –

I have written to you several times recently,
how much I was concerned about my last little outbursts
in Peking, and I have recently given you the small amounts
sent by Mr. Baumeister Bethge, so that I can use my
obligations there would be redeemed. Meanwhile, several letters
switched between us, you should have mentioned
that I still owe you money, which I have no idea about.
Even now you express yourself very mysteriously and do not mention
Object nor sum, although you know that I am concerned
is to sort out my accounting. Why did you
the sum I owe you is not from the 20,000 Marks
deducted! They all wanted to deduct the amounts which
I owe you for the rent of the house I last lived in,
the rent for the temple Kuang =Shang=Tfze, for the month
April 9th to May 9th, the 50 5 and 98 given to me by Mr. Bing
for a piece of cloisonné because she had laid it out for me
before I could go to the bank. .

However, I paid you all these sums as soon as I
was somewhat mobile; or should you forget something about it
fe, I could provide my proof by the sums which
I raised 125 from the bank, and through my servant, who
brought this sum to your door for me. In general
I have never asked for certificates from you, but for
the rent of the ap Kuang=Shang=Tfze, furthermore for the
Piece of cloisonné, which I gladly took, because it was very expensive and
was ordered for an acquaintance. .

The certificate for the house rental offered to me by you
I did not want to accept it, on the one hand because I did not consider it necessary
N. on the other hand because it was not properly signed.

The same would not have been the case with the music director and postal official Bigel
should have been signed, but by the General Customs Inspector Sir
Robert Hart, the actual tenant of the house, or the nomi=
nal owner Pere Favier, because Mr. Bigel had just told me
said that not he, but only Sir Robert Hart, had the privilege

Mr. Bing, who wanted to rent part of the house, this
What else should I owe you? For the

translation prepared by the Embassy, you told me, would you

only in that case perhaps something will be calculated if my efforts
showed success, otherwise I would only know that I have to pay you current expenses
for sending the letters, which you sent around mid-October
v. J. for Mr. 170 0 and me to Paoutingsfu . The
However, you have often refused to refund this expense, the last
With the remark that I have shown you snails and loess men

What H
Most decisively, I never pronounced the
a bill – 5 elves for me to 1. air Pi

a re B. Badger Som
II

U. Detumente.

– 162 –

From the morning of May 9th onwards I have kept silent about my attitude towards him as a
and as a doctor I objected that I would 8 for his Be=
action not pay a penny. But the matter was different, nad}
I had suffered a broken arm and wounds which were not
directly caused by his treatment. Then allowed
I fhis treatment, because I was confident that he would
could heal a broken arm and small wounds. That is the logic
the matter and would like a certificate from Dr. Dudgeon=

wishes.
with best regards to you and the gentlemen of the embassy
and the Bethge family, I remain Your Excellency most obediently

Carl Paafch.

Signed in my presence: Dr. Schrame ier.

– – – one

business letter

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,
Imperial German Ambassador
Beijing.

Tientsin, August 7, 1888.

Dear Minister,

Yesterday the time was too short to finish the letter completely
to be able to.

I had said that I wanted from you a
Temple Kuang =Shang=T88e, but I would like to present the
For the sake of clarity, I would like to point out that I have filled it with various
Papers which I did not consider worth the effort to take with me at all=
take, left in the house I last lived in,
n in or on the one you kindly lent me
Chest of drawers. I now urgently request you to give me the sum,
which, in your opinion, I still owe you, namely
immediately, as I am able to provide fairly accurate identification
provide information about the amounts I have collected from the bank.
we had finally settled my accounts in Peking when I left,
I am not inclined to accept any demands for the people,
which had caused you to perform guard duties for me, especially
I was told that all these people, against whom I partly
raised a protest, they had out of kindness to this servant
offered. |

Mitr. Bing was invited to dinner by you and was able to
As a gentleman, I didn't ask for anything. He also
said afterwards that Dr. Dudgeon had offered him this service as
some kind of job had been offered, but he had refused to
to make it into one. After that he was my
involuntary guest and Bere but I must give Mr. Bing the
Justice must be restored, that despite the evil reputation which
he left here in Tientsin (whether rightly or wrongly knows
I do not) and who in Peking largely on the hr

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with Your Excellency and others 5, some other
better qualities in him than those of
You noticed that his handwriting was in German,
the grey Kierulff music paper, which is very similar to mine,
namely that, despite his need, he is able to
to reject offers which, in his opinion, have ulterior motives
could contain, which is why I wish him from the bottom of my heart that he
may succeed in moving from his current needy situation into an honorable
to work out the way.

As for Constable Cox, who, as I have heard,
sufficiently hear, was summoned from Tientsin, I never heard
can explain what this man, who was also my guest in the
afe was attached to it. He lived in Ars Be=
For example, he put drinks on my bill, got the food from
my kitchen &c. I never exchanged a word with the man
and he has mysteriously gone away as he came
was. Whether the man was paid and who paid him, I know
In any case, I would refuse to do any
to make payments, if he has made any at all
I am sorry that Dr. Dudgeon has been blessed by you
I am very sorry for you, but I hope that since he refused to come,
to accept payments from me, you agree with him on one or two
other ways will be able to resolve the issue. |
I remain Your Excellency most obediently

Carl Paafsch.

Signed in my presence: Dr. Schramei er.

Peking, August 8, 1888.

Dear Mr. Paafschl

Regarding the distribution of the \$100, you are right:
My subsequent error, however, has no significance, since, as I
I have already written to you, the matter with Dr. Dudgeon has long been settled
is and the same has nothing to demand from you. Should this
clarification is not sufficient for you, you can contact the
The memory of our old friendship, which is on:
acceptance that you found in my family, the self-sacrificing care,
which you will receive after your illness in and outside of the ao
become ijt, find not able to free you from the madness of the
persecution by me or others; my urgent=
ft requests, as the feeling of old friendship can inspire me,
not to ruin your own au): 2 served to keep you in the
To reinforce the delusion in which you are caught. Under the circumstances
further correspondence between us can serve no purpose.
On the day on which you seek my advice or my help
need, you will find me as you have always known me.
Until the case has occurred, I ask you not to write to me any further.
f 11

=. 461: -

ben, at least I will not answer any of your letters. I have
In fact, neither time nor health enough for that.
But I wish you from the bottom of my heart that you may find others,

who are as loyal and good to you as I am and to whom you
give a willing ear.

Yours sincerely

M. von Brandt.
business letter
— — b bbb

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,
Imperial German Ambassador,
Beijing.
Lientin, August 30, 1888.
Dear Minister! and

I hereby take the liberty of informing you that, after
the one I addressed to you in my last business letter
Request to surrender the debt owed to you according to your statement
Sums of which I know nothing, an answer is not given
follows, I will not accept any claims you may have subsequently made
claim will be recognized.

I remain Your Excellency most obediently

Carl Paafch.

Signed in the presence of Gustav Schmidt.

Mr. Banker Hermann Paafch,
Berlin.
Peking, July 29, 1888.
Your Excellency!

On the instructions of Mr. Carl Paafch on 15 May of this year.
for my account 4 20000 (twenty thousand marks) with the gentleman
S. Bleichröder. This amount will be credited to you on my
Instruction of 6 July from this company already the sum of
4 4000 (four thousand marks) for the account of Mr. C. Paafch
got fine, 4 6000 (six thousand marks) I have 110 unfch

it to Mr. Carl Paafch the same in Tientsin on 13 July by the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation paid out and 4 10000
will be sent to you on behalf of Mr. Carl Paafch on 1 October
d. J. by Messrs. S. Bleichröder, whereby the
from the 4 20000 paid on 15 May
will be there.

At an interest rate of 4%, the interest for the above-mentioned
Amounts and periods 4 243.00% (two hundred e ark
50 Pfg.) for which amount I will send you in the attachments Prima=Wechsel
to Messrs. Hammer & Schmidt in Leipzig (dd 29 July,

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after sight) with the request to send the same to Mr. Carl
to want to credit Paafch.
With the highest respect
Your Excellency most devotedly
signed M. von Brandt.

Secunda of the bill of exchange will be sent to you by Mr. C. Paafch himself
approach.

– – – –®

Mr. Banker Hermann Paafch,
Berlin.

Peking, August 8, 1868.

Your Excellency! .

I have the honour to present the Annex Secunda to the bill of exchange
243%, which I originally sent to you as by Mr.
Paafch had sent announfed. – a

The calculation of 4 interest is my responsibility. Mr. Paafch
had only asked for one percent, but of course I don't want
that he suffered any loss through the favor shown to me
I am thinking of returning to Germany in the autumn of this year and
I will then have the honor of resolving the Ainfen question with Your Grace
personally at your own discretion or the instructions of the
Mr. Paafch to finally settle the matter. The payment of A
on behalf of Mr. Paafch will be sent to you by S. Bleichröder
already done yes and no, the 4 10000 probably very soon, late=
at the latest on October 1st.

With the highest respect
Your Most Humble Highness

signed M. v. Brandt,
Aaiserl. Ambassador.

– –s

Berlin, July 6, 189.

An |
Mr. Carl Paafch
with Privy Councillor Pafch,
Minden ifw.

Dear Sir: Ä ve bel

I have the honour of enclosing a transcript of a...

letter given to me A Ze von Draht u überjenben ",
the most humble request to please inform me whether and
now should happen.

In case you are inclined to take up the case of
There is no need for any special

Be

– 16 –

merfung that, after having been a lawyer for one party,
cannot be a referee.
Yours sincerely

The lawyer
signed Graffo.

transcript.
Brrlin, Kaiserhof, July 5, 1889.
Attorney Graffo
here itself.
Your Excellency!

I have the honour to reply to the letter dated 21st of the month.
reply that my domicile until further notice is Berlin, Kaiserhof,
and I the representation of my . in the threatened
Complaint to the Attorney, Justice Counsellor von Simson, Mohren=
ftstraße 43, 44. I also note the following.

I am very willing to arbitrate the matter in question
9 6 and Your Excellency as arbitrator
to be recognized in the same.

In that case I would be ready to be Your Excellency
the letters of Mr. Paafch in my possession, which
be able to demonstrate the untenability of the demands of the same

should be submitted.

With the highest respect,

Your Honour most devoted

signed M. v. Brandt,
Imperial Ambassador

— —

A copy of this letter has been made available by the Foreign Office in Berlin.
and delivered by the same to Mr. von Brandt.

Berlin, August 10, 1889.

Mr. Attorney Graffo,
Berlin S,
Neue Noßstraße No. 2, I.
Dear Sir:

I hereby thank you for your kind lines of the 5th of last
month and the accompanying copy of a letter from the Lord
from Brandt to you from the same day. . .

That Mr. von Brandt has referred the present case to arbitration
I am less interested in how he would like to see treated.
You as a lawyer can propose him as arbitrator,
and I understand your delicacy that you 1 such an imposition
to have to behave negatively towards

You have the whole between Mr. von Brandt and me about

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the point in question, which is sufficiently
I would like to point out that I have never had any financial transactions with Mr. von Brandt,
but rather that he often referred to me as a friend
in financial matters.

But the manner in which Mr. von Brandt handled the
fact that I was pleasing to him, tried to exploit and the
whole matter, make it seem desirable to me.

to have the matter decided by the courts and I ask

You are therefore required to file the action at the competent location.
5 that after the end of the court holidays they will soon be able to decide
can be taken.

In my letter of 6 August last year to Mr. von Brandt
I write to him that the sums in question are not
men, but the matter of what it means to be the subject
of importance. (By importance I understand the motives,
which on the one hand had to cause Mr. von Brandt to
debt relationship to me. and on the other hand, to
to create a legal case from this relatively insignificant matter
case.) The eventual de jure

I am inclined to charitable
What is important to me is to use the

to provide proof: f

1) that in China the usual interest rate for loans with
Security 80% is:

2 that Mr. von Brandt elsewhere advocates such friends=
bonds at the same time 8% anten 5 I be:
paid, and – since he charged me the usual interest
wants (see his letter of 29 July last year) – he then does not
may arbitrarily determine the Ind without asking me:

3) that Mr. von Brandt made allegations in his correspondence
which are not consistent with the facts
(see his letter of July 29th and mine of August 4th
with a copy of my account), and that he made fraudulent threats
makes in case I do not do his bidding.

Finally, Mr. von Brandt writes on 2 August, after I
in the presence of two witnesses a final settlement (with the exception
the “4 20000) with him (see my letter of 6. From
good) that I still owe him money, about which I know nothing.

I therefore urgently request Mr. von Brandt on 7 August,
c 05 sum which I should give him in his opinion

homage.

But he does not do this, and since he has not given me until August 30th
has not done any task, and since he has already inz igen fine
Information in financial matters must be kept in mind (jiche
Letter of August 8th), 15 wrote to this date a
Letter, which to the best of my knowledge protects me from erroneous or
ee which lack justification, to protect
was true:

But if Mr. von Brandt, as he claims, has a gel»

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demand on me, I am, even if he does not even have the necessary legal evidence for this, and my Letter of 20 August from each obligation towards him free makes, ready to fulfill such a demand if it justifies appears. Mr. von Brandt claims a claim of 55 and 5 In his view, his claim obliges him to do so. found. g

Since I have more serious complaints against Mr. von Brandt, in of which the present one forms only an insignificant link, It is my concern to ensure that neither de jure nor mo= Sn in any way, but least of all in financial matters, obliged to be.

I recommend myself to you

Yours sincerely
signed Carl Paafch.

transcript.

Ulan

of the merchant Carl vaio in Minden, represented by the legal counsel= lawyer Graffo in Berlin, Roßstraße 2, | plaintiff, to the Imperial Ambassador in China, Mr. M. von Brandt, cellenz, defendant,

because of 422, A.

On behalf of the plaintiff, I summon the defendant to an oral hearing. bringing the legal dispute before the Regional Court I in Berlin, Civil Chamber, at the date specified thereon with the request, to represent him an attorney admitted to the trial court to appoint a judge and with the request:

to condemn the defendant to pay to the plaintiff & 422; together with 6% of & 197.5. since the day of service of the lawsuit to pay. N

factual presentation.

In March 1888, the plaintiff, who was then in the process of enforcement genifier Projects in China are the one located in Beijing

else ten on a copy of the enclosed letter dated 28 March 1888 an order for 20000 & to Berlin for confiscation for own account and promised to give him another 10,000 & later. This proposed payment of 10,000 4 is did not come: the 20000 & find on the other hand on 15 May 1888 here in Berlin at the defendant's banker, Bleichröder, for the account of the defendant in cash. When the instruction agreed parties, ah the repayment in Berlin to the cousin and banker of the plaintiff, Hermann Paafch.

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Evidence: perjury.

On 2 June, the defendant offered the plaintiff repayment of the money lent to him, and the plaintiff then accepted the The attached letter dated 6 July 1888 refers to the Defendant wrote that he had a use for the 20,000 &, and a requested that they be sent to the bongtong and Shanghai= for his account

either in Tientsin (where the plaintiff was staying at the time) or in Shanghai, namely in Tiensin at the rate of & 4.5% per tael, or in Shanghai at the rate of & 4. per tael. The defendant replied to this letter with the same copy= ly enclosed letter dated 8 July 1888. Ex informs that he Even before receiving the plaintiff's letter, Bleichröder was instructed have, to the cousin of the plaintiff 4000.4 immediately, 10 000 4 on 1 October= tober, and that plaintiff the equivalent of the remaining 6000 A "hen course of 8 days after sighting Berlin on the Wed= also at the Hongkong= and Shanghai=Bank in Tientfin"

one.

With this letter the plaintiff declares that by letter dated July 10. The defendant then filed a complaint with the Beijing Agency of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank a certain sum

paid for transfer to the plaintiff in Tientfin. The Sangre and Shanghai Bank in Tienzin then edited the . but only for 1293 taels, as they were given to him on 13 July 1888 announced.

Proof: Nang B of the Board of Directors of Hong Kong= and Shanghai=

Ank in Tientsin.

The plaintiff now demands & 179.3: This amount corresponds to fpeaks 39% Taels with a Taelcvurfe of A 4.0

The plaintiff initially assumes that the defendant in his letter of 8 July 1888 the sums due to him in the event of the payment has accepted the route proposed by the French in Tientsin at & 4.

At least one course of a yellow ticket from Tientsin or Beijing on Berlin. If you look at the passage in Letters from the defendant dated 8 July, plaintiff should pay the equivalent of 6000, received at a rate of 8 days after sight of Berlin. wants to interpret, it probably means that plaintiff in Tientsin a fel should receive, due 8 days after sight on Berlin, which at the course such a bill of exchange in Tientsin represents the equivalent of 6000 &, i.e. a bill of exchange for more than 6600 4. However, the plaintiff has At that time, no meaning was attached to this phrase and it was only a The defendant's tendency to use financial terms and accepted when sending his letter of 10 July that the defendant with his proposals regarding the Tael= us a free the duty for repayment of the

ann is, since in the meantime the deadline for loans expired, the plaintiff's claim is.

The same applies if it is assumed that an agreement of the Parties on the manner of repayment by the letters of 8 and 10 has not been achieved. It then remains with the original

=. 10: =

agreed, also the nature of the business and the conditions would be repaid in Reichsmarks in Berlin.

It is by no means correct for the defendant to

attached letters of 29 July 1888 on the position stated that he had transferred marks to the plaintiff, not taels, the payment was made in Tientsin at the request of the plaintiff, and Therefore, it is the plaintiff's 8310 that the bank charges him. Incidentally, as far as the plaintiff knows, the defendant has not got any marks in Peking but dollars. If the defendant u effecting a payment to be made in Tientsin uses a bank in Peking, o he, not the plaintiff, has to bear the resulting loss. Moreover, the documents provided to the plaintiff by the bank in Tientsin credited 1393 taels, not even the equivalent of 5920. (namely 6000 & less of the required "4 179,3:) but only from 5743 : because as already mentioned by the bank board in Tientsin will testify, was on 13th (and not on 15th) July 1888 the Taelcours in Tientsin actually not "A 4.30, but only & 4,

The other part of the claim 243, % & are ginfen. The The defendant has paid interest of & 243.0, the plaintiff, as can be seen from

this letter of 29 July 1888 shows, this further
Entitlement to the usual interest rate is preserved. The usual
Rate for such loans, ie loans without documentation, under

Europeans in China is 8%,

Evidence: Testimony of the merchant W. Rofft in Hamburg, owner
of the house Carlowitz & Comp. in Hamburg.

The defendant himself also has for loans which he % Jen
with 5. flägerischen from Europeans in China, 8 interest
paid. ,

Evidence: Testimony of the merchant August C. Cordes in Hamburg.

The defendant received on 15 May 20000. 4,

repaid on July 15th.. 6000 .4 two month,,

1 " September 1, 4000 " ($3\frac{1}{2}$ month),

5 " I. October . 30000 " ($4\frac{1}{2}$ month,
thus indebted interest of 6000 4 per 2 month at 80 &,
" L 90 90 4000 A Wed $3\frac{1}{4}$ L n 107 A,
[7] IL L 90 10000 4 au $4\frac{1}{2}$ LL 300 A,

to 487 A,

also "A 248.0 N

The place of jurisdiction is established by Section 8. 16 CPD.

Berlin, September 10, 1888.

The lawyer

signed Grafle.

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Berlin, April 25, 188K

To

Mr. Carl Paafch

here.

In the von Brandt affair, I receive today the
Defence, which 409 is enclosed with the humble Er=
furch, please send it to me with any explanations as soon as possible
to send back. If I remember correctly,
on the question of interest a letter from the defendant from Peking to
August 8, 1888, which you gave me in due time, but then

nn 99 ee 1889) by Mr. Nittmeister von Seemen

ten have.

The date is May 2nd: the defendant will

t back

I will receive it from Geri in the next few days.

Yours sincerely

The lawyer

signed Graffa.

transcript.

Preparatory step

defense

in matters

of the merchant Carl Paafch in Minden, representing the RNechts=
attorney Graffo in Berlin, Jüdenftraße 43/44, plaintiff,
against

the Imperial Ambassador in China Mr. M. von Brandt, 0
cellenz, represented by the lawyers Juftizrath von Sim fon and
Dr. P. Hermann II. of Berlin, Kanonenstrasse 40, defendant.
Royal Regional Court J, Berlin. XII. Civillammer.
0. 418. 69. CK XI.

On behalf of the defendant, I will apply: the plaintiff with
to dismiss the action brought.

1. It is true that the plaintiff notified the defendant in March 1888
in Peking an order for 20,000 marks to Berlin for the
drawing for his own account that the 20000 Mart on
15 May 1888 at the defendant's banker in Berlin for the
Invoice has been paid, and that after making ©
agreement the own old one in Berlin to the cousin and Bauquier
the plaintiff's case.

The letters of the plaintiff dated 6 July and the defendant
of July 8, 18888 are recognized. f

The plaintiff's letter of July 10, 1888 is not complete=
ftändig communicated with the complaint. Since it is on the same ch

comes, it is attached here in the original. The keys which the
The arguments which the plaintiff draws from this correspondence appear to be incorrect.

That the defendant was concerned with the calculation of the mark for
Taelcourfe of M. 4, has declared that he has agreed, there can be no question
The plaintiff's letter of 6 July, in which the
calculation is proposed, contains a proposition that does not
was taken and could not be accepted because
the defendant had already previously paid the majority of the loan received
in Berlin to repay. The only decisive factor is
the content of the defendant's letter of 8 July, in which
The plaintiff expressed his agreement in his letter of 10 July
The defendant therefore had the 6000 Marks to
Course of eight days after sighting Berlin at the Hongkong
Shanghai Bank in Tianjin.

This repayment, expressly approved by the plaintiff,
modus also corresponded completely to the situation and the interests.

As the lawsuit itself states, the repayment in Berlin was
agreed. The 6000 Marks in Tientfin were paid on
fpecial wish of the plaintiff. It could therefore either be in a
Bill of exchange for this amount on Berlin or in the payment of the
Equivalent of 6000 marks in a coin common in Tienzin,
the dollars at a good exchange rate, which is eight days
after sight, done. |

The defendant has thus paid the fine. The price calculation
the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the plaintiff's
Payment office, I attach here.

The directors of this bank will verify their authenticity.
confirm under oath.

The plaintiff claims that the passage in the letter from
defendant of July 8:

As for the remaining 6000 marks, you will
The equivalent value of the same at the rate of 8 days after sight on
Berlin on Wednesday at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in Tienzin
can raise,

meant that plaintiff should receive a bill of exchange in Tienzi, due
eight days after sight of Berlin, which is the course of such exchanges

in Tienzin represents the equivalent of 6000 marks, i.e. a
over more than 6000 marks, this view contradicts the other
wording of the letter in the most definite way. However, it would be
It is also inexplicable how the defendant could come to the conclusion that
favour shown to the plaintiff by paying in Tientfin instead of Berlin,
now also a larger amount than the one he had paid

The repayment at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank is from the plaintiff in his letter dated 6 July 1888 from expressly requested.

The claim for the difference of 179 Marks 37 Pfg. is the both because the defendant made the payment in the expressly agreed manner, and therefore unfair because the defendant, for whom Berlin is the place of performance of the obligation

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was and remained not obliged to contest a course difference 155, which arose because the plaintiff made the payment in identfin has requested.

II. e is also the claim for interest.

It should not be denied that the local customs Interest in China 8. Meanwhile, the plaintiff in the Letter of 8 July and the further attached letter of July 13, 1888, the authenticity of which is sworn to, expressly set the penalty at 1%, but the defendant has, as can be seen from the letter dated 22 July attached to the complaint. proceeds and the plaintiff will not deny under oath that Payment of the 4% interest with 243% Mark in a bill of exchange to the cousin of the plaintiff. The plaintiff could therefore immediately the amount of the bill of exchange with his ter draw a bill of exchange, so immediately come into possession of a sum in Tienzin, which was considerably higher than the interest amount demanded by him.

5 I deposit this document in the court registry
low.

Berlin, April 24, 1700
The Justice Councilor
signed by Zimien.

Berlin, April 27, 188.
Attorney Graffo
here itself. .

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your esteemed letter of 25th of this month together with the statement of defence in the matter of Brandt and send the latter back.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. von Brandt dated

August 8, 1888 to the banker Mr. Hermann Paasch here himself.
I agree with the arguments of the opposing party.

that with regard to the repayment mode of the remaining six thousand marks of the Borichlag of Mr. von Brandt of July 8, 1888 should be decisive.

In that case, Mr. von Brandt would have me in the position must set a bill of exchange in Tientfin (and not in Peking) eight days to buy in view of Berlin: 15 I would according to my Letters dated July 13, 1888 at the rate of Mark 4, per Tael 1351. Taels, while on July 6 I only needed the Course of Mark 4.5. The actual difference would be with strict treatment of the items, not 39 taels, but 57% taels. . .

Since Mr. von Brandt dares, in view of this fact=fts of "favors" on his part to pa o I still have to=once again, as already happened on 10 August 1, that nothing could be more embarrassing for me than to inform Mr. von Brandt about

=

in general, let alone in financial matters even for a single penny: obligated to be.

In the present case, however, Mr. von Brandt wants to dear friends", in gratitude for his "kindness" to provide a capable I obviously do not want to burden myself with this to please, and since Mr. von Brandt also has the pre=tension rises, 8 to understand, fo I see myself forced to simply insist on my rights.

Concerning the safes, I refer to 18 Letter of the Lord's envoy to the banker Mr. Hermann Paafch here=itself from August 8, 1888.

Mr. von Brandt has meanwhile been in Berlin, but seems to have completely forgotten the content of the letter, at least he did not give himself the honor of the promised visit, but by quickly leaving for China, avoid all unpleasant things and discussions.

The instruction of the Lord mentioned in the letter of August 8th a (ie mine) with regard to interest is simply "Be=Pay and be happy!"

Since Mr. von Brandt did not agree to 1% interest, clarified, but play the magnanimous and charge customary interest wanted to pay, he must – noblesse oblige – pay me the same interest=fet pay for a loan 705 document when he has such a other people at the same time paid for loans against .

I would also like to thank Mr von Brandt for his words.

Reichstag member Mr. "Alexander Meyer", which he presented to occasion of the usury laws, recall:

"Whoever indulges in usury should be placed under the guardianship of the creditor"

and 15 give the well-meant advice, in the future in the Aus= to be more careful in choosing the friends he taps.

a it seems important to the opposing party to
To avoid delaying the matter, I ask you, Mr. Attorney,
if the same still does N, then the actual course
difference 1 Peking and Tientfin, i.e. 57 taels instead of 39,
Taels, and furthermore the highest permissible interest on the whole
amount until the day of final settlement.

I welcome you
yours sincerely
signed Carl Paafch.

u nn nn

In matters
Paafch against von Brandt.

. 413. 89.
is answered in response to the statement of defence delivered on 25th of this month as fol

be replied:
| 1. Course difference.
The defendant denies that he wrote to the court on 8 July
the tael proposed by the plaintiff for repayment in Tientfin=

- 15 -

course of 4 marks. IR also the reason why=
why he considers this impossible, namely "because the defendant has already
previously the main part of the loan received in Berlin for return=
payment", is certainly not valid, so the plaintiff wants
To simplify matters, the defendant's position in
fo far that in the defendant's letter of 8 July
a new proposal, which rejected the plaintiff's proposal
flap, namely that the defendant on Wednesday (the
11 July 1888) in Tientfin the plaintiff either a bill of exchange for
6000 Marks on Berlin, due eight days after sight, or the counter=

worth 6000 marks in cash at the rate of a bill of exchange of the type described or has been handled. (Why the Defendant has the right to choose between these two types of performance, precisely from the fact that Mr. the 6000 Mark in Tientsin, instead of Berlin, at the special request of the plaintiff happened, can remain at that.)

In any event, the defendant acknowledges that the place of performance was not Peking, but Tientsin was. So it does not matter, whether the defendant in Peking had 6000 marks to pay to the plaintiff the bank, but rather the bank in Tientsin where the plaintiff paid out or credited the amount. The exchange rate difference between Peking and Tientsin only, as stated in the complaint,

the defendant must bear.

The defendant has now given the plaintiff a bill of exchange for 6000 Marks not overpowered. The only question is whether he has put him in a position to raise. a

But this is not the case. As is undisputed, the Hong Kong and the Shanghai Bank in Tientsin only gave the plaintiff 1293 Taels credited, and not on July 11, the agreed return date payment dates, but on July 13. However, as already stated in the complaint was on 11 July as well as on 13 July (In the complaint it says due to a typo "on the 13th and on 15 July") the Taelcourse 4, Mark ie for every 4 Mark of The amount of a bill of exchange on Berlin, due eight days after sight, was one tael. For 1293 taels the plaintiff could not buy a bill of exchange for 6000 Marks, or 1293 Marks the plaintiff did not receive in cash the equivalent of 6000 Marks for the short exchange rate, but only 5743 marks.

According to this, the plaintiff has not only received the previously demanded 179 marks, but to demand 257 marks (namely 6000 Mk. - 5743 ME), which is why he expanded the claim accordingly and at the same time 257 marks, which has been charging the usual 8% interest since July 13, 1888.

a 2. Interest.

That 8% interest for a loan of this kind is the The defendant admits that the law is customary in China.

above which the plaintiff wanted to be 1% 5, this was a Donation of 7%. This the defendant does not have;

= Joe

taken, nor do he want to accept it, but rather he has under paragraph extension of the donation the customary and legally established flowing interest. 5 also his further attached Letter.) In any case, the plaintiff, through his attached In a letter dated August 4, 1888, the donation was revoked in good time.

The defendant himself probably did not believe earlier that Payment of 4% to fulfill your legal obligation.

In his attached copy, addressed to the person named in the complaint cousin and banker of the plaintiff e letters dated 8 August In 1888 he declared that during his planned visit to Germany the interest rate question personally with that gentleman or after the to finally regulate the instructions of a.

In the autumn of 1889 the defendant was in Berlin, he at that time the plaintiff's request for fung ch of 8%, ie of 4%, but is not following this "instruction" either= came, as he had discussed this issue with the plaintiff's cousin in contact.

The plaintiff must therefore resolve the interest issue in court; either the defendant has to pay 8% or only 1%, just as but as the defendant wanted to leave 3%, just as The plaintiff wants to prevent the arbitrary setting of the interest rate by the Defendant – or in the other alternative get 3% for free.

3

The expanded claim now states:
to order the defendant to pay the plaintiff 500, % Mark plus $8\frac{1}{4}$, interest of 257 Marks since 13 July 1888 pay.

Berlin, April 20, 180.

The lawyer
signed Graffo.

Au Berlin, May 2nd 18%.

Mr. Carl Paaſch, businessman,
Minden i/Westf. |

In matters against von Brandt, I have the honour to inform you this En that the court dismissed the action. The reasons I have not been informed of this decision, which is why I I must first wait for the written version of the judgment before I I can comment further on the matter.

The requested copies are enclosed. f

| Yours sincerely
| signed Graffo,
legal counsel.

N Berlin, June 7, 1890.

n

Mr. Carl Paafch,

Minden.

I am enclosing the requested copy of the judgment of May 2nd in the von Brandt case. . .

The transcript is accurate, and I have, where with certainty, written 1 0 in the N of the judgment are to be assumed, this with Pencil noted in the margin. .

In the matter, the reasons for the judgment are not capable of
Because of the price difference, the verdict is based on the
undoubtedly correct assumption that originally the fulfillment
(The place of repayment for the defendant was Berlin. This place of performance
However, like any other provision of a contract, the place could be
Agreement of the Contractors be changed, and is what I
There is no doubt that in the present case the letters of
8th and 10th July respectively for the remaining 6000 Mk. was changed to
that Tientsin became the place of performance. If the court considers that the
The defendant had paid 6000 Mk. or its value in dollars,
his situation should not have become more unfavourable as a result of the exchange of lett
because he was only willing to pay in Tientsin out of a favor
wefen fei – yes, it draws the motive of the defendant (please=
ity), which is just as irrelevant here as it is everywhere in law.

The further statements of the judgment on this point
the assumption that the court was aware of the occurrence of the price difference
by the defendant transferring the money to the bank in Beijing,

has not become clear (see the paragraph “that this is due to the later

Correspondenz nothing has been changed” etc., in particular the
“It is also undisputed that the defendant paid the
Bank in Tientsin”, the suggestion that if the bank in
Tientfin has calculated a false Taeleours, this will give you a
claim against the bank, in my opinion, misunderstands the facts
situation as thoroughly as possible. Not yours, but the defendant's
The agent is the bank, you have against the bank on the basis of the
claims of the defendant. They are only liable to the
complained, namely for having received in Tientfin the equivalent of
6000 Mk. can be raised. e

As far as the question of interest is concerned, it follows that you
10 July to the defendant 1 de, concluded that up to this
e because of the interest rates

w making au Are
find that the defendant has received the 20000 ME from you on his letter

dated 23 March 1888, in which he described the customary

Interest on treatment 1 is for the defendant the same
him in the negotiation and by him eno
9 zug er Vie

mmene
usual Chinese interest rates should be paid. Every
II. Dotamente. N f 12 .

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- 178 -

However, the interest claim could not simply be rejected.
Despite the above, I cannot consider the judgment to be correct
> If you are inclined to appeal, you are not
advise against.
I enclose a calculation of my fees and expenses.
Yours sincerely
the lawyer
signed Graffo.

- - -

O. 413. 89. CK XII.
In the name of the king!"
Announced |
on May 2, 1890.
signed Barnick,
court clerk
In matters
of the merchant Carl Graf in Minden, plaintiff, represented by
the lawyer Graffo in Berlin, Jüdenstraße 43/44,
| against |
the Imperial Ambassador in China, His Excellency M. von Brandt,
Defendants, represented by the lawyers Moßreuf von Simfon
and Dr. Paul Herrmann II in Berlin, Mohrenstraße 43/44,
| because of 500 marks
recognizes the twelfth civil chamber of the Royal Regional Court 1 Berlin

with the participation of the following judges:

1. of the District Court directors Berner,
 2. District Court Judge Kuntze,
 3. the regional judge Hedemann,
- for law: f

The plaintiff is dismissed with the action brought and
judged to bear the costs of the legal action.

By law.

| Facts.

In March 1888, the plaintiff, who was then in China,
the defendant residing in Peking to a letter from the same dated
23 March 1888 a loan of 2000 Mk.) in such a way that he
the same an order in this amount to Berlin for confiscation
handed over for his own account. f .

At the same time it was agreed that the repayment would be made in
Berlin to the plaintiff's cousin, the banker Hermann Paafch,
and was also the future dedication of another
Loan of 10,000 Marks was provided, which was subsequently
not lam. The former sum of 20,000 is on 16 May 1888

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10 are the apparent errors in the judgment as it was drawn up and delivered
9 Solf means "20,000 Matr.

ze I
in Bertie for Nine the flags where Brier Ne

Aatct duet j .
Defendant bathe 1d on 2 July 1888 the sealing of the
u von en mt adored 5 et. plaintiff, that book

5 abbot, Sarf errcher u Zicurin, the then Arferrbrlft-
first of the lawsuit. to Corse of 4, N yer Tael. det
CCC defendant
id by decree of 8 July 1, that he
Emriang of Bricid of 6 July 1,88 Bleichtsder
en the savior of the criminal NI.

dead In to jadle. and that plaintiff the opponent
for the

after

Berlin on Wednesday at the Dongtong and Shanghai-Bank in
raise know: Kiaget babe ficht Bella letter dated 10 J
hereby a pertinent defendant has power in the
finger Agency det Hong Kong and m. cime
ein zazit zur Überberwerinng to ibn to Tientiu and
of the plaintiff on 14 January 18 1 the same i
Tieutiin credited with 1243. Taels. Plaintiff in the opinion, defendant
I have his letter of 3. Inli 18%3 which he wrote in case of
Payment in Tientitn proposed taelcears of 4. NI. acaptitt;
In no case could the Count of a castle of Tientsin or
Beijing on Berlin into consideration.
The passage in the defendant's letters of July 8, 1888.
should be the equivalent of 600 ML . 1 of eight days after
in

FR

:

25
F
finished

1
le

Berlin, 1 to such a bed in Tientitm 3 pe
whoever paid 10 Mk. there, old one Becel 2 but not as
50 Mk.: However, the plaintiff had sent the letter of 10 July
1883 assumed that the defendant with the proposal regarding the
Taelcourics agreed fci.

However, if the parties agree on
the type of repayment is not possible through the dae wi
come. the claim to the property must be based on the data and the data

=. 180: -

according to the 4th of August 1888, his further claim on the
from Be on in his letter of 23 March 1888 promised
customary interest rates are maintained, and that interest rate in China is
among Europeans 8%.

Defendant owes interest:

(a) Of the 6000 million repaid on 15 July.

en &ar already paid interest in the amount of 243, Mk.

for two months . . 80 Mk. interest
b of the 5 repaid on 1 September
4000 Mk. for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months = . 107 Mk. "

c) of the 10,000 Mk repaid on 1 October
for $4\frac{1}{2}$ months . 300 Mk. "
a total interest amount of 487 Mk.
or after deducting the 243,,, Mk. already paid
an equal amount.
Plaintiff has, however, requested
to sentence the defendant to pay him 422. Mk. plus 6%
Sen of 179.3; Mk. due from the day of service of the claim
pay.

Defendant has requested
to dismiss the plaintiff's action.
Firstly, he denies having agreed to repay the plaintiff
of the loan of 20,000 marks, calculating the mark at a
Taelcourse of 4, WHO have agreed to have. That in
the relevant letter from the plaintiff dated 6 July 1888 merely
He – the defendant – has in no way accepted the offer contained therein
and therefore cannot accept it at all because he had already previously
Repayment of the largest part of the loan to plaintiff in Berlin
The plaintiff had given Ip the instruction given to him in the letter
of July 8th by letter of July 10th, 1888
very much agreed. . a

Therefore, he, the defendant, was only obliged to pay the remaining
6000 Mk. for a course of eight days after sighting Berlin at the
dong ang and Shanghai-Bauk in Tientfin N
the payment of the 6000 Mk. in Tientfin, since the repayment
according to the agreement in Berlin should have taken place,
the special wish of the
plaintiff, namely by him, the defendant, in the Tientsin
current dollar coin at the exchange rate of 8 days after sight.

ie by the plaintiff to the cited passage in the letter dated 8 July 1888

The meaning attributed to it contradicts the wording of that passage.

For this reason, 1 also because the defendant
Covering a price difference which arose because 1 5
the payment in to requested, is not obliged to free
Claim regarding the demanded capital is void.

Bellagter further admitted that $8\frac{1}{4}$ is the usual
interest rate in China, but objected that plaintiff had in his

) Should mean "therefore".

– 181 –

rub from July 8th and July 13th, 1888 the interest expressly
of 1% swept away; while he, defendant, 1 the amount of
4 own interest with 243 Mk. in one bill of exchange
plaintiff 9.

According to this, this too is unjustified.

Plaintiff is of the opinion:

The defendant's letter of 8 July contained a new
Application to the effect that the defendant on Wednesday, July 11, 1888 in Tientsin
the plaintiff either a bill of exchange for 6000 Mk. on Berlin, due
eight days after the date of departure or the equivalent of 6000 ME in cash to
Course of a bill of exchange of the relevant kind. By To:

Acceptance of this application has defendant Tientsin as the place of performance
recognized and can therefore only be decisive as to how much the bank in
Tientsin the plaintiff against the defendant at the bank for payment
payment Amount paid to tape paid out, or good=
gebracht. ö

The exchange rate difference between Peking and Tianjin must be
speaking defendant bears. Defendant has a bill of exchange for 6000
Mart the plaintiff not 1 knock Hechfele be in the same in the state
set the value of such a bill of exchange at the bank in Tientsin
to be raised in cash. 3 ö

Rather, the Hongkong= and Shanghai=Bank in Tianjin

The plaintiff only received 1293 Taels gu gaichanden, namely according to the
ie e on July 13, 1888. now on July 1, the due date=
date, ep on July 13th the Taelcours 4, Mk. was now,
fo plaintiff with the amount of 1293, Taels did not have the counter:
worth 6000 Mk. at the short exchange rate, but only the
Received the equivalent of 5743 Mk.; plaintiff therefore only received 257 Mk.
more than was claimed in the original claim,
and at the same time from 257 Mk. the usual interest rate of 8% since
July 13, 1888.

The plaintiff has therefore expanded his claim to include:

to sentence the defendant to pay him 500, % Mk. plus 8%

Interest of 257 Mk. to be paid since July 13, 1888.

The plaintiff finally claimed that the tax he had paid was 1% ct»
reduction of the Chinese = admitted by the defendant to 8%

usual interest rate 065 as a gift in the amount
of 7%, while the defendant, rejecting the same,

In any case, the plaintiff had

Letter dated 4 August 1888, the donation was made in time

In the autumn of 1889, the Be=

complained about the remaining 4% interest

to pay, he did not comply. ee

"The defendant has denied the plaintiff's allegations and statements,

The plaintiff also claimed that it was expressly agreed between him and Be= It was agreed that the interest rates would be the usual ones in the country,

1

) Should mean "still".

to the cousin of

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- u

- 12 -

and are paid at Chinese, not German, interest rates
ollten. The defendant has denied this allegation and the
accepted the oath sworn by the plaintiff, but after
The agreement between the parties is
exchanged letters, especially the aforementioned letters of 23 March
July 6, July 8, July 10, July 13, August 4, 1888, are in transcript
presented and acknowledged by the parties.
Reference is made. (Page 4" and following 19" of the files.)

Reasons for the decision. 5

For the decision of the legal dispute, in particular for the
Legal question whether the plaintiff's interest claim is justified
consider, the provisions of the Pr. General Land Law are authoritative.

The parties are indisputably nationals, namely the defendant is
his capacity as Imperial Envoy accredited in Ching
regarding fine legal status according to § 38 Einl. ALR according to the
Laws of the domestic jurisdiction under which he was last
the arrival of the embassy, had his residence,
i.e. in the present case according to Prussian law.

Moreover, as is undisputed between the parties, the
standing loan in Berlin to defendant in German Reich currency
paid out and it was also agreed that the return
The exhibition should take place in Berlin. This shows that after the

In the interest of the parties, Berlin should be the place of performance.
The fact that the defendant in the course of the later negotiations with the plaintiff on
negotiations conducted by letter, the request of the latter,
to him the loan or the amount due!) – still in question –

Remaining amount of 6000 Mk. instead of in Berlin in Tientsin – under over-
transfer of that sum to the 1 and Shanghai Bank, for payment
payment, is merely a favor-
act of the defendant towards the plaintiff.

The place of performance established in the contract, Berlin, can therefore, especially since
the largest part of the loan – 14,000 marks – was already paid to the plaintiff
had been paid out, a change in legal terms
not occur.

With regard to the German consular presence in China
jurisdiction – see announcement of the Minister of Justice of
7 August 1888 (Justiz-Minist. Bl. 8. 193) – takes place through the best
factual circumstances also those in 83 of the law about the
jurisdiction of 10 July 1879 in relation to civil law
assumed assumption that in the consular court districts the Reichs-
laws, the addition, General Land Law etc. apply, their
further support for the asserted claim remains
only the General Law of the Land is decisive.

In . Gef. help even first and foremost the claim
. of the remaining capital required in the form of a price difference
unfounded.

) 7.

– 183 –

According to the agreement, the defendant was only obliged to pay the entire
Loan, and accordingly also here interesting amount of 6000 Mk
in Berlin to the plaintiff. The fact that this was not affected by the later
Correspondenz nothing has been changed, as has already been stated.

In any event, the defendant's legal position could not be
be aggravated by the fact that it complies with the plaintiff's wish regarding a
at their payment office. Also at this other payment office Tientsin
The defendant therefore only had to pay the amount of 6000 Mk. for

stance of the plaintiff. Since it is undisputed that payments
in German money, the only option left was

issuing a bill of exchange or payment in 1 money
(dollar currency)) at a good exchange rate, ie from eight days ago
The defendant has argued for the latter in his letter of 8 July
1888 and the plaintiff stated this in a letter dated 10 July 1888
accepted. It is also undisputed that the defendant made the payment
at the bank in Tientsin?) and the defendant is thus guilty-
liability released.

If the bank in Tientsin then pays out the one-

paid 6000 Mk. to the plaintiff to a detrimental share
liable course, the defendant is no longer liable for this
The bank is liable for the exchange rate calculation. The amount resulting from that calculation
the plaintiff may have a claim to payment of any
179, Mk. (== 32, Tael) at a Tael rate of 4, % M. is the
according to the defendant unjustified. Nor can
the plaintiff's claim for interest is considered justified.

The defendant's letter of 23 March 1848 contained
offer to the plaintiff to repay the loan in question in accordance with local
To want to charge interest is, as can be seen from the plaintiff's letter
10 July 1888, not accepted by him, and by
u in that letter only ordered 1% as interest rate
been. |

It can therefore, since the usual interest rates in the country are not MM
have been reduced, it remains to be seen whether under such circumstances
This is to be understood as roughly Prussian (German) interest rates.

This also invalidates the plaintiff's view; 8
reduction of the right
to 1% in view of the country's customary – according to its
In view of the Chinese interest rate, this is a gift of 7%, which
he revoked it in good time. The acceptance of a gift
as one according to the General Rules of Donations
directing decree (8 379 L 16 AL R) is thereby a ci a
that conceptually every gift precedes an already acquired
etzt. In the present case, however, the plaintiff had, due to lack of a
regarding the payment of customary fees agreed with the defendant
Agreement on the interest rate of 8 at all still fine d

" Feghlechaft, must "Tael=currency"
Erz 9 Cas Auberftänbt "there takes place iR.

– Re

The interest in question is considered contractual and not
as ez gefiafte demanded.

Since the defendant has fully paid the plaintiff the amount of 4%
or paid on his own initiative, the plaintiff even has a

receive a higher amount of interest than he himself (1%)
had demanded.

Accordingly, the interest claim asserted was also deemed to be inadmissible.
justified and for these reasons the complete
dismissal of the action. aa

The decision regarding costs follows from 8 87 CPO

signed Berner. Kuntz. Hedemann.

The above judgment is made for the merchant Carl Paafch in
winches made.

Berlin, May 12, 180.

(LS) signed Barnick
court clerk

i of the Royal Regional Court I
Copy Cisiifbeunser 14. N

Minden, June 10, 189.

Mr. Attorney Graffo,
Berlin.

Thank you very much for your kind letter from
7. ds. Mis. and the gef. criticism of the verdict sent in writing.

I will send you the small amount of your cost invoice tomorrow
in Berlin and I thank you for all the effort which
the fat have given themselves in the e. At my next
Presence in Berlin I will not fail to give you the same
to attend in person.

Although your reasons for filing the appeal are fully
come to mind, I still believe that it is better if we
refrain from doing so, because I consider the a. to be unproductive. because also
You cannot be interested in continuing this little matter.

I wasn't interested in the money at all, but
rather, to know what the German legal system is like.

Mr. von Brandt had previously assured me that everything
Influences depended, and since in German it was undoubtedly
has significant influence, I wish the truth of his
To confirm the claim, if possible.

If I can understand that the Court
in the question of price as a result of foreign circumstances the matter
situation, it absolutely does not want to be in my
I am not sure how the Court could have dealt with the interest rate issue,
according to 1 Mr. von Brandt in his dad from 8 August
my cousin has expressly committed himself to the same according to my

To finally complete the instructions. That is the matter which Werth
r mi .

29 I commend myself to you, Mr Attorney-at-Law, most sincerely
Carl Paafch.

—

To Berlin, June 12, 1890.
Mr. Carl Paafch,

Bad Nammern.

In the von Brandt affair I have the honour to have your
Letter dated 10 June, but the one
on 9 June the judgment was served, the appeal period therefore
will expire on July 9th.

With reference to this, allow me to remark that a
My interest in filing an appeal, which by the way
by a lawyer admitted to the Chamber Court
fine, only insofar as it is not pleasant for me,
to have brought an action which "for legal reasons" was without
Further is rejected.

Yours sincerely

the lawyer
signed Graffo.

Bad Nammern, June 16, 1890.
Mr. Attorney Graffo,
Berlin. |

From your esteemed letter of the 12th of this month I see that
it would not be unwelcome to you if the judgment
of the Regional Court 1 in the case against Brandt at the Higher Regional Court
An appeal would be lodged. In fact, I also regretted
after sending my last letter, my first decision to
appeal to be dispensed with.

If the judgment cannot be justified on the basis of the

Numbers, spelling and misleading errors? I have
it was not considered possible that Prussian judges would pass a judgment in
name of the King", which is thus made out.
It is quite unthinkable that even one of the signatories

neten has read the document. The gentlemen could possibly a falsified judgment has been passed. 'lechtsferng at the throwing bes judgments verfahren Tab, as careless in the eating of the ils a ind, the signing of the document. A merchant would sign a similar document business areas can seriously damage him. The detention would sation that he had not received a business letter from him Ien ha from the fulfillment of the obligations assumed therein

conclude that the .

ar
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– 186 –

Is there not a judgment issued in the name of the King by a Prussian Court an equivalent document, such as a Business letter? Shouldn't one expect even higher May and must make a request?

They point out that the motive of favor is does not belong in a . But if you look at the Motive of the favor nevertheless draws into the judgment, why does If one looks at it only one-sidedly and ignores the fact that the whole loan was a favor on my part?

erner, if one considers ethical reasons or moments at all does not come from the Correspondence. Ivan ben, it suffices to say that he is chasing misunderstandings, a he is a man whose statements and Caution should be taken?

I ask you, Mr. Attorney, to refer the appeal to the to assert the above points of view and recommend myself to you

Yours sincerely
Carl Paafch.

. S. Can a judge be prosecuted for negligent judgment, or been punished? 0 e D. 0.

arguments with

Berlin, July 11, 1890.

To
Mr. Carl Paafch,
Minden.

In the von Brandt case, I humbly inform you,
that the date for the hearing of the appeal before the Royal
Kammergericht 2nd Civil Senate on 11 November 1890 at 12 noon
pending. Yours sincerely

the lawyer
Grasso.

Berlin, November 24, 1890.

To
Mr. Carl Paafch,
here itself.

In your Sa egen von Brandt I inform you er=
give that in the 11th date not
has been negotiated because the opposing lawyer has stated that he is still
further clarification from his client regarding the calculation
of the course of the sum repaid in Tienzin.

| The new date is February 27, 1891 in the morning
9% o'clock. Yours sincerely
. the lawyer

signed Graffo.

– 187 –

Minden, December 17, 1890.
Mr. Attorney Graffo,
Berlin.

5 Sir Sue gef. Notification of the 24th of the month I am you
connected

42 Objection of the opposing counsel that he still needs clarification
on the part of his client regarding Wade seems

us only to run into a deportation of the other unity, |

Mr. von Brandt has exhausted fine wisdom and what he has in

If he hasn't learned anything in 15 years in China, he will never learn.

1 I would like the matter to be decided in court
to see.

itte, try to give the opposing party every excuse to

to avoid being stolen. |
I recommend myself to you
Carl Peas.

Attachment.

| n.
HpPerhüör of the Chinese servant Matthias,
in the service of Mr. Carl Paaſch since August 3, 1887.

The same states:

"On the last day, when Mr. Carl Paaſch was in the Temple Kuang=Shang=Tſze was (8 May, around 7 o'clock in the evening Dr. Lenz in a mule cart, accompanied by a mounted courier of the German Embassy. Dr. Lenz EL with him a large flat dispatch box and two round white Chinese cakes. Mr. Dr. Lenz and Carl Paaſch drank a glass of beer. Then they went They left the temple and Dr. Lenz returned alone. The Courier had already ridden back by this time. Dr. Lenz was seized the openly lying on the table in the bedroom Revolver and a room pistol. After dinner, around 10 o'clock, Dr. Lenz sent a letter to the Minister of Brandt. The messenger had the city wall for a fee of 5 u climb and transport the letter in this way. At 2 o'clock In the morning, Dr. Lenz left the temple in a mule cart, to reach the city through the Hsi-pien-men Gate. Against At 5 o'clock Mr. von Brandt appeared, accompanied by the interpreters Mr. G. Lange and Baron von der Goltz and his first servant Jim. They were looking for Mr. Paaſch's papers and searched through everything. I said that the papers were in a different locked leather suitcases, and the minister gave orders this suitcase and all the documents and letters fe to send to the city the next morning. The gentlemen have then had breakfast, tea, eggs, biscuits and some preserves, then They went into a room where on Sunday the 6th a Chinese coffin. They looked at it and the minister asked me to smell it and asked if it 519. smelled, to which I replied: "a little". At about 7 o'clock Mr. Dr. Lenz, to inform the Minister that Mr. use on

the embassy had arrived, whereupon we all went into the city.

– 19 –

find the ambassador in a fine sedan chair, the servant Jim to

Ger e, Lange in a cart and with Mr. von der Golz
in another cart, with us two small dogs, who
ya Paafch had been in the temple. In the afternoon of the same

I was sent to the temple to collect the suitcases and documents
to bring Mr. Paafch's pieces to the embassy.

Tientsin, August 13, 1182.

signed O. Nordhorst.

" C. Rump.

"Gnftar Schmidt.

b.

Medical and other certificates.

translation.

Tientfm, July 25, 1888.

I hereby certify that I am treating Mr. Carl Paafch; he
suffer from 19 Beh: 125 right arm, we lan 5 but
355 . ede fhint. The bone ends were at the first
bonds are not properly joined together. Otherwise I find that Mr.
Paafch enjoys good health and is free from any

physical or mental suffering.

| John Frazer,

doctor and surgeon.

—

translation.

NRW -Dork, November 27, 1888.

Dear Mr. Paafschl!

According to your request, I hereby bring the event to

Kuhn as they relate to the one addressed to me 8

Request to treat you as you heard last spring

and had broken, as far as I can remember today
ann.

During my first visit, which I accompanied by Dr.

Dudgeon, I found you somewhat agitated by opposing Dr. Dudgeon objected to both his medical treatment both against his person and against his attitude.

During subsequent visits, the broken arm seemed to be on the way of healing and you seemed to be in a very good to enjoy one's well-being, both physically and mentally.

I supported Dr. Dudgeon's Ice Cream you because you can get a desert. a guard should give you until your arm is completely would be allt.

As far as I remember today, I added to a letter which

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which was brought to me by Dr. Dudgeon for signature, a few lines who said, by and large, the same thing as above.
| Yours sincerely
BC Atterbury.

NB. Dr. Atterbury made his first visit on 12 or 13 May and came back at my request on the following days.

At the request of Mr. Carl Paafch, I confirm that I during his presence in Tienzin, since the 14th of February this year, in personal contact with him there were no signs of mental weakness or a similar condition.

Tienkfin, July 24, 1888. H. Ballauf.

I hereby confirm to Mr. Carl Paafch, upon his request, that I since June 14, 1888 01 today, when he was my comrade and I was in constant personal contact with him, no traces of mental weakness, excitement or hindrance of his mental abilities.

Tientsin, July 25, 1888. Gustar Schmidt.

I hereby confirm to Mr. Carl Paafch upon his request that I have been in my house since June 14, 1888, until today, lived, no signs of mental weakness or disturbed mental abilities in him, but rather him for this capable of taking up a position and in full possession of his mental faculties.

Tientsin, July 26, 1888. e O. Morbhorft.

I hereby confirm to Mr. Carl Paafch, upon his request, that the
felbe during the time in which I have had the opportunity to
to visit him, namely in Peking from 2 to 12 June this year, furthermore
on the ar from Peking to Tientsin from 12 to 14 June and
furthermore, here to this day, no trace of mental weakness or other
mental disability, but that I have shown the same for this
capable of holding a position and in full possession of his mental faculties.

Tientsin, July 28, 1888.

C. Nump.

Tangholm (Russia), 18/30 June 1889.

Dear Mr. Paafch! N

Following your urgent request, I hereby give you
a description of the events of early May 1888 on the
German Embassy in Peking, as far as I know from my own experience
vision and still remember it.

On Sunday, May 6, 1888, we dined together at the

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German embassy at Eee von Brandt with the entire
Personnel of the Embassy. Your Excellency, you and I played
after dinner some rubber whist. They betrayed that evening
when eating, they had little appetite, were afterwards rather monosyllabic and when
Playing whist a bit distracted.

On Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, I was supposed to be in the German
embassy gave a lecture to the Peking Oriental Society
about Lamaism. On the morning of that day, I received
However, I received a letter from Mr. von Brandt in which he informed me,
that a very sad incident, about which I will soon find out more
would drive, which made it impossible to
to hold a larger meeting in the German embassy. He
but have consulted with the Japanese minister, who
made the rooms of his embassy available for the evening.
As a result, I gave a lecture to the Japanese Embassy=
ficiency. That same evening I attended 100 of the sessions of the Oriental
society that you are afflicted by high degrees of nervous excitement
and had become insane. The cause was initially
excessive consumption of spirits supposes.

On Friday, May 11, I saw you after the accident at

first time. You were lying in bed with a broken arm. Your Auls and breathing were very rapid, her face flushed. Ice packs around your head and gave you nerve-soothing agent (potassium bromide, if I am not mistaken). They spoke at that time only a few words in English: "No news from Tientsin about the riot?" or something similar. N

Dr. Dudgeon, who was also present, explained in response to my question, that you did not suffer from delirium tremens, since the characteristic Symptoms of this disease were missing. Then people tended to the W that your condition was caused by sunstroke.

The following day I was in your room again in the evening.

They looked very attacked and had a strange look,

which I had not noticed in you before. We talked about

frivolous things, whereby I do not con= traces of mental disorder could tatiren.

On 15 or 16 May I was again on the German Legation in the entrance hall, which is next to your room. They asked for your suitcase, which was already in your

5 8 was. After your wish had been fulfilled, someone made the remark that in your suitcase there are firearms (of which you several) could be hidden. Since you have twice self= attempted murders and also attacks on some of the gentlemen in the Sejande fchschaft, you could have 1 given of keys and suitcases. Now Cu Mr. von Brandt to your room and asked for the keys to be returned, explaining the choir's situation. They stubbornly refused to comply with Mr. von Brandt's wish fulfill, under the pretext that there were important 5. Only after a very long parliamentary debate did Mr. von Brandt to receive the keys from you. Ex handed them

– 192 –

one of the gentlemen from the embassy and withdrew, over your mis= He returned, disgruntled, to his inner chambers. After a while they fell asleep. Then the suitcase

fetched and opened, but in the absence of Mr. von Brandt and

without his order. In the suitcase I found half of a broken broken bottle made of white thick glass, with which one can easily could cause disruptions.

The bottle fragment was therefore removed from the suitcase,
The papers contained therein were left completely untouched.
The suitcase and keys were returned to your room
posed.

Finally, I would like to expressly point out that I only mention the points
touched 3 which you have specifically indicated to me and that I have endeavoured
1 0 in, the facts as objectively and truthfully as possible
to describe. N

8 Regarding the data, yes, I have followed your own
information that I consider to be quite accurate.

With best regards, yours sincerely
E. Pander.

c.
Ti fte
which was addressed to His Excellency the Imperial Ambassador Mr.

M. v. Brandt for transmission to Europe for knowledge=
items delivered for commercial purposes.

1. A large representation of the temples of the Wutai=Shan=Mountains
(the Mecca of the Mongols), as it is sold there to the pilgrims;
the temple images are printed in black on yellow fabric.

2. A similar map printed on paper.

3. Draw a map showing the consequences of opium smoking=
given by a philanthropic Chinese in Taiyuenfu.

4. A small collection of loess men and snails from
the provinces of Northern Chihli and Shanfi.

5. A book with several hundred sticks collected in Beijing=
patterns; they are glued to red paper.

6. A book about Chinese music with an index and a
Sheet with Buddhist and Confucian and other Chinese
Music by Reverend and Mrs. Richard.

7. A larger box with loess men, snails and mussels,
collected in the area around Beijing. n

8. Some small photographs from Shanfi &c. including
little-known places of the Great Wall. (The accompanying text

2 The two items presented to me by the ambassador von Brandt

laß, dated Peking, June 25, 1888, sent back to Tientsin,
but he kept the items.) |

. 4

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9. Some Mongolian eating bowls, as the Mongolians

to wear, including one made of valuable wood

10. Several jars with species of freshwater fish, land= and
Water snails, all in spirit, collected near Peking.

The latter appropriated 10 rr from Brandt on his own initiative.

However, it was agreed

1915 for charitable and scientific purposes, and I have

There is nothing wrong with him doing this: however,
the objects only gain value for science through the collector's notes
with time= and place information zc.

That Mr. von Brandt at least knew the name of the collector
and giver is a duty of decency, and he is also there
1 of Object No. 4: at least he gave me a

The relevant letter was read out, but by returning the
sliding letter for objects 7 and 8, the matter appears
an unlawful appropriation or use of the items.

In a report No. 19 to the Imperial Embassy in
Peking, Yokohama dated October 18, 1888, I demanded 5
von Brandt asked me to go to Berlin on 18 occasions to discuss the situation.

use of the things I have collected. This has not yet

happened. |

I now request 8 von Brandt to inform me whether
and to which people the

I also request from Mr. von Brandt, who also received my
Books taken in order to provide information about the whereabouts of a
Chinese work about the temples in the Wutai=Shan=Mountains.

This work should be added to a work already begun on these temples

and a work about my journey through northern Chihli and aa: serve.
When packing the books in a bag, which I did not
I did not notice the 24 0 of this work, when unwinding
Of my books, it is the only book that I miss. The work
he ed a value other than scientific for the fpe=
cialis 3 |

d.
Postal notices, correspondence with the customs post office in
| Tientfin and Mrs. Eveline Petring,
and the Reich Post Office in Shanghai.

translation.
The Chinese Times. Express.
Tientfin, Tuesday, July 17, 1888, 9 a.m.

| Postal notice!
Tuesday in Peki l { Saturday
a we in '> ee Following night at Hoftwu
ih Dotumenie. 18

t that he send them to Europe

science he sent said objects.

83 3

| - 194 -

lost when the post pony threw off its rider
and galloped away with the mail sacks.
| On behalf of:
A. Agaffiz,
Postal official pro tom.

Mr G. Detring, Commissioner of Customs

here. f
Cientfin, July 19, 1888.
Your Honor
I request your kind information on the following matter:

On the 14th of this month, at the customs post office here, according to the postal receipt

No. 566, a registered letter from me, addressed "To the Imperial German Embassy in Peking". This letter was, as well as all mail transported at the same time, due in Peking on the 15th of this month and had to already on the evening of A day the 1 of the Couriers in Peking. Only on the morning of the 17th we published a postal notice, according to which the Saturday the 14th, sent by courier to Peking, was lost. Since then, nothing has been announced as to whether the letters will be were found and reached the addressees in Beijing.

I now Your Excellency, as head of the local customs authority and thus the postal customs office, in order to answer after following questions:

a the letters have so far been recovered and in Peking»

delivered

Are and will any research be carried out at all, and which ones? because of the rediscovery of these in such a strange way available and when will these investigations considered futile and finally discontinued?

Are there any regulations at the customs authority which regulate the managed and provided postal service?

Where are they available and how much is the here for a lost through the customs post

ge

registered letter (whether through their negligence or
18 request your kind reply
| u . Your Honor for a pleasant answer and ver»
remain obedient l

Carl Paafch.

Mr G. Detring, Commissioner of Customs
here itself.

Your Honor

About 24 hours ago I allowed myself to ask a question regarding the Fate of one of mine with the customs post on Saturday the 14th of this month. to address the lost letter sent to Pang,

Cientfti, July 20, 1888.

T

and I requested you to provide the information I have requested and
ale to issue. uia
yours sincerely

Carl Paas.

-- --

translation.

Mr. Carl Paafch, Your Honor,
Tientsin
Customs House. ;
Tientsin, July 19, 1888.

| I confirm receipt of your letter today, in which
You notify me that you have been sent by customs post on 14.
de. Mis. was sent to Peking and its loss was reported
as indicated, you receive a registered letter No. 566, dated
to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking, and
in which you further inquire:

1) whether the 0 which was sent with the above postal item,
recovered and delivered to Peking;

2) whether inquiries and investigations are made regarding the
Purposes to recover the lost mail and, if
This is the case when these investigations are considered final
be considered and discontinued;

3) whether or not there are postal regulations for the customs postal service,
and if so, where such regulations can be viewed
and up to what amount one can claim compensation
can be held liable for the loss of registered letters, whether
lost through negligence or force majeure.

In response to this, I now have to say:

1) that the Peking Post, which was sent on the night of 14-15 of this month.
was lost, if not found again and that
therefore the letters contained therein are not yet in Peking

delivered find;

92 that inquiries and research into the lost
put into action last night, both by the agents
the customs postal authority, as well as the Chinese local authorities
those whose assistance was properly sought
and that it is impossible for me to give you any information
to give an indication of when such investigations are considered final
be considered and adjusted:

8) that there are regulations for the customs postal service, which you
5 at the customs post office, but since these
Regulations do not allow claims for lost mail.
regardless of whether they were caused by negligence or force majeure
loren find, and does not contain any compensation for the
case that such losses occur. J i

: e

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Regarding the Sn, I would like to point out that the Aus=
print "strange", which you can find in a
letter, criticised the loss of the post in a way which
I am compelled to point out to you that by no means a duty or
You are obliged to submit your correspondence to the customs post office
trust, and that you are free to promote such on paths,
as you like and which seem suitable for the purpose.
I remain Your Excellency, most devoted

G. Detring,
Commissioner.

Mr G. Detring, Commissioner of Customs
here. a
Tientsin, July 21, 1888.

Your Honor

I would like to express my sincere thanks for the kind
Answer to my lines of the 19th of this month. The answer crossed
with the letter written yesterday.

With the expression "strange" I seem to have a sensitive side
to have touched you against your will, and I give the ver=
ensuring that criticism of the customs and postal service is not
in the intention of the writer, rather, to Schiafal only the
wish and duty to inquire about the fate of his letter
> and at the same time to make them familiar with the

postal service and the obligations which it imposes on the public
likum, which has the advantage of being able to take on this in=
institutes to be allowed to serve. |

I remain Your Most Honourable,
Carl Paafch.

translation.
The Chinese Times.
Custom House. Tienkfin, July 21, 1888.

f 8 Postal notification!

6 ur notification of the public, which in the Bollpoft,
which departed from Peking on the 14th of this month, 5 and 10

and was lost the following night at Ho= hfi=wu, be=
is informed, the following is announced:

J When the post in question arrived in Ho=hfi=wu, it was raining in
streams and the collapse of a mud house
fhe pony that carried the horse and the rider shied,

threw the latter off and was, before he came to his senses again

NE Postach Darkness of the night disappeared together with saddle and

1 east sacks. | |

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2) The courier immediately reported the loss to the post offices,

and since the horse had not arrived there,
the station people to look for the pony and if
possible to get the mail back.

3) On Sunday the 15th afternoon the pony was not far

of Ho=hfi=wu on which it was found grazing, but without

Saddle and mail bags. Saddle was brought later.
The same was found in one of the streets of Ho=hfi=wu,
but the mailbags are still missing.

4) The loss of the post was in Ho^hfi^u wu and the main:
villages in the neighborhood through posters

6 " 4
— nn —

and a corresponding reward for the recovery

of the same from lden The assistance of the local authorities was
also claimed. |

5) The results of the efforts and research
the lost mail should soon be properly
be made known.

G. Detring,

Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. G. Detring, Commissioner of Customs |
ier. 15

| * Tientsin, July 23, 1368.

According to an unconfirmed rumor, which Saturday evening
was distributed, the lost on 14th of 93 would have been
Beh was found again and the letters were returned to the addressees in Peking
presented.

f He requests Your Excellency to kindly inform you whether
this is really the case and thus my registered letter is
come is.

I remain Your Most Reverend,
i Carl Paafch.

, NB. The answer was given immediately by a note in the
Letter book: "Yes, the mail has arrived in Peking!"

— — — 2

translation.

The Chinese Times. Express.

Tientfin, Monday, July 28, 1833, 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Pioftanzeige!

The mail sack that was at Ho^hfi^u on the night of the 14th of this month.
lost 3 en what is . and all postal items which
e, were, with the exception of one packet on 21st in
Peling delivered. 8 . m:

Postbureau | On behalf of: Ges. Noberts,
the customs authority. 8 5 I feel represented by the customs official.

|

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Letter to Fran Eveline Detring in Tientfin.)
Tientfin, September 6, 1888.

Dear Madam,

Mr Mordhorst tells me that you asked him yesterday
please if I am welcome to your place yesterday evening
would accept.

and to my regret, 10 was already denied for this evening
and would not have been able to accept your kind invitation.

I am grateful to you for your kind intention.

the less obliged and please, the enclosed floral greeting friend=
to be approved as soon as possible; I am also enclosing a slipper for you."

It will be too big to wear, but I hear

This item of clothing can sometimes be useful in marriage.

With the very best regards to you, Miss Dörrien, Mr.

Husband and children I remain

Yours sincerely

Carl Paafch.

| NB. Mr. Baumeister and Mrs. Bethge, as well as some friends

will today do me the honor of dining with me at the Astor House;

If you want to greet your departing friends once again,

which you, Miss Dörrien and your husband presented to me through She Gegen=
were very pleased. . 0.

7:15 am please.

Answer.

Dear Mr. Paafschl

Thank you very much for the fragrant greetings and for your friendly
Invitation for this evening, which we unfortunately cannot accept.

N Best regards 2

Eveline Detring.

—

. Telegraphic Correspondence

with the Shanghai Imperial Post Office regarding the sending of letters
of 10 July 1888 and documents to His Serene Highness the Forestry of
Bismarck by His Excellency Mr. von Maybach.

translation.

Tientsin, July 18, 1888.

| German Post Office, Shanghai.

Did the package arrive safely by steamer Tungchow?

1 ldi ck of this letter

from 28 February 1080 du ben Seren Nacelentier. They end in door

|. Kante ne My Tiflarte in the form of a Kilas ball
e.

--

bend a upwards

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Answer. a

Shanghai, July 18, 1888

Package arrived safely yesterday.

Anding.

a 8. |

Two articles from the North China Heral

concerning the address of the Shanghai merchants to His Excellency
Mr. M. von Brandt.

translation.

The North China Herald. |

Shanghai, February 24, 1888.

The Germans and their ambassador.

The entire merchant community of Shanghai will, we believe,

with great surprise have read the report about the

visits to the German General Consulate on Saturday afternoon,
which is printed on another page of our paper. German
must be used to being treated badly by their officials
if the recent decree of their envoy to the board
the local Chamber of Commerce, regarding the Telegraph Convention,

has not aroused a feeling of disapproval among them. This
The decree was, as it deserved, somewhat harshly criticized by us.

first: and this criticism was used by the German community here to
almost unanimously to kiss the rod and to give Mr. von Brandt the
Assurance to get that fine naughty letter is an act
of his energy, kindness and friendliness and his
Desire to promote German trade. If the local Germans
would really like to receive this kind of dispatch from their ambassador
may have, yes we grant them this pleasure nciblos; but
We cannot help but express our renewed opinion that
"this address, which is now probably on the way to Peking
is a very unfortunate one.

The togetherness and solidarity of the commercial

The community has been untroubled until now. In its trade, in its
pleasures and even in my whole life in the Far East
Owl and English have so far been on the same ground
moved; they have made competition among themselves, like friends
can do it, but never is there international agreement between them
r Germans and English have lived side by side in
em board of all public institutions, from the city council
e which new
was treated with such unprovoked rudeness by Mr. von Brandt,
has German members; it must therefore be admitted that the

| – 200 –

The peculiar tone of the address in question is very regrettable. If the
German community here believes that Mr. von Brandt is pleased about this,
that they kiss the hand which has just punished them, that it
contributes to increasing the well-being of his well-deserved vacation,
if he has this address in his pocket, then you are very right,
him in the most beautiful phrases of which their language is capable, their
to express love and admiration; but it seems more like un=
feet to use such an address to express her jealousy of her
en 15 – fellow citizens expression to gen You should remember,
that every privilege they enjoy in China, even the
Existence of their trade, they owe to, whose generosity, in=
which allows everyone, including the Germans, to have every commercial advantage,
which it has acquired in any part of the world 15
deserves a better wage. If the English had not
effort, and had England and France not sent their people
and sacrificed their money, then no German ambassador would be
in Peking; and the presence of a large English fleet
in Chinese waters ensures our German citizens their
Position still today. Prince Bismarck would not take the bones of a
sacrifice a single grenadier to protect German trade in

China. The unity which Sir Frederik Bruce
among the foreign representatives in Peking,

this successors unfortunately cannot maintain it, and we be-
last, to have to witness how the local German community
gratefully acknowledges how Mr. von Brandt in Peking only for his
own interests.

The peculiar e of a doyen, which Mr. von Brandt
has – strange, because a doyen is not in the place where it
the ambassador is not allowed to speak directly with the head of state
ue where it is authenticated – should never be replaced by a

he sounded fine, like the German ambassador, whom the Germans
praise him for working exclusively for the benefit of his countrymen.
But this is less saddening for us here in Shanghai than that
our German fellow citizens almost 805 15 sign an address,
which says in 1 words that it is a special element
in the rest of the colony of foreigners.

translation.

The North China Herald.

i Shanghai, the 24th of Yebruary, 15088.

Presentation of an address on the German General Goninlat.

the German colony in Shanghai, consisting of:

55 ances " " *

" Bieber " " 12 Justus Lembcke & Co.

– 201 –

in the German General Consulate before Dr. Focke and asked him,
an address which is used by almost all Germans in Shanghai
et war, to the German ambassador Mr. von Brandt in Peking
to be forwarded.

Sr Bieber took the floor and said to Dr Focke:

"I have the honour, Dr Focke, to present you with a

. Address of the ade Ya community in Fk for His Excellency

To hand over to Mr. von Brandt, our esteemed ambassador:

This is caused by the attacks which the local

Day on the same: although only a few

days, it is readily signed: it bears 75

signatures and expresses the feelings of all

Merchants. I ask you to send the same to the 8th

1, I will send it with your permission

read aloud: Ä

His Excellency Mr. M. von Brandt,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the
German Empire.

The undersigned members of the German trade community

in Shanghai would like to express our sincere thanks to you.

to express his interest in the interest which His Excellency has always shown in the
German trade in China, for the zeal and the
Energy with which Your Excellency has always endeavoured to
To eliminate difficulties which hinder German trade in the
were laid out, but especially for the kindness which
Your Excellency has always distinguished himself and the friendly support which
Your Excellency always willingly assists all German companies and persons

have done, if they have turned to Your Excellency for advice and
turned to help.

The undersigned compatriots of Your Excellency know very well,
that, although Your Excellency's efforts are primarily directed towards the
aimed at protecting the interests of our fatherland, also at
Nations that trade with China benefit from the successes.
Your Excellency has benefited from this.
Basically, we, the undersigned, felt 11 through the
shameless attacks recently made by the English press in Shanghai
made in honor of Your Excellency." (75 signatures follow.)

When Dr. Focke accepted the address and promised to
to their destination, he said: "It is for everyone
pleasant to see his work recognized by those in whose
Interesse 12 9 75 would be, and he had the Pfend Bene Hert
von Brandt would be very happy that his ungen,
to strengthen and increase German trade in China,
fellow countrymen would find recognition"

The deputation then took from the General Consul with a hand=
naturally

print farewell and f |
where in beutier Eprahe hatfanben 6

f.
settlement via a powder contract
the company H. Mandl & Co. in Tientsin.

East Asian Journal, August 10, 1888.
The powder purchases in northern China.

From the company H. Mandl & Co. in Tientfin we have received this
The following document was received with a request for publication:

Ministry of War
General War Department.
Berlin, May 6, 1888.

In response to the request of the 3rd month of this year, Your Excellency

just informed you that the Imperial Chinese
Government-manufactured 1st delivery of prismatic powder C/82 (1000 boxes)
ar reason for the test results received from the artillery=
Examination Commission has been designated as suitable for military use.

signed by Hänifisch.

To Messrs. Cramer & Buchholz,
Your Honor
in Rübeland.

No. 168/5. 88 A 4.
[The official certification of the copy follows.]

The company H. Mandl & Co. in Tientfin writes to us:
Tientfin, August 1888. – Dear Editor. – In Er=
response to the East Asian Lloyd's letter of 23 July
in an editorial he made negative remarks about the
through our mediation for the Imperial Chinese Government
supplied brown gunpowder from the German powder factory Cramer &
We have the honour of Buchholz zu Rübeland, without referring to the tendency of this
If you wish to comment on this matter, please enclose a copy of the
Opinion of the Royal Prussian 5 on the
to be delivered powder for the information of your readership
means, and draw
yours sincerely

H. Mandl & Co.

The Balfus, on which the company Mandl & Co. in Tientsin in her letter to us refers to the following:

"The Arsenal of Futfchau. Shanghai (Kiangnan) and Tientsin obuciren cannons, rapid-fire guns, rifles of modern con= nuctions at prices that were quite cheap for the government, and also what

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When it comes to the production of powder for war weapons, the Viceroy Li Hung Chang spared no sacrifice to establish a

to build a powder factory that meets all requirements.

necessary efforts were made by him to keep the secret the production of brown prismatic powder (Krupp, United Rhenish-Westphalian powder factories in Cologne on the Rhine and Rottweil)

to buy, and if this does not suit him, then he will fight with the .

inferior, recently rejected by the Russian government product from Cramer & Buchholz. This is on circumstances which this is not the appropriate place to discuss." We can in these quoted lines of our earlier

editorial a real justification for the dice

"Mandl & Co. in Tientfin sent certificate of the Prussian

Ministry of Victory, we nevertheless give it space in our newspaper to leave no doubt that we have, as always, acted bona fide in this case too. Ben inferior powder (inferior to the best annte, that of the Association of Rhenish-Westphalian Powder Factories, which in the German Army and in the A Army exclusively used) and powder that is unusable for military purposes, there is certainly a huge difference.

Note: In the original contract for the powder, which was signed by Mr.

Mandl for the company Jardine Matheson & Co. and by the merchant JJ Buch . was drawn up in Shanghai, the condition was that the Prussian order to certify that the order by Messrs Cramer & Buchholz The quality of the powder supplied is comparable to that of the United Westphalian Powder and the brown powder supplied by the Rottweiler powder factory. Mr. Mandl, who had to execute this contract and a. especially

to Europe, it was possible to obtain a certificate from the Prussian authorities to teach; the question is now, how and under what conditions is this certificate ficit: that it serves to pull the wool over the eyes of the Chinese
There can be little doubt.

Since the matter has been publicly discussed in newspapers, the question is who ultimately the injured party?

PS Meanwhile a diefe Heine insignificant matter much
Dust was stirred up and even an imperial edict against the
Jews Mandl. von Brandt was asked to inform everyone in
To warn China about Mandl, the same von Brandt, the accomplice of the
It was a fraud. |

Nothing is as suitable as this little one. to the
Corruption, which the Jews in German official circles
brought in, and nothing could be more desirable than if
one should examine this matter in its entirety,
wanted to cover. The imperial envoy was from the outset also
bie accomplices to the fraud, as a prostitute in Berlin, at the
the matter was negotiated. Between these two extremes

| ft are ation secretaries, retired officers and a whole number of other dt.

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G.
article from the "Chinese Times"

about Captain von Hannecken.

translation.
The Chinese Times.
Tienkfin, November 19, 1887.

Captain von Hannecken. !)

To the regret of his numerous friends of all nationalities
The captain of 5 who is still suffering from the aftermath

an accident that happened to him a few months ago,
Received an order to go to Europe for 8 months of sick leave.
On the 17th of this month he left for Germany. We hope that he
may return to China restored and strengthened, so that
he the great and difficult duties which have been imposed on him,
can fulfill.

Constantin von Hannecken comes from a military family,
which has produced famous warriors for several generations.

His father, a general, former governor of Mainz,

contributed a lot to the Prussian army to the degree of
Perfection, which was first presented to the world at Sadowa in
1866, and then in 1870 during the terrible
war with France was revealed. General von Hannecken was
a scientifically educated military man, a man like
Clausewitz, Marmont and Foy, with a thorough understanding of all
Branches of strategy and military tactics, a gift which
I have passed on a significant amount to his son. Captain
von Hannecken was educated in the military cadet institutions
and in 1873 Lieutenant of the Infantry; but since he had great
showed inclination and sense for artillery sciences and the
tactical methods of handling this weapon in the field,
He was allowed to transfer to the artillery; and finally
he, under the guidance of his father, the laborious study
of fortification, tactics and strategy. At the instigation
His Excellency the Vice King came from Hannecken to China and
was appointed aide de camp His Excellency, the only appointment
of this kind, which I have ever found.

The Viceroy wasted no time and presented the young
German officer immediately faced difficult tasks. Captain von Hannecken
immediately organized a training battalion and a training battery,

1) Mr. von [unn] was a Prussian lieutenant and made several
Male au glg. through mediation N . De beta er the employment
in Tientfin. sup military titles are used by different people in China
to buy as desired. . |

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which determined fine joe to send men to the army of Chihli,
German training in the infantry.

which after the new
Drill, skirmish training and general education should be provided.
He also formed a pontoon division, designed and built the

Pontoons, trained his people, and once even when he himself was not a
was there and his people were given the order to
They bridged the Peiho at a point where it was wide; and in
In less than half an hour a path had been made across the river.
over which one can place infantry, cavalry, cannons and
Baggage wagons from one side of the river to the other
be able to get across. |

Despite the life he led, which alone
5 would have been enough to use the strength of most people 10 et
he gained an extraordinary knowledge of Chinese
language, and few foreigners understand this language better
rule more than he does when it comes to military matters.

He also made the plan for the great fort behind Pehtang,
which this place, which was previously, before this new fort was built,
could easily be attacked from the now covered side, to a
eminently secure; also, on his instigation, the
fortifications of Taku were modified and the artillery there was rearranged.

In 1880 war with Russia threatened and Captain von Hannecken
was quickly sent to Port Arthur to carry out a topographical survey
to take a look at the place and to report on it,
how best to secure this place and make it a
secure . for the 1 fleet could make. Captain
Cocker went along for the 9th time to take pictures of the harbor
On his return to Tientfin, Captain von Hanneden
present to Vice King Li all the plans which will lead to the port
a fixed nr. While the plans were being discussed
deliberated, General Gordon came here and was, during two

Weeks of interesting remembrance, the guest of Captain von

Hannecken in the temple behind the viceroyal ladies.

Captain von Hannecken's plans for the great Fort Huang
kin=fhan were very detailed, Dong and finely thought out, and
In December 1880 he was sent to Port Arthur to complete his
ai. He took with him five soldiers from the Pethang'

arnison, an official who spoke some French, and a

Quantity of cash silver. 106

Thus equipped and provided with a letter from the Vice-King
Li he went to the lonely place where nothing . 5

Workers, no tools, no cement, no 9 aumatecia

Under extreme difficulties he recruited Steinhauer, Rau
and workers, imported cement, had granite from the quarries

Shantungs came and began his work: He organized 3

Work, divided the people into sections and chose foremen and

Narf taught people to do earthwork, tunneling,
custom-made, hardening tools and processing granite,
To lift weights etc. At first there were hardly any workers

and the people ran away; but through good treatment, firmness,
Justice. Regular payment and not a little patience succeeded
finally managed to gather 4-5000 workers of all kinds; and now
he began to level the ground, dig the foundations, steps
u hauen, to make embankments and faw so nad and after fine
Masterpiece is the large façade which crowns the hill and
falling fire ravaged the harbor, the beach and the roadstead
. His work was of the most serious kind, physical and mental
The efforts did not stop, and only one man from outside
With proper strength, nerve and boldness she could endure: but it
There is reason to fear that he will now suffer the consequences:
ftreatous life, where he was constantly exposed to the weather, she was hot
or cold, suspended, suffering. He actually had no helpers, and
Since he did not even have an electric device, he even had to
light the fuses of the mines with his own hands.
As the work progressed and took shape, he made ways
on which he carried his heavy loads of stones and material
to the top of the mountain. Every day promoted the
Work and soon the large polygon appeared in its entirety
Beauty and strength; with casemates and corridors in carved
Granite, with officers' quarters, provisions rooms, wells
etc.; all calculated for the case of war, with an earthwork of
40 feet thick to protect the masonry, with solid slabs
ormen and 1 for the large gun: every part of the

olygons so constructed to create dominant and complete meeting lines
to grant; finally, the heavy 25 em Krupp guns,
which are the main means of defense of this work, in the port
with improvised means, because at that time there were no
Ha and then they were wound up the steep hill and
in Pofition pebradit, solely by physical strength of hundreds
Men who had been taught to work on the rope and in the same=
to work at a moderate pace, and so Port lrrthur was with its
strong citadel and its auxiliary forts a fortress.

Completing the work was not easy, as the
The necessary money was not forthcoming, but soon the worrying
Events of this time, which followed one another quickly, the
fch authorities more energetic and willing, and so the work
back in flow.

The Treaty of Paris was concluded, and since peace
feen certain, the Vice=King Li visited in the company of the Vice=
King of the two ang, Shang "tung and the two emperors=
Lieutenant Commissars Wu a and Chang Pei=lun Port Arthur
in the year 1884, and what they had there was pleasing in their
But then came the Battle of Bac=le and France threatened
Captain von Hannecken then fought hard until the

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1) Aluminum plant N
ET Fri u

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Extremely to prepare fine, and within three months,
Since Admiral Courbet threatened to attack Port Arthur, the flop was
in defensive terms. New earthworks, redoubts etc
Batteries were erected. The b Geschef was reinforced and provisioned:
stocks of ammunition, 155 shells
dragged on, and in a few weeks the place became so strong that.
ban I from land and water, he resisted the attacks of the united
not only to resist the Anglo-French army and fleet, but
Captain Lang could have repelled them, too,
English naval officer who commands the northern fleet, he:
ields the order from his government, as is customary under international law
is to resign his command; this he did after he had
Cruiser, gunboat and all armed vehicles in a defensive position
five position and Captain von Hannecken, with
Granted full powers, he became Commandant of Port Arthur.
To make an attack, Admiral Courbet first demanded
5000 men, who land in the Ta=lien=Wan=Bai and then on
They were to march to the port to attack the square from behind.
But he soon found that this was not enough. The precaution
to the defense, which the young German had taken, were
and completely, and the Chinese troops led by
annecken's and his lieutenant, Major Schnell, would be strong=
fuffifcift resistance and the great sea fort would be real=
1 9 also some French ships through the devastating
your fine guns have drilled into the ground. Admiral Courbet
then increased his demands and demanded 16,000 men sol=
data and several Pan erfhs, but finally he gave up the attack
because the French fleet in the hinterland waters was not in
would have been able to compensate for the loss of several and the miserable
to accommodate the preparation of all other ships.
e von Hannecken and the other above-mentioned loyal
German officers made the Chinese cause at all costs

and for their own and even for their fatherland they could not do more sacrifice. von Hannecken's noble, warlike devotion spirituality found appreciation at this time and for a while he was given free rein, but as soon as peace was established, his merits, he again became the object of low and zealous malice, outrageous ignorance and dishonorable intrigue.

His laborious work, his superb citadel, his incomparable fortified and masked Ban fine splendid swiftly created Ver= means of defense, its creation of order from a 1 chaos, loyalty was abused to his detriment and fine position unbearable for a noble-minded soldier and Gentleman. In May 1880, His Imperial Highness visited the 7. Prince and the Vice=King Li Port Arthur, and Captain of Hannecken, who showed the great Manchurian, received the first degree of the third class of the double Bra and the civil rank of third class. In November he left Port

een, torpedoes etc. w. come -

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Arthur and returned to Tientsin: but immediately sent him the Vice=King Li to prepare fortification plans for Ta=lien= wan and Wei=hai=wei to prepare, and his laborious work, which with were adapted to the circumstances with extraordinary skill, were finally recognized. A few days before he left for Europe, Captain von Hannecken was promoted to General by Special Order Inspector of the fortifications of Ta=lien=wan and Wei=hai=wei appointed, while at the same time maintaining the honorable and exceptional position as a aide de camp His Excellency the Vice=King Li retained. .

The services rendered by Captain von Hannecken to China has, are . fene Lobulit his military and organizational talent is so great, his loyalty so proven and solid that there is no longer how appropriate it is that we should make a short list of the Work and the excellent Siigtiten of a knight without Fear and blame, which is an ornament of the German Empire, and whose current career will always remain a model for all who will ever enter the service of the Chinese Empire.

This article was probably primarily intended for English people calculated, because in German newspapers, where he is in this form could hardly have been seen, it was published in a modified form at the end of 1887, reproduced in 1888. What a lovely humoresque for military Turkish specialist journals!

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| h.
Short Husmg from In Memoriam,
made for His Serene Highness Prince von Bismarck.

After Mr. von Brandt and Mr. von Ketteler had unsuccessfully had made suggestions to manage my business affairs in China in a way that is neither commercial nor legal Raifon had, and a von Ketteler on 26 April 1888 to Tientsin ab a, I noticed the confused nature of Mr. von Brandt Mi and finally, that I serve myself after the spears opened by him felt, at the same time, all the urge to return to the embassy This led me to take a promise that had been wrested from me, to stay at the Legation on 7, 8 and 9 May 1888, not

to follow, but on Sunday the 6th with Mr. von

randt to table IX, where I knew that several guests except were invited to my table. The night from the 6th to the 7th I slept on embassy. On the morning of the 7th I was sent for the second An exceptional breakfast in my room. I enjoyed some of it and felt uncomfortable. On the pie I was assured of extradition on the orders of Mr. v. ndt

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Papers (see reports no. 15 and 16) were refused. On the morning of 8. sent me Sn v. Brandt, although I had refused the gift, a smoked salmon fillet (see private letter from Brandts dated May 8, 1888) and, as far as I know, other foods besides bread fhis kitchen (Brandt had recommended my cook to me through the mediation= development of the one concerned). Appreciated malaise: |

On the evening of the same day, unmotivated mysterious broadcast of Dr. Lenz in my apartment (see report no. 16 and 18 and Interrogation of the servant! I move away from my temple and Upon my arrival in the city I encountered a persecution of Chinese to be paid (which will still be evident after a year and a day

and in which Europeans were probably involved, in which I almost lost my life, and which finally forced me to To spend the night outdoors. The next morning around 6 o'clock I arrived at the German embassy: I found several gentlemen, who do not usually get up so early, including Dr. Lenz. »I was told that Mr. von Brandt had gone for a walk. The gentlemen Lange and von der Goltz were still asleep: I told my experiences of the last evening and the last night. Among other things, the statement was made. that I was wanted last evening. (How could anyone want, Since the gates are closed at 7 o'clock, 50 are no longer in my apartment if no one knew about the persecution?)

Finally, Messrs. Lange and von der Goltz appeared: with me, last night there were dispatch boxes in the embassy rupture, it is not yet known exactly which papers are missing,

but they would probably find themselves in Tiensin.

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a statement that it was too late for Mr. von Brandt to take up the matter?)

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I've already had it published in the newspaper. It's out now.

outside the embassy, the noise of crowds.

expects an uprising caused by the measures which I to get rid of my 55. on the night expedition of Lord von

I still have no idea.) Great dismay: von Brandt er=

finally heint, deathly pale, with Dr. Dudgeon, the latter in high spirits

emotion.

have sunstroke. I protest against any treatment, but especially against that of Dr. Dudgeon; one asks and I invite me to breakfast, I refuse, finally they want violence apply; I say, if anyone wants my life at all, do I decided to take it myself. Finally, I was persuaded by

Requests for surrender. As soon as I am in the power of the gentlemen. I am being forced to take medicines which Dr. Dudgeon immediately

brought with him. I am thrown into bed and treated

brutal. The speeches which immediately followed at my bedside & I

will talk.

für: were, the blasphemies, troubles sec. elude
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| eibung and were only too suitable to the Ue and "u
0700 that such things were
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randt after my temple

von Brandt says I am sick and have to take medicine, I

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two full days of brutal treatment, constant insinuations of medicines, subcutaneous injections, treatment with ice on the Head, deprivation of food, air and light, not even the cleaning such as washing and relieving oneself is provided, but there were all kinds of unknown people acting as so-called guards. After two days of this unbearable treatment and after I had convinced me sufficiently that there was no way out, I would rather try to end my life than to be humiliated in a shameful manner; this was done after careful consideration interpretation and with a perfectly clear mind. (I claim, except perhaps a short time as a result of the morphine injections and after for a few hours during the resulting nt Wound fever, always in full consciousness was too fine) I had I have just as little desire to end my life now as I do today. The attempts fail (and it is to this circumstance alone that I owe my Life!), I break my right arm, great shock to the Be theiligen, you change the policy, become friendly and finally let another doctor, whom I have long been demanding. von Brandt ver fures me with tears of his greatest friendship and asks me, to trust him again, whether I had lost all trust in him I say: certainly! and his future behavior should be whether I would ever give it to him again. von Brandt sits down forcibly took possession of the keys to my suitcases, which my Papers included. On May 17, against my wish, I will be in a house rented by Sir Robert Hart. A house described as mauvais The notorious Irishman is assigned to me as a guard and table companion Mr. von Brandt had already given it to 5 invited to make the same socially acceptable for me make. 8 In addition, an English Constable Cox from Tientsin telegraphed to cause a sensation there. My service= Several more coolies will be added to the embassy's staff; I am strictly guarded and am not allowed to take a single step unsupervised: von Brandt visits me two or three times a day, brings me Cards of foreign ambassadors and diplomats, which, according to my inquire about your well-being. No one is allowed into my apartment except a few members of the n and two in the service of Sir Robert Hart Dr. Dudgeon gives the Irishman Collingridge Bing Strychnine, with which he poisons dogs that disturb their night's rest (demonstrable, poison is being handled again in my house. Despite his bad reputation, Mr. Bing does not seem to be a monster. Sir Robert Hart plays Mr. Bing, who has no means at all. relatively short offers for entry into the customs service (detectable). t. Bing fol then within 24 hours nad)

Shanghai. Mr. Bing rejects Sir Robert's offer allegedly because he had the prospect of a position with a Chinese Ministry. Great expressions of friendship from the Lord of i calculations

Brandt, but ung of my private letters, empty x. 2c.

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Finally on 12 July 1888 departure for Tientsin, loss of my Report No. 7 to the 10 Embassy by Sir a

Fa Heu oft. Simultaneously with the customs post courier, which is via because only this one letter is supposed to have been borne, a private ourier von Brandt's to Pekin 8 5 Intrigue of

Mr. von Brandt at Li, as described in reports No. 16 and 18.

All facts asserted here, where they are not supported by lege verifiable find, can be proven. Bu the Ro ments which Sir * Hart's heil 2 in the intrigue in diciren, there are several others, such as my Pens 8

K Relationship to Sir Robert, some remarks von Brandt's earlier hostile, ei in Be e relationship with Sir Nobert and several others circumstances.

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en son Brandt and dern Bas, Udet bes, ben

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Berlin, May 2, 18900

Letter from Attorney Grafie to Mr . 4 – betirt

Verlin, June 7, 18000 0

Copy of the judgment in the case against Deren von Beenbt, filed in Berlin,
the 12th time in 1800

Bet db The d- n . 1 fe i sins,

June 10, 1800 99 8 5

Letter from Mr. Grafio's Co-Attorney C. Vasfch-Bab Pansen

Date Berlin, 14 Dual 18060.

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Nammen, June 16, 1890 185

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Drac von Bär 4 Hermann in Seipsie.

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Works by Otto Glagau.

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Works by Prof. Dr. Aug. Rohling. |

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Secret Identity, Expropriation
and Jewish rule

Carl Paafch.

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Part III: The Jewish Demon II
Part IV: The Jewish Demon II.

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Teipzig 1891.
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Per Jewish Demon l.

These are races, people and cliques
of men whose behavior is determined by their own=
like organization is regulated, and with this
A statesman must take circumstances into account. But
what is meant by Latin race?
Language and religion do not make a race – that
Blood, and only blood alone makes a race.

Disraeli Endymion Tauchnitz=Edition p. 20.)

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An essay with heavy content. Reprint prohibited.

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The following five articles

I. The Talmud,

II. The Alliance israélite universal,

III. The Jewish Press,

IV. Speech of a Chief Rabbi,

V. Extract from reports and notes by Derjawine

I believe I have gathered all the material needed for Understanding of Judaism and the manner in which it that dominates the world today, is necessary, and could serve as a guide serve all politicians and laymen who have the e, the yoke to shake off Semitism.

The Jews have always denied it and will continue to do so to try to deny that such abhorrent teachings exist in the Talmud, respectively. Shulchan Aruch are contained and that they are followed. Belief Don't! On the contrary, there are even worse laws and These are also followed. Open your eyes and see what is in The Jews will say that what I have said about the Alliance israélite universelle is a lie. Do you believe Don't do it! Stick to the facts!

Not only I, but also a hundred others have the opportunity to observe the work of the Alliance around the world, and everyone who wants to see how this Alliance works has the opportunity= ity when he opens his eyes.

The Jews try to deny what Major Osman Bey regarding the Jewish press. They further say that on the Israelite Council Assembly in Krakow in 1840 It was not Sir Moses Montefiore who had the infamous gave advice on taking possession of the press.

Who said these words may be of no interest to us; stick to what is actually the case. You have the largest part of the press of the whole world either seized, or exert an influence on it, and only to

1

earth

their, the Jews', interests and to deceive and stun us. In the same way, they control the most important telegraphs= and advertising bureaus and exploit them to plunder the non-Jews out.

I have added the speech of a Chief Rabbi to the work of Kalixt de Wolski "La Russie juive". I have not found whether this speech was actually given or whether it was fiction It is also completely irrelevant. It is a masterpiece and shows the goals which Judaism, and by what means it pursues them.

Every man is able to judge how far the
The content of the speech corresponds to the current state of affairs, and
I call on our German landowners, our
German industrialists, our German merchants and our
German clergy to reflect on it.

Derjawine's reporting is authentic, and a
Evidence for all previous articles. It shows what Jewish
Corruption can and "how it is done".

May these five articles contribute to the understanding of the "Jewish question"
help spread!

.. | . J. | |
The Talmns.

A few months ago I was in Berlin with a good Be=
knew each other. This gentleman was otherwise a worldly man
and believing Christian. We came to speak about the Jewish question,
It turned out that, although he was well versed in the Bible,
took the question very lightly and mocked anti-Semitism.
I told him that he was wrong; the question was
very serious and it is actually the duty of every good person,
and especially of such a great patriot as he is the question
at least to examine. He should take a look at the legislation
of the Talmud. But he praised the Jews and wanted to
len hear nothing.

A few days later I received a letter from this gentleman,
in which he asked me where one could get the Talmud; he
I looked for it in various bookstores in vain=
hears. The book is not available anywhere.

I replied that the Talmud is a non-Jewish
forbidden book and gave him, for his information, the
Jewish Mirror in the Light of Truth by Dr. Jakob Ecker, from which
he could gain some knowledge of the Talmud.

After a few days he sent me the book without further enquiry.
comments; and when I met him again, I asked him,
why he gave me the book because I had given it to him
and now it turned out that the book in his hands
which had become like red-hot iron. And what do you think
I asked: "We must not have such a religion among us
tolerate!" was the categorical answer!

But where is your tolerance then? – No answer! –

What do you think should be done? – The Jews must

all be baptized and become Christians! – That will be of little use, over=

This cannot be forced; even mock baptisms are permitted;

Further discussion was fruitless and my friend tried the

to banish evil thoughts; he did it like the ostrich,

who buries his head in the sand when he is persecuted. He

had taken a look into the terrible future and was excited!

K *

.

So let us see what the Talmud is:

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a Me

The Sources of Jewish Law.

Since the Talmud is supposed to teach how the Bible's

Laws are to be interpreted and followed, and only a small

Part of the laws of the Talmud is contained in the Old Testament,

–ift the Talmud is to be considered the main source of Jewish law.

I. The Rabbis tell us that Moses on Mount Sinai

to the Torah, the law that he wrote down on God's behalf,

still receive explanations and additions that are not recorded,

but from gender to gender through oral tradition

should continue to exist. 8

II. As the Talmud assures us, the law could not be completely abolished.

be written because no book could have contained the material;

and indeed only such a small part was recorded, so that

the other peoples should copy the laws and use them for their own ends.

III. Since the Bible only seeks to explain and distort the

Talmud is to be understood, and by far most Jewish

15 are only contained in the Talmud, the Talmud is, according to the

opinion of the Orthodox Jews far above the Bible, and

it can hardly be considered as a source of law anymore.

IV, The Talmud does not contain the laws in a systematic

order, but they are scattered throughout it, with extensive

discussions and subtle musings and sophisticated fictions=

and fable of hundreds of useless stories and childish fairy tales

and fables.

V. The Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds are

not the only sources of Jewish law: other older

Works, primarily those between the end of the Mishnah and
The books written by the Gemara are used as secondary sources.

The Jewish Code of Law.

For practical reasons, it was necessary to remember
to extract the essentials from the extensive sources and to
to put together and thus the = |

Shulchan Aruch.

This book met all the requirements that
to a legal code: with the omission of all
outdated regulations, it contained all the
applicable laws in a clear presentation, in
fotable clear sentences and short paragraphs .

1. The Shulchan Aruch was written by Joseph Qaro, Rabbi
in the Palestinian city of Safet, (born 1488, died 1575) the best
already a commentary on the Arba'a Aurim of Jacob Ben Afher
The Shulchan Aruch, which contains the quintessence of
He worked on this larger work for over 20 years. The first
Edition appeared in Venice in 1565. | |

The Shulchan Aruch, meaning "prepared table", "covered

5

Tifch" (cf. Exod. 23:41; Pf. 23:5) falls apart like the Arba'a Aurim
in four sections.-

Since there are differences in some minor points
between the legal customs of the Orientals and Occi=
dental training, wrote Moses Iserles, Rabbi in
Krakow (born 1540, died 1573), who also wrote a commentary on
Arba'a Aurim under the title Darkhe Mofche, additions
and corrections to all four parts of the Shulchan Aruch, which
among Western Jews the same reputation as the words
Qaro's received. |

3. As the original one written by Rabbi Joseph Daro
Shulchan Aruch in the Orient, so was the one by Moses Iserles
accepted in the West as a legal code and as the true
Jewish legal code is generally accepted.

4. The generally accepted as the true Jewish law code
Shulchan Aruch is still valid as such up to the present day
day. (from Dr. Jacob Eckers: The Jewish Mirror in
Light of Truth.) N

Talmud and Shulchan Aruch are therefore for our purposes synonymous expressions.

N *

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To impart something from our religious teachings to a non-Jew, is equivalent to killing all Jews. For if the non-Jews knew, what we teach against them, would they not kill us all?
(Talmud. Dibre David \$ 37.)

8

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The key to Judaism is the Talmud, and whoever does not knows what the Talmud is, is absolutely incapable of understanding the history Judah's and to penetrate its secrets.

Gougenot des Mousseaux. Le juif, ©. 78.
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If you want to get to know a people and their actions, fo one must first study his religion.

*

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*

No ruler, no statesman, no clergyman, no officer, no civil servant, no tradesman and no farmer, in short Nie= Nowadays, one can fulfill one's profession without the legislation of the Talmud.

* *

442 b

The translation of the Talmud as well as that of the Shulchan

Aruch has been tried at times. But almost always the Jews knew how to thwart it. Complete information suppositions have, to my knowledge, not appeared at all, and the Translators have always been hindered in their work.

From the following it may become clear what great value the Jews are committed to keeping the laws of the Talmud secret.

Dr
Prospectus.

No people on earth has such an extensive religious literature than Judaism. The so-called "Poseqim" and "Saaloth-u-thefuboth" alone comprise more than ten thousand folios. Two outstanding Jewish scholars, Joseph Daro and Moses Iserles, who lived around the middle of the fifteenth century, imagined the task of writing a work in which the quintessence of

entire religious literature of Judaism, from the Old Testament

from the latest cafufist, briefly summarized foll, and also fulfilled their task by the constitution of the Shulchan Aruch in a masterly manner. The Shulchan Aruch is a book in which all rites and laws, except those which refer to the temple service in Jerusalem and especially to the time, and is therefore valid for years= hundreds of Jews from all parts of the world as the only authoritative textbook of his religion.

The need for a translation has long been felt this highly interesting book is felt throughout the civilized world. However, the long-term work required to translate this work has always frightened the experts of this company back.

We must now be all the more grateful to the learned authors of the present translation, which addresses this extremely difficult and almost ten years of work and finished it in in the most brilliant way. That the Lord's authors when translating only from the truth and not from any religious or social bias, may also be clear to every layman who reads the translation; from the high However, the erudition of the authors in this field will be Convince experts sufficiently.

The undersigned publishing company therefore believes that the value This translation should not be overestimated if it is Hope, the same of all educated people, without distinction of the confession of faith, appropriately appreciated and with joy

welcomed, and therefore takes the liberty of recommending the highly praiseworthy libraries to the gentlemen experts, the gentlemen Israelites, as well as the PT educated public to subscribe to this work to invite. |

afel, in November 1887.
Marugg'sche publishing house.

The above prospectus was visited by approximately 290 positions from all parts of the world. The work should be approximately consisting of 25 deliveries of 4 Marks each. Among the countries were represent:

Germany with 51, England with 47, Austria=Hungary with 90, Russia with 24, Switzerland with 18, France with 11, Holland with 8, United States with 7, Italy with 6 subscribers. The remaining Subscribers were distributed among Algiers, Corsica, India, Egypt, Balkan countries, Palestine, Türkiye, Brazil, etc.

eu: MM: ger

Among the subscribers I would like to mention for the sake of curiosity:

The Count Erbach's Rent Chamber in Erbach in the Odenwald;

25 copies. Ä

Anton von Suzänszky, Canon and Archbishop's Library= thekar in Gran, Hungary; 10 copies.

Th. Fritsch in Leipzig; 3 copies.

Ernest Rénan in Paris.

Professor Dr. August Rohling in Prague.

His Majesty Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil.

Countess Fünfkirchen=Liechtenfstein in Vienna.

Prince Alfred of Liechtenstein in Vienna.

Prince Alois of Liechtenstein in Vienna.

Prince Franz of Liechtenstein in Vienna.

Prince Henry of Liechtenstein in Vienna.

Margrave Alphons Pallavicini in Vienna.

Some orders were placed for university libraries=
For the e library in Berlin by the Ver=
communication from the Jewish booksellers A. Ascher & Comp. Selbst
Lord Rothschild in London had made the great sacrifice of money and the
I did not shy away from the risk of subscribing to three copies.

Various rabbis are also among the subscribers,
and significantly, a whole series of Christian pastors of Jewish
descent, which must be assumed to have been created solely for the purpose
have subscribed to the anti-human and anti-Christian 8 of
To combat Shulchan Aruch and put it in the right light.

I will only name one, namely Dr. Paulus (Selig) Caffel
in Berlin. | | |

The work was dedicated to His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke

Nicholas, Crown Prince of Russia. After the first

Four deliveries had appeared, the others did not arrive.
Inquiry to the publisher resulted in the following printed
Circular: | | .
Zurich, January 1890.
P, PE. |

The enquiries I continually receive regarding the Er=
seem to be the continuation of

Shulchan Aruch,
the ritual= and legal code of Judaism x.

compel me to declare that I have not received sufficient information on this matter.
future, Navi can only couftat that the editor,
Dr. Jean de Pavly, has disappeared and has not been heard from again
Thus, the publisher of the work, Mr. Stephan Marugg
in Basel, also unable to make further deliveries of the same
to be published. Since I only deal with the commercial distribution
this work, I can in this matter
nothing more to do than wait quietly until the publisher sends me a
continuation of the same.

a Me

With regret, I cannot give you any good news
to be able to, I draw
Yours sincerely
Publishing Magazine (J. Schabelitz).

The "Jüdische Preffe" No. 28 of July 10, 1890 brings here
about the following article:

Basle, June 5. (Own report) "In January 1887,
from here a brochure is sent out in all directions of the compass rose,
in which under the title "Shulchan Aruch, Covered Table, a
with explanations and remarks of all commentaries
Translation of the Ritual and Code of Law of the dier € ange
was terminated. The editor was a certain Stephan
Marugg, who gave himself the pompous title of Chef du Bureau national
as translator the association "Theologoumenon", whose president
dent was supposed to be a Dr. Johann von Pavly, who allegedly had the "her
most outstanding scholars of Germany and England" as fellow
workers. The editor assured that the "fully
permanent manuscript of translation" and that
in which "not a single inaccuracy occurs, the ignorance,
Pa against or sympathy for Judaism."

Many reasons made this supposedly purely scientific
Companies appear suspicious, and since "all those
Israelites who cannot read the Shulchan Aruch in its original text,"
were asked to subscribe, your correspondent considered it
required to get to the bottom of the matter, which Stephan Marugg
and obtain details about the translator Dr. Pavly
and the association "Theologoumenon". Then it turned out,
that Marugg, the "Chek du Bureau national", in a small,
dilapidated house as a job agent and
neither Dr. Pavly nor his staff know, although he
The former a contract for one hundred thousand francs, which he gave me in
Original submitted, had completed! A few days later,
mir M., Dr. Pavly is private secretary to the Queen of
Romania and among others a Rabbi Nachmann Levy in
Stefanefti was his collaborator. When it soon became clear that
neither a private secretary of this name, nor a Rabbi Nachmann
Levy in Stefanefti existed, there was no longer any doubt that it was
neither a crude hoax, nor an anti-Semitic
It was a rogue's trick in which Jewish money was also speculated on.
Fortunately, our fellow believers were encouraged by the knowledge
ficient figurehead should not be deceived, and after the speculation
had failed, the faifures stepped forward with the actual tendency
good days, by letting them explain in the anti-Semitic papers,
The work brings "revelations about the dangerous content of the

Shulchan Aruch", every "true Christian" is obliged to do the same support etc. c. Soon the most vicious insults were heard in all keys – is looking for the advertising drum for the "meritorious enterprise"

moved, and, as usual, the Vatican press reported the Most outrageous, by even spreading the news, Marugg was "attacked by three Jews and stabbed with knives been so damaged that it is absolutely impossible to remember his appearance come to think of it!" The anti-Semitic papers of all countries seized on this robber story, exploited it to the most shameless Hate attacks against Jews and Judaism: new Neclame notes followed, and the "Marugg's School was ultimately one of the most outstanding weapons of the international hate-mongering clan, for which the "Osservatore Romano" in Rome, the "Reichsbote" in Berlin and the "Deutsches Volksblatt" in Vienna with full cheeks blew the noise trumpet loudly. But The effort of love was in vain, despite all efforts, the The company has completely failed. The Zurich publishing magazine sends the following message to booksellers:

"The continuation of the much-mentioned work: "Shulchan Aruch. The Ritual and Law Book of Judaism" has been discontinued. The Editor, Dr. Jean v. Pavly has disappeared and leaves nothing hear from you. As a result, the publisher of the work, Stephan Marugg in Basel, also unable to provide further supplies to make the changes appear."

This laconic statement leaves some questions unanswered. Marugg had fanfaronically assured in his prospectus that the "complete anufcript". Why is he "not able to

to let further deliveries appear"? Marugg boasted of the "Cooperation of the most outstanding 1 where German-canton and England" and "great learning, reasoning ity and love of truth" – none of these experts (me Marugg personally named Professors Vigoureux=Paris, Jovino=Loewen, Delitzsch=Leipzig, Erichson=London) have agreed,

to continue what has been started? And what about the anticipated paid subscription monies? Immediately upon the appearance of this excess relocation=project you expressed the suspicion that behind the "Dr. Jean v. Pavly" is none other than the arch-scoundrel Briemann=Juftus is hiding. The outcome of the enterprise speaks for those Assumption, which a. found its support in the fact that the blood-lying scoundrel, Briemann's employer, the translation fhightly recommended and orders on the same 1 In any case, the history of this failed company a new, very instructive contribution to anti-Semitic morality!"

Note the anger expressed in the Rabbinical Journal

What is it actually about? You want
but only know what the children of Israel actually teach. The
Shulchan Aruch is their law book all over the world. Why
So, secrecy when there is nothing criminal behind it?
But let us hear Wahrmundt:

"As self-evident as it is for the connoisseur that our Judaism
form a state within a state and aim at the destruction of the host=

10

ft state, it is so difficult for the Christian layman to decide,
to believe in this. But it is enough here to read the small text Jacob
Ecker's "The Jewish Mirror in the Light of Truth" (2nd ed. Pader-
born 1884), in which the legislation of the Talmud
short and clear summary, for three centuries as

orm for the rabbinical practice and also in the last
years ago, the law code "Schulchan" was expressly recognized as such.
According to the provisions of this Codex,
the Jew does not bring his Jewish opponent before a Christian court
(See Law 90) and non-Christian witnesses against the
Serve Jews (21); Christians can appear before Jewish courts (as well as
before Muhammadan) (23); the marriage of non-Jews
among themselves is not recognized as such, but rather the togetherness-
life of animals (88, 96, 98); the Jewish court
can impose the death penalty (19, 50); the Jew who has the
felimination of the national» religious association of the Jews by
denunciation to Christians or by apostasy from Judaism,
is to be killed (45, 46, 50) – lanter things through which the existence
of the Jewish state within the Christian states is proven. In
In 1866, a Hungarian-speaking Jewish community consisting of 94 rabbis
The Synod held on the ground decreed that "in every place
and should follow the Shulchan at all times." In the year
In 1882, the now deceased Chief Rabbi and Reichstag Member
Schreiber ordered in the name of the Rabbinical Council of Krakow from
Austrian Ministry of Culture the state recognition of the
Shulchan as the religious law applicable to the Jews=-
book, and this demand has since been repeated again
As I said, it has already become customary in Algiers,
that Christians in disputes with Jews before the Jewish consistories
go. Something similar happens here and there in Poland. |

(A. Wahrmund, The Law of Nomadism, pp. 121-122.)

As for the fate of those who in earlier
Times Translations of the Talmud or Communications from the Same
to make, or I just tried to write against the Indians
have, let the following instruct us:

The old Eisenmenger had to experience that his book first was confiscated, then, when it became known that he only had the truth had stated that the Jews had given him 10,000 thalers (one for this time, in 1700, a very significant sum) if he a publication of the book.

Another scholar Raabe, who translated the Mishnah, received an offer of 3000 from a Jew from Mannheim Thalers and a beautiful villa on the Rhine if he publishes his book wanted to suppress.

Braßmann, who was credited with such remarkable revelations about to Rabbinism, died in such a strange way that 5 that he poisoned according to the Talmudic laws has been.

x

– 11 –

A similar fate befell Doctor Pinner, whom the Death surprised him at the moment he finished the first part of the Talmuds Mon had. |

Des Mouffeur received his death on Sunday morning judgment and he died suddenly on the following Monday. What a book As far as the first edition is concerned, it was almost entirely reprinted in the shop of a small bookseller on the rue Cafimir=Delavigne, where she never came out again. N

| Nobody knows what will become of the book by Achille Laurent about the murder of Father Thomas in Damascus, a grievous the collection of documents for Judaism, which can no longer be found today. (After my death from Paris, probably bought by Rothschild.)

Dr. Briemann=Juftus the author of the Judenspiegel had a translation of the Talmud, even with the permission of the Austrian government. The Jews nevertheless knew the challenges publication of the work and Briemann is persecuted the Jews to this day. (See details there over to "Profeffor Dr. Rohling, the Jewish question and the public Opinion", by Abbé Dr. Clemens Victor, 2nd edition. Leipzig, Ver by Theodor Fritsch in 1887.)

Dr. Juftus (who, by the way, is a baptized Jew) can be found according to the latest news from the "Jewish Press" on Corfu. It seems that the Jews do not let him go for a moment the face and pursue him with implacable hatred.

Professors Dr. Rohling, the author of the work "The Talmud Jew" suffered greatly under the persecution of the Jews and still suffers from it and also Abbé Clemens Victor, the author of the book "Prof. Dr. Rohling and the Jewish Question" and Dr. Jakob Ecker, who received the information from Juftus from the Shulchan Aruch extracted and translated 100 laws upon request of the court.

Dr. Eugen Dühring was violently executed because of his anti-Semitic tendencies from the Berlin University. Mr. Herrmann Scharff von Scharffenstein had the following books about Judaism in prospect: –

1. The Jews in Frankfurt a. M. 2. in Bavaria. 3 in Hefter= empire. 4. in Bohemia and Moravia. 5. in a and the neighboring=

the countries. 6. in Prussia. 7. in the North German Confederation. 8. in Würtemberg= Baden. 9th in Holland and Belgium. 10th in France. 11th in Spain. 12th in Italy. 13th in Serbia and Romania. 14. in Sweden=Norway. 15. in Poland and Russia. 16. in England= land. 17. in America. 18. in Türkiye and Greece. 19. in Klein= Asia and Persia. 20. in Tunis and Tripoli. 21. in Africa and Egypt. 22. Newspaper Jews. 23. Theater Jews. 24. Morality of the Jews. 25. Jews as musicians. 26. as banknote counterfeiters. 27. as thieves' fences. 28. as owners of casinos. 29. Jews among the Jesuits. 30. Jews in the Masonic Order.

Of these writings, which are the result of 25 years of studies

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were, only No. 1 and 2 were published. In addition, another Brofchüre. Mr. von Scharffenstein named names and delivered the most interesting material. What happened to Mr. v. Scharffenstein What happened to Dr. Jean von Parvy?

I will now follow the 100 laws "simply without citations."

They are understandable for everyone. If you want to know more, he should get the book: N

The Jewish Mirror in the Light of Truth, by Dr. Jacob Ecker Paderborn 1884. Bonifacius Printing House. Price Mk. 1.80, in which the Hebrew text and a strictly scientific critique the translation, which was undertaken at the instigation of the authorities was included.

Jewish Mirror

or 100 newly revealed, still valid today, the traffic of Jews with the non-Jewish laws of the Jews; of

Dr. Juftus. Fourth edition. Paderborn, 1883. Printing and publishing

the Bonifacius printing house. (JW Schröder.) Price 50 Pf.

The 100 Laws from the Shulchan Aruch.

Ego scio, quoniam intrabunt post discussionem
lupi rapaces in vos, non partentes gregi.
Actus Apost. 20. 29.

Law 1

"The Jew may not wear a garment that has zizis (fringes on the corners of the garment, as the Jews wear it during their morning prayers have, f. 4 Moses 15, 37), an Akum (= non-Jew) buy"; "he may even give such a dress to an Akum (non-Jews) not even as a pledge or for the purpose of keep it. Because if an Akum (non-Jew) wears such a garment he will have, then there is a fear that he could be a Jew deceive him by saying that he was also a Jew; and if then the Jew will trust him and alone in his company will be, the Akum (non-Jew) would kill him"

agents."

Law 2

"Everything that the Jew ritually needs for worship (such as e.g. the above-mentioned fringes etc.), no Akum (non-Jew), but only a Jew, because this is made by people and the Akum (non-Jews) as people of the Jews may not be considered.)

Law 3

"The Kadish prayer (that is a prayer which begins with the words: "Ithgadal Vejthkadasch" begins, meaning "exalted and sanctified" and

= AB 2

(hence the name Kadish prayer) may only be prayed where ten Jews are together, and they must be together in such a way that no unclean thing, such as feces or an Akum (non-Jew), fit separates them from each other." f |

Law 4

"If a Jew is attacked by an Akum (non-Jew) with a cross fit is strictly forbidden for the Jew to cut his head bow, even if he is praying at that moment; and if he is in his prayer he reached such a place where he could raise his head must bow (there are some passages in the prayers of the Jews, where they must bow their heads), he should now avoid."

Law 5

"The sons of Aaron the high priest shall also now, when Jerusalem is no longer a temple or a sacrifice, but among the Jews dispersed certain distinctions and honors from the ordinary Jewish people have in advance and always have the right to their blessing to be given to the Jews on every feast day; but if a child of the same has become an Akum (non-Jew), then the family desecrated and consequently loses its priestly

Right."

* Law 6.

"A Jew who has become Akum (non-Jew) is, to the extent condemned that if he had lights or the like for the synagogue gives, it is forbidden to accept it."

Law 7

"The Symun prayer (the prayer which the Jews recite after Efen perform, in which at the end also the host of the house is blessed is not allowed to pray in any Akum (non-Jewish) house, so that the Akum (non-Jew) will not be blessed."

Law 8

"For every enjoyment of the smell the Jew must make a beracha, a short prayer of thanks, except when the spices or which otherwise fragrantly once were on a toilet, to to eliminate the bad smell of the toilet, or if the fragrant in the hands of a H. . . , which suffers itself with well-smelling things to provoke people to sin, or if the fragrant was in a church (namely of the non-Jews) then it is forbidden to make a prayer for the enjoyment of smell to hunt it by taking it through the toilet, through the H... or has been polluted by the Church."

Law 9

Every Jew is obliged, when he is present at a church (the non-Jews) that has collapsed, to say: "Ge=

En

Praise be to you, Lord, for you have eradicated this idol house from here hasft"; and if a Jew in front of a still standing church (the Gentile) passes by, he shall say: "Blessed are you, Lord, that you prolong your wrath on the evildoers," and if he 600,000 Jews gathered together, then he should say: "Blessed are you, white lord"; but if he sees Akum (non-Jews), then he should say: "Your mother is in great shame, and those who has become a laughingstock" (Jeremiah 50:12) and when a Jew passes in front of a Jewish churchyard, then he says: "Blessed be you, Lord, for you have created them righteously"; and in front of a churchyard of the Akum (the non-Jews) he should say: "Your Mother is in great shame etc." "If a Jew is good-built houses of Akum (non-Jews), he should say: "The "God will destroy the houses of the proud"; but if he destroys from the house of an Akum (non-Jew), he shall say: "God is Lord who takes vengeance." |

Law 10

"On the evening of the Sabbath every Jew is obliged to as soon as he sees the light, to say: "Blessed be you, Lord, Creator of the light"; but where the light shines from a church (of the Gentiles) it is forbidden to thank God for the enjoyment of such light."

Law 11

"On the Sabbath it is strictly forbidden for the Jew to buy or to sell; but it is permitted to buy from an Akum (non-Jews) to buy a house in us, even to write is permitted in this case, so that one can have an Akum in Palestine (non-Jews) less and one Indian more."

Law 12. |

"Any work on the Sabbath that is for the salvation of a Jew can be done by death is not only permitted, but obligatory. So if on the Sabbath a house or a group If stones fall over a Jew, the pile may be carried away, to save the life of the Jew lying underneath; yes, if also several Akum (non-Jews) with the Jew underneath and the Akum (non-Jews), if we saved the Jew, would also be saved (and that is to save an Akum [non-Jew] from death

save, even on a working day, if, as we further [cf. Gef. 50] [shall be seen, a great sin], [however, we must, in order to save the Jew, remove that pile of stones.]”

5 Law 13.

“The Jewish midwife 5 is not only allowed, but is obliged to help a Jewish woman on the Sabbath, and and to do everything that would otherwise desecrate the Sabbath. Helping a non-Jewish woman, however, is forbidden, even if one can help her without desecrating the Sabbath, since she but can only be regarded as an animal.”

Law 14. |

“On Pascha eve (the first evening before Easter) every Jew must pray the prayer Shephoch (a prayer of the Jews, in which God is called upon to turn his wrath upon the Goyim [non-Jews! pour out) and if they (the Jews) pray devoutly will perform, then the Lord will without ig the prayer er= hear and send the Messiah, who will bring his wrath upon the Goyim (non-Jews) will be poured out. |

Law 15

“On the holidays, when all work is forbidden, Cooking is also forbidden; only everyone may cook what he wants It is permitted, however, if he needs to eat for himself cooking, it is necessary to put more food into the same pot than he for himself, even if he gave the extra money to the dogs want to use; because we are obliged to let the dogs live. On the other hand, to buy more food for an Akum (non-Jew) is strictly forbidden, as we do not allow the same to live are obliged.”

Law 16

“At the time of Cholhamoed (a Jewish festival which was held in the spring and the autumn,) is any business= Agitation is strictly forbidden; however, it is permitted to use a Akum (non-Jews), since the growth with an Akum (non-Jews) is always pleasing to the good Lord.”

N Law 17.

“If the plague has broken out somewhere and as a result many people have become prey to the pestilence, so the Jews gather in the synagogue and, without the, whole day

having eaten and drunk, pray that God will look upon them
mercy and free them from the plague. But if a plague is among
Animals have escaped, then you don't need all that,
but if it is broken among swine, since their innards
are similar to human intestines and also,
when the plague is among Akum (non-Jews), because their bodies=
natural constitution is similar to that of humans!

Law 18

On the Haman Festival, all Jews must recite the prayer of thanksgiving Arur Haman
pray, in which it says: "Cursed be Haman and all Akum (non=
Jews), blessed Mark and all Jews!"

5 Law 19.

"Every Bethdin (ie Chief Rabbinate) may
proclaim punishment, even today, if it is necessary
even if the crime itself does not constitute a death sentence.
would deserve punishment."

Law 20

"If two Jews get into a fight with each other, be it over money=

or other matters and find the decision of a judge
forced to call, yes they have to go to the Bethdin (rabbinical office)
and submit to his decision, but may not
an Akum (non-Jew), not even before a royal
Court seek justice where Akum (non-Jews) are the judges; and
even if their law is identical with the rabbinical law
it is a great sin and a terrible blasphemy.
But whoever violates this commandment and goes with another Jew before
a non-Jewish court, the Bethdin
(rabbinical office) the duty to condemn (ie to excommunicate)
ciren) until he had convinced his nearest Jew of the demand
freed."

Law 21

"A Jew may not call an Akum (non-Jew) as a witness against
serve another Jew. Therefore, if an Akum (non-Jew)
demands money from a Jew, and the Jew gives it to the Akum
(non-Jews), then it is another Jew who he
knows that the Akum (non-Jew) is right, forbidden to the Akum
(non-Jews) to become witnesses. But if a Jew has this commandment
transgressed and is an Akum (non-Jew) against a Jew
witnessed, then the Bethdin (the office of Rabbi) is
obliges one to condemn the same (ie to excommunicate). N

Law 22

"Only he who has some humanity can serve as a witness and honor; but he who throws away his honor, as, for example, who goes out naked into the street or who is Akum (non-Jews) asked for alms when he had the same in his possession can do at home (ie take according to need), which is a dog, because he does not respect his honor, and is therefore not capable of testifying." |

Law 23

"Only those who can be considered as witnesses Names people have, an Akum (non-Jew) or a Jew who has become a non-Jew, who is even worse than a (ge=borner) non-Jew, can not be considered human beings= be seen, therefore their testimony has no value!"

Law 24. |

"If a Jew has an Akum (non-Jew) in his fine claws, (in Chaldean expression: Magnrupia ie to flay, continued cheat, do not let go of the clutches) so another Jew can go to the same Akum (non-Jew) and lend him money and cheat him so that the Akum (non-Jew) loses his money Because the money of an Akum (non-Jew) is lord= loose goods, and whoever wants to has every right to to take possession of the same!

= I

Law 25

"The citizens (namely the Jews) in a community have the Right to prohibit other merchants from entering their place come and sell goods cheaper; except when the goods of the foreigners are better than those of the inhabitants. Then The residents cannot prohibit it, since the buyers have better would get the goods. But of course this is only the case where the buyers are Jews, but where the buyers are Akum (non-Jews), you can probably forbid it to foreigners because it is a sin is to give good things to the Akum (non-Jews), because it is a principle among us (Jews) that it is permissible to give a dog to throw a piece of meat, but not to a Nochri (Non=Jews) to give it away because a dog is better than a Nochri (non-Jew)." | |

Law 26. |

"If a Jew has a clerk in his business with whom he made that everything he would find would belong to the principal, and the clerk has cheated an Akum (non-Jew) by he still had to recover from the Akum (non-Jew) a long-paid debt paid again, or has the Akum (non-Jew) in the calculation disadvantaged, etc., then this profit belongs to the principal, because such profits are also to be regarded as found objects."
(The property of non-Jews is ownerless compared to Jews
Well, therefore the Jews can take as much as they can get can.)

Law 27

"If a Jew sends a messenger to collect money from an Akum (non-Jews) and the messenger has the Akum (non-Jews) be deceitful and more than right is taken, then this belongs to the messenger."

Law 28. | |

"If a Jew does business with an Akum (non-Jew) and another Jew comes and deceives the Akum (non-Jew), be it by wrong measure or wrong weight or by wrong Calculation, yes, both Jews must be in the position given to them by God (?) share the resulting profits."

Law 29

"If a Jew sends a messenger to an Akum (non-Jew) to to pay him a debt, and the messenger notices after he has arrived that the Akum (non-Jew) has forgotten the guilt, then the messenger must give the money to the Jew who sent him, return; and the messenger must not say that he wants to change the name God thereby (namely by returning the money to the non-Jew) worship, so that the Akum (non-Jews) should say that the Jews would be honest people, because what can he do with fine
Make money, but has absolutely no right to take other people's money away—
throw it at me!"

2

– 18 –

Law 30

"If a Jew sold something to another Jew, Mo—

property or real estate, and it turns out that the seller-buyer felt the items were stolen, and as a result the owner has taken back the goods, the seller is obliged to return the money received to the buyer because he would not have fupon stealing; but if he gave the things to an Akum (non-Jew) stolen and the Akum (non-Jew) takes it back, then the seller does not have to pay anything back to the buyer."

Law 31

"It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to to cheat, and it is already considered fraud if he cheats him the 6th part of the value; and whoever has brought his next has cheated another person, he must pay it back. Of course, But all this is only the case with Jews, an Akum (non-Jew) On the other hand, he is permitted to cheat and he may not give back what he has cheated him of. For it is written in the Holy Scripture: "You shall not deceive your neighbour brother", and the Non-Jews are not our brothers, but, as above (cf. Law 25) has already been mentioned, worse than dogs!

Law 32.

"If a Jew has rented a house from another Jew, 1 a third Jew will come and more 1 than the first nn and rent the house for themselves. But if the landlord an Akum (non-Jew), then he is banished (the expression in the Chal= Daefchen is: Menuda ie he is not allowed to go to the synagogue come until the Rabbi loosens the bonds of the ban), who causes the non-Jew to get more money!" –

Law 33

"It is a duty (namely for the Jew) to do everything that a sick person in his will, except if he has commanded something sinful to be done. If therefore a sick person in his will to an Akum (non-Jew) something has given, this may not be followed; because, as we will see later, it is a great sin to give an Akum (non-Jews) something to give!" –

Law 34

"It is the duty of a Jew who has found something to it living, be it inanimate things, it back to the owner= admit. Of course, all this is only possible for a Jew who has lost something, but if the found item belongs to an Akum

(non-Jews), then one is not only not obliged to return, if it is a grave sin to give something to an Akum (non-Jew) to return, except when it is done so that the non-Jews want to say, "the Jews are decent people." –

19

Law 35

"If a Jew encounters a burdened animal which is under the load has fallen, or a loaded wagon, in front of which the draft animals, over-exerted by the heavy load, have fallen, he is obliged to assist the driver or carter come, unload the load, and where necessary, reload help. For every Jew, both his owed to our fellow human beings as well as to animals; and therefore he is also obliged to do so, even if only the cargo is given to a Jew and the animal belongs to an Akum (non-Jew), or vice versa, if the animal belongs to a Jew and the cargo to a non-Jew and the driver is a non-Jew. But if the Animals belong to a non-Jew and the cargo is also the property then hear all compassion and all mercy against both the owner of the cargo and against the animals, and in such a case no Jew is obliged to to provide assistance to the owner of the cargo or to the animals."

Law 36

"If a Jew owes money to an Akum (non-Jew) and is the Akum (non-Jew) has died, it is forbidden for the Jew to to repay the money to the heirs of the non-Jews; provided However, no other Akum (non-Jew) knows that the Jew owes money to the deceased non-Jew. But if a Akum (non-Jew) already knows about it, then he should tell the heirs Pay money so that the non-Jews do not want to say: "The Jews are fraudsters." |

Law 37. Ä

"It is forbidden for a Jew to give a Jew or a

To steal something from a Goi (non-Jew), but a Goi (non-Jew) to cheat, e.g. to cheat him in arithmetic (in the Chal= In Danish there is the same word as before, namely thauth = to deceive) or not to pay him what is owed to him, he is= but caution must be exercised so that it not know, lest the name of God be profaned."

Law 38

"If a Jew buys from a thief and sells the property, bought another Jew, and then a third Jew and claims that the purchased goods are his property and takes it in itself, the seller is obliged to return the money to the buyer. But if an Akum (non-Jew) comes to the buyer and says that the purchased item is his property, it will not be returned to him. If he files a complaint with their (the Akum – non-Jews) court and he has received the item back through the courts, the seller does not return the money to the buyer" (because namely the one who bought from the thief, no mistake

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committed, since it was the purchased goods that could be given to a non-Jews).

Law 39

"If a Jew is a monopoly tenant (who grants the state a monopoly for a city or a wider area for a certain amount leased), another Jew may not take over this monopoly lease not damage (e.g. by smuggling), but the tenant is a Akum (non-Jew), then the harm is permitted, because this is also much is than not paying your debts and that is how we above (cf. Law 37) is permitted."

Law 40

"Is a Jew Muchas (namely state tax collector or Customs guard) ie he has the right (namely to collect the duties levy), but rather he collects the taxes for the state, fhe is forbidden to use force against another Jew. Why? Because the king (for whom he is acting) is a Goi (non-Jew), and not paying taxes is the same as being a Goi (non-Jews) not to pay debts, which, as we seen above (cf. Law 36), is permitted. Therefore, a Jew may cannot force another Jew to do so. But if the be-officials concerned feared the king that the matter would be revealed can become, he can be forced against the other Jew-proceed wisely."

Law 41

"State laws must be obeyed. But this applies only from such laws from which he, the state, profit (money-revenue); and such laws (tax laws) do not need fom all of them, but only those who are on land (i.e. land and building tax

must be paid); but as far as other tax laws are concerned,
You do not need to follow them. Property and building tax must
be paid because the land belongs to the ruler and he
can say that he wants to welcome us in his country under the condition
live in such a way that one pays the property tax."

Law 42.

"It is forbidden to play Kubja with a Jew, i.e.
to cheat at cards or dice or other pocket games,
because all this is robbery and robbing the Jews is forbidden; with
But one may play Kubja with an Akum (non-Jew)."

Law 43

"Has a Jew sold something to an Akum (non-Jew) and
taken more than it is worth, and another comes
Jew to the Akum (non-Jew) and tells him that "
fe jo much not worth, and gives the Akum (non-Jew) in consequence
If the other Jew returns the purchased goods, the second Jew is obliged to

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first (the seller) the difference between the value and

the price for which the item was sold to the Alum (non-Jew),
to replace." | |

Likewise: "If a Jew offers an Akum (non-Jew) high
interest and another Jew comes to
the Akum (non-Jew) and offers him money for lesser
interest, the second Jew is a Raschah (ie a God
loser) and he is obliged to reimburse the first Jew what
he to the Akum (non-Jew), if he is from the second Jew
takes the money, could have earned more."

Law 4. |

"If a king has natural products (wine, straw, etc.)
legally to be paid as taxes, but a Jew evades
this benefit in kind, but is received by another Jew
denounced and must therefore pay the taxes, fo is
the denouncing Jew is obliged to give the first the natural products
5 (of course also other damages, possible penalties)
replace." ;

| Law 45.

"It is permissible to have a Muser, that is, a person who boasts of wanting to denounce someone, where as a result the denounced person's body (e.g. with imprisonment) or in his wealth (with money), even if it is only little money, could be punished by killing, even today. First tell him: "Do not denounce." If he then resists and says: "I will not ziren", then it is not only permitted, but a good work to kill him and he will be blessed who kill him first. But there is no time to warn, you can refrain from warning him and kill him immediately."

Law 46

"If someone has three times a Jew with an Akum (non-Jew)

denounced, one should, if he also promises to

to improve and not to denounce again, to think of ways and means, to get rid of him. The expenses which were incurred

shall, in order to eliminate it from the world, the Jews must pay obliged who are resident in the city (at the place of the crime)."

Law 47. N

"If the ox of a Jew butts the ox of an Akum (non-Jews), the Jew is not obliged to give the Akum (non-Jew) the To compensate for damage, because it is written in the Bible (II Moss 22, 35): "If one man's ox gores his neighbour's ox" etc., the Akum (non-Jew) is not my neighbor. But he has the ox of an Akum (non-Jew) turned the ox of a

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Jew, the Akum (non-Jew) must give the Jew the compensate for the damage because he is an Akum (non-Jew)."

Law 48

"It was not permitted for the Jew to live in Palestine at the time when the fields belonged to the Jews, to keep small livestock, because thereby the neighbor could be harmed, because the same (small

cattle) in foreign fields fe a habitually to juchen; but in Syria and everywhere where the fields did not belong to Jews, The Jew may have kept small livestock. Today, however, when even In Palestine the fields no longer belong to Jews, he may also Palestine keep small livestock."

Law 49

"It is forbidden for the Jew to have a bad dog, which to hold a person who bites without putting him on a chain But this only applies where Jews live; where Akum (non-Jews) live, the Jew may not have such an evil have a dog."

Law 50

Since the Sanhedrin and the Temple (in Jerusalem) no longer exist, can punish death as before (by the Sanhedrin ie the Judges of the High Court may no longer be imposed; only According to Law 19, death sentences can be imposed by the Chief Rabbi's Office Apart from the permitted killing of a mufer (cf. Law 45) is in the following cases 1 even without the The Chief Rabbi's ruling declared it a good work.

a. (There is a case reported here which we will not can communicate.) |

b. "A Jew does a good deed when he Apikores kills. Apikores means a liberal, a unbeliever, scoffer, etc., who denies the teachings of Israel and boasts of his disbelief, or who is an Akum (non-Jew). If he can do it publicly, If he does it publicly, he cannot do it publicly because of the state authority, he should think of means to secretly The Jew does not have the Duty to have an Akum with whom he lives peacefully to kill directly, but he is not allowed to save him from death to save." os

Law 51

"An animal that is killed by an Akum (non-Jew) or by a Jew who has become a non-Jew is slaughtered, the Jew regard as a dead animal." |

Law 52

"The Jew may not have an animal that is not yet 8 days old is, slaughter. But if an Akum (non-Jew) comes to the Jew

"IE,

to sell an animal, claiming that the animal was 8 days old, the Jew should not believe him, because the Akum (non-Jews) are liars and deceivers." 5

Law 53

"It is forbidden for the Jew to use a Nochrith kn as To take a wet nurse, if he can have a Jewish one, because the Nature and the essence of a wet nurse in the 1 5 to the child go and the Nochrith (non-Jew) dumbs down the child and teaches bad qualities."

Law 54

"The Rabbis have forbidden to receive from an Akum (non-Jew)

baked bread or something cooked by an Akum (non-Jew)

to eat or drink spirits at the same time, because a socially friendly traffic could emerge. Where but a Jewish baker is not available, one may non-Jewish bakers (but not from private individuals) because since the above danger is not so much to be feared. – An Akum (non-Jewish woman) as a kitchen maid, however, the Jew may keep, if this is done under the supervision, instruction or in the presence of a Jewish woman cooks, she also participates." |

– Law 55.

"The Jew may not trade in impure things (e.g. pigs, things from (non-Jewish) church etc., as we will see below), but to an Akum (non-Jew) that take (ie not buy, but as payment for a fictitious Accepting guilt) is allowed because it is always a good thing is to snatch something from an Akum (non-Jew)."

Law 56

"If a Jew takes dishes from an Akum (non-Jew) has bought, whether it is made of metal or clay, he must wash it clean, because the Akum (non-Jews) are impure in their senses

he Jews). Even if a Jew finds an Akum (non-Jew) dishes sold and the Akum (non-Jew) returned the same to him brought, the Jew must wash it clean again, because it is contaminated by the touch of the Akum (non-Jew), (such unholy creatures are the Akum [non-Jews])

Law 57

"It is forbidden for a Jew to drink a bottle or a glass of wine, which an Akum (non-Jew) has touched, because the Wine contaminated by the touch of the Akum (non-Jew) ist." (The law also has the special purpose of preventing social interaction arises between Jews and non-Jews.)

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Law 58

"For the Jew, every pleasure or advantage that he derives from a Idol house of the Akum (non-Jewish temple) could have, bots, for example, he may bring wax candles, carpets, clothing, the priest wears during the service (but not those he otherwise wears as private person) who has been in a Christian church or e are, use; he may not use non-Jewish songs–

sell books to priests, but to laymen; but whoever Anyone who can bring themselves not to sell such things to laymen should Furthermore, it is forbidden for the Jew to external construction than for the internal equipment of a non-Jewish lend money to the church, let alone engage in trade with things that are used in the non-Jewish church.

Furthermore, the Jew may not give water to an Akum (non-Jew) give or sell if he knows that someone wants to baptize with it; Furthermore, he may not sell incense that has been burned in the church–
– But if an Akum (non-Jew) is in the place fuch things that are used in the field of the J. Church, sell, then the Jew may also trade with it, so that the Akum (non-Jew) does not deserve the money. Even if some of these ecclesiastical things which the Jew declares to be unclean, among thousands of other non-ecclesiastical things of the same kind would be mixed, then any enjoyment or advantage of this thousand is forbidden to the Jew; likewise he shall rise from the ashes of such things or a burned down (non-Jewish) church no advantage."

Law 59

"The Jew shall not be afraid of any cross or religious image, what he finds in villages, on the roads or in smaller towns, enjoyment or advantage, because they are worshipped—and are unclean for the Jew. But if he finds them in large Cities, where they were not worshipped but for decoration 1, the ban does not apply. On the other hand, the

offered to every cross before which one kneels."

Law 60.

"For the Jew, every pleasure or advantage is
Akum=(non-Jews=/ Church, e.g. in summer in its shade
to walk, listen to the organ playing or look at a beautiful picture
to behold such things, to delight in the sight,
strictly forbidden." |

Law 61.

"It is strictly forbidden for the Jew to be next to a (non-Jewish) Church to build a house for himself. But if he has
foone one that stands next to a (non-Jewish) church and
if it has collapsed, it should be replaced by the
(non-Jewish) Church and the space between
fill it with human excrement."

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| z Law 62.

"Of church property (properties of a non-Jewish church, land
a Jew may not enjoy or benefit from
if the proceeds are used for religious purposes
But if the proceeds benefit the clergy personally,
He may enjoy it or benefit from it, but without
costs him something." Ä Ä |

Law 63.

"It is strictly forbidden for the Jew to take part in a collection for
a (non-Jewish) church to make a contribution. This applies
but only where the Church itself has to manage its assets,
and thus used the gifts for themselves. But if the state has the
Administration, then it is allowed to make a contribution by
fe can imagine giving it to the state and the state can also
for other purposes." |

Law 64. |

"It is a good deed that every Jew should, as much as he can, endeavour to support the (non-Jewish) Church or what belongs to it 55 or what is done for them, to burn and destroy to scatter the ashes to the winds or to throw them into the water Furthermore, it is the duty of every Jew to seek – to exterminate every (non-Jewish) church and to make it a disgrace– to give names." |

| Law 65.

"A Jew who, by mentioning the name of a

(non-Jewish) Church, 39 lashes are said to have been be even; in general it is forbidden to use the name of a (hierarchical) Jewish) Church, it is only a derogatory term Even the holidays of the Akum (non-Jews) may not be named, except those which have human names" (e.g. Peter and Paul, St. Andrew's Day etc.) ö "The Jew is permitted to marry the Akum (non-Jew)

mock him, saying: Your God will help you, or your Thun bless. The Jew thinks: the God of Christians, whom he considers to be idolaters, can do nothing, and fo bless, so he would not." – (The blessing of the Jew towards a non-Jew is therefore only mockery and ridicule.) |

| Law 66.

"The Jew follows an Akum (non-Jew) 3 days before a fhis (the non-Jew's) feast, nothing borrow or lend, at all not do business with him, because the Akum (non-Jew) is interested in the Holidays could be a pleasure. Against high On the other hand, he may borrow usurious interest so that the Akum (non-Jew) the pleasure of the aftermath of the later payment feel sick."

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Law 67. a

"It is forbidden for a Jew to give to an Akum (non-Jew) for to give a gift on one of his (the non-Jew's) holidays. Only then is it permitted for him if he knows that the Akum (non-Jew) is unbeliever. It is also forbidden for the Jew to Feast days of an Akum (non-Jew) a gift from him= But if he fears that non-acceptance will have bad consequences could arise, he should accept it and throw it away secretly.

| The day on which the Akum (non-Jews) will have a new King received (the day of the accession or election) should be observed by the Jews on the other feast days of the Akum (non-Jews) be treated equally", (ie they may not give them a gift do not do business with them unless they non-Jews can cheat, for example)

Law 68.

"It is forbidden for every Jew to eat on the feast day of an Akum (non-Jews) to go into his house, not to greet him But if he meets him on the street, he may greet, but in a forced, cowardly manner" (in the text it says it: with weak lips and heavy head).

Law 69.

"It is always forbidden for the Jew to give a gift to an Akum (non-Jews) with the greeting "Peace be with you" or similar greetings to words", (because the Jews believe that peace belongs to him opposite the blessing: "Peace π c." for the second= (It is pronounced twice.) Therefore, the Jew is advised to "as soon as he sees an Akum (non-Jew), to greet him first, so that the Akum (non-Jew) does not greet first, and he (the Jew) be prompted to answer him and so, God forbid want to contribute to the blessing of an Akum (non-Jew)."

Law 70

"It is a commanded good work that a Jew should (non-Jewish) church 4 cubits away (e.g. if his It is strictly forbidden for the Jew to (non-Jewish) Church. For example, if he a thorn in his foot or money has fallen to the ground, fo that he must necessarily bend down, fhe should in this case turn their backs on the church."

"Located at the outflow openings of water bodies— images of non-Jewish saints or non-Jewish Symbols, the Jew may not drink from them, because it might seem as if he wanted, by leaning towards the opening, to kiss the holy image or symbol (ie to venerate).

Law 71.

"It is forbidden for the Jew to appear before kings or priests, who have a cross in their garments or one on

the chest, bowing or removing the hat,
so that it does not seem as if he were bowing before the cross
In order not to violate external decency, he should either
taking off his headgear before he approaches the persons concerned (i.e.
also the cross) or he is supposed to be in her presence
Drop money and bend down to pick it up. (It should
so his behavior appears as if he were proving the
person he met, whereas in truth he was a
has a different intention.)
| j Law 72.

"It is forbidden for Jews to live in any of the
district or in a street inhabited by them
to rent or sell to 3 Akum (non-Jews) so that
it does not come to the point where the district or the street has a non-
Jewish." The sale of 1 to one or two
Akum (non-Jews) was previously only permitted for the "purpose that the
Houses were used as warehouses, not for living in,
because the Akum (non-Jews) had their idols in it", "but now,
where this is no longer the case, the Jews may
two Akum (non-Jews) also rent houses as apartments
or sell." | |

Law 73.

"It is a great sin to give an Akum (non-Jew)
to give something. But it is permissible to give something to the poor of the Akum
(non-Jews) to give alms, to visit their sick, to
To pay their last respects to the dead and to
comfort, for the sake of peace, so that the Akum (non-Jews)
want to believe that the Jews are good friends of them,
by showing sympathy."

Law 74

"It is forbidden for a Jew to marry an Akum (non-Jew) in
to praise his absence, for example, to say: "What is that for
a "beautiful non-Jew" (if he is a physically beautiful person);
but even more so it is forbidden to practice fine virtues
to boast, for example, to say: "What a good person he is", or:
"What kind of learned man is that?" or "What kind of
a wise man" etc. But if he has the intention, by
he praised the physical beauty of an Akums efchbpf, thereby

To praise God for creating such a beautiful creature,
it is permitted to him, because the Jew may praise God the beautiful-
ity of an animal and also of an Akum" (non-Jew).

Law 75. |

"It is forbidden for a Jew to take part in the wedding feast of a Akum (non-Jews) to take part, even if he has his own food and bring his own servant (ie eat kosher), because a social friendship is developing

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could (which is known to be avoided by the Jew); but if the Akum (non-Jew) to the Jew in his house live poultry or If a Jew sends slaughtered meat, the Jew may take it in his "Eat well at home." |

Law 76.

. "It is forbidden for the Jew to follow a non-Jewish doctrine-

institution to send his child to school or to a non-Jewish To hand over his child to the master to learn a trade, because the Akum (non-Jews) would lead the same to evil: Furthermore, the Jew may never be alone with an Akum (non-Jew) because the Akum (non-Jews) are bloodthirsty. Go Jew and an Akum (non-Jew) up or down the stairs, fo fhall the Jew go first when going up and last when going down (also always above the Akum [non-Jews]) fine, otherwise the Akum (non-Jew), if the Jew was of lower rank, would kill him. Furthermore, the Jew may not, in the presence of an Akum (non-Jew), do not bend down, because otherwise the Akum could cut off his head. The Jew may also answer the question of an Akum where he (the Jew) go, do not tell him the truth, so that the Akum non-Jew)

not to sneak up on him and kill him."

Law 77

"It is forbidden for a Jewish wet-nurse to nurse the child of a Akum (non-Jews) to breastfeed, even if she is paid for it, because she thereby contributes to raising an Akum (non-Jew); only if she is in great pain due to excess milk and If the milk can be dangerous for her, she is allowed to do so. It was forbidden for a Jew to teach a craft to an Akum (non-Jew), what he can feed himself with."

Law 78 .

"It is forbidden for a Jew to be treated by a doctor or a Pharmacist who is an Akum (non-Jew) free of charge heal to 15 because it is assumed that the doctor or pharmacist-

bartender would poison him in this case; but the Jew may need an Akum as a doctor or pharmacist if he paid him because he would then be careful not to steal him poison so that his reputation does not suffer. |

| Law 79.

"It is permissible for the Jew to be in a state of mortal danger Illness Unclean (ie what he considers unclean according to the law to keep and which he is otherwise strictly forbidden to enjoy) enjoy if he believes he can expect healing from it; Even in this case it remains unlawful to speak of something too fine to make use of the right to freedom (in the sense of the Jews) 8 namely, a Christian church-

ört." |

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be Gefetz 80. | |

"It is strictly forbidden for the Jew to speak of an Akum

(non-Jews) cut their hair (head or beard hair) to let him go because the Akum (non-Jew) wanted to cut his throat could; it is only permitted if several Jews are present or he has a mirror in front of him to detect any evil fight of the Akum (non-inden) to cut his throat, immediately notice and then be able to get away as quickly as possible."

Law 81.

"The Jew is not obliged to have an Akum (non-Jews), with whom he lives in peace, to death, but it is strictly forbidden for him to even have such an Akum (non-Jews) from death, for example, if the same is Water had fallen and even if he had given him his whole assets for the rescue. Furthermore, it is forbidden for a Jew to heal an Akum (non-Jew), even if he receives payment for it, except if there is a fear that Christians will would develop a hatred against the Jews. In this In this case it is even permitted to treat him free of charge, if he (the Jew) does not evade treatment A Jew is also permitted to participate in an Akum (non-Jews) to check whether a medicine is healthy= causing or fatal. Furthermore, a Jew is obliged a Jew who was baptized and became one of the Akum

(non-Jews) has converted, to kill and on all= strictly it is forbidden for him to save such a person from death save."

| Law 82.

"It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to To lend money at usury (at high interest rates); on the other hand, it is him, an Akum (non-Jew) or a Jew, the Christian has become to lend money at usurious interest, because it is in the Holy Scripture: "You shall let your brother live with you." The Akum (non-Jew) is not considered a brother-strives.

| Law 83.

"It is forbidden for the Jew to know the life-span of Akum (non-Jews), rather, he should be as far as possible try to distinguish oneself, e.g. in one's clothing, in one's hair= grew, in the house furnishings, etc. Least of all he should wear clothes that have something specifically Christian (cross and the like). But certain Christian classes, 5 For example, if doctors or craftsmen wear certain clothing, it is also

A Jewish doctor or craftsman is allowed to wear such if he can earn money by doing so." |

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Law 84.

"Among the Jews there is a rule that at certain times Purifications (cf. III. Moses 12) by washing with Water must be taken. "If, after taking the same, they encounter something unclean, disgusting or an Akum (Not: Jews), they must undertake a new purification, because the mere sight of an impure thing or an Akum (non-Jews), without any contact having taken place, already contaminated."

Law 85. | |

"If a Jew felt something towards an Akum (non-Jew), denies this in court and is forced to swear an oath, jo should other Jews who know about the theft, a to mediate between the Jew and the Christian- But if a compromise is not reached and the Jew cannot, if he does not want to lose the case, does not want to get past the oath, then he may swear falsely and in his heart the oath destroy it by thinking that he can not do otherwise. This law has

However, this only applies in the case that the Akum (non-Jew) catches the thief—ftahl cannot find out; if he can find out, then the Jew may not swear falsely, so that the name of God may not be profaned. It is a principle that the Jew may swear falsely where Corporal punishment may be imposed, even if he has perjured himself and the God's name can be desecrated; but where only fines threaten, he may only swear falsely if he does not oath and the name of God cannot be profaned.”

Law 86.

“It is forbidden for the Jew to give a denier even one Law and even more so it is forbidden to give a Jew who has Akum (non-Jew) to give alms or to do something borrow, because you are not obliged to let them live. but it is permissible to give alms to an Akum (non-Jew) that= with no hatred against the Jews arise.”

Law 87.

“It is strictly forbidden for the Jew to speak of an Akum (non-Jews) alms”, because according to the Jews the= the one who gives alms to a Jew, from God Jide el wird”, so the Akum (non-Jew) would be blessed if the

Jew accepts alms (the Jews assume that the

Non-Jews still exist because they once had the Jews something good to come out of it. “If the Jews took these lives would soon crumble like a rotten vessel break” (ie perish). Therefore, if a 1 or e of the Goi (non-Jews) to distribute money to the Jews ung among their poor, they should not give the money to send it back so as not to offend the king, but they should

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not to their poor, but in secret to the Christian poor “But if the ruler gives something to the synagogue, it should be accepted because the blessing from it is not so significant. But from a Jew who has become a non-Jew, this

Law 88. Mr ,

“Marriages between non-Jews 8785 no connection=

ity, ie the coexistence of the same is the coexistence human life of horses." Therefore, the children not related to the parents in any human=kinship relationship and can, "if parents and children become Jewish, the For example, a son may marry his mother." However, the rabbis against the application of this principle in life, "so that the Akum (non-Jews) who have become Jewish do not hunt fshould, the Akum (non-Jews) ftill be more pious than the Jews, in that among them (the Akum) it is not permitted that a son mother marry." 39

| | Law 89.

The Jews had the law, "when harvesting on the edge to leave something standing on the field or to leave ears of corn lying on the field for their poor." But since you are among the Akum (non-Jews) scattered and their fields between those of the Akum (non-Jews) lying this is forbidden because the poor of the Akum (non-Jews) could collect this."

Law 90

Among the 24 cases in which the Rabbi excommunicated must, there are the following two which are of interest to non-Jews.

a) "If a Jew wants to sell a piece of land to an Akum (non-Jews, he must, if he has a Jewish neighbor has, give it to him in writing upon request that he for all Inconveniences which he suffered from this neighbourhood would grow, he wants to be responsible. But if he wants to If he does not accept responsibility, the Rabbi shall to condemn, that is, to excommunicate." |
| b) The second case is that provided for in Law 21.

Law 91.

"Is it a Sa when another Jew dies, fhe should, in the moment when the soul separates from the body, as As a sign of mourning, a piece of his clothing tear, even if the deceased was a sinner. But if he äugegen at the death of an Akum (non-Jew) or a Jew who

has become a non-Jew, this sign of mourning is forbidden because the Jew should be happy about such a case." N Furthermore, it is forbidden for the Jew to give to an Akum (non-Jew) to pay the last respects, e.g. to bury his body or to give a eulogy, only there he is allowed to do it where it is done for the sake of peace." | |

not be accepted."

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Law 92.

"It is forbidden for the Jewish priest (cf. Acts 5) to touch dead people or even just to be in a house to stay where there is a dead man. Under the man but only a Jew is understood, because in IV. Mos. 19, 14 ftände: "If a person dies in a house, everyone who enters the house, unclean," But the Jewish priest may Entering a house in which an Akum (non-Jew) died, "because the Akum (non-Jews) not as humans, but as animals to be considered."

Law 93.

"If a Jew has an Akum (non-Jew) as a servant or a Akum (non-Jewish woman) as a maid and is this servant or maid died in his house, it was given to another Jew— offered to inform him of the death as the death of a human comfort, but he may say: "God make amends for your loss", as one says to a man when an ox or donkey crosses him— pirt ist." N

Law 94.

"It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to give an Akum (non-Jew) to give a gift at New Year, because the Akum (non-Jews) see this as a lucky sign for the new year and be happy about it. But if the Jew does not comply with the custom If he can withdraw it, he should send it earlier. But if he the failure to donate the gift on the day of the festival itself or the previous sending may cause harm or hatred, so he is allowed to send him the gift even on New Year's Day."

Law 95.

"It is strictly forbidden for Jews to encroach on their churchyard— unclean, i.e. to perform certain needs on the same or to let an Akum (non-Jew) enter it. – It Jews are never allowed to take food from a Jewish cemetery. profit or advantage; but if the land of a Jewish cemetery belongs to an Akum (non-Jew), then it allows any proceeds from the churchyard (e.g. grass or trees) in order to use the proceeds to gradually transform the churchyard into To acquire property, as it is a

It is shameful to trespass on the property of an Akum (non-Jew)

rest."

Law 96.

"If an Akum (non-Jew) marries an Akum (non-Jewish woman) or a Jew who has become a non-Jew, a Jewess who is non-

has become a Jew, marries, the marriage is without obligation-

Therefore, if an Akum (non-Jew) or an Akum (non-Jewish woman) has become Jewish, so they can call themselves Jewish again advise without the need for a divorce, even if it were earlier

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20 years together because the married life of the Akum (non-Jews) may only be considered as H. . . . rei.

f Law 97.

| "It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to tell his neighbor man (ie a Jew), even if he is a sinner, ftrife, and he who ftrifes his neighbour is a Rafcha is a godless man and is excommunicated for a long time until he asked his neighbor for forgiveness. Under the next But only a Jew can be understood by fellow human beings, an Akum Beating (non-Jews) is not a sin at all. Is an Akum (non-Jew) has become Jewish and is beaten by a Jew, fo the latter must compensate for the damage (the healing process), he will however, he was not excommunicated and the offense was not so great to him as if he had struck a born Jew."

" = Law 98.

"If a Jew has married an Akum (non-Jew), he should be given 39 lashes and the marriage should not be binding. kei and the Bethdin (rabbinical office) shall have the same in the ban; yes, if a Jew has even married a Jewess, Yes, if the Jew has become a Christian, he may take another wife without the need for a divorce, because the Akum (ind as J must not be considered as human, but are to be regarded as horses." f

Law 99.

"If a member of a Jew's family has died,
for which he must mourn, he may leave his house seven days
not leave and do not do business yourself to make money
But if he has the opportunity to work with an Akum
(non-Jews), then he may leave the house and the

Interrupt mourning, for this is a good work which he
cannot make up for it if he does not take the opportunity-
takes." |

Law 100.

"Every Jew is obliged to reproduce and
attitude of the human race. He should therefore have a
Take a woman with whom he can still have children, so no
old, or another one with whom 6 Fr (namely to have children)
is not possible. Only if the woman has money and he
If he wants to marry for money, he is allowed to do so, and the Bethdin

(Rabbinical office) cannot prohibit him from making such a

marry someone with whom he can no longer have children." f

v If a Jew has children who are bastards or stupid,

he has fulfilled his duty to contribute to the propagation of the human race with

to work, e But if his children are Akum (non-Jews),

3. B. a non-Jew has become Jewish and has children from earlier times who

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not become Jewish, then he has a duty to continue
planting and preservation of the human race
fulfilled because the children of the Akum (non-Jews) do not even
Jewish bastards and idiots are to be treated equally."

For the Jews, the murder of a non-Jew
allowed for worship purposes or not?

The space left on this sheet according to Law 100
I thought I should use it to say a word about the much-venti-
question, "whether the murder of the Jews

of a non-Jew for worship purposes is permitted or not." – Already from the fourth century we have News that non-Jews were missing children, that they were seeing Jews in the thought they had eliminated the children, and that here and there the suspicion arose that the children had been taken to worship by the Jews—slaughtered for human purposes. This suspicion has been raised in every century by repeated occurrences in various countries—similar cases have received new impetus. To judge whether and in which cases that non-Jews were murdered by Jews, This was done for worship purposes, was a matter the judge and is now a matter of historical research. Likewise In the Tisza-Eszlar affair, it was up to the court to Facts regarding the murder of Elther Solymoffy and To investigate the purpose and motives of the murder. The question, with which I am dealing objectively here – apart from everyone and everyone Case – is whether the murder of a non-Jews are permitted to worship for religious purposes.

In this regard I note: The religious books of the Jews, which contain their religious laws and teachings, disintegrate into 2 classes: Pefhat and Kabala (also Nigleh and Nifthar ie Public and hidden. There is a rabbinical expression for the different types of their teachings, namely "Pardes" ie Garden. The word "Pardes" is an abbreviation in Hebrew from Pefhat, Remez., Derafch, Sod.) Pefhat means something like a-subject and to this type belong the law books: the Talmud and the extracts from it, i.e. the Shulchan Aruch etc. According to The Shulchan Aruch will now (cf. Law 50 and Law 31) It is not considered a sin if a Jew kills a Christian. The Jews also, according to the Talmud edition of Bambe-nesti (according to rabbinical spelling) (Amsterdam) v. J. 1646 (Jewish. Bill 5407): Sanhedrin Perek 10 (Cheleck) and Aboda Zarah Perek 1 (in the editions of the Talmud there are two places where which after the words: "A certain person" a space of near one side is left unprinted. In the mentioned pine of Bambenefti is this room described and the content does not form

BE, gun

sentences to be reproduced about the Savior, as well as sentences about fine followers, the non-Jews; the duty, the followers of the Naza-rafters. However, there is no law in the Pefhat-books of the Jews, which makes the murder of a non-Jew prescribed or permitted for ritual purposes.

The books of Kabala are higher than the books of Pefhat. Kabala means tradition: it contains teachings that are traditionally have reproduced in a secret way and is full of allegorical and mystical interpretations of countless passages of Holy Scripture.

Anyone who is not initiated into the study of the Kabala and
If you do not have the key to understanding them, you may use the Chaldean
Words and sentences read in it, but he does not understand the min=
defte. The Jewish people have come to understand the Kabala through=

ftitly foreign, even most rabbis and chief rabbis are

not initiated into the understanding of the same. To first give an example
to give an example of how the Kabala scriptures are interpreted,
I refer to Seph. Halk. (Jerufalem) p. 131, 2. It is hereafter
the passage I Samuel 17:25, which says: "The man who
kills him (the giant Goliath), the king will be rewarded with wealth
and give him his daughter", thus interpreted: "Whoever

God slays, from the world creates, to him the Lord will give his

daughter, that is, God will unite him with himself."

In another place Sepher Halk. p. 156 the blood of the young=
women of non-Jewish women were declared to be particularly pleasing to God.

a The passage reads: "It is written in the Holy Scripture (Proverbs 30:
19): "The way of a man to a virgin" etc. (it
There are three things mentioned in the Bible, of which it says: Three
Things are too wonderful for me and the fourth in the following verse
This fourth is labelled: "The Man's Way to a Young Woman=
woman"] I do not understand at all.) What does the Holy Scripture mean by this?
The meaning in brief is as follows: It is wonderful
that the virgin blood of the unclean, the Klipoth

(of the non-Jewish women), heaven is such a fragrant

sacrifice. Yes, to shed non-Jewish virgin blood
is as holy a sacrifice as the best spices, and a
means of reconciling God with oneself and receiving grace
to withdraw. This is what the Holy Scripture means: It is wonderful
It is dangerous that the virgin is personally impure and Klipa
(non-Jewish woman) and yet the shedding of her blood such a
is a precious sacrifice." |

Further, cf. p. 156 and 157.

Furthermore, in the Kabala and Pri ez Hachajjim (Baghdad)
(Author is Chajm Vital, a student of Ifaak Lurja) p. 33 fol=
This act was praised as one that was particularly pleasing to God:

"It is written in the Holy Scripture: The wise

will shine like the brightness of heaven. What do you think with it? – Those who have the power of God with blood the Goijm nourish – and these are the truly White ones – will shine like the brightness of heaven.

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– 36 ze

For although the Lord has taken away from us temple and sacrifice has, he has left us a substitute that the soul even more than one sacrifice enlightens and sanctifies: blood of Goijm on a dry (Zechiach felah fts there) stone in front of God (ie in the face or before the opened tablets of the law, and these are found only in the synagogues) to shed." Similar There are still many passages in the Kabbalah.

Whether the murder of a Christian for God's service purposes is permitted among the Jews or not, to judge that, is left to the reader. |

I close with the sincere and heartfelt
Pray that the all-merciful God and Savior Jesus Christ, the said: "I do not want the death of the sinner, but that he convert and live", assumed the form of a servant in order to Self-abasement to raise us, the fallen, to ourselves and without which we all still sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, even have mercy on the Jews and show them the light of his truth wanted to show them that they might put off the works of darkness, the truth-ity of Christianity, open their hearts to the long-come
Serve Meffias Jesus Christ through a virtuous life and
May his holy name be praised forever and ever! Dr. Juftus.

The judgment of Dr. Jakob Ecker on the hundred which he himself as an expert before the district court in Münster at the beginning of 1884, 1 says in a few words e Real errors only relate to minor matters.

The worst sentences in the Judenspiegel are right from the rabbinical original. It is expressly noted that Dr. Juftus could have cited numerous other laws,

the mention of which would have been even more unpleasant for the Jews,

than some of those contained in the Jewish Mirror. Thus, Israel can One cannot complain at all when one says that in the Shulchan Aruch the inhumane laws contained in the Jewish Mirror.

The Jew Heinrich Ellenberger, who certainly knows Judaism, writes in his "Historical Handbook" (Budapest 1883 p. 47):

"There are only Shulchan Aruch Jews left!"

Whoever says this must answer for it; but one thing is certain: Every Shulchan Aruch Jew who still has a sense of shame must-blush when he looks at his face in this "mirror"!

At the beginning of the chapter "The Talmud" I have the first I tried to describe the impression that the hundred laws had on a Make an unprejudiced mind. Must one not ask oneself whether it It is possible that in a civilized state such things can be taught under the guise of religion?

No one has ever prevented the Jews from doing so want them to worship their God, to practice circumcision among

fpractice and perform other ritual acts which we

| – 37 –

may seem outdated and outdated, as long as keep them within the limits of humanity and decency. But I ask, what is taught in the hundred laws called will, religion?

| I call the Hundred Laws the worst criminal code, e how one should think, hatch a human brain could.

| But not only do these laws exist, but as Lord Dr. Ecker says there are even worse laws in the Shulchan Aruch. In addition, other books and unpublished secret teachings exist among the Israelites, who teach even worse things. |

It is not my purpose to discuss this topic further here; I abide by the hundred laws.

These hundred laws incite a state in Germany= citizen population (Jews, baptized and unbaptized) against another class of the population (the native Germans) in in a manner which endangers the public peace; This incitement is all the worse and more dangerous because it in secret, because it involves murder, manslaughter, lies, fraud, en not only approves, but under certain circumstances even recommends.

Are these hundred laws really taught?

They are not only taught, but they are zealously taught! Not only in the Talmud=Torah schools, on the Rabbis= seminars, in the synagogues, but also in countless clubs

and in the families of baptized and unbaptized Jews.

For example, in Berlin there is a Talmud Society, which since its founding in 1852 every evening its members gathered to study the Talmud. Such Jewish associations and orders exist all over the world today. One only needs to read a few rabbinical newspapers to be convinced to convince. Just read the advertisement section of Hirsch Hildesheimer's "Jewish Press".

Yes, they are taught not only with zeal, but also with Zealously followed throughout the globe wherever there are Jews.

These laws are the product of the Jewish brain, which is different from that of all other peoples of the world.

For thousands of years we have known the history of the Jews, which left like a streak of blood and dirt through the history of other peoples move there. |

Long before the Talmud, long before the Shulchan Aruch was written were, the Jews have the laws contained in these books Even the Old Testament provides us with the most infallible Evidence for this. ö | Ä

Countless attempts have been made at all times and by all peoples made to improve the Jews. |

But always in vain! In Europe they have been found for about 100 years successfully emancipated in the various civilized states. In In Prussia they were granted the same right in 1848.

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If one reads today the speeches which were given in 1848 at the United Diets, where the question of Jewish emancipation was discussed was, one would like to believe oneself to be transported into a political nursery.

The Minister of State von Thile, the deputies Baron v. Mylius, Müller, Greger, Krause and named Bismarck, the later Chancellor of the Reich.

The government was opposed to emancipation.

A number of MPs were in favour of emancipation, who won the victory.

Among the supporters was the deputy Freiherr v. Binde (Rgzbk. Arnsberg, Province of Westphalia), who Speech began with the words: "The Jewish religion contains no

regulations that prevented Jews from becoming good citizens to be than we Christians."

And now I ask you to read the hundred laws!

People spoke about the Jewish religion as if they knew it. I do not know whether baptized Jews were present in the meeting were those who could know the religion and then of course But I also believe that those who are against who spoke about emancipation, although their speeches were factual and were based on a rich life experience, no approximate Knowledge of the statutes of the so-called Jewish religion

have had.

If the members of the united state parliament had elected Shulchan If Aruch had known, emancipation would certainly not have been possible came.

Representative Krause said in his speech:

"If we now emancipate Judaism, we will in forty years we will see how things will be with the Jews! It may be that we will not all see it, but I am I am also at peace with myself, but hopefully future times will ne f and contemporary history will judge the gentlemen who sit with me."

The forty years are over. And what is the result of the Emancipation? We have a Jewish rule such as has hardly been seen before in the world. Not only the German imperial throne, but also the existence of our Germany is threatened by it.

In all countries of the world where modern European culture, international Jewry reigns supreme.

Like the longitudes and latitudes on a globe, jo has this Judaism the civilized states with a network of interests over= in which Pope, Emperor, Kings and Princes, great states and small principalities with all subjects and relatives like flies in a spider's web. | It is a wonderful spectacle that shows us the end of the 19th century offers: the majority of the Aryan population of the world like the sheep of Panurge into certain destruction to see it fall, but on the other hand it is a refreshing

Feeling, with an active minority like a salmon in clear water to swim against the current. j

How was it possible that such Aryan nature
conflicting conditions could arise, that a minority,
who lives among us and whom we see every day and whose old
Testament we should not only know, but which we also
in our religious teachings, to such a rule
has arrived? N |

Because they always keep their criminal teachings secret from us
Because they tried to conceal their race; because they
their race and religion, which in this case is the same thing, by
Sham baptisms, by adopting foreign names, by denial
their origins in order to make us feel safer under these masks
to be able to deceive |

In every Jewish brain lies the tendency of these hundred
Laws hidden like a seed that germinates and develops into
Plant develops as soon as it is fertilized. The Jews know this
quite precisely. This explains why they always
find each other; why they stick together so much. They know their
. only too well. En

One will now understand why the Jews always have 5 large

Emphasis on the secrecy of the teachings of the Talmud or
Shulchan Aruch, which is why they neither poison nor other
crimes to ensure the translation and dissemination of their teachings
to thwart. | |

It is the knowledge of the Shulchan Aruch that we lack!

The Ecker's or rather Juftus's Jewish Mirror can once
serve as a substitute, but we also have other authorized
Sources from which we can draw.

It is this: Eisenmenger's "Discovered Judaism".

Johann Andreas Eisenmenger was born in Mannheim in 1654,
studied oriental languages in Amsterdam and died on
December 20, 1704 in Heidelberg. |

This learned Orientalist, most recently professor in Heidelberg, had
worked for many years on the work, on whose publication he
But as soon as it was in Frankfurt a. M.
prints, the Jews offered the author a sum of money if he
the publication and inform them of the already finished edition
When he refused, they obtained an imperial
Order, as a result of which the entire edition was confiscated.
The imperial councillors had instructed them to take this measure through the
fpeeling: The work contains dangerous attacks against
Catholicism. Whether there were also sound reasons,
may remain undecided, although it looks very much like it.

The heirs of the deeply offended and
author, who died soon afterwards, lifted the confiscation

They therefore sought help from King Frederick I of
Prussia, who referred the matter to Emperor Leopold I and then

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to Joseph I, and both of them the groundlessness of the Jewish
He explained the procedure and said the strange words:

“That it would be degrading to the Christian religion,
if the Jews were really fine, that they would be a
defense of them, as well as to refute their errors
could suppress the book that was produced.”

Nevertheless, nothing helped, the Jewish influence proved successful–
richer in Vienna than the intercession of the most noble German Empire–
Princes. Then this king seized the truly royal information
means that he had the work reprinted at his own expense,
which then had the consequence that the resulting
useless confiscation of the first edition–
was raised and the work finally reached the public.

Frederick I ordered the universities of Giessen, Heidelberg
and Mainz to investigate whether any position of professor
Eisenmenger was misquoted or distorted; at the same time he forced the
Rabbi, to examine Eisenmenger's citations and to indicate whether and in
how far and where something was wrong. Everyone unanimously declared iron=
Menger's texts and versions for irrefutable The judgment
of the universities and rabbis mentioned was subsequently
well-known orientalists such as FG Budeus, OG Tychfen, CB
Michaelis, Wolf et al. repeatedly renewed and expressly referred to the
Importance of the work for governments and sworn colleges on=
made noticeable. In the Royal Chamber Court in Berlin,
1787 the following assessment of this work was deposited:

“The works of Eisenmenger from classical Jewish writers
The extracts provided are delivered and translated with a fidelity that
withstands any test. Since it is a crime committed by the Jews themselves

is obliged to declare their rabbinical statements as absurd,

eo they can only attribute it to themselves if reasonable readers
There is no honey from poison, no truth from nonsense, no intolerance

no tolerance, no friendship from enmity and hatred and
Love is capable of being extracted even with the best will in the world."
(Pawlikowski, The Talmud, Regensburg 1866.)

As regards the judgment of the Berlin Higher Regional Court
As for Eisenmenger's "Discovered Judaism",
Recently a scholar asked for the same for inspection. He received the answer,
he should give further details, which of course was impossible for him.

Concerning the murder of Father Thomas in Damascus in 1840=
The documents were at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—
e deposited in Paris; these are in 1870 under

disappeared in the ministry of the Jew Crémieux. .

Should the assessment of Eisenmenger's work be a similar

have experienced a similar fate? That would be worth the effort,

to investigate! .

Eisenmenger's work still exists in many copies.
The most beautiful edition is that of 1700 from Frankfurt a. M. A
Writer could earn a great merit if he

= 4] —

famous work, omitting the Greek and Hebrew
texts in modern language.

The secret teachings of Judaism, the Jewish nation, the
HL KUeT We must learn to know race if we want to fight against the
want to protect them. A translation of the Shulchan Aruch should
ae a and the content should be taught in all schools.

When the horrific crime of 1875 in Bremerhaven occurred=
had come, no nation wanted the criminal Thomas as
recognize one of their own. In no legislation in the world,
it was said that there is a paragraph, but the possibility of a
jo horrible crime. — That was simply
not true. In the Shulchan Aruch there is a legislation which
under certain circumstances approves, praises and
jogar_ commands.

Yes, gentlemen, the Aryan brain is different from
the Jewish one. Our senses are hardly able to comprehend the infamy of a
such legislation

II.

L Alliance Israelite Universal.

The General Israelite Alliance.

(Based in Paris.)

I. The general Israelite alliance has neither in France nor legal existence elsewhere.

II. The coat of arms of the Alliance consists of an allegorical figure, which represents the globe, dominated by the Moses tablets. The Alliance announces the demand that these very boards be place of the cross or the crescent moon should rule the world.

III. "All Jews stand in solidarity with one another," is the motto, the motto of the alliance.

IV. If all Jews are in solidarity with each other, it is evident, that the pact which unites them, brings them into a mass, a self-evident-drawing body, in contrast to all non-Jews.

V. If the Jews are exclusively in solidarity with each other, as Can they then be with the peoples in whose midst they live and whose Do they boast about being fellow citizens and showing solidarity?

VI. If the Jews declare their solidarity with each other with-fecclusion of the non-Jews, how may they be fupon by those who keep away from their solidarity, the civil and political equality ity? This is a market where everything is taken and Nothing gives!

VII. Jewish solidarity consistently makes the civil equality is illusory; this solidarity destroys the social and political balance in favor of the allied Jews and to harm the divided citizens. A compact and strong

minority faces a fragmented and weak majority.

VIII. When all the Jews scattered throughout the earth darifch, "All for one, one for all", so every Jew one of 9,999,999 others, that is, of the cosmopolitan Jews-fociety supported unity. What is reduced to this powerful Unity, the non-Jewish unity, is now a matter of an English or Russian citizen?

uf very little!

The national solidarity that supports the non-Jew is limited to one country, one race, it is illusory. That is the

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Secret of the upswing, which the Jews are experiencing more and more take the cost of the other races. | he:
The task they have successfully solved is this: One centering of various points of the globe on a given Point (or a personality) a 1 of power and influence, which is capable of breaking any resistance. |

The noise of the “Union générale” provides the latest and most shocking clearest proof of the application of this theorem.

IX. But Jewish solidarity is still incompatible with the civic duties and the oath of allegiance, which the subjects of this sovereign is chained. The Jew who is in solidarity with foreigners, who he gave his consent to an anonymous and foreign authority has, that very universal Israelite alliance, has in reality with the country and the state whose subject he is supposed to be, broken, he stands outside the law.

X. It is through the alliance mentioned in the bulletins and registered documents proved that the general Israelite alliance was a Corps, a political machine that hides under the mask of Philanthropy hides. | |

1st Bulletin 1874, p. 17: Report from Königsberg – the Alliance decides to launch an offensive by preventing the emigration of Jews and rather the same to the center of the Russian empire. |

2nd Bulletin 1877, p. 47. and 1880, p. 48: These two Reports confirm the aggressive action of the Alliance in its relations with Russia. |

3rd Bulletin. After an analysis of the reports and other documentation elements of the Alliance (1875–1880) it is true that the question Alliance a siege cordon of 56 revolutionary committees of the along the Russian–German border, from Memel to Brody to support the nihilistic revolution.

Although the Israelite Alliance is an eminently philanthropic Although it claims to be a society, it nevertheless has no scruples about to get rid of the Tsar by means of revolver shots and dynamite

See "Revelations about the assassination of Alexander II. Bern at ydegger and Baumgart"). |

Ates Bulletin 1875, Second Semester: Steps of Mr. Crémieux with the Persian government. Page 22: Intervention of the Central Committee in the Tunisian turmoil.

5te3 Bulletin 1875, II. Seméfter: The Alliance allows itself to to denounce the Austrian-Romanian trade agreement; she accuses Austria accused of having sacrificed Jewish interests.

6th Bulletin 1877, p. 27: Intervention of the Central Committee of the Alliance at the Swiss Federal Council to oppose the incorporation any provision in the Swiss laws that is detrimental to the Jews Romanian trade agreement to protest. |

| 7th Bulletin 1878: Intervention of the agents of the Alliance at the Berlin Congress.

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Stes Bulletin 1880, II. Semester: Intervention of the Alliance at the Madrid Conference on Moroccan Affairs.

gtes Bulletin. Hunt of the Alliance's emissaries for the Europa traveling Shah of Persia. The Shah was released after—to whom he had promised to take Jews into his service.

10th Bulletin 1883: The Alliance seeks a refuge for the Jews expelled from Russia and Germany. She speaks the guest-friendship of King Alphonsus XII and is heard. Spanish Ministry resists and the Alliance takes revenge by that cowardly demonstration in Paris.

XI The universal Israelite alliance, a political body-ftity, a power; to tolerate it is to create a state within a state—recognize. But what am I saying! It is even worse, it is called the Tolerating permanent revolution is to have a volcano under one's feet. feet. As long as this Camorra, this hearth of Agitation and the shady conspiracy exists, there is nowhere Rest in peace. | |

XII. The Israelite Alliance is no secret its policies and intentions, because it loudly declares that its purpose fe is to fight all those who reject the Jews as such. A Such a demand seems quite natural at first glance and justified. In reality, however, it aims no more and not less than to overthrow all barriers that prevent the existence of other race riflemen; a true war cry is thus raised against—above the nationality principle.

Let us cite some examples and we will see how far such a claim.

A market town is suddenly flooded with Jews: the frightened residents seek refuge in safety= or, as what is called protectionist measures. Immediately the War cry of the Alliance: "You persecute the Jews only because because they are Jews! Long live tolerance! Down with intolerant people-fomity! Down with the tyrants!"

This pious call brings with it a retinue of false rumors, Slander and intrigues, which have upset everything in the country and at the end of the song the unfortunate inhabitants see that that famous war cry: "The Jews are being expelled!" wants to be ftanded:

"Israel shall eat everywhere and eat everything!"

Another example: You are facing elections; some one-born candidate believes that he is better off than Naquet or Cohn Immediately the Israelite alliance takes up the feud-glove and helps her Jew through intrigues and sounding Thaler to triumph, precisely because he is a Jew.

Finally, an example borrowed from family life. Simon asks for the hand of Miss Duprat; but the father gets Goosebumps and shivers at the thought of his blood with Jewish blood mixed in. He then gives Simon a basket, while at the same time wishing him all possible opportunities elsewhere.

a A,

When the Jewish community hears this, a unanimous A cry of indignation filled the air: "What, you set a unique can= didat, a rich, young, handsome, well-bred man who has all the good characteristics, because he is a Jew? Never and never again! Papa Duprat, you will have to deal with us!"

From that moment on, Duprat is of the sect which belongs to the She will not shy away from any means of defeating her victim, All kinds of rumors begin to circulate about him; tries to ridicule and discredit him. A slogan= word flies through all editorial offices and bookstores, and in a few weeks the author of "La Dame aux Giroflées" sinks down to the rank of Batzenschreiber; his income decrease from 100,000 to 30,0000 francs!

Fortunately, Duprat has a fine nose in financial matters and found enough common sense and self-denial to to do constant penance. He deigns to embrace Simon and

agrees with philosophical equanimity, the grandpapa of a
To become a quarter of a hundred most lovely and interesting little Jews.

| XIII. Until now only such minor intrigues had been

the speech, which relates to society and internal affairs=
ties of a country. Only the universal Israelite
Alliance has (hence its title) its large global inter=
national politics. Here she takes her political high flight and
allows itself to negotiate from great power to great power.

XIV. Russia is the terror of the Alliance because it stubbornly
insists on treating the Jews as what they are, as
Jews. The Alliance therefore fights this empire with all means;
in order to get in the way of the same, she makes
common cause with the English in the Orient question; to put it in
To ruin the interior, it supports and fuels the nihilistic
movement.

XV. The Kingdom of Naples and the other states of the half=
infel continue to regard the Jews only as Jews. The
Alliance gives the House of Savoy the mandate to subdue all
press, under the crocodile cry: "United Italy!" The
The most rebellious of all, the Pope, is brought into his chambers
closed.

XVI. At the Berlin Congress, Beaconsfield and his
Accomplices from the Israeli alliance Romania, Serbia and
Bulgaria and hand them over, bound hand and foot, to the
hungry fellow believers. Waddington plays at this market
the role of an honest and obliging negotiator; he lets
France the merit, the glory of a beautiful action. The
fat broth and the good bites of Judaism, this reason=
loose, gaping maw, closed.

XVII. According to the general Israelite alliance against=
According to the communications signed, the number of its affiliates amounts to

To. From.

26,000. This meaningless figure is clearly indicative of the need

Without being a great mathematician,
fein, we believe we are right to add a zero,
which brought the number of Jews affiliated with the Alliance to 260,000=
rei. Incidentally, this figure is in relation to the total
The Jewish population, which in both hemispheres is 10 million

endures.

XVIII. The alliance was formed in 1860 by Crémieux, the famous Trimvir of the "Government of National Defense", publicly It is therefore very young, only 27 years old Existence. Its wonderful development in such a short time-space should be enough to open everyone's eyes, especially those lulled to sleep by modern liberalism. If not a European Congress hastened to take energetic measures against this To meet the enemy of all humanity, then is our ruin, our Humiliation, our slavery sealed forever.

IXX. The conspirators=chiefs of the Alliance unite three times monthly on the second floor of a house (35) on Treviso Street. Nothing from the outside indicates to the hiker that there is the seat of a society, which only stomps on the ground needs to make us all dance. |

XX. The house number 35 on Treviso Street is mainly inhabited by circumcised tenants; there is the beehive, the General quarters: one meets there correspondents, reporters, businessmen-agents &c., all Jews. Several third-rate hotels further Down the same street, the rabbis and other Israelite notables who come to Paris especially to

to discuss with the Alliance's sleuths.

XXI. Without Paris knowing it, a rabbinical Seminar was set up where the Alliance Juterne was represented by all four ends of the earth and breathes into them the Spirit which to revive the sect. This establishment is the university of Jewish sophistication.

XXII. Within the Alliance there is a select committee, whose members are entrusted with important and delicate missions There are only thirty of them in total, but they are well selected and It is found that influential, high-ranking people with (what more hunting) 50 – 100,000 francs in rent. In winter visit

these secret agents the fine circles; in summer they go to the

Seaside resorts and health resorts where propaganda was made among Jews and the uncircumcised society is being spied on. (Osman=Bey, The Conquest of the World by the Jews.)

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9 Call of Crémieux")
to establish the "Alliance israélite universelle".

The alliance we want to form is neither French nor English, neither Swiss nor German, she is Jewish, she is universal. The other peoples are divided into nations; we alone have no fellow citizens, but only religious comrades. Not rather the Jew becomes the friend of the Christian and the Muslim until the light of the Jewish faith, the only Ver= reason=religion, will shine everywhere. f

Scattered among peoples who oppose our rights and interests are hostile, we will especially Jews remain. Our nationality is the religion of our fathers, we do not recognize any other.

We live in foreign countries and we can choose the changing interests of these countries are not of interest, as long as our moral and material interests are in danger.

The Jewish teaching must one day conquer the whole world fulfill. | |

Israelites! Although scattered across the earth, You always strive to be members of the chosen people. If You believe that the faith of your ancestors is the only patriotism= mus is; if you believe that despite your external nationality, nities are only one people; if you believe that Judaism alone is the religious and political truth represent, if you believe all these things, Israelites of the whole world, come, hear our call, give us your approval= mung. The work is great and holy, the success is certain. Catholicism, our sworn enemy, is defeated, hit on the head (frappe à la tête). Every day the net that Israel has cast over the earth will spread, and the sublime prophecies of our holy books will will come true. The day is coming when Jerusalem will House of Prayer for the United Peoples, where the flag of Jewish monotheism on the most distant coasts. Let us use all circumstances. Our power is great, let us learn to use it. What do we have to fear? The day is not far off when the riches of the earth will belong exclusively to the Jews. (Les richesses de la terre appartiendront exclusivement aux Juifs.)" (Taken the French magazine "L'Antisémitique".)

When a few years later the Alliance had already made a powerful appearance had gained momentum, Crémieux wrote in fine reports under

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) Crémieux is the same who became Grand Master of the Lodge in 1870 a price of one million francs on the head of King William of Prussia suspended.

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Others: "When the Jew rises, he rises well:
We are making giant strides!"

"A new Messianic kingdom, a new Jerusalem
must arise in the place of the emperors and popes."

These few samples are probably sufficient to characterize this Jewish charitable society." (Thomas Frey, Antisemitics—Catechism, Leipzig, 1889.)

It may be mentioned here that the Alliance, at least in previous years, to hold their meetings in Paris at the Folies Bergère—a place similar to the Reichshallen in Berlin corresponds; and in such a place the world government meets.

The Alliance israélite founded by Crémieux ift, like Paul de Lagarde quite rightly says, "Nothing but a conspiracy to best of the Jewish world domination", whose "mere existence confirmed that in Germany, France, England Jews living there were not Germans, French, English, but Jews." (Paul de Lagarde, German Writings III. 27.)

Every member of the Alliance, whether open or secret, would therefore be a conspirator against the fatherland.

Germany would thus have a large number of traitors, who hold office and dignities, feed.

For the sake of curiosity, I read from Pascal, "A Report about a General Synod of the Jews".

Strangely enough, it is the same year in which the Pope Pius IX opened the Vatican Council, which despite the opposition—

fay of the most respected bishops, under the personal influence of the Pope, who accepted the dogma of papal infallibility. For more information about the Jewish Synod, see also the book by Gougenot of the Mouffeaux "Le juif", Chapter 10, p. 331 and ff.

On June 29, 1869, a large Jewish synod was held in Leipzig. The representatives of the Jewish Nation from all parts of Europe under the chairmanship of Prof. Lazarus from Berlin. The debates among the various factions of Judaism were very lively. Finally, the following Resolution, which was introduced by Dr. Philippson from Bonn and supported by the Chief Rabbi of Belgium, Aétruc, was unanimously adopted by all members of the assembly:

"The Synod recognizes that the development and the in-force-realisation of modern principles the safest guarantees for Judaism and its members for the present and for the future. They provide the most vital conditions for the growth and highest development of Judaism."

We are not childish enough to understand the importance of the great Words: "modern principles" are not to be understood. Basically

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This means nothing other than "the revolution", the "antic christian" social revolution", which dominates everything. Compare those who know the history of the present, once the Years 1869 and 1886! Can they deny that the "realization" realization of modern principles" is becoming more and more complete? Do you doubt for a moment that through this ever more perfecting realization of Judaism and its members "the surest guarantees for the present" and are on the point of having a brilliant unft to reach"? Is the current existence of the Jew's thumbs is not "expandable" to the highest degree and goes not "its highest development", "world domination" Who has opposed this realization of modern principles through which was voted at the Israelite Synod of 1869? The Jew! This progressive Jew, whose humanity, whose philosophy philanthropy and charity, whose tolerance is celebrated, etc. (G. de Pascal, La Juiverie, pages 22-23.)

blockade

the Russian-German border by the Jewish, from the Israelite general alliance in Paris (from 1872 to 1882) and | led committees.

Left wing.
Königsberg.
headquarters, under which

of Rabbi Bamberger,
Lieutenant of the Alliance.

Right wing.
Liegnitz.

Headquarters, under the command
of Dr. Landsberg, Lieutenant
the alliance. j

Memel. Breslau.
Outpost of the attack cordon, Jarotshin.
under the command of Dr. Rülff. Plefchen.

Ti.lfit. Ostrowo.
Johannisburg. Kofchmin.
Schirwindt. Krotofchin.
Infterburg. Trachenberg.
Gumbinnen. Trebnitz.
Tapiau. Schweidnitz.
Consecration of Oppeln.
Weißenburg. Falkenberg.
Lautenburg. Wierufowo.
Strasbourg. Pitschen.
Graudenz. Gleiwitz
Briesen. Ratibor
Bydgoszcz. Rybnik.
Kulm. leß.

Thorn. Katowice
Strelno. Tarnowitz.
Krufwitz. Königshütte.

4

Left wing. Right wing.
Inowrazław. Laurahütte.
Gniezno. abrze.
Wrefchen. rakau.
Samter. Brody.
Obornik.

Posen.
costs.
Schroda.
Schrimm.

NB. One look at the map is enough to see the whole ingenuity-
ity of this strategic plan, which envisaged the envelopment of the Russian
This is impossible for a
to be attributed to simple coincidence.

Nowhere else can you find such a huge collection of
Jewish forces or a wise distribution. The committees
were divided: I. into attack committees, which were based on the Russian
areas; II. in alarm committees, which were on the opposite
side, i.e. those which in the rest of Europe
spread all kinds of news that seemed suitable to
to influence public opinion and help the nihilists.
(Osman=Bey, The Assassination of Alexander II, pages 221-223.)

Osman=Bey wrote in 1885: "Since then, this remarkable-
worthy charitable society has made giant strides."

The blockade system on the Russian border will of course
but how many other such systems exist today?
Every ruler, every state is surrounded by such a system.
The philanthropic society has achieved recent successes:
the " the Emperor of Brazil, the
Argentine calamities that Mac Kinley=Bill (because Mac Kinley
serves only as a straw man) and finally the case of Baring
Brothers.

To the Bank of England, this bastion of the prosperity of the
The Jews have laid their hands on the civilized world, and in order to
On the imperial throne, Semitism is making itself precarious
very lively.

We are facing a huge coup by the Alliance, which is expected
will obviously overthrow thrones and cost much blood and tears.

For a better overview I have attached the map on the right-
have it manufactured.

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BLOCKADE

Russian – German
Border

by the Jewish, van der
Israelite general
Allianz in Paris

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composition of the Central Committee

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Alliance israslite universal.

members in Paris.

SH Goldschmidt, President.
Joseph Derenbourg, Vice

President
Nareffise Leven, Vice-President.
Léonce Lehmann, secretary.
Ed. Kohn, Treasurer.
G. Bedarride.
Charles Berr.

Jules Cavallo.
ng Derenbourg.

ichel Erlanger.
Lucien Heffe.
Baron M. de Hirsch.
Grand Rabbi Zadoc Kahn.
Eugene Manuel.
Gaston Mayer.
Ferdinand Meyer.
Dr. Arnold Netter.
P.-M. Oppenheim.
Jules Oppert.
Eugene Psreire.
Salomon Reinach.
Camille Rodrigues.
Jules Rosenfeld.
Ad. See

Erneft Levi=Alvarss, Ehren=
member.
a Rodrigues, Ehren=

member.

Members abroad:

EA Aftruc, Chief Rabbi in
Bayonne.

Dr. Baerwald in Frankfurt a. M.

Dr. Bamberger, Rabbi in
Königsberg.

JM Bielefeld in Mannheim.

Ifrål Costa, Rabb. in Livorno.

Alex. A. Daniels in Amsterdam.

Bernhard Deutsch de Hatvan
in Budapest.

Samuel Dreyfus-Neumann
in Basel.

Moses A. Dropsie in Phila-
delphia.

Dr. Feilchenfeld, Rabbi in
ofen

Dr. Frank, Rabbi in Cologne.

Dr. Fuld, lawyer in Frankfurt a. M.

Dr. Graetz, Professor in Breslau.

Sir Julian Goldsmith, Bart.
in London.

D. von Gutmann, President
the Allianz in Vienna.

L. de Hartogh, Professor of
Rights in Amsterdam.

Myer S. Ifaacs in New York.

Dr. Joseph, lawyer in
Nuremberg.

Eude Lolli, Grand Rabbi in
Padua.

Benjamin Lurix in Hamburg.

Dr S. Neumann in Berlin.

Th. Ofchinsky in Breslau.

Dr. Perles, Rabbi in Munich.

Dr. Leone Ravenna in Ferrara.

C. Limon-Salomon in Metz.

Dr. A. Salvendi, Rabbi in
Dürkheim ad H.

Cr.-A.-A. Wolff, KD Groß-
Rabbi in Copenhagen.

III.
The Jewish Press.

Around the year 1840, an Israelite council was summoned to Krakow; the most outstanding figures of the chosen People were present. The purpose of their calling was to find the most suitable means to the Jewish world= to complete the conquest. |

One of those present, a ruthless and cunning man, raises suddenly and addresses his colleagues in a sonorous voice:

"Great are the advances we have achieved, our kingdom= cities are growing rapidly, our influence reigns everywhere; the Goyim (the unbelievers) are our subjects; but remember, Dear colleagues, what wealth there is still to plunder, what Billions are still to be caught! We must not give up on our Rest on our laurels: we must hasten to rob the whole world; the faster we do, the sooner the prophecies will come true in fulfillment. |

"I have found a remedy," added the worthy speaker, "to give a new impetus to our operations; this is the use of the press as an instrument to influence the masses to deceive, to put to sleep and then to

pluck.

I therefore propose a strike on the press of all countries as urgent. We must acquire the monopoly of the press."

The bravos and cheers, the clapping erupted from all sides, even before this ravenous animal returns to its seat had taken.

"What a brilliant idea! What a discovery! On one page the press will serve as a fanfare, on the other hand the stockbrokers catch the Goyim in their nets. "O what a dawn, what a dawn!" cried those in the hall= wolves towards each other.

The following day, all of Israel received its watchword: "Get to grips with the daily papers! The more we have, the better it will go!' |

Since that time it has been a fundamental idea of Judaism that To transform the press into a kind of powerful artillery, capable of

the political, as well as the financial, sphere.

For this purpose, the press of all countries is as follows classified: 1) The newspapers with Jewish flag; 2) the newspapers with two faces, which are basically completely Jewish and but some nationality stands out; 3) Goyim newspapers, the 1 supported or muzzled by the Jews become.

1) The journals of the first category are exclusively addressed to the Jews to enlighten them and to stop their attacks on the other To lead classes properly. So the "Judenthum", "The Jewish Chronicle", "L'Univecs israélite" and many others.

2) The journals with the two faces are the most dangerous, because under the English, French, German, etc. mask of Jewish demon hides itself from the eyes of the deceived reader. While the audience in these organs the reflex of the public opinion of Germany and France on this or that issue to be seen are only Jewish puppets, of Jewish, Behind the curtains a scorpion moves.

Every country patiently carries some of these infernal machines on the Back; the "Times", the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Echo" are considered than English and belong to Ísrañ. Well, one will object, that is little; but consider that the "Daily Telegraph" has a report-stock of 120,000 copies. The Jewish=French organs are less fat, but more numerous and more ostentatious, like they are just necessary to amuse the French. There it says in first and foremost the "Journal des Débats", the patriarch among this masked gang, then the "Gaulois", the "Lanterne", the "Liberté", the "Nation". As for the "Figaro", a good number this coffins, which shave and fhave the public, the ghetto – Italy has no need to envy its sister nation, for there the Israelite choir is complete: the "Liberta", the "Raffegna", the "Perfeveranza", "Italia" etc. w. Poor Italians, your ears will be ripped out! A Jew named Oblieght wanted even buy up the press of the whole country. That was too strong, In the beautiful center of the hemispheres, the Jews were greeted by a solemn Kick! – In Germany there are plenty of Jewish newspapers, but all are known to the police; they are toads which hiss, but not too are allowed to shout loudly. The "Berliner Tageblatt", the "National-Zeitung", the "Voffifche" and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" are the most important Jewish organs in Germany.

In Austria, on the other hand, the Jewish national journals a real witches' cauldron. The big blunderbusses among them are the "Neue Freie Preffe", the "Wiener Tageblatt", by Papa Sepzes-Clemenceau and all in the major cities of the Empire published daily newspapers.

3) With regard to the newspapers of the third category, which consist of

supported and muzzled by the yawning Jewish fund, it is impossible for us to say anything; we would have to have a full police force

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keep staff to hunt them down and remove them from their homes terrestrial nests. What we have said so far is enough also enough to explain the existence of a secret, but terrible, moral lic power. Truly, the hundreds of sheets, who follow the commands of Judaism are just as many fires= fludges, directed against us, to destroy and stun us. What can the few small, evil cannons do, which are called upon to protect the honor, interests and existence of others Defend peoples? Absolutely nothing; their voices are immediately stifled amidst the hellish noise.

The attack on the press draws the usurious purchase of the Advertising agencies, telegraph agencies, printing houses and Bookstores. The agencies Havas, Haafenstein & Vogler, GL Daube and Mofte have set themselves the task of to take almost all the journals in Europe on a leash. These Gentlemen lease the ads on the fourth page. That is enough for them, to gain access to the editorial offices. If you all editorial staff on their backs, and this combination is by no means stupid.

The Jews arrogated to themselves the privilege of giving all humanity to provide intellectual and spiritual nourishment, and that only the purpose of deceiving and outwitting them at will. Woe he who does not think like them! He is condemned to be on the pavement To die of hunger. . The conquest of the world by the Jews. Bonn 1888.)

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“Until we put the newspapers of the whole world into the hands to deceive and stun the peoples, remains our rule is a figment of our imagination!” is the infamous phrase of the philanthropist Sir Moses Montefiore, which the Jews first now after his death he would like to deny.

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IV

speech by a Chief Rabbi

held in a secret meeting.

Extract from an English work by Sir John Readclif: Report on the political-historical events of the last ten years.

Our fathers have given the elect of Israel the duty of—
killed, at least once in every century at the grave of the
Grand Master Caleb, the holy Rabbi Simeon=ben=Ihuda to
whose teachings are given to the elect of every generation
the dominion over the whole world and the authority over all
descendants of Israel. |

The people's struggle has already lasted for eighteen
See about the power that Abraham had over the Yule, which
but was stolen by the cross. Trampled underfoot, he=
humiliated by his enemies, always under threat of death, the
persecution and insult of every kind, the people of Israel are
not inferior, and when it has spread all over the world,
fuch this happened because the whole world must belong to him.

For several centuries, our enlightened ones have fought courageously
and with untiring perseverance against the cross. Our people er=
is gradually rising, and every day its power is growing. Ours is the
God of the day, which Aaron established for us in the desert,
19 golden calf, this universal deity of the present time—
age

If we consider ourselves the sole owners of the gold—
of the whole world, then the true power
pass into our hands, then the things given to Abraham will
fulfill the promises made. f

Gold, the greatest power in the world, — the gold which
the power, the reward, the means to every pleasure, everything
what man fears and desires — see, that is the great
secret, the deep science of the spirit that rules the world!
that is the future!

Eighteen centuries have belonged to our enemies, but the
fee and the future must belong to us, to us, the people
Israel, and they will surely be ours.

See, for the tenth time, since a thousand years of persistent and constant struggle with our enemies, gather on this cemetery at the grave of our Grand Master Caleb, the holy Rabbi Simeon=ben=Ihuda, the chosen ones of each generation of the people of Israel, to consult on the means of one for our cause from the great mistakes and sins, which our enemies, the non-Jews, continually commit, benefit can pull. | |

Each time the new Sanhedrin has fought without mercy with proclaimed and preached to our enemies. But in none of the previous For centuries, our ancestors had succeeded in mining so much gold – and accordingly power – into their hands, than we nineteenth century. We can therefore, without frivolous illusion, hope that we will soon reach our goal, and look to the future with confidence. | |

The time of persecution and humiliation – these dark and painful times, which the people of Israel with such heroic patience has endured – are fortunately over for us, thanks the progress of civilization among the non-Jews; and this progress step is the best shield behind which we seek protection and act to move through the room with a quick and confident step= step which still separates us from the highest goal. |

Let us now turn our attention to the economic situation Europe and consider the resources that the Israelites since the beginning of this century, solely by accumulation of immense capital in their hands and over which they have at this moment.

So the Israelites found themselves in Paris, in London, in Vienna, in Berlin, in Amfterdam, in Hamburg, in Rome, in Naples and in all the Rothschilds everywhere through the possession of many billions of masters of financial market; quite apart from the fact that at every place second or third rank they also possess the cash, and that everywhere without the children of Ifrael, without their direct influence, no financial operation, no significant work was undertaken= that can.

Nowadays, all emperors, kings and reigning princes are Debts which they had to incur for the maintenance of the numerous permanent armies to support their tottering thrones. The stock exchange records and regulates these debts, and we are for the most part, gentlemen of the stock exchange on almost all places. To go further, we need to study the bonds to to make ourselves the sole regulators of all values and, fo As far as possible, as security for the capital which we have countries, the exploitation of their railways, their mines,

their forests, their large ironworks and factories, as well as like other real estate and even the administration of taxes.

Agriculture will always be the great wealth of every country. The possession of large lands brings

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always brings honor and great influence to the owner. It follows that we must also strive to ensure that our brothers in Israel to acquire large land holdings. We must therefore destroy fragmentation of the large land holdings in order to enable us to acquire them to facilitate.

Under the pretext of helping the working classes, one must bear the full weight of the taxes and when the property has passed into our possession, then all the work of the non-Jewish day laborers and even for us the source of immense wealth become.

Poverty is slavery, says a 15 The Proletariat is the lowly servant of speculation. But the oppression and the influence finds the low servants of the spirit, whom the light inspires and inspires. And who can give the spirit to the children of Israel, Deny intelligence and penetrating gaze?

Our people are ambitious, arrogant and pleasure-seeking. Where There is light, there are also shadows, and it is not without reason, that "our God has given his chosen people" the ability to live—the snake's cunning, the fox's cunning, the hawk's gaze, the Memory of a dog, the mutual obligation and the The beavers' instinct to unite. |

We have rejoiced in exile in Babylon, and we have become powerful!

Our temples have been destroyed, and we have Instead of building thousands of temples!

For eighteen centuries we were slaves, and in this century we have pulled ourselves together and overcome all—whose peoples were raised!

It is said that a great number of our brothers in Israel to convert and take the non-Jewish baptism ... that is indifferent! . . . the baptized can serve us well white; they can become auxiliary troops for us to create new Towards goals that are still unknown to us since the new converts always stick with us, and despite

the baptism of their body, spirit and soul remain Israel
but always faithful. In a century at most,
no longer be the children of Ifrael, who are Gentiles—
want it, but the non-Jews will be
holy faith; but then Israel will
reject them with contempt.

Since the non-Jewish church is one of our greatest enemies,
we must persistently seek to reduce their influence.
One must therefore give due consideration to the understanding of those who consider them
confess faith, as much as possible the ideas of freethinking,
of scepticism, instilling disbelief and religious disputes
abilities which in non-Jewish society are so fruitful for
division and sectarianism.

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Reasonably, we must begin by examining the priests
this religion; let us wage open war on them

explain, let us suspect their piety, their private life;
and then we will lose respect through ridicule and mockery,
which one pays to one's class and clothing.
The natural enemy of the Church is the Enlightenment, which
The result of the widespread use of schools is. Let us try
To gain influence on the young students. The idea of the Fort=

This step will result in the equality of all religions, and
This in turn leads to the elimination of the non-Jewish
Religious education in the school curriculum. The Israelites are
through skill and intelligence without difficulty seats and positions
as professors at non-Jewish schools.
religious education will be pushed back into the family,
and since in most families there is a lack of time to monitor this
If the subject of instruction is lacking, the religious attitude will
decrease and gradually disappear completely.

Every war, every revolution, every political or religious upheaval=

The rise of Judaism in the non-Jewish world is drawing nearer to the moment when we
highest goal we strive for.

Trade and speculation, two things that have great
advantage must never slip out of the hands of the Israelites.
First, one must be aware of the trade in alcohol, butter, bread and
Wine, because by doing so we will become absolute masters
of arable farming and agriculture in general.
We will be the givers of grain for all; but if Un=

discontent as a result of hardship among the proletariat
5, then it would always be easy for us to take responsibility
to pass the blame on to the governments. |

All public offices must be accessible to the Israelites, and once we are in possession of the offices, then we will through the flexibility and acumen of our "makers" to the first source of real influence and real Power to advance. It goes without saying that it is Pri only those offices which are associated with honor, power and

rivilegies; for those who want to know, suffice it to say that the work and effort is left to the non-Jews The office of judge is for us an institute of of the utmost importance. The legal career best develops the power of civilization and initiates us most into the affairs= units of our natural enemies, the non-Jews, and thereby we can make them serve us. Why should not Israelites become Minister of Culture, when they had so often been Minister of Finance find? The Israelites must also strive for the abolition of the Goyim against the children of Israel to bring about that strive to become legislators, they are the only ones who maintain faithful adherence to the 8,915 laws of Abraham.

In this respect, our plan is almost complete. because progress has recognized us almost everywhere and has

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the same civil rights as the non-Jews; but what important to achieve, and what the goal of our persistent efforts ftrengungen must be, this is a less strict law for ban-kerotte. We turn it into a gold mine for ourselves, which is more productive is as the gold mines of California once were. The people of Israel must direct his ambition to those places of power from which Reputation and honor flow. The most effective means to achieve this to reach: all industrial, financial and commercial to dominate the social societies and to protect them from every trap and danger: lure which could put you in danger of being pursued before the country's courts.

Therefore, when selecting this type of bridge, the Wisdom and tact, which he requires for this kind of fshould not be alien to us ft who are capable of achieving an outstanding position in society- to conquer: philosophy, medicine, law, music, national Economics; in a word, all branches of science, art and literature form a wide field where success gives us a great advantage and put our capabilities in the forefront- These professions are inseparable from speculation. For example, the composition of a piece of music, even if it is mediocre, give our people a plausible excuse, to raise the Israelite author to the pedestal and present him with

a glory. What the sciences: medicine and
8, they are also in our spiritual

area. A doctor is in the innermost family relationships
relationships and as such has the health and life
our mortal enemies, the non-Jews.

We must examine the marital relationships between Israelites and
Seek to promote non-Jews; the people of Israel have no fear of
to lose in this trade, because on the contrary it can only be
the introduction of a small quantity of impure blood into
our race blessed by God, cannot destroy it; and our
Sons and daughters provide us with these connections

with non-Jewish families of certain position and power.
It is fair that for the money we give, we get an equivalent
influence. The relationship with non-Jews caused
no deviation from the path we have set out for ourselves
On the contrary, with a little skill we can become
core of their life. It would be desirable for the Israelis
There were no mistresses among the daughters of our holy religion
region, but that they did not choose such out of the row=
Jewish virgins. Of great importance would be
It would be for us if the sacrament of marriage was celebrated by a simple
Contract before any civil authority could be replaced, because
then the non-Jewish virgins would come into our camp-
overflow. |

If money is the first power in the world, then the
Press without contradiction the second.

11

But what can the second do without the first?... But since we
without the help of the press we cannot achieve everything that
said and proposed, it is necessary that our
at the head of the management of all daily newspapers in all countries
The possession of gold, the skill in choosing and
the use of means to make important men venal
will make us leaders of public opinion
and give us dominion over the masses. | |

By moving forward step by step on this path
we will, with our characteristic persistence, the non=
Jews and destroy their influence. We write to the
world what it should believe in, what it should honor and what it should
curse. Individuals may perhaps turn against us
lift and curse and condemn us; but the docile and
unknowing masses will listen to us and stand by us. Are
We are first of all absolute masters of the press, then we can

our views on honor, virtue, righteousness
change your feeling and take the first attempt and the first hit
against the most sacred institution, namely the family,
and bring about their dissolution. We can then believe
ben to destroy everything that our enemies, the non-Jews, have so far
and, by creating a passion for
weapon, we declare open war against everything that
still respected and revered. i

All this should be understood, remembered, and every child
Israel should adopt these true principles. Then
our power grows like a giant tree that bears fruit,
who call themselves wealth, pleasure, happiness, power, and offer replacement
for the unworthy state in which the people of Israel lived for centuries
long Alba has!

As soon as one of our people takes a step forward, follow him
another immediately; so that if he slips, his faith
help and support fellow citizens. If an Israelite is brought before the courts
of the country in which he lives, then his
fellow believers hurry to give him help and support,
but only if the defendant acted in accordance with the law
which Israel has strictly followed for so many centuries.

Our people are conservative and attached to the religious cere
monies and customs handed down to us from our fathers
Our interests require that we address social issues,
which are on the agenda, especially for those who
the improvement of the lot of the workers, feign zeal; in
In reality, however, our efforts must be directed towards
to control public opinion regarding this movement
and to direct them to other general questions. The delusion
the masses and their inclination to sound from an empty but
to be guided by the eloquence that resounds in the streets,
make them an easy and docile tool for Po=
pularity and trust. We will without difficulty=

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ity among our people there are those who find the expression hypocritical
of emotion and resounding eloquence.

The proletariat must be preserved as much as possible
and subject it to capital. In this way we can
Incite the masses if we please; we drive them to change
ftumble, to revolutions, and each of these catastrophes brings our
home interests a big step forward and us faster
closer to our only goal: that of dominion over all peoples
the world, as was promised to our father Abraham.

(Kalixt de Wolski. La Russie juive. p. 4 ff.)

V.

abstract

from "Reports and Nolizen"

by Derjawine (Moscow 1860).

Derjawine was chief prosecutor in St. Petersburg and a member of a Commission appointed by the Kaiser to study the Jewish question in New States.

Derjawine says that the Jews have all kinds of staged by intrigues, steps taken and seductive offers made to ensure that the discussion of the Jewish question leaving the matter at rest and leaving it at the status quo remained, that is, on which it was located when the Emperor fembly of the commission. A letter which was received by a Jew White Russia and was taken up by a Chief Rabbi of that country to a very wealthy and influential Jew in Strasbourg, bore eloquent witness to the powerful organization of the Jewish people and their willingness to spend an enormous sum to deal with all, even the dishonorable= most effective means to support the activities of the Emperor of To paralyze Russia in the Commission. |

In this letter it was stated that the Jews were treating Derjawine as cursed the greatest enemy and persecutor of the Jews; that a Hevem Anathema was issued against him, which was synagogues of the world to whom this was communicated that in order to deal with this matter (the Commission) to arrange it to their advantage, that is, to resolve the Jewish question on fimperative, all Jews of Russia and other countries had come together and sent a million silver rubles, to bribe everything that could be bribed, in order to get out of the Emperor's appointed commission their sworn enemy, the chief public prosecutor To remove Derjavine, that if all means were in vain to to expel him from the Commission, poison or any other lovable means this great persecutor and enemy of the people of Israel must disappear from the world; that in order to fulfill this task to carry out the Jews of St. Petersburg a period of six years; in the meantime, all levers must be pulled to use money – which is plentiful – to make high profits to gain influence in order to prolong the Jewish question, because any hope of a beneficial solution is illusory as long as Derjawine was a member of the Commission or had not resigned to live; that, in order to support the efforts of the Jewish Committee in St. Petersburg to help and discuss the Jews=

question to hinder and confuse the Emperor's appointed Commission from all countries and in all languages, which were edited by the competent Jews, which dealt with the question and explained how it was dealt with in Russia would have to solve; because it is indeed an important question for the Jews, since it was nothing less than depriving them of the Right to sell spirits in small towns and in the country, where the art of stupidity of the peasants through alcoholism, the abuse and Adulteration of spirits is the most productive speculation. | 1

And indeed, a short time later, the Emperor's appointed commission with a veritable flood of printed matter, Brochures and all kinds of letters in German, the others in French, others in English, all of which solution to the Jewish question. All printed works, Brochures and letters were to be carefully be checked.

While the Commission is working on this extensive work A Jew named Notko, who was exhausted by a alleged commonality of ideas about the solution of the Jewish question and by a proposal to build factories that would Jews should be given means of subsistence through work, the confidence Derjawine's had known how to obtain it by stealth, to the same in sympathetic and generously made the following confidential proposal: "You will never, he said, the great influence which was exerted in favour of the Jews, and since I am commissioned to To offer you 200,000 rubles in silver so that you commit yourself, never against the decisions of your colleagues on the Jewish question Opposition, I sincerely advise you to accept the offer gain weight and keep calm."

Accepting this proposal would be a had been a threefold betrayal: betrayal of his own conscience, Betrayal of the interests of the unfortunate Russian peasants and ultimately treason of the trust of his ruler! ... His rejection

on the other hand, paralyzed his opponents! Faced with such an alternative,

he chose the path of turning directly to the Kaiser, openly and to clearly explain the state of affairs in the Jewish question, in which Hope that the Kaiser, edified by his faithfulness and loyalty W provide help and protection in this delicate issue would.

In fact, the Kaiser was at first embarrassed

about these sad revelations; but upon repeated requests, which Derjavine addressed to him and asked him for behavioral measures

asked, the Kaiser was content with a certain embarrassment to

say: "Wait, wait. I'll tell you later, when and how you must act."

Meanwhile, the Emperor had the letter which Derjavine had and in which of the million for the corruption of the

Commission determined silver rubles, from the assassination attempt on the Life of Derjavine was mentioned, kept in order, as he said, the 1 of the letter by the secret police
u let's go. |

' After this conversation, Derjavine was convinced that the Kaiser would henceforth distrust his environment, which gifts of the children of Ifrael would be so easily accessible. But the Family connection which united the Emperor with Count Valère, son of Alexander Zubow, had this from the whole story
In his turn, Count Valeïre had a certain Speranski, Director General of the Ministry of the Interior, as a friend, who was the factotum and first hand of Minister Koczubei
Count Zubow had now informed Speranski of all the details of the Jewish question, which he knew from the mouth of His Majesty, exactly and since Speranski devoted himself body and soul to the Jews sold (through an intermediary named Peretz, with whom he was publicly friendly and with whom he lived), so did not appear an imperial decree, which condemned the unworthy tripotames in the Jewish question condemned and destroyed, but the Commission decided that nothing would be done about the Jewish question, that is, that The Jews also retained the right to live in the small to sell brandy in cities and the countryside.

But since Derjavine of the meeting where this decision was taken was not present and therefore the decision was the most important the required formalities, namely that of absolute unanimity=ity of the members, was missing, it remained unfeasible and The question had not come any closer to being resolved. Since this But the Emperor received Derjavine with a certain reluctance attitude and the letter which he wrote under the pretext taken Baie to have him verified by the secret police, so the Kaiser had not only failed to issue a corresponding order, but also avoided talking about it.

A Draft for the Solution of the Jewish Question, edited by Baranow and commented by Derjavine, was handed over to Speranski, who the same entirely and in his own sense and with oppression

of Derjawine's commentary. The latter's name did not even figure in the imperial ukase alongside the other members of the commission. When Derjawine was informed of the result of the When he heard the report, he jokingly said to Baranow: "Judas had sold Christ for thirty pieces of silver. For how much have you betrayed the fate of the unfortunate peasants?" To which Baranow replied laughing: "For 30,000 ducats to every member of the Commission, of course excluding me, because the draft edited by me was completely reworked by Speranski and his neglect of duty is well known."

(Kalixt de Wolski. La Russie juive. Page 53 ff.)

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Jewish practice.

If one tells an unbiased person something of the extraordinary influence which Israel had in all levels of society. population, from the emperor to the last day laborer, he will shake his head. Usually he has no idea of the existence of an "Alliance israélite universelle". The name He may not have heard of it at all, or if he did, then only as if it were charitable society. He has heard of the Talmud, but than from a boring religious book of the Jews, in which strange stories about circumcision, slaughter and the like ft, but he knows even less about the contents of this book than perhaps that of the Koran. The name Shulchan Aruch is Even for an average educated person, it is a Bohemian village. One sees and hears little of Rabbis and also of Talmud=Torah= schools and Jewish associations.

If one now claims that the Jews are not only us, but to rule the world through their teachings and their observance, one may, under certain circumstances, be suspected of being insane.

Everyone knows that there are social evils, but few know where they come from. Everyone believes that the next person is guilty; because the Jews accuse all others in their papers except for oneself. |

How could the Jews come to have such a large To be able to exert influence in a state which is Christian calls:

Whoever thinks so, is in danger of one or the other to be harmed in other ways by Judaism.

However, whoever reads the Talmud, the Shulchan Aruch, the Jewish Mirror knows and has once been bitten by Jews, he sees the world with other eyes. |

In the first two of the previous articles we have discussed the learned about the legislation of the Jews and their secret organization, in the third one of its main tools, the press, in the fourth their quest for world domination and in the fifth a authentic report of a great bribe.

Basically, the whole of Judaism is already characterized here, and I will try to examine the Jewish practice a little more closely. lights.

and #7

Above all, the Jews have the secret of blood; Jewish legislation is a racial legislation, as exclusive as fit is only conceivable. And now listen to the cries of the Jews, if one considers them as a special race, as a nation draw or even treat. Then ignorance, in= tolerance and fanaticism, and yet they know that best that they belong to a race that has a very special whose organizational talent and instinct is gifted. To give us this To make them forget, they use all means, they get baptized, take false names and deny their origins. They tolerate well, that we speak of other races, even of the Semitic, fom the Arabs are concerned, but Judaism should be for all other peoples do not exist; that is a noli me tangere, that they just want to know themselves.

Our great Professor Virchow, for example, the anthropologist par excellence, teaches us all sorts of entertaining things about the various lawn and sometimes knows how to find the finest differences, but when it comes to Judaism he is tricky. He also poses probably in Prussia surveys on the color of hair, eyes but finally he regularly comes to a result which deliberately ignores or spares the Jews. Yes, he tries to prove that they would soon be absorbed into the other nations, and fuch results are then made public through the trumpet of the Jews= press trumpeted to the whole world. Nevertheless, I believe that no one knows better than Virchow himself what Judaism wants, and I I have a little suspicion that he is thereby deu Goyim Sand in wants to scatter the eyes, this apostle of the great mass of peoples.

Do you know ringworm? It is a common disease in India= Coming skin disease. Several spots appear on the skin surface bright red round spots, which become larger and larger until The white skin reappears in the middle of the spots. The spots

have become circular rings, and these grow until two or three rings touch with their peripheries. These agree and soon form a geometric circle again, and when all the rings are united, they form a single large ring, which sometimes covers entire body surfaces, the edges of which are increased, and secrete a corrosive moisture, until then the Disease finally disappears. It is not fatal, but it is scary and causes an annoying skin irritation. It comes in the miasmatic, humid river valleys of India and always disappears in clean, cool air.

This disease is a faithful picture of the occurrence of the Judaism in the life of nations. The stain is the individual Jew, the small rings the Mišchpochen (families), the larger ones the Kahal, the lodges, the clubs, the orders and finally the last one the Alliance universal Israelite

This tendency to form rings, which together act to attack the individual, form the dangerous part of the

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– 68 –

Judaism. Such rings are found everywhere where there is money, Power, influence, positions and external reputation can be acquired, and the repertoire of tools used by the Jews to achieve their Achieving goals ranges from the most cunning flattery and hypocrisy to daggers, poison and dynamite. N

In other chapters it is dealt with in particular how all professional circles are represented and form rings and upwards push.

I would like to cite some cases from life which characterize Jewish practice, and here I would like to For example, take the fate of a rich industrialist, who has valued his Jewish friendship and fellowship have to pay: 6

"After I wrote this months ago," says Ahlwardt, "it me just now, while this book was being printed, the tremendous-news that Mr. Albert Thomas, this multi-millionaire, who has never known debt, who has debt-free houses in Victoria-ftafe etc., cannot consume his income and has no children, is completely bankrupt and has also sold all properties loren. The reader will ask in great surprise: How is that possible? I don't find this surprising in any way. All well-off Germans are towards the Jew – Please forgive the expression, which has absolutely nothing offensive

foll, but it fits perfectly – what the fattened pig has to farmers. The more fattening such an animal proves, the more it is naturally fed. With its fat, With its ham it more than pays for all the effort and costs. Mr. Thomas had become very rich as an intelligent manufacturer and had increased this wealth through some clever speculations The Jews knew how to win him over, induced him to Speculations, where he always earned money, left him behind the scenes and he already counted himself among the initiates who were on the stupid audience. Surely it made him feel good when his hump scratched, that is, when his insight was praised was. ö Ä

Finally he was fat enough and was sold into large time stores. wrapped, the abyss opened, and differences of many Millions stared at him. The rest is silence!"

(Herm. Ahlwardt, The Desperate Struggle. Page 101.)

This case is a very nice example of Jewish Make and show how they know how to ensnare their victims. How many others may not have reached the same fate, and how many industrialists are not already in the clutches of the stock exchange, from which they will not be able to get out so easily. The Jews know how to cast their nets so calmly and seemingly harmlessly! A Jewish commercial director in a large establishment is usually the beginning, then come Jewish agents, and so it continues until the entire industry is chained to the stock exchange.

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In a similar way it is the case with princely and other large Pri 100 which are all destined to gradually become Jewish Moloch. 8

We have just witnessed that one of the largest non-Jewish Banks, Baring Brothers in London had to surrender, This is also achieved in a very similar way to the The Thomas case and, as before, the fall of the Union générale of Mr. Bontoux. In the German Reichsbank the Jews are almighty, they also control the corresponding financial institutions in France, Austria and Italy and, it seems, the

Bank of England more and more into their hands. Have they the latter first completely raped, then their world domination is such a quite a fait accompli.

But we do not want Israel to be on the path to world domination but see how they fit into the civil service, Military and administration know how to force their way in. |

| Let us assume that the Jews wanted to kill one of their own to become an officer. The written confession is, however, still required in Prussia, but why should a Jew cannot be baptized today, since he can still remain a real Jew can and must remain.

It is said that the officer corps have the power to to reject those who did not suit them for some reason.

How illusory this is can easily be calculated if

Considering that by far the largest part of the German officers is in the hands of Jewish usurers. Ahlwardt gives

These are quite frightening numbers. Well, if an officer—

corps show a tendency to reject a Jew or Jewish offspring, then only a little bit of the golden whip needs to be swung to make the recalcitrant submissive. The usurer, who previously instructed, can show his claws quite gently. But This remedy is not even necessary so often these days. Officers of Jewish descent and related to Jews are white in the distributed throughout the army and often have higher positions In this case, comradely considerations must be taken into account, which restrict free will. A military ranking like this the Jews for their own purposes must look strange. every officer who is of Jewish descent, who has Jewish blood in his veins, which is Jewish connected. In Jewish communities— Even in the shops one knows such people, and they are there with

treated with courtesy. Then the wealth of the—

various officers in these lists and above all the debts

of the gentlemen, and from which usurer he has contracted them. A Such lifts are of course an extremely practical tool in the hands of the Jews. |

Considering that the same is true of the civil service

then it is not surprising that the Jews find it very easy

suffered to accommodate their people everywhere, and that we have a future

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where all high offices in Germany are occupied by Jews
and Jewish offspring 1 0 will be.

The Hildesheim transfer case, where a number of young
Jurists because he refused to accept a Jew as
table companions – which is ultimately a purely private matter –
u accept, shows sufficiently with what ruthlessness–
since Ifrael Doreen. Who would have been behind the Higher Regional Court–
President von Bardeleben was looking for a Jewish offspring? Only this
incident brought it to light.

Besides usury and corruption, the Jews have also–
other means to advance your people. For example, there are
Aid organizations for Jewish students, and it hardly needs to be–
to be toned that the people of such associations in the civil service
launched officials, whether pure Jews or half-Jews, the
are devoted to Judaism.

Then there are Jewish families who raise young Christians–
support and, with the help of their fellow tribesmen, enter the civil service
Sometimes even several families participate in the
charitable works, and then a real stock official
finished. That the young German is eternally grateful to his benefactors
remains, is self-evident.

In public ostentatious charity, the following play a key role:
Jewish women play a major role, arranging festivals, bazaars, lotteries
etc. It is purely for sport. That may be in
do good in some respects, but the downsides of such kind of
Charity is not enjoyable, and most of the time it only serves
as a means to an end. Through this charity, the
to give Jews access to the higher social circles first
and knew how to maintain it afterwards.
fhowever, they cannot miss it, there is no other way of saying that–
In the placement of tickets for charity–
sweden, in the procurement of objects for looting or
for the buffets that are set up on such occasions,

He developed a fabulous activity, sometimes a barbaric, which is reminiscent of the revolver press. |

Just as in Paris, where the rich proceeds of such prosperity activity festivals are celebrated by the committees, we are probably still not come, but there is still a future ahead of us.

By the way, I would like to tell you a story from my life.

A Jewish lady showed me a letter from another Jewess, in which the latter asks for support for a poor Christian Family asked. The described circumstances in the family in question were extremely sad. So I contributed. A world lady who was present asked me afterwards why I was so—I thought that this really seemed necessary I was simply taken to task for my naivety—laughs. Of course, it was said, the letter writer pockets the money.

About the commercial charity of Lina Morgenstern is Much has already been written, and there too people complain about countless irregularities

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moderations, with how much justification I do not know, but whose— Therefore it is necessary that a Jewess should business of the public kitchen; why can't Germans do; must everything be left to the Jews? It is questionable It seems to me that Mrs. Lina Morgenstern only recently Contrary to doctors, he advocates the use of saccharin. This seems to me to be the most unsuitable means for public kitchens, since it contains no nutrients. However, it is very cheap. Hopefully the authorities will take care if you bring it to their attention, once about this matter.

Such Jewish charitable undertakings often take not very pleasant end. Who would not remember the story to remember the "German Woman" Simon, the significant Role it played in the last war and how it ended?

An officer who had participated in the last war told me, how, when he returned home, on one of the railway courts of Berlin sat down at a table to satisfy hunger and thirst to satisfy. When he wanted to pay, a lady stood in front of him, Lina Morgenstern, and indicated to him that she was the well-being perpetrator, Mr. Morgenstern was also brought out of a corner and introduced. "Now say thank you nicely!" was the message, ie he had to sign some document in which he stated his free meal. These are the documents with which hence the name and influence. How many officials— ft want to put up with the favorites of the public kitchens and

Charity heroines are forgiven!

I do not know whether any reasonable person still believes in Humanity and philanthropy when people like Pereire, Rothschild or Bleichröder occasionally make larger gifts, which then be trumpeted out to the whole world. I believe the time is over; these are just bits and pieces that are presented to the audience. thrown in order to be able to exploit it even better.

And what about the gifts of the famous Baron Hirsch?
this tribesmen, now the true Danaan spirit
Israel should arm itself with "education" to help us
Anyone who wants to know something about the use of these gifts
wants, read the booklet "The Jewish Rule in the Carpathians=
countries." (see book list.)

I know of a case from Russia where a Jew
may have left for a newspaper which was specifically intended to
to demoralize the people.

In Germany we experienced that a Jew had his fortune
left to the Social Democracy so that it could be sold to Judaism
remains chained, and I am told of another case where a
Jew left his significant fortune to an influential prince
but only on the condition that he always gave his entire
river for the benefit of the children of Ifrael, ie with other
words, so that they could plunder the subjects with as little punishment as possible
others are likely to.

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At the end of this chapter, an authentic case
be communicated how the children of Iśrael have an inconvenient
man knows how to pursue.

One cannot form any idea of what is meant by ge-
wisfen circumstances means the fight of an individual against a
whole nation. See the journal "L'Antisémitique". The

bookstore Hachette, which has the monopoly of newspaper sales
at the railway stations, rejects it; the post office lets its
Numbers do not arrive; one rents an office No. 7 rue de
AN and a German Jew, the tenant of the whole house
terminates; one deposits one's collections with a merchant. One
has the same seized by law and includes in the seized
violating any right to sell the collections of the Journal
which are simply in the depot there.

Then comes a moment in which the person thus tribut-
unfortunate man could no longer distinguish his friends from his enemies

knows how to distinguish; he insults some and trusts others
Then comes the illness, which is called persecution—
delusion calls itself quite natural, and is based on the very clear, very
precise, very understandable awareness of an actually
persecution. The Jewish or Masonic doctor who
is well informed, confuses everything and accuses the ruined,
that he had lost his mind because he drank too much.

(Drumont. La France juive II. P. 224.)

Auden.

Greece is through the defeat of Phoenician Semitism
emerged, and Rome owed its world domination to the struggle on
Life and Death with Carthaginian Semitism.

(Curtius. Greek History).

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If only Judea had never been defeated and thrown to the ground,
Neither by Pompey nor by Titus's violence.
The poison of the cut plague boil is now spreading further
And its victors now oppress the defeated race.
| | (Rutilius. Roman prefect.)

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The Greeks and Romans knew garlic (Hebrew schum)
hated, and this aversion may also be extended to the garlic=
effer. Horace (Epod. III) exclaims:

"Once one has cut the throat with a wicked hand

Impressed on the aged father,

The efe garlic, more harmful than hemlock juice."
Martial counts in his epigrams among the stinking things
the jejunia Sabbathariorum. When Marcus Aurelius, the victor over
Marcomanni and Quadi, through Palestine, he was, as
Ammianus Marcellinus reports that the stench and noise of the Jews were so annoying,
that he is said to have exclaimed: "O Marcomanni, O Quadi and
Sarmatians, I have found even worse people than you."

(R. Andree, On the Folklore of the Jews. p. 69.)

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Brought foreign customs into the city,
The dirty gold the entrance; our
Age's power broke fimperiously effeminate
The spawn of wealth, waste and addiction.

(Juvenal.)

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Sat. III, 296. In general it does not come up easily, –
He who has ability but no wealth. (Juvenaol.)

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It was the state of affairs peculiar to all countries.
solution in which the Jews succeeded in removing all the motives of
to take control of the state, to control its economic situation

– 74 –

– This was the situation in which Poland found itself,
before it was eliminated from the ranks of the nations.

The scholars tell us more about this point than the
Men of politics; they know the class of Perasitic worms,
which live in colonies in the bodies of various animal organisms
organisms. Nestled in the most nutritious parts, where the
Stream of red blood flows, where the yellow fat develops, the
rich nutrients accumulate in laboriously produced juices; blisters=
worms in pigs or cattle, tapeworms in humans
or in dogs; eggs in the soil, under the protection of stones
or plants, these hook-armed
uncanny looking creatures, ringed, grooved, in rows, in
Chains, in hangings, full. Then they become lazy and remain
satiated, quiet for a while. Suddenly they come alive again
and continue their devastating migration, favored by their extraordinary
proper digestive power, continued.... What is their goal? Where
come they? Which is their way? Sometimes lazy and sleepy, sometimes full

of life in their absorptive activity, always harmful, disturbing
the zoologist and the thinker.

In the social world, this faithful image of animal life
corresponds to the Jewish nation, which is only a
higher grouping, step by step this vagabond blood-
fuckle. Supple, intrusive, agile and daring, always ready
to strike and destroy their hooks, crammed with gold,
burdened with the guilt of countless crimes, aesthetically odious!

How these parasites devastate the strongest organisms, the
Sheep in the pasture and the pig glistening with fat-
fall, the Jews also attack the man whose noble brain
him the more lively counteractions, the safer and faster
decomposition 1 0

Rampant barbarians, precursors of decay, fall upon these
Microbes attack the social histories that have fallen into decay
They come from the Orient and move westwards, towards-
fideally paving the way. Infinitely small, infinitely numerous, unbelievably
quickly, they produce two hundred generations a day. Sons of
Life, brothers of death, they form groups, colonies, multiply
fet up, transplant themselves and – intensive destroyers – produce the
Suppuration, so that the unity must perish. They disturb the-
bonding through decomposition, transform the substance into liquid, the
Liquids into gases and the gases into any other state,
which our coarse senses are no longer able to grasp.

(Drumont. La dernière bataille. P. 192.)

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While the despotism of anarchy only the arrogant
and proud, it is different with the Jewish despotism
mus of the money bag.

This penetrates both the poor man's hut and the palace
of the prince. ie the subtle mercury, which by virtue of its

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Heavy and thin liquids penetrate into all pores of the barren rock
penetrates to get the smallest particles of the precious metal, which
it contains, to take possession of; like the hideous tapeworm,
whose parasitic chain links all the windings of the intestines of the
human body, the Jewish vampire sends his
Proboscis to the last branches of the social organ

organism to suck out all the strength and juice.

(Touffeneel, Les juifs rois de l'epoque. I p. 134.)

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Recently, the "Agricultural Journal for Lower Saxony"
Austria" under the title "Turkish Sabres and Jewish Exchange"
Article in which it was explained how in the valleys of the East-
side of the Vienna Woods, the peasant families living there, despite
the terrible devastation caused by their presence during the repeated
Turkish invasions by fire and sword, but
always worked up, as their houses and stables always
rose again from the rubble, the devastated fields and
Forests always recovered under her diligent hand, and
the old family names on the Be- inherited from the ancestors
fitztume continued through the centuries until – Jews came.
What the sabre of the cruel Turk and the red cock he
over the roofs of their huts, over fields and forests, not
What had been able to do was accomplished by the smooth Hebrews – with Dar-
fiefs and bills of exchange, with timely claim and execution –
within three decades. The old names disappeared from
the valleys, where they have been for centuries, some perhaps for a
have been mentioned with honor for millennia, since the first Bavarian
Immigrations, and Cohn and Levi from Egypt are now intabulated-
tenland and rose tree and Sprinzeles from Canaan. |
If such processes, which have been going on for three to four years,
tenth in almost all areas of Central Europe so often repeat, to
journalistic discussion, what do our state officials say?
philosophers and economists in the wisdom-filled columns
of the Jewish newspapers? "They were unhealthy existences." – Why un-
healthy? – "The actual course of events has proven that
were unhealthy, otherwise they would not have perished,"
is the answer, – because why? because of that!
(Wahrmond, Law of Nomadism, p. 157–158..)

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Touffeneel is not entirely wrong when he writes: "The
Pig is the symbol of the Jew, who does not have the slightest
Feeling shame, in the filth of meanness, of disgrace in
Usury rolls, only to increase his capital, to which no speculation-
tion seems too criminal if only a profit is to be made
to do is." (Drumont, La France juive US 765.)

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The 14th edition of "Rembrandt as Educator" has just been published.

It has experienced a remarkable enrichment:

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The author now takes a decisive position on the Jewish question and essentially in our sense. In the section "Polarity" page 283 –285 he illuminates in fine as well as factual as aptly the hostile foreignness of Judaism within the German people. – "Their greed for exploitation knows no bounds—go, they go crooked ways; their morals are not ours. They devalue art and science. They are democratically minded; they are drawn to the mob. They sympathize with of decay." "There is no covenant to be made between the sons of light and those of darkness." – (Deutschesoziale Blätter.)

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At the end of this selection of quotes I would like to cite typical cases of Jewish deception: Even in old age~~=~~ thume they used all kinds of means to protect their race and religion Richard Andree writes in his work "On Ethnology of the Jews": "When the Jews were scattered, They were attacked because of circumcision and persecuted, where their origin could be confirmed by circumcision, fie repeated to create deception in this respect, artificial foreskins. At the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, some Jews who wanted to mix with Gentiles, a gymnasium~~=~~ nafium. But so that they can now play the games where they are naked had to appear, would not be recognized as Jews, they made how different from Luther, the correct translation is, a pre~~=~~ skin (1 Mark 1:16)." The recipe for the production of this artificial Andree also gives us foreskins, but I don't want to reveal it, so that those who are curious in this respect can rather read the interesting work Andrees may purchase and read.

Another amusing case of deception from modern times is following:

In Königsberg lives a man who is respected by his tribesmen Jew, who is called the "dead Levi." It has to do with this The reason for this is as follows: Levi was formerly in Russia and had committed some crime there. The authorities were searching for him, and to escape persecution, he had hunted, he was ft died. They knew how to get a corpse, but now

it was necessary that eight people swore that the body was really the one of the sought-after Levi. Seven Jews were only Hand, and to complete the legal number, Levi swore bravely stated that the dead Jew was his own corpse. His Fellow believers then helped him across the border.

This last case vividly reminds us of our deceased Legislator Lasker. When he was at the height of his fame, he wanted to delight the world with his memoirs. He imagined for this purpose dead, dead as a doornail, like Levi, and published anonymously in the "Confessions of a Man's Soul" his failed love affairs= expensive, which he left in a Jewish family deeply saddened by his death The small work, which the Jew Auerbach wrote as

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"of lasting value for German literature",
The living Lasker bought it again quickly, because a
There has hardly been a more ridiculous literary work than this-
What a pity that it is so rare today! |

Finally, I want to see Lasker, who is now really dead, at the Deception work with his living friend Bamberger show:
"When in circulation, crowns and double crowns may be worth 5 per mille, the half crowns lose 8 per mille of normal weight. Gold-pieces which, as a result of "circulation" and "wear and tear", are still lose more, sink below the passive weight, will be on Expenses of the Reich." This beautiful law regarding
We owe German Reichsgeld to the combined efforts of the Mr Bamberger and Mr Lasker, and anyone who wants to know more about it If you want, look in Glagau's "Des Reiches Noth" p. 200 and ff. That the Jews knew what this law meant for Israel purpose, probably no longer needs to be emphasized. Since With the entry into force of this law, all of our German Reichsgold must have been re-minted five to six times. The Reich has to bear the loss. (Whether five or six times correctly I cannot guarantee that this is the case; the information varies widely, in any case, an enormous amount of gold has been minted). You almost never get to see the final Reichsgold. How come it now that such a great wear and tear still takes place? How can How can we solve the riddle? Let us try it by The word "circulation" with circumcision and the word "wear" with Translate baptism. | | |

If one had previously observed the Jews cutting the gold pieces caught, they cried out about religious fanaticism and intolerance, because in their religion circumcision is a sacred ritual. Circumcision actually does little damage to gold today, fimplicitly because of the knurling of the gold pieces, therefore one proceeds to Baptism, in septal water of course. This is more contemporary, simpler

and more productive. Circumcision or baptism, it doesn't matter, gold
The Jew knows how to obtain it in one way or another, and
baptism is in this case more dangerous than circumcision, and
such is the case in life. The circumcised Orthodox Jew is less
dangerous than the baptized Jew or Jewish offspring.

Couldn't Mr Bamberger just give us the patriotic bank=
Can you name the houses that perform these baptisms? Please! (and
then maybe give a little information about the famous Hon=
de died I would like to know whether Mr. Bamberger the people
knows who have done this latter business?) |

Mr. Bamberger also speaks of the advantage of emigration=
ability of German gold. He is quite right, emigration
gets our German Reichsgold just like the Electorate
the fat Jews who went to Marienbad every year=
and are a few pounds lighter and "comfortably
Our good German Empire must then
feed again afterwards.

Baptized Jews.

"Where loyalty and truth towards people are not respected
There is no truthfulness in relation to God.
liches. Therefore, Rabbinism teaches that the Jew should outwardly
may also confess Christianity. Joreh deah § 157 (ed. Wilna
1875 p. 365) states: |

"If the Jew can deceive the Akum (non-Jews) that they
think that he is an Akum, then it is permitted." The Jew who
was baptized sincerely or after receiving a false baptism in
fing and sincerely becoming a Christian, if one who knows God
is angry and should be killed; this is shown in Joreh deah § 158, 2: "the
Baptized people who were baptized (pro forma) and then
mingled with the Akum to practice idolatry like them, they are
like those who were baptized to provoke God, and
ftrap her into the pit and do not pull her out." The Schein-
baptism and the false confession of Christianity is here
clearly stated as a permissible thing, only the sincere An=
Acceptance of Christianity is a sin that angers God. This
also shows the passage Chochen hamischpat § 425, 5th blank.
The Polemic and the Human Sacrifice of Rabbinism (p. 14).

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(Glagau'f n fe.) On 2 November 1882, the
Berlin Regional Court on the motion to dismiss, in respect of the

Mr. Gartz and Mr. Friedberg. (The latter had been dismissed by Glagau because of his Jewish origin – he is a nephew of the former Minister of Justice – want to reject).

Both judges had stated in the files that they were not felt embarrassed, and Mr. Friedberg had explained: fhis father IK was still a Jew, but he himself was already a Christian born. –

“What do you have to say about that?” asked the President of the Senate–
dent 7 von Holleben the defendant. Glagau replied:

“In Kulturkämpfer I have repeatedly shown how reasons of state and for the welfare of the people, not only the so-called emancipation of the Jews was reversed to make, but also to determine that the descendants of ge–baptized Jews only became state and civil officials in the fifth generation–municipal offices may be permitted. In my opinion the Jewish question is only a racial and social question, the old Orthodox Jews nor the Jews; more worrying are the Reform Jews, but most worryingly the baptized

u MG,

Jews and their immediate descendants. (Booklet 143 of the Glagau cultural warrior. "Antifemites and Judges" 15 August 1888. Glagau's trials see also issues 45, 46, 53, 55, 58, 63 of the culture warrior.) | |

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“Baptism is the entrance ticket to European culture.
| Heinrich Heine.

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“Do Börne and Heine also belong to Jewish history?”
Indeed! Not only Jewish blood flowed in their veins, but also Jewish juice in their nerves. The lightning, the fhe sometimes in rainbow-like colors, sometimes in bright colors over Germany was fueled by Jewish electricity invited. They both outwardly distanced themselves from Judaism= said, but only like fighters the enemy's armor and flag seize it in order to hit him all the more surely and all the more forcefully–to destroy it more easily.”

(History of the Jews. Prof. Dr. G. Graetz, Volume II, page 367).

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"Above all, the writer of these lines must say that he was a Jew by birth and only became a Catholic Christian was to have the right to remain a Jew without danger."
(EM Oettinger. On the purpose of Jewish baptism in his writing: "Open Billet-doux to the famous Hepp=hepp=Schreier and Jew-eater Mr. Wilhelm Richard Wagner." 1. Auflage, Dresden 1869, page 5.)

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x

"Professors Eduard Gans used to say from the lectern:
"Baptism and even crucifixion are of no use, we remain in the hundredth generation of Jews, as 3000 years ago. We do not lose the smell of our race, not even in ten= multiple crossing; and in any coitus with any woman dominating our race: young Jews will emerge from it!
Covering the Soul" by Prof. Dr. Jäger, 3rd Edition, Volume I, Page 247.) (See also pages 246–248 of this book.)

* *

E

"When on the part of individuals, society and the State is serious about converting Jews to Christianity in large numbers be violated, this question is of the utmost importance. The New Christians would become even more numerous in state and church. and the Judaization of both could, for example, in Austria, lead to a reach a similar high level as his time in Spain, which would again lead to defensive measures of an inhuman nature.

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but it is known that the most enraged inquisitors and informers are Jewish-fhān descent – they also had business from the Inquisition
This is also why it is recommended to intern larger Mafen, possibly as an international measure. The fate Spain and Poland, France and Hungary serve as a terrible Warning sign to all those who take the matter lightly-believe in.
Wahrmund. The Law of Nomadism. Page 245.)

as one of the baptisms that became fatal for the world
The following cheerful story shows what a motif is based on.
The father of the famous Disraeli was appointed by the parish priest—
was elected as a member and refused this onerous office.
He was promised to be spared if he paid a compensation of
500 Lfr. He, on the other hand, offered only 150 Kfr., and when the two—
When the two sides could not reach an agreement, he defiantly let
baptized and so his Benjamin became a Christian; however, not
of damage, because only through this did he rise to the first
minister. However, he remained a true Jew from the
to the sole of his foot, and he will not be buried on his deathbed.
have to pray "Shema Israel". | |
C. Radenhausen. Esther, page 88.)
Let us now turn to the present and give Drumont the floor:

Mr. Göfchen.

English Treasury Secretary in the Metropolitan Society in
London. Ä

This John without Land, as Schopenhauer called the Jews,
these fair Jews, merchants, begin, in the name of humanity
free access to the property of the native, the resident
citizen; later they take away what is his and
chase him away in the name of their right.

In Paris, as well as in the special newspapers where Israel
prepare their own little political soup and pass the laws
which the Masonic lodges impose on the chambers,
The Jews are still a little embarrassed; they at least observe
some forms. In England they implacably proclaim their right,
to possess the earth and to have the natives of each country as
to treat intruders.

"The Banner of Israel!" translates this presumption into
script of the paper: "The remnant of Jacob will be among the heathens

among many peoples, like a lion among the beasts in the forest,
like a young lion among a flock of sheep, which no one
can defend himself when he goes through it, trampling and tearing." Micah V, 7.

"His glory is like a firstborn ox and fine ears=
ner are like the horns of unicorns; with them he will rule the nations
took place in heaps to the end of the land. (Deut. 33:17.)

Do you think that the unfortunate Irish people, who have been
hundreds of them cultivate the land of Erin by the sweat of their brow,

have the right to stay there? Don't give in to such nonsense believe that the Irish are strangers on their own soil and Soil; the rightful owner of Ireland is the Jew.

Under the title "Home rule in a new light," one reads the Report of a speech delivered at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Israeli Metropolitan Society in Exeter Hall on June 6, 1889. The Hatred of a Göfchen (German Jewish offspring who always claimed to be a good Christian) to the good Irish people comes from the following bold declaration

forth:

"The Irish," says the speaker, "forget or become quiet and happily left in ignorance of the fact that the all= May God not only give their land to the children of Ísrael as an inheritance has given, but that he himself delivered them to them, in order to destroy and that they are actually punished for did not eradicate them immediately and on the spot.

This is the key to the whole question and the only possible solution. That is why the Catholics of Ireland are irreconcilable. The Roman cult is nothing other than Canaanite paganism, which was sifted through in Rome and Greece, and was directed to the Christian thum; therefore all Irish Phoenicians are pious Catholics. It is absurd to demand Home Rule from them. administration) because they are not found in abundance, but in the midst of Ifrael's possessions and only one a day's journey from the seat of the Israeli government.

Therefore, when they rise up, it is in fulfillment of the inevitable command of God, who wants them to perish.)

"Their downfall," the speaker explains a little later, "is their own fault."

This is the tone in which the gold-soaked Semites from the poor Irish, who barely have potatoes to satisfy their hunger, before the future Jewish mayors of London, who do not work on Saturday.

(Drumont La dernière bataille, p. 136.) |

Let us now look at the Göfchen family, yes we find about it in the Jewish-friendly Meyer's Conversations=Lexikon The following: 8 |

1) Georg Joachim, bookseller born in 1752 in Bremen, founded the large publishing house, which was later taken over by the Free=

was purchased by Mr. von Cotta. Died in 1828 on his estate Hohenstädt near Grimma. .

2) Johann Friedrich Ludwig born in 1778 in Königsberg; Professor of Law in Berlin and Göttingen, where he died in 1837.

3) Georg Joachim. English statesman, son of the Berlin Wilhelm Heinr. G. and grandson of G. 1, was under the direction Dr. Tait's, the present Archbishop of Canterbury. later as a partner in the banking business Frühling & G. Since

*) The Banner of Israel July 17, 1889. N. 655.

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1864 Member of Parliament. In Parliament, G. proved himself to be an advocate liberal principles, especially in religion, that Ruffel appointed him Vice President of the Trade Office in 1865 Ministry. 1866 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. 1868 President of the Poor Office. 1871 First Lord of the Admiralty etc.

Since G. has a political position in England 51, he writes he called himself "Göfchen" in English, as he did in several Opportunities not very friendly to his family's homeland has demonstrated his moral convictions." | |

Before the middle of the last century, the family lie Göfchen in Germany and professed Christianity. In 1887, the brother of Minister Göschen, who was Legations= discussed in the article "How to become an anti-Semite" Secretary Göschen in Peking, his and his family's Judaism. And What do we read now in the "Banner of Israel," – Do you not believe a Reading fairy tales – is that not the voice of Mordecai?

An English minister in office and dignity can dare to use such language?

London the seat of the Israeli government?

Otherwise, one hears that Queen Victoria, that a narrow= Russian Parliament governs there!

No example is as suitable as this one to show us in the danger we are in. Mr. Göfchen finds it in the Time to throw off the mask his family has worn.

When will our baptized Jews find it time to To do the same?

Let us now look at a Jewish-German family that Prussia and Germany played and still plays a major role. The 5 notes are also based on Meyer's Conversations-Lexicon taken from:

| The Delbrücks.

1) Johann Friedr. Gottlieb. First tutor of the king Wilhelm IV and Kaiser Wilhelm I. born 22. Aug. 1768 in Magdeburg, studied theology and philosophy. In 1800 appointed by Friedrich Wilhelm as tutor of his two sons. (1800 – 1809.) Died in 1817 as superintendent in Zeitz. Wanted Reintroduce private confession.

2) Johann Friedr. Ferdinand, brother of the previous one, born 1772 in Magdeburg. Died as school councillor and professor of the beautiful literature in 1848.

3) Martin Friedrich Rudolf son of D. 1) born 1817 in Berlin; studied law, studied economics, was an assistant in the Ministry of Finance, then in the Ministry of Trade. 1848 real. Go. Senior Councilor. Right hand man Bischoff since 1866 marcks. 1867 President of the Federal Chancellery. Minister of State. He gave in 1871 a donation of 200,000 thalers for his services in the war.

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The latter made the following statement in the Reichstag session on 4 April 5 on the occasion of Lasker's founding speeches the following statement:

"It is beyond the power of any legislation
5 1 who want to get rid of their money, to prevent."

This reflects ...

Member of the Bundestag Dr. Alexander Meyer, which he later during the discussion of the usury laws, namely that "Whoever falls into usury falls under the guardianship of the creditor."

Both are the "voice of nature"; here the race speaks pure and unadulterated, the statements are in my opinion nothing as a parliamentary reproduction of the text of the law No. 24 of the Judenspiegel.

I am only quoting this one statement from the Minister. Who
If you are interested in more, read the works of Glagau and you
will find that not only other words of the Minister
but also his actions and those of a large part of the numerous
rich Delbrück family only too clearly represented the Semitic race
guess. |

A member of the family is a professor of philosophy at the
University of Berlin and his name is Hans Delbrück. This gentleman has,
If I am not mistaken, also a role as an educator in the Imperial
family and still seems to belong to the court, at least to the Empress
Friedrich, in relationships to marry. Around Easter 1890, His Excellency issued...

His Majesty the Emperor issued a cabinet order against luxury

of officers in the army. On April 17th of this year,
the "Echo" the following note:

Hans Delbrück tells of his time as crown prince in the
"Personal memories of Kaiser Friedrich": "On a walk=
walk through the park of Sansfouci, around the year 1883,
the problem (the Jewish question) was discussed back and forth, and a
The defender of anti-Semitism culminated in his confrontation with
the sentence: "Would the Prussian e still be what it
is, when the manors of the Mark and Pomerania once all from
the hands of the Alvensleben and Bredows into the possession of the Levys
and Cohns?" Then the Crown Prince became somewhat
ftutzig and said: "Yes, yes, something should have been done earlier."

The estates of the Alvensleben and Bredows in the possession of the Levis
and Cohns!

The time will come and must come, and just as surely the
Time when the castles of the Hohenzollerns and other German princes
fts will be inhabited by Semites – Unless something is done–
than will! Professor Delbrück knows this as well as any
fhis tribesmen. From the goods of the Alvensleben etc.
It is always only one step to the princes' estates.

The Delbrücks have always been good patriots. The Göschens
have always been good patriots. The Delbrücks have been
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Additional 0J:

have been good Christians for a long time, the Göschens may have been even longer
were good Christians and nominally still are. In the family
Delbrück we find all sorts of echoes of, and relationships to,

Semitenthum. The same is the case with the Göschens.

Both families are undoubtedly of Jewish origin. Whether they have Aryan blood in their veins and which of them more, must remain undecided; it is also basically irrelevant.

Drumont shows us in his book "La France juive" how every Semite dreams of world domination by Israel and is uncanny= looks to the future with a smile.

Every time I hear a statement like the one above, which Transfer of German possessions into Jewish hands and the future, necessarily resulting demoralization of the Officer Corps, through femific, friends" feeft, yes, I the depiction of the Dance of Death before our eyes: "The image which to illustrate the power of death over human life, where death with veiled face Pope, Emperor, Empress, King down to the peasant, youth, maiden, child in the dance." e 55 Dance of Death is the image of Semitism in its present shape! f

The Semite loves the ruins that produce his work must see in the spirit, yes he even loves to sacrifice it u show. 5

| What is Professor Delbrück thinking when he starts this conversation

with the cowardly answer of the Emperor Frederick? Is he happy about the sad situation? I don't know. Regrets he fell? I don't know either! but then he wouldn't have put them down= write or at least not publish. Have the Delbrücks ever done anything to prevent this threatening evil= fts to prevent? Nothing about this is publicly known, but that several members of the family were exposed to these conditions worked.

May Heaven protect us from complete Judaization= But if it comes to that, would there be someone who the Jewish question is surprised when some Mr. Delbrück German people, following the analogy of Mr. Göschen, says:

"See, for nearly a century we have been serving your emperors and served kings, we have educated them. They have fallen, in Fulfillment of the inevitable command of God who says: You will all nations will devour them... You shall not spare them!"

I hardly believe it! because people only follow the un= stipendiary laws of the race, the law of nomadism, can't do otherwise. |

A valuable example, perhaps the best of recent times, as little the baptism of Jews on a simple confession of faith useful here and what abuse can be made of it is

Professor Franz Delitzsch, who recently died in Leipzig.
An insight into his rabidly pro-Jewish activities and his
Character can best be found in the following works by Rohling:

– “BB ei

“The Polemic and Human Sacrifice of Rabbinism.
My Answers to the Rabbis” and in Abbé Dr. Clemens
Victor's: "Profeffor Rohling, the Jewish question and the public-
personal opinion.

Professor Delitzsch was awarded the Order of Merit in 1890.
Death was praised to the skies by all Jewish newspapers, but also
German Christian newspapers, which only knew him through Jewish advertising
had known, dedicated warm obituaries to this “Christian”.

As the Bavarian Jews often did when changing religion
The “Munich Volksbote” reported on this under
May 9, 1852, the following amusing story:

“– – The Jews travel on possible trades: For
The Hebrew lives by trade and haggling and fills his purse.
All this is nothing new, because they have been doing it since ancient times
driven; but now one even travels on religious smuggling and “makes
in Christianity”. A few years ago, a child of Israel,
Born in Wangen, he came to Munich and after the
Christianity. A local clergyman taught him
and a respected man has been so kind as to take over the godmother position
to take over from him, in short the child of Ifrael was publicly baptized
“Well,” the reader will say, “that’s nothing new,
for many Israelites are baptized and our Lord Kul=
Minister Ringelmann himself is of Jewish descent.” Quite right,
says the Volksbot', but the best is yet to come. Not long after
The same baptized Jew traveled to Vienna and there=
once again demanded to become a Christian, has again as a Jew Christian religion
received fofe instruction, was baptized again and afterwards
Now someone might say that the second
Baptism would have been fruitful for him, but cry,
nothing of the sort, but the same swindler has recently returned
in Munich with a fresh Baden passport, in which he
recently referred to as “Ifraelite”. From this it seems that,
because speculation has brought him all kinds of “profits” so far,
he came up with the idea that “all good things come in threes.”
If the Jew boy should register again somewhere, he hopes
the Volksbot' that instead of the holy baptism he was given another baptism=
is administered, the healing impression, although not on his
chess spirit, but on fine body. The whole story'
The Volksbot' can, by the way, completely guarantee and only wants
to add that the same person, who was baptized twice and yet lived as a Jew=
wandering subject wanted to return from here to Vienna,

presumably to do some "business in Christianity" on the way to do". |

About another Jew, who also had business in the religious
1, writes the same paper on March 23, 1855

the following:

"— — Our Supreme Court has just declared the annulment
ity complaint of a clean individual has been rejected, which
Country after country has made itself notorious. The same subject

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fays Heinrich Monheimer and is a Jew by birth, but
because his Jewish community did not grant him a scholarship
He has become Protestant. However, since his new
If his fellow believers did not support him as he wished, he
through all sorts of tricks and tricks the favor of the Catholic spirit=
lichen, is then also Catholic for a while
ebecame, whereby he again did not find his "profit",
so that he tried it out with the Anabaptists for a while until he
of these finally converted back to Protestantism.
During this time he pretended to be a writer
and has sought to make fine mas1 mats by having
collected subscriptions and n on books that were
the St. Neverday not to be printed, whereby he especially spirit=
ly cheated and swindled considerable sums of money. A
For a while he also claimed to be a "professor from Pofen",
who was deposed because of his religious beliefs, for which
Once again the clergy had to come up with pennies. In the jubilation=
In 1849 he became secretary of a democratic association
, but afterwards he and the members of the same association
denounced to the government of Middle Franconia. With the forced=
He has also already made acquaintance with the workhouse, and the people=
bot would have to be very wrong if he had not seen this bird a few
years in his paper and especially the spiritual
Lord had warned about him. Lately he has been doing "business"
by making people believe in inheritance
ten money out of the bag, finally a farmer 50 fl.,
with which he ran away to the "beautiful free Switzerland", from
where the honest rogue was returned as a vagabond
so that he was finally convicted of 13 crimes and 8 misdemeanors of
brought it before the public hearing by the Court of Appeal of Middle Franconia
of the city court in Ansbach, whereupon Mon-
heimerche has now taken the complaint of correctness in vain, fo
that he would soon be given a
decent care will undoubtedly be provided."
(Scharff=Scharffenstein, Judaism Unmasked. Pages 20–23.)

At the end of this chapter I bring a statement by Jews themselves reported history, which is evidence that the Jews, in which countries and under which "confession" they live like, always know how to find each other.

To corroborate the factuality of the following narrative I can also mention that a friend of mine in China, who had Jewish blood in his veins, once told how Jews who had just arrived from Baghdad or Damascus and who had never seen him before, recognized him as a fellow tribesman and addressed. Such examples could certainly be given in thousands DE RU if you pay more attention to such things wanted.

On the Secret Judaism in Spain, its Existence= left and Existence the German Jews until very recently

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After a short time they always denied it, a Mr. Ullmann in Frankfurt a. M. in a meeting of the local Association for History and Alterthum in February 1868 the following piquant announcement, when he on the origin of the Frankfurt Jewish family name "Spaniard" spoke out. He reported verbatim as follows: "After a declaration based on an oral tradition, took the The year 1519, when King Charles I assumed the German imperial crown as Charles V. received, the Jews in the Reich were anxious, as they feared that in a similar way against them, as in Spain against their fellow believers, which at that time was the Jews were forbidden to enter under penalty of death. Nevertheless, there were in Spain many Jews, who outwardly differ from their religion, but in their innermost hearts they were Because of the constraints they remained so deeply attached to her and Time hoped that they could get rid of this constraint. This Concern now that one also against the Jews in the Reich jo- like in Spain, the Jewish community in France furt, not to wait idly, but to send an embassy to Spain Two brothers agreed to undertake the journey. They dressed according to the local custom and went, accompanied from the blessings of the community, from there. They came happily to the Spanish capital; but only now did they think of the solution to the question that probably troubled them on their way How to get to the Emperor? Her good fortune led her to the market in Madrid in a buyer at various locations- habits recognize a secret Jew whom they followed, discovered themselves and from the one who was the imperial fool, they secretly were brought to the emperor, who showed a willing ear to their requests and signed a letter of protection for all Jews in the Reich. After many difficulties they arrived in Frankfurt, where they were immediately recognized at the gate of the Judengasse and greeted with the

"The Spaniards have arrived! The Spaniards are here!" by Alt and Jung were greeted. They kept the name "Spaniards" also for all time, while until then they had been called Cohen." (Scharff=Scharffenstein, The Jews in Frankfurt a. M., pages 16 and 17.)

external rungs.

"There are very strange, very peculiar cases of atavism. The race purifies itself and returns to the purely oriental type. Consider the young Ifidor Schiller. The father of 5 German, ftron, blond, chubby, the son huddled in himself, with fvery small head, resembles like one drop of water to another stocky prisoners of the bas-reliefs of Nineveh; he is a true Contemporary of Menafche and Yoyakim."

(Drumout, La France juive IS 124.)

Daniel Deronda.

"Even the religious question plays only a secondary role next to the racial question, which precedes all others. Even among those which Judaism has cast off for two or three generations the Jew knows how to find his own; he notices ge= white signs whether a drop of Jewish blood is in their veins Sometimes he even spares an enemy because he sees in him a recognized brother who had gone astray.

In Daniel Deronda, this wonderful study of the Hebrews= thumbs, for which the Jew Lewes fhis partner, George Eliot, after Dickens the most important novelist in England, two to three hundred volumes of historical works read, this point is illuminated in an admirable way.

Daniel Deronda is a novel hero in the full sense of the word; a young lawyer, handsome, clever, eloquent, who has no idea about that he belongs to the Jacobs family; the attraction of the race makes him fall in love with a Jewess. Now Mordecai appears, one those enlightened ones, those sectarians who are currently turning the world into in favor of the femift cause. He has the tribesmen recognized under the gentleman; he lifts up before him a piece of that veil that covers the politics of the century, the incomprehensible for the superficial and simple-minded.

Daniel immediately understands the truth. He is the son of a famous singer, the Alcharifi. The Alcharifi has one of her love= lord, Lord Mallinger, to adopt her son and to be educated as a future peer of England. While

the child grows up, the singer pursues her successful artist

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career; she marries a German prince and when Daniel
When she has grown into a man, she decides to tell him the secret of her
burt, which she assumes will sadden him:
"Mother," Daniel simply replies, "I am happy and proud,
to be Jewish".

Mordecaz further initiates him; he shows Daniel the services which
he can show his people the actions he has to perform
he proves to him that it is necessary to restore the kingdom of Israel
You have no idea why? "To give liberated Europe
to serve as a model!" Deronda has understood, he has, as he says,
"discovered his social profession." He travels to the Orient, where
the whole of Semitism is stirring at the moment. He has
Gambetta before his death, with the Jewish bankers
and influential politicians and told them: "Look, old
Brothers, let a few thousand of these stupid
Slaughter the French, that will be good for Israel, for England
and for your purse!" (Drumont, *La France juive*. I p. 41.)

(Eliot. and Daniel Deronda Leipzig. Tauchnitz. 2 vols.)

"It happens," says Chief Rabbi Zadoc Khan, to whom
Parisian correspondents of the "Nowoje Vremja", who published this article
on 5/17 June 1886 published that a Jewess, by
Christians, raise their children according to the rules of the Jewish
Cultus educates. This is what the Duchess of Grammont does, a
Countess and a Marquis, who diligently visit the synagogue,
although they are married to Christians.

Look here, said the Chief Rabbi, here is a letter that
I have just received from a young lady who is a Christian
married against her parents' wishes. Listen to what she writes.
Zadoc Khan read the letter.

The young girl apologized to the Chief Rabbi in the
most affectionate expressions that she wanted to give him a message
which would not be pleasant for him. It would be Mr. X.
But he was a weak character, and she asked the
Chief Rabbi, to be assured that they adhere to the religion of their
fathers, and asked him to be faithful for them and their future
to keep a place in the synagogue free for each family.

So you see how it works, said Zadoc Khan; this beautiful
young lady, who has now become Madame X., is always in our
four society. I will love them as before,

and their way of life will not change in any way."

(Drumont, La France juive, devant "opinion. pp. 34 35.)

Auden and Herrfcher.

As has already been shown, the kings and maidens of the Akum (non-Jews) stood out from the rest of the Akum, which is why their bloody sacrifice is especially holy. In relation to the The Zohar II. 19. a also says about the murder of princes: "R. Jehuda says: Come and see that wherever their (the non-Jewish) princes give if the dominion over Ifrael, the prayer of Ifrael is not heard will be; but if the prince of the Akum falls, as it is written: it ft the king died, then their cry to God rose up."

| (Rohling, The Polemic and the Human Sacrifice, p. 44.)

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And when I leaf through the acts of the revolution, even of 1848, the desire for rebellion against the rulers and be-standing order among the Jews is described as downright endemic Who does not think of the duty of the Orthodox Jews, three times a day for the downfall of the "proud empire" of Christendom in the Birkath hamminim to pray and to the numerous similar wishes of Rabbinism, the Professor Eisenmenger I, 913-915 and II, 1038 ff. has outlined?

N (Rohling, My Answers to the Rabbis, p. 32.)

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Time has reduced the monarchy to its natural state depressed. The age of fiction in politics is over. A government of worship, cult and mysteries is not possible. Everyone knows his rights, and what is outside the The realm of common sense is impossible, even except for the favors, the last illusion of the absolute Monarchy; everything is weighed, everything is examined. Do not deceive not; a new era begins for the nations. - Will it be happier? Providence alone knows!

(Chateaubriand, Mémoires d'outre tombe, tome VIII, pag. 23.)

From the Judenspiegel.

Law 40

"Is a Jew a Muchas (ie state tax collector or customs guard) ie he has the right to collect the duties=levy) but collects the taxes for the state, fhe is forbidden to use force against another Jew Why? Because the king (for whom he is acting) is a

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Goi (non-Jew) is, and not paying taxes is the same as Goi not to pay debts, which yes, as we have above seen (compare Law 36), is permitted. Therefore, a Jew may cannot force another Jew to do so. But if the officials concerned feared the king that the matter would be revealed can become, he can be forced against the other Jew-proceed wisely." |

Law 41

"State laws must be obeyed. But this applies only from such laws from which he, the state, profits (money=revenue); and such laws (tax laws) do not need to be followed by all, but only those which are based on land (i.e. land and building tax must be paid); but as far as other tax laws are concerned, You do not need to follow them. Property and building tax must be paid because the land belongs to the ruler and he can say that he wants us in his country under the condition live in such a way that one pays the property tax."

Law 44

"If a king is entitled to natural products (wine, straw, etc. 5 legally payable as taxes, but a Jew evades this benefit in kind, but is received by another Jew denounced and must therefore pay the taxes, then the denouncing Jew is obliged to give the first the natural products (and of course other damages, possible penalties)

he set."
| Law 67.

"The day on which the Akum (non-Jews) will have a new king, (the day of the accession or election) should be observed by the Jews on the other feast days of the Akum (Non-Jews) are treated equally." (That is, they are not allowed to Make a gift, do not do business with them, unless they can deceive the non-Jews). |

Law 71.

"It is forbidden for the Jew to appear before kings or priests, who have a cross in their garments, or one on the chest, to bow or to take off the hat, so that it does not seem as if he were bowing before the cross In order not to violate external decency, he should either taking off his headgear before he approaches the persons concerned (i.e. also the cross), or he is said to have been in her presence Money falls 05 and bends down to pick it up." (It his behavior should therefore appear as if he were proving the person he met, whereas in truth he was a has a different intention.)

Law 87.

It is strictly forbidden for the Jew to speak of an Akum (non-Jews) because according to the Jews the

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the one who gives a Jew Zedaka, ie alms, from God is blessed, so the Akum (non-Jew) would be blessed if the Jew accepts alms (the Jews assume that The non-Jews still exist because they once something good would have come to them. "If the Jews this opportunity, they would soon become like a rotten vessel break.") Therefore, if a king or ruler, the Goi (non-Jew) is to give the Jews money to distribute among the poor fends, they should not send the money back to the king not to offend, but they should not do it to their poor, but in secret to the Christian poor. But if the ruler gives the synagogue something, it can be accepted because the Blessing from it is not so significant. But from a Jew who has become a non-Jew, this may not be accepted either."

King Louis Philippe.

Crémieux, the founder of the alliance (archives israélites XXV, pag. 514) said: "May (other) nations disappear from here! May (other) religions perish! This small people, – it is the greatness of God (quite correctly, namely that of his own henotheistic God, whose majesty or Shechinah is personified in him ist'ṛ). The religion of Ifrael will not perish; this religion – fie is the unity of God!" The same Crémieux had in the year 1848, forced Louis Philippe to abdicate and flee and when he, against the advice of the soldier Bugeaud Following the Jewish Council, Crémieux, in Parody of the words which the confessor of Louis XVI. said to him on shouted to the scaffold: "fils de Saint Louis, montez au ciel" to Ein those who climbed up called out: "fils de Saint Louis, montez au fiacre!" – apparently the right accompaniment from the mouth of the Jews to the overthrow of the Frankish kingdom, whose last representative went to the stock exchange was wrong, and whose actual generals, as they said at the time, the bankers were. The real king at that time was already Rothschild, (Toussenel, les rois Juifs, Paris 1847) which is also quite natural is when the nominal king goes among the bankers, because Rothchild is in any case the bigger banker.

– – – What satisfaction for the Jew, who, according to his nature There is nothing that one can hate more deeply than the Germanic kingdom, the strongest pillar of all steadfastness in political matters! And in

The Jewish press, which is itself fthaltlich also can have no other goal than the Jewish world through leadership, incitement and exploitation of all nationalities and parties, initially towards the Jewish Republic – and she proves herself much more adept at this than the Jews themselves may grant. (Dr. A. Wahrmond, The Law of the Nomad thumbs and the present-day Jewish rule, pp. 123 – 125.)

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Muftapha-Ben-Jsmaïl, Bey of Tunis.

The History of the Possessions of Mustapha-ben-Jsmaïl, Bey of Tunis, is a chapter of financial history of a hardly re-admitted ridiculousness.

Once in Paris, the unfortunate Mustapha, who in the Bardo was always so exuberant, in the Parisian Jewish filth like an old horse into a swamp full of leeches. Having run into financial difficulties, he was happy when the Transatlantic Bank offered him a million francs and he blessed Allah that he had brought such friendly people into his path. After

After having been left alone for a few months, he was asked finally to repay. – Bring at least someone, yes, he was told, he guarantees your guilt.

The unfortunate man was very sad when Volterra and Alfred Naquet and received from a philanthropic society which was intended not only to control land ownership, which she had in Tunis, but also the one which she one day into shares. Mustapha told the two Jews his distress and they said to him: "We are those which you are looking for, and you are the man we are looking for. Sell us your property and we guarantee your million!"

Truly, thought Mustapha, Paris is a wonderful city! You can find everything there. He gladly accepted the offer this debt to guarantee, what his new friends fo became easier than those who threatened him with death, and the others who wanted to save him, the same group of financiers.

Mustapha was nevertheless not yet at the end of his trouble with his Jews. He should have them in all colors and all the vicissitudes. As long as you are He passed through the anteroom surrounded by respectfully greeting lackeys and sat down at the place of honor at the table of the administration council, where he was respectfully addressed as "Your Excellency General Mustapha ben Ismail" addressed. Something. They asked briefly: "What is hunting General Mustapha to that? Finally, as in his youth, he was became a simple Banabak again; he was left at the Bureau servants waiting and called him from the door with a contemptuous Hey, Mustapha! come in. |

(He had been cheated out of 50 million dollars worth of real estate.)

(Drumont, La France juive, IS 478 ff.)

Emperor Frederick III.

How Frederick William IV was treated by the Jew Jacobi Everyone knows what happened. (Unfortunately, I don't! Editor's note) Not many will know that Emperor Frederick III was also a victim of Judaism. The verdict on this high=

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sweet man is still wavering. Gustav Freitag, from which one could have expected clarification, has only scratched the surface skimmed off. I want a definitive picture of Kaiser Friedrich

Never has a prince in the world lived with a nobler heart and more benevolent intentions than he. In the happiness of others he saw this own happiness, and like Titus he has every day for a different-lore, where he could not make happy. The countless good things he has done are hidden from the world. His Income as Crown Prince was, however, in line with his sense of charity not in harmony. |

Kaiser Wilhelm had from his ancestor Friedrich Wilhelm J. inherited the thrifty, economical sense and considered his family not overly rich. Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, who for his person was more than destitute, got into debt, fell into Jewish hands, and everything else is self-explanatory. His Bills of exchange issued at a rate not lower than 50 per cent were the worst usurers around. One of 3300 Marks I saw it myself in 1882. Of course, the Debts were so huge that help was difficult to obtain. Kaiser Friedrich has also paid off his debts for many years fought hard, as all mortals do with theirs. In order not to grieve his father, he has the same kept secret until his savings at that time were no longer would have been enough to pay off all debts. Finally, several Jewish banks, but probably in the hope of securing for their Tribal members thereby to achieve advantages in the future, which all-bills of exchange and then gave the money to the Crown Prince moderate prices. But even this interest payment took the Most of the Crown Prince's income disappeared. Soon after the At the time of Emperor Frederick's accession to the government, these debts were 85 of almost 15 million marks were paid. Of course, Kaiser Friedrich owed thanks to the last financiers, and since he Never forgot tokens of friendship, he will occasionally return to the same have spoken a word about the anti-Semitic movement, but then exploited and disfigured in the most shameless way, without him could speak out against it publicly in the current situation. How But the fact that the femitic activity disgusted him is evident from the Reitag's revelations. After that he was already in the healthy days very seriously with the idea of not having the government Such a decision can be made by an energetic man only if he finds himself in a serious conflict of conscience. His views, which are attributed to him throughout the people, contradict just his real views completely. a Kaiser Friedrich was a thoroughly German man, his boundless good nature, which has already been fatal to several Hohenzollerns became, was his only weakness. With ruling princes This usually comes more from the immediate environment such as the The Jews have this Weakness used to this darling of the people, the victor of

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To put Königgrätz, Wörth and Sedan into shameful fetters, from whom other Jews then approached to win his heart for the interests of their name to win, barely liberated. Kaiser Friedrich is perished because of this, sacrificed by Jews, even in death a prophetic warning for the German people to stand up for themselves To save the hour, so as not to share his fate. When later his When the situation became known to him confidentially, a local merchant this entire assets interest-free under the condition that there was never any thought of a reward. It was too late. The Offer was not accepted. The fate is similar King Ludwig of Bavaria.

(Herm. Ahlwardt. The Desperate Struggle. Berlin 1890. p. 183.)

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Austria-Hungary. Großwardein, 10 September. (Own. (Wednesday) For the third time since his accession to power, Emperor Franz Joseph within the walls of our old royal metropolis, from the enthusiastic homages and from the bottom of their hearts urgent The cheers of his subjects greeted and surrounded him. The spontaneous zeal, with which the love of the people for their ruler here at the Ein= at the reception of the deputations and everywhere where the dear Guest shows himself, steps forward, it is he who gives these demonstrations their special value, and the words that fall on this occasion, an elevated one, beyond the meaning of mere polite forms= This was eloquently expressed in this occasion also the feelings of deepest veneration, which our fellow believers 1 on land for their sovereign, as well as the unchanging affection and grace which the ruler has shown to his Jewish subjects at all times, and the words which he addressed to the delegations of the same will certainly have left their impression In this delegation, in addition to the leaders, ftenders of the local two, as well as the Debrecen Orthodox religious community, including all local and county rabbis. The head of the Orthodox community, Mr. Ifidor Ullmann, permission, covered head the preceding to be allowed to recite the written blessing. The Emperor granted graciously accepted this request, said "Amen" at the end and Dante bowed. After the head of the if= Raelite religious community, Mr. J. Adler, and Mr. J. Ullmann Addressing His Majesty, His Highness replied: "Graciously I receive your homage and sincerely wish that your believers and their religious institutions in peace may enjoy all the well-being and contentment which the protection of the Law and My unchanging Grace to you= fecure." Enthusiastic Eljen calls . these magnificent imperial

Words which once again demonstrate that the heart of our illustrious Monarchs are equally close to all subjects, and certainly above beyond the borders of our fatherland with sincere satisfaction welcomed and awaken a joyful echo in all Jewish hearts

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Here in this country, anti-Semitism is, thank God, one of the overcome standpoints; the imperial words are intended to— than, the last remnant of the spirit of intolerance, which is here and there, occasionally, still dares to give the rest. It should be noted that the gala dinner taking place in the afternoon, to which only 63 invitations were sent out, including the gentlemen Adler and Ullmann are commanded.

(Jewish Press No. 38. September 19, 1890.)

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From Silesia. On the Imperial Days in Breslau, still afterward= ly the following interesting facts: Not only that of the 101 Maids of honor who greeted the Majesties on their arrival, after According to the Jewish Press (No. 38), 20 Jewish women had to the festive dresses for all ladies from the company Moritz Sachs, the shoes were delivered by the shoe dealer Alexander Mohr the bouquet that Her Majesty received from Miss Friedens= burg was made by Mr. Max Cohn. The Bouquets presented to the Empress in the Deaconry in Bethlehem and offered in the monastery of the Brothers of Mercy, came from Mr. Max Cohn. — For the personal use of His Majesty J. Wachsmann supplied items of linen; uniform items, however, were supplied to His Excellency His Majesty the Emperor, the Duke of Connaught and the Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria Moses David Hellinger. In the ladies' dressing= and white goods=confectionery from J. Nomann, the Empress ordered a English dress made of striped velvet, and also caused the Princess Leopold for a similar order to this company. — You poor German merchants!

(Deutsche Sozial Blätter No. 113. October 12, 1890.)

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Again, when the people rule, it is no different possible, the bad must creep into the public fwives, no enmities arise among the wicked, but

but firm friendships, because those that spoil the common good,
are under one roof. It goes on like this until
someone comes to the head of the people and drives those people away.

| (Herodotus)

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“But we ourselves are in favour of the use of effective means
“educated”, and so Michel is suffering from the Jewish mange
gehen (Preface.) f

But we have one consolation.

“What would have been the end of Judaism, the Jews have under=
let us tell you in the book of Esther. When the thrones in Germany
be adorned with Jewish queens, when Jewish barons
at German yo shine when the ministerial portfolios in a
hands, and Jewish federal envoys meet in Frankfurt

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so that “the fear of the Jews would come upon the people”, then
it would be possible that “Michel” would have a thorough cleaning of his

house of circumcision. (Written around 1859.)
(Naudh, The Jews and the German State. p. 111.)

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Should the time come which Mr. Naudh as the
turning point?

Let's hope for the best!

We have legions of Jewish barons and not only
Jewish counts, but even “Kali-Counts”, which we
“bleeding heart” and “Hippo-Counts”, with which
Emperor Napoleon has given us. King “Louftic” of Westphalia
out of gratitude for the enjoyable time spent in Germany
the German people some newly created noble families from the
ranks of the children of Israel.

Ministerial portfolios in Jewish hands are nowadays nothing new anymore.

We have not yet reached the point of Jewish queens; unless one is a Mrs. von Rothschild or a Mrs. von Bleichreder than that, but that is a matter of taste.

The way Jews deal with potentates maintain, once they are in their hands, is in the three examples I have given. will easily find a certain analogy, although depending on the time, There are some differences in the place and people. Basically, the procedure is always one and the same.

All the potentates have listened to the voice of the Jews given, but for different reasons, as the three rulers are very different. The Jews, however, are in all three cases the same; only in the case of Kaiser Friedrich they did not experienced the end they desired.

Anyone who wants to know what part the Jews played in the murder Emperor Alexander II of Russia had, read a brochure "Revelations about the Assassination of Alexander II" by Major Osman-Bey

At the assassination of Sultan Abdul Aziz, the Hungarian Jude Midhat Pafha present.

That the unfortunate King Ludwig II had dealings with Jews Everyone knows what he had; I will only mention three names here: Baron 9 Hirsch from Paris, the Jewish actor Joseph Kainz and the Privy Legation Counsellor Rudolf Lindau.

Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria was known to have had dealings with Jews much to do. He was generally considered a friend of the Jews.

How far the Jews had to do with the dethronement of the King Milan of Serbia, one can see from a Belgrade 1889 published brochure "Bombe".

That the Jewish-friendly Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil through Jewish activities is also becoming more and more well known;

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and that the unrest in the Argentine Republic was only caused by Jewish bankers, is beyond doubt. All this and a number of other events are signs that it is high time is to cut the teeth of the increasingly widespread Judaism show if one does not want to give up the monarchy and German rule.

The way the Jews seduce their victims search is extraordinarily diverse.

/ This is the most difficult piece of work and requires the greatest skill, endurance and, in some cases, long periods of abstinence. But deception and stun are always the means.

For some, simple bribery is enough; open, brutal Bribery, through money and monetary value. Then come the hundreds of types of disguised bribes, through asset management, Stock market games, lottery, etc.

Then legions of Esther and Sarah stand ready to enter the field to be led. | | Ä

ardachai is always at hand, and Papa Abraham, who

woman if he can do business with it, still lives today in many copies. Salons, such as that of the Jewish doctor Marcus Hertz with Rahel Levins and Dorothea Mendelssohns, are already become the "common property of the nation"; but there are other Salons that you hear little about and that you don't even told out loud, if you have been there, although the greatest luxury and all kinds of art and other pleasures are offered which cost huge sums of money. These are genuine oriental Orgies. The Jewish press, which otherwise likes to boast about everything, What Israel can afford, it is careful not to report about. These salons are real mousetraps for young members of the aristocracy. 8

If wine, women and gambling are of no use, then the great Arsenal of Arts and Science, Charity and Pietism for disposal.

Semitic poets, writers and dramaturges, actors and actresses, professors of all existing and non-existent the faculties and sciences, from Virchow to Bellachini.

Semitic benefactors and benefactresses, Talmudic, Protestant ftantifch, Catholic.

Semitic Pietists of all three denominations.

Semitic Africa, North Pole and other travelers.

Jewish anti-semitics and philo-semitics. |

Semitic Social Democrats, National Liberals, Freethinkers, Conservative. |

Semitic representatives of haute finance, large-scale industry, shipping and trade. Not to mention the officials and military of the race.

Finally, there are writers of the "chosen people" abroad, which the princes to be ensnared in brochures or entire works, so that the idea is taught that he is the greatest and the smartest man in the world,

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possibly also the most powerful, because once you have a prince on brought to this point of view, then he is easy to guide. Then he believes he rules and is controlled by the Jews according to their wishes.

All this is there to instruct, advise, and guide a prince. to clarify, to amuse, to divert, to edify, to give him as needed to flatter, to warn, to threaten, to frighten, to sadden, to blame, to insult or to praise. |

| All are united by the instinct of the race; they are guided by unknown superiors, as Moltke puts it.

All this is in stock and is just waiting for a nod from King Ifrael to begin his activity. It works with a= other, messing around with each other and making way for each other.

And over all this the Jewish press spreads its wings which carries out mock maneuvers, all functions of criticism, advertising or, if necessary, silence.

If unfavourable conditions occur, strikes, socialist Movements that have legitimacy, then come Jewish people= and make proposals to reduce the social damage that Israel to fight against the felf-created, but be careful not to do anything serious, but always work into the hands of their apparent enemy.

When the Workers' Protection Conference met in March last year, In the Parisian newspaper "Gil=Blas" of 31 March one read the following dispatch: |

' j Berlin, March 29th.

Au diner du Kaiserhof, M. de Berlepsch available on the right M. Jules Simon, & qui l'ev&que de Breslau a porté un toast très-eloquent and très-remarkable. M. Jules Simon a repondu en buvant "a Thumanité souffrante."

What a mocking laughter the company must have caused in the "Rue de Trévise" No. 35 when she read this dispatch.

The French Republic writes:

"The existence of the conference is modest, the existence is modest. result of their work... ... even if the conference has some practical consequence, this circumstance is outweighed by the Kaiser's mistake: "to put himself at the head of the socialist movement" and "the desire of the socialists is futile to have excited me!" 4 '

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_ Yes, how could an emperor dare to endanger the situation of his people to want to improve; it is written that Israel the nations They should not spare them.

If an honest, astute potentate sees through the weave and try to create order, then the shrines open the Jewish pharmacy and show from afar their sinister Remedy for the stubbornness of non-compliant potentates, which allow themselves to desire the salvation of their peoples.

With hydrogen cyanide N eggs seems to be the latest achievement the science of Israeli medicine and pharmacy, and as

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The very last resort is nitroglycerin and dynamite.
are the conditions under which we live today! >

Truly, it is not an enviable fate to be a single
to be a powerful potentate.

What a thousand snares lie around his throne, unnoticed=
bare, hidden, concealed! |

Three, four, five clouds of Jews and Jewish comrades
surround a throne nowadays, partly so finely that, as Drumont
says, our crude Aryan senses are not able to grasp them.

Advanced men are sent near the prince;

chance encounters are arranged so that the prince can choose his dealings, and should the prince decide, to have a friend who is independent and in danger, that something might come to the ears of the ruler, which the children of Israel's is not favorable, then this friend will also again be surrounded or removed by a fateful haze.

Just don't think that what I'm writing here is fiction, I know them, these Jewish clouds; I have seen them in their composition as well as in its origin; in Europe both like in China. |

The courts of Brussels as well as Copenhagen seem to be the to be pure beehives, where Israel is buzzing.

The Vice-King Li Hung Chang in China is without doubt today the most powerful and influential man in the empire. The— He is easily approachable and loves to be with people with whom he has something to negotiate directly. This is how it has been with me for years and no Mandarin has succeeded in intervening. Now Mr. v. Brandt suggested that the area around the Vice-King and thereby influence the Vice-King. This probably happened because Mr. v. Brandt

'id) felt seen through by the same. He subsequently compared this maneuver with the Jew Mandl. . sought; he wanted to bribe the Vice-King through a ring of men—

a isolate it and any inconvenient personality that the Vice-King could openly oppose him. This is. However, he did not succeed. Hence the disgraceful successes of his

Policy.

| Such an envoy as this Mr. v. Brandt and a legation— A secretary like v. Ketteler are making great strides towards the fact that

only the prestige of the German Empire, which feeds them, but also the reputation of the person to whom they owe their position as Officials owe, is degraded. Mr. v. Brandt, for example, praised the friendship and favor of the highly revered Chinese Kaiser Wilhelm I, Field Marshal von Moltke and others national heroes. Mr. v. Ketteler boasted of the protection of your Her Majesty the Empress Frederick, the acquaintance of the Grand Duke von Baden and other high personalities.

I must confess that I too have previously used such information for true; but today I allow myself at least the "intimate

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relations.” – What should the Chinese think now,
if they see such people in intimate relationships with people like Mandl
which is described as a “mauvais sujet”. What should
The Chinese think further when a man like von Brandt comes to
Europe is going, under accusation of embezzlement etc. by me and the
Dishonor by active officers, when suddenly a telegram
arrives, the ambassador Mr. v. Brandt is from His Majesty the
Kaiser and presented him with a gift,
which His Majesty has deigned to accept. (These damned
femific gifts!)

When I spoke to the Viceroy about what had happened to Mr.
v. Brandt in Berlin, I was of the opinion that
would depose him. The Vice-King, however, was of the opinion that
would simply recall him; we argued about it and I proposed
the Vice-King a bet of 1000 taels, the proceeds of which
a charitable purpose, that Mr. v. Brand should be deposed
He will certainly not be sent back to China,
said the Vice-King, but he did not dare to accept the bet.
We agreed that v. Brandt was impossible, it was
simply a matter of removal or peaceful dismissal. But one can see,
Israelis have different concepts of official dignity than Germans and Chinese.

Yes, the blows which have damaged the reputation of German princes, German
Justice and Germanness are inflicted, some
sometimes from the end of the world and from people from whom you can
The opposite should be assumed. This is the Jewish race, which
everything undermines and drags everything into the dust. That is the thanks
two Jewish offspring, both of whom were exiled because of debts and stupid
Streiche had to leave the fatherland and which perhaps
would have perished if compassionate German princes had not
they would have accepted it. |

Let us now take a look into the mixed bag of a
"Königs Itzig". 3

(If you want to know what such a king looks like, see Dru-
mont's "La dernière bataille" p. 102.)

Two stories.

A prince of the Second Roman Empire.

When Kaiser Wilhelm returned to

Assassination attempts by the Jew Sprouts Nobi-
ling on the pain-
camp and one has not yet
knew whether he had carried out the assassination
would live, then happened that

A princess of Israel.

Around the beginning of 1888,
a Mr. v. Uechtritz the sister
of the adjacent Mr. v. Bleich-
röder. Mr. v. Uechtritz was from
respected old noble family
and a smart young officer,
who lives life to the fullest

well-known incident with
the son of the banker Bleich-
röder. The worthless Be-
taking of the young Mr. v. Bleich-
Röder, however, bore him the
punishment that he was expelled from the country-
wehr-officer corps, to which he-
heard, was expelled. So
but not endangering his life,
was arrested by the Berlin police,
at the head of which Mr. v. Madal-
ft, whose ancestors in the
Book of Moses I, 10. 2 already he-
believed, a duel foiled,
and to protect him from unwelcome behavior
action from another side
fto protect, he was sent on a
Travel around the world, for which
the Foreign Office with
Letters of recommendation to the German

fchian consuls abroad
fah. The judgment which the
Honorary Council of Officers, which
about Mr. v. Bleichröder in Ge=
richt gefeften, had fallen, was
mitigated and in the newspapers
in a less hurtful form
reproduced. So now Bleich=
Röder's honor somewhat restored
be produced and he the court=
society is not lost,
he became British Vice=
appointed Consul General.

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enjoyed. Miss v. Bleichröder,
the daughter of the Jewish Croesus,
was of course admired by many
Hundreds had gathered
Hope, the rich heiress
to conquer, and apparently
they were given hope,
for there was in the world a
Lots of people who are stiff and
firmly asserted that they would
banker's daughter.
This was known, as was
that Miss von Bleichröder be=
already at court and elsewhere=
had played various roles. Among
The applicants were awarded Mr. von
Uechtritz finally took the lead.
On one side was a
handsome young officer who
this good old name, and
on the other, the Jewish
young lady who has a rich family
is considered from the millions of their
aters. The trade was

Mr. v. Uechtritz took
on the honeymoon
Maitresse with herself; the young woman
of course did not want to tolerate this—
and returned to the parental
house. The young couple
was divorced, Miss von
Bleichröder had the name and
Mr. v. Uechtritz kept the dowry.
Mr. v. Uechtritz was first
declared mentally ill and after—
removed from the army. The
Jewish newspapers reported the
News that an army order
had been issued, according to which the
expulsion of Mr. v. Uechtritz
from the army in every officer—
corps of the army proclaimed—
den fotte, which is not the
case has been. |
In any case, Mr. von
Uechtritz from the society
closed and alive, as far as I
white, now in Austria.

— 103 —

What is the difference between these two things?

layers? | '

The young De 5 Mr. v. Uechtritz has king

His Majesty has the old man; a 8

Emperor Wilhelm I, the officer= Ibig N 4 Mbenfchat x

— forp3 and the whole of Germany is sorrowful. — For this he will be de=

People shamefully insulted. — That= is demoted and expelled from society

for he is protected, recommended, nice

promoted and expelled from society.

resumed.

I refrain from making any judgement about the two persons and
their actions, but note that Mr. v. Uechtritz, according to Jewish
acted morally. Compare Laws No. 88, 96, 98 and 100

of the Jewish Mirror about marriages.

Who rules Germany today?

Where have we come?

Is this not already a victory of Judaism over the
manentum? |

Both stories have a sequel, which I do not
I will refrain from telling you here:

1) The young Mr. v. Bleichröder arrived in China and reported
fhe presented himself with his letters of recommendation from the Foreign Office on a
the consulates of the coastal towns of China. The consul himself was
wefend, and an acquaintance of mine had taken it over, meanwhile
to represent the Consul; he knew about the events in Berlin
nothing; he therefore granted the young Mr. v. Bleichröder and
his Jewish traveling companion's hospitality. |

The gentlemen stayed with him for about eight days; they produced
during their stay fake rings with fake gemstones,
Facsimiles of the genuine ones, which they wore, with which they were in Quan=
ties to pay for their love affairs.

When they left the house in which they enjoyed hospitality,
the young Mr. v. Bleichröder asked whether it would be necessary
to give tips to the servants. Of course, my friend said
no! The two Hebrews left without the usual drinking
money which the host later gave to the servants
fhaft replaced.

What might this noble Hebrew couple do on their journey around the world
not have everything set up. A beautiful trip around the world and
that under the German flag!

2) When the news of the misfortune in the marriage of
Miss v. Bleichröder spread the word, and all four
directions, even from distant parts of the world, brave knights
who offered themselves without fear and without hesitation, – like
Marcus Curtius once did it in Rome, who, with full armour
to save the fatherland into the enormous abyss which
fshould have appeared in the middle of the Forum, – the

– 104 –

to close the gaping hole in the lady's heart. And there
Let no one tell me that the Germans have no courage!

Do not accuse me of being harsh towards the lady wants; she has found a "good man" who hopefully which healed the wounds inflicted, and with which I gave her I wish you a happy marriage from the bottom of my heart. Should there still be a silent partner have remained behind, then this too will have found relief, because in the newspapers you read about a happy family-event in the new ménage, namely that the young woman after very short marriage has already brought happiness, -- to win a big prize in the lottery!

The Jews seem to be interested in such bought sons-in-law usually not much joy to experience.

The Marriages of Baron von Korff with the Daughter of the Music Jew Meyerbeer, the above-mentioned one of Mr. v. Uechtritz with Miss v. Bleichröder and the following Petersburg history are for some evidence:

A scandal in Petersburg society. writes to the "XIX. Siecle" from Petersburg: "A peculiar Scandalous history makes a lot of noise in local society talk. The daughter of one of our greatest financiers, the Baron v. G., had turned into a subordinate employee of her father and knew how to make him accept his mood for the union. The engagement was celebrated committed and the father-in-law did not miss the opportunity to-future husband of his daughter with a reasonable sum to grab the arms so that he can appear "befitting his status". The son-in-law hurried to comply with this wish and, in order to appear appropriate to his status, he initially only the most urgent, namely two ladies from the ballet corps of the Imperial Court Theatre. Baron v. G., however, was not happy with this He was so dissatisfied with the use of his money that he daughter caused the future son-in-law to leave the house- He thought of revenge and resorted to the following boyish idea: He had a photograph of his former bride in Hundreds of copies reproduced and sent the same then, with tender dedications from the Baroness v. G., to all the guard officers and bon vivants of Petersburg. Baron v. G. has now brought his daughter's former fiancé to justice before the civil courts for defamation."

| After this brief digression we can return to our topic return. These Jewish clouds, of which I spoke before, have an organization very similar to that of the Kahal or Kagal.

Strangely enough, Meyer's Jewish-friendly Conversations-Lexikon a pretty good description of this institute, probably accidentally, sneaked in: 5

"Kagal (ruff.), originally the local council, which decides the donations of the Jews in Russia for the care of the poor and the sick, etc.

Gradually, this institution developed into a

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kind of Jesuit order, a secret, systematically managed authority about all Jewish communities of the Russian Empire and perhaps even beyond its borders. The K. (although he was officially not in the above form) dictates taxes at will in order to promote Jewish interests; he governs the commune, the school system, and indeed the private life of every Jewish family. He holds the property of all non-Jews for the common property of the Jewish commune and reserves the right to distribute it. As a result, he sells against a certificate and receipt the right to exploit other individuals or their property. Whoever such a monopoly acquired by K. is the sole owner of the object; no Jew dares to get involved in any business that The authority is retained by the K. partly through the enormous financial resources at his disposal, and through which he can achieve the unbelievable in Russia, partly through the severe punishments which he received through the Bethdin, the tal-Mudical court, imposed on the guilty: first money= fent, then disrepute. No Jew may then have any kind of traffic with the outlaw, he is not allowed to continue his business and his wife is not allowed to enter the "Mikveh" (the purification bad). In the Jewish communities of western Russia, Such a ban is equivalent to civil death. Of course, fuch arbitrary rule also included vile extortion; but only In exceptional cases, a Jew turns to the Russian authorities, where he cannot do anything because there is a lack of evidence and the K. fmuch and rich Jin Of course, such a state is only possible with a people like the Polish Jews, who, fanatical slaves of the ossified literal belief, outside of European culture door." | |

Compare Braßmann, the K. (Wilna 1870); the same, the Hebrew ar 19 general associations (in French translation Peters= urg 1872). i

This description is quite accurate; only the last sentence is incorrect, because the Kahal exists all over the world, where Jews, non-Jewish potentates and non-Jewish property owners.

Since the writings of Braßmann, who, by the way, is Jews were killed, may have been bought up, so I recommend for the who wants to find out more, the reading of the very interesting Book: "La Russie Juive" by Kalixt de Wolski, Paris 1887, which deals in detail with the Kahal and other relevant things. '

With the power and influence of the Jews today, it is

It is easy for them to educate the children they will later
to exploit potentates, so that they imperceptibly
be brought into their waters, and it is half a miracle,
if such a person succeeds in seeing through these Jewish rings and
to break through.

Even the brave General Boulanger, who almost rose to power
would have been enough and thank God it did not happen, is due to the

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Jews Arthur Meyer and Alfred Naquet failed miserably, and
The French pretenders to the crown have, by
with the clan at all, their honest followers
largely alienated.

The year 1848 was an unlucky year and we almost
having experienced the disgrace of creating a German Empire “by the grace of Judah”
receive.

“It was on that infamous occasion in Potsdam in 1848
a hard fate for a king that a Jew boasted
to have personally admonished him to listen to the truth. But
It was a severe punishment for the Jewish voting people that the
political truth was robbed of its prestige by such a herald–
But at that time it was not far from being
German imperial crown, instead of as before by the hand of the descendants–
successor of Peter, henceforth from the hand of the descendants of Abraham–
and “Michel” did not consider what Noih he
would have had later to remove the Jewish moth-eaten from the
imperial ermine again.”

(H. Naudh, The Jews and the German State. Pp. 79–80.)

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The patriotic poet Heinrich Heine, for whom all–
Jews of Germany today call for the establishment of a national
monument, gave in his last poems the wishes and
Hopes of his tribesmen in the following verses probably
correct expression:

“It does not break yet, but it cracks;

And is it the Brandenburg Gate |
Still as big and as wide as before,

And you could be thrown out the gate all at once,
All of you, including the Prince of Prussia. –

The crowd does it!” |

Should the wishes of our Hebrew fellow citizens today be different
I doubt it, despite all their assurances of loyalty.

Since the time when Heine wrote these words, children have
Israel has made tremendous progress. Three successful wars have
behind us, and the fruits of the last they have almost entirely
appropriated. Officials, military and clergy are associated with Jews
prevailed, at the universities and among the teaching staff they are strong
Jewish doctors are countless and threaten, at least
in the capital cities, to displace the German doctors, as is
it in the legal profession.

The Jewish bank is gaining more and more prominence and is beginning
to exercise a reign of terror. The good
Patriots see this state of things and wonder how it will end.

Without the involvement of numerous ministers of Jewish descent—
which we have had, it would be hardly conceivable that we
these circumstances would have arisen.

At the time of Emperor Augustus, all of Rome, except the
Kaiser himself, to which excesses his only daughter

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Julia. But when he heard of it, he banished her and
sent them to the island of Pandataria.

One involuntarily asks oneself: “May our current emperor
have any idea of the extent to which he is influenced by Jews and
their descendants?” In the past, for example, there was little
known that the minister was called Mr. von Lucius urfpeinglich The
Hecht family) was of Jewish descent. From the minister Mr.
Miquel is still little known today, and yet he wrote
in the year 1875 Mr. Ottomar Beta in his to Prince von Bismarck
dedicated to “Darwin, Germany and the Jews” on page
35–36: “Every nation has the Jews who deserve it, one can
fe pull. The Pole has his fe with the last act of the Reich=
day ennobled, the German Michel has the Miquel, the German
National Liberals the Lasker, the German Conservative the Stahl, the
German democrat the Jakoby and Laffalle, the Catholic the Antonelli,
the English Tory the Disraeli, and he is still the most bearable
most clearly, because at least he tells his lesson without any side jumps.
Almost all of them are humbug makers, because they are in the childhood of the
Children of the human race.

But unfortunately it is world-historical humbug – the world-historical Intrigue.

The statement concerning Mr. Miquel (Miguel), who
To my knowledge, this claim that it is of Spanish origin has not been refuted.

Mr. von Goßler had a gentleman prosecuted who claimed
that he was of Jewish origin. He even sent him a stick
letter, but only after he knew that the person was out of the country.
Why does Mr. von Goßler deny his undoubtedly Jewish origins?
future, which is not only seen in him, but which is now generally
my is being discussed? We have high officials of Jewish origin to
Dozens, without this being generally known.

Is it surprising that the Germans are concerned
ask why the Semitic race has such an advantage?

Let us just take a few facts from the recently
published newspapers:

“His Majesty the Emperor is travelling to Heligoland, accompanied by
Privy Legation Counsellor Dr. Rudolf Lindau is in charge.”

"His Majesty is travelling to St. Petersburg and in his accompaniment
Privy Legation Counsellor Rafchdau is in charge.”

His Majesty the King of the Belgians makes our German
Kaiser a visit. We read in the newspapers on October 31, 1890:

“The King of the Belgians visited the Mausoleum yesterday morning
to Potsdam and laid a wreath in the Belgian colours on the
Emperor Frederick's grave. Before that, the king had
Bleichröder received in audience.”

On October 31, 1890 we read: “Potsdam. On the morning
ft, which took place yesterday in the New Palace, was attended by, in addition to the
Belgian ambassador Baron Greindl and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
current office Baron von Marfhall, also the conductor of the
Colonial Department Dr. Kayfer, the Gest. Legation Counsellor Lindau,

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Major von Wißmann and Dr. Peters theil. His Majesty the King

The Belgian awarded Major von Wißmann and Dr. Peters longer speeches and awarded Dr. Kayfer the commander-Cross of the Order of Leopold."

"At 9:15 the Kaiser arrived at the city palace. His Majesty

then went with the King of the Belgians in an open four-

horse-drawn carriage with frontrunners to the officers' mess of the Leib-Garde-Hufaren-Regiment, where their Majesties were received by Colonel von Moßner at the head of the officer corps." -

"The farewell of the two monarchs was extremely cordial, as was also the farewell of Prince Henry from the King of Belgians. Apart from the Prussian honorary service, which accompanied the king to Cologne The general adjutants and the wing adjutants were also the city commander, as well as the Belgian embassy and the Belgian Consul General Goldberger present at the station."

During this royal visit, gentlemen of Jewish descent particularly preferred.

Can one be surprised when one considers the composition the school commission recently appointed by His Majesty the Emperor because of their strong intermarriage with gentlemen of Semitic descent-due? On the purest will of His Majesty the Emperor, To create something good and viable is never the least Doubts have been raised, although in expert circles the speeches of His Majesty have been examined and criticized from all points of view. One only asks oneself here and there in confidential circles: "Why femite ft so ftrongly involved in our German school affairs-shared? Does His Majesty the Emperor know which of the gentlemen of Jewish descent?" One even goes so far as to say that the gentlemen Dr. Güßfeld and Privy Councillor Dr. Hintzpeter as not free from femi-tic blood. I leave this aside entirely Perhaps one or the other loyal patriot Sense danger where there actually is none.

A few weeks ago, the Minister of the Royal House, Mr. von Wedell, representatives together and instructed them, all possible rumors circulating in the country that His Majesty the Kaiser was to blame for opposing this by doing the same-were factually unfounded. Attempts had been made to find out where the-kind of rumors had their origin, and they were spread on stock exchange circles believed that they could trace it back.

Well, such rumors were indeed circulating throughout the country-spread, even in provincial towns it was talked about.

"The Emperor, the Emperor, captured!" was the shout of joy of the children of Ifrael. Of course

caught in the snares of the usurers, they thought. That had to
yes a feast for the "chosen people" if it had been true
Amounts were given. Some spoke of a total
sum of 80,000,000 marks, others were more modest and said,
the banker Cohn in Deffau had 5 million, Mr. v. Bleichröder
6 million and the rich Colonel v. Moßner 1 to 3 million

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Good patriots were already discussing the question among themselves,
whether it was not possible to convince the emperor in one way or another
to free ourselves. What kind of conditions are we living in!

Thank God that these rumors are unfounded.

But whether in the country, despite the assurances of Mr. v. Wedell
the concerns have been allayed, must remain undecided, because
the revelations of the Honourable Member Eugen Richter (which I
I am inclined to think that nothing better than the revelations
of the MP Lasker in the founding era, namely by once
to find out how much the Jews can offer the German people) about
the stamp tax case of Mr. von Lucius, the Jew's haggling
Schweinburg with news from the Ministry of Finance, have
felldress the trust in the ministers is shaken. In addition,
that the Lucius affair, instead of being left to a frank
to discuss, to cover up. Furthermore, it is known
that a certain Mr. Schunck, editor of the Staaten-Zeitung, a
Relative of Mr. v. Lucius, to whom the latter in a similar
Relationship is said to have been like that between Mr. Schweinburg and Mr.
Minister v. Scholtz. Yes, the trust in the country has been shaken and
one faces a bleak future! 5

In other countries too, people complain that Judaism
around the thrones. I will quote here from a
book published in Shanghai in 1888:

"Mr. EE Sassoon has been in Shanghai lately, and he is now
en route, it is believed, to London, where, according to publish
report, his family are to be honored by the smiles and kisses of
British royalty." (Geo. Thirkell, Some Queer Stories of Benjamin
David Benjamin and Messrs. ED Sassoon & Co.)

The Saffoons were people who were in the 1970s
years in Shanghai refused entry to the German club;

Today they are all-powerful at the English court, and so it seems everywhere to go. The bottom comes to the top. In the above-mentioned Buche were court-proven frauds of the Saffoons public= stigmatized, but this did not affect their success. have seemed. Bad times that when the Jews everything un= ftraft allowed!

But I am convinced of one thing!

The people who first dare to shake off the Semitic yoke, will become the first civilized people on earth. The other peoples will thank him and follow him, and the prince who took the initiative takes action, his name will stand alone in world history.

I know a young monarch who would be called to do so= seems to have taken the lead in the looming turf war and free the Aryan peoples from the yoke of Semitism But he would have to break through the Jewish rings by force, which have formed around his throne, and in which he saves will perish like any other monarch who has Jews. What a beautiful historical task that would be for a young prince!

. The Jews
and the Christian Church,

Theology ift Anthropology.
(fire bath).)

It was in the year 1866 or 1867 when I was in Bremen at a sunny morning I met a gentleman wearing a cycling coat and top hat and leading a child by the hand.

It was in the beautiful ramparts of Bremen. When I saw this When I looked into the Lord's face, I had a feeling that I I could hardly give an account of it. It was as if I was in the middle at night in a lonely street a sinister figure I had met someone from whom I could assume a crime, and involuntarily I looked around to see if there were people nearby.

It was as if from some pictorial representation of the Hell a demon suddenly came to life, and now in modern clothing. The gentleman in question had red-blond hair and gray eyes with a piercing gaze.

For weeks I had to think about this apparition; the image did not want to leave my soul, and even today the place is the encounter just as well in the memory as the whole picture, which I hadn't thought about for over twenty years.

At the same time, a new Protestant Preacher, a certain Dr. Schwalb, has a lot to talk about. Although not ecclesiastically minded, I nevertheless read some of his sermons, for which great advertising was made, and for whose content a fierce battle had broken out. I liked these sermons currently quite good, because they were sensational and the related polemics too.

There were currently three preachers in Bremen, named Vietor, Thikötter and Zahn, who belong to the old Orthodox direction and when you read in the newspapers that: cattle, Thor and the dogs with poisonous teeth fought in vain against Dr. Schwalb then there was a lot of laughter, I also found the jokes out of-Prebiger was witty and sympathetic to the dashing unknown

editor. |

The advertisement for this gentleman was, if I am not mistaken, a Jewish editor, who also had some scandalous stories, and

If my memory does not fail me, thundered Mr.

Pastor Schwalb particularly against the impending dogma papal infallibility and against Pope Pius IX.

How astonished I was when I occasionally discovered that the same

Man who had made the uncanny impression on me, the

tolerant, intelligent pastor Dr. Schwalb.

i 171 a person's appearance can be deceptive! thought

I am with myself.

3 twenty years later I learned by chance that Pastor

Dr. Schwalb is still a great fighter before the Lord,

that he contributed a great deal to the internal disintegration of the Protestant Church contributed and finally that he was a baptized Jew.

i The first impression I had of him was

not entirely unfounded. It was the instinct of the race

who had spoken, this natural instinct which

through our modern upbringing and so-called education with the help

is violently suppressed by science and politics, so that

Israel can now calmly assume the world domination it has longed for.

* 5 *

Zohar I. 238 a is also derived from Messianic motifs.

that "a harsh judgment will come upon the peoples of the Akum"
and "Ifrael all the peoples of the Akum and the kings of the world under
should trample on itself."

a (A. Rohling, Polemics and Human Sacrifice, p. 45.)

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Mr. Gougenot des Mouffeaux wrote in 1869 in fine
Book "Le Juif" page 99: "There is a fight for life and
death between the Talmudic Jews and the Christian society,
whose end is perhaps not so far away, between the Judaizing
and the human being of the sole and only civilization, which
the world is capable of producing when experience and understanding
reason tell us the truth." |

This struggle has continued since 1869, and if
Friedrich Wilhelm IV was once impressed by Meyerbeer's opera "The
Huguenots" could say: "Protestants and Catholics shoot each other
dead on the stage, and the Jew makes the music", so
we can safely say of our present circumstances, Catholics quarrel
fight with Catholics, Protestants with Protestants and all
among themselves; and in this general confusion shoot
the synagogues with their anti-people and bloody teachings like
Weeds grow out of the ground and threaten Christianity and
to stifle European culture.

Israel must be very happy about the current situation
The cuckoo eggs, which it laid everywhere in foreign nests
10 5 are taught in church and school with particular care and in great

ahl have been hatched and may have greater services there
done than anywhere else. |

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There is enough warning from all sides; but the inner owl,

which the Church still continues to cultivate within itself, has these conditions caused.

"Afflicted with the three evil afflictions,

With poverty, bodily pain and Judaism,
The worst of the three is the last,
The thousand-year-old family evil,

The ancient Egyptian unhealthy belief,

The plague brought from the Nile Valley.
Incurably deep suffering." (Heine, Book of Songs.)

It is this incurable suffering that torments the Church, this
inner suffering has made us forget Luther's warning:

"Therefore, dear Christian, know and do not doubt that you

next to the devil you had no more bitter, more poisonous, more violent enemy,
for a real Jew who seriously wants to be a Jew

If a thief steals ten guilders, he must be hanged; if he robs
the streets, his head is lost. But a Jew, if he
ten tons of gold ftears and robs through his usury, ft is
he prefers them to God himself. Their breath stinks of the heathens
Gold and silver, for no nation under the sun is more greedy than
They have been, still are and will always remain, as one can see
their accursed usury. — If you do something good, then know,
that it is not done out of love, nor for your benefit, but
because they must have space to live with us,

They do something out of necessity, but the heart is and remains, as I have hunted And would a man who has hunted the devil do not know, may wonder why they are against the Christians others are so hostile, since they have no causes, because we do everything good for them. They live with us at home, under our Protection and shelter need land and streets, markets and alleys.

The princes and authorities sit quietly and let the Jews out

their open bag and chest, steal and rob what they want, that is, they let themselves and their subjects through the Jews usury and exploit them and with their own Money makes them beggars. – It is not my opinion, to write against the Jews, as if I hoped to convert them They teach usury as a right that God has commanded them through Moses. They keep us Christians in our own country– catch, let us work in the sweat of our noses sit in the meantime behind the stove, lazing around, pomping... eating, drinking, living gently and probably from our hard-earned goods, have us and our Goods captured by their accursed usury, mocking them and spit on us that we work.” (Luther, Of the Jews and their lies, and of the Shem Hamphoras. Pp. 40–41.)

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Wahrmund tells us in his “Law of Nomadism”,
p. 189: “In his own national schools (Talmud=Torah schools,
Teacher and Rabbinical Seminars, Universities for Science

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– 113 –

Judaism teaches to this day
the exclusive chosenness of Israel and its only calling
to rule over all non-Jews, to whose enslavement the holy
War by all means, including those of lies, perjury
and deception. While Judaism
must of course keep every non-Jew away from these schools,
“It demands not only access to Christian schools,
but also demands that in these Christian schools his own
(exclusive national=religious essence spared, yes, that it as
a superior (higher) is recognized. In this sense, it has
e.g. in the larger cities, where many Jews live (ins=
especially in France) the removal of the Christian

Symbols from the Christian schools enforced so that his own relatives are not harmed by them. The Names Christ, Christianity, Christian principle, from which our schools have grown up, they should no longer be mentioned because the school is supposed to be "non-denominational" (as the cunning expression is), ie because hearing these names for a Jewish ear always remains embarrassing, which is very understandable for the connoisseur is that the Jew, as the offensively hostile element, is responsible for everything Hindering has a very fine feeling; the relationship touches strongly to the comic" (cf. Wahrmond, "The Christian School and Judaism", p. 37 ff.). And in the same book he says on page 130: |

"Johannes Scherr said in about 1884-85 that he had Mouth of a diplomat accredited in Vienna) Statement heard that St. Stephen's Cathedral within fifteen years will be transformed into a synagogue. During the French Revolution of 1789, the Jews had destroyed many church buildings Purchased and then rented them to the Christians against high annual interest, which is discussed in Drumont's "La France Juive* can read more about it. Let the reader recognize the fear here= bare, unshakable power of natural principles! In Hungary has recently been repeatedly addressed by Jewish journalism, which the whole country dominated, the question of the confiscation of the churches= goods. Now ask yourself what is happening in Muslim Countries the believers would say and do if it were their Jewish landowners might think of converting the Wagf=Güte in securities that would be tradable on the stock exchange?"

These are the same conditions as in ancient Rome, about which we Dr. Th. Jof. Hilgers in his "Juvenal", Leipzig 1876, page 298 in note no. 4 to the third satire:

"Since C. Julius Caesar the Jews were granted the free practice of their God= service, they carried out a thousand different transactions, including Dream interpretation and fortune-telling. Tiberius restricted their ritual, sent their youth to rougher provinces and forbade the other under penalty of slavery, the capital. This bore fruit little: Claudius had to remove them again because they were constantly making noise Vespasian protected them again for an annual fee;

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– 114 –

Domitian, however, restricted them and is said to have even given one of his followers turned to Consul Flavius Clemens on suspicion of over-entry into indenture. But this can also had another reason, and the question arises whether confusion relationship with Christianity. In any case, the

thought the tendency to do so was dangerous. Interesting are the passages III 296 and VI 544. The grove sacred to the Muses in the valley of Egeria was leased to the Jews at that time. On business trips or other way they carried a basket to the camp filled with hay their ef Otherwise they liked to live in the forest and stayed under trees her side."

Satyre III verse 20 states:

"Here, where with his friend Numa
At night time rendez-vous was given, is now
The grove with holy spring, close by

The temple exhibited for rent

To Jews, whose entire property

Consists of a basket full of hay,

Because every tree is taxed
For the people; that is why, since the Muses were there,
Driven out, the forest is full of beggars."

Let us now consider the misfortune that a Jewish
Soul seller who studies theology:

"Enter the Holy of Holies, whose threshold even the
Kaiser does not enter, and you see a kneeling woman who
a priest about her concerns as a ruler and mother
of the approaching war.

This priest is the German Jew Johann Maria Bauer.
Never since Cagliostro has Jewish fraud, which
foft jo produces many remarkable people, a jo completely
created a type that would be valuable to such an extent,
to capture the interest of a historian who later
once tried to describe our strange century.

One fine day, this suspicious convert Frank=
empire, this France, whose clergy because of the majesty of their
spirit, the depth of his learning and his exemplary life=
change enjoys the admiration and respect of the whole world;
he sets his mind on the venerable Abbe Deguerry, who
ft has been the Empress's confessor for many years, and
to take up this position of trust, which is preferred over all other positions,
and he succeeds.

Does he achieve his goal through hypocrisy, by pretending to be
Virtue? Not at all; his principle, like that of all
other Jews is simply that they can share everything with the French
he organizes these notorious "spiritual deities"

jeuners", in which the future councillors of Paul Bert participate,
which undoubtedly has to do with a republicanism
knew prelates sing: |

"Our paradise is a lovely bosom."

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Dressed by the best tailor, he wears a fantasy costume
with a great wealth of e which enchants the ladies.

The siege begins: this acrobat in purple stockings
puts on riding boots, he is the general chaplain for the field laza=
rethe, he rides to the outposts and his excursions bring him
so close to the enemy that he has enough time to
15 15 useful information about the besieged city
to be able to. | j

When everything is over, he laughs at those he has baptized
he throws his prelate costume behind the backdrop of a small
Theater, lets pornography about the demi-monde of the second
Kaiserreiches and paraded in the opera, where great
Gentlemen received this unworthy priest in their lodges;
In the afternoons he can be seen on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne, where he
to General Gallifet a military salute b which
the same by a movement of the hand with an episcopal
Blessing returned. Finally, in financial difficulties, he goes to
Brussels to get married there. (The brother of this farmer
fplays the same role in Madrid as Lambert, the one Roth=
fchild married, played in Belgium; he is the main agent of the
Jewry in Spain.

While the poor Empress, who had paid so dearly for her imprudence
had to pay, chose this lowly intriguer as his confessor,
She followed the general trend of those who had influence on
the state leadership 5 more and more all that French
is called and originates from the country, alienated.

The war was almost prevented at the last moment
Napoleon III, a humane ruler, very kind-hearted, with
gifted with great foresight, but without much willpower and in the eyes=
fuffered by a painful illness, resisted the
The Empress insisted as long as he could, until she, incited by
the Jew Bauer exclaimed: "This is my war!"

The foregoing, which is Drumont's "La France juive," Vol. I
Pages 378 /9 and 383 taken ift, shows us the Jewish
Swindler entirely in the functions of his "social behavior"
call". We find the origin and previous life of the same in another
Works described as follows:

"An even greater trumpeter of Judaism, reflective of gossip about the second emperor of France from Jewish descent was the so-called Abbé Bauer, a baptized German Jew, who achieved an influential position at the court of Napoleon III. The Cologne newspaper wrote about this secret Jew at the end of the year 1867:

"Abbé Bauer comes from an Israelite family from Pest to family that had moved to Vienna. In 1848 he joined the Vienna Academic Legion, as whose representative he – actually he was engaged in painting – he went to Paris to study at the French student body to promote the common liberal interests

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= +6 =

After the bloody end of the Vienna Revolution,
The advice of his family was to remain in Paris for the time being, since his name also appeared on the Windischgrätz proscription list.
So he stayed in Paris, occupied himself with painting, but with preference for plastic studies, such as those of modern Babylon easily available to the ambitious During this time he made the acquaintance of several ladies from the Faubourg St. Germain, which introduced him to the aristocratic circles of this district, and in which he quickly felt at home. This new environment brought A significant inner transformation soon took place in Bauer; and he made the journey from Babylon to Jerusalem with fanaticism He converted to the Catholic Church and settled in southern France in a monastery of the barefoot Carmelite monks, where he spent several years. The extraordinary mortifications to which the staunch prophet here, however, caused so much damage to his health, that his family, although initially confused, had been informed of this. allegedly intervened until his brother, who lived in Madrid, succeeded (he is there afocié of the House of Weißweiler, ie representative von Rothschild), through Roman and Spanish influences Bauer's To effect dismissal from the Order. From the Carmelite "déchaussé" now became an Abbé, as which he soon had a large Developed a talent for speaking that did not go unnoticed for long. In the previous Years later he was appointed assistant preacher in the Tuileries Chapel, 1 and very shortly obtained a position as a clergyman hold."

"So says the Kölnische Zeitung. We add from our own experience memory that it is not only, as the Jewish Corre= fpondent of the Rheinische Blatt to visit the 9 student body, but that the revolutionary Bauer

1848 as an envoy of the blood-red government in Vienna from Robert Blum was sent to Paris to personally deliver dispatches which, which the Jew Schwarzer had written, and which were addressed to the Jew Crémieux. Instead of going to Vienna to return, as would have been his duty, he remained at that time in Paris and was baptized in order to later, under the guise of a Catholic priest the position of rabbi under Napoleon III. Through the late Chief Rabbi Ullmann he was had already been introduced to the mysteries of Judaism much earlier, before he was baptized. Not honest high dignitaries of the Catholic Church, but Spanish clergy of Jewish descent, respectively secret Jews, mediated the absolution from the order at Pius IX, who himself, like the Marquis of Consolini in "Pio nono un ebreo" claims to be of Jewish descent, namely a descendant of the Jewish family Maftai is." (Scharff-Scharffenstein, The Jews in France, pp. 98 – 100.)

That Pope Pius IX was his origin is also not yet generally known. The communication of Mr. Scharff-Scharffenstein might perhaps raise doubts; but here we have another

other evidence. Doctor Jaeger reports in a fine book: "Discovery of the Soul", first volume, page 246 by a Dr. M., who, as follows, writes about Hebrews:

"— — — Later I also recognized through my sense of smell such persons who either by crossing or by playing the Nature sees nothing less than Jews, whom no one in the Those who thought it was remotely possible, and who perhaps hardly knew it themselves, that they are of Jewish descent, or at least know nothing about it In 1847, when I kissed Pio nono's slipper in Rome, I was the first to claim the Pope's Hebrew descent — which he himself presented to the Cohn brothers from Lyon in 1861 admitted — and without knowing that Cardinal Consalvi had already long been hunted: "E un Ebreo!" (He is a Hebrew.)"

Jews and initiates are of course already aware of these facts been known for a long time, but they have been carefully kept from the public kept secret. The notorious red Cardinal Antonelli was just as if of Jewish origin and came from a run-down Family of lawyers and robbers, and he as well as the Pope themselves maintained all possible relations with the international Judaism and honored its members.

The dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and Infallibility, which we owe to this Pope, have contributed infinitely much to this to damage Catholicism in itself and to create an army of protestants against him. (After the According to the Talmud, every rabbi is infallible, and Pius IX has the same maybe you don't want to be left behind!)

rich against the Catholics were the consequences of the rule of Pius IX.

and Cardinal Antonelli. On both sides were Jews and Jewish offspring are the spiritual originators of the struggle. What is the end of the cultural struggle? A desolate battlefield! And countless baptized Jews entered the church on both sides.

As for the Jesuits, whose return we will soon perhaps have to expect, it would be quite interesting to examine their Jewish content. Even such an informed Writers like Drumont indulge in the delusion that the Jesuits took some sufficiently free from Jews; but he seems to me to be mistaken in it. On the contrary, it is only to assume that the teachings of Jesuitism have a great deal of appeal for the Jewish character, because the culture The teachings of Jesuitism, which are hostile to many peoples, bear the stamp of the Talmud. Mr. Scharff=Scharffenstein writes about this in fine Works "The Jews in Bavaria", page 61:

"It occurred to me (a Jesuit priest of Jewish descent had "a business") a harmless question, which I once considered Young man to a venerable teacher in Düsseldorf, a Benediktiner said: "Why should, after the great Loyola and the noble Lainez's death, the Jesuits have become so bad?"

N..

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"Most likely because they had so many baptized Jews and have taken in secret followers of Judaism, and this their malice, their hatred and poison against humanity, in the order which was originally founded with a high meaning." That will probably be fine, and a strictly scientific investigation An investigation into this would certainly be timely.

Lord Beaconsfield hunts in his "Coningsby" (Tauchnitz=Ausgabe, page 232): "The first Jesuits were Jews." This is of course ly not true. But that later many baptized Jews in the Orders have admitted, is beyond doubt. The current Jesuit-general bears the name Anderlevy, and among the Jesuits find we also the famous Mortara, whose conversion said so much about himself talked about and his father made so much capital from the business hit. (See Drumont, La France juive.) n

A paper proposed by Mr. Scharff=Scharffenstein:

"The Jews among the Jesuits" has unfortunately not been published, and so you will probably have to find another solution.

The hostile teachings of Jesuitism basically consist in nothing other than that a good purpose may be the application suffering sanctifies evil means. This is a doctrine which is can be dangerous in the hands of Jews and Jewish descendants.

While Jesuits of Aryan origin believed this in and of itself—will only follow the objectionable doctrine in case of need and rarely, Jesuit Jews and Jewish offspring the same according to their racial character immediately in the sense of the Talmud, which is to every

weck, even the worst, all means, even the most reprehensible, not only approves, but even commands, provided that it only serves rule over Israel.

. In these few words the whole difference of the Jesuit and Talmudic morality.

The Protestants can also confront some strange figures, and if the—fame also not as influential and as interesting far like the man of God mentioned, they still offer the Strange enough. One of the most outstanding personalities This type is the Berlin preacher Dr. Paulus Cafsel. The same I could well imagine him as a rabbi, but as a support He makes a rather comical impression on the Christian Church.

I have already painted the picture elsewhere, which The impression it must make when, for example, a man like the current Ge—heime Legation Counsellor P. Kayfer of the Foreign Office, who until fhe was a Jew for the forty years of his life, for the purpose of teaching Christianity and priestly baptism turns to the aforementioned Pastor.

a what kind of Christianity may have been which two Hebrews gathered together, and what faces what might the gentlemen have done?

No entrance fee would have been too high for me to may attend such an edifying hour for a very short time may.

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Mr. P. Kayfer is now head of the Colonial Office, and has played a role in the fate of Christian missions, Protestant and Catholic, to have a say, and perhaps even to decide the same.

Jewish-Christian and purely Jewish missionaries are now

will probably soon bring German culture and education to Africa, provided that the positions are well remunerated and there is no danger in it; the good Germans can do the rest worries.

I would like to refer here to my conversation with Mr. von Brandt to draw attention to the fact that he sent a Protestant bishop to China, whose support the Berlin Jewish bankers supported through a pious lottery, somewhat along the lines of the patriotic castle lottery freedom lottery. For the occupation of such a
There would hardly be a German to be found
I would like to know who Mr. von Brandt is
had in mind. Shouldn't that perhaps Dr.
Paulus (Blessed) Caffel? I hardly believe that the same
would have any reservations about accepting such an episcopate=
take. ee
Stock clergy, stock officers, stock officials, what future
flourishes the German Empire!

I have met Dr. Paulus Caffel only once in my
life; the impression will remain a lasting one; if I
If my eyes were not deceiving me, I saw on his coat the greasy
Traces of some good meal. I also know of a
whole number of these I, that e clergy and I can Lord
Dr. Paulus Caffel assures that he is not the only one who
such stains. I even knew one who
whose garments were, so to speak, one single stain.

What should the German children expect from such a priest
think when he teaches them Christianity?

But I also got to know other Jewish=German clergymen
learns who kept themselves very clean in clothing; the extraordinarily
were kind and placed great value on fine manners.

What I don't like at all is when such gentlemen
in anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitism in and of itself could
One can accept it, as long as it represents a departure from the
racial characteristics. But what can one say about that,
when such gentlemen make fun of the foetor judaicus, when
They preach intolerance against Judaism because of the confession.
Can one consider such a pastor a real Christian,
who accuses the Jews of defects for which they cannot be blamed?

When will the clergy finally understand that
To treat the religious question as a racial question, which leads to its
necessary for one's own preservation?

In South Carolina, a German-American tells me,
all Protestant preachers who persuaded the Negro population to
Christians, baptized Jews. They consider their profession
simply as a business and form a solid corporation in which they

not let any Aryan in. At the same time they use their position to 3 purposes by pitting the Negroes against the non-Jews etzen.

I have no reason to doubt these statements, although I am not in South Carolina; and one may assume that similar Conditions prevail in other American states, and the Jews will play similar roles among the Indians and Chinese. For the Jews know best of all that the racial question is the first is what moves the world, and try everything to keep ourselves To prevent recognition of this fact; and we Germans in particular are the ones who most urgently need this knowledge. We will not succeed in assimilating the Jews either, like all other peoples who previously also tinkered with it Naudh writes about it:

“The possibility of assimilation of the Jews by the German people is doubtful to us. The fusion of different Peoples only happen through oppression and blood mixing, never by simply living side by side. In closely related branches, it has of the Indo-European tribe in France and England despite these tools have been used for a long time, but in history no example of the mixing of a people of this family with a member of the femific, and even less of the equalization without Mixture. These races are as foreign to each other as oil and Water. What irreconcilably separates them is the perception of the personal honour, which the German bases his life on, and which the Semites lack entirely. Because of this contrast The Punic Wars were wars of extermination, and neither the Roman, Arab or Ottoman Empires have ever been able to to abolish it with the utmost force. And German and Jews represent the extreme poles. The Germans are the most ideal branch of the Indo-Europeans, and the Jews are considered even within half of the femific predatory animal group among their own relatives as the most ignoble offspring of the family, as they already knew in the Physiognomy lacks the nobility of the Arab.”

(H. Naudh, The Jews and the German State. Pages 42–43.)

And how true what Naudh claims is, a Anyone who wants to see seriously can see it. For the tenacity with which the Jews cling to their race and religion, I give the following nice example:

“Until a few decades ago, in Spain, secret Jews who publicly professed Christianity; a German co-religionist, who under Napoleon the German field

ug once told us the following strange story
ftory: "I was," he said, "once quartered in a house in
the head of the family was lying deadly ill. While I
my evening meal, a clergyman appeared to the
To administer the last rites to the sick. But he pushed
3 – With great effort the priest retreated and shouted: "Schema
Ifrael!" Then the priest let the raised cross fall to the ground

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I fell down and cried out: "Hofhem Elohenu!" But I laid down my knife and
fork, stood up and said in a loud voice: "Hashem
Echad!" What a scene of recognition! Sick and clergyman
were both secret Jews who saw the soldier as their brother=
The sick owner recovered and lived
a few days; when he died, he had the consolation that faith=
enjoyed closing his eyes T"
For more information see the book: "The Bible in Spain."
(Scharff=Scharffenstein. "The Jews in Bavaria." p. 28/29.)
I would now like to raise the question: Has anyone ever heard of
a German, Englishman, Frenchman, American, etc.,
who converted to the Jewish religion and became a rabbi?
I have never heard of it and hardly anyone will
to report such a case. How is this to be explained? The
The matter is very simple and is explained by the racial religion.
While we allow the Jews to observe the statutes of our
religion while encouraging them to convert,
they are closing themselves off against us. Here and there some come over
convert to the Jewish religion, but they are rare; and the converts=
Those who entered are then treated as second-class Jews, as Noahides.
Now one should say, what is right for one is fair for another.
Why do we have so many Jewish Christian preachers, while
there is no rabbi who converted from Germany to Judaism?
How did we get into these unbelievable circumstances?
This can also be explained if we consider who in
Germany have been our ministers of culture for many years.
We want to go back a little while, and from the jewish friend=
Meyer's Conversational Lexicon: "Heinrich von
Mühler, born on November 4, 1812 in Brieg, attended the gymnasiums
in Halberstadt and Breslau, studied law in Berlin since 1830,
He received his doctorate there in 1835 and, after studying at various
courts of the province as an auscultator and trainee
had, in 1840 von Eichhorn as an assistant in the Cultus minifterum
Since then, he has been particularly involved in the development of a
new constitution of the Protestant Church and in 1846 the
General Synod as Secretary; at that time he also gave a
"History of the Protestant Church Constitution in the Mark Brandenburg=
burg" (Weim. 1846). In 1842 he became a government councilor, in 1846
Senior Counselor in the Ministry of Culture, 1849 Member of the Supreme Council
church council. On the establishment of the business area and the effectiveness

He took an active part in the work of this new authority and was also Member of the Eisenach Church Conference. At the same time, in him under the influence of his ambitious pious wife Adelheid, née v. Goßler, expressed an inclination towards Pietism, which his lovable qualities, spirit, disposition and sociable Talents, as expressed in his "Poems" (Berlin 1842), suppressed, without giving him independence and energetic power. As On 18 March 1862 he was appointed Minister of the Hohenlohe Ministry who took over spiritual, educational and medical affairs,

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which he also retained under Bismarck (September 1862), he showed this position was not at all up to the task. Although he lacked skilled lawyers do not lack the gift of using well-formed phrases about the duties of the government established by God to the to counter the attacks of the opposition; but in the actual In the administration of his office he essentially did nothing, went the decision of all questions of principle, came to the an- demands of the church authorities in a downright pernicious manner and allowed his wife to make decisions in important matters Influence. His administration had a significant impact on the highly harmful: The Protestant theological faculties were filled with Orthodox nullities, the Catholic ones Bishops, the elementary schools in the Polish districts handed over to the fanatical clergy, and all educational institutions severely damaged by the scarcity of funds. Neither the Protestant church constitution nor an education law were passed in the ten years of his ministry. Ever larger The discontent against him, which was caused by his weak behavior- seek to oppose the Vatican of the Catholic hierarchy, was not appeased. Finally (in January 1872) it e through that Mühler's dismissal was approved by the king became."

Who the actual Minister of Culture was is clear from these lines clearly enough. One should also note that the Protestant faculties were filled with Orthodox nullities; and perhaps even more remarkable is the sudden death of the Lord von Mühler in Potsdam on April 2, 1874. |

This amiable man was just a weak character, and completely overgrown by his wife. The famous Adelheid was a Jewess, as she is written in the book and her actions were demented= speaking.

The Mühler Ministry was followed by the Falk Ministry, the famous cultural fighter. Falk's Jewish origin is Experts generally claim, and I do not know what this belief- claim should make it unbelievable, on the contrary, everything speaks

for this; also the small fact that in September 1890 a Commission of Japanese lawyers appointed by the Jewish legislator Mofe (Mofes) were recommended to Germany, Hamm, the new sphere of influence of the former Minister Falk in order to to become familiar with German law.

After Mr. von Puttkamer took over the Ministry of Culture in 1879= Mr. von Goßler, our current Minister of Culture, appointed as Undersecretary of State in the Ministry. |

Meyer's Conversations=Lexikon says about him:
Gustav von Goßler, Prussian civil servant, born 13 April 1838 in Naumburg a. S., son of the later tribunal president v. G. in Königsberg (nephew of Mrs. Adelheid von Mühler) visited the Gymnasiums in Potsdam and Königsberg, studied in Berlin, Heidel= berg and Königsberg, joined the

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Prussian judicial service, became a trainee lawyer in Königsberg in 1861,

1864 Court assessor in Infterburg, 1865 District Administrator of the district Darkehmen and 1874 assistant worker in the Ministry of the Interior.

Since 1862, Jewish influences have been found in our worship= ministry has always been active, if not even decisive.

I intentionally do not go back to earlier times, because if we see what we have in this time alone in terms of Jewish clergy, Jewish professors and teachers, Jewish military and civil doctors and Jewish officials who were employed by this ministry refortiert, have received, this already results in a tremendous Preference for the Israeli race to the detriment of the Germans. If one fould ask how this could have come about, it turns out in response that it was only through the secret Jewish organization Statistics on the number of religious Jews have long been missing. Now they are given to some extent, but about Jews= descendants, we still lack any precise information.

There is a lot of sailing under false flags among Jewish offspring, and

our Minister of Culture himself seeks, as I have explained elsewhere to conceal his Jewish origins. It is a general Complaint that the statistics in the German Reich are increasingly being influenced by Jewish hands, which, according to their nature, use it for their purposes exploit. Many German clergymen, Catholic or Protestant denominations are aware of these evils, but fear, false shame, collegiality considerations hold him back, his voice to raise; and that is what the Jews are speculating on, which have created a strong position for themselves through their favorites.

How can this evil be overcome? Wahrmond writes in his Laws of Nomadism on page 242: "The Catholic It would be incumbent upon the Church to support all those who participated in the defeat Jewish demon to march forward. Except for a few Articles in certain journals close to the Vatican are nothing to feel. If the Jewish papers were to be trusted, one would have to believe that the majority of bishops flirt with the Jews just as the Jews, where it seems advantageous to them. The pastoral letters drip formally from Old Testament quotations and the Jews do business with it."

In the Volkszeitung of August 20th we read:

"A bishops' conference is meeting again in Fulda, which is committed to goals; the "Köln. Volksztg." hears that the conference with the establishment of a German mission house for the African-
nic colonies in accordance with the letter of the Pope to the Archbishop of Cologne from 20 April of this year; furthermore The issue of blocking funds will be the subject of discussion. the agreement of a joint pastoral letter against the social-
democracy is likely.

But the pious gentlemen are so little satisfied with pastoral letters

something like the secular arm with its police measures."

Among those taking part in the Catholic Bishops' Conference were

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the Catholic field provost Dr. Aßmann Theil, who recently even was on the list of candidates for the archbishop's chair in Pofen.

Is it not strange that in Peking I heard the name of this Propfles Aßmann heard on one occasion that I thereby conclude its connection with international Jewry had to? and then again in Germany from en

Heard from the clergy that Bishop Aßmann was a Jew?
claimed the Jewish building inspector Aßmann in Peking, a relative
to be this bishop! |

Now imagine such a bishops' conference with a member
members of the Alliance in its midst, through which it is separated from the
entire negotiation. Should there be social reforms
be conceivable? The Alliance wants to support every social reform by all means
and lets from above and from below, from the right and from
left-wing, and no means is too bad for her. By the way,
nor did I mention that Mr. Aßmann was the only Jewish
origin, and I would not be surprised if it turns out
ftated that the same still exists with one or the other of our German
bishops. There are many Jewish-Catholic
lish bishops.

As in all other professions, they are also pushing for
Church upwards and seek to seize the leadership in order to
the Church will then be hit all the more forcefully at every moment
The field provost Bishop Aßmann, for example, reorganized, as I
hear the entire field service at this moment.

While Wahrmond believes that the Catholic Church
came to advance in the fight against Judaism,
Protestants think differently about it and believe that this role
But it seems to me that in this fight
no distinction should be made between Catholics and Protestants.

The various political parties should also be completely
disregarded. The German nobility could also claim
to take the lead, but what has become of the
German nobility as such? What elements does it have in itself
If the German nobility could decide to accept the un=
fane elements, then the matter would be different, but
This is not even remotely possible, because even the nobility
Judaism is thoroughly disintegrated, and so the good
German elements come together wherever they are found. Only in this
There is a way to deal with Judaism, for the Jew is everywhere in
all kinds of garments and all shades.

The Corporator Rudolf Eichhorn in the Jewish-occupied
dominated factory villages Florisdorf near Vienna – said recently
(Oest. Volksfreund, 1 August 1886): Anti-Semitism is, however,
not Christianity, but among Christians it is the economic,
enlightenment and aesthetic resistance against the complete de-Christianization
ichung.“ .

What we have to fight against are social evils, and every
Every citizen has the duty to be a socialist. What is a socialist?

"To be social, to be a socialist, that is to say, the total inter-
the people's greed over the crude desires of the individual
that is, society against its own weakness
and protect against one's own errors, that is, think
and act to preserve humanity."
(Auguste Chirac, L'Infamie.)

The one who has the task of a socialist in these
words and acts through his actions, is an atheist,
because Christianity has become alien to him through its current practice.
suffers. Nevertheless, these few words contain the essence of the
Christianity, as it should be understood. That is the
true practical Christianity. On this point, Catholics
likes and Protestants, Pope and Emperor, with the simplest citizen
And if one adhered to this principle, it would soon
the world would be much better off.

| But the nation, the race, which is absolutely outside
Capable of grasping such a thought and through-
to bring, that is the Jewish one! |

Our last ministers of culture were, significantly, all
Lawyers. In their position as Ministers of Culture, these gentlemen should
be familiar with the statutes of the three confessions. All the
The Ministers of Culture were Protestants and in this religion
educated.

During the expulsion of the Jesuits it was shown that
one follows the teachings of a Hermann Bufenbaum, a Paul Laymann,
an Antonius of Escobar, a Sotus, Toletanus, Navarre,
Vasquez, and whatever else they may be called, and who basically
only teach the same thing in all keys, namely that a good purpose
under certain circumstances bad means, knew well enough,
in order to then order the expulsion of the order.

What about the knowledge of the Shulchan Aruch and
of the hundred laws? Does Mr. von Goßler know the hundred laws,
which are included in the Shulchan Aruch or not? Did he

He didn't know her before, but he knows her today!

Why is the knowledge of these laws withheld from the people?
The Jew may practice the Protestant and Catholic religions
get to know, there are no secrets there! And what is
right, is fair to the other. Why should not Protestants and
Do Catholics know what the Jews teach? |
At a railway crossing or at any other

Place where it is dangerous to pass, there are barriers

or warning signs that alert pedestrians to the danger

famely. For example, if a barrier guard neglects his duty and people are harmed, he will be punished because of his duty= neglected. The Minister of Culture is also a kind of hit= tree keeper. |

By practicing and obeying the hundred laws of Shulchan Aruch through the Jews infinitely more people come

for life, and what is sometimes worse, for honor, property and Well, as it happens through railways, even if there is no impact trees, warning signs and guards would be there.

Why, if one considers the practice of the Jewish religion, which includes such laws which have absolutely nothing to do with religion to do with it, is generally permitted, why isn't there a sign at every synagogue, at every rabbinical seminar, at every Talmud Torah school, at every Localities of the countless clubs and orders in which the study of the Talmud, at least a warning sign, on which should be read: ä

“Here a hundred laws are taught, which prohibit prince murder, murder, Usury, lies and fraud and everything imaginable against non-Jews not only allow, but under certain circumstances even command!

“Here a certain section of the population living in Germany– population in the crudest and most brutal way against the native Population incited, so that public peace in the long run must be endangered!”

That would be the least one could ask for.

In addition, there is also the pseudo-baptism, which the Jews is permitted, and Christian Jews make themselves aware of their baptism funny. Allow me to mention the German Poet Heine quote: f

“When he was still an Itzig,
He dreamed that he saw written

In the sky his name
And in front of it the letter H.”

“What does this H mean?”

He asked himself, "perhaps Mr. Itzig
Or holy Itzig? Holy

It's a nice title – but

"Not suitable in Berlin." – Finally
Tired of brooding, he called himself Hotzig,
And only the faithful knew:
There is a saint in Itzig."

H. Heine, Hebrew Melodies.

One may say that Heine was only a mocker, but
I assure the Minister of Culture that I have not yet
was fortunate enough to know a Catholic saint in person
learn, but an innumerable number of such saints as Heine
describes, and they are dangerous!

I know a provincial town in Prussia where a Zion club
exists; in this association Zion a whole number of pious people work–
men women for charitable purposes for Palestine.

All kinds of handicrafts are made there, which in Germany
sold so that cash comes to Palestine. A
A Protestant pastor of Jewish origin leads the association.

Would it now be permissible to know in what way this
hard-earned money is used in Palestine? Is it for

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Jewish mission? One should be aware of the futility of such efforts
have now become a little convinced.

What is currently happening in Palestine is the settlement
there from all possible Jewish people, which from other countries
was expelled because it was too lazy to earn its living there.
nourish.

People are now buying land, vineyards,
hand tools, etc.

Will they not soon be provided with Christian slaves to

To find work, they sell their land and equipment and go then again on robbery and trafficking. Anyone who knows anything about Jews= colonies, you will know what this means.

The Jews have more money than all the emperors, kings and empires. together and I ask myself now, would it not be downright wrong if the good faith of German women and their work is abused, to bring money to Palestine for such purposes, where in Germany there is so much innocent misery to be alleviated.

Pastor, shepherd, is a beautiful, meaningful word. The Auf= The task of a shepherd is to look after his flock and to care for it, lest the wolf should break into the flock. But he also has= to ensure that the wolf does not come in sheep's clothing, and he must use his mind.

If this duty were not fulfilled by the shepherds and especially by the If the pastors had often neglected the Church, then there would not have been so many People have become disliked of the sheep. But in order to kill the wolf To learn to distinguish between sheep and sheep, it requires it is the study of pragmatic ethnology, for which heaven does not not only gave us our understanding, but also through external and other racial characteristics a hint with the fence posts.

Nowadays, after the wolf has killed the sheep, eat, he will soon also attack the shepherds. Part= He is already there, and the best parish positions will be Jews and their offspring claim it for themselves and their relatives. Now we have to think about self-defense. The Jews show ourselves the way how to start. You can see with what The Jews are furiously persecuting all those who shed light on the teachings of the Talmud. on:

That is the sensitive point! The hundred quoted poems fetze tell us exactly what we need to know from the Talmud need, and that is not religion. That is race! Existence from the doctrine of this duty and several such laws It would be the duty of the church and also of the school to spread the Laws are so simple that every child can understand them; they could preached from the pulpits as well as in the elementary schools taught to ward off murder, robbery, usury and hypocrisy on the part of he Jews.

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But is it not the human duty of everyone who laws, and knows that they are taught to protect one's neighbor to draw attention to their existence?

Let us assume that all Social Democrats support this
If they knew the laws, they would not have concerns when
realize that they are run by Jews? The whole infamy
of the Jewish character and Jewish behavior can be
from the laws, and once you are attentive to
the matter, then you will soon see through it; the social-
Democrats would soon realize that the Jew was not their neighbor,
but the most distant one. Between the Germans and the Jews
First are all the other Germans; then the English, French
etc., in short all Aryan peoples, then Chinese, Malays
and get to know all the peoples that I have known.

The Jewish nation is the very last race, the worst race-
shaping the Semitic race into a particularly dangerous nation-
nality, as Dr. Eugen Dühring hunts. As a motto for my book
I deliberately quoted the statement of a member of the Paris
Commune, a great philanthropist who
has learned to know and detest the double game of the Jews. "The
Semites are the shadow in the midst of civilization, the evil spirit
in the world. To understand the Semitic spirit and Semitic view-
fight is the task of the Indo-Aryan race."

Every schoolchild should know the hundred laws, as well as
every ruler.

Has our emperor ever heard Talmudic wisdom?
Does he know what the Talmud or Shulchan Aruch is?
ever get Dr. Rohling's Talmudjude, this important book, into his hands
come? Has he ever heard of it? Every Jew knows it.

The German Rabbi Dr. Bernhard Fifcher hunts in his book
"Talmudical Chrestomathy" (Leipzig 1884) on the German-Jewish side
"the whole effort of demonstrative loyalty and dedication
Husbandry love of country" only happened to Professor
To refute Rohling's attacks on the Talmud!

This shows, on the one hand, the extraordinary importance of
Jews to the book of Professor Rohling, and on the
other side, how the Jews issue the slogan among themselves.

The entire Jewry of Germany obeys a signal and
follows orders in demonstrative loyalty and love of country;
what a comedy!

Who gives the signal for this comedy? Some one-
home superior, who perhaps holds high office and dignity among us,
who professes Christianity and whom the German fatherland
fed. Who leads the Poiffe? The synagogue! and the rabbis
laugh in their sleeves, while the deceived ruler does everything for
must take it at face value. |

The synagogue today is above all a social-political institute.

Digitized by KH00) le

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Just read the little dispatch from the Kreuz=Zeitung. London, 23 April 1890. (Private > Telegram.) "Here soon an international conference of representatives of the Jews=thumbs to investigate the causes of the recent anti-Semitic unrest on the mainland. The suggestion came from the Berlin synagogue." a

Well, anti-Semitism is a political, not a religious

Movement.

Beware of the politics that are taking place in the synagogue is being carried out, because it is international and anti-people!

Br,

Ansen, politicians and diplomats.

"What do you want? "At the present time there is no politician, even with a very sincere Christian spirit, which is not terrible power of money. People resist for a long time, but finally one gives way to sums which are so significant that the consciences are thereby crushed. The Aller=They hesitate for a moment, then look at their surroundings, understand the meaning of certain silent glances and capitulate." Statement by Anne of Austria, around the year 1650. (Comte de Vasili. "La société de Vienne.")

"One will find that in every great intellectual movement in Europe the Jews have their large share, the first Jesuits were Jews.

The mysterious Russian diplomacy, which the Western Europe N is organized and run mainly by Jews
The terrible revolution which is currently taking place in Germany country, and which is basically only a second, but more effective Reformation, and which is spoken of in Eng=country has hardly any idea, unfolds and develops completely lich under the auspices of Jews who in Germany

Professorship almost completely monopolized. Neander, the Founder of Pectoral Theology, Royal Professor at the University Berlin, is Jewish. Benary at the same university, no less is Jewish. Weil, Professor of Arabic in Heidelberg, is Jew ... and what the higher teachers of this race in Germany As far as they are concerned, their number is legion..."

I believe there are more than 10 of them in Berlin alone etc.

(Disradli in Coningsby, Tauchnitz=Edition p. 232/233.)

* *
*

"The Semites today exercise a very great influence on all fhabilitations of the world, through their smallest but original= ft branch, the Jews. There is no race that has so much tenacity= ity and as much organizational talent as she does. This talent has given them unprecedented control over property and secured unlimited credit. To the extent that a non-Jew prosper in life and gain business experience in which= The Jews will work against him in the same way. Since For a long time they have been involved in our (England's) secret diplomacy stole in () and took almost complete possession of it; in a For a quarter of a century they will publicly share their share in the direction=

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demand. Now this is a race, people and corporations rations whose actions are controlled by a secret organization tion, a race with which a statesman Language and religion do not make a race, blood, the Blood alone makes the race, –"
(Disradli, "Endymion," Tauchnitz=Edition Volume II pp. 18–28.)
* ri *

The Jews themselves often tell us the truth in their vanity ity, but strangely enough it is ignored, and only believe them when they lie and deceive us.

How often may these two passages from Disrasli's works be quoted have been; and yet one cannot repeat them often enough= and it cannot be emphasized enough that Dis= Raeli Christian and Englishman too refined, and that he nevertheless, fo= Whenever he speaks of Ifrael, he always emphasizes race.

What Disrakli prophesied has come to pass; stolen
The Jews have entered the diplomatic service in the true sense

of the word; and what kind of Jewish diplomats do we now have on= assign! |

* *

a

"And if 1 an Israelite politician has a more or less little actual disinterest, then one is mistaken not, his tribesmen are making plans around him, and his state of spiritual dependence in which he is opposed to them over, forces him to use his influence in the service of their interests to make food.

Who has not, for example, seen the zeal of the Israelites, who themselves not trade, have been struck against the customs tariffs imposed by the cosmopolitan Jew detested and persecuted with eternal hatred?"

(Kimon "La politique israélite" p. 45.)

* *

*

"The absolute domination of the Jewish bankers over the

. whose career they have made is a remarkable one
ug. Such a person feels to the depths of his soul,
that he owes everything to them and that he belongs to them.
He never thinks about breaking the bond, and one almost wants
fay that the idea of giving the Jews signs of trust and
attachment, he is actually pursuing him; he lets her stay with him
live, shares his greatest secrets with them and moves
them before all others. This goes so far that one has to ask oneself,
whether he is not ultimately a Jew himself, whether he is not a secret
Instincts follow! No, that is not the case! Nor is it solely
the gratitude that makes him act. This blind, inexhaustible
bodily devotion, which can only be compared with the subservience of the creature
against his Creator is basically full of fear.
If the Jews help a person from the

9*

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Nothing to rise, then they do it in such a m
White, that he is forever chained to them. The thing with Jews
The alliance concluded is like a pact with hell: It can
can no longer be broken.

One can see how such a person, surrounded by a Group of Jewish bankers, for the same party takes against another group of Jewish bankers; for Israel lives in strife and strife as in a fine natural element. One detests there, one ruffles one another, one conspires incessantly, one against the other, and only the hatred against the non-Jews brings them back to unity. Perhaps the astonishing Just like the old Jerusalem, the evildoers and criminals of all Neighbouring countries to assimilate, something to do with this constant quarrelling= fought to do with Judaism? (For if there is somewhere a rooted criminal, he was sure to find asylum in Jerusalem to be found; and the Jews were always in the habit of quarreling among themselves. Tacitus (History IV, Chapter 12.) |

(Kimon "La politique Israélite", page 174.)

* *
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Wherever you look in politics and diplomacy today, you come across one on Jews and Jewish influence, and if the same is not a goal is set soon, then we are heading for certain doom and against total Jewish rule. |

Just think of Minifter, as Kimon describes her to us, all our embassies and consulates abroad with Jews and Jewish offspring, who of course with their Tribal members in foreign lands always have contact, that but also always with the Jews or Jewish comrades in the Homeland in direct relations, what must then finally come of German trade, German industry and finally from the German state?

When the ambassador von Brandt in Peking explained to me that Mr. Bleichröder ruled in the Foreign Office, and not Prince Bis= Marck, I didn't want to believe him, because that was stated quite clearly that our entire foreign policy incl. Diplomacy and consular service are led by Jews. Officials employed in these branches of service would then be directly or indirectly, with or without their knowledge of the Bleichröder house, that is the alliance israélite universal resorts. |

But if I now consider what I have seen in Europe for some time and When I put together my previous experiences, I really don't know what one should believe. That such circumstances are not entirely impossible, This is shown by the following letter, which also cannot be read often enough can repeat.

=. WII:

Letter from Count von Wimpffen,

Austrian ambassador in Paris, to Baron Hirsch, found after the
The former are suicides.

Mr. Baron!

If you receive this letter, you will only
open it hesitantly, because you will suspect what it contains. Fear
Don't let me blame you.

As I gradually became more and more impressed by your kindness=
I did not think that you were a hateful
goal in mind. By pointing out my character weakness
you have relentlessly led me onto the slippery slope of honor
disgrace, shame. My country would not love me
judge harshly if it knew with what skill you
You have played your role. You have led me to errors
and blinded with your gold, as you also Davoud,
Mahmoud, Nedhim Pafha, Count Beuft, Count Zichy,
Mr. Schlegel and others have seduced you, you have made us
all traitors to the fatherland for the sole purpose of
the millions you gave to the holders of the Turkish lottery tickets
stolen, to add a few more.

My death will reveal what I have done wrong,
and that shall be my atonement. The fact alone that the messenger=
Emperor of Austria-Hungary committed suicide and wrote a letter
to Baron Hirsch will be enough to
to bring public opinion onto the track of the truth.
You may have your interests represented by the Paris press and the
Let Viennese newspapers defend themselves as much as they want,
my death will still leave your gold in Paris and Vienna—
I'm not talking about Berlin, because you'll never be able to
has taken it seriously for the first time. Berlin is now the centre of
Oriental politics. Some time ago, people turned to
Berlin supported us in everything that concerned the Eastern question.
did not know that the ambassadors of Austria in Kon=
stantinople as well as in Paris only agents of the
Mr. Hirsch. It was very close and you would have succeeded
to bring about the infamous deal with Bleichröder. Now
I am sure Radowitz will make sure that Germany in Kon=
stantinople acts independently and that it takes a stand against
Your absurd demands. At the last moment I
to Count Kalnocky a general report on this matter
which we have always considered as yours, although
it was ours.

If I were an Austrian merchant, I would

Austro-Hungarian diplomacy has long been accused of
has been influenced by you for 12 years, although you have done everything
do what is in your power to reach an agreement between
the Turkish and Austro-Hungarian railways

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May my death have the success of the German
government for my unfortunate fatherland a little goodwill
In Berlin, people have every reason to be angry with us,
because we were about to do so in your interest
influence that Germany has in Constantinople,
abuse.

I die to calm my conscience; the ambassador
Austria-Hungary will kill me in the open street in order to
To admit injustice in the face of the world.

There is no question that your honour and conscience will always
foreign concepts, no doubt because you
Talmud as Tartuffe. But divine vengeance
will even reach the stock market princes, who like you without
Principles are. Within a short time you will be informed of the 200
Millions, which you have obtained through the Turkish iron-
have known how to create paths, nothing remains-
and you will be held accountable for your actions.
have to give an account.

Paris. Christmas Eve 1882. \
signed Wimpffen.

Poor Count Wimpffen! So far, his prophecies have
drawings, and probably he has also
Germans had too good an opinion. Baron Hirsch continues his
Drive with unweakened means, and a Berliner
University professor has given himself over to his dubious
ten matters. (This professor is also
Became a member of an association to combat anti-Semitism
How long will this economy be tolerated, who will
overthrow these people? Whether the executioner's axe or the gallant
may wait for him!

Apropos Baron Hirsch, I can however add the following
make a verified statement: In November 1890, Mr.
von Bleichröder in Berlin a conference of the alliance israélite
universal, or rather some of the heads of the same. They wanted

-in Russia they are trying to thwart the measures against the Jews
zen and Russia in general more warmly to the Jewish heart.

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Note: Just now, while this sheet is going to the press, I hear that the Austrian W is said to have made a statement which the genuine denies the authenticity of the above letter. For many years, despite all Baron Hirsch's efforts to prove that this letter was inauthentic were unsuccessful. And now the Austrian government seems to be ready to expel Hirsch from the In the end, it is even Mr. Kalnoky himself who he should have done that a few years earlier if he was lucky 5 wanted. It is significant that the entire Jewish press, which

ementi spread, as a man speaks of the deceased Count Wimpffen. The truth is that Count Wimpffen was in the open street, in one of the small convenience stores that stand on the sidewalks in Paris,

shot.

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Mr. von Bleichröder is said to have shown little interest in the purpose to dig deep into his wallet, but Baron Hirsch was willing to give a quarter of his fortune (179 million Franks) and actually travelled to Russia, to try the matter on your own.

Mr. von Bleichröder soon donated the advertising million for a hospital; whether this million is for already earned earnings sacrificed as atonement money or for raids yet to be undertaken must remain undecided for the time being.

It may be mentioned here that the Bischoffsheims in London

the criminal Honduras scam also a hospital founded in order to be able to figure as benefactors of humanity and to appease public discontent. The foundation still bears her name today.

. I have had the opportunity to meet with politicians and diplomats from all over the world. Among them I have from= got to know distinguished, honest and highly talented people, besides but also very insignificant and low characters. I don't want feem that the good elements are increasingly being pushed out in order to to make room for the doubtful. This is exactly the ten= denz of Jewish power. |

How harmlessly the much-maligned Machiavelli takes himself Infamy towards Jewish politics. In his book "Vom

Princes" he says in Chapter 22, which concerns the election of councillors:
"There are three types of heads. The first sees everything by itself
the second understands it when others explain the matter; the
third does not understand anything, neither by itself nor through the efforts
Others. The first are the most excellent, the second are still
always excellent, but the latter kind is of no use."

He at least recommends to his prince the best way
of heads and warns him in the following chapter against flatterers.
He reaches up while the Jewish politician reaches down
to, if he can make it possible, the last kind of heads
office and dignity, since these in his houses willing
become tools, which is a major trick of Jewish diplomacy.
Then they find themselves "damned friends" and chained to him forever.

From the consular and diplomatic service I can
believe that we can have a say from our own experience. In the years
From 1869 to 1872 I lived in Saigon in the French colony of Cochinchina.
The boss of the house in which I was employed was a North German
Consul, and during these four years I have been working
of the Consulate was by far the most concerned. We had
with the extremely busy German shipping traffic there is a lot to do and
were often called upon in the event of accidents, shipwrecks, etc.
taken. |

When the Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870,
we were forced into a political-diplomatic role that
The French, for example, supplied us with the teams of the East Asian

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Waters captured ships, for whose advance we have to
We also had German ship captains and
to issue protests to federal citizens and to seek all kinds of advice
and negotiations with the French government were
no end. Finally, after the declaration of the Republic, the probably=
French government, which wants to punish us for the Jewish-incited
communist movement to protect our lives.
We have worked with healthy people through all this work=
understood, and my friend von Brandt, with
with whom I often spoke about this matter, claimed that
One had the experience that during the war the
Commercial consulates have consistently functioned better than the professional consulates
consulate. But I was currently a keen advocate of the replacement
of the commercial consuls by professional consuls, because on the one hand
Experience has shown that cases can occur where a trade=
consul unable to cope with the volume of business entrusted to him
and he also involuntarily gets into political and diplomatic entanglements
lungs, and on the other hand I had heard that kauf=
male consuls used their official position here and there

misused for personal purposes; however, I did not know at the time that
The very consuls against whom such a complaint was made,
chosen people.

Later I witnessed how the trade consuls in
China were replaced by professional consuls, which was also due to
the jurisdiction which the consuls have here, to the necessity
5. This not only gave rise to a generally felt

needs, but also met the wishes of many merchants.

At first everything went well; properly trained judges were sent
Later, however, the consuls were recruited from the Dol=
mefcherdienste, in which people without the necessary legal
knowledge and other qualifications, and if the matter
fuch continues, I really do not know what will become of the consular service
in China.

By the way, everything in China happened in a logical way:
The ambassador von Brandt is a failed lieutenant and
All Jews. While he was consul in Japan, he found himself
with Rudolf Lindau, and the instinct of the race has
1 quickly brought together. Lindau was a merchant and has
v. Brandt probably not only handled financial transactions, but
probably also helped him with his professional work, that is what Lindau is
also became Privy Legation Counsellor and can now
Protect and protect friend Brandt. In Japan, von Brandt helped
but also other Jews to consular posts. This paves the way for
Jews mutual paths.

Later in China, of course, v. Brandt had to
ensure that no one can see his cards and his
He therefore had to make do with completely harmless
and submissive people or "âmes damnées" and carefully

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serious people away. In recent years he seems to have
not only the Foreign Office, but also the Ministry of Culture
I have the gentlemen who in
in the years 1887 and 88 in Peking, elsewhere charak=
terifirt; as with the other younger officials in the consular service
I do not know exactly what the coast of China looked like at this time
exactly, but so much that among them there are also Jewish offspring and people
which were of no other use in Europe.
And from such material the German authorities in China
be educated. Precisely where good and capable people are needed=
fend, one knowingly sends inferior material
It seems that Brandt's tendency is to

3 to Judaize and become dependent on the Jews make.

The diplomatic and consular service in China is Expensive and absorbs sums which are in no way niffe to current and future expected trade between China and Germany. Von Brandt also knows this Exactly, since we have discussed this point several times; but it seems as if Israel intends to make itself quite comfortable in the future. A few years ago, for example, a vice= Consulate was established. "To make it impossible for the government, if "She should show her talent later on," said Mr. v. Brandt, "To abolish this consulate, we must also hold a consul= fulate buildings". Such consulates with beautiful buildings are now apparently in the small squares of China and Japan everywhere. These small consulates are pure sinecures and In this way, the offspring of Israel can be raised at the expense of Germany. country a comfortable existence and on the side all kinds of business in the manner of Mr. von Brandt.

In a few years, I fear, our official Consulates abroad are occupied by Jews and Jewish progenitors; the consulates will then hardly be anything other than abodes quarters for travelling Hebrews and institutes where German merchants spied on in favour of the Jews, where the results their work abroad. The Jewish offices in Europe can then do as they please with their tribes. mesgenoffen exploit the things.

This is roughly how things are in East Asia, whether they are elsewhere I don't know if it would be better.

The occupation of foreign consulates in Berlin and other large cities of Germany by Jews is taking place on a large scale I have experienced it myself in Berlin that with such Consulate offices were literally haggling, and even now the way the Children of Israel hunt for Consulates make, remarkable. Only quite N told me a from= country's General Consul, who had just arrived in Berlin, and had to appoint a consul, as he had been idolized.

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Only friendly, dutiful gentlemen had come to him; all declared that they were very respected people; all wanted to be relationships with big people and influential circles; showered him with invitations and presented him with all kinds of gifts nuefts of earthly life in sight. He was literally seized with Finally he found out that all these lovely

Hebrew gentlemen who saw to it that the consulate in question just doesn't want to fall to anyone other than one of your own.

Just as here, it will probably also be the case on similar occasions

go here.

- - .

Prince Bismarck and you Jews.

"The great Jew interested me through his knowledge of European European fellow believers. He knew of Crémieux, Sir Moses, Montefiore, Beaconsfield, Rothschild, Lasker, etc.; that he also Gambetta thought he was a Jew, I let him get away with it, as but he claimed that Prince Bismarck on his mother's side descended from Jews, I had to put a stop to his zeal."

(Wilhelm Joeft. Through Siberia, 2nd ed. Cologne 1887. p. 97.)

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This liberal era in the ordinary sense of the word is turned out much differently than anyone could have imagined in 1853 was. Otto von Bismarck became its exponent. I am not known that a methodical investigation of the species has ever been in which individuals refer to the history of the Humanity. Actually, famous ones seem to me At any rate, only those among these individuals have ever become which the executive for the thought content and the desires a group of people who have been trained, encouraged and inspired by others Like Luther, the first Chancellor of the German Reich in this category. Not a single one of the Bismarck's ideas, which he had put into practice, were born in his head. ftants: he thanks the most important to liberalism and will himself know best that this first in the Gothans, last in the Liberalism embodied in national associations was the real father of today's German Empire, the powerful Chancellor is only the one who with unparalleled, never-tiring energy, using every Weakness of his opponents, who are rich in weaknesses, and each of the Providence offered the idea of this liberalism to has brought to the forefront positions which by nature only instinctive but very powerful aversion to them. The lively hatred, however, which formerly had the later so much admired Mann, was aimed at the still extremely clear

noticeable aftereffects of the pre-liberal period of our state
a period which Bismarck could not have done without, as
he the ideas of the epoch of our history that ended in 1848
The boldness with which
he implemented these ideas, is due to his origins in the old
Prussian lower nobility. — — — — —

=; 40:

— — — — It is wrong to talk about ingratitude towards Bismarck
What is called ingratitude towards him is nothing but
the awareness — although still completely unclear at the moment — that
Bismarck has solved his task and that now other tasks
than those which have been given to him are to be redeemed. Has 0 the
Friday, not the workload, to be happy about what was done on Thursday
to be happy or to do the same thing again, but the very
more important to take up his own work, because he
not Thursday but it is.
This situation gives rise to the duty to —
this expression again understood in a good sense — new public
to form a personal opinion, which in turn also finds the man
must be able to put it into action, as well as being powerful enough to
a will to force such a man, to empower,
to strengthen.
(Paul de Lagarde, German Writings, Complete Edition, Göttingen
| 1886. Pages 105 and 106.)

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The idea suggested by the first of the two notes that
the Prince of Bismarck was of Jewish descent on his mother's side,
and from this his since 1866 more and more active
The first thing I have to say is that my preference for Judaism
been completely rejected. The first author of this idea
is the Siberian Jew quoted by Mr. Joest; and this thought
was by the envoy Mr. von Brandt, another
Jews, sought to continue propagating.

Only once in my life have I had the thought
heard express that this may be so, and Prince von Bismarck
a secret Jew could be. The investigations into the
stance of the mother of Prince Bismarck are of course not
easy and not yet completed.

If indeed Jewish blood is in the veins of the prince
flow and he should be aware of it, then of course
Documents that could provide information about this,

made inaccessible. He would have the greatest interest in have ensured that this ancestry would not be made known for the time being.

The idea that I initially rejected later resurfaced and prompted me to write a short summary of the Bismarck's relations with the Jews.

I just want to mention some facts and names of people here which are intended to stimulate thoughts, to raise the sentiments of the prince, which especially in the last period of his rule and after his fall, mysterious and contradictory seem to be judged in this new light. Nevertheless, such Research is interesting even if it does not lead to any results.

But nothing in the world is impossible!

To return once again to Mr von Brandt and this claim that the prince is a corruptible person, I must

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I would like to mention that I have previously doubted this claim and denied.

We discussed a small note which was in the eight= 1970s in the Berlin newspapers. It said, that the banker Gerfon von Bleichröder owned a piece of land= section in the Voßstraße out of respect for Prince Bismarck and wanted to leave it built on, since the rear facade of a house built on it would have turned to the Chancellor's garden.

The Chancellor had previously complained that he had Walks in the garden of the Reich Chancellor's Palace by curious people, who watch him from the back windows of the houses on Vossstrasse, felt harassed.

The note about the Bleichröder property was of course

However, a strong piece of Jewish prestige, which the Reichs= Chancellor, if he had heard of it, in my opinion, I was of the opinion that the Prince would have remained unknown. Mr. von Brandt had a different opinion about this. fight and thought that the prince had the sacrifice of his friend Bleich= Röder was fully aware of how he felt about= main view was: "No one in the world acts disinterestedly."

The speech of Prince Bismarck in the united state parliament of 1847 against the emancipation of the Jews I may assume as well known= It proves sufficiently that he excluded the Jews from the practice knew His statements about the Jews and Judaism in

the book "Graf Bismarck and his people" by Moritz Bufch show also that he paid some attention to the Jewish question.

However, he never seems to have undertaken a deeper study of the same to have, because he remains in all expressions mostly at the top=

surface. –

Ex treats race and money issues as roughly the same thing.

The following passage from the book is often quoted:

"Yes," continued the minister, "I am of the opinion that must be improved by crossing. – The results are not bad." He named some noble houses and remarked: "Everything smart, nice people!" Then he added after some thought and with the omission of an intermediate thought, which probably refers to the Marriage of noble Christian daughters, German baronesses with rich or talented Israelites, added: "By the way, it is probably the other way round, it would be better if you had a Christian stallion from Germany breeding with a Jewish mare. The money must come back into circulation, and there is no such thing as an evil breed. I don't know what advice I will give to my sons." (January 10, 1871).

Mr. von Bismarck thus seems to have less aversion and opposition will against the Jewish race than is the case on average with the Germans are the case. Basically, he recommends here= by even selling the inherited nobility in exchange for Jewish acquired money, which must bring about a decomposition of the nobility,

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5 he thinks of it only as an institute of the native race arist.

Elsewhere Bufch says:

"He then said that recently a negotiator from Gambetta was with him, who had told him towards the end of his discussion asked whether we would recognize the Republic. "I replied him: "Without doubt and hesitation. Not only the Republic, but, If you want, even a Gambetta dynasty; only it must a beneficial and secure peace." "And in the Indeed, every dynasty, whether Bleichröder or Rothschild," he added, whereupon the latter two gentlemen became the subject of discussion for a while. speeches were." – – (October 28, 1870.)

Well, a Rothschild dynasty actually exists today in France. If the prince had understood the nature of Judaism precisely knows, he as a German would have the emergence of such a dynasty under no circumstances should we tolerate it. Heaven grant us now protect against a Bleichröder dynasty in Germany.

At another point the prince says:

"If you want to use your position, you can arrange it so that that the stock exchange telegrams are interchangeable with the political dispatches sent from all stock exchanges by obliging officials at the Legations. The political ones take precedence over the telegraph, and so profits It takes about twenty to thirty minutes. And then you have to fast-running Jew who uses this advantage to his advantage. There are supposed to be people who have kept it that way. In this way you can earn fifteen hundred to fifteen thousand thalers daily earn, and after a few years, that will give you a nice profit But my son shall not say of his father that he made him a rich man in this or a similar way. He can become rich in other ways if it has to be done well – – – (September 2, 1870).

This is indeed very nicely hunted, but the Institute of Wolff's telegraph office and how the same is done by bankers was used, the prince must later have known have been.

What is meant when he says: "My son can "to become rich in other ways, if necessary," is not really clear. A correspondence from the Figaro dated 19 February 1890, about the journey of Kaiser Wilhelm to Constantinople gives us much easy to find out more about it.

In this correspondence we read:

"What Count Herbert Bismarck had to do he was here (in Constantinople) as well as in Athens. He went a lot took a walk, worked even more and talked about politics, and here begins the journey to become important. You are not alone in this content to offer the Sultan to buy two ironclads for him, to cover the costs, they even took action – it is lungs? etc."

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The correspondence signed by Jaques St. Cére, alias Jaques de St. Cöre, alias Armand, alias du Salins, né Rosenthal, the current lucky owner of the runaway second wife of Mr. Paul Lindau, née Kalfisch.

This note deserves some attention in that between the former Menage Lindau and Count Herbert Bismarck friendship = Relationships are said to have existed and M. St. Cere some white. – |

According to this note from Figaro, Count Herbert Bismarck would have been in the ironclad trade. It seems that this large statesman has truly cared about such things, because At the beginning of 1889 he received a Chinese medal allegedly for services he rendered to the Chinese in shipping matters (1) There is always a small connection with to have some connection between things is usually present, but in the awarding of this order I can really no other moral motive can be found than that on the order (it is the double dragon order) there is an animal with two backs. |

The prince commented on the embassy reports as follows:

“It is mostly paper and ink on it,” he says, which fworst is if they make it long. Yes, with Bernftorff, if who always sends such a ream of paper with outdated newspapers cut out, you are used to it. But if someone else 1 1 This makes you annoyed, because usually nothing rin ist.” –

“If they write history after that, nothing will be I think that after thirty years the archives will be opened to them; they could be let in much sooner The dispatches and reports are, even where they once what contain, those which do not contain the 0 and ratios Who knows after thirty years what the writer himself was a man, how he looked at things, how he represents them according to his individuality? And who knows the people always closer to the things he reports? One must know what the Gortschakoff or what Gladstone or Granville meant by that, what the envoy reports. Rather, one can see something from the Newspapers, which the governments also use, and in which you often say more clearly what you want. But it also includes knowing = nissen of the circumstances. But the e is always in private = letters and confidential communications, including oral ones, which is on file. (February 22, 1871.)

I would like to quote a passage from my report No. 16 to the Imperial German Embassy in Peking on 19 August 1888 from Tientfien to quote: (see Part II)

“I have already taken the liberty of reporting to Your Excellency No. 7 to draw attention to the inadmissibility of important Business matters should be treated in private notes, as these

evade both control and responsibility.

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All your private letters, which I have received since my arrival from Peking here, deal with the most serious, big deals, pertinent questions in a way that gives the air and light of an official—can hardly tolerate the daily correspondence. They form a peculiar counterpart to her short, sparse official correspondence."

If one allows an ambassador, as Prince Bismarck seems to admit that the main thing treated confidentially and privately, it will result in evil—stände, as I had to praise them in my notes. What Mr. As for Brandt's reports to the Foreign Office, the same, as Mr. von Bismarck says, mostly paper and much ink on it.

For example, I complained that Mr. von Brandt was deceiving me and I suspect that he is omitting in his reports what the foreign office should know.

The question now is, did Mr. von Brandt write to the Chancellor the necessary information or even to a person outside the office Person, whether with or without the prior knowledge of the Chancellor?

If such a practice is even allowed to a messenger, it, then he can go one step further and a report to business people and will then in this way become the Chancellor, Parliament and, last but not least, the Sovereign cheated by him. The spread of such bad habits must be attributed to the lead to fraud in the long run! " |

What is the use of presenting white papers to Parliament which only contain official documents and embassy or consulate documents reports?

I recently took the trouble to read through the white papers which concerned the Samoan affair, and there I have all—However, you get the impression that there is paper and ink on it were, while the purpose and meaning of the whole Samoa=NER il. for Germany and Germanness to this day a mystery remained. |

In Bufch's book: "Our Reich Chancellor" then speaks Mr. von Bismarck on various issues regarding the usefulness of the Jews in diplomacy, and one gets the impression that he Dangers of such use are greatly underestimated: One can the use them as traitors and predators, that is what Bis—

Marck himself said it elsewhere, but you can't get rid of them if you get too involved with them.

Now I would like to name some people from whom the prince preference for Jews and Jewish offspring seems to emerge.

Already earlier, many years ago, he had been involved with the Jewish Singer Pauline Lucca photographed together with the same Lucca, who in 1886 in Berlin a large charity concert and with almost all the proceeds of this concert zertess crossed the border, which today is again in

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Prussia Concerts were organized without a public prosecutor calling them accountability. |

His dealings with Ferdinand Lafalle and his later relationships inclination towards his ideas. Mr. von Bismarck makes Mr. Lothar

Bucher, the friend and executor of Lafalle's will to his intimate advisor. ; =

Under a fine regime, the following are made ambassadors: Mr. von

Brandt, Baron Magnus and von Philippsborn. To Miniftern are appointed: Delbrück, State Minister, Falk, Minister of Culture, Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture, von Bitter, Minister of Finance, Friedberg, Minister of Justice, Lucius, Minister of Agriculture, von Goßler, Minister of Culture; in the Foreign Office, the gentlemen von Kufferow, Count von Berchem, Rudolf Lindau, P. Kayfer, W. Kahn, Mr. Rafchdau et al. |

We miss his intimate relations with the Jews Lord

Beaconsfield, von Bleichröder, fine 5 to Jules Ferry; Mr. von Madai is the police president in Berlin. Mr. Simfon is appointed President of the Reich Court. Through his son he maintains Relations with Lord Roseberry, Roth's Jewish son-in-law fchild and all kinds of Jewish people.

In 1878, Mr. von Bismarck negotiated on the Ber= liner Congress with the Alliance israélite universelle, although it was is not officially recognized by any state, and forces the emancipation of the Jews in Romania |

The young Mr. von Bleichröder is appointed Vice-General=Konfu for England after he was expelled from the army. The same receives recommendations from the Foreign Office to all Consulates for a trip around the world. Jews are taught in German=

country in large numbers made consuls of foreign states
and confirmed. N |

Mr. von Bismarck lets the anti-invasion measures
"Jaoxuden petitions of 300,000 signatures and a

Student petition ignored. A petition by Jews against the
Although he officially ignores anti-Semitism,
he receives the Jewish deputy Dr. Goldschmidt in secret
Audience. Messrs. Ohlendorff and Lühdorff are created baronial.
Paul Lindau frequented his house, he is in contact with
the Jewish merchants Godeffroy, Gebrüder Hergensheim, Behrens,
Alexander in Hamburg. He is extremely irritated by the Asra
Article in the Kreuzzeitung, probably because it touched on the sore point
The large collection for his 70th birthday=
days are mainly staged by Jews. |

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The already mentioned family tree, which belongs to Prince Bismarck of
was presented to Mr. von Bleichröder as a birthday present,
was built by the local company Hulbe after a larger sketch of the
Professor Adolf Hildebrandt in leather. The work of art is,
fuch is how the "Voff. Ztg." describes it, about 1.50 meters high and from

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fpeaking width. It shows a handsome, flowery Wieje
oak tree, whose leaves and acorns are gilded
On the branches hang the coats of arms with attached motto-
bands on which the names of the tribesmen are recorded
(Kreuzzeitung, April 2, 1890.)

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The entrepreneurs of the so-called National Monument for
Prince Bismarck published the first evidence of
contributions received. It amounts to 84579 M. Far over
half, almost three quarters of this sum have the local stock exchange
and the large banks, one third is accounted for by
the banks Bleichröder and Mendelssohn. As contributions of the

The former's salary was 17,000 and the latter's 11,000 marks.
The Aachener Hüttenverein Rothe Erde has donated 10,000 Marks
donated; otherwise, the industry is only weakly represented, the
local, among others, by Mr. Ifidor Löwe. For the former Reich Chancellor
the review of the list will be very interesting: his eyes will
on the contributions of Mr. Schwenninger, Pindter and others
friends who remained, including some officials from the foreign
Discover resorts and – miss many names. Enjoy
It may be that the liberal faction of the
Reichstag is represented among the contributors. The deputy
G. Siemens, Director of the Deutsche Bank, did not, as
five years ago at the collection for the knight's estate donation, for an
considered appropriate to join the Committee as a member, but nevertheless
en t, fine enthusiasm for the former Chancellor by a

contribution of 500 marks. The German
Bank, whose director is Mr. Siemens, is, as is well known, also the Cen=
tral point for the collections. The hundreds of “employees”,
in the large banks are represented with contributions, self-proclaimed–
Of course, according to their boss, they only “voluntarily”
44,841 marks were contributed from Hamburg;
There are also some large companies whose owners have only
recently bought a few rural properties and offered for sale
agreement with Friedrichsrub to Prince Bismarck,
have contributed the most. The great mass of the people
apparently no desire to participate in the “national monument”.

(Berliner Volkszeitung, May 13, 1890.)

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It is not very pleasant that some Indians are
Prince Bismarck was particularly conspicuous on the occasion of his departure
Baron Bleichröder has a laurel-framed leather
tablet, multiply gilded and silvered, with the family tree of the
Bismarck's family since the 16th century as a birthday
donation. The “Frankfurter Zeitung” also writes:

“A very well-known writer called out at the departure of
Prince Bismarck at the Lehrter station shouted loudly “Here

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stay”, caught the “Watch on the Rhine” and made in fine enthusiasm
fiasmus with a bouquet of flowers in his hand and two ladies at

Arm repeats the hopeless attempt to set up the parade

of the Guard Cuirassiers. "He loves the German Empire and its founder with all the enthusiasm of the poet and Non-politician, although this empire was for him, the Austrian Jews, despite seventeen years of residence, the naturalization failed. The bitter feeling about this has his recent spirit is not weakened. Not only by being burned at the stake contributes, even if it piles up the laurels, the sancta simplicitas." ö N

This enthusiastic Jew is Mr. Kohut, who once came from Berlin expelled, but then recalled after he had written a book "Bismarck as a Humorist." – A real joke, who writes sometimes right, sometimes left as needed, will be the resourceful Man will soon have discovered a new ideal that he can flatter can. (Deutsche Sozial Blätter, May 18, 1890.)

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All true friends of humanity, including our far-sighted Emperor, hurry now as quickly as possible during the calm to fulfill the legitimate wishes of the workers.

Then suddenly Prince Bismarck, to the astonishment of all German and Christian-minded people raised their voices against it: "The workers will never be satisfied; the more you offer them, the they become more covetous and only reward with ingratitude; therefore it is the only right thing to do is not to agree to anything and just fight etc.!"

Wiel This is the view of a German Christian, whose The first commandment is: "Love your neighbour as yourself, even without Profit and recognition?" |

According to this view, parents would not have to worry about their Children worry, because usually children thank their parents not the good deeds, worries and troubles and sleepless nights etc. – So we should only do what is worthwhile and known? If someone else is bad, we can also be bad fh! Wiel This view is supposed to be Bismarck's, i.e. a German Christian fef? No! This is a purely Jewish materialist one! – | As I am still thinking about it, my gaze falls on the time ment "Das Volk" and I read: "The following cute, as true, 11 we are told: Three students recently made Prince Bismarck a visit and were admitted while The prince's "intimate friend", banker von Bleichröder, against. The latter attests during the reception his fec= honor for the prince by kissing Bismarck's hand.

When the prince was just with the "fox" of the fraternities in a conversation is deepened, the short-sighted von Bleichröder comes over, takes the hand of the "fox" and wants to put it respectfully to his lips when Prince Bismarck intervenes: "You are mistaken, Mr.

Baron." Tableau!" How tender and confidential! Yes, yes,
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the Jew has often spoken of his "friend Bismarck" fpeaked. It was previously believed that the "Prince" only travelled from political reasons with the "Jews"; but now we see, unfortunately, that the "Prince" not with the "Banker Bleichröder", but with the "Friends Bleichröder". –

(Deutsch-Social Blätter, August 24, 1890.)

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What a scene!

"The Jew licks well without barking, without moving, quite smoothly! La Rochfoucauld rushed to the twelve peers:

Meyer (the editor of Gaulois) is not a paragon of finesse, (la fleur de la delicatesse) but it is still pleasant to be licked like that."

(Drumont's preface to Rohling's "Le juif selon le Talmud" p. XIII.)

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A rally looks very strange in which The Jewish press of Dr. Hirsch-Hildesheimer in its No. 34 of August 21, 1890, as follows:

As a flaming symbol, the downfall of the prince, which indirectly the entire

modern anti-Semitism. No matter how infinitely the former all-powerful Chancellor personally over the real Jew-hunt-fuuperfely exalted, he was afraid of accidental political successes by no means through a sad silence the in Germany on-to make the emerging anti-Semitic movement viable. Fürft Bismarck was silent when the first battle cries of the tailor's apprentice Grüneberg and the court preacher Stöcker rang out, and he remained silent, when the flames of the Neuftettin synagogue exposed the teachings of the anti-femift morality; Prince Bismarck remained silent when the Berlin Jewish community an urgent petition to the government and he remained silent when a two-day debate was held in the Prussian Parliament. "Jewish debate" raged, Prince Bismarck remained silent when his ministerial-colleague von Puttkamer an anti-Semitic gala performance in the Tonhalle, and he remained silent as thousands of Russian Jews expelled from the German regions, as countless existences were destroyed-were revealed.

And now he remains silent, the grumbling Achilles. – Indeed sooner or later "every sin on earth takes revenge!"

The grumbling Achilles is excellent!

Cain sounds fait, as if the Jews were one of their own, a Noahide, whom they know to have done great things for fhe has done, but from whom they would have liked to expect more and on whom they still place their hopes.

The environment of Prince Bismarck after his fall also a femific character. We find there the Mr. Pofchinger and Chryfander, the deputy Alexander Meyer will be received.

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The behaviour of Prince Bismarck after the fall is have raised concerns even among his greatest admirers.

The majority of the scribes he received were Jews, and what he told them was mostly not nice.

A small incident that I recently witnessed in the newspaper. a

An admirer of the prince held a e to the same and praised, among other things, his kindness of heart. The prince's answer

was something like: "I didn't know anything about that until now."

The facts and experiences of the last
Time repeatedly brought to mind the thought that it should be possible
that Bismarck is a secret Jew? That he is perhaps like Daniel
Deronda discovered his race only occasionally, that the
dormant germ of the Talmud, as soon as it is strongly fertilized from outside
was the robust German nature which we honored in him and
ftätigen, overgrown?

I once asked a sculptor what he thought of the physical
Bismarck's circumstances, whether he believed that the prince
as a statue without clothing.
The subsequent considerations remained without result. When, after the
After Bismarck's fall, the prince's pictures were sold out in the shops
were, I noticed a picture that depicted Prince Bismarck and
fhis son Herbert, who theatrically portrayed the
hands reached out. N

Well, it is known that the symbol of the Alliance israélite has two
8 are (who wash each other?). One for all, and all for

inside!

Would it be conceivable that the Prince could be a member of the Alliance or
a puppet of the same?

The Triple Alliance, a Jewish alliance with the bankers Rothschild=
Bleichröder?

Hungarian MP Abranyi recently claimed that
Prince Bismarck and had a conversation
with him, which he published.

Mr. von Bismarck denied this reception and claimed
claimed not to have seen the MP at all.

f. G.. Abranyi brought counter-evidence and maintained his claim
upright. 3

In general, one got the impression that the claim
of Mr. Abranyi would be correct. |

Mr. von Bismarck had received many scribes that
could be indifferent whether he received one more or one less
There had to be something special going on.

Mr. Abranyi wanted to ask Prince Bismarck:
"Do you believe in a resurrection?"

Prince Bismarck is said to have replied: "In politics
nothing is impossible." |

Is a resurrection of Prince Bismarck in the manner of
Is his downfall conceivable under the current emperor? Hardly!

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What would a resurrection of Prince Bismarck mean
A Jewish Republic under the presidency of Bismarck?

Crazy thought! But thoughts are duty-free, as one
to say, and so let this thought pass. –

But Mr. Abranyi subsequently played a very strange role.
He addressed a pain-filled letter to the "grumpy Achilles" and
resigned his mandate as a Hungarian MP,
just as if he wanted to say: "Yes, if I had known beforehand who
you were, then I would not have punished you for lying."

Anyone who wants to know something about the last policy of Prince Bismarck
If you want to orient yourself, we recommend a book: "Le Prince de Bis-
marck démasqué" 1887–1888 by M. Charles de Maurel, Paris
1889, Nouvelle Revue, Boulevard Montmartre 18.

Whether the prince has Jewish blood in his veins or
not, one thing is certain, he has worked with and for the Jews in the
managed in the most extensive way.

What will history say about this man? Will he
Did it do more good or more harm to Germany? Who knows?
Will he ever be seen as the great man we admired him for?
have, can exist?

The most beautiful part of its greatness is gone. The scent of
Germany! The bad smell of the ghetto has mixed in!

"The German only fears the falling of stock prices,
Nothing else," the prince should have hunted rather than his famous-
tenth saying, which penetrated the Germans down to the bootjack
That would have been more contemporary.

The way in which Prince Bismarck used his old
Unfortunately, I only recently learned about the treatment of my friend von Dieft-Daber
known, otherwise I would have already read some things in
this policies could have been explained.

But there is one thing I have regretted before, namely that the
highest product of Aryan culture "of the gentlemen" under his regime

seemed to become increasingly rare. Hopefully we will experience better times!

The Jews and the Army.

Pharaoh hunted:

"For where a war arose, they would like to strike our enemies and fight against us."

Exodus, I. 10.

Since H. Naudh wrote his booklet "Israel in the Army", Many things have changed in our army. However, we have not yet the synagogue he prophesied in the cadet institution in Lichterfelde, We also do not yet have any Jewish army rabbis, and the Christian The Jewish Confession is, at least in Prussia, still nominally the officer rank is required, but nevertheless the army is strong with Officers of Jewish descent. Military pastors of Jewish descent origin are common; and the number of military doctors of Jewish Origin, nik and unbaptized, is abnormally large.

Before I go any further, I would like to mention two classic passages from Naudh's brochure will find space.

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"When they had made a march of six days, they had buboes and therefore they rested on the seventh day after they into the land that is now called Judea, and called the Sabbath day, which the Egyptians kept, because the Egyptians call the bubonic disease Sabbatosis."

(Josephus c. Apionem lib. II.)

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"If one tests a people for its expediency, it is not not only the intellectual disposition but also the physical one, and This corresponds to the Jew's origin. In this respect Compared to the Germanic tribes, they have the deficiencies of 1 Race without its advantages. – They lack the body= physical strength and vigorous temperament. They do not have the abundance the muscles of Nordic peoples, and they lack the taut tendons of the Arabs. If they are fleshy, that is not a k of the strongly developed muscle fiber, but an accumulation of loose , spongy fatty tissue. Their bones are not strong like among the Germanic tribes, and not solid, as among the southerners. – Your

The entire bone structure is defective, the chest is not broad and arched, the shoulders not straight and flat, the neck and head not

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upright; the arm is incorrect at the shoulder, the thigh incorrectly positioned at the hip, the knees are rarely straight, mostly facing forwards and backwards, the ankles crooked, the heels outwards and long, the metatarsal bones more or less flat foot wrapped, and balls and toes not resting evenly.

"From this incorrect construction, from the lack of tension their muscles produce those energyless and unsightly movements, which we laugh at in them, and that fear of physical work and effort that has such a significant impact on their shift." |

"It is an experience that repeats itself every year that Military conscription gave Jews a relatively much smaller Contingent of more useful recruits than the rest of the population, and that during marches and maneuvers the ailing men are quite unproportion of Jews."

(Naudh, Israel in the army. P. 5/6.)

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Where the expression "Egyptian cavalry" comes from for the Jews, I have not been able to determine; in any case, it is often found in popular parlance; and it is said that Pharaoh already only for the service of the cavalry, since they were Machines were incompetent. Furthermore, in Berlin one hears of a "King Solomon's Regiment" in which extraordinarily sufficiently many Jewish descendants are to be represented. 3

But now to my own experiences: |

It was at the beginning of the year 1887; I was sitting in Berlin in a box of the Circus Renz, first alone, then came two Jewish gentlemen added.

Look, said one to the other, there he sits, young S. he will make Carriere, because the officer sitting next to him is his Uncle. His name is W. Both were Jewish names. Involuntarily followed I look in the direction which the hand of one is pointing at pointed and over there sat a young man in uniform with a helmet, (it was Sunday) apparently an avant-garde man and next to him a higher Cavalry officer with a distinctly Jewish facial type. was spoken clearly and distinctly. The young man had to Carriere because his uncle held a higher position in the army. I told this little incident that same evening to a

Friends from China, who stayed with me in the same hotel, and who has many relatives in the army. He had a promised his brothers to have a glass of wine with him the next morning To drink wine in a restaurant on Leipziger Straße. He went met only officers there and overheard the following conversation:

“Major M. is in the Regiment X (a preferred cavalry unit) Regiment),” said one of the gentlemen. –

– “Well, that is understandable,” remarked another officer, “the is Jewish and rich. –“

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So even in Berlin officer circles you can find it quite natural, or rather, it was considered natural that a Jew not only because of his wealth but also because of his e or Jewish kinship, preferably became.

It is good to know these two little incidents in case that the Jews had their usual lamentations about ill-treatment ment in the army. Names are up for discussion.

Anyone who was in Berlin in the middle of 1889 could often see a couple walking on the streets; an infantry officer, along with his conspicuously dressed elderly lady.

When they are in the wide streets at the shop windows of the shops As they passed by, they smiled happily, as if to say: “Look how wonderful the world is! All these beautiful things hear us, belong to our people. They made such a satisfied and ingenious, but at the same time so strange impression that not only the Goyim, but also the children of Ifrael for a while stayed to send a few glances after this strange couple. The same thing seemed to come from the provinces. But one could have so well believe that it came directly out of Noah’s Ark. had come.

| I had not yet gotten over this overwhelming impression, when I met a Prussian general. He was in company a pronouncedly Jewish-looking female person, and between Both marched, led by each hand, a very small Jewish boy.

I asked the officer accompanying me whether the female being a bonne, since she is not particularly well dressed was. No, my friend corrected me, that is Mrs. Excellency and what goes on between them is “capital” (as Jews tend to 5 offspring to name) the hope and the future of our

rmee!

I thought of Frederick the Great and f. wu f. w.

The fact that Jews seem to be pushing themselves towards military service, While they previously avoided it, a special have other meaning. Here is another small quote from Naudh; (Ifrael in the Army p. 5).

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"Our Jews have less desire for warlike glory; because when they were called up for conscription , they asked for permission to buy themselves out with money fen, and the Rabbi of Jafrow presented on behalf of his community in an immediate petition to the king that "ten thousand thalers are more useful for the war than the cowardly rabble."

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If you want to find a side piece to this story, read

"Les Juifs en Algérie", by Meynié. pp. 19 - 22.)

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I intentionally refrain from telling the same story so that may deal with this book himself. |

Both facts show clearly that the Jews are not concerned to serve the fatherland as a soldier in which sense, as the German, French, English, etc. do. He wants, by agreeing against his nature to use the military to take up work, to achieve something; and what he wants to achieve is the rule in the army.

The Jewish general will always show his people the way in the Army. How far we have already come in Germany in this respect It is difficult to say how many Jewish military personnel we have, since such things are carried out very secretly; but one should not the slightest illusion: |

The . plays a very important role in our German army. incredibly important role and just like in all other professions There is a connection there, from the Jewish general to the Jewish common soldiers; and on the other hand a connection among the members of the different degrees; not to forget fome are the numerous Jewish military chaplains and above all the military doctors, nor should one believe that it is a coincidence that

especially recently, many Jews and Jewish offspring have joined the military=ft and that we today have so much military spirit=medical and military doctors.

Israel knows exactly where its children and relatives
, and how many of them are in the army and elsewhere.

If the Deputy Judge complains that
Officers of Jewish confession are not allowed, so I am inclined to
this Member's interpellation for nothing else
as a mockery of the Jews, who through such
occasional claims (such as those relating to justice,
by the deputy Bebel in =: raised) the Germans
1 misrepresent the true state of affairs in the army
,want.

"The Jew wrestles us with eternal lament
Cunningly the booklet from a clumsy hand!

If one believes that the Jew, by taking the king's robe
attracts, changes his nature, then that is a mistake. He cannot
not, even if he wanted to. The Jewish general will always be in touch
have with his people, who are mostly bankers, army suppliers
etc., and which in turn contain all possible relationships
and the entire Jewish community of the Reich. Yes, the Jewish
Officer also knows his fellow tribesmen in the armies very well
the other European and non-European countries, including those
the colonies.

The synagogue and the Alliance have very precise lists
Although we in Prussia still have no officers of Jewish con=feffion, we still have a whole series of Talmudic
educated officers, and what that means is revealed by a look at the
hundred laws.

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The Jew must have just as disruptive an effect in the army as he
it does everywhere else. As the general in his sphere, so
the remaining degrees down to the common, each in his
circles. They obey the inexorable law of nomadism,
which Wahrmond in his admirable, eponymous
writing on paper. a

They have to because they have no other choice! Naturam expellas
furca. tamen usque recurret.

A recently published brochure entitled "Anti-Semitic Mirror",
gives us some valuable material about the Confessing Jews in
the German army.

It contains a paper by Dr. Ludwig Philippson from Bonn from the year 1871. (I note here that it is the same Dr. Philippson, who was elected to the 1869 General Assembly under the chairmanship of Professor Lazarus from Berlin held a general lecture in Leipzig= synod of the Jews of all countries, its famous, by the Belgian Grand= resolution seconded and unanimously adopted by Rabbi Astruc See article Alliance israélite universelle.) It is said in it: We can especially refer Bavaria as a inclined, Jewish to regularly advance in military service. our list we have 86 doctors, 25 lieutenants, 5 Junkers (Bavarian), 3 corporals, 11 sergeants, 14 sergeants, 19 vice-cadets= webel (some of whom served as officers), 2 sergeants, 3 vice= Sergeant, 2 Captain d'armes and 133 non-commissioned officers (without the privates). We have in this our first list and first supplement 2531 soldiers are listed. Thereafter For every 100 Jewish soldiers there were just over 3 doctors, 1 lieutenant, over 5 Non-commissioned officers, officers in general almost 12. |

Why does this writing quote from 1871 and not chase us, as the things stand today; what from the Jewish offices of that time and how many are there today? The brochure tells us further:

"In France, for example, four Jews became divisional generals "(Alexander Joseph Picard, Leopold See, Abraham Lewy, Lambert), 3 Brigadier Generals (Brifac, Bernard Abraham, Hinftin). And The Jews in France constitute a relatively much smaller Number – 60,000 souls among 38 million – as in Germany, where they are 562,000 souls among 47 million.

Why doesn't the brochure tell us how things are in Italy, where in the high positions of the army and the Fleet numerous Jews? In the next war there will even be the Jew Ottolenghi became Generaliffim.

What is the situation in Austria=Hungary? What is the situation in the other countries?

Why does the brochure not give us the names of the baptized Jewish officers and Jewish descendants in the armies and fleets of different countries?

The author of the brochure knows very well that the anti-semitic tism is nothing other than a racial question and not a re=

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religious question. For us, the main merit of this, as well as other such Jewish brochures in that they give us some

outdated, partly quite well-known things, which our attention from the more important things. This is genuine Jewish practice.

The brochure is nothing more than "sand in the eyes"!

As for the Jewish confession and its admissibility in the
As far as the army is concerned, I would ask you to read Laws No. 40, 41, 44, 67, 71, 87, which describe the behavior towards the ruler of the country prescribe, read through.

How is it possible, then, to make a Jew an officer?

With regard to army chaplains, one should always keep in mind that the Sham baptism is permitted to the Jews as a means to an end. I refer to the chapter "Israel and the Christian Church" and "Baptized Jews". |

What disastrous activity Jewish military doctors, especially in Can and must wage war if they comply with the Shulchan obey, this is shown to us by the numerous laws about Mor and manslaughter, laws 81 and 83.

We have had so many sad experiences recently with Jewish civilian doctors that one begins to realize that something must be done to prevent impending dangers.

Should a Jewish military doctor be better qualified than a Jewish civilian doctor? |

Already in the United Diet of 1847, the Representative Krause pointed out that already at school the Jews begin to do business with their comrades.

A French writer who wrote under the name Gyp writes, tells us that even the babies of the noble French Christian Jews playing with Christian children in the Tuileries Garden, try to take advantage of them when they can barely speak.

We hear of rampant Jewish students, we hear of rampant Jewish officials. Shouldn't there also be rampant Jewish officers?

The author of the Antisemitic Mirror has described Bavaria as describe the country which is most inclined to receive the Jews to advance in military service.

A Bavarian military man, Mr. Herrmann Scharff-Scharffenstein, has written a lot about the Jews in the Bavarian army. He tells us, among other things, that there was a Jewish officer named Eichthal, ne Seligmann, who had the infamous Lola Montez drove around until King Ludwig came to the=

became aware of him; in other words, that he was a pimp= services in the interest of the Jews. What disaster which Lola Montez instigated, is known to everyone or can everyone can easily experience it. As a sample from the writings of the ge= mentioned gentlemen may the following serve:

"As in Augsburg, so in Munich the Jews had after 1848, several of "their people" on land=

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military officers. In particular, they also brought a a certain Marx, probably the eldest son of the forties, previously mentioned Jewish banker Marx gradually rose to the rank of colonel of the entire Munich Landwehr. (This cunning Jew, "the old Marx", had primarily targeted the nobility. The counts

von H., the Barons von P., the family of C. and B., which

who had entrusted him with their assets, were ruined by his bankruptcy been completely ruined. Many honorable Munich bourgeois families were also destroyed. Nevertheless, his son Ludwig soon afterwards his children a tutor and his wife,

a Jewish woman, Equipage. A second son, who died in the bankruptcy of the Jews in 1848, where they shouted "Death to the nobility"

had called, went to England in 1850, but is now supposed to returned and live in Munich) It was said of him towards the end of . 1865: 5

"In the local Landwehr regiment, the Major and Comrade

Mandate of the 1st Fufilier Battalion Mr. Ludwig Marx to Colonel lieutenant and the lieutenant colonel and regimental adjutant Mr.

Auhguft Friedberg as Major and Commandant of the 2nd Fufilier=

battalion."

He was promoted to major at the same time as rc. Marx. Mr. August Friedberg is also Jewish. So things went well

continued with regard to the Jews, who were all "Lieutenants" and "Cavaliers",

"Knights of the Order" and "Noblemen". In April 1866,

then Lieutenant Colonel Marx was actually promoted to Colonel and commanders of the entire Munich Landwehr Regiment. On April 8, the Munich Jewish newspapers wrote: "Today In the morning, our militia had honoured the newly appointed Colonel and Commandant Mr. Marx in the Glass Palace a pro= prettiness parade took place." |

On April 25, the following folent report said of a Jew as follows:

Munich, April 25. The excellent spirit that the Landwehr Munich, has recently been the subject of several announced again. Yesterday evening the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Landwehr Regiment? the newly appointed Colonel and Commandant of the same, Mr. Marx, in the utmost tastefully decorated localities of the Westend Hall a brilliant A festival was held in which patriotic speeches were given to express the sentiments unshakable loyalty and devotion to King and Fatherland, Law and order was given the most vivid expression. Toast on His Majesty the King as supreme warlord, His Royal Highness

Prince Adalbert as district commander, Major General

Stöber as Commandant of the Landwehr Brigade Munich and Colonel Marx, whose appointment was greeted with such general joy was greeted by the entire regiment, then to the regiment itself, increased the prevailing patriotic mood. The entire officer= corps of the regiment attended the splendid festival, which was

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masterly performances of a series of selected pieces by of the regiment's music corps under the excellent direction of his Kapellmefters Herr Hager, who also received the most thunderous applause and received undivided recognition, was embellished and lasted until late. Similar festivities had recently taken place the officer corps of the 2nd Fufilier Battalion, then the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 8th Company of the same in honor of the honorably completed 27 years of service in the active Landwehr= services and departing from the command of the said company Captain Würzburger, who tastefully Certificates were presented expressing the feelings of the

Sing and love, which all fine comrades and subordinates will always protect him."

The last person to be dressed was Mr. Würzburger, also a Jew, had already joined the army in 1841, after a Already a Corporal in the first quarter of the year and of course a Lieutenant in 1848, 9 it soon brought to the captain and now rests on its

orberries.

The Landwehr Colonel Ludwig Marx has also been In 1868 it was said of him:

"Mr. Landwehr Colonel Marx, who has temporarily held a more= weekly holiday, and, as we are told, intends to to leave the military service. (Order pains?)"

(Scharff=Scharffenstein, The Jews in Bavaria, pp. 124-127.)

What the Jews are striving for in the army is absolute rule in the same and about the same. To obtain the same, let No means untried. The closest to them and their The most appropriate means are bribery and Usury. Through these means they believe they can achieve everything, and have indeed achieved a lot.

I am quoting here an excerpt from a recently published Book follow:

"How terribly deeply indebted the officer class is, I have from the above-mentioned Mr. Siegbert Cohn, who Time was probably one of the most initiated and during his travels through the various garrison towns in order to understand the conditions and agents, has gained a lot of experience. He carried whole packages of officer's badges with him. and the same is strictly forbidden, and an officer who but has been persuaded to exhibit such a thing, is also fad about how an official who pawns receipts, false exchange, or in the manner described above in a Cafè has let it catch. But now, what with time is unavoidable= becomes applicable, the written word of honor is broken, fhe is lost forever. Such a certificate of honor from a former officer, who can no longer be harmed by it, wants I print here. |

"" en
" Ea

I hereby declare on my word of honour that I
accepted bill of exchange for 1800 marks, written eighteen=
hundred, due on punctually redeemed.

Berlin 18.4

signed by Schlippenbach.

This bill of exchange originally had 300 marks with 25 percent
Despite considerable interest payments, the same
but gradually increased to 1800 marks. Mr. Cohn explained
very dryly: "Whether 50 marks more or less were bet on the boy
It doesn't matter!" Recently I was informed that this
Mr. von Schlippenbach was one of our most capable officers.
On 14 August 1870, at the beginning of the battle, he received a
ferious wound. He continued to fight. Later that afternoon he was
wounded for the second time. Nevertheless, he remained in the battle line.
Late in the evening, a third bullet struck him lifeless.
was carried dead from the battlefield, but recovered.
Since then, he was known in the army as "the Immortal." Yes,
He was immortal against the honest French bullets,
but not against the malice of the Jews, for whose possession and
fhe had also fought. He is said to have met his end in London.
found. Have parents or relatives provided everything for the rescue=
given, then the lost one disappears as quickly as possible in silence.
Just don't make a fuss, that's their main concern, rather on Be=
fpunish the crooks who, with effort and worry,
raised child, whom they would have so gladly sacrificed to the fatherland,
whose father's eyes so often rested with pride, whose mother's eyes so often
nn has ruined. The false shame,

This has always been the best protective cloak for the Jews.
If all the victims had come forward openly, much
Disaster has been prevented. Some of the indebted officers are trying
funtil finally to save themselves through a rich marriage and are on
In the end he was forced to marry a rich Jewish woman.
God forgive them! But should the nobility already be so deeply
"It would be that such connections would form a rule,

then of course the other estates would have to help themselves
The nobility would then become allies of the worst tormentors
of the fatherland. That this alliance between Jews
and nobility is evidently growing, must unfortunately be considered as established
Recently, a German
Officer with the daughter of Mr. von Bleichröder, which marriage
admittedly did not go well. The Jewish banker Hainauer

has married two daughters to German nobles. Major von Goldammer married a rich Jewish woman who had a Million as a dowry. For less, this gentleman explained, he would not let himself be dragged into the stable.

Even nobles of Jewish descent no longer belong
8 the rarities. Let us start with Baron von Cohn,

aron von Hirsch, von Goldschmidt, von Rothschild, von Bleichröder,

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von Oppenheim, von Mendelssohn, we also find carriers of Names of old noble families of Jewish descent. Who would This is what we believe, for example, in the case of a family from Treskow: A Jew Trefekow had large army supplies and would of course in this business with leisurely a rich Man, while the troops in front shed their blood for the fatherland— He was named after Treskow (not ck) and, what The most astonishing thing is also the Tresckow coat of arms.

Many officers hold out for many years despite their debts, but is then often at an advanced age and as a colonel or general still forced to reach for the revolver. Gablenz, the winner of Oeversee and Trautenau, had long since reached the highest military level climbed up when he reached for his pistol. The colonel of the Zittau garrison regiment had two adult, uncared-for daughters, as he had to shoot himself because of debts. With what feeling he took the gun in his hand! Recently shot a Lieutenant von Sydow and a Lieutenant von Holtzendorf of the 64th Regiment in Prenzlau, and in Metz, in the very last time a whole number of officers were shot, all of whom were destroyed by a single Jew.

When old Wrangel saw that his only son was not more help was possible, he sent him the pistols himself, with which he actually shot himself. A field marshal who was in won great honours in the last war and was also mentioned much later declared to his son that he himself was with His Majesty the must apply for dismissal, because an indebted officer His Majesty cannot use it! The value of the army must necessarily suffer from such indebtedness, because an officer, who is always worried, constantly threatened and rushed, must sufficiency suffers from damage! Unfortunately, it is the most capable, most talented officers who are thus brought to The surplus of spiritual gifts often pushes egoism, the interest in external well-being. The army administration would be grateful if you could collect material about it and would be made public.

How far we have come with the eternal cover-up is
I am assured by the most competent authority,
that 90% of all officers are in debt.

That things may look even worse in other countries
than with us, proves the usury trial in Vienna against the Jew
Ifidor Selinger.

He has hundreds of military trainees—
Educational institution to ruin or at least the germ of the
corruption in them, to which they later succumbed as officers
findefinite misery has been created by him, countless old noble
and middle-class families have sold their property in order to
sons, but in vain. An indescribable movement
walked through the courtroom as a witness, a venerable, gray-
headed gentleman, approached Selinger and with a moved voice

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and said with tears in his eyes: "That you are the murderer of my son
find, is certain! The debt of Lieutenant Franz Neu-
gebauer, who also shot himself, was in a very short time from 300
to 3500 guilders. In his possession was found a
Gulden. He had all the better fittings and gold borders

pawned or sold to second-hand dealers. The usurer received 6 years

Prison, which he had under the humane Austrian prison laws,

since he has the ability to do so, he can make it quite pleasant. His anger

serfs naturally continue this lucrative business,
while he runs the case from prison. N
(Herm. Ahlwardt, The Struggle of Desperation, pp. 178-180.)

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This shows us in what bonds Judaism has bound our army
has already defeated. The entire army including emperors, kings
and princes, try to bring the Jews under their obedience,
fothat these are only their generals, who the Aryan peoples
to the advantage of the Jews in the war. One should
no illusions; these are the real final goals of Judaism,
to consolidate their world domination. What share the Jews have in
the outbreak and occurrence of the previous war,
This can be seen in the works of French writers such as

Drumont, Chirac and others, have a lot of experience. In any case,
It can be concluded that the Jews see a European war only as
Consider the business matter. | |

What has become of the billions that the last French
Austrian-German War as war reparations to the German people

brought in? They have mostly passed into Jewish hands=

gone! Even the Disabled Fund, the Fortress Construction Fund, which
from this compensation was before the robbery
the Jews are not safe. |

The last war was, after all, a national war. What
will be the next one? |

But before I go any further, let us take a look at
the activities of international Jewry in the last war.

The Synagogue during the Ariege.

"The "Correspondence 1" reports the following about a
grand religious celebration, which took place in Paris on December 19th in the Con=
iftorial=temple. Solemn prayers for the rest
of the Israelite dead who fell on the field of honor,
and alms for the widows, wounded and children
of the fallen are collected. After chants from Psalms
David's prayer of deliverance was heard. The Chief Rabbi
of Paris, Mr. Zadoc Khan, ascended the pulpit and prayed for the
numerous Israelite heroes who fought for the liberation of their
Fatherland. He spoke eloquently of the
most famous, like Commandant Franchette, from the less
known, such as the numerous soldiers, mown down in the middle of the
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ranks of the army. The Grand Rabbi of France, Mr. Ifidore,
fayed a prayer for France and cursed in sublime
Language the scourge of war: "God," he said, "bless the holy
Wars of liberation; God curses the wars of conquest
and ambition. The Maccabees, David, whose Psalms we
fang, are the chosen ones of heaven, the conquerors sullied with
blood and golden laurels, are cursed before God." The ceremony
was just about to close with a collection when the secretary of the con=
fiftorium, Mr. Albert Cohen, well known among the poor of

I took the floor and addressed some moving words to the audience directed: |

"There are more than 100,000 () Jews in the Prussian Army; they do their duty as Prussians, but their hearts are frank-zö fifisch, because it is the victorious France of 1792, the owe their independence. Let us pray for them, my Friends, and let us thank the Frenchman, who is Minister of Foreigners. In a Jewish house in Ferrières he has nobly courageously spoke words of peace in a Jewish house our enemies have the God of mercy and man-ity by refusing to support our government hear. The righteousness of God will be done!" |

Many notables attended the celebration; called The gentlemen von Rothschild, Anspach, Cremieux, Halphen, Cohen, Levy, Lazare, etc. Then a large number of officers-adorn the army and the national guard.

The wars of conquest, "which God curses," are only on the war of the Germans against the French, which had fallen to the Jews-rich. The mass of hundreds of thousands of Jews in the Prussian army we cannot believe, since Mr. von Roon, the Prussian Minister of War only a few Berlin Landwehr officers Jewish name to the militia when the war against Frank-Reich began. Even the common Jews were kept away as much as possible and left many who were afraid of the fire and were afraid of breast-pain, gladly returned. That the heart of many Jewish Sol-We do not want to deny that data in the German army is "French"-We find it very naive of Albert Cohen that he thinks that the Dentfians "have the God of mercy"-annoyed when they refused to listen to the French government.

It is perhaps appropriate here to recall the lovely anecdote think of what the otherwise Jewish-friendly "Kölner Zeitung" wrote in the second quarter of this year. |

She said: "A Berlin Jew had in a battle French Jew, who had a decorated with an eagle standard, and greeted him as a tribal brother in the most friendly way-to let him have it. The Frenchman also told him this surrendered under the condition of "half part" without a fight. After returning to the North German residence, the Berliner had received the agreed reward for his military deed, but then his Tribesmen told quite comfortably how it happened with the eagle.

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whereupon all those present (at a ceremony held in his honor)
given lunch) for his intelligence."
(Scharff=Scharffenstein, Judaism in France,
pp. 139– 142.)

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And after this edifying image I will follow another,
namely the

Entry into Paris in 1871.

It was not the army, writes Mr. Renée de Lagrange in
Figaro of February 25, 1883, which we first saw, but the
General Staff, which apparently reconnoitred. This outpost came
in a short troop; a restless eye on the thin rows of
spectators who had positioned themselves on the right and left sides of the road.
The riders who formed the vanguard – I can still see them – were almost
all tall people of beautiful stature, who like horsemen from birth
Horses were sitting. They mostly wore the shiny uniform of the cuirassiers.
The helmets of these riders, whose tops bore eagles, and their
Cuirasses decorated with coats of arms shone in the first rays
the March sun. 5 8 |

The facial expression of these aristocratic warriors was
in perfect harmony with their manly armament.
The impression was magnificent. Her red-blond hair, her strong
beards, their fresh healthy complexions, their defiant blue eyes,
deceptively reminded of the picture of the same men, which formerly
Tacitus' stylus once drew: Oculi caerulei et truces,
rutilae comae, magna corpora To do justice to his opponents
one must admit that these figures have a great cha=
actors.

When you looked at these gigantic equestrian figures, you would believe that
Bard from the banks of the Rhine, the contemporaries
Barbaroffas, as can be seen on the facade of Heidelberg Castle
sculpted or seen on the copper engravings of Albert Dürer. The whole
Group breathed the feudal Germany, the iron 1 the
Reign of violence, the military Middle Ages. This small
cavalry troop, in the middle of which is the King of Prussia and Heren
von Bismarck, fully armed as he was, advanced as
said with great caution. In Paris, this revolutionary abyss,
after a five and a half month siege, the
was not entirely safe, that meant going into the volcano
Before risking the army, the General Staff examined the

terrain; no doubt out of concern that despite all precautions= reprimand any dynamite mine under the feet of the recruits= army would explode! There was a king, princes and generals, who performed the service of the Uhlans on that day.

This troop of soldiers was immediately followed by another group, but these were in civilian clothes. The second group was certainly even more strange diger than the former; behind these iron-armored and steel-shining=

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the Centaurs rode, like pliers clamped onto the horses, strange People in long brown padded overcoats. Long, fights, golden glasses, long hair, ringed dirty red beards, wide-brimmed hats; just as many Jewish bankers, like Isaacs Laque= those who followed the Prussian army like vultures. At their From their outfit it was easy to recognize their trade.

It was undoubtedly the financial Jews who were responsible for the were commissioned to seize our billions. Behind the general ftaff of the military, the general staff of the ghetto! It is unnecessary to say that on these distraught low faces the expression great fear could be read.

After this double train had passed, a long Time, at least an hour. We learned the following day that The reason for this pause was that the General Staff had met at the Elysée. to have breakfast there. The Jew Ernest Picard had the favor, fine friends, the enemies, a champagne To have breakfast served as a welcome.

Having enjoyed this republican breakfast and having eaten enough was moistened with wine, the train started moving again, the TChamps=Elyfées to take the lead of the army, which moved in there. Again we see the armored and gold= shining centaurs parade past us, followed by the children Ifraels with dirty beards, but this time the facial expression was= print another. The breakfast had a fine effect: The Face flushed by the wine of the best harvests of France, the Eye sparkling, liquor on the moustache, posture challenging, Furthermore, it was certain that no attack would take place, that no mine would be laid their feet would burst, the generals rode at a sharp trot Arvenue up. (Drumont. La France juive IS 398 ff.)

Should one not believe that the patriotic Frenchman, who created this picture, despite all the misfortune that his father= country affected, has a certain feeling that it would not have been a disgrace is to succumb to such opponents as he describes them to us. With

But what feeling of disgust does he describe the second group, this sinister society of bloodsuckers! But you have to here we must ask, who are the real masters? the victorious steel- and gold-shining warriors or the flick-looking Semites?

On the

Entry into Berlin in 1871,

we read in Ahlwardt's "The Desperate Struggle", page 163:
"When Kaiser Wilhelm was in power in 1871, the city Berlin and the entire German people, among others two daughters of a merchant, conceived in adultery—Councillor Kahnheim, whose father had defrauded the state of millions and hanged herself in prison, were appointed as honorary maids to figure."
"One of these daughters, it is said, later even became a model

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stood at the statue of Germania in Moabit. The police-President Mr. von Madai then met Kaiser Wilhelm at the unveiling days of the monument to the family, who was Committee was reasonably not invited."

What awful cynicism of Semitism lies not in these actions!

How might the loyal Hebrews think among themselves about such Jacob's-pranks laughed!

Ä oh let us move on to another picture, where another patriotic Frenchman, Israel in its element, at the Stock exchange shows; when a national disaster struck France—was broken, and thousands of Frenchmen lost their blood and lives in distant land in the belief that they were in the service of their father-country fought:

The Stock Exchange During the War.

| The misfortune of Lang Son, writes Drumont, was in the That was an unexpected boon for the Jews and the stock exchange shone once again in the splendor of days gone by. 5

ö A writer whose uneven talent sometimes shines—He created fully luminous images, he Octave Mirbeau, has given us a

moving portrayal of those circles which, in the face of such

Catastrophes only think of pleasure and gain:

"You had to see the stock exchange, yes the stock exchange! and what you could see there saw, filled the heart with disgust and revulsion. Every time France is in danger when the blood flows from its flanks and tears well up in his eyes, then thousands of these gang of robbers to attack the unfortunate country, To collect blood and tears and, like horrible alchemists, into gold. From which caves, from which breeding-houses, from which ghettos did these wretches come and rushed over? With a twisted mouth, arms stretched out longingly, with eyes eager for prey they run, fall, tumble, one over the other and a tremendous cry arises, raw and more sinister than the Chinese victory cry.

The wide staircase of the large building is completely black and swarming with the noisy gesticulating crowd that fills the house, which looks like a large eyeless monster, seems to carry and from which one can hear noises, as of a collapse, from the collapse of France's fortunes. And one asks fisch: Isn't this France lying on the stretcher, pale, beautiful, soulless? Do not all the greedy hands that are drawn to the approaching the motionless body like the tentacles of a polyp, lay him down and slowly with their thousands of suction cups and embraced by gels, the still warm blood from fine open

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The terrible misfortune was not yet great for that band of robbers, the defeat was not yet thorough enough. Messengers of bad luck were invented fcafe, as if what had happened was not already terrible, the grief not

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was already big enough. It was not enough for them that our little eer in Tonkin probably lost that perhaps none of the fighters should return home; they even spread the Rumor that an uprising had broken out in Paris, that people were fighting and murders at the Palais Bourbon and on the boulevards. If they had witnessed the collapse of France, and if the whole Land from Marseille to Lille, from Nancy to Bordeaux nothing but a large blood-soaked field of corpses, what a raging wild Cries of victory would then have been heard! And with every sinking of the Course, with every devaluation of the rent, which in the panic and under the pressure of these robbers to the point of immeasurability had to, a convulsive joy flashed in those faces, as among the dirty Jews who, late in the evening after the fight, broken carriages and guns on the battlefield the Ver-

steal from the wounded and rob the bodies of the fallen.

Yes, I confess it and swear that I have for a moment wished that cannons and mitrailleuses were among these jackals clean up and stone by stone and pillar by pillar remove those want to destroy the cursed temple, which stands like a permanent monument of disgrace and treason in our midst=

And at the same moment when pleasure-seeking people rushing from pleasure to pleasure, from vice to vice, while these greedy people continually commit the most shameless robbery, our poor troops, without help, without hope, but full of courage in those countries brimming with cruel enemies killed, and perhaps bring their corpses back to the fatherland turned pale face and the face cut off by the enemy fickleness between the teeth, the rice fields and peftilenzia= lish swamps of those distant lands."

And from all this disgrace and shame, Drumont The pure and noble figure of Admiral Courbet stands out. This steadfast man, the slave of his loyalty, who risking his life to obey the orders of people who he despises from the bottom of his soul, appears like an inter= nation of the military spirit of the French etc."

(Drumont. La France juive IS 514.)

What will be the next war? Against whom will it be fought become? Heaven only knows! R

Israel, which incites the nations against each other, feseif disunited, desires war, war at any price; the greater the War, the better for Israel. N

A general European war in which the non-Jewish he tears them apart, can only result from fine wishes speak.

The more blood flows, the more pleasing it is to his God.

The terrible prayer of this people is:

"Pour out your wrath upon the Gojzim who do not and over the kingdoms that do not call on Your name:

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For they have devoured Jacob, and his dwelling place they have devastated." |

"Pour out upon them your wrath and the fierceness of your anger reach them. Pursue them in wrath and destroy them under God

Heavens above!"

A beautiful prayer before the battle! |

And what terrible means to achieve a general euro=
Ira perhaps even provoking a world war, does not have

rael a

Through bonds, it has put the states into debt. Most
Princes are bound to it by money or by any
Chained to complicity. |

The majority of the officers are gagged by usury, and
Things may look just as bad in the civil service.

A large part of the nobility and landowners are in need of rescue
loosely wrapped.

Israel awaits with impatience the moment when the guilt will be
has grown so large that the ruling classes have no other wish
more than the general disgrace of a bloody
war to blur. u

Ifrael does not fail to point out to those in power the advantages of a
such business, which it through fine taken from the peoples
Money subsidized, because that is what a war is, to
by promising a share in the booty; but by promising
in reality he only thinks about their ruin and his own rule.

The tremendous militarism which is beginning to harm the peoples and
to become bearable is nothing but a consequence of Jewish incitement,
which it has been able to pursue with impunity for decades.

Europe resembles a society of armed gladiators, which
tormented by an inner illness, wanting to attack each other
believing that the neighbor was to blame for the suffering.

Yes, the children of Ifrael would like it to come to pass that there would be
to reap the spoils and then build up a power and
to fasten.

The most despicable of all the miserable Jews in Paris, Dreyfuss, can
can hardly wait for the moment, he is openly rushing.

Israel smells the smell of corpses! The whole of Europe is in a nervous
The excitement caused by the Jewish rot and corruption
The Aryan peoples have for too long been a foreign

element in their midst, and now the end is preparing divorce proceedings.

The thought of the next war is terrible. The peoples who go to war will no longer be supported by the Awareness that they are going to war for their country. cheerful spirit will be lacking.

In war itself, the courage of the individual is less than ever come into effect.

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In France, Italy and Austria the highest positions are in the armies and fleets often in Jewish hands, the leadership perhaps completely. If one believes that a Jewish general would act differently, dle than the Jew described to us by the "Kölnische Zeitung" who did business with his namesake in the field? It is quite unthinkable that he would act differently, because the Jew knows no fatherland, even if he swears it a thousand times. How many Jews we have in Germany in high military positions, is It is difficult to determine this here, as I said. Perhaps the Alliance some time before it lets the war break out, in order to to prepare better for their purposes in Germany and in the other countries to further perfect it.

For the Jews, the next war would be a pure war of plunder Assassination, poison, and common robbery would cause endless Demand sacrifices. The Aryan peoples would fight among themselves the slaughter. The Aryan officers of the various European A chunk of the booty would be thrown to the European states– the one, somewhat in the manner of the fisherman who fishes with the cormorant and who puts a ring around the bird's neck so that it can catch the cannot swallow the caught fish; the fisherman then takes takes the fish away from the bird and gives him a little miserable 1 Israel is slowly preparing for the holy destruction= rieg vor.

A field provost of Jewish origin, Bishop Aßmann, organized abolishes the entire Catholic military service in Prussia; about Protestant military chaplains and military doctors of Jewish descent I have already hunted enough, they find disproportionately numerous: They are pushing themselves into the care of the wounded and sick with Violence occurs even though one does not want it. We are experiencing this strange spectacle at this moment. What is the purpose of

Jewish people with it, what do these Jewish benefactors and welfare workers want? perpetrators, these uninvited? Should it be humanity, what the drives, selflessness? Hardly! One can see the laws 25, 73, 86, 87, 89, 94; furthermore, read only once the laws 50 and 83, finally the laws on manslaughter 19,

Consider who you are in field A "Jewish officers, Jewish doctors, Jewish pastors, Jewish nurses, followed by the hyenas of the battlefields, also mostly Jews.

Again, do not believe that it is a coincidence what is happening in this direction everything in the armies and around them complete Everything is carefully monitored by secret superiors and the synagogue ie Every Jew, every Jewess receives at the right time In=

ruption.

Yes, the greedy hands that have seized the French 5 billion who knew how to evade the Austrian war contribution, the same ones after the war, they did not shy away from the disability fund and the

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Fortress building fund, this blood and tears condensed into gold, the emergency funds of the relatives of the fallen, to attack their Fingers already curl with greed at the thought of new robbery.

But let us assume the most favourable scenario, that Germany is in a

next war victorious and succeed in giving another country great What would happen if the country won? of the troops in Berlin? There would probably only be Jewish Maids of honor would greet the emperor and surely Jewish Infamy manages to make even worse mockery of the Germans, as Mr. von Madai did in 1871.

What can the Jews, for example, do with the following demand to= other purpose than to destroy the German flags, the cross, mock? (See Laws 4, 8, 10, 56–71, 79, 83–91.)

"The Regimental Flag in the Synagogue? A Test

The following incident from the recent Jewish history provides an example of Fah As is well known, the recruits are sworn in with the

led to the church, where, according to previous divine services then the oath of allegiance is taken. Rabbi Levi in Gießen (be- known for his fine, famous treatise "Anti-Semite=Antichrist") now a few days ago to the colonel of the local 116th Infantry= Regiment, Mr. Rogge, and suggested that the flag should fuch as in the church, fuch also during the swearing-in of the recruits Jewish religion to the synagogue. Only the anti= word was: "Mr. Rabbi, our flags are marked with the cross decorated, do not belong in the synagogue!" (Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 121 of December 7, 1890.)

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During the military service, the synagogue would take first place claim and covered head the Rabbis would appear before the Emperor, just as it is already happening today in Austria 8 (See article "Jews and rulers.") The feasts and love feasts would, out of respect for their comrades and fellow citizens, Beliefs must be prepared kosher. It almost looks as if one should prepare oneself for such kosher meals.

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"Kosher officer's table? The "Allgemeine Zeitung des Juden= thums" happily prints the following charming joke:

"The residents of a well-known kosher hotel in Berlin, tells the "BB=C.", were not a little surprised when these days the entire officer corps of the 2nd Guards Regiment z. F. with its Ladies drove up to the hotel. The officer corps held a intimate festivities. The regimental chief medical officer had some time ago, he attended a party in the hotel in question; the new Hall and the service had ftill him very well Halles and so had he recommended the hotel to the officer corps. The innkeeper offered everything

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to satisfy the guests, and they have kosher food was particularly enjoyable." |
| (Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 125. January 4, 1891.)

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After the war, a new Gründerzeit would emerge, and Ministries and justice are entirely in the hands of Jews, one needs ft even less embarrassed than after the previous war, the whole War contribution including invalids= and other similar funds belongs of course to the Jews, because they have the business of War, and the stupid Goyim, who are even

want to let them live, get at most enough to just not

starve.

Soon after, all secret Jews in Germany threw the Mask off. The Jewish religion is declared the state religion, Professor Virchow, who has already spoken in the name of the dear animals clarified that the slaughtering of the same person was extremely more fun than the painless one for the Germans to be killed in the prescribed manner now also explains that it For hygienic and ethical reasons, it is absolutely necessary to to introduce circumcision generally. Then the Jews will show us through the Old Testament, the Talmud and other works clearly shows that since we are now at such a height of civilization, they must devour us, because it ft is written: "You will devour all nations You shall not names –"

The good German is educated enough to understand everything and Now he is faced with the difficult choice of how he wants to be eaten, either in raisins= or in garlic sauce, as Leviathan once to be eaten in paradise during the triumph of the children of Israel.

Michel is a little slow on the uptake and is wondering how he can Children of Israel should make it palatable etc. The Kaiser is gone= The Berlin Castle is of course a large hotel (Hotel International). In the royal castles hausen Pinkus, Feilchenfeld, Itzigfohn and others, who because of their "Merits" in the war, where they were suppliers, all ennobled.

The estates of the Hohenzollerns (the Jews today actually say and in all seriousness, it is a favorite thought that haunts her: "The Hohenzollerns actually have too many goods, it would be better if they came among the people (the chosen ones, of course) are confiscated, just like those of the Prince of Eu today, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, to be confiscated.

The long-awaited crown diamonds shine on the arms, on the shoulders and heads of the fat Jewish women, that would be so unbearable the conditions we face. Whoever does not believe If you want to, just look around a little in Drumont's books and pay attention to certain symptoms in Germany. With a little good

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Will, one can easily convince oneself that I am not in the least exaggerated.

"There are terrible revolutionary elements in Germany, The most powerful of these is the Jewry, which with its Newspaper writers, poets, speakers and bankers through and through revolutionary and what a terrible time it was for Germany which will probably bring a more terrible time for IR itself will follow." (Rougeyron. De I' Antichrist. 28.)

But is the thought of such a war and its Consequences terrible, how much more terrible is the thought of the terrible massacre among the Jews and their comrades, when the A light is dawning on them how they are deceived. Not only in Germany, but throughout the civilized world, this A race war will break out. In one way or another, this Lawn issue will be resolved and this will undoubtedly be the big event at the end of this century.

But there is a more peaceful solution to the question and the should be treated elsewhere.

Auden and civil service.

What was discussed in the previous chapters by diplomats and officers What has been said applies more or less to all officials in Germany. Mr. Ahlwardt tells us about the situation of the civil service thums the following descriptions:

"– – – Nevertheless, the situation of the civil service has constantly worsened and is currently a completely unbearable situation. The uninitiated cannot possibly understand this. He must say to himself as a reasonable person: the official has a fet income with which he has to settle. If he limits his needs, as is the duty of every poor person, fhe can still make savings that will one day benefit his children If three quarters of all civil servants are in debt, they simply do not understand how to organize themselves economically and raise Claims that do not apply to them. But if this is the case, then

one may rightly exclaim: "Finis Germaniae!" This ver= the civil service, which is made up of all sections of the population ftrates would indicate a depravity of the entire people that would lead to a rapid downfall. But There is, thank God, no inner reason for this unfortunate state of affairs. moral corruption, in most cases not even recklessness or an overly expensive lifestyle, but the loss The coarseness is conjured up from outside, through Judaism. The civil service, like the other classes, is subject to sophisticated The cleverness of Judaism was not up to the task. first captured individuals, and through these with the help of the surety, which a friend rarely denies to a friend, ever wider circles Only after the civil service had reached the top was completely gagged, Judaism could not fhis actual goals emerge."

(Herm. Ahlwardt, The Struggle of Desperation, pp. 40-49.)

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"No category of civil servant has protected itself from the proliferation Almost a quarter of all civil servants are hopelessly have fallen into usury, while an incalculable number of less indebted officials from their situation still a strict secret.

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If we include those who are covered by guarantees damaged, as well as those who owed money to indebted colleagues- loan and have not received it back, we may be- claim: 90 percent of all civil servants are affected by usury damaged!' |
(Hermann Ahlwardt, The Struggle of Desperation, p. 55.)

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I now ask, how can, if these numbers are even close correspond to the truth, a state machine in the German sense work, how can such indebted officials and officers Fulfill their duty joyfully, how can they fulfill it at all, when the Jew with the golden knout always stands behind them.

But it is not Mr. Ahlwardt alone to whom I owe the knowledge of these facts, although I never had a clear idea of how bad things were in the German Empire. Already I have discussed this point several times with my friend von Brandt¹ who has spoken, but I thought he was a pessimist when he made such statements, I could hardly have guessed that he was anticipating² so quite precisely about the percentage of all officials and also of the persons who are in the hands of the Jews, knowledge. |

At the beginning of 1889 I spoke with a liberal ordered about the low quality of the current official³ thumbs in China. He said, we know exactly how it is with such officials are appointed, and if you file a complaint against them you must be prepared to find that Perjury is as cheap as blackberries. That was his long speech short sense. I meant the official launched by the Jews⁴ thumb. Such conditions are just to get out of the skin drive, and it seems to be high time that one cleans up properly and puts an end to the Jewish economy by force End. In what way Judaism expresses its will through fupposes, the following gives us a proof:

Paderborn, May 13. (Own report) Almost 14 days lived the members of the local Jewish community in excitement and Unrest, the cause of which is also of interest to wider circles. Like an 18 out of the blue, the parish council⁵ A district police ordinance would be issued that in the future immediately after the slaughter of large and small livestock, the beating A letter addressed immediately to the President of the Government Request for annulment of this order, since the blow to the head also where ritual slaughter is forbidden by religious law, was rejected Then on Sunday a telegram was sent to the Ober⁶ President in Münster made the request to temporarily suspend the order to fistir; since no answer was received, the request was withdrawn on Monday renewed, and we received the notice that the President of the Government in Minden had been asked to comment on the matter. At the same time, a letter came from Minden stating that

You issued a police order to the Royal

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the request could not be accepted because the regulation with the approval of the district committee, and even There is no reason to abolish it, since the ritual impurity laziness of this slaughter process has not been proven by anything; only after providing proof of this, the President of the Government to take a closer look at the matter. The municipal council then submitted the

the expert opinion of Rabbi Dr. Hildesheimer=Berlin, Dr. Gronemann=Hannover and Dr. Prager=Caffel, and the board then received the following decision from the director-President of the Council:

Royal Government |

Journ. No. 1337 IP

Minden, May 10, 1890.

On the presentation of 7 May of this year concerning the approval-in § 3 No. 5 of the District Police Ordinance of 12 April d. J., (Official Gazette page 93) I announce to the Synagogue Board, that through the material presented I have gained the conviction that the above-mentioned provision corresponds to the generally accepted I have therefore, subject to the Approval of the District Committee, under today's Police ordinance issued by which the authority in question This police regulation will be repealed in the next ft pieces of the Official Gazette, which was published on 17th of this month will be published and will come into force on that day I have sent a copy of this order to the local police station. administration.

The government president JV Lüpke.

We confidently hope that the district committee will will give a vote to repeal that order and thus our Worry and anxiety are permanently eliminated. It should also be emphasized that that our community, in the face of the tragedy, stands together unanimously= ft was that not a single member, even those who otherwise had no ritual household, took Trefah meat. It cannot be There is no doubt that this provision is also part of the agitation of the Animal protection societies owe their existence, which apparently, as was recently highlighted in your paper, that what they could not obtain through Reich law, through administrative Seek to enforce regulations. Also videant consules!

Jewish Press No. 20. – May 15, 1890.

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Warburg, May 18. (Own report). In the previous issue, 15 government to Minden of 12 April of this year, according to which the Jewish ritual slaughtered animals immediately after the throat cut an anesthetic= This regulation came into effect immediately force, and any attempt to hold back or leniently handle to obtain the same was difficult during the slaughterhouse inspection.

stubborn resistance, even the offer of Jewish butchers,

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to accept the threatened punishment was rejected. The
The next consequence was that here the ritual slaughter with the eye-
was discontinued in view of the entry into force of the regulation. As you can see,
As already announced, the municipality of Paderborn, to which the Ver-
order one day earlier than it reaches us, immediately with the
necessary seriousness and energetic steps to withdraw them,
should quickly obtain the opinions of the Rabbis
Dr. Gronemann-Hannover, Dr. Hildesheimer-Berlin and Dr. Prager-
Cassel and submitted them to the government. In a similar
The board of our community acted accordingly. Already on Friday
On the 9th of the month a request was sent to the government, in which-
It is said that "the board is convinced that Royal Direction-
The government does not want to impose any religious coercion, but rather to provide the
a Reform Rabbi declared that this procedure was permissible,
that we, on the other hand, have such views on a world that has been shaped by the millen-
fend sacred institution". The two requests
had the desired effect. An immediate response was received from the
Royal Government, which has approximately the following wording:

To the Synagogue Board of Warburg.

In response to your submission yesterday, I inform you that
I, according to the expert opinions submitted by the municipality of Paderborn,
I have become convinced that provision No. 3 of the
§ 3 of the Ordinance of 12 April the generally accepted mofa-
is contrary to the laws of the country, which is why I reserve the right to
vote of the district committee hereby revoked. On the 17th.

– M. this order shall be published in the Official Gazette.
von Pilgrim, President of the Government.

The seriousness that was shown on this occasion is certainly a beautiful
Testimony to the religious spirit still present in some communities
Sense. But it would be a fallacy to conclude from this that
that all Westphalian communities consider the Shechitah as a
holy institution. Because the conditions in this respect are
frightening. Since Sutro's death, the rabbinate has been deserted. The Kabo-
loh the trading Jews present themselves to each other. Some
Merchant, who also went from being a corner shopkeeper to a slaughterer
In some cases, nothing is known about the
Sealing of the kosher meat and in some even the Bedikah
ft already gone. We are certain that, like Paderborn and War-
burg, all communities opposed a measure such as
the present one, because every pressure awakens

Resistance and the awareness of togetherness
and standing together when we are threatened from outside
threatens, has not died out anywhere. But it would be much higher
to be appreciated if the Westphalian communities of all places oppose
the decline, against the unworthy and degrading handling
their thousand-year-old religious institutions and to
tried to save what could still be saved. Oppenheim.

Jewish Press No. 21 – May 22, 1890.

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Videant consules! that looks all too clearly like the
golden whip.

Who is the man who dares to speak in this tone to our
German authorities? It is Dr. Hirsch= Hildesheimer,
Editor of the Jewish press.

Anyone who wants to know who and what kind of man Dr. Hirsch is–
Hildesheimer is, and we can tell from our clan
has, buy the brochure: “A boy’s play” devised for one
To destroy man's honor and document his
Trial against Hirsch=Hildesheimer by Dr. König, Witten an der
Ruhr. Price 50 Pf. Hagen in W. 1888. Rifel & Comp.“

Sapienti sat!

7

The Jews in the Auftiz.

To demoralize a country, to undermine the administration of justice
discredit and completely invalidate the law,
contribute nothing more than the impunity of the guilty.

La Lanterne, November 15, 1883.)

“The impunity of the Jews was one of the greatest complaints,
which was raised against them in Spain before their expulsion. Who
with the newer French literature, especially with the works
Drumont's will find that the Jew in Frank=
rich today is almost completely unpunished.

In the chapter "The Talmud" it is stated that they also in Austria-Hungary and Poland according to their own wishes, and I could give examples that the same thing happened in England and America, although not as generally as in the countries mentioned, Ahlwardt's book raises some very worrying questions light on our German justice system; and also in this book There are some things that could give rise to serious concerns against the former Minister of Justice Friedberg. I only take the points mentioned in the article "How to become an anti-Semite" Relations of the Minister to Judge Moffe in Japan and Dr. Herzfeld, who came from America, Berlin, District Court I. The case of Mr. von Brandt, which has been reported by many sides as accused of crimes, everything in Germany will probably be Da= past ones in the shade, because such crimes have been committed his friend, the former police chief of Madai, guilty.

Let us take a look at what Drumont says about the legal conditions in Paris: "The Jew often says, in a place, where he believes he is unobserved, the truth about the present State of affairs." Mr. Zadoc Khan has in a brochure, be= titled: "The Biblical History and the Talmudic Slavery" about the current judicial situation as follows:

"This wonderful Roman law, which has inspired so many modern legislator, had to give way to the subtle and penetrating spirit of the authors of the Talmud."

And in fact, Byzantium and Jerusalem are now fraternizing in Palace of Justice under the management of Freemasonry: These two dead Cities have taken possession of the living Paris. The Pha= riseer and the jurist of the Eastern Roman Empire, who for each other

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were created, have found each other again after centuries and do something together.

The Jew's gross deception is complemented by the subtle Clue of the Greek. The cunning of the Talmud is based on the subtlety= abilites of the Byzantine orators.

(Drumont, La Fin d'un Monde, p. 462.)

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Doesn't this picture fit our circumstances? No, I
I don't think so. Due to the much larger number of Jewish
Don officials, Jewish judges and Jewish lawyers are the

conditions in Germany are even worse, especially since the Jews
in Germany are distributed throughout the entire empire.

"But Jews also sit on our judges in large numbers=
benches. Imagine a panel of judges in which the
Jewish judges predominate – and they easily predominate
without the absolute majority, especially if the chairman is a
Jew is – then one would have a rabbinical consistory,
which the letter of the law in the spirit of the Shulchan Aruch

interprets". ö
(Wahrmund: The Law of Nomadism, p. 188.)

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Yes, the Shulchan Aruch is the code of law according to which the
Jews seek to judge us. I have this codex in the whole
so-called civilized world in action, in order to finally
to be treated accordingly. Who else but this
Codex, Mr. von Brandt and his comrades have their previous
impunity? Who are the relatives and
Comrades of Mr. von Brandt? Who are the relatives of the
Mr. von Ketteler? The relatives of Mr. von Brandt are
the President of the Reich Court, Mr. von Simson, and his family;
to the companions of the Lord of Samfon one may without doubt
the former Minister Dr. Friedberg. The representatives
of Mr. von Brandt in a small lawsuit which I brought against
the same has been made, is a Mr. v. Simfon, son of the Reich=
court president. *

A close relative of Mr. von Ketteler is the Ober=
Public Prosecutor in Berlin, Mr. von Luck, who was also a Jewish man
future. How should a German, under such circumstances,
Can Germany still get its rights? |

How much less can this be expected, where the Reichs=
The President of the Court himself is suspected of having a relationship with his relative
Sn von Brandt and Jewish bankers in business relations
to stand?

As I have said elsewhere, Mr. von
Brandt and the President of the Reich Court von Simson demonstrably
for about ten years in lively, extensive correspondence.

Peking is a quiet place where relatively little happens–

and that Mr. von Brandt to Mr. von Simfon only

writes things like: “Yesterday evening cousin Michel was here” etc.,

is not to be assumed, nor is there any need for such correspondence

heavy recommended letters. But one may assume,

that Mr. von Samfon is the confidant of the thoughts and accomplice

all of Mr. von Brandt's plans. Let us once again draw fran–

domestic conditions for comparison.

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“In 1877, the Dreyfus brothers had succeeded in
to plead for them in a trial with Chamber President Grévy.

It was a Peruvian loan and guano, and
On 18 November 1884, the lawyer Barboux pleaded against the
Dreyfus. This was again guano and 50
million francs.

During the proceedings, the lawyer Barboux was forced to
to a position of former advocate of Mr. Grévy for Dreyfus
to come back, and he said:

“The one whose words I repeat here is a
excellent lawyer, a friend of Mr. Dreyfus, who
Confidant of his thoughts, acquainted with all his plans.

It is the same one who, motivated by long-time friends–
fhaft, has been found ready, from the seat of the chamber–
president to come down to Mr. Dreyfus in front of the cabinet–
ence of the court with the authority of his word and the good
to cover the sounds of his name.

It is the one who, if one follows the statements of a Correspondenz, which is certainly forged, and which I am reluctant to publish to the audience, nor with Messrs. Dreyfus doing business together and giving them advice for the outside world—fugge which this correspondence is transparent—
nude 5

After he had expressed his thoughts in such a subtle and clear way
Having expressed this, the skilful lawyer drafts the following
Portrait of the financier:

“I do not consider Mr. Dreyfus to be an ordinary man.

He possesses to a high degree the audacity which fortune
seduced, and this stubborn persistence which holds it back
and captivates.

If one adds to this a rare liveliness of temperament
mentes, a vehemence which sometimes reaches the point of insult—
degenerates, and a complete disregard for everything that
what is called conscience, then one has the main features of this
original and powerful man.

In the 16th century he would conquer Peru in the manner
of Francisco Pizarro by selling thousands of
Indians would have died in the mines.

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In the 19th century he proceeded in a different way:
He saw that one could escape from this society, which was a seemingly

had corrupted its prosperity, and who perhaps after the harsh
punishment which she has just received, she manages to
could squeeze out gold.

My opponent spoke a few days ago of the omnipotence of the
Mr. Dreyfus. He was right: And far from believing,
that I am hurting him now, I know well enough that I am the arrogant

weakness of his heart by describing the great adventures of his life publicly branded. N

Under Pierola and under Balta he is in a certain sense the 18 of the Peruvian Republic. Then his power fell, and, as usually happens, through his own excesses.

But believe me, gentlemen, nobody leads a such existence without punishment; one has not gone unpunished Price of all consciences known. One brings from such a an insatiable lust for power and a contempt for humanity, which felf in formulas like those which I gave fourteen years ago days on the lips of my esteemed opponent:

"The government can do anything, even disarm the law and paralyze it."

I know that my opponent was thinking of Lima, but his Client believes that it is the same in Paris as in Lima.

Well, you can tell him that we do not fear because we know the impartiality of the courts, because we plead before the successors of those judges who formerly had no hesitated for a moment to condemn other financial giants, who were also friends of the powerful."

(Chirac, Les rois de la république II p. 325/27.)

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Mr. Grévy was born in 1807. His first names are in reality Francois Paul Judith. To avoid ridicule to bear a biblical female first name, he exchanged the name Judith with Jules.

That Mr. Grévy is of Jewish descent is, to my knowledge, has not been proven, but in politics it will be time as the most successful type of a false honest man For many years he has impressed his contemporaries with extraordinary skill, which Grévy the incorruptible, the honest. Finally, The scandal broke out, and to the surprise of the whole world, this modest president, this model of all civic virtues= as a consumptive criminal; Grévy was 70 years old when he pleaded for his friend Dreyfus, and he was over 80 years old, ai he was exposed. So you can see "Age protects against foolishness not."

I have already mentioned elsewhere that Mr. v. Simfon with

the Professor Moritz Lazarus, the same one who in 1869

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chaired an international synod in Leipzig, jointly political
tisch tätisch aktiv; furthermore, in the article “How to be an anti-Semite
is” emphasized that I heard from a reliable source
that Profeffor Lazarus at the Leipzig Fair in
this national costume, i.e. in a caftan, did business. Accept=
men is well aware that Professor Lazarus, if he finds himself in such
procession at the fair, also his friend, the President
v. Simfon visited, and that the latter was also the accomplice and
trusted the thoughts and affairs of Mr. Lazarus.
If you pursue the idea a little further, you ask yourself,
why not also the President Mr. von Simfon the favorable
The opportunity of the Leipzig Fair should have been used to raise some
to do business, whether he might not be with his friend Lazarus
half part goes or not disguised, with the same a little on
secret business?

As far as Jewish officials in business are concerned, they seem
not to be rare. Apart from all the major accusations,
For example, I owed Mr. von Brandt business, under which
Pretexts to be an art collector for a museum, and thereby the
state to evade taxes.

Furthermore, Mr. von Brandt conducts a regular business; he gives
patterns, like a merchant and takes orders,
also like one of them. The building inspector Aßmann in Peking,
probably encouraged by the example of his superior
v. Brandt, buys Chinese articles, allegedly for a museum in
Hanover.

If In the German Social Papers of 17 August 1890 No. 105
we eat: g

“The Jewish magistrate Lanzberg in Vic (Lothr.) seems to be in
this profession does not bring full satisfaction, especially not sufficient
to find a use for the most important talents of his tribe
He therefore also carried on financial transactions, hop trading
etc. The locomotive driver Scherfin and the innkeeper Bock in
Vic had felt compelled to write about this peculiar private
drive a magistrate to a higher authority to make a written report
They were to be guilty of insulting Lanzberg
discussed – but were released before the criminal court in Metz=
spoken.

The Privy Legation Counsellor Rudolf Lindau from the Foreign Office=
The office used, at least in the past, to employ officials who were sent abroad
went, a subscription to the magazine of his brother Paul “Nord

and South" is recommended.

It is extremely amusing to finally hear how the members of a Officials' College searched for one of their Jewish colleagues, the They suspect that he is travelling on business at the same time as used for business trips and always travels with samples.

But in order not to drive this topic into infinity, please I only want to comment on the conduct of our courts in the trials of Neufttin and Skurz, the blood sampling in Breslau to be examined

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It also seems quite incomprehensible that our Public Prosecutor's Office did not violate the Morris de Jonge case compromised Jewish doctors. Where will this lead? In the end, Germans will be completely dominated by Jewish people-fworshippers and then the image arises in me, which Bunyan was judged by a jury in the years 1678–1684 designed.

"Then the jury entered. Their names were:

Mr. Blind, Mr. Do-gooder, Mr. Malicious, Mr. Lust, Mr. Ludicrous, Mr. Impetuous, Mr. Arrogant, Mr. Enemy, Mr. Liar, Mr. Cruel, Mr. Light-shy, Mr. Unforgiving. Everyone Some of them gave their verdict when they were still among themselves were, and afterwards they unanimously decided to bring him before the judge to declare him guilty. And first, when they were still alone, Mr. Blind, the Chairman: I see clearly that this man is a Heretic. Then Mr. Thunichtgut said: this man must be disappear from the ground. Yes, said Mr. Boshafft, because his appearance-res is hateful to me. Then Mr. Sinnluft said: I could never Neither can I, said Mr. Lüderlich, because he used to take care of me always to blame. We want to hang him, said Mr. Ungestüm. A miserable wretch, said Mr. Hochmuth. I am hostile to him-fays, fayed Mr. Enemy. He is a scoundrel, fayed Mr. Liar. On hanging is too good for him, said Mr. Cruel. We want him out of the way, said Mr. Lichtfheu. Then Mr. Unconciliatory: And if someone offered me the whole world, I would still remain his enemy; therefore let us immediately pronounce the death sentence speak about him."

(Bunyan, Pilgrims Progress.)

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I would like to remind you of the Hildesheim Transfer case, where the President of the Higher Regional Court Dr. Bardeleben, a Jewish offspring, transferred several young lawyers because they had a Jewish did not want to allow their colleagues to have lunch.

Furthermore, the appointment of the Jewish Higher Regional Court Judge Dr. Litten.

– The “Voff. Ztg.” wants to defend its Jewish Ober=Landes=Ge=judicial council and defends it in a just Proud of the new achievement with fierce zeal against the “Frankfurter Zeitung”, which summoned the official in question to a 5 Jews. She thinks that the “Fr. Ztg.”

effer has done to curb their zeal for correction and keeps their quietly fine. upright according to the full wording. Israel can therefore be calm. |

Meanwhile, the name of the much-loved=ftreasured Falk. It is a Mr. Dr. Litten from Hamm in W., where Mr. Falk, of cultural militant memory, as supreme justice office of the Province of Westphalia. We have no doubt that the extravagant imagination of the “leading” Jewish circles in

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Mr. Litten, the future “German” Reich Court President

denten. Or should one first consider the occupation of the Prussian

Seek the post of Minister of Justice with a full Jew. |
(Deutsche Sozial Blätter, January 4, 1891. No. 124.)

Then the appointment of Mr. Moffe as Chief State Governor judge

Berlin, December 28. Mr. Landgerichtsrath Moffe is Senior Regional Court Judge in Marienwerder – within a few weeks the second promotion of a Jew to this open judicial dignity, which none of our fellow believers has yet

clothed.
(Jewish Press No. 1, January 1891.)

It is the same Mr. Moffe whom I mentioned in the article “How one becomes an anti-Semite”, and which in such a strange way in the Japanese nian civil service. In the same article, I also mentioned a Dr. Joseph Herzfeld, who was under the Mini=

Friedberg in his later years as a trainee in our judiciary= entered service (Regional Court 1 Berlin), after fifteen years in America had been.

Finally, I request Laws No. 19, 20, 21, 50, 98 and 100, which concerns the Jewish jurisdiction, and Nos. 20, 21, 23, 33, 36, 40, 85 and 96, which concern courts in general, must be observed.

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PS In today's issue (23 January) of the "Leipziger
The following article can be found in the Tagesanzeiger:

A privilege for the Inden

has introduced the Grand Ducal Heffian Public Prosecutor's Office through a notice to the public prosecutors and public prosecutors; this
This notice instructs the authorities mentioned to, in all penal years, anti-Semitic tone, in which Israelites are portrayed as insulted private plaintiff, because of the assumed public interest, the
to take prosecution of the relevant complaints into their own hands.

So: if a Jew complains of insult, the state
legal profession officially takes over the prosecution of the lawsuits
take, while the non-Jews are known to rely on private prosecution and
thereby at their own risk with regard to the legal costs
wiesen find, "public interest" is used by the public prosecutors
a private individual is almost never granted. Jews are in
future enjoy the privilege that the violation of their persons
constitutes a violation of the public interest.

Can one admit more openly that the Jews have a special
Have gained power in the state? Authorities have
clarify that the Jewish and public interest in particular
species related.

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One should not object: this is not a matter of recognition of power or privilege of the Jews, but rather to defend against anti-semitic endeavors that endanger the state. Dangerous
future are, in any case, the social democratic aspirations; that in Be= in relation to them such a general order would ever have been issued, not known to us. The anti-Semitic tendencies persist through on legal paths, although the situation is such that

It is very difficult, in view of the teachings of the Talmud, the Shulchan Aruch not to violate § 166 of the Criminal Code, although it has been proven in court by sworn testimony of Professor Ecker that the Shulchan Aruch contains teachings which completely contradict and probably suppression not but deserve state protection.

Nevertheless, and despite the outrageous villainy which anti-Semitic men are exposed, despite the brazen insults which Jews and Jews rise against them, the anti-Semitic Movement on legal paths.

In the Grand Duchy of Hesse, however, the masses incited to physical attacks against anti-Semitic groups. Repeatedly Furthermore, meetings of anti-Semitic groups were disrupted by intruders Jews and Social Democrats were blown up.

But also the Grand Ducal Public Prosecutor's Office grants the Hessian Jews the privilege of a special law through the criminal justice system! |

We see the consequences of this measure coming. The Jews will regard the latter as a kind of invitation to diligently behave. There are no costs to fear – what would therefore stand in the way? |

We know how farmers and Jews interact with each other; Expressions are not weighed. How often and with what The farmer says: "Jew, you want to cheat me!" In the future the Jews will run in droves to the public prosecutor. Is If the Jew has also become insulting, the official version The counterclaim was subsequently terminated.

Such measures as those taken by the Hessian Public Prosecutor have seized, are perfectly suited to the people, which until now his self-defense against the Jews on strict ground 5 50 has to push away from this ground. It only takes a few

defamation suits in which the Jew, with the help of the public prosecutor has fought for a right which, according to the vox populi, is a crying disgrace right to provoke riots against the Jews.

Such a success cannot be achieved by the Grand Ducal Chief Public Prosecutor – it can be achieved very easily, especially if the judges should feel inclined to join the "anti-Semitic riots" with to impose harsh penalties in defamation lawsuits.

I want to begin this chapter with a small experience.

In June of 1885, three ladies known to me came to Germany and I was asked to Berlin. All three were Americans, mother and daughter, who had lived in Paris for many years, and a young relative from New York. It was their first visit to Germany-country, and I was happy that the Parisian ladies were so felt pleasantly touched by Germany; they had a very different idea of German nature and German essence. We also visited the new palace in Potsdam. In a the halls, visitors are asked to wear felt slippers. One of the ladies slipped, but still supported herself on an arm. When she stood up again, she felt great pain and I immediately suspected a broken wrist. So I the half-unconscious lady to our stopping in front of the palace car and we drove to the nearest doctor. It was a military doctor. A boy opened the door of the front garden and led us into the Corridor. I sent a card and asked the doctor to come. The boy took the card to the doctor sitting in the back garden, who had seen us by the way. The gentleman said that he had no time. I asked again, saying that it was taking care of a lady and providing first aid in the event of an accident. The doctor said he had to go to work immediately, but he didn't come. With great difficulty I was able to get away from the boy who was ashamed to give the address of the nearest doctor, Dr. Scharenberg experienced where we found ready help.

While we were in the house of the first doctor with the boy parliament, only to be rejected, then happened to me what allegedly happened so often to our Jewish deputies, namely, that I blushed with shame, especially since the two younger ladies understood German to some extent. The ladies have by the way, later out of consideration for me this shameful pre-never mentioned it. Do you know the doctor's name? The gentleman was called Deutfch and was currently an assistant doctor. Now I believe he is a staff doctor. I need to know which nation he belongs to. I guess I can't say.

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The Jews, who pretend to be doctors, bring the Christians for their bodies and property; because they think they are doing God a service, when they secretly . And in his table talks He says: "It is a harmful people, it exhausts everything with this usury. If they give a thousand guilders to an authority, On the other hand, they suck 20,000 guilders from the poor citizens."

(Luther's Works, Volume 5. Wittenberg Edition.)

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— — — It will be objected that in earlier times the Jews as doctors have occupied an important position. They were through their church pointed to the art of healing, because the Pentateuch makes every priest a doctor, and so a have to gather great medical experience from them. But only in early Middle Ages, after the decline of the Roman and Greek Science they have gained medical reputation and they have probably more to their connection with the Arabs than the At that time, the healing arts were more of a bold application of individual drastic means as a scientifically based logical principles, and it is not surprising when the effect-seeking ruthlessness of the Jews is obvious achieved successes, the back of which is covered by a silent lawn. However, since science has developed a more scientific apparatus received comprehensive, thorough knowledge and conscientious Investigation is no longer replaced by seemingly ingenious frivolity can be, the value of Jewish doctors has changed. The few awarded with reason and not by advertising are in no way comparable to the countless bunglers, which often traded profits with inns and pharmacies mainly prevent overpopulation in the provinces.

(Naudh, The Jews and the German State, p. 92/93.)

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The Shulchan Aruch also offers medical positions Confessors have significant advantages. As is well known, the strong competition-difference that has occurred in the medical field, the rise younger doctors and is further aggravated by the fact that the older supposedly for the sake of class honour, the younger ones, who in their Associations wishing to join are prohibited from advertising in public newspapers recommend. This makes them more suitable for some other aids driven, which cannot be denied to them. Jewish doctors,

if they accept the Shulchan Aruch as a guideline for themselves, have a good means at hand to gain reputation and customers to obtain it; by following XXXVII. (Judenspiegel, Law 81) attempt daring healing arts on non-Jews, whereby they either If successful, you can gain reputation and customers, or Failure to bury one of the non-Jews, of whom there is no shortage is in the world. An operator of this kind also chose the peculiar supplementary remedies, in difficult cases other doctors for

To invite participation and found such, because he afterwards a th meal. He chose such companions from whom he had no competition to fear because they were bottle doctors, which, in some cases, could even bring in customers. After consulting with them for the sake of appearance, he carried out with great skill the operation. The following meal

0 the patient or his heirs had to cover the costs of the operation,
* and after dinner a small game was played, where

N the surgeon could test his skills again, so
He usually managed to cover the costs a second time through his
3 colleagues to cover. One may hunt: "Whoever the Shulchan,

"For him who knows and follows the Book of Aruch, all things must work together for the be

A serious accusation is made in large cities against Jewish
4 | Doctors raised, namely that some of the honor of written women and
They did not protect pregnant women sufficiently, and even women who had just given birth
A are protected against them. This can of course only affect doctors,
which, according to the Shulchan Aruch, equate Christian marriages with
those of horses and donkeys, or pigs and dogs, and therefore
believe that Christian women are not entitled to any other consideration,
than they owe to animals. The sexual desire of the
Semites is recognized to be much stronger than that of the Aryans and also find-
half her marriages are less productive, but in the medical field she can
They can be very useful to sensual women, as they are
behind closed doors with their doctor they can do everything undetected,
whatever pleases her or his greed. If one reads the stories
and could collect assumptions which in female circles
roaming around, one would probably find that Jewish doctors
make a disproportionate contribution to this. The other doctors
We might be able to add more if it weren't for the-
supposed class honor prompted them to spare the lechers, instead of
to draw the attention of the relevant authorities to this
steer. (C. Radenhafen, Efther, p. 129/130.)

We have recently had the opportunity to explore the nature of
to get to know Jewish doctors in all their splendor.
It was this on the occasion of Koch's invention. When the
When the first news of it reached me, I had to unwillingly
recently think of the excitement which Pasteur's invention caused in
9 05 and I had the opportunity to participate
experience.

The manner in which the invention was published by the press—
puffed up and the advertising drum was beaten to unhappy
Patients to move to Berlin in large numbers, immediately caused the Jewish
Razzia, which began with this invention of the German scholar—
fought, recognize. Quiet people simply said to themselves: in the manner
and wisely, as the newspapers now want us to believe,
Nature will hardly allow itself to be interfered with.
ftant physicians were carried away by the general stream of excitement

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also did not get carried away and were of the opinion that the important Er=
Dr. Koch's findings are probably premature and merely
brought to market by Jews for exploitation.

As one can later actually see from reliable sources
Dr. Koch had no intention of taking his decision
cover without prior further attempts to reveal it to the public,
and that the premature publication, which may have caused some confusion
fortunate circumstance was the result of an indiscretion.

The first Jewish raid seems to have been successful.
But complaints are coming in from all parts of the German Empire about
miserable haggling that has been carried out with the invention, and
From abroad we hear that fake lymph is being sold
In any case, it is significant that the complaints in most cases
cases against Jews and it will be interesting to later
once the whole Jewish machinations, which Koch's invention in
the hands seem to have fallen, to establish historically.

The Minister of Culture von Goßler is busy with the cooking
fch invention to create an extraordinary amount. Up to a ge=
To a certain extent, this is his job, but one hears more about
the Minister, rather than from the inventor himself, and if the

If the remedy did not bear Koch's name, an unbiased person come up with the idea that the Minister of Culture was the inventor and have taken the whole matter into enterprise.

Among all the ugly scandals in the wake of Koch's The case of Dr. Levy, who not only demanded quite exorbitant sums for his treatment, but, What is even worse in my opinion is that his patients are in a has treated the most discontent.

One might have expected that our authorities here would have intervened to control such specifically Jewish nonsense and the German public not only from a despicable appearance exploitation by the Jews, but also from the frivolous practice in the Jewish clinic. But how great was the fear surprise and disappointment of the Germans when the Lord Cultus = minister thought it good to even put a lance in favor of this man= (I here request the Law No. 81 of the Judenspiegel to compare and ask yourself whether Dr. Levy in the sense this law, as far as he believed he could do so with impunity, acted.)

In all the advertising tumult, three Jews got into an argument, namely Guttman, Perles and Adler, because one of them believes that "its interests" have been damaged by Koch's invention; There was a bribery story or something similar going on.

The disgusting affair of Dr. Levy is brought before the honorary council a so-called collegiate association of doctors of the royal city in Berlin, who declared Dr. Levy an honorary man or something similar. The following note from the Staats= bürger=Zeitung of December 7, 1890 shows us what kind of men=

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nern the honorary council is composed, and there it is hardly It is surprising that the verdict was as it was.

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In the matter of Dr. Levy, we find the "extremely reasonable Judgment", which the "Collegial Association of Doctors of the Royal City" received numerous letters, all of which expressed the Surprise was expressed at this verdict. The Surprise, but will give way to understanding when the Readers will find out more about this "Collegial Association

of the doctors of the royal city" and from the best informed Source. From this association the Christian fellowship members have withdrawn more and more, so that now 105 Jewish and only 3 Christian doctors belong to it. The chairman of the association One thing is that no Jew was elected, but Dr. Benicke, "because he is such a harmless and good-natured man that he cannot can do something bad to people." He is therefore happy to let it go; that as chairman he became the Christian figurehead for the one is needed. However, he is not the chairman of the honorary council, but a simple member and as such he has also in the last club meeting the announcement of the "extremely favorable judgment part" of the honorary council. We believe that this is a matter for the Chairman of the Honorary Council. This is probably one of the 105 Jews of the association, and one seems to be shy have to announce the result of the surveys in honorary capacity so that one can be known in public with the Christian name Dr. Benicke's could parade."

This honorary council stands worthy at the side of the one which recently met about Paul Lindau.

The Levy affair still seems to be stirring up dust, like 1 following note from the same issue of the newspaper proves:

Still Levy! Every day we lose friends and family feres Blatt contains information about Levh, which has a peculiar Shed light on the "lack of interest" of this doctor and in lively contradictory to the reports by Jewish newspapers about Levy's practice spread news. So we are again written: The provincial tax secretary Fuchs himself turned to Time also to Dr. Levy to seek healing for his breast-sick wife He spoke to Dr. Levy personally; he asked him if, without asking about the financial circumstances, 300 marks for each injection with Koch's lymph."

In the German-Social Papers of 11 January 1891, one that Dr. Lipperts, who is known to be alone with the Ab= entrusted with administering Koch's remedy is a Jew.

From the cacophony that the Jewish press started, one heard the voice of the inevitable Professor Virchow; he, to whom every giant beard, every invention pays tribute must crowed in the general cheering and claimed

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to be recognized as a "co-inventor" in any way den. Perhaps he did not succeed in doing this or has there been any What is the reason? In the Berlin "Volk" of 11 January we find

but the following note:

"The hopes raised by Koch's remedy were in yesterday's meeting of the Medical Society a bitter Damper. Based on the results obtained through sections—Privy Councillor Virchow expressed the suspicion that the incorporation of the "Kochin" promotes or directly causes new tuberculosis cular affections in parts of organs that were previously intact. Particularly accessible for this purpose would be the serous membranes, pericardium, Pleura, Peritoneum, shown. It is therefore natural to wish to Koch's cure should only be used in patients where can be assured that they have the necessary reserves of strength—to overcome these potentially serious complications. In the "Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift" reports, however, that the new experiences with Koch's healing method "quite favorable" A final judgment on Koch's discovery will only be possible after years."

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It is a real chaos! What can one do still believe? and who?

About twelve years ago, I wanted to urgently It would seem worthwhile that the authorities in fire insurance matters societies would like to determine the percentage of Jews who suspected fire damage.

Today, something more urgent seems to me, namely that the practices of certain Jewish doctors would be brought to light and warned the audience.

Why don't German doctors rise up to protest against the machinations of Jewish colleagues whom they know and condemn? Why the false considerations? Are there no German men? ner more?

But let us look at our humane fellow citizens in next chapter in more detail.

The Madhouse
in the service of the Jews
and

The Hillenverfall of the Jewish people.

The Jew Börne was convinced of the right of Judaism to a dominion that cannot even be touched in literary terms is overflowing! In a sly and audience-introductory review of a learned work on Judaism by L. Holst, Mainz 1821) he made a statement to the author of the same, which is still for the Jew's behavior is characteristic. It leads him to heart that he, Börne, hopes to live to see the time when every Such seditious writing against the Jews either to prison or to the madhouse. |

Börne worked around 1837. In the 1880s, Diele pious wishes of the Jewish race, despite the increased power since then, still unfulfilled. However, they have responded with some serious People's movements against the Jews, which in turn supported Börne's Wish to have been expressed in the most immediate call to the bailiff.

(Dühring, The Jewish Question, p. 59.)

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Mendelssohn on the Moral Decline of Judaism.

In the autumn of 1878, after the assassination attempts on Kaiser Wilhelm, A small brochure was printed in Berlin, the title of which was: "From the moral decline of Judaism." Edited by Mendelsohn. According to the available material of prayers and lamentations for the ninth edition of RJ Fürftenthal, Joft and Goldfichmidt." – The Author Mendelsohn was a Jew, wealthy and generous, but a fierce enemy of his own tribesmen. Back then, when There was hardly any talk of an anti-Semitic movement, Mendelfohn pointed out at every opportunity the public danger of Judaism, and stopped in beer bars, where he liked= seen guest, short lectures in which he neither the Talmud, nor the Jewish scribes and the other celebrities

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Ifrael's fpared. The small writing mentioned above was intended to combat of Judaism were distributed on a mass scale. During the printing Mendelfohn received several warnings, but ignored them. Then his relatives had him taken to the madhouse, where he died within a short time. The writing was suppressed. However, I was able to obtain a copy and presented it to Serving of the "Culture Warrior." – – –

o our friend. – The writing is therefore notable–

worthy because here a Jew is zealous against Judaism. Mendelsohn raises against his people the same accusations and accusations which ever put forward by anti-Semitic groups. The bro- ftirely incite the grossest insults against Ifrael, so that we ft dare not print it. We give some extracts, under Elimination of the most offensive passages and strong words. – Mendelsohn writes: "The Jew is a comfortable, but highly sophisticated man- delender character that has spread throughout the universe, and with all possible manipulations, fshould be es direct or indirect

The largest industrial enterprises, palaces, capitals etc. he has understood how to defend himself through actions that are not always praiseworthy and it has succeeded in establishing itself ever more firmly to nestle among us. Its political character is for the human ical society is not a blessing, because it is rightly said assumed that he is the father of social democracy, at least but the source of constant agitation of the same. For this purpose he also took up literary ventures, newspapers, etc., to win the press for himself and his actions. All this makes it clear that the pressure of Judaism the entire civilized society not only has to suffer, but

Step by step ownership, sense of righteousness and n mundane decency. Therefore it is and must be the responsibility of the fshould be the duty of every individual to fight against Judaism to enter."

"Rabbi Moses brought the greatest misfortune into the world brought; he made the Jews. When the in Goshen ut went, they became lush, voluptuous, lustful; finally burst Me were poisonous and became dangerous to the Egyptians. the out of Goshen and set them to work. That was But the did not fall, because they found idlers in general, may only live by lies and deceit, by robbery, by fraud and wind-out; but don't work. That's where you have the placed under supervision. Rabbi Moses did not like that and he became a murderer. Then he looked around everywhere and, Since he saw no one, he killed the supervisor and fled to a Priests As is well known with certainty at that time the Priesthood consisted of black artifice, so the clever Rabbi Moses learned very well. Then the black man gave Artist gave Moses his daughter. When the Rabbi Moses gave his

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After he had learned the art of black magic well, he set out and went

returned to Egypt and practiced all his black magic there to King Pharaoh. Pharaoh's priests made the Rabbi Everything according to Moses, except for the lice, which Moses alone kept

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"As a result, Rabbi Moses gave the the first Commandment. The should poison everything in Egypt, should house go into the house and poison everything.

There was a great cry of distress in the night, house near The poison has worked in the house. During this great misery= thry Rabbi Moses gave the the second commandment. The were supposed to break into the houses and steal everything, which is movable. In Egypt there was damask, silk, Camel yarn, diamonds, the most precious thing we have neither here nor somewhere. The Egyptians are among the ancient peoples the largest and richest in valuables From this robbery of damask, silk, gold, jewels, pearls, diamonds, terrible much, Moses built a temple and Aron, his brother, built a golden calf. Then the Jews cried out: This is our God, who brought us out of the land of Egypt."

Then Rabbi Moses gave the 613 commandments. When they come into the land, they shall be punished with the severity of Sword slaughter infant and old man: eye, for eye, for leg For a bone, a tooth for a tooth. If someone comes into the country and sees a beautiful woman, then he should shave off her hair, and should let her mourn and fast for four weeks, and then he should sleep with her." |

Then Rabbi Moses commanded that all his brother Aron and his descendants shall bring to Jerusalem. The best cattle, rams, bulls, lambs, calves, pigeons and the The best poultry were to be taken. The animals were in three days of Aaron and his descendants were slaughtered; Blood soaked the earth, the temple and the altar, and the walls were sprinkled with blood, and the people stood by and shouted for joy; rejoiced as a sign that they had once shed a terrible amount of righteous blood shed in this place. Then it came true, as in the prophet Isaiah said: "Your hands are stained with blood!"

Out of Egypt came a who ruled over all the En= that of the earth, causing harm and destruction everywhere. by sucking blood. The ... was expelled from the land on land, from place to place, where he could neither nest nor breed, and his brood did not mature. In 1816 the fought with us and stabbed us in the heels until we were in pain; and After 30 years, in 1848, he stood up and built, in community with Robert Blum and his comrades barricades. Then he sucked. our fatherland; now he is fat and luxuriant and controls the press,

Society and business. The sucks our blood and
Mark looks like a trichina, and is still happy about it when it

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we are doing badly. He still mocks and writes poems and writings,
when we are on our last legs. It suppresses the most sacred
Right without fear. A flood of Jews is streaming into Berlin,
to lie in wait for prey, and shoots from houses, caves and
Hiding greedily, like a predator. The Jewish society has
Representatives up to the highest authority, and intervenes without distinction–
sanctified, highly honored and venerable personalities.

“The Jew is no friend of work, nor of negligence.

ity, and also likes the dirty women, with
which he finds amusing. The Jew is always thinking about
Exploitation of his fellow human beings; he lives by usury and fraud, his
His whole mind and desire is directed towards exploitation, he has
finally, the largest part of our industrial assets is taken over–
brought and sucked out. With this the Jew grows, grows, sucks,
presses and pinches the flesh of Christians. He buys and builds
palaces, he is lavish and fat and thinks how he should become ruler
get there with his many billions. He gives money to the time–
editorial offices, makes newspapers on and on, more and more.
They pollute everything with poison and bile, they obscure the law
and suppress the law without fear.”

UVM, This makes him directly or indirectly a revolutionary, and also
raised the Social Democracy, which he represents and promotes,
by demanding counter-services from her. They both form the sub–
agitators of the state order, support each other, and
seek to make every person acquainted with the existing form of government
The poor Christian people groan under the pressure of the Jews,
and the Jew scoffs at it. He has his representatives everywhere and
dominates schools, imperial offices, judiciary and magistracy. In a few
Years ago, Manchester Jewry devoured everything; there is
then there is no more salvation.”

“But now that we have, thank God! a new Reichstag,
whose elections are unfortunately influenced by the Jews,
but many highly honorable gentlemen in the same and will be our
beloved, sacred and highly revered Majesty and his Government
with property and blood. Christianity is called to do this,
but not Judaism; and can the so-called Jewish
Can't help Manchester MPs. They want Judaism.
The religion of Judaism is the French Revolution; it
want instead of just and Christian morality Judaism, Fa-
natism, anarchy, blind people who follow them unconditionally...”

We have very honourable representatives in our Lordship Houses that thirst for Christian righteousness, and these which will hopefully not allow Judaism to arise, and will not tolerate that it causes harm. May it be for the= be eradicated forever and ever."

(The Culture Fighter by Otto Glagau, Issue 112, December 15, 1884.)

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Dr, Morris de Jonge.

An act of modern torture.

3 Under this title the "Kreuzzeitung" publishes the following

Inscription: |

5 I hereby feel compelled to make the following public declaration to hand in:

On October 23, 1889, at the instigation of a number of Jewish stock exchange circles in Cologne, Berlin and Paris sons, headed by my own father, the pensioner, former Banker Jakob de Jonge, chairman of the Jewish community in Cologne, was classified by the Berlin police authorities as a "publicly dangerous mentally ill" to the mental institution of Dr. Levinstein in Schöneberg

This measure was taken on the basis of letters, which I wrote in September on the occasion of my move from Cologne to Berlin to the persons concerned, through whom I had years of loosened family and social ties to finally resolve and abolish, and in which I to motivate this renunciation, insofar as it has not already been done for years long, severe personal hardships and undignified treatment, which I had to endure, was justified in sharp words about the materialistic and idealistic, of greed and conceit fulfilled fatherlandless and in many respects for German culture downright dangerous spirit that exists within the international stock exchanges= circles. The purpose of the action against me was, unless it was simply revenge and passionate desire= acted as a motive, my literary advocacy for the calculation substantiation of moderate anti-Semitism, especially insofar as it against international stock exchange Jewry. About=

This was supposed to be a case I made at the beginning of October against a Jewish doctor in Cologne filed a complaint for lèse majesté, which is suitable was to compromise a large part of the local Jewish community-- and apparently raise fears that there could still be I have brought some similar incidents to the public

appear as the act of a mentally ill person. Likewise, evidently my intended conversion to Christianity, although not prevented, but as the step of an insane person be put up.

Some of those letters have now been selected and marked with fty put together, so that the same, from the combination= hang torn and so natural in their motives for a third incomprehensible, in connection with one-sided, partly distorted, partly actually untrue representations and descriptions of my person personal, which the police authority on the part of a number of against me embittered persons out of fear, hatred and revenge were, and on the basis of which it was possible to obtain the information in those letters to present the views expressed as "delusions", as a basis of action against me.

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Three weeks after the last of the letters that were ever come into consideration, was written on October 23rd morning ens, when I was completely unaware of the fact that I was in full health and working condi

aft sat at my desk (in the latter respect I only note, that an article I published in November in the "Gegenwart"- "A law against the abuse of freedom of association" was two days before October 23rd), appeared in my

Apartment a gentleman who introduced himself to me as a senior "police officer"- ft, but as I later learned, the district physicist Dr. Abraham Baer was, and talked to me with reference to those letters, which he described as "very elegant", about half an hour about my family circumstances, about which I him, although I naturally find this police interference in my Family circumstances were completely incomprehensible and despite his- fidely, he found himself in ever-growing embarrassment, so that finally feven the statement slipped out that he did not understand the whole thing, in most objective and polite manner all desired information

The district office was then seized by Lft of my person, and I was taken from there after several hours Waiting without any official notification or notice according to Art. a mentally ill person without reason and will accompanied by a Criminal police officer who told me that it was going to the public prosecutor- fhaft (), in an ambulance until I reached the destination of the Trip was communicated, I was in the mental institution in Schöneberg. - From week to week, and then from month to month, I, as well as the hospital doctors, that I have been authorized by the authorities- and initiate a regular procedure for determining my real state of health back into possession of my Freedom. After more than half a year

had waited without any prospect of release
in the foreseeable future, I saw no other means to
still completely intact mental health and freshness before serious and-
predictable dangers than with my family, whose
I have made repeated attempts to approach her energetically and with un-
had rejected with unshakeable firmness, to enter into negotiations
step.

In a conversation I had in the first days of the
May with a broker on the Berlin Stock Exchange.
with whom I had long since broken off all relations
had led, I was made to understand in a blunt manner,
that I would be kept interned until I was released by my
"Delusions" regarding international stock market Judaism, as I
fhealed" as she had expressed in those letters – if it were
It will take several years. In this torture-like situation,
I believe that only an apparent change of mind can save me from the most miserable
I have fucceftively and all-
Since the beginning of May I have gradually become closer to my family again, and
in particular, it seemed as if I had my hitherto un=
concealed intention to refer the matter to the Defence

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possibility, and in a series of oral
and written statements this apparent change of mind
with such skill and success that my family
my dismissal, which then took place on June 24th. – –

Despite the radical treatment that was given to me with respect
on public safety, completely the
Old! Still convinced that Judaism in its present
cultural and religious special existence that it has in the midst of our
Christian-German state, no independent state
has no right to exist and the complete dissolution of Judaism
in Christianity and Germany is a historical necessity,
but that international stock exchange Judaism in the most diverse
relations a serious threat to our entire national culture
and German idealism in particular, and with
with unshakable determination to pursue my convictions
this as well as in that direction fearlessly and steadfastly through
To defend and represent word and writing in the awareness
thereby not acting in a "publicly dangerous" manner, but in a public-benefit manner,
I see myself exposed to the danger of being labelled as a "dangerous
mentally ill" to be taken to a mental institution and then
probably given the state of Prussian medicinal legislation on
Never again! j

In this situation in grave danger for my freedom, my
Honour, my mental health, even my life, which is through a

repeated long stays in a mental institution
 I feel compelled to protect the public
 I ask all those newspapers to take up this report
 clarification, which, regardless of whether they subscribe to principled anti-Semitism
 or not, stand up for Germany and Christianity, and the An-
 fecht that devoted love for the German fatherland and
 full connection to the Christian-German culture is not the
 danger of the most miserable destruction and that no one
 as the criminal judge is authorized to intervene, if not the written
 HE expresses such attitudes beyond the limits of what is permissible.
 dough. |
 But to everyone who, regardless of party affiliation
 obedient to the sense of the highest goods of man and citizen
 gers, for freedom and honour, has preserved unimpaired, I judge
 the question: By what rights may the citizen of a constitutional state,
 in which personal freedom is guaranteed, on the basis of private
 letters that do not contain any threat to life, limb or property
 hold, and only because of their form to judicial ne because
 Insult could give rise to a clique of
 Fear and passionate bitterness filled people under flag
 most utter violation of the most elementary legal principle, that even the
 other part must be heard as a "publicly dangerous spirit"
 sick" and without any regulated procedure in the
 administrative channels to the most shameful and dangerous imprisonment
 be judged? By what right may he be judged by such means?

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forced to break family ties that he had for years–
 long conflicts and severe pressure that he had to endure,
 to fully realize his ethical, political and religious
 To be able to live convictions, to reconnect, and to find a deeper
 to recognize the most common feelings and attitudes as "delusions" and
 to revoke?

By what right can such an act of spiritual
 and mental torture?!

Dr. jur. Morris de Jonge, writer.
 Berlin NW., Mittelstraße 25, July 12, 1890.

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The case of Dr. Morris de Jonge is still pending, while–
 While I am writing this and it seems to be a case
 to act where the Jews one of their co-religionists, who
 sincerely wanted to convert to Christianity, actually to destroy

were looking for. |

Hermann Ahlwardt writes about this case in "Der Ber: struggle of doubt, etc." as follows:

"Where we have come with our doctors is clearly shown
The case of de Jonge is horrifying. This gentleman, himself a Jew,
is far-sighted enough to realize that the catastrophe for his people
must come in a short time. He tries to save it by
he pointed out the mistakes of the same and called for repentance-
warned. The 5 of them took him to a madhouse,
in which he was buried alive. This was made possible by, among other things,
the Jewish doctor Dr. Mendel, by issuing a certificate of public danger-
mental illness, without which Dr. de Jonge also
only to have seen.

The Jew Dr. Beer, who was also a district physician, then lured him
by the most common fraud into the trap. By God!
In this way, the Jews can attack any of their opponents at any moment
neutralize and condemn to spiritual death. I must
confess that I myself, who would not otherwise be considered a coward
belong, I cannot defend myself against a secret horror."

How many crimes of this kind have succeeded and remained unpunished
fare, may be evident from the fact that I have a Dr. Morris de
Jonge's crime, which was only
is not brought to court because it is feared that the
German doctors to be heard as witnesses and experts
could be made breadless by the rancor of the Jews.

Furthermore, I know of another case where one
sanatorium for the benefit of a Jewish offspring in order to
whose alleged temporary disorder caused some of his crimes-
break to cover up. E

In Berlin there lives a banker Mr. Elias, who voluntarily
converted to Christianity. In revenge for this,
he was literally stoned by his former co-religionists
have been.

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I will now follow another case, where also a
Jew turns against his fellow tribesmen, I take the same
the Kreuzzeitung of December 25, 1889.

Alberti Sittenfeld.

"Modern Judaism."

In the last "Political Weekly Overview" we pointed out the Description by the Jewish writer Sittenfeld (pseudonym: Alberti) by his own tribesmen in the "Munich
The essay is directed against
anti-Semitism, but at the same time falls on modern Judaism
fharsh judgments that we cannot withhold them from our readers
Those who are primarily concerned will anyway
Essay in the usual way to try to silence. |

"The modern Jew, the enlightened Jew, is the model of a tragic figure. No one feels the deep tragedy of his fate
fal fo, as the members of the younger generation of Jewish descent, and our whole existence is an unstoppable struggle with ourselves, an eternal bleeding to death. I can boldly claim that it among the very young, saturated with modern education Jewish generation there is no member who is of the superfluous
ity, harmfulness and rottenness of Judaism not in the deepest soul would be convinced. Judaism has every right to exist lost."

Alberti characterizes the food as "superfluous and senseless" regulations and the circumcision of the Jews and continues:

"Judaism is harmful in political terms as a
at the same time ultra-reactionary and ultra-radical element. With fanatic tenacity, it depends on the most outdated, senseless facilities
fentiments and views and at the same time builds with the same fanaticism
mus barricades, throws bombs and dynamite cartridges where there is only
This is not a consequence of historical development,
but of the essence of Judaism. By combining the extremes
it becomes the natural enemy and hinderer of the gradual, organic development." |

"Judaism has ceased to be a religion, a race, a Nation – it is just a clique. It is nothing more as a social community that exclusively pursues the material interest
The so-called ideal togetherness, the family life etc., which even Christians consider a special Jewish virtue
praised, are no longer there. The Jews
The Jew today is regarded only as a natural or posi-
active allies in the economic struggle. The cases that Jewish relatives starve and perish without mercy, happen every day."

Alberti then explains why the Jews use their synagogues
"While the Jewish banker and the Jewish broker in the

e stand side by side, they negotiate their stock market manipulation-ations."

"Judaism is the most characteristic and consistent Representative of the principle of modern capitalism, accumulation (capital accumulation)". "No one can deny that the Jews-
thum in an outstanding way in the swamping and corruption all relationships. A characteristic of the Jew is the persistent effort to produce value without expenditure-
cessation of work, ie since this is impossible, the dizziness, the Cor-
ruption, the effort to use stock market manoeuvres, false news, with
With the help of the press to create artificial values, to acquire these values and then exchange them for real goods created by work values from oneself." | |

Sittenfeld then comes to his own area, art, fpeak, and claims that the same, especially the theatre, by the Jews, by men like Blumenthal and Lautenburg corrupted. Also from the social characteristics of its Our informant is evidently not very pleased with the tribesmen. He says: The Christian is more honest. The Jew is generally not more educated than the Christian, but he always practices educational hypocrisy. For the Jew, art is mostly just an object, his wit in it to practice, and the dangerous thing about this property is that he insipid joke with the greatest audacity in the world as genuine criticism After Alberti confessed to us that the Jew will never become an aristocrat, but will always remain a parvenu, he further describes the peculiarities of his tribe:

"The Jew cannot descend to such a level of brutality ity, like the Christian. The only exception is the ge= bad traffic, especially the behavior of rich Jewish boys poor girls, seamstresses, etc. This achieves an incredible level of cynical brutality, to which I Christian I have never seen younger people sink. These protect the woman

still a last remnant of shame, which our stock exchanges-
jobbers until the spark goes out."

"The instinct for self-preservation is always the strongest instinct in Jews. The sacrifice of the same, the unreserved devotion to a other, of one thing, he hardly knows." |

"One of the most dangerous, specifically Jewish characteristics is the brutal, almost barbaric intolerance - again a strange Contradiction in a tribe that cries out loudly for Du= at any moment dung. A worse tyranny cannot be practiced than fhe Jewish clique practices. Of respect for the views or the The person of the opponent is not mentioned. The German fights his opponent in open, honest combat. The Jew seeks the

To destroy opponents in the intellectual field by giving him the mate= deprives him of his real basis, undermines his civil existence, or by revealing the existence and aspirations of his opponent to the world. fecret as much as possible, trying to deceive them. The most vile of all forms of fighting, the dead silence, is specific

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Jewish. Served as an opponent in the social as well as in the spiritual struggle The Jew prefers the lowest means, because he knows that The Germanic Christian would rather give up the fight than give in to the area of meanness follows."

Should Sittenfeld-Alberti wrongly "contre=" his fellow tribesmen? feit"? We hardly believe it. He must know them best."

Comparing the cases of Mendelfohn and Dr. Morris de Jonge with the Alberti-Sittenfeld case, it appears at first glance puzzling that the Jews could impunity Mr. A.=S. with such bad Let the Jews say things. But that has its good Reason. At times when the Jews see disaster approaching, fhe suffered from one of his own, of whose loyalty he is convinced, fpoorly, and thereby pursue certain goals. A man, who is so convinced of the bad qualities of his faith= enjoyed, one should reasonably think, would be better and striven, to reach a higher standpoint.

In No. 100 of the Deutsch=focialen Blätter of 13 July 1890 we read the following about this Mr. Alberti=Sittenfeld:

"The 'youngest Germany' was recently in some of its main representatives in court. The still quite young Writers. Conradi (25 years old), Alberti-Sittenfeld (28 years old) and Wilh. Walloth (33 years old) were the authors, and the Bookseller Wilh. Friedrich in Leipzig as publisher, immoral and accused of blasphemous writings. (In one of the noble powers= works were, for example, the mother Mary as a prostitute, her husband as holder with the most vulgar expressions, in relation to the The death of Christ on the cross is an expression that can only be used by Cattle used etc.) – The hearing took place on 26 and 27 June before the Regional Court of Leipzig. The reading of the relevant bodies, as well as part of the negotiations on it, followed with exclusion of the public. N

The defendant Walloth claims that he published his book in a
I wrote in a pathologically overexcited mood. After collecting
He was so afraid and excited that he could no longer bear the charges
know and go to the mental institution of Dr. Hecker in Johannesburg
Hecker is invited as an expert and makes true=
He not only declares Walloth to be a
talent, but for a genius and seeks to dissect the court
to assume that madness and genius are very related to each other
would be, and therefore Walloth as a genius must have a ver=
diminished ee be accepted! – (What a
Court has to let everything happen (-) – Conradi is soon
died after the charges were filed.

This is what the heroes of the “youngest Germany” look like!
fend them with bold manly courage the grossest obscenities in
the world, and when they are held accountable, they will
half mad with fear. – Real men's souls!

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The Jew Sittenfeld behaved most heroically. He
asserted with self-confident attitude that his book was of enormous
moral significance and among all the classics in the world hardly
If we have an academy of arts and knowledge–
fcies, like the French, he would certainly be one of the first,
who would be awarded prizes. But of course, our German public prosecutors
mostly did not have enough education to ... Here the foreman cut him off–
fitting man interrupted him and rebuked him with sharp words.
(This fun cost Mr. Sittenfeld 40 marks extra.) The long
The torrent of words of the clean boy breathed such excessive arrogance–
so much that it aroused lively displeasure among all listeners, and the
most of them had the feeling: why would you strap on such a guy
not over the goat and pay him with the pipe, as he
deserved. It almost seems as if the Jews were sent into the world,
to keep the moral sensitivity of the peoples awake and to
to put it to the test. They are constantly testing how far they can go
must in order to incite a people to an outbreak of moral anger; and
a people that is no longer able to beat the Jews with the whip
To serve as Christ did, has the moral strictness and the
Mental strength lost and is heading for decay. – Already at
For the sake of the Jews, it is necessary to reinstate corporal punishment in court
There are ways of thinking and acting for which the whip
is the only true means of atonement. |

Sittenfeld was awarded for his “highly moral, award-worthy”
writing for 300 marks and because of his Hebrew nobility
sentenced to 40 Mk in court, Walloth to 100 Mk. – The
Publisher Friedrich was acquitted because he had the fwinish manuscripts–
scripts before printing. –“

Sic transit gloria mundi!

There we have the exemplum ad oculos that a Jew gives a moral name, makes in morality, the errors knows his race, pretends to detest it and yet a Jew remains as he is written in the book.

The Minister of Culture would be particularly concerned, even more than the Minister of Justice to ensure that the horrific nonsense with madhouse certificates. Nowadays, people from the Lettres de cachet of the French kings, with which many—a lot of mischief was done than by a horrible medium—ancient tyrant tools. It is precisely the Jewish liberal papers, which at the mere thought of such abominable tool of tyranny in “moral indignation” We now have very recent positive evidence that that exactly the same nonsense is being done with madhouse certificates, as before with the notorious Lettres de cachet, as well as to neutralize undesirable people as well as to to avoid a deserved punishment. Furthermore, we have the fact= It is worth noting that the asylum is threatened if it should get certain people to tell the truth.

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This proves that nowadays, insane asylum certificates are just as good to be had, like Lettres de cachet in previous centuries. In the past, kings used such Lettres de eachet, and whoever uses the madhouse certificates today? I only know of cases to indicate where Jews can find this despicable instrument served and could only name Jewish doctors, who have given themselves over to such terrible certificates ficate. Is there a fee for such madhouse letters? What does such an instrument cost? Who are the privileged doctors, who are allowed to do this with impunity and without being hanged? Perhaps there are also privileged doctors who, through vaccination, or subcutaneous injections or other apparently harmless means provide useful services in inheritance or similar matters allowed? |

In the interest of humanity, science, etc., it would be desirable if one of the gentlemen to whom this book is dedicated met is to invite the Prussian Minister of Culture, Mr. von Goßler, to a wanted to publicly initiate a concise answer to such questions.

Andes and colonial policy.

"You are, I hear, at the colony of Angra-Pequena involved', Mr Baron?"

"— what does that mean? You want to be disadvantaged

agen! —

(Baron von Bleichröder.)

The great colonial politician Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Virchow once lectured from the lectern of the Reichstag that the word colony comes from the Latin colere "to cultivate" and that a colony is actually not a colony. |

The Jew Emin Pafha is chasing that the German possessions in Africa is not suitable for agriculture, but only for exploitation.

| The Jewish MP Bamberger claims that he has nothing

of colonial issues.

The Talmud tractate Jebamoth 63a states:

"Rabbi Eliezer says: "There is no more miserable business than Agriculture." Rabba adds: "If a Jew has a hundred guilders, in order to do business, he may allow himself to eat meat daily and drink wine and can live in a palace; he but thousands in agriculture, so he must eat vegetables with salt, in live in a poor hut and sleep on the floor."

Furthermore, in the same treatise, in the same chapter, it says: "Rabbi Eliezer, son of Abina, says: "All the plagues in the world come men by the Jews." a |

As long as the world exists, no Jew is the bearer of culture been, and if two-thirds of the human age experience in over-seafaring colonies to have a say, then

I maintain that the first principle in colonial enterprises which must be: No Jew may ever have a say in them or participate in them. work if you don't want to have the worst experiences.

Our entire German colonial policy has from the outset a had a femific touch. |

No sooner had the now negotiated Angra-Pequena been acquired,
The famous Lieutenant Siegmund Ifrael went as a pioneer of the

German trade and industry there. He has the

Germans showed how it's done.

| What was the whole Samoa affair? What did it mean to
German Empire? Some Jews quarreled. German—

The country paid a lot of money and the Jews had the pleasure of

to see the hated Goyim drown. Finally, the question

from the world. Pleasant reminiscences are every—

if not retarded.

After the first work was done in East Africa by some Germans—
was accomplished, the children of Ifrael began to make themselves known,
for the time being, however, only about patriotism among the good Germans
to bring them to market their skin in East Africa,
and they could later appropriate the fruits of their labour.

Our Foreign Office, which is full of Jews, seems to
to have understood everything according to the wishes of the Siraelites—
prepare.

It made a very strange impression to see the creations
the colonial associations in the interior of Germany, even in small provinces—
cial cities, and the enthusiasm which is everywhere artificially created by time—
reports.

People were asked to give lectures in such associations on
Good of the Fatherland, and if one said that, in order to
to talk about African colonies, one has to be on the spot—
If you had to be someone who was not your own person, you were laughed at. Everyone felt
called to have a say and believed that he was a paragon of colonial wisdom—
to be happy after reading some newspaper articles.

Even today it is difficult to get an idea of our
German colonial conditions and the merits of the people,
who have played a major role in their real
To assess values, because the Jewish press ensures that after
the respective interests of the children of Israel
and is denied.

But it had hardly become known that a Jew in the interior
Africa, when he was raised to the shield and for German—
land should be taken out.

Who is Emin Pasha? What has he achieved? This question I often addressed it to people who should understand something about the matter, but never received a satisfactory answer. Above all he is a Jew; then he left Germany by abandoned his wife; then he was a doctor in the service of a Turkish-Pasha; then he joined Gordon, because where he had is, chips fall off, and collecting them is the Main business of the Jew. Finally we find him in Wadelai as so-called Governor of the Equatorial Province. How he There is a darkness over the fact that he got the post. It is said that he fe had been a bearer of culture in the province, but what we positive knowledge is that he knows the values of the land there, ivory, has accumulated in large quantities.

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Stanley finally marshals him out of the country; it is said, that Stanley wanted to steal his ivory. Whether this Whether this claim is true or not remains to be seen, but from the From Stanley's descriptions it is clear that Emin was a real is Jewish and Stanley rightly treats him as such.

The entire Jewish press exalts Emin to the skies and Stanley's actions are belittled.

Quarrels and disputes are happily present, and an animosity against the Englishman. Germany immediately takes the noble Hebrew into his hospitable arms. He is honored and he performs felf a fall out of the window, in which probably every other person that would have blessed. f

In the Talmud, tractate Kiddufhin, p. 40a, it says: "Rabbi Zaduk was once drunk and threw himself from the roof. The prophet Elijah came 400 miles quickly, so quickly that he He was able to catch the falling Rabbi with his arms. But the good Elias was sick for three days from the rapid journey and was badly angry at the rabbi."

Shouldn't we believe that the prophet Elijah also Emin received?

Emin Pafha is given office and dignity and moves into The interior is back. Dispatches arrive saying that the grateful Emin now founded an empire in Africa on her own account will. Would such assumptions be made to the traveler any other nationality other than the Jewish one?

Two Germans who actually achieved something in East Africa come to Germany and in the "Volkszeitung" from

September 30, 1890 one reads: =

"In the case of the Beterd-Commer3, the absence of personal-killings of the Foreign Office, which is located in his honor banquet given by the Emin Pasha Committee, At least one employee of the "Post", who which is close to 1, to make the following remarks close:

In colonial circles, people are aware that the personal-ity of Dr. Peters, who ensures a quiet and limited activity fit is not very suitable for satisfactory placement, especially in the present-moment when everything is in the process of development, special Difficulties. As your correspondent recently pointed out, was to be communicated, are with regard to the later use of the Lord Major Wißmann also expects some changes that will be much-will easily initially upset some colonial friends. It is taking into account that the provisional structure is naturally subject to change suppression of the uprising must come to an end; there must be a steady Falun, which will provide the necessary trust for the

future. Because even if the anger over the German-English ical agreement has gradually disappeared, it is still a certain mistrust still lingers, especially among the capitalists, that the German Empire occasionally invades other parts of our colonies

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Worth emphasizing that Mr. von Caprivi recently had the opportunity

as compensation. On the other hand, it is

has taken to assure that we now have what we fit, and that he attached importance to the fact that this become known everywhere." |

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It seems that the two Germans are to be released after their

work, because we now have a "sym-pathetic" Jew in Africa, who "exploits" for himself and the

One can take care of one's better. There is a great deal of talk about the great Services that Emin Pasha could render to science. The

Science has to serve as a pretext for everything today.
says that Emin's papers are interspersed with scientific records—
forums and in the "Köln. Zeitung" of 17 October
In 1890 one reads:

"The German Colonial Society has decided to work with Emin

Pasha by sending a typist for him in conjunction—

The intention is to use this method to attract the rich
Experiences to save Emia in Wadelai from destruction, and
also about the latest works of the deserving researcher
to be informed directly, from which a rich benefit for
our colonization efforts are to be hoped for. It must be assumed—
that both these purposes can be achieved if
Emin is provided with a skilled typist. The
Preparations for the implementation of this plan are already
ediehen that only the affirmative answer of Emin had to be awaited

lives." —

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The gentlemen seem to take Emin really seriously. In ge—
In some respects I do the same, that is, where it is ivory or
Gold trades for him and his family, but with science
That is a separate matter. He would give us an instruction on
give the same, as the Christian Rabbi gives the good Deut—
fight of the kingdom of heaven, while he makes merry and his
pockets, or he would do it like Mr. von Brandt, who—
cher the Foreign Office a mass of so-called scientific—
reports, while he gives the unscientific, ie such
which are related to earning money, directly to relatives or bank—
kiers or interested parties. Do we even know whether it
Didn't it cost Emin a lot of trouble to lose his papers?

ambetta, for example, burned his when he had to give an account
fould, ft always be. Losing documents at the right moment—
ment is a specifically Jewish manipulation, and in any case it is
The safest thing to do when dealing with a Jew is to be prepared
that he uses such a convenient means, if one does not already
previously very significant and positive evidence of his reliability—
power in his hands. Recently we have seen that he is against

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the Reichskommiffar is on strike, that is quite natural, how could that it is different. I am just surprised how the matter ends. –

But I would like to highlight one point here. How do Jews and Arabs with each other? Drumont tells us in his “La France juive” II., p. 14, that an Arab does not kill a Jew, because he finds it too despicable. That would be a long Preservation of Emin may be beneficial. Elsewhere one hears that the Arab does not allow a Jew to mount the horse because the animal was too noble for him. Who else knows anything about this Bun wants to know, read l'Algerie juive by Georges Meynie and

it juifs en Algerie from the same. L'Algerie par Raoul Bergot, Les odeurs de Tunis par Honoré Pontois, and to whom it belongs it is boring to study these scientific works, and scientific wants to know how much the Arabs love the Jews, read this very interesting–Reffante literary work “Au soleil” by Guy de Maupassant.

The Arab is known to have a very fine feeling for race–characteristics, and now I ask you to consider what the Arab of us Germans should think when we compare him with Jewish officials, Teachers, clergymen and African travellers? He must a peculiar concept from us Germans. We otherwise they care so much about “reputation” among foreign peoples.

In Algiers, the Arabs submit petitions against the Jewish plague and send letters of thanks to anti-Semitic writers.

What would the Arabs say if they knew that the
The management of our entire colonial policy is in Jewish hands?

I am reading an article from the “Export” of 26 February
1890 via East Africa:

The so-called English intrigues in East Africa.
(Sent by an old German overseas sailor.)

When the Sultan of Zanzibar became known in Germany, some German colonial-political papers added to that news the information that the Sultan had apparently been poisoned, that the new Sultan had long been-secret contacts with the English Consulate-that English naval doctors did him the favor to state that the body of Seyd Chalifa did not contain any Injuries show that hopefully the English government under Be-taking into account the existing treaties of their sub-companies with Germany-thanes and the representatives of English interests in Zanzibar-members of the English East African Society no intrigues against German interests etc. The whole on the basis of the news compiled in this way and the-The same assessment had to be made in every case, no matter how objective

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thinking reader the opinion that the English more or less the intellectual perpetrators of the assassination of Seyd Khalifa or that they at least had the same effect on the promotion their East African interests and the intrigues of the fanatics supported the Arab party hostile to Europeanism, to bring the current Sultan, Seyd Ali, to power and to play him and his followers off against the Germans.

That even without English and European intrigues, Asian and African despots in a not unusual way from the World is well known, and accordingly the causes of the death of Seyd Khalifa even without reference to eng-ical assistance can be interpreted. However, it is still in in no way certain that the Sultan really died a violent death has died and to determine the causes of the same is difficult ever succeed. After all, the possibility is not excluded-concluded that Seyd Khalifa died of fever, the consequences of the illness regularities of harem life or the like.

A disease similar to influenza can also be introduced which are known to have been in the south of Europe and in the north of Africa has claimed more victims recently than in the countries but with less temperate climates. Basically, but such discussions have little value. "Le Sultan est mort, vive le Sultan" - the system remains the same. That Seyd Khalifa hated the Europeans and Christians, is certain, and no one will blame him, because he owes the destruction of his An-to them. in East Africa, as well as the territorial losses on the mainland. Neither did his brother, the skilful Seyd Bargafch, see the intrusion

the Europeans could prevent them from entering the East African sphere of interest, Seyd Khalifa was not able to do it and neither will anyone in the future. Seyd Ali and the orthodox Islamic party are able to. In such conditions the English as the intellectual participants to denounce the Sultan's death is downright rude and silly! But if now expressly to confirm this claim and to increase the argument the facts are turned upside down and it is claimed: English naval doctors had determined, at the "request" of Seyd Ali, that external injuries on the body of Seyd Khalifa could not be confirmed, while the doctors concerned have only given this opinion after they had offered to autopsy the corpse, though they cannot be permitted for religious reasons alone could, suspicions such as those mentioned appear as an infame Perfidy! It has indeed become a comfortable fashion in Germany has become a country that is a country that is a country of dread, and especially our colonial-chauvinistic circles seek the disadvantages of all mistakes and errors they made to the "English intrigues". Of course, it was these who caused the loss of Lamu should have been in debt, and yet two years ago it was the Germans frankly and freely, the islands in the area of their rulers' shaft. Now the English are looking west of the lakes

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to get a firm foothold, stations have already been set up there! a year ago, the Germans would have had free rein there and the means which, without the exact knowledge of the circumstances and the situation of Emin Pasha wasted in vain to relieve him have been successfully used to set up stations at the Lakes can be used. As for these, so for all half-measures, indecisions, wrong measures and thoughtlessness the "intrigues of the English". The same silly tale resounds in Witu, on the Tana, the lake district, Zanzibar, and now The English will also be with the faithful and patient denounced by the German colonial public as a poisoner. With such You cannot make a successful colonial policy without means and you also not the fiasco that has so far affected all German-East African private companies. If the Reich had not intervened, a fleet would not have been mobilized for a period of one year and if a capable man like Wißmann had not If the management of the operations had been taken over, an atom of all the so many costs, sacrifices and reputations left over from the private ventures undertaken. Not a single one of the under-performances staged with such great promises has fulfilled its purpose With what sovereign over all legitimate concerns and warnings were addressed, with what impudence the most brilliant colonial images from East-

Africa presented to the German public! What a comedy, what Advertising had to be used! If it had been done to support the colonial To help the idea to victory, this would be achieved through excessive zeal be excused, but in fact it was done to avoid personal mis- successes. And after finally this whole system was- has been managed and no one believes in the reputation anymore, "Perfidious Albion" is blamed for causing the failures have – lupus in fabula.

German colonial policy is alive and will not only continue live, but hopefully also continue to exist with honor. The new Sultan will not change anything and would go to his or her If he wants to change it for the English, we hope that without hesitation and in the most ruthless way is defined that we are equal to the latter. Moreover, it is our task to Arabs of the mainland and the Negro tribes in the interior of the Con- tinents through actions the conviction that we are just as energetic colonizers and commercial entrepreneurs, like the Englishman. This proof has not yet been provided, and that the Arabs and natives now – according to agreement= the statement of independent German African travelers – with the English countries rather than with the Germans, is a fact that is not very flattering to us is. However, this fact cannot take away our wonders, because what material were our colonizers (!) made of?! Bureaucratically trained, clumsy people whose advancement in Germany took too long, aspiring farmers from Pomerania-

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her provenance, full of innate and acquired arrogance because of their long family tree, whose fruits already tasted bitter, Economical lieutenants who, without having smelled gunpowder, with a broken marshal's baton in his knapsack in the "blessed Africa" dreamed of a feudal workers' paradise, from the middle from them, lying in the hammock, countless cattle= and slaves= directing herds, of slaves – the color of the slaves is what matters yes not on – let yourself be fanned; seat and other rest actors, who left half a dozen or more editorial offices unsafe and now those who dictated to them, under the influence write reports octroyed by the tropical East African sun; in addition, some other failed existences that were affected by the victory awareness of her irresistible personality. And with it revolvers, floppy hats, gun boots, a holy, big, German mouth full of patriotism and reputation, as well as a phenomenal mental appetite and equally eternal thirst! These are the people,

who, in association with their protectors, a friendly people at insult and suspect at every opportunity!

Where was the insight, the reasonable practical consideration
Where, above all, were the ideals? What could it help that,
after the funds were almost exhausted and by those elements
the colonial interests were botched on the spot, a
individual clever and intelligent men under Vohsen's leadership
tried to bring the carts back onto the right road?!
Is what has been said perhaps described in too dark a light? Tace! De te fabula
narrative!

Undoubtedly, we are now or soon at a turning point=
points of German colonial policy. We think far too highly of
the Reich government, than we could assume that the same
would lead to an energetic continuation of the work begun
be inclined to renounce. But it is just as certain that they will
neither to continue alone nor to complete successfully
may, if you do not have the necessary support among the people
itself. Even if the East African Empire were to become a crown colony
under his own administration, jo can think of a
successful cultivation, trade and plantation=colonifation only
then be thought of when numerous private interests of German citizens
entrepreneurs there and to support the Reich administration
in a position to do so. The people who have been working there so far
foccupations and sole proprietors are unsuitable because the means of the
fteren are almost used up and a successful action by the previous
existing private interests is therefore hardly to be expected. If
We must therefore also wish that a reconstruction of the oft-
African society and other societies on a broader

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economic basis under the leadership of already proven persons

succeed, but at the same time we hope that numerous other

Enterprises will emerge which will open up the hinterland to the German

fec interests and secure them. This is undoubtedly the case

location of a railway to the sea areas is more necessary,

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as well as the English will proceed to build such a

However, the implementation of such and similar undertakings still has to completely different private funds than those previously mobilized by the German side will be made available. More on that shortly! Just a energetic action can be taken against the so-called "intrigues" of the English help. When they see that we are acting energetically everywhere—go, and when they see that behind this desire there are sufficient means and experienced, economically competent people, then it is with the core saying: öte toi que je m'y mette, once and for all—

"Just stop by!"

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What the author of the article is chasing is harsh, but seems true to be, because this is confirmed by other sources. We have Here again the case that inferior human material sent to where the best should be sent. I want to go here—ft that a lieutenant who had failed because of a trifle, named—lich, if he is strangled by the Jew, has my sympathies, because his upbringing did not prepare him for the outside world and he is usually very disappointed. If you like that—But if you want to help people, then it is wrong to start from the beginning—to make them independent and to place them in authoritative positions feat. Exceptionally, one or the other person may—last, but as a rule, those elements that are do not have a strong character, always in danger of becoming a prey of the Jews—thumbs, if they are not under very firm, secure German leadership that encourages them to work.

But how Jews know how to benefit from colonies, that The following article from the "Berliner Tageblatt" by An= shows us beginning of January 1891 about a sensational trial in London:

A huge fraud.
(Henry Marks – Butterfield and Rae=Goldmine.)

The "Berl. Tagebl.", a certainly innocuous source, reports about a short sensational trial set in London, The following 00 of course fails to mention that Marks – Benjamin etc. Jews!): |
"After nine days of negotiations, today the court of Henry Marks, the founder and publisher of the "Financial News", against Mr. Butterfield in trial for defamation and libel insult has come to an end. In the position that Marks here, and given the severity of the charges brought against him= complaining, it was only a commandment to remain silent until the "twelve honest and truthful 1 made their judgment, and this in such a way

more than the witnesses and allegations against Marks white" were by no means above all doubt. Only those who attended the entire hearing and paid attention to her in the courtroom.

famely followed, could form a judgment as to what was true and what was false

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on the subject, and the audience had to, like the Be= judge, wait for the verdict of the jury before it Verdict. The verdict has now been lifted, and the ban that tongues and feathers has been released.

The reason for the complaint was, if I remember correctly, brochure published in February last year, in which Mr. Marks and others were accused of "seducing" a widow in New York, fhe cheated out of all his property and was then left in the lurch and in the greatest need after he had made the attempt to to be locked up in a public mental institution as an insane person. This claim was very damaging to Mr. Marks, as he not only achieved a respected position in society, but but also in the new London City Council (County Council)– and was considered as a candidate for parliament. As interesting as this love story with the interesting widow was, the audience was still interested in the second accusation, which The completely failed Rae gold mine was much more expensive. It was a notoriously fraudulent foundation, in which the public fold its 80,000 to 100,000 pounds, and the anonymous brochure claimed that Marks was the soul of the whole, that he He cheated the audience with the help of his paper and put all the money into ftucked into his pocket. The anonymous accuser explained everything

in detail and revealed such a precise knowledge of all the details,

that his statements were generally believed. The founding According to his statements, it went like this: A brother-in-law by Henry Marks, a Mr. Benjamin, traveled with a brewery= Engineer who is on his way to Cape Town to work in an in= engineer for mining, to the Cape Colony. There The first worthless farm was sold for the ridiculous price of 500 pounds. The newly qualified "expert in mining" fach" then gave his findings and his report, which the farm as a true Eldorado, and with the purchase deed, the estate– achte and some gold-bearing quartz bought in Cape Town= Armed with weapons, Mr. Benjamin returned to London. He

immediately bought the "Gold Farm" to a "Mr. Smith" for 50,000 pounds, and he sold them on the same day to a consortium for 80,000 pounds, which invited the public to vote for this "cheaply acquired" farm 100,000, captivating with its gold wealth Pound to fubferibiren. The "Financial News" recommended the Rae Goldmine as a "very solid and promising investment" in small articles and in the editorial office's mailbox. After a few Months ago, according to Kabel report, a diamond was also found on the Rae Farm tied up, and the Aetien fhoored jo into the air, that the founders – they all got rid of it with agio!

But when it came to paying dividends, things started to go wrong Disturbing news came from Cape Town, and finally The whole thing turned out to be a colossal hoax. The shares fell from 25 shillings and more to 1½ shillings and – Someone bought them up. A general meeting was

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called to transfer the farm to a neighboring "gold mine" decided and so the whole thing fell into the water, and no tap crowed more about it.

Then suddenly the anonymous brochure appeared, which claimed that Benjamin, Smith and all directors and original The illustrators were just front men for Henry Marks. He bought the farm and sold it to his straw man Smith and then handed over to the company, all shares replaced by strawmen, which were then driven up by his sheet, attached to the audience, and when the "founding fraud" Light came, with the "Financial News" reporting the outraged Cenfor fplayed, he bought the shares as waste paper and then in the General Assembly itself the abfolutorium. The brochure listed the names of the original original draftsmen, quite close relatives of Mark, then the governess and the servants in his house and a untraceable Miss Fanny Chamberlain, who 2000 to 5000 pounds shares and happily sold them before the crash came! "It was Henry Marks under 30 different names," said the brochure. He bought the farm, he hung it around the public 80,000 pounds and sold worthless shares for 100,000 pounds with premium in circulation.

The defrauded shareholders of the Rae Gold Mine raised a fuss. The matter became unpleasant for Mr. Marks; he found himself in his Position in society, as a newspaper editor and as a city He declared himself, like Parnell, innocent and immediately filed a criminal complaint against the printer of the brochure. This printer became afraid and called the author, a Mr. Butterfield! | |

ne Henry Marks breathed a sigh of relief. Butterfield was a American who had come to London to create an "American Goldfeld" to the British public for the small sum of one million. Marks spoiled the founding of this American-Canadian Rae Farm thoroughly that Butterfield not only has no pennies from the pockets of the British public, but also spent all his possessions. He was a poor devil- and his brochure was an act of revenge! Marks hung this ostensibly to the big bell, Butterfield, who was in danger was that he had escaped British jurisdiction by fleeing could arrest, continued the prosecution of the "Berechers" by the greatest lawyer in London, Sir Charles Ruffel in Gang and, given Butterfield's pennilessness, saw the further development development of things with calm.

Only Henry Marks had, through the impudence of his appearance (the "BT" says "intrepidity") among the Greens- but made many enemies! Especially from the nitrate fields a seed that was fatal to him grew up! With kings, and even if only with nitric acid, it is bad to eat cherries! Butterfield found bail and money, a huge amount of money, in order not to

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not only to accept the famous lawyer Hill, but also witnesses from America and Africa, including the "interesting tante" widow, a Mrs. Koppel, and the straw man "Smith" of the admitted to Marks for his role as buyer and seller Eau of Rae-Goldmine 200 pounds tip to receive have. Ä

Without going into the lengthy process in detail, said that the jury believed the widow's testimony and the information Butterfields about the Rae Gold Mine and Butterfield acquitted. Not enough, the jury explained, that they the charges against Marks were proven to be complete and that Butterfield, with the publication of the brochure acted in the public interest. Against the printer The charges were then withdrawn and Marks was ordered to pay the costs N trial, which cost him several thousand pounds should.

The verdict was received in the courtroom with enthusiastic Applause was received - the audience consisted for the most part from shareholders of the Rae Gold Mine and from the Financial News slaughtered founders. The judge, however, was very indignant and declared that he did not agree with the verdict at all. The Walt Hill noted that fortunately this did not change the verdict,

and the audience will have to decide. He is looking forward to "to have uncovered the most dangerous man in London!" So ended the sensational trial, which will not be without consequences, and could lead to further legal proceedings."

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Such frauds are repeated all over the world in all possible forms. For one of the most competent judges I consider our Reichstag deputies to be the ones who are Ludwig Bamberger, who would do well to benefit and promote men of our German fatherland about the way in which it is done to provide information so that the German public be warned in time and our colonies to the children Israel not only offers a means of using the stock exchange to carry out raids of the type described above.

It cannot possibly be in the interest and desire of Germans, that our colonies are exploited in a Jewish manner and also little that we can relate to our colonial neighbours, whether they are English, French, or whatever else they may be, are at odds. But as long as we have Jews in our colonial affairs, whether in administration or in exploitation, there is little feeceived that the development of the colonies will have a peaceful The Jew will always manage to or the other way of creating murky water in which to fish His tribesmen, whom he has in the other camps, will always support him in this.

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Wherever I found English and Germans living together– I have always found that they got along well, although they made fierce competition in trade; only when Jewish When an element came between them, discord was sown. This is evidence how English and Germans lived in harmony for decades until a Jewish element created a discordant note, is the Part II. Articles from the North China Herald, p. 199. The legitimacy of the accusation expressed in this article was by all the Germans who had agreed to it– to sign an address to Mr. von Brandt, recognized.

We should, wherever we are with Englishmen in colonial– affairs, never forget that they are a every German who comes to their colonies the same rights like every Englishman. This has always been the case

and is still so today. In contrast, the call which was made at the Inauguration of our colonial policy was: "One must give in to the English-countries on their own soil," for someone who has long lived in English colonies, at least strange. This The solution had a strong, hostile aftertaste and sounded according to the customary practice among the children of Israel, granted guest-to reward friendship with ingratitude.

I would like to raise one more question. What qualification a man like Dr. Kayfer from the Foreign Office can lead our colonial affairs 1 What merits has he in this direction? Where could he have acquired his knowledge? What was the purpose of his baptism?

I have experienced a lot in colonial matters. But we seem everything that has ever been achieved in Cochinchina and Algiers in the shadows to want to put.

Andes and aerofotography.

A French writer has made the claim that that for a future generation the noble diploma will be the only would consist solely in proving that there was no Jewish blood in his veins. This would not be entirely unthinkable, because a Nobility only has meaning if it is national. Unfortunately a large part of our nobility seems to lose sight of this, how far with and how far without awareness of the consequences, which What must arise from this for him remains to be seen. The gentlemen must know best what they are doing.

One may assume that among the nobility themselves opinions= differences prevail and a large part of them are not agreed that the title of nobility was reduced to 1 is appreciated, and since it is out of color, that within a short time the The time will come when it is time to show our colors, It would be desirable to know the part of the nobility which to pure Germanism. The other part of the nobility has has lost its right to exist. No less interesting It would be a complete lift of the mixed nobility and one of the Jewish pure sang. A complete "Almanac of Golgatha" would meet a long-felt need.

I have no reason whatsoever to dwell on the matter but limit myself to making a few notes about Mifch= to give them as they are at hand and to draw attention to a small book, which was published in 1889 by of Kyffhäuser in Salzburg and was entitled "Ennobled Jewish Families". Neither this booklet nor the ones I brought Lists make no claim to completeness, but % can still be used as sources for larger works of this

kind of useful. |

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"On the occasion of the recent marriage of Prince Alois Liechtenstein in Vienna, a German journal noted that, although here and there a Liechtensteiner brings home a commoner, but

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no one will ever "lower themselves" to marry a Jewess, "cases, as they can occur in Asian Hungary, would be in German Nobility impossible." In contrast, the Karlovy Vary "Sprudel" now receives from a friend a small collection of aristocratic-Jewish Marriages, which does not claim to be complete, but still teaches that despite the anti-Semitic current, they just in the last decade cennium were closed quite frequently. It is known that Prince Heinrich XIV of Reuß-Greiz with Marianne Meyer from Berlin who bore the title of Frau von Egenberg and in 1814 ft died. Only recently, the reigning Prince of Monaco Daughter of Michael Heine; Prince Radziwill (a close relative of the Prussian royal family) married Marie in 1880 Felix, daughter of the gaming tenant Francois Blanc and the Charlotte Henfel, Prince Michael Cito-Fitomarino, Prince of Rocca d'Afpide, Marie, daughter of the merchant Moriz Embden in Hamburg, sister of the poet Heinrich Heine, Heinrich Decazes (1888) Ifabella, daughter of the sewing machine manufacturer Singer, Victor Maffena, Duke of Rivoli (1882) Paula Heine, the adopted daughter of the banker Carl Heine in Hamburg and daughter of Mr. Furtado, a brother of Madame Heine, Prince of Polignac (1874) Marie, daughter of Mr. Langenberger and a née Erlanger, Armand de Chapelle de Jumillac, Duke of Richelieu, Alice Heine, now married Princess of Monaco. Prince Ludwig of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, Amalie, daughter of the broker Lilienthal, who as a widow (1882) married the Baron Prince of Reischach, who was 12 years younger than her, married.

Prince Frederick of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg married (1868) Pauline Lilienthal, a sister of the previous, Prince Jofef Sulkowski Victoria Lehmann, Prince Ernst von Lynar Louise Löbenstein.

Even more numerous are the marriages of members of counts Houses with middle-class Jews. Count Ernst von Batthanyi of Nemet-Ujvar married a Miss Robitfek, Count Wolf von Baudisin, the famous Shakespearean translator, Sophie Kaskel from Dresden, Count Charles Louis Marie de Bertier (1859) Alice, daughter of Jeremias Singer, director an insurance company, Count Hyacinthe de Boisboiffel (1883)

the daughter of Jacob Libman, Vicomte de Chappedelame the Daughter of Emanuel Ginsburger and Rofa Leweil, Count Ch aptal, Nadine Rafalowitz, Count de Corberon's daughter of Leon Löwenstein, Count of Desart Miss Bischofsheim, Count Despetit de la Salle Amelie Goldsmith, Count Ludwig von Dohna Fanny Aronfohn, Count Valentin d' Eftourmel the daughter of Hermann Oppenheim. Countess Marie von Firmian married (1884) Karl Kuffner in Hungary, Count Heinrich Giovanelli married thete (1872) Pauline Morawetz, his brother Melitta Morawetz, Count Kurt Bogislaw von Hacke, the daughter of the banker Oskar Heinauer and Julie Prins, Count Georg von Hardenberg (1879) the daughter of Victor Heymann, merchant in Rio de Ja-

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neiro, Count Guido Henckel, Baron von Donnersmarck (1871) Blanche Lachmann, Vicomte de Jousselin (1888) Miss Avigdor, Niece of Baron Hirsch, Count Stefan Jundzill (1879) Julie, daughter of the bank director Anton Laski in Warsaw, Count Franz de Montigny-Jancourt (1864) Lina Steiner, Count of Raciborska Morßtyn Miss Reichmann, daughter of a banker in Warsaw, Vicomte de la Panouse the singer Marie 1 Count de Perein (1885), the daughter of Joachim Ephrussi and Henriette Halperson, Countess Bertha von Pourtales (1871) Benjamin Schlefinger, Imperial German Consul in Bofton, Marchefe Respaltizza, a supporter of the pretender to the crown Don Carlos, Miss Morwitzer, Count Maurice Reffeguier de Biremont Bertha, ver widow Abeles, Count Gottfried von Rumerskirch Louise Goldstein, Viscount Franz de Salles (1869) Annaide Leven, Count Gotthardt Saurma-Jeltfsch (1860) Maria Rofa, daughter of Dr. Samuel Dreifus in Stuttgart and Henriette Benedikt, Vicomte Louis Carl Maria Heinrich de Serrurier (1872) Hermine, Daughter of the banker Jacob Freund, Gaetano Trapani, Marquis de Montepagano (1872) Bertha, daughter of Virginie Goldber, Count Rudolf von Weftarb (1883) the daughter of Jaques in Ham castle and Emma Hertz, Count Joseph of Westphalen of Fürstenberg Katharina Friedberg.

From members of baronial families who married Jews and Jewish women were mentioned: Baron Ferdinand von Andrian-Werburg, the daughter of Giacomo " Lord of Baillon Jofefine Morbitzer, Baron Jofef de Baye Carie Oppenheim, Baron Alfred von Buffsche-Ippenburg the Daughter of Commissioner Cerf. Baroness Marianne von Duval Dampierre, which belongs to the family of the brave colonel, the savior Emperor Ferdinand II, married Heinrich Ludwig in 1881 Jeitteles, Professor of Natural Sciences at the Teacher Training Institute institution in Vienna, Baron Carl v. Donnersberg the Sophie Würzburger from Munich, Baron Wilhelm Gorup von Bejänez Anna Deffauer, Baron v. Grainger Eugenia Koulla, Baron v. Grothuß

Sarah Mayer, Baron von der Hagen Clara Löwinfohn, a 5
von Hammerfstein Dorothea Rofenthal, Baron Robert von Hein
Julie Abfolon, Baron Heinrich von Hügel, Royal Württemberg Colonel
(1856) Adeline Benedict, Baron Emanuel von le) Blanca
Meyerbeer, Baron Hugo von Lütgendorff=Leinburg, kk Haupt=
mann, the daughter of Moritz Löwenfeld, Baron Friedrich von
Maltzahn (1879) Louise Ladenburg from Mannheim, Baron Georg
v. Mitis Anna Seligmann, Baron Karl von Münch=Belling=
hausen the daughter of Simeon Friedrich Popper, Baron Karl
August von Obercamp Anna Libofschitz, Baron Joh. Anton Puget
the daughter of the banker Eduard Mylaund and Marie Enoch in
Warsaw, Baron Eugen von Richthofen Fanny Mendelsohn,
Baron Eduard von Sacken Elifabeth Pollak=Höger, Baron de
Santos, Portuguese Embassy Secretary, Henriette Julie, the
Daughter of Jacob Landau and Jeanette Johanna Wolff and

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Widow of Bernhard Figdor, Baron Albrecht von Tefchenberg
1887) Bertha Winternitz, Baron Oskar Lehrer von
echtenthal (1885) Elifabeth daughter of Moritz Hirsch, Baron de

Vergniolle Johanna, daughter of Ferdinand Wertheimer in Vienna

and Pauline Goldschmidt, Baron Friedrich von Wichmaunn–

Eichhorn Elise Marie, widowed Schlesinger. |

(Jewish Press No. 24, June 12, 1890.)

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Judaization of German princely families. In the last
Months ago, the news was in all the newspapers that a baron
von Rüttenstein inheritance claims to the Saxe-Coburg family–
, but was flatly rejected. It
Only a few people may know that this Baron von Rüttenstein
of Jewish descent. His mother, Constanze Geiger, was the
Daughter of a Jewish musician in Vienna. She was
Actress. As such, Prince Leopold of Saxony–
Koburg, she married in 1862 in morganatic
Marriage and made her Baroness von Rüttenstein. It belongs in
Germany is unfortunately not one of the exceptions that
high royal personalities associate with Semites. This is
Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, the brother of the Empress of Austria=
rich, morganatic with a Jew, Henriette Mendel, daughter of a

Munich jeweler, who now bears the title "Baroness von Wallerfen". Prince Heinrich XIV of Reuß-Greiz married the Jew Marianne Mayer from Berlin, later known as Baroness Eybenberg (?). Prince Radziwill has had a Jewish wife since 1876 (Luise Blanc); Prince Emil of Sayn-Wittgenstein married 1868 morganatically married Pauline Lilienthal, to whom he bestowed the title of "Baroness von Kleydorff"; Prince Louis von Sayn-Berleburg has the sister of the previous one as his wife. – Does this sound drawing, which does not claim full isn't it quite edifying?! |

(Deutsch-Sociale Blätter No. 118, November 16, 1890.)

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Fraud of the aristocracy. The "Allgem. Ztg. d. Judaism" reports in its No. 47: "Aryan-Jewish Blue-blood. In 1890, between Christian aristocrats and The following marriages took place with girls of Jewish descent: Count Xaver Holynski married the daughter of the State Councillor Johann Bloch and Emilie, born Kronenberg; Count Georg Orßich de Szlavetice married on 14 July in Vienna Katharina, first mime artist of the Vienna Court Opera, daughter of Jacob Martin Abel and Therefia née Goldmann; Prince On July 29, Wladmir Worniecki led Marie, daughter

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the Persian Consul General Eduard Epstein and Theresie née Pninska to the altar."

(Deutsch-Sociale Blätter No. 127, January 18, 1891.)

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The Frankfurt Erlanger daughter – Princess. We read in the "Frankfurter Zeitung": In the Frankfurt Standes-Books appear under the 27th of Mis. the following banns: Solms-

Braunfels, Alexander Friedrich Carl Maria, Prince, from Podibrad
in . with from Erlanger, Esperanza Paula Victoria Rafaele,
from here. –

(Deutsch=Socialle Blätter No. 128, January 20, 1891.)

Andes and you Social Democrats.

If one considers the social movements that have shaped the entire civilisation
If you want to understand the world, you have to understand the cultural history of
last 100 years. One will then come to the conclusion,
that the social movement, insofar as it has general legitimacy–
known as a protest of the so-called fourth estate, which
wants to improve the situation, is against the Judaization of the upper classes,
ie against the unlimited exploitation of the working classes, not
solely through capital power, stocks= and other companies of this
Art, but mainly through the stock exchange and its unclean,
operations based on the teachings of the Talmud.

The Judaization of our upper classes and especially of the
so-called bourgeoisie has proceeded quite imperceptibly, without
that they had an inkling of it and some of them still do today
have, while the Jew himself as a result of his secret organization
and Cooperation is well aware of this.

When the Jews realized that as a result of their own operation and
as a result of the influence which they have had since the beginning of this century
had won, disproportions arose, they immediately took over
the sifting of the revolutionary elements and incited them against
the upper classes of the population, whom they blame solely
blamed the unfortunate circumstances and demanded
at the same time, in the name of humanity and tolerance, their complete
equality.

When the social evils, instead of diminishing,
increased even more, they again sought the leadership of the masses
and to teach them again the lessons of 1848, but in
to preach in larger numbers with an absurd future state,
and thus social democracy came into being in its present form.

At the same time, the Jews also had an influence upwards.
authorization and sham baptism had opened all offices to them, and
fo we already have a whole number of Jews as ministers
The people who are apparently loyal to the king and monarchy
and pretend to preserve Germany, are basically following the
Herzens no other purposes than the Jewish leaders of the social–
democracy. Their goal is the same: "world domination by Israel."
While the Jewish minister and his followers in loyalty and
Patriotism "make" so that the honest German has to stand back,
The Jewish leader of the Social Democrats "makes" the

people through untenable national-economic axioms and models-conditions of an impossible future state by giving the sovereign People flattered. The work above is exactly the same as the Work below; there is also a perfect harmony between the people, although they have expressed themselves in Parliament, newspapers and in public in every fight in a socially ostentatious manner and detest each other and avoid. The alliance between these royalists and people-The synagogue or so-called new-tral men who belong to any middle political colour or nor do they belong to any group: Reform Jews, professors, Jewish officials, bankers and the like

To understand this system, however, one must become familiar with the teachings of the Talmud and learn to understand that the Jew is an absolutely different person from us and that he lives in such ambiguities in his element; that he is a through-from unreliable character. But it is this knowledge which has been lacking so far, both above and below; even as soon as the Jew-known, it is on the one hand just as impossible as on the other others. This has always been the case throughout history and will soon on a grander scale throughout the globe as-repeat.

With our Jewish ministers and high officials we begin only now beginning to gain some experience, and I have the over-belief that we will experience much more within a short period of time. We are at the beginning of the end. The Social Democrats are It could also happen. As the German official against his Jewish to have a justified distrust of superiors and colleagues and doubts their loyalty to the king and the empire, just as they begin the masses already, especially after the abolition of the social list law, to look at things more calmly and the possibility of Jewish future state and the honesty of the Jewish and Judaic-to doubt the siren leader.

If one wanted to give up social democracy as it still exists today, break off its poisonous tip, then this would first and foremost be necessary-wise, the people with the Jewish legislation, as it is in the Synagogue, in the orders and associations, as well as with to make known the work of the Alliance israélite universelle, in in one word to inform them of who and what the Jew is and what he wants. We have the means to do this. just spread the 100 laws as Juftus drew them out for us has, among the people and lead the discussion on it. Spread the Knowledge of the organization of the Alliance israélite universale, their goals and purposes and finally describe the personalities some of the fathers of social democracy, that would be be sufficient, everything else could be left to the healthy left to the will of the German people. The need has People think educated and in the lower classes of the population

one thinks just as quickly as in the Judaism-pervaded and numbed the upper classes. That Judaism was

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is to become the spiritual leader of the lower masses of the population—raising the question of injustice is merely the indolence of the ruling class which is now at a loss as to how to deal with the threatening situation—danger of social democracy.

The German people are an aristocratic people, workers—Workers and craftsmen will instinctively, whenever they work together—go to improve their situation, the best and most worthy among to give them the leadership role. But now, without any Jew pushed in between and through beautiful phrases from a

Future state and monetary donations have deceived the common sense of the people.

If we succeed in persuading the lower classes and the Social Democrats—what purposes the Jew actually has throughout the world pursued and must pursue, then they will soon understand who the real enemy is, that the Jew is just their own enemy, as well as the classes against which he incites them. The so-called To try to absolve better classes of guilt would be wrong, = some of them unknowingly fell into the hands of the Jews guess. f

But as I said, this knowledge does almost as much need as below, and we can only achieve this by spreading knowledge of the teachings of the Talmud, or of the Jews themselves.

But once the Jews have been recognized as a common enemy and him from the participation and regulation of our social Questions excluded, then we will still have a focial question, but she will lose her focial side and instead of a threatening fruitless war between nations or a bloody revolution we would then only see an evolution before us, which without unnecessary shedding of German blood could carry out.

The Jew, in contrast to the German, is always among his people, entrust the leadership to the one who is the most clever and the most vile, that is, the best practitioner in the sense of Talmud. Of course, such a Jew can be the most lovable Being human, the finest manners 1 under which he hides baseness; he can just as well be a minister as the mitre wear, but one must never forget: the Jew is a “Kakiftocrat” in the full ft sense of the word, and therefore it must be taken from our social efforts are completely excluded.

Even the best and most viable plans would be thwarted by the Jew's work is always thwarted.

As for Laffalle, the creator of social democracy, we have a description of his personality from the pen of his former lover in the book: "My relationship with Ferdinand Laffalle von Helene von Racowitza née von Dönniges". On page 107 it says: "Laffalle asked now, after he had recovered a little had calmed him down: "So speak now; is the lot that I have given you enough? have to offer you?" And when I answered "completely," he continued: "That's what I wanted to hear, you should love me as I shown before you. But – aren't you ambitious at all?"

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"My ambition is to be Ferdinand Laffalle's wife and fine. To divide by lot," I say. | |

Then he laughed again happily and cried, rubbing his hands: "You have, by God! – not chosen badly; for it shall be your It is not a pity. Ferdinand Lafalle's wife is said to have First of all, let us talk about it sensibly, Have you got any idea of my plans and ends? – No? – Well, look at me – (sitting upright and peculiar eyes similar to the king of birds, the eagle wide open) I look as if I wanted to meet a second role in the state? Do you think I give up the sleep of my Nights, the marrow of my bones, the strength of my lungs to finally pull the chestnuts out of the fire for others get? – Does a political martyr look like this? – No! – I want to act and fight – but also enjoy the fight, – and you this – now let's call it for now the victory diadem on the forehead! – Believe me, it is just as proud a gesture feel of being the "people's elected president" of a republic, firmly and to be sure of the favor of his people, as "King of "By the grace of God" to sit on a rotten, worm-eaten throne! Come here! – here by my side in front of the mirror! – see us Both of them. Isn't that a proud, a royal couple in there? Has not nature brought these two people into the most arrogant sunshine? daytime mood? And don't you believe that the power, – the supreme power will clothe us well? Yes, child! You shall still shine in proud joy that you have loved me, above all you voted! Long live the Republic and its golden-haired President!" –

He had spoken himself into a real passion and tore into his stream of enthusiasm dizzyingly carried me inside; my gaze clung to him admiringly and faithfully, and when he noticed this, he continued: "You believe with me in our star, don't you?"

Since I found you, my path to the top has become even clearer

become; united with you I must reach the goal, – then: –
Hail to us! and to our friends! We both have enemies – enemies
like sand on the sea. For me it is natural, for you it is understandable; but
just let them struggle, just let them with their dirty drool
the hem of our garments, they shall all
Bend your knees when we make our entry!! Isn't that right, foxes=
lein, do you also understand this ambition? And "Ferdinand the People=
chosen one" is a proud name? – That is what they should call me, if
succeeds!" – |

You can see from this what Laffalle wanted, he wanted for himself the
Pulling chestnuts out of the fire, but neither is it safe for the people
as for the king. The book naturally portrays Lafalle in the
most benign colours, but even the most unprejudiced will see it as
nothing but an ambitious, unscrupulous Jew.

His "queen" with whom he will enter Berlin
wanted to marry first the boyar Racowitza, who Laffalle, ne
Feift Laffal, then became an actress, married

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flater the "famous" mime Siegwart Friedmann, from whom she
fe feparated. What else she went through,
I don't, but not long ago she lived in New York and lived:
returned to a German hotel "Bellevue"; in what capacity
I don't know, but it seemed like a "dame d'attraction".

From the famous Karl Marx we find the following drastic
Description in No. 8 of the Leipziger Tages=Anzeiger of January 11, 1891.

Carl Marx, the social democratic chieftain.

Dr. E. Dühring writes in his "Critical History of
Philosophy," 3rd edition, p. 451 about the Jew Carl Marx in
London, the high priest of social democracy and author of the
book: "Capital," the following: "There is no lack of real
ftones of the clumsy style of thought and jargon of Hegel
Dialectics. Among the special sciences there is even national
economy has not remained untouched by such petrification; because
one that lacks any originality and tends to confusion and deception–
A dedicated worker in this field, Mr. Carl Marx, has his opinion–
sought to remedy this poverty by using his young Hegelian
deformation and the chaos of Hegelian scholastic categories in his
Book fragment about the capital and, moreover, the
social history presented in a Hegelian way."

The same Carl Marx was told by a Leipzig professor, Mr Geheim-Councillor Lujo Brentano, in a dispute over the programme ("the Inaugural address) of the "International Workers' Association" an all surpassing "brazen mendacity" (literally!) clearly after=

The dispute was settled by Mr. Brentano in the "Concordia" of 4 and 11 July and 22 August 1872, by Mr. Marx in the "Volksstaat" from 1 June and 12 August 1872. Unfortunately he has not become so well known as his highly interesting course deserves; it is all the more worthwhile to follow him in his sources, as he provides irrefutable proof to which unqualifiable Demagogues the scholar Marx in one of the most important actions his life, the founding of the International Workers' Association In order to prevent the hopeless degradation of the workers at To prove the continuation of today's social conditions, Marx in his "inaugural address" refers to a statement by the English Minister Gladstone, which he made in a budget speech on April 16, 1863 on the "increase of wealth" within of the period 1842 -1861. This alleged Gladstone's statement on which Marx's argument is based is, as Mr. Brentano demonstrated, "formally and materially lied." Like the octopus in a cloud of swear words disappearing, Marx explained to his time that due to "lack of time" To have to stop polemics. This is social democratic Scientificity. Recently, Mr. Brentano has taken up this dispute presented in a brochure (title: "My dispute with Carl Marx"). If the Social Democracy sees the complete defeat of its Chief in this scientific dispute is dead silent, then that is

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understandable, but it is unforgivable when social democratic papers circulate the falsification of Marx. (See e.g. "Future", Year 1878, p. 345). With what low means Carl Marx fought, is clear from the following passage of his communist manifesto:

"Our bourgeoisie, not satisfied with the fact that women and daughters of their proletarians, from the official Prostitution is not a topic of discussion, but finds great pleasure in to seduce wives mutually." |

The manifesto concludes with the words: "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and intentions. They declare openly that their purposes can only be achieved by the violent overthrow of all previous social order. May the ruling classes be protected from a communist revolution tremble! The proletarians have nothing to lose in it except their Chains. You have a world to win. Proletarians of all countries unite!"

Do you not believe from these words a demagogue of all=

lowest be heard?

At the last Reichstag election I heard Mr Reichstag= deputy Geyer – it was in Gohlis – Karl Marx one of the “noblest” people in humanity. Mr. Geyer will probably have no objection if I share here how a perōn= ual friend and admirer of Marx, the political refugee v. Techow, who spent years in exile with him= lived, judged him: “Marx is the first and only one among us everyone I trust to rule. ... I regret for the sake of our goal, that this man does not besides his eminent spirit has to provide a noble heart. But I have the conviction that the most dangerous personal ambition has eaten away all the good in him. He laughs at the fools who repeat his proletarian catechism, as well as the bourgeois. The only people he respects are the aristocrats crats, the pure ones, and those who are so consciously. To separate them from To displace the ruler, he needs a force that he alone in the proletariat, therefore he has directed his system at them. Despite all his assurances to the contrary, I the impression that his personal rule of the The purpose of all his activities is.” Even the editor of the “Volks= newspaper”, Dr. Franz Mehring, says in his “History of Socialdemokratie”, 2nd ed., p. 58: “In the scholarly world of all It may perhaps be without precedent among peoples and times that a abstract and deeply educated theorists in indissoluble fusion at the same time such an ordinary one, the lowest passions was a low-level seditious agitator.” And p. 56: “Laffalle is in his 1 only too often violent, passionate, reluctant funsighted, even cheeky and rude, but it was always a wild rage that carried the whole man away, while the

Marx's polemics are unspeakably nitpicking, petty,

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ftucked, disgusting trait. Visitors from Germany in London often have the repulsive contrast of his biting=petty Nature to the mild, faithful nature of a Freiligrath and Kinkel Even among the emigrants, Marx procured his bilious temperament many enemies.”

The main achievement of his life was the founding of the inter-National Workers' Association at a London meeting. The statutes of the International, which he wrote, preach the Communism in its most crass form and form the basis

of today's social democratic program. Even then,
the well-known phenomenon that communism has its most effective
finds supporters in Judaism. At a Stuttgart congress
In 1868, the Stuttgart and Frankfurt Jewish
Bankers' adherence to the statutes of the International.
the French Jew Jules Simon joined the International.

The Lassalleans of his time wanted nothing to do with Marx, indeed
Bernhard Becker, the testamentary successor of Lafalle, presented
even to Carl Marx in the first year of the "Socialdemokrat" the loving=
worthy invitation, .

"he should be involved with fine international associations

embalm and as a mad herring in

let the chimney hang."

But Mr. Liebknecht, who had given his dear club brother Becker a
"vile slanderer and hopelessly incurable idiot"
called, has gradually made the Laffalleans for the international Com-
munism. Rosy pictures of the "international"
Future states have it Mr. Liebknecht, the disciple of Mr. Marx,
of course not to be missed. We wish him and his friend,
Mr. Bebel, for their foggy ride into this cloud cuckoo land, which
"international communism" is a cheerful "Heil!"

* 5 *

The current leader of the Social Democrats in German=
country, Mr. Singer, is quite sufficiently characterized by its own
Statements that "the Social Democracy completely
substitute for religion (while remaining a Talmudist himself)
and that he had only become a Social Democrat because he
feel safest in this party. |

The social question today is essentially the Jewish question, says Glagau
and "We must be enlightened and everyone must be convinced,
that the torch had been used to illuminate every corner
it. Then the people will be calm, said the Jew

Lasker on February 15, 1873 in the Prussian House of Representatives.

Therefore, shine a light on the Jew's brain and
form his thoughts.

The knowledge of the laws of the Talmud should be spread immediately and
Above all, get to the heart of secret Judaism by
it exposes. |

The solution of the social question is unthinkable as long as

nor is a Jew involved in it!"

Zusen in Literature, Runft,
Science and Theater.

"We are the fools of the most complicated education, the fools

2 not only of the arts and sciences, but of the most miserable
Dilettantism in politics as well as in history.

a (Bogumil Goltz, Behind the Fig Leaves.)

* *

*

8 That you are jealous of my books, constantly
You insult me, I forgive you. You are, poet, circumcised, clever.
It does not concern me that, despite criticism, you
Plunder. You are like that too, poet, circumcised, clever.
This only torments me, that in Solyma*) itself born,
You, poet, seduce my boy.
Behold, you deny it, and swear by the Temple of the Thunderer,
Swear by Anchialus 550, otherwise I will not believe you, circumcised one.
(Martial.)

41.7

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1 AJgn of literature they trade with the political and
social ideas put forward by others; in party service
They spread the slogans and brought the Mogami to the

man, which came from others.

(E. Dühring, The Jewish Question, page 10.)

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The Aesthetic Society of Berlin Jewry had
105 Mendelfohn's death takes its centre stage in the doctor's "salon"
* Markus Herz, a funny ending with a beautiful and
divorced woman stood by his side, and in whose house the daughters
Mendelssohn, Dorothea, later Friedrich Schlegel's wife, and

Heeriette, as well as Rahel Levin, later married to Varnhagen, much—
en.

>». in Jerusalem.

De Er mocking name for the Jewish god, from anokhi Eloah.

12

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professionally, and where German writers and scholars of
Call out and in. an ft with Jewish vanity daily
mentally in front of the mirror for hours to analyse oneself and
then to admire; one tried to hysterically express feelings
to be able to write them down, in short, it became unnatural
much spirit. Through the whole society, however, or at least through
the essence of the 1 was a streak of sultry, lecherous sensuality
ity, which we already described in the previous chapter as a characteristic of
Jewish race, and who, in association with another
Such characteristics, the lack of shame, are among the most disgusting
scandals. In most circles of the Berlin reform—
Jews had gone from rationalism to complete indifference
against all religion. Mass numbers of people left business
or other worldly reasons to Christianity, which according to
enne Am=Rhyn "within thirty years probably half of the Ber—
Jewish community." Jewish people ruthlessly surrendered
Women, including the favorite daughter of the "Jewish Luther", the
"third Moses", with her holy dark eyes, "with her long
fharsh hair", the archetype of Schlegel's shabby "Lucinde",
the wild urge of their lust in the most unclean circumstances,
and others performed matchmaking services. "The worst of these
Blindness," as Henne Am=Rhyn claims, "in the participants
at the Herz's salon, which at that time, as Graetz put it,
mentally expressed, a "Midianite tent" or, as we call it
modern term, a fentimental brothel
was." The friends who frequented this place deceived their blind—
married husband with young scoundrels, among whom Gentz was the main—
role. "With impudent scorn the morally corrupt
both sexes their union, in which complete communism
of pleasure, the "League of Virtue". Dorothea ran away from her husband
away to go through all the leaps with Schlegel that
from one folly to another, to Catholicism, to the wisdom of
Jews, to absolutism and finally to that goose liver pate

after which he died in Dresden

"Dorothea's friend Rahel, however, gave herself completely to the princess

A downright disgusting company, but, as

noted, of great influence on post-classical German literature

was, because from it emerged the "young Germany" with its Jewish

and non-Jewish followers in the present day."

(Ifrael and the Goyim, pp. 238-240.)

* *

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Thank God, this topic is now being discussed more frequently
and I have already touched on it in various parts of this book,
so that I can limit myself to a few things here.

Who does not know all the famous journalists and writers

of the day, which is presented to everyone with advertising and in the . –
The majority of them are Jews. How amusing and

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At the same time it is sad to read about literary days where Jews
as representatives of Germany and where they
were entertained at the expense of hospitable cities and the grand lords
There we find people like Julius Rodenberg, ne Heymann
Levi, and Paul Lindau at the top. How nice to read a
Richt von Rodenberg, when he represented German literature in Belgium
fentirte, or a travelogue by Paul Lindau from America,
where he was among others for the first and probably also the last
Male visited an American barber shop, where the cleaner
ity and refreshment. The Americans are with
Quite proud of these establishments. Mr. Lindau, however, finds the
whole interior of the barbershops comical, regrets the in the same
time spent and feels after the opera=
tions uncomfortable, which is understandable, because so pure and clean
he has perhaps never been before in his entire life. Come
If you go to America, you will hear that the Americans
kaner for their part this remarkable representative of Germanness
"funny" because he, for example, approached ladies there with his
has harassed him with intrusiveness.

I would like to point out a product of German literature here=
This is Meyers Conversations=Lexikon, Encyclopedia of

general knowledge, certainly the most read work of this kind in Germany. It is quite good in some respects, but it is one-sided, because in it everything is carefully suppressed that could be detrimental to Judaism, but everything that Judaism glorified, painted with brilliant colors. Whoever For those who know how to handle this work, it offers many Interesting, especially because of what is not in it, but also through some funny stories that are mentioned therein. we find, for example, among other things, that Professor Virchow Er= discoverer of the expression "Culturkampf" and Mr. von Goßler fe calls himself the nephew of the pious Adelheid von Mühler.

The fact that this encyclopedia contains the German and certain things was undoubtedly the reason that Several years ago, people thought about creating a so-called conservative To create an encyclopedia that would bring to the public what was suppressed in the current lexicon. The task was given to the highly conservative Mr. v. Nathusius, and if I do not wrong, the first four volumes of the new work appeared. Then the matter ended suddenly, and some scandal arose about it. I don't remember exactly how the whole thing came together, but fo much is certain, even in the pious Lord of Nathafius there was a saint. Who except the faithful could know that this Mr. von Nathusius is a ne Nathanfon.

* *
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Leffing – a plagiarist? – It is a separate matter
Leffing – or as he spelled himself: Leszing. Some

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still honor him as an archetype of the German spirit and want him at least as the third poet=hero alongside Goethe and Schiller see him as a clever man; the others let him be seen as a clever man Critics consider and doubt his poetic power very strongly. Eugen Dühring even accused him of having "journalistic Jewish attitudes" and the question of his Jewish or half-Jewish origin raised. – This much is certain: Leszing is not a creative genius; – he himself openly admitted this in hours of contrition admitted, – also that he mainly borrowed from foreign poets. In the last piece of Hamburg dramaturgy of 19 April 1768 he reports that he neither saw an actor still feel a poet in himself, that he only barely knows how to use pressure= work and tubes squeeze something out of themselves: "I would be so poor, fo cold, fo short-sighted, if I had not learned to some extent,

to borrow foreign treasures modestly, to burn at foreign fire to warm up." – That he told the fable of the three rings (in Nathan) from Boccaccio would still be OK, but now someone wants extensively demonstrate that the entire "poetic" Lessing consists of Borrowings from foreign poets.

The Royal Prussian Professor Dr. med. et phil. Paul Albrecht, which was published under the title: "Lessing's Plagiarism" 10 volumes of 30 sheets each. – The poor Jews are once again being deprived of one of their most popular oath helpers come. – Prof. Albrecht suggests as an inscription for Lessing=Denk= painter presents the following epigram:

"As long as you lived, you stole far and wide,
You finally steal immortality." –

(Deutsche Socialer Blätter, 21 Dec. 1890, No. 123.)

How the above matter will develop remains to be seen.
wait. In any case, it will offer enough of the interesting and the Children of Israel are causing a lot of pain. I am glad the poet Heine, who was a genuine Jew and in his Art a great man and is certainly more interesting than many sometimes extremely boring reading.

Yes, Heine was not only a great poet, but also a great prophet. In "A Winter's Tale" Chapter 26 he tells us, how he looks into the future of Germany, and what he smelled there. The man was definitely right, because what he there perceived, that was the present Jewish economy in Germany. |

He had smelled his tribesmen, fine tribesmen
in office and dignity with their current influence.

He had a sense of today's Germany, "Germany in its deepest humiliation." |

When the French Emperor arrived in the government building in 1808 in Erfurt from the parquet of kings spoke, there was German= land by the power of arms. conquered, and yet it was

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after all, a Napoleon who made this statement. But today we see Germany defeated, not by honest weapons, but unnerved, run down, bound by deceit, usury, trust abuse and fraud; defeated by pliant Hebrews with their

infamous gold which they themselves took from the Germans.
And who are the people who today, with good reason and evil=laughter, not only from one parquet, but from a whole Chain of captured emperors, kings and princes speak? How do these people look? Their pictures are rarely seen. They look bad so bad that even their victims would hesitate to to be seen with them in public.

And because Heine was so prophetic, I would, among all circumstances agree that the grateful German people will give him a Monument, but only when the last Hebrew from out of the country or in the ghetto. One could say to the poet create an extraordinarily practical monument in the position indicated to him in the Winter's Tale, Chapter 26, on top of a temple that can accommodate 36 worshipers at the same time, in which he looks down, and in which one can see the noble poetic face of looking down. Allegorical figures for artistic perfection= There would be no shortage of decorations for the temple. For example, the masterpiece of the great philosopher Mendelssohn: his daughter Dorothea, also Rahel Levin and finally a number of sacred animals, the majority of which rhymes with the poet's name. The whole Planting in a lovely garlic garden could be a worthy The Germans will become a national monument to the poet Heine. Children of Ifrael would then have achieved their will and could not Furthermore, the Germans are accused of ingratitude. But the Hebrew we would have repaid him in his own coin.

* *
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For real and true science for its own sake
The Jews still have no meaning today. If they deal with the Science externally, they negotiate as best they can, the thoughts of others, and all their activities in science has, if not directly a commercial purpose, then always the business character. The Jews themselves never manage to a genius, but in the most extreme case and exceptionally once to a talent that is capable of trading with foreign ideas to falsely give the impression of one's own creation.

(E. Dühring, The Jewish Question, p. 48.)

Anyone who wants to know how true this remark of Dühring is, only needs to spend a short time in the Jewish professorial circles in Berlin to look around a bit. A friend of mine recently told me the drastic remark: "If this class of professors of talking to each other and one says of the other that he is an ignoramus rant, it is the most favorable judgment he can make about his opponent can make, and has roughly the same meaning as "he is a

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brave man" among ordinary mortals. As a rule, however, the professors have much stronger terms for their Colleagues, among whom "Thought thief", "Appropriator of other people's intellectual property," are the most common."

Last year I met in Westphalia, at the time when the blueberries were ripe, a botanist in the forest; he was looking for after white blueberries, ie blueberries that have lost their color is missing, i.e. a phenomenon in plant life, as one also found in humans, which are then called albinos or cockroaches I asked the gentleman what he did with the white blueberries whereupon he explained to me that a well-known Berlin professor Ju had asked to procure such. I made some joking

remarks about the Jewish professors and shared with him the ftant en of my acquaintance with. Then the Lord saw me surprised and said: "My client, however, just in his last letter that someone had given him his intellectual property= thum would have turned away." "You see," I said, "there we do it!"

"The Jew wrestles with eternal lament

"Cunningly the booklet from a clumsy hand."

You are tormenting yourself for your professor here in the forest and have the effort, and he acquires cheap fame through

your work.

* 1.

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The role of Jews in the theatre has been shown to us by the latest Case Lindau shown.

Richard Wagner says of the performance on stage in his famous work "Judaism in Music": "We We cannot imagine a modern or ancient character on stage, be it a hero or a lover, portrayed by a Jew think without involuntarily thinking of the ridiculously unsuitable to feel such a representation."

Anyone who has lived in Berlin or other cities in recent years
Anyone who has been to the cities will have noticed that most

heater are in the hands of the Jews. The Royal Theaters in
Berlin, for example, is making the fiercest competition, and constantly
she seems to pursue the idea that they should be completely eliminated
In Berlin, for example, they are considering the idea of
to build a new opera house, probably because the
thank uncomfortable tft to sit in a royal theater. The
Royal Playhouse is currently being used as much as possible by the Jews
avoided, and it is a truly refreshing impression to be in the
to see almost exclusively Germans.

A humorous story to the contrary recently told me
a philofemiftic acquaintance who was a follower of Ibsen's
"Nora" at the Leffing Theater. On stage played
Jews, in front of him in the stalls sat Jews and to the right and left of him

* = From, = |
him also 3. During the interlude, the
seated Jews and turn their faces towards the audience.
This is somewhat annoying to him and he gets up and turns
also 3 around. Then he notices that behind him there are also only Jews
fit, as well as in the stands and in the boxes; in short, he sees in
There were only Jews in the whole theater. That was a bit much for him,
110 angrily he sits down again to look at the playbill

When he brings it before his face, he realizes that he
u honors and reads the name of the piece from behind "Aron"
(Nora). So, can you not escape the Jews, they are true
Here – he thought, and laughed and resigned himself to his fate.

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Outside and the music.

"The Jew is the plastic demon of the decay of
humanity." – "The Jew, who is known to have a God entirely for
In everyday life, we first notice what a person has through his external
phenomenon, which, regardless of which European nationality
we belong to, something unpleasantly foreign to this nationality
has; we involuntarily wish to be with such a looking person
to have nothing in common." – (R. Wagner.)

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"In this respect I only recall the well-known and therefore easily judged by all the Jewish musicians Meyerbeer and Comrades." "Through the performances and plays all over the world "Huguenots," recalled the Jew Meyerbeer, as the Berliners aka Catholic Ostendzeitung on July 7, 1882, "to the old unhappy dispute between the Catholic and Protestant churches and thus cleverly incited the nation against the Catholics; the audacity, contrary to all historical truth, to accuse Catholic priests to call for the murder of Protestants in the theater, could only have originated in the brain of a Jew. In his "Robert the Devil" Meyerbeer had nuns dance, In the "Huguenots" he incited the Christians against each other. He mocked in many ways, especially through the procession, the Customs of the Church. In the majority of the half-Meyerbeer's operas and especially the "Huguenots" the hatred and disrespect against the Catholic Church reawakened and significantly increased. The memory of the Bartholomew Mouse Night was a true sacrilege against Catholicism. But how much fame and money does this Jewish music have, whose intention which few people saw through, the whole cohort of Jewish Swindler registered! The tendency of the opera libretto by Meyer It is the same with the Jews Halevy. Halevy's "Jewess" has contributed significantly to making the Jewess fall in love in Europe. How I find it beautifully portrayed in it, and how despicable is the character drawn finally! Halévy's "Ahasver" has the same tendency: he makes Judaism interesting and Christians bad. That is how it with all its creations etc.

May this verdict of the Berlin Protestants make clear to the Jews make the Christian denominations aware that

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The victory over Talmudism is also the victory over the Christians nationally and religiously inciting and subversive elements means."

(Rohling, My Answers to the Rabbis. Pages 13 and 14.)

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"In a Talmud dispute," Bloch continues, "the Music Jews are not mentioned. But they have a place in our negotiations because they represent the intention of Talmudism, the Christianity, practically very effectively supported. If

fuch a Meyerbeer, with or without the help of the Jewish comrade Scribe, if Levi, Halévy, Stern, Rubinfeld, Mareczek, Strakofsky, Ullmann, Félicien David and Hector Crémieux with fine "Knight without Fear and blame," when Offenbach with his "Orpheus in the Underworld" of the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" etc., if these and other "masters" without number added the rhyme to their libretti "for the interests of Judaism", everyone would know where ran he was, but Israel would not be so well."

(Rohling: "My Answers to the Rabbis" p. 33.)

* 2 *

To the above-mentioned music Jews must be added the Jewish composer Sir Arthur Sullivan, who with his also known in Germany: "Mikado" and "The Two Pinafores" in the English-speaking countries the same tendencies followed, like Meyerbeer, Offenbach etc. in France and Germany. The "Mikado" was also performed in Japan, but under called "The Three Little Schoolgirls!"

Little is known about the nature of the Viennese Jew Strauss, who is so popular today. The following provides information about this:

"Another of Napoleon III's very proteges at this time The musician was the Jew Strauss, (the successor of Musard, the previous former director of the court opera balls in Paris) who made his name wisely exploited and sold himself for the till the end of 1849 in Vienna deceased, faithful and genuine German waltz composer Johann Strauss or, depending on the circumstances, for his son. He also received the direction of the Tuileries Orchestra through Jewish intrigues and played almost only German and French Jewish music." 8

(Scharff-Scharffenstein: "Judaism in France" p. 88.)

* 1 1

"About the reformed temple music of our non-Jews, the Abbé Liszt: "I have only once had the opportunity to To feel an inkling of what a Jewish art will become could, if the Israelites could experience all the intensity of the spirit living within the feelings in forms of their own spirit to the To praise God of the Ark in misery and captivity, to call upon Him in firm faith, full of the certainty of one day salvation

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from endless slavery, one-time escape from this damned-hated country, one day returning to their kingdom before the eyes of the terrified nations (Goyim) with a triumph full of unequal splendor," – victorious and plundered return from the thousand-

year-long raid against the hated Goyim under the sound of trumpets and nomadic military drums."

(Wahrmund, Law of Nomadism. p. 82.)

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Schindler says in his Beethoven biography on page 172 starting from Moscheles: "that Moscheles was in touch with Beethoven—no, to say this in my lifetime is a joyful unheard audacity (let's say 3 of the kind from no side became noticeable, and further on page 173: "But another other important circumstance must be discussed on this occasion come, which, like a tower-high bar, will mark every contact between Moscheles and Beethoven impossible! This was Beethoven's hatred against the children of Israel in the art, because he saw like everyone else turned to the newest direction and soon have made the most lucrative bargain with it."

* *

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Friedrich Grau, who emphasized the necessity of the Jewish element it very strongly emphasized, says (origins and goals of our cultural development p. 120): "As numerous as the participation of modern Jews in art and science may be, and yes, great their successes among contemporaries, nowhere is this participation a truly creative and groundbreaking. So skillfully their appropriation and

of the created, so effective their exploitation of the present, the pulse beat as genius is missing. When the heroes Bach and Handel, Mozart and Beethoven have created, so can an outstanding talent, like Felix Mendelssohn, can do what the multitude of those creations cannot be distinguished. It remains as Richard Wagner claimed: "What the sweat of the Jewish banker, who had worked hard for centuries, brought into his hands with skillful stock market manipulation; what was achieved with the sweat of genius, the Jewish To exploit it in the most skillful and captivating way in a virtuoso manner."

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I read somewhere that in a Süterjchtächte a In Galicia a Jew is said to have said: With the Farmers are just like the straw that is in a chopper machine is cut into small pieces. "As a farmer he comes into our hands and come out again as a day laborer"; and so it goes with everything,

whatever falls into the hands of the Jew, including music. Most of the countless productions of Jewish composers are nothing but plundered, cut up and disfigured products of Aryan Artists. Wagner has already shown us how Meyerbeer

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fabrication of his operas. The example of this “Master” has, of course, inspired countless Jewish disciples to imitate Oratorios, chorales and other church music are Jewish people as little as the highest secular art products of our great masters, they are, so to speak, put into a barrel organ and, as required, into a cancan=waltz=tinkling= or other rhythm from the front or from the back, and In this way we receive the usual part of our present Dance and operetta music. That is the fate of beauty in the hands of the Jews!”

Jewish vanity, arrogance
and Eynism.

That it gives the children of Ifrael much joy to rejoice over the Making fun of stupid Goyim is a fact that we experience every day. It is perhaps not out of date if one today the great “German” poet Heine once again in the recalls memory.

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I can imagine that wonderful feeling, Mr. Hyacinth. But which of the Rothschild dynasty have you such amputated? Was it perhaps the noble Brit, the man who was a pawnshop for emperors and kings= directed

Of course, Doctor, I mean the great Nathan Roth= shield, Nathan the Wise, where the Emperor of Brazil fhed his diamond crown. But I also have the Had the honor of meeting Baron Salomon Rothschild in Frankfurt learn, and even if I do not want to see his intimate foot Although he was happy, he still appreciated me. When Mr. Mar= ak said to him, I had once been a lottery collector, said the

aron fehr weg I am something like that myself, I am the boss= collector of the Rothschild lots, and my colleague may

not eat with the servants, he should sit next to me at the table (the corn surgeon). – And as true as God wishes me all the best tremble, Doctor, I sat next to Salomon Rothschild and he He treated me like one of his equals, like a family man. I was also with him at the famous children's ball, which was reported in the newspaper I will never see so much splendor in my life again I was also at a ball in Hamburg, which 1500 Marks and 8 Schillings, but that was just like a Chicken droppings versus a dung heap. How much gold and silver and diamonds I saw there! How many stars and medals! The Order of the Falcon, the Golden Fleece, the Order of the Lion, the Order of the Eagle – even a very small child, I tell you, a very small child, wore an elephant medal. The children were very beautifully masked and “played bonds”, and were dressed like kings, with crowns on their heads; a big boy

but was dressed precisely like the old Nathan Rothschild. He did his job very well, had both hands in his pants= pocket, jingled money, shook himself sullenly when one of the little kings wanted to borrow something, and only the little one with the white skirt and red trousers He gently stroked his cheeks and praised him: You are my Pläfir, my darling, my splendor, but your cousin Michel fhall stay away from me, I will not lend this fool anything, who spends more money on people every day than he has to consume annually, Through him, misfortune will come into the world, and my Business will suffer. As God bless all things I admit that the boy did his job very well, especially when he fat child, dressed in white satin with real silver lilies was wrapped, supported him in walking and sometimes said to him: Well, well, you, you, just behave well, eat honestly, Make sure that you are not chased away again, so that I do not lose my lose money. I assure you, Doctor, it was a mistake enough to hear the boy; and also the other children, all lovely children, did their job very well – until they were given cake was brought, and they fought over the best piece, and tore the crown from their heads, and screamed and cried, and some I even – – –. (H. Heine, Travel Pictures, Chapter 8.)

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It may be old, but it remains forever new.

The Jew Rothschild once made the free city of Frankfurt the joy of having the picture of his beloved Anna on a Vereinsthaler von Nordheim as a symbol of the city of Frankfurt, and so that no misunderstanding could occur, he also nor put the name of his girlfriend under the bust. The

good Frankfurters were happy with this. a
The Jewish police president of Madai had, as already mentioned,
mentioned elsewhere, the daughters of a disreputable commercial councillor
Cohnheim at the welcoming ceremonies when the troops entered
in Berlin as maids of honor and one of these ladies
even later modeled for the statue of Germania in Moabit
How must the sons of Shem have been upset by this cynicism
were happy. |

When Minister Maybach made his famous statement about the
Poison tree of the stock exchange that had to be pruned,
There was a wild cheer on the stock exchange, and people joked that this was
not necessary, because he was already circumcised. a

What may Jews still think today about the names of the
Charity Councillor "Haß" laugh, which in Christian
"Love" makes? 2

A few years ago a Jew was murdered in southern Germany=
which was so full of lice and vermin that
had to have him cleaned in Frankfurt because he was unclean=
ity was downright dangerous to society. A trial ensued about

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who should pay the cost of the cleaning; the Jew did not want to
pay and neither did the city. Finally, the city was sold-
judged to bear the costs. This process aroused the most lively
Interests of the Jewry of Germany, and as the city of Frankfurt
was condemned, there arose in the camp of the children of Israel
greater howl of joy than when one of your own
Order of the Eagle. |

When His Majesty the Emperor showed great inclination to travel,
The riddle was posed on the Berlin Stock Exchange: "Which is
the finest company in Berlin?" The answer was: "Bismarck and
Son, for they have the Emperor as their traveller." This joke,
which in and of itself is already weak and tasteless, could
one can at best put up with it on the stock exchange, but what does
one that the same in the immediate vicinity of His Majesty
of the Kaiser, in officer corps, which are however filled with Jews,
was not only widely circulated, but even found to be witty?
This shows how much the Jewish spirit destroys and drags down everything.

A nice example of Jewish cynicism is the following:

In 1879 I had a New York trading company
a business relationship was envisaged, it was
to facilitate future business between China and the United States
United States. I did not know that the owners of this company
Jews and only found out after we had already received codes

for the telegraphic correspondence. – At

When choosing ciphers, merchants usually use such a word to choose the name of their company, which either corresponds to their den-type of business, or the nature of their business, or the personal taste of the persons concerned. The code which this Jewish company was the word “Bafouer” (French for mock), a word which they probably used with regard to their Christian business friends had chosen.

When King Ludwig II of Bavaria in the well-known tragic When he had lost his life, Thersites struck the French press, the Jewish androgynous Albert Wolff, immediately in Figaro, the sad event as a subject for an operetta to use. –

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Baron Hirsch has his coat of arms in the sand of his horses-ftables of Beauregard. Ephrussi settles in the honorable dignified palaces of the Luynes and Rothschild says to the Duc d'Aumale: "I share with you the passion that our driving for hunting."

(Drumont. La France juive I., p. 253.)

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No one protested when the Jew Stern appeared in the circle of the Rue royale said: "I really do not know how a Christian can ten years still want to make it possible to earn a living

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earn." And this word is heard at least once a month repeated by the newspapers.

(Drumont. La France juive I., p. 529.)

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Baron Hirsch said one day to his son, with whom he at the top of the stairs of his house the dukes, princes and marquis came up: "Do you see all this people there, in twenty

years they will all be our sons-in-law or our porters f." (Drumont. La France juive II, p. 89.)

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It was Baron Hirsch, who became a leader of the Legitimists Party said when they discussed a marriage project between the son of

banker and the latter's daughter: "I have become rich enough to entertain the daughter, but I have no desire to entertain the father.

to feed." (Drumont. La fin d'un monde, p. 219.)

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Rothschild once said: "The French are like sheep, they like it when they are cheered, it refreshes them." (Drumont. La dernière bataille, p. 34.)

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The Europeans expelled by the Jews! – Baron Hirsch in Paris was balloted out a year ago when he prepared to set up taking part in the "Cercle de la Rue Royale". Now he has avenged, as only a multi-millionaire can do; he has the property with the magnificent palace of the noble Clubs for an enormous amount of money and terminates the club he and was therefore expelled from his home. (Deutsche Sociale Blätter of October 12, 1890.)

Later we read that Baron Hirsch did not expel the club has, but lets him live there and does not even pay the rent it has increased. In this way the Hebrew will probably gain the force entry into the club.

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How beautiful the children of Israel are teaches us the "Märkische Tageblatt":

Witten, October 8th. (Pyramidal!) The "Frankfurt Zeitung" by Mr. Löb Sonnemann dares to present to her German readers No. 278, and in the editorial, to offer the following. In the Article dealing with the first congress of English dockworkers, It says about London: "How refreshing, in comparison, is a walk on the wide pavement of Whitechapel Road and Mile End Road! On the boredom and unnaturalness of Piccadilly and Haymarket There is no trace to be seen. The young men and the Girls walk briskly, arm in arm along the sidewalk

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and her laughter is natural, if a little loud, and her words come straight from the liver, albeit a bit coarse and strong. And what new types do you discover there! Since the Jewish Mass immigration has taken place in the Ostend, the people – happy face, which expresses beauty and even nobility of facial expression and As far as the elegance of nature is concerned, infinitely elevated. (Who's laughing? (Editor) It may have been a Jewish holiday, I know not, (? 2 2) but rarely have I during my travels in the East – end such a large number of beautiful Jews () – men and women – seen as today. And good and clean (?) even elegant (?) and many of them were richly dressed – a striking contrast to the clumsily built, shabbily dressed and mean-looking – poor East Germans of English descent." That's how it is – ly to read in the above-mentioned Jewish newspaper. Stands this impudent infense not exactly in the "Frankfurter Zeitung", one would be tempted, to believe in the joke of an anti-Semitic prankster. But it is deadly serious. The Jewish writer – sorry, he wants not be a Jew, he does not even know the Jewish holidays – really has the noble audacity to tell his readers what he described so beautifully above. We have no special pre-love for our English cousins, but that they the immigrant Polish and Galician scroungers, guys who mostly Use of soap and comb not even by hearsay know, are portrayed as shabby and mean, that is over the hat cord. From this you can see quite clearly in which – chem reputation we Germans have with the Jews, who in the Rule the English still far above the Germans. We quit – thank you and assure the "Frankfurter Zeitung" that our "Relationship of respect" is mutual. We ask the "jauber elegant" and brimming with nobility of mind, even more often naively chatting about school!

Iritual love of country and
Patriotism.

The German Rabbi Dr. Bernard Fifcher says in his book: "Talmudical Chrestomatie" (Leipzig 1884, p. 230 ff.) literally as follows: "Let us not deceive ourselves and admit openly that all Whatever effort we may make, the Talmudic and later To impose enthusiastic patriotism on Judaism is a futile attempt –

Judaism is old enough and has the sad experience—travails and arduous journeys too much to be able to continue cozy melancholy felt bound to the soil where his Cradle, than that it still has this childish inclination in the Great, as I would like to call love of country, is the Jewish God as absolute being and highest moral world order a philosophical thought that should concern every thinking person must, and is the Jewish religion the teaching of morality, without which no praise can stand, so is there, where this God is thought of and this religion can be practiced, the fatherland of the Jewish people; and how finally his religious—moral teaching was the prototype of two of the largest world religions, Christianity and Islam, so is this historical life in the history of all peoples the prototype of cosmopolitanism." |

Furthermore, this German Rabbi declares outright, "German—On the Jewish side, the whole effort of demonstrative loyalty—lity and enthusiastic love of country only happened, about Professor Rohling's attacks on the Talmud (The Talmud= Jew xc.)!"

There we have it from the mouth of a rabbi, how it is with Jewish love of country. It is always good to have such an expression—saying, since we experience it every day that the Jew father—love of country and patriotism and unfortunately still believers finds that take it at face value, while he at most for commercial or other selfish purposes.

The Jew remains the same everywhere. If the Jewish If a doctor wants to kill a patient, he does it with kindness and is full of honest sympathy for the sufferers as well as their relatives and inconsolable about the death he himself brought about. If the Jewish If a professor wants to seize other people's intellectual property, then

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he accuses others of having robbed him of his. And

It is the same with the Jew when he leaves his fatherland or wants to betray the ruler. Then he talks about father= love of country and loyalty and accuses others of treason and disloyalty. These are things that we experience every day.

"An example of how patriotism and the sense of law= felf is raided! An Austrian hussar officer, from from whose own mouth we have heard the fact, was in the 2 sixties with his squadron as an executor in a Hungarian village community, which refused to pay the taxes.

Poor farmers naturally had to feed the soldiers and did This continued for several weeks without paying. The brave officer

| his heart bled at the misery that increased from day to day
3 He asked the individual farmers whether there was no a There would be means for them to raise the amount necessary to cover the taxes and learned that behind the whole story there was a Jew

The same had the villagers, who, when approaching=

were willing to pay for the execution, at their Magyar Patriotism and urged them to continue refusing

because the taxes are illegal and the government only

aimed at destroying the country's freedoms. In the extreme

In this case, he himself will provide them with the necessary sum without interest.

The farmers had meanwhile forced him to keep his promise

warns that he now demands an interest rate of 100 percent.

had been his plan. The officer went to the Jew and threatened

him that he would report the matter in Vienna if

he did not advance at legal interest, and the Jew

was content." |

3 a A Wohrmund "The Law of Nomadism", p. 206.)

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The Jew as a Useful Member
Aryan state structures.

Unfortunately, there is nothing to hunt from me, even the smallest
Epigrams, remember, I do not give to the muse
ller.

Herald Ser Kataltrophe.

‘Should I share the room with you,
Poodle, stop howling!’ (Goethe.)

There are terrible revolutionary elements in Germany,
The most powerful of these is the Jewry, which with its newspapers–
writers, poets, speakers and bankers through and through revolutionary–
tionary and which brought about a terrible time for Germany–
which will probably bring a more terrible time for themselves
will follow. (Rougeyron. De I Antichrist, p. 28.)

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Throughout the Middle Ages up to the present day
the prevailing worldview was not in direct contradiction
with that idea which Moses imposed on the Jews, to provide them with holy
straps, cut into their flesh; yes, from
Christians and Muslims did not differ in any
opposite synthesis, but only through interpretation and Schibo–
leth. But if Satan, the sinful pantheism, wins
to whom we have all the saints of the old and the new Teita–
ment and the Koran, it extends over
the heads of the poor Jews a storm of persecution, which
will far surpass their previous endurances

(H. Heine, Portia.)

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Cremieux: “We have made it too bad, it will cost us dearly

come to a standstill." (Corneilhan, Juifs et Opportunistes, p. 175.)

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M. v. Brandt: "Will we still see the bloodbath?"

| | (Peking. Beginning of 1888.)

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Even the Jew Disraeli, despite his fine boasting and
The boasting is a sure premonition that the Jews will one day
in the world would go badly. After all, every Jew has this
Thoughts and he himself will be least surprised when the

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catastrophe suddenly strikes him with elemental force.
And if you take a little look at the events on the globe in their
If we observe the context, we will find that this point in time
is not too far away anymore.

Drumont tells us in his works that the Parisians Roth=
fchilds everything for this catastrophe and a sudden departure=
In a few hours all valuables can be
be removed from their houses. The boxes for such a mo=
bilisation are already in place and everything is prepared for a sudden
Disembarkation ready. The same will probably be the case with an=
their Parisian Jewish millionaires. Baron Hirsch even lets himself
in France, because he hopes to be able to participate in a catastrophe
ftrophe to enjoy more protection as a foreigner and to escape more easily
Even the Jewish millionaires of Berlin live in be=
constant fear that something might happen and invest their capital
often in foreign land ownership.

The Semite Jay Gould in New=Pork, who, incidentally, was hunted,
swears that he is not a Jew, although it is obvious and
No one believes, in critical moments should always
Keep the steam yacht heated so that you can get out of there immediately
And how much the little Jew resembles the big one is shown by
that the miserable Jew Mandl in Tientsin, the clerk of the English=
lish company Jardine Mathefon u. Co. and representatives of the company
Friedr. Krupp in Effen is always prepared to run away.
He makes no secret of it and says that he immediately
China would leave, how something would happen, that is, if he were to

is caught in the act of foul play and someone wants to get to him.

As a no less symptomatic sign of the approach
The way in which the Semitic people
mus is stirring all over the world. Where a drop of Jewish blood
on earth, he seems to be tracked down and called to cooperate=
While the major financial catastrophes
follow each other ever more rapidly, the number of Jews
crimes and thefts committed are increasing at an alarming rate.
At the same time, Jews in various countries are trying to
to use all your influence to get as many of your people as possible
to office and dignity, and in Germany and Prussia
we do not seem to be inferior to any other country in the world. It looks
almost as if it meant: "Quick! Steal! Steal! Only as much as
possible and quick! We are impunity, because the rulers
are for the most part our accomplices, our brothers in office
and dignity protect us and the press covers the cloak of love
about the whole thing."

Yes, the Jews see the end coming, but if they deal with
the hope that when the catastrophe in Central and West=
Europe is breaking over them, they are still being taken in by other countries
will find, then they will probably be mistaken, because the Jew
will be recognized pretty much everywhere at the same time, and it will eventually
thank every country for taking in this tribe.

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The solution to the youth question.

But the world wants to exist above all things –
in a just way, if it can be, – on
unfair if there is no other option.

(Julius Fröbel, Theory of Politics.)

"It may be said to them (the Jews) with good intentions that
There is no point in indulging in deception, because the situation is too
serious. Even less is it enough to disdain the movement,
because anti-Semitism is growing especially in influential circles,
and in the lower classes it only takes a push to
to help the long-suppressed hatred to flare up. The over-
courage is ill-placed and the disproportionately strong
Participation in extreme endeavors makes them all ruling
Parties are disgusting. Time is pressing and misfortune
rides fast.

Christians might think of rejecting the overwhelming doctrine

of the highly celebrated Rembam (Maimonides): "All goods of the important Jews are masterless", to which the Shulchan Aruch adds: "Whoever seizes it first has the merit", in the following Century, the doctrine already followed in the Middle Ages deliver: "All property of the Jews was acquired illegally and must be taken back!" The debtors of all Tribes could find it very convenient, as it was then, if all Bonds, mortgages, etc., in favour of real or issued to baptized Jews would become invalid at once if all landed property, like all movable goods, belongs to the state—and they only retained the right to emigrate with the to be provided with the necessary funds. It must not be forgotten that the so-called socialist tendencies extend far beyond the reach beyond the circle of Social Democrats, and the scientific Designation of such withdrawals as re-indication is very convenient for such cases. For the present, such a thing is not to be expected—fear, but the near future would like to take decisive measures—

measures if the clampdown prevailing in agriculture is could not be eliminated by increasing state aid and not to continue the already high taxation of food Necessity and political wisdom could force all pledges—and bills of exchange, which burden agriculture, until further notice

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to be declared non-terminable and non-transferable, as well as the annual Interest rates should be reduced to 2%. The moral consciousness would In general, this state support for agriculture is for a lesser evil than the difficult living conditions of the whole people, and the indignation of a few thousand work-shy money men would be less to be feared than the many millions of oppressed fathers of families." (C. Radenhausen, Eftther, p. 257.

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There was a sect of Thugs in the East Indies who practiced robbery—and murder to a religious dogma. If one had believed the English Government can expect, even if practically still innocent, connoisseur of this dogma in the state? And if the Thugis—and mus fince three thousand years the hereditary property of a very had been a special, unmixed tribe, one would have can reasonably demand from the state that it racial peculiarity, but the individual after the at best only very imperfect acquaintance with the—and fould judge it? The English followed a simpler Anthropology: "they hanged the whole sect" — not according to the

points of individual practical indebtedness, but on the theoretical religious confession. N

(Naudh, The Jews and the German State, Foreword.)

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One only has to observe an Israelite closely to see to find that he always has dark forebodings at the bottom of subtle – soul.

"If you look at their bold gait," says Boffuet, he speaks of demons, "and their arrogant and confident Facial features, one first thinks they are strong and powerful; one sees But if you look closer at their gait, you will easily find their lists and and when you get to the bottom of it, you notice one that they, who have the proud, presumptuous expression, inwardly ft already broken and destroyed, that they tremble and are terrified at think of their defeat and escape, and that it is easy to get them away= chase!"

The Jew is sick; he is lazy to the bone and stinks like Heaven! A Rothschild is becoming mentally ill; the Reichsgericht= President von Simfon becomes melancholic; the Jew Naquet withdraws back; the Jew von Brandt can no longer breathe European air and flees back to China; a Jewish pornographer makes fet to America, from where he hopefully will not return. The measure of adversity is filling up quickly and threatens to overflow! A Jewish protection ring is forming. Wherever we look on the The whole globe, everywhere we find the Jewish question in one or the other form; everywhere the most serious accusations are against the Jews and everywhere we find the Jews trying to to deny this through the press. We find the same

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Complaints about the Jews among his own tribesmen, the Arabs in Africa, as with the natives of Alaska: in Siberia He is cursed just like in Surinam (South America), and the fhunder Negro despises the practices of the Jew just as the yellow Chinese. Neither poverty nor wealth changes the nature of the Jew and no education and no upbringing can change the race= peculiarities. They are a neglected people!

The general hatred against Judaism has such a degree that an outbreak is to be feared within a short time Where the dike, which still protects Judaism, first in will break on a larger scale, it cannot of course be said, nor how this question will be resolved.

Of warnings and wishes to avoid the impending danger–

There has been no lack of attempts to counteract this in a sensible way. The most well-meant Council proposals have been condemned as incitement and fanaticism and rejected. And so one must be prepared for that the solution will come in a hard form. The simplest The most practical solution would be to put the skewer repented and did to the Jews what they teach against us and whatever they do against us, as long as they do it with impunity They would then, as the English did with the Thugs in the East Indies, regardless of age and Kill the entire sex.

Of course, such a solution, at least for us Germans, excluded. Another solution would be to simply expel them from the country, leaving them only the means which are necessary to reach another country. A Witzbold said that they would like to export them to America as quickly as possible, before the Mac Kinley Bill was extended to the Jews; there Perhaps the Negro would like to be called to the cultural task, to worry about the killing of the Jews, which is contrary to our wishes. But even such a solution is excluded, because other peoples would be very grateful to welcome you to our company.

So one will probably have to resort to the means of removing them.

neither, as our ancestors did, back into ghettos to imprison or to exile the whole society in any country isolating them and forcing them to feed themselves. In America, for example, 8 The idea of settling them in New Mexico is being considered, Europe speaks of Palestine, but all this does not seem to me to be practical. Nor do I believe that the Jews' question will be dealt with unilaterally nationally, but it would probably be It is conceivable that one nation made the first move and the other Nations the way to solve this question in a humane way could be solved. |

It cannot be the purpose to explore this topic in more detail here. but only the different types of solution in Consider, for example, the island of New Guinea large enough and suitable to accommodate the entire Jewish people of the globe The land would actually be too

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It's a pity for the Jews, but at least they can't

complain that they have not been provided with a beautiful fatherland. They could be interned there, and the European fleets would find the guarding of the coasts a useful occupation. But the Jews themselves would be able to show what culture they can produce after they have educated and education enjoyed in excess by other peoples. Has soon a nation has decided to take such a step, it is not doubt that the other nations would follow suit very soon. No article would prove to be as exportable in all countries as the Jew, especially if one takes away his valuables, such as weapons, from which he only knows how to make bad use of.

Such a proposal sounds a little burlesque and Home remedies, but why should such a solution not be be possible? Perhaps it even turns out to be the only possible ple. Just look at how the Jews of the whole world are organized, and perhaps a joint and violent exile and internment of the Jews not only as a duty of self-preservation, but also as a means to To protect Jews from the fury of the nations. The task could be already today as a humanitarian preventive measure for future cases. The Jew has his sense of acquisition à tout prix so widespread among other peoples that he should not be surprised may, if they think of it, to profit at his expense to enrich.

Suppose the Jew had such a question to solve it; he would certainly not make a big fuss and the carry out the same with great emphasis and ruthlessness; he would simply view the whole matter as a business matter.

The Jewish MP Ludwig Bamberger published in April or May last year in the magazine "Die Nation" a Article on the gold circulation in the United States by America. He had discovered where and in whose hands the largest Part of the gold is (of course in the hands of his tribe= He still lacked certainty about the whereabouts a fraction of the gold present there and, by probably thinks of a well-known Vampir picture or how to put the dog on a cat, he asks the question: "Where is the cat?" namely the gold.

Mr. Bamberger has already made many a beautiful statement with In terms of gold, he said, for example, at an earlier meeting situation: "There are few things in the world that make you deep meaning in itself, like gold." But this expression faying characterizes the Jew even better. His entire intense His thoughts and desires are directed towards gold, and the gold which he in America, he undoubtedly also claims for himself and his comrades. Ä

I honestly do not understand why we should ask the question tragically

and want to understand it meticulously and conscientiously; why one should

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could not simply operate in the Jewish manner; in a word, that we simply see the removal of all our Jews as a large export business. We would then be in first and foremost to ask: |

"Where is the cat?"

Answering these questions would not help us much. We know pretty much exactly where the gold and we also know our Jews pretty well. However, fail a lot under false flag or hide under German names and swear ten thousand oaths that they are not Jews; but even this last difficulty would be leave aside.

Let me lift the veil of a secret a little here. A great scholar has been striving tirelessly for many years—strives to distinguish the blood of different races through analysis. Nature has finally rewarded the admirable diligence of this researcher—ferely rewarded by the fact that she answered the questions he had been asking her for years. He has answered unambiguously. This modest answer—taught, who bears an honorable German name, has his great works and the results achieved so far in the world made no communication; he also remembers, since he is very wealthy is not to take advantage of his discoveries, but rather To make a legacy to humanity free of charge. With a Words, this scholar has discovered the “secret of blood”. He has produced an extraordinarily sensitive instrument, which he the “Judometer”, and with deadly certainty knows how to find the smallest fraction of Semitic blood and—which flows in the veins of every human being. The value This instrument is further enhanced by the fact that the instrument fvery easy to handle, by not subjecting the patient to any fpecial cial treatment. No one will value underestimate the importance of such an instrument for science! That—fame will be the famous mirror hypfometer of the head forester Fauste=man in practical importance by far. So, woe all those who make false statements and claim to be Aryan they will be exposed in no time! The scholar ge—thinks of this instrument first with the progressive representative Eugen Richter and some other well-known gentlemen of progress—party into application, and its results of the surprised world unexpectedly. But I cannot say more than that—ftated and we want to return to business.

After we have determined the number of existing

Jews, we would determine the number and tonnage of the ships, which are necessary to transport them to their new homeland. Agricultural equipment, tools and livestock Food for a year could be given to them, otherwise they would have to but see how they manage themselves. |

That would mean putting the question in a simple, practical, businesslike and humane way, and I wanted to once 18 755 whether not

8 all countries in the world would follow this example. That would also be

at the same time a new spectacle that the world would have and at least more amusing than a European war of annihilation in which the nations tear each other apart, with only Israel taking the spoils and then consolidates his rule.

If we were to get rid of the Jews first and then have war-desires, one could fight to one's heart's content; one would then have only honest opponents and no Jewish traitors and Bankers on both sides and no Jewish doctors, welfare-perpetrators, army suppliers and body snatchers. But I believe the Aryan peoples would have little desire to fight, but rather shake hands over the dead Jew and to establish a new cultural life on a common basis. eternal incitement, which the Jews have been perpetrated through the press for a century with impunity would be abolished, and could then discuss other common questions, such as how to to behave towards the Mongols and the Chinese, ie a Rafe question, which will surely sooner or later go to the Aryan peoples, which until now have been ignored because of the eternal incitement of the Aryan peoples among each other, disregarded seems to have left.

One might object that the New Guinea project will not be carried out, because of the mixing of the German with Judaism; but this difficulty is also There will probably be some shouting, but that is simply unavoidable. A war will cost much more Tears and also a lot of money, while this project above-which is very profitable. When it comes to the welfare of the fatherland-that is what happens, sacrifices must be made. When Brutus learned that his sons were plotting against the fatherland, he will execute them without mercy. Such heroism is needed But we do not demand anything from anyone, but at most that he Cousin Cohn and Levi say goodbye, whom he has left in a beautiful country in good hands and the useful and healthy occupation of agriculture, as well as the education of his nation; and who can not separate himself from his dear Jews, may yes, always be free to go along. -

What do you think the Jew would do if he were away? Do you think he would be surprised? Not at all! He would, however, cry out, again to the abused humanity and hospitality, but finally with an indecent gesture and heap mockery on us that we have allowed ourselves to be fooled by him for a century. One might also object that not the whole island is his property, but this case is already taken into account—sation, as well as a dislocation of the natives New Guinea. Since the export of Jews from all countries in the world is an un—1 would be stronger and the different nations in this fn turellen Wettexport in conflict or any inconvenience—

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— 256 —

sufficiency may arise, so all those who have such think, said that this is also thought of, that already on contracts with all nations based on great expertise and expertise are prepared in a statesmanlike manner, the execution of which requires no— would face particular difficulties. To achieve of the whole project nothing more would be necessary than: "The Thing!"

* *
*

Whoever has the energy to propose some projects to solve the Jewish question— fee, I recommend studying the works of Dühring, Wurm, Paul de Lagarde, Drumont, Chirac and others. w. All these Writers have more or less dealt with this problem— and meet on many points. The book "Israel and the Goyim" gives valuable hints. But I fear that, before discussing all these programs and deciding on one of them agreed, the catastrophe will already break out and then you will have to help yourself as best you can, and maybe nothing will remain left than the simplest of all projects, to adopt "New Guinea".

They are gone, the much-maligned days
The leaf has already turned gently,

The Jew wrestles us with eternal lament
Cunningly the booklet from a clumsy hand.

Emancipated, as you once barricaded it
These tough people! Fashion changes!

It has long since gathered in heaps
And stand as a power over you.

The farmer is forced to leave his seat

It chases the shopkeeper away from the market

And half for gold and half for slave jokes

Buy it from the spirit of the times, fine watchword.— — —

What can benefit the tribe of Emancipiren

Who never emancipated himself from haggling?

What you wanted to give him, he has taken,
While you are disputing principles.

Wherever you touch, you will touch Jews,
The Lord's favorite people everywhere.
Go, lock them back in the old streets,
Before they lock you up in a Christian quarter!

(Dingelstedt in 1841. Songs of a cosmopolitan night watchman.)

IV. The
The Jewish 7th Demon II.

I represent the ossements of P. Thomas
de Sardaigne, missionary apostolique capucin,
assassine par les Juifs, le 5 fevrier 1840.

(Epitome inscription of the man murdered by the Jews
Father Thomas of Damascus.)

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Ende Sud' – Alles Zud!

Jewish crimes.

I begin this part of the book with a series of specifically Jewish
Crimes, almost all of which have a ritual character; everywhere
I have indicated the sources from which I have drawn, so that a
Anyone who is interested in dealing with the relevant issues
to deal further, may be able to return to it.

The non-ritual crimes of Neu-Stettin, Wadowice and Bialystok
I found it appropriate to include the rest, because there
have a say in important religious and political moments.

During the court hearings of the various cases, which
I report in detail, the conduct of the judiciary deserves special attention
attention and is suitable to give an idea of the influence that
Judaism today. a |

Finally, I bring you a reproduction of the sensational Pro-
cess of the painter Graef, because from this it is clear that the majority
of the Jews living among us is one of the native Germans
has a diametrically opposed way of thinking and view of morality.

The painter Graef himself is, as far as I can determine, not a Jew,
but his close relations with Judaism and the fact that he
married to a Jewess, make it not unlikely
that he is of Jewish origin

—

Actual murders of the Jews.

The first reports of ritual murders of the Jews date back to
from earlier times. The first case in post-Christian times is
the crucifixion of a boy in Imm, between Aleppo and Antioch,
in the year 418 AD, who suffered terrible tortures.
was sacrificed. Baronius also reports the crucifixion of a boy
in the year 425 AD. Bishop Palladius then attempted an assassination
of the Jews to a priest living as a hermit at the Dead Sea
Named Gaddane, who survived (about
the same time

Saint Leo the Great reports that at some time (440 –461

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In Germany, the belief was widespread that the Jews
on certain occasions innocent people were sacrificed.

Baronius further reports that in the year 614 the Jews Christian
bought and killed prisoners.

The following list of ritual murders comes from Dr. Clemens Victor's
"Prof. Dr. Rohling, The Jewish Question and Public Opinion

Leipzig

1071.

1114.

1160.

1179.

1181.

1244.

1255.

261.

1283.

1285.

1286.

1287.

1293.

1294.

1303.

1345.

1401.

1407.

1429.

1462.

1887".

In Blois a Christian child is crucified by the Jews.
Count Theobald has the guilty Hebrews burned. (Pertz,

Monumenta Germ. 6, 520.)

In Norwich, twelve-year-old Saint William of
Jews were drained of blood. (Pertz ibidem, Bollandisten 3rd volume,
March p. 588).

The Jews crucify a child at Gloucester. (Pertz ibid.)
Saint Richard is brought to Paris on Holy Thursday
slaughtered. (Boll. ib. 591.)

Saint Robert is killed in Paris around Easter.
(Bolland. March 25, p. 589.)

Likewise at Saragoffa the child Dominicus from the
still existing Val family, which is currently represented by a
Spanish ambassador is also represented in Vienna. (Hispania
illustrata 3, 657.)

A Christian child is martyred in London. (Baronius ad
annum num. 42.
At Lincoln, the holy hunt is taken as a child by the Jews
stolen and crucified. Bolland 6 July, p. 494.)

in girls of 7 years to Pforzheim in Baden
killed. Bolland April 2, p. 838.)

in Kind in Mainz is murdered. (Baronius ad an 61.)
Likewise in Munich. (Monumenta 17, 415 and Roderus, Ba-
varia sancta 2, 331.)

A child in Oberwefel on the 5th will be slowly
tortured to death; it is the blessed Werner. (Bolland. 2nd volume
April, p. 697; Monument. 17, 77; Baron. 1287 AD 18.)

Blessed Rudolf of Bern at Easter. (Boll. 2nd vol. of April.)

A child in Krems who was taken away from Brno.
(Monum. 11, 658.)

A Child in Bern.

The child Konrad, a schoolchild from Weißensee in Thuringia.
(Baron. n. 64.)

Blessed Eric of Munich. (Raderus 351.)

30 ie at Dieffenhofen in Württemberg. (Boll. 2. Bd. of

pril) | |

There is another child. Bolland. *ibid.*)

The boy Ludwig von Bruck. (Baronius 31; Boll. 3. Bd.

April 978.)

The blessed Andreas von Kinn near Innsbruck. (Boll. 3rd vol. of

July 462.

– BEER

1475. The martyrdom of the famous *fel.* Simon of Trent, which Rohling told exactly. .

1480. A child killed on Good Friday at Motta near Venice.

(Bolland. 2. Vol. April.) |

1480. A similar case at Treviso. (Baron. 569.) .

1490. A child is crucified near Toledo. (Boll. 1. Vol. April 3.)

1494. A child martyred in Hungary. (Boll. 2. Bd. April 838.)

1503. A child at Waltkirch in Alsace. (Boll. 2. Bd. April 830.)

1520. Two children in Hungary. (Boll. 2. Bd. April 839.)

u. f. wu f. w.

From here on I use Desportes, “*Le mystere du sang*”.

1525. A murder in Buda (Ofen), Hungary, which caused a general movement against the Jews.

1540. At Sappenfeld in Bavaria a four-year-old child is a Dark Festival slaughtered by the Jews. (Raderus Vol. III,

. 1760

Several ritual murders in Germany in various spaces.

1547. At Raw in Poland the Jews steal Moses and Abraham the child of a tailor and killed it; they were burned and expelled their fellow believers.

1569. In Witow in Poland, the two-year-old Johann Kozanina sold to the Jew Jakob from Leipzig and murdered.

Ludwig Dyex, Governor of Krakow, reports *bielen Vor=* fall to the king and at the same time that in Bielko and elsewhere much vengeful blood was shed by the Jews.

1574. The Jew Joachim Smierlopicz kills shortly before Easter Punia in Lithuania the six-year-old girl Elisabeth. A Inscription and a picture in the Chapel of the Holy Cross in

Wilna testify that their blood was mixed with the flour which is used to prepare Easter cakes. To make the= At the same time, similar crimes are reported from Tarno and another city in Galicia. 4

1575. The child Michel de Jacobi is killed by the Jews; they escape punishment.

1590. In the village of Szydlow, Jews stole a child on the field, and after his blood had been drained, the body was buried; the crime was discovered. (Acta sancta II. vol. d'Avril 839.) 5

1592. In Vilna, seven-year-old Simon is brutally beaten to death tortured, more than 170 wounds were counted on his body. The body was handed over to the St. Bernards in 1623. (Acta Sancta III. vol. de juillet.)

1595. In Gofin a woman sold her child to the Jews, who tortured it to death. Two Jews were executed for it.

1597. Near Szydlow the Jews stole a child, mar=

killed it and used its blood for impregnation consecration of the synagogue. (Acta sancta II. vol. d'Avril 839.)

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1598.

1650.

1655.

1665.

1669.

We have fewer records from the following century.

openings
1764.

1791.

1810.

April 835.)

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In a province of Poland, a child was
slaughtered. It was four-year-old Albert, and at his
The most respected Jews in the country were
The crime came to light, the Jews offered everything
to bribe the judges; they brought false witnesses and
made death threats to intimidate the witnesses.
Three Jews were broken on the wheel. On this occasion,
Rabbi Isaac, that the blood was partly in wine, partly in
would enjoy the Easter cake. (Acta sancta II. vol.

Matthias Tillich, 4–5 years old, was born on 11 March
Caaden in Bohemia. At the same time, similar
Cases have been reported from Styria, Carinthia and Carniola.
(Tentzel, Entretiens de janvier 1694, p. 148.) |
In Tunguch in Germany the Jews murdered a Christian-
child for Easter, several Jews were burned.
(Ibid. July 1693, p. 553.)

On May 12, a woman was murdered by Jews in Vienna
cruelly executed; the body was found in a pond,
in which he was placed in a sack weighted with stones
thrown in. The body was covered with wounds,
the head was cut off and so were the legs at knee height.
(Spect. de Zirgler pag. 553.) | |

In Metz, a three-year-old child is murdered by the Jew Raphael
Levi was executed and horribly mutilated. This murder gave
to a famous trial. (Desportes, "Le mystere
you sang" p. 164.) 4

of ritual murders, whole lists of which have disappeared.
On 19 June, the ten-year-old disappeared in Orkul (Hungary).
Son of Johann Balla. On 25 June the body was
of the child in a neighboring wood. Three
Jews confessed to the murder; one of them converted
in prison to Catholicism. (Tisza-Eszlar, par un de-
puté hongrois p. 108.) |

At Tasnad (Transylvania) the thirteen-year-old boy
Andreas Takals was murdered. A detailed report can be found
man in Desportes, "Le mystere du sang" p. 180.

Another crime was reported from Hollefschau in Moravia
and another from Woplawicz in the Dublin Governorate
reported.

Under the reign of Selim III, who ruled from 1789 to 1808
reigned, a young Greek was killed in Pera, who was
was found hanging from a tree, just as he was
Sixty Jews accused of this crime
and were convicted, ten by ten were tied up on ropes in
the bazaar untied. a Br.

In Aleppo, a poor trader was attacked by a Jewish

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1812.

1329.

1831.

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Broker named Raffaoul Ancona killed for the Easter festival.
(Letter from John Barker, former English Consul in Aleppo to.
Mr. de Ratti-Menton, French. Consul in Damascus from
April 20, 1840.)

On Corfu, 3 Jews were sentenced to death for
child had been murdered. A little later | of the same
Island the child of a Greek, named Riga, who later
lived in Alexandria, was stolen and massacred by the Jews.
(Achille Laurent, Affaires de Syria.)

The interpreter Fataallah-Sayegh was from his 18

The investigation revealed that

he for
was murdered for ritual purposes.

In Warsaw a Christian child disappears two or three

days before Easter. (Chiarini, Theoria del Giudaismo
vol. 1, p 355.) NN

At about the same time, the 17-year-old Jewish girl Ben-Noud
in the city of Antioch in the house where she lived,
two children were hanging from the ceiling by their legs. They
told her aunt, who told her that the children and
well-behaved and that they were punished for it. As
When she returned, the bodies had disappeared, but she

found a vase full of blood there.

At Hamath in a Turkish city in Asia Minor,
a young Turkish woman; her horribly mutilated
bodies. The Jews were found guilty; money saved
fhe, fhe were expelled.

Antoine Gervalon, a merchant in Turin, went one day
day with his wife to the Jewish quarter of this city.
While he was discussing business with some merchants,
his wife into the neighboring narrow streets of the ghetto.
She was hardly alone when she was surrounded by a crowd of Jews
surrounded, which led them into a house and into a

The upper body was exposed
f

and so she was brought before two rabbis who performed ritual
They said prayers and finally told her: "You must die".
Her husband searched everywhere for his missing wife; a friend
told him that on certain days the Jews were Christians
robbed to sacrifice them. Then he brought some soldiers
and walked through the Jewish quarter, calling the name
his wife cried out loudly. The woman heard it and cried out with
last effort: "Antoine, here I am." They opened
the trapdoor and pulled the unfortunate woman in a pitiful
valuable situation. Through money, the incident was
even (Excerpt from a letter from Baron von
Cold.)

In St. Petersburg, the daughter of a non-commissioned officer of the
The ritual purpose was determined by four judges
recognized and described as doubtful by the fifth.

1834. Ben-Noud, the previously mentioned Jewess, who

– 6 –

had converted to Christianity, lived in Tripoli with a
Relatives. There, on a terrace, she witnessed a
terrible spectacle. A Christian old man from Aleppo
was invited by his Jewish business friends to
them in a small courtyard, which adjoins the synagogue of
Tripoli borders, to eat oranges. He was offered the water-
pie, liqueur and coffee and showered him with politeness-
all kinds of things, when suddenly four or five Jews appeared on
they threw him down, blocked his mouth with a handkerchief,
gagged him and hung him by his toes from the orange tree.
So he stayed there from nine o'clock in the morning until noon,
so that he might expel water from his nose and mouth; on this
In this way, the blood should have the necessary degree of purity for
the ritual purposes. The moment the
When the old man was close to dying, the Jews cut him with
a knife, such as is used for slaughtering animals-
needs, the neck was cut off and the body was left hanging until
all the blood was collected in a bowl.

1839. In Damascus at the customs station a Jew is arrested,
because he was carrying a bottle of human blood.
The following year, this same Jew was among the number of
Main murderers who shed the blood of Father Thomas on-
collected.

1839. On the island of Rhodes some Jews wanted to buy eggs;
A trader delivered such and had them carried by her child from
8-9 years; the poor little one never came back. The
The matter was referred to Constantinople, but was killed with money
This is how it always goes today when one attacks Jews
prozeffirt.

1840. Murder of Father Thomas at Damascus, which I have in ex-
tenso give.

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In recent years, the Talmudic crimes have increased in
the situation worsened and increased, as the power of the Jews
has grown. The evildoers who know that they have nothing to fear
have, carry on their work quite quietly. It is mainly the eastern-
European Europe, which is the scene of their terrible crimes.

In Romania it is very common for several people to
approach of Easter mysteriously disappear without
to leave a trace behind; the criminals carefully cover up every trace.

Hungary, which is almost entirely at the mercy of the Jews, is experiencing
often that its floor is stained by the Easter sacrifices.
Death ritual is slightly modified. In this country the
Victims of the synagogue often young girls who were in Israelite
houses. The Jews have them in their hands
and can take possession of them easily and without danger.

Characteristic is the fact that the missing children
mostly belong to the lower classes. This fact explains

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by the fact that the Jews in such cases do not easily make noise and
and have to fear serious investigations.

Three cases of ritual murders occurred in the year 1879
in Tallya in Zemplin County, in 1880 in Komorn, in
1881 in Kafschau. In this last city the daughter disappeared
a certain Joseph Koczis; after two weeks the completely
The blood-drained body was found in a well.

Likewise, in the years 1878, 79, 80 and 81,
Stein-am-Anger four young girls, one after the other. Two
of them were maids whose parents lived in the countryside,
another, the daughter of a poor shoemaker, and the last, the

eight-year-old granddaughter of a coachman who worked for a Jew.
No trace of them was ever found again. (Tisza-Eszlar, par
M. Onody passim.)

In all these four cases, the judiciary refused to take action against the
Jews! The people blinded by Jewish gold—
The authorities declare themselves powerless and acquit themselves at will.
Hungary is beginning to get used to such acquittals. Except
The crimes of Tisza-Eszlar are still about ten
similar crimes which have not yet been atoned for, but have an un-
left an indelible hatred in the hearts of the Magyars.

In 1875, a young maid of 16 years,
Named Anna Zampa, in Zboro, Sáros County, treacherously by
attacked several Jews in the house of their servant Horowitz.
The knife had already been raised over her when the accidental
The intervention of a wagon driver saved her. The district court
was informed of the facts, but the President, Bartholo-
Mouse Winkler, who was in debt to the Jews, was careful not to
to take up the matter, which thus fell through.

In 1877, a certain Joseph Klec sold in the village
Szalács in Bihar County, her six-year-old niece Therefe
Szäbo and his 15 0 nephew Peter Szäbo the Jews.
During the night of the murder, the wretched man was tormented by pangs of conscience,
and a maid heard him say to his wife: "I do
the poor children are sorry, the little girl will soon be suffering
have, but the boy has a tough life." A Jewish doctor,
who was called to conduct the post-mortem examination, stated that the
Children had not been murdered, and that was the end of the matter.

In 1879, on 15 October in Piros in the county
Bäcs-Bodrogh the 15-year-old Lidi Sipos, who lived with the Jew
Grossmann, killed by their master. Who was completely covered in blood
emptied body, which bore a circular wound on the body,
was found. This method of draining the victims' blood,
is often used by Hungarian Jews.

Something similar happened to a young girl who was in the Jewish
quarter in Budapest. One day before the Purim festival,
she was put to sleep by a drink; she only woke up 24 hours later
after the festival and felt so sick and weak that she could hardly
When she looked at her body, she discovered on the right

a,

upper arm, left thigh and body below the navel
circular red wounds, which resembled bloody spots and in whose
There was a small opening in the middle. She immediately gave up her duties.
In 1882 the crime took place at Tisza-Eszlar, whose

Description from the skillful pen of Mr. Otto Glagau
continue to bring.

But not only in Hungary alone are these horrors repeated—
crimes in very short intervals. The correspondent
of the *Moniteur de Rome* in Constantinople writes in No. 15 of the
Issue of 15 Inni 1883: “A few years ago a small
Child, who belonged to one of the first Greek families of the place—
was stolen as the Jewish Easter approached. Four days
this body was later found, pierced by thousands of needles—
The mother, mad with pain, complained to the Jews
openly because of this murder; the Christian population rose up
in masses and stormed the Jewish quarter, where more than 100 Jews
were massacred.” | i

“Last year, Balata, the ghetto of Kon=
ftantinople, a child lured into a Jewish house; more than twenty
People saw him go in. The next day his
corpse in the Golden Horn. The result was a riot.”

“In Galata a very similar incident was repeated. The Ad=
vocat Serouios, the respected advocate of the ler cen De a
addressed a petition to the representatives of all Christian powers
Europe's in Constantinople to obtain justice and atonement
to demand, but the Jews bribed the Turkish police, who

efcourageous pieces and witness statements disappeared. The ecumenical—
The Nifian Patriarchate, on the orders of higher authorities, had bribed doctors
clarify that the mother was mentally disturbed. The fear was suppressed.
opportunity despite all counter-efforts of Madame Serouios and
the Jews deposited a sum with the Ecumenical Patriarchate
money that was supposed to compensate the mother of the stolen child.”
Since gold is the supreme god of this nation, the Jews,
she believes that she can buy everything, even the silence of a
mother about the murder of her child.

“Today's society has degenerated to such an extent that the Jews
almost everywhere. The police in particular are easy to
This is how it happened in 1883 at the head of the police in Pera
and the police commissioner in Galata. Instructed to again
ritual murder, they were obtained from Jewish gold
and prevented the investigation. A newspaper, “Stambul”,
who undertook a vigorous campaign against the guilty
was oppressed, and this oppression cost the Jews

* N 8 (Drumont, *La France juive* II, p. 402.)

Jewish gold had the same power everywhere. In Alexandria
is the murder of the child of a ship captain from the island of Cyprus
in 1880 and that of the young Evangelio Fornoraki in
The year 1881 was still unpunished.

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In 1889, a shameful acquittal caused a
Outbreak of indignation throughout the Russian Empire. This matter
was sentenced in Kutais in the Caucasus. A small six-year-old
Girl named Sarah was kidnapped by four Jewish gypsum merchants
kills; strange wounds were found on the child's body;
between the fingers the flesh was cut as if with a knife-
cuts; on the legs just above the calves there were deep
1 incisions made, the veins did not contain a drop

lut. They were the characteristic signs of ritual murder.
The whole people were convinced of this. Without the help of the
powerful Jews of Russia would hardly bring the guilty to justice
served punishment.

The Jewish press in all countries remains silent about such things.

I also report the crime of Lutfcha in Galicia in
extenso. A ritual murder-assassination occurred in German-Lipse in
Hungary around Easter 1885. A Jewish woman stole a young
Christin a child, who only by a half-miracle escaped the knife
escaped.

In Mit-Kamar in Egypt in the same year a young
Copts slaughtered for the Jewish Easter festival.

The case of the rabbinate candidate Bernstein in Breslau in 1888
can still be found recorded in detail.

On the question of ritual murder (à la . lar), Gre=
gorovius: "History of the City of Rome", 7th vol., 2 306, 5
Fact: Pope Innocent VIII had a Jewish personal physician who
wanted to refresh the aging, anemic old man with boy's blood.
The Jewish personal physician slaughtered three boys aged ten
years; but the Pope refused to take human blood and
died, whereupon the Jew had to flee from the people's anger. The
contemporary chronicler Infeffura added to his report:
Judaeus quidem fugit et papa sanatus non est. (A Jew fled and
the Pope has not recovered.) If in the middle of the city of Rome a
papal personal physician the slaughter of three boys emerged=
took what may be in semi-barbaric countries, à la Russia, Hungary,
Orient etc. still happening today from the medical point of view
believe that the boy's blood belongs to ancient Jews, the girl's blood to ancient

Jewish women could prolong their lives! Historical facts,"

as those reported by Gregorovius, no Jewish liberal deny or eliminate. R

(Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 122 of December 11, 1890.)

Anyone who wishes to find out more should refer to the book "Le mystere du sang" by Henry, published in Paris in 1889 Desportes, Albert Savine, editor, which is under the Jewry of the has caused the greatest indignation throughout the world. This book gives a list of rabbinical murders up to the present day, partly with details.

Mr.

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Anyone who wants to deal with this question thoroughly will find recommended in addition to the works mentioned here and Dr. Juftus' udenfspiegel:

Professor Dr. Aug. Rohling, "The Talmud Jew". N

The same, "The Polemic and the Human Sacrifice of Nabbinism".

The same, "My Answers to the Rabbis, or Five Letters about Talmudism and the blood ritual of the Jews."

Damascus 1840.

The Word of Father Thomas.

In the 15th century, the martyrdom of B. Simoncino of Trent for a quarter of a century the people and the Great men of that time; this martyrdom has in our times a new sensational edition: the murder of Father Thomas is gruesomely famous in the dark annals of Talmudic murders. The well-known personality of the murdered man, the indignation of the European residents, the uprising of the population, everything contributed to this—to give the crime a level of visibility that is rarely seen occurs in other atrocities of the synagogue. |

An unfortunately very rare work!) gives a complete report, from the mouths of the accused and the witnesses themselves, from the horrible ambush in which the good Capuchin perished. Nothing is as moving as the accuracy with which this book describes the one-individual phases of this drama are reported.

The Jewish character with its pious appearance of holiness and its underworld, which is riddled with atrocities and betrayal—depths shows itself there in all its perfection. O! this low, degenerate people! What disgust do not their dark hustle and bustle! | |

Purchased with Jewish gold, this historical monument is almost completely disappeared; only a few specimens are found in places which are safe from the claws of Israel. Translated into Italian² and published several times beyond the mountains, one has also there with the same persistence tried to make the book disappear. A brochure by P. de Mondovi, which was published in Marseille about the same time came out, is also no longer available, although it had appeared in several editions.

This hunt has its meaning. No effort is made to destroy the records of a person who is involved in the crime, whom they treat is innocent.

1) Relation historique des affaires de Syrie depuis 1840, jusqu'en 1842, et The procedure was completed in 1840, against the youths of Damas, by Ach. Laurent, Paris, Gaume 1846. The second volume is entirely devoted to the Jews, who Documents were deposited at the Foreign Office in Paris; from there they are disappeared in 1870 during the Crémieux ministry. I

— 111 each

J.

Father Thomas was Sardinian, he was called Thomas from Calangiano, his birthplace, where he lived around 1780

In secular life he bore the name Francesco

Antonio. At the age of eighteen, he became a Capuchin and came to In 1807 he left Rome for the mission of Damascus, where he remained for dedicated more than 30 years to the well-being of his fellow human beings, as Physician of the body and benefactor of souls. |

He quickly became popular. He was the benefactor of all the Unfortunate people who were at the big bazaar of Damascus. One could speak of him as of his divine Lord and Master that his life is a single well-being that was. His presence brought luck, and his appearance seemed like Balm for wounded hearts and lifted up those who were wavering. How

Many fierce disputes and deadly enmities were not settled through his mediation. With this reconciling being He combined the gift of healing physical ailments; and this property of efficiency did not in any way affect the respect and praise which tribute was paid to him.

In his youth he had been interested in medicine and the He was well acquainted with all medicinal herbs. His long stay in the Orient had made him familiar with the diseases of the country made, and in the treatment of them he had a great skill. He was the most skilled vaccinator in the city. As an educated, far-sighted man, he had understood the full scope of the discovery of Doctor Jenner and did his best to His reputation had spread beyond the city limits, and people came from far away to see the venerable Capuchin to get vaccinated.

He gave his benefits to all, regardless of race or Religion, benefit: Christians, Muslims, Jews, Europeans, Orientals, all came to him with trust and left comforted from there. The children of Israel received his blessings first of all. did: As if he was moved by their delusion, he showed himself especially towards them all the more friendly, perhaps in the futile Delusion, to remove from their eyes the bandage of self-conscious blindness remove.

And it was precisely this holy, charitable, venerable man, whom these monsters killed under torture. Does not deserve the memory of those who had their hands on this crime-foiled, to be handed over to the high court of history?

Here is a brief outline of the facts.

It was the beginning of February. The Jews were making preparations for their Purim festival, which falls on the 15th of this month. We read in the Book of Esther (Old Testament) that this feast was celebrated- was organized to celebrate the memory of the day when the people God in Persia freed from the tyranny of the treacherous Haman Even today, this is one of the biggest festivals of the people of Is-

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rael: one celebrates it through debauchery of every kind, through a laughing-abuse of strong drinks) and by the disgusting behavior use of Christian blood. In 1846, the required victims slaughtered in Damascus. EN

The records of the trial show us that one cannot exactly Father Thomas had ah!, but that he happened to be the first was the one who fell into the trap. Nothing is sacred to this people

and friendship can only be a means to an end, but never be the main thing itself. This story may, incidentally, serve as a teaching to Christians who are not afraid to associate with Jews. At the first opportunity they too could face sacrificial death expired.

For two weeks, the Chief Rabbi of Damascus, Yakoub-el-Antabi on means to obtain a bottle of human blood. For this purpose he had turned to the Arari brothers, rich Merchants whose luxuriously furnished house is located in the middle of the Jewish. Perhaps they would have wanted to face the delicate to withdraw their orders, but the constraint of the Talmud weighed upon them. They could not escape this blood tax without risking run to be put out of the synagogue. They said of it—half closed, even if the item is 100 bags (1 bag = 500 tur-czech piastres) or about 900 marks in our money. This sum shows us to what extent the Fanaticism has flourished among the Jews.

After the Chief Rabbi Yaloub obtained this promise he notified two minor rabbis, Khakam Michone Abou-el-Afieh and the Khakam Michone Bokhor Youda Salonikli that the sufficiency for the sacrifice that would have to take place in her presence, The most distinguished Jews of the colony received also the order to rush to the scene at the first alarm. All advance—Preparations had been made; they were only waiting for the first opportunity.

On February 5, 1840, Father Thomas was asked to child in the Jewish quarter. He went there immediately—but the child was too sick and they could not take it without. The priest wanted to return to the monastery. But when he at the house of Daoud Arari — the most pious of the Jews of Damascus and a great friend of the old Capuchin — over-comes, he is invited to come in. He does so as usual—without the slightest suspicion. The mere news that the priest was in the Jewish quarter, were at Daoud two of his brothers, his uncle and two of the most distinguished Jews of the city rushed there.

Everyone rushed at the unfortunate clergyman, they blocked his mouth with a cloth, he is bound by hands and feet and takes him to a distant room to spend the night and

) In the Talmudic tractate Megilla Fol. 7, Col. 2 it says: The Rabbi said that man is guilty of getting drunk on the festival of Purim, that he no longer knows the difference between the words: cursed be Haman, blessed is the Mardacai.

to wait for the end of the preparations. Meanwhile, Daoud sought
He met Michone Abou-el-Afieh, who
was on his way to the synagogue. Come, he said,
I need your services. | |

I am going to the evening prayer, replied the Rabbi; I will
come to you later. |

"Come with me, I have something to tell you,"
the first one continued.

He then told me, says Abou, who has since
Muslim under the name Mohammed Effendi, that
Father Thomas was in his house and that he was in the
night. I asked him if the Khakam had just
personality, or whether he only shed blood for the fulfillment
of the religious regulations would have required. – He is just in
hands have fallen, said Arari; as for you, fear nothing;
we will be there. And so I went along.

He found the murderers gathered in the divan. It was a hall,
as all rooms of this kind in Damascus are furnished. Some
After sunset the barber Soliman was called
and ordered him to murder the priest. But the poor devil
did not have the courage, and despite the seductive promises
he couldn't make up his mind. | |

Then the most pious of the Jews of Damascus, who
Friend of the good Capuchin Father, who is the most highly regarded of the Christians
ft most respected Jew, in a word Daoud Arari himself,
to cut his throat with a knife. But his hand is shaking,
and he cannot complete the deed. His brother Aroun comes
to help, while the barber holds the priest by his beard. A
Scene worthy of the fanatical Indians or the cannibals Central
Africa! And we live daily alongside such people who
such crimes are blamed, and we close our eyes to everyone
look at the hand that is reddened by the blood of our brothers.
The historian would like to remain cold, but he can
One cannot suppress one's cry of indignation at such atrocities.

The blood was collected in a copper basin; then
It was poured into a bottle of white glass called Khalabieh,
which is about three to four Arabic ounces = about 1½ to 2 pounds.
liquid, as is usual for sacrifices of this kind.
gave it to Khakam Abou-el-Afieh, who was present, with the
Order them to be brought to the Chief Rabbi immediately. This requires
the use. |

"So I did," says Abou, "I took the bottle and went to the Khakam; he was already waiting for me in the courtyard; when he saw, he went to the library.

– Take what you asked for, I said. He took the bottle and put it behind the books; I then went into my Apartment. I did not know what to do with the body and the clothes of the Father, when I left, Nothing had happened with it yet. But when I saw Daoud and his

– 14 –

brothers again and told them that the matter was troubling us because of the investigations that were made and that we were badly informed would have done to elect this particular person, answered the Emir: No

"Nothing will be discovered: the clothes are from the fire consumed and no trace of it remained and the flesh is gradually cut into small pieces by a servant into the channel until there is nothing left. By the way, I have a very good hiding place; I keep it safely hidden there and give Just take it out bit by bit. Don't worry and take courage." a

But the judgment of God should nullify all their calculations make. n

II.

During the entire duration of this terrible drama, There was great satisfaction on the faces of those present; They would also have committed a crime if they when performing a religious act, not the greatest joy would have demonstrated. |

But fear was growing in the depths of their hearts; they had did not calculate the full extent of their crime in advance, and one of them remarked that it would have been better to have To sacrifice to anyone other than Father Thomas.

The disappearance of this clergyman must have caused a tremendous uproar— Rumors could arise before the traces of the

vomiting had disappeared. The Capuchin had a very devoted servant Ibrahim Amoran, who certainly has the most accurate information— would conduct research. He too had to be made to disappear and dealt with it that same evening.

Some of the interrogations give us the smallest details of this

serious incident. | Ä |

Mourads=el Fatl'al, the servant of Daoud Arari, through questions harassed and in fear of exposing himself, asks: "has be-
Has anyone confessed before me?

| 1 rhei. fich, one has confessed; now you too can tell the truth.

– When I returned to my master, he asked me: "Have
Did you also give a message to the servant?" I answered "Yes!"
Then he said to me: "Go back and see whether they have caught him
or not, and what to do with it." I went to Meèhir Farkhi.
I found the door firmly locked; I knocked and the Maallem
came to open the door for me: – "We have him; do you want to come in,
or go?"

– I have come to see, I told him. I entered and
found Ifaac Picciotto and Aaroun Stambouli; they were busy
the patient's hands with his handkerchief behind his back-
fuffle after closing his mouth with a white bandage
The matter took place in the small divan, which

– 15 –

fituated in the small outer courtyard where the latrines are, in
which the meat and bones were then thrown into.

the door was barricaded with a beam; and, after Picciotto
and Aaroun Stambouli tied his hands behind his back
He was joined by Mehir-Farkhi, Mourad=Farkhi and the others,
ie from the seven who were present at the operation, to
thrown to the ground. Some of them just watched.

They fetched a tinned copper bowl, brought his neck over
this bowl and Mehir-Farkhi slaughtered him with his own hands
Youcef Ménakem-Farkhi and I held his head. Aslan
Farkhi and Picciotto sat on him and held his feet. Aaroun
Stambouli and the others held the body so that it would not
I could move until all the blood was out. I stayed one more
A quarter of an hour and waited until he was completely dead, then I let her
alone and went to my master, to whom I reported
from what I had seen... .. 5

– Did one of the seven leave while you were still there
were?

– No one, until he was murdered and all the blood had flowed out.

– How did they lure the servant into the house?

– I have already said that I heard from Houcef Ménakem Farkhi

had heard that five of them were on the street near the door were gathered; that the servant asked for his master and that Moucef replied: "Your master has been late with us; he is vaccinating a child. If you want to wait for him, come in." So he entered, and what I have told you happened.

– What was done with the blood and who took it?
come?

After some evasion, the defendant replied:

– The truth is that Aaroun Stambouli put the blood in the bottle which he held in his hand. One of the new tin funnel, such as those used by oil merchants It was Poucef Ménakem=Farkhi who took the bowl to Blood in the bottle 7 55 After it was filled, Aaroun gave Stambouli fie the Yakoub Abousel-Afieh.

Then they tried to eliminate every trace of the crime.
It was like a second edition of the treatment that was given to the Father had shared it. From his whole person
Nothing was kept except what the Talmudic faith required: blood!

III.

On the day following these two ritual murders,
On the morning of February 6, the people who had attended early mass of the Father, as usual to church. Until noon
No one had appeared and people became restless.

The monastery was forcibly entered. Everything was deserted.
The previous day's dinner stood untouched on the table.
It was therefore known that the priest had not returned home the evening before—

– 16 –

had returned, and the rumor spread that he had been murdered
had been.

The French consul was informed and he began
immediately began his investigations. The inhabitants of Damascus said
open:

– Yesterday Father Thomas was in the Jewish quarter, and
There is no doubt that he and his servant were there—
have disappeared.

The Pafha, who had been informed of the Sa, had
foft also searched for the whereabouts of the clergyman; but
This was initially in vain. But soon a very insignificant
The fact that the suspicion of the masses of the people is not unfounded
was; vox populi, vox Dei. |

The priest had wanted to have posters posted.
Wednesday, the day of his death, not a single one had been glued,
and two days later one of them was found at the door of the bar-
beer Soliman. r

The priest had taken her with him when he last
had left the monastery, and only the authors
his disappearance these notes.

The barber was arrested. It took a lot of effort to
to solve the problem, and only after several interrogations did he decide
to reveal some of the things he had seen. He
named some culprits.

These accused were immediately brought to justice with their accuser.
They came with hypocritically innocent faces and said
to her fellow believer with malicious good nature:

– How can you say, my friend, that you have seen us?
Dear God, please pray to save you!

When Soliman now felt abandoned by his fellow believers
relaxed and realized that he could no longer expect anything from them
he began to make more extensive confessions. The diner
of Daoud Arari did the same. In all points the two agreed
The only thing left was to investigate
the remains of the Capuchin. | 5

What had become of them? Here are the statements of the two
After the murder, the body was placed in the wooden
ammer dragged. It was this room, which with the divan,
of which we have already spoken, ran parallel and from the same
through the Liman or summer divan, which is open to the courtyard
“There,” the barber said, “we took the
clothes and burned them; then the servant Mourad came.
told us to cut the priest into pieces. We asked,
how we should do this to remove the pieces; they ant=
said to us: Throw them into the drain. – We cut
him into pieces; we put them in a sack and threw them
and into the canals; then we went back to Daoud. When the
When the matter was over, they said that they would send the servant at their own expense.
marry me and reward me with money.”

– The bones could betray you, what did you do with the

Bones started? | |

– We have them on a stone with the pestle of a mortar crushed. |

– And the head?

– We also smashed it with the same tool.

– Did they pay you for this?

– I was promised money if I would say that I had killed him. As for the servant, they promised him to marry him, as I have already hunted.

– And what was the sack like in which you put the leftovers?

– Like all coffee sacks, made of grey packing linen.

– What did you do with the entrails?

– We cut them up and put them in the sack and brought them here= thrown into the sewers. |

– Did the Sad not allow the substances contained in the intestines leak out? |

= – A coffee sack, when it is wet, does not let anything through easily= wrestle. |

– Did you carry the burden alone?

– The servant and I either carried it together or took it away. changing. f

– How many were you when you cut the priest into pieces?
How many knives did you have?

– The servant and I took care of the cutting, and the Others showed us how to do it. Soon I cut, soon the servant. We took turns when one was tired. The ee 25 like the butcher's knives and the same which is used for murder had served | |

– On which stone did you break the bones?

– On the pavement between the two rooms. |

– But when you broke the head, the brain had to come= happen?

– We took it away with the bones.

– Approximately what time did the murder take place, and
How much time has passed until the blood has been completely drained?

– “I believe that the murder took place about an hour and a half after
Sunset has taken place. The Father is until the last
drop of blood a. was, about half an hour to forty minutes
above the pelvis. When the operation was finished, it may have
about eight o'clock in the evening.” |

These statements had to be checked. The French
Consul Monsieur RattiMenton and SheriffPafha led operations
The investigation was carried out with the greatest precision.

More than once attempts were made to contradict the two witnesses.
fays, but it did not work. On the spot where they
According to their statement, the bones had been crushed, the
Mosaic embossed. On the plastered walls of the
Inside, three blood stains were found and also one down=

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flowed drops on the wall of the left doorpost. All
were still clearly visible, although efforts had apparently been made–
had given the order to remove them. 5

But the most important thing was that research was carried out in the channel–
where the remains of the victim were. |

This drainage channel, which originates from the mound of Mouca Abou=el=
Afieh leads out, is quite long and spacious at this point.
The water from the street flows through a channel under the sidewalk
In this channel, which is used to drain the
rainwater and was blocked at that moment, found
one sees a black mixture of earth and blood and also a blu–
fuffifcienft shreds. This channel also forms a junction
several small channels from the water basins, which are located on the
courtyard of every house in this district.

The bone remains that were first found were leg bones
with the joints, a kneecap, skull pieces and finally a
piece of heart; in the afternoon of the same day they brought in:
ward of the Consul, several Europeans and a large number of immigrants
residents of Damascus also stand out: scraps of nerves, one or two
Vertebrae, a piece of scalp where you can clearly see the one
Part of the tonsure was conftated – the rest was still with hair

provided – finally two pieces of a black linen cap, as the European clergy are accustomed to wearing such.

These remnants were recognized and identified by Mr. Merlato, the frequent consul, four European doctors, six Mohammedan doctors, a native Christian and finally from the barber whom Father Thomas used.

The crime was clearly proven, but the Jews still no confession. They had already made many efforts to induce several individuals to collect the remains of Father Thomas search and falsely claim that they have found them. When the relics we have reported on were discovered

, they claimed that this was not the remains of the

aters, or that they had been played a nasty trick, by throwing them into the canal. As if this were possible would have been.

A new investigation was allowed to be carried out, and the The process was interrupted for a long time. They moved They took advantage of this by creating intrigues of their own kind to to thwart the exercise of justice.

They had turned to a certain Mr. Chubli, who had influence with the authorities, and had given him 500,000 piastres. spoken when he reached:

- 1) To prevent the translation of Jewish religious books, because this would mean humiliation for the nation.
- 2) The non-registration in the process files of the translations and explanations of the 5 books which Abowel=Afteh had made, as well as their destruction.

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- 3) The intervention at the Consul for the purpose of setting free the master Raphael Farkhi.

- 4) Milder measures in favour of the convicted by whose death penalty was changed into another.

In the meantime, a change had taken place which gave the justice had to cause great difficulties.

Among the accused was an Austrian subject.

The Austrian Consul Mr. Merlato, who from the beginning opposed the Jews, had also called for the arrest this individual himself. But the Jewish community in Damascus did not act without help. Secret ties linked them with powerful Jewish cliques in Europe. These latter were not inactive and soon seemed to have achieved good results, because On 7 March, the Austrian Consul changed his attitude and denied the competence of Sheriff-Pafha and refused to condemn of a subject of Austria by an Egyptian court The French Consul continued to do his duty and to pursue the process, despite the obstacles that were placed in his way, despite the slanders that were thrown at him despite the Jewish money that was offered to him.

If one reads carefully what is said about the disappearance of Father Thomas is published, says Hamont, seizes a Jew a horrible feeling. A respectable official, the representative of France, urges the authorities Mehemet--Alis that justice is done, and what happens? the Jews in All of Europe is shouting and shouting! M. de is being slandered Ratti-Menton; the Jewish Commission, which was set up by the Austrian Consulate is protected, cries out for woe... and because some Children of Israel went to Europe and Egypt, a A thick veil was drawn over the bloody scene.

For some time, however, the judiciary had the upper hand. Sheriff-Pafha had made his investigations very thoroughly and he was convinced in his heart that "the Jews had murdered the Christians, to have their blood." He thought it impossible that the Honesty and justice of his feelings even for a moment could doubt, and accordingly the verdict was passed as it should be.

Sixteen of the most respected Jews were involved in this sad event. occasion. Two, Poucef Arari and Youcef Le-gnado died during the investigation. Four, Monga Abou-el-Afieh, Aslan-Farkhi, Soliman, and Mourad-el-Falh'al were arrested for their confessions pardoned. I

The ten others were sentenced to death. They were: Daoud Arari, Aaroun Arari, Ifaac Arari, Rabbi Bokhor Youda, called Salonikli, Mechir Farkhi, Mourad Farkhi, Aroun Stambouli, Ifage Picciotto, Yacoub Abou-el-Afieh, Moucef Menakem Farkhi.

It depended only on the Pafha that this sentence was carried out!

IV.

The one who unintentionally overturned this judgment was the French consul, whose conduct had been so correct that he was later praised for this in the French courts.

He thought it was right – he was so worried that he – the entire negotiations to Ibrahim Pasha, General of the Turkish troops in Syria, for confirmation. This delay saved the condemned man's life. In fact, three European Jews, Crémieux, Mund and Moses Montefiore, who Delegates of the Alliance israélite universelle, thereby gained time, to come to the Orient. They were enough for Mehemed Ali, as one must accept, substantively supported, a petition which demanded revision of the process, just as the Jews in Trent in 1474, which resulted in four trials in succession had caused.

Mehemed Ali did not want so many, and from the Jewish gold wins – one can do so without being guilty of a frivolous assumption to make, *pid fay* – he pardoned the condemned. Moses

Kontefiore and Crémieux did not want to hear of this grace, because, as they said, grace presupposes guilt. And they were right. The Jews are like Caesar's wife, they must not be suspected have; they are such holy people!

Then Mehemed Ali left in his firman the word grace, which was so inconvenient for them. Nevertheless, the firman remained so that he made the crime suspected. Here is his wording:

“On the ideas and wishes of the Lord Moses Montefiore and Crémieux, who appeared before us as delegates of all Jews living in Europe, We have recognized that they Release of the Jews, which was the result of the investigations regarding the disappearance of Father Thomas, priest in Damascus, arrested Id: and security for those Jews who as a result who fled the same process, wished.

“And since, in view of a large Jewish people, it is not fhofo to refuse their request, We command that sets the Jewish prisoners free and grants the fugitives the Return to safety. And it shall be the Fame at ft his work, the merchant in his trade and each deal with his former profession; and all possible measures should be taken measures must be taken that none of them is the object of bad

) Theodor Reinach, the historian of modern Jews, says about the fame, without producing the document: “A firman of the Sultan of=

nunciate once again the falsehood and the hateful and ridiculous medieval defamation".

.. The firman of Mehemed Ali, as we can see, says nothing of the sort, but those who read the book of the Jew do not get to see him and must say: "These poor Jews, how they are persecuted! First a man grant them justice." f

nd

treatment from any side, and that security is
sneeze as before and leave them alone in every respect.

| "This is our will, \
(Seal of Mehemed Ali.)

Upon receiving this firman, Sheriff Pasha had to
whom he had sentenced to death, to freedom. This did
he on September 5, 1840, seven months after she had shed the blood of
clergyman, their good friend.

The Jews had the freedom of the condemned and the silence
the judiciary; nevertheless, your insane attacks
says further: fthey would have liked a declaration of innocence. However,
they did not dare to continue. "The investigation still=
"To record it again," says the Chevalier des Mouffieux, "would be a
Madness on their part 155 because then France, which
in the Orient is represented by a consul, despite the less scrupulous
Regiment of Louis-Philippe have been forced to do all these
To bring the Jews before the eyes of the whole world, with their heads bowed
and eyes and beard in the blood of their victim! And the condemned,
They would be in a second investigation, which would involve the whole of France
If we had followed the most detailed plan, we could have avoided it,
to sprinkle their high and numerous protectors with blood?"

In the churchyard of Damascus there is still a school=
fhungsdenkmal. It is the grave where on March 2, 1840
solemnly the remains of the sacrificed in the hatred of the Christian faith
clergymen, a grave which is mentioned in Arabic and
Italian language made the following inscription:

Here rest the remains of Father Thomas of Sardinia,
apostolic Capuchin, missionary, murdered by the Jews on
February 5, 1840. 5 Ä

And the last word of the famous trial is said to be
The ever-repeated expression in popular speech is: "The Jews have
Priest murdered and the dough filled with the blood of the unfortunate
The Viceroy did not want to let the matter run its course,
because powerful people have intervened."

V.

They kneaded the dough with the blood of this unfortunate man! This is what the people of Damascus always repeated, and this is, what they denied and what the friends of the Jews still brazenly deny it. Since the murder could not be denied, they say at least that it did not take place for ritual purposes. The Interrogations which have been preserved in the files are ant= words; we will present some of these testimonies to our readers, and he may judge for himself whether any doubt is still possible.

First, Isaac Arari admits: "It is right that we have Father Thomas called in to Daoud. There was a agreed upon, and we killed him to have his blood;

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After we put the blood in a bottle, we gave it to the Khakam."

The Consul then asks Daoud's servant:

– What do you do with the blood?

– It is needed for the Fathir (Feast of Unleavened Bread)!

– How do you know that? |

– I heard them saying that the blood was for the matzo.

A little later, Colonel Hafey Bey asks him:

– Since you have not seen the blood, how do you know that it should be for the matzo?

– I asked for what purpose blood was shed, and They told me it was for the Feast of Unleavened Bread.

– Did the murder of Father Thomas and a religious–

iōō purpose? Was there any reason to hate, or did you want your money?

– I don't know exactly the motive.

In response to a request of this kind, Rabbi Abou=el=Afieh confirmed that the murder was "for a religious purpose, the blood was necessary to fulfill our religious customs." (Also Daoud Arari himself confessed that they had accused Father En "because 5 blood," he said, "we used it to glorify our

ultus.")

- What is the purpose of blood in your religion?
- It is used with matzo.

- Is blood distributed among the believers?

- Obviously not, they give it to the chief Khakam.

The same revealed in another interrogation:

"The custom is that the blood which is put into the matzo does not for the whole people, but only for a few zealous people is determined. As for the type of application of the same in the unleavened bread, I can tell you that the Khakam N to Radar (Grand Rabbi of Damascus) on the eve of

first stays at the oven. The most pious send him flour there, to make bread; he kneads the dough himself, without Someone knows that he is putting blood in it, and he sends the bread to those people who owned the flour."

- Do you know whether the Rabbi still has this blood after 3 places, or whether he sent it only for the Jews of Damascus

smoked?

- Rabbi Yakoub told me that he was going to Baghdad would have to send.

- Had anyone written from Baghdad demanding blood?

- He told me so.

This rabbi, who was afraid of his statements

1 Remember that the servant was called to murder the servant Ibrahim was sent away and had not witnessed the killing of Father Thomas, but only the dismemberment of the body of the same. .

- 23 -

became a Muslim during the trial. After this trial transformation, which earned him the name Mohammed Effendi he wrote a long letter to the Pafha, from which we have already have cited the largest part and where one further reads:

"As for blood, why else should it be among the Jews serve, as for the Feast of Unleavened Bread, as I have already
"How often have governments not explained the

Jews caught committing similar crimes? One reads this in a her books, called "Sadat Ardakout", which contains several cases of this Kind of crimes that are attributed to the Jews. The author deals with the accusations as slander and shows how has put the Jews on trial in these cases, but those who know Jewish customs know that the more one learns about slander, one believes all the more in the truth of the can believe the acts alleged. |

Chubli objected to Muhammad:

– They say that the blood is for the purpose of unleavened bread; but it is also certain that according to their religion Blood is considered by the Jews to be an unclean thing, that the felf, if it is the blood of an animal whose are not allowed to use them. It is therefore a contradiction the idea that blood is something impure and human To prepare the matzo, you need fine fol. It requires a clarification to understand this. f | |

– According to the Talmud, God finds two kinds of blood pleasing: the Easter blood and the blood of circumcision. | |

– We still do not fully understand your argument made how the use of a person's blood can be permitted.

– That is the secret of the Great Khakams; they know this matter and the manner in which the blood is used.

(Here Mohammed=Effendi did not tell the whole truth concerning the mystery of the Purim= festival.)

For us, it must suffice at this moment to state that According to her own statement, this murder of two adults, as well as like many others, is undertaken for a religious purpose, to existing rabbinical and Talmudic laws of the Jews It matters little that 195 process does not completely revealed to those who were made of the blood; we will get to know him somewhere else. It will not be the uninter= most important chapter of this book, which will amaze people and indignation, which will rightly mark our history= writers will be accused of withholding these important questions from them to have. |

(Henry Desportes, Le Mystere du Sang chez les juifs des tous les temps. ©. 188 ff.) |

lut.

Reufteffin 1883.

synagogue fire.

Description of the process together with a memorial and a concluding remark by
| Dr. Erust Henrici.

Introduction.

The people of Israel are raising anti-Semitism! This is a
Truth that has been repeated throughout history for thousands of years—
and which was re-confirmed by the Neufthettin synagogue fire—
No matter how dull and swampy the peoples are,
The Jews, with their never-ending desire for power, are accumulating
Fuel after fuel, until finally anti-Semitism bursts into
We Germans are probably the most
most patiently bowed their necks under the yoke of the Jews,
because we have, despite the terrible pressure exerted by the Jewish capital

lism, commits his act of violence, as in Russia, as in
occurred in Hungary. The so-called "Pomeranian Jews—
"Hetze" is limited to a few thrown in ones and out—
Were the Pomeranian unrest the
Work of "agitators", like the mendacious tabloid press, the mercenaries
of international Jewry, trumpeted it to the world?
Today, when a verdict has been passed that the dullest Michel
opens our eyes to the mischievous activities of the Jews, today
me, whom the entire Jewish press had called an arsonist,
the duty to raise the torch again, which is also in
Pomerania: the torch of truth!

Pomerania is the Eden of the Jews. Even in the smallest villages
Judaism is engaged in a systematic exploitation business:
is the grain usurer who steals the grain from the simple farmer—
fchillet, there is the schnapps Jew who makes you drunk, there is the
Hausirer, the Laskers' "noblest of the nation", who spread their fraudulent—
were to be talked into the women, while the man was outside on the
Field works; there is the always ready Jewish money lender, who
the peasants with bills of exchange and mortgages, interest on interest, the throat
whoever gets an idea of the bleak conditions behind—
Pomerania, read the "Jew of Sofievka", that
masterfully social paintings by Rouslane. First a schnapps,
then a change! Materially ruined, demoralized and destitute
doubt, I found the farmers of Hinterpommern, to whose
Flesh and blood I belong. The love for the tribe of my fathers
and the daily more urgent request addressed to me led me in
February 1881 to Hinterpommern. What I found was heartbreaking:

the peasants were in debt, all their property was mortgaged; the plow with which they the field, fell to the Jews; the table from which they ate, belonging to the Jew; the cattle in the stable, the chickens in the yard, the Eggs that have not yet been laid, calves that have not yet been born, everything everything had to go to the Jew. An old seventy-year-old farmer called out to me with tearful eyes the welcome as I was at his passed by the house. "Father, how are you?" I asked. "If it for continues like this," replied the old man, "then I will burn the house, and let me be put in prison." But you will still Don't set fire to your own house. Your inheritance and property?" "My house? It was once mine!" sighed the old man and bitter tears ran across his grief-stricken cheeks.

Wherever I passed through the villages, the poor people sighed and groaned for redemption. In Neufthtin, gentlemen who had had invited there, that the people for years and days was extremely embittered and hardly able to refrain from violence I gave a speech in Neufthtin, it was on February 13, 1881. The large hall in which I spoke was filled to every corner filled by a densely packed and truly devout crowd. I have often in my life passionately spoken, but on that day I perhaps the quietest, because I had not come to rescue the people from their contemptuous tolerance=dufel, but here it was necessary to shake up the masses of violence=deeds. However, I have given the Jews the 12 0 efay, very German and crude, but the core of my speech was: Love

ruder, do not resort to violence, but lead a flegal from the Jewish question. Jewish laws a I ver= Five days later, the synagogue of Neufthtin was Flames burst into flames – a poorly built half-timbered building that had "coincidentally" was highly insured. A storm went through the Jewish press of the whole World: I was publicly condemned as a temple desecrator and arsonist the Berlin "Börfen=Courier", whose clean editor, the Jew Davidfohn, not long after our Lilli Lehmann with a slap in the face, this Jewish newspaper called me a "modern Herooftrata" and called forth the wrath of the "God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob's" down on the temple desecrator. I am often urged, against these honor robbers 7 be sued; but this kind of men=fchen is once and for all too deep for me to have the feeling could have that they could insult me. Highly conspicuous It was that the Jews everywhere expelled the Christian Germans from Neufthtin accused of arson without even a single Person of active participation en en: one remained in general sayings, indeed the most striking thing was that the worst Jewish mouths never demanded a judicial investigation. Israel knew only too well who the real arsonists were.

The a in Pomerania became bigger and bigger. Again

Letter after letter came to me, and I decided at the end of May to go to Neufettin once. I found the whole area in a indescribable excitement against the Jews: "So we had to

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experience," said a citizen of Neufettin to me, "that the gang erit tightens his throat, then burns down the temple, and now us

Christians are still accused of arson."

I spoke for the second time in Neufettin, the cheering and the The enthusiasm of the good citizens and farmers was indescribable, and we led a teacher W., who was called the Jews – Judaslohn wanted to earn money, I and the local factory owner Mr. E. In the afternoon I was already firmly convinced that the Jews had burned down the synagogue. I was with a Lord went to the scene of the fire. Some Jews were now cheering followed for a while, here and there the Jews also stuck out their heads the window, but it seemed so eerily quiet: the first time, When I came, they were cheeky and impudent, this time they were cowardly and hidden. I entered the fire site and looked at the sooty guys with disbelief. ftraced arms: some Jews already understood from a distance and fcurred hastily into the neighboring houses, as I fharedly fixed on them: "The have no good conscience," I said to my companion – I suffered At that time, the charcoal burners still believed that a Jew could have a What drove the Jews away was only the fear of the prison or before But since that minute it was my It has become an irrefutable certainty that the Jews are the perpetrators had been. |

The excitement in Pomerania naturally had to reach its highest Pomerania knew who had burned the synagogue, so well, as Hungary knows, where the Maiden of Tisza=Eszlar spent her life There were acts of violence, crimes against the property. Those who, despite all my warnings, have received their punishment; but who has the conscience? Only those wicked arsonists who set fire to their own temple and blamed the poor Christian plebeians on their shoulders 575. The Temple Fire of Neufettin is the immediate reason for the exodus outbreak of unrest.

One would think that the judicial investigation would find the trace of the perpetrators. None of that! No witnesses come forward, despite high rewards offered one exposes. And why not? Because they are afraid of the Jews fear! They have borrowed it, as the temple desecrators with the Petro-leumkanne go to the temple, but they dare not say it. But my own German brothers, the progressive Jewish servants, the "arsonist" in the face. I took it easy=

and continued to work for the liberation of the people, as long as my almost exhausted forces were still enough.

Now the verdict has been reached: the verdict of the jury is guilty – the Jews are guilty of arson.

And how did it happen? I only know that a Neufstettin Engineer L. to His Serene Highness the Prince Chancellor in the previous Besen years a snazzy letter in which he expressed himself with full Certainty that accused the Jews of the crime and judicial atonement

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Immediately afterwards, the procedure was started, which has now exposed common criminals.

October 24, 1883.

Dr. Ernst Henrici,
Tegel near Berlin.

The fire of the synagogue in Neufstettin in court.

After a period of almost three years and after several Due to delays in the preliminary investigation, it was finally possible for the effort of the judicial authorities to bring the culprits to justice and to bring him into prosecution. The jury court in Cöslin, known for the trial against the anti-Semitic Luttofch from Neu=Stettin, which was brilliantly acquitted last year, was again called upon to give his verdict in the matter of "Jewish agitation". Attempts to influence the mood of the judges and jurors the "conscience-minded" Jewish press has once again again not to be missed. So the dared – with respect to report – "Berliner Börfen-Courier" before the start of the Negotiations, the impending Cöslin trial as a "Prussian Tisza-Eszlar", which means from the outset the accusation the tip should be broken off e All other organs of the Alliance israélite followed this example, spoke full of irony of a "monster trial" and gave the impression that as if the mere thought of a condemnation of the honest faith= comrades of Neufstettin was already an absolute impossibility. The poor defendants were in their eyes already before decisive cause just as innocent as the "martyrs" of Tisza=Eszlar.

Several days before October 18, the beginning of the memorable synagogue trial, made its mark in the Hinterpommern= A strong influx of foreigners is noticeable in the capital. The Cöslin

Hotels were already overcrowded on October 17. On the streets and in public places one saw a large number of Jews. The daily talk everywhere was the "Jewish trial", as one in "good Pomeranian" the trial against the Jewish Arsonists. Reporters from almost all major newspapers, including, naturally, numerous Semites, had rushed to the town to follow the course of the negotiations. Representatives of the Pomeranian Land nobility, senior officials from the province, among them the Ober-Landes-Court President Thümmel and Senior Public Prosecutor Henke from Stettin, officers in uniform and civilian, also many ladies of the higher We saw social circles in the audience of the jury court-fal, which, in and of itself, is not too large in dimensions, seemed decidedly inadequate for this process. The corridors and stairs were filled with a countless crowd, who also oem forecourt of the courthouse Posto had taken, literally elagert. b

At 9 o'clock in the morning on October 18th the jury trial began.

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fale the trial of the prosecution. The court consisted of Mr. Buhrow, Director of the Regional Court, President, Regional Court Judge Leyde and Afeffor Dr. Mayer as assessors; the public prosecutor represented prosecutor Pinoff, the defense was led by the legal-lawyers Dr. Sello from Berlin and Juftierath Scheunemann from Neu-fttin, the clerk was Dr. Zelle. – After the prosecutor and the defense attorneys exercise their right of recusal Having made use of this opportunity, the jurors who had been selected took their seats. 9 A defendants were soon led into the courtroom.

ind dies:

- 1) Rentier Hirfch Heydemann, born April 13, 1810 in Brotzen near Tempelburg. Widower and father of 6 children;
- 2) Merchant Guftav Heydemann, born 11 March 1843 in Tempelburg, married, father of 6 children;
- 3) Furrier Hirsch Lesheim, born 30 November 1843 in Jakobs-Hagen, married, father of 3 sons;
- 4) Furrier apprentice Leo Lesheim, born 15 December 1866 in Neufttin; he
- 5) Merchant and temple servant Adolf Löwenberg, 37 years old old, all from Neufttin.

All defendants except Hirsch Lesheim, who is has already served a 14-day prison sentence for receiving stolen goods, unpunished. As far as the external appearance of the accused is concerned, here the comparison with Tisza-Eszlar popular with the "Börfen-Courier"

be correct – they were Jews, whose

The accused crime could well have been overlooked. This excludes
Of course, it is not enough that certain "Berliner Blätter" in 9 05 published the "light-
bright" representatives of true "enlightenment" and "tolerance"
While the other defendants were involuntarily reminded of the ghetto
remembered, the worthy head of this famous association made the
Impression of a well-off Oriental, who, when the
A whim of fate takes him to the "green beach of the Spree"
would certainly have played an outstanding role here and possible=
if the Berlin champions of Judaism were to compete
would have. |

From the very extensive indictment we highlight the following:
"Post" recapitulates the following description of the process that
the process:

"On February 18, 1882, a Friday morning between 11
and 12, at f a.m. a fire broke out in the synagogue at Neufthttn,
which spread so quickly that despite attempts to extinguish the fire,
The building itself burned down to the bare walls in a short 50 minutes
and several adjacent houses were damaged. Since a few days
before the event Dr. Henrici from Berlin had been in Neufthttn
and had given a lecture on the so-called Jewish question,
5, the opinion arose that the fire was caused by

to bring anti-Semitic agitation into logical terms,
the fire was started by hostile hands. The
However, half-conducted investigations soon proved this suspicion

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as completely unfounded, rather the moments accumulated which the
Blame for arson on the above-mentioned members of the
Jewish community. These moments are (always after the
statement of claim)h essentially as follows: |

The fire was caused by chance, as
The synagogue, which was isolated, did not have a heating system=
was present. Experts have determined that the interior
of the temple in several places, especially near the Aller=
holiest, was coated with petroleum, the smell of which before the fire
was noticed by passers-by; also at Auf=
clearing the fire site with petroleum-soaked books etc. The
preparatory activity – so the prosecution deduces after the
"Cösliner Zeitung" continues – can only be assumed by persons

fe, which through the possession of the keys of the temple at any time joins this. Löwenberg and Lesheim sen. were on Morning of 17 and 18 February 1881, with a tin can to Synagogue. Furthermore, several people have stated that that on the day of the fire early in the morning some windows the synagogue was repeatedly opened and closed. the windows of the synagogue were always closed, the opening of the same caught the attention of the neighbors. They calmed fome, because they assumed that the temple would be cleansed. When but smoke and fumes came from inside the synagogue, one immediately came to the assumption that the opening of the windows only to extinguish the flame slumbering within the synagogue

In addition, the Windows can only be opened from the inside by loosening a chain; on the occasion of this, the activity of a person must also take place who was in possession of the keys to the synagogue. The synagogue Opposite the property is an elementary school; from this A number of students want to be seen through the window of their class as Heydemann, father and son, stepped out of their front door, through the unlocked gate of the picket fence onto the Syna= gogenplatz, the unlocked, only latched door of the opened the synagogue and entered it. After about five minutes Both came out again; the door fell shut behind them Castle. A few minutes later the two Lesheims arrived, father and son, walking slowly down Friedrichstrasse. entered the synagogue square, ran quickly, without looking at the door to go around the synagogue. Lesheim Jr. had a höl= a stool or chair in his hands, which he placed in front of a synagogue= window. Lesheim senior climbed onto the stool, reached for a window sash, lifted it out and placed it against the wall of the Synagogue. As a result of this window opening, the actual outbreak of fire. The two Lesheims then moved away more quickly and only appeared again at the fire site when several people were gathered there and the fire was in full Both are said to have returned to the fire site behaved suspiciously. Several people tried to

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to close the raised window. However, Gustav Heydemann suggested a key, the plumber Werner with an axe the windows of the Synagogue, so that in an instant the first to the Aller= holiest concentrated flame engulfed the entire building and within destroyed in a few minutes. A worker Buchholtz testified: On Be: Due to the lack of both Heydemanns, he had to leave the with the picket fence bordering the synagogue stacked a a remote part of the Heydemann farmstead, break out two boards from the fence itself and on February 18, Shortly before 11 o'clock in the morning, he had to, contrary to usual custom, with dung to the field. During his journey he saw the deer

Lesheim with a tin can to the synagogue. After the Further records of the prosecution were provided by the nearby Heydemann farm the most natural and comfortable exit-point for all actions aimed at committing the crime.

The Royal Public Prosecutor's Office finds the accused guilty, which has become old and dilapidated and incurs many repair costs every year—demanding synagogue to have set fire to the Jewish community from the high insurance sum and the mild benefits to be received to provide a new, stately building, whereby one hopes could, in the anti-Semitic movement prevailing in Neufthtin
1 Suspicion of arson against the so-called anti-Semitic throw.

This is, in brief, the main content of the indictment.

After reading the charges, the President addressed the defendants—defendants the question of whether they would plead guilty. Hirfch Heydemann, When asked first, he answered in a tone: "God bless me—true, I have never had such a thought in my life—"On the morning of October 18, the accused wants to Teacher Hübner heard: "There is smoke in the temple." When he When he opened the temple, he immediately noticed a thick smoke coming from the area of the Holy of Holies. He had tried to enter the Holy of Holies through an open window, but in vain. Before this He had seen footprints in the snow through the window. When the synagogue was already burning, he first wants to put out the fire in his own apartment—noticed, namely a flame in his locker, which during transport later broke. The height of the Defendant estimates damage caused by fire in his apartment to 4500 Marks, but he has received from the insurance company "National" only received 1500 marks. To prove his alleged "innocence" more credible. 8 The accused did not hesitate to express the suspicion to the worker Buchholtz. The latter had on the day of the Brandes the farm in the morning with a load and only returned afterwards. The one through his son assumed change of location with the existing wood stocks the defendant argues.

This is followed by the questioning of his son Guftav Heydemann jun. He also did not want to be in the Sy= since 8 days before the fire. nagoge. The wrapping of the wood on which the synagogue

ae

However, he had the fence bordering the goge through the 3c. Buchholtz made, solely for the purpose of giving the snow water to get a deduction on the farm. a

He describes the worker Buchholtz as a disorderly drunkard=

bold, who is inclined to violence and because of a threatened to withdraw the wage advance allegedly owed to the defendant To cause inconvenience. Regarding the burning Clothes locker he agrees with his father's comments and can also not remember what he did during the He also tells a story about the great unknown. A foreign Jew had been Time climbed over the synagogue fence and when asked explained that he wanted to pray in the synagogue. .

The third defendant, formerly a temple servant, now a furrier, Hirsch Lesheim is the one who first shouted "fire". He in his apartment, about 220 steps from the temple when suddenly his son, co-defendant Leo Lesheim, rushed in to report the outbreak of the fire. An= The defendant immediately went to the scene of the fire and already the Heydemanns and teacher Hübner 9 His question addressed to the Heydemanns: "Should I shout fire?" The latter would have answered in the affirmative and he would have heard the fire call or raised, and a passerby asked him scornfully: "So, The prosecution's claim that he was his son on Thursday or Friday a window in the system He firmly denies having dug up the nagoge.

His son Leo Lesheim also asks for the removal of the window, but his testimony still seems unbelievable= licher, as that of the father, since he is particularly concerned with Time references are entangled in significant contradictions.

The temple servant Löwenberg protests against the dictated role of the "petroleur"; he denies at all having a Petroleum can, nor has the interior of the temple nor the objects contained therein, such as prayer= books, scrolls, etc., soaked with petroleum.

After a short break, the witnessing began at 1:30 p.m. interrogation with the interrogation of the foreman Wolf Löwe, who expressed the conviction from the outset that arson was the He expresses this conviction even today and justifies this with the rapid speed of the fire and wants, like many of his Neuftettin co-religionists, held the opinion have, the Temple fire must be the result of Henrici's agitation= He believed this all the more because the The community is offering a reward of 2000 Marks. The "Norddeutsche Prefe" also had a Quote by Luther, through which the Christians are given the advice "the temples and schools of the rejected and damned To destroy the Jews with fire and cover them with earth." – Ver= The defendant Dr. Sello stated on this occasion that the–

apt quote in the "Norddeutsche Preffe" of November 30, 1880

and presents the newspaper in question. The
The President reads out the entire quotation and continues
the remark that one could not see any provocation in this, since
the passage in question is merely a quotation. Witness Wolf Löwe,
asked about the interior of the synagogue, gives a detailed description—
fcription, explains that one year before the fire, Lee was completely
renewed, the petroleum lighting years before the
Brande was abolished, but valuable, especially silver, equipment
had not been removed from the synagogue.

The engineer Schreiber from
Neuftettin stated that he had the drawing of the repair and
renovation of the temple in 1880; he believes
does not believe that the fire was intentional, but rather that the
Fire was caused by the negligence of the temple servant.

The expert's opinion is significantly different
Building inspector Kleefeld from Neuftttin, who expressly emphasizes,
that the floor of the synagogue was covered with a highly flammable liquid=
ity, whereby alone the fire with such
speed could have spread across the entire floor.
The expert also explains the dimensions and
Spatial conditions that one can see from the class windows of the temple

The fire and the resulting outbreak

ge
the same preceding circumstances and

can perceive.

The testimony of the insurance witness is also very incriminating.
agent Zwick, who was with the two Heydemanns in front of the burning
house and noticed that the boards in the fence
5 10 85 of the synagogue and the Heydemann property several times
5 os that it was not at all difficult to get through.

The witness has nothing to say about the dismay of the defendant Heydemann
"Bichler Kugraf, who installed the spy windows
ischler Kugraf, who made the synagogue windows,
stated that the latter was so high that it could only be reached on one side
could have achieved the same.

The unmarried Friederike Jaffe, formerly a light cleaner at
of the e community, has from the windows of her next to the synagogue
goge located parental house noticed that a great inten=

five light almost suddenly spread over the entire space of the temple widespread. |

The reindeer Briedenbeck, who also used to live in the Jaffe-
When a large group of people lived there, it was noticed that the temple was about

oche before the fire of the morning fvery often illuminated, in the
Last week, however, it was completely dark. On the day of the fire
he saw a window of the synagogue opened at 7 o'clock in the morning,
which was closed again between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Briedenbeck confirms her husband's statements – despite=
The defendant Löwenberg maintains that there was no morning

se ONLY

Even before the last week before the fire there was no illumination of the
Temple, since no religious service was held.

About this latter point, the person in the audience
Rabbi of the Neuftettin community Dr. Hoffmann as a witness
The latter states that a regular service in the
last weeks before the fire in the synagogue. The
He did not have the key to the temple, but the temple servant Löwen=
berg and a duplicate of the same defendant Heydemann in Ver=
preservation. |

Mrs. Kapitzki, who also lived in the Jaffefe hive next to
the temple, on the morning of the fire inside the
synagogue saw a man walking to and fro whose outward appearance-
appearance similar to that of the older Lesheim 1 witness
despite the objections of lawyer Sello, she maintains her statement
to the full extent upright. N

Watchmaker Jahnke and reindeer Sonnenburg happened to

about an hour before the fire, the door of the synagogue open
seen.

The main witness for the prosecution, teacher Pieper, who is mentioned in the reports
the Jewish newspapers is ridiculed because he declares that as a result
the counter-representations of his wife, who threatened the revenge of the Jews
feared that he had only reported for the certificate after a year, asks
the President for protection against the prosecutor and the
theidiger Scheunemann, who had interviewed him at the preliminary hearing in Neufttin
Despite the many efforts of the two defenders,
to cast doubt on the credibility of this matter, this succeeds
not. Pieper explains to 1095 that he has the two Lesheim and
indirectly before the fire under suspicious circumstances at the
window in question. The teacher himself,
fuch as a number of his students want to see the

Heydemanns in front of the synagogue.

The 16-year-old painter's apprentice, then student Denzin, has just= if the Lesheims were sitting with a chair at a window of the synagogue noticed from the classroom, also saw that the Heydemanns visited and left the temple several times shortly before the fire The defense declares this to be impossible 15 As legal= lawyer Sello repeatedly asks the same question to these 80 people, The President tells him this with all determination, "since the process otherwise it could last for eight days." The defender Scheune= man is very forcefully told by the President that he is influencing the witnesses and experts. –

This led the organ Moses Cohn to remark that "the President, a real Pomeranian nature, more for energy than for Urbanity tends". We would like to take this opportunity to present an excellent Characteristics that the "Post" has about presidents, heads of state lawyer and defense attorney: "Truly admirable with iron perseverance the President of the Court, Mr Land= court director Buhrow, who from beginning to end with always constant calm, clarity and secure energy, with a powerful

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thorny vocal organ, which even after 15 hours of almost un- interrupted speech without the slightest trace of hoarseness- remember, who is leading the negotiations. This official has either no nerves at all, or they have great Similarity to ship's ropes and anchor chains. If the jurors, the defense attorney or the feeling of creation and the last after a short rest period expressed he is always extremely surprised and either grants nothing at all or, in the best case, 1-5 minutes break. With him competes in durability of the representatives of the public prosecution, Mr. Prosecutor Pinoff, an elegant, slim figure, who, he does not miss the slightest thing from the witness statements, mostly with his upper body bent forward, listening behind his small desk ft or approaches the witness table. If he asks questions intervenes in the interrogation, they always prove that in the memories even the smallest details are present and ready; and that means something in a process in which a hundred witnesses are heard and his files a whole library of folio volumes. – The " led by the lawyer and well-known secessionist member of the Reichstag Dr. Sello from Berlin and the Neuftettin Justice Counsel Scheunemann. Frankly, we miss the classic calm and Dispassion, through which the President and the Prosecutor The President has repeatedly expressed his wish to feichen begbet" that Mr. Sello impute things to him, or three,

four times the same question to a prosecution witness, and has also protested vigorously against Mr. Scheunemann's sea of experts in a subtle sense try." –

The first session of the court began with the questioning of the witness Denzin. day 11 o'clock at night. The negotiations have therefore full It took 14 hours, a feat that could only be achieved physically and intellectually robust Pomeranian natures are likely to have grown.

On Friday, October 19th, at 9 a.m., the hearing will begin. continued and began with Dr. Sello's repeated request, the court may examine the matter on the spot by its own eyes convince whether it is possible to derive from the elementary class the space of The Court rejects this request and decided by telegraph to inform the district judge in Neuffttn with the Ocular= inspection. We would like to note that the "Börfen=Courier" in its already mentioned comparison of the Cösliner trial with that of Nyiregyhaza even before the trial began a reported that in Neuftettin, as in Tisza Eszlar, cine

local inspection by the court and the jury would take place. Presumably the honest "stock exchange-Courier" of this project, as execution on the energy of the President's failure, great success.

The questioning of witnesses was then continued and first The 15-year-old boy Wilhelm Ibert was questioned, who on the day of

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Fire from the school window the two Lesheim with a Chair approaching, the older of the two then sat on the chair climbed up, dug up the window of the synagogue, gave it to the younger whereupon they both made off. Not Less burdensome for the Lesheims are the statements of the schoolboys Kaul, Krüger and Liebling, who essentially deal with the of Ibert. – The 21-year-old bricklayer apprentice Marquard has 2 years of lighting and extinguishing the lights in the temple concerned and stated that during this period never Petro-leum was used for lighting.

The teacher Hübner, whose class was directly opposite the synagogue= The smoke coming from the synagogue was noticed, it foon afterwards rushed to Heydemanns to ask them to follow see if the temple was burning. When old Heydemann saw it= fhut, a suffocating smoke came towards them. Witness has then the elder Lesheim, who soon appeared at the synagogue, instructed to run to the mayor and order syringes. Read= heim also apparently satisfied this request, but returned to

a few minutes back without having completed his task, whereupon the witness shouted to him angrily: "Well, don't shout too much—ft fire." But Lesheim did not do this either, but first turned to 5 sen. with the question: "Should I shout?" Certainly a more than wonderful stage, which the old Heyde= man generously answered: "Now just scream!" In At this moment, however, fireworks were already blaring from all windows and other The bright flames came out of the temple's openings. The synagogues= The elder Heydemann has the key in the pocket of his dressing gown Finally, teacher 1 0 0 explicitly states that he also had a window sash that had been lifted out and leaning against the wall.

Teacher Schievelbein prevented the plumber Möwes from doing this= want to make a hole in the wall of the burning synagogue because this would provide air for the fire. However, the elder Heydemann insisted on it because – think! – fine prayer= coat could be saved sel Already during the fire Many Jews hypocritically shouted: "See, these are the consequences of Henrici's hate speeches!"

The witness Sonnenburg explains that there was also a locker burned, which was locked from the Heydemann's house on the street, the witness herself has one on the ground this cupboard's smoldering travel blanket was extinguished.

The burning locker was also discovered by the school administration trainee Seen for a long time.

The defendants Heydemann want to convince the jury, that through the no longer tightly closing doors of the cupboard Sparks got inside.

Witness Buchholtz, whom the brave defendants casually fembrace= thought, early one morning, shortly before 18 February 1881, the temple servant Löwenberg with a petroleum can in the Temple. He has put the boards on the synagogue fence on

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Heydemann's junior order, allegedly to get through the resulting gap ice and snow thrown onto the temple grounds could be, which however did not happen. The gap cannot be closed again= nailed because Heydemann declared this to be unnecessary. He himself was on the day of the fire shortly before the fire broke out with a load say something that usually doesn't happen at that time of day. Cha= characteristic of Mr. Heydemann Jr. is the statement by Buchholtz, that the defendant, in true Jewish fashion, also stole several items and supplies (3. B. potatoes) to the insurance agent Zwick as

burned or stolen, which later appeared again found or were consumed. Witness has one year after the fire the service of the what because of the too low daily wage of 1 Mark. What is more, the alleged As for the threat, he got as a reward for two months of night: guards in the fire-damaged house demanded 60 marks, but in vain and therefore threatened with civil action.

Luc from the witness stonemason Beyer ift temple servant Löwenberg with the petroleum can on the way to the synagogue, and indeed on the same days which Buchholtz had already indicated. What As for the size of the jug, the witness estimated its contents to be approximately 6 liters. Defendant Löwenberg explains easily for lies of course the encounters reported to both witnesses— oh for lies.

Defender Sello, who received the news of the consignment of a new drr from Neuftettin, the unmarried 1, asks for the reasons for this summons, of Section 245 Paragraph 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the adjournment of the main – The prosecutor replied that the matter follows its legal course.

Witness Restaurateur Engel, Jew, nephew of the old man, cousin and Brother-in-law of the young Heydemann, pointed out that he as a relative of the accused from the right to testify= refusal, declares his willingness to testify and stated that he came to Neuftttin 3 days after the fire and heard from his sister-in-law that a man with the An= question was whether he had the shredder of O Demann Jr. She told him not to under= A few days later, Buchholtz came personally to the meeting with the request to destroy the machine in question. was enough for that. Engel did not know where that was going. He had firmly forbidden Buchholtz from causing any damage and Controlled for 8 days.

Senge uchholtz stands up and describes these statements as

a lie, which the President declares inadmissible. – Engel is not sworn in for the time being.

The statements of the witnesses master mason Kaften, tailor Zier= village, shoemaker Trojanus, reindeer Sirolet, his wife, the The widow Bidon and the landowner Spins are of no importance.

The worker Zibell, a defendant summoned by the defense

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in Schlag,

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Witness, apparently had too much breakfast and is unable to
" to speak. The defenders renounce his accusations
perception. | |

Zibell's wife states that after the fire, Buchholtz
came to her husband and told her that Pan had found the
Windows were broken and Lesheim was carrying a petroleum can.
The question whether Mrs Buchholtz had told the witness that she had
much trouble with her husband; he talks and lies about everything
together, and only wants to earn witness fees to buy liquor
drinking, the witness denies.

Mrs. Buchholtz confirms the statements of her husband and
vehemently denies his alcoholism. | 1 |
Shoemaker Greifow, who was 7 years old and also at the time of
Brandes lived at Heydemanns on the first floor and the whole
business, was very indignant when Mrs. Heyde=
man shouted at the fire: "Look, the Christians have given us
done!" – "You yourselves, Jews," he cried, "have set fire to the temple,
You wanted a new one, that's the only reason you raised the old one
insured and set on fire." Witnesses said that one of the openly standing
whose synagogue windows were closed again to prevent drafts
Greifow takes no notice of the defenders, he
turns his back on them, leaves their questions unanswered and he=
clarified that he only had to answer to the President. With the
After the hearing of this witness, the hearing will begin at 12 o'clock at night.
aborted. |

The third day of the trial

begins on Saturday at 9 a.m. with the declaration of the
President that the protocol on the inspection of the
District Court in Neuftettin 143 lei. Ä

Witness Buchholtz will soon present a dispatch from his current
bread-maker, in whose capacity he is a hard-working and useful man.

The new site plan submitted with the inspection will be
now presented to the boy who had already been questioned earlier. The eyes=
fhence confirmed that what the boys saw was
school window in question could actually be seen.

Teacher Hübner points out that in the room of
10–11 27 on the day in question was a teachers' conference, and the

Ya left boy to look out of the window as he pleases could.

Preacher Clamroth explains that it seemed striking to him how Heydemann Sr. unlocked the smoking locker.

Mrs Greifer has informed Heydemann about the fine border= fence stacked planks that were suddenly removed before the fire was asked and received the answer, he 95 said it would The witness is the week before the fire often observed bright synagogue lighting in the early morning= hour noticed. Ä m

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The already questioned witness Mrs Jaffe steps forward and gives the witness Buchholtz the testimony of a hardworking, sober man, who only occasionally, out of despair over the poor wages and his dependence on the Jews had drunk himself into intoxication.

Defense attorney Scheunemann seeks the witness Jaffe as biased by noting that their "animosity" against the Jews from a lawsuit that she filed against the Jewish Community had to make an effort. |

Shoemaker Sperling immediately after the discovery of the fire a fresh footprint leading to the Heydemann house discovered in the snow, also seen how the plumber Werner, a Jew, »the windows were broken. Immediately afterwards, the bright flames flared up.

Shoemaker Stubbe met only the old man in front of the temple Heydemann, who made him aware that the suspected fire=ftifter must have climbed over the fence here. Witness said that There is still snow on the fence, so that is impossible. Then old Heydemann pointed to an apparently closed window with the words: "Here the fire must have been thrown into the temple." Witness replied that the window was closed and jumped at the window into the air. Then one of the window sashes fell down with a clatter. Then the Jewish plumber Werner came with an axe and smashed the windows and was also commissioned by old Heydemann to wooden wall at the Holy of Holies, and moved to the Ein= wall of the witness: "I have to leave my things (probably prayer shawl and the like)." |

The following statement by Rabbi Dr. Hoffmann about The meaning and value of the Torah scrolls and prayer shawls is neither for the process itself, nor for our dear readers in general interest.

The statement of the wheelwright Schmidt caused a great sensation, who is brought in from the prison in prisoner's clothing. Witness is not in possession of civil rights, but is sworn and deposited:

When he went to the smoking synagogue and through the window, the younger Heydemann pulled him back, then fugge Heydemann with a le a Srnadpgenfenliet, which Heydemann, however, replied that the witness should to flee, the matter was none of his business – 1 1 denies this of course. – Later Schmidt met the same Heydemann on the weekly market, where the latter shouted to him: "We will also out of the way." Later, another foreign Jew shouted the same words to the witness. Later, a Jew Aron den i who was sentenced to a short prison term for setting fire to his own house Time thereafter is punished with 9 years of imprisonment and this punishment currently serving, advises how highly insured he is. Witness concludes with the words: "The Jews 5 indeed fiery Sabren me out of the way, because I am innocent of 9 years of discipline= house condemned."

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These words of the witness make the whole audience aware– bar a deep movement.

The defense seeks to prove to this witness, as well as to all the incriminating witnesses– witnesses to prove contradictions.

Controller Dahlitz, at the time of the fire a sergeant in Neu–fttin, was in his capacity as fire chief one of the first at the fire site and met the two Lesheims there. The younger shouted to him: "The Christians have set fire to our temple." Witness wants to gather one near the Holy of Holies– en objects formed a fire. Also

Emperor Aron shouted: "The Christians have set fire to our temple." According to his, incidentally, by most of the inhabitants of Neufttin– shared conviction that this is a long–standing prepared arson.

Rabbi Dr. Hozzmann explains that even a Christian who highly respected current district physicist Dr. Vanselow in Schlawe, on the Brandfstätte said: "These are the consequences of anti-Semitic incitement." Poor Dr. Vanfelow had enough to say about this– were entitled to.

– For those who are familiar with the events of 1881 are no longer remembered exactly, we notice that the Christian– Dr. Vanselow, the son-in-law of the Jewish brewery owner

Afcher from Cöslin, always an opponent of the antifemitic movement was, which explains his hasty and incorrect judgment at that time lets appear. –

On the cause and origin of the smoke in the temple– spins between witnesses, prosecutor and the expert, Engineer Schreiber, a controversy. Schreiber develops another– his view, which has already been refuted by the building inspector Kleeefeld, regarding a merely negligent arson.

A juror wishes to know who the main– witness against the man brought from prison, accused of The witnesses were Schmidt, who was sentenced to 9 years for arson. Public Prosecutor's Office will submit the files.

Plumber Werner, Israeli, wants to go to a A window on the side of the Torah was broken with an axe that was given to someone because he did not believe in the danger of air supply Witness also believed in arson, as there were various different sides burned at the same time.

Merchant Conrad, Jew, has it burning at the Holy of Holies see and also believes in arson.

The jury wishes to see the expenditure receipts the Jewish community and the temple for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881. These will be presented on Monday.

Witness Conrad, at the request of lawyer Sello, gives the following Description of the Holy of Holies: A small wooden staircase, a wooden box with Torah scrolls, two pillars with red silk curtain.

RU nal Fabian also has the fire in the Holy of Holies seen.

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Butcher Angermann went to Lesheim and has– notices how both, father and son, often look to the window of the synagogue to look out, gave each other signs and were very excited– feemed. Witness has during the preliminary investigation substantially different of his current statements and is therefore President was sternly admonished to tell the truth. Witness stated, to have lied before, but now it had entered his heart, now

he told the truth. Angermann concludes that Hirsch Lesheim 3 days before the start of the jury trial tried to bribe him. He had bought six pounds of meat and said: "Well, Angermann, on Thursday we will

os, the jury trial, you have my Son not at home on the day of the fire?" the witness thrown out by the Jews.

The alibi proof of the young Lesheim failed completely, since the statements of the various Jewish witnesses that the same 10-11 o'clock, did not rule out that he was also at the kiln at the alleged time.

Glazier apprentice Geifenberg, Jew, wants to kill Leo Lesheim during of the temple fire at Heydemann's in front of the door as he received the order from Mrs. Heydemann to old Heydemann to get a pair of socks from Jacoby. Leo Lesheim was then accompanied by the witness and went to the Jacoby gone home. |

The schoolboys and Christian witnesses contradict Witnesses will be given these statements and questioned again. The contradiction remains unresolved

Furrier Lesheim, Jew, claims that 1 Piper had He said that only the improper behavior of the young Lesheim explained to him (the Piper) the reason for his serious The young Lesheim and others once told him on the Street stopped. – Teacher Piper firmly denies this statement in denial; nobody would think him so stupid, himself in the face. – The Berlin Moniteur of the Alliance israélite, whose report we would like to quote here, reports: "The Both witnesses clashed. One person's word against another. fay, without compensation. Well, the compensation should have been found that teaches the verdict of the jury.

For the sake of brevity, we also mention the irrelevant Statements of a number of witnesses, including those of the butcher Hahn, the midwife Kaske, the merchant Röfel.

The clerks Ebel and Jordan have Heydemann Vater and Son immediately after the first fire calls at the fire site Jordan testifies that old Heydemann took him to the open window with the words: "See, through through this window they have set fire to the temple for us." Witness speaks the assumption that the window was pushed open from the inside and has hit. 5 |

Defence lawyer Sello asks the President to

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Witness Greifer, who is in the preliminary hearing with the witnesses who have not yet been in the room, to call back into the hall. This is done. The witness returns with the explanation that he did not speak with other witnesses. He spoke, but only from his outside bottle strengthened.

Glovesmaker Barsen has recently heard that Leo Lesheim came from the temple after the fire, he believes from the office his cup, but the latter can no longer remember it.

The Jewish wood turner Behrendt, who came from the Neufthettin Community, has previously stated in conversations that Temple brand 8 liters of petroleum were used, which were bought at the merchant Cross in Neufthettin were bought. On his informant but he can no longer remember with certainty.

Mrs. Wienäcker, now in Konitz, at the time of the fire in Neufthettin, noticed the fire and made two observations Jew she met. The answer she received was word was so filthy that even the Jewish newspapers did not Witness saw three people on the fence, two of which – namely the two Lesheims – The smoke coming out of the temple smelled of Petroleum.

Merchant Schulz stated that he had seen both Lesheims shortly after the fire broke out on the market. His clerk had At that time, I had a small argument with Hirsch Lesheim about an expression that the young man used, namely because of the Form of the question: "What, the Jewish temple is burning?" – (Our Jewish

women are always very sensitive and see The mere term "Jew" is often an insult. Note the typesetter.) As the Lesheims called fire on the market, It would have been 11 o'clock, but the clock on the tower, which he had looked at, not a standard clock and sometimes very unreliable.

Innkeeper Benthner responded to the Lesheims' remark: "the Jewish temple is burning" (correctly suspecting that this people would like) replied: "Let him burn", whereupon the Both Jews cynically replied: "Then the Christian temple also burn".

The former police officer who was in charge of extinguishing the fire supervised, has half-charred and burnt Sheets and books found that were moistened with petroleum and smelled like it.

The statement of the mayor, former city secretary Kafchke

is insignificant.

Report from the wife of the defendant Heydemann Jr.
the Jewish newspapers, which are very interested in this lady
the seem to be 41 years old and "a stately, not unattractive woman=
femenfon". She agrees exactly with her husband's statements=
and finally tries to suspect the witness Greifer.

Maurer Bohmke has several locks on the site of the fire,
Among them were padlocks and remains of candlesticks. During the

Brandes, the Jew Lehmann offered 100 thalers to anyone who could read the Torah=
roll out. The witness replied that he should only keep the money
earn their own money. The floorboards were heavily charred, on the
There was a smell of petroleum at the fire site.

Commis Blau (Jew) claims to have "never carried a candlestick
he had not even taken packages to the post office."

Meanwhile it has become 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock at night and one of the
The jury explains to the President that the exhaustion of the jury=
sworn in, the conclusion of the session appears desirable.
5 985 only 3 witnesses are left to be heard, the hearing
set in place.

The married Messerschmidt Riedel is married to Leo Lesheim on
days of fire near the Wilhelmsbrücke. In response to her question:
"Where are you going in such a hurry?" he did not answer, but quickly
towards Preußische Straße. A few minutes later
the call of fire would have been heard. |
| Mrs. Lesheim, the sister-in-law of Hirsch Lesheim, testifies,
her husband lives with his brother in great discord, beating scenes
on the open street were the order of the day. (That is the
happy and worthy of emulation Jewish family life. Note of
Setzers.) The words put into her mouth by the witness Lafer,
the had, in a dispute after the fire, with her
Brother-in-law Hirsch said: "Now I will not remain silent any longer, now you must
In point 1, the witness only partially admits this.

At 1 o'clock the Court decided on the swearing-in of the
Jewish witnesses' decision, which stated that the women Heyde=
mann and Lesheim not to swear the oath to the witness Engel
to be taken, whereas the swearing-in of the plumber Werner only
Monday should take place. |

The meeting was then closed at around 2 a.m.
and adjourned to Monday morning at 9 a.m.

The fourth day of the trial.

On Monday, October 22nd, the crowds
an even bigger one than before. Not only in front of the courthouse,
but also in Mühlenstraße and on the nearby market square.
burst into an unusual life. The bitterness against the
Jews, which is already not a small number in Pomerania, had
by the negotiations, which did not affect the guilt of the accused
Doubts remained, new food was given. Almost 3 years now had
the Christian inhabitants of Hinterpommern, especially those of Neufittin,
in the reputation of peace disturbers, Jew agitators and temple desecrators
confessed to the most incredible suspicions and insults
had to endure. Could one blame them for
they longed for the hour when the verdict of the royal oath-
court would provide the world with proof of which camp the
real agitators are located, in which circles the real incendiaries
the instigator and temple desecrator are to be sought. In all of Cöslin it was certainly

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no one who even remotely doubts the guilt of the accused-
had doubts, one expected with certainty the conviction.
Nevertheless, the Jewish newspapers still dared to tell the truth
to bend crooked. f |

The hearing, which this time also included all rejected
The jury began at 9 a.m. with the
Presentation of the investigation files of the witnesses and
Schmidt, a wheelwright who was convicted of arson and who is known to have
had declared during his testimony that he was innocent
judges now that false witnesses have appeared against him. It is con-
firmed that among the witnesses who incriminated f. Z. against him-
testified, also the Jew Manaffe was there.

Soon, plumber Werner will report on the light consumption in
of the synagogue. The information in the accounts of the synagogue-
Petroleum found in the district council is supposedly used for school-
lighting used.

Now the witness Werner is sworn in. The assessor Land-
Judge Leyde points out that the witness took the oath
not performed correctly, rather omitted a word, which is why
he is sworn in again.

Now that the evidence has been taken,
the President together with the representative of the Public Prosecutor-
the questions to be answered by the jury.

They are:

1) Is Hirsch Heidemann guilty on 18 February 1881 in Neufthtin in community with another building designated for worship services– to have deliberately set it on fire?

In case of negative answer to this question:

2) If this defendant is guilty of causing another person to crime by advice or deed knowingly assisted to have?

If this is also denied:

3) If he is guilty of having renounced the intention of the joint committing and soon to be committed crime right= received timely information, but the notification to the authorities to have omitted?

With regard to the second defendant, Gustav Heidemann,

4) the question as in 1, in the negative case

5) as in 2, respectively

6) as in 3.

Regarding Hirsch Lesheim:

7) as in 1,

8) as in 2.

Regarding Leo Lesheim:

9) as in 1.

10) Did the defendant, who was not yet 18 years old at the time

was, when committing the act, the necessary for criminal liability– have logical insight?

11) If he is guilty of causing harm to another person in committing this act | knowingly to have provided assistance through advice or deed?

12) If so, did he possess the insight required to commit the crime?

13) Is the temple servant Löwenberg guilty etc. as in 1 and

14) in case of negation as in 2?

In the meantime, the auditorium has filled up even more, even the Government President Count Clairon d Hausonville, who is currently in Prussian House of Representatives the Christian inhabitants of Neufthtin defended against the brazen attacks of the Jews and Jewish comrades and the impending investigation of the real arsonists in Aus– fight, enters the hall.

At 10:30 the placards began with the speech of the head of state-lawyer.

Prosecutor Pinoff stands up and speaks under the most attentive attention of the assembly as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury, my task in this important Negotiation is only the one to present you with the result of the evidence Public opinion in this room has no say—are We only ask here: What happened and under what

Does the crime fall under the provisions of the law? Do not expect any deductions from me—digressions into the area of day-to-day politics. Their peculiar The matter is characterized by the fact that the Jews are accused of to have set fire to his own prayer house and still the innocents of the blaze, namely the Christians, of this outrage Towards the end of my speech I will in this respect cannot help but cast some political light on the matter The difficulty which every successful arson The examination e is increased here by the The investigation has already completed the cleanup of the fire site. Fend when the fire started is impossible to determine the intentional

randstiftung is not doubted by Jews or Christians Who is the perpetrator?

"In this respect, it is of utmost importance that the windows found open were locked from the inside, so only from the inside, ie in case of healing 2 0 7 only opened by such persons who were in possession of the synagogue keys or to whom the keys were easily accessible. These are the ones before you 5 defendants sitting in court. Not a Christian, but only a Jew can be the perpetrator." 5

After a brief review of the processes involved in the creation of the fire, on the statements of the schoolboys and those witnesses, which the Lesheims immediately after the fire broke out at the temple seen, the prosecutor leads a polemic against the defense, which the character and love of truth of the witnesses during attempted to cast suspicion on the witnesses.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he continued, "don't put any Weight, that is the fate of all witnesses for the prosecution. The defense

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criticized that Pieper came forward so late with his information.

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Well, he has done it with the greatest frankness in telling fine

most intimate family relationships. His wife told him directly forbidden. Although I adhere to the old principle: Mulier taceat in ecclesia, yes, that is Pieper's story, he wanted to

domestic peace, a sufficient explanation for this behavior. You have also heard in what state of mind— The master butcher Angermann met the two Lesheims. It is a very understandable psychological phenomenon. It is— If the thought disturbed her, the crime that was staged will also succeed? that the window could not be opened is long gone—

Unfortunately, for the same reasons as

Pieper observed silence. But that is certainly no reason to doubt his testimony. You have heard how Angermann be— customer: If the barber Keller was still alive, he would also now tell the truth. The one fact that Lesheim sen. few Days before the main hearing, he goes to Angermann and to testify favorably is the clearest proof that Les— heim feared the statements of Angermann. It is strange, that at the same time the two Heydemanns repeatedly went to the synagogue— have been seen walking.

I now come to the witness Buchholtz. It is natural that one should also take into account the testimony of this man, his way of life, etc. However, you have heard that Buchholtz sometimes drinks a shot, but by no means a larger quantity than others People of his class. That Buchholtz, as well as many others The fact that witnesses have withheld information is explained by the

Circumstances that they were not only confronted with the accused, who, as a result of the accusation made against them, have done everything possible—ple to criticize their character and, if possible, ly, publicly expose, but that these witnesses have a whole population class, the entire Jewish community in Neufthtin, opposite— It is also worth considering that celebratory verses for the coordination of the witnesses in the present case is undoubtedly in very be taken into account to a significant extent. Such considerations have furely also Buchholtz, who was in Heydemann's service, caused him to hold back his statements for so long. Only when he no longer had to observe these considerations, he joined with his Information N Such behavior, however, does not deserve blame, or even contempt, but on the contrary praise and recognition. The fact that Buchholtz was involved in a lawsuit with Heydemann cannot cause him to make such a denunciation. The— Buchholtz's discoveries, which are substantially supported by Beyer, in connection with all other moments leave it as doubt— appear that the defendants were involved in the arson in our— indirect connection. I have already explained that Unfortunately, it has not been possible to identify the actual perpetrator, it is However, I am fully convinced that the defendants jointly— acted wrongly. One more word regarding the motive

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the accused to commit the crime. I will therefore— It may be necessary to briefly outline the political events of those get, but do so, as promised, in the shortest possible form. The political party movement should only enter the courtroom if be withdrawn if there is the most urgent need to do so. All of you, Gentlemen of the jury, have experienced that just at the time of Fire the population of Neufthtin was divided into two parties, who fought each other fiercely. From the anti-Semitic party discussed in public meetings and in the press, what harmful effects the influence of the Jews has on our public— substantial and social relationships. It is in the Neufthtin published "Norddeutsche Preffe" a medieval Quote has been mentioned which recommends "the Jewish schools of the various to burn the Jews and to throw ashes on them. on the occasion of which the Jews were seized with great fear, is probably Of course. I do not want to claim that the fire of of the entire Jewish community of Neufthtin and that the The accused are only the tools used. But I be— main, the defendants are among those hotheads among the Jews, who committed the crime in question because, as Jews, they anti-Semitic movement was unpleasant because it posed a threat public peace or a restriction of civil

rights of the Jews as a consequence of the movement. They therefore sought means to clearly communicate to the legislative bodies make the movement lead to open violence, the public peace and that it is therefore necessary to prevent the anti- to put a stop to the femitic movement by law. A shame- The community was thus honored on the occasion of the Temple's corresponding insurance sum is not connected, in On the contrary, the defendants only achieved the community's to provide a larger prayer house that better meets the needs I hope, gentlemen of the jury, that you will answer the first question of guilt in the affirmative, in the worst case scenario at at least establishes that the defendants are guilty of assisting the perpetrator in the- to have knowingly assisted her in the commission of his act. In answering this question, it is by no means necessary to assume that the The perpetrator must be sought outside the circle of the accused. the two Heydemanns are guilty in the sense of the third question- power is undoubtedly. The public interest, my Gentlemen, it requires that such a serious crime as that before- lying, will not remain unpunished. Look at the test without all bias, strictly adhere to the present Fact. Should you, as I hope, come to the conclusion of the guilt of the accused, then you will undoubtedly also demonstrate the determination that always characterizes the German man."

There will then be a 1½ hour break at around 1 p.m. After the reopening of the session, the defense attorney will first receive Lawyer Dr. Sello from Berlin takes the floor. He begins with

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an attack on the anti-Semitic movement, criticizes the Be- witnesses against whom, in his opinion, the defendants The two Heydemanns, so says the gentleman Defenders, belong to the - "better social classes", it would be beneath her dignity to share with the co-accused faith- to socialize with Lesheim's friends, consequently - jo fol- the lawyer said - they would also not have had a common can commit the same crime. Defender will soon present samples that "urbanity" that Moses-Cohn has described in the President of the Court have missed so painfully. He does not speak of the defendant Heydemann sen., but only from the "old gentleman Heydemann", he calls the witness Blau (known to be a Jewish Commis) "a young man of Jewish confession". Then Dr. Sello is faulty in the conduct of the preliminary investigation. ft started properly in his opinion. "One does not check the Act, but the perpetrators." After he then considered the statements of the former student, he clings to the expert opinion- Expert opinion of the engineer Schreiber, who believes that the Arson, which may be caused by a carelessly discarded match could have been created. "The evidence",

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defendant, but she has also not stated anything brought to light, which justifies the assumption that the perpetrator be sought somewhere else. I therefore state with complete confidence—the motion to acquit the defendants, and I am pleased me to be able to confirm that the perpetrator is not on any other Page is to be sought. Our fatherland is fortunately protected from the The insult has been preserved that a deplorable religious excesses of individual classes of the population such a serious violation break. I therefore conclude with the firm conviction: TR uch can only read: "The defendants find and: uddig." |

Defense attorney Justice Scheunemann from Neufittin concludes fharmonizes with the previous speaker, praises the attitude of the defendants, who had definitely given the impression that fhe stood as – i witnesses in court." He also pleaded for "not guilty".

After a reply from the prosecutor, the fine request maintains, and equally brief replies from the two defenders of which Dr. Sello warned the jury of a "guilty" warns, otherwise the Jews would say: "The evil anti-semitic", the defendants are once again questioned and, of course, all of them affirm their innocence.

The President shall then issue the prescribed legal instructions. Then, around 8 o'clock, the jury retired to their seats: council chamber, from which they returned after an hour's consultation into the meeting room, led by their chairman, the Privy Government Councillor Delfa from Cöslin, who issued the verdict the jury. It reads: |

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ad 1) The defendants are all guilty of intentional arson— foundation is not guilty.

ad 3) The Heydemanns are guilty of a crime a time when the prevention of the same is still possible had received credible knowledge and refrained from have to report this to the authorities and to the courts.

ad 2) The question of whether the accused are guilty of assisting the perpetrator— committing the crime knowingly by advice or deed To have provided assistance is with regard to the two Lesheim to affirm, to deny with regard to Leo Lesheim, since the— the same did not possess the necessary insight.

Regarding Löwenberg, all questions of guilt are denied.

The public prosecutor is now filing a suit against Heydemann (father and son), 1 year in prison each, against Lesheim senior 5 years Penitentiary, against Leo Lesheim transfer to a procuration

ft and against Löwenberg acquittal. |
Since the defenders refrain from further explanations,
The Court then returned to deliberation.
The defendants and their wives and children break into loud
lamentations and assure their innocence.
After a lengthy deliberation, the judges return to the courtroom
and the President shall announce in a loud voice that the Court
in the name of the King recognized and decided as law 105

Heydemann Sr. with 3 months in prison,
= eydemann jun. with 6 months in prison,
en

esheim sen. with 4 years in prison and 4 years
loss of honor |
to punish; |
to transfer Lesheim Jr. to a reformatory:
know, to acquit Löwenberg, to condemn-
also to bear the costs.

As an aggravating factor, the Court emphasized the intention
the accused, the guilt of the crime to the Christians in the
to push shoes.

After Lesheim Jr. was immediately taken into custody,
the negotiations closed at around 11 o'clock. So all the rabulistic-
fhic lawyer's tricks, all attempts at a despicable, ideological-
loose press, truth and justice, failed because of the honorable-
strong character of the Pomeranian jury, failed due to the
iron-clad energy of the President of the Court.

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final remarks.

How different from Nyiregyhaza is the process in Cöslin
A comparison with Tisza=Eszlar is too obvious to
we should refrain from it. Is the border settlement of Neufttin
proven by a fully valid circumstantial evidence, then the proof is-
material for Tisza=Eszlar would have been overwhelming; but the un-

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The Greek judges acquitted the defendants – it is certainly bad, that the Kingdom of Hungary is so deeply in debt to Rothschild. Prussia still has a free hand, Prussia has incorruptible jurors, Yes, there are still judges in Prussia.

We anti-Semites know very well what discipline means in the Prussian public civil service; such aberration, as in Hungary, where the Prosecutor transforms himself into a defender like a circus clown, We do not know in Prussia yet, because – we are not with Rothschild in the chalk pits.

A prosecutor who negotiated like Seyffert would be chase us to hell. f

Well, dear son of David, what about the wrath of God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, whom You placed upon the head of arsonist? Then the paper turned, and the eternal loving Providence in which we believe has your

hypocritical Pharisee face exposed. Give yourself the still

not a woman's hand slapped cheek a rough slap for your your own terrible stupidity; you have thoroughly disgraced yourselves! If we keep going like this, we will soon have cleaned up Germany. More than ever, however, we are urged to call for a legal settlement of the Jewish question. Where have we come? The poor People are filled with fear of the Jews who are pushing their way forward, that Jewish criminals can go unpunished because no German dares to report it. This one crime has now been atoned for, but is the poor enslaved German people thereby liberated? That dirty Press, which is cowardly written in the editorial caves of the Jews, no hair is harmed, because we have no laws that prohibit lies and punish falsification of opinion. We Germans have a right to demand laws that suppress such Jewish lying newspapers, we We want freedom of the press, but not press impudence. And if we condemn the Jews want to place them under special laws, this is not only for our protection, but for a healthy education of the degenerate people Israel. Every people has its own morality, according to which the laws In the case of cannibals, laws must be passed against the cannibalism, with us it is not necessary. So The Jew needs a lot of discipline if he lives on the same soil with us. Because unstable, like his outer man, is his inner. The so-called "dark" Middle Ages were very bright and clever when it locked the "people of God" into ghettos. If the Neufeldt Jews had been in the ghetto, then they Temple probably did not burn down, least of all the Christian

Germans can blame, because no German would
dirt of a ghetto. We no longer have ghettos,
Unfortunately! But the legislature can and must create laws that
our moral concepts of Jewish poisoning ourselves from Jewish
The Jews of Egypt are known to be either
ran away from work out of disgust or because of work-shyness from
the Egyptians out of the land. We do not want to use force
drive out, but I know a means that can free us from the laborious
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freed the shy Jews: give a law that would give the Jews the
trade, the legal and judicial profession, the practice of teaching
profession and medical practice. Then there is no
Jews in Germany, and the few who perhaps still
We can safely tolerate what they do. A wise government of the future
will help us, as soon as the humanitarian fraud is in the legal
giving circles, as it has disappeared among the working people=
disappeared.
Tegel near Berlin, October 24, 1884.

Dr. Ernst Henrici.

Tutfcha 1881.

Moses and Gittel were sentenced to hang three times,
and still saved. |

The world is still under the eerie impression of the affairs
of "Neuftettin and Skurz, each of which
Incredible things, but they had a lot in common with each other:
The newspapers report briefly and dryly about the failure of a
process, which far surpasses all previous ones, completely immerses them in the
shadows, and the thinking reader will raise his eyebrows in concern
It is about the murder of Lutfcha, where the accused
Jewish couple were sentenced by three different jury courts
other is sentenced to death, where the Supreme Court in Vienna
the verdict was destroyed each time, and finally the defendants simply
In this case, one must say with the poet: "The
Inadequate, as it becomes an event; the indescribable, here it is
done!" – Consider the earlier trials of
"Tisza=Eszlar and the antifemitic movement" in issue 86 and "the
Murder in Skurz before the Court" in issue 118 of the Kulturkämpfer –

The affairs of Tisza=Eszlar and Lutfcha run parallel to one another=

Lutfcha is a small town in Galicia. Not far from this
In December 1881, in a wild ravine, the
horribly mutilated corpse of a young woman. He:
murdered was pregnant; she had been
Uterus was cut open and the approximately five-month-old
The fetus was removed and her hair was also cut off-
fhoren. The corpse was recognized as the Polish maid Franciska
Men who lived with the Jew Mofes Ritter, innkeeper at Lutfcha,
had been in service and was pregnant by him. On
On March 10, 1882, the married couple Mofes and Gittel Ritter, as well as
The farmer Marcell Stochlinski was taken into custody. Before the
District Judge Radwanski in Strzizow and in the presence of the two
After a long interview with the gendarmes who had arrested him, Stochlinski
She made a full confession in a calm and composed manner.

As he confessed, Moses and Gittel had murdered Franciska
and he helped them. The girl's hair was cut off

hair off because she was the concubine of a Jew, and one
removed the fetus to separate the Jewish fruit from the non-Jewish
Mother, so that both cannot be united in the same Christian
consecrated ground. The main hearing took place in
December 1883 before the jury court in Rzeszow. The public
The prosecutor, Assistant Public Prosecutor Pogocielski, pleaded
Murder committed by Jews for ritual reasons, and accordingly
the jury unanimously found him guilty. But here too
had the Jewish i throughout Europe unanimously
the passionate defense of the accused. The
The entire blood and elective kinship of Israel stood on the
side of the murderers and appealed to the "enlightenment" of the year=
hundredth. Their efforts were also successful. The supreme
Court in Vienna destroyed the judgment, referred the further proceedings
action to the jury court in Krakow and ordered that the
moment of ritual murder should no longer be stimulated.
But even after eliminating this moment, the people recognized
fworshippers in Krakow again unanimously found him guilty. Now it happened,
what no Christian could expect any more. The defenders of the
The defendants also challenged the new judgment and again with:
The Supreme Court in Vienna ruled
a plenary session, and here the representative requested
the General Procurator Hofrath Simonowicz, the caffiring of the
jury verdict and the immediate release of the defendant
However, such an acquittal requires the unanimity of the
twenty judges are necessary to form the plenary assembly.
This unanimity could not be achieved; however, the judgment
destroyed again and the matter for further investigation and
Negotiation was sent back to Krakow. So a third
jury court together. | |

Stochlinski had retracted his confession, the President and
The prosecutor subjected him to such intense cross-examination that he

could only stutter and deny. The priest of Lutfcha, questioned as a witness, claimed that in a Polish translation of the Talmud that Jews who married a Christian girl seduce, have to kill it so that their own children can marry. The jury unanimously declared for the third time that Guilty. The court sentenced the three defendants to Death by hanging and the execution should be carried out with a rope the beginning must be made.

Everyone now believed that the matter was finally settled and gave up on the Jews. But Israel thought differently and undertook a new attack. With disdain for death, the defenders The defendant filed the appeal for annulment for the third time. The public accepted the news with a shrug of the shoulders and several Small independent newspapers published mocking articles. Meanwhile fshould the general expectation be thoroughly disappointed and the Unbelievable things still happen. The Supreme Court met again Court in a plenary session, chaired by the second

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President Dr. von Stremayr; in turn, the plenipotentiary, the General Procurator Hofrath Simonowicz, on the multiple Contradictions which, in his view, are evident in the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution; he explained the whole evidence for inadequate and not valid, and again demanded the immediate Acquittal of the accused. This time the plenary assembly , an understanding and complied with the request of the General Prosecutor's Office- ftuited. The Supreme Court sentenced the three times to death- acquitted the accused and ordered by telegraph their immediate release from prison. However, only Moses and Gittel was set free; her Midge vit Stochlinski was meanwhile died in prison. The trial of Lutfcha is more, than those of Tisza-Eszlar, Neuftettin and Skurz together taken. He has no equal in history.

According to him, one can say that among today's Jewry no Thing is impossible. Because of the superior power which has seized it

at and because of the tremendous influence it exerts, the

the natives with fear and horror. What Israel has prevailed here, no other power can succeed, and if It would be the sovereign himself. The members of the Supreme Court in Vienna did not admit any improper motives- trust, but one will not be able to consider oneself unbiased, but for being caught up in the shallow "enlightenment", in the humanitarian and Tolerance, which was spread primarily by the Jews and and which they have used with such colossal profit for themselves The unheard-of outcome of the Lutfcha trial ft in any case stands in stark contradiction with the judgment of the whole

Reich. The threefold breaking of the jury verdict must shake the people's sense of justice to the core, Eradicate faith in the justice of the judge. The Jewish press self seems to be somewhat astonished by the victory she has achieved. She no longer dares to shout for joy; she only briefly notes and dry the verdict of the Supreme Court in Vienna and ver- 1 1 it, on the crime on which the accusation is based, a- approach.

As we already mentioned when discussing the trials of Tisza-Eszlar and Skurz emphasized that in all these cases a ritual murder cannot be assumed at all; however, not other motives of Indian de When passion and crude sensuality of the Jewish race in general, with the lack of education, which are among the lower classes of Jews, especially in the former Polish parts of Russia, Austria and Prussia, – it is obvious that the suspicion is becoming increasingly strong that the bloody crimes that the Jews have been committing for centuries are accused of arising from their fanaticism and superstition The cases where children and young people both sex either disappear or remain as mutilated and dismembered dismembered bodies are found, increasing terribly in such Areas where the population is heavily mixed with Jews,

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which then immediately attracts suspicion and which in the As a rule, the accused appear to be more or less heavily incriminated. Public prosecutor as judges will gradually have to find themselves moved to take a closer look at those frequent occurrences, to investigate the causes more thoroughly and to determine the same But governments have a duty to to place the strangers 1 under strict supervision on all sides, to penetrate into their customs and habits and especially through native experts the rabbinic * on his to have it examined and investigated as to whether it poses a danger to the public. (The Cultural Warrior by Otto Glagau. Issue 128. February 15, 1886.)

Tisza-Eszlar 1882.

Trial of Tisza-Eszlar and the antifemitic Movement.

For more than a year now, the Hungarian village Tisza-Eszlar suddenly disappeared, allegedly in the local Christian girls slaughtered for ritual purposes in the synagogue Columns of the European press. After the initiation of the legal

investigation, all of Israel immediately declared itself responsible for the accused, subsequently arrested Jews, and had their release load and release all levers and screws play. Every day The "liberal" press of all countries preached that the accusation of ritual murder was a product of the Dark Middle Ages, bloody persecution mania against the Jews, which the history and to the indelible shame of the 19th century be brought back into the scene by the wicked anti-Semitism. The Jewish financial powers began to react to the unfortunately rather dependent Austro-Hungarian government a significant pressure to practice threatening them first secretly and then openly by they demanded that the legal proceedings be stopped. Jewish Influence can also be seen in the whole, unduly delayed and follow the astonishingly procedural processes; the course of the sub: The investigation was continually interrupted by outrageous interventions from the outside and through a multitude of more or less mysterious incidents. – Our journal has covered the affair of Tisza-Eszlar only once mentioned: on the occasion of the article "Three hundred years without Jews" in issue 72 of "Kulturkämpfer". We expressed at that time that we only had the failure of the judicial investigation wanted to wait for the investigation, but that it would come to nothing. And so it happened. The public final verdict, treatment, which took over six weeks and resulted in an common moving, sometimes extremely stormy spectacle, all passions on both sides to erupt, ended with the complete acquittal of the accused. – Now

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We will also take a closer look at the matter and first present the actual, partly undisputed, partly legally proven events.
| On April 1, 1882, a Saturday – when the Passover festival of the Jews stood close to the door and in the synagogue of Tisza-Eszlar also a number of foreign Jews had gathered – went the 14-year-old Esther Solymofi, who worked for the foreman Huri was in service, in the so-called Altdorf, the actual Eszlar, to the local grocer, to green paint. With this purchase she entered between 11 and At 12 o'clock in the morning he started his way home, and was accompanied by several She spoke to her older sister Sophie on Home and return journey; she looked after her, last saw her near of the Jewish temple and then never again. In the afternoon the servant, Mrs. Huri, who is a relative of Esther, for-like Esther's mother, the widowed woman Johanne Solymofi, and a other widow, Mrs. Gabriele Solymofi, the missing girl to search throughout the village. The Jewish temple servant and Flick-Shoemaker Joseph Scharf and his wife go to the weeping mother

and try to comfort her. Scharf tells us: In his
During his youth he also spent time in Nánás, also around the Jewish
Around Easter, a girl disappeared. The Jews
faked that they had murdered it; but later it was – however
dead – found on the meadow. – Very understandable
The mother immediately suspects that the Jews had
kept her daughter. This suspicion becomes
rock-solid faith, and spreads quickly among the rest
Christians of the place, because the 5-year-old son of the temple servant,
Named Samuel, tells the people: Father called the cough in,
the beggar led them into the temple, and the strange shoemaker through-
cut her throat. |
The next day, Esther's mother turned to the local
Judge Farkas with the request that he should visit the Jewish temple through
Farkas repeatedly refused and told the woman
finally to the judge at Felső-Dada. He took a protocol
In mid-May, the deputies of the Hungarian Reichstag
Iftoczn and Iranyi asked whether the government knew
if the judge at Felső-Dada, instead of stopping the investigation-
Esther's mother was referred to the court in Nyiregyhaza
and that, because the Chief Judge and the Court of Justice have made the matter a
question of competence, the investigation was only initiated after weeks
he became Minister-President Tisza, who always considered himself a
zealous advocate of Judaism, gave no factual answer at all.
Instead, he condemned with moral indignation that the
anti-Semitic agitation () even into Parliament
He recalled the persecution of Jews in Russia and
assured the "Israelite fellow citizens" of the government.
The process continually encountered the most extraordinary obstacles
niffe. The first investigating judge revealed facts which
who suspected the accused. This judge, however, had

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to fight severe financial difficulties; Jews were fine heads-
believers, and they urged him to plead for the accused
When this deal became known, the judge was in
disciplinary investigation and took his own life. His successor
The Vicenotary Bary became, and when the Jews found this incorruptible
found, they used every means to slander him and
to destroy. The same thing happened with the various public prosecutors,
who were to conduct the trial of Tisza-Eszlar. The first shot
because he was strongly suspected of being bribed by the Jews.
while two others also fell under disciplinary investigation,
because, in order to hinder the work of the investigating judge Bary,
powerful, had hired witnesses against him. In secret
On the orders of the Chief Public Prosecutor Kozma, the police commissioner
Barcza from Debreczin to visit the investigating judge-
oe to find material against the prosecution witnesses and for
to find witnesses to exonerate the accused. Barcza won

the trust of Henter, Castellan in the County Hall in Nyiregyhaza, under whose care Moritz Scharf was, spoke to him about large sums of money that could be acquired and said significantly: If things end well, we will both be happy! Kobak, a farmhand at Henter, testified in court: Barcza asked him in private to persuade Moritz that the boy retracts the incriminating statement against the Jews. If he succeeded, he would receive so much money that he would henceforth be rich man could live!! Between the Prime Minister Tisza and the Minister of Justice Pauler a formal feud developed, because the former allowed himself the most varied encroachments on the jurisdiction of the latter, in that he, concerning the process of Tisza-Eszlar, instructions to the public prosecutor and the court Minister Tisza is said to have said: It can It is not in our interest to accuse the Jews of that crime because we would incur the hostility of the whole Jewish community. But we cannot currently We can easily do without them; in fact, we depend on them for many things. uch to the investigating judge Bary 11 little Samuel Scharf the story of the father's. On the other hand, Moritz, the 14-year-old son of the temple servant, claimed on May 20th before the judge that he did not know Esther at all and that he had never heard of her The next day, however, he made a statement to the police commissioner Reczky in Nagyfalu confessed: On that Saturday his Father who takes Esther away from the street Geer under the pretext she should put away the burning lights; the Jewish beggar Wollner led her into the temple, where she was slaughtered by three slaughterers stripped down to his shirt and slaughtered. After the blood that the cut neck was wrapped with a rag and dressed the corpse again. The gruesome process Moritz Scharf observed through the keyhole of the temple door Based on this statement, the investigating judge ordered the Arrest Temple servant Scharf on 22 May, later also the

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accused Jews. Meanwhile, powerful oppositions were again making themselves felt—currents, and the deputy Onody, who in Tisza-Eszlar, found himself compelled to re-examine the matter in the Reichstag. Minister-President Tisza was hurt—complained that Onody had spoken of a ritual murder and was satisfied felf, whose actions are to be branded as a “most serious The Semitic press was also not inactive. Newspapers in Pest and Vienna repeatedly carried telegraphic reports: Esther, who had run away from the service, had long been found; she had but took up another position. Later it was said again; Anti-Semitic agitators kept the girl hidden. The Jews They offered a reward of 5000 guilders for anyone who Esther would appear alive or dead.

Soon after the award is announced, on 18 June, the district of Tisza found a female corpse from the waters of the Tisza. He is dressed in the clothes of Esther, and on the left arm is the cloth in which the girl the purchased paint is beaten; even residues of this paint can be – eleven weeks after the disappearance of the unfortunate woman – still cover!! Meanwhile the mother, the closest relatives and acquaintances cannot recognize Esther, because she was only 14 years old, and was not yet developed at all, while this corpse was a completely er-adult woman. a Doctors and a surgeon, which who carried out the autopsy gave their opinion that the corpse– name of a woman who was at least 18 years old, but probably had already reached the age of 20, according to the shape of her nails I did not do any hard work, I always walked with shoes on, was no longer a virgin; as a result of a lung and Anemia caused by other diseases would last a maximum of ten days died before being found; finally, the body was already into the water and after a maximum of three to four days– been washed ashore there. The court surgeon Horvath stated repeatedly and also in the public closing statement– Action: The feet of the corpse were small and narrow and with Corns; the fingernails were well cared for and fashion; there was no hair on the body anywhere to perceive; nor did it give off any odor. The cloth in which few a paper with color, was firmly tied with several knots to the wrist tied!! – The medical examiner Dr. Traytler appeared the corpse was completely fresh: the flesh was resistant, it remained no trace left if you put the body with the young one: Only the clothes had the smell of a corpse, not the corpse. Person who wore Esther's clothes – conspicuously but the shirt was missing – had previously worn a corset, like This was revealed by traces on her body; her hair was probably shaved, which is why it was assumed that she was a Jewess and inclined to believe that the body came either from a sciftārōn or from a churchyard. In Tisza-Eszlar people said that it was a joy-girl. – The widow Solymofi was

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0 peer and offered larger sums if they found their

daughter. She had already been told that she had fished out corpse of a Jewess as that of Esther. Other persons also appeared before the court, who were accused of Jews had made offers of money for the same purpose. – The suspicion that a corpse smuggling took place in order to to deceive was widespread in Tisza-Eszlar and the surrounding area. Two of the accused Jews, Hersko and Smilovics, also this side before the investigating judge and before the court–

court made a confession, but retracted it in the final verdict-action. The smuggling of corpses, the clothing of the foreign corpse with Esther's belongings, the washing of the body on the Tisza three persons testified: Ignatz Matej, Kapacz (Kakoczy) and Mrs. Cferes, whose testimony, however, the court did not consider credible-worthy. From an abrasion on the right wrist, Medical examiner Dr. Traytler, that a rope was attached at this point-being, by means of which the false corpse was transported on the Tisza In order to promote faster decomposition, the The corpse was completely dismembered by the doctors, and so the burial.

The findings of the corpse incriminated the Jews to such an extent that had to be shaken at any price. November 1882, the defenders of the accused, led by the lawyer Eötvös, a further autopsy, and the Nyiregy Court-haza decided so. On December 7th, the dismembered bodies-parts were dug up again, and one half of the skeleton was returned to the university. university professors Scheuthauer, Mihalkovies and Belki in Budapest for investigation. The new discovery report claimed that the bone structure and the tooth development on the corpse only on an age of 14 years. Accordingly, the Court that the two contradictory expert opinions of the understand, as well as the remains of the alleged Esther to the unga-Russian State Health Council for inspection. The superarbitrium of the highest medical authority was that all Probably the first report of the forensic physician Kisz, Traytler and Horvath was the right one. The body in question belonged a woman who was at least 20 years old; she had at most two weeks in the water; the hair should really, as this the first forensic medical examination found that he had been shaved, to create a deception; the now missing nails were in-between probably rotted. – This superarbitrium aroused in the Jewish circles were greatly dismayed; the members of the country-The Jewish-“liberal” press immediately declared the Medical Council Antifemitics, and against them an alleged report of the great Berlin progressive Professor Virchow in the u ge= The public final hearing took place before the same court-court in Nyiregyhaza, before a college of three judges, and lasted from June 19 to August 3, 1883. Israel and its followers had made great efforts to get the matter transferred to another

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Already on 11 October, the Reichstag asked MP Cfernatony asked the government whether they would support Nyiregyhaza a place that allows full freedom of defense and defendants, as well as the dignity of the administration of justice against an outbreak the minds agitated by riots. Likewise, the Alliance israelite universelle have tried to make it 5 that the public will be excluded from the hearing. Justice Minister Pauler remained firm. As public prosecutor, not the ordinary public prosecutor of Nyiregyhaza, but Mr. Eduard Seiffert, a Transylvanian Saxon, who was the chief public prosecutor Kozma was chosen for this office, and he also particularly liked him in= ftruir. i Seiffert's first appearance aroused astonishment and unwillingness. However, the prosecutor has a duty not to not only to pursue the guilty, but also to do everything to save the innocent. But Mr. Seiffert immediately stopped. Instead of justifying the charges, he simply gave a defense speech. He exonerated the defendants and incriminated their persecutors, in particular the investigating judge Bary, whom he accused of a "feverish activity". He not only set different standards perceived the former prosecutor as wrong and unlawful, ft he made the same criticism – always in the interest of the defendants – even against the same court that conducted the preliminary investigation who was now to pronounce the verdict, and at whose head President Kornisz was still in charge. Such behavior on the part of of the prosecutor is certainly unheard of. President Kornisz replied, it was not his job to criticize the public prosecutor for the peculiar Manner to lead the accusation, to confront, but must he made the attack against the investigating judge and the reprimand against reject the Court as completely unjustified and without foundation. The defendants were represented by a select group of lawyers, mostly Jews, but their main defender was and The public prosecutor, whom they had been counting on from the first day, as if they were looking to their Messiah. Esther's mother was a private Plaintiff was admitted and her representative was Attorney Carl Szalay, who also sits in the Hungarian Parliament and is one of the anti-Semitic groups that already have quite a number of members. While the accused Jews were either completely destitute or are only poorly endowed, and therefore the band of lawyers, who certainly received a decent fee, from the Alliance is- raélite, one of these gentlemen had the impudence= ity, and to raise the question of who actually is the lawyer of the poor Widow Solymofi pays! Of course, the numerous present press reporters were predominantly Semites and they colored and falsified their correspondence to such an extent that they He was greeted by MPs Onody and

erhovay were greatly reduced. Furthermore, since the Tele= graphen=bureaus are also in femitic hands, fo explain the biased and incomplete reports of the newspapers sufficient. The large audience, including gentlemen

and ladies from the better classes, accompanied the more than six Weeks-long negotiations, as the chorus of ancient Greek tragedy, with murmuring and applause, heckling and loud remarks kungs. They were all hostile to the defendants. President Kornisz carried out his difficult office with dignity and prudence, fty and elasticity. The extensive and complicated material was he was already familiar with it from the preliminary examination, and he mastered it completely. But the prosecutor and the defense attorney bombarded him with complaints and protests, and the Jewish press suspected him as biased, partisan and incompetent. A Pest newspaper called the Court of Nyiregyhaza almost daily and with impunity a "ritual Murder-Manufacturing Gang". The Journal des Debats and the Liberté ftold the events at the Tisza-Eszlar trial as an assassination act on the civilization and humanity of the 19th century. The stock exchange threw the Hungarian government bonds into the course, and its organs threatened that the conversion of the Hungarian pension would either be completely be abandoned, or at least increased by several percent. Then the official "Nemzet" wrote humbly and wistfully: "Government= On the other hand, it has not been concealed for a moment that a lack of biased and biased preliminary investigation, as well as that an unclean agitation takes over the case, the opportunity has proceeded" – "The Hungarian Government has could not prevent the court hearing ah; but she has their appointed factors everywhere and at all times declared that they a ritual murder does not believe." – – In the Berlin "National-newspaper" (No. 294 of 26 June 1883) one read: "The Hungarian Re= government seems to feel that the course of the process so far is likely to cast the Hungarian judicial system in a very bleak light to appear; as is said, in the next few days in all A royal commission arrived in Nyiregyhaza in silence, which will have to monitor the conduct of the process." – In a A telegram from the "Deutsches Tageblatt" dated 4 July states: "The Defenders decided that if no favorable turn of events occurs, to request delegation from another court."

Under such circumstances, it should not be surprising that the defendants and their lawyers grew angry. Hersko, Smilovics and Schwarz retracted the confessions they had made in the previous examination before a court of law. Schächter Schwarz, who is said to have made the fatal cut, was found around 20 July 1882 to President Kornisz and declared: He had mentioned Saturday, when Esther passed by the synagogue, because she mocked him, he hit her on the head, whereupon the girl fell dead to the ground. He had the body until the evening hidden and then thrown into the Tisza. – Now The defendant retracted this statement and assured that he had only because he no longer believed that rescue was possible, and

at least wanted to free his fellow prisoners. Anyone who testified unfavorably for the defendant, the defense attorneys explained for dreffirt; they speak of a "witness training gang," and

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accused the Szaboles County in particular of providing false witnesses–
– Szalay, the representative of the widow Solymofi,
characterized the behavior of the prosecutor, who through his
Cross: and cross-questioning the prosecution witnesses after hours of torture
while he was using the exonerating witnesses bought by the Jews
treated with care and tenderness. In fact, that was
The prosecutor's proceedings were so scandalous that the twelve Christian
Advocates met at the Court of Nyiregyhaza and a
addressed a presentation to the Minister of Justice, in which it is stated: "Under
The mask of the public prosecutor appears to be a defender who
trying to confuse and cover up the truth." The Be-
Complainants asked to appoint another prosecutor against
Seiffert, however, to open the disciplinary proceedings. This was
public street by the deputy Onody, in the theater of
eu Correspondents of the antifemitic journal "Flüggetlenség"
insulted. |

| Similar to public prosecutor Seiffert, the expert-
Profeffor Scheuthauer from Pest, who was invited to attend as a Semite
He stood up for the Jews with true passion,
called the court surgeon Horvath a "defendant", and
wanted to make him believe that the long, well-groomed fingernails
were already missing from the body during the first autopsy. The nails,
the hair is said to have already fallen off the corpse in the water, while-
while the cloth, the paper and the paint are mixed for eleven weeks-
– When the material against the defendants
fead when a whole series of witnesses confessed in court,
hired by the Jews, or even seduced into perjury
to be, the "Nationalzeitung" from Vienna wrote (No. 339
of 22 July 1883): "The trial in Nyiregyhaza is only one link
in a whole chain of phenomena, which have the same ten-
denzen: The unculture rises against the hated
Culture. The Hungarian Jew in the villages and towns on the
Theiss, as far as it is still behind, still stands a step
higher than the Betyare, who carries fine harvest to the inn . . .
The statements in "Nemzet" indicate
that Tisza decided to postpone the hearing-
will close, although he will face the resistance of the Minister of Justice
Pauler, who has the most ambiguous
role." – –

It is natural, it is only human, that from all sides
The court finally gave in to the pressure exerted.
President Kornisz was even outvoted by his two assessors.

He had sent the investigating judge Bary to establish a new important witness, Mrs. Cferes, for smuggling corpses—and he had to take this order according to the court's decision—Collegiums “Since then, the prosecutor and the ver—theidiger completely had the upper hand. Witnesses who testified for the accused unfavorable statements were either not accepted for one reason or sworn, or their sworn testimony was not considered full—

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important. Prosecutor Seiffert spoke in his closing speech with disgust of the “ruffians” who were inspired by the blood sacrifices of the Jewish religion dream. He rejected the indeterminate and unmotivated super= arbitrium of the State Health Council, and accepted the property= respect of the Pest University professors, which the science of forensic medicine “with very valuable details.” Pre= fident Kornisz prohibited the representative of the widow Solymofi from a ritual murder and to express hatred against the Jewish religion, nor should Szalay call the accused “murderers” When the verdict was announced which completely acquitted all the accused, The chairman stated: “The opinion of the public prosecutor and The ritual murder mentioned in the defense could not have been the subject an investigation at all, since such a possibility ar was never accepted.” With this statement, President Kornisz was brilliantly rehabilitated before Jews and Jewish comrades. After the verdict was announced, the defense lawyers went to cor= pore to him, and thanked him for the just and excellent management of the trial. The lawyers thanked even more sincerely, of course= ly to the public prosecutor Seiffert. After the failure of the evidence where tumultuous scenes of the demonic passion the parties, where on both sides a number of open= blatant perjury was committed, an acquittal was to be expected and a conviction is hardly possible. For the alleged There was only one eyewitness to the slaughter of Esther, El 0 Jewish boy Moritz Scharf. The rough, unfeeling and impudent manner, with which he confronted his father and his fellow believers in court faulted, could only touch embarrassing and disgusting, had to alone fuffice to raise doubts about his statement. Apart from that, the same is also highly questionable in and of itself. The synagogue in Tisza=Eszlar, lonely and secluded at the end of the village and on the banks of the Tisza, but it is very unlikely, that the Jews slaughtered the girl without any caution= measures should have been taken at broad midday, while, As prosecutor Seiffert noted, every passerby could easily through the window into the vestibule. Presumably Moritz, in order to spare his father, has made his statement quite arbitrarily fnest. distorts the real process and misses the essential weigh.

| 2 As if hunted, an acquittal was unavoidable, but if the judgment also declares the defendants innocent, fo it goes much too far and makes the Jewry an incomparable liche Conceffion. f

We do not believe in a ritual murder either, although the Cases in which such an accusation was made against the Jews and has been confirmed by evidence, probably already reach a full hundred, and also recently again several important writings on the blood ritual of the Jews appeared. ")

) Compare "Juden=Spiegel" by Dr. Juftus. Second edition. Paderborn 1883,

However, on April 1, 1882, a murder in Tisza=Eszlar out of superstition or fanaticism, a lust murder or another Crimes were committed against Esther Solymofi. This person fpective the judicial investigation seems to have been completely disregarded From what crude superstition and utter fanaticism the Orthodox Jews in Galicia and Hungary are fulfilled, prove the novellas of their tribesman Carl Emil Franzos. When the Efther was killed, it probably happened at night from Saturday to Sunday. This night until morning Several witnesses saw the temple illuminated, which struck them, and which the defendants did not want to admit. That night, As Mrs. Cesares stated, many foreign Jews lived in the house of Hebrew Leon Großberg, and they found themselves in a Restlessness and excitement, which betrayed that something extraordinary A lot of the most serious evidence incriminates the defendants, and they could only be acquitted because those who condemned them division was not enough. |

The Hungarian population, of course, high and low, educated and uneducated, is firmly convinced that the Jews are ritual purposes, and the acquittal deeply upset The people viewed the trial in Tisza=Eszlar as a Process that Christianity led against Jewry. "If the Jews are released," said Mrs. Soos in court, "can throw the whole village into the Tisza!" And on the street She said: "Now the time is coming when we will expel all Jews from Hungary drive them out, and I too will take the stick!" Mrs. Cferes wanted to remain silent about what she had seen and heard, because her husband warned her: "The Jews are rich, but we are poor and would suffer the damage." However, as the news spread, that the Christians will lose the case, you let the story- know no peace, and report to court. Moritz Scharf replies to his father, who reminds him of his religion: "I want not be a Jew! Since I have been in the county house, I know that the Jews are detested in Hungary. Therefore I do not want Remain a Jew." Finally, the lawyer Szalay, representing the Widow Solymofi, his passionate accusation with the words: "If God wills, the day will come when those now in the dust

Bonifacius= Printing House. – "My Answers to the Rabbis" by Professor

Dr. August Rohling. Prague 1883, Cyrillo-Methodological Printing House. – "The Post
Jew and the human sacrifice of rabbinism" by Professor Rohling, Paderborn
1883, Bonifacius-printing shop. |

femitism now declared dead and buried, yes, this
For Israel it would be a hundred times
It would have been better if the court had convicted the Tisza-Eszlar slaughterers.
This very acquittal is like oil on the flame of
Antisemitism. "Antisemitism," said the representative
from Esther's mother to the judges, "is not an attack, but a
Defense, and this defense can no one in the world
impede". – –
(The Cultural Warrior by Otto Glagau. Issue 86. July 1883.)

briefly in 1884.

The murder in Skurz in court.

With a brief recapitulation of the crimes of Tisza-Eszlar, Lutfcha, Neftelbach
and Neufstin.

but in the fresh memory of all is the process which
from 19 June to 3 August 1883 before the court of Nyiregyhaza
in Hungary and which we published in issue 86 of "Kulturkämpfer"
On April 1, 1882, a summer evening – when the
Passover festival of the Jews was just around the corner, and in the synagogue
of the village of Tisza-Eszlar also a number of foreign Jews
had gathered – the 14-year-old suddenly disappeared
Esther Solymofi. She was last seen around noon, near
of the Jewish Temple, and then never again. The suspicion
immediately turned his attention to the Jews. The temple servant Joseph Scharf was
of his two sons, the 5-year-old Samuel and the 14-year-old
Moritz, accused. Both stated that Esther had been taken to the temple

led, stripped and slaughtered there. nn
explained.

who had cut the girl's throat
the President of the District Court: When Esther on that day

As she passed by the synagogue, she mocked him, whereupon he gave her a

hit her on the head and she fell dead to the ground. He had
Now the body was kept hidden until the evening and then placed in the
Theiß. During the public hearing, Schwarz drew this
Almost four months after the disappearance of the
girl, a female was pulled from the waters of the Tisza
body, which was wrapped in Esther's clothes. Meanwhile the mother,
the girl's closest relatives and acquaintances were able
not to recognize Esther, because she was only 14 years old, and was
not yet developed, while the body found was a completely
adult woman who had already lost her innocence
This was the report of the two doctors and the chi-
urgents who were responsible for the section. It was generally claimed that
a corpse smuggling operation had taken place in order to deceive the court.
Two of the accused Jews also presented their statements to the

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investigating judge made a confession, but retracted it in
the final hearing.

After the investigation was launched, all of Israel immediately declared
identical with the accused, and to exonerate them, he had all
Playing the role of lever. Every day the "liberal" press of all countries preached,
that here again is a case of bloody persecution mania against the
Jews. In the Hungarian Reichstag, "liberal"
members and demanded that the matter be referred to another court
Prime Minister Tisza proved, as always,
as a zealous advocate of the Jewish community, and allowed himself the manifold-
most serious infringements on the area of responsibility of the Minister of Justice. The p
continually encountered the most extraordinary obstacles. Already the
The first investigating judge established facts which justified the conviction
dams were suspected of serious mischief. But he had to deal with serious financial difficu
Jews were his main believers, and they be-
urged him to act in favour of the accused. When he
When the trade became known, the judge was subjected to disciplinary investigation
and took his own life. His successor Bary was found by the
Jews were incorruptible, and now they used every means to persuade him-
slander.

The same thing happened with the various public prosecutors, who
who had to conduct the trial of Tiszla-Eszlar. The first shot
because he was strongly suspected of being bribed by the Jews;
two others were subjected to disciplinary investigation because they gave evidence against
the investigating judge Bary had hired. In secret:
Police Commissioner Barcza travelled on behalf of Chief Prosecutor Kozma
from Debrecen to spy on the investigating judge Bary,
to find material against the prosecution witnesses and to use it for the
to find guilty witnesses for the defense. |

During the long final hearing, the Jewish "liberty"

ral" press throughout Europe to cover the trial of Tisza-Eszlar as an attack on the civilization of the 19th century=

A Pest newspaper called the Nyiregyhaza Court almost daily and with impunity a "ritual murder manufacturing gang", and the entire Jewish press portrayed the chairman as biased, biased and incompetent. The select group of lawyers who stood by the defendants, showered the President with complaints and protests; any witness who may testify for their clients testified unfavorably, the defense declared him to be duped, and they spoke of a "witness training gang". As a public

The plaintiff was not represented by the ordinary prosecutor of Nyiregyhaza, but Mr. Eduard Seiffert, a Transylvanian Saxon, whom Chief Prosecutor Kozma was elected to this office, and he also had probably been specially instructed. Seiffert's appearance aroused just as much—much astonishment and displeasure. Instead of justifying the accusation, he simply gave a defense speech. He exonerated the defendants and incriminated their persecutors, in particular the investigating judge Bary; He even sharply criticized the court. His behavior

It was scandalous that the twelve Christian advocates at the court

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to Nyiregyhaza, and a presentation to the justice minister, in which it says: "Under the mask of public

The prosecutor is represented by a defender who seeks to confuse the truth and is trying to cover it up."

The President of the Court gradually became so intimidated that he had the lawyer Szalay, who was the mother of the murdered Esther represented, strictly forbade any talk of ritual murder and to arouse hatred against the Jewish religion.

The verdict was for complete confiscation of all fishing boats and all fishing boats. The Greek population, high and low, educated and uneducated, was firmly convinced that the Jews were ritually observing Esther. slaughtered for political purposes and are deeply embittered by their acquittal. There were riots in Nyiregyhaza, Bratislava, Budapest, Kofaw, Oedenburg and other places. Those who were acquitted found themselves forced to leave the country and were threatened by the Jews with provided with the necessary means. — Of course, the

The Jewish press was very satisfied with the outcome of the trial. Berlin's "National=Zeitung" wrote in its issue 363 on August 5, 1883: "If the survey of Tisza=

Eszlar was viewed by many in justified indignation as a disgrace for Century, the conclusion of the process has a

Charge of a ritual religious murder for the future juri=

made statistically and scientifically impossible."

However, this statement was based on a deception or actually

embezzlement. At the same time, when the "National-
When the "Zeitung" wrote something like this, a similar process was underway in Galicia
against Jews for a Talmudic murder. The affairs of
Tisza-Eszlar and Lutfcha run next to each other. In December
In 1881, the Jew Mofes Ritter, a barkeeper in Lutfcha, had
serving Polish maid Franziska Mnich, who was pregnant by him
was murdered with the assistance of his wife Gittel and the body was placed in a
wild ravine. They cut off the murdered woman's hair because
she had been the concubine of a Jew; and they removed the fifth-
month-old fetus by cutting open the uterus to remove the
Jewish fruit from the non-Jewish mother. These "ritual"
Moments were fully proven before the jury to
Rzeszow, which in December 1883 about the Jewish couple the
The Jewish press had in vain assured that the prosecution
arises from the fanaticism of the anti-Semites, and the whole story
feels of these fictitious. Meanwhile, Israel again set heaven
and earth in motion. At the request of the defenders, and under
the furious applause of the "liberal" papers, the supreme
Court in Vienna annulled the judgment due to lack of evidence
and referred the case for further negotiation to the
Jury Court in Krakow. But here too the verdict of the
The jury unanimously found him guilty and the court found
to execution by hanging. Now the Jewish press held it
advisable to remain completely silent.

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A third crime was also committed in the Austrian Kaiser-
state perpetrated on the Nestelbach boy. In the late summer of 1882
disappeared in Nestelbach in Styria without a doctor, a
10-year-old boy of striking beauty. Only after one and a half
Years ago he was found as a mutilated corpse in the forest;
Heart and other parts were missing. Hungarian Jews are said to have
drugged and kidnapped. What result the judicial investigation-
The results of the investigation have not been disclosed.

In the autumn of 1883, soon after the trial of Tisza-Eszlar,
In Prussia, a jury trial took place, in which
not ritual, but confessional moments played a role. In
Neufhtin, where Jews and anti-Semites were hostile towards each other,
On February 18, 1881, the synagogue burned with such terrible
speed, that one had to suspect a crime behind it, to-
a strong smell of petroleum was noticeable at the fire site
Floorboards, rags, pieces of paper, even prayer books were
soaked in this oil. The Jews accused the anti-Semites of
Arson, but soon there were strong indications that the
Israelites themselves had set fire to the synagogue in order to protect the old building-
to collect the insurance sum from the house that is due, and at the same time to

to take revenge on the anti-Semitic. The charges were brought against the Temple servants and other members of the Jewish community and the case was heard in Cöslin. The jury pronounced the Guilty; the court sentenced him to imprisonment and prison; the motive for the crime was made more severe as punishment viewed as: to blame the Christians. – Before and after, the Jewish press made the same outcry, as in the trial of Tisza-Eszlar. She again complained about fanatical persecution, about the abyss of madness and about the shame of the century; she denounced the chairman of the court as biased and accused him of all kinds of abuses. The “Berliner Börse-Courier” wrote: “Jury, mostly Pomeranian-ship landowners from an area riddled with anti-Semitic agitation area, have passed judgment.” – But Israel did not surrender, but sought and found salvation. Again, what otherwise happened under This does not happen a thousand times. The lawyers knew to enforce that the Reich Court, due to a formal error, judgment and referred the case for a new hearing to another-another jury court, to Konitz in West Prussia, which in Spring 1884. District Court Judge Arndt was elected chairman from Danzig, and he found, in contrast to the President of the jury court in Cöslin, immediately received great applause from the Jews-press. The “Berliner Tageblatt” by Moses and Cohn wrote: “Rare is the dominant position that our criminal procedure gives to the Chairman admits, has never been as sharp and tangible as here.” The main witness Buchholtz this time got involved in contradictions: früche, and the Criminalcommiffarius Hoeft from Berlin, who ver-accused him of untruth. As a result, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In Neufthtin, however,

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A crowd rioted, and the acquitted Jews were On their return home from Konitz they were greeted with stones and blows from sticks. A very striking parallel to the trial of Tisza-Eszlar now forms the murder affair of Skurz and the relevant oath-trial, which took place from 22 to 27 April 1885 in Danzig Skurz is a large village in the West Prussian government district of Danzig; it is located in the Preußisch-Stargard district, has about 2000 Inhabitants, of whom about 60 were Jews, 400 were Protestants and the other Catholics. On January 21, 1884, after 8 p.m. The 14-year-old Onophrius Cybulla left the house of the innkeeper Gappa in Skurz, where he was employed in rinsing bottles, to go to his parents who live in the same place. However, he did not arrive here, but was sent the next Morning near the village under a bridge as dismembered Body was found. Both thighs were missing and remained disappeared to this day; the lower legs were in near the completely naked corpse. According to the report The medical experts found the thighs to be very

Expertise and skill, as the result of anatomical knowledge or practical experience, from the pools= sockets and knee joints. With a single cut the right place was hit where the release of the bone possible. Although the murdered man was very strong and full-blooded, left, the dead body showed complete bloodlessness. There was a cross-section in the neck that extended down to the spine, which caused death within a few minutes through bleeding alone= The section produced highly important moments. Injuries to the fingers, hands, back, nose, Frontal bone and both eyes; in many places of the There were bloody marks on the body. All these injuries indicate that the murdered man defended himself violently, and that they are added to the body during life. On the head were, from the crown to the frontal bone, seven irregularly to one= other injuries of 3 to 4 centimeters in size. the scalp were numerous 1 The skull was in the in= blue, the brain had the same color. As a result of strong Blows to the head have caused severe hematoma in the cranial cavity Apparently, before the boy was killed, In addition, a whole series of other injuries present which were only inflicted on the corpse; e.g. on the extremities. These injuries had smooth edges, and also executed with the utmost skill; they must be produced with a very sharp instrument. The most wonderful thing is, the murdered man's stomach was slit open. The dismemberment the corpse, which can only have happened on the aforementioned night, must be carried out in a closed room and with full lighting Where it was found, there were no blood stains still traces of a fight. This also explains the separation of the thighs; it was done to better conceal the body and to make it easier | 5*

to be able to transport. According to the expert's findings, a lust murder is completely ruled out. Likewise, a robbery-murder, since the boy who was killed was very poor.

The story of the Tisza-Ezlar trial was also in Skurz and surrounding area. The fact that the er-murdered Onophrius Cybulla had drawn the blood and the seven Head cuts on the corpse – while the number seven in the Jewish Symbolism plays such a big role – immediately generated in the village the Rumor: The boy was killed by the Jews for ritual purposes Suspicion was directed at the Jewish slaughterer Blumenheim, on the merchant Heymann Boß and his father, fo-such as the horse butcher Hermann Josephsohn, all in short Blumenheim proved that he was on the night of the murder-had been away and then seems not to have been bothered any further fein. The Criminal Commissioner identified the suspected murderer Richard from Danzig, Joseph's son; he and later also the two Boss were taken into custody. As the witness Szprada confirmed under oath-

he saw a boy on the evening in question from the innkeeper Gappa and followed him. When she As we passed by the Boss's apartment, a woman called from the door Voice with an obviously Jewish accent to the boy: "Onufry, Onufry, come here!" – That evening, various Jews are said to have been at Boss's had been gathered; the whole night through reigned there a conspicuous life and activities; in particular, the witness widow Reimann and her two daughters, who lived in the same house, between– between 1 and 2 o'clock a very loud noise and a strong fall Katharina Kowalewska, then a maid at Boß, was On the evening of January 21, he went to a wedding and did not return until returned at 4 o'clock in the morning, but did not go to her room, but to the widow Reimann, who lived in the house, with whom She stayed for a few hours. Soon after her arrival she heard down in the Boß's apartment a strange noise, like strong Windows rattling; Reimann noticed and she noticed said she had heard the noise several times before. When the Kowalewska went to her room at 6 o'clock in the morning, she missed immediately the washbowl, which was always there. The widow Reimann noticed a striking confusion in the boss's face– other; stakes were found torn out and a slatted wall collapsed; She brought this to the attention of the boss, but he said that the goats, or someone had played a prank on him– It was discovered in the stable of the boss and on the farm in Fertilizer, liquid and coagulated blood; also bags with Bloodstains, and traces of blood were also found on a garment which the boss's wife gave it to a seamstress to alter.

Similar evidence incriminated Hermann Josephson. In the evening he should not be at home from 6 to 11 o'clock, and on Early in the morning he is to be found near the bridge where the body of the murdered boy was found, with a heavy sack on the back. On his left hand were all

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Fingers and especially the thumb injured; but he claims to this injury had been sustained several days before the murder when he fell out of the car during a trip. The The expert witness, Dr. Lindenau, has Hermann Josephson subsequently investigated and testified about it before Court: There are apparently impressions of cutting edges on the index finger= teeth. Under the influence of the suspicion that was directed at Joseph= fon, one could, however, come to the conclusion that the The wound was caused by a bite while the affected person was Wanted to keep others quiet. Incidentally, Hermann Joseph= fon at that time against him, the doctor, contradictory and not at all

plausible information about the 1 of the wound. On a woolen jacket that belonged to Hermann Josephson and which was later returned to him, the court stated: understanding, chemist Dr. Bischof in Berlin, traces of people= blood. Joseph's son assures that it was his own blood, which he lost when he fell out of the car.

In the course of the investigation, however, all these aggravating Inzichten was not considered sufficient, and the arrested Jews released again.

The prophecy of the "National-Zeitung": After the trial von Tisza=Eslar is an accusation of ritual murder for the future become impossible – has thus been preserved at least in Prussia= – In the meantime, the Criminalcommiffa= rius Hoeft from Berlin appeared; the same one who appeared at the trial in Konitz, because of the fire of the e in Neufstettin, a fo= played a prominent role, and the Jews accused there were probably mainly owed their acquittal. It seems that Mr. Hopes through his activity in the matter of that synagogue fire with the superior authorities, and it was now a similar task. Mr. von Puttkamer, the minister of the Interior, sent Mr. Hoeft to West Prussia to find the authors of the murder of Sfurz. At the end of March 1884, the took office in Preußisch=Stargard and soon came to the conclusion that that even in this case the accused Jews would be innocent, the actual culprit was her accuser, the Catholic butcher= master Joseph Behrendt in short, fe. The two bosses were already long since released from the remand prison; Mr. Hoeft caused now that Joseph's son also received his freedom, and instead of him He was arrested on May 10th by Behrendt. Hoeft heard that Behrendt was not at home on the night of the murder. The worker Man= kowski, who had always claimed that that morning Hermann Joseph son with a heavy sack on the back – now confessed to Mr. Hoeft that it was not Joseph= fon, but Behrendt. Hoeft learned that Behrendt had the murder was accompanied by all sorts of dubious phrases and a due behavior; particularly strong suspicion, however, The official was shocked when he was informed that Behrendt had violated the

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departure of the night
0 fe, omit or forget to take off your clothes.

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Jews were persecuted, and during the house search that took place in the apartment of

Boss would have shown excessive zeal.

On 22 April 1885, the trial against Behrendt began before the jury court in Danzig, with a large crowd.

The President of the Court was District Court Judge Arndt, who,

as noted, also presided over the jury court in Konitz where the Jews were accused of attacking the synagogue at Neufittin- The reports which were made about The newspapers reported on the sensational trial are probably flowed from Jewish pens and perhaps intentionally misleading tangled and opaque. Nevertheless, they had to fill the casual reader with astonishment and amazement. One asked felf involuntarily: How could the only thing against Behrendt be the be brought? Who is actually the accused here, Behrendt or the Jews? – Because the evidence procedure was from the outset in such a way that it only burdened the latter; Nevertheless, the Jews appeared as witnesses against Behrendt. We mainly follow the report of the "National-Zeitung" and he-complement the same with the report in the "Berliner Post".

On the night of the murder, Boss, his father, his wife and whose clerk Cohn is in the Boß's apartment completely found themselves alone; they knew of no noise or commotion; the same could only have been caused by the stove fitter Keckermann, who came drunk late at night to the Boß house fe, and here I first stayed in an empty room, in order to to let his intoxication pass. Hermann Josephson assures that he that evening until about 11 o'clock with his sisters and sat at a table with the seamstress Kroll. This claim is attended by the entire Josephohn family, the sisters, the Parents and brother Simon confirmed. The seamstress Kroll, a classical witness, however, testifies that Hermann Josephson was 6 until 11 o'clock in the evening, when she left, no longer in the room= At 6 o'clock the brothers Hermann and Simon

gone, and at 9 o'clock Simon would have returned alone; his

Mother asked where Hermann was and Simon answered, he did not know. Kroll's statement is supported by four other

witnesses confirmed. 15 Kofchiella and Minna Kofchiella, who

the latter had a wedding at the time, were several times on the evening in question were at Josephsohn's, but did not see Hermann.

Commis Kramer and Conditor Gehrke met Hermann

Joseph's son at 10 o'clock in the evening on the street and spoke with

him. The two picture dealers Wifotzki and Stanislaus Przybylski

went to Joseph's at midnight to borrow a horse, and

He found Hermann lying on the ground fully clothed; he had a

bad hand, and it seemed to Wifotzki as if he was only

"Joseph's son assured that he had

seamstress Kroll went to sleep, and since it was already late

The statements of the previous witnesses complained exclusively

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the boss and Joseph's son; only on the third day of the trial

As the President noted, we came to the moments which

Defendant Behrendt was accused of this. He pointed out to the audience how made a good impression on the jury; he kept his composure during the the whole time a calmness and attitude that alone suggests the assumption contradicted that he could have committed the terrible crime.

Various people state that Behrendt was already

came home at 7 o'clock in the evening and was so drunk,

that he had to be undressed and carried to bed; only on

The next morning at about 7 o'clock he got up and left.

Worker Mankowski had originally chosen Joseph's son as the

He was approached on 22 January before dawn with a sack on his back, later he confessed to Mr. Hoeft that he had

not Josephson, but Behrendt; before the jury

but he explained again that he did not know whether it was Josephohn or Behrendt

The statements of the other witnesses are equally vague.

witnesses, or they only have unimportant things to say.

The actual prosecution witness against Behrendt is the Criminal

commissarius Hoeft from Berlin. According to the report of the "National-

In poetic terms he says: I went on 30 March last year to

Russian Stargard, received the documents there and presented

then investigations and numerous interrogations. I found that

many of the arguments brought against the original accused

1 were untrue and partly exaggerated. I found that

Ehrendt was probably the perpetrator. I was also told this by confirmed by various parties. Behrendt made himself known in particular to his agitation against the Jews and against the original From the one found in the boss's basement pot of blood, he declared that it was human blood. – The President asked the witness: What motive, in your opinion, can Behrendt to commit the murder. – Hoeft answers tete: Behrendt is one of the Jew-haters and has even declared that he wanted to rent all the apartments in Skurz so that the Jews cannot find accommodation there. – Defendant, what do you say to that? says the President. – Behrendt simply replies: All Jewish families, except for two, have their own houses in Skurz. – President zu Hoeft: From whom did you get this information? Hoeft: I don't remember. – President asks the witness whether he may know of other motives that lead Behrendt to Murderers could have made. – Mr. Hoeft answers: He murdered boy is said to have given meat and thereby given to Behrendt Competition. – The defender, on the other hand, notes how The evidence showed that Cybulla only delivered rolls. – The gendarmes Melzner and Pleger unanimously state: Behrendt had made an effort to identify the murderer– give, but the Jews were not suspected, even at the house During the investigation, Boß did not behave in an unusual manner.

The testimony of the witness Zilinski caused a stir. The Jewish Schächter Blumenheim came to him to investigate him. Zilinsli

Apparently took sides for Josephohn and against Behrendt, but only to the purpose of finding out what the Jews were up to. heim asked him to come to a gentleman from Berlin and there

to tell everything bad he knew about Behrendt. He went zu Hoeft, and he constantly accused him that the Jews could not be the perpetrators; he, Zilinski, should therefore speak out against Behrendt– In a second-class coupe, Zilinski and Hoeft drove to Kulmfe, and the official gave him the travel money. Zilinski remarked: Sir, I will take the money, but I will not accept a bribe with it. – The representative of the public prosecutor requested that the witnesses Man– kowsky and Zilinski. The court responded Before Zilinski was sworn in, he assured once again, Hoeft had asked him during the train ride to against us, and not against the Jews. – Even– Understandably, Mr. Hoeft disputed the accuracy of Zi– linski, and the prosecutor made the request to exclude this witness because strongly suspected of perjury, to be taken into custody; but the Ge The Court of Justice also rejected this request.

As was obvious, the defense attorney objected to the oath the entire Josephohn family. The court, however, decided all witnesses, with the exception of the wife of the defendant Behrendt,

This decision is widely accepted in lay and legal circles
The claim of the Josephohn family, Herman-
mann Jofephfohn was on 21 January 1884 from 6 o'clock in the evening
Been home and stayed at home – there were five unsuspecting
5, who expressed the opposite. There were
So also Boss and Joseph son were sworn in, who were originally accused of
of the murder were in custody, and on which still
There are serious grounds for suspicion. The
President Hermann Josephohn: You have lived for a long time under the
Suspicion of murder confessed. She may find the murderer,
or do you know anything about the murder? If you now have one more
If you committed perjury, you would be committing a second serious crime
go! – We almost doubt that the chairman would
Anyone who has committed murder will hardly be
shy away from perjury, especially when life is at stake.

After the failure of the evidence, one would have thought
the representative of the public prosecutor, Afeffor Dr. Preuß, will
dropped the charges. Instead, he upheld them completely;
He pleaded for the innocence of Boss and Josephson, and for the
Behrendt's fault. Mr. Preuß himself said: It could
not appear conspicuous when the popular voice turns against the Jews
established, all the more so when in 1879 in the same area a similar
mysterious murder had occurred, which to this day still remains unsolved
clarified if. – Here the President interrupts the opponent by
noted: This fact is not the subject of the negotiation. –
The prosecutor expressly states: the investigation against the
Jews in short fe not be initiated because one has a ritual
murder, but on the basis of other evidence;

However, the procedure would have been terminated due to a lack of sufficient evidence.
must be made. The testimony of the witness Szprada, who
Hearing Boss call the boy Cybulla in, now and
It is incredible, as there was a strong wind that evening, that Szprada
could not have heard the call at all. () The collapse of the wall
in the goat shed is insignificant and the nightly noise in the house
the boss through the groping of the stove fitter Keckermann sufficiently
solved. The suspicion on Hermann Joseph= seemed far more serious.
fon to rest; but the witnesses who witnessed him in the fateful
Evening not in the house but with his parents, but on the street
faw, may be in a deception. () Mankowski
was determined by Zilinski, who is also a vehement Jew-hater
to testify against Josephohn. Behrendt had the Cybulla
lured into his apartment and killed there; where, however,
not prove. Since Behrendt himself showed no injury,
He probably attacked two people from behind. – Some of the
The prosecutor's statements are so wonderful that we doubt
would like them to be accurately reproduced in the press.
According to the report of the "National=Zeitung", Dr. Preuß said: A
However, I cannot give a motive for the crime, and that,
what I would like to cite is difficult for me to cite; I must

but still mention: it is the hatred of Jews. It is quite possible that Behrendt was paid by someone for the crime in order to blame the Jews. One has already done so on the occasion of the trial of Tisza-Eszlar and the synagogue fire in Neuttin, how far the hatred of Jews goes. – After these statements the prosecutor's actions pose a great danger to the anti-Semitic group. They are presented here as subjects where one can find worst crimes. If that view were to become general, such, if Jews and antifemetics were involved in a crime, question, or if both parties are in dispute with each other advise – the scales of justice always tipped against the anti-Semitic skyrocket. – Strangely, the prosecutor the request to possibly sentence the defendant Behrendt to death to be declared guilty.

The task of the defense attorney, lawyer Thureau from Preußisch Stargard, was a very easy one. He hardly needed to make a speech hold, and can be content with the remark with which he began that it was not possible for the public prosecutor a single factual moment for the guilt of the accused provide even a single plausible motive for the crime. The further statements and explanations of the defense However, they deserve general attention and full appreciation. 9255 Thureau said, among other things: The nature of the murder and all accompanying circumstances let us conclude that he had been preparing for a long time Where should Behrendt have found the one with the highest sophistication? In his small beginning committed murder? In his small beginning There is no room for this in the confined home. The medical facilities We would like to emphasize that the dismemberment of the body should only be carried out in

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illumination of the body can happen finely. In the Behrendt But there was only one poor lamp in the apartment. There was no trace of the murder either in the apartment or Behrendt's clothes. – The defense attorney pointed out, how much more heavily burdened Joseph's son appears, and most think gives the following statement: It is quite regrettable that the The defendant did not have a lawyer at his side when he was arrested ft. Would a complaint against the reason for such an extremely flimsy evidence, then such the court undoubtedly overturned. In the case of Boss, where the Verdict moments of thought were undoubtedly greater, the arrest was made on the lifted as soon as his lawyer complained. A The essential moment is that the accused is given the right to the truth. proof was completely successful, although the sudden arrest completely caught him unprepared. He could not get any witnesses, no bribe. – – One sees how the Jews have the advantage everywhere, and how much worse the situation is with the natives. Law and justice are not free either, but

cost more or less money. The poorest Jew will, if he falls into the hands of the judiciary, never without a competent lawyer are missing: the wealthy believers are already taking care of that, but No Christian cares about the poor ignorant natives' soul.

The jury's deliberations lasted barely half an hour; then they returned, and the foreman declared not guilty. After almost a year in custody, Behrendt was finally released set free. But his previous existence is destroyed and he must first find a new one. He was a poor man always, and now he is almost a beggar. If any case, This shows how urgently necessary a law for compensation and guilty person convicted and arrested. In her article about the The "National-Zeitung" wrote about the trial of Tisza-Eszlar under the 5 August 1883: "It is with horror that one realises the progress that Blood fairy tales since the history of Damascus, like un- certain ideas are eradicable." – In the story of Da- maskus it is not a fairy tale, but real Human blood, shed just as horribly as in Skurz. In the year In 1840, on the evening of February 5, the Capuchin monk Thomas called to the Jewish quarter of Damascus to rescue a Jewish child to vaccinate; he followed the request and never returned. At night his servant Ibrahim set out to seek the Lord He knew that the priest had gone to the Jewish quarter fe, now also went there, and was also no longer After a few days, the dismembered bones of the Father and his servant in a sewer. 16 Jews were brought under investigation; among them the pious, rich David Arari, who had been a friend of the murdered priest. The The accused were arrested by the European consuls, as well as by the Turkish authorities interrogated and convicted of murder. Two of

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They died during the trial, four were pardoned because they made important revelations, and the remaining ten were sentenced to death. The French consul, who led the investigation had zealously pursued, sent the files of the closed trial to the Foreign Office in Paris. Here they are published by Achille Laurent in his work "Relation historique des affaires de Syrie depuis 1840-1842". From the beginning, the European Jews- fchschaft did everything to suppress the process and the To influence the judges. Since this did not work, their relatives went- nerale Ifaak Crémieux, later French Minister of Justice, and Moses Montefiore, now a peer of England, himself went to the Orient and obtained from Mehemed Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, a firman, which

which read: From the presentation of Messrs Montefiore and Crémieux, who as plenipotentiaries of all Europeans of the Mosaic faith have appeared before Us, We have concluded that they are from Desire the release and safety of those Hebrews who imprisoned or fugitive because of the affair of the Damascus in Month Zithidie 1255. missing Father Thomas and his servant Ibrahim. And since it is in consideration of the large number of It would be inappropriate for the Jews not to listen to their concerns and requests We order that the captured Jews be immediately released safety and that the fugitives can return. This is Our will. – The firman is said to have cost large sums of money.

The accusation that the Jews murdered Christians for ritual purposes, and especially Christian children, is ancient; it is common to all and by all peoples. In every year Numerous cases of this kind have been recorded, which legal evidence. These countless independent slanderous accusations and the frequent trials must make every impartial but at least make one suspicious and greatly dismay the Jews Even in earlier centuries, there was a justice given, and whether today's is better is still very much an open question. The confessions made by painfully interrogated Jews under torture remain worthless. But we also have various possibilities revelations about ritual murders written by former Jews, who converted to Christianity. Rabbi Moldavo was 30 years of age and published in 1803 a book also in the Arabic and translated into Greek, under the title "Undercourse of the Hebrew religion". Achille Laurent also wrote this text not incorporated into any of the previously mentioned works.

Rabbi Moldavo reveals the secrets of the blood passover of the Jews and says about it: The Jewish murders happened for three months. Firstly because of the great hatred that the Jews had against the Christians; secondly, for superstitious and magical purposes, which they seek to fill with this blood, as the magicians believe it could be used to cure diseases; thirdly, because the Rabbis have a suspicion, a hunch, that Jesus could be the Messiah, and now believe that through this blood, they are protected in all cases to be able to save.

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We finally have evidence of science in the writings of the well-known scholar Dr. August Rohling, who most recently served as Professor of Hebrew Antiquity at the University of Prague. In a trial in Dresden by Jews against Natives were striving to disrupt religion, Rohling has At the request of the court, an expert opinion was given, and the same official-sworn. He stated: On the basis of the rabbinical writing–

thums, the Jew is religiously entitled to all non-Jews on to exploit them in every way, to destroy them physically and morally, to To destroy their lives, their honour and their property, openly and with Violence, however secret and treacherously. This may, indeed should, be done by the Jew, if he can, do it on religious grounds, so that he can lead his people to world domination. – Not Mosaism, but the Rabbi- nism commands the Jew to hate the non-Jews, and fpe- ciell against the Christians. In the brochure: "The Polemic and the Human Sacrifice of Rabbinism" (Paderborn, Verlag der Bonifacius- Druckerei, 1883) Rohling writes: "The writings of the rabbis drip of blood throughout the centuries. Even in the last decades They dared to deliver printed works with blood spots, partly by creating new Writings on the Recommendation and Defense of Ritual Murder composed, partly continually re-editing the older secret works." – Rabbi Vital the Holy (1543 – 1620) wrote a work, Sefer hal- quthim, which was still in 1868 at Back in Jerufalem in the It was reprinted in the Jewish printing house donated by Moses Montefiore. According to Rohling, on page 156 it is developed: The violent blood of non-Jewish virgins shed by Jews is in heaven fever precious, feven for the inner life of the deity of high importance- interpretation, and make great mercy for Israel. – Another The passage which Rohling reported in court is in the Zohar, which is For many Jews it is a more sacred book than the Talmud. It has has seen 270 editions so far, and Rohling quoted after the edition, which was printed in 1880 in Przemyśl in Austria. In Zohar teaches that all non-Jews are godless, and how to her daughters should be slaughtered. "The girl is slaughtered by you stop its mouth so that it does not scream; like an animal dies, which does not make a voice. The girl is- slaughter with the butcher's knife so that all the blood can drain away and the body loses its color and turns pale, like the Dead." – Rohling was sentenced to a heavy prison sentence because of these publications. quarrel with the rabbis; they accused him of forgery and ignorance, but could not refute him. On the page The rabbis were also represented by Protestant theologians, namely Wümfche and Delitzfch, both of Jewish descent. In In agreement with the Rabbis, they claimed that the Roh= The passages cited are not literal, but only figurative. to understand, refer to completely different things xc.; or, fie were found in outdated writings that no one knows or understands anymore. eighth; they would be "old trousers from Canaan" that no one would wear anymore! | In Hungary a printed petition circulated to the Emperor of

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Austria, in which it says: "that the manufactured dare to ffind the radiant face of his majesty the name August Rohling= ") and that "the entire Jewish community of the whole world looking up hopefully to His Majesty, so that one stroke of the pen, one Word makes lies disappear and evil cease to exist." On An=

At the insistence of the Jews, Rohling's brochure "My Answers to the Rabbis or Five Letters on Talmudism and Blood-Ritual of the Jews" (Prague, Publishing House of Cyrillo-Method's Book-printing house, 1883). The author filed a legal action against objection, and offered to swear an oath that his communications are based on meticulous research. He also explained how the Public prosecutor was not able to bring a single case to that this writing incited the people to unlawful acts would have – although the Gospels already provide evidence of such abuse could provide a reason; but that it is urgently necessary for the Christians with the dangerous teachings and principles of Judaism. The Court ruled on the accuracy of the information. Rohling did not doubt the facts established, but found that the Germans would be likely to provoke excitement in the audience, and therefore confirmed the confiscation of the brochure. The governor of Bohemia, Knight of Kraus, who himself was of Jewish descent is, granted on behalf of the Ministry of Cultus and Education to the Professor Rohling was ordered to refrain from any polemic against the Jews. Rohling protested against this order, which he described it as unlawful in every respect, since it also in scientific research and in his teaching activities

is restricted. However, the idea remained unsuccessful, and, as it seems, Rohling finally saw himself compelled to give up his professorship at the University of Prague.

How moderate Rohling appears is evident from the Brochure confiscated in Austria: "My Answers to the Rabbis". He says: "We, for our part, solemnly declare that every anti-Semitism, which smashes the windows of the Jews, 5 property and harms life, is anti-Christian, and therefore rightly condemned by the governments are persecuted in every way. The Christian anti-Semitism, which we speak of, demands for the Jews well-willing tolerance and strong protection against every impropriety, it holds but for the good of Christianity certain restrictions. It is a law which our ancestors in 705 wisdom on directed."

In Prussia, too, various writings were published which dangerousness of Talmudism, were banned, and the Authors were sentenced to fines or even to prison. In Prussia, the government is said to have recently taken action against a scholar who has proceeded, because the same in a brochure the excesses of the Talmudic Judaism. As certain Rabbis published papers were able to tell, the Minister of Culture Mr. von Goßler ordered Dr. Ecker, Docent of the Semitic Languages at the Academy of Münster, because of his recent writing:

"One Hundred Laws of the Southern Catechism" in Disciplinary Investigation
Of course, there is no lack of scientific

Fighters for Israel. One such person is Dr. Strack, extraordinary _

Professor of Theology at the University of Berlin. On occasion-
ity of the trial of Tisza=Eszlar, Professor Dr. Strack wrote in
the "Evangelische e an essay in which he describes the
accusations against the Jews were absolutely ridiculous and
Spirit of our age declared offensive. The concern of this Christian-
The concern of the gentlemen for the Jewish reputation is really touching.
Recently he advocated the sanctity of Jewish oaths against court preachers
Stöcker in their place. Now and then there were also Catholic
Clergymen who declared the Jewish blood ritual to be a fairy tale;
fo Bishop Kopp in Ban the Archbishop of Erlau in Hungary and
the Minorite Father Bonaventura. However, these gentlemen only
the Mosaism in mind, and were ignorant of the Rabbi-
nism.

Since the so-called emancipation of the Jews, they
fefe and, if possible, also the learned crafts and
subjects. So it happened that for half a century the whole
Journalism, like history writing, is a systematic falsification
in favor of the Jews. At these breasts the
"educated people of the nation", and thus arose our professors, lawyers-
and higher civil service. 1 and tolerance! were the
an efchrie, and any derogatory criticism of the Jews was seen as a
2 fall into fanaticism and the darkness of the Middle Ages
branded. Only under this light did one learn the processes
by Tisza=Eszlar and Skurz understand and comprehend. In Austria
As in Prussia, the public prosecutor and judge expressly
against the assumption of a ritual murder, because they fuch thoughts
for their . But even if one is talking about the "Natio-
nal=Zeitung" the charge of ritual religious murder legally and
scientifically considered impossible, an unbiased person would have to
come to the conclusion that the bloody crimes committed against the Jews
are repeatedly attributed, which also probably has a different motive
Is it due to passion and coarse sense-
ity of the Jewish race does not at all come close to a murder from
Fanaticism or superstition? - As is well known,
among the mass of Jews, especially in the former Polish

parts of Russia, Austria and Prussia, a jo craljer.

Superstition that almost borders on fetishism. Many writers
that the common Jews in operations and as medicine
against long-term illnesses the blood of animals or humans
use; and hence the accusation may well come from that

at the time of their great feasts, 5 at the Passover, Christian blood to obtain, especially the blood of innocent young-women and children. A murder out of fanaticism and aberration believe, it seems, the prosecutor and the judges neither in Nyiregyhaza nor in Gdansk.

The bestial murder of Skurz cries out to heaven and he must

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must not remain unpunished. Otherwise, there is a risk of a deep shock to the awareness of justice in the people. The common man must defend himself against the Stranger put behind, and towards him his life and the lives of his children no longer feel safe. Probably A whole series of people are involved in the murder in Skurz It is the duty of the relevant ministers to ensure that they which could lead to the discovery of the murderers, new evidence offices and offer new high rewards. The murder from now on, but also the government must warn that they must born experts thoroughly examine the rabbinic writings, to be examined for his danger to the public. Perhaps It turns out that, like Rohling and with him de Lagarde, Professor of Semitic Languages at the University of Göttingen, be- claim that Talmudism contains elements which support Emancipa- make the Jews' occupation impossible and in particular prohibit Jews serve as officials, judges and public teachers. ö (The Cultural Warrior by Otto Glagau. Issue 118. May 15, 1885.)

Breslau 1888.

SBlood sampling.

N In the month of July, a ritual blood sampling of the antifemi- new nutrients are supplied through the metabolic movement.

On July 21, Max Bernstein, a young man from 25 years, rabbinic candidate of the Talmudic College in Breslau, on the city's promenade. There he saw a young Face a boy who was playing quietly. It was little Severin

acke, son of a Catholic pharmacist's assistant.

The rabbinic candidate never let the child out of his sight. Little Severin entered a shelter; the rabbinic Candidate followed him there. As he was leaving he spoke to him. | In a flattering voice he asks the poor little one if he likes chocolate and candy. The child's affirmative answer. Bernstein gives him a few pennies and orders him to make chocolates- to buy sweets in a neighboring shop. Little Severin

conscientiously returns the purchased candies. Bernstein gives him some sweets and by asking the boy to follow, he promises him cherries if they are in an apartment at home.

Bernstein and the boy go together; the Jew gives the boy from time to time a candy and encourages him to join in. Finally you arrive. |

There Bernstein lets little Severin sit down on the sofa and orders him to take off his clothes, then promises more candy. Tempted by these promises, the boy, as he was told. The rabbinic candidate now seized a sharp knife with a long blade and made several

– 899

Incisions in the genitals of the young Hacke. The blood came and the Jew caught it with blotting paper, which soon completely was saturated with it.

The child was frightened.

– Don't be afraid, Bernstein said reassuringly, I just want have a little blood.

When his wish was fulfilled, the rabbinic candidate had the Little one dressed again and sent him home, telling him gave him some treats and asked him to be quiet. The little one listened to this point and remained silent. But a few days later The little boy's father noticed the traces of the cuts and asked his Son, became suspicious and went to the apartment of Bernstein to demand clarification. Since he did not When he found himself at home, he went to the police to report what had happened.

An investigation was launched. With the audacity that the accused tried to partly deny, partly to hide behind a nervous excitement, as is now becoming fashionable,

hide.

– If I really did that, then I only | done in a confusion of mind.

– So you admit the possibility of the crime? asked the | Judge.

– Yes, because it was in all the newspapers.

At this time, however, the matter was still secret and nothing was

through the newspapers into the public domain. The Rabbinate= candidat, however, suffered from mental confusion, the confusion of Liars who can no longer escape from the web of their lies. His half-confession, his contradictions seemed suspicious to the investigating judges. The Rabbi was confronted= natscandidaten with his victim. Little Severin, for his part, showed not the slightest confusion, not the slightest reticence, not the slightest doubt. With the naivety of his eight years, he openly and simply condemned the Jew's assassination. |

The case came before the first chamber of the Disciplinary Police Court in Breslau. The defendant's defense attorney, Mr. Sternberg, a lawyer in Breslau, tried to exclude the public, under the pretext that it was a crime against morality. The Jews wanted, as usually, keep quiet about the matter. But the prosecutor pointed out rejected this request; for him the real motive was a ritual Blood extraction from a Christian child for the Israelite right religious worship. He also demanded a year's prison sentence.

Bernstein's defender tried to explain the simple and clear to cast doubt on the stories of little Hacke; he claimed Furthermore, there is no reasonable reason for the possible violation use of the blood taken from the alleged victim would have, could indicate. s

The Court left the question of ritual blood withdrawal rest on itself, declared Bernstein guilty of inflicting the victim's wounds

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and sentenced him to prison of three months. Let us add here that two of the judges who sitting in court were Jews; this was of course no reason to to impose a higher penalty.

One wonders why the court did not grant the request of the The prosecutor has given in. Apparently, it has to do with a ritual blood withdrawal; all external circumstances speak for it. Even the Jewish newspapers, such as the "Berliner Tageblatt", find the punishment very lenient and believe that the Rabbinate= candidate "might have had all sorts of ulterior motives."

"There was general astonishment and disbelief," fays the Reichsbote, "through the declaration of the Court= called that the motive of the crime has no interest On the contrary, we think that a precise knowledge of the motive alone would have been able to resolve the case 1 85 It is all the more important that this point be left it unclear when the accused did everything to

to draw a veil over the motive for his action."

But the less the Court has dealt with the motives to reveal the crime, have an even greater interest for the public; because in many places one finds the belief It is widely believed that the Jewish rabbis have a secret commandment of Talmud regarding the use of non-Jewish or Christian blood for ritual purposes exists.

That this decree of the Talmud is repeated a thousand times in the Jewish

The fact that the papers are denied proves nothing, because they deny everything that is unpleasant for Judaism. But No one can deny that this case is particularly significant in this respect. is of great importance.

The "Kreuzzeitung" also says like many other German Newspapers: "We attach no other value to this case than that he believed the existence of a ritual superstition substantiate, which has always been denied by the Jews has been, despite the infamous trial of Tisza-Eszlar and many other similar cases."

An examination of the sober facts cannot, however, leave no doubt for those who are involved in the atrocities are familiar with the synagogue. |

The wounding of the body part which the Rabbinate= candidat is an unmistakable sign that it is a Talmudic crime. The circumcised seem to Having given his word to circumcise everything.

The manner of collecting blood also provides material to think about. It could be easy for Bernstein to delete the

to burn the paper when it was saturated with blood; he could thus preserved oostable ash, which today serves the Jews to Christian blood; the ashes, which they carefully placed in the synagogues, which they used during their religious ceremonies

need and send their foreign faith.

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The assassination attempt in Breslau must therefore be added to the long list of Talmudic crimes. Starting with the great Victims of Calvary, this list continues to this day Everything indicates that our grandchildren will not spectacle which religious fanaticism and

glare.

(Henry Desportes, *Le Mystère du sang chez les juifs de tous les temps*. p. 244 ff.)

He is crazy. – Just as we predicted
It has come. The rabbinic candidate Bernstein from
Breslau, who is known to have committed ritual acts on several boys
having committed blood sampling, was released from custody
dismissed after the Deputation for Medical Affairs
in Berlin gave her opinion that Bernstein suffered from chronic
suffering from religious mental disorder. Bernstein was at about nine
Months of observation in the Berlin Charité, whose director is
well-known Jewish brother-in-law Spinola.

There is no doubt that Bernstein in a
Jewish-run mental institution was soon completely
will be healthy, and he will then have the best qualification
to the Chief Rabbi in Damascus.

(*Deutsche Sociale Blätter* No. 122, December 14, 1890.)

Blood-tapping officially established as a Jewish religious custom
The rabbinical journal "Israelit und Jefchurun" writes in the
Supplement to No. 95 literally: N
Breslau, December 1st. Once again, there was nothing. The anti-
femif papers, led by the wida Mar Ber, had in the world
trumpeted that the rabbinical candidate Max Bernstein here has
lured a Christian boy into his bus and forced him to perform ritual
purposes" blood was "siphoned". Bern
this crime of bodily harm in fact to a ge-
sentenced to three months imprisonment, but since the Jewish
magazine "Laubhütte" that he had committed the same crime
on eight Jewish boys, the court decided
To have Bernstein's mental state observed. The first report
the doctors contradicted 12 while a senior expert opinion of the Breslau
Medicinal College decided on Bernstein's sanity-
Now the third and final instance has called upon the wifen-
The scientific deputation in Berlin issued its opinion that

Bernstein suffers from RA of this religious madness (paranoia chronica
de Aa As a result, Bernstein was released from prison yesterday
been.

If the scientific deputation as the last instance
He issued a report that Bernstein suffered from "chronic
religious madness", it has thereby irrevocably

tein was arrested last year for

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felf of the opinion that "blood tapping" is one of the religious holy acts of the Jewish rite.

This is a very valuable concession for us.

(Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 125, January 4, 1891.)

Wadowice 1889.

Human trafficking of emigrants.

In the otherwise little-known Galician town of Wadowice, On 14 November 1889 a criminal trial began, the significance of which far beyond the borders of Galicia, but also beyond the extends beyond Austria. | | I

The crimes charged against the defendants, namely formal human trafficking with American emigrants, were Ancestors in Austria, Hungary and Germany from the same

perpetrators. Also involved in the process are the former District Captain Födrich von Biala, who was paid an annual salary of 1000 guilders in the defendants' pay, 80 were said to have been and the police commissioner and kk customs controller Marcell Iwanicki, who for years was exclusively concerned with the establishment of e and used his authority only to to swindle money from unfortunate people and To assist deserters in their desertion. The financial guard and the gendarmerie of 9 Galician towns should be in the uon | entangled fine. Things were no better in Hungary, where a chair= judges and the gendarmerie the same criminals who were in Oswieeim had their headquarters, against regular monthly salary to the Hand went, no better in Germany, where the Austrian crimes committed on Reich territory with rare sophistication and rare audacity. In particular, Ham= Burg is said to be involved in this human trafficking, about which we However, we have to wait for the outcome of the trial. Five and

The following persons are accused: Jacob Klausner from Brody, Merchant; Simon Herz from Oswiecim, cattle exporter; Julius Löwenberg from Oswiecim, cattle dealer; Arthur Landau from Krakau, merchant; his son Bernhard Landau, commercial assistant, 19 years old; Ifaak Landerer from Oswiecim, merchant; Julius Neumann in Oswiecim, railway restorer; Jofef Eintracht, painter

manufacturer; Hermann Zeitingner, former railway porter at the Northern Railway in Oswiecim; Marcell Iwanicki, k. k Controller of the ne in Oswiecim, who as kk police commissioner Aliens Police in Oswiecim; Markus Sadger, 24 years old old, living with his father; Stanislaus Haklotek in Oswiecim, former accountant of a Hamburg emigration agency in Oswiecim; Enoch Barber, proprietor in Gromice near Oswiecim; Jofef Schoner, former restaurateur at the Staats=

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in Oswiecim; Jan Wilduch, porter in Sucha; Karl Schramm,

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Sucha railway station (Galician Transversal Railway); S. Ehrlich, innkeeper in Pogorze near Krakow; Franz Krafuski, 70 years old, emigrant= agent; Wolf Einhorn, grain merchant in Neufandez; Bern= hard Wasserberger, landlord near Oswiecim; S. Hornung, Innkeeper in Oswiecim; Henoch Seckler, cab driver in Oswiecim; N. Kuppermann, innkeeper in Oswiecim; Salomon Raber, innkeeper innkeeper in Przeciszow near Oswiecim; E. Laufer and his 17-year-old son Leon Laufer in Stare Stawy; Wilhelm Winzer, merchant near Dziedzitz; Michal Rudawski, farmer in Krolik near Rymanowz Jan Kfienzarezyk; B. Land, 17 years old, butcher's assistant; Bernard Kuppermann, innkeeper in Brzernica near Oswiecim; Jofef Baklarz, employed by Simon Herz; the day laborers: Fran

Baranek, Martin Hodur, Jan Sternal, Jofeph Czyrwik, Josef Barnsz (called Margietfa), Jan Klaj, Jacob Kal, also Mofes Schlamowitz; Jofef Glafer, merchant; P. Karger, cab driver

clerk at the state railway station in Sucha; Adam Koftecki, kk Supervisor in Oswieeim; then the railway conductors Ignaz Zmudzinsk, Josef Rzyinka, Josef Kiendgiolek, Josef Mierow= flawski, Jan Dudzinski, Gerwazy Walhowinski, Adalbert Monczka, Adalbert Czarnecki, Theophil Trella, Kasimir Jerzuchowski, Wladislaw Nowotorski and Franz Kielbafa; finally Vincenz Zwilling, landowner in Harmenze near Oswiecim; Christian Erkenmayer from Bremen, German subject, merchant, last resident in Oswiecim; J. Stamberger, merchant; Adolf Löw from Lipto Miklos, Liptov County, Hungary; Julius German=

berger, merchant from Austria: Silesia; Markus Schamner, Konimaun from Oswieeim and Hermann Huchlowitz, merchant from Berlin, German subject. The indictment against Leon Ritter von Strokowski, kk administrator of the main customs office in Oswieeim, was dropped.

All defendants who have been under investigation for more than a year imprisonment – because the arrests began on July 24, 1888 – are divided into 36 groups and the charges against them
Crimes are: Public violence by unauthorized
Restriction of personal freedom, through blackmail, abuse
official authority, acceptance of gifts in official matters, inducement to
Abuse of authority, robbery, fraud, false assumption of
character of a public official, concealment and favoritism
of a deserter and inducement of a soldier to injure the
military service and for assisting military
Crime.

(From the Voffische Zeitung, November 19, 1889.)

Wadowire, November 15, 1889.

Today on the 2nd day of the trial in the human trafficking case
The reading of the charges continued. The main
temporarily takes up the – bread question. The jury,

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who, living in distant places, have left their families, their income
had to leave work for almost two months in order to carry out their duties
to practice are mostly poor people, farmers, small
tradesmen and merchants. This therefore led to the
entire jury, today a petition to the Minister of Justice
with the request: "May they be granted during the duration of this
Monftreprozeffes a daily allowance of at least three guilders per day
The jury justified their request with the
Unusual nature of the current process, with which
long duration and noticed that only rentiers could hold this expensive office
ordinary businessmen and farmers, from
which the jury is composed, this trial threatens
with a complete ruin. It would be a great shame for the jury, which
in Wadowice as a judge must lead a decent life, nothing
left than to get into debt. Are the jurors already
worried about their ristonz, how much worse is it for numerous
Defendants who are at large and on their own
Costs in the expensive Wadowice. And the number of these
The number of people is not small, since only 29 defendants are in custody.
The remaining 32 defendants are all poor devils (conductors,
day laborers and cab drivers) with the exception of the landowner Vincenz

Zwilling, the head of the Bremen agency. The 12 accused According to the "Wiener Fremdenblatt", conductors have been besieging yesterday to the chairman that he should keep them during the trial in custody so that they do not have to travel during the two winter months Behind ce and homeless in Wadowice. Because of their Please listen, one does not know. The Chairman, State= Judge Lipka, intends to give them a Daily allowance of 17½ Kreuzer. But the conductors are urgently demanding their arrest.

ä (From the Voffifische Zeitung of November 19, 1889.)

On the Jewish trial in Wadowice. For those in Galicia= It is significant that a distribution of goods action ne The juror lives in such poverty, that he spent the first nights of his stay in Wadowice shared the arrest just to have a shelter, while one of the main defendants, named Schmul Löwenberg, in fhis pre-trial detention according to the prison records= Administration no less than 215 pieces of goose liver, 147 whole geese and four hundredweight of game fish.

(From the Antisemitic Correfpondence of December 22, 1889.)

On the judgment in the well-known case against the Jewish Emigration agents now have the following further information: After nearly four months of negotiations, the jury von Wadowice about the accused emigration agents and their

accomplices and perpetrators. Of the 61 defendants As already reported, 31 were found guilty, especially the main defendants Klammer, Herz, Löwenberg and Landerer, the owners of the emigration agency in Oswiecim, because of Be-tube Blackmail and violence through restriction of personal personal freedom, as well as its numerous supporters for promoting the desertion, finally the border and police Commiffar Iwanicki, the accomplice of the main defendant, for abuse of office: violence (bribery). Among others, those acquitted were those with- accused railway conductor. In his statement of reasons for the indictment, The prosecutor pointed out the great losses which Galicia suffered through suffers from emigration. As a result of the commercial enticement More than 60,000 Poles are expected to emigrate each year, including a few- At least 30,000 from Galicia were taken to America, where they were have been nationalized. According to the information of the state- lawyer the desire of the Galician peasants to emigrate, as it was the Jews are fed, but unfortunately without success. lich 179 9 the public prosecutor the harmful and fraudulent Activities of the Jewish emigration agents in Oswiecim and their, drivers, their wonderful organization and their sophisticated system

of corruption, as they do to all officials in their area, from District captain to station porter, commissions, and insufficient peaceful competitors and even rabbis paid a lot. On the other hand, the defense tried to portray the entire indictment as a tendentious, possibly antifemific; through the numerous ex-wanderer, the national wealth was not damaged, since they would have sent many millions home! The poor People who remained in Galicia were even worse off than the emigrants. According to the opinion of the defense attorney, Dr. Rosen-sheet, the emigrants are actually not emigrants, since they always had the intention to return after a few years. The Bribery of officials could not be denied. Meanwhile, Dr. Lazarski the bribes as simple gratifications, which are in common use everywhere. In the sense of the law, According to defense attorney Dr. Rosenblatt, the defendants are not fraudsters. If one wanted to do everything that is called fraud in everyday life, will be punished by law, the whole world would be locked up Riegel. (That is Jewish morality) Some of the defendants' actions were immoral, even dirty, like the business itself. But it is not about the business, not about whether the defendants men of honour, but whether they were criminals, and whether they were acquitted. The jury of Wadowice has meanwhile not let themselves be put off, but showed with their prophecy that it also in Galicia despite all the swamping and Corruption still gives men of righteousness and honor. – On Wednesday The verdict was passed, which reads as follows: Sentenced: Löwenberg and Landerer to $4\frac{1}{2}$ years each, Herz to 4, Klausner and Neumann to 3 each, Sadger, Barber and Schöner to 2 each, Iwanicki and Wasserberg to $1\frac{1}{2}$ each and Ehrlich and

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Einhorn to 1 year of hard imprisonment; the rest found guilty sentenced to 1 week to 6 months in prison. |
(From the Kreuzzeitung.)

The following is reported about the Jewish trial in Wadowice: Jewry has tried in vain to suppress the trial. Krakow police commissioner Swolken, who told the hair-raising story According to the "Deutsches Volksblatt", the "Alliance israélite" no less than 200,000 guilders if he the authority above him by false reports about the success 91 investigations. The brave man has the

resisted the temptation and did his duty. Since one fears, that the overwhelming Jewry, in order to save its comrades, will attempt to remove the trial documents and evidence,

The courtroom in Wadowice is occupied during the night by

Military carefully guarded. |

(From the Antisemitic Correspondence of December 8, 1889.)

On the great Jewish trial in Wado writes the "Tägliche Rundschau": |

"The great emigration fraud trial in Austria, which is being tried against the agents of Oswiecim, brings quite unheard of things come to light. The agents – all Jewish Businessmen – have a formal robbery and robbery pressure system into operation, whose constraints even made them iron railway officials. Some of them have Statements made that point to the intimidation methods of those people= fharriers cast a hideous light. Individual conductors who knew about the shameful trade and felt pity for the poor victims felt, tried to give them to their exploiters through Anem= recommendation to let another railway line slip away. – The Sniffer dogs of the Oswiecim human traffickers noticed this and addressed to the latter, who in turn, with the help of the miserable police com= Miffars Iwanicki, who was in the pay of the agents, the suspected Conductors were harassed. They were charged with "making it difficult passport control" or for "thwarting deserters" drawn, with dismissal from service . and through this procedure intimidated into obeying the orders of Iwanicki and the agents and furthermore the creatures of the agency in monitoring of travelling emigrants and their delivery to Os= wiecim supported. A relapsed conductor (family father) had to even the heart of one of the owners of the agency, ask for forgiveness, otherwise Iwanicki would have deprived him of his position. This in the The conductors who were forced to serve the agents have now been charged with to answer for the criminal activity. In a similar Like the conductors, the gendarmerie was attacked by the emigrants. The agency bribed the Biala agent district captain Födrich, who, in return for a considerable annual salary,

Agency also provided the valuable service of providing the gen= darmerie in Oswiecim, which wanted to intervene against the agency, instructed not to hinder their activities and to focus on Pi zn mischen, and that he furthermore the gendarmerie at that railway= note points where the emigrants in order to avoid Oswiecim who were accustomed to taking other routes, ordered the employees of the Agency to assist in escorting emigrants to Oswiecim– In Sucha, where the emigrants boarded the train to Saybufch and used to, the gendarmerie arrested all emigrants, who wanted to go to Saybufch, and held them captive for so long, until they decided to take the route via Oswiecim. The Treatment of the emigrants by the gendarmerie in Sucha They were caught by the collar, sometimes

dragged out of the wagons by their hair, beaten-
 and dragged into the arrest or put on the Oswiecim train-
 A conductor who once criticised this approach
 remark was immediately sentenced to a fine. With-
 The gendarmes also arrested and mistreated passengers,
 who were not emigrants at all. Perhaps even worse
 Incidentally, the emigrants from the people of the agency in Oswiecim
 who sometimes beat the emigrants bloodily. Lions-
 berg, one of the owners of the agency, used to listen to the emigrants-
 cowards. As was stated in public session, the main-
 accused (who are all known to be Jews) have already repeatedly
 tried to secretly kill the children and young people by means of
 fpeeftions to exonerate . to move. The court-
 The chairman then ordered the isolation of the same. The
 Dirt that is brought to light by this process,
 is so great that the government has to clean a real Augean stable
 will have if she wants to do her duty. By the way,
 but also from this, how much the moral corruption also affects the lower be-
 office in Galicia - through the bribery
 being that the Jews introduced there. | |
 (From the Antifemific Correpondenz of January 5, 1890.) -

The Trial in Wadowice and the "Emigrant". -
 Nothing shows the international organization of Judaism so clearly,
 than the Jewish trial in Wadowice. - Here the system of
 Silence and denial of any, no matter how openly
 Fact that would be capable of informing the peoples about a dangerous
 and to open our eyes to misanthropic activities. It is striking
 the behavior of the 5 Prefe The largest in German
 Language-based journal for emigration, which is also published in
 German and Dutch seaside towns, is the
 "Emigrants", dedicated to the interests of emigrants to and
 of the Germans in America. (One should admire the Jewish German!)
 The author and editor is David Schnitzer, New York, Broadway 38.
 The issue of December 15, 1889 (16 pages newspaper format) contains-

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deals in three different essays with the trial of Wadowice,
 but according to a method that is obviously suitable for this topic by a
 Press circular of the Alliance israélite is prescribed. In all three
 Articles feature in increased print the names of the officials who
 Everything is your fault. With the district captain, the police-
 commiffar, Lauf be. 8 of the finance guard appear the Prussian
 Border guards in the dock. The officers are charged with
 and surnames, their roles are broken down into the smallest detail, the
 The sum of the bribes used on each person was presented, in short,
 the whole process appears to be a matter for the royal civil service. N
 This simply turns the truth on its head. Not the

Jewish cattle dealers, butchers and agents who ran the business conceived and made, whose 35 names the addition of Mosaic Confession, which kept its business books in Hebrew and their correspondence in that disgusting Jewish-German Rothwelfch which we have left behind the large part of the Eastern European Germans owe all the hatred and contempt, not them are portrayed as the accused, the guilty, but the Austrian civil service, which, given its low salary, is not can resist Jewish money any longer. One can see the impudence can only be called Jewish, which claims that it has The investigation has already shown that by no means the Agents were the tempters. It is said (p. 5, col. 4), the police commissioner Iwanicki himself asked for admission to the compagnie; upon being refused, he had to withdraw wanderers were robbed of their cash and their shipping tickets. This outrageous procedure was reported to the public prosecutor's office by agents " society sought protection in vain, and only then did the honest people in her moral disappointment to Iwanicki. "Police policemen, gendarmes, tax officials on both sides of the border, district captains, station managers, conductors, railway officials= directions, All had to earn it, if not the emigrant, who had to bear the costs of the strike under all circumstances, the journey should become difficult and impossible. Is it It is a miracle if the traffic managers in their distress increasingly sophisticated means of increasing their income, to meet the many demands placed on them?" Truly, Moses Montefiore would be at peace with Lord Dr. Schnitzer and his "emigrant". He wanted to use the press deceive and stun the peoples of the whole world; can one do better deceive and stun than is attempted here? The lowest Civilized people would be monsters like those Jewish human traffickers in Oswiecim, to shake off, to exterminate from his community. Klausner, Herz and Löwenberg are being criticized by the press on both sides over there as unfortunate victims of a bad environment that noble intentions, protected and justified. Must not the certainty that all, even the most wicked exploiters, will economically helpless, from the outset the Jewish press of the whole world on their side, the people-exploiting enterprises of the

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give international Jewry a sense of victory that no longer shies away from anything? – |

Who does not feel the deepest pity for the poor "Aus-migrants and the Germans in America", whose interests Dr. Schnitzer promises to dedicate!

And now read on the last pages of the "Auswanderer" the names and advertisements of those who also serve the interests of the

Emigrants, especially German, not Galician,
and there will be a Judaization of the emigration system
show, of which only a few people, especially in the interior, have any idea

evening. |

j Kobre & Herfchmann (in Hamburg and Neu-
m their passenger business, combined with banking and exchange business.

aphael Mendel & Sohn (in Hamburg and New-
Pork resident) Ship tickets to all port cities, with change
to all cities. A. Falck & Comp. in Hamburg and New-Pork
call themselves the only authorized passenger agency. Farrh Cohen in
Bremen with a house in Hamburg with officially conceived
Shipping agent and sole representative of eight major lines.
Louis Scharlach & Co. in Hamburg and New-Nork, from Ham-
burger Senate authorised, offers ship tickets for all lines from and
to Europe, railway tickets for European and American railways,
Exchanges and instructions to all places in Europe. Conrad Bär
in Buffalo as agent of the Imperial German General-
consulate in New-Nork powers of attorney, death certificates, ship tickets,
Cash payments etc. Spiro & Co., W. Weinberger, both
in Hamburg and New York, Ch. Spitzer in Derie) City, Ser-
ling & son in Philadelphia, Silbermann & Jofeph in New-
York take special care of their German compatriots, while
Ifaak Leuenberger joined the Swiss emigrants with Louis
Fries, collects inheritances and American notes and cou-
pons Buys at good prices.

But the most powerful and most tempting is the name of
Chas Kuhn over the idyllic picture of a rich farm with wide-
starry herds of cattle. Chas Kuhn is general agent for Län-
farms in Miffouri and Illinois, offers timber land of any size
cheapest prices and the largest selection of cultivated lands
acceptable payment terms and sends out country catalogues unconditionally-
to "any" address in Europe. Personal inquiries
answered the editorial staff of "Auswanderer"; David Schnitzer and
Chas Kuhn seem to be good business friends. But who
Even though this is not yet certain, the references given follow-
"Recommending" names: AD Graff, banker in Stuttgart-

art, Robert Bloch, Pforzheim, Breslauer Discontobank,

Arkus Nelken & Sohn in Breslau, medical advisor Dr. Hey-
mann, Breslau, Adolph Löwenthal in Katowice; the latter

so not too far from the much-mentioned border town - - - -
(From the Antifemific Correpondenz of February 23, 1890.)

Damascus 1890.
bloody memory.

It is a strange thing that the gruesome news of ritual murders of the Jews appears again and again and constantly receives new nourishment through mysterious occurrences. The thank that people from religious fanaticism and superstition commit murders and use human blood for mysterious purposes could turn, appears to a civilized people, such as the Germans, to pay attention that everything related to it is dismissed as madness would like to know.

And yet, in recent decades, a number of ritual murders occurred in which Jews had a very strange role played and which have remained unsolved to this day. The Death of 15-year-old Ephraïm Solymoff, 14-year-old boy Cyrenulla, the 15-year-old baker's apprentice Korny is still waiting their enlightenment. In the case of Father Thomas in Damascus (1840) 14 Jews were convicted of murder in great detail and sentenced to death, and only the European Two million francs collected by Jews, with which Cremieux and Montefiore travelled to Damascus, it was thanks to the constant slaughterers escaped the hanging.

And it is precisely in Damascus that a new mysterious The Berlin newspaper "Das Volk" published the following letter from Damascus, who was available to him from a trustworthy source was asked: |

"My nephew, Heinrich Abdelnour, suddenly disappeared on Easter Monday around 9 o'clock in the morning. Our suspicion fell on a Jewess, which often 1 My mother therefore wanted to leave the child at the Jewess, but she was prevented from doing so; and the authorities, Those who were sued sought everywhere, except among the Jews. – The strangest thing was that the authorities and ordered house searches of my neighbors under the pretext The child is kept hidden by us for the purpose of to accuse Jews of child abduction.

On April 21, representatives of the authorities appeared to investigate to check whether my nephew was not in the neighbor's well After this they went without visiting the wells of others to examine houses, and as if they had orders to do so, after a 200 steps away from us, at the entrance to the Jewish quarter opposite a barracks "There was a abandoned, long-closed well, which is always filled with a boards and a heavy stone.

This stone, which was in its place just a few The board was lifted away and

after an official had explained that the smell of the corpse suggested
fumm that the sought-after child was lying in the well, a man climbed
and immediately brought out my nephew. It was con=

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ftated that boots and clothes were put on wrong way and that the
Cuffs and the shirt collar were missing. As a result, the
Autopsy ordered and the body transported to the military hospital–
On April 22, the autopsy was performed in the presence of 20
Military and civilian doctors. The result was,
that the child had been thrown into the well after
blood had been drained from the artery of the right hand.

The right arm was cut off up to the elbow and placed in
spirit and sealed the whole thing.

As soon as this result was known, the representative of the
Authority, a Mr. Valy, it was too late to edit the report,
This could happen the next day. At the same time he demanded the
written records of the doctors. As soon as these have been issued
were, he sealed them and then turned to the civil doctors with
the words: “We no longer need your services, go now
out and don’t come back in.”

The next day (23 April) the military doctors gathered
alone, took the arm out of the spirit and immediately declared that
no blood was drawn from the arm, the child was in
fell into the well and drowned. The authorities now had the child
at night, without informing us, buried and set guards
at the grave, which are still there today.

Why now the body and the arm of the child so carefully
guard unless it contains evidence that a blood withdrawal took place–
And why the civilian doctors took the records away–
tear if they do not contain convincing evidence of
the terrible crime of the Jews?

I hope that the French government will do everything
to let justice triumph.

| I should also mention that the governor of Damascus
Sister called to take her with her to prison and our whole family
to threaten us with exile if we dared to speak of it,
that the Jews had murdered the child.”

(Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 99, July 6, 1890.)

Bialnftok 1890.
The Zudenlnabe.

One will still be aware of the tremendous sensation and the horrifying-
ous noise that recently the London, Parisian
and Viennese Jewish newspapers because allegedly a Russian doctor
in Bialyftok (Bjelostok) a Jewish boy who robbed him, the word
"Thief" in three en with hellstone burned into the face
– This affair is now taking place in the Moscow "Rußky

istok" the following authentic representation: "In the orchard of the
Dr. Granowsky used to let various Jewish youths through the fence
crawling and stealing fruit. That's how it was the last time. A

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15-year-old Jewish boy crawled through the fence and stole cherries.
At the same time, the doctor's 5-year-old daughter was in the garden.
gate, which, noticing the thief, called out to him in Polish "Where
are you climbing?" The thief picked up a stone and hurled it 5
violently on the child's head, so that its skin was cut off and the
The coachman, who was an eyewitness to this
incident, grabbed the boy and led him to the ruler.
Dr. Granowsky, who had not yet seen the state of the
Jewish boy had pawned his daughter, wanted to stop the thief from
habit, smeared his upper lip with lapis and chased him
of it. At the same time, the doctor's daughter died. The
Jews feared responsibility and, to prevent it, wrote
fhe, with the help of a Jewish doctor, on the forehead of the murderer in hot
Braşic script – which the doctor is not even proficient in! – and on
the right cheek in Russian writing with lapis the word "thief"
("before"). The forensic medical examination revealed that the death of the
child's death as a result of the skull being crushed.
Jews wanted to make a demonstration at the child's funeral,
but the presence of the officers prevented disorder
We are now in fact curious whether among the
all the London, Paris and Vienna Jewish newspapers, which were
of the branded Jewish boy Europe to a crusade against
wanted to incite Russia, even one single one would be honest enough
will now honor the truth and do the right deed=
to publish after having previously knowingly or inadvertently
knowingly kept silent about the serious fact that
the branded thieving Jewish boy formerly the five-year-old daughter=
terchen of the doctor had murdered.. on
(From the German Social Papers No. 107, August 31, 1890.)

Painter Graef, fine models and the press.

occupied with only one thought, the gazes from all Berlin was attached to the new palace of criminal justice in Moabit. In society, as at home, in offices and counting houses, in shops and workshops, on the street and in public places every conversation, every discussion about the Graef trial; even little schoolgirls chatted about it and crowded around the show-windows of the art shops to display the photographs of the painter and to admire his models, which are currently before the jury. The court proceedings were followed with "serious excitement"—negotiation, and devoured the reports in the newspapers. In the

For 5 8 weeks the capital of the German Empire
ewi

Night of 7 to 8 October 1885, thousands waited before the courts=

aa of the verdict of the jury: in the halls and corridors
The crowd of spectators was jammed in the spacious building, and
free = 1770 the numerous police teams were able to pass
received free of charge.

But even after the trial ended, the excitement continued continued, and it received new nourishment. The newspapers said that he: lucrative topic; brochures were published which discussed the dispute—examined the matter from a legal, aesthetic and moral perspective; Yes, even in public places where people took a stand on this. While the big city, where events are concentrated, also the Most importantly, he quickly gives up again and always looks for new materials—The Graef trial remained on the agenda. The un—the attention he caused, the joy of scandal and the lust in the afterspeech alone cannot explain this lasting effect; Rather, it has completely different and far more noble causes. Trial is a terrifying sign of our time, which he marks with grey=fame loyalty reflected, 1 revealed and branded. He throws a bright spotlight on our social and political problems, ftents, which are sore and festering; it signals to everyone who wants to see the dangers that threaten our entire people, and he reveals the depths to which modern society thoughtlessly Such knowledge is not hidden from wide circles—remained borrowed, but inftinctively arose. Inftinctively the honest unspoiled man, which for him as well as for the common good

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what is at stake here: disgust and abhorrence, unwillingness and indignation ft fulfill it. It is the moral consciousness of the people that through the Graef trial, as well as through the peddling of the press,

by their systematic falsification of public opinion and feels outraged and cannot find peace because of it.

* *

On 24 March 1885, the 64-year-old Portrait painter Guftav Graef in Berlin, professor and member of the Academy of Arts, under suspicion of perjury, the instigation

perjury and repeated crimes against morality arrested. Lawyer, Justice Councilor Simson, a brother of the first President of the Reich Court, and a childhood friend of Graef, as he later did as the defendant's defense attorney, rushed to the fworshippers, immediately into the prison cell of the arrested man and consulted with him. According to the new criminal procedure code, it allows the accused to participate in the preliminary investigation of a It seems that Graef immediately after the arrest, even before he had his first interrogation before the investigating judge insisted on appointing his youth and close friend Samson as his defender chooses and deals with it in detail.

Although Graef was a well-known person in Berlin society, ity, and the daily press is otherwise so greedy for sensation, also 1155 Reporters constantly wander around the houses of justice and almost took up residence here – the remarkable The event was carefully hushed up by the newspapers, and It took half a year until the news finally reached the public This extraordinary consideration proved from the outset that that Graef was a friend and protégé of the “liberal” press. he had been a conservative or even an anti-Semite, she would have immediately Noise beaten, Zeter=Mordio be evi day after day against him »Created a mood – as happened, for example, in the trial, which deals with the defamation of the court preacher Stöcker For all matters of public life, the conduct of the “liberal” press is still decisive because it represents the greatest spread, draws from the best sources, has rich resources, and A understands the machinations. The conservative papers lack these requirements; therefore they play a subordinate role, lagging mostly follow in the footsteps of the “liberal” newspapers and let themselves from these wet leads. . ne

The trial against Graef was supposed to take place in June, but was requested by the defense to obtain further material to bring about the discharge, was postponed. Only then did one read in the newspapers the name of the accused and rather vague Information about the crimes he is accused of. The date before the jury was scheduled for September 28. Höchst conspicuously, the press knew about it eight days before= b The public prosecutor can only provide circumstantial evidence lead, as direct witnesses for the von Graef and the co-defendants

denied events do not exist. The

accused, who have also been in hiding for half a year–

were the siblings Bertha and Anna

175, whom Graef used as models, and their mother, Auguste
other.

About the trial before the jury, which lasted nine
days, almost all Berlin newspapers published
one and the same report. A group had been involved in its drafting–
nofenfefschaft of reporters, and we use it according to the
Reprint of the “National-Zeitung”, since this paper is one of those–
who most keenly supported Graef and visibly
tried to undermine the credibility of the prosecution witnesses.
Right at the beginning of the hearing, the chairman of the court felt
Court, Regional Court Director Müller, to issue a reminder to
to judge the jury. Unfortunately, the press, also prominent–
protruding organs of the same, about this process many, entirely false
and tendentious reports; he urged the jury
not to be influenced by it, but without any preconceptions–
approach the matter with a sense of purpose and draw their attention
to devote himself only to the negotiations themselves. As in such cases

usual and required for reasons of moral decency,
The chairman had excluded the public, but only very
Not only were numerous entry fees charged to private individuals,
tickets were issued, so that the auditorium was soon filled, and in the
was even overcrowded in the last few days, but Mr. Müller also let the
Reporter of the press. The Er=
experiences which he had before the start of the trial
had to make, and which led him to think from the outset about the
fsworn to make such an urgent request. As Mr. Müller
As he later explained, he had counted on the press to be objective and
truthful reports, but found itself in this situation–
expectations were bitterly disappointed. In the course of the negotiations he found himsel
forced to protest sharply against the reports in the Zeit=
ments, which were very distorted and aimed at the public
A large part of the press does not consider
correct, do not report objectively, but work “with open coloring”.
If the newspapers continue like this, he would have to check whether he
It would not be better to exclude the reporters completely.

The charges against Graef and his associates were based on the following
Material. |

The 15-year-old Helene Hammermann has been standing for about three

years for Berlin artists; in particular she became an actress
Clearly (without clothing) related, and in this while she also

served under Professor Graef. Ä

When she came to Haufe on December 17, 1883, she complained of her
Mother that Graef had abused her. According to certain sources:
dealings with Graef, the parents reported the matter,
but thereby incurred charges of attempted extortion.
Although he was free to refuse to testify,

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which of course put him in a very bad and awkward situation, even in dire straits—
dangerous — Graef swore that the accusation of
Helene Hammermann was a lie. Also regarding another
At this point, Graef made use of the right to refuse to testify,
no use; he further swore that he had no use for the
Sisters Bertha and Anna Rother, who were his models,
had intimate relationships. As a result, Mrs.
Hammermann was sentenced to two years for attempted extortion, and the
1 other, named Krish, sentenced to one and a half years in prison
judges. —

Bertha Rother, who is currently 21 years old, is
now proved that she had already been a model at the age of six
and since her 13th year of life she has been a model for Professor Graef.
At the age of 14 she was already working as a prostitute on the
Street, figured at the age of 17 in the register of the Berlin
Morality police, was arrested by the same for conspicuous, cheeky behavior
The defendant was warned several times and, as the prosecutor stated,
expressed, “a prostitute in the word’s most daring manner
interpretation”. Despite all this, Graef has written exuberant poems
addressed to Bertha Rother, made longer trips with her,
led into the theater by his arm 3c. c. — — N

According to the report in the “National=Zeitung”, Graef has
Geigen trial, Hammermann denied under oath, Bertha Rother
to have given large sums of money and claims that he
and again paid her a higher fee just as a model.
fhowever, it turned out that this claim was highly untrue. After
Before his arrest, Graef had to admit that he had been with the Rother family
to have sacrificed about 35,000 marks, and this confession is
confirmed by letters, invoices and receipts that were found.
A note from 1882 bears the following inscription in Graef’s hand:
note: “For Bertha to travel to Bremen 3300 Marks.” — In ver=
In various letters, Graef defends himself against the excessive demands for money
Mother Rother; “he twists and turns like a chained slave,
who wants to break his chains!” said the prosecutor later.
Graef writes: “I have nothing left! I can’t give anything anymore!

I am a man of 60 years and have to provide for my family." –
"The good times when I earned big money are over.
colossal expenses which I have made for you and yours
have to ruin my family." – "They always demand and
always money without even thanking me. In four months
I have spent over 7000 marks on you and Bertha, which
Travel included. Where should I get it from? It is not possible
keep it up!" – –

Anna Rother, now 18 years old, is 14 years old and
left his parents' house and has been making a living from modeling ever since.
She declares under oath that between Graef and her sister
Bertha never had an intimate relationship. Afterwards she
but made a full confession before the investigating judge; she
knew that she had sworn falsely and told in detail how

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they were besieged by Graef and Bertha and finally determined
fe to commit perjury In the meantime, however, a wonderful
She allegedly knows nothing about
more, she has everything 5 she can no longer remember anything,
She denies everything. Graef, her mother and sister assure:
agreeing that Anna Rother is not quite in her right mind and always
was mentally weak.

Anna Rother is also guilty of perjury, Bertha Rother, as well as
Graef, accused of incitement to perjury, and by the mother
Finally, the prosecutor claims that Rother had committed the serious
guilty of pimping, always encouraging the fornication of their daughters
and therefore also against Graef for years the shameless–
most extortions committed. %

On the evening of the first day of the trial and the next
In the morning, "liberal" papers published colorful articles in which they
The accused were described in detail in terms of their appearance and character and
treated more or less as heroes and martyrs. Especially
They praised the pleasant appearance of Professor Graef, his noble
Attitude, his confident demeanor and the complete calmness which he
throughout the entire trial. Regarding Bertha
Rother read: "Her pretty, piquant face hardly testifies to the
long period of pre-trial detention. Her entire up–
step shows great chic and she seems to feel so confident that
She repeats with a smiling face her very depressed sister
and mother tries to comfort her." – Far less lovingly was there–
painted against Anna Rother, and from the mother Rother a completely different–
horrifying picture drawn. To the justified astonishment of lawyers
and laymen undertook it now, when not even the In–

. was over, "liberal" no for the defendants

to create a mood, to call public opinion for them and to appeal to the compassion and forbearance of the jury. The strongest achievement in this regard was made by the "National-Zeitung"; it even surpassed far the "Börsen-Courier" of the Davidsohn brothers, and the article, which she published in her morning issue 542 of September 29, 1885—published, deserves to be completely preserved as a lasting memory is reproduced. The noble paper writes:

"It is a moving drama unfolding out there in the justice system—palace is currently playing. With tense interest and participation wide circles follow the course of the negotiations. As always the outcome of the trial against the man who, from an—seemingly enviable activity in order to a number of serious offenses, he has the reassurance, the pros and cons of his trial, who only care about finding out the truth. The pre—fident of the Court, Mr. District Court Director Müller is also today the strict but patient humane chairman that he in the Dickhoff trial gained admiration; the prosecutor, Mr. Heinemann, is an accuser who in all his dark activity warm-blooded feeling has been preserved; in his defender,

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Mr. Justice Counselor Simson, the eloquent advocate and take a lawyer to his side, whose assumption of the defense makes the matter appear to be not hopeless. In the report about the events of the first day is summarized what been established so far. It is already sufficient to put the question to formulate: Is the accused artist a criminal or a Unhappy man? — At first glance, what he himself seems to confessed, enough to crush 10 u. In the practice of his art He meets a model. He is accompanied by the family known to the other two sisters, the mother. The latter brings him the youngest daughter herself as a model. He gets into the Spell of this family. He moves in their midst, although they Education is far below him, as in his own house. He makes enormous sacrifices for them, he gives up a small fortune. The older girl has done it 1 0. He can without the same not live, it follows him on his travels, he lets it be educated, wants to future. He sings about it in glowing poems and takes her back after hearing that she is an unworthy woman, Rejected. And on the occasion of another process, in which based on his testimony, he was convicted of extortion, he swears that his relationship with the co-defendant was purely artificial fcient, friendly, morally untouchable. — How do you see now from the — there can be no doubt about it — have drawn the unfortunate man into their net? Bertha Rother

sits in the dock like an actor. She explains that this in fact, it is her profession. Two beings are embodied in her. When she sits there, her gaze lowered, and then calmly opens her eyes – strikes, then the picture actually seems to come out of the frame jump, to which the artist has given its features; fairytale, dream – She is so ruifch, like she is removed from the world. But when she suddenly turns her head and looks around with a cynical smile, then she is in the mood ment the whore, as she describes the prosecution from her youth. Trusting, believing – so the man claims – he has stood by my side all these years. Cluelessly He spent tens of thousands on them, & they sank ever deeper and was picked up by the police. She was his ideal, here he got he found his artistic inspiration, it transported him from a world of realism into an ecstasy, such as the ordeal of a true a work of art. The relationship between genius and Madness has often been emphasized. Does it play a role here too? Not Only the judge, the doctor, the psychiatrist has in such a Fall to say a decisive word. Bertha's sister Rother, Anna, a few years younger, gives the impression of being half. Idiots. She is also a model, but the prosecution does not accuse her relationships with the artist; she should give the sister advice have given to swear falsely (Sic) With the affirmation of guilt – ger of the other defendants, the charges against the mother. She is said to be the matchmaker who sells her own flesh and Blood exposed to destruction. And – if the injustice in the , 7*

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That should not have happened, it is not her merit. She is a Woman whose depravity is deeply engraved in her face. separated from her husband, she is at the same time – an old, ugly woman – Mistress of a cab driver and protector of prostitutes. She would have no objection to the act of which the prosecution speaks If one believes the defendant that he has been years only filled with the thought of his task, his painting To make “The Fairy Tale” his artistic salvation, being and saw in Bertha Rother his ideal, without which this rescue of honour did not succeed; if one considers it possible that This thought became a morbid obsession with him that he the possibility of his model, which in this case was his ideal, lose, fell into despair that without her he would have no success despaired, it is understandable that he made the enormous sacrifices that he was blind and acted like a child. Whether all this If it is as he presents it, that will be the further course of the negotiations – His appearance in court was confident. He denied of all the incriminating allegations made by the prosecution. He confesses the individual evidence. Only with regard to the motives to fhis actions, which are so heavily incriminating, he deviates from the state lawyers.” – Perhaps the editor-in-chief of the “Na-

national newspaper is itself the author of this famous article. Mr. Fritz u 3 95 Advocat, has the strange honor-greed, at the same time be the first reporter of his paper 1, and he seems namely in the local reporter the most important employee of a distinguished political newspaper. The most colorful and piquant Notes in the local section of the "National=Zeitung" tend to speak of their Chief Editor, and he also greatly enriches the arts section. His dexterity and writing ability are unparalleled; betray only too clearly the Jewish origin of the versatile

Recently, Fritz Dernburg has even made an attempt at

field of epic poetry. From his pen appeared fimperially in the feuilleton of the "National=Zeitung" an eee Er= count "Um einen Fidibus", which the author "Eine Berliner Ski

and yet the impression began while that was still delt, so that the ink on the manuscript was barely dry can be. i

As is well known, the Press Law prohibits the publication of the statement of claim or other official documents of an otrafeffe process before they have been read out in public session, or the ver-driving has reached its end Pre But how much greater is the danger, which threatens if the press is already during the trial for or against the accused, witnesses or expert party takes, to make opinion and mood, prosecutor, judge and tried to manipulate and influence jurors; if they Judge falls into the arm, so to speak; before even in the evidence-admission has already occurred, the evidence to be presented to the jury

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which in fact is a mixture of criminal and

ee ist. The Graef trial already points to this.

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Questions formulated, and these questions in advance and in their sense answered?! – Shouldn't the law provide for such an undertaking punished with severe punishment, and would not have to face the whole Public unanimously raise?! – It is precisely the "liberal" press, who otherwise always have the greatest respect for the authority and majesty of Judge A and gets into holy anger when one of their Opponent dares to criticize a judicial decision in any way. This=

but sometimes it was a conservative paper, namely the "Kreuz=Zeitung", which the tendentious and blasphemous activities of the "liberal" press in the appropriate light. The "Börfen=Courier" of the brothers David's son called her a hypocritical hypocrite and continued, with the heroines of the scandalous trial in a Jewish-sly manner to flirt, the "delicate oval face" of a gastro-girl and her "wonderfully beautiful, deep dark eyes." After the second the Hann family on 30 September, the "National=Zeitung" the Hammermann family and the agent Krischen, whose statements which placed a heavy burden on Professor Graef, a devastating examination. On the other hand, she wrote of Graef himself: "It also seems very strange today again the attitude of the main defendant, whose healthy appearance fight stands out. His en does not deny even in this circumstance the best company; his answers are calm, determined, moderate, but they give the impression that they come from a effort, which is busy with completely different things than those around him and yet touch him so closely, as if he had to visions that are always at the forefront of his mind. It is hardly believable from what humble beginnings he created the ideal= figure of his "fairy tale"; it could almost seem as if Even now his thoughts were still constantly searching for the final outcome pressure that he gives to this figure that always eludes him wanted." – But even the "National=Zeitung" was disgusted by the swamp that the witness interrogation revealed, too much in the nose, and she let herself The next day we heard: "The picture which today's day of the sensational trial in Moabit by the family Rother unrolled, was a very sad one. The father, formerly a potter= journeyman, lives separated from his family, with a wife from her husband feparate washerwoman. His relatives describe him as a Drunkard, and the mere sight shows the completely degenerate menen people. Mrs. Rother, a person who has grown old in vice, lives with a cab driver. Bertha Rother sought today– to hold on to the mask of bombastic pathos that they presented to conceal her true character. A witness, which found accommodation in the Rother's house, described one of the domestic scenes in which the Rother women, mother and daughter, showered herself with insults, which were written down the pen bristles. That a man of education and artistic fchem swing in such a family remains a riddle." – As various newspapers unanimously stated, Professor Graef was in the house of Mother Rother, who was husband and lives in a common-law marriage with a cab driver,

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also public prostitutes e for years a very frequent guest and complete house friend. He had house and room keys because he allegedly wanted to be able to convince himself at any time– what was going on in the Rother's apartment. He also came u all hours, often after 10 o'clock in the evening, Bertha Rother kissed

he hand, forehead or mouth, ate dinner with the family and then withdrew with Bertha to see her naked and to study his model by lamplight. Even after Bertha had left her mother and was supported by a trainee Graef continued his visits to Rother's and now checked whether the youngest daughter, 13-year-old Lieschen, would be suitable as a model, but found them still too undeveloped and therefore subjected them even more times a visit. When the members of the Rother family got into a fight with each other, which happened not infrequently, then they hurled the wildest insults at each other and threw exactly the evil things that the prosecutor is now accusing her of. On one such occasion, Bertha threatened that she wanted to kill her mother to the gallows for pimping, and then mother and daughter. Anna called Bertha "professor's whore", and this replied that Anna had sworn falsely. The witness Anna Adler complained about Bertha: she had been suffering from a relationship with Graef; at the age of 13 she sacrificed her body for a measly 30 marks; every piece that is in the apartment and in the mother's business actually belongs to her, Bertha, was purchased with the money she earned. Anna Rother told several people that she could no longer cope with see that Bertha is dealing with so many people; she has also spoke to Professor Graef, whereupon he said: "Then I will start a relationship with you; you do not so like Bertha." Among the Rother family's friends It was taken for granted that Professor Graef would go to Bertha in an intimate relationship; this assumption was also in the circles of Artists like the models spread. – Bertha's father and her beloved married sister refused to testify in court.

In the trial against Hammermann for extortion, District Court Director Bachmann presided. He was was now questioned as a witness and stated that he had then killed Graef. asks: Has there been such a relationship between you and Bertha Rother? Relationship existed? – and on 1 Graef, the question has was: Does such a relationship exist? – Attorney Graef at at the time the defender of Mrs. Hammermann, agrees with Graef and is of the opinion that he, Bernstein, not the chairman, has the Question asked; trainee Ifaak is of the same opinion, and Trainee Salomonfohn should, according to the request of the Vertheidiger Graef's confirmed; however, he was not questioned. Court Judge Kandelhardt and District Judge Dietz, the current Vorfitzer in the Hammermann trial, remember the wording of the

I cannot remember exactly, but I believe that it is not in the räfen, but in the perfect tense. Director Bachmann,

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who has been serving for many years as chairman of courts in

criminal cases, maintains that the question emanated from him and clothed in the words he gave, which which in itself is highly probable.

His claim is supported by the statements of the painter Dielitz and Professor Thumann fully confirmed this. Nevertheless, the "liberal" press from the fact that the witnesses Bernstein and Isaac disagree about whether they can capitalize on it. Under the title "Memory in Court", Jule "Volks-Zeitung" by Mr. Holdheim & Phillips published an article culminating in the statement that nobody actually knows what the Defendant Graef actually swore. Between the There is an insoluble contradiction between the witnesses questioned. "So much Heads, so many 1 statements! This creates a legal uncertainty of the most alarming kind. Our criminal proceedings are suffering, as the incident clearly proves that there is a serious problem. Graef's statement is not recorded; the accusation of Mein-oath against him is based solely on the uncertain memory of the Witnesses. – This article, which suddenly turns against the new penal procedural order, which the "liberals" have always regarded as a special achievement and as their own merit "above-quickly took the "National-Zeitung". At the same time she felt the to defend oneself against the accusation made in the "Kreuz-Zeitung" She wrote: "In a number of papers, the desire to make the discussion of the Moabit conference The sensational trial of Sun is currently underway. A very 5 Begin. It can be rightly said that for some

agen all of Berlin is talking about this process. Only the old remain silent about it, especially those who are affected by the impressions to report on the proceedings from their own perspective – that is simply tasteless! – One might as well tell the press to remain silent about a parliamentary debate, out of concern that the latter could be "influenced". To clarify The press must participate in the shaping of public opinion as soon as public interests are in question. Whether the defendants are guilty or not We leave it to the jury to judge whether they are guilty and Judges. But apart from the criminal office of the court and ul results, there is something else of the highest interest, which Understanding the state of mind, views and motives of a man of great importance in his art – an attempt that every individual takes on the problem and solves it to the best of his ability. The hypocrisy and hypocrisy in individual 1 1 5 the servility against the daß-most instincts, which the mask of morality takes, with whose Because it has absolutely nothing to do with us, it cannot impress." a |

Before entering the fifth day's session, The President, Mr. Müller, as mentioned, urged himself to introduce a new to address the jury. He realized with horror,

that the management of the negotiations is more and more in his hands

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was withdrawn and gradually passed into that of the reporters, which in their own way shaped the so-called public opinion and thereby somewhat obscuring the actual results of the process. They led the audience into believing that it was not simply about perjury, but only about the relationship of the painter to his models, and a question of pure morality. – The President then took the floor and said: “Gentlemen, sworn, I urge you to also read what the press has already now not only in reports, but in summarizing judgments Articles, in no way to be taken into account. It would be highly hasty and unjustified, you wanted to pass judgment on guilt or innocence. If other people believe this, to be able to answer, then it is highly wrong and a frivolous undertaking. I have been told by various lawyers that the press misses essential things in its reports—files silently and highlights unimportant things that they even make completely false state allegations, which also concerned the district court judge Johl In a newspaper report that was presented to me, I find confirmed this himself. He is held as if I were the witness Clara Adler was not even questioned and allowed to give a statement, but only read the protocol to her while she herself I didn't know what to say. That is untrue, only the Reporters are responsible. – – – I tell you all this. because I urgently wish that you are not misled by such incorrect representations—positions cannot be influenced. It is very possible that You can no longer remember individual points and printed reports.” – The President rightly began to fear that the jury might misinterpret the actual results of the Evidence taken with the distorted reports in the press change and trust the reporters more than their ears. – The speech was not without effect. The “National: Zeitung” felt so hurt that no one in the evening number Readers were not given the necessary report and only remarked: “About the We report on today's events in the Graef trial in connection with in the “Morgenblatt”. Published only the next morning (October 3rd)—read the speech of the jury president and wrote rather sheepishly: “There is a prospect that the proceedings in the Graef trial will come to an end today. It will be the be felt as a relief on all sides. Because every day brings new repulsive details from the cesspool of depravity and neglect, in which – with only a few exceptions – the whole society, which appears before the court, moves. It is The question has been raised several times, and we have also asked ourselves the same whether it would have been more appropriate to follow up on the revelations of this To close one's eyes to the trial by keeping a complete silence It should not be overlooked that the fee ea

Reproduction of the negotiations brings with it many inconveniences. But they are by no means as serious as ignoring such conditions. In our housing conditions it is quite un=

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avoidable that there are, often by chance, contacts of these rejected elements with the classes which resist any approximation of the= believe to be safe from it. Only with a clear eye can one evils that, in all their horrific ugliness, have been exposed! – For the next few days and until At the end of the trial, the “National Zeitung” renounced its summarizing, condemnatory article.” She even had a fit of morality, and was thus appointed for Sunday, October 4th, take: “One of the ugliest phenomena that the Moabit What the trial has produced is the idle curiosity which Ir. the “main heroine” of this. One could almost believe that here, in the audience's ranks, a piece of Parisian life takes place Building. It has already been reported that an admirer of the ertha Rother after the end of the morning session on the Corridor a bouquet of roses. It is a fact, that the holders of an admission ticket were asked is to do the same for a short time and for a very considerable gratuity to others. In the art shops the picture is “The Fairy Tale” has been out of print for a few days. Graef's “Felicia” has been well received. But now In a number of art shops, the pictures are not only Professor Graef s – there is nothing to be said against that – but also the works of Bertha Rother in various formats. The poor retouching shows how they are made, know that the demand is colossal, as is also the case with the owners of the art shops confirm this.” Several witnesses testified about Anna Rother, including her so-called groom that she was lying and unreliable. She seems to have followed her sister's path from the outset to be; she has also been warned by the police and at the age of 14 or 13. District Court Judge Johl, as The examining magistrate, gray-haired, questioned the girl four times. Before the jury he says: Anna Rother was presented to me and without any intervention on my part freely and openly the accusation against De Schfter and Graef – President: You have already raised your questions Anna is fully capable of making decisions? – District Court Judge Johl: Absolutely! I have been an investigating judge for a long, very long time and must fay: I have seldom seen a person who has such a definite fay. If all the invited guests expressed themselves so precisely, then we would only need half of our time. I have

a conversation I once had with Anna in the presence of the Forensic physicians had concluded that they had an excellent simulation lantin. She suddenly didn't want to know anything anymore; not even know what perjury is. I remember a scene where they came to the interrogation crying and told me that she was physically weak and that Graef and her sister shamefully committed such a moment to persuade her to take the oath. – Now he= A highly significant incident occurred. The chairman asks

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the attending physician, Privy Medical Councillor Professor Dr. Liman, whether he had anything to say about the statement of the District Court Judge Johl Liman then gives the wonderful answer: It will be flater my task will be to refute the assumption of simulation–
– The President replies sharply: Your task, Mr. Secret– advice, will only be to provide a scientific opinion according to your best I must ask that all such premature notices be
– Immediately afterwards, the state complains auwalt that the defense lawyers again had disputes with the court doctors– talks. The chairman now officially prohibits this, also has police officers watch over it to ensure that there is no beginning of the sessions or during the breaks. – In In the prison cell, Anna Rother repeatedly burst into convulsive tears and convulsive twitches, but also the overseers suspected that they were faking it. Nevertheless, the three men– medical examiners, Privy Councillors Lewin, Wolff and Liman provided their expert The expert opinion states that Anna Rother is not simulating, but suffering from a pathological mental disorder based on epilepsy. According to Dr. Wolff, she is not even able to to fully follow the court proceedings and to properly Dr. Lewin claims that epileptics habitually lie and Dr. Liman assures that the terrible disease is necessary– may at any time be epileptic
0 who did not allow themselves to be subjugated by it, e.g. āsar, Mohammed, Napoleon. – Public Prosecutor Heinemann, however, fuffered. In his folid he said: With all Respect for medicine, I must say that doctors have many Declaring people mentally ill who are mentally healthy in 1. I do not consider it impossible that Anna Rother in her cunning and cunning all her wrong answers invented to deceive the experts, and if Especially in the critical moments the forensic doctors have to face the If you put the defendant up and look at her carefully, then this is still a open signal for the same, in order to then with all force comedy play. – In fact, even the 58 5 in the newspapers confirm

the opinion of the public prosecutor, although they are so strong are biased in favor of the accused. Anyone who has read these reports Anyone who reads it impartially will not be able to avoid the same impression. A number of people were swayed by the reputation of the head-accused. Trainee Rosenstock is with the family of Professor Graef, and declares that he I admire the latter like a father. Privy Councillor Siegmund, for 25 years family doctor at Graef, gives him a brilliant reference, and considers him incapable of a common deed. Graef initially had to fight hard for life, worked and strives to achieve an ever higher degree of fifth perfection= The honesty of his character has given him many He has made friends who still stand by him. The eulogy which Professor Dr. Julius Leffing gave to the

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He has known Graef for 20 years and has learned to appreciate him as a highly honorable man. In a longer presentation position, which repeatedly deeply affects the defendant, Mr. Leffing a picture of the development of the artist Graef, of his achievements and ideals. Despite the great successes, this friend is not satisfied with just being a portrait painter. One day Graef told him that he had been fortunate enough to finally to find a model with which he could realize his ideals. That is why he went with Bertha Rother to Rügen to see her in reeds, to paint in the open air. Leffing told him at the time that would make a bad story out of it, but the artist rejected such concerns. How Rubens turned his wife into a whole series of ideal creations, Graef thought of Bertha Rother to utilize. It is very understandable that from the continuous touching such a girl gives you inspiration= which are generally no longer found in older men. Mr. Leffing, what does that mean in German?) – Much cooler were the actual professional colleagues of Graef. Defender Simfon raises the question: whether an artist who is lucky enough to have a Modell that fully reflects the thought that lives within it. to vivid expression – especially when this artist I am already in old age – not able to to spend huge sums of money on such a model? – Professor Ewald verft: I am quite unable to answer that; I mean, that must be left up to each individual. – Professor Guffow explains: It may well happen that artists look at a model= substantial gifts; however, certain cases in which amounts I am not aware of any donations to many thousands. – – With The defense had no luck with these witnesses for the defense. According to the reporters' assurances, which, due to their high level of education are preferably called upon to make such a judgment, The numerous poems that Graef wrote to Bertha Rother by a "rare perfection of form", they are "fully poetic verve" and testify to "a warm, deep feeling pfinden"; some are of our poetic beauty" and true

"Pearls". While President Müller, who has a melodious organ and has a special art of elocution, reads poems, holds Bertha Rother shyly puts the handkerchief in front of her face, but giggles constantly under the same cloth after the samples, which the time of publications, 50 sets Graef's poetry out of bombast and Reminiscences together: they are verses such as every tailor today journeyman or shop assistant 3 However, quite a few are somewhat ambiguous and offensive, e.g. the acrostic to Bertha Rother:

Rose, slender wild rose,
Dew from your young womb,
Open your fresh blossom!
Breathes youth into my soul.

When the President was criticized for certain expressions and phrases
When Graef expressed concerns, he replied that the imagination really

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Eclectic far behind, and that one therefore from poems not to draw conclusions about facts. If necessary, he asked about this to Mr. Paul Lindau, who is in the audience, as Experts to be questioned. – Paul Lindau, who is a somewhat expensive career, according to his insurance, despite the strikingly Old Testament physiognomy, the son of a pastor, graduated from a university and received a doctorate in philosophy acquired – is present at all important events, whether it is a celebration or an inauguration, a spiritualist session or a flight. As a personally friend of Count Wilhelm Bismarck, Paul Lindau appears always at the social events organized by the Chancellor; he was even during the Three Emperors' Meeting in Skierniewice, and was introduced to Grand Duke Vladimir. Paul Lindau was also at the jury trial against Graef on the square, and he has expressed it in various articles, correspondences and reports-actions. But that the defendant as an expert in matters of poetry was just too funny.

When the "National-Zeitung" by Salomon and Dernburg:
next fell silent, the "Volks-Zeitung" by Holdheim and Phillips for Graef all the more violently into the dishes. The ratio of the Painter to his model had inspired her to the following dithyramb-ghostly: "Whoever delights in beauty for decades,
into a state of beauty intoxication that makes him believe that with the help of a youthful and beautiful woman to conjure up a return of paradise to this earth. Such a fanatic regrets that the tree of knowledge has no apple left to give away if he only has this Eve in shade of the same may rest." – "Perhaps the charm of life too much from art. The beautiful Bertha became Fairy who showed him the morning light, full of blossoming spring life-surgling land of youth reopened." – Under the title "Gloffen

On the Graef trial, the Jewish newspaper Volkszeitung published a series of Articles, and opened to the court and public prosecutor—walt a formal bombardment. She wrote: "The painful gate: tur, which has been directed at Professor Graef and his co-defendants, and which one calls modern judicial procedure—driving of a civilized state has a lot of moments brought to light, which public opinion, whether the outcome—course of the process, whichever he wants, for a long time to come—The paper simply claimed that the prosecution on perjury the "contradictory statements of judges and lawyers lawyers" and the testimony of the lawyer Bern—ftone does not seem to exist at all for the public prosecutor's office; that "with tenacious persistence the OT backstairs clap broad and delve into family details that are hardly relevant to the trial relevant". In the search for witnesses for the prosecution, the Farmers Rügen's opportunity for a free trip to Berlin, and it is not excluded that even the hotel maids from

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would be invited to share their keyhole and door crack observations respects. — "The administrative accessories" be brought in to make the accused look good in the eyes of the to make the sworn man appear as a man to whom the That could have been overlooked." — "A deep indignation went through the publikum, as one reads the beautiful poems in which Graef expresses his feelings ffeffeffeffer of a legal Inquifitorium; when one reads these descriptions of rummaging around and breaking down the words of a poet structured as if poems were recorded witness statements." — The Jewish "Volks=Zeitung" declared that nothing was of no interest to them. "than the approval or disapproval of the President of the Court, Müller"; fhe, however, "flatly denies him the right to comment on the press reports to sit in court." "He did not criticize our reports: practices; they are above all doubt." — Well roared, Löwe! But the reports of the Jewish "Volks=Zeitung" are the same, which were printed in almost all Berlin newspapers, and which the comradeship of reporters has just written. Afterwards They have also appeared in bookstores and are known as "original reports of the Berliner Volks=Zeitung"; the famous articles of this paper form the appendix of the brochure.

The "strict but patient and humane" presiding judge Müller and the acting "warm-blooded" public prosecutor Heinemann, because they conscientiously carried out their duties, in the course of the actions in the "liberal" press very much in S Nach= which the taking of evidence is completed and the questions of guilt are established were, Mr. Heinemann stood up and said: "Gentlemen, sworn! We are at the end of a negotiation that will with deep disgust because of the unspeakable filth which

The impression is even more disgusting than the dirt is grouped around a man who is on the threshold of old age, a respected artist, a husband and family man. When faced with such a man, one can only decide with a heavy heart to accept such a difficult task to file a complaint. The filing of the complaint is not the work of a single official, several instances are required giving, and each instance is fully aware of its responsibility and been quite conscious. – A so-called public opinion to make their views and judgments known to the people to give the sworn man a hand; it is the same part of the press, who, from the very beginning, without knowing the situation, rushes has to stand up for the accused, his innocence in all colors to paint and to recognize the filing of the charges as a mistake. One must make a distinction between the public

unity, which is truly a reflection of the popular mood, and any mere *ae Menue* Before the latter I have, and hopefully you too, not the slightest respect.” – Mr. Heinemann hit the Black, when he made the following statement: “It is a peculiar

Paris, Boulogne and London on the iode of international relations

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Experience that the press 9 v a defendant, if he has a ge-my husband is, usually does not occur – unless it is about resistance against the state power; but that they immediately appears on the scene when the accused of high society and 5 if it is a crime against the morality. – It is a shameful distortion of the truth-ity when the newspaper writers claim that we are indulging in moral sermons, and intended to give the artist a moral mask This kind of assessment is shameful and disgusting than all the dirt that i A has stirred up. Certainly it will There are cases where an artist enters into relationships with his model, especially if he is unmarried and free. Even if he is married- The accused would not be accused of such relationships

be made – if he had not committed perjury. –

3 It is rare that someone is charged with blackmail- search can be carried out if he has not committed anything; under this Illumination it becomes understandable that a woman like Mother Rother, fo long been able to carry out blackmail against Graef. – The State-Attorney requested the guilty verdict against Graef, Anna Rother and Mother Rother; on the other hand, the innocence in regard to Bertha Rother, because the evidence against Diele was insufficient.

Naturally, the defenders vigorously took the side of the offended press, and asserted that the voice of the newspapers this time the voice of the people. The two lawyers, who who supported the main defendant, competed with each other in the admiration of her client. Attorney Kleinholz to the assurance: I am aware of the deficiencies in our legal proceedings in this negotiation became so clear that I had to lübbe, these rooms voluntarily as defenders no longer to enter! – All the defenders considered it appropriate, to make ample use of our classics, Goethe, Schiller, and Uhland. Attorney Dr. Holz compared the Bertha Rother with Mary Stuart. Lawyer Caffel, however, met when perhaps unintentionally, hit the nail on the head when he declared: The difficulty in finding the truth in this 5 lies in what the poet expresses with the words: What we all ensnares the common man!

The jury deliberated for nearly two hours, until midnight; then they returned and declared all the defendants not fured. They reportedly decided the questions of guilt by 10 to 2 Voices denied. Concerning the painter and his models, They soon agreed, and only Mother Rother had the long be– advice. That this interesting woman was also released– Few had expected that this would be the case; however, it was cannot be avoided, because otherwise the other defendants should have been convicted. In general, the statement The jury did not find it strange. Mr. 1 had told them made it easy by making a statement that would otherwise be a prosecutor rarely hears, although it is certainly not superfluous

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is, and was indeed necessary here. The public prosecutor explained the jury from the outset: “If you are to decide on the guilt of the If you have the slightest doubt about the accused, you must acquit”. Despite the numerous moments and despite the statements but the impeccable witnesses who incriminate the defendants, Doubts about their guilt always remain possible; another Under the circumstances, the jury would hardly be able to Have had the courage to condemn them, especially considering that they had been in custody for half a year, so in any case they had already suffered a severe punishment. Ä The press, however, never had the slightest reason to

to warm up for Graef and his comrades. The claim that Charges should not have been brought at all because it was there was a lack of sufficient incriminating material – is simply stupid – | dreift After the full confession that Anna Rother made on her own drives, and repeated it three times, the Er= The charges will be lifted. Every lawyer knows that. Only when the During the fourth interrogation, Anna Rother suddenly wanted to talk about her earlier ani confessions no longer know anything, and gave himself completely to Dan That the public prosecutor's office is not prepared for such a sudden change believed, but took the girl for a malingerer, is probably felffual. The dangerous defects, which the penal procedural order suffers – e.g. the non-recording of witnesses testify in the proceedings before the criminal chamber – should in no way be denied. But why are these deficiencies only revealed when Trial Graef, and only now is he getting so worked up about it?! – Furthermore, it can be readily admitted that the examination of the witnesses sometimes went into too much detail and took too much evidence assumed somewhat worrying dimensions. But was this not even more so the case with the frog of the court preacher Stöcker against the Jewish “Freie Zeitung” are the motions for evidence of the both defense attorneys of the accused Jew Bäcker, Mr. Sachs and Munkel is not endless and outrageous? Was not detailed proof raised about the most ridiculous trifles and about things which, as is subsequently acknowledged in knowledge, feveral were not relevant? – This almost unprecedented proof= uprising took place at the expense of the so shamefully insulted, in order to “Witness” Stöcker into the “Accused” Stöcker. They happened to the great cheer of the “liberal” press, which was entirely in the It was found in order that the Jewish defendant, the court preacher Stöcker asked: Didn't you repeat your grades at school? called a “lying boy”? – And did not jump In the Graef trial, the defense lawyers were just as concerned with the witnesses? Were they not forced by the lawyers, to reveal their most secret past and things 7 even which bring them dishonor and their reputation to all gossips reveal? – | By branding the accused a martyr, the press At the same time, it elevated him to the status of a great artist. There was no hesitation

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to compare him with Rubens and Titian, even with Raphael. That= substantially, however, Graef was only a portrait painter of moderate talent. He is not even particularly lucky in hitting; In particular, his portraits of historical contemporaries are not satisfactory. Due to his acquaintance in Jewish circles, Graef was as a portrait painter, and he was well paid. In court It was determined that his income in 1881 was around 31,000 Mark, in 1882 even 61,000 Mark, in 1883 again only 30,000 Mark– Only in old age, when creativity is already waning,

Graef became ambitious to devote himself to another area of art as he thought, to take higher paths. Because it he lacked real talent, he threw himself into the isolation-ual, sensational. He painted naked women, in the most sought-after and daring positions and situations. His "Felicia", which was created in 1878 – a woman lounging around on pillows naked woman with seductive expression – is said to be named after a Parisian Model painted, the mistress of a banker for the first time– Bertha Rother was then chosen as the model for the "fairy tale" used; it is again a naked, voluptuous woman, brightly lit by sunlight irradiated. When this picture was exhibited at the Berlin Exhibition in 1881, fitus, it was completely rejected by critics. Of course, the naked Human form has always been a reproach for painters and images– hauer, and as such it can be pure admiration, without every sensual aftertaste, but with the De and the In "fairy tales" the naked woman is not the end but the means; both men speculate on the 5 and lust, and they may – bluntly said – can be described as brothel pictures. Therefore It was a gross scandal that the photograms in Berlin were hung in the shop windows, and women and girls, also from the better classes, were not ashamed to take up post here and to enjoy those images. In Hanover, the police banned– President von Brandt banned the exhibition of the photographs because they Portrait of a dissolute prostitute. In Hamburg They were seized by order of the Public Prosecutor. In Berlin, however, the nonsense was allowed to happen, and in the press one could read: Professor Graef will now be even more recognized as a painter in the fashion comes, his "Felicia" and his "Fairy Tale" become popular in the broadest sense, but Bertha Rother will be a hot wooed beauté fein. 2:

In fact, during the trial, not only the painter, ft also his model day after day in the course. When Bertha Rother led into the courtroom, or back to the prison cell= was created, men crowded around her in the corridors, gave her bouquets of flowers and gave her a formal ovation. The chairman had to repeatedly reprimand this shameless behavior, and to control the same, call the police. Whoever this girl fbeautiful or even desirable, suffers from a mis= spoiled taste. Her facial features, her whole being betray clearly what she has been for a long time. Her behavior in court

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was extremely indecent, not infrequently cheeky. She let people look around freely= wandering around, shaking their heads, smiling superiorly and disdainfully Gestures accompanied the President's questions and the answers

the prosecution witnesses, so that the chairman was compelled to give her (here reprimand; once he had her punished even lead away. The lessons she received at Graef's expense, seems to have done little against her last lover, the Trainee lawyer, who was also questioned, stressed to HR that the girl's letters suggest that she was an "uneducated person".

Without the furious partisanship of the press for the painter and this model, the process would have taken place quietly. After the defendants were Fa Ip anen, one would have thought that the press would now calm down and forget the scandal if possible. She would have thereby harmed her charges and herself. The yellow press has done the best service. But on the contrary; the freedom

of speech was water on her mill, and she celebrated it with

Drums and trumpets. Now it also seemed to the "National Newspaper", that the moment was favorable to end their forced restraint to give up, and again gave her sensitive reporter the word. He began in issue 5 of October 8th as follows: "The scenes which took place before, during and after the verdict are up, defy all description." -- "At 10 o'clock, when the Latins retreated, a mass migration began to the Palace of Justice in Moabit. All social circles were under the A crowd that numbered about three thousand people and itself filled the square in front of the court. There were two painful hours, which the numerous friends of Professor Graef

Fifteen minutes after midnight, the German

people slowly entered the hall. It was an embarrassing, a dead silence occurred. The tension with which one awaits the verdict against a law, cannot be described in words; it was a nerve excitement was noticeable on all faces, which was often expressed by tears. -- When the nuncio brought the accused in, led, they were already shouting: Free! Free! Graef and his Co-defendants quietly took their seats. Like bright suns a glow passed over the artist's features when the saying was opened. He wanted to shake hands with Justice Counselor Simson; But he drew him to his breast and kissed him. And that was the end of the signal for general kissing was given. During the 1st Friedrich withdrew from formulating the formal acquittal (Ö), urged Everything to the professor. There was no end to the kissing and hugging. Even strangers got a real share of it. Mrs. Rother and her Both daughters celebrated a small family celebration, but they were also soon surrounded by the female witnesses. d) Marie Reim (who the painter and his model on their joint travels as chaperone, but occasionally also modeled herself at Graef

ft) sat outside in the corridor and had a fit of tears in front of Joy. There was a mood in the hall that can hardly be described Only Hammermann, his wife and the agent Krischen were sitting there, IV, 8

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as if shattered. -- "The news of his acquittal was rushed ahead of Professor Graef. A dozen messengers with equipages and cabs stormed to his sura Meanwhile, The crowd on the street burst into joyful cries. And when we -- at one o'clock -- the Justice Palace Derlaflen, to quickly write these lines to the readers, hundreds are still waiting on the street to to wish the professor good luck as he leaves the house." -- In In the evening number of the "National-Zeitung" the reporter continued: "A few minutes after one o'clock last night, the prison doors of the accused: Professor Graef went fhe, accompanied by his son, in a long-awaited Car to his apartment, at whose doorstep we stop Bertha Rother, who was greeted by her friends with huge bouquets was received, found temporary accommodation with one of the same. She will, as we hear, leave Berlin immediately to famely concealed theater name an engagement at a foreign

stage hook for which a well-known theater agency

falready lively interested." -- Another note, which the previously The brochure mentioned above, borrowed from another newspaper, read: "The house Lützowplatz 10 clearly stands out in the quiet area today through the hurried telegraph messengers. Here Profeffor Graef's residence. Bearers of flower donations exchanged with them and soon the personal congratulations followed. The doorman saw soon realized that he was powerless against this onslaught, and opened the door of the otherwise closed house wide.

-- Like triumphants, the painter and his model left the prison cell, received by a certain audience, that and gave them flowers. Like a triumphant Professor Graef also published a thank you in the newspapers fafagung, since the large number of well-wishers unfortunately did not allow him To thank each and every one of you. --

Meanwhile, not only the Jewish "liberal" press celebrated its freedom fpeech: also papers which are in conferservatism and antifemi- tism, hastened to express their sympathy and esteem The free-conservative "Post", which in its manner more dangerous than many Jewish newspapers, wrote in No. 276 from October 9, 1885: "It is with great joy in the widest circles

of the Berlin audience the acquittal of Professor Graef be-
Berlin was pleased "that a highly respected artist,
whose name is mentioned among the best of the Beitgen ovens, The
honor, and he himself is given back to life and activity." –
But the strongest part is yet to come: "In the Code of Morality
The whole procedure cannot be adapted, but this codex can be
him, in his capacity as an artist, cannot be applied.
Art cannot be subject to this code if it
does not want to destroy and bring upon himself the accusation which in gold
whose letters on the frieze of the new museum read: Artem non
odit, nisi ignarus". – As is believed, 5 De Adolf Rofenberg,
the art critic of the "Post", the author of the

this festive item.

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gen he noted that "the verdict of the
Jurors of society and art have given a man back
which no one has yet been able to deny respect." "The
No one will do that any more," she continued, and then took Ver=
reason to repeatedly emphasize the need for compensation for
to emphasize the innocently suffered Bea. Even many organs of the confer=
vative provincial reffes expressed themselves in a similar way; the
that the "acquittal of all the accused" had "everywhere
one hears, had a satisfactory effect." On the other hand, the "Kreuz=Zeitung"
and the "Reichsbote" from the outset the pedantic activities of the
Painter and his model sharply opposed enthusiastic newspapers.
In its "Revue der Prefe", the "Post" stated: "The "Germania"
fure, he is also looking for evidence from the Graef trial for himself and the Ultra=
montanism and the morality of our state
to make it as bad as possible." |

While the negotiations were still pending, the "Germania"
Not a word was said about the other process. Only after the
Having pronounced judgment, she revealed her disgust at the
promoted filth, and showed where modern art is heading.
She sheds light on the prize of Graef and Bertha
Rother in the press, and exclaimed: "Enough
the seasoned crusse of a confused and spoiled day=
literature, for the sake of the dark eyes of a streetwalker; enough
of the insane orgies which corrupt imagination and common
Calculation celebrated to excess; enough of the filth in which the
worthy like-minded people sought each other, found each other and immediately
"Then the "Germania" received a letter with a disguised

5 in which it was stated: "We, until now disciples of the modern despicable art, have promised us to only create ideal creations, and instead of a Leda etc., we only want Painting biblical subjects without a model and without nudity. Attached is a Probecompofition." The appendix contained a caricature of the Kreuzi= the Savior; the figures of the Crucified Christ, the Mother of God and the disciple are hideous caricatures. – –

The jury had felt no need to Paul Lindau as an expert on the verses which the painter wrote to this model. Paul Lindau could not bear that. He decided to submit his opinion in writing and at the same time as a feature article. He must have had this feature article ready in stock have, because it appeared on the same morning that Berlin declared freedom in the defendant learned in which e under

entitled "Layman's Commentaries on the Graef Trial". Paul Lindau begins with the idea of Holdheim and Phillips by using fure our trial is as cruel as the torture of Middle Ages. The embarrassing questions that defendants and witnesses brought to trial, could well provide the material for a bourgeois tragedy. (Lindau probably wants to allude to the witness "Stöcker", because he is a smart business man man, and strives to engage with all parties – if necessary, also

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with the anti-Semitism.) But he has something higher in mind than the bourgeois tragedy. He has always been a great admirer of demimonde literature, and of the classics of the same. He has educated himself. His first play was called "Marion"; it wanted the French demimonde pieces still surpassed, but found not appealed to the philistine Germans. Nevertheless, he from his favorite idea, and now A he Embodiment of the same in the – Bertha Rother. She is "on= grown under the worst possible influences, in the worst environment; early, almost still a child, given up on vice. The amazing sacrifices that an artist made to her are in the. On the whole, it was in vain. Then she met a lovely worthy, distinguished young man who was captivated by the nature of this peculiarly charming girl". Also The generous trainee is trying to support Bertha u lift. "Although she may still have a relapse into her have an ugly past – everyone will definitely. One might have gained the impression from the negotiations that in this last time a decisive conclusion in their existence has occurred, that now the striving for better, nobler, the longing for an uprising." Now comes the process,

the "horrific police files" are read out. "She wants the head rise, and she receives a blow that sends her back into the swamp presses." – It is probably an elective affinity of spirits when the same consideration, exactly the same expressions in the editorials von Holdheim and Phillips. These two tribunes spin the a further by asking with tragic pathos the question "If the girl, after this public destruction, her reputation should fall back into vice – who will the blame?" – –

The "National-Zeitung" responded to Paul Lindau's feature article The next day, an article about the line followed. She praised the wisdom of the jury, and cast dark shadows on public prosecutor, investigating judge and presiding judge court, which allegedly made serious errors in the Graef trial. and made serious mistakes. The essay concludes: "To the mistakes against which the press has to turn, seems in In recent times, the way in which the places of Public prosecutors are appointed, and no less the habit of the public prosecutor's office prefers to fill the positions the higher judicial posts. This habit, so seems to exert on the prosecutors in political and Matters an incentive to handle them. which is beneficial to the justice system." – And now it became clear what an the enormous power that the "liberal" 910 05 possesses. After just a few Days ago, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung officially reported: "Certainly According to reports, on the occasion of the Graef trial, over a . in the oral hearing occurred inconvenience fides, as well as the means of countering such inconveniences on the

October 11th last
Sunday feature: "Art and the Criminal Law". He compares

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can be prevented on the basis of existing legislation, Conferences in the Ministry of Justice, which were also attended by the Presidents the local courts and officials of the public prosecutor's office take." – This information is received with satisfaction on all sides be taken", commented the "National-Zeitung", in fact but it has caused a lot of head-shaking: among lawyers as well as laypeople circles one was quite aware of the nervousness which the Ministry of Justice, to the press, betrayed N Fritz Pad and Paul Lindau were followed by Karl Frenzel. The readers of the "National-Zeitung" with a

the "unfortunate Graef trial" with the VV against Paul 5 for blasphemy. – "Just as indelible as the

Name of the accused, from now on in the history of art the name of his accuser. And this accusation was directed, for us Everyone, writers, artists, actors, the educated society, the Women in front, under the charge of perjury, which the accused should have, against the innermost essence of art. With the Model was at the same time dragged the picture down into the dirt, verses full of melting and feeling were from the accusation on their naturalistic sediment. At this point, the public opinion. Everyone recognized that not Professor Graef, but the imprescriptible and indestructible right of art, sensual, was accused." – "How does one depict the Communication between artist and model, the hustle and bustle in the studio, the Life behind the scenes? Should it be there or not like in an honorable baker family? What the story and the Criminal Code morality is here in constant conflict with the creators of art, with sensuality and imagination How each individual case is decided is a matter of temperament. One artist marries his model, the second goes to the third it is indifferent." – According to the "Post" art and the artist may comply with the code of morality not be subjected to it. Mr. Frenzel hits the same note deeper, by making the morality of the artist a matter of his temperament. "In the question of the sensual, the Artists may well demand different treatment than the usual – Despite the acquittal of the accused, fears Frenzel, that the Graef trial has caused a serious Danger is looming. It is becoming ever more evident in the face of our The Muckerzug was born. Muckerthum revealed itself in politics, in the clubs, in the onslaught against vivisection. Voices are already being raised against the "model mischief". – The next day, prosecutor Heinemann wrote his brochure: "The Graef Trial and German Art", which he describes as an antidote to Carl Frenzel and which has now been used for more than half a dozen editions (Berlin by Friedrich Luckhardt). Very This is how the author describes the literary millennium Paul Lindau aside and only held on to Frenzel. "Mr. Paul

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Unfortunately, I cannot answer Lindau, because he would Never believe me that I am only for the sake of the matter, and not for wounded self-love. It was he who, in the course of the negotiations before anyone who wanted to hear it, in the courageous full shouts broke out: 'We will fly the prosecutor high let him be acquitted first, then he shall fly' I do not in the least draw from these statements the Conclusion that Mr. Paul Lindau, who was almost an expert, more about art matters in this process, not having maintained the greatest impartiality; I am in On the contrary, he was even convinced that when Mr. Lindau was in Moabiter Wein-

local in the company of a trusted friend of the Rother's family family and other witnesses who were not malicious towards this family noble grape juice and enjoyed his conversation, he only wanted to cleverly and unnoticed to get behind the real truth and in his own way to become a objective judgment about guilt or innocence." – By The public prosecutor then turns against Frenzel, he proves that this repeats exactly the same trick that the "liberal" Press continuously during the trial. "Not the sensuality of the relationship between the artist and the model (from his childhood years apart) was brought before the court, in the Swear that an intimate relationship with this model is not The parallels that Frenz drew between the Por= traitmaler Graef and great artists of the past, meets N Heinemann with the question: 'Since Raphael swore, izian swore that their relationships with the Mo= were not intimate?'" – The prosecutor admits that he is not to be able to rise to the heights at which Frenzel stands, who claims that in matters of sensuality for the artist morality and penal law, but only his temperament Mr. Heinemann 1 explained how dangerous it could be would, if one wanted to grant the artist such a privilege, but thinks that true artists do not make any demands on this Despite all the press reports, this expectation is not to fhamed. Public prosecutor Heinemann received a 20 October 1885, which was against the moral doctrine of Mr Frenzel. It states: "The under= Signed artists consider it with regard to the publicity of the dispute, as well as on one's own civil and social position to declare that they agree with you on this point are in full agreement. They are happy to renounce those less honorable people do not wish to be viewed differently than any decent man, and are convinced that It does not harm the art or the artist to follow the commandments of Law and customs." – The address is signed by 172 Berlin artists, including the most famous Names like Menzel, Becker, Knaus, von Werner, von Heyden, Thu= man xc. xc. As a result of this demonstration, Professor Graef

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from the Berlin Artists' Association. The "Volks=Zeitung" by Hold= heim and Phillips wrote full of anger: The underlings of Addresses would have liked to see their college prison and his family to shame and despair "As far as Carl Frenzel is concerned, he has felbe had already distinguished himself earlier through a very similar achievement. When nine years ago, triggered by the writings of Otto Glagau, a storm arose against the founders, especially against the Founder in Parliament, appeared in the "National Newspaper", which

yes, mainly in stock exchange circles and the founding
fwindle has given such powerful impetus, on February 13, 1876
a . under the gripping title: "A short Ca=
chapter of the slander". As today Mr. Frenzel the sensual=
ity of the artist, he broke a lance
for the founders; as he rages against the prosecutor today, 8
1 0 he then against the "informers". He poured water on the
the founder was mocked and insulted and insinuated that
they made a business and a trade out of "slander".
The feature article concluded with the following sentence: "For alas! I propose
to my sinful breast; all of us, whether we are Otto or Anton,
Heinrich or Carl, whether we bless the "founding era" or
curse: we only write because we need it, otherwise we would write
we certainly 7 – – This is therefore the literary belief=
confession of Mr. Frenzel. As you can see, he only makes
for artists, but also for newspaper writers a special moral
In the latter case, however, in many cases it is unlikely that
Both the temperament and the bread decide.

Another demonstration was the people's assembly, which took place in
Berlin on 14 October, where Dr. Amman gave a lecture
held: "The Graef trial and public opinion". Among others,
The speaker said: What society to its very core
was the scandalous partisanship of the press for the
Why did they shout so loudly? Pressed those

Today they had a bad conscience and feared that the trial would also
could be done? The decent citizens know that
i – We want a coalition of decent men of Berlin
The shops that sell the lewd pictures, the photographs
of the prostitute who makes a business out of the meanness,
We want to avoid them and also ensure that no honorable woman,
no girl should enter it any more. – The speaker reaped
thunderous applause. Only a fraction of the assembly tried
to oppose, and as was soon discovered, the opposition
from Jews. But that was highly significant. In fact, the
The Graef trial is once again a huge part of the Jewish question.
The woman * Graef is said to be of Jewish descent, his daughter with
to be engaged to a Jewish descendant. Almost all the people who
who defended the defendant in court, whose testimony
was favorable, belong to the foreign race. Just pay attention to
the names! Of course, this also applies to the public prosecutor Heine=

man, which has not prevented any native from giving him recognition.
to pay tribute.

Only a five-hour platitude was tiring; her
and interpretation of Graef's poems was supported by the defense
"hair-raising"; however, she also pointed out the
fsworn a repulsive impression, and she may have=
contributed to Graef's acquittal.

The lewdness that is so widespread in Berlin, the open and secret prostitution for the Jews, because they who have money, and where it is the satisfaction of desires with the Money scattered around, an excessive share. Hence also lively Interest in the scandalous trial, which she sees as her own matter— They rave about the studio and model “freedom”, which the Graef trial has only lifted the veil a little. His revelations fall far short of the truth. The customs= police have every reason to be concerned about these things, and the Mr. Frenzel's concern that the model mischief could The greatest danger, however, threatens the German people from the Jewish press, which is becoming more and more brazen, becomes more and more powerful, and our sanctuaries – customs and Faith, family and state. It also threatens, as The Graef trial clearly shows that the jurisprudence, the integrity of judges and jurors. Newspaper reports on court cases negotiations and the public nature of the court proceedings themselves can cause serious harm, poison the youth and the whole corrupt the people.

(The Cultural Warrior by Otto Glagau. Issue 123. October 31, 1885.)

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ER la Se Se

fellow soldiers.

Pictures from the present.

The Lindau's.

If the miserable man
has a genealogy, then
I am convinced in my heart that the
Thief, who next to our Lord
Jesus Christ unrepentantly crucified on the cross
ended, must have been his ancestor.

O' Connel on Disraeli
– (quoted from memory).

“Where do they come from, what are their goals? They come from
Orient and move towards the West, clearing paths in each other.

* *.

"Paul Lindau as an anti-Semite! – who's laughing? – A very white man in Berlin, who signs himself with RS, sends us following lovely postcard;

Dear Sir! – It really does not serve our cause, if incorrect facts are continually being pushed through
Among the Jewish writers, Paul Lindau. His father was a Protestant pastor, whose like his grandfather, great-grandfather – a pastor family, who up to Luther. Lindau is even somewhat disreputable because he wrote in a travel description of Styria: "I am in a country where you cannot find anything Steps against the insistent, cheeky, crooked noses that spoil every trip."

Paul's brother, the Privy Legation Counsellor, is now really no Jew or fellow Jew. So please take Note of my communication.

The good R. 8. should take a look at Paul Lindau from An= face to face. The good gentleman seems to be looking at the baptized Not being able to distinguish Hebrews from Aryans.
ö (Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 107, August 31, 1890.)

Here we find them as Christians, elsewhere we hear that Papa Lindau prayer leader in a i De fei or a similar held office in a free religious community.

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Since the Lindau gentlemen have so much to do with publicity, it would be easy for them to to lift the veil.

But the gentlemen remind us of the prospectus of a modern Founder society, where people love to conceal things in order to To deceive buyers of the shares. If one is a cautious man fe get a Prospectus in your hands, you have to To protect myself from too great losses, an opinion about the actual state of affairs.

Well, in the case of the Lindau's, I allow myself to To further agree with Mr O'Connel's view or a to hold a similar opinion, although, as I write this, a Mr. Leonidas Lindau, who is the founding father the Lindau family were fine. In the end they even saved money–

taner, they really look a bit spartan, and we have then did not even know that we had the honor of 1 offspring the hero of Thermopylae among us.

In Glagau's Kulturkämpfer, Issue 137, 15 March 1887, The Berlin Jewry, we read the following: |

bat jokingly says in Meyer's Schriftsteller-Lexikon von Rudolph Lindau, who was appointed secret legation counselor in foreign office, and a brother of the dramatist Paul Lindau is: he was Ye: jen life course on the diplomatic Career. Both brothers and from Fandel to Literature (the third brother Richard Lindau is currently German General Consul in Barcelona). Rudolph Lindau was formerly attached to the German Embassy in Paris; he mediated the traffic with the French press and also in his current position He maintains good relations with the same. A brilliant Dr. P. Kayfer was appointed as city judge in Berlin. he married the Chancellor's second son, Count Wilhelm Bismarck, through the cliffs of the Affeffor exam and thereby joined the prince He came to the Reich Justice Office and later to the Foreign Office, whereupon he was baptized and promoted to the real legation councilor A Jewish newspaper, 'Die Laubhütte', mockingly remarks: Dr. W. Cahn was advised to convert to Christianity, but did not follow it, and was nevertheless appointed Legation Councillor been, although not in the political department of the foreign Office. In the same issue, the paper writes about another Place: 'The Jews who allow themselves to be converted, find only rags, nothing more.' – But one does not have to take this literally, Israel still sees the baptized Jew as the tribal- enjoyed it and was happy with it, and was proud of him when he the change of religion gains advantages. Between the Jews and the Jewish offspring always have an intimate relationship; both parties work for each other and fight the native as the common enemy. – Father Kayser has definitely W. Cahn. While the Lindau brothers with their sons of Prince Bismarck, Dr. Kayfer enjoys social contact,

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»by virtue of his achievements and performances the special trust

of the Chancellor and he is said to be destined to support the great Lothar Bucher to replace him, who was a master in the art of diplomatic notes to write, who wrote so many throne speeches, messages and memoranda in pirie and in addition as secret senior officifus the press inspired."

Mr. Rudolph Lindau was thus through his life

pointed out the diplomatic career. That is very nice and delicately expressed; but as far as I know, it was written by Mr. von Brandt, while he was Consul or Minister Resident in Japan, discovered and by him and his family (ie the Samfons respectively. of the Berlin Jewry) mediation into the state career. What role he played there is generally still little known. knows, but I hope that the veil that lies over this is also may soon be revealed, like the one about the origin of the Lindau's. Ren udolph Lindau is also a writer, although less famous than his brother Paul. His writings lack piquancy the works of his brother Paul, which may well be due to the fact that which were written for certain purposes (in usum Delphini). That Mr. Lindau to Her Majesty the late Empress Augusta enjoyed a certain reputation, I have already mentioned elsewhere Mr. Lindau had been inspired by the stories of his experiences niffe to make itself popular in the Orient and to maintain its influence But Mr. Lindau also had great influence elsewhere= practices and is capable of many things, this is evident from what I have recently a friend writes:

"Mandl is very friendly with Lindau in the Foreign Office, he'll probably have something stuck in his mouth."

It is taken for granted here that Mr. Rudolph Lindau has the order to award and it will probably be I do not know whether Mr. Mandl has a Prussian order has come, but it is significant that Mandl's and Lindau's friendship is still so great, after Mandl was Imperial Edict in China was exposed as a common fraud, after even the Imperial German Ambassador in Peking was requested, German authorities and merchants from this runaway Jew The Foreign Office knew all this, also to fraud committed by Mandl.

This sheds a peculiar light on the conditions in the current office. Mr. von Brandt, who is an intimate friend of all three Lindau's is to me the economy in the Foreign Office so drastically described, he must have his 157 0 Rudolph Lindau in the first Line in mind, because these two gentlemen were Mr. von Brandt had already charac= Mandl in 1887,88 terifirt. He now finds friendship in the Foreign Office. One cannot help but think of the old Jerusalem, which a place of imprisonment for all criminals in the world?

err Paul Lindau has become even more famous recently, than he was before and seems to be becoming even more famous

Many years ago, two major critics

in Berlin Concurrrenz. They were on everyone's lips and people talked the following anecdote:

Once Mr Paul Lindau and Mr Oscar Blumenthal met in a "witty" society. They gave riddles, and Mr. Lindau said to his rival the following:

"The first is fragrant, the second is airy, the whole is shabby. What is that?"

"Lindau!" answered Mr. Blumenthal, who had coined blow. Since then, there has been a quiet but deep Enmity between the two gentlemen.

Lindau's activity as a writer, as a dramaturge, as Dramatists are well known enough to not have to There is no need to say much. Only one thing seems to me to be worth mentioning It is generally assumed that a writer is Mr Paul Lindau's proposal is not aware of the impact flow of fine activity, which was supported by almost the entire Jewish press— But this is not the case at all; Mr Lindau knows very well exactly what reprehensible role he plays in German literature, and for this we now want to present his own testimony:

"The French school proved itself to Paul Lindau immediately in his first play "Marion", which appeared in 1869. The author's own The verdict in his "Dramaturgische Blätter" in 1875 about this Demimonde=piece in which the fallen woman is the one in the "Boulevard=Dramatic popular studies of their case" as follows: "The subject is very much in horse. Who has the air to portray the human-misery so shot to see before your eyes? This perfume of patchouli and sewage, which especially the third act exudes, is downright disgusting, and the hospital air which we experience in the fourth breath, also has little appeal. The German poets have completely different tasks than those Germans constantly the neglected conditions of the night-barvolk; the French ensure this in great chender Weise – –". It is regrettable that the end this Self-criticism of his dramas has not continued, because in the following, "Mary Magdalene" and "Diana", especially the latter, fome from the n Shhaafspiel Grit standpoint still a lot of things and the play "Countess Lea" carries a certain intention only too much for show." Tendentious glorification of the Jews!

(German Literature=History by Robert König. 17th edition, p. 738.)

So Lindau himself knows very well that he is the German people with poor goods and knows what the profession of a German Writer's Pr Why, if he knows this, remains

he with his sewer literature? Fortunately, it stirs in the German people and one begins to give the writers of this kind a little to watch his fingers, as the following note shows:

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"The 'Stuttgarter Tageblatt' writes: As the delegate of the local fy Association for the Improvement of Morality, Private Person Klunzinger, in his report yesterday on the 7th and 8th of May in Halle= Congress of the German Associations for Combating Insecurity morality, among other things, it was decided there to protest against the writings a number of German writers to take up the fight. – Among The following names are found there: Carl Emil Franzos, Paul Heyfe, Paul Lindau, Bleibtreu, Alberti, Blumenthal, Nordau, F Mafoch u. f. w. (Strange wise man louder Jews and half-Jews! –).

"And a pen marked as a spreader of immorality= heroes have been the flagships of the "beautiful literature" for many years rature" and the family journals () of Germany! – From a Be= combating Bebel's writings was kept at a distance taken."

Combating Jewish=- immoral writings.
(Deutsch-social Blätter No. 98. June 29, 1890.)

and we must hope that this and similar efforts may succeed in freeing us from this kind of writers, who to suppress every innate talent through their tyranny I cannot resist sharing some articles from the Volks=Zeitung, which give us a picture of how our honored writer Mr. Lindau works in his profession.

A little one of his own. I.

We have got rid of the Bismarck, but we still haven't got rid of the Bis= Many iron brooms will still have to be used, before it is completely swept out of our public life; Deep are the traces left by a twenty-seven-year-old Miss economy.

It is a coincidence that draws our attention to those of these traces elenkt, which has imprinted itself on the literary=theatrical soil Our readers will remember that some months against the "representative" reception of some Maghre In the wake of the protests by the Mayor of Berlin. In the course of the polemic it became clear that we were creating a political tactful humbug, which was spread by the personal journalist of the Fa=

Bismarck family and with a capriole in Friedrichsruh. This made the fight only so more pleasant and the victory all the more refreshing, but we trusted her eyes, as we on this occasion with letters from artistic and literary circles, which us because of our proven "almost biting" against Mr. Paul Lindau fspiellose" 1 15 congratulated and accused us, not only 5 to repel incursions into the political territory, but also to destroy the tyranny and despotism that he through the nn his public position of trust as dramaturge and theatre critic has established himself.

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At first, these letters seemed very funny to us. Funny fomuch because we are in a cheerful interlude of our public struggles should have demonstrated a special courage, as well as because the concept of a force= and arbitrary ruler= fhip us in a far too scurrying contrast to a literary personality of the dimensions of Mr. Paul Lindau fhind. However, our laughter soon faded. We became irritable presented conclusive evidence that Mr. Paul Lindau on the Boards that mean the world, in fact, entirely according to Bismarckian Muster governs. How this is possible and could have been possible, We still do not understand, but it is true, is subject to the evidence in our hands not the slightest doubt, and we must be content with that It is the Bismarckian system of carrot and stick, with whom Mr. Paul Lindau governs, and he would not have to be a small of his own, if he did not also have a very sweet little a state of siege, by means of which he could People without bread and without home. There is a difference admittedly insofar as the master, thanks to the cowardice of the German bourgeoisie, its violent and arbitrary measures a formal fetiology, while his docile student at his Rape of people he dislikes always be careful must just touch a certain building with one's sleeve. But this is finally a complete proof of his literary ability! – according to the testimony of several lawyers lawyers and a prosecutor, who were asked by the raped protection, so far with limited but just still achieved successes.

Under these circumstances, the only last resort is public criticism remains to ensure the constitutionally guaranteed protection of People also in the field of German theater– We therefore publish close information from Mr. Paul Lindau documents written in the exercise of his dictatorial activity.

The first, however, only with omissions, about which we will

Preliminary remarks must be made. These 1 are for us by
a principled and a tactical point of view. Prin=
cipally, we consider ourselves not only authorized, but also
2 0 to publish private letters as soon as their legitimate

owner submits them for publication and, to the extent that their contents

If an injustice is committed against the public interest, in this
all the unlawful rape of persons, not only
eugt, but in and of itself is and any other way to
Elimination of this social oppression does not exist.
we do not hold the press to publish private letters
for justified, let alone obliged, insofar as they are based on purely
private, not related to public interests
relating to the things that exist. To this, in and of itself already
But there is also a tactical aspect. We
know our Pappenheimer and we know very well that if

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we also distribute the following letter in its purely private parts
wanted to make public, 1 55 Paul Lindau and those in his person
threatened interests immediately accused us of gossip
and attract general attention from the point of view of
public interest and public law, which we –
after the public prosecutor's office considered that intervention on its part was
situation of the legislation impossible – to our advantage
not only prompts, but also forces, “try
These obstacles stand in the way of a complete
publication of the letter; they can only be removed by
an express permission of its author for complete printing,
and we are cautious enough to notice right now that we are in the
possible claim by Mr Paul Lindau that we are
Omission of the purely private passages the intentions of his letter
tendentiously distorted, see such a permission and
would go beyond the unmutilated printing of the letter.

The letter now reads in fine public law,
as follows: |
Berlin, September 16, 1888.

. . . I urgently request you to leave Berlin. The fulfillment
This latter request is the only thing I value
From the “this request depends my whole
Behavior towards Miss Elfe from...

As soon as I hear that Miss Elfe is ready to leave Berlin=

let ..., I will ensure that their departure is not obstacle stands in the way. I will terminate your contract with Barnay. At the same time, I will To exert influence so that Miss Else at another decent theater, either in Frankfurt am Main at Claar, or at the Stadttheater in Hamburg with Pollini, or in the Landes theater in Prague with Angelo Neumann. Miss Elfe can decide for herself which of the three I I think my case with all three is about fully too fine. With Angelo Neumdn and Pollini I will Commitment can be enforced with the greatest probability. There she will find much more opportunity to pursue her strong inclinations for the art, as it will be possible here. Because Miss Elfe, who knows me very well, will understand that It is impossible for me to sit in the a ping as a critic if is on the stage as an actress. I do not want to

I give the opportunity to myself, while Miss Elfe plays, exposing herself to the gaze of the parquet and my expression to study. I just can't stand it. The The consequence would be that I would never have an idea in which Miss 95 is busy, and the further consequence This would be that Barnay, who probably would not would be pleasant, in the most important ideas, for which he values my discussion, Miss

Elfe would not be employed. It would be completely impossible me to let Miss Else play in my play and with to meet her at rehearsals. But of course I would like ly spare Miss Elfe the insult of having an already too I think it is more important to take away the role assigned to me for their dignity and our relationships only if Miss Elfe recognizes the same facts and from the band of the Berlin Theater before the parts for the "Countess Lea" begin SEN

Miss Elfe would therefore only do so against my express Will continue to live in Berlin, and if she values it, as she writes to me and as he believes her, that I continue to- 1 without bitter resentment, if they do not come from misfortune friend who has deep compassion for her, a deeply supplicant- terten, her completely turned away and strange man, fhe will leave Berlin as soon as possible and never return here without my knowledge and without my consent .. | |

I therefore ask you not to do anything else for the time being than to speed up your departure from here. I would be happy to hear that she has left Berlin tomorrow. As soon as she has decided to leave, I request immediate notification. I will then visit Barnay and refer to Pollini or another

Telegraph Director. Within a few hours,
in forty-eight hours at the latest, everything can be done
fe ... If Miss Elfe 1 stays, the need will
The inevitable consequence would be that I would completely withdraw from her
avert ... and further that Miss Elfe artistically
will experience new and strong insults that will make me
appear unavoidable. That I knowingly gave her a sickness—
She knows that she will not inflict any harm on him, but it will be
ly unavoidable. In Prague, Hamburg or 3
From now on, Miss Elfe will be more in demand of her art
be taken, and this is for their peace of mind and for their
Recovery is extremely important. I am completely convinced,
that everything would have remained the same between us if Miss N
Else could have played every evening or at least when she
would have been very busy acting. It always has
It bothered her that she could not satisfy this ambition, it is
always been terrible to her, I ate it unknowingly
I am partly to blame. The inner artistic dissatisfaction, the inactivity
ment, have mainly pushed Elfen away from me. It
there is only one way out – I always come to that—
back —: Miss Elje must leave immediately...

We have received a commentary on this letter from –
pressure from us – blocked the most decisive places
already given. It is, as we said, in essence – e
of the differences highlighted above – the whole system

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Bismarck: the taming of unpopular people through sugar=
bread and whip, but at the end of 11 5 through the small siege=
which Mr. Paul Lindau became so in the flesh and blood
is that he himself in the eee at the latest forty-eight
Hours” with a somewhat slavish tone for such a brilliant poet.
ens also the external breath of the police ID cards
funken, which were imposed on the basis of the Socialist Law
have been. | |
On the actual effects of his deportation order
we don't notice anything; we save it for a
any continuation of the discussion, as if it were our first concern
This system of social oppression 100% of its basic
fuperative side. We want to counteract this now
note that Mr. Paul Lindau as a dramaturge as well as a cri=
tiker, a public position of trust to mistreat others
exploits people. We add a document about this,
which at the same time sheds further light on the first letter insofar=
as it shows that it is one and the same personality, which
Mr. Paul Lindau yesterday trustingly 515 dramafurgical scepter
which he has not seen on any Berlin stage today

can, without her – of course for “objectively unavoidable” reasons – to inflict “artistically new and strong insults” and which he tomorrow as an ornament on the stages in Frankfurt, Hamburg or Prague and, as he claims, by virtue of his “influence” is also capable. This letter reads verbatim (the printed text is again from us):

Dear Elfe!

I have read the reviews of “The Sphinx”, a play in five Acts by M. Berthold Zwickel (in verse, it seems to me great nonsense) and “The Idol”, a play in three acts by Georg Hartwig, somewhere. Please give me brief summaries of the two pieces. It is not necessary to be much. I looked inside, the pieces are both un=useful. I just want to know what it is about.

Tonight! Your

Berlin, June 20, 1889.

Paul.

This is Berlin dramaturgy, more than a hundred years after the Hamburg dramaturgy, but in the twenty-seventh year of the Bismarck era. Which says it all.
(Volks=Zeitung No. 185, August 10, 1890.)

A little one of his own.

In general, one does not tend to make the person public=mundane disturbance of the peace, which a thief with loud shouts and who awakens the legal consciousness against the perpetrator

Iv. 9

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But what is true for the small street thieves, seems to be true for the fshould not be considered a great conjurer. And so Leaves found – their number is almost as small as their journalistic importance – which goes beyond our editorial in No. 185 in delightful, fi indignation. Although for the little one of his family, for Mr. Paul Lindau, has, as far as we can tell, public statements, not a single Voice raised. But the widely branched Lindau clique seeks

to keep quiet about the matter and good friends and loyal neighbors
 De felt obliged to protect us from gossip and scandal stories
 lovingly to warn; they have thereby, knowingly or unknowingly=
 lich, to that morality which is above the tactlessness of a
 stolen, which was given to a well-dressed gentleman in a crowded
 Street calls out: Catch the thief! |
 That doesn't concern us. We have always tried to do our best
 the weak against the abusive violence of a
 To protect the stronger, and if in the case of Lindau it is not
 a worker, but an actress, then that changes
 The situation is not the least bit different. We were only concerned with
 do, with an example taken from literary=theatrical life
 fplay the system of corruption to show that in almost thirty=
 years of tyranny in Germany. Although a
 Munich newspaper of timid liberalism has the "existence
 profound grievances in our entire theater world"
 and to prove it, we need the "strong support of the
 entire decent press of Germany", but it means,
 Such evils must be uncovered "symptomatically" and not
 on individual examples, the use of which is "personal gossip"
 and testifies to "despicable hatred". Unfortunately, only the white
 Sheet does not betray the art of how to cure any evil
 can reveal than by the individual symptoms, and it is a hundred
 to bet against one that this very hand, if we are completely in space=
 common about the prevailing in the literary-theatrical press
 Corruption, about "groundless slanders"
 shouted and demanded "concrete evidence".
 Well, here you will find the concrete evidence, which in the end
 short-sighted, national-liberal eyes a "symptomatic" meaning
 We expressly note that we are able to
 are concise, even for the most seemingly trivial statements,
 to obtain documentary evidence, and we call on Mr. Paul
 Lindau once again expressly declares that we will not be
 of error or untruth. The blocked
 Pressure in the quotations is exclusively ours. |
 An actress appeared in our editorial office, Miss
 Elfe von Schabelsky, asking for advice. She stated that
 notes of the critic Mr. Paul Lindau to become penniless
 We were skeptical and declared that only after thorough
 Knowledge of the entire material to do something about the matter
 Not because we can thank Mr Paul Lindau, who has taken over the position

*

a personal journalist and news negotiator of the Bis family
 Marck was able to concentrate on his work in a liberal newspaper
 understood, an abuse of his official power not

considered capable. Oh no: we knew that he had even boasted that he had upheld his predecessor at the "Berliner Tageblatt", Mr. Oscar Blumenthal, who has been silent for years in his reviews. We also knew that he had anonymously written in the open sheet the theater director Devrient with a self-made because this gentleman had bold enough was one of the most unsuccessful plays of Mr. Lindau, "Marianne's Mother", not wanting to give it on the date requested by the author. Here the 1 had the playwright strongly under To what extent the hostile attitude of Mr Lindau against the theater management with this private matter in We will refrain from making a judgment as to whether this is an ideal connection. Notwithstanding these precedents, we demanded, in order to be absolutely certain go, the exact knowledge of the entire material. From the same It became clear that this was a serious injustice that could only be remedied by the public use of these letters was to be atone for. The lady such a use was in and of itself far from being used; she even had Mr. Paul Lindau, as can be seen from his negative reply As can be seen, ten months ago the mutual exchange of anzen Corresponden e For us, public Use of these documents only the recently marked Aspects were decisive: it was not only permitted, but offered, insofar as this would serve the public interest past injustice was to be uncovered and remedied; it was excluded, as long as it was a purely private matter. | Miss Elfe von Schabelsky is in the local "Refidenz=Theater", before she knew Mr. Lindau and his comrades, in a French Pieces performed and by Mr. Lindau and the other "leaders in Theatre Affairs" has been warmly praised. As Mr. Paul Lindan later tried to support his girlfriend, one may This can be seen from the fact that he authorizes them, for example, by letter, to inform Lautenburg the play "The poor Lioness" only if she is given the title role. The director is therefore here accompanied by the "authoritative" Critics patronized in casting questions. Another time writes Mr. Paul Lindau (on December 22, 1888), he will probably not be able to attend the premiere of a play in which his girlfriend is extremely busy, and he adds: "I have for all cases Wolff well inftruiured." The first critic "inftruiured" so the second critic "just in case", so that the second critic can treat the friend of the first critic well. That is the critical objectivity. When the actress complained about insufficient employment complains, Mr. Paul Lindau writes (on 10 February 1889): "There must something happened – if not directly through me, then through Zabel, Brahm, Ifidor (Landau) or Keller or anyone else–mand." You see: it is not so easy to be a theater director.

9 *

Whether Messrs. Brahm, Zabel, Landau, Wolff and Keller really ever to such menial services for Mr. Paul Lindau have declared, we will have to wait for their comments have; for the time being we consider the words of Mr. Lindau to be powerful-boastful wind-making.

Since the actress did not find the right role at the "Residenz-Theater" If you believe you have found a foundation for your talent, it is a matter of to create another position for her. Mr. Paul Lindau offers to to bring them to the "Berlin Theater" and wants to do the same Write to Director Ludwig Barnay. The actress warns him, in a pressing need to a theater-director. And this consideration was well guilty, because she had meanwhile lost control of his composition attending play "The Shadow" him with advice and help effectively supported that the shadow poet from his already there-once beloved Hungarian country telegraphed: "Remember with grateful touched by your supportive cooperation."

The "grateful emotion" of July 14, 1889 was not to last long Because on 16 September 1889 the in No. 185 letter published by us, through which the "supporting members worker" was asked to "within twenty-four hours, at the latest to leave the capital of the Reich within forty-eight hours at the latest, otherwise she would face serious artistic insults The actress, to whom Mr. Paul herself in this threatening letter Lindau cannot reproach itself with anything and does not accept this offer; she also rejects material advantages and wants to stay with Mr. Lindau, who apparently offered her a position at a leading theater-grow, neither to Frankfurt a. M., nor to Hamburg, or finally to Prague, although Mr. Lindau at the directors Claar, Pollini and Neumann of his case "approximately surely too fine" believes. The actress wants to stay in Berlin and their achievements can finally be judged objectively again. But She had underestimated the power of the polyp. Mr. Lindau had declared that he "will not attend any performance in which Miss Else busy", and since he apparently rightly assumed that "Bar-nay values fine discussions", so Miss von Schabelsky, who was asked by the author to give up the role in "Countess Lea" had been forced to leave the stage of the "Berliner Theater" – a hardly ever before! – only once in ten months They were allowed to perform a repetition of "Coriolanus" A supporting role of about a hundred words. This unique appear in a trivial role, in an unknown ensemble, after a quick scene rehearsal was enough to convince the theatre director of to convince the member of his uselessness! The three-year-old The actress' contract was terminated, and when she applied for a She wanted to find a new position in Berlin, but was offered a job by Theater-agents, theatre directors and some theatre critics the whole hopelessness of their efforts veiled or even with cynicism

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openness. "How can you think of being in Berlin to stay if you have Lindau against you!"

The secrecy of the author's name, a condition under to which she had submitted a modern play, was the gross breach of trust by a third person, Mr. Paul Lindau betrayed, and the play in which the director of the Leffing=Theater "decided dramatic creativity and the gift of keen-sighted Observation", and the director of the Royal Theater a particularly strong theatrical talent, is nowhere to be found-taken or even performed. In any case, the boycotted Dame no longer has any prospects, neither as an actress nor as a theater Writer a sufficient living, let alone N and recognition. Mr. Paul Lindau had the word

keep...

" And now we look at this brave man once again It forces theatre directors to hire actresses; he concludes and terminates contracts by mere Dexterity; he allegedly "instructs" his colleagues so that they u will; he abuses his critical position to promote his theater= to help him get back on his feet and to get rid of people he doesn't like. their impeccable attitude and supportive participation in his work he must acknowledge in "grateful emotion", simply tacitly to clear the way. That is – the provision of further cha- We reserve the character traits for discussion – Mr. Paul Lindau, the playwright and theatre critic. There remains the the most interesting figure left for the general public: Mr. Paul Lindau, the dramaturge of the German Theater.

Because the critic Mr. Paul Lindau is dramaturge of the "Deutscher Theater", at least he was, despite all official denials In spite of this, last winter. He was given the submitted pieces, and he had written about them What did Mr Paul Lindau do? He sent the manuscripts, as soon as he received them, to Miss von Scha= belsky, had her prepare a report and a summary, which was then submitted as an elaboration by Mr. Paul Lindau to the Director of the "German Theater"! The poor authors might fshould never have dreamed that whoever is in a decisive instance their pieces' fate decided. It was a very orderly affair business. Mr. Paul Lindau asked in the No. 185 Letters for further summaries of two pieces in which the a: The dramaturgist had "looked inside", but without even wanting to "what it is about", this is sufficiently descriptive.

Given these circumstances, it is not surprising that the schedule of the German Theater for years hardly a single new man appeared. And one can be even less surprised that the critic Lindau always with a flood of praise – of the most fragrant kind found. But it must be said that here the 9 f Criticism has come to an end; it gives way to brutal commercial advertising,

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against those in the interest of art and public law consciousness – he must be confronted with ruthless determination. A man who is connected to the theatres by a thousand spider-like threads and its leaders, has the authority to aesthetic jurisdiction; a man who is in a dependent – relationships with theater directors who either see him as a dramatist maturgen or by recording his old pieces or by the Paying for the engagement or dismissal of an actress, a such a man may be much ft cleverer than Mr. Friedenstein neu – Berlin memory, for morally superior standing, our limited subject understanding cannot be maintained.

Mr. Paul Lindau knows very well that as a person means nothing. That is why he clings with his last strength to the Advertising, which provides his business acumen with the indispensable resonance For us, he has value only as a type of a striving era, as a symptom of a under the guise of correctness – creeping corruption. Beaumarchais' miserable opponent went to twelve Louis d'ors; it is quite possible that Mr. Paul Lindau, who in the meantime has used the old bug tactic of pretending to be dead imitates the fate of the worthy parliamentary councilor Goetzman He wanted to make a weak woman homeless and without bread, and he finds this, in his opinion, probably trivial – moderate offenses men on his way, who in his face shine and show him as he is, as one for the whole of the world – liner theater world's dangerous critic pasha.

Whether this individual case can ultimately be seen as a “symptom of a widespread injustice”? In any case, we are eager for the “strong support of the entire decent press Germany” Even now no defender of the Lord Paul Lindau? We can wait and see. For now we wash our hands.

(Volks=Zeitung No. 193. August 20, 1890.)

Don't you feel like you've been transported back to ancient Rome when you read these articles: |

That you are jealous of my books
You insult me, I forgive you. You are, poet, circumcised, clever.

It does not concern me that, despite criticism, you

Plunder. You are also like that, poet, circumcised, clever

The only thing that bothers me is that in Solyma!)

You, poet, seduce my boy, who is circumcised.

Behold, you deny it and swear by the temple of thunder;

Swear by Anchialus?), otherwise I believe, circumcised man, not.
Martial.

Isn't it as if Martial had written today?
The Paul Lindau case has, by the way, been treated appropriately

- 1) Jerusalem. n
- 2) Derogatory name for the Jewish god from Anokhi Eloah.

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found in a brochure by Dr. Franz Mehring, entitled:
“The Lindau Case”. This brochure is extremely informative and shows
behe ch what means the Lindauclique the German literary market
righteous.

fche Paul Lindau also awards medals and pays out
rural poets, whose intellectual products he considered important for German literature
exploits the food market to earn money and fame. It
is a true reign of terror that this society exercises. What
Even His Majesty the Emperor cannot allow himself without reason
and will allow, namely, to prevent expulsions from the capital
add, this is what this press Hebrew or rather Spartan allows himself,
to satisfy a whim. A whole company of pen=heroes,
including even a Chamber Court Judge, approve of the heroes–
that and try to cover their friend Lindau with their bodies. What
What kind of views of justice and honor are these? Who rules
actually in Berlin? Where is the public prosecutor? |

The current situation in Berlin seems to be similar to that in Paris
four to five years ago. At that time I could
I would like to tell my friend von Brandt from Paris how a talented
young lady from a good family her wish to become a concert singer
actually had to give up because pretty much

There was no doubt that in order to make a career in Paris, it was necessary
It would be dangerous to pay tribute with her body to any
of the matadors, which art, press and theater be-
rule. That these noble tax collectors of the chosen people
It hardly needs to be mentioned that they belong to the same category.

The Mehring brochure is, by the way, in another con-
education is instructive.

The Volks=Zeitung is, as is well known, the Berlin journal,
about which His Majesty the Emperor Frederick III was so favourable
This newspaper, although in Jewish hands and Jewish
Pursuing interests, often published articles bearing the stamp of
Honesty on the forehead and which were able to convince the reader
to fascinate.

From now on, this newspaper will hardly publish such articles
bring: because two German editors, Dr. Franz Mehring
and Ledebour, leave the Re= as a result of the Lindau scandal
daction of the newspaper, and it is probably not subject to the slightest
Doubt that these 1 were the ones who wrote the brilliant articles for
delivered this Volks=Zeitung.

Until now, it had been quite incomprehensible to me how a man,
who worked in the editorial office of a Jewish newspaper, a philosopher
could be a semitic person without acting against his better convictions.

The brochure also solves this riddle; but even more so the following

end article, which I just read while I am writing this, in the
Rheinisch=Westphälische Zeitung find. .

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On the Lindau case.

Messrs. Moffe and Cohn, two allies and brothers-in-law,
have the freedom of expression in the former demo-
ee Volks=Zeitung abfolut on the sutler of Marsala

brought.

l The “organ for everyone from the people” allows the person
Editor, without whom the Volkszeitung would have had absolute significance-
sink into a state of insignificance and thereby lose their right to exist
will not even mention the word in its own columns; Dr. Meh=
ung must fi) contact the Kreuz=Zeitung to obtain the following new
eldentaten of the “Lindau Ring” to be published. The Cross=
The leadership has enough tact to give the political opponent the floor.

The conservative organ writes: |

We receive the following letter, which we accept, because we believe we can deduce from the content of the same, that Mr. Mehring is no longer able to print the same in the Volks-Zeitung.

11 Please ask me to publish the following lines

u ask.

; When I was working on my booklet: "The Lindau Case", I found One day Mr. MA Klausner from the Berliner Börfen-Courier, as a friend and confidant of the Lord. Paul Lindau, in my Apartment to convince me by very common arguments that I Out of respect for Mr. Lindau, I do not want to go into detail about the publication-feeft of my brochure. A few days later, Mr. Stein, the local political correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, I set out on behalf of Mr. Lindau and with the intention of to prove that this gentleman never told Miss von Schabelsky He only had one, but, as he assumed, the more convincing proof in his pocket; he thought namely, if Mr. Lindau had been his former girlfriend-fideigen want, yes it would be related to him by virtue of his-fcient relationships would have been easy, as a foreigner from Berlin to be identified by the police. Since I have no Prussian authority was known, which is called upon to To carry out acts of revenge against the Lindau family, I could not see tremendous merit in the fact that Mr. Paul Lindau had let him do what he could not do. Mr. Stein then said nor, by pointing to the same things as Mr. Klausner, This makes things particularly difficult for Mr Paul Lindau; in his Letters to Miss von Schabelsky contain sentences that close relatives of 85 in private and political affairs- which exposed them very much, and the thought that these passages in the baptism of the polemif could be affected, he I completely reassured Mr. Stein about this, To make matters worse, he promised to send the relevant papers to the given point of view, a particularly detailed examination

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to undergo the test and executed the next day, the 22nd of the month, following letter to Mr. Stein:

"In the wake of our conversation yesterday, I have the best relevant papers again. You can contact Mr. Lindau completely reassured that, as long as I keep the matter in the hand, everything in politics or his other private interests conditions will remain untouched. I do not have the deepest hatred against him, and what I can do to protect his personal To ease the situation, it is always gladly done, as I

I have also included a relevant section in my brochure.
I only ask that if necessary you would be so kind as to find the
to take over mediation, with Klausner, whom I met today
repeatedly had to shake off, and I don't want anything to do with similar people
to create. – Of course, this will be my
Opinion will not change if Mr. Lindau is still so considerate=
defended myself or prosecuted. That is a good right,
whose use I shall be the last to take offence at."

I assume that Mr. Stein has sent this letter to Mr. Lindau,
on whose behalf he came to me. It seems, however,
that the "basically good guy" as whom I describe Mr. Paul Lindau
at the request of his friends in my writing,
loves thorough work. After my relationships with the daily press
refer to a formal contractual relationship of limited duration
have reduced, the day before yesterday Mr. MA Klausner attacked the
Miss von Schabelsky at a third location and introduced her, now
she will finally listen to her true friends. Outside
There are such beautiful areas in Berlin where she does not have the means
should be missing, a wonderful life as an actress and writer
Above all, she should have her lawyer Munkel
discontinue the proceedings against their persecutors; they should not
forget that every day they have to pass their police identification
from Berlin could be expected.

Of course, I see in this announcement only a
fshould be as empty as it is malicious threat. Would it be conceivable as it is:
It is conceivable that a Prussian authority might take revenge for the
Lindau=Ring, yes I would not go public
appeal, but another instance for protection for a helpless
Call woman. But empty as she is, she is not
less malicious. Miss von Schabelsky, who just again a little
had taken a breath to reach their goal, a goal which no
other than to earn a modest and honorable living through honest work
To establish an existence, I see myself as soon as I am paralyzed.
believed that they had again been exposed to the tortures of their tormentors;
is not a day – yesterday Mr MA Klausner is already in your
apartment, only to be turned away – before
new fears, and this unfortunate woman, who ten times
has atoned for whatever she may have lacked, must finally be
lie if they do not have permanent protection from the Lindau ring
obtained.

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But, as things stand, this protection can only be provided by a
Appeal to the public. Since the Kreuz=Zeitung is on the
small minority of the local press organs, which still
openly to the in our enlightened and advanced times quite
dare to confess the old-fashioned view that a defenseless

Woman must not be hunted to death, I hope that you, Mr. Redacteur, the present lines in the next issue of your paper—and I ask you at the same time to express my thanks for this, to accept a favor shown to a political opponent
In the interest of Mr. Paul Lindau and his entire
I wish for the benefit of my family and my stomach that this publication
a final end to all the harassment of Miss von Schabelsky
significant goal. =

With best regards,

Berlin, October 13, 1890. Dr. Franz Mehring.

“The Volks-Zeitung always knows how to hit the nail on the head”,
said Kaiser Friedrich, and by that he meant the articles of the Lord
Dr. Mehring, who fought against evil and untruth, where
he always found it. |

How often have I been surprised by the agreement between the two
Newspapers representing the extreme poles were surprised. Now
the instinct of Dr. Mehring to the Kreuz-Zeitung. =

The ultra-conservative editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung finds himself
with the ultra-radical editor of the Volks-Zeitung on the same
Soil and both fight for justice and humanity for a
distant person.

Dr. Mehring fought against Judaism without
knew; he fought against Bismarckism and now it turns out that
Mr. von Bismarck has been messing around in the ghetto for many years,
if it does not turn out that he has Jewish blood
in his veins. N

Dr. Mehring fought against Schunck, Schweinburg and Pindter,
Now he is fighting the Lindau Clique; but he has the nail
hit on the head. He is in the middle of the Jewish swamp
Probably even today he has hardly any idea
how big and powerful this clique is, and what names in it
1. But you can get rid of them with the help of my work=

nds.

The Lindau clique stretches across the globe and drives
there under the German flag the same game with all variations, as
Paul Lindau did it with Miss von Schabelsky.

The Kreuz-Zeitung fought against Judaism, but made
the nobility, the gown, the uniform of the officer or
of the official. Both points of view are untenable. On both
sides you have to go a step further to find the appropriate fight=
to find the ground.

Dr. Mehring will probably experience that
when he told his friend, the Aryan Friedrich Engels in London, whom

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he mentions in a fine brochure, puts it to the test, which is just as good
a Semite, like the "Christian" Lindau. It is very likely that
Dr. Mehring was exploited by Mr. Engels in a similar way,
like Miss v. Schabelsky by Paul Lindau, and this will still
also make fun of him for being so gullible.

If Dr. Mehring is then one friend poorer, then
On the other hand, he is richer in experience, namely that
the race Everything is, like the "Christian" Disraeli, the Reform Jew Mendel-
sohn, and the orthodox professor Dr. Grätz claim. |

From a treatment of the third Lindau, Mr. Richard
Lindau, I will gladly refrain from, as well as from a description of the
private life of the Lindau's; that must be a German Juvenal or
Zola remains reserved.

We will, however, discuss Mr Paul Lindau elsewhere, in
Trial of Graef, in the company of his friends Simson, Lefing, etc.
find again.

Yes, with the Lindau's one really understands the truth of the
Word of Professor Mommsen: "Judaism is an effective
ferment of cosmopolitanism and national decomposition."

Mr. J. Neustadt,
Episode from the life of an ordinary Jew.
A simple but true story.

Mr. J. Neustadt is a Jew from Liffa, Pofen district,
or anywhere else from this area.

In 1879 he sailed on a Dutch schooner, the
"Augufte", around the Cape of Good Hope to China. On board
The first representative of Mr. Krupp in China, Mr.
F. Peil, his partner, both ladies, the procurator of the future
Company F. Peil in China and finally also the office staff of
Company; Mr. J. Neustadt belonged to the latter. The ship also
some Krupp guns and a load of all sorts of stuff=
things like watches, toys, photograph albums and the like.
The sale initiated after the schooner's arrival in Hong Kong
of haberdashery and other goods of his time in China
caused a great stir and gave rise to many jokes. In fact

the composition of the whole company was also a miracle cash! Krupp guns and children's toys, people who knew how to handle the most modern cannons, and the small uneducated Jewish clerks!

The energy of Mr. F. Peil, the director of this company, However, within a few years, the business was able to turn into a favorable to lead the forerunners; it is undisputedly his merit to have led the Krupp

guns in China. But fate the company and its other staff will not concern us any further here

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but only Mr. Julius Neustadt, whom I, as Everyone in Shanghai, got to know superficially; because like his famous fellow Disraeli and the infamous Ditto, the current representative of Friedrich Krupp in China and fleeting Austrian Hebrew Mandl, he stood out through the real contrast between his insignificant physicality and the tender color brilliance of its outer shell a la derniere mode. Unfortunately, he had competitors who were related to him in these arts superior; he achieved, like them, certain hilarity, but the was everything. To gain prestige and influence and to become respected persons— His aim was to establish relationships with these personalities, but without success. It caused Mr. Neustadt much grief that a Jewish barber, Named Abraham Höflich, called George Polite, of reading and Ignorant of writing, but clever and in his way a Enjoying Figaro popularity, Mr. Neustadt claimed that his real cousin and did not want to recognize him out of arrogance.

In 1874 Mr. Neustadt Knall und Fall left China and indeed, as one only occasionally fawkwardly He was persecuted for committing forgery, a reason which his principals of his time had kept secret out of consideration.

In 1877 I met Mr. Neustadt in Berlin at the Chinese— fician embassy, which he tried to force his way to. On 1 acquaintance from China, he made me

search.

In the aftermath of the Gründerzeit, he had, with the help of “be— praised” writers and authorities to counter a long—felt need to establish an English journal for Berlin This matter, like some other undertakings, failed, and he now complained of his distress and asked me to help him. Wherever I could, I did this, provided him with connections and helped him as best he could.

By recommendation of a former Consul of the German Empire
In China, where he had also complained of his distress, he received news-
science in the diplomatic world, for which he provided furniture, commissions
and luxury items. On the Foreign
In his office in Berlin, Mr. Neustadt was a well-known personality.
In 1879 he told me, among other things, that he had also worked for Mr.
Brandt, ambassador in Peking, with his brother, Colonel von
Brandt, former head of espionage in the war of 1870-71, he
I also have business connections, significant ups-
tasks for the embassy in Peking; that this
also used it to sell Chinoiferien &c. &c. He
boasted about this connection and also about fine respected
Relatives, the Moll family, whose members were city councilors, judges,
Lawyers in Charlottenburg, Berlin, all very well respected,
wealthy and married even more wealthy. He also knew
to arrange it for Mr. Neustadt so that I could make the acquaintance of some
members of this family, so that I could convince him,
that they addressed him informally and recognized him as a full member of the family.

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In 1883 I returned from China to Berlin and Mr.
Neustadt immediately came to see me. He told me that his business was
He is now making purchases for a whole number of German
Ambassadors and consuls abroad: the business is indeed a one=
tolerable, but for a man of his importance, this
employment is too low, he would have to become something, his
also turned to prosperous land and owned entire house complexes in the
Friedrichstrasse and others

Since Berlin has now become a centre for most
InduŸstrieen, I was often V and Be=
people from home and abroad were asked to
admit, and I usually recommended this to Mr. Neustadt. One
my friend, who had come to Berlin and with the
Neustadt's purchases, invited him one evening to supper
in a fine restaurant under the Linden trees. In the course of the
animated conversation, Mr. Neustadt suddenly asked him: "Say
Please be honest with me, Mr. X., what do you think about me

a "Very clever and martial," replied my friend

jokingly, "but a little pale and worn out."

Mr. Neustadt, visibly flattered, now made the following statement:
clarification: The fresh healthy facial colors are here in Berlin
completely out of fashion, they are no longer appreciated; but such a complexion,
like the one I have, is called "court-colored" here these days!

sees where Mr. Neustadt's ambitions, like those of many of his fellow believers, aimed! |

He also told me in confidence that he was counting on Consul General or at least Consul of a foreign state in Berlin; with his relatives and other Relationships he would succeed and then he would be on top. He listed a whole series of respected personalities, who frequented his office and with whom he conducted major business arranged and planned.

On the whole, Mr. Neustadt's visits were annoying to me, and I had many mockeries from my acquaintances because of this circumstance= gangs, but since he almost always "out of gratitude" or came with a request, it was difficult to reject. I used to say to my mocking friends: Neustadt is a poor Jew, but the only decent one I know.

Mr. Neustadt, always elegant on the outside, was uneducated; he

could neither sing nor play music, neither write poetry nor compose; Nor did he make any scientific aperçus and was not educated; He himself spoke English only poorly: thus, apart from fine Clothing, a certain Aplomb and his court-colored complexion of the whole apparatus, which made him available to society and to consular and court ambitions without much money. Apparatus which young Israel is today using in German schools and Universities and to the detriment of the Goyim, knows how to use it to your advantage.

Mr. Neustadt's stories were highly comical when he

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the circle of his highly respected family and of their splendor and wealth told.

Now, he came to me several times, excited, now they sit all together, the whole family, and discuss about me; now my fate is decided; I am to marry. This is the case with the Jewish Families always like this, there is one for all and all for one, and I must do what I am commanded.

Mr. Neustadt also went to look for a bride, but returned empty-handed. The deal was not successful; and so It happened several times. Meanwhile, he said, he was entertaining a Relationship with a Christian young girl, whom he, when

e would have to marry a German craftsman

thought out. |

. As a rule, Mr. Neustadt appeared very harmless and ridiculous, Only once did he reveal the full sophistication of his race. A friendly manufacturer had asked me for an active and reliable casual agent for his factories in Berlin. I inquired me whether Mr. Neustadt would be interested in taking on such a representation which could possibly provide a living. He was delighted, it was after all a step forward in society fcient Scala and what particularly pleased him was that the Products of the factories also for larger consumer goods the government 11 He saw the sky full of violins. "This is my field," he claimed. "How to deal with the government makes, I know" – and now he develops in the joy of his heart the whole plan, "how it had to be done" and how it allegedly did. The matter started with the corruption of the poor paid subordinate officials, but indirectly aimed at high and ER officials who are deceived by the subordinates The whole mechanism of this system was probably from the impure practice of any of his co-religionists. Fortunately, nothing came of the agency for Mr. Neustadt. The manufacturers had, perhaps by chance, a bad experience experience with him. But I should have my Hebrew friend get to know each other even better.

The ambassador Mr. von Brandt, who was with me in 1883 had returned from China, had, as usual, for the art= trade museum in Berlin a lot of art objects= purchased. Items for the state art collections are duty-free; If a museum does not accept such or some of them, they will be returned to the collectors; even then, as far as I know, no customs will be charged paid later. If you send a lot of these art objects, of which one knows that the museum will refufir, by saving on the high import duty, you can make a good deal make it difficult for legitimate curiosities traders who pay customs have to pay, the competition. | Mr. von Brandt always spoke with great contempt of a American official who was accused of such manipulations in America. That Mr. von Brandt was involved in such business

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such a thought had never crossed my mind for thwarted for a moment. It is so natural that someone, who lives abroad and acquires works of art from a foreign country and buys gifts for friends and acquaintances, runs errands, but the limits of what is permitted are always easy to maintain!

Mr. Neustadt, who knew that I was with Mr. von Brandt had become friends in the meantime, and was questioned by the same might have that we corresponded with each other, one day to me and asked me to speak to Mr. von Brandt on his behalf about the sale of items rejected by the Kunstgewerbemuseum, especially embroidery, to intervene, he knew very well that Mr. Julius Leffing, second director of the Kunstgewerbemuseum, Mr. von Brandt is being treated badly; he is only waiting for theft and wants to do business; von Brandt is ill and Leffing is delaying the publishing of the embroidery etc. intentionally, since it is not impossible, that von Brandt passed away.

I asked Mr. Neustadt to excuse me from such discussions. Of course, under no circumstances would I agree to your request. Now a real comedy began! Mr. Neustadt implored me to spare my friendship for Mr. von Brandt, to present him before Leffing. He is a false friend and a black character. He is also ungrateful, and he has tangible proof of this. In his youth, Leffing, as a poor student, had 1 free meal in his family, as is customary among Jews, and now he plays the big guy and wants to do all the business himself. Mr. Leffing had made a career and was at very high personalities at the expense of others, He had some really incredible things to tell about it, details, which I do not want to repeat here. Finally, I had to earnestly request that you never speak to me of such things again, and He didn't do that again.

Of course, I have spoken to Mr. von Brandt about these things not talked about, even if occasionally the names Neustadt and Leffing were mentioned and he referred to the latter and the museum economy fored. Despite everything, he called Leffing his friend, but why Should I make him disgusted with such a thing, especially since the Neustadt spring because it seemed far too insignificant and too interested.

However, Mr. von Brandt finally gave Mr. Neustadt the preference, which the latter told me beaming with joy. He then asked me to come with him to a fabric store where the items would be available; I would like to give my opinion about them, etc. I did not see the purpose, especially as I had never heard of such Things I don't understand, but Mr. Neustadt finally knew me to move him, saying that he had also brought some belonging to me old bronzes, which I had given him for polishing, brought there and they are now ready. (These bronzes . I, chased by the way, made every effort to return from Neustadt taken because he absolutely wanted to sell them.)

So I went along, looked at the embroidery of Mr. von Brandt,

without having the slightest idea that the Jew had put me on this apparently harmless way to a shameful maneuver to defraud other people's computers, as will be explained below.

Neustadt had asked me several times for loans for a shorter period of time, each time noting that he was ocular—is currently in short supply — today around 1000, then around 2000 marks, money, which I received back. Finally he came with a request for 4000 Mk. A gentleman from Brunswick, ambassador in a had given him orders nel which he could not 9 0, since Mr. von Brandt fvery owes a lot of money and another gentleman is also in arrears. He wants show me fine business books rc. re. I gave the requested sum. But since I wanted to leave Berlin soon after, he gave me a two-month sola bill of exchange on your company, which I gave it to my banker for cashing; but before it expired, Neustadt for a prolongation of two months, then again the same Deadline and so on several times. As the matter kept repeating itself, I asked Mr. Neustadt to repay the sum in installments and asked my banker to put a little pressure on Mr. Neustadt—to practice, but without forcing it in any way.

When I returned to Berlin at the beginning of 1885, I heard I that Mr. Neustadt had gone through and because of a series of Except for 1400 Mk. he had fhe paid off his debt to me. I also heard that Mr. Neuft should have taken a train ticket to Paris, that he Office clerks earn several hundred marks, craftsmen, such as fhis shoemaker, also for a few hundred marks, a tailor—company was defrauded of 1800 marks and a widow, a Christian, had swindled 8000 marks under the promise of marriage. I I knew that complaining would not help, but I was Mr. von Brandt, who has greater interests than the man entrusted to me, and so I went to the upholstery shop, where which I had seen Mr. von Brandt's Chinoiserie. The Boss then told me that Mr. Neustadt, before he had me had told me to come into the store, 15 that I was a intimate friend of his, with whom he always had a blank credit of 20 to 30,000 Marks. He had therefore invited me to the business go, not so that I could look at the materials, but to prove the existence of my person and the acquaintance with me.

He had boasted greatly about his friendship with Mr. von Brandt and alleged letters from him, according to which he some thirty thousand marks. He also had the name of Count von Tattenbach, former Legation Secretary in Peking, abused in a similar way as mine and through this The company was cheated out of 20,000 marks; I was also given the Address of a furniture dealer, whom he defrauded of 30,000 marks should have and where, if I wanted to hear more, I could find out more—I renounced this, but to Mr. von Brandt, from whom I assumed that the one with his name and alleged

I reported that the abuse of letters must have been unpleasant

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what I heard. The answer was that he too was in Mr. Neustadt, whom he always considered a decent man. Of the letters that Neustadt claimed to have received, not a word was true; he had never owed Neustadt anything: it had only always found it difficult to get an account from him; in any case Neustadt gave him a silver service, "an old family piece", which he had deposited with him, which amounted to 1700 marks: valued, but as an art object it represents a greater value.

Neustadt also hired a vice-consul in China for about 3000 Marks. Later I heard that he had another Chinoiserie dealer for a considerable sum, an Englishman in London, to whom I had recommended him, for 3000 marks and a German consul, for whom he had procured a wedding dowry. supposedly cheated him out of 5,000 marks.

What else Mr. Neustadt has committed and who else he I do not know whether he may have cheated. I never investigated further, Most of the above information was only discovered by chance.

The only thing I would have liked to have noted was: Has the "rich, respected family of Mr. Neustadt", which according to his statement, he was concerned about his affairs, the details of these things? In any case, they have no expression made to compensate the cheated clerks and craftsmen – so I learned about the tailoring company, which was run by Mr. Neustadt was deceived and who worked for me. –

At about the same time, our German authorities in North-America, a small postal worker who has some very small. He was arrested amid much newspaper fuss back to his homeland, where he committed suicide in prison. I was eager to find out whether Mr. Neustadt could be found; but nothing was heard. |

When I met Mr. von Brandt in Peking again in 1887, We also touched on the subject of Neustadt. He first spoke about in the same spirit as he had written to me in 1885. But the fate of Mr. Neustadt seemed to be very dear to his heart and he often asked: "Where might Mr. Neustadt be? and what might he have done with all that money? Did he took it with him or did he gamble it away?" I said my swear: guessed in the former case and said jokingly: 1

"Well, he took a train ticket to Paris. There

he is welcomed with joy by his fellow tribesmen
and if he can properly legitimize himself, that he has so many Goyim
has cheated in such a sophisticated manner, he will certainly be honored=
mahl. Then he will be between Zadoc Khan (the Chief Rabbi)
and Baron Rothschild have their place, because in the Talmud it says
wrote: The money of a non-Jew is ownerless property, and
whoever wants to has every right to take possession of it

— —n

1) See "Der Judenspiegel", Laws, Nos. 24 and 55.
Iv. 10

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And furthermore, that for the Jew there is always a good
The point is to take something from the non-Jew."

In the end, we see Mr. Neustadt after a few years
in Berlin as Baron de Villeneuve, or de Neufville, covered with
foreign order and as consul or general consul of a robber state,
which then protects him from persecution.

Mr. von Brandt's curiosity about the whereabouts of Mr. Neu=
ftadt should not remain 0 unsatisfied. A friend wrote to me

from Berlin that he had just met a mutual acquaintance, a

Englishman, who was flying from S ang via San Francisco
came to Europe to visit. When he was on the way—
travel in San Francisco in the Palace Hotel, suddenly Mr.
Neustadt and, based on the previous acquaintance
in Shanghai, asked him for money, as he was currently
short of money and intend to travel to South America, from
from which he wanted to immediately refund 100 as money. The Englishman
from the money which he could spare at the moment, happier

only 50 dollars. Mr. Neustadt was grateful and touched and
noted with scrupulous conscientiousness and accuracy the address
of the Lord in Europe to whom he could send the money. As
who, a few minutes later, happens to look out of the window and sees
Here, as Mr. Neustadt with another suspicious-looking Indian—
viduum of his race i and the piece of paper on which he fo—
had just carefully noted his address, even more carefully throughout
tears into small pieces. j |

I read the relevant passage from the letter to Mr. von Brandt and we then warmly welcomed this new Jewish prank of our Mr. von Brandt said: "I am surprised that Neustadt did not come to you when you were in San Francisco. You certainly wouldn't have done anything to him!"

a 1 5 Interest in Mr. Neustadt was still not extinguished.

Around April 1888 he was still preoccupied with the idea whether Mr. Neustadt would have kept all the money. He ended: "the "Don't be so stupid and do the right thing."

Do you understand, gentlemen? |

This is the race!

Monfieur Conftans.
Minister of the Interior in France.

The "Curriculum vitae" of Constans is known to all, writes Drumont, and when I return shortly afterwards, this will happen merely to show the sources to the historians of the future.

After Constans was forced to abolish the legal profession in Tou= Instead of giving up his life, he went to Spain to seek his fortune, and we know how he plundered the unfortunate Puig y Puig,

Be

who, loyal like all Spaniards, believed the words of a Frenchman had given.

To avoid legal prosecution, the Alfocie of Puigey Puig (Constans) the jewelry of his ai as collateral and then sneaked into Puig y Puig with a spare key. Puig threatened again with a lawsuit. Mrs. Conftans and her mother then went to him to ask him to forgive once again but Puig removed the two in the presence of the servants godmothers. ö

The letters of Mr and Mrs Puig were published, which confirm the correctness of these facts. !) |

Extract from a letter from Mr. Puig to Mr. M. 9. Fonrnier of June 20, 1864.

re As far as my business is concerned, I try to
Forces to work my way out, although the villain who
brought into all these embarrassments, has caused me harm again
ethan has, by seeing me again in the

ate that we probably can not even ripen to Vichy
and from what I am told, he is amused with my
Money in Paris and London. Unfortunately, this is the advantage that the
scoundrels have an advantage over honest people

signed Puig y Pnig.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Puig to his brother Alexauder.

f Barrelona, February 8, 1865.
My dear brother Alexander!

eb wi Sch am far from being without worries,
because this Frenchman with fine ladies (you remember them well
still), after they had insinuated themselves into our hearts as best friends and
our friendship acquired 1 a fraud (droga) and so
outrageous fraud (Estafa) that I have been since October 1, 1863
I haven't had a moment's peace until today...

I am sad, displeased and ashamed of such disloyalty
truth and falsehood. Imagine that this miserable Constans has
sought to flee to France, and thus escape the fate
escaped that I beat him to death

1) See the memoirs published during the Malherbe trial
and the brilliant platitude of Mr. Falateuf. 2

Le Triboulet of 1 September 1889 has a complete report on
the life of Constans, together with evidence, published. a

10 *

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Letter from Mrs. Puig y Puig to Count Malherbe, transferee
their debt claim against Mr. Conftans.

Mr. Graf! |

You ask me whether I am able to give you further information—
to make any more divisions than those which I have already given you

have, about the bit which my unfortunate husband has with Mr.

Constans had. Unfortunately, I cannot give you a comprehensive individual—
units, because I was not fully involved in the matter—
consecrated when my husband, under the burden of his anxiety, decided
to make me acquainted with his fears. Mr. Constans
was given to my husband by Mr. Couffinet, your debtor's cousin—
ners, who, by the way, also arrived shortly afterwards—
I knew that Mr. Puig had given him 150,000 francs
lent to start the collection business in the city without
that he knew the details of this deal. I heard nothing
of the bad turn that these affairs took, until one
day when we were in the countryside near Barcelona—
found, my brother-in-law wrote to my unfortunate husband that almost
every night money and valuables from the cash box entrusted to him
disappeared. We returned in great haste and almost simultaneously
With our arrival, Mrs. Con's jewelry disappeared
ftans from the case, also without any trace of a break-in
present ls would be. |

My brother-in-law, Mr. Carlos Maduell, Kaffirer of Mr. Con=
ftans, who had been commissioned by my husband to make the jewelry—
to take into custody the belongings of Madame Constans, which in consequence
new advances were given as collateral, and Mr. Manuel Puig
y Puig, our cousin, who was also employed in the business, would
To have been able to give you further information; but
both of them died. |

A few days after this theft, my unfortunate husband
a very lively discussion with Mrs. Constans and her
Mother who visited us and had to ask these ladies to
To leave the house immediately. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Constans fled from
Barcelona and my husband never knew his address; I myself
I only found out about it in 1876, when I was asked for information about his
business deal asked. |

Death has a
clarification could have been given: This person brings bad luck!

Approve etc.

signed Sophie Leclerc de Puig.

Puig was an inconvenient witness, he disappeared one day on
on the way from Barcelona to his country estate. Mrs. Puig gave
200,000 francs to at least find the body of her unfortunate

man and had the whole country searched. Finally
One day she received a letter with printed letters which

e swept away those who were on your side= |

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one had cut out of a newspaper, in which she was presented with=
shared: “It is useless for you to make so much effort, your husband is
burned to ashes and no trace will ever be found.”

Here the light-shy side of the nine is the point where he
the back lodges of Freemasonry. The Free-
maureret!) gives credit, it shoots a dead man in front of a debtor
and the same ten the debt a few years later through ministerial
Decree back. One can imagine what such a man in Indo=
China has been able to commit atrocities. Letters and dispatches
judge us of the thefts and embezzlements which Constans
Richaud has formally accused him of
Profession to extortion and by King Norodom
of Cambodia in return for the re-establishment of the game
of the 36 wild animals (a lottery game which the French
messengers) to accept the much-mentioned valuable belt
have, which Conftans does not deny. |

Since Constans disputed the accuracy of some of the information,
the Marine Minister to Richaud, who confirmed the accuracy and correctness
ity of his statements. The newspaper “Petit national” –
could, without being pursued by Conftans, among other de=
pefchen also publish the following, which no longer has any doubt
Space leaves:

General=Governor to Navy Minister Par
aris.

Tenants refuse to obey my orders, saying
Withdrawal of the concession of the game of the Trente-six-Bôtes ruins it, because
they pay considerable sums to King Norodom and Constans

had to. f
signed Richand.

The Marquis de Mores, whose word no one will doubt,
On July 17, 1889, he wrote the following letter to the director of “Matin”:

Mr. Director!

As a friend of Mr Richaud, I respond to your article of July 14th: "Unbridled Ambition".

As you know, I come from Tonkin, where I met Colonel Richaud; I met Mr. Richaud there, him I learned to appreciate, became a fine friend and am a friend of fine widow and her children.

You have shown great courage by doing so 1
Not to defend N, I take the word for Mr.

Richaud.

2 1) Freemasonry in France is entirely different from that in Germany.
N The festival is almost exclusively directed by Jews. The German
own no cartel with the French.

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I have seen in Tonkin the results of the administration of Mr. Constans; in my opinion, no honest and intelligent administrative official the responsibility of succeeding the Lord Constans. For my part, I accuse Mr. Constans:

1) To assist the State by 440,000 francs in matters of the Chinese-
Nesian guilds, the following official
Documents show you in what way;

("The brutality of individual facts," said Richaud, "makes their
Justification impossible." I repeat it with him.)

| 2) as Governor General of South China, the military

to have falsified the judgement and intentionally deceived the government.

I returned via China. The reputation which Mr. Constans as ambassador of France left there, makes me as French people blush that I was misled by such a man-
and I accuse Mr. Constans, Ambassador
France in China:

1) in the treaty with China, the interests of France in the
Settlement of the issue concerning the trade in salt, the enclave of
Paklung and border regulation have been severely damaged;

2) his position as ambassador of France through haggling with

to have dishonored Chinoiserie.

I am prepared to make these and other accusations before the Courts or the public and furthermore my friends to protect in all areas.

Please approve, Mr. Director 2c. 2c. 5
hmig 8 signed Mores.

Richaud returned, his hands full of evidence. He was left safe and sound; there was not a single case of cholera aboard of the ship that was to bring him back to France,

occurred; he died nevertheless in a mysterious White, and during a terrible storm the Body of the unfortunate governor and the papers which were in his cabin, overboard. Another inconvenient witness, who was no longer allowed to speak

As for the documents of the Baratte affair, they are the same even better known, if this is possible. These are the Acts of a trial which took place before the court of Nancy—

This and the discussions that took place in the chambers have taken place, leave no doubt that Constans was accepted a stabbing sum of 10,000 francs.

This Mr. Baratte, after having served with distinction in the war—had fought for the union and was decorated, in dubious business—he tried to set up an insurance company under the name of “Ville de Lyon”, and to simple people he appointed the Administrative Council of deputies—The prospectus contained the following names: Constans, former Minister of the Interior, Deputy and General Councilor of the Department Haute Garonne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company

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“La ville de Lyon”; Dubois, deputy and ne des Department of Côte d'Or, former mayor of Dijon; Gilliot, Member of Parliament and General Councillor of the Department of Saône-et-Loire
f

The constitution of the society dates from June 12, 1882; on On July 28, Constans received his reward for the trade. Mr. Baratte actually sent him the following letter on this date:

Mr. Conftans, former Minister, Chairman of the

Board of Directors of the company "La ville de Lyon",
18 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris. |

"I am sending you a cheque for 10,000 francs,
No. 23, dated 28 July 1882, issued by Crédit Lyonnais and
payable at the branch in Paris.

As agreed between us, I will present to you as chairman
of the Administrative Council of the "Ville de Lyon" except those attached
following 10,000 francs 250 shares of 125 francs = 31,500 francs
and annual salary 3000 francs."

On September 10, 1882, another writes about Mr. Constans
recruited MP wrote the following letter to Mr Baratte:

Mr. Director!

Before I left Paris, Mr. Constans welcomed us into his home
collects and everyone receives the proceeds from the sale of 40 of our shares
paid out to the company "La ville de Lyon".

Mr. Conftans then told us that in the course of the
September we will receive an equal payout from the sale of further
40 shares would be made. |

You would be doing me a great duty, Mr. Director, if you
provide this sum, or at least let me know,
when this money will be paid out.

| signed Dubois,
Member of Parliament for Côte d'Or.

Since the new company did not get off the ground despite all this,
Baratte demanded his money back from Constans, who, however, refused
and Baratte had to write him the following letter:

| "Our new Administrative Council demands that the Members of Parliament
neten fofort the received sums i because you from right
because the funds only after the legal constitution of the company
should have taken because the money belongs to the shareholders.

I am therefore more than surprised that I am with a man of
your position in such a delicate matter."

Constans still did not pay back, and only decided
to hand over the 10,000 francs when threatened with the public prosecutor
He had raised the 10,000 francs on July 28, 1882
and it was not until May 9, 1883, that he published it again.

That's what this man is like. He is clever and sinister at the same time, a

Descendant of the ancient Albigensians, who after centuries finds his former accomplice, the Jew, and works with him.

—

To support his candidacy, Constans only wanted a Jew Cohn, Prefect of Toulouse, whom he used to recruit him for his To reward merits, to appoint Commander of the Legion of Honour—

nen.

(For further details see Drumont's "La dernière bataille". p. 55 ff.)

Privy Councilor Professor Dr. Rudolph Virchow.

Boom! Boom!

It is sad to have to die, but
I could almost get used to this chic
fable reconcile when I think about it,
that I finally no longer have to talk to Sarah
Bernhardt and the "great Frenchman"

need to hear. 9
Leuven.

"Go away, leave Virchow alone!" I said to
an older doctor who made it clear to me — it was in 1878 —
you tried to make it seem that compulsory vaccination was an injustice, that
Business politics and something even worse was behind it and
Professor Virchow as an "unscientific idiot"
had described. | ö

| "Man loves to blacken what is radiant
And to drag the sublime into the dust."

Yes, I believed in Virchow, why I still know today
not, but faith makes one blessed. The Jew believes in gold and
the Aryans in God or ideals, and Professor Virchow teaches
us that the German people are increasingly losing their ideals—
I suspect that he is among the
Ideals of the German people count. The German is difficult to
find his ideals, and so it is with me too with Professor
Virchow.

For a long time I, like almost all Germans, have in silent adoration the

shining trio of the Berlin University: Virchow, Helmholtz, Dubdis=Re mond admired. And when Herr von Kleft=Retzow many years ago, one should ask Professor Virchow like nailing a harmful animal to the barn door, there was I was "morally outraged like Lasker" and held Mr. von Kleist=Retzow for a medieval barbarian. The whole trio Press. yes, at that time in the brightest theatrical splendour of the entire Jewish effe.

Then came the evil Doctor Dühning, snatched the Professor

von Helmholtz took out the foreign feathers with which he had adorned himself,

= 459.2

and extinguished the fire with a large fire bucket full of cold water. Stern Helmholtz.

Then came the author of "Rembrandt as Educator", encompassing the noble Dubois=Reymond and attracted him like a watery woman to his Heart. And look, even the faint luminosity of this star was gone! |

But Virchow's star still shines undiminished at the firm=ment, despite all the water jets pouring down on him. Through fwift rotation and tremendous friction will keep it glowing and it sounds like a big humming top.

When will he too disappear into the darkness of the night?

– The first blow was to my rock=solid belief in the praised Virchow by Mr. Ludwig Löwe, né Laib Levy. I had I met this great man in 1879. He wanted would like to do business with China, but the routes he has before=flapped, I did not like at all and I broke the underhand=A short time was enough to bring this folk to see through the happiness.

How is it possible that the great Professor Virchow and Lion's friends? I thought; Virchow would have to know the lion=if you know.

The seed of doubt was sown!

– A few years later I was staying with a Berlin family Tables loaded. The housewife said: "We let our daughters attend a private school that does not accept Jewish children, because they 'spoil the tone'; in the same school they also strictly on the Christian education of children. The daughters of the Privy Councillor Virchow also attend this school."

– “What!” I asked, “Privy Councillor Virchow, who con= Shale schools, sends his children to such a
ule?”

– “Yes, just imagine,” said a daughter of the house: “the Little Virchow told us in religion class that her daddy had told them that there was no loving God.” N

I then learned that the headmistress of this school also Virchow had drawn attention to the point of view which he in public life in the school question. This was the professor retreated behind his wife.

Yes, you know, my wife etc. |

But I asked myself: “What about a straight character compatible that one can act against one's conviction in this way and, moreover, deliberately spread disbelief among children whose parents provide them with a Christian education want to let it go?” (And this man was recently sitting in a school= commission.) .

“What is the professor’s stance on Judaism?” I asked one of the guests present. – “He occasionally curses the Jews and has even written about them.” See

r

1
Virchow's collected treatises on public
Medicine. |
1879. Vol. 2:

p. 87. “The fact that the Jews did not succeed in bringing all the natives
| the edge of the sword, although they
I must admit that we had orders to do so, but I had
now always the opinion that it is the one in this point–
Inconsistency was not a consequence of their humanity... .. and
deduced from this the principle of intolerance for the Jewish–
state.”

P. 100. “The Jewish state was built on intolerance, even on
folute exclusion He made the prophecy
true: You will devour all nations You shall
not spare.” '

“So the professor is an enemy of the Jews?” – “None–

away! His omissions only prove that he knows them, but not that he is not also intent on devouring the nations." –

"You don't mean to insinuate that Mr. Virchow is a Jew?"

"I am not insinuating anything. Just look at your son's house and observe his activity and draw your own conclusions–conclusions." 5

– In Brussels, part of the local museum once burned down and with it a collection of skulls was lost, which consisted of–fuentially came from executed criminals and for phreno–logical studies were preserved.

A Brussels newspaper wrote: "A humorous meaning has This collection was preserved by a certain Virchow, Chairman of the Anthropological Society in Berlin, some time ago Who has visited this collection, and without regard to its

origin or ignorance of the same in lectures as well as

in writings about it has been deduced from Flemish skulls in general."

– Mr. Ludwig Löwe had passed away. The continuation–fhrittler were in great distress and held an election in Berlin–pre-meeting. The noble champions Lion and said: "The spirit of Ludwig Löwe is among us and surely the The deceased from the afterlife kindly descend upon this gathering!"

So these Jewish and Jewish–compatriot progressives, who

Preaching atheism and most of all using the symbols from the German schools have their own saints!

Strange that they should sit in Abraham's bosom, for where should the holy Louis Löwe, ne Laib Levy, be different?

When I read this imprecation, I could not help but think of the beautiful song from Offenbach's "Vie parisienne": "Je suis veuve d'un colonel" etc. w. think.

– Once a young man came from Sweden to Berlin. The= the felbe exhibited in Kaftan s Panoptikum and wanted 30 or 40 Days of hunger. All of Berlin was once again talking about the impending 192 Event. For science, one promised rapid success– The good Germans were convinced from the results, which a

OFFENBACH

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"scientific" observation of the starvation diet. The an-
The dawn of a golden age was prophesied. The most famous ca-
pacities of the Berlin University, which had agreed
allow the starving man to be observed and examined,
contributed with their names. The latter were emblazoned in large letters
next to those of the victim in the advertisements. The name of the victim-
most famous of the famous, Virchow, shone above all and the pl-
cate of the Kaftan brothers on the advertising pillars concluded with the following-
following words:

"May God grant that the young artist may be granted
to successfully overcome the difficult test!" |

Entrance fee 50 Pfg.

Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Rudolph Virchow will examine the patient
between 12 and 1 o'clock. 8

u Jewish benefactors,
who check in public kitchens how little a person needs to eat,
in order to exist and still be able to work, turned to this important
Companies showed their lively interest, because here the children could
Sems yes in the name of humanity and science, without fear
before being punished, determine how long a goy can go hungry.

In this scientific experiment, the heart of the
Children of Israel as high as with the one who
was undertaken a few years later, where for philanthropic
Consider the large elephant "Roftom" in the Zoological Garden-
should be hanged because he ate too much. Starvation is also
pleasant sensation like being hanged, provided that
both for the entertainment of the chosen people and in the name of the
Science happens.

The newspapers reported on the starving "artist"
the most detailed reports every day.

One day one read how the great medical man Virchow
Patients visited: "After reading the reports of the on-duty
Doctors received and in his usual, friendly,

condescendingly exchanged a few words with the young artist
changed, he took his hat and stick and wished the hunger-
unfortunately a 'Blessed meal!'

God the Just! sounded from all Jewish newspapers, what is
But the famous Virchow is a great, great man. He can
Everything! Even distraction, this first quality of a rich
tigen . Professor, honor him!

Everything was swimming in bliss and pleasure, then—then suddenly
The police came and put an end to the femiftic nonsense, and the
famous scholars scattered to the four winds.

"In Aachen, people are bored on the streets
The dogs, they beg submissively,
Give us a kick, stranger, that will
Maybe distract us a little."
(Heine, A Winter's Tale. Chapter III.)

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How a few years later the police arrested the elephant "Roftom"
a humane end, the compassionate police gave
the young man the torments of the cure and his health.

– In a Berlin bar, Concordia, a
Family of African earthlings, cave dwellers, who
Hair grew in tufts on their heads, as if they were a
Brushmaker had been working on it. Science was immediately
back on the spot in the form of Virchow, and in the newspapers read
the results of the investigations. Papa Virchow, or his
Son Hans, or both with combined forces, had discovered that the
The chief's wife was not actually a woman, but
was a man in disguise. The police received a small page=
that they were "taking advantage" and deceiving the public

eftted. Of course, the publication of the "knowledge"

The results only came after the "artists" had left.
I do not know whether Mr Virchow is to be thanked for this great discovery.
the gratitude of Europe has already been given.

– In the summer of 1886, in the Flora of Charlottenburg
a troop of Dakota Indians and cowboys were exhibited, which
there were performances there. Coincidence led me there. I was
amazed to find in the imprefario of the troupe, Mr. Kronau, a man
which I had met several years earlier in Stuttgart as a Ge-
taught and got to know artists. Mr. Kronau was very

kindly and explained to me that he had these Indian ideas only exists to raise more money for scientific purposes u acquire. He then led me into the Holy of Holies, showed me this whole troop of Indians, cowboys and horses, and made me aware of the dangers of his profession. Cowboys had entertained themselves the night before with chairs and Table legs beaten half to death, and carried along with many plasters still all possible traces of the cozy soirée in the form of blue, yellow, green, red spots.

While Mr Kronau was still explaining to me what was going on with the troops and the animal material was real and what was fake, a gentleman from Schirp and reported Professor Virchow.

I had just read a book called "The Stone of the Whites" and is only interesting because it is dedicated to Mr. Profeffor Virchow under the pfeudonym "Waldemar" and as "Artist" in his intimate circle. There, the Professor the "godlike"; he feels himself as an artist, a fame on the heights of Olympus. He wanders around, misunderstood from humanity, because no other mortal can imagine these dizzying heights of science. Such self- and reciprocity of glorification is even more there.

The professor naturally wanted to subjugate the Indians etc. search and measure, and then I recommended to Mr. Kronau, the famous Professor, who is on the dizzying heights who feels so lonely in science, to be a little among the cowboys

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I thought to myself, that will do him good, there the great man perhaps once again became aware of his humanity.

The performance began and although the professor in the Basically more interested than the wildest Dakota Indian, so I for this time, when I was in company, my observation give up the same...

Of the "scientific findings" obtained by Mr. Virchow,

I have not heard anything about the results, but some time Then I read in the newspapers that the police in Stockholm whole troop because it wasn't real. But the Jude was real, who had participated in the performances and as had traveled as a stowaway in the American stagecoach; who was captured by the Indians with unspeakable difficulty and then scalped. And the romantic Mexican princess-efin, which was taken by the cowboys during the stagecoach raid-ni and was kidnapped on horseback, was about a hundred hours

behind Vienna and spoke a language that one occasionally hears on the former Mühlendamm in Berlin. These latter developments— However, it is not Professor Virchow who has the cover, but I made it myself.

— Professor Virchow spoke at a large election meeting— he spoke of freedom, equality, humanity and the “unchanged” external” voting rights of the people. (I do not know exactly for how many marks someone gave his vote in Berlin to the progressives (Offended, he said to another speaker who contradicted: “You speak of me as if I were in the pay the government.” (Incidentally, I have always believed that Mr. Professor Virchow was and still is in the pay of the government! and never heard of him rejecting his salary and sacrificed for the good of the people, on the other hand I have often heard that the Professor is extremely focused on earning money, on earn a lot of money, you see.

If I am not mistaken, it was in the same inden where Mr. Virchow excused his early departure to his voters by that he now had to go to the Crown Prince's Palace.

“Whoever strives for the citizen’s crown,

He should not vie for the prince’s favor!”

Be once an enthusiastic progressive, but Mr. Proffeffor seems to be able to combine both. He can do everything! What can he not? While he is already in the palace with his front feet and kisses the hands there, he still wags his tail in the democratic assembly. Which side would he prefer? ly mean? I believe in neither of them; his heart will be with the Jews.

— The role played by Professor Virchow during the Illness of the Crown Prince and later deceased Emperor

.) And he often comes to school late, so that he actually should “report” that.

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Friedrich has played, gives rise to such gloomy reflections that I prefer to remain silent about it here. In critical moments, where was called, Hic Rhodus, hie salta! the famous man traveled to Egypt or somewhere else. Ordinary mortals have understood it neither in this nor in some other cases. He is a wan= dreadful secret!

— Once in Berlin a severed human hand was found

found, a crime was suspected and the hand was brought to Mr. Professor Virchow, asking him to determine whether the Hand cut off from a living person or from a corpse. Professor Virchow refused to provide information without to give a reason. Sooner or later it had to become clear how it was with this hand. If the professor was wrong, then the belief in his infallibility would be shaken.

– The Imperial Diet is discussing the Emperor's civil list; most of the liberals voted against it, the great Mr. Pro-

1 says cautiously: "the need is not sufficiently satisfied" proven."

Mr. von Moltke writes in his book "Presentation of the internal conditions of Poland", that once the number of Jews by a poll tax of one guilder per individual. At that time it was estimated that there were at least 200,000 souls, of which But the tax only brought in 16,000 guilders. King Sigismund then asked the Bishop of Krakow: "Tell me how Is it possible that 200,000 Jews can make themselves so invisible that only 16 598 were there when it came to the to pay the poll tax?" – "Your Majesty knows," he replied, "that the Jews are magicians even without the help of the devil's need."

Doesn't this incident remind you of Professor Virchow, who very thin when it comes to something positive to perform?

– We find the great man in Westphalia in the Dechen-cave near Lethmate. He explains the wonders of of nature. In a section of this stalactite cave, where it 9 has 5 floors, in the floor of the upper floor there was a

och of about 1½ feet in diameter. At this point the Mr. Professor told his listeners: "You can imagine make, gentlemen, of the mysterious workings of nature, by the persistent diligence of the invisible forces which these cave, if you consider that my estimate after at least 10000 years belong to this hole, which You see here." Everyone listened attentively, believed and went away edified.

Six months later, 58 of these audiences led one to due back into the Dechenhöhle. The keeper of the cave recognizes the

errn again and asks him whether he still remembers what is newly the great professor from Berlin had taught. He led him

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then to the conscious place and look there – the hole was still there, but only just big enough that you could put a finger through.

Since this time I always have to remember that for the However, Professor is much safer with hollow skulls and mummies, because these cannot be easily talk about how living nature and a Westphalian cave keeper does; even if the latter is as stupid as the Professor von den Westphalian thinks that he does not even pronounce the Sch in a coherent way Such Westphalian minds are not even sometimes my own thoughts about the Professor from Schivelbein, as the following newspaper article from the end of August 1890 shows us:

– A humorous echo of the Anthropologists' Congress in Münster. "What a sin that is for Kärles, the trampling guys, and what they want de here in Mönchengladbach?" asked the cab driver on the cathedral square Jan Biärnd, just as Virchow and Schaaffhausen were passing by. "We want to inform the people because there was a lot of suffering." up de Welt", came the reply from the next box seat. "Dunnerkiel auk", – and Jan Biärnd cast a shy glance at the two N – "' bätken wunderlik feht je on allbincen (all' together) wuol ut." –

But also in Berlin it seems that people are gradually becoming more recognize, and the book of Mr. Ahlwardt will probably be of interest to many previously unbiased about the true character of some progress–men have opened their eyes; the same lifts the ceiling a little, which rests above the Berlin city administration, in which our professor

sitting in the middle of it. From what you see there and even more sense,

one can say with Schiller:
ö "But it's terrible down there!"

Just assume that everything I have said so far I have not laboriously gathered together what I have told you, or the result or outflow of personal hatred against the Privy Councillor, but only the picture of Professor Virchow is how he almost presented to every human being.

– But we will only see it in its full glory when he attended a large medical congress or another meeting of this Art presides when he welcomes the foreign guests by name of the city, by name of the universe, in the name of God knows who and himself. "Then, if the city pays the costs for its apotheosis, then things are getting heated. What is said on such occasions is unbelievable, and what a certain Cohn in such a case

has achieved, beats the hilarious scientific slapstick
Bendix in the "Theatre américain" and other greats of this kind in Grund
and soil. Sometimes you really have to be amazed at what the good
Germans everything 1 All wit seems to have run out
fshould be that they do not immediately seize hold of such grateful material.
We have learned to be stupid! says Naudh; we are the fools of
most complicated education, the fools of the arts and sciences!

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chases Bogumil Goltz, and in view of such congresses one could
really believe sometimes. Ä |
There are indeed a number of doctors who, once they
such a "scientific mess", as they call it,
lived there, not to go back. The scenes which they
experienced were too much for them. Others, however,
these things as humbug and go to look for
Forces to amuse themselves at other people's expense. A few who
Take the matter seriously and go there, feel flattered by
the honorable invitation of the city of Berlin and all the
Honors and courtesies, which joy is thereby increased
will, if a prince allows himself to hold such a festival through his
To glorify the present or even invite the guests to
his castles in Potsdam or elsewhere. If you ask
seriously about the scientific significance of such a congress,
fo the information is usually very meager. You get to know each other,
says one. Everyone talks most about the things he
least understands, says the other. It is a self= and object=
glorification of the Semites, says a third, and this
the latter is probably correct.
The children of Israel are usually the main instigators of such
Festivals that cost them nothing. Then they can cheaply enjoy the big
play the role and chair the meeting and Professor Virchow suggests
the big drum. But for Israel, many other things are also
People from
the provinces and from other countries, people who diligently
worked and bring with them some scientific capital.
This must of course be taken from them in the exchange of ideas
and many who have been to such a congress will become.
fhis amazement fhis own invention and discovery in Berlin
occasionally see it done again. Nothing new happens
under the sun, he may think, such things can happen!
Perhaps he will then also remember that he was in a weak
Hour with a glass of wine at such a congress of a
condescending amiable authority or any friend=
harmless-looking people a message about his
invention, and then, if he is clever, he does not go

to the next one or at least look better.

Such congresses are just like the stock exchange. The harmless ones, those who trust are "exploited". This is also the case in Berlin is already the official expression for the treatment of foreign Scholar. Just as it is mainly Jews who become rich on the stock exchange, Jews also easily become famous in science. The means, with which one operates on the stock exchange and in science, are approximately the same, and therefore capable German scholars are rarely in the foreground. Just as with the medical congresses, it is also with the other scientific congresses where the Children of Israel have a hand in the game. But Professor Virchow is the most distinctive type of Bedouinism in the sciences, he

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is the raider par excellence, he extends his raids to almost all areas.

No gorilla, no 5 no dwarf, no giantess, No savage, whether real or fake, can pass through Berlin without does not have to contribute anything to the glory of the great man. No Find, no discovery, no acquisition for a museum is made— does without giving his opinion or approval. Whoever wants to avoid it, is threatened with excommunication or has little— ft great difficulties to overcome.

"I have been given the odious task of exploring the sciences

and popularize," said the professor. How on earth is she em Herr von Schivelbein? Something like the Lord Rudolf Lindau's diplomatic profession, which was marked by his life it was pointed out, as Glagau so beautifully puts it?

Yes, Professor Virchow understands everything, although a little

Fame is 1, even on all kinds of patent medicines he can

not fail to put his name and it is funny to see, how the believers from the province of this juggernaut of science sacrifice and with what complacent expression he devours everything. Lord Professor Virchow does not popularize the sciences, but rather vulgarizes them, avils them, prostitutes them. At the same time he is involved in politics and has earned the immortal merit of Mr. Eugen Richter In the city administration, the great man is said to have have made a particular contribution to the canalization of Berlin.

The professor likes to work underground.

If one believes that it is a coincidence that he is always to be found where
There are graves to open? Today they are opened and
785 Virchow is there. Some Negro dies in Germany and

Mr Virchow claims the body.

From Egypt he drags hundreds of mummies from their
graves to Germany. He gets busy in Troy, where
Schliemann is digging. One would almost believe he was looking for gold.
Hundreds of dead fish swim after a thunderstorm
in the Spree, Professor Virchow assesses the case.
new arrangements for burials have been made, so Mr.
Virchow is also on site; everywhere we find the Lord, where mold,
death and decay.

This agile gentleman is a true "son of life and
Brother of Death". |

What a contrast between this doctor and my old friend
Dr. d'Ormay in Saigon! This gentleman was chief physician in the French
Colony Kochinchina. The entire medical system and all military-
tärärzte were under his command. They were the doctors of 10,000 men
European occupation troops, which since 1862
in the colony. Death brought abundant harvest among the
. and the hospitals were always full.

One day I was dining with this gentleman, and
this giant of a man put his hand on the table next to the
mine and said: "What would I give to have such a

| but chases: "Nothing bothers me anymore

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small hand like yours; I would then have become an accoucheur,
because nothing gives me more joy than when I create life
and nothing grieves me more than seeing someone die,

which is unfortunately so often the case here. What a doctor!
| Everything I have mentioned so far about Professor Virchow,
bears the stamp of charlatanry, and it is actually quite un=
It is obvious that no one has yet been found who is qualified to seriously
to protest against it; but it is equally incomprehensible,
that the clowns in the circus did not already have such people as Virchow
and Dubois as a model. What a non-poche
Such
* which are already half-living puns.
The great Dubois is a worthy counterpart to the thousand-year-old

Virchow; yes, he surpasses him here and there. Professor Virchow
"ashamed in the name of Europe" and another time he takes
the word in the name of the dear animal, whose feelings he inter=
pret that it gives him immensely more pleasure, slaughtered,
than by the painless stroke 1; Mr. Dubois
content as if it were me

succeeds in catching nature in an inappropriate way."
To such a height of conceit NR it itself
Virchow has not yet brought it. An inexpediency of nature! what
glorious idea! Yes, if such an idea were conceivable, then it could
Perhaps it is that there are Jews in the world, but now
Once nature does not commit any improper purpose, then
the Jews have a purpose to fulfill in the world, and my
In their view, it is that they treat the civilised peoples like certain insects
and from time to time, to give myself an expression of the people=
newspaper to serve their historical virtuosity in flying out.
Mr. Dubois loves the Jews as much as the
Professor Virchow; the complaints about him in this respect are still
9 than those raised against Virchow. In Professor Virchow
It is said that he is always late for college. But if the
When the "witty" Dubois comes to the college, he announces himself with the words
"Mother, the man with the coaks is here" and begins his
Lecture: "Please excuse my French name"
(Facts). While Virchow's examinees accused him of arbitrariness, party=
greed, the less well-off borrow

Students, before they go to Dubois for their exams, even from the jeweler |

– Heavy golden things and dressing as richly as possible (fact),
since the Professor especially and above all on the Reich=
thum of the young gentlemen. This almost unbelievable story
I once discussed this with Mr. von Brandt in Peking and said, "in order to
For Mr. Dubois to complete the illusion, in the end
nor the German gentlemen students go to the perfumer and
a bottle of Foetor judaicus" (or as recently a Reichs=
Member of the Bundestag said: Eau de mille juifs). That's a neat addition.
9 at the German University of Berlin, which actually has
the hat string goes! 5
11*

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And the offspring of such professors seem to be completely in the foot-
to follow in the footsteps of the ancients. Professor Hans Virchow, son of
famous man, we have already seen among the African earthlings
where he spurred himself through his important discoveries
and epaulettes; he is said to have surpassed his father in energy and

Energy almost equalized. Claude Dubois Reymond gave the Germans once received advice in the newspapers that they should when they wrote about music, do not say: this or that melody from "Der Freischütz" or from "The White Lady" or aria from "Der Flying Dutchman" and the like, but always songs from the Freischütz, the white lady, etc. The former expression is not alone incorrect, but vicious, immoral and harmful or the like. was the legacy of this professorial cake to the German People, when they embarked somewhere abroad, true—upon to introduce German customs and German culture there and to be careful that the fame of his great father is not spoiled by the Goethe's work would be impaired.

What joyful feelings must fill the hearts of these two professors—papas move when they meet each other:

Malvolio: My dear friend! How are you? What are you doing? —

Barbarino: Old fellow! How are things? Where are we? —

Malvolio: Flan the trade, bad times, bunglers who increase the price:

coarse.

Barbarino: Bad customer service among the people, hard to get fine, honest bread acquire. a

Malvolio: And the wife? The dear children?

Barbarino: Cheerful, and you?

Malvolio: No less. N

Beppo is already lying in wait,
Set many a snare for the wanderer,
And no fox was ever more innocent. —

Barbarino: Memmo already wields his blade.

Stings after dolls like a hero,
Without him ever missing.

Both: Brave Children, Heavenly Lust
For the pious father's breast.

Both old boys are, as one can see, quite cheerful people—abilities and, it seems, the approaching age does the unfree—The willing humor of these two gentlemen is not detrimental. Both professors strove to bring new things to the audience, to keep it in the breath. Virchow in particular goes with Preference for little-known fields of knowledge, where he naturally finds it difficult to control. Dubois, however, seems to have let up a little you have and in recent years you don't hear about a famous eel, the electric eel, the torpedo, on which he used to ride around like Arion on his dolphin. The "interesting Animal" resembled in many respects the sea serpent, which, like a

Berlin "artists" say that they got their name from the fact that they
No one has seen it. Unfortunately, this eel is now so well known that
it has been put aside along with other scientific junk.

If one looks for the real scientific merits

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of these two gentlemen, one encounters all sorts of strange
Dubois seems to have been taken seriously by no one and
is also quite harmless on the whole, but also in Virchow,
where I have made every effort to obtain from completely impartial
people his real benefit and merits for the sciences
to experience, I have not been able to achieve favorable results. Everyone
one knows Virchow and what he has done, but from staying
The value seems to be nothing; the highest praise I can give him
I have heard is that through his enormous activity he has
directions, and I would like to acknowledge this achievement
If that is the case, he will certainly not wither away.

But, I ask myself on the other hand: "Is it possible,
that a man who is almost daily exposed to charlatanry and
absurdity, is capable of making science truly independent
services, or is he just a clever distributor of other
people's ideas and merits?"

This may be discovered later by his students and experts.
separate when the dreaded tyrant of science goes out of fashion
is, because nowadays everyone would fear his rancor. That he
but is largely to blame for the junk that is nowadays associated with
of science is being pursued, even those who are not in the
Doubts that speak for him. The way in which today
the science is tapped and brought to the market, equals
a hair's breadth away from the serving of liquor in the lower circles of the
Society. While the latter get drunk on alcohol and
with poison, it cloud the higher classes with doubts
sticky chunks of so-called science. It is noteworthy that
Professor Virchow is also involved where specific
Jewish crimes have occurred. What may have motivated him to
to give an expert opinion in the Tisza-Eszlar affair? What draws him
to that? Instinct of the race? |

Moreover, such professors, if they do not "perform magic",
ie produce their scientific works of art, very boring.

Professor Virchow was once invited to a child baptism,
The person being baptized was not born in Berlin, but in Leipzig.
During the meal, the learned Professor maintained his table
neighbor by giving her a 1½-hour lecture on the Ter-
rain of the battlefield of Möckern, for which he was undoubtedly

for this special occasion, and for his amazing memory and to show his great learning, he had specially prepared.

| One can imagine that the lady is more infdreaming than felt diverted."

Since the professor is also well versed in strategy and battlefields makes, he could be of some help to us. I have elsewhere in this book a small card was printed, which the blockade of the Russian-German border by the Jewish committees of the Alliance israélite universelle. Since the Professor yes, is omniscient and closely connected with Judaism-hanging, he could perhaps say how things are today with this

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blockage looks like and whether and where there are other blockages of this whether a gathering of Jewish forces or blockade around the throne of the German Kaiser. Perhaps he can name the persons by name, how they are organized and what role each individual has to play.

I am firmly convinced that the Professor has many-sometimes talks about things he doesn't understand, and I also believe For the reasons given above, it is not inappropriate to felf weighs his scientific claims first and fompletely carefully before relying on it, but in this point

I am inclined to believe that he is able to give us quite reliable-to provide trivial information – if he wants to.

Heaven willing, the German universities will soon be freed from the young dian and redeem from such professors who have the roots of their Strength lies less in the sciences themselves than in the international Judaism and are therefore compelled to employ all such capable and ordinary forces who are not willing to fear the golden calf to kneel down, to keep away from the universities or to expel from Fear that they will see their cards and their scientific want to thwart stock market craft.

German professors and German students should be joint action, collegiality considerations are also important here less appropriate than elsewhere in the Jewish question.

Mr. von Gofler.

In the Matters of Mr. von Goßler and von Simplon.

Issue 31 of the "Kulturkämpfer" begins with an article: "Reichs-

daily stories". In the same, the current president of the German Reichstag, the Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Culture Mr. von Goßler, discussed in detail. If Mr. von Goßler does not makes too high demands, he cannot be wrong with this article—peace, because we have his talents, his aspirations and especially the way in which he exercised his high parliamentary office special recognition, and in the latter respect

against the attacks of "liberal" newspapers and Jewish joke papers

We also mentioned that Mr. von Goß—

ler the descendant of a Heffian Jew, his father-in-law, Mr. von Simpfon=Georgenburg the descendant of an English Israelite

This passage was published by the Jewish "Volks-Zeitung" in Berlin, "Organ for everyone from the people", with true lust

She wrote: "The clan of the 'Semites' is always

e and more important. On Saturday we learned from

the "truth" that Professor Brentano in Breslau was a Jewish offspring

fe" – (incidentally, this information is first found in "Deutsches

Crafts and historical citizenship" by Otto Glagau, Osnabrück

1879. Fifth edition p. 25) – and today we read in Glagau's

=

"Kulturfänsper" about Mr. von Goßler and the current president

of the Reichstag: After printing the relevant note, it can be

the "Volks-Zeitung" triumphantly reads: "The Semites

will certainly be satisfied with the new acquisitions. That they

likewise the loss of the six-footed Henrici brothers as

winn can be entered into their account, does not need to be particularly emphasized

Professor Brentano, the Chancellor of the Kingdom of Prussia,

the President of the Reichstag and Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Culture

fterium, furthermore the German conservative Mr. von Simpfon=Georgenburg –

Semites! Vivat sequens!" 5

After the "Volks=Zeitung", other continuing

ftradifonal leaves with the same joyful feelings to the

ftant paffus. It flatters the Jews very much when they believe

to welcome outstanding men as fellow tribesmen, and

their press usually claims every newly emerging size as

of femific descent. The Jewish "Kladdera=

datfsch", which published a bitter article entitled "Zur Judenriecherei" (On the Smell of

in which he compares the current movement with the Inquisition in Spain

compares, because today we also smell Jews everywhere, half=

Jews and Jewish offspring. "Kladderadatsch" is, according to its distribution,

fin a sharp decline for years, and if anything,

fthis is a sign of the awakening of the German national spirit:

Dohm and Löwenstein, the makers of the "Kladderadatsch", are old and

become dull, even older and duller than they look. And

This is certainly no wonder. For 33 years now, these

both Semites condemned to every Shabbat that their people celebrate,

to make vulgar jokes for the amusement of the Goyim! Can one
Can you imagine a more miserable craft? If Dohm and Löwenstein are real
If you ever have a wit, you have long since run out of it. You can
only nagging, insulting, suspecting, besmirching and tit-for-tat in the
world. Glagau is considered by them as one of the "main delators"
in the "Jewish sniffing" and then (how funny!) suggested,
he may well be of Jewish descent himself. Glagau can only
laugh heartily, and whoever is annoyed by such insinuation notices the
Suspicion that the right wing had been hit. All men who opposed the
Jewish supremacy will soon be reported by the Semitic press
than Jews ee The Jew does not mean his opponent deeper
to be able to insult him more than if he himself denounced him as a Jew.

This character trait is typical and betrays the bottomless
unity that lies within the Jew.

But who is now bursting onto the scene? He comes from the pasture=
and horse-rich Lithuania, from the land of the Phaeacians. There
the "Fortfchrift", next to Berlin, fine main domain, there arose in 1861,
during the "New Era", "Young Lithuania". The abbot of the Fort=
fchstepsmann eats and drinks very much, in the autumn he rushes the
ls: On Sundays twelve hours of whist and his only reading is

The progressive newspaper. In Lithuania, "freedom" is flourishing. But
Woe to the servant, the worker, who does not stand before the bourgeois estate=
owner with the cap in his hand, does not address him with "most esteemed

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Lord" or even "gracious Lord"! So who is going to blow up?
is John Peter Freutzell from Perkallen. As one can see in older parliaments=
Almanacs, Mr. Frentzel was in the
House of Representatives, he is head of the progressive "crafts=
association" in Gumbinnen, he temporarily edited the democratic "Bürger=
and farmer's friend", whose management later passed into the hands of a Jew
fell. Mr. Frentzel is the confidant of the famous John Reitenbach,
who regularly refused to pay taxes during the conflict,
regularly pawn a signet ring and then regularly
bought back by a fine coachman. As Mr. Frentzel noted
he was "the only MP besides Tweften who was condemned for his
Speeches in the House of Representatives were brought to trial." Mr.
Frentzel is therefore a political martyr of the first order. Now he is
sits down and writes to the "Voffische Zeitung" in Berlin the following
Letter: "You published an article from an anti-Semitic newspaper,
concerning the ancestry of Mr. von Simpson-Georgenburg.
The undersigned believes that his political and religious
Views, as far as is known, that they preclude him from assuming that he holds
it is a disgrace to be of femift descent, he has
many dear friends of this lineage (oh, you fortunate gentleman
Frentzel), and any prejudice regarding the Semites lies

He only takes up the pen to show how it is with everything,
what Otto Glagau spreads is rotten and wrong. To the point. The
The paternal grandfather of Mr. von Simpson was also the
mine on my mother's side. He was born on January 4, 1750 in Memel

born and baptized in the Lutheran Church. (When?) This
But father was born in Memel in 1720. The grandson of a
Scotland immigrated Christian Simpson, not Samfon. – Also
This small note will probably be something to appreciate the Glagau's
truths.” – The kind reader should just remember that
Glagau by no means claimed: The ancestor of Mr. von Goßler
or that of Mr. von Simpson were Jews. No, it is in both
cases only said: they were supposed to have been Jews. While Mr. Frentzel
the correctness of a remark for which Glagau himself has no
If he denies that he has assumed a guarantee, he believes that this proves
to have shown that everything Glagau wrote was “rotten and false
is”. Well, that would be good for Mr. John Peter and his party comrades
pleased when they in such a cheap way the “Glagau's truth-
ities” from the world! What Glagau was talking about-
ftook, however, is lazy, e.g. the stock exchanges= and founding-
swindle, the “invalid” funds, the fruits of the “liberal” freedom-
ities and progressive Manchester economy. All this is very
rotten, it stinks to high heaven! But that Glagau's relevant shield-
You must first prove that your claims are “wrong”, Mr. John Peter!
Here you will find only positive information, certain names and numbers;
here you may refute if you can! Lazy may also be the
stock companies in which your cousin von Simpson is involved
is, like East Prussian Southern Railway, Tilfit=Infterburger Railway, Infterburger
Stock spinning. But do you perhaps want to claim that your cousin is

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not involved in it, and Glagau's statement was wrong? – In
By the way, we would like to ask Mr. John Peter: Isn't the whole
“Progress” is thoroughly “lazy and false” if it deals with such
EL en tries, if he is not ashamed, with such weapons
to fence?! g
But from this little story there is another moral
and this seems far more important to us. Although Mr. Frentzel
assured that he had “many dear friends” among the Semites, and that he
ft above any prejudice against the Jews, ftould
You can tell from his letter that he is angry because his “grandfather
maternal side”, who has now certainly been resting in the grave for a long time, in the
Suspicion could arise that he was of Semitic descent. He
He also sees this as a serious stigma for his own person.
Behold, Israel, this is what your friends, your chivalrous advocates
“of progress”, who flatter you and scatter incense, while
they despise you in their hearts and are ashamed of you. Likewise
think Virchow, Hänel, Mommfen and how the enthusiastic eulogists
the Jews are otherwise called; they defend themselves against them when they do it “with a

Eugen Richter, who first, as Ludwig Löwe applied for a seat in parliament, which was difficult ties, but who now stands with the Jews through thick and thin has to go because his continued political existence depends on it. If Israel were not completely blinded, it would have to face the zor= some protest by John Peter Frentzel and probably weigh!! – Whether Mr. Frentzel was sent by his cousin Simpson is, or only acted on his own initiative, we leave open. In any case, the data he took from the Memel church register– is not suited to decide the disputed question. Despite all this, Mr. von Simpson of Semitic descent fine. For example, in East Prussia there is a numerous and respected Family calling themselves Douglas, who are said to be descendants– come the Scottish Douglas and, if we are not mistaken, the Coat of arms of this ancient family, a bleeding heart. In Truth is, the East Prussian Douglas are blood relatives of a Jew who in the 1930s mined amber at Baltic Sea beaches from Danzig to Memel. Finally, Mr. John Peter himself is not a classic in this delicate matter. Witness; because the name Frentzel (also Fräntzel or Frenzel) is, as Everyone knows, quite common among Jews and Jewish offspring, and Mr. John Peter lived in Poland for a long time. Eugen Richter now used the note from the “Kulturkämpfer” in a finely known way, by being in a progressive electoral assembly to the delight of his listeners: Mr. von Goßler, the President of the German Reichstag, the second head of the cult minifterium, was from the antifemiftic “German associations”= closed because he had femitic blood in several directions ft his veins. Especially against this Richter distortion fe explanation seems to be reversed, which Mr. von Goßler published in the “Voffifische Zeitung”. He himself

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that the remark in the “Kulturkämpfer” – his grandfather on his father's side he was said to have been the son of a Hessian Jew – as “doubtful”, and then calls this quotation “completely incorrect”. The “Jüdische Volkszeitung” then wrote: “Mr. von Goßler – no Semite.” She adopted Goßler’s explanation, and finally realizing what stupidity she had committed, she added– ftant fib: “One sees how strong the love of truth is formed in this type of conferservative() leaves. We We have had fun from time to time, from Glagau's culture– fighters to save some messages from oblivion and to make it available to the rest of the press, preferably for the purpose of hypocrisy of these anti-Semitic () press heroes to the public “In truth, we had fun with the “Volkszeitung” occasionally receives a copy of “Kulturkämpfer” to let, about which Messrs. Aaron Bernstein and Aaron Phillips with their long noses immediately rushed to take certain notes

to serve it up hot off the press to their otherwise extremely bored readers. In truth, the "culture warrior", although he is only a half-monthly publication, probably a larger circulation than that of the galloping subscribers=consumption=suffering "Volkszeitung". Our Readers also know that the "culture warrior" is not a "conservatives" such as a "clerical" or an "anti-Semitic" paper, but honestly strives to stand above the parties and to support each party to do justice to what is admittedly a "liberal" press Cossack and notably=lich a femified clerk cannot understand at all. Long before anti-Semitism was invented, when Mr. Stöcker was still Nobody thought that Glagau was already fighting against the Jews, For many years he stood alone and brought against Israel the most massive material. This material is used today by the conservatories=ative press and the anti-semitic papers, but usually without Glagau to name.

When Mr. von Goßler assures that he is not of Semitic descent – this is not clear from his explanation – but he is certainly also able to trace his paternal ancestors far back to=

We have with our remark concerning the

The descent of Mr. von Goßler and von Simpson is only a very widespread assumption, and even afterwards we are aware of the

The accuracy of the same has been confirmed by various parties. Not u It is also not to be denied that the father of Mr. von Goßler, the excellence in Königsberg, shows a strikingly femiftic character, and The same was the case with Mr. Simpson's father.

Finally, it is very interesting that in the 1871/72 edition of the "Berliner Bang? published list of stock companies

the father and father-in-law of Mr. von Goßler as co=

members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway in addition to Strousberg in Berlin and Moritz Simon in Königsberg.

M. Ant. Niendorf, the founder of the Agrarians, tells in an 1872 published booklet "Economic Forays into the East"

from a trip to Masuria. He travels on the Southern Railway, and

– I se

Sitting with him in the compartment: Mr. von Pilgrim, the police chief of Königsberg, the local chief public prosecutor, the district administrator Baron von Hülleffem-Kuggen and the Chancellor von Goßler, the latter two board of directors of the Strousberg Railway Company. Niendorf writes:

"There was a lively debate about the recently emerging demands debated that the civil servant should no longer accept certain secondary positions It is known that these additional allowances for civil servants by the industry, the banks and the stock exchange as inadmissible, because it can lead to dangerous consequences ... The shares= society is a business; it deliberately seeks to develop itself with a fine sense of nase to annex the officials to their sinecures, obviously because it seeks to acquire indirect influence. But if between the Society and other citizens dispute breaks out, how will the office shall remain impartial in its intervention if it is in conflict with the

company is represented by a board of directors? Or how will the President of a Court of Justice shall administer justice impartially if a bank where he himself holds a position acts as plaintiff or the defendant is?" ...
(The Cultural Warrior by Otto Glagau. Issue 35, June 1881.)

The above article is about the misunderstood
17 to contradict the Jewish origin of Mr. von Goßler=
own.

ö How far this has succeeded is up to each individual to judge.

Mr. von Goßler would have done better if he had
the whole question concerning his origins was ignored
or admitted that he was descended from Jews, because then
Nowadays his ancestry would not be so often the subject
the entertainment in circles which are controlled by his ministry
refort.

It simply states: Mr. von Goßler is a Jew and denies
it. It also has a lot to do with Judaism.
This is said to be his father-in-law, Mr. von Simpfon-Georgen=
burg, hesitated to give him his daughter as a wife because Mr.
von Goßler leans too much towards Christianity and that in this
Points a compromise was necessary. 1

It is also said that Mr. von Goßler had a tribe=
tree had made, through which he could present his family and
whose Christian origin, I do not know to which era,
The fact that all sorts of bad remarks
through Jewish coat of arms and family tree manufacturers, who
for money and with the help of perhaps Christian rabbis also ancestors
to find beautiful, authentic papers with seals as proof-
deliver white pieces, is self-evident. In truth, however, it is said,
Herr von Goßler's grandpapa, court Jew of King Lustig von Weft=
fallen, who had ennobled him for his services.

Be that as it may, such rumors are now circulating
once, and not once, but several times, and if they do not

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are true, Mr. von Goßler would do well to present them as soon as possible.
better to refute. But that the Jews considered Mr. von Goßler as
I have noticed that I still look at one of yours,
namely in his speech on the Jewish question; in the same speech,
which, together with those of Messrs. Stöcker and Rickert, are in print
appeared. When this speech was given, Israel was angry
and shouted: "Stone him, stone him!" and a little later in the Lord-

At home, Mr. von Goßler has something more to say of the children of Israel. |

Meyer's Conversationslexikon hardly contains biographies of Potentates, such as Mr. von Goßler, without them having the-relevant persons for assessment and correction; This can be seen very clearly, for example, in the case of Profeffor Dr. Virchow, who, after having already given a long speech in the Reichstag about it-hold, also here especially emphasizes that he is the inventor of the beautiful word "Kulturkampf" is. Ä

Mr. von Goßler emphasizes in this lexicon that he is the Nephew of Mrs. Adelheid von Mühler. Well, elsewhere is already the one concerning the Minister of Culture Mr. von Mühler Passage quoted from the above-mentioned lexicon. The nephew of Mrs. Adel-To be a miller gives a nice Christian and so-even pietistic touch.

Aunt Adelheid was a famous lady. She was the actual-Minister of Culture and was more concerned than necessary about the fhip of her husband. She also had all sorts of other peculiarities-possibilities, for example, remembering the passage from Hofeg II, 3 "Lest I strip her naked and present her", absolutely the poor naked statues in the royal museums.

The children of Israel especially made much of this Hofean inclination of Aunt Adelheid amusing and it is in many and sung in beautiful verses.

It is a well-known experience that ladies of Jewish origin, once they embrace Christianity, they will achieve more in it than is required and can be expected. They are then usually Christian women in a particularly violent way and use the Christian-thum for ambitious purposes. They cultivate craffe orthodox pietism-barbaric benefactors or something else eccentric and this applies to Protestantism as well as to Catholicism. licism and is a phenomenon which is present in all countries of the globe repeated. |

The simple, humane Christianity does not suit them, it sits on them like a dressage, and just like animals that one by means of such tricks which they have learned from their are foreign by nature, always love to show them, so it goes also with racial Jews, to whom Christianity is brought.

One can find here the strangest and most contradictory phenomena-While Aunt Adelheid, for example, is experiencing pudicacy on had raised her banner, I could cite another Jew,

who was baptized Catholic and after the baptism every
She believed she could shed any trace of pudicacy. She was certainly still
more pious than Aunt Adelheid, but passionate Christian prayers
and obscenities flowed equally from her lips; her heart
but was in the synagogue. |

Whether the accusations made against Mr. von Goßler
allegations that there was tremendous nepotism in his ministry
and he ruled his tribesmen at the expense of the natives
favor, is true, I leave it undecided. But one of mine
I would like to present a case I experienced myself for the sake of curiosity.
lead.

A certain Mr. Rosen, who had formerly been a tutor in India
with the children of Lord Dufferin, had a job
as Professor of Hinduism at the newly founded Oriental University
minar in Berlin. Suddenly Mr. Rofen was called out of his
position without giving a reason. Professor Sachau,
the director of this seminar, had ordered the dismissal, and how
the same said privately, because of the inability of the gentleman in question
Rosen. From another side I am told that Mr. Rosen is not
because he is so incapable, but that an injustice is committed against him=
I sympathized with Mr. Rosen, who I knew,
who felt very insulted. |

He made a petition to the Ministry and insisted
to know the reason why he was fired. The
The Ministry's response was something like this: "If Mr. Rosen
fhe keeps quiet and does not make a scandal, he can fave it
"We can be assured of the goodwill of the government."

Correct! After some time, Mr. Rofen was impressed by the fympe=
this Foreign Office as interpreter of the Consulate in Beirut
This position is much more promising than that of a
Professor at the Oriental Seminar. It seems as if
Mr. Rosen was moved from a worse position to a better one
slapped. The solution to this riddle is as follows: the large
The mother of Mr. Rosen was the wife of the deceased Jewish musician
Moscheles. The father of Mr. Rosen, who probably also
Semite and former Consul in Jerusalem, later General Consul in
Bucharest, married a Jew and became the wife of the
The Mr. Rofen in question was also born Moscheles.

When a Hebrew friend told me the message from the Lord
Roses made him part of the happiness he had shared, he said: "Yes, if
If you are related to Moscheles, you cannot be a victim in Berlin
go".

Who was Mr. Ignatz Moscheles and what do we have to say about this
fame? Mr. Moscheles is mainly famous for

that Beethoven could not stand him; otherwise we owe him some pieces of music of questionable value. I know of him a sonata melancolique and a cheerful work, which in It was published as a novelty in 1841. It is entitled "To You", poem by A. Jeittelles, set to music by Mofcheles, dedicated to the

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Freiin von Eskeles, published by Fleckeles. The critic of this master-work in the "Moravia" is characterized by "Scribeles" because of its harmony.

Whether it is these two works or others that the grandson of the "master" has earned the goodwill of our authorities, remain undecided.

Should I speak of another era of worship—
Ministry and the Foreign Office report? No!
This second matter is too serious for me to deal with it after such
I want to tell tragicomic things.

In any case, 1 Ministry of Culture and Foreign Office no opportunity to protect the children of Israel.
One for all and all for one!

The second thing, which I am now keeping quiet about, is for a combined attempt by these two authorities, His Majesty to cut off the Kaiser's possibility of passing through a certain channel to find out something that might be of interest to the foreign office or the Ministry of Culture.

It was only a preventive measure and the whole maneuver as humorous as it is instructive. The characters were not police, but people in office and dignity, of whom perhaps some had no idea what role they had to play. It was one of those Jewish clouds that always form where there is something to be done—
" I myself was a laughing spectator during the whole affair.

Names, persons and data are well disposed in suitable places.

In the "Jewish Press" of December 4, 1890, No. 49, we read:

on eld, November 27. In yesterday's conference the local teachers read the same leading Mr. Superintendent Inspector Dr. Vial an order from the Royal Government of Cassel following A Es fer high Royal Government became known, that many Christian schoolchildren the Israelite schoolchildren and er—publicly mock and ridicule growing Israelites. It is also The government has not failed to notice that some teachers are guilty of serious insult to her office by using inappropriate language towards her students against this nonsense. Therefore, high

Royal Government, the District School Inspectors, at the first conference to inform the teachers of their circle make the Royal Government condemn such behavior of teachers as highly unpedagogical and in the strongest possible terms. Rather, the teacher has the duty to investigate every case of to punish such insults and derision severely and the children through appropriate instruction to tolerate and respect – The superintendent continued

This reading expresses regret that the information provided in the the abuses complained of by the Royal Government are unfortunately true, he knows from his own experience such cases of insults and of the Israelites. These evils are the fruits of a pernicious current of the times, which every true Christian with deep sadness and disgust. The true Christian must be noble= be thoughtful and broad-hearted and practice love and religious tolerance,

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These words of the high spiritual Lord will hopefully be fruitful= bare ground." |

And in No. 52 of the same paper dated December 25, 1890:

"Caffel, December 20. In one of your last issues, You communicate the government decree to the district school inspectors in which They are asked to inform the teachers before any participation in anti= to warn against femific efforts and to maintain peace to care for Jewish and Christian children. How reliable flighly stated, the relevant order is not from the local Provincial Government and not only to the school inspectors of our province, but from the Ministry of Education to the school authorities all administrative districts."

In Hesse, a part of the country which was affected by Jewish usury and Some people mock the fact that the slaughter of goods has been particularly severely affected Children of Jews, and immediately a large apparatus is set in motion to protect the children of Israel. Instead of this People . that it behaves in such a way that it does not challenge challenge to contempt, scorn and ridicule, one demands that Children are punished whose natural aesthetic feeling is towards the Jewish people. I am certainly not a friend of Jew-hatred and would also not encourage children to to publicly mock, and teachers will hardly even Children have encouraged this. It is always possible that the one or the other of them made an accurate remark about Jews made that perhaps would have been better avoided towards children, but why is a country resort of the Prussian State machine set in motion? The 2 05 Minister of Culture should

but above all, make sure that in the e and Talmud= Torah schools and other shameful laws No. 65 of the Jews= fteichs is not taught, because there something much more worrying is learned, as a bit of open mockery about possible lice, Filth and Jewish greed. When the Minister of Culture If he had wanted to exert influence at an appropriate point, then For example, it was in Breslau where a despicable Jew Christian child's blood. If in that case he grants a decree to all Jews to warn them, "the old pants from Canaan", as Delitzsch once called the blood ritual of the Jews, no longer to attract, this would certainly be a great satisfaction among the Christians of Germany and not among the Jews But the old trouser shop is the children of Israel expensive and it seems that no one wants to spoil it for them.

Who is Mr. Vial, the superintendent who has the teachers so faintly admonished? I bet he is a Jew, the name at least speaks for it.

One might ask Mr. von Goßler why he it tries to conceal its own origins? It must have something to do with it. What is the purpose of Mr. von Goßler is pursuing this? One should look for a proper solution offer a reward for solving this riddle. |

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On Moltke's last birthday, the Minister of Culture von Goßler gave a very nice speech to Berlin students; he made the "dear fellow students" how lucky they are to now have a united German fatherland. This happiness was granted to them– fell right into his lap, and he admonished her to do it properly 8. I suspect that Mr. von Goßler thinks similarly to Mr. Virchow, firstly, that it is fortunate for the Germans that they have, and secondly, that it must be very pleasant for the Germans, plundered by the tribesmen of Mr. von Goßler Rothschild says of the French that they are like sheep fe who enjoy being shaved, that they refreshing; perhaps Mr. von Goßler thinks the same of the Germans.

In No. 110 of the "Volkszeitung" of 13 May 1890, a a certain Friedrich Engels wrote an article about anti-Semitism, which is probably the non plus ultra of impudence that one can ever the Jewish press. He writes in it, among other things: The Anti-femitism is the hallmark of a backward culture and is therefore only found in Prussia and Austria, or Russia. If you practice anti-Semitism here in England or America If you wanted to, you would simply be laughed at. He scolds the little nobility and Junkerthum; he names farmers, landowners and craftsmen classes inherited from the Middle Ages; he speaks of Jewish

workers and Jewish workers' strikes. Furthermore, from the anti-semitic table vaults of the counts Hohenthal, Schulenburg and Pfeil, of the anti-Semitic chatter which these gentlemen spread under the table the alimony=Böckel, the false shilling=Stöcker, the cravat manufacturer Pickenbach, who, through the nevertheless decisive addition-rejection of the reactionary Minister of Culture von Goßler is already sufficient characterized. – This Social Democrat Mr. Friedrich Engels calls himself Aryan and closes his letter with the words: "Dear Jew as Lord of s

That Mr. Engel, this admirer of Mr. von Goßler, is a I would bet on it, because the unbelievable-audacity with which he presents factual untruths (see Jews in America), can only be owned by a Jew. In the "German-social Blätter" of January 25th of this year, No. 128, we find the following note:

"Halle a. S., January 8th. In the next few days a the University of His Majesty the Emperor's gift Emperor Frederick the Unfortunate will arrive. The same shall be celebrated: ly set up in the auditorium. The speech will, as

one hears, Bo Jewish Rector, who is known to have been at the last

Reichstag election with well-known professors for votes for the So= social democrats and was not afraid to engage in private activities, to profess a social-democratic attitude."

When this Rector was appointed, it was felt throughout

Germany as a disgrace that a Jew was appointed rector of a

German university, and when he received the confirmation of the Kaiser, the blame was placed on Mr. von Goßler. Shoes. Undoubtedly, the Rector in question is also in Berlin-

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ft was a lively debate, since his appointment was the first step on a new path, and one will change one's attitudes The question now is, does the person from the social reactionary minister Herr von, praised by the democrats Mr. Engels Goßler Relations with the Social Democrats or not?

Berr Miguel.

Every nation has the Jews who
deserved, you can pull it. The
Pole has his with the last act
of the Reichstag, the German Michel
has the Miquel, the German National-
liberal Lasker, the German Confer-
vative den Stahl, the German Democrat
the Jacoby and Laffalle, the Catholic the
Antonelli, the English Tory Disraeli,
and it is still the most bearable,
for he says his lesson at least without
Infidelities. Humbug makers are
ft almost all, because they are in childhood
children of the human race.

N 8 But unfortunately it is world-historical
Humbug – the world historical intrigue.

(O. Beta, Darwin and the Jews or
Juda-Jefuitism. P. 35/36.)

Mr. Miquel is today the Prussian Finance Minister and thus
call, in our economic life one of the most important roles
But long before Mr. Miquel was minister, before
he had the prospect of holding this high post, he has on the
areas of finance have worked excellently.

In today's critical times, it is a natural desire
to be informed about the person who is in charge of the administration of the
Finances of the state are entrusted. . .

feldom is it possible to speak more clearly and objectively about a
Man has been written than this by Mr. Otto Glagau, Editor-
publisher of the "Kulturkämpfer", about Mr. Miquel. I myself
must refrain from writing anything about Mr. Miquel
and I would like to point out the following sources of information:

Mr. Miquel as a politician.

8 (Glagau's Kulturkämpfer Issue 3.) Price 60 Pfg.

Miquel and Bennigfen back on the scene.
(Glagau's Kulturkämpfer Issue 138.) Price 60 Pfg.

Miquel as director of the Disconto-Gesellschaft.

(Glagau, "The Stock Exchange and Founding Fraud in Berlin.") See page 14, 95, 96, 211, 214, 238, 341, 342. Price 5 Marks. |

(Glagau, "The Stock Exchange and Company Founding Fraud in Germany.") See page 7, 281, 531-536. Price 7 Marks.

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The work of Mr. Miquel is particularly described in Glagau's writing:

The Empire's Distress and the New Cultural Struggle

RR (price 4 marks)

and finally in:

The Bankruptcy of National Liberalism and the Reaction
(Price 1 Mark);

German Crafts and Historical Citizenship

(Price 40 Pfg.)

pn Heigferben Bern: . 5

These works are still... through the expedition of the "Culture:
kämpfers" Berlin W., Winterfe dftstraße 24, or by Mr. Theodor
Frittsch, Leipzig, Windmühlenstraße 28.

as well as in:

From different countries.

– 2 –

Jews everywhere.

Where can they not be found? That is a difficult question to answer these days.

answering question. This "interesting people" can be found everywhere and everywhere they pretend to be popular in other countries and Russia fine. In truth, however, the question is being answered everywhere: "How Can we get rid of this people? People avoid them where you can, but everywhere it knows itself by virtue of its incredible Intrusiveness and persistence. Where they are not are to be found, these are at most countries that they have devastated and raided, whose prosperity they have undermined and which the native population, which they are already following in order to rob new ones. If the North Pole is next invaded by some Travellers should be reached, then I would not be surprised if the traveler there, although no people, but some If I were to find an old document, it would be clear that thousands of years ago there a wicked Jew committed some shameful fraud or murdered and robbed his best friend. |

Jews in China.

Modern Judaism in China.

A reprinted newspaper article.

In No. 7 of the Berlin-based journal published by Dr. Hirsch Hildesheim-based "Jüdische Presse" of 13 February In 1890 we read the following article: |

Paris, February 10. The Chinese writer Military Attaché in Paris, General Tschengki-Tong, published in "Gaulois" in an article entitled "The Jews in China" witty parody of anti-Semitism, in which he specifically attacks the European European civilization in certain questions is not yet at the level of Chinese culture, usually so undervalued by Europeans, It says there, among other things:

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"The Jews came to the world in the second century before the Christian Era under the Han Dynasty to China. They told us that Strangers had driven them out of their homeland by among other injustices, to force them to abandon their faith. They explained to us that they too had holy books like us, that their legislator, who gave them these books, commanded them, . to practice all virtues and to hate all vices, so that he may expressly commanded to honor their parents, their loved ones as to love themselves and that he absolutely forbade them to do evil

do, and even ordered them to help their enemies in misfortune
To provide assistance, so that finally, when they were still in 15 countries,
the law obliged them to produce a certain part of their crops—
and finally to widows, orphans and strangers. It was found that
that this whole morality is very close to that which is
religion of Confucius is taught.”

This is followed by a description of how the Jews in China
virtuously behaved, how they practiced all professions and how much
respected they were; and of course how talented they were!
The tolerant Chinese are praised for never allowing the Jews to
ghettos and the like.

The reader must get the impression from the article that
whether Jews lived in large numbers in China, as in
Poland, Austria, France, etc., and the whole nonsense concludes
with the sentence:

“Our ancestors have countered social evils through an economic and
political hygiene, while Europe too often falls into the category of
cial surgery. In China there is no anti-
femites, because religious fanaticism was never known there.
If I look at the last two millennia of human history
back, I see on the one hand Europe incessantly from
torn apart by struggles that have an essential metaphysical character-
fit, while on the other hand our old outer Orient peacefully and
lives quietly, far from discussions that can not solve anything and that
have always caused only hatred, war and misfortune. I can therefore
Rightly claim that in this question of creeds and
the rights of human conscience a large part of the inhabitants
Europe has not yet reached the point where freedom, as – in
to understand China.”

We may assume that the editors of the
“Jewish Press” about the daily news somewhat under-
and the interesting note which was recently published by
all the newspapers made the rounds, hardly escaped the notice of
namely the aforementioned General Tfchen=ki=Tong his literary
Glory solely to Mr. de Mondion, alias Maurel, alias
Comte de Vasili, author of the “Société de Berlin” and other
writings. |

Mr. Tfchen=ki=Tong has never written a book, not even the
Material on the works on China published under his name

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delivered, but Mr. de Mondion has this according to his own
Confession compiled from all kinds of books.

That the quality and reliability of the content is speaking and the audience has been duped, Mr. de Mondion also laughed.

General Tŕchenk=ki-Tong is said to have been a result of the “de-revelations” of Mr. de Mondion, the veracity of which is confirmed by Belege is guaranteed, decided to leave Europe.

We therefore need the information provided by the “Jewish Press” We do not intend to subject the article to any serious criticism, but would like to note that under Emperor Mingshui (58-75 AD) about 70 Jewish families or clans via Perfia to Kai=fung=fu in the province of Honan came and formed a colony there. There exist today – to light – after 1800 years – only 6 to 7 Jewish families, who no longer speak Hebrew and only know that they profess the religion of Moses. Their synagogue is in the forties of our century and never rebuilt – built. Like these Chinese Jews, who, like the Chinesen, have a yellowish skin, anthropologically-ethnographically to be best describe, that is, whether we should see genuine Semites in them, or only Chinese who have adopted the Jewish religion, Opinions differ on this. Some travellers want still recognized the Jewish facial type, while others deny it. |

With 70 members, the Jacob family (around 1700 BC) was in Egypt, and when after 400 years of residence the descendants had to withdraw again, Moses led Ramses 600,000 men, not including children, left (see Richard Andree, “Zur Folklore of the Jews”, Leipzig and Bielefeld 1881).

Thus, China does not seem to be such a fertile ground for the children of Israel, like Egypt before and now the countries of the European Union. European cultural states.

Given the small number of Jews that survive in China, which still exist, it is inappropriate to speak of religious tolerance. Rather, it is now the article by Mr. de Mondion about the famous piece of the Jews, to exaggerate the alleged virtues of other peoples in order to fool the stupid Goyim to preach tolerance in a Pharisaical manner.

All sources seem to be good enough for the Rabbis, provided they only correspond to the purpose that Goyim give to their fanaticism and intolerance, because “the Not everyone becomes stupid.”

As for the religious tolerance of the Chinese, We refer to the Taiping Rebellion, the massacre of the Chinese Muslims in the western provinces of China and the Tianjin Massacre of 1872. Every encyclopedia gives these events provide sufficient information.

We do not wish to argue with Mr. de Mondion and that less than we expected considering the rich repertoire of names

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this gentleman and the specialty of his political occupation in the assumption is not wrong that he himself is the “out-chosen people” and wrote the article under the pseudonym of General Tŭchenkiŭ Tong merely wrote “pro domo”.

But it gives us pleasure to be able to say something about modern Judaism in China and, based on a recent to demonstrate the authenticity of the document published in China, that the information provided by Mr. de Mondion for the purposes of the “chosen The Chinese, who are so praised as “the people”, understand it when it comes to It is about exposing and extinguishing fraudulent activities—brands to find the “chosen ones” without raising suspicion of—It could be that the Chinese, out of fanaticism, religious intolerance, because they do not like the nose of one person or another likes and whatever else you would like to mention, acted; for the Chinese make among those living in China—foreigners at most the difference of nationality. However, he has no regard for differences in confessions and races. “scientific” knowledge and does not care about it. He only judges the course of action and acts according to his instinct.

Before us lies No. 162 of the Tientsin (Northern China) sheet “Chinese Times” of December 7, 1889; it contains in an excerpt from the Chinese newspaper published there Shih Pao dated 2 December 1889 the memorandum of a censor to the Imperial Throne, which the . two foreigners, Myres and Mandl, denounced. We let the content follow:

“Chi Yui, an outspoken censor, whose sharp memoirs we Europeans have often had the opportunity to read, veber submitted to the throne a new memorandum in which he in devastating terms the actions of two foreigners, a Russian named Myres and a German named Mandl, denounced. The censor states that agents who have cannons and purchase ships for the Chinese government, a habit has become an illegal way of earning extra income and cites as examples the former ambassadors in Berlin, Li Fung Pao and Hŭ Cheng Chŭ.

Fortunately, he continues, the keen eye of his—holy majesty great and all-pervading, and by Those who have committed dishonesty, punished appropriately, one may be excused from the mischief for a while—lee But, while many out of self-respect and in their own

nterefffe may act honestly, there are still those whose fraudulent machinations one can only escape with difficulty.

Foreigners maintain contracts with the Chinese government as extremely profitable business, and so it happens, that at several ports a number of unscrupulous characters of different nationalities, through whose Intrigues of our officials, if they do not act with the utmost caution del's, can easily be misled.

Author of the memorandum has from a foreigner Russian

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nationality, who in 1886 in association with a Dele= the Peking garrison, called Tung Mung Lan, a large number of unusable rifles in Japan and thereby caused a The fraud was still being carried out at times discovered and Tung Mung Lan punished and deported, while Myres, who is outside our jurisdiction, with impunity – Now that he hears that we want to build railways, he starts to move again and tries to use all sorts of tricks to to secure a share of the spoils.

Then there is a German, named Mandl, formerly 5 in Tientsin, who last year was appointed head of a Company and placed an order for 30,000 pounds of powder for the Needs of the northern fleet squadron, of which he received a He hoped to make a profit of several tens of thousands of taels. But when the powder examined by an officer appointed by Admiral Ting was, it turned out to be unusable, and so we are the fraud.

Since we are now just about to or=our fleet ganise, we have orders for a lot of things to get share, but if we turn to the help of such foreigners as he= mentioned, which treats us with the greatest unscrupulousness we must fear that our national interests suffer damage as a result. Moreover, these strangers are tough and tireless. If something fails, they immediately take 55 will not rest until they have completed their greedy plans= have led. –

* If the authorities of the Maritime Provinces do not properly then they can easily fall into the hands of these people and this could have the worst consequences.

The author of the memorandum therefore requests His Majesty that the Tfung=Li=Hamen (Foreign Office) is given the order,

to request the Russian as well as the German ambassadors to
Consulates of these nations at all treaty ports,
from the aforementioned strangers, wherever they may be
may, and further, that all Chinese generals=
governors and governors are prohibited from contacting the persons mentioned
to enter into any business relationship. This would
e the e ae of coastal protection would be highly expedient.—“

yes, Mandl, these names say enough!

The evil censor! how he immediately at the first blow a pair
chosen by "our people"

A memorandum to His Sacred Majesty! Such a
Distinction has never been bestowed upon any foreigner.

Should the censor ultimately be a closet anti-Semite?

Is it really the disease of anti-Semitism, this barbarism of
nineteenth century, up to the steps of the holy dragon=
thrones penetrated?

Poor Israel! The world is unjust, and not even on
end of it, where you thought you were so beautifully unnoticed,

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they want to leave you fishing in troubled waters! Poor, unfortunate,
followed Raffel! 8 ne

The censors in China are among the highest dignitaries
of the Reich and it is, among other things, their authority to prevent abuses
and to expose dubious individuals, as in
above memorandum is aimed at. |

Is not the simple patriotic tone of the memorandum and the
Characteristics of the strangers almost exemplary? Could not
a European statesman took the memorandum as an example
take?

It seems that we can still learn a lot from peoples,
whom we are used to considering as half-barbarians.

Mr. Cenfor Chi Nui, who thinks he is well informed
fe, it is nevertheless only insufficient. Even if the above-mentioned
cases may, by and large, correspond to the facts,
they are nevertheless imprecisely specified. If the censor had further
Information about the persons and their actions, so
his memorandum would undoubtedly be considerably more effective
failed.

Regarding the nationality of the two strangers, the Censor also points to serious deceptions.

Myres claims that the light of day was born on Russian soil to have seen him, but since he had neither passport nor papers had, but a reputation that nobody envies him for, for The Russian authorities in China have already declared themselves to regard him as a Russian subject or protected person: recognize. |

Years ago, Mandl was supposedly forced to leave because of "stock exchanges-operations" to turn his back on his beautiful native country Austria return, and so he arrived, on this not entirely unusual-way, into the heavenly kingdom, where he first a subordinate He later worked for German and finally in an English company, for which he, however, without compromising the name of this company, which in the mind-description mentioned powder contract. At the same time, Mandl made Shanghai financial transactions, which were not entirely dissimilar to usury-should have seen.

In 1888, Mandl returned from a trip from Europe to Tientsin and established himself there and in Shanghai under the Company Mandl & Comp. and at the same time as representative of the company Friedrich Krupp in Essen.

Among the Germans living in China, it was an embarrassing sensation that the German company Krupp had an out-lands, and also an Israelite and of not very glorious notoriety, with entrusted with her representation.

The company Mandl & Comp. was founded in the German consulates properly registered (Mandl is said to have a German-born

native partner of Semitic descent). Mandl himself, however, strangely enough, he was sent to the English Consulate as a boost:

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genoffe, which gave rise to the suspicion that the German and Austrian consulates were not allowed or willing to register him, and he was also secretly employed by the English company should stand, which with its name any dubious operations of Mr. Mandl did not want to cover.

Aren't these two very characteristic Jewish stories?

The censor wishes that one should follow the German and the

Russian ambassador to protect his country from the
To protect against the frauds of Myres and Mandl.

(The imperial edict is now in fact, as the censor
it advocated, issued.)

If the Tfung-li-Vamen turns to the Russian ambassador,
he will simply answer that he does not know Myres, that
always refused to recognize him as a Russian because of his bad reputation
or to recognize protected persons. |

The German ambassador will also have difficulty with the
Would be able to unite his office, for similar reasons
Reasons to take the side of Mr. Mandl, especially since he has the-
said Pulvercontract not in the name of his company, but in his
1 name, as an employee of an English company, signed
had.

So the two people are pretty much incomprehensible, and one
sees that the Jews remain the same all over the world, even
in the heavenly kingdom. |

Generally, however, Mandl, especially towards the Chinese,
as a German, which is also clear from the censor's memorandum on the
nüse. – It is obvious that the reputation of the
Germany through the memorandum and the imperial decree
is compromised. |

What misfortune led the Krupp company to
to appoint a man like Mandl as their representative and
We do not know how to deny German identity. But Israel
has powers and means with which even the best can be deceived
can be.

The fact remains regrettable!

For people who knew Myres and Mandl in China,
the memorandum of the censor and the »imperial edict nothing too
It would have been surprising. That something would happen
Everyone was prepared for this. But for Mr. Krupp,
The event must have been a hard blow. Hopefully it
these opened and he sees where one can go with such helpers
device |

If a company like Krupp feels compelled to do so
and in addition, people who themselves are for the Judaized Austria
are too bad to appoint them as their representatives, how then should the
good German name in relation to foreign countries?

Modern Judaism, by the way, has in the treaty ports
has already played a significant role since its opening.

| E3 There are Jews from all over the world in China, especially

but also from Damascus, Baghdad, Bombay, etc. The Bombay Jews in particular play a role.

Of course, the Jews of all countries stick together, and Even baptized Jews are counted among them.

The Jews have their synagogue and their Kahal, everything that the heart of a true Jew could desire They play pretty much the same role as anywhere in the world and seek to transform legitimate, solid trade into speculation, haggling from usury. They seek to reap where they have not sown

evening. 8

The influence which Judaism has had on foreign affairs

China's active trade is an extremely harmful

being and unfortunately most of the foreigners living in China still not sufficiently known; only gradually do we begin to become aware of this to become aware.

From time to time, voices are raised in the press against the German Jews who poison sailors with spirits. Then hear one can probably make a strange protest against this unfortunately only too justified complaints, which the existence of German Jews in general denies. That may be true, because a Jew remains just a Jew and will never be German, French, etc. In effect—ity, however, it is the case that most of these small schnapps—and usurer Jews come from 1 0 or Poland; but since everything German Jewish, then these people are considered Germans.

As a curiosity it may be mentioned here that in 1886 a Polish Jew named Eppstein the entire coast of China to traveled up to Peking, saw himself as a victim of the Russian persecution of the Jews successor and relative of Mrs. Bourée, wife of the former French ambassador in Peking, née Eppstein from Warsaw, and collected money for a building to be built in Hong Kong Coffeehouse to counteract the harmful consumption of spirits (The aforementioned Mrs Bourde converted from Judaism to Catholicism and, as a zealous Catholic, Ir was very involved the Sisters of Mercy; for what purpose, may the Heaven knows.)

Where there is much trade and shipping, there is also prostitution—tion. Most of the houses in the large port areas of Hong Kong and Shanghai, where Chinese prostitution is spreading,

listen to Jewish 1 and property speculators. Jewish matchmakers travel to the Far East with their living goods. Most of them come the as leaders of a Tingel-Tangel or a Viennese ladies' band. That the daughters of Zion are not missing among the traveling hetaerae, verftall, but mainly Israel acts as a male or female imprefario and one hears among them homely sounding German like Goldenberg, Silbermann, Finkelstein etc. Everything

German:

At this point, one who has now died and who was formerly in Shanghai very popular for the name of Mr. Abraham Politely called George Polite, mention should be made. Mr.

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Polite was a barber by trade, but also did Goods and money transactions. His favorite profession, however, was “la femme”. Near Shanghai he built an inn with a female waitress, after having previously met a woman in Shanghai also very well-known gallant lady, named Anna Stern, married. In order to recruit girls for his establishment, Mr. 120 went to Germany. From the Berlin Jews= The arrival of Mr. George Polite was formally celebrated. He was portrayed as a grand seigneur, a man who cared Promotion of German trade and German in-duftry had made a great contribution and who is now a wanted to open an art institute, for which he was about to To recruit forces. So Israelites know all things a political side, as soon as it is one of your own acts, even if the thing, viewed in the light, is no longer anything as a brothel business.

Mr. Abraham Höflich was, by the way, one of the more harmless types of Judaism. He was an Orthodox Jew and could neither read nor write; he was considered good-natured and charitable.

With the above-mentioned Mr. Mandl, current representative of Krupp, he made financial transactions and he looked after his customers to complain that he was being oppressed by it. After- After separating from his first wife, he married shortly before his sudden death with another young Jewish woman. Mr. Polite came into contact with the German Consulate on many occasions. If it was a question of taking an oath, he was happy to do so before the Consul, but stubbornly refused to accept a Jewish-ritual oath, because before the synagogue and the Kahal he was afraid.

A cousin of this Mr. George Polite was a Jewish hand= medical assistant in Shanghai, named J. Neustadt. After the same,

as it later turned out, Ching had been convicted of forgery
He settled in Berlin. Here he carried out a very
incredible amount of fraud and was in 1886
pursued fugitively and with warrants. In 1887 it was reported that
that Mr. Neustadt in San Francisco was carrying out his frauds with un-
flowed means. Unfortunately, our authorities do not seem to
could have found means to capture him.

Mr. Neustadt has numerous close relatives in Berlin (the
Moll family), some of whose members were pillars of German law-
state, some are lawyers or hold honorary offices. All are very
wealthy.

If we go one social level higher, we find
Israel represented in retail trade, as traveling or visiting curio-
ftraders and then in brokerage and speculatorship. A
larger number of people living in Hong Kong and the 8 foreign exchange and
Stock brokers are Jews or of Jewish origin and among the
The stock and commodity speculators are likely to be the majority

ilden. N

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In the actual business of legitimate wholesale, insurance-

They are less represented in the finance and banking sectors, or if they are, then
also as large speculators.

The Jew, who first gained notoriety in China
acquired was a Mr. Oppert, it is said, a relative of the be-
praised Mr. "von Blowitz". He had, through missionaries in
Experience has shown that there are royal tombs in Corea and that
Corpses were to be buried in golden coffins; he also had-
precisely the point of these burial sites. Without a doubt
Mr. Oppert has already been inspired by the modern spirit of "science"-
soul, and anthropological-ethnological curiosity was the driving force
fhis actions. He rented a steamer and equipped a
formal expedition. He landed secretly on the coast and
tried to steal the coffins under cover of darkness. The matter failed-
long, however, since the Coreans were alarmed, and so Oppert,
without having achieved its scientific purpose. -

Oppert was later charged; whether he was punished,

We do not know, but we suspect that anthropological-ethnological
and other considerations saved him from punishment.

The most outstanding of the existing Greater Jewish Ta

is that of Messrs. Saffoon & Comp., which operates throughout China, Tonkin and India establisshes. These people find land and House speculators par excellence, own a lot of land and Houses and have the entire opium trade between India and China monopolizes. They work in all sectors of the international national and local speculation; even racing in the big Ports such as Hong Kong, Shanghai and some coastal locations catch them to exploit on a large scale. People are winning in East Asia a significance similar to that of the Rothschild, Ephrussi, Camondo, Hirsch, etc.

Vires acquirit eundo!

In Hong Kong, Messrs Saffoon "of the House,

in which the German club "Germania" is located. The building was built especially for club purposes. In Shanghai, Messrs Saffoon, in 1871 for the Germans also a To build a clubhouse, but under the condition that the heads of the Companies would become members of the club this year. This offer was rejected as a matter of course. |

Among other things, the seasons in Shanghai have scandalous pros: had zeffe.

Today, the heads of Indian companies have been made baronets, Saffoons and Gubbay's are received at the English court, and In the newspapers you even read that for the wedding of the daughter of the Queen Victoria with the Earl of Fife presented the Saffoons gifts power and these are accepted.

Israel is making great strides forward!

As Drumont tells us in his latest book "La dernière bataille", they were, by the way, now also with the Rothschilds related Saffoons also involved in the infamous Copper Rings.

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This great speculation has brought the Jews a lot of money and caused unspeakable misery among Christians. Now the Parisian Jude Dreyfuss proudly pointed out that among the four defendants and arrested there is not a single Jew, but that are all Christians.

Doesn't this remind you vividly of the revelations of the Jew Lasker in the founding period, which only a few aristocratic Christian founders exposed, while the founders after the war

70/71 ninety percent were Jews? N

– Is this not a warning to all non-Jews how dangerous it is to get involved with Jews who stick together and systematically work towards the ruin of the Goy? The non-Jews are always and will always be the ones who get cheated if one does not take energetic measures against the whole of Judaism.

We now want to introduce some former Jewish companies
mention of Thun. | |

A Russian-Jewish company, Landstein & Comp., which is based in-
ultimately dealing with speculative transactions, went into decline in the 1970s
in Hong Kong without any particular fuss. A German company
Bryner & Beyfuß of which only the latter partner
was a Jew, made a fraudulent bankruptcy in 1878,
and both partners were imprisoned for several years.
English Jew named Lazarus, who ran the whole skin business in
China tried to monopolize, made such bad business that he
poisoned himself. An English company Hyde & Hertz collapsed in the
over years. Hertz was Jewish; but he denied his mother-
language, although he was born in Germany.

Hong Kong has been the El Dorado of Jews for years. Here
Of course, stock market gambling and speculation are the most developed, and
We have a regular founding period from 1882/83 with
The matter was mainly caused by
Jews were staged and Chinese were the victims this time-
trogens.

The current English Governor of Hong Kong, Sir John
Pope Henneff, an Irishman who is generally said to have
he was of Jewish descent, had attracted the attention of the Chinese
the high prices which one can get for land in the city of London
and land, and it was insinuated that actually no Ur-
matter would be available, why not similar prices in Hong Kong
could be realized. The Chinese fell for it. The
artificial excitement lasted about six months, during which the
Price of land from 7 to 12 dollars per square foot in the area
business district of the city. The bubble burst and out of 40 Chinese
Of the fifteen bankers, only 5 remained solvent. The result was that the
Chinese wish they had stuck to their legitimate business,
and reproached themselves for having listened too willingly to the voice
of the seducer. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, Special-
reporter of the London "Times", reports on this on October 4th-
tober 1883 to his paper:

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"If the gentleman concerned (ie the governor) now
here, I fear, he would fare badly, because the
Chinese people do not bear losses with amiability, but

least of all, if he acted on "uninterested" advice
The judgment that the Chinese now have about their friendly
athgeber is: "He is a bad man, he does not speak the
truth." 1

For the assumption that Sir John Pope Henneffly was a Jewish absconder
His whole behaviour speaks for itself. First he made himself
English Parliament by Irish agitation so unpopular that,
to get rid of him, give him the governorship of Labuan
(Borneo). He made himself impossible here and also on several
other governorships. In Hong Kong, where he supported Jews and
Chinese, he was involved in an ugly family scandal, which
through all the newspapers, impossible. He had to submit to the general
His father-in-law, General
Low, explained to anyone who wanted to hear it, verbally or
in writing that Sir John is the most despicable scoundrel on God's earth
Later, Sir John Pope Henneffly became Governor of Mau=
ritius. Here he soon had such conflicts that the
Governor General of the Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson,
let's see how to remove him by force. But in England,
Sir John probably with the help of Israel to whitewash
that he was sent back to Mauritius. 9 9

Incidentally, the founding period in China also subsequently had its
Literature. In 1888, a book by

A comprehensive brochure written by a Mr. Thirkell under the title
Title "Some Queer Stories of Benjamin David Benjamin and Mssrs.

ED Sassoon & Comp. -

- Les juifs entre eux. - him

(Some strange duos by Benjamin David Benjamin
and Messrs. ED Saffoon and Comp. *
- The Jews among themselves -), 5

which describes the wild activities of the Jews and documents

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We find the classic names here:

Benjamin David Benjamin, Mr. David Hai Silas,

Luna Benjamin, SA Nathan (Simeon Abraham),
Raymund Elias Toeg, Raphael, egg
Ruben Aaron Gubbay, CP Chater,

Habel Joseph Abraham, EE Safsoon,

ED Saffoon, ER Belilios.

The man of God of the children of Israel in Shanghai, named
Louis Moore, an auctioneer, was also heavily compromised. After
After the trial, Mr Saffoon travelled to England to

as the Scripture says, along with his family in England at court to be received. Ze

Israel has also distinguished itself in missionary work, and how!

In the years from the mid-1860s to the 1870s,

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A missionary named Paul was walking around the Ben coast. He collected a lot of money and then disappeared when he got into trouble. thought he was a Jewish fraudster. | IR

In the early 1980s, an alleged Protestant missionary with wife and child in Shanghai. The Man had a lot of testimonies from dignitaries, especially especially from ecclesiastical sources from Europe, Australia, etc., which legitimized him as an expert in Arabic and some ancient languages. With this he went to all kinds of notable people, pretending to be great to pursue “scientific” interests and collected for a pious pilgrimage to the famous Nestorian tablet in Hfin=nan=fu. Many people gave money and new certificates on top of that While our missionary was bringing the coastal places to the contribution, The woman left behind in Shanghai – an Australian Englishwoman – and her child in distress and fell to the authorities to the burden. It was soon discovered that our missionary was a nasty Jewish crook who lived in polygamy and hand had other things to answer for.

The man was arrested and punished.

The Austrian Consulate had, if we are not mistaken, the acceptable task to all issuers of certificates the same to be refunded. *

In the actual big banking business, Israel used to be little represented, as banks in China conduct legitimate commercial business and little stock market gambling and speculation. Apart from various The English banks had recently failed at the Kupferring Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris represented mostly by German Jews as agents.

When war with France broke out in 1870, the German Jews were removed from the Comptoir d'Escompte. One of the= fame, a certain Seligmann, had his French nationality after= attempted to assign in order to remain in the Comptoir d'Escompte, But he did not succeed. Then he was appointed head of the "branch the Deutsche Bank", which was established in Shanghai in 1872 After just two years, the patriotic Companies abandoned because there is not as much dividend in China as on European stock exchanges.

Recently, a German East Asian Bank has been established in Shanghai Among the founders, who are mostly Jews, we unfortunately have the name of a genuinely German institute, namely the Prussian shipping company. The general director of the company Friedrich Krupp in Effen, Mr. Jenke, has 10 members on the supervisory board.

How long will it take until the Krupp establishment will be entirely in the hands of Jews?

»The staff sent to Shanghai by the new bank and has to do the actual work, namely the legitimate commercial traffic, and thus for the maintenance of the establishment jorgen are Germans. As advisor and captain to the nuptials of political affairs – without his name appearing in the newspapers

tions – an Englishman named Moritz Kalb, with Thus, our first German industrial Establishment of an Austrian Jew, and the so-called Deutsche Bank represented by an English Jewish offspring.

The most distinguished banking institution in China is without doubt the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. This bank is from outgrown the needs of trade itself, in Hong Kong domiciled and has branches all over the world. Recently fhe also established one in Hamburg. The staff of this bank was always predominantly English=Scottish, including the directors and agents. The bank is also international and Germans have always sat on the supervisory board in Hong Kong. Since the Judaism in Hong Kong has experienced such a great upswing, Jews from various nations have also entered the supervisory board, and unfortunately the bank has since then sometimes, and always to its own damage, from the solid business operations. Thanks the good management of the main directors, the bank has overcome all setbacks can easily endure. By employing Jewish agents abroad– The bank only started in this country a few years ago. The first of these agents, a Belgian Jew named Morel, who representing the bank in Lyon, defrauded the bank of the sum of 1,290,000 francs and at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders in Hong Kong in August 1889, this post was written off as a loss– written.

We now want to mention a Jewish story,
which in 1887 was forry in the entire financial and commercial-
caused a stir around the world.

In August a certain "Count Mitkie wicz" appeared in Tientsin
The same was from a banker named Wharton Baker in Phi-
ladelphia sent to China to speak in his name and that of a
Syndicate of American bankers to the Chinese business pro-
posiftions. It seems that they had decided on this
"Count" a kind of introductory letter from the President of the
United States, Mr. Cleveland, to procure. Mr.
Wharton Baker was portrayed as a man of excellent reputation-
who would not only be decorated by Russia, but even
to have personal relations with the Emperor of Russia.

"Count Mitkiewicz" appeared with all aplomb to
Recommendations to give full shine. In the accompaniment of the
But among the "counts" there was a quiet Jew named Simon Stern,
and he was the "director" of the whole play, which
now played.

Count Mitkiewicz organized festivals and parties in Tientfin
and a part of the European inhabitants of Tientsin were
the 1 fraud, which is clear to every businessman
lay, deceive. N
Not so the Chinese! In view of the fraudulent or real-
recommendations that Mitkiewicz had to show, one could
not ignore him. Apparently, they agreed to his plans and

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made conditional promises. It was nothing less
as the monopolization of the entire railway system, telegraphy
and telephone making in China, as well as the establishment of an all-powerful
current bank. b

When Mitkiewicz returned with these promises
returned confident of victory, the Chinese simultaneously sent a
office, which should get to the bottom of the matter. It
It did not take long before it was heard that the "Count" Mitkie=
wicz would have turned out to be a "German Jew". Of course, the count was
There is no trace of it, but Mitkiewicz had a long
previous history in New York, where he was accused of diamond theft
and other sins and was punished with imprisonment. He
should come from some corner of Poland. a

For no one who could see clearly, it had the slightest
Doubts that the whole thing is a big hoax
Not only China would have been cheated, but

but also the "stupid" people in America and other countries, who as shareholders for the company.

That China is a country that is particularly suited to would be used to carry out fraudulent operations to exploit the natives in Europe or America, and a terrain on which one felt could still rob, is a thought which Israel's imagination= power has long been established and offers many tempting things. |

After Honduras, Senegambia, Tunis, Türkiye, Egypt, Ser= Bien, Bulgaria etc., one would also like to China "fructify". |

So far, a good star has ruled over China and it has the rapacity of the international Jewish gang. Only here and it has suffered some minor setbacks. Despite all the pressure and Storming, the Chinese have preserved their integrity and Don't let the noose be thrown around your neck.

China always gives its ambassadors abroad only limited Powers of attorney. If the people seem suspicious to them, then they will be recalled. Therefore, Israel must be in China itself Try your luck. From time to time you see Jews appearing in China, either in public or in secret missions. Sometimes they leave quickly, or they stay longer and fniffing and spying to see if there is a sore spot somewhere= there is something there where they can sink their claws. For example, In 1882 two English Jews, Davis and Samuel, with special whose recommendations were provided by Lord Beaconsfield to the Chinese in opium matters. But they had to leave without having achieved pull the thing off.

That the "Alliance israelite universelle" has its permanent agents in China has, it hardly needs to be mentioned, where has the same Society? They nest in all circles and levels of society.

society.

Jews can also be found in China in the municipal administrations from Hong Kong and Shanghai, in the European Maritime Customs Service in

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subordinate and higher positions; among the latter, German Jews with changed names and nationalities and Jewish offspring different countries. a

In the customs service there is, among others, a Jew of German origin,

who calls himself Charles Lennox Simpson and denies his Germanness and is portrayed as an Englishman. His wife is a Jew from England from a music hall. – She once intended to be a professional beauty and To become the mistress of the Prince of Wales. Simpson himself was caught several times playing foul and expelled from the Shanghai Club Another is a Polish Jew who has been expelled from the German has adopted the name Julius Neumann, is considered German, but in English Consulate is registered as an Englishman. Neumann plays everywhere the kind, especially visiting German soldiers ships and bites out the German patriot. N

Both Jews have a reputation among their colleagues as spies. A third Jew named Liot, of unknown origin, was private Secretary to the General Customs Inspector. |

That in the service of the foreign consulates and the diplomatic matie Jews, Jewish offspring and Jewish comrades, is not to be found surprise, because diplomacy is looking for Israel all over the world to make it his domain, and that the Judaized France It is obvious that France has even for some time, until mid-1887, the great Conftans, whom Drumont in his last work "La derniere bataille" he describes in a drastic way, to the ambassador in Peking. If this gentleman does not convince the Chinese could have led to any misdeeds, then this is certainly not on him. His work in China was therefore not outstanding. It was funny that this atheist and raging persecutor the Church has hardly any other option than to conclude a contract fphere of activity of his time, when the perception of the Interests of the Catholic bishops and missions.

So Mr. Constans had to pass the time by trading with nn and contact with fine friends and like-minded people drive out.

In Drumont's last work, the Marquis de Mores reports, who had travelled to Tonkin, among others:

"I have returned via China. The reputation which Conftans, Ambassador of France, left there Dale made me) er= blush that I, a Frenchman, am represented by such a man and I blame Mr. Constans, French Ge= sent, hereby:

I. to have damaged the 1 of France in the

wear etc.,

II. his official position as representative of France through trade to have dishonored with chinoiserie etc."

We would also like to mention the French General-consul Kretzer, an Alsatian Jew, who for several years in Shanghai, and the English Israelite Göschen, who

was stationed for some time as legation secretary in Peking.

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All this can be found only in very few and fleeting sketches of the Israel's work in China. Here, as everywhere in the world where Jews fit, one only needs to take a few random facts from their activities to pick out and put together and immediately a "Chronique scandaleuse" finished. |

Let us summarize the entire work of Judaism in China since opening of the treaty ports, we come to the conclusion:

As long as the Jews among the Europeans living in China were not represented or only represented to a limited extent, the Euro was: The Chinese respected him and his words were almost unconditional trust. But since the Jews have spread there and have come to the fore, this has changed significantly. The reputation of Europeans, regardless of nationality, has suffered a disadvantage through its ties with Judaism. In particular, the reputation of Germany has recently increased—suffered and will suffer even more, because after France has been totally subjugated, it seems to us Germans to be destined to always to become more and more mired in Judaism.

Something similar could be written about Japan as about China. In any case, Israel is working diligently on the "new civilization" there yourself with. |

A German judge named Mofe (Mofes) manufactures there fet, supported by some Delbrück's. |

In Germany, one often hears people say: One should be concerned about the Intolerance against Judaism abroad. It would be much more correct to say: We Germans should flamed that it is primarily we who are responsible for Judaism in all the blessed lands of the earth on our broad back drag it away.

When the good German name begins to spread among foreign peoples to be dozed and despised, we owe this primarily to the actions and omissions of our Hebrew fellow citizens.

Berlin, April 1890.

Jews in Siberia,

In his 9th "From Japan to Germany through Siberia"

Mr. Wilhelm Joeft describes the life and activities of the Jews in the latter country, and we shall find that here too the same role as in other countries. Mr. Joeft made his journey in 1881. He met the first Jew in Stryetensk. He made purchases from the Jews and describes them as follows (p. 89/90):

"Shopping was easy because almost all the shops= owners were German-speaking Jews. It is highly falling that here in the heart of Asia Russian and Polish Jews and

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whose descendants are the representatives of Germanism, while these are often not considered Germans in our beloved fatherland want to let go.L | |

"There are honest, hard-working people, craftsmen and merchants, who, through their ability and moderation, even the Chinese Con- make currency and enjoy general popularity; also the German merchants assured me that they preferred to do business with the Jews as with the Russians. They mostly just speak badly Russian, their mother tongue is German=Jewish; understand Hebrew only the rabbis" N ze

"By the way, it didn't look very nice in these houses, the

The stuffy air was suffocating, and the women and daughters who Yesterday they were still walking around in velvet and silk, today they were walking around foot with light petticoats and uncombed hair, but were nevertheless often quite pretty." N

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On pages 114 and 115 he writes about another city:

"The market of Chita was just so dead and deserted like the whole town, which has perhaps 1500 inhabitants, of whom 600 are Jews, while the rest are almost exclusively soldiers, Infantry, artillery, as well as mounted and foot Cossacks.

The Chinese have about 100 wooden huts, where they build brick houses. tea, raw silk and all kinds of Chinese stuff, mostly for Buryats

determined to trade, and it was most strange to me to be:
observe that the Chinese, who almost everywhere in the world, where they
settle there, the local craftsmen, bankers and
Merchants successfully compete here in Siberia against the
Jews cannot afford it. |

For me, this is the most reasonable testimony that one can
the toughness and cunning of the Jews. Both races
have many common characteristics; they are both sober,
thrifty to the point of greed and without needs, as long as they only have small expenses
may 1 be concerned day and night with its enlargement
without being too scrupulous in the choice of their means;
If they become rich later, they both love to show off their money,
and often use large sums of money for charitable purposes
etc.: if they have settled somewhere, then they are
difficult to displace, and where a Chinese or Jew once
is native, he always attracts other of his countrymen after him; both
are characterized by caste mentality and stick together more tightly than
any European country or nation; they are nowhere to be found—
loves, often hated and always envied, and one never knows how to escape
separate whether they are a curse or a blessing for a country in which
they spread. Here in Siberia, where both races tabula
rasa, where both compete in free competition
and here the Mongolian race seems to be inferior to the Semitic one:

liegen." –

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From another travel station, Palawina, Mr.
Joest (p. 150/151) the following tavern scene: Re

"Here (in the pub) I found my interpreter, who really
had a remarkable talent for traveling everywhere, even in the most remote
Corners, scavenging for liquor, in lively conversation with a
Polish Jew and his bottle of brandy.

"The latter was also drunk – I don't need that from K.
more to mention – and turned out to be a dark
Honourable man, but, as is often the case with such people, a very
entertaining guy. His main business was smuggling
from Chinese silk to the Russian silk on the other side of Lake Baikal
Papfergeld then he was engaged in the distribution of counterfeit

paper money and postage stamps, and he also travelled a lot to the Gold washers, bought the gold stolen from the workers and minted inferior Imperials on its own account. In Europe In general, one would not use such a subject at the= sitting at the same table and drinking from the same glass, here in Siberia But this thought did not bother me in the least.

"We spoke German quite loudly, and attracted by this, he= A second Jew appeared, this one an old, very venerable-looking boy who begged me to take him to the next station to take him in my car, he had been waiting in vain for four days for a ride. I felt sorry for the old man and asked him what he actually was. "I am a Kinßler," cr: he replied. "So, what are you doing?" He: "Oh, I can do anything, Actually, I am a conjurer." Me: "Well, then show me once your art." He: en this magic wand," he took a pen, "Now please lend me your Ring." Me: "I will be very careful." Him: "Or your watch." Me: "I wouldn't dream of it." Him: "Well then, I will show you a card trick." He said and ne a pack of playing cards from his pocket, shuffled carefully and I had to pick up several times and then counted nine cards "Look at these nine cards, well, three are enough, these I will now catch three cards etc." In short, the artist disguised himself as a con artist who lured us into a game of Kümme= leaflet. Rune: I

"He put two gold pieces on the table, and I was temporarily If I had not attacked, I would not have seen that the other Jude also reached into his pocket and also put two Imperials on the table. Now I grabbed the older Semite by the collar and wanted to attack him with the words: "You are a very mean con artist" when he convinced me with his excellent Remark: "Well, if you know it, then don't say anything and We don't have to do business again. The other one, meanwhile had hoped to quickly collect the gold pieces of the To be able to exchange old ones for his own fake ones, now fon his part in great anger, since he had noticed that the old man's were also false, threatened him with police and life imprisonment

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mining work and then promoted his competitor rather roughly into the courtyard a few meters below, from where we can see the "artist" limp away."

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Finally, Mr. Joeft writes on page 169/ö170:

"In Irkutsk there was a concert in the evening in the Volksgarten, a quite pretty establishment where the beautiful world of the city is gathers to enjoy instrumental music, solo, and a glass of brandy. to enjoy the choirs, fireworks, etc. Here I saw and heard also for the first time Russian Gypsies and was equally surprised about the beauty of their melodies as well as that of the girls who these were presented. The Russian audience was very uninteresting, the ladies in antediluvian hats and long raincoats not attractive and the men in uniform or white caps and 0 d suit – Russians and Siberians.

"I was told that under the previous Governor-General the Russians had once made an agreement to expel all Jews Opportunity to attack a festival in this public garden and and then rob and destroy their homes. The General heard about the conspiracy, appeared in the garden and Shortly before the appointed hour, on his command, Fire signals sounded in all churches. Everyone rushed home, of course. Volksgarten was empty in a few minutes, and the anti-Jewish campaign was thwarted. At that time, Ignatieff had not yet been a minister. In Irkutsk was the first place I heard about the anti-Semitic movement in Germany. A Russian said at the time: "First the Jews will be Germany is chased away and then it will be their turn in Russia." Should the Jewish riots spread from European Russia to Siberia, so few of the poor people will leave the country alive, the distances are so enormous that the Jews, if the population rises against them, impossible escape, they must starve, unless the pagan Buryat or Chinese would take care of them."

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In the same book, Mr. Joest tells us on page 97 the I told a story elsewhere that the Jews there Prince Bismarck seems to be one of their own.

It is quite understandable that Mr Joeft sees it as a feels uncomfortable, where he himself does not speak Russian, German– to find people who speak. Otherwise, it is incomprehensible to me how he sees this type of people as representatives of Germanness can find his joy.

It sounds very strange when he first claims that they are honest are hard-working people and enjoy general popularity and

later told that they had been attacked and killed in Irkutsk
However, if Mr Joeft has such benevolent intentions
the Siberians have a special preference for the Jews
and the Jewish merchant and artist from Palawina under the

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honest people, then we are basically completely the
the same opinion, only our way of expressing it is the opposite.

As for the parallel that Mr Joeft draws between
Chinese and Jews, I would just like to emphasize that he
completely ignored the fact that the Chinese are agricultural
living, settled, eminently productive people, while the Jew
is only a parasite everywhere. The Jew is just as
unpopular as with all other peoples of the world, and his thinking
and course of action finds exactly the same condemnation there as in
Europe.

When Mr. Joeft says that in Chita out of 1500 inhabitants
600 Jews, then it is quite natural that the population
business practice is a Jewish one, because the Chinese must then also,
if they want to exist alongside the Jews at all, to their nothing=
worthy business practice.” |

For more information about Chinese and Jews see my article:

“Modern Judaism in China”.

Jews in America.

| In the article “How to become an anti-Semite” I have already
said something about the Jewish question in the United States and
demonstrated that the anti-Semitic movement is widespread here.
The people who first came forward openly with their views were
multiple millionaires and educated people. The first was a certain
Judge Hilton and the second a Mr. Austin Corbin, brother-in-law of
earlier 1 Ulyffes Grant. The hatred against the Jews and
The contempt for Jewish activity was mainly expressed in the
spread to better circles and only recently do they seem to
to penetrate the entire people. Since in Germany the
Jewish press deliberately spread false information about Judaism in
America, I would like to first give some recently
counteract the untruths that are spreading at this time.

The Social Democrat Friedrich Engels in London, the admirer
Mr. von Goßler, writes in No. 10 of the Volkszeitung from
May 13, 1890: “Throughout North America, where there are millionaires whose

Wealth can hardly be expressed in our paltry marks, guilders or francs
 There is not one among these millionaires who
 Jew, and the Rothschilds are real beggars compared to these Americans.
 And even here in England, Rothschild is a man of
 different means, e.g. against the Duke of West-
 minster. Even here on the Rhine, where we, with the help of the French,
 have chased the nobility out of the country 95 years ago and us
 have created a modern industry, where are the Jews?"

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Here I give only a list of some New=Yorker Jewish
 millionaires: N

Max Weil 8 9000000 David Metzgar \$ 1000 000
 Sen Eitate " 5000000 E. Ballin's Estate " 1000000

W. Glazier " 4,000,000 Benjamin Ruffak " 1,000,000
 Salomon Loeb "4000000 M. Lazarus Estate "2,000,000

Henry Hart " 4000000 Joseph Andrade " 1000 000
 H. Bernheimer " 4,000,000 yman Blum " 1,000,000
 Ifidor Wormfer " 3000 000 enry Liebmann " 1000 000
 Simfon Wormfer " 3000000 B. Altmann " 1000 000
 AS Rosenbaum " 3,000,000 J. Rothschild " 1,000,000
 Max Nathan "2000000 MH Levin "1000000
 James Seligman " 2000000 H. Newstadter " 1000 000
 Jeffe Seligmann " 2000,000 A. Reitlinger " 1000,000
 Jacob Schiff " 2000000 J. Reckendorfer " 1000 000
 A. Kerbs „„ 2000 000 Re Scheffel „1000 000
 David J. King " 1,000,000 E. Rosewald " 1,000,000

J. Schwarzschild "1000,000

But we must not forget that some of the larger
 Millionaires pretend not to be Jews. For example, John D. Rocke=
 feller, President of the Standard Oil Company, N. assets on
 \$ 30,000,000. He belongs to the Baptist sect
 and makes in piety. This petroleum king also has the
 airs of a Jew, and there is little doubt for connoisseurs that
 he belongs to this race. The same applies to Jay Gould,
 whose fortune is worth hundreds of millions. This is the
 most dangerous of the modern buccaneers. In an American publication
 it is said of him: "He has the equanimity of a Turk, the grey-
 loneliness of a Zulu, the cunning of a Greek, the inconstancy
 of a Frenchman, the constancy of a German, the pretense-

art of an Armenian, the deceit of a Jew, the treason of an Indian, the greed of an Englishman and the spirit of enterprise and the cleverness of an American." If he does not If he is a pure Semite, then he is a hybrid of Semites and

burglary. As for the Astors, there is disagreement about their origin is not clear; they themselves claim to come from Holland, but actually come from Baden. I tend to think that they are of Jewish origin.

The millionaires mentioned here are only New York Jews, and one must remember that there is a correspondingly large number of Jewish millionaires in all the big cities of America. San Francisco in particular is full of them, and here I would like to name Sutro; he is a Jew from Bochum and has recently been making a lot of noise in Germany.

In a recent work it says: "Today we have over a million Jews who shared in the wealth of the United States, but remember that no matter how rich a country becomes, there is always an end to prosperity; that these Jews

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whether bankers, doctors, judges, newspaper writers, booksellers, Managers, lawyers, brokers, pawnbrokers, fences of stolen goods estates, professors or rabbis, all in secret with each other are allied and strive with all their might to bring every one to fill positions of honor and office with one of their tribesmen.

"On the streets, in the theaters, in the restaurants, in the Hotels, you can smell the Jews everywhere. Our newspapers are full of them; it is a sad spectacle, these sons of Israel our to see public opinion being shaped.

"The industrial crisis which is spreading in Europe and up to to a certain extent also makes itself felt here, the intellectual and moral Stuffy air, so to speak, which we feel and yet can hardly explain can, comes solely from the Jew, – he triumphs. His triumph is our ruin!

"It is high time that the disembarkation of the robber hordes of Israel landing on our shores.

"One million Jewish mouths – and what mouths! – One Million parasite mouths!"

Here follows an article that the "Volk" published on 30 November 1890 brought: 5

"The recently published quarterly issue of the "Arbeiterfreund", edited by Prof. Dr. Viktor Böhmert in Dresden and Prof. Dr. Rudolf v. Gneift in Berlin, brings from New York on page 478 an interesting report on the working conditions there, which deals with the immigration of Jews to America as follows pronounced in a measured way:

"But there is undesirable immigration, against whom no special laws are passed as against the Chinese, which is nevertheless viewed with squinting eyes. There are that the Russian and Polish Jews. The better-off Jews They themselves would like to prevent this immigration, but to do so They are not capable of doing so. There are many bad experiences with these People and hope to raise large sums of money to help them to provide a dignified existence. gave them land, Agricultural tools, seeds etc. and thought that the Jew could fow land operate like any other human being, you just need to the opportunity. But the costly experiment failed completely failed. Most Jews sold their equipment, which was legally did not even belong to them, left their farms and went home siren. In the dark, vermin-infested residential buildings in the Jewish quarter of New York they feel more comfortable than in healthy air and a comfortable home. Peddling, money lending and aehnliches is their element, from an activity in crafts or agriculture They want to know absolutely nothing. The uncleanliness of their clothes, their homes and even the streets where they live are downright not an inviting sight and they do not do anything else, to do injustice to the old brew that weighs on them. That is because the former tolerance and indifference against the Jews is waning and that one can almost

Fear of another large influx of poor, neglected and work-shy Jews from Russia and Poland. They are, As I said, the better-off Jews themselves, who preferred the event rather than promote it; first and foremost, it is precisely they who who have to dig the most into their pockets to help those people to buy a "business equipment" so that it can meet the usual requirements—can pursue the retail trade. A law that is expected—There is no way to prevent Jews from landing, but the Re-government is trying to use diplomatic means to expel the unwelcome guests from to stay away from here. She protests to the Russian government against the unjust treatment that the Jews have to endure there and stands up for their rights. Out of love for humanity or compassion for the poor creatures? God forbid! When we in Petersburg are successful and can improve the lot of Russian Jews, fuch is the calculation in Washington, then they will stay away from us, even without legislation. Similar motives also seem to be present in the to dominate gatherings in England in which against Russian Persecution of Jews is protested"" | |

"Perhaps it is not uninteresting to report here on a

To make a movement, which is still in the early stages.
ftadium and whose end one can already predict without much wisdom
could predict exactly. A New York writer, Greek of
birth, has launched a fierce crusade against the Jews. He
has already published several books against this race, all of which, whether—
There are great obstacles to the spread, but
The public will eagerly take up this work. This writer has now
the intention, through contributions from his readers — he also wants an anti—
publish a semitic newspaper — buy land in New Mexico and
to transplant the Jews of the United States there. Of course
He believes he can pass a law in Congress that would
Jews should be settled on the spot designated for them.”

The writer mentioned in the “Volk” is the one from whose
I now want to quote some works “at random”. The first
fhis books are called: “The Original Mr. Jacobs”, the second “The
American Jew” and the third “Judas Iscariot”. The Original Mr.
Jacobs is largely a reworking of Drumont’s “La
France juive”. The author thinks that Mr. Drumont is tolerable—
fcient and the work is too focused on French conditions
cut; he therefore edits it for American understanding.

Since the publication of “Uncle Tom's Cabin” (which book
the outbreak of the last civil war in America
no book has been published that has caused any excitement
of minds like this. Uncle Tom's Cabin gave
a description of the black slave, the victim of a self—
traditional furnishings inherited from the colonial era;
“The Original Mr. Jacobs” deals with the white slave who
sighs under the iron yoke of Jewish oppression.

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“The Original Mr Jacobs.”

“Let the reader not be deceived by the apparent scholarship=
fomity of the Jews. The teaching of languages requires independent
Research and patient work. It is a well-known fact that the
Jew does not achieve anything independent. All his learning is based on
the research of others, which he with audacity described as
his own. The positions that the Jews hold,
are not due to them by their own merit, but are due to
influences have been brought into it.” (p. 275.)

“Has any observer ever asked himself the question: ‘Is Jewish?

Jewish blood in the veins of John D. Rockefeller?" We hesitate Not for a moment to answer the question in the affirmative, since we Man know exactly, and if he is really not a pure Jew, then he has infinitely many Jewish traits. It is true that he is an outstanding outstanding member of the Baptist Church, but in his ambitious The pursuit of gold, pleasure and even occupations of daily life he seems to apply the biblical precepts only Saturday to observe." (There then follows a biography and detailed description of the man. (p. 283 ff.)

| "With regard to physicians, we read that the Rabbis of Constantinopol in 1849 gave their fellow believers the following advice: "Make your children doctors and pharmacists so that they can without fear of discovery and punishment, and that This advice is also followed in America." (p. 302.)

"There is no more absurd view than that those living among us Jews should have peaceful intentions; that if they leave Europe left to come to America, they left their prejudices behind and want to adapt to us. The Jew can never free from its poison. A snake remains a snake, just as in the old as well as the new world." (p. 307/308.) | %

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"Your American Jew"

"In American politics and especially in that of the City of New-Pork, the so-called American Jew has in the last years played an important role. The legislation of the state New-Nork as well as the city and communities are full of Jews grafted and they mostly belong to the German or Polish variant. Many of these Hebrew officials were baptized i.e. they act as if they had accepted Christianity. In by artificially twisting or anglicizing their names, they are "They are often not known to the general public as Hebrews." (p. 57/58.)

A "famous" newspaper owner from New York delivered a Example of the intrusiveness of Jewish reporters.

"Mr. Hall was mayor of New York and the reporters burned with desire, m. about a certain object, which to question the public opinion at the time. Mr. Hall

rejected all advances; but the Jewish reporter lost the Mayor. The latter was currently suffering from dysentery, and one day the Jew managed to catch him when he was in the corridor towards a certain place. He attached himself to the mayor's heels and he actually managed to lock it in the closet. Decency forbids the now to describe the following scene. Suffice it to say that the suffering tormented mayor, who now under all circumstances wished to be alone, was forced to ask the press pirate some questions to answer etc." (p. 77.)

"In Eddy Street in San Francisco, a Jewish man had recently been a dentist. One day, when a lady was under the influence of chloroform in the operating chair, he found, this scoundrel took advantage of the lady's helpless situation to injure her. The lady came back to consciousness faster than he had expected, and so he was discovered. She went home and told the matter to her husband. The latter armed himself with a real death warrant and forced his wife to take him to a doctor. Here he treated the Jew without mercy. The Jew made no attempt to defend himself, but fell on his knees, kissed the feet of his chastiser and begged him to spare him, in return from whom he begged forgiveness etc." (p. 84.)

"In the year 1880 a Jew named Rothschild had a family, loved, which was known under the name Diamond Bessie because she owned a large number of diamonds. Rothschild persuaded Bessie to accompany him on a trip to the South, and in Texas arrived, he lured her to a lonely place, murdered her and robbed her of her diamonds.

The crime was discovered soon afterwards, but this Rothschild had meanwhile escaped and only after a year it was possible to get hold of him. The investigation showed that he was guilty.

Was he hanged? – Not at all! The Court of Appeal of Texas overturned the verdict, and in a subsequent investigation he was acquitted. This same Rothschild is today in Cincinnati freely; but it cost the Jews 150,000 dollars. How this was possible and who got the 150,000 dollars, the Jews know best." (p. 117/118.)

"For the Jew, the practice of the law is neither a profession nor a science, it is not even an art in his eyes. For him it is nothing but a bargain." (p. 135.)

"The Jew is a plague and for every Christian community a danger. He lives from the misfortune of others; from the imperfection

of the laws which he always strives to perpetuate. One of his
The main business is that of the thief, and above all he enriches
through war and other national misfortunes. It was the misfortune=
civil war in this country, which, while it threatened the nation

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Blood and treasures poorer, the Jews and their present height
and made the whole nation tributary to them.” (p. 202.)
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"Judas Iscariot"

“– A whole world lurching and stamping, like the old Rö=
miſche, when the measure of the hardships was full; the chasms of the lower
earthly and heavenly floods of sin opened wide; in the wild
dawning chaos all the stars of the sky have gone out! No star
visible in the sky, hardly for anyone; the pestilential
Nebulae and miasmatic vapors all around have obscured all the stars.
darkens, which are only visible on the highest mountain peaks;
flickering will-o'-the-wisps of various indeterminate shapes and colors
have taken the place of the stars. Above the wild roaring
Chaos a leaden air in which every now and then a pale revolution=
flashes of lightning; then only darkness with philanthropic
Shimmer, empty meteoric lights!”

After reading these lines of Carlyle, I was struck by=
first the idea arose to write this book and to know those
drawings that bring about our misfortune.

This is how the author of Judas Iscariot begins the prologue to
his book.

“It was the rebellion which brought hordes of these parasites to our
Coasts. Did they come like the Germans, the Irish and the
Immigrants from other European nations to share their fate with the
to link ours? No! The Jew followed
our army as a swindler, or as a sutler, but as a spy
in any case. He sold the brave soldiers miserable tobacco
and poison instead of whiskey. He was always around the number=
master and tried to outgrow the soldiers in the front and
to cheat. He traded in cotton, and his greedy
Nature was only concerned with profit and money-making, while the
The life of the entire nation was at stake. The New=Nork=Jew

lived and worked during the war in Wall Street and Schacher with gold was his only patriotic profession. Who will say want or can it be that only a single drop of Jewish blood was shed on the battlefield? After the war about and the cruel treatment of our prisoners in Andersonville was investigated, it was found that a scoundrel Jew Named Wirz the cruelty to our brave soldiers in that terrible prisons." (p. 13.)

"No one will accuse me of ever leaving the church but certain prelates cannot be accused of that they themselves are to blame for the ecclesiastical indolence and that they could sometimes take the rabbi as a model. It is Sceljorger, who sees a wedding merely as a solemn celebration
to be taken into consideration." (p. 17.)

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"It is easily the result of all the fraudulent manipulations in the wine trade with France. Since the Jews were involved in both sides of the ocean act in unison, it is the highest Time for the American people to consider what measures rules are necessary to protect against the crimes of the Jews protect." (p. 42.)

"We are being criticized by foreigners because of the loud Jewish tone of our newspapers. Most of our major daily newspapers are nothing but immense frauds; they belong to Jews and are written by Jews to promote Judaism and to suppress the Americans." (p. 61.)

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"Americans still remember the scandal that the young American envoy of the United States in Morocco recently which almost caused a war with the Sultan of Morocco and the dishonorable traitor sold the American citizenship and protection to his fellow tribesmen, so that they did not have to pay any taxes to the Sultan." (p. 124.)

"I knew a teacher in the city of Schenectady (in the state New York), who a few years ago made a trip to the eastern Europe. When he returned to America, he published

he wrote one or two articles in a newspaper called the "Methodist",
in which he gave a travel description and especially described
what he had seen of Jews. I remember this very well

Article in which the writer said that he was full of maturity
of sympathy for the "poor persecuted Israelites"
But when he visited Europe, his opinion had changed.
changes; he was in the face of the filth, the immorality and the
A light has dawned on the depravity of this people. He only told
Things he had seen. He came to America as a complete
ter anti-Semite and said that no one who was there
whoever he was, he could remain a philo-Semitic. His honest
conviction that he published in an unknown religious weekly
published, but provoked the anger of the children of Israel and
put her into a feverish state and our honest and well-being
The teacher in question should have known that, as
Free country America may be, but one can still
The Jews must remain silent. The Jews, of course, acted in great
Unanimity but secretly, so that not the public
The country's attention was drawn to it. It is not
managed to obtain more precise information about what the
have taken, but they must have asked the school principals to
Teacher from his post, because not long afterwards
An article was published in the New-York Herald in which
the same teacher repeated everything he had previously learned from the Jews
had said." (p. 229/230.) | |

"The Jew prefers to live in the city; he prefers
Pouring oil on a pile of paper to build his house "by accident"
to burn down in order to obtain the insurance money. Therefore
Investing in houses is undoubtedly the most advantageous option for him.
The latest report from the Boston Fire Authority states:
states that there exists an organized band of Jews whose
Business it is to set fire to houses in order to
to cheat. The "earnings" are distributed exactly as in
a society of honest people who have some praiseworthy
have done a valuable business. That is our Hebrew fellow citizen!"

(p. 234.)

"You will laugh and say that no enlightened Jew
such nonsense, you are wrong. Even the most educated
Jews believe in the main features of this absurd dream. (Welt=
rule etc. wu f. w.) Think of the Jew Crémieux: "A
new Messianic kingdom must arise, a new Jerusalem in place
of kings and popes." Remember the saying of the
enlightened Jew Disraeli: "The pure-blooded and higher Jewish race
is intended to destroy the impure and inferior European races

Now, these two Jews were certainly the highest product of their race; their opinions must be regarded as the epitome of all Jewish view. At the time of this statement Disraeli was Prime Minister of England, while besides Gambetta five Jews were in the French ministry and the Jew Falk was Minister of Culture in Germany. Do you think

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Hopes that Jews currently harbored throughout the world, and how the whole damned intrigue collapsed shamefully.” (p. 236/237.)

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This is just a small selection of the three most popular books. How many editions they have gone through, I cannot give an exact figure, but in any case the print runs are enormous. 50,000 copies of “The Original Mr. Jacobs” were immediately sold; it was in 1888. Nowadays, many over 100,000 sold fine; the editions are no longer being increased—60,000 copies of the “American Jew” were printed of publication, and “Judas Iscariot” was sold for 30,000 copies. copies within three weeks. So you can see that the works have fallen on fertile ground. In the Minerva Publishing Company, 10 West, 230 St. New York, is now published also a monthly journal entitled “Anti-Jew”, which only costs 1 dollar per year and should provide a lot of interesting information. It should be noted here that the author of the above-mentioned Books is a thoroughly educated man who is in the old classical Literature as well as the Talmud, and of interest it may also be that he knows the 100 laws of the Jewish Mirror and quoted them in various ways. |

I will now leave here some information about the B'ne Briß-Order and note that this order has branches in Berlin, Hamburg—burg, Wiesbaden and probably several other German cities. |

A Jewish order.!)

Every now and then you can find the book in Jewish newspapers—fistaben “UOBB”, as “United Ordre B'ne Brith”, in German United B'ne Briß-Orden. Since now within the Jews—thence this order seems to be a “Noli me tangere”, it is It is not surprising that in non-Jewish circles one rarely finds a has no idea of the existence of such an order, which is why some

Bol u information about him probably attracted the attention of further circles.
ienen.

The "venerable Constitutional Grand Lodge" of the UOBB was
on 13 October 1842 by a certain Henry Jones and
The majority of the lodges are currently located in the United
States. Lodges of this Order can now be found in all
parts of the world. The United States is a particularly

to be a favorable ground for such structures, since only the districts—

The Grand Lodge No. 1 of this Order has 7900 members in 72 lodges (in
There are several Grand Lodges in North America, while the Grand Lodge
"Germany" is designated as No. 8, for example) and the Diftricts=Groß
Lodge of a second Jewish order of the "Free Sons of Israel"
(Free Sons of Israel), as stated in the last "Annual Message"=
has 9176 male and 435 female members, with a

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9 Reprints are permitted only if the source is clearly indicated.

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Annual income of 206,712 dollars. Very noticeable was
Even a third Jewish order was created, the "Independent Order
B'ne Berith", whose District=Größ, Lodge No. 1 on the occasion of its annual=
assembly on 27 January last year, among other things, stated the following:
"We are convinced that humanity will continue to make progress
achieved, the approximate realization of the great divine truth=
ties that have been brought by Israel and through Israel since its pilgrimage
journey among the nations. The greater freedom and
Liberality, which was achieved and won, the moralization of
civilized races is to the greater dissemination of the principles
which are embodied in Judaism, etc."

One must admit that it is still putting it mildly,
when this is described as Jewish impudence and cheek.

The organization of the UOBB is similar to that of the
"Freemasonry, which he apparently imitates in all respects.
supreme authority is the already mentioned "Constitutional Grand Lodge" and
The connection with the "daughter lodges" is mediated by the "Diftricts=
Grand Lodges". .

The name "B'ne Briß" means fraternity brothers and is from

taken from the covenant (Berith) which God, according to the "Old Testament" with Abraham for all his descendants. The "fundamental principle" of the order calls for "promotion of the highest interests of the Jews and a prosperous development of the spiritual and moral Jewish character of our tribe". Even more innocuous sounds the Motto "Benovolenze, Brotherly Love and Harmony", that means well-being activity, brotherly love and unity, for which reason the Brothers living in Germany sent their written communications also sign "in WBE" Since every lodge also has an official, the mentor, whose authority only consists in guiding the "brothers" at the lodge meetings in the teachings, statutes and rituals of the Order, the impression should be created that the formulary plays a major role in this order.

The order was not transplanted to Germany until 1882, in which year the merchant Julius Fenchel (ident Hermann Berger) in Berlin the "German Reichsloge" (President Dr. Louis Maretzki). The fennel mentioned is apparently one of the most active members of this association, on whose behalf he Among others, in January 1887 the "Maimonides Lodge" in Cairo and in March of last year, nine lodges were established in Romania. By January In 1887, Fenchel led the Order in Germany and was President of the German District Grand Lodge; since then he appears only as a delegate of the "Executive Committee of the Constitutional Grand Lodge". In Berlin "two lodges are still working, the "Berthold Auerbach Lodge" (President Sigmund Hagen) and the "Montefiore Lodge," whose president was the knew Dr. Hirsch Hildesheimer, editor of the "Jewish Press", i. The three Berlin lodges have a common building at Brüderstr. 2. locality and together have about 700 brothers, while the 26 lodges existing throughout Germany at the end of December 1889 2456 members. Such lodges exist in Halle, Katowice,

Iv. 14

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Beuthen, Stettin, Gleiwitz, Breslau, Kreuzburg, Dresden, Magdeburg, Pofen, Oftrowo, Hanover, Ratibor, Frankfurt a. M., Kassel, Straßburg, Deffau and others. Apparently both the Orthodox as well as the Jews who call themselves liberal in this order a community-drive for Judaism and apparently both sides the Order fights, which is certainly only done in order to possibly To throw sand in the eyes of non-Jews; both argue parties of this people in the order for the upper hand. Much better organized as the "Alliance israélite universelle" and under significant harmless mask, the UOBB understands the few non-Jews to deceive Jews who know about its existence. How no state has yet intervened against the "Alliance" dared, although the most justified accusations against this club have been raised, unfortunately no ruler seems to be against the

| UOBB. But the Jews are hiding

* not even that they put a dangerous weapon into the hands of the enemy

1. For example, the "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums"

(No. 19, 1888) literally: Once the anti-Semites have learned of this, they shout: "There are the secret societies of the Jews, in which they agree on ways and means to dominate the world, etc.,

while the one published by Rabbi Dr. Wise in Cincinnati

"Deborah" also warned last year: "We believe

our fellow believers in the old fatherland in the formation of new Comfencies as "secret" or even just as "exclusive" associations

N dung to urge the utmost caution!

We immediately recognize that such a warning is very justified,

7 if we look at Section 128 of the Criminal Code of the German Reich

1; it reads: *

4 "Participation in an association whose existence, constitution

1 or purpose is to be kept secret from the State Government, or

in which obedience to unknown superiors or to known

Superior unconditional obedience is promised, is up to the members

; with imprisonment up to six months, for the founders and leaders

the combination with imprisonment from one month to one year

5 to punish. |

Officials may be charged with loss of the ability to dress

public offices for a period of one to five years—

f can be known". |

The fact that the Bine Briß Order is a "secret" association in

The Jewish newspapers mentioned above give quite a

bluntly; it is also certain that the person entering the Order

must promise unconditional obedience to superiors. During all—

However, as a result of strange royal edicts, the paragraph mentioned

) does not apply to the Masonic Order or the Odd Fellow Order=

0 is applied, such an exceptional provision for the Jewish

1 Order has not yet been issued and the approximately 40 representatives at the

on 9 and 10 February this year in Berlin meeting of the Grand Lodge of the

8. Diftriets unanimously accepted the proposal to take all steps

to do so in order to ensure that the Order in Germany complies with national law—

to obtain official approval. Yes, the Order certainly friendly, by the "brother" Rabbi Dr. Rahmer edited "Israelifische Wochenfchrift" occasionally came to the discussion ment of the present question (No. 26, 1888) to the following conclusion: "One It can be seen that the "UOBB" in its organization of a needs major reform if its laws are to be brought into line with German national should be in harmony. And who knows whether it is not would recommend until this reorganization is carried out, liche Lodges to – fistir, before the participants, including several officials – to the danger indicated."

Who can blame an impartial person for e begins that even in Germany the Jews are already more real ones than the natives? Because for those who want to overthrow preaching social democracy, an exceptional law has been made, While so far no public prosecutor has applied the ordinary law to the well-known equally dangerous B'ne Briß=Orden. To wish would be that the preparatory work for the May 2008 meeting in Richmond= General Assembly of the Order, for which the German Grand Lodge the former Grand President Fenchel and the former President S. Simmel as representative, thereby interrupted would show the brothers of this Jewish secret society, that Section 128 of the German Criminal Code still exists in its entirety.

aviary.

(From Nos. 14 and 15 of the "Deutsche Wacht". Dresden, April 6 and 13, 1890.)

New=Nork, September 12. (Own report) In view of the year-on-year growing participation, of which the Order B'nei Brith also across the ocean, the following statistical Data on the expansion of membership and activity this brotherhood will certainly be of interest to wider circles The Order, which celebrated its first quarter century on 13 October 1893 ft of its existence, currently counts 9 districts with 363 lodges, with 25,000 active members, who over the territories of the United States, Canada, Germany, Austria, Romania, Egypt and Palestine. Within the last five years ending on December 31, 1889 The Order has collected the sum of 2 784 000 Ds. (approx. 11 200 000 Mark) were spent on charitable purposes. These impressive figures speak an eloquent language and are all the more admired awaken when one learns that b the sums are not yet a= which are intended for the preservation of the Order-founded Home and Orphan Asylums, and the contributions made as a result of Calls for support of those suffering and assistance in various calamities and accidents. Despite all these great acts of love, the amounts of the funds

in the lodges (currently about 800 0000 dollars) is not reduced and
The District Grand Lodges have a reserve fund of over one
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million dollars for the security of widows and orphans;
Of course, these impressive sums are only possible through the performance
fufficiencies of the members. It should be of particular interest
Your readers that among the institutions supported by the Order there are also
the German-Israeli Orphanage, the Craftsmen's School and the
Evening school in Jerusalem, for which an average of
3000 dollars were made available. The German District
currently has 26 lodges with 2456 members, the Romanian,
which was only 1 year ago, 14 lodges with 600 members=
On Palestinian soil, the "Jeruscholajim Lodge"
in Jerusalem in February d. J. the "Shaar Zion Lodge" in Jaffa
Since 1 September of this year, there has been a
Name "Austria=Loge" the first settlement in the Austrian
countries. Thus, a strong advance is evident in all directions–
progress of the brotherhood and at the same time an ever increasing exercise
his great tasks, charity and brotherly love.

| (Jewish Press No. 39/40, September 26, 1890.)

From all this it can be seen that in America
There is a Jewish question, and a very burning one. The
The complaints raised against Judaism are exactly the same as in all countries
the world, only they find a more drastic expression, which is quite
This is clear because the Jews in America are more unashamed and
larger field of action 1 1

It is significant that there are so many female criminals in America
ad such figures under the one exposed in the three books mentioned

crimes in large numbers. It seems that the eman–
Jewish women there converted the regular thief trade into a trade
of charity. Commercial thieving, commercial welfare:
activity and commercial lewdness are social damages from which
fthough to say which of them is the worst. As far as this
Crafts are carried out by Jews, I would like to
commercial charity in terms of social harm the palm
because it is the most demoralizing because its harmful con=
sequences are not visible to the untrained eye because the
He only got away with crimes committed under the cloak of charity
ft, but also to have been done out of virtuous motives
appear. "Tous leurs cadeaux sont des pestes!"

Jews in Japan.

Unfortunately, I have lost some notes which were on

the successes of the new legislation in Japan; I
I mean the exploitation of the people on European stock exchanges=
manner. |

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In the first half of 1890, Japan experienced a
Famine broke out, and one heard how rings were formed
formed to take advantage of the national misfortune,
ie that, like Joseph in Egypt, the grain in masses
bought it up in order to give it to the starving people at the highest possible
prices. The fact that the children of Israel have participated in this,
You could bet ten to one on that.

I have already stated elsewhere that in the first place
Line was a Mr. Mofe (the same one who recently became Oberlands=
judge in Marienwerder), who was first
was legislatively active under the German flag; I also
described how he entered the Japanese civil service
has arrived. | Ä

Disraeli chases from his fellow tribesmen that they are in England
country into state offices (see "Endymion",
Tauchnitz edition Volume II. p. 20) and I would like to ask whether
this designation does not fit the way in which Moses
to his position in Japan. In whose name and
Unfortunately, I do not know what laws Mr. Moses gave
not, but I would like to ask whether the suspicion is not somewhat
It is justified that Israel may also have been in this poi=
lungs, the young cultural state of Japan a cuckoo egg in
to put the diapers. \

In earlier years, the Reichstag publicly complained about
led to our legislator Ludwig Löwe, né Laib Levi, to Paris
traveled to Rue de Trévis no. 37 at the Alliance Inftruc=
tions for our German legislation. Shouldn't
Mr. Mofe and his successors, the Delbrücks, the Japanese with
Laws from the same factory, with laws which
Israelite bankers anywhere on earth,
to exploit this land, especially if it is owned by any
national misfortune should befall them?

The Japanese are smart people, and one must admit it in their
Interested parties wish that they smell the roast in time and
from international exploitation by the company Israel

true knowledge. |

Of the Jews who worked as German officials in Japan:

RER von Brandt, Consul and Minister-Resident,
udolph Lindau, Consul missus,
Richard Lindau, do. |

Mr. Baer and a Den Haber (the latter was murdered in Hakodate)
were trade consuls, but these are only those who belong to me=
are due in memory. |

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Jews in Surinam, Bolländisch-Gniana (South-
America).

From the Dutch colony of Surinam comes the following
A poor Negro's cry of distress:

“Levimand!” (Teacher!) the man called to his teacher in Europe-
returning missionaries, “Now when you come to the King,
fay him a greeting from us and he should not believe what
the newspapers write about the missionaries and the governor,
because it is all a lie, and then tell him: we want a
have a house on the river bank so that you can go to the land freely;
for now the Jews have all the houses by the river, through which
we can go ashore. These are thieves, robbers, fraudsters and
Murderers, they take every last cent from our pockets.

And further tell the king to send us some Dutch
Send merchants so that we do not have to buy from the Jews. We
We are afraid of the Jews.”

We can see the image that this Negro word creates of the
conditions, still today through some notable passages
am No. 10 of the missionary bulletin of the Brethren Church completed-
permanent. |

It is there that of that general movement of the Negroes the
Speech, which refers to an unjust increase in the poll tax-

according to which the upper classes of the population in
b a much lower percentage of income
have to pay taxes than the lower class of Negroes,
fo that the latter, which $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent poll tax of income
must pay, “since the entry into force of this law in particular
extent to which they felt their lack of rights and political immaturity.” It
then continues: “The whole movement appeared to the above-mentioned

so small in number, but almost all-powerful upper class of the people as a welcome opportunity to the governor, who in Holland for a declared standard-bearer of the so-called anti-revolutionary party and incidentally also for an anti-semitic, Ver- opportunities and to manage the colony as a unsatisfactory before the eyes of the motherland, in order to possibly to initiate his dismissal.

This purpose was served in particular by certain in Paramaribo creeping newspapers, which are aimed at like-minded people beyond the Occans in Holland found only too willing 510 planes.

In newspaper articles (even in the Munich-based All-common newspaper), which by means of partially distorted oral-ical reporting in the Para-District, the Be-movement in a vastness that only the already prevailing Un-satisfaction and bitterness. in those papers quite brazenly our missionaries of political to accuse them of driving and to blame them as the instigators of the mischief- It was therefore inevitable that "the Negroes of the Be-

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movement has increasingly become anti-Semitic have, and this will be understood when one hears that a great Part not only of the college of judges, but of the officials= world is of the Israelite faith. Summa Summarum: Even over in Suriname the social Question above all the Jewish question. The Jews persecute the representatives of the positive, living= Christianity with satanic hatred. | | Among the means used by the Jews to avoid an inconvenient enemy get rid of, lies and slander are at the top; the press Jews on this side and across the ocean work together (cf. the agitation against the governor, in Paramaribo as well as in Munich). The Negroes over there are smarter than the average German, because They do not make "Singer" their party idol, but will brevi manu staunch anti-Semites. ("People", October 31, 1890.)

The following note about the Jews in Suriname:

Therefore, no further description of the Jewish facial type, and if it is tried, as Beddoe did, then my In my opinion, the result is not very satisfactory, although the Jews with their sharply pronounced unchanged physiognomy of Diagnosis is relatively easy and this Phy=

fiognomy is so characteristic that even the Negroes can tell the difference make between Jews and Europeans, for which Professor Duttenhofer evidence from Surinam, where many Jews live. "If the When a Negro sees a Jew with a European, he does not say: "there come two white men", but: "there comes a white man with a

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Jews." (Andree: On the Folklore of the Jews. P. 38.)

Jews in Italy.

"Do you know the land where the lemons bloom?"

Rome, February 2nd. (Own report) While the German officer= corps, due to distorted traditions, fundamentally opposed the Israelites the admission is refused, the Italian Minister of War follows the opposing system by placing the most responsible positions in the army and navy calls Israelite officers. General Ottolenghi is known to have by far the best prospects in to be appointed Generaliffim in case of war – and currently it is already considered a done deal that King Hum= bert as Adjutant General in place of the deceased Pafi In the meantime I learn from Spezia that the Jewish Fre=

attencapitän Vittorio Camiz by Royal Cabinet Order to Chief of the General Staff of the Corvette "Andrea Doria" and has already taken possession of the new 9. For this purpose= Otherwise, no one would think of giving such a well-deserved award Every halfway educated Italian knows which

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outstanding role of Jewish heroes in the recent Italian war– liberation wars. – As the "Gazetta Ufficiale" reports, The Jewish consulate candidate Vito Finzi was subsequently fine diplomatic merits from the King to Consul J. Class be: Italy currently has eighteen Jewish consuls, of which eleven of whom hold first-class positions. – On Friday here the election of the board of the "Associazione della Stampa" Cavalier Clemente Levi was elected Vice President, Räthen Attilio Luzzatto, Salvatore Barzilai and the Ab– Edoardo Arbib was elected. All are respected members the Jewish community. – In Parma, Rabbi Coen built a Hebrew school from its own resources, which paid off The number of students has recently increased to 34. In general, religious life in the party seems to have The community has recently begun to rise again, because the The synagogue is being visited more frequently and private charities are also being

activity is expressed to an increased degree. – King Humbert has be-
famously knighted Senator Tullo Maffarani in Milan
of the House Order of Savoy, giving him one of the highest
Awards that exist at all. With
This degree is associated with a knight's allowance of 1000 Scudi.
The new knight has now determined that this sum will henceforth
The poor of Milan benefit from the Poor-Com=
mission to be distributed Jol A similar act of Jewish great=
Catholic newspapers from Verona reported this courage.
recently Lazzaro Forti, who spent over 100,000 lire on various
au foundations. He gave 1000 lire in rent to the Jewish

municipality in Verona, 500 lire to the children's asylum Principe di
Naples, 4500 Lire to various Catholic foundations and others
5000 lire to the poor of the various ecclesiastical genii in Verona.
All Catholic newspapers dedicate heartfelt tributes to the deceased

Obituaries. (Jewish Press No. 7, February 13, 1890.)

following highly significant triumph song of the "Israelite

and Jefhurun" we do not want to withhold from our readers:

"Rome. In the parliamentary elections in Italy, the following people were elected:
representative of the city of Rome also Mr. Barzilai, a member of the radical
"Zribuna" here, as winner from the ballot box ar We share
not the political views of Mr. Barzilai – the same
was expelled from his hometown of Trieste because of his political activities
He is now living here as a refugee and is stirring up hatred
constantly against Austria, although today it is at odds with Italy
is closely allied – but we were nevertheless pleased with his election, as
the proud Roma, the former residence of the Caesars,
whose legions destroyed our holy temple and drove us out of our
homeland, now in parliament by a Jew
should be represented. Oh, if this were the three Caesars Titus, Nero and
Hadrian! They would surely turn in their graves."

– DT:

Can one overcome the desire for revenge, hatred and solidarity?
feeling as a people among the nations living in Israel, befer illu=
more striking than these few sentences from a Jewish pen do.

(Deutsch-soziale Blätter No. 128 of January 4, 1891.)

The "Neue preuß. Ztg." writes on December 5, 1890
from Rome:

Anti-Semitism has so far been little or not at all present in Italy came into effect. In September of this year, it was first the organ "Offervatore Romano" which focuses on the harmful influence of the Jews in economic and social aspects. As I
As reported a few days ago, the "Popolo Romano" also withdrew the Jewish question on the occasion of the election of the Jewish deputy Barzilai from Trieste into consideration. Now 8 ee fom feft with the same Question of the "Moniteur de Rome" and the "Meffagero." The Jews are in Italy compared to Austria, Russia and Germany only
There are about 30 million inhabitants in the only 50,000 Israelites. In contrast to this small number, the answer to the question why there is no anti-semitic phenomenon in Italy tism, justification, which is that the Jews here are not could arise because the Italian himself is far too intelligent merchant, only to allow himself to be ruined commercially by the Jews.

But what does it really look like? The Jews boast to enjoy the special protection of the senior minister, that under this sympathy coming from the heart, believe they have great influence on the government and in the shadows this protection to do "good business" and to enjoy the fruits of their labor The "Kreuz=Zeitung" has already reported that brought to our attention some time ago here.

At the hand of the "Civiclà Cattolica" the "Moniteur" now knows Fol= a according to: In Italy the Jews are less numerous than in other

change but their influence is very significant. Already a few Years ago, Dr. Giovanni di Stampa wrote in a "The Hebrew Plague" entitled book: "What a misfortune for Italy, for a strong and free Nation to have a parliament that resembles a synagogue!" After Given their number, Jews in Parliament should only be represented by half Like-minded people are represented. On the contrary, they are here feveral, and Venice fomely represented almost exclusively by Jews But not only in Parliament, everywhere in public offices, in the banks, ministries and even in diplomacy they have fet up. The officer corps and the generals are also not spared. They dominate the press in the capital cities. fare only newspapers that are not directed or edited by Jews Liberal public opinion, writes the "Civicla", will in the ghetto and in the synagogues. In 1885, as As is statistically proven, a quarter of the students were Jews. Jews predominate in the north-east of Italy, in Venice and the provinces of Mantua and Padua. In these areas

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Trade, industry, banks and real estate are in their hands. They also own the first bank in Florence, Ancona and Li-vorno. Rome now more, i.e. the "Civiclä", through Jewish money,

through their cunning and Freemasonry, at the head of which was also a
sn Lemmi, stands, as conquered by the bayonets of the soldiers
been. ö |

The "Moniteur", as well as the "Meffagero" emphasize, in order to protect myself from the
To protect against accusations of religious intolerance that the Jews-
question is not a religious one, but a purely foctal one. "Today's anti-
femitism", it says in the "Meffagero", is not based on the false
and foolish prejudices of the Middle Ages, but on the idea
the interested spirit and the cohesion of a rich and diverse
forbiting class, which, by bringing millions and millions
arden; trade, railways and every kind of enterprise
monopolize their activities. They effortlessly absorb the work of the
Poor and the wealth of the nation. Why not count
and brings to the knowledge of the public how much movable
and real estate do Jews in Italy own today? This post-
proof would be the absorptive position of the Israelites-
Why don't you provide statistics on the Jewish representatives?
neten? It would be clear from this that their predominance
in relation to the number of 1 population both in number
than in terms of influence. It is not a political program,
It is said that these people are enthusiastic. If you look at their activity
monitored with some attention, one will find that they are
All parties must make a pact. Their only motivation is the desire to
a position that will pave the way for them to obtain
Influence to do good business. If it is an outdated
It is nonsense to persecute the Jews as such, concludes the letter of
"Meffagero", but it is much older and more fateful, it is big-
to defend courageously. After all, nobody thinks of
religious belief. It is the sect of the "Faiseurs"
(affaristi), against which one must defend oneself." -

The Jewish Question in Italy,

The "Popolo Romano" had in one of its last issues on
pointed out the eminent danger posed to the Italian people by the
growing spread of Judaism in the Apennine peninsula-
island. This essay was for a part of the Italian
Pages the signal to take a closer look at the Jewish question. One of
writes to them: We only wish that this alarm call does not come too soon
ft late. Have you only just noticed that the international ca-
hospital took advantage of you when you thought you could use it at the
Fight against the Church? We Catholics have not yet-
waiting to sound the warning cry that the sons of Israel
have become so powerful that they almost
all have the secret threads that determine the fate of the peoples
depends! - The reputation of the "Popolo Romano" is significant, but we

do not believe that it will find an echo in the Italian press, because it is, with few exceptions, in the hands of the Jews. How could the "Popolo Romano" forget that – to speak only of the papers published in Rome – the "Riforma", the "Capitale", the "Capitan Fracaffa" and the "Tribuna" be edited by Jews? And who does not know that in the "Corriere della Sera", the organ of the conservatives, the Jew Arbib plays a leading role. We do not want to list which would be far too long. We just want to remember that just in the last few days, for the first time since existence of the Kingdom of Italy, of the impending appeal a Jew, Jakob Luzzatti, into the ministry. May the "Popolo Romano" judge for themselves whether the moment was good chosen to call on the press to help against Judaism. And may he be convinced that the misfortune has happened, but that it is difficult to cure the same: The viper has – as the saying goes – bitten the quack.

(Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 123 of December 21, 1890.)

Naples. The Italian

Ministry of the Interior against the authors and sellers of obscene Writings, pictures and figures. Among other things, how the "Staatsbürger-Zeitung" reports that a Rome-based German () Israelite was brought under accusation, who for years and days Market flooded with pornographic products. In the past advertising in the most read German comic papers under the code name "Circolo", he offered the most raunchy books in page-long catalogues. Some "Works" were listed therein with the price of 500 lire. According to wisely, over 100,000 lire were sent to him by post in 1889 and in 1890 About 92,000 lire were received from all parts of the continent. Now that Mr. Crispi has sent a circular to all prefects had come closer to this evil, this honest man the equally lucrative and dirty trade was blocked.

1, 4000 pornographic books and over 1000 Photograms confiscated by the police. (The Jews bring our German fatherland is in disrepute everywhere abroad. But we "tolerant" Germans just put up with it. The editorial staff.) ü

(Deutsche Sociale Blätter No. 128 of January 25, 1891.)

Jews in France.

For those who have not yet experienced the conditions in France, the following short article from the

"Kreuzzeitung" No. 62 of February 6, 1890. The Article is indeed outdated and comes from the Boulangism,

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but the conditions are still the same, that is, the same in=

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Satisfaction is still everywhere in the country, and France is still waiting a more popular and worthy hero than Boulanger was, to free it from the yoke of Judaism. For a long time do not accept the current Jewish economy in France and can't stand you. Anyone who wants to know more about the situation Frank= Reich and the Jewish economy there, you will find in the book list contains a comprehensive list of the most their literature. Drumont's works are probably of interest to the casual reader.

present to the reader the most comprehensive and interesting. Toufenel's. and Mouffiaux's works are downright classic.

D London, February 4. The Parisian correspondent of the New York Herald" has rendered a service to the whole of Christendom, the value of which and significance can hardly be overestimated and which is of increasing importance possibly even wins because he is completely clueless and uninterested been performed seems to be too fine. Suum cuique and the American When it comes to reporting, journalists definitely deserve the priority. As soon as they refer to judgments and views on European European conditions, especially in the field of politics, they fall apart and betray the creative ignorance and a considerable lack of education, but as eyes and ears the press they are unsurpassable, and this has the above Correfpon= dent once again proved quite strikingly. |

The reader will probably have heard directly from Paris, with what skill and audacity the Yankee had to accomplish it ftifad knew, not only an uninvited witness of the duel between the Marquis de Mores and Monsieur Camille Dreyfus, but also of everything that was going on, using a detective camera To capture snapshots that will appear tomorrow in the columns of the "Herald". But that was the end of the company= spirit of the heraldman, as it inspires every good Yankee, for a long time not satisfied; the "real" reason for the duel and to bring it to the public's attention. In The reporter, who was a living questioner, set out with this intention sign in the most literal sense of the term, to which Marquis de Mores and put the suction pump on him. When he= As a result, 1½ columns appear today in the "Herald", which, as I said, should be of great interest to the whole of Christendom. The Be=

The report begins with a reference to the well-known opinion of the Marquis as an anti-Semite and the campaign plan which he had against the Jews in France has opened up in the most comprehensive way. Then the reporter spoke to the Marquis himself as follows:

“The most ridiculous rumours are spread about our purpose by the Jews in circulation, as if we were looking for all Jews from France to drive away. This is of course nonsense. We have nothing against the Jews because they are Jews; on the contrary, we hold them for useful fellow human beings – as long as they stay within their limits (remain in their proper place). But we do not want to tolerate They claim everything in the country for themselves. We oppose this The belief that a sect consisting of only thousands of people

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Nation of millions presumes to govern itself. We seek through our movement is not to deprive the Jews of their rights, but the French nation the rights which the Jews had taken from it delt. When I declare that our people are Jews, I have reason to do so. However, we live under a regime which we call a republic, unfortunately But this is only the case in name. The state machine has all defects down to the smallest detail: centralization, bureaucracy, etc. which the way of governing our kings and emperors The only difference is that our country has all the advantages features that are consistent with a stable and responsible constitution, such as fit once blossomed for us – has been lost; against this loss we have no equivalent. We write the word “Freedom” in giant letters on our public buildings and let us press harder in silence, as if the great revolution never happened. We are a strange people. The Anglo-Saxon follows the saying, never fight without a tangible purpose to pursue; we climb to the sky for an idea. So= but as soon as we believe we have proven the truth of our ideas, We will not worry any further about how to put this into practical use. We are content to show the world the way to prosperity The world does not need to be told twice, while we vain theorists take the shadow for reality. This is how it is to procure our republic and yes it is the Jews – who have no are not just theorists, but cunning, far-sighted intriguers (schemer) – succeeded in acquiring a power that is therefore not may be considered as low because it is practiced in secret. Theoretically, the French people govern themselves; 1 is it was re= by the subordinate officials of the ministries in Paris These people receive only a few hundred francs a month and can be easily made with just a few hundred. Frances was The Mi= nister may be honest or dishonest, they may know or not, that their officials are bribed, but even with the best will they can do little to change the matter, since in our kaleidoscope=

like system, the ministers change so often that they never find time to even just familiarize themselves with the ongoing work of their office. As a result, it is left to the permanent officials to do as they see fit and to use these young or old Gentlemen whose fees barely suffice for the most basic necessities of life to earn a living, live happily and in joy from the wages of Jews. It is hardly necessary to mention that the Jews were not otherwise paid. But not only in the government departments this bribery, but also, to my regret, I must find in the legislative body of the state. In the past years, the state salaries of not less than 180 deputies were seized because of debts. I mention this to illustrate how favorable the soil is here too – and how acceptable the indebted deputies a few thousand Francs appear – and the Jews are always with the thousand–

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Franc notes ready – also not for free. As a result these conditions are a serious, concerned about the welfare of the people. Legislation and practice impossible. No project of improvement can be approved by the Chamber, although the whole people therefore asks and cries out: neither encroachment nor discrimination against the most serious kind can be abolished or even just inhibited, although the people groan under the pressure of the same – because the Jews encourage any abuse and fight all attempts to improve the situation in the most stubborn way, and for obvious reasons: Every abuse, every offence against the law and Honor a sure opportunity, in one way or another, to earn money at the expense of the people. But the rude influence of the Rothschilds and their associates, and so completely France is under the yoke of the same, that the voice of the People themselves cannot be heard in the elections. How many Millions of Jews voted for the Minister of the Interior in the elections in playing the hand to make the outcome favorable to them is unpredictable. They have succeeded so far, but the dissatisfaction is 50 general, than that they suppress each other in the long run and soon the storm will break out. The so-called Boulangism is more powerful than one believes, Boulangism But it has never meant anything other than dissatisfaction. Through a series of fraudulent maneuvers, the Jews succeeded in to get the French financial system under their control and now the Money market entirely in their hands. The goods and products of the At home and abroad are used for all kinds of “doing” and the Prices artificially inflated. We are not fanatics and We just want everyone to have an equal chance in the fight for existence and in ordinary life does not depend on the Jews is; furthermore, that the state is cleansed of Jewish contamination and the Jews in their business like the Christians to the law of the state.”

So spoke the noble Marquis, and if I repeat his words
German, I could not bear the thought more than once
prevent some of it from being applied to our beloved fatherland
Thank God at least the state is
still spared us. |

Jews in England.

It was in the year 1878, when in the English Parliament a
mir Ga err said to me: "What strange names the
Germans sometimes have!" When I looked at him questioningly, he said:
"I mean, for example, Worms (Baron Worms)" Worms means in English
Worms, intestinal worms. I laughed at this gentleman's idea,
who had never heard of the city of Worms, and
replied: "It is indeed a strange name; but now

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You English have them too, and probably you will have even more
to see it."

At the same time, people in England were wondering about the social
democratic movement in Germany and considered it impossible
that a similar movement could also arise in England. The
Experience of the last 13 years has shown that the English
not only the Jews in excess, but also a socialist
have movement. –

Disraeli writes in his "Coningsby" that the English are very
know little about the power and significance of Judaism, i.e.
that they are behind Germany in terms of experience in this respect=
stand, and we can see today that he was right.

Disraeli brought the Jews to power in England and his
weak epigones have found it appropriate to turn to the Jews
furthermore to serve as predators in their trade policy. If I
not mistaken, it is a hunter: "But already now it is
It is difficult for the hunter to snatch the prey from the predator."
he aptly characterized today's English trade policy, and if
it has not succeeded in demoralising England's trade,
Yes, this is only due to the common sense of the English people themselves.

You can currently read a lot about the masses in the newspapers=
meetings in London, which were held for the persecuted Jews in Russia
want to create a mood, and sees a whole series of significant and
respected English names who are involved in this movement
benefit the Jews.

But we must not forget that England and Russia in Asia have conflicting interests, and that the Jews have been tenth are trying with all their might to oppose the English against Russia in their (the Jews') own interest le kan

There is therefore a lot of politics involved in these rallies, but then also a misunderstood religiosity.

Almost all English people are religious and believe in the literal to the Bible, and the Jews have made excellent use of this fact Nowhere in the world is this

Old Testament more than in England, and it is precisely this circumstance ft is probably the reason why there are 0 many protests in England tic sects. In the city of London alone there are such, if If I am not mistaken, close to ninety, and now imagine that the famous charitable society "Alliance israélite universelle" A of yours in the different sects would have delegated, with the

ufordnung to be baptized, each sect in itself and the different sects among themselves or at least in

To get excited. One can imagine a what a wonderful opportunity the children of Israel would then have to Sons of Albion to pull the wool over their eyes. While the famely dealing with fruitless discussions and ideals, fills Israel is lining its pockets.

I do not want to say that it is literally true, but in England There are indeed many priests of Jewish origin, and even

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understandably, they work in the hands of their fellow tribesmen. The impudence with which such gentlemen sometimes act is demonstrated the fact that in 1878 such a Jewish matador the good Englishmen believed that I was one of the lost ten tribes; and this edifying nonsense was actually not only spread by laymen, but even recited by English priests, and perhaps there is There are still Bible believers in England today who have this beautiful image– future to honor nec

The Jewish press today points out with satisfaction that that even in Christian churches in England for the persecuted Jews is prayed in Russia. That may be so, but I would by no means be astonished that if the matter were to be investigated, it would be discovered that the organizers of such agitational services baptized Jews.

Cardinal Manning, who in England was so keen on the Russian-
fic Jews has the dubious honor that No. 4
the Jewish Press of January 22, 1891 "out of gratitude"
image; but on the other hand he must
Suspicion that he is political, if not something bad-
meres. He would have done better if he had
stayed away from the matter and let it rest.

But despite all the noise in England in favour of the Jews
and despite the fact that a part of the English aristocracy actually
in a shameful way with this people, believe
not believe in the duration of these Jewish triumphs; for in England too
a strong anti-Semitic feeling has already developed.

However, this can currently only be found in the circles
of the scholars and the higher classes, but it will certainly not
long for the general public to open their eyes
about the causes which not only the socialist movement, but
have also caused many commercial calamities. And remember
the English first realized that secret Judaism had laid its hands on its
Palladium, the Bank of England, has laid and this is at risk,
then perhaps they will make just as short work of the Jews
as once happened with the Thugs in India. Incidentally, the Jewish question
has been discussed frequently and, as can be seen in the book list,
In England in 1885 a catalogue of the works which
dealing with this issue.

It is a peculiar phenomenon that it is precisely women
are those who develop a great deal of courage in such spiritual struggles.
In France, a lady under the name "Gyp" wrote a her-
outstanding book: "Une gauche célèbre", in which she thoroughly
to work that this book was bought by the Jews
In England it is a Madame Novikoff who is the anti-semitic
tic pen and under the pseudonym O. K. outstanding
things are said to have been written.

As everywhere, Judaism always knows how to find its main support
find where there is decay. With the penetrating mind of his
Raffe there are some weak points in the English aristocracy

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Book: "A Peep at our cousins", which was written by a lady
is, describes in a drastic way the hodgepodge of society,
where Judaism and English aristocracy meet. I can imagine
I would not fail to quote some passages from it:

"And do you want to know how Her Grace, the Duchess of M. –
paid the bills for her beautiful clothes and jewels?

– There is a well-bred lady and if she is
Girlfriend is reprimanded because of the endless social backlash
festations and the many humiliations which she has tolerated
must, in order to gain access to the Duchess's inner circle,
she answers that she has gladly endured and endures all this, because
it secured her the privilege of calling the Duchess "Luise"
and led to such a degree of intimacy that one
allowed her to come into Her Grace's bedroom,
while she was getting dressed.

The lady who holds this lofty view is none other than
as Frau von Oppenheim, the wife of one of the company's shareholders
Oppenheim, Alberti & Co., which is well known in Paris for
their unscrupulous and usurious loans to the ex-Khedive Is
mael and because of the suspicion that she was involved in the disappearance of the
Egyptian prince Ihlami Pasha was not uninvolved. Trade
with whiskey and lights during the Crimean War laid the foundation
to the fortune which Mrs. Oppenheim now allows, royal
Highnesses and the Duchess of M. It is said that gold
whose powers of persuasion Her Grace has moved the Duchess,
To induce Their Royal Highnesses to accept the invitation of the Oppenheim
to accept.

"Some do it this way and others that way";
This is an old saying, but it fits quite well with today's
social struggles in London.

Accurate knowledge of human weaknesses and a wise understanding
division of pounds, shillings, and pence have always been the
characteristic features of all branches of the house of Israel;
and although Mr. Oppenheim had renounced the faith of his fathers
when he married his Irishwoman, these characteristics are
The Henry Oppenheims are everything but Christians,
and they believe that it covers a multitude of sins.
Whether their understanding of the word 'charity' is a strictly biblical
is, it must remain", (there then follows the description of good
English aristocracy.) (p. 26/27.)

Another dubious English aristocrat is said to have
it: "Satisfied with a rich dentist as a traveling companion, the
To roam the world, he takes everything that the gods give him,
with philosophical calm. Like his wife, he loves the
society of the members of the House of Israel and occasionally honors
110 Bischoffsheim with his presence at table. The lady of

ute=Houfe (Mrs. Bischoffsheim) has not yet succeeded in
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to find out. A small book published in America

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She will succeed in this with time. A few years ago, Mr. Bischoffsheim's name is blatantly linked to the Honduras scandal which caused so much excitement and the social Position of Mr. Bischoffsheim and his Paris partner of the Mr. Le Fevre was seriously shocked, etc.” (p. ei

The little book also contains a whole series of signs—demands of dubious nobles, the nobles of Golgotha; also Germany is represented among them.

Here I would like to mention a German Jew in Shanghai named Heart, which denies its 5 completely and “The British merchant” ninth, about whose bold statement that he would always consider it an honor to be a real her—prefer to get a kick, there used to be a lot of laughter. But I do not believe that this Mr. Herz, who has such strange ambitions, is an “uneducated” Jew. Whether he will get the desired I do not know whether he has received this honor, but I hope for the best.

The baptized Jews who function as priests in England—giren, the music Jews from all over the world present themselves worthy to the side. The English are notoriously not very inventive in the field of music and has few composers; also says one that he has little understanding of music in general, but Nevertheless, he loves listening to music beyond measure. The Music Jews seem to have understood very well how to play their role in England play, by infinitizing the English that great music—It is a well-known human weakness that one is proud of the qualities or skills that give one the Nature has failed. The Jew quite rightly had this weak side The Englishman discovered and John Bull searched for years for the flute of the children of Israel.

About the Music Jew Sir Arthur Sullivan, the English Offenbach, I have already written elsewhere; and about For the Finance Minister Mr. Göschen, see “Baptized Jews.”

P. 8. Just now, and this sheet goes to the press, I feel in the Jewish Press No. 5 of January 29, 1891, the following:

“London, January 26th. Lord Salisbury was from a Mr. Guilford has been made aware that Odessa formed a society to help poor Russian Jews to England, and that a large number

fuch persons had already arrived in England. The Under Secretary of State, Sir James Ferguson, on behalf of Lord Salisbury's replied that he knew nothing about the fact that numerous destitute Jews had arrived, and the government of the Embarkation of poor persons to England.

The u: because of the immigration of destitute foreigners from the relevant authorities, the trade office and the local: administrative offices, not lost sight of. In this case— opportunity qe noticed that at the moment in London more lively than ever agitation against the immigration of Germans and Jews,

to capture the Prince (ie the Prince of Wales), but could

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Together, barely less than half

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mind you, not only the Jews, but also the Germans, which makes it clear from the outset that it is not anti-Semitism or religious narrow-mindedness, but only the desire to keep the uncomfortable competition of foreigners at bay. At Charles Fielding & Co. (29 Poppius Court, Fleet Street, London E. ©.) is A leaflet costing only one penny has just been published, which the title: "The Jews, Germans and other Foreigners among us. A warning and an appeal to the electors of Great Britain". and "the dangers" which the English faced from this foreign invasion

migration threaten, portrayed in very dark colors. The Jan

The number of Germans living in London is estimated at 80,000, in the whole of England estimated at 250,000, while the Pahl of all Jews and foreigners

e million; at a

In another place, of course, 150,000 or 200,000 Germans are Speech, who are supposed to live in London. These are obviously over= expulsions, but can poor Germans and Jews.

not sufficiently discouraged from emigrating to England

From leading German and Jewish sources in London

There are repeated demonstrations in this regard, but

a unfortunately still do not seem to be sufficiently taken into account become." .

The above shows that in England the Jews are certainly not wants more, and that from a certain side, which is without judgment, Germans and Jews are thrown into the same pot. This is

completely wrong, as has already been sufficiently demonstrated in this book, but we find here once again that the Jew loves to

to sail under the German flag and to identify with the Germans.

The German shall be held responsible for all the misdeeds and shameful acts of Judaism. One can see that, the more

The sooner one breaks away from this society, the sooner the German Name will return to its former good reputation.

Jews in Russia.

A landowner is about to harvest; suddenly he is faced with
ft his best horses stolen. He immediately turns to the
man of God of the children of Israel in his district and, behold,
He is omniscient. He knows in whose hands the stolen
The estate is located and ensures that the landowner's animals are kept
in return for a large sum of money
This happened last year near Düna=
burg, and then someone should say that a rabbi is not a completely
an extremely useful member of human society.

This way of the children of Israel, collecting taxes from the natives
Raising money is common practice in Russia. One can see that there
they have already made much more progress than in our country, where there is still
an artificial stock exchange mechanism is needed to select the peoples from:

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In view of such facts, one must, however,
A blush of shame rises in the face when one hears that the Russians
fo prefer to get rid of fellow citizens, and one should
really seriously consider whether it would not be appropriate to help the poor,
unfortunate persecuted Jews a permanent home in Germany–
to found a country. |

I now read some excerpts from the Riga Daugava–
Newspaper from May=June last year follows:

– On the Jewish question, the “Kiesn” learns that at present a
An inquiry is being conducted into how in many areas
Jews came into illegal possession of farmland,

that they now live among the peasants, simply as usurers and
"businessmen ", corrupting and ruining their surroundings. Against
This phenomenon is now to be strictly controlled by law-

be gone. | |

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From the reports submitted to the Government of the Province on
concerning the settlement of foreign Hebrew craftsmen in the
cases where the craftsmen in question were in breach of the prescribed
Trade certificates were provided, but after the
Examination proved that they do not understand the craft, - it has
It has been shown that the rules laid down by the elders or guild masters-
required certificates about the knowledge of the examinees mostly highly
are vague and imprecisely worded, which means that in the Gou-
Parliamentary government difficulties in deciding the question
on the right of residence of the Hebrews, for settlement-
craftsmen employed. a ts 15 that due to the
§ 12 of the Guild Statutes of the City of Riga for each guild a be-
fpecial commission of experts exists which, if necessary
should be carried out to estimate and inspect the work of craftsmen-
In the future, if there is reason, suspicion against
to foster one of the Hebrew craftsmen living in Riga, and
it proves necessary to subject it to an examination, this
Hebrews to the elder of the respective guild, so that
he is examined by a trustworthy local master, where-
for the work done by the elder under the supervision of the master-
man to the above-mentioned commission, which after Be-
inspection of the same is obliged to sign a document signed by the members-
to issue a protocol containing the description and estimate
the quality of the work, as well as the report of the commission
must, whether the certified Hebrew craftsman has sufficiently
to be recognized as a master or journeyman, whereupon the
said protocol to me for further forwarding to the governments-
Government, enclosing a report on the settlement of the
Hebrews is to be submitted.

| - After the "Minuta", the provisions in
be enacted, according to which no person of Jewish descent may

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manage a newspaper or magazine published without preventive censorship or

may publish. .

– The Chinese government has, like the “Hop. Bp.” addressed to our embassy in Peking with the request that Russian General Staff officers to be transferred as teachers for the a few years of existence, now reorganized and significantly expanded expanded military school in Tientsin, which until now had mainly German Officers whose contracts are now expiring.

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The last note is very interesting. Until now, German officials were at the military establishments in Tientsin as instructors

and now the Chinese government turns to the hostile:

Germany asks for instructors. How can this be solved Riddle? I believe I am able to give the solution: This is one of the “diplomatic successes” of German history. sent Mr. von Brandt. I do not believe that the Chinese Government, when it made this application, knew that Mr. Brandt was a Jew, but she did describe his actions as Jewish efforts, just as they accomplished the same with the Jew Mandl

The German officers mentioned in the note

and whose contract expired, had Mr. von Brandt at the big General Staff, in the Ministry of War and elsewhere in a state of indictment It is self-evident that the Chinese government Officers who are hostile to the ambassador and who are also hostile to the ambassador, cannot get along; she will thereby brought into a bad situation, and since Mr. von Brandt had already fallen out with a number of instructors has, it is understandable that she is fed up with the quarrels and now requests Russian officers. –

Here I will quote some other newspaper articles:

The “Nordd. Allg. Ztg.” takes from the “Deutsche Odesaer Ztg.” the following social views prevailing in Russia in a peculiar way illuminating public announcement of the Rear-Admiral Selenoi, Governor of Odessa:

Many honored citizens of Odessa often turned to the

Please ask me to limit the rampant impudence of the Jews during the gathering of the public, but especially during of taking the seats on the wagons of the trains arriving at the city According to the petitioners, the Jewish young people stormed into the wagons, instead of the people of advanced age or those wearing uniforms that are whose high position indicates, to show respect, and in doing so, the rules of politeness and decency, yes, they allow themselves even to insult the other travelers verbally and physically, that they are forced to give in to the audacity, since they are in such In this case, they do not have the Jewish audacity. Such a

Ertl,

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borne by the Jews, which as a result of the Because of the crowds and the short stay of the carriages, remains unpunished, arouses hatred against the Jewish population and can easily give rise to violence against person and property of the Jews. As a result, I declare hereby, as a warning and to prevent similar disorders that every Jew who is involved in such disturbances in places where gatherings of the public take place, or in the boarding points of the railways that touch the city, or indeed guilty of dishonor or insult against anyone immediately subject to severe administrative punishment which are against the public peace harmful people. At the same time, I request the Odessa police officer lizeimefter, to issue orders that in public places where Jews gather in larger numbers, police supervision and I am concerned about every single Jew who is among the above Anyone affected by the disorders described must report them immediately.

| The following article comes from No. 69 of the Kreuz=Zeitung from February 11, 1890 and was given to me by a Russian, as the worth dividing, handed over. f

The political significance of the Jewish question in Russia.

For a correct understanding of today's political current in Russia, it is necessary to deal with the widespread and Government-led anti-Semitism is to be expected. It occurs in Russia appears in two forms: in the hateful form of religious fanaticism, which only waits for the signal to cash—to find expression in the persecution of Barbarossa – we think of the Jews—

rush, which not a full 9 in the western and southern governorate and which, by their nature, similar regrettable aberrations of the Western Middle Ages remember – and secondly in the form of determined and systematic Rejection of Judaism for certain strictly geographical reasons bordered areas, as in the exclusion of the same from a range of professions.

In general, the area in which Jews are permanently stop to look at every country that has ever been in political fchem connection with the Kingdom of Poland: so Poland, Lithuania, West and Little Russia, as well as New Russia, in which Odessa can be considered as the Russian Jerusalem. It feems that it is not considered possible here to increase the 3 to 5 mil= lion heads to displace the Judaism valued by the rest of the soot= land, i.e. from Muscovy proper, from all of Asia and the Russian acquisitions on former Swedish soil: Finland, In Ingermanland, Estonia and Livonia the Jews are principally from= closed. Only merchants of the 1st Guild, holders of a university diploma

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about obtaining a scholarly degree and pharmacist are taken.

Here, too, a restriction has been made in that Jews were denied access to middle and higher educational institutions fword has been. Through a grey of December 1886, the number of Jews in the middle educational institutions to 10 pCt. of the total= number of pupils in the area of permanent settlement of the Jews, to 5 pCt. in the rest of Russia and 3 pCt. in the two capital cities ft restricted. At the universities, however, they should not be more than 5 pCt. If you add to this that the entire The area of education is completely closed to Jews and that they fystematically kept away from public service, it is subject to There is no doubt that today's Russia is in the defense of the Semitism takes first place.

Of course, these restrictions do not apply to the rich Jews, who find in Russia the favorable ground to conquer the to abolish the current laws, but it is also very important for the difficulties and especially the costs of obtaining an exception= position. The fact that the Tsar himself was Jewish= Anyone who is hostile to them will get in their way everywhere.

It is all the more surprising that the Jewish It is the press that not only advocates Russia's politics, but Jewish capital everywhere also makes itself subservient to the Russian colossus. Financial operations possible for Jews are only possible with the help of the Judaism has become possible. The business of the moment

separates precisely because the Russian values are precisely as a result of their
Insecurity makes a lot of money, raises above all religious and national
sentimentalities. ä |

But another moment, and this time a highly political one, comes
The idea of a Russo-French alliance is supported by
French Judaism and finds its origins in this
Basically, so far no mercy in the eyes of the Tsar. He may
the republican-Jewified France, yes, that in=
directly the fact of the great influence of Judaism in Frank=
rich, very much against the will of these circles, to a peace guarantee
The Tsar is too proud and arrogant to give them the
to lend a hand.

To illustrate these things, a diary entry of the
"Grashdanin". Prince Mefchfchersky has been successful for years
tried to be the echo of the mood in Gatifchina, and the Ar=
ticle that we present to our readers today is quite in usum, not
delphini, but by the Tsar himself. It reads:

"The Jewish question has two forms in Russia: a visible
and an invisible one. This is the difference with France, where
the Jewish world invisible, but as a terrible, all-encompassing and
penetrating power. There the Jew is everything and everywhere,
but no one sees him, except perhaps Rothschild and his clan.
But even with him you come across a lot of Raouls, Duvals and
Francois D'Aubignes, who found genuine and real Jews, outwardly

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but appear as Parisians. It is precisely this invisibility that causes the
tremendous power of Judaism. One has accusers and
Victims, but not defendants. All are Jews or Jewish comrades,
but nobody admits to being a Jew: art, the press, the stock exchange, the journal-
naliftik . everything is in Jewish hands, but the Jew himself listens and
You can't see it. The "Figaro" with editorial and administration is
entirely Jewish; every party or faction paper is, above all,
Organ of Judaism: Legitimists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, Re-
publicists - in their press they are all Jews. But nobody sees
it, everywhere you hear genuine Parisian names, adopted by Jews
or by Jewish comrades. It must be emphasized, however, that
This strengthening of Judaism is a work of the Republic.
Napoleon III only came in his last years, when the Dutch
With the Republic, Judaism did not grow
from day to day, but hourly, and the decade of the republic
Canadian regiment was enough to shut down the entire press and thus the
to play the entire public opinion into the hands of the Jews.
And the faster the conquest of France by the Jews
went, the more Judaism hid behind foreign
hanging sign, under a strange name and a strange mask. But today

The invisible omnipotence of Judaism reigns in France. Destruction of the Church, monarchism and military power triotism – these are the three foundations on which the Hebraism has established its throne. It is worth noting that that no one more than the infallible masters of France, the fashion who cultivates Franco-Russian sympathies in Paris. The calculation It is understandable: Paris was once the head of general civilisation – today it is the capital of Semitism, and all The efforts of the a are aimed at achieving, under various preconditions, walls to sell the Russians to Paris. The Tsar of France, who Hebrew, knows very well that the French, who sympathizes with Russia, Zose do not learn religiosity and monarchical attitudes from us is that, on the other hand, the Russians sympathizing with France in the School of modern Paris will learn to be cosmopolitans, and absorb the ideas of spiritual indifferentism Those Russians returning from Paris are said to be proselytes of the lying nerian glories of the Republic make propaganda for them and are indifferent to the question of whether the Jew in Russia becomes stronger or weaker. |

The calculation is satanically clever and correct. Anyone who Mr. Suvorin (editor of “Nowoje Vremja”) says: I love Frank – rich, although it is republican, will be faced with the make peace with the annoying, politically demoralizing Jewish rule. This is an inevitable, spiritual, elementary process. half I will, as long as I live, fight against that stupid fashion of the franco-Russian sympathies. These sympathies mean in today’s France the vanguard of Jewish rule in Russia.” These statements by “Grashdanin” are certainly noteworthy to a high degree.

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Understanding Russian politics is extremely difficult, and a Rufe recently told me that he had not found a single Fate had found correct information from his

There is an extraordinary rich literature in Russia itself, where one is now forced to tries to regulate the question to some extent.

Whether it will succeed is questionable. Russian diplomacy is infested with Jews and it seems a tremendous fraud on the Tsar –

court borrows Mr. Giers (in German “Hirfch”) the head of:

current politics is suspected of being Jewish, although Major Osman Bey, who described these diplomats in his brochure “Revelations about the assassination of Emperor Alexander II.” Fr is not mentioned.

A very 8 book about Russian conditions is "La Russie juive" by Kalixt de Wolski and also another book "Russia and the Jews" by Baron von der Brüggen seems to be a valuable source of information to contain the information.

1) 1700.

2) 1725. H

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3) 1871. Scharff Scharffenstein, Herm. from. That exposed Jews of thum of the modern era. I. The Jews in Frankfurt am Main.

6) 1875. Beta, O. Darwin, Germany and the Jews or the JudaJefuitism. Third from Leipzig, Commission . 75

ELifte

some concerning Judaism by the author used books.

German.

Judaism. Two parts. Frankfurt a. M.

(Excellent work. On the Jewry 40 years under

later by King Frederick I of Prussia on Reprinted at own expense. Testimony of the scholars for faithful Translation from 196 Jewish sources, is located on the

presses, and

Berlin Regional Court.)

Jewish Hertz. Zelle and Leipzig.

interesting old work.)

Zurich, publishing house. Price Mk. 1.50.

" – The Unmasked Judaism of the Modern Age. II. The Jews in Bavaria. Zurich, self-published by the author and

in commission at the publishing house. Price Mk. 1.50.

5) 1872. – The Secret Activities, Influence and Power of Judaism in one hundred years

uflage. Stuttgart, by Heinrich

(17711871). Second

Killinger, book and music publisher. Price Mk. 1.50.

at Schulze & Comp. Price M

7) " Dieft=Daber, Otto von. Money Power and Socialism. – Individual shadows on the internal politics of the uren Bismarck. Second edition. Berlin, by Putt= ammer & Mühlbrecht.

8) 1876. Rebbert, Prof. Dr. Protection of Christians – not hatred of Jews.

Third edition: Paderborn, Verlag der Bonifacius=

Printing house (J. Schröder). Price Mk. -.15

Eisenmenger, Johann Andreas, Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Heidelberg. The discovered

Osmann, M. Sigismundo, Confiftorial Councilor and Preacher at the town church in Zelle. The difficult to convert

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9) 1876. Martin, Dr. Konrad, Bishop of Paderborn. Glimpses into

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14) 1877.

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19) 1879.

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Talmudic Judaism. Edited by Prof. Dr.
Joseph Rebbert. Paderborn, publishing house, Bonifacius=
Printing house (JW Schröder). Price Mk. -.60.

Glagau, Otto. The stock exchange and founding fraud in
Berlin. Fourth, revised edition. Leipzig, by Paul
Frohberg Price Mk. 5.-.

u

Rohling " Prof. Dr. The Talmud Jew. Fifth
N Edition Munich, 1876, by Adolf Rufell. Price
. 1.-

Wilmans, C., Royal City Court Counsel. "The Golden
Internationale" and the necessity of a social
Reform Party. Fourth edition. Charlottenburg, Allge=
my publishing agency. Price Mk. 1.50.

Dieft=Daber, Otto von. Replies to the attacks
of Messrs. Lasker, von Bennigfen and others together with explanation
about the privileges of the Central=Boden=Credit=Gefell=
Berlin, at Puttkammer & Müählbrecht.

Glagau, Otto. Actien. W Play in 5 acts.
Leipzig, by Paul Frohberg. Price Mk. 3.-.

– The Börjen and Founding Fraud in Germany.
Leipzig, by Paul Frohberg. Price Mk. 7.-.

Bankberger, Dr. Hilarius. The so-called German Reich=
bank, a privileged stock company of and for
Jews. Berlin, at F. Graf Behr. Price Mk. 1.50.

Glagau, Otto. The Bankruptcy of National Liberalism
and the "Reaction". Ninth edition. Berlin, by Friedrich
Luckhardt. Price Mk. 1.-.

Dieft=Daber, von. For the clarification of the anonymous writing=

piece and the attacks of the representative Lasker. Daber,

published by the author himself.

Marr, Wilh. From the Jewish Theater of War. Fourth Edition
location. Bern, by Rudolph Coftenoble. Price Mk. 1.-.

– The Victory of Judaism over Germanism.
a Edition. Bern, by Rudolph Coftenoble. Price

2 1.-. i

Marr the Second Myrmidon Zero). Jeiteles Teutonicus.
Harp sounds from the messed-up Germany. Bern,
by Rudolph Coftenoble. Third edition. Price M. 1.50.

Naudh, H. Israel in the army. Berlin, with Otto Hentze.
Price Mk. -.50. /

Glagau, Otto. The Empire's Need and the New Culture= fight. Third, revised edition. Osnabrück, by Bernhard Wehberg. Price Mk. 4.-.

Naudh, H. Minister Maybach and the "Poison Tree". Third Edition. Berlin, by Otto Hentze. Price: Mk. -.60.
- Lecturers on Israel. Berlin, Otto Hentze.
Price Mk. -.60.

N

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26) 1879. Racowitza, Helene v., née v. Dönniges. My relationships to Ferdinand Laffalle. 10th edition. Breslau and Leipzig, at S. Schottlaender. Price Mk. 3 -. |

(Picture of the Jew Ferdinand Laffalle, from that Jewish community-loved. Shows Lassalle's true character and the end-goals of his policy.) %

27) " Henne=Am Rhyn, Otto. Cultural History of Judaism . from the earliest times to the present. Jena, near Herm. Costenoble. Price Mk. 12.-.

28) " X. Israel and the Goyim. Contributions to the assessment the Jewish question. Leipzig, by Friedr. Wilhelm Grunow. Price Mk. 5.-.

29) " N Jungfer, Hans. The Jews under Frederick the Great. Leipzig, by Friedr. Wilhelm Grunow. Price M. 1.-.

30) " Marr, Wilh. The Road to the Victory of Germanic Culture on Judaism. Fourth edition. Berlin N., Otto Hentze's publishing house. Price Mark 1.-.

31) "Advokat, A German. The Cheating Jew. Fourth edition. Paderborn, printing and publishing house of the Bonifacius=Druckerei (JW Schröder). Price Mk. -.25. N

32) " Dühring, Dr. E. Robert Mayer, the Galileo of the nine= | tenth century. Chemnitz, by Ernst Schmeitzner.

Price Mk. 4.—. | |

33) " N Germanicus. The Frankfurt Jews and the Capture of the people's prosperity. Fifth edition. Frankfurt a/ M., Germanicus Verlag. Price Mk. 1.50. |

34) "— New stock market fraud. Frankfurt a/M., Germanicus Publisher. Price Mk. —.50.

35) 1881. — The latest robbery of German national wealth. Frankfurt a/ M., Germanicus Verlag (Emil Richter).

Price Mk. —.60.

36) " Liberals, from a former. Vote of an Un= biased. A contribution to the Jewish question. Berlin, at F. Heinicke. Price Mk. —.50.

37) " Dühring, Dr. E. The Leffings and their Advocacy for the Jews. Karlsruhe and Leipzig, at H. Reuther. Price Mk. 1.80.

38) "N Andree, Richard. gu Folklore of the Jews. Bielefeld and Leipzig, at Velhagen & Klafing. Price Mk. 5.—.

39) " X. The i Petitions concerning the restriction

| the Jewish power position. Second, significantly increased

Edition. Leipzig, by Paul Froberg. Price: Mk. —.30.

40) 1882. Germanicus. The Rothschild group and the "monumen" tale" Conversion=Fraud of 1881. Third edition. N a/ M., Germanicus Verlag (E. Richter). Price

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44) 1883. Rohling, Prof. Dr. Aug. My answers to the rabbis. or: Five Letters on Talmudism and Blood= ritual of the Jews. Third in Prague, by J. Be:

man & Comp. Price Mk. —.

45) “— The Polemic and the 8 of Rabbinism.

N Third Thousand. Paderborn, Verlag der Bonifackus=

Printing house (JW Schröder. Price Mk. 1.60. \

46) “ Naudh, H. The Jews and the German State. Eleventh, ver-
Price Mt 1 Leipzig, published by Theod. Fritfsch.
rice M

47) “ 5 The second Paris crash. Leipzig, near
Fr. Wilh. Grunow. N

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meneres and the expulsion of all Judaism. Charles=

| peace and Leipzig, at H. Reuther. Price Mk. 4.50.

49) “ Juftus, Dr. Judenfspiegel. Fourth edition. .
Published by Bonifacius Printing House. Price Mk.

50) 1884. — Author of the Judenspiegel. Talmudic “Weicher

4600 highly interesting fairy-tale sayings of the
Rabbi. Paderborn, Publisher of the Bonifacius=Druckerei
(JW Schröder). Price Mk. —.85.

51) “ Ecker, Dr. Jakob. The Jewish Mirror in the Light of Truth=
heit. Second, improved and enlarged le Pader=
born, published by the Bonifacius printing house (J. Schröder).

| Price Mk. 1.80.

52) 1885. au Friedr. The spread of the Jews in German

| 9 7 50 Berlin, at Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. Price

53) “ . Joseph. The Jewish Question. A list of the

/ Jewish Question of 1875 — 1884 in the various countries
Prize we World . Writings. London, Trübner & Comp.
rice Mk. 2.—

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| thum. Fifth 9 Osnabrück, at Bernhard Weh=
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61) "Sinclair, Thomas. Humanitarian Studies, translated from the English translated by Hans i Müller. Strasbourg, near Karl J. Trübner. Price Mk. 2.75.

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66) "Victor, Abbe Dr. Clemens. Profefor Dr. Rohling, the Jewish Question and Public Opinion. Second Edition= location. Leipzig, at Theodor Fritsch. Price Mk. 1.20.

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(Of the approximately 25 deliveries of the entire work, only the four first appeared. The publication of the remaining deliveries have thwarted the Jews.)

68) " é Blavier, V. Address Book of the Jews 7 Berlin, in Self-published by V. Blavier. Price Mk. 1.-.

69) "King, Di itten a./d. R. A Uubenftlät conceived to a man Shi to re _ bases in W, at Herm. Rifel & Comp. Price M

70 " Germanicus. The banking and banking diploma, 2,000 copies.

and a. M. Germanicus=Verlag (E. Richter). Price

71) 1880-1888, "Slogan, Otto. The cultural warrior, magazine for
N public affairs. Issue 1- 144 (12 volumes).

Berlin, copy of the culture warrior. Price approx. Mk. 90.-.

72) 1888. X. The murder at Lutfcha. 1 presentation. Mar=
castle, at the Imperial Herald. Price Mk. -. 20.

73) "X. The Murder at Damascus. Documentary Representation.

| Marburg, at the Imperial Herald. eis -. 20.

14) " KX. Dictionary of the Jewish-German language. Marburg
Heffen), publisher of the "Reichs Herold. reis Mk. -.50.

75) " Fritsch, Theod., Antifemific People's Calendar for the
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Jews. - Revelations about the F israelifische
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Bergner, Rudolf. The Jewish Rule in the Carpathians=
countries. Sensational revelations. Marburg, Verlag

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Wald, Alexander. The Jewish Myth. A Study.
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Seifarth, 5. Revelations about the so-called German
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X. Anti-Semitism, as well as its purposes and goals.
The Prussian Jewish legislation. Dortmund, by Eduard
Otten. Price Mk. -.50. |

friends, by German. Bernhardt Förster, a writing
for remembrance and justification. Leipzig, near
Theodor Fritsch. Price Mk. -.50.

Türk, Karl. The Judaization of Austria. Ninth edition.

Berlin, at G. Hoeppner. Price Mk. -.15.

German, Ein. Rembrandt as nn Fourteenth Edition=
Location: Leipzig, at CL Hirschfeld. Price: Mk. 2.-.
Mehring, Dr. F. The Lindau case. Fourth thousand.

Berlin, by Kurt Brachvogel. Price Mk. 1.-. |

X. The Galician human trafficking before the Wadowice court).
Vienna, Deutsches Volksblatt. Price Mk. 1.-.

X. Collect the whole thing!! Wake-up call to form a
national=progressive Freedom Party. Leipzig, near
Rauert and Rocco.

Fritsch, Theod. Antisemitic Catechism. Tenth edition.
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Nihilists, from a former German. Open letter
to His Serene Highness Prince Bismarck. Berlin, at
Ad. Zoberbier. Price Mk. 1.-. Ä

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chosen people? A contribution to enlightenment about the

. Dresden and Leipzig, M. Buſch. Prize

Wald, Alexander. To the proletarians of all classes. A
Mahnruf. Vienna, from the author. Price: Mk. -. 60.
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II. Delusional Letters. Berlin, Vaterländifische Berlagsanitat.

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97) 1876. Perrot. The Bleichröder=Delbrück=Camphausen era (the
N Aera=Articles etc.). Berlin, at M. Ant. Niendorf.
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1) Toussenel, A. Les juifs rois de l'öp0que. Histoire de la féoda-
lit& finance. 2 volumes. 1846–1886.

2) Des Mousseaux, Gougenot. Le juif, le judaisme et la judai-
sation des people chrétiens. 1 volume. 1869–1886.

3) Drumont, Edouard. La France Juive. Essai d'histoire con-
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6) – La derniere bataille. Nouvelle etude psychologique et sociale.
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- 18) Tridon, Gustave. You molochism juif. Etudes critiques et philosophiques. 1 volume. Brussels 1884.
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- 22) Pontois, Honoré. Les odeurs de Tunis. 1 volume. 1889.
- 23) Nemours Godré, L. Les Cyniques. Le dessus du panier – Sous le pressoir. 1 volume. 1889.
- 24) Corneilhan, Georges. Juifs et Opportunistes. Le judaïsme en Egypt and Syria. 1 volume. 1889.
- 25) Pendrie, H. Nos chemins de fer et leur reforme radical. 1 volume. 1887.
- 26) Doctor Martinez. Le juif, voila l'ennemi. Appel aux catho- liques. 1 volume. 1890.
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- 36) Havard, Oscar. M.Ed. Drumont and La France juive. 1 volume.

- 37) Desportes, H. Le juif franc-macon. 1 volume. 1890.
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- 40) Juglart, Raoul de. Les Evenements d'Angoulême. 1 volume. 1889.
- 41) Taxil, Leo and Verdun, Paul. Les Assassinats maconniques. 1 volume. 1889.
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90th

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Iv. 16

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Ehina.

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Benjamin and Mess" ED Sassoon & Co. Wealth, fraud and poverty. "Les juifs entre eux." 1 vol. Shanghai 1888. Celestial Empire Office.

Amerilia

Minerva Publishing Company, 10 West 234 Street, New York.

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7) The American 1 volume each. (60000 copies before release sold to the public.)

8) Judas Iscariot. 1 volume. 30,000 copies sold immediately.

9) A peep at om cousins. Pamphlet (suppressed in England). Sur Editions: 100,000 copies.

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total content.

Foreword.

The book is written only for Germans. – Warnings for rulers, Officials and the entire German people. – Anti-Semitism, a noble Movement. – Socialism. – The Banquet of Life. – Talmudic Crimes. – Secret incitement of Judaism against other nations. – Saints in Judah. – A tremendous spiritual fraud. – Has one Kaiser suppressed the teachings of the Talmud? – Types of Jews. – On call to all Germans, from the prince to the last day laborer.

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Part I. My friend von Brandt.

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In the following five articles: L The Talmud | II. The Alliance israélite universelle, III. The Jewish Press, IV. Speech by a Chief Rabbi, V. A Jewish political initiative,
I believe I have brought together all the material necessary for understanding Judaism and the way in which it rules the world today, and could use it as a guide.

serve all politicians and laymen who desire to shake off the yoke of Semitism.

The Jews have always denied and will continue to deny that such abominable teachings exist in the Talmud.
Shulchan Aruch and that they are followed. Do not believe it! On the contrary, there are even worse laws and these are also followed. Open your eyes and see what is happening in the world! The Jews will say that what I am saying about the Alliance israélite universelle is a lie. Do not believe it! Stick to the facts!

Not only I, but hundreds of others have had the opportunity to observe the work of the Alliance all over the world, and everyone who wants to see how this Alliance works has the opportunity to do so if he opens his eyes.

The Jews try to refute what Major Osman Bey claims about the Jewish press. They further say that at the Israelite council meeting in Cracow in 1840 it was not Sir Moses Montefiore who gave the infamous advice to take possession of the press.

Who said these words can be of no interest to us; we should stick to what is actually the case. They have

Cejembassy II. cl

the greater part of the press of the whole world either possesses power, or exerts an influence upon it, and indeed solely for their own,

the Jews, interests and to deceive and stun us. In the same way, they control the most important telegraph and advertising bureaus and exploit them to plunder the non-Jews.

Jews out.

I have added the speech of a Chief Rabbi to the work of Kalixt

de Wolski's "La Russie juive". I have not been able to determine whether this speech was actually given or whether it is fiction

is (see preface). This is also completely irrelevant. It is a masterpiece and shows the goals which Judaism, and with

| what means it pursues.

Every man is able to judge how far the

The content of the speech corresponds to the current state of affairs, and

I call on our German landowners, our

German industrialists, our German merchants and our German clergy to consider the same.

The report by Derjawine (No. W) is authentic and a proof of all previous articles. It shows what Aue

Corruption can and "how it is done".

May these five articles solve the "Jewish question"
help spread!

More Talm |

There Kalmud.

A few months ago I was in Berlin with a good Beÿ
knew each other. This gentleman was otherwise a worldly man
and a devout Christian. We began to talk about the Jewish question, and it turned out that,
although he was well versed in the Bible, he took the question very lightly and mocked anti-Semitism.

I told him that he was wrong; the question was very serious and it was actually the duty of every good
person, and especially of such a great patriot as he was, to at least examine the question. He should take a
look at the legislation of the Talmud. But he praised the Jews and wanted to

hear nothing. | a' | A few days
later I received a letter from this gentleman in which he asked me where one could get the
Talmud; he had asked around in various bookshops in vain.

The book was not available anywhere. | | I replied that
the Talmud was a book forbidden to non-Jews and gave him Dr. Jakob Ecker's Judenspiegel
im Licht der Wahrheit for his information, from which he could gain some knowledge of the
Talmud. | After a few days he sent the book back to me without any further comments; and when
I met him again, I asked him why he had sent the book back to me, since
I had given it to him; and now it turned out that he had the book in his hands.

which had become like red-hot iron. And what do you think about that? I asked. "We must
not tolerate such a religion among us!" was the categorical answer! | But where is your tolerance
then? — No answer! — -

What do you think we should do? — All Jews must be baptized and become
Christians! — That will be of little use,
You can't force them to do this; even mock baptisms are allowed; further discussion was fruitless and
my friend tried to banish the evil thoughts; he did it like the ostrich, which buries its head in the
sand when it is persecuted. He had taken a look into the terrible future and was excited!

K

So let us see what the Talmud is: % | 3

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fables.

The sources of the Jewish nec.

f Since the Talmud is intended to teach how to interpret and obey the laws contained in the Bible, and since only a small part of the laws of the Talmud are contained in the Old Testament, the Talmud is to be regarded as the main source of Jewish law.

I. The Rabbis tell us that Moses on Mount Sinai

to the Torah, the law that he wrote down on God's behalf,

still receive explanations and additions that are not recorded,

but should be passed on from generation to generation through oral tradition.

II. As the Talmud assures, the law could not be completely abolished.
be written because no book could have contained the material; and only a small part was recorded, so that other peoples would not copy the laws and take them for themselves.

III. Since the Bible only seeks to explain and distort the

Talmud is to be understood, and by far most Jewish laws

only contained in the Talmud, so the Talmud is, in the opinion of the Orthodox Jews, far superior to the Bible, and this

can hardly be considered as a source of law anymore.

IV. The Talmud does not contain the laws in a systematic order, but rather they are scattered throughout it, with extensive

discussions and subtle musings and sophisticated fictions

and hundreds of useless stories and childish efforts and

V. The Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmuds are

not the only sources of Jewish law: other older

Works, primarily those between the end of the Mishnah and the

f Gemara e books are considered secondary sources 3

The Jewish Code of Law.

For practical reasons, one had to remember

the essentials from the extensive sources ER and zu

to put together and | thus the

Shulchan Aruch.

This book met all the requirements that could be placed on a legal code: by omitting all

outdated regulations, it contained all the

applicable laws in a clear presentation, in certain clear sentences and short paragraphs.

1. The Shulchan Aruch was written by Joseph Caro, Rabbi

| in the Palestinian city of Safet (born 1488, died 1575), who was already

a commentary on the Arba'a turim of Jacob Ben Aher

At the Shulchan Aruch, which contains the quintessence of

He worked on this larger work for over 20 years. The first edition appeared in Venice in 1565.

The ö Aruch. dh 1 Bugeritee Table 5 "covered N

A

— 5 —

The “Tisch” (cf. Exod. 23:41; Pf. 23:5) is divided into four sections, like N Arba'a turim.

2. Since in some minor points there are differences between the legal customs of the Orientals and Occiÿ dental, Moses Iserles, Rabbi in Krakow (born 1540, died 1573), who had also written a commentary on Arba a turim under the title Darkhe Moshe, wrote additions and corrections to all four parts of the Shulchan Aruch, which received exactly the same prestige among Western Jews as the words of Qaro.

3. Like the original Shulchan Aruch in the Orient, written by Rabbi Joseph Qaro, the one written by Moses Iserles was accepted in the Oceident as a legal code and generally recognized as the true legal code.

The Shulchan Aruch Bu, generally recognized as the true Jewish law book, is still valid up to the present day.
day. (From Dr. Jacob Eckers: The Jewish Mirror in the Light of Truth.)

Talmud and Shulchan Aruch are therefore for our purposes | equivalent

*

*

| To impart something from our religious teachings to a non-Jew,

is equivalent to killing all Jews. For if the non-Jews knew,

If we were to do something to them, wouldn't they kill us all?
N Dibre David § 37.)

*

The key to Judaism is the Talmud, and whoever does not

knows what the Talmud is, is absolutely incapable of understanding the history of Judah

to deify and penetrate their secrets. mn des er Le juif, ©. 78.)

If you want to get to know a people and their actions

yo one must first of all study ae a.

- *

No ruler, no clergyman, no officer, | no civil servant, no tradesman and no farmer, in short Nieÿ

Nowadays one can practice one's profession without knowing the laws of the Talmud. |

*

| The translation of the Talmud as well as that of the Shulchan Aruch has been attempted
at various times. But almost always

the Jews knew how to thwart it. Complete reportÿ

To my knowledge, no translations have been published at all, and the translators have always been
hindered in their work.

From the following it may be seen how much value the Jews attached to the secrecy of
the laws of the North

Prospectus. | j No

people on earth possesses such an extensive wealth

than Judaism. The so-called "Poÿeqim" and "Saalothÿuÿ

theÿuboth" alone comprise more than ten thousand folios. Two outstanding Jewish scholars,
Joseph Qaro and Moses Iÿerles, who lived around the middle of the fifteenth century, set themselves
the task of writing a work in which the quintessence of the entire religious literature of Judaism, from the
Old Testament

starting from the latest caÿuÿist, 575 can be summarized

and fulfilled their task by writing the Shulchan Aruch in a masterly manner. The Shulchan Aruch is a book in which all rites and laws, with the exception of those relating to the temple service in Jerusalem and especially to the

time, and is therefore valid for years

hundreds of Jews from all parts of the world as the only authoritative textbook of their religion.

The need for a translation of this highly interesting book has long been felt throughout the civilized world.

However, the long-term work that a translation of this work would require has always deterred scholars from undertaking this undertaking.

We must now be all the more grateful to the learned authors of the present translation, who have undertaken this extremely difficult and almost ten-year-long task and completed it in the most brilliant manner. That the authors were guided only by the truth and not by any religious or social bias in their translation should be clear to every layman who reads the translation;

However, the erudition of the authors in this field will be

Convince experts sufficiently.

The undersigned publishing company therefore believes that it is not overestimating the value of this translation when it hopes

it, to see it appropriately appreciated and welcomed with joy by all educated people, regardless of their religious beliefs, and therefore allows itself to call on the highly praiseworthy libraries, the gentlemen experts, the gentlemen Israelites, as well as the PJ in general

Hg, audience for subscription to this work F a
uladen f

Bayel, in November 1887. | eee yche ef

The above prospectus was visited by approximately 290

Contributions from all parts of the world. The work was to consist of approximately 25 deliveries at 4 marks each. The following countries were represented:

Germany with 51, England with 47, Austria-Hungary with 90, Russia with 24, Switzerland with 18, France with 11, Holland with 8, United States with 7, Italy with 6 subscribers. The remaining subscribers were distributed among Algiers, Corsica, India, Egypt, Balkan countries, Palestine, Turkey, N and y. 8

— 7 Dur:

For the sake of curiosity, I would like to mention among the subscribers: The Count of Erbach's Rent Chamber in Erbach in the Odenwald; 25 copies.

Anton von Suzänszky, Canon and Archbishop's Library

thekar in Gran, Hungary; 10 copies.

Th. Fritýsch in Leipzig; 3 colleagues Ernest Renan in

Paris. | ai Dr. Auguýt Rohling in

Prague. His Majesty Dom Pedro II, Emperor of

Brazil.

Countess FünfkirchenýLiechtenýstein in Vienna.

Prince Alfred of Liechtenstein in Vienna.

Prince Alois of Liechtenstein in Vienna.

Prince Franz of Liechtenstein in Vienna.

Prince Henry of Liechtenstein in Vienna.

Margrave Alphons Pallavicini in Vienna.

Some orders were placed for university libraries

For the Royal Library in Berlin through the mediation

The Jewish booksellers A. Ascher & Co. Even Lord Rothschild in London did not shy away

from the great financial sacrifice and the risk of subscribing to three copies.

There are also various rabbis among the subscribers, and, significantly, a whole series of Christian pastors of Jewish descent, who one must assume have subscribed solely for the purpose of combating the anti-human and anti-Christian laws of the Shulchan Aruch and putting them in the proper light.

I will only mention one, namely Dr. Paulus (Selig) Caýýel in Berlin.

The work was dedicated to His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke

Nicholas, Crown Prince of Russia. After the first four deliveries were published, the others were not published. The following printed version was available from the publisher.

trcular:

Zurich, January 1890.

F. E

The inquiries I continually receive e the Erý

ýeem to be the continuation of | Shulchan

Aruch, the Ritualý and

Law Book of Judaism ýc. compel me to declare that I have no “unfair interpretation” on this matter.

future, but can only state that the editor

Dr. Jean de Pavly, has disappeared and has not been heard from again

Thus, the publisher of the work, Mr. Stephan Marugg in Basel, is not in a position to publish further deliveries of the same.

Since I only have the commission distribution of this

work, I can do nothing more in this matter than wait quietly until the publisher sends me a continuation of the
approach 105 ä

* | —8 — |

With regret, I cannot give you any good news

I am signing | = | Yours sincerely,
Verlags-Magazin (J. Schabelitz).

| The "Jüdeŷche Preŷe" No. 28 of 10 June 1890 brings hereŷ
about the following article?! |

Basel, June 5. (Own report) "In January 1887, a prospectus was sent from here in all directions of the compass, in which, under the title "Schulchan Aruch", Laid Table, a translation of the ritual and legal code of Judaism, with explanations and remarks on all commentaries" was advertised.

was terminated. The editor was a certain Stephan Marugg, who gave himself the pompous title of Chef du Bureau national, and the translator was the association "Theologoumenon", whose president
dent was supposed to be a Dr. Johann von Pavly, who allegedly had the "herŷ most outstanding scholars of Germany and England" as fellow
workers. The editor assured that the "fullyŷ
ŷtant manuscript of the translation" and that in it "there is not a single inaccuracy that is based on ignorance, hatred or sympathy for Judaism." There are many reasons why this supposedly purely scientific study

take a suspicious look, and since "all those Israelites who cannot read the Shulchan Aruch in the original text" were also asked to subscribe, your correspondent felt it necessary to get to the bottom of the matter, to visit Stephan Marugg and to find out from him details about the translator Dr. Pavly and the "Theologoumenon" association. It then emerged that Marugg, the "Head of the National Bureau", ekes out a living in a small, dilapidated house as a job agent and knows neither Dr. Pavly nor his employees, although he has a contract with the former for a hundred thousand francs, which he gave me in

Original! A few days later, M. wrote to me that Dr. Pavly was the private secretary of the Queen of Romania and, among others, a Rabbi Nachmann Levy in Stefaneÿti was his collaborator. When it soon became clear that neither a private secretary of that name nor a Rabbi Nachmann Levy in Stefaneÿti existed, there was no longer any doubt that it had happened.

It was neither a crude scam nor an anti-Semitic prank that also involved speculation on Jewish money.

Fortunately, our fellow believers were encouraged by the knowledgeÿ

The scientific figurehead was not to be deceived, and after the speculation had failed, the faisurists came to light with the real tendency by declaring in the anti-Semitic papers that the work brought "revelations about the dangerous content of the Shulchan Aruch" and that every "true Christian" was obliged to do the same.

support ÿc. 2c. Soon the most vicious insults were heard in all keysÿ

seeks the advertising drum for the "meritorious enterprise"

7

— 9 —

touched, and, as usual, the Vatican press did the most monstrous things, even reporting the news that Marugg had been "attacked by three Jews and mauled with knives in such a way that his recovery was absolutely out of the question!" The anti-Semitic papers of all countries seized on this robber story, exploiting it for the most shameless hate attacks against Jews and Judaism: new advertising notices followed, and the "Marugg Shulchan Aruch translation" finally became one of the most outstanding weapons of the international hate clan, for which the "Osservatore Romano" in Rome, the "Reichsbote" in Berlin and the "Deutsches Volksblatt" in Vienna blew the trumpet of noise with full cheeks. But the effort was in vain, despite all efforts the enterprise failed.

The Zurich publishing magazine has actually published the book

The following information has been sent to dealers: ni The continuation of the much-mentioned work: "Shulchan Aruch.

The Ritual and Law Book of Judaism" has been discontinued. The editor, Dr. Jean v. Pavly, has disappeared and has not been heard from. As a result, the publisher of the work, Stephan Marugg in Basel, is also unable to provide further deliveries.

ments - 1 Ze | This laconic communication leaves

some questions open. Marugg had fanfaronically assured in his prospectus that he had acquired the "complete manuscript". Why is he "not in a position to

to publish further deliveries"? Marugg boasted of the "collaboration of the most outstanding specialists in Germany and England" and their "great erudition, thoroughness and love of truth" - if none of these specialists (Marugg personally mentioned to me the professors Vigoureux Paris, Jovino Loewen, Delitzsch Leipzig, Erichson London) had been prepared to take over the work.

gonnene to continue? And what about the prepaid subscription? Immediately upon the appearance of this translation project you expressed the suspicion that behind Dr. Jean v. Pavly there was none other than the arch-scoundrel Briman Juýtus. The outcome of the enterprise supports this assumption, which was also supported by the fact that the blood-liar Rohling, Briman's employer, warmly recommended the translation and accepted orders for it. In any case, the history of this failed enterprise forms a new, quite instructive story.

rich contribution to anti-Semitic morality!"

One should note the anger expressed in the rabbinical journal. What is it really about? People only want to know what the children of Israel actually teach. The Shulchan Aruch is their law book all over the world. So why the secrecy if there is nothing criminal behind it? But we hear Wahrmond: |

"As obvious as it is to the expert that our Judaism forms a state within a state and aims at the destruction of the host"

yes

It state, yes, it is difficult for the literate layman to decide to believe this. But it is sufficient here to read Jakob Ecker's short work "The Jewish Mirror in the Light of Truth" (2nd ed. Paderborn

born 1884), in which the legislation of the Talmud is briefly and clearly summarized, which has served as a norm for rabbinical practice for three centuries and has also been used in recent

Years ago, the Shulchan Aruch, a code of law that has been explicitly recognized as such, was again highlighted. According to the provisions of this code,

the Jew may not bring his Jewish opponent before a Christian court (see Law 90) and may not use non-Christian witnesses against the Jew (21); Christians may not testify before Jewish courts (as well as before Muslim courts) (23); marriage between non-Jews is not recognized as such, but rather is restricted to the union of

life of animals (88, 96, 98); the Jewish court can impose the death penalty (19, 50); the Jew who

some whoever betrays the national religious association of the Jews by denunciation to Christians or by apostasy from Judaism is to be killed (45, 46, 50) - all things by which the existence of the Jewish state within the Christian states is proven. In

In 1866, a Hungarian-speaking Jewish community consisting of 94 rabbis

The synod held in Jerusalem decreed that "the Shulchan should be observed in every place and at all times." In 1882, the now deceased Chief Rabbi and Reichstag delegate nete Schreiber in the name of the Rabbinical Council of Krakow of the Austrian Reich Ministry of Culture the state recognition of the Shulchan as the religious law applicable to the Jews

book, and this demand has since been renewed again

As I said, it has already become customary in Algiers for Christians to go to the Jewish consistories in disputes with Jews. Something similar also happens here and there in Poland."

(A. Wahrmond, The Law of Nomadism, pp. 121—122.)

As for the fate of those who in earlier times to make translations of the Talmud or communications from it, or even to write against the Jews,

yo let the following instruct us:

The old Eisenmenger had to experience that his book was first was confiscated, then, when it became known that he had only stated the truth, that the Jews offered him 10,000 thalers (a very significant sum for that time, in 1700) if he refrained from publishing the book. | " |

Another scholar Raabe, who translated the Mishnah, \ 0

received an offer of 3000 Tha= from a Jew from Mannheim learn next to a beautiful villa on the Rhine, when he reads his book wanted to press. | and who | Braßmann, who had strange revelations about

to Rabbinism, died in such a strange way that

No one doubts that he was poisoned according to Talmudic laws. "" | it |

A similar fate befell Doctor Pinner, who was surprised by death at the moment when he had translated the first part of the Talmud. |

Des Mouÿjeaux received his death on a Sunday morning

judgment and he died suddenly on the following Monday. As for his book, the first edition of it was almost entirely sold in the shop of a small bookseller on the rue Casimir Delavigne, from where it never came out. er. | j

No one knows what became of Achille Laurent's book on the murder of Father Thomas in Damascus, a collection of documents incriminating for Judaism, which can no longer be found today. (According to information I have received from Paris, it was probably bought by Rothschild.)

Dr. Brimany Juýtus, the author of the Jewish Mirror, had undertaken a translation of the Talmud, even with the permission of the Austrian government. Nevertheless, the Jews managed to shamefully thwart the publication of the work and Briman is persecuted by the Jews to this day. (See more about this in "Profeýýor Dr. Rohling, the Jewish Question and Public Opinion", by Abbé Dr. Clemens Victor, 2nd edition, Leipzig, Verlag von Theoy

by Fritsch 1887) By |

According to the latest news from the "Jewish Press," Dr. Juýtus (who, incidentally, is a baptized Jew) is on Corfu. It seems that the Jews do not let him out of their sight for a moment and pursue him with implacable hatred. *

Professor Dr. Rohling, the author of the work "The Talmud Jew", has suffered greatly from the persecution of the Jews and still suffers from it, as does Abbé Clemens Victor, the author of the book "Prof. Dr. Rohling and the Jewish Question", and Dr. Jakob Ecker, who, at the request of the...

Court examined.

Dr. Eugen Dühring was violently removed from the University of Berlin because of his anti-Semitic tendencies. Mr.

Herrmann Scharff von Scharffenýstein had planned to publish the following books on Judaism:

1.ý. The Jews in Frankfurt a. M. 2. in Bavaria. 3. in

Austriaý

Reich. 4. in Bohemia and Moravia. 5. in Hungary and the neighboring countries. 6. in Prussia. 7. in the North German Confederation. 8. in Württembergý

bergýBaden. 9. in Holland and Belgium. 10. in France. 11. in Spain. 12. in Italy. 13. in Serbia and Rumania. 14. in SwedenýNorway. 15. in Poland and Russia. 16. in England. 17. in America.

18. in Turkey and Greece. 19. in Asia Minor and Persia. 20. in Tunis and Tripoli. 21. in Africa and Egypt.

22. Newspaper Jews. 23. Theater Jews. 24. Morality of the Jews.

25. Jews as musicians. 26. as banknote counterfeiters. 27. as thievesý

fences. 28. as founders of casinos. 29. Jews among the Jesuits.

30. Jews in the Masonic Order. |

of these writings, which are the result of 25 years of study.

— 12 —

were, only No. 1 and 2 were published. en another brochure. Mr. von Scharffenystein named names and provided the most interesting material. This is from Mr. v. N ge

5 What happened to Dr. Jean von Pavly? 5 23

I will now follow the 100 laws, “simply without cite.
They are understandable for everyone. Anyone who wants to know

get the book:

The Jewish Mirror in the Light of Truth, by Dr Jacob E EN *

Paderborn 1884, BonifaciusyDruckerei. Price Mk. 1.80,

in which the Hebrew text and a strict criticism of the .

Translations undertaken on the 33rd contain tft.

The Jewish spy

or 100 undisclosed, still valid today, the traffic of the Jews and

with the laws of the Jews concerning non-Jews; by Dr. Juýtus.
Fourth edition. Paderborn 1883, printed and published by W | ug (. 8
n Price 50 Pf. u

The 100 Laws from the Shulchan Arnd,

I know that after my departure, ravenous wolves will
come in among you, and not those who spare the flock.
Acts Apost 20. 29. ö

Law 1. | “The
Jew may not sell a garment that has Zisis Cranÿen (on 1 the corners Be of the garment,
as the Jews wear during their morning prayer, | ý. 4. Moses 15, 37) to an Akum
(= non-Jew)”; “he

may not even give such a garment to an Akum (non-Jew) as a pledge or for the purpose of keeping it. For if an Akum (non-Jew) has such a garment with him, then there is a fear that he could deceive a Jew by claiming that he is also a Jew; and if the Jew then

trust and would travel alone in his company, 2 the Akum Gout Jew) nx

| Ä Law 2. 5 | 195 "Everything that the Jew needs ritually for worship (such as the above-mentioned fringes etc.) must not be an Akum (non-Jew), but only a Jew, because this must be made by humans and the Akum should not be considered to be for the Jews. * „ as un from

| Gef etz „ is
| "The Kadish prayer (gas) is a prayer which begins with the words:

"Ithgadal Vejthkadasch" begins, ie "before and sanctified" and u

\

yes

u bob the name Kadish prayer may only be prayed where ten

Jews are together, and indeed they must be together, so that an unclean. Gn like 2 8. 1 lord a Akum a Ghee yie
en a" separates each other, Met di Ä

u "of etz 4. Bst "If a Jew
is attacked by an Akum (non-Jew) with a cross

, it is strictly forbidden for the Jew to bow his head, even if he is praying at that moment; and if he

in his prayer he came to such a place where he "lifted his head

1 must (there are some places in the prayers of the. enen where yie * . e ae: jo * er es
doch jetzt
avoid."

50 5 ;

Gef etz 5.

“The sons of Aaron the high priest shall also now, when:

te neither temple nor sacrifice can be found anymore, but among the shÿ

Jews were given certain distinctions and honors from the ordinary
Jewish people have in advance and always have the right to their blessing

to be given to the Jews on every feast day; but this time to a child.

of the same has become an Akum (non-Jew), then the family is destroyed

5 . and consequently loses her . ne

0

There are 6.

“A Jew who has become a non-Jew is, to the same degree,

| that if he. lights or . . the eee

gives, it is forbidden to accept it."

at 00.00. Öefeg 7.

“The Symunÿ ÿPrayer (the prayer which the Jews recited after 35
Eÿen, in which at the end the host of the house is also blessed), may not be prayed
in any Akum (non-Jewish) group I so

= ber an eriariube) and be blessed."

Law 8

| "For every enjoyment of the smell, the Jew must say a short prayer of thanks, except when the spices or other fragrant items have been on a toilet once in order to remove the bad smell of the toilet, or when the fragrant items are in the hands of a woman, adorning smelling things to tempt people to sin, or when the fragrant items are in a church (namely of the non-Jews).
which yāt wellŷ

then it is forbidden to say a blessing for the 1 by passing it once through the abortion, and the H. . . or through.

the church has been defiled."

ä Geŷ etz 9.

"A 185 Jew is obliged, if he is present at a church (the

ö practice, which has collapsed, passes by, to say: .

— 14 —

Praise be to you, Lord, that you have eradicated this idol house from here"; and if a Jew in front of a still standing church (the nonŷ

. Jews) then he should say: "Blessed be you, Lord, for you prolong your wrath on the evildoers," and when he sees 600,000 Jews gathered together then he should say: "Blessed be you, white Lord"; but when he sees Akum (non-Jews), then he should say: "Your mother is greatly ashamed, and she who bore you has become a laughing stock" (Jeremiah 50:12) and when a Jew passes in front of a Jewish churchyard, then he should say: "Blessed be you, Lord, for you have created them righteously," and in front of a churchyard

ŷhould say: "Your mother is in great shame, etc." If a Jew sees well-built houses of Akum (non-Jews), he should say: "God shall destroy the houses of the arrogant"; but if he sees ruins of the house of an Akum (non-Jew), he should say: "God is Lord who takes vengeance." \ | ni To Law 10. | "On the evening of the Sabbath, every Jew is obliged, as soon as he sees light, to say: "Blessed are you, Lord, Creator of light"; But where the light shines from a church (of the non-Jews), it is forbidden to thank God for the enjoyment of such light."

| Law 11. 1 "On the Sabbath it is strictly forbidden for the Jew to buy

or to sell; but it is permitted to buy from an Akum

In this case it is permitted for a non-Jew to buy a house in Palestine, and even to write, so that in Palestine there will be one less non-Jew and one more Jew."

| Law 12. |

"Any work on the Sabbath that can be done to save a Jew from death is not only permitted, but obligatory. If a house or a pile of stones falls on a Jew on the Sabbath, one may carry the pile away to save the life of the Jew lying underneath; yes, even if several Akum (non-Jews) are lying underneath with the Jew and the Akum (non-Jews) would also be saved if we saved the Jew (and that, namely saving an Akum [non-Jew] from death, even on a working day, is, as we will see further [cf. Ges. 50], a great sin), we must still, in order to save the Jew.

save, take away that pile of stones." |

| Law 13. f |

"The Jewish midwife is not only permitted, but is obliged, to help a Jewish woman on the Sabbath, and in doing so to do everything that would otherwise desecrate the Sabbath. Helping a non-Jewish woman, on the other hand, is forbidden, even if one can help her without desecrating the Sabbath, since she can only be regarded as an animal." win Ber

Law 14. |

"On Passover Eve (the first evening before Easter) every Jew shall pray the prayer Shephoch (that is, a prayer of the Jews in which God is called upon to pour out his wrath upon the Goyim (non-Jews)) and if they (the Jews) will pray the prayer devoutly, then the Lord will undoubtedly accept the prayer

hear and send the Messiah, who will pour out his n upon the non-Jews).

| Law 15

"On the festival days, when any work is forbidden, cooking is also forbidden; only everyone may cook what he needs to eat for himself. However, it is permitted if he

cooking, it is necessary to put more food into the same pot than is needed for himself, even if he wants to use the extra food for the dogs; for we are obliged to let the dogs live. On the other hand, to put more food for an Akum (non-Jew) is strictly forbidden, since we are against letting him live.

are obliged. 8 Rn, Law 16.

ö "At the time of

Cholhamosd (a festival of the Jews, which is

the spring and the autumn,) is any business

Agitation is strictly forbidden; however, it is permitted to make profits with an Akum (non-Jew), since profits with an Akum are always pleasing to the good Lord." Law 17.

. the plague has broken out somewhere and as a result many people have become victims of the pestilence, the Jews should gather in the synagogue and, without having eaten or drunk all day, pray that God will take care of them.

pity and free them from the plague. But if a plague has broken out among animals, then none of this is necessary, but if it has broken out among pigs, then their inhabitants

pasture are similar to human entrails and also when the plague is among Akum (non-Jews), because their bodies' natural constitution is similar to that of humans!

Law 18

On the Feast of Haman, all Jews must pray the prayer of thanksgiving Arur Haman, which says: "Cursed be Haman and all Akum (non-Jews), blessed be Mordecai and all Jews!"

Law 19

"Every Bethdin (ie Chief Rabbinical Office) may pronounce the death penalty, even today, if it deems this necessary, even if the crime itself would not deserve punishment."

Law 20

"If two Jews get into a fight with each other, be it over money

2; 0:

or other matters and find they are compelled to appeal to a judge, they must go to the Bethdin (rabbinical office) and submit to his decision, but may not go to an Akum (non-Jew), even before a royal

Court seek justice where Akum (non-Jews) are the judges; and

Even if their law is identical with the rabbinical law, it is a great sin and a terrible blasphemy.

But whoever has violated this commandment and sought justice with another Jew before a non-Jewish court, the Bethdin (rabbinical office) has the duty to condemn him (i.e. to excommunicate him).

ciren) until he asked his nearest Jew to release him from the demand made of him." ? | Zr; Law 21.

"A Jew may serve as a witness for his Akum (non-Jew) against another Jew. If, therefore, an Akum (non-Jew) demands money from a Jew and the Jew denies it to the Akum (non-Jew), then it is forbidden for another Jew, who knows that the Akum (non-Jew) is right, to become a witness for the Akum (non-Jew). But if a Jew has violated this commandment and has become a witness for an Akum (non-Jew) against a Jew, then the Bethdin (the office of Rabbi) is lost.

obliged to condemn him" (ie to excommunicate).

. en Law 22. | "Only he who has some humanity and honour can serve as a witness; but he who throws away his honour, such as the one who goes out naked on the street or who asks alms from a non-Jew when he has not received it in his possession,

"He who can do whatever he wants at home is like a dog, because he does not respect his honour, and is therefore not capable of testifying." N | | Law 23.

" he

"Only those who have the name of human beings can be considered as witnesses; an Akum (non-Jew), on the other hand, or a Jew who has become a non-Jew, is even worse than a (gey born) non-Jews cannot be considered human beings will see, therefore their testimony has no value!"

Law 24

"If a Jew has an Akum (non-Jew) in his clutches (in Chaldean the expression is: Magnrupia, ie to exploit, to continually cheat, not to let go of one's clutches), then another Jew may also go to the same Akum (non-Jew) and lend him money and cheat him, so that the Akum (non-Jew) gets rid of his money. For the money of an Akum (non-Jew) is the master's.

loose property, and whoever wants to has every right to take possession of it! " | 1 85

in |

| = Law 25. 0 | "The

citizens (namely the Jews) in a community have the right to forbid other merchants from coming to their place and selling goods cheaper; except if the goods of the foreigners are better than those of the residents. In that case the residents cannot forbid it, since the buyers would get better goods anyway. But of course that is only the case where the buyers are Jews, but where the buyers are Akum (non-Jews), then one can prohibit foreigners from doing so, because it is a sin to give good things to the Akum (non-Jews), since it is a principle among us (Jews) that it is permissible to throw a piece of meat to a dog, but not to a Nochri (non-Jew), because a dog is better than a Nochri (non-Jew).

judeh."""LLL. gt | | Act
26.

"If a Jew has a clerk in his business with whom he made it clear that everything he would find would belong to the principal, and the clerk had cheated an Akum (non-Jew) by collecting from the Akum (non-Jew) a debt that had long been paid. paid for again, or has given the Akum (non-Jew) an advantage in the calculations, etc., then this profit belongs to the principal, because.

Yuch profits are also to be regarded as found things." (The property of non-Jews is ownerless compared to Jews.

1 therefore the Jews can take as much of it as they can get.) |

| Law 27. .

"If a Jew sends a messenger to collect money from an Akum (non-Jew) and the messenger has befriended the Akum (non-Jew)Y deceitful and more than right is taken, then this belongs to the messenger."

Law 28. nz | "If a Jew

does business with an Akum (non-Jew) and another Jew comes and cheats the Akum (non-Jew), be it through false measurement or false weight or through false calculation, then both Jews must share the profit given to them by God (?)" | |

Law 29

"If a Jew sends a messenger to an Akum (non-Jew) to pay him a debt, and the messenger notices after he has arrived that the Akum (non-Jew) has forgotten the debt,

then the messenger must return the money to the Jew who sent him; and the messenger must not say that he wants to change the name God thereby (namely by returning the money to the non-Jews) worship, so that the Akum (non-Jews) should say that Jews are honest people, because he can only do something like that with

his money, but has absolutely no right to throw away other people's money! " | 2 =

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Law 30

"If a Jew has sold something to another Jew, whether it be furniture or real estate, and it turns out that the seller stole the items and as a result the owner took them back, the seller is obliged to return the money he received to the buyer because he should not have stolen; but if he has stolen the items from a non-Jew and the non-Jew (non-Jew) takes them back, he does not have to pay anything back to the buyer."

Law 31

"It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to cheat his closest fellow human being, and it is already considered cheating if he has deprived him of a sixth part of the value; and whoever cheats his closest fellow human being deceived a person, he must pay it back. Of course, all this is only the case with Jews, but it is permissible for him to deceive an Akum (non-Jew), and he may not pay him back what he has cheated him out of. For it is written in the Holy Scripture: "You shall not deceive your neighbour brother," and the non-Jews are not our brothers, but, as mentioned above in Law 25), worse than dogs!" |

Law 32.

"If a Jew has rented a house from another Jew, a third Jew may come and give more than the first tenant and rent the house for himself. But if the landlord is an Akum (non-Jew), then he is banished (the expression in Chaldean is: Menuda, i.e. he may not come to the synagogue until the rabbi loosens his bonds of the ban) if he wants the non-Jew to get more!"

and Law 33. |

"It is a duty (namely for the Jew) to obey everything that a sick person has written in his will, except if he has ordered something sinful to be done. Therefore, if a sick person has told an Akum (non-Jew) something in his will

šāyt, this must not be followed; because, as we will see later, it is a great sin to give something to an Akum en u aan)!

Law 34. N

It is the duty of a Jew who has something 12 1 5 to

it living, be it inanimate things, it back to the owner

admit. Of course, all this is only possible with a Jew who

has lost something, but if the found item belongs to an Akum 1

(non-Jews), then one is not only not obligated to return, but it is a grave sin to return something to an Akum (non-Jew), except when it is done so that the N 5 can say, "the Jews are decent people." N

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Law 35

"If a Jew encounters a loaded animal that has fallen under the load, or a loaded wagon in front of which the draught animals, over-exerted by the heavy load, have fallen, he is obliged to come to the aid of the animal driver or hauler, to unload the load and, if necessary, to help reload it. For such assistance is required of every Jew, both to his

"He owes mercy to his fellow human beings as well as to the animals; and therefore he is also obliged to do so even if the cargo belongs to a Jew and the animal to an Akum (non-Jew), or vice versa, if the animal belongs to a Jew and the cargo to a non-Jew and the driver is a non-Jew. But if the animals belong to a non-Jew and the cargo is also his property, then all compassion and mercy ceases, both towards the owner of the cargo and towards the animals, and in such a case no Jew is obliged to provide assistance to either the owner of the cargo or the animals."

Law 36. |

"If a Jew owes money to an Akum (non-Jew) and the Akum (non-Jew) has died, the Jew is forbidden to pay the money back to the heirs of the non-Jew; provided, however, that no other Akum (non-Jew) knows that the Jew owes money to the deceased non-Jew. But if an Akum (non-Jew) already knows about it, then he should pay the heirs the money, so that the non-Jews do not say: 'The Jews are fraudsters'." |

Law 37

"It is forbidden for a Jew to steal anything from either a Jew or a Goy (non-Jew), but it is also forbidden to cheat a Goy (non-Jew), e.g. to cheat him in arithmetic (in the Chalṣ)

"In Danish the same word is used as before, namely thauth = to cheat) or not to pay him what one owes him is permitted, but care must be taken so that no one finds out, so that the name of God is not desecrated."

Law 38

"If a Jew buys from a thief and sells the property, bought from another Jew, and then a third Jew comes and claims that the purchased item is his property and takes it for himself, the seller is obliged to give the buyer his money back. But if an Akum (non-Jew) comes to the buyer and the purchased item is his property, it will not be given to him. If he files a complaint with their (the Akum = non-Jew) court and he has the item returned through the courts, the seller does not have to give the buyer his money back" (because the person who bought from the thief did not make a mistake

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committed, since it was the purchased goods that could be given to a non-Jew

had stolen).

5 Act 39.

“If a Jew is a monopoly tenant (who grants the state a monopoly

for a city or a wider area for a certain amount

has leased), then another Jew may not damage this monopoly lease (e.g. by smuggling), but if the tenant is a non-Jew, then the damage is permitted, because this is the same as not paying one's debts and that is permitted, as we have seen above in Law 37)." |

Law 40

“If a Jew is a Mucha (namely state tax collector or customs guard), i.e. he has the right (namely to collect the taxes) levy), but rather he collects the taxes for the state,

he is forbidden to use force against another Jew |

to proceed. Why? Because the king (for whom he is treasuring) is a Goy (non-Jew), and not paying taxes is the same as not paying a Goy (non-Jew)'s debts, which, as we saw above (cf. Law 36), is permitted. Therefore, a Jew may not force another Jew to do so. But if the king has

officials concerned feared the king that the matter would be revealed

can become, he can be forced against the other Jew
proceed wisely. 8 Law 41.

“State laws must be obeyed. But this only applies

of such laws from which it, the state, makes profit (money revenue) and also such laws (tax laws) do not need to be followed in full, but only those which relate to land (i.e. land and building taxes must be levied).

but as far as other tax laws are concerned, one needs

not to obey them. Land and building taxes must be paid because the land belongs to the ruler and he can say he wants |

and let them live in their country on the condition that they pay them."

Law 42.

"It is forbidden to play Kubja with a Jew" (5 Ä

to cheat at cards or dice or other pocket games,

because all this is robbery and robbing the Jews is forbidden; with

But with an Akum hae you can play Kubja.

Law 43

"If a Jew has sold something to an Akum (non-Jew) and taken more than it is worth, and another Jew to the Akum (non-Jew) and tells him that the purchased item is not worth much, and the Akum (non-Jew) returns the purchased item as a result, then the second Jew is in the

— 21 —

first to compensate the seller for the difference between the value and the price for which the item was sold to the Akum (non-Jew)." | |

Likewise: "If a Jew has lent money to an Akum (non-Jew) at high interest and another Jew comes to the Akum (non-Jew) and offers him money at lower interest, then the second Jew is a Raschah (i.e. an atheist) and he is obliged to repay the first Jew what he has lent to the Akum (non-Jew) if the latter has lent the money to the second Jew.

money, could have earned more.” |

Law 44

“If a king is obliged to pay taxes in kind (wine, straw, etc.), but a Jew evades this payment in kind, but is denounced by another Jew and has to pay the taxes as a result, the Jew who makes the denunciation is obliged to pay the taxes in kind to the first Jew.

2 (and of course also other damages, possible penalties) to be compensated.” Ä

| Law 45.

| "It is permissible to kill a woman, that is, a person who boasts of wanting to denounce someone, where as a result the denounced person could be punished physically (e.g. with imprisonment) or with his property (with money), even if it is only a small amount of money, even today. One should first tell him: "Do not denounce".

If he then resists and says: "I will not

"If a man is afraid of a man, then it is not only permissible, but a good deed, to kill him, and the one who kills him first will be blessed. But if there is no time to warn him, then one can omit to warn him and kill him immediately."

| Law 46.

"If someone has denounced a Jew to a non-Jew three times, then, if he promises to improve and not to denounce again, then one should think of ways and means to get rid of him. The costs incurred to get rid of him must be paid by the Jews who live in the city (the place where the crime took place)."

o | | Law 47.

“If the ox of a Jew butts the ox of an Akum (non-Jew), the Jew is not obliged to compensate the Akum (non-Jew) for the damage, because it is written in the Bible (Exodus 22:35): “If a man’s ox butts the ox of his neighbor” ýc., the Akum (non-Jew) is not my neighbor. But he hasÿ

the ox of an Akum (non-Jew) turned the ox of a

The „ --

Jew, 1 the Akum (non-Jew) must compensate the Jew for the damage because he is an Akum (non-Jew)."

Law 48

"It was not permitted for Jews to enter Palestine at the time when

the fields belonged to the Jews, to keep small livestock, because this

the neighbor could be harmed, 5 the same (small livestock) tends to seek its food in foreign fields; but in Syria and everywhere where the fields did not belong to Jews, the Jew was allowed to keep small livestock. Today, however, when even in Palestine the fields no longer belong to Jews, he is also allowed to keep small livestock in Palestine.

lāytina keep small livestock."

Law 49

It is forbidden for the Jew to have a bad dog, a manḥ
to hold the dog that bites without putting it on a chain.
But this only applies where Jews live; where Akum (non-Jew), however, the Jew may keep such a bunny dog

ab en." island 5

Law 50

Since the Sanhedrin and the Temple (in Jerusalem) no longer exist, death penalties can be imposed as before (by the Sanhedrin, i.e. the judges).

tern of the High Council) can no longer be imposed: only according to Law 19 can the death penalty be imposed by the Chief Rabbi's Office. Apart from the permitted killing of a muḥer (cf.

Law 45) in the following cases manslaughter is also pronounced without the ḥay of the Chief Rabbinate declared it a good work. a. (A case is reported here which we cannot report for reasons of decency.)

. "A Jew does a good deed when he kills an Apikores. Apikores means a liberal, an unbeliever, a scoffer, etc. who denies the teachings of Israel

and boasts of his disbelief, or who is an Akum

(non-Jew). If he can do it publicly, let him do it publicly; if he cannot do it publicly because of the state authorities, let him think of ways to do it secretly.

The Jew does not have the

Duty to have an Akum with whom he lives peacefully

to kill directly, but N is allowed to save him from death

to save. 5

Law 51

“An animal that is killed by an Akum (non-Jew) or by a Jew who has become a non-Jew is slaughtered, the Jew shall

night as a dead animal.” |

Law 52. 1 | “The Jew may not own an animal that is not yet eight days old

| it, slaughter. But an Akum 10 comes to the Jew

a, Bd ge

to sell an animal, claiming that the animal is 8 days old, the Jew should not believe him, because the Akum (non-Jews) liars and deceivers.” |

Law 53

“It is forbidden for a Jew to take a non-Jewish woman as a wet nurse if he can have a Jewish one, because the nature and essence of a wet nurse is usually passed on to the child. go and the Nochrith (non-Jewish woman) dumbs down the child and teaches him bad characteristics.” |

| Law 54. | “The Rabbis have forbidden eating bread baked by an Akum (non-Jew) or anything cooked by an Akum (non-Jew) or drinking spirits with him, because this could lead to friendly social relations. But where there is no Jewish baker, one may buy from a non-Jewish baker (but not from a private individual), because

since the above danger is not so great to be feared. — On the other hand, a Jew may keep an Akum (non-Jew) as a kitchen maid if she cooks under the supervision, instruction or in the presence of a Jew, who thus assists in the cooking.” |

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. Law 55.

“The Jew may not deal in impure things (3. B. pigs, things from [non-Jewish] churches etc., as we will see below), but to take it from an Akum (non-Jew) (ie not to buy it, but to give it as payment for a fictitious debt to

take) is permitted because it is always a good thing to snatch something from an Akum (non-Jew).” |

: Law 56.

“If a Jew takes dishes from an Akum (non-Jew), whether it is made of metal or clay, he must wash it clean, because the Akum (non-Jews) are unclean (in the sense of the Jews). Even if a Jew sells dishes to an Akum (non-Jew) and the Akum (non-Jew) returns them to him, the Jew must wash them clean again, because they are impure by the Akum (non-Jew).

touch of the Akum (non-Jew) is impure” (such unholy creatures find the Akum [non-Jews]). a

. Law 57.

The Jew is forbidden to drink a bottle or glass of wine that an Akum (non-Jew) has touched, because the wine is contaminated by the Akum (non-Jew)'s touch.” (The law also has the special purpose of preventing social contact between Jews and non-Jews.)

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| Gef etz 58.

“The Jew is forbidden from any enjoyment or advantage that he could have from an idol house of the Akum (non-Jewish temple), for example, he may not take wax candles, carpets, or items of clothing that the priest wears during the service (but not those that he otherwise wears as private

person needs) who has been or used to be in a Christian church

He may not use non-Jewish hymn books for the Priests, but to the laity; but whoever

He who brings not to sell such things to the laity, shall be blessed. Furthermore, it is forbidden for the Jew to contribute to the external construction as well as the internal furnishing of a non-Jewish church

To lend money, even less may he trade with

Things used in the non-Jewish church. |

Furthermore, the Jew may not give or sell wafer to an Akum (non-Jew) if he knows that the person is going to baptize with it; furthermore, he may not sell incense that has been burned in the church.

- But if a non-Jew has such things to sell in the locality that are used in the (non-Jewish) church, then the Jew may also trade in them, so that the non-Jew does not earn the money. Even if some of these church things, which the Jew declares to be impure, were mixed with a thousand other non-church things of the same kind, then any enjoyment or benefit from these thousand

forbidden to the Jew; likewise he shall rise from the ashes of such

things or a burned down (non-Jewish) church no preŷ

cheilziehen." | Be 5 Law 59.

3 "The Jew shall not

follow any cross or religious image that he finds in villages, on the roads or in smaller towns,

. have pleasure or advantage because they are for worship

and is unclean for the Jew. But if he finds them in large cities, where they are not used for worship but for decoration,

power, the ban does not apply. On the other hand, the ban is extended to every cross before which one kneels." | - Law 60. 5 "The Jew is forbidden any enjoyment or advantage from an Akumŷ

(non-Jewsŷ) Church, e.g. in the summer in its shade

walking, listening to the organ playing or looking at a beautiful picture of such, in order to delight in the sight ŷtrictly

forbidden." | ER Law

61. u "It is strictly

forbidden for the Jew to live next to a (non-Jewish)

Church to build a house for himself. But if he already owns a
such a one, which stands next to a (non-Jewish) church and the same has collapsed, yes, he should be replaced
by the (non-Jewish)

Church further away and fill the space with human excrement." Br se u:

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| Law 62.

“Of church goods (goods of a non-Jewish church, land
A Jew may not enjoy or benefit from the proceeds of the sale of land (such as houses, etc.) if the
proceeds are used for religious purposes. However, if the proceeds benefit the clergy
personally, he may enjoy or benefit from them, but without it costing him anything." |

| Law 63. |

"It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to make a contribution to a collection for a (non-
Jewish) church. This only applies, however, where the church itself has to manage its own assets and
thus uses the donations for itself. However, if the state has the

administration, then it is permissible to make a contribution, as long as one can think that one is
giving it to the state and that the state can also use it for other purposes." |

| Law 64.

| “It is a good work that every Jew should strive, as far as he can, to burn and destroy the (non-
Jewish) church or what belongs to it or what is done for it, to scatter the ashes to the four winds or to throw
them into the water.

Furthermore, it is the duty of every Jew to seek every (non-
to eradicate the Catholic Church and give it a derogatory name

give." ar |

| 7 Law 65.

“A Jew who makes a statement by mentioning the name of a (non-Jewish) church
shall be given 39 lashes; it is generally forbidden to mention the name of a (non-Jewish)

Church (only a derogatory name should be used for it). Even the feast days of the Akum (non-Jews)
may not be mentioned by name, except for those which people

have names" (e.g. Peter and Paul, St. Andrew's Day, etc.).

| "The Jew is permitted to marry the Akum (non-Jew)
mock him by saying: "Your God should help you or bless your deeds. The Jew thinks
that the God of the Christians, whom he considers to be idolaters, is powerless,
and
yo bless, so he would not." — (The blessing of the

Jew towards a non-Jew is therefore only mockery and

| 3 Law 66. | "The
Jew shall follow an Akum (non-Jew) three days before a

his (the non-Jew's) feast, nothing borrow or lend, at all

not do business with him, because the Akum (non-Jew) is interested in the

On holidays he could have fun with it. On the other hand, he may borrow against
high usurious interest, so that the Akum (non-Jew)

1 pleasure because of the after-effects of the later payment come bad." Ä Ä

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and Law 67.

"It is forbidden for a Jew to give a gift to a non-Jew (a non-Jew) on one of
his (the non-Jew's) holidays.
Only then is it permitted for him if he knows that the Akum (non-Jew)
Jew) is unbeliever. It is also forbidden for the Jew to give a gift from an Akum
(non-Jew) on the feast day of that person

But if he fears that non-acceptance will have bad consequences

could arise, he should accept it and throw it away secretly.
The day on which the Akum (non-Jews) receive a new king (the day of the
accession or election) is to be determined by the

Jews were treated the same as the other festivals of the Akum (non-Jews)

become" (ie they are not allowed to give them any gifts,
Fa deal with them, as only if they be the non-Jews
y̆wizzen can y̆c.).

Law 68.

| "It is forbidden for every Jew to enter the house of an Akum (non-Jew) on his
feast day, so as not to have to greet him. But if he meets him on the street, he may greet
him, but in a forced manner, " . lips and a heavy head).
(the text says: with

Law 69.

"It is always forbidden for the Jew to give to an Akum (non-Jew)

to answer with the greeting "Peace be with you" or similar greetings" (because the Jews believe
that peace will be given to the one who

opposite the blessing: "Peace y̆c." for the second timey̆

is spoken.) Therefore, the Jew is advised, "as soon as he sees an Akum (non-Jew), to greet him
first, so that the Akum (non-Jew) does not greet first, and he (the Jew) is prompted to answer
him and thus, God forbid, contribute to the blessing of an Akum (non-Jew)."

Law 70

"It is a commanded good work that a Jew should

(non-Jewish) church 4 cubits away (e.g. if his

It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to bow his head in a (non-Jewish) church. If, for example, he
has stepped on a thorn in his foot or if money has fallen to the ground so that he must
necessarily bend down, he should in this case turn his back on the church."

| "Located at the outflow openings of water bodies"
images of non-Jewish saints or non-Jewishy̆

Symbols, the Jew may not drink from them, because it might seem as if he wanted to worship the holy image or symbol by leaning towards the opening.”

Law 71.

“It is forbidden for Jews to appear before kings or priests who have a cross in their vestments or who wear one outside

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the chest, to bow or to take off the hat, so that it does not appear as if he is bowing before the cross. In order not to violate external decency, he should either remove his headgear before he sees the persons concerned (and therefore also the cross) or he should drop money as if by chance in their presence and bend down to pick it up. (His behavior should therefore appear as if he is showing respect to the person concerned, whereas in reality he is showing a different respect.)

ight.) Ze 2 | Law 72. |

“It is forbidden for Jews to live in any of the towns inhabited by them.

To rent or sell houses to 3 Akum (non-Jews) in a city quarter or in a street inhabited by them, so that it does not come to the point that the quarter or the street becomes a non-**ġ**

Jewish.” The sale of houses to one or two Akum (non-Jews) was previously only permitted for the "purpose that the houses served as warehouses, but not for living in them, because the Akum (non-Jews) had their idols in them," "but now that this is no longer the case, the Jews are allowed to rent or sell houses to one or two Akum (non-Jews) as apartments.

buy." |

| Law 73.

“It is a great sin to give a gift to an Akum (non-Jew).” However, it is permissible to give alms to the poor of the Akum (non-Jews), to visit their sick, to...

To pay the last respects to the dead and to console the bereaved, for the sake of peace, so that the Akum (non-Jews) might believe that the Jews were good friends of them, by showing sympathy." —

Law 74. a | “It is forbidden for a Jew to have an Akum (non-Jew) in

to praise his absence, e.g. to say: “What a beautiful non-Jew he is” (if he is a physically beautiful person);

but it is a thousand times more forbidden to praise one's virtues, for example to say: "What a good man he is," or "What a learned man he is," or "What a clever man he is, etc. But if he intends, by praising the physical beauty of an Akum (non-Jew), to praise God for having created such a beautiful creature, then he is permitted to do so, for the Jew may praise God for the beauty of an animal and also of an Akum (non-Jew).

| Law 75.

“It is forbidden for a Jew to take part in the wedding feast.

-Akum (non-Jews) to take part, even if he can bring his own food and his own servant (ie eat kosher), because a social friendship is developing

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Could (which is known to be avoided by the Jew); but if the

If a non-Jew sends a Jew live poultry or meat slaughtered by a Jew to his house, the Jew may keep it in his

“Eat well at home.”

Law 76.

It is forbidden for the Jew to follow a non-Jewish doctrine

anflage his child for instruction or a non-Jewish
to hand over one's child to a master to learn a trade, because the Akum (non-Jews) would lead the child to evil;

Furthermore, the Jew may never be alone with an Akum (non-Jew)

because the Akum (non-Jews) are bloodthirsty. Go

Jew and an Akum (non-Jew) up or down the stairs, yō

yhall the Jew go first when ascending and last when descending

dalfo always over the Akum [non-Jews]), otherwise the

Akum (non-Jew), if the Jew was of lower rank, kill him,

Furthermore, the Jew may not, in the presence of an Akum (non-Jew),

do not bend down, because otherwise the Akum could cut off his head.

The Jew may also answer the question of an Akum where he (the Jew

Law 77

“It is forbidden for a Jewish wet-nurse to nurse the child of a
to nurse Akum (non-Jews), even if she is paid for it,

because she thereby contributes to raising an Akum (non-Jew); only when she
is in great pain due to an abundance of milk and

If the milk can be dangerous for her, she is allowed to do so. It is also

go, do not tell him the truth, so that the Akum (non-Jew) does not sneak
after him and kill him." | — %

It is forbidden for a Jew to offer an Akum (non-Jew) a craft by which

he can feed himself."

Law 78.

“It is forbidden for a Jew to be treated by a doctor or a Pharmacist who is an Akum (non-Jew) free of charge

to be cured because it is assumed that the doctor or pharmacist bartender would poison him in this case; but the Jew may

need an Akum (non-Jew) as a doctor or pharmacist if he

ähn paid, because he would then be careful not to steal him poison, so that his reputation does not suffer. | Tr m be

Law 79.

“It is permissible for the Jew to be in a state of mortal danger

Illness Unclean (ie what he considers unclean according to the law

to keep and which he is otherwise strictly forbidden to enjoy)

enjoy if he believes he can expect healing from it; and

Even in this case it is still permissible to use something for healing

to make use of what is (in the sense of the Jews) Aller

impure, namely belonging to a Christian church"

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Law 80.

“It is strictly forbidden for the Jew to speak of an Akum (non-

Jews) to have their hair (head or beard) cut, because the Akum (non-Jew) could cut off their neck; it is only permitted if several Jews are present or if they have a mirror in front of them in order to detect any possible evil intentions of the Akum.

(non-Jews) to cut his throat, immediately notice and quickly

then to be able to run away." | 2 =

Law 81.

"The Jew is not obliged to have an Akum (non-Jew)

It is forbidden for a Jew to kill a non-Jew (a Jew) with whom he is at peace, but it is strictly forbidden for him to save such a non-Jew from death, for example if he had fallen into the water and even if he promised him his entire fortune for saving him.

Furthermore, it is forbidden for a Jew to heal a non-Jew (a Jew), even if he receives payment for it, except if there is a fear that the Christians would develop hatred of the Jews as a result. In this case it is even permitted to treat him free of charge if he (the Jew) cannot avoid the treatment. A Jew is also permitted to test on an Akum (non-Jew) whether a medicine is beneficial or fatal. Furthermore, a Jew is obliged to kill a Jew who has been baptized and has converted to the Akum (non-Jews), and he is strictly forbidden to save such a person from death." |

Law 82.

"It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to lend money to another Jew at usury (at high interest); however, it is permitted for him to lend money to an Akum (non-Jew) or a Jew who has become a Christian at usury, for it is written in the Holy Scripture: 'You shall let your brother live with you.'" But the Akum (non-Jew) is not considered a brother.

Law 83.

"It is forbidden for the Jew to adopt the way of life of the Akum (non-Jews); rather, he should try to distinguish himself from them as much as possible, for example in fine clothing, hair style, house furnishings, etc. Least of all should he wear clothing that has something specifically Christian about it (cross or similar). However, certain Christian groups, for example

If doctors or craftsmen wear certain clothing, then Jewish doctors or craftsmen are also allowed to wear such clothing if they can earn money by doing so." 83 f

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Law 84. | Among
the Jews there is a rule that at certain times

Purifications (cf. III. Moses 12) by washing with

water. "If after carrying out the cleansing they encounter something unclean, disgusting or an Akum (non-Jew), then they must carry out a new cleansing, because the mere sight of an unclean thing or an Akum (non-Jew), without any contact having taken place, is already contaminating." | Law 85. a

"If a Jew has stolen something from an Akum (non-Jew), denies this in court and is forced to swear an oath, then other Jews who know about the theft should make a compromise

strive to mediate between the Jew and the Christian.

But if a compromise is not reached and the Jew, if he
If he does not want to lose the case and does not want to get past the oath, then he may swear falsely and take the oath in his heart.
because he thinks he can do nothing else. This law, however, only applies in the case that the Akum (non-Jew) cannot find out about the theft; if he can find out about it, then the Jew may not swear falsely, so that the name of God is not desecrated. It is a basic principle that the Jew may swear falsely where corporal punishment is threatened, even if he may be made to commit perjury and the name of God may be desecrated; but where only fines are threatened, he may only swear falsely if he is not made to commit perjury.

and the name of God cannot be profaned."

Law 86. cz

“It is forbidden for the Jew to give a denier even one Law and even more so it is forbidden to give a Jew who has Akum (non-Jew) to give alms or to do something

because one is not obliged to let them live. However, it is permitted to give alms to an Akum (non-Jewish person) so that

no hatred against the Jews arises.”

Law 87. | and

“It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to accept alms from a non-Jew,” because according to the Jews, the one who gives a Jew Zedaka, i.e. alms, is blessed by God, so the Akum (non-Jew) would be blessed if the Jew accepted alms (the Jews assume that the non-Jews still exist because they once gave the Jews something good). “If the Jews took this opportunity away from them, they would soon crumble like a rotten vessel”

break” (ie perish). Therefore, if a king or ruler who is a Goy (non-Jew) sends money to the Jew to distribute among their poor, they should not give the money to

send it back so as not to offend the king, but they should

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not to their poor, but in secret to the Christian poor.”

“But if the ruler gives something to the synagogue, it can be be taken because the blessing from it is not so significant.

But a Jew who has become a non-Jew may not

be accepted.” | Ä | Law 88. | Ä

“Marriages between non-Jews have a binding nature, that is, their cohabitation is like horses living together.” Therefore, children have no human-kinship relationship with their parents and, “if parents and children become Jewish, the son can, for example, marry his mother.” However, the rabbis have declared themselves against the application of this principle in life, “so that the Akum (non-Jews) who have become Jewish should not say that the Akum (non-Jews) are more pious than the Jews, since

(the Akum) it is not permitted for a son to marry his mother

marry.” Law

89.

The Jews had the law, “to leave something standing on the edge of the field during the harvest or to leave ears of corn lying on the field for their poor.” Since then, however, among the Akum (non-Jews) scattered and their fields lie between those of the Akum (non-Jews), this is forbidden because the poor of the Akum (non-Jews) could collect it.” |

Law 90. |

Among the 24 cases in which the Rabbi must excommunicate, there are the following two, which are of interest to non-Jews.

a) “If a Jew wants to sell his property to an Akum (non-Jews), he must, if he has a Jewish neighbor, give him a written statement on request that he will be responsible for all inconveniences that might arise from this neighborhood. If he does not want to take responsibility, the Rabbi should

damnen, ie excommunicate.” |

b) The second case is that provided for in Law 21.

Law 91. .

"If a Jew is present when another Jew dies, he should tear a piece of his clothing as a sign of mourning at the moment when the soul separates from the body, even if the deceased was a sinner. But if he is present at the death of an Akum (non-Jew) or a Jew who has become an Akum (non-Jew), this sign of mourning is forbidden, because the Jew should rejoice at such a case."

Furthermore, it is forbidden for a Jew to pay his last respects to an Akum (non-Jew), for example to accompany his corpse to the grave or to give a eulogy; he may only do so where it is done for the sake of peace."

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pirt ist.“ |

— 32 —

N ! Law 92. | N os

“It is forbidden for the Jewish priest (cf. Gel. 5) to touch a dead person or even to be in a house to stay where there is a dead person.” But the person is only understood to mean a Jew, because in IV. Moses 19, 14 it says: “If a person dies in a house, everyone who enters the house is unclean.” But the Jewish priest may enter the house.

in which an Akum (non-Jew) died, “because the Akum (non-Jews) are not to be regarded as human beings, but as animals.”

Law 9

”
“If a Jew has an Akum (non-Jew) as a servant or a

Akum Michtjüdin) as a maid and is this servant or this maid.

died in his house, it is forbidden for another Jew to console him over the death as the death of a human being, but he may say: “God compensate you for the loss,” as one says to a person when an ox or donkey kills him.

| Law 94. | re “It is strictly
forbidden for a Jew to give to an Akum (non-Jew)

to give a gift on New Year's Day, because the Akum (non-Jews) consider this a sign of good luck for the New Year and

be happy about it. But if the Jew does not comply with the custom
If he cannot withdraw the gift, he should send it earlier. But if he fails to give the gift on the day of the feast itself or to

earlier sending could cause harm or hatred, yes it is | permitted to send him the gift even on New Year's Day.” oo

Law 95.8 “It is
strictly forbidden for Jews to encroach on their churchyards”
unclean, that is, to perform certain needs on it or to let an Akum (non-Jew) enter it. — It

Jews are never allowed to take food from a Jewish cemetery

profit or advantage; but if the land of a Jewish cemetery belongs to an Akum (non-Jew), then it is permitted to sell any proceeds of the cemetery (e.g. grass or trees) in order to gradually acquire the cemetery as one's own property with the proceeds, since it is a disgrace for the deceased to rest on the property of an Akum (non-Jew)." . on | | Law 96. N "If an Akum (non-Jew) kills an Akum (non-Jewish woman) or a

| * yes

Jew who has become a non-Jew, a Jewess who has become a niece

has become a Jew, marries, the marriage is without obligation
Therefore, if an Akum (non-Jew) or an Akum

(non-Jewish) have become Jewish, they may again be called
advise without the need for a divorce, even if it were earlier

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20 years together, because the married life of the Akum (non-Jews) can only be considered
as H. . . rei.

„ Law 97.5

"It is strictly forbidden for a Jew to tell his neighbor
people (ie a Jew), even if he is a sinner, and whoever hits his neighbour is a Raÿcha, i.e. a godless person
and is excommunicated until he has asked his neighbour for forgiveness. But the neighbour is only
understood to mean a Jew, hitting an Akum (non-Jew) is not a sin at all. Is an Akum (non-Jew)

Jew) has become Jewish and the latter is beaten by a Jew, the latter must compensate for the damage
(the healing process), but he will not be excommunicated and the offense will not be held so high.

as if he had struck a born Jew."

| Law 98.

"If a Jew has married an Akum (non-Jew),

he should be given 39 lashes and the marriage should not be binding and the Bethdin (rabbinical office) should banish him; yes, if a Jew has even married a Jewess, the Jew may, if she has become a Christian, take another wife without the need for a divorce; for the Akum (non-Jews) should not be regarded as human beings, but as horses." 1

Law 99.

"If a Jew has lost a member of his family and is mourning for him, he may not leave his house for seven days and may not do any business to earn money. However, if he has the opportunity to make money from an Akum (non-Jew), he may leave the house and interrupt his mourning, because this is a good deed that he cannot make up for if he does not take the opportunity."

Law 100.

"Every Jew is obliged to reproduce and attitude of the human race. He should therefore take a wife with whom he can still have children, not an old woman, or one with whom this (namely having children) is not possible. Only if the woman has money and he wants to marry her for the sake of money, then he is permitted to do so, and the Bethdin (rabbinical office) cannot forbid him from marrying such a woman.

advise him not to have any more children with her." |

"If a Jew has children who are bastards or stupid, he has fulfilled his duty to contribute to the propagation of the human race.
But if his children are Akum (non-Jews), then a non-Jew has become Jewish and has children from before who

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have not become Jewish, then he has his duty to procreate

to contribute to the creation and preservation of the human race,

because the children of the Akum (non-Jews) are not even to be valued equal to Jewish bastards and idiots.”

IA is the murder of a non-Jew for religious purposes permitted among the Jews or not?

I thought I should use the space left on this sheet of paper according to Law 100 to say a word about the much-discussed to add the question, "whether the murder of a non-Jew for religious purposes is permitted among the Jews or not." - Already from the fourth century we have reports that non-Jews were missing children, that they suspected Jews of having disposed of the children, and that here and there suspicion

arose that the children were used by the Jews for religious purposes

slaughtered. This suspicion has been given new impetus in every century by cases of this kind that have occurred repeatedly in the most diverse countries. To judge whether and in which cases non-Jews were murdered by Jews is to

official purposes was a matter for the judges and is

now a matter of historical research. It was the same in the Tiszaï Eszlaer Affaire It is the court's job to investigate the facts of the murder of Eýther Solymoýýy and the purpose and motives of the murder. The question that I am dealing with here objectively - apart from all and every case - is whether the murder of a non-Jew is considered religious among the Jews.

legal purposes is permitted.

In this respect I note: The religious books of the Jews, which contain their religious laws and teachings, fall into two classes: Peýhat and Kabala (also Nigleh and Niýthar, i.e.

Public and hidden. He gives a rabbinical expression for the different types of their teachings, namely “Pardes” which means

Garden. The word "Pardes" is an abbreviation of Peḥat, Remez, Deraḥ, Sod.) Peḥat means something like aḥ

and to this type belong the books of law: the Talmud and the excerpts from it, the Shulchan Aruch etc. According to

According to the Shulchan Aruch (cf. Law 50 and Law 81), it is not considered a sin if a Jew kills a Christian.

The Jews also have, according to the Talmud edition of Bambeneḥti (according to rabbinical spelling) (Amsterdam) of 1646 (Jewish calculation 5407): Sanhedrin Perek 10 (Cheleck) and Aboda Zarah Perek 1 (in the editions of the Talmud there are two places where after the words: "A certain man" a space of almost one side is left unprinted. In the above-mentioned edition of Bambeneḥti this space is described and the content does not form

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sentences to be reproduced about the Savior, as well as sentences about his

followers, the non-Jews), the duty to the followers of the Nazarene

However, there is no law in the Peḥat books

of the Jews, whereby the murder of a non-Jew for ritual purposes is prescribed or permitted.

Higher than the Peḥat books are the books of the Kabala.

Kabala means tradition: it contains teachings that have been passed down traditionally in a secret manner and is full of allegorical and mystical interpretations of countless passages of the Holy Scripture. |

Anyone who is not initiated into the study of the Kabala and does not have the key to understanding it may read the Chaldean words and sentences in it, but he will not understand the slightest thing about it.

The Jewish people are generally unfamiliar with the Kabbalah, even most rabbis and chief rabbis are ignorant of it.

understanding of the same. To give an example,

How scriptures are interpreted in the Kabala, I refer to Seph.

Halk. (Jerusalem) p. 131, 2. According to this, the passage in I Samuel 17, 25, which says: "The man who kills him (the giant Goliath), the king will heap wealth on him and give him his daughter," is interpreted as: "Whoever kills a Goy and creates him from the world, the Lord will give him his daughter, that is, God will unite him with himself." In another passage, Sepher Half. p. 156, the blood of virgins of non-Jewish women is especially regarded as God.

pleasantly explained. |

The passage reads: "It is written in the Holy Scripture (Proverbs 30:19): "The way of a man to a virgin" etc. (there are three things mentioned in the Bible, of which it says: Three things are too wonderful for me and the fourth in the following verse is marked: "The way of a man to a virgin"] I do not understand at all). What does the Holy Scripture mean by this? The meaning in brief words is as follows: It is wonderful that the virgin

women's blood of the unclean, the Klipoth (the non-Jewish women), is such a fragrant sacrifice to heaven. Yes, non-Jewish virgins
Shedding blood is as holy a sacrifice as the best spice, and a means of reconciling God with oneself and of drawing grace upon oneself. This is what the Holy Scripture means: It is wonderful
It is not surprising that the virgin is personally impure and a Klipa (non-Jew) and yet the shedding of her blood is such a precious sacrifice."

Further, cf. p. 156 and 157.

Furthermore, in the Kabala and Pri ez Hachajjim (Baghdad)
(Author is Chajm Vital, a student of Ijack Lurja) p. 33 folj
This act was praised as one that was particularly pleasing to God:

"It is written in the Holy Scripture: The wise will shine like the brightness of heaven. What does that mean? — This-
Those who nourish the power of God with the blood of the Gojim - and these are the truly wise ones - will shine like the splendour of heaven. For although the Lord has taken away from us the temple and the sacrifice, he has left us a substitute that will nourish the soul

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even more than a sacrifice illuminates and sanctifies: Blood of the Gojim on a dry (Zechiach yelah yts there) stone before God (ie in the face or before the opened tablets of the law, and these are found

only in the synagogues).” There are many similar passages in the Kabala. | 0 |

Db according to this the murder of a Christian for worship
Whether or not this is permitted among the Jews for certain purposes is

left to the reader. |

I conclude with a sincere and heartfelt request,

that the all-merciful God and Savior Jesus Christ, who said:

“I do not desire the death of the sinner, but that he should repent and

live”, assumed the form of a servant in order to raise us, the fallen, to himself through his self-abasement, and without whom we all still

in darkness and in the shadow of death, even the Jews themselves
mercy and also wanted to show them the light of his truth, that

with them the works of darkness, the truth of the Christian

themselves open their hearts to him, the long-come Messiah Jesus.
Serve Christ through a virtuous life and his holy name

may praise forever and ever! 8 Pr. Juýtus.

The judgment of Dr. Jakob Ecker on the hundred Ge

yet, which he himself gave as an expert before the district court in Münster at the beginning of 1884,
can be summed up in a few words as follows
To sum up: Real errors only relate to minor matters.

The worst sentences in the Jewish Mirror are correctly taken from the rabbinical

Original translated. It is expressly noted that Dr. Juýtus,

I could have cited numerous other laws, the mention of which would have been even more unpleasant
for the Jews than some of those contained in the Jewish Mirror. Israel can therefore not complain if
it is said that the Shulchan Aruch contains the inhumane laws that are contained in the Jewish
Mirror. | ee The Jew Heinrich Ellenberger, who certainly knows Judaism, writes in his “Historical
Handbook” (Budapest 1883, p. 47): “There are only Shulchan
Aruch Jews left!” | Whoever says this has to answer for it; but one thing is certain: | Every
Shulchan Aruch Jew who still has a sense of shame must

blush when he looks at his face in this “mirror”:

At the beginning of the chapter “The Talmud” I have the first entry
pressure to describe which the hundred laws on an in
Make a trapped mind. Must one not ask oneself whether it is possible

is that in a civilized state such things are kept under cover—

cloak of religion? |

No one has ever prevented or wanted to prevent the Jews from worshipping
their God, from practicing circumcision among themselves and from performing other ritual acts
which are known to us —

AND. a

may seem outdated and outdated, as long as the
keep it within the limits of humanity and decency. But I ask, is what is taught in the hundred laws called
religion?

I call the Hundred Laws the worst criminal code that one might think a human brain could conceive.

But not only do these laws exist, but as Dr. Ecker tells us, there are even worse laws in the Shulchan
Aruch.

Besides, there exist other books and unpublished secret teachings among the Israelites which teach even
worse things.

It is not my purpose to discuss this subject further here; I adhere to the hundred laws.

These hundred laws incite a population living in Germany as citizens (Jews, baptized and
unbaptized) against another class of the population (the native Germans) in a manner that endangers
public peace; this incitement is all the worse and more dangerous because it takes place in secret, because
it not only approves of murder, manslaughter, lies, fraud, etc., but under certain circumstances even commands
it.

Are these hundred laws really taught?

They are not only taught, but they are taught with zeal! Not only in the Talmud-Torah schools, in
the rabbinical seminaries, in the synagogues, but also in innumerable associations and in the families of
baptized and unbaptized Jews.

For example, in Berlin there is a Talmud Society which, since its founding in 1852, has gathered its
members every evening to study the Talmud. Such societies and Jewish orders exist today all over the
world. One only has to read a few rabbinical newspapers to be convinced of this. One only has
to read the classifieds section of the Hirsch Hildesheimer "Jewish Press".

Yes, they are not only taught with zeal, but also followed with zeal throughout the whole globe where
there are Jews.

These laws are the product of the Jewish brain, which is different from that of all other peoples on
earth.

For thousands of years we have known the history of the Jews, which

ŷeŷt like a streak of blood and dirt through the history of
other peoples there.

Long before the Talmud and the Shulchan Aruch were written, the Jews had the laws contained
in these books—even the Old Testament provides us with the most unmistakable proof of this. g |

Countless attempts have been made at all times and by all peoples to improve the Jews.

But always in vain! In Europe they have been emancipated gradually in the various civilized
states for about 100 years. In Prussia they were given the same right in 1848.

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Today we can hear the speeches that were given in 1848 at the United Diet, where
the question of Jewish emancipation was discussed.

was traded, one would like to be transported into a political nursery

requires belief.

The Minister of State von Thile, the MPs Baron von Mylius, Müller, Greger, Krause and especially
Bismarck, the later Chancellor of the Reich, spoke out against emancipation.

The government was opposed to emancipation.

A number of delegates were in favour of emancipation and won the victory.

Among the supporters, the deputy von Vincke (district of Arnsberg, province of
Westphalia) stood out, beginning his speech with the words: "The Jewish religion contains no rules
that would prevent the Jews from being as good as we Christians."

And now I ask you to read the hundred laws!

People spoke of the Jewish religion as if they knew it far away. I do not know whether there were any baptized Jews present at the meeting who might have known the religion and then of course kept quiet. But I also believe that those who spoke against emancipation, although their speeches were factual and based on rich life experience, had no knowledge of the statutes of the so-called Jewish religion.

have have.

If the members of the united Diet had known the Shulchan Aruch, emancipation would certainly not have come about. |

Representative Krause said in his speech:

“cu. wit now emancipate Judaism, we want

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in forty years, how it will be used for me! It

It may be that we will not all see it, I am also at peace with myself about that, but hopefully future times will

8 and history will judge the rulers who sit before me.”

The forty years are over. And what is the result of emancipation? We have a Jewish rule such as has hardly existed before in the world. Not only the German imperial throne, but

but also the existence of our Germany is threatened by it.

In all countries of the world where modern European

Culture, international Jewry reigns supreme. | 9

Like the longitudes and latitudes on a globe, this Judaism has covered the civilized states with a network of interests.

in which Pope, Emperor, Kings and Princes, large states and small principalities with all their families and dependants wriggle like flies in a spider's web.

It is a wonderful spectacle that the end of the 19th century offers us: the majority of the Aryan population of the world, like Panurge's sheep, is heading for certain destruction.

to see it fall, — but on the other hand it is again a

— 39 —

Feeling of swimming against the current like a salmon in clear water with an active minority.

How was it possible that such a situation, contrary to the Aryan nature, could arise, that a minority which lives among us and which we see every day and whose Old Testament we should not only know, but which we also use in our religious teaching, should become such a ruler?

is enough?

Because they have always known how to keep their criminal teachings secret from us. Because they try to conceal their race; because they disguise their race and religion, which in this case are the same thing, by fake baptisms, by adopting foreign names, by denying their origins, in order to be able to deceive us all the more surely under these masks.

| In every Jewish brain lies the tendency of these hundred like a seed that germinates and develops into a plant as soon as it is fertilized. The Jews know this very well. This explains why they always know how to find each other; why they stick together so much. They know their predators.

Nature only too well.

You will now . > the Jews always Jo big
9 honor of the Talmud or

Shulchan Aruch, which is why they did not shy away from poison or other crimes to thwart the translation and dissemination of their teachings.

| It is the knowledge of the Shulchan Aruch that we lack!

Ecker's or rather Juýtus's Jewish Mirror can once again
may serve as a substitute, but we also have other a.
Sources from which we can draw.

It is this: Eisenmenger's "Discovered Judaism".

Johann Andreas Eisenmenger was born in Mannheim in 1654, studied oriental languages in Amsterdam and died on December 20th.
December 1704 in Heidelberg.

This learned Orientalist, most recently professor in Heidelberg, had

He had worked on the work for many years and spent his fortune on its publication.

But it had barely arrived in Frankfurt a. M.

printed, the Jews offered the author a sum of money if he would refrain from publishing and give them the already finished edition.

When he refused, they obtained an imperial order in Vienna, as a result of which the entire edition was confiscated.

The imperial councillors had instructed them to take this measure through the Spiegelung. motivated: The work contains dangerous attacks against Catholicism. Whether there were also sound reasons behind this remains to be seen, although it looks very much like it.

The heirs of the author, who was deeply offended by this and died soon afterwards, tried in vain to have the confiscation lifted. They therefore sought help from King Frederick I of Prussia, who referred the matter first to Emperor Leopold I and then

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to Joseph I and explained to both of them the groundlessness of the Jewish predominance. He explained the strange words: he.

"It would be detrimental to the Christian religion if the Jews were so powerful that they could defend the same, as to suppress the book produced to refute their errors." ZZ

Nevertheless, nothing helped, the Jewish influence proved more successful

in Vienna, as the intercessor of the most distinguished German imperial prince. Then this king took the truly royal measure of having the work reprinted at his own expense, which then

At the same time, this had the consequence that the useless

The confiscation of the first edition was lifted and the work finally reached the public. |

Frederick I ordered the universities of Giessen, Heidelberg and Mainz to investigate whether any position of Professor Eisenmenger was incorrectly quoted and distorted; at the same time he forced the rabbis to examine Eisenmenger's citations and to indicate whether and to what extent and where something was wrong. All of them unanimously declared Eisenmenger's

Texts and versions for irrefutable ... The judgment of the
named universities and rabbis were subsequently appointed by namy

haften Orientalist, wie FG Budeus, AND Tychsen, CB Michaelis.

Wolf et al. have repeatedly renewed and expressly pointed out the importance of the work for
governments and tribunals. The following assessment of this work has been deposited in the
Royal Chamber Court in Berlin since 1787: |

“The works of Eisenmenger from classical Jewish writers

The extracts provided are delivered and translated with a fidelity that withstands any test. Since it is a
crime committed by the Jews themselves,
will consider their Rabbi's statements to be absurd, they can only blame themselves when
reasonable people from

Poison does not make honey, nonsense does not make truth, intolerance does not make

Tolerance, no friendship and love out of enmity and hatredy
even with the best will in the world.” (Pawlikowski, The Talmud. Regensburg 1866.) 3

| As regards the judgment of Eisenmenger's "Discovered Judaism" pending before the
Berlin Court of Appeal, we demanded

A scholar had long since asked for the same for inspection. He was answered by being asked to
provide further details, which was of course impossible for him.
Concerning the murder of Father Thomas in Damascus in 1840y

the documents were at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
occasions in Paris; they disappeared in 1870 under the ministry of the Jew Cröémieux.

Should the assessment of Eisenmenger's work be a similar

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—— — There is a

have experienced a similar fate? That would be worth the effort, and

to investigate? |

Eisenmenger's work still exists in many copies. The most beautiful edition is that of 1700
from Frankfurt am Main. A

Writer could earn a great merit if he

=.

famous work, omitting the Greek and Hebrew texts, in modern language.

The Secret Teachings of Judaism, the Jewish Nation, the

We must get to know the Jewish race if we want to fight against the

want to protect them. A translation of the Shulchan Aruch should be produced by the state and its content should be taught in all schools.

When the horrific crime of 1875 in Bremerhaven occurred

had come, no nation would recognize the criminal Thomas as one of its own. In no legislation in the world, it was said, is there a paragraph which presupposed the possibility of such a terrible crime. - That was simply not true. In the Shulchan Aruch there is a legislation which, under the name of Fr, approves, praises and even commands such a hideous crime. ; Yes, gentlemen, the Aryan brain is made differently from the Jewish one. Our senses are hardly able to comprehend the infamy of such legislation. |

S Teviye of the Alliance.

II.

The Universal Israelite Alliance.

The General Israelite Alliance.

(Based in Paris.) |

I. The General Israelite Alliance has no legal existence either in France or elsewhere. |

II. The Alliance's coat of arms consists of an allegorical figure representing the globe, surmounted by the tablets of Moses. The Alliance thus announces its demand that these tablets should rule the world instead of the cross or the crescent.

III. The Motto is the same,

IV. If all Jews are in solidarity with each other, it is evident,

that the pact which unites them makes them into a mass, a self-contained drawing body, in contrast to all non-Jews. |

V. If the Jews only show solidarity among themselves, how can they show solidarity with the peoples among whom they live and whose fellow citizens they boast of being?

VI. If the Jews declare their solidarity with each other with

Conclusion of the non-Jews, how can they demand civil and political equality from those who keep them away from their solidarity? This is a market where everything is taken and nothing is given! |

VII. Jewish solidarity consistently makes civil equality illusory; this solidarity destroys the social and political balance in favor of the allied Jews and to the detriment of the divided fellow citizens. A compact and strong minority faces a disorganized and weak majority.

VIII. If all Jews scattered throughout the earth

dariÿch, "All for one, one for all", every Jew represents one of 9,999,999 others, that is, of the cosmopolitan Jewsÿ society. In comparison with this powerful unity, what does the non-Jewish unity reduce itself to, whether it be a French, English or Russian citizen?

Very little! |

The national solidarity which supports the non-Jew is limited to one country, one race, it is illusory. That is the

Secret of the rise which the Jews are increasingly enjoying at the expense of other races.

The task they have successfully solved is this: to concentrate at a given point (or person) from all five points of the globe a mass of power and influence capable of overcoming any resistance.

The noise of the "Union g n rale" provides the latest and most shocking clearest proof of the application of this theorem.

IX. But Jewish solidarity is furthermore incompatible with the civic duties and the oath of loyalty which binds the subject to his sovereign. The Jew who is in solidarity with foreigners, who has given his consent to an anonymous and foreign authority, to that very universal Israelite alliance, has in reality entered into a relationship with the country and the state of which he is supposed to be a subject.

broken, he stands outside the law.

X. It is through the alliance mentioned in the bulletins aÿ

registered documents proved that the General Israelite Alliance is a corps, a political machine, hiding under the mask of philanthropy.

ites Bulletin 1874, p. 17: Report from Königsberg - the Alliance decides on the offensive by preventing the emigration of the Jews and instead driving them towards the center of the Russian Empire.

2te8 Bulletin 1877, p. 47 and 1880, p. 4. Depth of both.

Reports confirm the agr. c alliance in its Bcezieÿ hungen to Re

Tiles Bulletin. After an analysis of the reports and other documents of the Alliance (1875-1880), it is true that the Alliance in question set up a siege cordon of 56 revolutionary committees along the Russian-German border, from Memel to Brody, to support the nihilistic revolution.

Although the Israelite Alliance claims to be an eminently philanthropic society, it nevertheless has no qualms about getting rid of the Tsar by means of revolver shots and dynamite (see "Revelations about the Assassination of Alexander II." Bern, by Nydegger and Baumgart).

Ates Bulletin 1875, II. Semester: Mr. Crémieux's actions with the Persian government. P. 22: Intervention of the Central Committee in the Tunisian turmoil. |

5th Bulletin 1875, IInd Semester: The Alliance allows itself to denounce the Austrian-Romanian trade treaty; it accuses Austria of having sacrificed Jewish interests.

ötes Bulletin 187 7, p. 27: Intervention of the Central Committee of the Alliance at the Swiss Federal Council to protest against the incorporation of any provision in the Swiss Constitution that would harm the Jews.
Romanian trade agreement to protest.

7th Bulletin 1878: Intervention of the agents of the Alliance at the.
Berliner Congreß.

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Stes Bulletin 1880, II. Semester: Intervention of the Alliance at the Madrid Conference on the occasion of Moroccan affairs. | gtes Bulletin. Hunt of the Alliance emissaries for the Shah of Persia, who was visiting Europe. The Shah was released afterÿ

to whom he had promised to take Jews into his service.

10th Bulletin 1883: The Alliance is looking for an old one for the

Jews expelled from Russia and Germany. She speaks the guest
friendship of King Alphonsus XII and is heard. The Spanish ministry resists and the alliance
takes revenge with that cowardly demonstration in Paris.

XI. The Universal Israelite Alliance, a Political Body
ity, a power; to tolerate it is to create a state within a state
recognize. But what am I saying! It is even worse, it means tolerating permanent revolution, it
means letting a volcano sleep beneath one's feet. As long as this Camorta, this hotbed of agitation
and shady conspiracy, exists, there will be no peace or rest anywhere.

XII. The Israelite Alliance makes no secret of its policy and intentions, for it declares loudly
that its aim is to fight all those who reject the Jews as such. Such a demand seems at first sight quite natural
and justified. In reality, however, its aim is nothing more and nothing less than to overthrow all barriers
which protect the existence of the other races; a true e is thereby opposed to

raised above the nationality principle. |

Let us cite a few examples and we shall see how far such a demand leads.

A market town is suddenly flooded with Jews: the frightened inhabitants seek refuge in
security or, as they are called, protectionist measures. Immediately the war cry is sounded.

shouts of the Alliance: "You persecute the Jews only because they are Jews! Long live tolerance! Down
with intolerance!

Down with the tyrants!"

This pious call brings with it a retinue of false rumors,
Slander and intrigues, which throw everything into disarray in the country, and at the end of the
song the unfortunate inhabitants see that that famous war cry: "They are expelling the Jews:"

wants to be yttanded:

"Israel shall eat everywhere and eat everything!" | z

Another example: The elections are approaching; some one
born candidate believes he has the advantage over a Naquet or a Cohn. The Israelite alliance
immediately takes up the feud
glove and helps her Jew to triumph through intrigues and ringing thalers, precisely because he is a Jew.

| Finally, an example borrowed from family life. Simon

asks for Miss Duprat's hand in marriage; but her father gets goosebumps and trembles at the
thought of seeing his blood mixed with Jewish blood. He turns Simon down, while wishing him
every possible chance elsewhere.

— 45 —

When the Jewish crowd heard this, a unanimous cry of indignation filled the air:

“What, they are setting up a unique candiŷ dating a rich, young, handsome, well-bred man who has all the good qualitiesŷ ŷeŷts, out the door because he is a Jew? Never, everŷ

2 more! Papa Duprat, you will have to deal with us!"

From that moment on, Duprat is of the sect which leads to the Lower

who will stop at nothing to destroy her victim.

All kinds of rumors begin to circulate about him; people are looking for him

to ridicule and discredit. A password flies through

all editorial offices and bookstores, and in a few weeks

The author of “La Dame aux Giroflées” sinks to the rank of

‘to 30,000 francs!

Batzenŷcriber down; fine income decreases from 100 000

Fortunately, Duprat has a fine nose in financial matters and

enough common sense and self-denial to

He embracing Simon and agreeing with philosophical equanimity to tell Grandpa about a

To become a quarter of a hundred most lovely and interesting little Jews.

XIII. Until now only such minor intrigues

the speech, which relates to society and internal affairs

— *

ties of a country. Only the universal Israelite

Allianz has (hence its title) its large global international

Politics. Here it takes its political high ground and allows itself to negotiate from great power to great power.

XIV. Russia is the terror of the Alliance because it insists on treating the Jews as what they are, as

Jews. The Alliance therefore fights this empire with all means;

in order to get in the way of the same, she makes

common cause with the English in the Oriental question; to put it in

Internally, it supports and fuels the nihilistic movement.

| XV. The Kingdom of Naples and the other states of the half islands continue to regard the Jews only as Jews. The Alliance gives the House of Savoy the mandate to subjugate them all. press, under the crocodile cry: "United Italy!" The most rebellious of all, the Pope, is brought into his chambers

closed.

XVI. At the Berlin Congress, Beaconsfield and his accomplices from the Israelite Alliance of Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria are seated and handed over to their hungry co-religionists, bound hand and foot. Waddington plays the role of an honest and obliging negotiator at this market; he lets Frank

rich the merit, the halo of a beautiful action. The rich broth and the good morsels have fallen to Judaism, this bottomless, gaping maw. N

XVII. According to the general Israelite alliance against

According to the communications signed, the number of its affiliates amounts to

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26,000. This meaningless figure was obviously invented for the needs of the matter. Without being a great mathematician, we believe we are right to add a zero, which would bring the number of Jews affiliated with the Alliance to 260,000.

is this figure in relation to the total of the Jewish population

which is 10 million in both hemispheres.

XVIII. The alliance was publicly announced in 1860 by Crémieux, the famous triumvir of the “Government of National Defense”.

It is therefore very young, having only been in existence for 27 years.

Its wonderful development in such a short period of time should be enough to open the eyes of all, especially those who have been lulled to sleep by modern liberalism. If a European Congress does not hasten to take energetic measures against this enemy of all humanity, our ruin, our humiliation, our slavery will be sealed forever.

IXX. The conspirators’ chiefs of the Alliance meet three times a month on the second floor of a house (35) on Treviso Street. Nothing from the outside indicates to the traveler that this is the headquarters of a society

who only needs to stomp on the ground to make us all dance.

XX. The house number 35 on Treviso Street is mainly inhabited by circumcised tenants; there is the beehive. The General’s quarters; one meets there correspondents, reporters, business agents , etc., all Jews. Several third-rate hotels further down the

The same street houses the rabbis and other Israeli notables who come to Paris especially to meet the
to discuss the Alliance.

XXI. Without Paris knowing it, a rabbinical seminary has been secretly set up, where the Alliance receives internals from all four corners of the earth and breathes into them the spirit which is to enliven the sect. This establishment is the college of Jewish sophistication.

XXII. Within the Alliance there is a select committee whose members are entrusted with important and delicate missions. There are only thirty of them in total, but they are well chosen and tested. They are influential, high-ranking people with (what could be more) pensions of 5,000 to 100,000 francs. In winter these secret agents visit the finest circles; in summer they go to sea.

baths and health resorts, where propaganda was made among Jews and the uny

circumcised society is being spied on.

(OsmanÿBey, The Conquest of the World by the Jews.) 8

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Crémieux's call) to found
the "Alliance israélite universelle".

The alliance we want to form is neither French nor

English, neither Swiss nor German, it is Jewish, it is universal. The other peoples are divided into nations; we alone have no fellow citizens, but only religious comrades. The Jew will not be the friend of the Christian and the Muslim until

until the light of the Jewish faith, the only
reasonÿreligion, will shine everywhere. |

Scattered among peoples who oppose our rights and
teres, we will remain Jews above all. Our nationality is the religion of our fathers, we recognize no other.

We live in foreign countries and we cannot be interested in the changing interests of
these countries as long as our moral and material interests are in danger. |

The Jewish teaching must one day fill the whole world.

Israelites! Although scattered across the earth,
you always strive to be members of the chosen people. If you believe that the faith of your ancestors
is the only patriotism
mus is; if you believe that despite your external nationality
were only one people; if you believe that the Jews
thum alone represents the religious and political truth, if

You all believe these things, Israelites of the whole world, come, hear

our call, show us your approval. The work is great and holy, the success is certain. Catholicism,
our hundred-year-old enemy, is defeated, struck on the head (frappe à la tête). Every day the net that Israel
is throwing over the earth is widening.

spread, and the sublime prophecies of our holy books will be fulfilled. The day is coming when
Jerusalem will become the house of prayer for the united peoples, when the flag of
Jewish monotheism will fly on the most distant shores. Let us use all circumstances. Our power
is great, let us learn to use it.

What do we have to fear? The day is not far off when the

The riches of the earth will belong exclusively to the Jews. (Les

"The riches of the earth will belong exclusively to the Jews.)" (Named after the French newspaper
"The Anti-Semite".)

When a few years later the Alliance had already made a powerful appearance

had gained momentum, Crémieux wrote in his reports under

*) Crémieux is the same man who, as Grand Master of the Lodge in 1870, placed a reward of one million francs
on the head of King William of Prussia.

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Others: "When the Jew rises, he rises honestly
tig: We are making giant strides!" f

"He must create a new Messianic kingdom, a new Jerusalem
stand in the place of the emperors and popes."

These few examples are sufficient to characterize this Jewish charitable society.”

(Thomas Frey, Antisemitics
Catechism, Leipzig, 1889.) |

It may be mentioned here that the Alliance, at least in earlier years, used to hold its meetings in Paris in the Folies Bergère, a place which corresponds roughly to the Reichshallen in Berlin; and it is in such a place that the World Government meets.

The Alliance israélite founded by Crémieux is, as Paul de Lagarde quite rightly says, “nothing but a conspiracy for the benefit of Jewish world domination,” whose “mere existence confirms that the Jews living in Germany, France, and England are not Germans, French, or English, but Jews.” (Paul de Lagarde, Deutsche Schriften III, 27.)

Every member of the Alliance, whether open or secret, would therefore be a conspirator against the fatherland.

Germany would thus support a large number of traitors to the fatherland who hold office and rank.

For the sake of curiosity, I will quote from Pascal, “A Report on a General Synod of the Jews held in Leipzig in 1869.”

Strangely enough, it is the same year in which Pope Pius IX opened the Vatican Council, which, despite opposition, ŷay of the most respected bishops, under the personal influence of the Pope, accepted the dogma of papal infallibility.

For more information about the Jewish Synod, see also the book by Gougenot des Mouŷŷeauz “Le Juif”, Chapter 10, p. 331 et seq.

On June 29, 1869, a large Jewish synod was convened in Leipzig. Representatives of the Jewish

ŷian nation from all parts of Europe under the chairmanship of Prof. Lazarus from Berlin. The debates among the various factions

ŷtruc, the Chief Rabbi of Belgium, finally passed the following resolution, which was introduced by Dr. Philippŷon of Bonn and supported by the

unanimously adopted by all members of the assembly:

“The Synod recognizes that the development and the forceŷ

"The realization of modern principles offers the surest guarantees for Judaism and its members for the present and the future. They form the most vital conditions for the growth and the highest development of Judaism."

We are not childish enough to understand the meaning of the great

Words: "modern principles" are not to be understood. Basically

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This means nothing other than "the revolution", the "anti-Christian social revolution" which dominates everything. Those who know the history of the present compare the years 1869 and 1886! Can they deny that the "realization of modern principles" has become more and more complete? Do they doubt for a moment that through this ever more perfecting

realization of Judaism and its members "the surest guarantees

ties for the present" and are on the point of achieving a brilliant future"? Is the current existence of Judaism not at the highest level of world dominion and does it not run counter to "its highest development", "world dominion"? Who has predicted this realization of modern principles through

which was voted at the Israelite Synod of 1869?

The Jew! This progressive Jew, whose humanity, whose philosophy
anthropy and charity, whose tolerance is celebrated, etc.

(G. de Pascal, La Juiverie, Page 22—23.)

An article in the "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums", No. 8 of February 19, 1891, calls for
entry into the Alliance israélite universelle, which also contains a number of notable

valuable passages that we cannot withhold from our readers. It says:

"The power and strength of the Jews lies in the unity of

Let us thank God that after centuries of dispersion and fragmentation we now have a center, a
unity around which we can rally."

We always thought that the Jews were part of the 3rd people 3 That now does
not seem to be the case. Continue

we:

"Membership of the Alliance should be consistent with being a Jew."

And then:

"Alliance members live everywhere, in all parts of the world, in Asia, Africa, America,
Australia, China, Mexico, Canada, etc. Anyone in the Orient who presents a recommendation from
the Alliance to political or civil authorities is assured by Jewish

Travellers of the East, doors and gates open to them. |

The Alliance israelite universelle has thus become a power that must be reckoned with in all circles, a power that spins its fine threads everywhere, that throws its net over the states and will subjugate them if they do not pull themselves together and forcefully tear the meshes apart. There is still time, but it is urgent.

(Deutschŷ a Blätter No. 133 of March 1, 1891.)

Embassy II. 4

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| Blockade | of
the Russian-German border by the Jewish forces organized and led by the Israelite General Alliance in Paris
(from 1872 to 1882)
led committees. 3 | Left wing.
Right wing.
| Königsberg. af Liegnitz. To headquarters,
under the command of the headquarters, under the command of Rabbi Bamberger, Lieutenant Dr. Landsberg,
Lieutenant of the

the Alliance. Alliance.

Memel. Breslau.

Outpost of the attack cordon, under the Jarotŷchin.

Orders of Dr. Rŷlf. Pleŷchen.

Tilŷit. 2 Ostrowo.

Johaunisburg. | FKFoŷchmin.

Schirwindt. | Krotoŷchin.

Inŷterburg. | Drachenberg.

Gumbinnen. 5 Trebnitz.

Tapiau. Schweidnitz.

Proŷtken. | Oppeln.

Weiŷenburg. | | Falkenberg.

Lautenburg. Wieruŷowo.

Strasburg. ö ö Pitŷchen.

Graudenz. Gleiwitz.

Brieŷen. Ratibor.

Bromberg. Rybnik.

Peak. N | Pleŷ.

Thorn. N Kattowitz.

Strelno. | Tarnowitz.

Kruŷchwitz. Königshŷtte.

Inowrazlaw. Laurahŷlte.

Gnesen. | Zabrze.

Wreŷchen. Krakow.

Samter. > Brody.

Manure. |
Posen.
Costs.
Schroda.
Schrimm.

NB. A glance at the map is enough to see the whole sharp-edged

ity of this strategic plan, which envisaged the encirclement of the Russian border

had the aim of highlighting. This is impossible to attribute to a simple coincidence.

|

Nowhere else does one find such a massive concentration of Jewish forces
or such a uniform distribution. The committees were divided: I. into attack
committees, which were based on the Russian

areas; II. in alarm committees, which were on the opposite

side, i.e. those which in the rest of Europe

spread all kinds of news that seemed suitable to

to influence public opinion and help the nihilists.

(OsmanÿBey, The Assassination of Alexander II, pages 221— 223.)

OsmanÿBey wrote in 1885: “Since then, this remarkable

worthy charitable society has made giant strides.”

The blockade system on the Russian border will of course continue to exist,
but how many other such systems exist today?

Every ruler, every state is surrounded by such a system.

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The philanthropic society has had recent successes: the copper crash, the
dethronement of the Emperor of Brazil, the terrible
tinian calamities that Mac KinleyÿBill (for Mac Kinley serves

only as a straw man) and finally the case of Baring Brothers.
To the Bank of England, this bastion of civilized prosperity
jired world, the Jews have laid their hands, and to the German

Imperial throne Semitism is becoming increasingly active in a worrying way.
We are facing a huge coup by the Alliance, which is ahead

will obviously overthrow thrones and cost much blood and tears.
For a better overview, I had the following map made.

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of the Central Committees

Universal Israelite Alliance. -

Members in Paris:

SH Goldschmidt, President.

Joÿeph Derenbourg, Viceÿ
President

Narciso Leven, Vice President.

Léonce Lehmann, secretary.

Ed. Kohn, Treasurer.
G. Bédarride.

Charles Berr.

Jules Cavallo.

Hartwig Derenbourg.

Michel Erlanger.

Lucien Hejŷe.

Baron M. de Hirŷch.

GroßŷRabbiner Zadoc Kahn.

Eugene Manuel.

Gaŷton Mayer.

Ferdinand Meyer.

Dr. Arnold Netter.

P.-M. Oppenheim.

Jules Oppert.

Eugöne Péreire."

Salomon Reinach.

Camille Rodrigues.

Jules Roŷenfeld.

Ad. See.

**Ernest LéviŷAlvarss, Ehrenŷ
member. |**

Hippolyte Rodriguez, Honorary Member.

**Members abroad: EA Astruc,
Grand Rabbi in Bayonne. . BR Dr. Baerwald
in Frankfurt a. M.**

Dr. Bamberger, Rabbi in

Königsberg.

JM Bielefeld in Mannheim.

Sirasl Coŷta, Rabb. in Livorno.

Alex. A. Daniels in Amŷterdam.

Bernhard Deutych de Hatvan

in Budapest. |

**Samuel Dreyfus-Neumann in
Bayel. Be**

Moyses A. Dropyie in Bhila-delphia.

Dr. Feilchenfeld, Rabbi in Poÿen.

Dr. Frank, Rabbi in Cologne.

Dr. Fuld, Lawyer in Frankÿ

furt a. M. 8

Dr. Graetz, Prof. in Breslau.

Sir Julian Goldÿmid, Bart. in London. N

**D. von Gutmann, President of the
Alliance in Vienna.**

L. de Hartogh, Professor of

Straight in Amsterdam.

Myer S. Iÿaacs in New Pork.

Dr. Joÿephthal, Advocate in

Nuremberg.

Eude Lolli, GroßÿRabbiner in

Padua.

Benjamin Lurix in Hamburg.

Dr. S. Neumann in Berlin.

Th. Oÿchinsky in Breslau.

Dr. Perles, Rabbi in Munich.

Dr. Leone Ravenna in Ferrara.

C. LimonýSalomon in Metz.

Dr. A. Salvendi, Rabbi in Dürkheim ad H.

Cr.-A. A. Wolff, K. D. Großý

Rabbi in Copenhagen.

| IM. u

The Jewish Press. u

Around the year 1840, an Israelite council was called to Krakow; the most prominent figures of the chosen people were present. The purpose of their call was to find the most suitable means to bring the Jewish world into harmony with the Jewish people.

to complete the conquest. | One of the attendees, a ruthless and cunning man, stands up and addresses his colleagues in a sonorous voice:

“Great are the advances we have achieved, our kingdomý Our powers are growing rapidly, our influence reigns everywhere; the Goyim (the unbelievers) are our subjects; but think, dear colleagues, what wealth there is still to plunder, what billions there are still to get their hands on! We must not rest on our laurels; we must hurry to rob the whole world; the faster we go, the sooner the prophecies will come true.

"I have found a means," added the worthy speaker, "of giving a new impulse to our operations; and that is the use of the press as an instrument to deceive the masses, to lull them to sleep, and then to pluck them at will.

I therefore propose an urgent attack on the press in all countries. We must acquire the monopoly of the press."

The cries of bravo and cheers and the clapping erupted from all sides, even before this ravenous animal had returned to its seat. had taken. |

"What a brilliant idea! What a discovery! On the one hand, the press will serve as a fanfare, on the other hand, the stockbrokers will catch the Goyim in their nets in droves. "Oh, what a dawn, what a dawn!" cried those in the hall.

wolves approach each other.

The following day, all of Israel received his watchword: “Get hold of the daily papers! The more we have, the better it will go!” |

Since then, it has been a fiery idea of Judaism that

To transform the press into a kind of powerful artillery, capable of

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To remove any obstacle that might stand in the way of his conquest, whether on

the political, as well as the financial, sphere.

For this purpose, the press in all countries is organized as follows: 1) Newspapers with a Jewish flag; 2) Newspapers with two faces, which are basically completely Jewish and yet still have some nationality; 3) Goyim newspapers, which are supported or muzzled by the Jews.

| 1) The journals of the first category are addressed exclusively to the Jews in order to enlighten them and to support their attacks on the other

To lead classes correctly. So says "Judenthum", "The Jewish Chronicle", |

"L'Univers israélite" and many others.

2) The journals with two faces are the most dangerous, because under the English, French, German, etc. mask the Jewish demon hides from the eyes of the deceived reader.

While the public in these organs is the reflex of public

Opinion of Germany and France on this or that question

believes it sees only Jewish puppets, of Jewish,

scorpions hidden behind the curtains.

Every country patiently carries some of these infernal machines on its back; the Times, the Daily Telegraph and the Echo are considered English and belong to France. Well, it will be objected, that is not much; but remember that the Daily Telegraph is a publication of 120,000 copies. The Jewish-French organs are less fat, but more numerous and more vociferous, as

they are just necessary to amuse the French. There it says in

first and foremost the “Journal des Débats”, the Patriarch under this

masked gang, then the “Gaulois”, the “Lanterne”, the “Liberté” and the “Nation”.

As for the “Figaro”, a good number of fine gargons who shave and shorn the audience have come from the ghetto. Italy need not envy its sister nation, because there the Israelite choir is complete: the “Libertz”, the “Raÿÿegna”, the “Perÿeveranza”, Italia” and so on. Poor Italians, your ears are being torn out! A Jew named Oblieght wanted

even buy up the press of the whole country. That was too strong,

In the beautiful center of the hemispheres, the Jews were greeted by a solemn

Kick! — In Germany there are a lot of Jewish papers, but all of them are known to the police; they are toads which hiss, but not too

are allowed to shout loudly. The “Berliner Tageblatt”, the “Nationalŷ
3 the “Voÿÿiÿche” and the “Frankfurter Zeitung” are the

most important Jewish organs in Germany.

In Austria, on the other hand, the Jewish national journals

a real witches' cauldron. The large blunderbusses underneath

the “Neue Freie Preÿÿe”, the “Wiener Tageblatt”, by Pava Szepsÿ
Clemenceau and all the daily papers published in the major cities of the Empire.
5 . |

3) With regard to the newspapers of the third category, which consist of

supported and gagged by the yawning Jewish fund, it is impossible for us to say anything; we would have to have a full police force

to hunt them down and scare them out of their underground nests. What we have said so far is also sufficient to demonstrate the existence of a secret, but terrible, moral

lic power. Truly, the hundreds of pages that follow the commands of Judaism are just as many fires

judges, directed against us, to destroy and stun us.

What can the few little malicious cannons do, called upon to defend the honour, the interests and the existence of other peoples? Absolutely nothing; their voices are immediately drowned out by the infernal noise.

The attack on the press entails the usurious purchase of advertising agencies, telegraph agencies, printing houses, etc. The agencies Havas, Haasenstein & Vogler, GL Daube and Moÿe have set themselves the task of taking almost all the journals in Europe on a leash. These gentlemen lease the advertisements on the fourth page. That is enough for them to gain access to the editorial offices. In this way, they are sitting on the backs of all the editorial offices, and this combination is by no means stupid. |

The Jews claim the privilege of providing intellectual and spiritual nourishment to all of humanity, and do so solely for the purpose of deceiving and duping them at will. Woe to those who do not think like them! They are condemned to die of hunger on the pavement. (OsmanÿBey, The Conquest of the World by the Jews. Bonn 1888.) ö | 5

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“As long as we do not have the newspapers of the whole world in our hands to deceive and stun the people, our rule will remain a figment of the imagination!” These are the infamous words of the philanthropist Sir Moses Montefiore, which the Jews would only now like to refute after his death.

prayer of a chief rabbi
held in a secret meeting.

Extract from an English work by Sir John Readclif: Report of the politicalhistorical events of the last ten years. |

Our fathers have given the elect of Israel the duty 15
to gather at least once every century at the grave of the Grand Master Caleb, the holy Rabbi Simeonÿ benÿlhuda, whose teachings gave the chosen of each generation dominion over the whole world and authority over all the neighbors.

come of Israel.

The people's struggle has lasted for eighteen centuries

Israel for the power that was promised to Abraham, but which

was stolen by the cross. Trampled underfoot, humiliated by his enemies, always under threat of death, the persecution and insult of every kind, the people of Israel have not been inferior, and if they have spread over the whole earth, this has happened because the whole world must belong to them.

For several centuries our enlightened ones have been fighting against the cross with tireless perseverance. Our people rises gradually, and every day his power grows. Ours is the God of the day, which Aaron has erected for us in the desert, this golden calf, the universal deity of the present time
alters! |

When we have made ourselves the sole owners of the gold of the whole world, then the real power will be in our hands, then the promises made to Abraham will be fulfilled.

. e fulfill.

Gold, the greatest power in the world, - the gold which is the strength, the reward, the means to every pleasure, everything that man fears and desires - see, that is the great thing secret, the deep science of the spirit that rules the world!

that is the future!

Eighteen centuries have belonged to our enemies, but the present and the future must belong to us, to us, the people of Israel, and will surely belong to us.

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Behold, for the tenth time, after a thousand years of stubborn and continuous struggle with our enemies, gather in this cemetery at the grave of our Grand Master Caleb, the holy Rabbi Simeon ben - Ihuda, the chosen ones of each generation of the People of Israel to discuss the means of providing for

our cause can benefit from the great errors and sins which our enemies, the non-Jews, continually commit.

Each time the new Sanhedrin has proclaimed and preached the fight without mercy with our enemies. But in none of the previous centuries had our ancestors succeeded in bringing so much gold—and consequently power—into their hands as the nineteenth century has bestowed upon us. We may therefore, without frivolous illusion, hope that we shall soon attain our goal, and look confidently to the future.

The time of persecution and humiliation - those dark and painful times which the people of Israel endured with such heroic patience - are fortunately over for us, thanks to the progress of civilisation among the non-Jews; and this progress

step is the best shield behind which we can seek protection and act in order to move through space with quick and sure steps
which still separates us from the highest goal.

Let us now cast our eyes on the economic situation Europe and consider the resources which the Israelites have acquired since the beginning of this century, solely by accumulating immense capital in their hands, and which they have at their disposal at this moment |

Thus, the Israelites in Paris, in London, in Vienna, in Berlin, in Amsterdam, in Hamburg, in Rome, in Naples and in all the Rothschilds everywhere through the possession of many billions of masters of financial market; quite apart from the fact that in every second or third place they also possess cash, and that everywhere without the children of Israel, without their direct influence, no financial operation, no significant work can be undertaken.

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Nowadays all emperors, kings and reigning princes are burdened with debts which they had to incur to maintain the numerous permanent armies to support their tottering thrones.

The stock exchange records and regulates these debts, and we are

Most of the gentlemen of the stock exchange on almost all places. In order to

To move forward, we must study the bonds to get to the

sole regulator of all values and, as far as this

possible, as security for the capital which we supply to the countries. the exploitation of their railways, their mines, their forests, their large ironworks and factories, as well as other real estate assets and even the administration of taxes.

Agriculture will always remain the great wealth of every country. The possession of large lands brings

| e | Poverty

is slavery, says a prophet. The proletariat

— 58 —

a always brings honor and great influence with it

that we must also strive for our brothers in Israel

acquire large land holdings. We must therefore avoid the fragmentation

of the large land holdings in order to enable us to acquire them

lighter.

The large landowners must bear the full weight of the taxes, and when the property has passed into our hands, then all the work of the non-Jewish day laborers and proletarians are the source of immense wealth for us

is the lowly servant of speculation. But the oppression and.

the influence are the lowly servants of the spirit, to whom the cunning.

inspires and inspires. And who can give the spirit to the children of Iŷrael,

To deny wisdom and a penetrating view? | Our people are ambitious, arrogant and pleasure-seeking. Where

There is light, there are also shadows, and it is not without reason,

that "our God has given his chosen people" the ability to live;
the snake's cunning, the fox's cunning, the hawk's gaze, the
Memory of a dog, the mutual obligation and the

The beavers' instinct to unite.

We groaned in exile in Babylon, and we

| have become powerful!

Our temples have been destroyed, and we have

Instead of building thousands of temples!

For eighteen centuries we were slaves, 1 in.

Peoples raised up!

It is said that a large number of our brothers in Israel

..
-

Under the pretext of helping the working classes,

| this century we have pulled ourselves together and risen above all others

convert and take the non-Jewish baptism. It does not matter! ... the baptized can
serve us well

prove; they can become auxiliary troops for us to create new

Towards goals that are still unknown to us

because the new converts always stick with us, and despite the baptism of their body,
spirit and soul remain Israel

but always faithful. In a century at most,

It is no longer the children of Ifrael who want to become Gentiles, but the Gentiles will become our holy

faith; but then Iŷrael will join them with

reject contempt.

Since the non-Jewish church is one of our greatest enemies,

we must persistently seek to reduce their influence.

One must therefore inculcate as much as possible the ideas of freethinking, scepticism and unbelief into the minds of those who profess the non-Jewish faith and avoid religious disputes.

ities, which in the aan jo frucht hn for Zery
division and sectarianism.

m ee

and

— 59 —

We must sensibly begin by asking the priests

degrade this religion; let us declare open war on them; let us suspect their piety, their private life; and then we shall undermine by ridicule and mockery the respect paid to rank and dress. |

The natural enemy of the Church is the Enlightenment, which...

The result of the widespread spread of schools is. Let us try to gain influence on the young students.

The idea of the Fortŷ

This step will result in the equality of all religions, and this will in turn lead to the elimination of non-Jewish religious instruction in the school curriculum. The Israelites will, through skill and intelligence, easily obtain seats and positions as professors in non-Jewish schools. This will push religious education back into the family, and since in most families there is no time to monitor this subject,

object of judgment is lacking, the religious attitude will diminish and gradually disappear completely. |

Every war, every revolution, every political or religious
ŷhock in the non-Jewish world is bringing the moment closer when we

we will achieve the highest goal we strive for.

Trade and speculation, two things which bring great profit, must never slip out of the hands of the Israelites.

We must be aware of the trade in alcohol, butter, bread and.

seize control of it, because by doing so we will make ourselves absolute masters of agriculture and farming in general.

We will be the givers of grain for all; but if Uny

If dissatisfactions were to occur as a result of hardship among the proletariat, it would always be easy for us to shift the responsibility for them onto the governments.

. All public offices must be made accessible to the Israelites, and once we are in possession of the offices, then, through the flexibility and ingenuity of our "doers," we shall be able to penetrate to the first source of real influence and real power. It goes without saying that this is the case.

here only those offices are concerned, which are associated with honor, power and-

Privileges are endowed; for those who want to know it, it is clear that the work and effort must be left to the non-Jews. The office of judge is for us an institution of the very first

Meaning. The legal career best develops the power of giving and initiates us most into the affairs of our

natural enemies, the non-Jews, and thus we can make them serve us. Why should not Israelites become ministers of worship?

the one where they have been finance ministers so often? The Israelites

must also strive to become legislators in order to bring about the abolition of the laws issued by the Goyim against the children of Israel, since they are the only ones who obey the holy laws of Abraham.

hams maintain loyal devotion. |

In this respect, our plan is almost complete.

because progress has recognized us almost everywhere and has

— 60 —

the same civil rights as non-Jews; but what is important to achieve, and what is the goal of our persistent efforts

ytrenungen must be, this is a less strict law for banj

kerotte. We will make a gold mine out of it for ourselves, which will be more productive than the gold mines of California. The people of Israel

must direct his ambition to those places of power from which
see and honors flow. The most effective means to get there
long is: to dominate all industrial, financial and commercial societies and to beware of every trap and temptation
which could expose one to the danger of prosecution before the courts of the country. ö N | E !

It must therefore observe, in the selection of this kind of calculation, the prudence and
tact which it requires for this kind of
ÿe businesses are innate. We must also not be unfamiliar with such things which are suitable for
achieving an outstanding position in societyÿ
to conquer: philosophy, medicine, law, music, nationality
Economics; in a word, all branches of science, art and literature form a wide field where success
gives us a great advantage and puts our abilities in the forefront.

These professions are inseparable from speculation.
For example, the composition of a piece of music, even if it is mediocre, provides us with a plausible
excuse to
to raise the literary author to the pedestal and surround him with a halo. What the sciences: medicine
and philosophy have to do withÿ

enough, they too must be drawn into our spiritual realm.

A doctor is privy to the innermost family relationships and has

as such the health and life of our mortal enemies, the nonÿ

Jews, in hands. | We must | and
protect the marital relations between Sfraelites and

| Seek to promote non-Jews; the people of Sirael have no fear in

to lose in this trade, because on the contrary it can only be
the introduction of a small quantity of impure blood into our God-blessed race cannot spoil it;
and our sons and daughters, by these marriages, procure for us connections with non-Jewish
families of certain position and power. It is fair that for the money we give we should receive an
equivalent of influence. Relationship with non-Jews does not entail a deviation from the path
we have marked out for ourselves; on the contrary, with a little skill we can lead ourselves to Lenÿ

core of their lives. It would be desirable for the Israelis
there were no mistresses among the daughters of our holy religion
region, but that they did not choose such out of the rowÿ
Jewish virgins. It would be of great importance to us if the sacrament of marriage could be
replaced by a simple contract before some civil authority, because then the non-Jewish virgins
would come over to our camp.

stream. |

If money is the first power in the world, then the press is, without contradiction, the second.

| ze

2 Sb yes

But what can the second do without the first? ... But since we

Without the help of the press we cannot realize everything that has just been said and proposed, so it is necessary that our people be at the head of the management of all daily papers in all countries.

The possession of gold, the skill in choosing and selling

The use of means to make venal men of importance pliant will make us leaders of public opinion and

ung to give dominion over the masses. |

By advancing step by step on this path, we shall, with our characteristic persistence, repel the Gentiles and destroy their influence. We shall dictate to the world what it shall believe in, what it shall honor, and what it shall curse. Individuals may perhaps rise up against us and curse and condemn us; but the submissive and ignorant masses will listen to us and stand by us. Once we

Once we are absolute masters of the press, we can change our views on honor, virtue, and sense of justice at will and take the first step and strike the first blow against the most sacred institution, the family, and bring about its dissolution. We can then destroy faith in everything that our enemies, the non-Jews, have previously revered and, by forging a weapon out of passion, we declare open war against everything that is still respected and revered. 1

All this should be understood and remembered, and every child of Israel should adopt these true principles. Then our power will grow like a gigantic tree, bearing fruit called wealth, pleasure, happiness, power, and offering a substitute for the unworthy condition in which the people of Israel have languished for centuries! |

As soon as one of our people takes a step forward, another should immediately follow him; so that if he slips, his faithful help and support fellow citizens. If a Sfraelite is summoned before the courts of the country in which he lives, then his faithful hastened to give him help and assistance, but only if the accused had acted in accordance with the laws which Ifrael had strictly followed for many centuries.

Our people are conservative and attached to religious ceremonies

traditions and customs which have been handed down to us from our fathers.
Our interests require that we be vigilant about the social issues on the agenda,
especially those that concern the
When it comes to improving the lot of the workers, feign zeal; in effect
However, our efforts must be directed towards presenting ourselves to the public
to seize public opinion with regard to this movement and to direct it to other
general questions. The blindness of the masses and their inclination to be distracted
by empty but effective eloquence
ity that echoes through the streets, make they
yame an easy and docile tool to gain popularity and trust. We will easily find our way
among the

— 62 —

Find ours who are afraid of the expression of hypocritical structures and

resounding eloquence is peculiar.— One
must preserve the proletariat as much as possible and

subject it to capital. In this way we can control the masses

incite them when we please; we incite them to overthrow, to revolutions, and each
of these catastrophes brings our secret interests a great step forward and brings
us more quickly nearer to our only goal: that of dominion over all the peoples of
the world, as was promised to our father Araham.

(Kalixt of Wolski. Jewish Russia. S. 4ff.)

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One

Jewish-political bribery story.
| Excerpt from “Reports and Notes” by
Derjavine (Moscow 1860).

Derjawine was chief public prosecutor in St. Petersburg and a member of a commission
appointed by the Emperor to study the Jewish question in his state.

Derjavine says that the Jews have staged all kinds of intrigues, taken steps and made seductive offers in order to ensure that the discussion of the Jewish question is left at rest and the matter is left at the status quo.

remained, i.e., on which it was when the Kaiser ordered the appointment of the commission. A letter which was received by a Jew Weiss

Russia and was sent by a chief rabbi of that country to a very wealthy and influential Jew in Strasbourg.

burg, bore eloquent witness to the powerful organization of the Jewish people and their willingness to spend enormous sums of money to fight with all, even the most dishonorable,

to paralyze the activities of the commission appointed by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, |

In this letter it was stated that the Jews had cursed Derjavine as the greatest enemy and persecutor of the Jews; that a heven (anathema) had been issued against him, which had been repeated by all synagogues in the world to which this had been communicated; that in order to arrange this matter (the commission) to their advantage, i.e. to let the Jewish question rest, all the Jews of Russia and other countries had to come together.

and sent a million silver rubles to bribe everyone who could be bribed to remove their sworn enemy, the Chief Prosecutor Derjavine, from the commission appointed by the Emperor, so that if all means were in vain to remove him from the commission

mission, poison or any other means must be used to expel this great persecutor and enemy of the people of Israel from the world; that in order to carry out this mission, the Jews of St. Petersburg must be given a period of six years; in the meantime, all levers must be used to gain great influence through money - which is plentiful - in order to persuade the Jews

question, because any hope of a favorable solution is illusory as long as Derjavine is a member of the commission

— 64 —

was or had not ceased to live; that in order to assist the efforts of the Jewish Committee in St. Petersburg and to hinder and confuse the discussion of the Jewish question, the Commission appointed by the Emperor should send documents from all countries and in all languages, edited by qualified Jews, which dealt with the question and explained how it should be solved in Russia; for it was in fact an important question for the Jews, since it was about nothing less than that.

Right to sell spirits in small towns and on the

To take over the land where the art of stupefying the peasants through alcoholism, the abuse and falsification of the intellectual drinking has become the most productive speculation. | 8

| And indeed, a short time later, the Emperor's

The commission set up by the Emperor was inundated with a veritable flood of printed matter, brochures and all kinds of letters, some in German, others in French, others in English, all of which dealt with the solution of the Jewish question. However, all printed matter, brochures and letters were to be carefully examined on the Emperor's orders. 1 | ee While the commission was exhausting itself with this extensive work, a Jew named Notko, who had managed to gain Derjavine's trust by claiming to have a common idea about the solution of the Jewish question and by proposing the construction of factories that would provide the Jews with a means of subsistence through work, made the following confidential suggestion to him in a sympathetic and respectful manner: "You will never be able to overcome the great influence that is exerting itself in favor of the Jews," he said; and since I have been commissioned,

To offer you 200,000 rubles in silver so that you undertake

never against the decisions of your colleagues on the Jewish question Oppoy
yition, I sincerely advise you to accept the offer
to take up arms and keep quiet," | Accepting this proposal would have been a threefold betrayal for Derjavine: betrayal of his own conscience, betrayal of the interests of the unfortunate Russian peasants and, finally, betrayal of the trust of his ruler! ... His refusal to do so paralyzed his opponents! Faced with such an alternative, he chose to turn directly to the Emperor, to explain to him openly and clearly the state of affairs in the Jewish question, in the hope that the Emperor, edified by his faithfulness and loyalty, would grant him his help and protection in this delicate question.

In fact, the Emperor was at first deeply moved by these sad revelations; but when Derjavine again asked him for instructions on how to behave, he

the Emperor contented himself with saying with a certain embarrassment: "Wait, wait. I will tell you later when and how you must act." " | Meanwhile, the Emperor had the letter which Derjavine had presented to him and in which he had spoken of the million for the corruption of the

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Commission, which was concerned about the attempt on Derjavine's life, had been kept back in order, as he said, to authenticate the
to have the secret police verify the authenticity of the letter.

After this conversation, Derjavine was convinced that the Emperor would henceforth distrust his entourage, who were not very keen on the gifts of the

Children of Israel would be so easily accessible. But the family connection

The connection which connected the Emperor with Count Valdre, son of Alexander Zubow, had informed the latter of the whole story. Count Valdre, for his part, had as a friend a certain Speranski, Director General in the Ministry of the Interior, who was the factotum and first hand of Minister Koczubei. Count Zubow had now informed Speranski of all the details of the Jewish question which he had learned from His Majesty's mouth; and since Speranski had sold himself body and soul to the Jews (through an intermediary named Peress, with whom he was publicly friendly and with whom he lived), there was not an imperial ukase condemning and abolishing the unworthy tripotages on the Jewish question, but the commission decided that nothing would be done on the Jewish question, that is, that the Jews would continue to retain the right to sell brandy in the small towns and in the country.

But since Derjavine had not attended the meeting where this decision was made and therefore the decision was the most important of the

Since the formalities required, namely the absolute unanimity of the members, were missing, it remained unworkable and the question was not one step closer to being solved. Since then, however, the Emperor received Derjavine with a certain reserve and as for the letter which he had taken under the pretext of having it verified by the secret police, the Emperor not only did not issue an order to that effect, but also avoided

to speak of it. | A draft for the solution of the Jewish question, edited by Baranow and commented on by Derjavine, was handed over to Speranski, who had completely reworked it in his own way and suppressed Derjavine's commentary. The latter's name did not even figure in the imperial ukase alongside the other co

members of the commission. When Derjavine was informed of the result of the When he heard the report, he had jokingly said to Baranow: "Judas sold Christ for thirty pieces of silver. For how much did you give up the fate of the unfortunate peasants?" To which Baranow had laughingly replied: "For 30,000 ducats to each member of the commission, except for me, of course, because the draft I edited was completely reworked by Speranski.

and his neglect of duty is well known." (Kalixt de Wolski. La Russie juive, page 53 ff.)

Embassy II. | 5

Yes; From, . . .

Jewish practice

If one tells an unbiased person something of the extraordinary |
Influence that Israel has on all levels of society,

from the emperor to the last day laborer, he will shake his head in disbelief. Usually he has no idea of
the existence of an "Alliance israélite universelle". He may not have heard of the name at all, or if he has,
then as a charitable society. He has certainly heard of the Talmud, but as a boring religious book of
the Jews in which strange stories are told.

ŷtrates about circumcision, slaughtering and the like, but he knows even less about the contents of this
book than perhaps about

that of the Koran. The name Shulchan Aruch is a strange village even for the average
educated person. Rabbis

and one hears little about it, and also about TalmudŷTorah schools and Jewish associations.
|

If one claims that the Jews control not only us, but the world through their teachings and their
observance, one may under certain circumstances be suspected of being insane.

Everyone knows that there are social evils, but few know

ŷure, where they come from. Everyone thinks the next person is to blame;

because the Jews accuse everyone else in their papers, except

yourself.

How could the Jews possibly have such a large

To be able to exert influence in a state which is Christian

calls?

| Way to be harmed by Judaism.

However, whoever reads the Talmud, the Shulchan Aruch, the Jewish Mirror

knows and has once been bitten by Jews, he sees the world with

other eyes.

In the first two of the previous articles we have discussed the

| The legislation of the Jews and their secret organization were introduced, in the third one of their main tools, the press, in the fourth

their quest for world domination and in the fifth an authentic
tic report of a great bribery. | Basically, the whole of Judaism is
already characterized here,

| but I will try to examine Jewish practice a little more closely

shine.

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Anyone who thinks like this is always in danger of falling into one or the other

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BE;

Above all, the Jews have the secret of blood; Jewish legislation is racial
legislation, as exclusive as can be imagined. And now listen to the cries of the Jews when
they are described or even treated as a special race, a nation. Then they complain
about ignorance, intolerance and fanaticism, and yet they know best that they belong
to a race that has a very special organism.

ñational talent and intuition. In order to make us forget this, they use all means, they
get baptized, take

false names and deny their origins. They tolerate our speaking of other races, even of the Semitic race, as far as Arabs are concerned, but Judaism should not exist for any other peoples; that is a noli me tangere, they only want to know it themselves. |

Our great Professor Virchow, for example, the anthropologist par excellence, teaches us all sorts of entertaining things about the various races and sometimes knows how to find the subtlest differences, but when it comes to Judaism he is tricky. He also poses

He may have conducted surveys in Prussia about the color of hair and eyes, but ultimately he always comes to a result that deliberately ignores or spares the Jews. He even tries to prove that they will soon be absorbed into the other nations, and such results are then trumpeted all over the world by the trumpet of the Jewish press. Nevertheless, I believe that no one knows better than Virchow himself what Judaism wants, and I suspect that he wants to pull the wool over the eyes of the Goyim, these apostles of the great mishmash of nations.

Do you know ringworm? It is a common disease in India
Coming skin disease. Several bright red round spots appear on the skin surface, which become larger and larger until the white skin reappears in the middle of the spots. The spots are

circular rings, and these grow until two or three rings touch each other at their peripheries. These unite and soon form a geometric circle again, and when all the rings have united, they form a single large ring, which sometimes covers entire areas of the body, the edges of which are raised, and secretes a corrosive liquid until the disease finally disappears. It is not fatal, but it is sinister and disturbing.

causes an annoying skin irritation. It occurs in the miasmatic, humid, hot river valleys of India and always disappears in clean, cool air.

This disease is a true picture of the appearance of Judaism in the life of nations. The stain is the individual Jew, the small rings, the mixed families, the larger ones the Kahal, the lodges, the clubs, the orders and finally the Alliance isra6lite universelle.

This tendency to form rings which work together to attack the individual is what makes Judaism dangerous

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Such rings are found everywhere where there is money, power, influence

and external appearance to acquire, and the repertoire of auxiliary means that the Jews use to achieve their goals, heÿ

ÿtres from the most cunning flattery and hypocrisy to

Dagger, poison and dynamite.

In other chapters it is particularly discussed how they are represented in all professional circles and form rings and upwards

push. |

I would like to cite here some cases from real life which characterize Jewish practice, and

I would like to use as an example

play the fate of a rich industrialist, who

Bi: Jewish friendship and Jewish fellowship had to pay dearly:

“After I wrote this months ago,” says Ahlwardt, “I am now, even while this book is being printed, having the same

The terrible news that Mr. Albert Thomas, this multiple

Millionaire who has never known debt, who builds debt-free houses in

the ViktoriastraÙe etc., cannot consume his income

and has no children, is completely bankrupt and also has all the assetsÿ

ÿcies. The reader will ask in great astonishment: How is that possible? I don't find it strange in any way.

The well-off Germans are to the Jew – forgive the expression, which is not intended to be offensive at all, but it fits perfectly – what the fattened pig is to the peasant.

The more capable such an animal is of fattening, the more

it is naturally fed. With its fat, with its ham

It more than pays for all the effort and costs. Mr. Thomas was

intelligent manufacturer became very rich and had this wealth

by some clever speculations. The Jews knew

to win him, caused him to speculate, whereby he always

earned, let him look behind the scenes, and he counted himself

already one of the initiated, who looked down on the stupid audience.

It certainly did him good when his back was scratched, that is, when his insight was praised. | |

Finally he was fat enough, got involved in big

business, the abyss opened up and disputes amounting to many millions stared back at him. The rest is silence!' |

(Herm. Ahlwardt, The Struggle of Desperation. Page 101.)

This case is a very good example of Jewish tricks and shows how they know how to ensnare their victims. Like many others,

have not already reached the same fate and how many Indus

trial is not already in the clutches of the stock exchange, from which it will not be easy to escape. The Jews know how to cast their nets so calmly and apparently harmlessly! A Jewish buyer

A male director in a large establishment is usually the beginning, then come Jewish agents, and so it goes on until the whole industry is chained to the stock exchange. | a |

— 69 —

The same thing happens with princely and other large private fortunes, all of which are destined to gradually fall victim to the Jewish Moloch. |

We have just witnessed that one of the largest non-Jewish

Banks, Baring Brothers in London had to surrender,

This was brought about in a very similar way to the Thomas case and the earlier fall of the Union générale of Mr. Bontoux. In the German Reichsbank the Jews are all

powerful, they also control the corresponding financial institutions in France, Austria and Italy and, it seems, the bank

of England more and more into their hands. Once they have completely raped the latter, then their world domination will be a pretty a fait accompli. |

But we do not want to look at Srael on the way to world domination, but rather see how they intend to force their way into the civil service, the military and the administrations. |

Let us assume that the Jews wanted to make one of their own an officer. The Christian confession is still required in Prussia, but why should a Jew not be baptized today, since he can and must remain a real Jew anyway. |

It is said that the officer corps have the power to reject people who do not suit them for any reason.

How illusory this is can easily be calculated when one considers that by far the largest proportion of German officers are in the hands of Jewish usurers. Ahlwardt gives us some very frightening figures. Well, if an officer corps shows a tendency to reject a Jew or a Jew's offspring, then only a little bit of the golden whip needs to be swung to make the recalcitrant docile. The usurer, who has been informed beforehand, can show his claws quite gently. But this method is not even necessary so often nowadays. Jews

Officers whose descendants and relatives are Jewish are spread throughout the army and often already hold higher positions. Then, comradely considerations must be taken into account which limit free will. A military ranking list such as the one the Jews use for their own purposes must look strange. Every officer who is of Jewish descent, who has Jewish blood in his veins, who is Jewishly connected is listed there. Such people are even known in Jewish businesses, and they are treated with respect.

Then the assets of the various officers appear in these lists and, above all, the debts of the gentlemen and the usurer from whom they have contracted them. Such a list is, of course, an extremely practical tool in the hands of the Jews. 4

If one considers that the same is the case with the civil service, then one cannot be surprised that it is very easy for the Jews to accommodate their people everywhere, and that we can look forward to a future

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where all high offices in Germany will be occupied by Jews and their offspring.

The Hildesheim transfer case, where a number of young lawyers were transferred because they refused to have a Jew as a tabley | enjoyed - which is ultimately a purely private matter - to accept, shows sufficiently with what ruthlessnessy | ity of lÿraÿra. Who would have been behind the Higher Regional Courtÿ President von Bardeleben was looking for a Jewish offspring? It was only this incident that brought it to light. | x | us Apart from usury and corruption, the Jews have other 1 | means of advancing their people. There are, for example, aidÿ . associations for Jewish students, and it hardly needs to be emphasized that the officials launched into the civil service by such associations, regardless of whether they are pure Jews or half-Jews, are loyal to Judaism!

| find result | . in ! Then there are Jewish families who raise young Christians

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support them and bring them into the civil service with the help of their tribesmen. Sometimes even several families participate in the charitable works, and then a real stock officer is ready. It goes without saying that the young German remains eternally grateful to his benefactors. | | In public ostentatious charitable work, Jewish women in particular play a major role, arranging festivals, bazaars, lotteries, etc. It is pure sport. That may be true in some respects.

ÿeen good, but the downsides of such kind of charity are not pleasant and mostly it only serves as a means to

Purpose. Through this charity, the Jews were able to gain access to the higher circles of society and then to maintain their position. They were certainly not lacking in activity, that cannot be said otherwise. In the lower

They have a fabulous activity in the provision of tickets for charitable purposes, in the procurement of items for raffles or for the buffets which are set up on such occasions. 5 developed, sometimes a barbaric one, reminiscent of the circus press. | Quite as far as in Paris, where the rich proceeds of such prosperity We have not yet reached the point where the committees celebrate their activities, but there is still a future ahead of us. By the way, I would like to tell you a story from my life. A Jewish lady showed me a letter from another Jewess, in which the latter asked for support for a poor Christian family. The circumstances described in the family in question were extremely sad. So I contributed. A Worldÿ

lady who was present asked me afterwards why I had eaten so much I thought that this really seemed necessary. Then I was simply laughed at for my naivety. Even talking, it was said, the letter writer pockets the money. | Much has already been written about Lina Morgenstern's commercial charitable work, and there too people complain about countless irregularitiesÿ

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— 71 —

moderations, with how much justification I do not know, but whose
So it is necessary that a Jewess should run this business of the public kitchen; why can't Germans do it? Does everything have to be left to Jews? It seems to me worrying

yeem that Mrs. Lina Morgenstern only very recently in the opposite
yt of doctors in favour of the use of saccharin. This seems to me to be the most unsuitable remedy for public kitchens, as it contains no nutritive substance. However, it is very cheap. Hopefully, if the authorities are made aware of this, they will take care of this matter.

Often such Jewish charitable undertakings have a less than happy ending. Who does not remember the story of the "German Woman" Simon, the important role she played in the last war and how it ended?

An officer who had taken part in the last war told me how, when he returned home, he found himself on one of the railway
courts of Berlin sat down at a table to satisfy his hunger and thirst. When he wanted to pay, a lady, Lina Morgenstern, introduced herself to him and told him that she was the benefactor. Mr. Morgenstern was also brought out of a corner and introduced. "Now say thank you nicely," he was told, meaning he had to sign some document in which he could thank him for his free meal.

time. These are the documents with which one later acquires a name and influence. How many civil service positions

may not already be the favorites of the public kitchens and charities
ity heroines are forgiven! | 1 |

I do not know whether any reasonable person still believes in humanity.
ity and love of humanity when people like Pereire, Rothschild or Bleichröder occasionally make bigger mistakes that are then trumpeted out to the whole world. I think that time has come

over; these are merely bits and pieces that are thrown to the audience so that they can be exploited even more. | |

And as for the gifts of the famous Baron Hirsch to his fellow tribesmen, these are truly Trojan gifts.

Israel should arm itself with "education" in order to be able to control us. Anyone who wants to know something about the use of these gifts should read the booklet "Jewish Rule in the Carpathian Countries".
(See book list.) |

I know of a case in Russia where a Jew left his property for a newspaper that was specifically designed to demoralize the people. 5

In Germany we experienced a Jew leaving his fortune to the Social Democrats so that they could give it to Judaism. remains fat, and I am told of another case where a Jew stole his considerable fortune from an influential prince but only on the condition that he always gave his full river in favor of the children of Israel, that is, with others" so that they can plunder the subjects with as little impunity as possible

ürften. |

— — — nn 44 —

was 72 — |

At the end of this chapter, an authentic case may be shared of how the children of Israel knew how to persecute a man who was inconvenient to them. | h One cannot form any idea of what is meant by

wiyye circumstances means the fight of one individual against an entire nation. See the journal "L Antisémitique". The

Hachette bookstore, which has the monopoly of newspaper sales

at the railway stations, rejects it; the post office does not allow his numbers to arrive; they rent an office at No. 7 rue de Provence, and a German Jew, the tenant of the whole building, gives notice; they deposit their collections with a merchant. They have him seized by law and include in the seizure

ye sale of the journal's collections, which are simply stored there, against all law. | Then comes a moment in which the unfortunate man thus tribulated can no longer distinguish his friends from his enemies.

knows how to separate; he insults some and confides in others. Then the illness which is called persecution mania comes quite naturally and is based on the very clear, very precise, very understandable consciousness of a persecution which has actually been endured. The Jewish or Masonic doctor, who is well informed, confuses everything and accuses the ruined man of losing his mind

loren because he drank too much. |

(Drumont. Jewish France II. S. 224.)

Jude n.

Greece was created by defeating Phoenician Semitism, and Rome owed its world dominion to the life-and-death struggle with Carthaginian Semitism. | Ä u (Curtius. Greek History.)

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If only Judea had never been defeated and overthrown, neither by the power of Pompey nor by Titus.

The poison of the cut plague boil is now spreading further

And its victors now oppress the defeated race.

(Rutilius. Roman prefect.)

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The Greeks and Romans hated garlic (Hebrew schum), and this aversion may also have been expressed in garlicy eÿÿer have transferred. Horace (Epod. III) exclaims: j

“If someone has pressed the throat of his aged father with a wicked hand, he will eat garlic, more harmful than hemlock juice.” In his epigrams, Martial lists the jejunia Sabbathariorum among the stinking things. When Marcus Aurelius, the victor over Marcoÿ

men and Quadi, passed through Palestine, the stench and noise of the Jews became so annoying to him, as Ammianus Marcellinus reports, that he is said to have exclaimed: "O Marcomanni, o Quadi and Sarmatians, I have found even worse people than you." (R. Andree, On the Folklore of the Jews.

©. 69.)

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Village. VL 51. . . . Neighborhood

Foreign customs brought into the city, dirty gold gained entry;

the power of our age was broken by the vile, effeminate offspring of wealth, which was addicted to extravagance.

(Juvenal. |

THE breast

Sat. III, 296. In general, it is not easy to rise — who has ability but no wealth. (Juvenal.)

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It was the state of revolt peculiar to all countries.

solution in which the Jews succeeded in removing all the motives of
State, to control the economic situation of the same absolutely

74 —

dominate. — it was _ This was the situation in which Poland found itself before
eliminated from the ranks of nations. 1 The learned tell us more

precisely about this point than the men of politics; they know the class of parasitic worms
which live in colonies in the bodies of the various animal organisms. Nestled in the most nutritious
parts, where the stream of red blood flows, where the yellow fat develops, the rich nutritive matter collects in
laboriously produced juices; bladder worms in pigs or cattle, tapeworms in humans or dogs; eggs
in the soil, embedded under the protection of stones or plants, they devour with hooks. sinister-looking
creatures, ringed, grooved, in rows, | chains, in hangings, they fill up. Then they become lethargic and,
satiated, remain quiet for a while. Suddenly they come to life again and continue their
devastating migration, favored by their extraordinary

ordinary digestive power, What is your goal? Where

come? Which is their way? Sometimes lazy and sleepy, sometimes full

of life in their absorptive activity, always harmful, they disturb the zoologist and the thinker. |

In the focal world, this faithful image of animal life, 5 the Jewish nation, which is merely a higher
grouping of the latter, corresponds, feature by feature, to this vagabond bloodŷ

1 intrusive, agile and daring, always ready to strike with their hooks and destroy,
cramped with gold, burdened with the guilt of innumerable crimes, aesthetically odious!

As these parasites ravage the strongest organisms, attacking the sheep in the pasture and
the pig glistening with fat, so the Jews also attack the human being whose noble brain exposes him
to the more lively counteractions, the fiercer and faster destruction.

weŷung is exposed.

Rampant barbarians, precursors of decay, these microbes attack the social histories that have fallen into decay.

They come from the Orient and move west, clearing paths for each other. Infinitely small, infinitely numerous, unbelievably fast, they produce two hundred generations a day. Sons of life.

Brothers of death, they form groups, colonies, multiply,

plant themselves and - intensive destroyers - they produce suppuration, so that the unity must perish. They disrupt the connection through decomposition, transform the substance into liquid, the liquid into gases and the gases into any other state which our

| can no longer grasp the crude sense.

(Drumont, The Last Rn ©. N

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While the despotism of anarchy only the arrogant

and proud, it is different with the Jewish despotism.

mus des Geldjacks.

This penetrates both the poor man's hut and the palace

of the prince. Like the subtle mercury, which by virtue of its

ur A

Heavy and thin liquid penetrates into all the pores of the barren rock in order to seize the smallest particles of the precious metal it contains; like the hideous tapeworm, whose parasitic chain links cover all the windings of the human intestines.

ÿelf body, the Jewish vampire sends his suckers

trunk into the last branches of the social organism to suck out all the power and all the juice. | ä (Zoufjenel, Les juifs rois de l'epoque, IS 134.)

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Ä Recently, the "Agricultural Journal for Nieder:

Austria" under the title "Turkish Sabre and Jewish Exchange"

Article in which it was explained how the peasant families living in the valleys on the eastern side of the Vienna Woods, despite the terrible devastation caused by their presence during the repeated Turks

invasions by fire and sword, but still worked their way up again and again, how their houses and stables rose again and again from the rubble, how the devastated fields and forests recovered again and again under their industrious hand and the old

Family names on the property inherited from the ancestors by

the centuries continued until - Jews came. What the cruel Turk's sabre and the red rooster that

he let fly over the roofs of their huts, over the fields and forests, had not been able to achieve, the

smooth Hebrews accomplished - with loans and bills of exchange, with timely legal action and execution - within three years

tenth. The old names disappeared from the valleys where they had been honored for centuries, some perhaps for a millennium.

were called since the first Bavarian immigrations, and Cohn and Levi from Egypt and Rosenbaum and Sprinzeles from Canaan are now intabulated. |

If such events, which have been taking place for three to four years

tenth in almost all regions of Central Europe so often repeat, come to the public discussion, what do our statesmen say?

philosophers and economists in the truth-soaked columns of the Jewish newspapers? "They were unhealthy existences." — Why un

healthy? — "The actual course of events has proven that they are

were healthy, otherwise they would not have perished," is the answer - because why? because of that!

(Wahrmund, Law of Nomadism, p. 157 — 158.) a * * * b

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Touÿÿenel is not entirely wrong when he writes: "The

Pig is the symbol of the Jew, who does not feel the slightest shame, wallows in the filth of meanness, of shame in usury, only to increase his capital, to whom no speculation is allowed.

appears criminal if there is only a profit to be made from it." (Dru mont, La France juive II, p. 765.) * 5

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"The 14th edition of "Rembrandt as Educator" has just been published.

It has experienced a remarkable enrichment:

The author now takes a decisive position on the Jewish question, essentially in our sense. In the section "Polarity", pages 283-285, he illuminates the hostile alienation of Judaism within the German people in a way that is both factual and accurate. — "Their greed for exploitation knows no bounds"

go, they go down crooked paths, their morals are not ours. They look down on art and science. They are democratically minded; they are drawn to the mob. They sympathize with the rot everywhere.

niß." "There is no covenant to be made between the sons of light and those of darkness." - (Deutsche
öciale Blätter.)

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At the end of this selection of quotations I would like to cite some typical cases of Jewish deception: Even in old age
They used all kinds of means to conceal their race and religion. Richard Andree writes in his work: "On the Ethnology of the Jews": "When the Jews were dispersed, they were treated with hostility because of circumcision, and during persecutions where their origin could be established by circumcision, they repeatedly used artificial means to create deception in this regard.

At the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, some Jews who wanted to mix with Gentiles built a gymnasium.

But so that they would not be recognized as Jews during the games, where they had to appear naked, they made themselves as if
deviating from Luther, the correct translation is a foreskin (1. Marc. 1. 16)." The recipe for the production of this artificial foreskin
Andree also gives us skins, but I will not recommend it, so that those who are curious in this respect may rather acquire and read Andree's interesting work.

Another amusing case of deception from modern times is the following: |

In Königsberg there lives a Jew who is well-liked by his tribesmen and is called the "dead Levi".

The reason for this is as follows: Levi had previously been in Russia and had committed some crime there. The authorities were looking for him, and in order to escape persecution he let it be known that he had died. They managed to get a corpse, but now it was necessary for eight people to swear that the corpse was also that of the deceased.

were looking for Levi. Only seven Jews were available, and to complete the legal number, Levi bravely swore that the dead Jew was his own corpse. His co-religionists then helped him across the border. |

This last case is a vivid reminder of our late legislator Lasker. When he was at the height of his fame,

he wanted to delight the world with his memoirs. To this end, he pretended to be dead, stone dead, like Levi, and published his failed love affairs anonymously in the "Confessions of a Man's Soul"

expensive, which he had read to a Jewish family deeply saddened by his death. The small work, which the Jew Auerbach wrote as

no — 77 —

"of lasting value for German literature", the living Lasker quickly bought it back, because a ridiculous

There has hardly been a more important literary work than this.

It's a pity that it is so rare today! | Finally, I want to

show Lasker, now really dead, at work deceptively with his living friend Bamberger: "During the "circulation" the crowns and double crowns may lose 5 per mille and the half crowns 8 per mille of their normal weight. Gold

"Pieces which lose even more value as a result of "circulation" and "wear and tear" and fall below the passive weight will be confiscated at the expense of the Reich." This beautiful law in relation to German.

We owe Reichsgeld to the combined efforts of Messrs. Bamberger and Lasker, and anyone who wants to know more about this should look in Glagau's "Des Reiches Noth" p. 200 et seq. That the Jews knew what this law was intended for Israel probably does not need to be emphasized. Since the entry into force of this law, all of our German Reich gold is said to have been re-minted five to six times. The Reich naturally has to bear the loss. (I cannot vouch for whether five or six times is correct; the information varies widely, but in any case an enormous amount of gold was newly minted). Worn Reich gold is almost never seen. How is it that, despite this, such a large

Wear and tear takes place? How can the riddle be solved? Let us try it by combining the word "circulation" with circumcision and

translate the word "wear and tear" as baptism.

If one had previously observed the Jews cutting the gold pieces caught, they cried out about religious fanaticism and intolerance, because in their religion circumcision was a sacred ritual.

Circumcision actually does little damage to gold today, 5

Because of the knurling of the gold pieces, that is why people are baptized, in water of procreation of course. That is more modern, simpler and more productive. Circumcision or baptism, it makes no difference, the Jew knows how to get gold in one way or another, and in this case baptism is more dangerous than circumcision, and it is also dangerous in life. The circumcised Orthodox Jew is less dangerous than the baptized Jew or Jewish offspring. |

Couldn't Mr Bamberger just give us the patriotic bank?
Can you name the houses that perform this baptism? Please! (and then perhaps give a little information about the famous Honduras business. I would like to know whether Mr. Bamberger knows the people who made this latter business?)

Mr. Bamberger also speaks of the advantage of emigration
ability of German gold. He is quite right, emigration is good for our German Reich gold just as the spa is good for the fat Jews and Jewesses who go to Marienbad every year.
and then come back a few pounds lighter and "pleasantly weakened". Our good German Empire must then feed them up again afterwards. |

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| Baptized Inden.

"Where loyalty and truth towards people are not respected

there is no truthfulness in relation to the divine.

Therefore, Rabbinism teaches that the Jew may also outwardly profess Christianity. Joreh deah § 157 (ed. Wilna 1875 p. 365) states: |

"If the Jew can deceive the Akum (non-Jews) so that they think he is an Akum, it is permissible." The Jew who was sincerely baptized or who, after receiving a sham baptism, went within himself and sincerely became a Christian, is one who has angered God and must be killed; This is shown by Joreh deah § 158, 2: "The baptized who were baptized (pro forma) and then mixed themselves among the Akum in order to practice idolatry like them, they are like those who were baptized in order to anger God, and they are thrown into the pit and cannot be pulled out." The fake baptism and the fake confession of Christianity are clearly shown here as a

permitted thing, only the sincere acceptance of the Christian
thumbs is a sin that angers God. This is also shown in the passage Chochen hammischpat § 425, 5. (Rohling, Die Polemik und das

Human Sacrifice of Rabbinism (p. 14)

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| Glagauÿche Trizeÿÿe.) On 2 November 1882, the Berlin Court of Appeal heard the motion to dismiss in the case

of Messrs. Gartz and Friedberg. (The latter had been accused by Glagau because of his

Jewish origin — he is a nephew of the former Minister of Justice

— want to reject).

Both judges had stated in the files that they had no

felt embarrassed, and Mr. Friedberg had explained: ÿhis father

was still a Jew, but he himself was already a Christian

born. —

“What do you have to say about that?” asked the Senate Presidentÿ
Mr. von Holleben accused the defendant. Glagau replied:

“In the Kulturkämpfer I have repeatedly developed how
reasons of state and for the welfare of the people,

not only to reverse the so-called emancipation of the Jews, but also to determine that
the descendants of
baptized Jews only in the fifth generation to state and community

Offices may be admitted. In my opinion, the

Jewish question only racial and social question, are the old orthodox

Tg

Jews are still the best; I find the Reform Jews more questionable, but the most questionable are the baptized Jews and the immediate descendants
come from the same. (Issue 143 of the Glagau's Kulturkämpfer.
"Anti-Jews and Judges" August 15, 1888, Glagau's Trials see also issues 45, 46, 53, 55, 58, 63 of the Kulturkämpfer.) 5

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"Baptism is the entrance ticket to European culture. | | By Heinrich Heine. e 1 *

"Do Börne and Heine also belong to Jewish history?
Indeed! Not only Jewish blood flowed in their veins, but
but also Jewish juice in their nerves. The lightning that they let flare up over Germany, sometimes in rainbow-like colors, sometimes in bright colors, was charged with Jewish electricity. They both outwardly renounced Judaism, but only like fighters who take up the enemy's armor and flag in order to hit him all the more surely and destroy him all the more forcefully" (History of the Jews. Prof. Dr. G. Graetz, Volume II, page 367).

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"Above all, the writer of these lines must state that he was a Jew by birth and only became a Catholic Christian in order to have the right to remain a Jew without danger." (EM Oettinger, On the Purpose of Jewish Baptism in his writing: "Open Billet-doux to the famous Hepp-hepp-Schreier and Jews

freier Herr Wilhelm Richard Wagner." 1st edition, Dresden 1889, page 5.) |

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"Professor Eduard Gans used to shout from the lectern: 'Baptism and even cross-breeding are of no use; we will remain Jews even in the hundredth generation, just as we were 3000 years ago.
We do not lose the smell of our race, not even in ten

multiple crossing; and in any coitus with any woman, our race is dominant: young Jews emerge from it!" ("Discovery of the Soul" by Prof. Dr. Jäger, 3rd edition, I. Volume,

Page 247.) (See also pages 246—248 of this book.)

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"Since, if individuals, society and the state take seriously the idea that the Jews will convert to Christianity, this question is of the utmost importance.

The New Christians would become even more numerous in state and church; penetrate, and the Judaization of both could, for example, reach a similarly high level in Austria as it did in Spain at the time, which would again lead to defensive measures of an inhuman nature.

but it is known that the most enraged inquisitors and informers are Jewish

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AND ALL

Ten is TE

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ŷhŷn descent — they also made a business out of inguiŷtion. For this reason, the internment of larger

Maŷen, possibly as an international measure. The fate

Spain and Poland, France and Hungary serve as a terrible
Warning sign to all those who take the matter lightly

believe. 5 oe

(Wahrmund, The Law of Nomadism. Page 245.) | What one of the baptisms that became fatal for the world

The following cheerful story shows what a motive is behind it:

The father of the famous Disraeli was appointed by the parish council

elected as a member and refused this burdensome office.

promised to spare him if he paid a settlement sum of 500 liters. He, on the other hand, only offered 150 liters, and when the bargainers on both sides could not come to an agreement, he had himself baptized out of spite and so his Benjamin became a Christian; of course not to his sheep.

because only through this did he rise to the rank of first minister.

However, he remained a true Jew from head to toe, and he would not have failed to pray his “Shema Israel” on his deathbed. |

(C. Radenhaußen, Eßther, S. 88.)

Let us now turn to the present and give Drumont the floor:

Mr. Göychen.

English Treasury Secretary in the nn N Metropolitan Society in ondon. b

This John without Land, as Schopenhauer called the Jews, these fair Jews, merchants, begin to demand free access to the property of the native, the resident

citizen; later they take away what is his and

chase him away in the name of their right.

In Paris, as well as in the special newspapers where Israel

prepare their own little political soup and pass the laws

which the Masonic lodges impose on the chambers, the Jews are still a little embarrassed; they at least observe some forms. In England they implacably proclaim their right to

and to treat the natives of each country as invaders

to treat.

"The Banner of Israel" translates this presumption into
description of the paper: "The remnant of Jacob will be among the hot
which is among many peoples, like a lion among the beasts in the forest,

like a young lion among a flock of sheep, which no one

can defend himself when he goes through it, trampling and tearing." Micah V, 7.

His glory is like a firstborn ox and his ears
ners are like the horns of unicorns; with them he will push the nations in heaps to
the ends of the land (Deut. 33:17).

Do you think that the unfortunate Irish people, who have been

hundreds of them cultivate the land of Erin by the sweat of their brow /

have the right to stay there? Don't give in to such nonsense
believe that the Irish are strangers on their own soil; the rightful owner of Ireland is
the Jew.

Under the title "Home rule in a new light", one reads the report of a speech
which was held at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Israeli Metropolitan Society in
Exeter Hall on June 6, 1889. The hatred of a Göschen (a German Jewish offspring
who always claimed to be a good Christian) against the good Irish people is evident
in the following bold declaration

error: r

HD The Irish," says the speaker, "forget, or are left quietly and happily ignorant of
the fact that the

Mighty God has not only given their land to the children of İyrael as an inheritance, but
that he himself has delivered it over to them to destroy them and that they are actually
punished for having

İt have been eradicated immediately and on the spot.

This is the key to the whole question and the only possible solution. This is why
the Catholics of Ireland are irreconcilable. The Roman cult is nothing other than
Canaanite paganism, which passed through Rome and Greece and spread to
Christianity.

thum; therefore all Irish Phoenicians are devout Catholics. It is absurd to demand Home
Rule from them.

administration), since they are not found in abundance, but in İ

in the middle of İfrael's possessions and only a day's journey from the seat of the
Israeli government.

Therefore, when they rise up, it is in fulfillment of the unİ

apparent command of God, who wants them to perish.")

"Their downfall," the speaker explains a little later, "is their own fault." Ä |

This is the tone in which the gold-soaked Semites, the poor Irish, who barely have potatoes to satisfy their hunger, and the future Jewish mayors of London,

dons who do not work on Saturday speak. |

(Drumont La dernière bataille, p. 136.) | Let us now look at the Göyçen family, which we find in the Jewish-friendly Meyer's Conversations-Lexikon Folj gender: |

1) Georg Joachim, bookseller, born in 1752 in Bremen, founded the large publishing house, which was later taken over by the Freey was purchased by Mr. von Cotta. Died in 1828 on his estate Hohenstädt near Grimma.

2) Johann Friedrich Ludwig, born in 1778 in Königsberg; Professor of Law in Berlin and Göttingen, where he died in 1837.

3) Georg Joachim. English statesman, son of the Berlin Wilj helm Heinr. G. and grandson of G. 1, was educated under the direction of Dr. Tant, the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Later joined as a member of the into the banking business Frühling & G. Since 1864 Parliamentaryy

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*) The Banner of Israel 17 July 1889. N. 655.

„ „ a Se ie. rc 0 Ur.

| Reintroduce private confession.

— 82 —

member. In parliament, G. presented himself as an advocate of liberal principlesy yentiments, especially in religion, so prominent that in 1865 Russell appointed him to the Ministry as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. 1866 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. 1868 President of the Poor Office. 1871 First Lord of the Admiralty etc. Since G. has attained a political position in England, he has written his name in English as "Goÿchen", as he did in several cases.

circumstances, the homeland of his family is not very friendly nations has proven itself.“ : u £ Alfo before the middle of the last century, the family

Göschen in Germany and professed Christianity. In 1887, the brother of Minister Göschen, the Legation Secretary Göschen in Peking, whom I discussed in the article “How to Become an Anti-Semite”, denied his and his family’s Jewishness. And what do we now read in the “Banner of Israel”? — Do you not believe a fairy tale?

read - is that not the voice of Mardachal?

An English minister in office and dignity can dare to use such language? 3 | London the seat of the government of Israel?su Otherwise one hears that Queen Victoria, that an English

lyse Parliament governs there! b 5 No example is as suitable as this to show us the danger we are in. Mr. Göychen finds it time to throw off the mask that his family has worn. | When will our baptized Jews find it time to

To do the same?

Let us now look at a JewishGerman family that

Prussia and Germany played and still plays a major role.

The biographical notes also find their way into Meyer's conveyry
yationsyLexicon taken: he

The Delbrück. | j

1) Johann Friedr. Gottlieb. First tutor of King Wilhelm IV and Emperor Wilhelm I, born August 22, 1768.

Magdeburg, studied theology and philosophy. In 1800

appointed by Frederick William as tutor of his two sons.

(1800 — 1809.) Died in 1817 as superintendent in Zeitz. Wanted

2) Johann Friedr. Ferdinand, brother of the previous one, born in 1772 in Magdeburg. Died as school councilor and professor of fine literature in 1848. j |

3) Martin Friedr. Rudolf, son of D. 1, born in 1817 in Berlin; studied law. Studied economics, was an assistant in the Ministry of Finance, then in the Ministry of Trade.

1848 really Go. Oberregierungsath. Since 1866 right hand Bisj
marcks. 1867 President of the Federal Chancellery. Minister of State.
Received a grant of 200,000 thalers in 1871 for his services

in the war. 5

1

The latter made the following statement in the Reichstag session of April 4,
1873, on the occasion of Lasker's founding speeches:
rung: 5 1 .

g "It is beyond the power of any legislation to prevent people who simply want to
get rid of their money from doing so." This stands worthy of the Reich's
claimj
day's delegate Dr. Alexander Meyer, which he later
during the discussion of the usury laws, namely that "whoever commits usury should be
placed under the guardianship of the creditor".

Both are the "voice of nature"; the nose speaks here purely and unadulterated,
the statements are in my opinion nothing but a parliamentary reproduction of the text of
Law No. 24 of the Jewish Mirror.

I am only quoting this one statement of the Minister. Anyone who is interested
in more should read Glagau's works and one will find that not only other words of
the Minister, but also his actions and those of a large part of the numerous

rich Delbrück family only too clearly represented the Semitic race
guess. |

A member of the family is a professor of philosophy at the University of Berlin
and his name is Hans Delbrück. This gentleman, if I am not mistaken, also
played a role as an educator in the Imperial family and still seems to have connections
with the court, at least with Empress Frederick. Around Easter 1890, His Excellency
issued a decree.

His Majesty the Emperor issued a cabinet order against luxury

of officers in the army. On April 17th of this year, the "Echo" published the following
note: || 5 g | 1

Hans Delbrück tells of his time as Crown Prince in his "Personal Memories of
Emperor Frederick": "On a walkj
During a walk through the park of Sansjyouci, around the year 1883, the
problem (the Jewish question) was discussed back and forth, and a
defenders of anti-Semitism culminated in his argument with the sentence: 'If the Prussian
officer corps were still fine, what it

is, when the manors of the Mark and Pomerania once all from

from the hands of the Alvenslebens and Bredows into the possession of the Levys and Cohns?
The Crown Prince was somewhat taken aback and said: 'Yes, something should have been done
earlier.' 8 5 The goods of the Alvenslebens and Bredows in the possession of the
Levis and Lohns! |

The time will come and must come, and just as surely the time, when the castles of the
Hohenzollerns and other German princes will be inhabited by Semites - if something is not done!

Professor Delbrück knows this as well as any of his tribe
enjoyed. From the estates of the Alvensleben etc. to the estates of the princes is always only one step.

The Delbrücks have always been good patriots. The Göschens have also always been good
patriots. The Delbrücks have long been

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were good Christians, the Göschens were perhaps even longer good Christians and still are nominally
so. In the Delbrück family we find all sorts of echoes of that, and relationships to the Semites

thum. The same is the case with the Göschens. 1 ee Both families are
undoubtedly of Jewish origin. Whether they have any Aryan blood in their veins and which of
them has more remains to be seen; it is also basically irrelevant.

Drumont shows us in his book "La France juive" how every Semite dreams of world
domination by Israel and how

= Every time I hear a statement like the one above, which

Transfer of German possessions into Jewish hands and the

future, necessarily resulting demoralization of the
officer corps, circulated by yemitic "friends", it occurs to me

the representation of the Dance of Death before our eyes: "The image which is supposed to illustrate the power of death over human life, where death with veiled face embraces in dance the pope, emperor, empress, king, down to the peasant, youth, virgin, child." u 5 The Dance of Death is the image of Semitism in its present form! |

The Semite loves to see in his mind the ruins that his work must produce, and he even loves to show them to the victim. 8 ae

What is Professor Delbrück thinking when he prints this conversation with the discouraged answer of Emperor Frederick?

Is he happy about the sad state of affairs? I don't know. Does he regret it? I don't know either! But then he wouldn't have brought it down.

write or at least not publish. Have the Delbrücks ever done anything to prevent this impending evil?

to prevent these situations? Nothing is known about this publicly, but it is clear that several members of the family played a role in contributing to these situations.

May heaven protect us from complete Judaization.

But if it were to come to that, would anyone who knows the Jewish question be surprised if some Mr. Delbrück said to the German people, following the example of Mr. Göschen:

"Behold, for nearly a century we have served your emperors and kings, we have educated them. They have been overthrown, in fulfillment of the inevitable command of God, who says: You will devour all nations... You shall not spare them!"

I hardly believe it! because people only follow the relentless
natural laws of the race, the law of nomadism, they cannot do otherwise. . |

A valuable example, perhaps the best of recent times, of how little use the baptism of Jews on the basis of a simple confession of faith is here and how much abuse can be made of it, is Professor Franz Delitzsch, who recently died in Leipzig. An insight into his aggressively pro-Jewish work and his character

rakter can best be found in the following works by Rohling:

"The Polemics and Human Sacrifice of Rabbinism. My Anÿ words to the Rabbis" and in Abbs Dr. Clemens Victor's: "Bros.

feÿÿor Rohling, the Jewish question and public opinion.

Professor Delitzsch was awarded the Order of Merit in 1890.

Death was praised to the skies by all Jewish newspapers, but also by German Christian newspapers, which only knew about him through Jewish advertising.

had known, dedicated warm obituaries to this "Christian".
As the Bavarian Jews often did when changing religion

The "Munich Volksbote" reported on this under

May 9, 1852, the following amusing story:

"— — The Jews travel on possible trades: for the Hebrew lives by trade and haggling and fills his purse.

All this is nothing new, because they have been doing it since time immemorial: but now one of them is even going on a religious spree and "doing business in Christianity". A few years ago, a child of Israel,

Born in Wangen, he came to Munich and after the

Christianity. A local clergyman taught him and a respected man was kind enough to take over the godparenthood for him, in short, the child of Israel was publicly baptized.

"Well," the reader will say, "that's nothing new,

at some Israelites are baptized and our Lord worships |

Minister Ringelmann himself is of Jewish descent." Quite right,

says the Volksbot', but the best is yet to come. Not long after.

The same baptized Jew traveled to Vienna and there again asked to become a Christian, and again as a Jew of the Christian religion received instruction, was baptized again and then confirmed. Now someone might say that the second time the baptism would have been fruitful for him; but no, nothing of the sort, rather the same haggler was very recently in Munich again with a fresh Baden passport, in which he is recently described as an "Israelite". From this it seems that, because speculation has brought him all kinds of "profits" so far,

he came up with the idea that "all good things come in threes".

Should the Jewish boy register somewhere again, the Volksbot' hopes that instead of the holy baptism, he will be given another baptism, which will have a healing effect, even if not on his

The whole story can be fully vouched for by the Volksbot' and only wants to

to add that the same person, who was baptized twice and yet lived as a Jew, wandering subject wanted to return from here to Vienna, presumably to make another "history of Christianity" on the way."

About another Jew, who also had business in the religious

made a change of government, the same newspaper wrote the following on March 23, 1855: "— — Our supreme court has just declared the annulment

ity complaint of a clean individual who has made himself notorious throughout the country. The same subject is called Henry 5 and is a Jew by birth, but

s

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Because his Jewish community did not give him a scholarship, he became a Protestant. However, since his new co-religionists did not support him as he wished, he used all sorts of tricks and tricks to gain the favor of the Catholic spirit.

He knew how to obtain the faith by deception and then became a Catholic for a while, but again he did not find his "profit" in this, so he tried his luck with the Anabaptists for a while until he finally converted back to Protestantism.

During this time he pretended to be a writer and tried to make his money by collecting subscriptions and advance payments for books that would not be printed before St. Never's Day, whereby he was particularly interested in spirit

swindled people and swindled considerable sums of money. For a while he also pretended to be a "professor from Poÿen" who had been dismissed because of his religious convictions, for which the clergy had to pay the price.

In the jubilee year of 1849 he was secretary of a democratic association, but afterwards he denounced the members of the same association to the government of Middle Franconia. With the forced

He has also already made acquaintance with the workhouse, and the people would have to be very much mistaken if he had not written about this bird in his paper a few years ago and warned the clergy in particular about it. Recently he has been doing "business" by convincing people of inheritance.

money out of his bag, and finally a farmer 50 fl., with which he ran off to "beautiful, free Switzerland", from where the honest rogue was returned as a vagabond, so that he was finally convicted of 13 crimes and 8 misdemeanors of the

The appeal court of Middle Franconia referred the case to the public session of the city court in Ansbach, against which Monheimerche has now taken up the appeal for annulment in vain, so that he will soon be granted a decent pension by the Ansbach court without a doubt." (Scharff/Scharffenstein, the exposed Judaism. Pages 20–23.)

At the end of this chapter I will give a story reported by Jews themselves, which is proof that Jews, in whichever country and under which "confession" they may live, always know how to find each other. * To corroborate the factuality of the following story

I can also add that an acquaintance in China, who had Jewish blood in his veins, once told me how Jews who had just arrived from Baghdad or Damascus and who had therefore never seen him before, recognized him and addressed him as a fellow tribesman. Such examples could certainly be given in thousands if one wanted to pay more attention to such things. 3 On the secret Judaism in Spain, its existence

and existence of the German Jews until very recently

Time always denied, a Mr. Ullmann in Frankfurt a. M.

in a meeting of the local Society for History and Antiquity

— 87 —

In February 1868, he made the following piquant announcement when he reported on the Entö origin of the Frankfurt Jewish surname "Spanier"

He reported verbatim as follows: "After a oral

declaration based on the Christian tradition in 1519, when

When King Charles I received the German imperial crown as Charles V, the Jews in the empire were worried because they feared that they would be treated in a similar way to the way their ancestors were treated in Spain, which at that time was forbidden to Jews to enter under penalty of death. Nevertheless, there were many Jews in Spain who were not interested in the Jews. They separate themselves from their ancestral religion, but in their innermost

but because of the constraint she was all the more devoted to her

love and hoped for the time when they would be freed from this constraint

This fear that the Jews in the Reich might be treated in the same way as in Spain, prompted the Jewish community in Frankfurt not to wait idly, but to send an embassy to Spain. Two brothers were prepared to undertake the journey, they dressed according to the local customs and set out to

glides away from the community's blessings. They arrived safely in the Spanish capital; but only now did they think about the solution to the question that had troubled them on their way: How to get to the emperor? Their good fortune led them to meet a buyer of various customs in the market in Madrid.

a secret Jew, whom they followed, discovered themselves and were secretly brought to the Emperor by him, who was an imperial fool, who listened to their requests and signed a letter of protection for all Jews in the Empire. With this, after many complaints, they arrived in Frankfurt, where they were at the gate of the Jews

gates immediately recognized and with the words: "The Spaniards find Come! The Spaniards are here!" were greeted by young and old alike. They kept the name "Spaniards" for all time, although until then they had been called Cohen." (Scharff/Scharffenstein, Die Juden in Frankfurt a. M., pp. 16 and 17.)

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. Fudenfiwoflen.

"There are very strange, very peculiar cases of atavism. The race purifies itself and returns to the purely oriental type. Consider the young Iyidor Schiller. The father is German, strong, blond, chubby, the son huddled in on himself, with a very small head, like one drop of water to another.

captives of the bas-reliefs of Nineveh; he is a true time

comrades of the Menähe and Poyakim."

(Drumont, Jewish France IS 124.)

Daniel Deronda.

"Even the religious question plays only a secondary role next to |

the racial question, which precedes all others. Even among those who have cast off Judaism for two or three generations, the Jew knows how to find his own people again; he notices

know signs as to whether a drop of Jewish blood flows in their veins. Sometimes he even spares an enemy because he has recognized in him a brother who has gone astray.

In Daniel Deronda, that wonderful study of Hebrews, for which the Jew Lewes invited his life partner, George Eliot,

Dickens, the most important novelist in England, two to three

hundred volumes of historical works read, this point is in admirable
= Daniel Deronda is a novel hero in the

full sense of the word; a young lawyer, handsome, clever, eloquent, who has no idea that he belongs to the Jacobs family; the attraction of the race makes him fall in love with a Jewess. Then Miordecai appears, one of those enlightened ones, those sectarians who are currently leading the world in favor of the Semitic cause. He has recognized the tribesman beneath the gentleman; he lifts a little of the veil that covers the politics of the century, which is incomprehensible to the superficial and simple-minded. | Daniel immediately understands the truth. He is the son of one. be:

famous singer, the Alchariyi. The Alchariyi has one of her lovey

lord, Lord Mallinger, to adopt her son and to

to be educated as a future peer of England. While

the child grows up, the singer pursues her successful artist

career; she marries a German prince and when Daniel has grown into a man, she decides to tell him the secret of his burt, which she assumes will grieve him: "Mother," Daniel simply replies, "I am happy and proud to be a Jew." 2 Mordecai further initiates him; he shows Daniel the services he can render to his people, the actions he must undertake; he proves to him that it is necessary to restore the kingdom of Israel.

You have no idea why? "To serve as a model for liberated Europe!" Deronda has understood, he has, as he says, discovered his social calling." He leaves for the Orient, where all Semitism is stirring at the moment. He probably saw Gambetta before his death, with the Jewish bankers and a

He spoke to influential politicians and said to them: "Look, old brothers, let a few thousand of these stupid Frenchmen be slaughtered in foreign lands, that will be good for Israel, for England and for your stock exchange!" (Drumont, *La France juive*. I. p. 41.)

| (Eliot Daniel Deronda Leipzig. Tauchnitz. 2 vols.)

"It happens," said the Chief Rabbi Zadoc Kahn to the Parisian correspondent of the "Nowoje Wremja", which published this article on June 5th/17th, 1886, that a Jewess, when she marries a Christian, raises her children according to the rules of Jewish worship. This is what the Duchess of Grammont, a countess and a marquise do, who diligently attend the synagogue, although they are married to Christians.
| !

Look here, said the Chief Rabbi, here is a letter that I have just received from a young lady who married a Christian against her parents' wishes. Listen to what she writes. Zadoc Kahn read the letter.

The young girl apologized to the Chief Rabbi in the most affectionate terms, saying that she had news to give him that would not be pleasant. She was going to marry Mr. X., but he was a weak character, and she asked the Chief Rabbi to rest assured that she would remain true to the religion of her fathers, and asked him to keep a place in the synagogue free for her and her future family.

So you see how it goes, said Zadoc Kahn; this beautiful young lady, who has now become Madame X., will always be in our company. I will love her as before, and her way of life will not change in any way.

a (Drumont, *Jewish France*, before public opinion (P. 34 35.)

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= Inden und Berrfiher.

As has already been shown, the kings and maidens of the

Akum (non-Jews) stood out from the rest of the Akum, which is why their

bloody sacrifice is especially holy. With regard to the prince's
murder also says



German



English



Full text of " German Jewish Masonic Conspiracy "

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Freemason Order

fine true meaning,
That means.

as a world order, in which and by means of which,
fine fine organism, a secret society the Revs-
lutions against all existing churches and monarchies,
fo well as the control of property, the estates and
Guilds for the purpose of a theocratic -focial order-
republic, prepared for three centuries, is carrying out
and led.

In two fonts
the criminal courts and the Estates Assembly
proven from history, from statutes and from
the confessions of the order in its secret writings
to motivate the associated application for

Abolition of the Order

from

Lawyer Eduard Emil Eckert, 77 77 +e ;

Editor of the frank Sachsenzeitung.

Dresden.

Published by the author himself.

1852.

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EUR TILL

Printed by Julius Blochmann Jr. in Dresden.

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Foreword.

Imbued with the conviction that duty
of the citizen does not mean the negation of all participation
not exhausted by legally prohibited acts, but
rather a positive, strong contribution to the preservation
and happier development of the state society and
their purposes, I believed already in my youth=
years, as a student and as a legal candidate, not
to let public events pass by without interest
to be allowed to, but to look at them and examine myself
must decide whether and to what extent to continue to support or
to seek to inhibit the individual citizen's duty for
If the results were still immature, and
This resulted in many mistakes by Handelus, and the
natural cause in the immaturity of life=, the Be=
observation=, the years of experience; but I won in the=
from my youth the foundations for later cla=
knowledge of temporal phenomena in their original form. –
To achieve this result, this clear insight,
through my professional activities as a public agent

ter in a provincial town in Saxony is necessarily very fevered, as my business work takes up all my time in it, and the place of residence was quite off-remote of the big cities, the heart chambers of the whole

IV

home revolutionary current that covers the whole floods the people's life, enlivens it and the revolutionary phenomena. Meanwhile, those who had

At the end of the 1930s, there was a noticeable increase in and weight-heavy, worrying phenomenon

in the field of church, politics and social life, in the chambers, in the press, in clubs, finally in the Leipzig and Annaberg events, to re-observe this phenomenon as carefully as possible events and to research into their sources.

So came the unfortunate year of 1848 and the new outbreak the general revolution, evident in Germany

only by secret societies, almost without any popular participation- started and through abuse of government powers

It seemed as if only the screaming suffer from all honest and insightful citizens

possessed, it seemed to be only an encouraging example

need, this, through no serious government sins the more or less excusable destructive activity against the political, moral and economic reasons- of the common good, to put an end to and men-ner of higher qualifications and more specialized profession encourage them to recognize their duties and in word and Scripture to oppose the work of destruction. I

felt the strength in me and believed in this profession, to set an encouraging example for others.

I took up the political pen on March 16, 1848, but I did not think of sacrificing my business

to bring. I was wrong in my good belief in the patriotism of the educated classes, I

remained alone, alone without any support for the whole

Course of the year 1848. – But my persistent
The work was not entirely fruitless, because soon after
At the beginning of 1849, there were some nobles who

V

supporting resources for expanded political activity
offered; only one man could not be found to take my place
The fatherland had to surrender to the revolution=
be let go without even saving the honour that my=
at least there were still men in the nation, a=
fentious and patriotic enough to protect the common good
defend myself unless I decided to make this public
to continue the struggle in a wider scope. Now
it was always the principle of my life not to do anything half-heartedly,
to do nothing half-heartedly, I could not at the same time do my thing=
walter business and also the duties of combating the
Revolution; I believed the duty to contribute to the state=
to contribute to the preservation of the earth as a higher duty
to strive for, as that of economic self-preservation
ment, devoted myself entirely to this higher duty and founded
dete the frank Saxon newspaper. From now on only
The study of revolution in state and church,
in the causes and effects, as well as their combat
my sole task in life, and only in the course of the=
the most careful and undivided studies I came across Er=
phenomena that aroused my suspicion that
home conspiracy power, whose systematic, uniform
His work in Europe was unmistakably illuminated everywhere,
which I long strove in vain to find, in the Freemason=
rer=Order, to which only charitable and
“finer social purposes I too until then good-natured and
without further examination. In particular,
the manifestations of the powerful revolutionary agi=
tations for the purpose of surrendering Saxony to Prussia,
which, as emanating from the Order, became clear to me.
Once I came to this realization, I turned
with restless activity all my little intellectual
and economic forces to decide about purpose and economy
ity of the Order to a comprehensive, clear and secure

iv

To gain knowledge and to create the means for myself,

To be able to document results as desired.

The task I had set myself to solve
I soon had to recognize it as the most difficult of my life=
nen, because no matter how large the mass of works is, which
Purpose, organization and effectiveness of the Order
were, but not only is there still no

Work that represents the true purpose of the Order, fej-
a total organism and its historical activity
harmonically and doctofrically proven, but it

feven the existing works represent only the most diverse,
most confusing contradictions, created essentially by
that the Order has a level of education that corresponds to today's
furprisingly subtle conspiracy organism for

The basis is the elevation to the highest po=

ōlitical dignities of the Order, without thereby affecting the in-
nest purposes and the secret activity of the Order
to reveal the most apparently contradictory systems

encloses itself. In addition, a large mass

of writings indisputably by the Order itself for the purpose of

Deception about his nature and work and for the sake of
indirect refutations of individual . in the

world was thrown.

And finally, the resistance of the external Or=

dens against his subordination to the inner order,

throughout human life and with temporary
Success showed a huge mass of writings between

both order divisions and between systems=
called who had given him the task of verifying the authenticity
only one branch of the order or one system the other
Systems, whereby deformities of all kinds

were generated.

But this bitter dispute within the Order itself led

but also the disputing parties, in order to

y

vil

prove what one had claimed against oneself – the wich=
t most important order documents, albeit only as secret documents,
printed in the order's printing works by brothers,
to each other. And I managed to collect them
with endless effort.

Only the most careful comparison of these mutual
Order party documents and certificates by the un=
involved, unbiased layperson could come to a clear conclusion
Informing about the Order's secret purposes, organization=
men and activities.

Having reached these results, I could no longer
doubtful about the obligation of their publication; only
a certain event concerning me personally suggested to me
the reason to go further, to the criminal investigation office.
initially for the purpose of indirect proof of the truth=
ity of certainty, expressed in a private writing by me
ner and me charged with statements the templates
and to demand the State Government's repeal
of the Order, whose influence alone gave me that
Event, whose more detailed description here I consider
nor prohibit, became understandable.

So the power of circumstances forced me earlier
to publicly speak out against the Order when I
I was forced to do so within eight weeks,
among other daily business, to provide a document of evidence,
which by its nature should be an annual work, and
had to create a rich collection of the most valuable writings
ten, which I only got through the kindness of the Consul General of the
United States of America, for conservation
and promotion of true human welfare for active gentlemen
Schwarz in Vienna, from his extensive library em=
pfing, still largely unused at present. And
since I once felt compelled to take the official step
to hurry, so I was also allowed to deal with the public Publica=

VIII

tion no longer hold back; because the more isolated I am from the
almighty high order to ensure the necessary
It is more important to make the whole world a witness of the clear justice
and the faithfulness of my actions; I had to
to the public the writings, on whose content it can judge
fshould, as I have reported to the chambers of the country=
were handed over; I had to refrain from presenting the
to present an even more improved scientific work,
fhowever keenly I wished for it, and finally unfortunately
the information given by the State Government to the free press
Conditions to a few, but regrettable, moments
difieirungen of the part that the course of the latest Cr-
events in Saxony.

May the general public enjoy the precocious work
be a lenient judge; his purpose is only to convince,
and for this purpose the given must be more than
than sufficient.

Dresden, January 3, 1852. |

Eckerts.

zer — SE IG rso—

At
the bobe Estates Assembly
| in the Kingdom of Saxony,
first to the high first chamber.

Since the second half of the last century,
The prudent observer of the life of states knows, with
feftreich and Russia, in the rest of Europe
a harmonious dissolution of the three legally recognized
Churches, the monarchical orders and the Gis
genthum.

He sees this phenomenon everywhere more and less
fwifhly complete, finds everywhere regarding the causes of this
appearing effects the same indications, the same
Means of realization, the means of self-destruction through
the governments through legislation and
Administration and the means of rebellion.

He sees rebellion following rebellion, nowhere does he
testifies to real need, nowhere arising from the
Crowds, evoked everywhere with initially pitiful rejoicing
follow from the scholarly world, but everywhere under protection and
Support of the moral authority of the so-called educational
claffen, everywhere in intimate harmony with the beginning of a
new great era of dissolution by the state powers themselves.

The calm observer sees these phenomena just
from the time when not only the general welfare=
ft, but also the general fubjective freedom, fo
how general moral and knowledge education reaches a high level
degree, of which no older ee was a
second example.

This happy general development was the fruit
the further development of the Christian monarchical power after its
Victories over the party powers that emerged in the Middle Ages,
for the heart of the Christian monarch was all good

10

The children of the country were close and the ftabulary had to be based on the
line that is connected with justice and
Welfare of the whole, on which they guaranteed
of general freedom, education and prosperity
Therefore, serfdom was abolished,
Even the easements were regulated by contracts which provided
regulated certain moderate use, protected against arbitrariness
and the replacement that would occur over time.
And the governments' aspirations for
Revitalization of industry.

Yes, even more, one sees these rebellions and dissolutions=
demands on church, state, estates and property according to
every time their formulated demands are granted, everywhere
always make certain new, more far-reaching demands, i.e.
never be satisfied. All easements were paid off, fo
to the extent that they could hinder soil cultivation and personal services
contained, i.e. as far as a national economic or a moral
lic interest in the repeal, but still further
Rebellion, further demand for the removal of usable property=
omen rights that no longer interest the common good and
of literary non-owners, for what? – there is only one
reasonable explanation, for the purpose of progressive dissolution
of landed property. And this was immediately destroyed
by releasing the dismemberments. The landowner
accepted these laws short-sightedly because he wanted to
could sell for thousands more. He does not consider that

he sold to the wisher to make money from usury for fine children

to buy other land twice as expensive; that the land= possessions, finally fragmented into houses and garden plots, ceases to have and give value. And everyone knows
The surrender of monarchical rights became only a weapon, leading to enforce further demands. i
Nowhere else can these rebellions be found, and even less so
Self-destruction of the monarchical powers and their ftändis fhical foundations a natural explanation, so everywhere must ` fie as products of a plan of a secret, directed= ments themselves directly acting conspiracy
ft, for the purpose of creating a theocratic and de= ma e ee world republic.
We have already come to the point where faith

BTL

1114

extinguished, so that the Church is dead in its essence; that the Mynarchy exists only formally, without all its foundations; that the vassal class could hardly obtain the bare necessities that the peasant class is being destroyed by dismemberment and that the class of urban commercial citizens only still visible as a dying shadow. l
All these phenomena therefore point to the purposes of a home connection that can only go there, the spirit= ual authority, state power, all intellectual and physical human labour of nations and their land ownership of and to draw them into the connection and to make them available to the benefit of the
If I have the property of a
Nation its yields and millions mentally and physically= ly in federal factories, instead of the present guilds for. me and some fraternity brothers work, then I can afford the
Let socialism fall. |
Fotfceht: but after this general evil, destroy= the demon, so one finds, no matter how much one may research, but only one single phenomenon, which by virtue of its universality unity, its significant components and finally may their mysterious organism appear suitable, to accomplish something so terribly great, and this phenomenon is the Masonic Order, defen members of all states and communities deoffices push back the profane citizen, who has already brought it close to being a mason must in order to obtain offices or do business.
In contrast, only two perceptions seemed to raise concerns

arouse, namely partly the participation of the most high-ranking and wealthiest people in the Order who professed faith in their revolutionary work, especially for the destruction of the ice genthums did not allow, partly the perception that bitter Party divisions of the revolutionary power in the history of Révolutions became visible, which opposed an equality of their ends and means, which spoke against their corporate unity. On the other hand, one could not deny that that destruction from above through the violence carrier itself, which undeniably progressed, at least just fo incomprehensible than the destruction of property by genthüms, that the one as well as the other alone only he= It will be made clear by discovering the existence of the finest, cleverest

12

Deception of these same high instruments in a way that Throne of Europe's spun conspiracy. And with it had to be considered that with the high level of formation of the state governments of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries= century, a conspiracy without one, the crime cherish purposes for the most extraordinarily wise time living organism could not possibly remain undetected; that either the existence of such a conspiracy denies or admits the possibility of such a subtle deception be done. If the apparitions now allow a denial= the existence of such a secret power, so the possibility of deception had to be accepted and sought And this possibility could only be realized in a homeland that encompassed the world and in the highest Circles was powerful because in these highest circles had to perceive the inexplicable phenomena.

The second concern was already very insufficient, because it strictly speaking only justified the belief in lack of discipline, disputes within the company society of conspiracy.

And such disputes were indeed in the Freemasonry= Order broke out between the inner (the Scottish) and between the outer (Johannis=) division of the Order over the latter subordination. –

Both parties gave each other the most important information clarifications and documents on purpose, organization and history of the Order in secret writings, and soon such in profane and also in my hands; and a multi-year tireless research, testing and comparing finally brought me not only to full subjective clarity, but also to the own knowledge of the world as truth through one's own

To be able to present the Order's confessions convincingly.

The Order, spread over the whole earth, which it already divided into Order governmental realms, shows an organism of such an admirable construction that history has never seen anything remotely similar has put forward, entirely calculated to present it to a closed number of relatively fewer initiates possible, Thousands of others become unconscious tools under unclear rem, fty fhining purpose to use them, to

13

need for direct or indirect destruction, for money to protect by means of their influence or goodwill mens or to influence third high personalities.

And so all those so-called legal destructions in church, state and property, all those revolutions in these fields, from the Masonic Order and were prepared in him.

The Order's documents on purpose and organization, the declarations of the Grand Dignitaries in the Order and at deffen Parts express this clearly, distinctly and explicitly. And history provides harmonious confirmation of this.

I had in a, not intended for the public, printed lecture on the internal political situation in Saxony pointed out: "that the influence of these humanists= conspiracy can still be felt today in three ministries."

The Ministry of Justice has therefore launched a Criminal Proceeding cess against me, and I shall have my judgment from expect a judiciary which, for the most part, even in higher heads, consists of Freemasons. The Mason would thus become the judge and avenger in his own case against me. I had to put up with this all the less, as the Order in its capacity as a world association, the sacral contrary to the fist association laws, as the order obligations fpeculiarly incompatible with the duties of the judicial status; finally, when the Order pursued treasonous purposes ly conceals and strives for.

I therefore abhorred the vicious judiciary until the abolition of the Order, and carried out the execution eficient evidence of these three illegal acts properties of the Order in a Royal submitted evidence.

But I also informed the Ministry of Justice about this.
show made and requested: "the perhorrescence and proof
description of a high cognition and the abolition
of the Order."

The only result I received was the strange resolution:
"The application belongs to the cognition of the Ministry of the Interior
matters, and should therefore be referred to this ministry

I countered with a counter-representation to the judiciary
Ministerio, from which the demand for the statement of the

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"Revocation of the order according to the circumstances, at the Ministry of the Interior

had to be submitted, but also renewed the application for
lifting of the order at the Ministry of the Interior immediately,
but since then I remain without any further resolution.

These are not phrases, not even

Combinations of a sharp mind, it is about

Investigation based on statutes, documents and orders

confessions to investigate the existence of a conspiracy,

which destroyed the Church, the monarchical order to the brink

of the Ahgrund and partly already fell down, which
the entire state existence and property threatened; yes
a conspiracy of such fine construction and management that
capable of so many monarchs, so many of the best of every nation
tion into tools of their destruction.

Isn't, one asks Stannen, the first task of the

The existence of every government, the state society and the

to secure the lives, rights and property of individual citizens?

One has the privileges of birth in the civil service on-
raised. Should it be done fine, in order to actually have the
dens, a state within a state, and the
Generality of the citizens as profane by the state
to push back the positions?

We have two ministries to protect against the Aus-

country and defense surveillance, not a ministry for protection against the most miserable, most dangerous, against the inner enemy of

State society. Surveillance of the most dangerous enemy of the lower, and unfortunately not even own officials but officials whose next main task is to: lizei against the so-called common criminals, who overloaded with such work, do not find the time to go to the deep Studies of general, revolutionary and conspiracy theories history, even less to the studies of the appearing the often extensive works on the revolutionary works ties and their activities. The higher ministerial Officials are responsible for recognizing the dangers of state life, after the once existing peculiar their powers belong to their superior stated supposedly higher scope of action for replacements, Trade regulations now, in short the revolution: has also ensured that their conspiracy was not . not can be viewed with clarity.

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And yet I say nothing less than too much, and my Evidence will also make this clear: No state man today understands his time, the causes of the phenomena in the field of supreme politics, internal administration, the church, the school, the entire political and social life, he does not even understand the ordinary expressions that he, he does not know how general hears the official language spoken by the officials themselves be incorporated, e.g. movement instead of rebellion etc., in short he only sees phenomena and is not able to understand them properly it, and even less to treat them, if he does not the Masonic Order, in its innermost essence and in his work, studied and understood!' |

Every not entirely dull or reckless citizen and Farmer hears the never-resting hammer beneath our feet, without seeing what mysterious power was guiding him. Every says: "It cannot stay like this, the state building is fundamental got rid of it, it hangs over, either it must fall, or it the smashing hammer must be broken and with the greatest haste and strength the reason again underpinned and that . be raised up again."

Well, the longer the government hesitates, the sooner finally, at least to look seriously and carefully at who because actually wield the terrible hammer? so much the more holy

if it is the duty of the representatives of the state society to
to undertake the investigation and then take the appropriate measures
men of the government are strongly recommended.

I therefore present to the High Assembly of Estates Cos
pien of these documents with the most humble request: |

“to have them examined carefully and then to

“high state government with the urgent request to

“hand over: “the Order of Freemasons in Saxony

“to abolish, to prohibit participation in, to prohibit

“offered to be carried out with emphasis, and at the high

“Bundestag the general abolition of the Sb in

“Germany to apply.” | |

| Persisting with reverence

Dresden, 1 February 1852.

| Adv. Eduard Emil Eckert,

Report of the Freimüthige Fachzeitung.

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»To the City Court of Dresden.

In addition to a very significant number of press processes,
which in particular the most famous democratic personalities
ten have brought against me because I
in my newspaper scenes of their democratic activities:
and called the Democrats, a name that
which was once her pride in public, and which today is
Circles nor is, except the Proceffen of this kind, I say, the
The developments often left me astonished, and this is also the result
Most High Resolution regarding my work for the Saxon
a certain lecture of March 4, 1851 a Criminal=
proceedings have been initiated against me.

I cannot follow the course of all these criminal procedures
against me no longer to watch quietly, but must finally
the hostile power that seems to be so influential in them
destroy in order to save my own existence, I mean the
Order of Freemasons, which also includes the judiciary only to a limited extent=

richly represented, even presidents of higher courts and ministerial councillors in its ranks. Perhaps, perhaps I, I am wrong and I am far from the religious order to denounce the criminal justice system, but undoubtedly eloquent I am at least entitled to the expressed suspicion and then I am also entitled to do what I want to do here.

I abhor the wicked judges until it is done= abolition of the Masonic Order and protest until against every judgment of the criminal justice system against me.

I must deal with a justification of Le= gitimation point for this step of mine and with a general motivation of my desire and give me the special motivation within the next fourteen days before= keep, since the sum of the money in my hands Material is so extraordinarily extensive that at least such a time is devoted exclusively to processing must be done, which my thoughts did not allow me to do until now. Rur= preliminary general justification for this protest also it will be sufficient to state the following:

J. The Order is incompatible with Saxon legislation, therefore, every citizen must demand its abolition

entitled. |

II. The Order is (apart from political questions)

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with the welfare of the state, especially with the judicial He Ante.

8 the suspicion is justified, I say the suspicion, in the Order and by means of fine ftantädangerous Purposes are pursued; this justification is thought through the critique of reason, through the confession= niffe of the dignitaries of the order in the secret writings ten and partly publicly deposited, through fine ftratification in general; finally, through the phenomena of Modern times in and outside Saxony.

IV. The Order is hostile to me if the suspicion I

just said here, because I then fts efforts are fought mightily, but he is in any case party against me, because he is also expressly and specifically attacked by me in my newspaper and fought against; my lecture itself finally knows

that I see it, this order, as the

heime revolutionnaire power which demokra=
tic personalities in three ministries, ie in three
civil service branches into government offices;
so the judge, who is a member of the Order, may
be involved in the investigation against me because of this
Guilt of the Order, at the same time judge and party.
And to pervert such a judge, every attempt
complained. Now the fact is notorious that
in the judiciary such against me as a member of the Order
fhared persons are present, however, their na=
men, because of the oath of secrecy,
that they took, unknown, now the judges must
first and foremost by abolishing this secret society of
fuch cleaned.

Regarding I., the Saxon Association Law states:

1) that no association which has not been expressly granted the right to do so
has been granted, form branch associations and join forces with
their domestic and foreign associations in connection
may set;

2) that each association shall submit its status to the Authority
and submit membership directories;

3) that it remains open to police surveillance;

A) that, if the society publishes a club newsletter,

2

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also complied with the conditions of the Press Act
and fo e.g. Caution ordered and the prescribed
Submission of the published papers to the authority results in
become.

The Masonic Order alone is in agreement with the first condition
folut incompatible, because it is notoriously a world order, a
Association that extends over the whole world, to which all lodges,
according to such different systems as they may work,
belong to uniform parts, because the different systems
find little more than a few different business regulations, all
believe and want a unified purpose, communicate the=
half with each other, consider themselves as a unit, open their doors
against the travelling members of other lodges as fraternity brothers
and all are subject to a uniform oversight.

This relationship does not require any special proof,

it is world famous.

Continue to 2., | Ä DE

fo I do not know whether the Ordens = Gefellhaft the appearance of the Fulfillment of these conditions, but in no event can these conditions have been met in truth.

It is unthinkable because the authorities would have seen must ensure that the association in its nature and form does not local or provincial, i.e. not one which allow in Saxony.

It is unthinkable that the true purposes and the The entire statutes should have been presented, partly because Concealment of the purpose and the internal social activities= ity has always been the Order's condition of life. was valid and therefore from every teaching to be taken up= ling under oath or in lieu of oath depending on the lodge system must be sworn in, as everyone knows; partly because the Organism of society, as the statutes stipulate= must be recognized as one who is just in this form cannot possibly be tolerated by the state, as I will explain further in II., finally because after all reasonable examination, as I explain in detail in III. the Order's management in and with the Order can hardly be imagined= bare way can intend the purposes which one in the World as the purpose of the Order, and which as such made by the Order of the World Gosa * |

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Suppose, then, that there are free statutes and members of the lists, the former cannot possibly fulfill the purpose and Organism exhaustively and the latter can at most include the members who are admitted to the local lodges were and remained at the place, but not those Brothers who have been admitted to foreign lodges, here ka= men, beer life and as fraternity brothers the entry into the Lodges are open, in short, members of the club society. And these are mostly the literary, the higher who did not live on like the craftsman and tend to die where they first settled. I would like well see statutes and lists to their I Ges to be able to check.

Furthermore, 3.

fuch is, as I have just explained and everyone knows, secret= tung the life condition of the whole existence and activity of the Order. It vows to maintain strict secrecy, as expected, to treat each member to be admitted as the most sacred of his

. in addition to their duties, they also take an oath. Own religious houses with closed gates open day and night only by the hands of serving brothers, only the brothers or on the orders of the lodge master. Under the Veil of night, Brother Maurer enters the secret full rooms of the Order; only in the glow of the nightly Stars, when the profane world falls into slumber, fam The master of the chair calls his masons to the secret work in work lodges, for communal Meals in dining lodges, or the brothers meet for social Conversations together. Master and Lo anxiously investigate officials ensured that no uninitiated person could enter the holy rooms. and in the mysterious circles of the consecrated brothers penetrated. Even instant death threatens the uninitiated intruder according to old law. To which hours and meetings. now the state has fine police agents? – Can the state even hope that it has Guarantee that the Order, whose life and work the condition of secrecy is bound, police agents to fine, mysterious nightly work with constant ge z scientific loyalty? – Does the state have guarantors? ftschaft that also his police chief, (it is also in Dresden:

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not the case) that the middle and lower officials fhis police belong to the order and not as a palizei officers, but as members of the Order enter the Order rooms and leave? – Do you know every member of the order? – No. Finally 4., I am of course unable to say whether the only intended for Freemasons, printed by Masons and only to such upcoming Masonic newspaper, edited by Diako nus Fifcher in Leipzig, the provisions of the press laws since 1848 had been complied with; but I would also like to doubt, at least that since 1848, of the published Numbers were regularly delivered to the authorities fine, because if such a thing had happened, it would hardly be clarify that no authority can take action against a newspaper and against a Redaction intervened, which repeated the democratic revolution declared to be the child of the Order and to further active called upon the members of the order to provide maternal care for this child. I have already mentioned in numbers 187 and 196 of the “Frei müthigen Sachsenzeitung” such valuable passages of the Frei mason's newspaper and will be published in Section III. I feel compelled to submit this. I have now for today's purpose of legitimation

I would like to add a few comments to IV.

I have first and only of all political writings
ftenders in numbers 293, 295 and 303 of my newspaper
from last year the continued existence of the Order of Freemasonry=
rer, as incompatible with the welfare of the state, to be combated be=
And from that moment on, perhaps only
as a result of a chance encounter – the official prosecutions
my newspaper with a strikingly
feeming zeal sides of the royal circle direction. Mag
I am mistaken if I in a coincidence the effect of a ge=
mysterious influential power, I might then
at least to excuse fine; it does not go any further here either
ter on it, but only on my motives of the here
to legalize the step taken. The fact that the
The religious order attacked me, so that they
Party fet, is available in the designated printed matter, finds
fince then repeated hundreds of times in my newspaper and in
incriminated presentation clearly oe |

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And thus my application should be sufficiently legitimate and
appear to be purely motivated, so that the further specific motivation
does not appear to be a necessity; nevertheless, I believe it in
the thorough implementation of points II. and III. within
of the next 14 days.

May the future outcome of this fateful
Steps may be as always, I do it today as an act
my self-defense, not for the purpose of denunciation. I
knows that the Order monarchs and the noblest loyal
Men besides evil members, I know that the noble=
ren and befer elements, especially in the members of the three
lowest grades none at all, in the last three grades
most members have hardly a vague idea of that,
for what they are abused. The orders presented to me=
Documents demonstrate the most admirable organism,
who divided the Order into classes of ordained brothers and lodges and
into classes of collaborating brothers and lodges,
The latter serve the former to partly with their high
and influential position with her pure good name
to ensure the secret criminal endeavours of the former
conceal, partly to protect the possibly compromised members
save, partly the members of the order in the state offices and to the
to raise the highest positions of power, partly with strong monetary taxes
To create means, partly and finally at least to replace the
eternally true Church through the rational religion of the enlightened
innermost Orient of the Masonic Order.

The further specific proof of these sentences must
with reservations, it is sufficient here only one place from

"The History of Freemasonry," written by the famous
Freemason Venturini under the assumed name of Everyone
1824, which page 149 reads verbatim:

"The access of the princes,
etc. Even if those great men did not see the building as a work=
people and the masonry tools only made of silver
cutely tapered in the buttonhole, they are nevertheless for the
Federation important through their wealth as builders or through
their extensive influence in the state. In addition, find. folde
secret associations, no matter how free and independent they may appear
may be, but »too dependent on good weather from
Above, and thrive only in the sunshine. Where the prince

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fuld, one fears disgrace, to edify oneself. On the other hand,
runs with full sails, as soon as a mouthful of favorable court=
air blows in. May the distinguished guests of the highest,
high and not high graces at least be freed from the
Duty to build by the sweat of one's brow, just sit there,
like Martin's hood stock, their counterpart fertilizes
There are many who find it difficult to do something in secret
To do something useful. Where they disappear, the construction stalls, like
in a beehive without drones!"
I therefore humbly request:
"with dispatch of the documents, 14 days more,
"To show decency."
Dresden, September 8, 1851.

At the Royal City Court of Dresden Criminal=
. Department.

I have in the investigation process, which is because of my,
for the Saxon Association, against me=
has been directed to the fuchsian judiciary until the fevent=
abolition of the Masonic Order and have
requested the abolition of this order.

This request was subjectively motivated by me through the
Note that the Order in the incriminated document is referred to as the,
in all probability clearly identified as a hostile power
net, also often attacked in my newspaper as such
fei, and since the Order is notoriously also in the Saxon Rih
terft numerous, according to the order organism not personnel
known members, towards me and especially in the question
process as an interested party, which therefore through its members
who does not judge me and my case against them
chen may.

I base the objective justification on the following

Sentences:

I. The Order is incompatible with Saxon legislation.

II. The Order is, apart from political questions, especially incompatible with the judicial office.

III. It is justified to suspect that in the Order and by means of his pursuit of state-threatening purposes become. ;

I led the Iten of these * for the purpose of the engraved

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Madweife's legal justification for my application immediately, the latter two, however, I reserved for myself for proof, and now do not fail to teach the same in the following, only fupon me the third movement to precede the first movement because I couldn't avoid repetitions.

So, first of all, we have to prove the following statement: "It is right= The suspicion arises that in the Masonic Order and by means of fine, all revolutions in the ecclesiastical, political and in the social life of modern times, to the outbreak led and managed.

This suspicion is justified

A. through the history of the Order in general;

B. through the explicit confessions of the dignitaries of the Order in the secret writings and partly publicly placed; '

C. through the latest phenomena in and outside Saxony;

D. through the critique of reason. "

| A) History. |

The present is the daughter of the past, it is incomprehensible without knowledge of the mother. Masonry is also only a sprout of ancient historical phenomena, therefore in their nature just so incomprehensible without an overview of their historical origins and development.

I therefore believe I am justified in starting to develop this story.

The grandeur of nature had to impress thinking people,

the more his thinking power matured, the more he led to the feat of the origin and preservation of nature, the essence of

E power to explore, which created such wonderful things, finally this

to worship every being. To this incessantly bold further
Researchers have been working together since the darkest times of prehistoric times

the most outstanding thinkers of their age and people, and it

the bold, restless activity of these people succeeded in enforcing the laws and to find the primary substances according to which and from which the world= creation and in its continued creative self-activity
They recognized an eternal being that existed in the transient forms and the immortality of power;
only the nature of that eternal being, first of all the becoming of those primary substances, and the entry of life or spirit into the Form, these last and highest tasks remained the eternal ones to

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solving riddles. Also to investigate them, to make man divine
To raise up the Creator remained the most burning desire of human ual spirit. He also boldly strove for the last great secret, felf against the recognized failing will of the deity to wrest the word, the power to say: "Become", or the spiritual life, the divine fire of life. The myths of Storm of a human giant race on the sky, from Creation of humans from clay by humans, stealing of the heavenly fire or the active word "Become" by Prometheus and his cruel punishment, finally the Babylonian towers provide Finnish examples of this bold aspirations of the human spirit.

As far back as our world-historical sources reach,
We therefore also look at the appearance of scientific associations= ly more educated men who could carry out those researches and the promotion of human welfare as the purpose of their union of the, known, the nature and work of the Covenant in deep secret, worshipped a myftical nature religion, religious and political teachers and leaders of the nation ten, or at least strove to control themselves in such a way fhrers of the nation. We read that these ancient Only bring together people with outstanding abilities, knowledge, or outstanding political position or finally of entitlement by birth, also that they Recordings with tough multi-year tests and performance of sworn vows; that they wore allegorical clothing

within their assemblies, that they fold themselves in higher and in lower classes, and finally, that they taught to represent it in symbols. We finally recognize in history that these associations have a religious and political To really gain dominion over the peoples of antiquity and used to claim. We find this phenomenon in Indien, saw them transplanted to Egypt, see them passed over into Judaism, transplanted to Greece and to the Cities of Lower Italy before the time of their subjugation by Rome; we find them here too, only in a smaller and with the increase the political power of Rome in more declining effectiveness, because Rome's citizens became masters of the world, political powers with non-Roman components, not in could find their interest. –

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And it has preserved and propagated this phenomenon to this day, when it has become the most worrying phenomenon in the world. tion will be.

Until the darkest fabled times the traces are lost that bold human aspiration which we have seen appear to this day.

Such results of science, as I have called them, could only be felt and won only by the most capable people as long as the culture of a nation is still at a lower level They were a precious treasure of the individual, may he feel called to be the teacher and educator of his contemporaries, for the purpose of ennobling humanity The education required teaching and learning or recognizing nicht levels. Only the most gifted Contemporaries were able to do this, and the teaching of images corresponded to the Childhood of humanity. People got used to the results of human research in symbols. The same ftiger people grasped the interpretation of the images and found Admission, ordination for the higher teaching classes; the Mas

Ben took the pictures for what they represented. And so ordained teachers=schools and mysteries, mysteriö=fer teaching and symbolic nature religion, so the rule their mysterious teachers, the priests' schools about those who sym=bole of the teacher adoring measures.

The consecrated owners of higher knowledge had to Control of their contemporaries will be easy, as long as such were raw, were in childhood, and as long as the mystic=rien were also beneficial to them; but over time The number of initiates had to meet the need for priests far exceeding, a priest had to emerge from them=

ftall, which then in its hereditary reproduction is not only spiritually lagged behind the electoral corporation of the mysteries, who not only gradually developed the higher conception of the symbolic religious rituals, but also the religious Ćin-flow of the Mysteries on the people for himself and whose for their own existence. Thus, the contrast between fic priesthood and folk religion on the one hand and the mystic rien on the other hand. -

The mysteries had a purpose, some of which was eternal attainable, partly capable of eternal continuation. The recognition of the essence of God, or the Creator and Sustainer of the

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World alone only by means of human spiritual research

, remain forever insoluble, and refinement of humanity remained

a purpose that is to be continued forever. Therefore, this double task remains with the human race, as long as not a divine revelation to man the understanding the former task. It was made available to people by Christ; only the human conceit remembered the older nations the images of the teachings of his philosophical Mysteries for worship, the members of the mysterious societies could not believe in truths, if the speculative human mind has not found and released them gisch deduced. The arrogance of the initiated had to the revelation was lost. Christ could only a consecrated mystic who has the highest task of Human spirit, "the knowledge of the eternal spiritual being, which created the primary substances, which allows the world forms to develop and in them the spirit that animates them, the heavenly fire

fhuts, fuch as the exhaustion of human perfection had more or less solved, which led to a new

System was designed for the purpose of human education."

-And so history showed the continuation of that Dop= pelzwecks by means of closed mystical corporations until today, and we see therefore that our present Corpo= ration of the species, the Masonic Order, of the creation of the world, does not count on the appearance of God in the Son in the world.

The form of processing this dual purpose had to be Over the centuries, during the transition of the teachings of the My=

transfer of one people to another, for mobilize themselves in many ways, – as well as the doctrine of individual supposed or real Knowledge truths, but the original dual purpose could never be should change, for he was by his nature eternally unbending, for as long as faith was not able to abolish the former part.

On the other hand, we saw in all peoples the original natural logical consequence of the knowledge monopoly of the members of the mysterious Societies, the rule over the peoples, weaken with the divorce from the priesthood, because the monopoly of knowledge=pol had won the priesthood from the Mysteries and the=the dominion over the minds; now the priesthood=thum, the rule had to be lost with him. And for a double conflict was already given by itself,

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the religious between the positive beliefs of the people and the priest with the natural–philosophical view of God of the mysteries, and the political between the new in=possessors of political authority and the Mystery Order as its ancient former owner.

| Political power could be taken back from the My=ferien=Orden only, either by regaining the

Means by which this political power was previously achieved had won and lost, ie by reconquering the priestly position among the people; or by conquering the Government power supported by material forces. Everyone The route had to offer an alternative, either the Path of amicable union with the secular or ecclesiastical Auto=ity or the path of overthrowing the authority in question! –

The path to regaining the priestly position upon, in order to suffice, at the time, that this state it retained its political authority. Was the=was no longer the case, then the other way had to be against the secular power. However, since no secular authority can last for any length of time, without the assistance of the ecclesiastical authority, because only in the people=believe in the sanctity of the duty of obedience, a guarantee=ity against the vicissitudes of power, it had to also every political power in harmony with the priest=thum. We have this connection of political and ecclesiastical power therefore at all times and in all bit core, seen with short temporary interstices, and These spaces of mutual division showed the beginning and imminent decline of political power. every political authority absolutely needs the support of an ecclesiastical, so she must create them again herself if they are lost

had gone. This could have happened either by Degeneration of the priesthood, or through overly harsh a contrast between religious teachings and the general an educational level. In the former case, disciplinary res flauration of the priesthood, but in the latter case A new religious system had to be found and the faith of the people must be won over to it.

Depending on these given circumstances, we therefore also at all times and among all peoples the Nyfteria=Ver=

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We saw, as expected, the ecclesiastical and pos litical authority and the latter with the general value the education or as a result of wars lose power nige or clases in the people, but they always understood each other, that one needs to be fit. So in India, in Egypt, in Paldftina, in Greece and in Rome. So earlier in all Christian States, as the Institute of the so-called regional churches teaches, even more so in Russia, as well as in Turkey and China. Napoleon also recognized this necessity, but since he Catholic clergy partly too inflexible, partly because of the lack of Catholic peoples, whom he strove to subjugate, sufficient, he offered his hand to the myftical Masonic Order,

in order to obtain some replacement in it, at least temporarily.
| The higher the eternal human vanity the personal spiritual value of the initiates, the more worthy they fit to govern the peoples, so that they had to persuade: "the purpose of the existence of humanity, the purpose the highest possible intellectual and moral education, at the same time this highest purpose of the mysteries can only be achieved if the government of the peoples and the moral authority over fhe, always in the hands of the wisest, the most worthy, the The initiated rest, therefore it must also forever be the duty= gift of the Myftery=Orders for the benefit of humanity, to regain control of the government and the Priesthood to the Order again." And so they find we in the myfterifous associations the eternal, the human fpoor most peculiar passion, the desire for power prevails= fhowever, as far as our historical news goes back= We see these clubs as ideal for science and technology fens= and moral education essentially only to the peculiar Use of the Order as a means of expansion and strengthening ing its prestige among the people and superstition and Ignorance in the peoples, as long as the Order priesthood and political prestige. And with the Because of this validity we finally saw such orders operating against the existing political and religious authorities and

against their foundations, the constitutions of state and Church. Then we saw them – they always called it enlightenment, – the concepts of the people teach the state and religious institutions to judge contemptuously. In such an oppositional situation

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against church and state, but every such mysterious association of course a much more cautious, subtler Forms=Organisation, and more than ever the symbolic doctrine, which is capable of a double interpretation, a guiltless and of the intended teachings to protect against the dangers of to protect oppositional works. | |

At the highest level of moral and scientific We see in the pre-Christian times the mysteries Egypt. From them, as thought, all peoples, whose cultural history was later, among them the Magi Persia, the Greeks and the Jews, their mysteries and their Sciences, together with art, the peoples according to their moral Facilities, the state of their formation and the acquisition=ity of their climate. But the further the peoples, which. such later received, in sciences and arts had progressed, the less noble their modifications appear= tions of the Mysteries of Egypt. Moses, in the royal family Egypt and educated in Egypt's mysteries, gave fine people in his mysteries a morality that the individual could not ennoble and which the people, as moral per= fon, to a proud, cruel and deceitful nation lity. And Pythagoras and the great mysteries that left in Greece, especially those at Eleusis, show= not only a paradise for humans, but also for the earthly passions only too much, but it was quite There is also the suspicion that such a thing is based on speculative tives, in order not to be excluded from participation in the mysteries to deter, but to encourage their participation through flattery of the human senses, but in the masses of Members of the Mysteries, for whom power, influence and to gain income, while in Egypt one could hardly ly and only the most distinguished personalities were admitted. Here, in Greece, the exams were also very un= dangerous and easy.

The Folk Doctrine of the Egyptian Mysteries or Priesthood was, according to p. 25 of the "Myftagog", Osnabrück and Hamm by Perrenon in 1789, the one of the Masonic writers= knows best works about it, such as:

"There is an eternal God who, in his return= drawing into its unity the spirit of the whole universe

who is therefore the father of all rational creatures
 if. This spirit ruled the world after its fall; he first:
 in the stars, like the soul in the body. Through subtle input=
 flow, the stars become capable of divine effects. The
 human soul is an outflow of this world spirit, consequently
 it is immortal and returns after the death of the body, the
 matter, back to its original source."

"Matter is also immortal and subject to a
 fen principle, the enemy of human happiness, which nevertheless
 subject to good spirit. It is the source of everything
 Evil in the world is called Tiphon and to bring him sacrifices=
 With the moment of physical death comes the
 Soul of the good forever to the gods, that of the vice
 ten to a desolate joyless place, Amonthes; this must be like=
 which returned to the matter that gave life to it. Therefore,
 ly the custom of embalming to preserve the body of the soul
 to preserve, and the barrier against the sea, in which the
 bodies can get lost."

The teaching of the mysteries was:

"There is one true God, he is the author
 of the world, of people and creatures. He is great and
 powerful, eternal and invisible and therefore cannot be changed by any time=
 chen be trained." (Eusebius de Praepurat. evangel.
 Lib. 3 p. 664) We hold the confirmation of Pytha=
 goras, who is known to have received Egyptian ordination.

"There is a good and an evil principle. The destruction
 creation and reproduction of all things, the light and the
 Shadow, the physical good and the evil. In the Temple of
 divine truth one read the inscription: "I am everything that
 was, what is, what will be, and never will be a
 Mortal, penetrate the veil that covers me.

But their teaching was threefold, that for the volt,
 thefe for the members of the Mystery Society and one more qe:
 heimere for the highest dignitaries, their high priests, the
 never written, but transmitted orally among them
 To betray this highest secret doctrine of humanity
 therefore had to be expected to have the most dangerous consequences for them
 And this points to materialism, the assumption of which alone
 would probably destroy the moral bonds of humanity.
 And one might be even more justified in this assumption,

if one considers that the mechanism of nature is the symbolic
The sun was the teaching building of their religious doctrine.
the highest symbol of the deity, the source of the vitalizing
Life warmth, but also light, knowledge.

Man appeared to be the most capable being to comprehend full
Knowledge of the innermost essence of nature, and in possession of the
full knowledge, he becomes the God of the earth. He was
it originally and will be again through moral purity,
ie by liberation from the passions. The proof
for this give the acceptance=ordination. Ä

Herodotus and Dio dor both report that the Prie=
fterdom was hereditary. There were priestly families in the hereditary
Service of a god, all male members were then
born priests in various dignities and the son entered
in the father's place, and also in the high priest's place.

But as popular belief describes the creation of the earth=We=
fen attributed to the combined action of sun and moon and
in them the seats of the eternal ruling world spirit were imagined;
how to understand this benevolent rule of the eternal being of
these celestial bodies, in royal regent acts
how the people therefore worshipped Osiris and
who held Ifis in the highest honor, Ofiris also appeared
and Ifis as an object of ceremonies and myfteries. It
feems that the initiation to both myfteries has the same price
required, and contained an equal revelation of the truths=
ten have.

The Egyptian priests always occupied their neophytes with
various symbols and allegories of the three truths
ities which were the basis of their mysteries, and which
to the eternally successive effects of the entire Nas
tur reminded.

- 1) that everything is formed by creation;
- 2) that the destruction of generation in all its works
follows;
- 3) that the reconstruction of what has been destroyed
shapes are restored.

The cross was for them the symbol of immortality, the
Resurrection or regeneration of the sun, its
Victory over the cold, which in the sign of Aries

In Greece, in the broader sense of the word, Pythagoras became the creator of a practical organism of the Myfteries. As a philosophical school for morals, folk= religion, music and other useful knowledge followed by ftitut was accepted by the people. His students were full of moral core sayings and praised legality. With The lessons of morality were started. The educated Man, they suggested that inside the institute there was a pure Religion was taught. The initiates themselves were People and government divided into different levels. They were led from one stage to the other to To learn to distinguish between ends and means, and in the end to time to realize why they are in the art of Silence and concealment had been so carefully practiced.

The esoteric (initiated, all-knowing) members, should be based on the exoteric (only a foretaste), and these in turn affect the profane, and those from the Members of the Order who have transferred to public offices should be brought into profane life for the good of humanity intervention.

The institution of the order, its teachings and the arts of Obfcurationism were to enable the Order to rule and bring the people to obedience. To the one who is far be= promotes in the Order to distinguish the true from the false had learned, he had to be a very fine, spun Artwork attracts admiration. There was a satisfaction in that one saw so many others in the same delusion, in which one had stood for so long; and one knew now, how one could use this to get other people to make it subservient. Now the recognized error was worshipped= thum because it was so useful. The establishment of the Or= dens was so struck that it created the most intimate connection had to be that everyone from his point of view expedient could be led, that only He led who was to lead knew how he himself had been led and that the highest Decision of the Supreme also the decision of the experienced= ften, expressed the idea of a man who wanted nothing more fshould have done more than to maintain and expand the institute.

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But the sentence was not forgotten to be taught: "the Pythagory must always act in accordance with the law"; because it is in profane life not always according to the concepts of height= fure of law, the case could, however, occur to act illegally in the lower regions = - fen in order to fine in the higher law.

We celebrate in the former states of Greece, in further meaning of this name, the order the most influential gain political importance. We read that he then constitutions; we read that he appointed kings to his members, created thrones and endangered them.

But we also see that rulers and even peoples than religion and state constitutions, the civil began to pursue peace dangerously, even bloodily. The Order had to succumb to these persecutions, and only a few Members continued to work in silence, at least for the sake of preservation implementation of the basic idea.

It seems as if the Order made Kehler, not also the deception of the priests and their amicable union with the Order by offering an appropriate replacement in Order, but as if he had used it against the Order which outrages by attacking its foundation, the dominant religion attacked without offering them replacements in the Order. The Order was not only by monarchs, but also by people's uprisings against him were destroyed in all states, whereby the Priest after seems not to have been without powerful influence. This experience was not lost on the present-day Masonic Order.

Polybius answered the question: "How did people think in Greece by the initiates? – in the following form: "since their existence, the contempt for the oaths has become so much increased that one must freely admit, "it is in Greece. There is no longer a shadow of sincerity and loyalty in this country." – And Socrates refused the initiation offered to him into the Mysteries, saying: "If they were of such great Use, I would spread it and make it known to all people make; if I found them harmful, I would also then do not keep quiet about it, so as to prevent all people from doing so."

Moses gave to the Jews the pattern of the Egyptians | as the basis of his religion and doctrine, the cult of a single to the eternal God, the great Jehovah, and as subordinate

| | 3 no

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net powers a good and an evil principle, which the Jews after the Babylonian captivity in Angels of Light and of darkness, which in the Bible are the four elements ten and rule the planets.

But he made Jehovah an unjust father over fine earth children, as Moses the grace of Jehovah to the Jews alone, and made them arbitrary masters of the Earth raised, yes dishonesty in dealing with non-threads His laws were mostly police = and such which the religious, political and judicial power into the hands of the priesthood. The name "Jehovah", the Moses on Mount Sinai from God directly received, was not allowed by the Israelites, even not be pronounced by the Levites, except by the Hohenprieſter only once a year with great celebrations on 10th of the month Thissohui, (March), a day of penance.

Moses also ordered that all land should be the community's property. thom fet and only temporarily to the members of the congregation for use; that the tribe of Levi should hereditary priestly clan and through taxes from the The priests should also in linen and the high priest hanging from the neck bear the image of truth as it was presented by the priests of Ifis and which was made of gold with sapphire and other precious stones. This jewelry was composed of four rows of stones; each row contained three stones, thus resulting in the mysterious number "twelve", which number of votes.

Josephus in Antiq. Judaic. Bb. 3 Gap. 7 writes: that every piece of the worship service made by Moses= directions an imitation and depiction of the world system had been.

When he divided the thirty-cubit tabernacle into three parts and two of them were made available to all priests as one ous and common place, he thereby showed more and land, because they are accessible to all. But the third He reserved this section for God alone, because heaven People are inaccessible. As he put twelve loaves of bread on the table he described the year as divided into so many months distributed. As he made the lampstand of seventy pieces,

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he indicated: divided into the decans or seventy divisions of the planets. The seven lamps on the candlestick related to the course of the planets and the creation= days, which are of equal number. The carpets, which are The fine linen could represent the earth, since the flax grows out of the earth; the purple the sea, where the color comes from the blood of a sea snail; the blue

Air and scarlet naturally the fire. The bra-
 ation of the High Priest of linen meant the earth; through
 the blue the sky, through the pomegranates the lightning,
 and through the sound of the bells the thunder. The body:
 rock showed that God created the nature of all things from the four
 elements; the woven gold probably referred
 on the light that illuminates everything. He placed the sign
 to the middle of the ephod, to resemble the earth, which
 occupies the middle position; and the surrounding belt
 meant the ocean that encompasses everything. Each of the two
 Sardonixes, which were like buttons on the shoulders of the bodice-
 were attached, showed the sun and the moon. The 12
 Stones may be used as a representation of the months or the like
 Number of skernes of the circle which the Greeks Zodiac
 name, accept. The hat, as it was made dark blue,
 seems to mean heaven, because fouft would probably not be
 the name of God was written on it; that he was still with
 a crown, and indeed a golden one, happened
 because of the splendor in which the deity rejoices most
 – so far Josephus.

The tabernacle was only a tent, but still
 it had a great resemblance to a building. – It was
 a model of the Egyptian temples. – We must
 regarded as an imitation of the temples and palaces of the
 Orient – (Goguet expresses himself like this): The supreme being
 was both the Hebrews' god and their king. The foundation stone
 would have been built with the intention of corresponding to both names.
 The Israelites sometimes came to the point of calling on the Almighty-
 pray, and sometimes receive the orders of their ruler,
 who was present in a sensual way among fine people.
 The tabernacle was therefore a work which, according to the intentions
 God's style resembles the buildings in the Orient-

3 *

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ity, which was both for the service of the gods and for the
 were intended for inhabitation by kings. The entire furnishings
 The design of the Tabernacle was the model of a regular and
 a building distributed with much skill, in which the Bers
 division of measure and proportion most carefully observed
 respected, and was perfectly well installed. In this
 the rear part was called the Holy of Holies, because God
 in the same through the Ark of the Covenant a visible sign of his
 glory and presence. In the tabernacle,
 as a small building, the length was only ten cubits,
 such as the width and height; since on the contrary in the temple
 was twice as much. First of all, the same was bordered by

Junen the Holy One, of which there is in the tabernacle through
 a colorful curtain, which was very valuable, different
 In the first temple there was a door with
 two wings, which are always open and leaning against the wall
 But the view from the Holy into the Al-
 sanctuary a curtain. In the second temple this door was missing,
 In its place a curtain was put up, but this was
 other four cubits away. Inside was the Al-
 lersanctuary partly with precious marble, partly with carved
 cedar wood, also very densely gilded and with the
 most exquisite precious stones. The most noble jewelry
 was the Ark of the Covenant, which was made entirely of gold and
 first temple rested on a marble, which in the second Tem-
 pel was the only thing left after the lost Ark of the Covenant.
 the cover was the revelation of God, and Niemaud
 dared to approach the Holy of Holies without eyes-
 to be punished by God. Only at the general
 Days of Atonement, i.e. one day in the whole year,
 the high priest in his white linen robe with the blood
 of the general sacrifice of atonement into the Holy of Holies.
 But at the time when he went in, no one was allowed to
 Saint until he came out again.

Moses also gave a popular and a secret order
 fterlehre and this again as a secret for the Cor-
 poration and as a secret for the high priest, of which
 the latter transmitted orally by the chosen ones
 In the priesthood found * for
 the stages of knowledge take place:

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One cannot fail to recognize that Jehovah's service
 of Moses and his mysteries, as well as the theocratic government-
 idea is almost just a copy of the service of Ostris and
 whose mysteries were with the theocracy of the Egyptians.

I have seen the outward appearance of the Jewish temple service and
 of the Tabernacle here in such detail because the
 fufhistorife will give the following conclusions: the Stifts-
 tabernacle was the symbol of the world building in which Jehovah,
 fhis Creator, enthroned and fhis chosen Jewish people be-
 ruled. His earthly representative was the high priest
 fhis chosen people. He received Jehovah's divine
 King of the Jews, and announced it to the people
 and brought the people's homage to their God=King. The
 Solomon's Temple became only the more splendid Tabernacle
 and the lodges of today's Freemasons took their place.
 The highest master of the order took the place of the high priest
 fters, the initiated brothers in place of the tribe
 Levi and the other members of the order took the place of the ex-

elected people. Compare the lodge symbolism of the Or
 dens and one finds the symbolism of Moses, with Templar
 History and recording mixed, completely again. Jesus
 had – as we shall see – after the secret orders=
 dogmas only a moral explanatory doctrine and this
 if in its most important parts only for the chosen ones
 Jehovah's service should therefore continue, to the
 Instead of the native people of the Jews, the people of Auser=
 elected from all nations, and in place of the tribe
 Levi and the high priest, a consecrated elite of this
 chosen people. Moral modifications of the
 The teachings of Moses through Christ appeared to be a valuable addition.
 "The successors of those chosen early Christians follow the
 today's mason. This is the esoteric teaching of the
 ben, the doctrine of the inner order, the Scottish degrees, while
 the exoteric teaching in the external order, in the Order of St. John,
 only the teaching: "Jefus teaches the principles and ways
 to the highest moral perfection of man on the
 Basis of brotherly love, freedom and equality and
 simply arbitrary, dogma-free worship of God as Father
 of creation." One sees in this exoteric teaching only
 the negation of the foundations of our state life, the Church

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and the * according to prince and estates, as well as the Regas
 tion of property, and therefore the means of destroying it,
 which must first fall, the inner kingdom of the order falls to
 take a stand.

This understanding of the appearance and teaching of Christ,
 ft originally had no relation to the later mason=
 Order, found itself soon after Christ's death in many
 Modifications, consequences of the numerous personal
 various older religious and philosophical sects, among
 the first Christian communities; of course, as long as the interpreters
 tation of the doctrine was exposed to every individual, for a long time
 not a dis eiplinar power had been formed, all
 witty as well as sophisticated, speculative as well as ideal interpreters=

tions find their followers. Has Protestantism not

had the same experience before the monarchs with the. Hen=
 kerbeil, with expulsion and removal from office the doctrine of

uniform dogmas=of faith? – And disintegrates yne

fer Church has not visibly reappeared since the fear of no longer keeps the religious clergy in check? –

Therefore, after Christ's death, the teaching Pag :

“Christ and John the Baptist went forth of the Jewish Mysteries= Sect of the Esaeans, those Mysteries= Sert, which community of goods among themselves introduced and from the rest of the world. Their teaching of the deity was their sectarian secret doctrine and deviated from the popular religion. They did not make blood sacrifices,

spurned the rituals of folk religion, and combined

filful prayers with much moral strictness. The admission into their The Federation could only be formed after passing certain exams. hen, and the order contained three levels, the degree of stre= the approaching and the familiar. The They cured all kinds of illnesses.

They considered John and Christ to be sons of their Or= dens explains and interprets her life and teaching rens vindicates. And this interpretation went as follows:

John the Baptist came to the purpose of the My=steries, the the restoration of human, moral and spiritual. Perfection in which man originally related the earth

had come near, Jefus reached him completely and identified

reconnected man with the eternally creative and

E

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holding beings, the Jehopah of the Mofes and the Jewish Myfteries, the supreme being, of which in the Ifis=Temple was written: “I am everything that was, is and will be, and no mortal has lifted my veils.” And by Jesus returning the human being to its original state purity, it redeemed from the rule of evil Principles, the lower passions, thereby dealing with the We= fen Jehovah, he had lifted this veil and

which was lost through the moral decay of humanity
past word of the distribution of the eternal life spirit, the
Holy Spirit. Thus the doctrine of the Trinity is
The unity of the eternal being in everything that exists,
was and will be, Jehovah, his visible embodiment in
perfect man, Jesus, and his distribution and in-
feclusion in the bodies, the Holy Spirit. And in his
Praise, death and resurrection gave Jefus the teaching of the
dens, dying and re-creation, this eternal law
of the divine Creator."

"Jefus now wanted to bring people to this
original divine dignity, but he recognized
the foundation of a new religion and a general people=
teaching is not the appropriate way to this goal, but rather
wanted the education of people – as can be seen from certain passages of the
Evangelists and Apostles – through a system for
Chosen Ones and through them let it be completed, which is why he
higher meaning of his teaching only to his most trusted students
or disciples. He had, it was taught, through wise
Enlightenment will bring morality to the highest level and a
general moral regulations according to the model of the Effeers cine
so that everyone can, without coercion, from the inner
Conviction that only virtue can bring happiness,
remained faithful to virtue. He had all people through
to form a bond of brotherhood, all close
Conditions which caused distress, need and struggle
corruption and immorality, because
by abolishing, and a close brotherly equality-
ity, politically and economically, for which
Moses found the reason in the determination that everything
Land ownership is public property and only for a limited time
to individuals, insufficiently laid down, again

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He wanted to transfer the
ten capable of governing themselves and consequently
of all artificial institutions, all state constitutions,
to be able to do without positive laws and the like.
So fi) the Revelation of John (Apocalypse) Cap.
XXI. and XXII.; a new Jerusalem should be built=
ftstehen, a kingdom of the elect, the perfect human being=
ity, living in and with Jehovah, in perfect happiness.
But excluded from this kingdom of the perfect human being=
work, of the chosen ones, the uninitiated, imperfect
men who remain profane people, and all their churches
and religious communities in the world, regardless of whether they are Christian=
lich, Mahomedan, Jewish or pagan, en
nothing but heretical communities."

Of significant influence on this mixture of principles of the ancient mysteries with this Christian-modified Judaism, was the philosophical school in Alexandria, where large parts of Jewish families were transplanted, where The rest of them fled after the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, fled. And the mixing of the teachings of Christ with this philosophical mysteries-life was found around to natural, as the soon occurring persecution of the young Christianity forced its followers to submit themselves to the tolerated mysteries.

So it can not be strange if we ourselves of churches-teachers of that time recognized such aberrations in large numbers must.

The most careful and striking evidence for this – “that and how in the philosophical schools of Alexandria »The Mysteries-Teachings of the Egyptians, Jews and Greeks with the participation of Christian-priestly aberrations to the unfortunate mixed doctrine, which the Masonic Order as confesses the Christian, only true doctrine handed down to him” – finds it in the one recognized by the Order as the true source and to his works “the Mystagog” 2c., Osna-brück and Hamm 1789. p. 191 ff. |

“This emerging mixed doctrine of ancient pagan, Jewish and Christian doctrines which were attributed to the Saviour, should – so it was further claimed – Jesus through his disciples, the apostles. From these should be

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ter initiations with the apostolic office, in hieroglyphs, as symbolic, namely exoterically and esoterically to be transcribed Secret Doctrine transmitted and thus through the Gnostics, Manichaeans, Ophites, etc., as well as in their exoteric part by means of the Roman construction corporations on the Crusaders and on the medieval building corporations, in their esoteric totality but passed to the Knights Templar-Order, finally through this to the present day and to the Masonic Order, the present form of the Templar Order, propagated herein.” This is still the esoteric teaching of the inner Order of Freemasons, the Scottish Degrees. By virtue of their consecration still today in Berlin, (cf. Sarfena 6th ed., p. 231) at Receptions in the 9th degree, the 5th of the inner order, in the Degrees of the Grand Cross of St. John or the Perfect Masonic Lodge, in the rest of Europe and in America in other Grades, the master greets the person to be admitted with the words Apostle of Jesus:

"I also give you power to sanctify all those
To administer functions which the Apostles of Christ in the first
th Church: Keep God's Word pure! —"

This history of the Order, its symbolism, its hiero=
glyphs, fine documents and confessions, everything, everything in him
carries, as we shall see, the SIENS on the:
fer teaching.

Against this esoteric, not also against this erotic'
doctrine and against the Templar descent has now
the external order, the so-called symbolic order or the
Johannismanry has been around for more than a century
rebelled, he often rebelled against his determination,
to serve as a tool for the inner order, he still protests
today and wants to be separated from the masonry corporations of the
Middle Ages, but their connection
with the Templars and the ancient Christian and pagan mysticisms
fterien deny, which has recently been done by Krause et al.
with much ingenuity ijt.— But the story wi—
This latter negation, as well as the negation of the
connection with the Templars. And since today the Cine
unity of the World Order in an external and an internal or—
parts are completely restored, and the external order of the
Leadership by the highest, emanating from the inner order

To a

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Directoria Authority, as by the Scottish Directorial=
Situations that have been put in place, these protests take place without prats=
tic value.

It can therefore be stated that, for the purpose of this document,
remain, for what time the pagan=Jewish=Christian, focial
democratic teachings have come to us, it is enough to show
that and in what forms they exist. We
see the exoteric doctrine, mixed with doctrines and organic
Institutes of the Pythagorean Order in Europe first in Eng:
country, but in a local construction corporation and meet
they in Scotland and Germany too. We know

These corporations were founded earlier than by the Popes and

Monarchs were granted the most excellent freedoms because

one can see the magnificent temples of those crude times of highly educated, rare and mostly foreign architect. They were given their own courts, and to cultivate their different religions, secret Seclusion, secret organisms. The noblest and The most educated people initially found the recording as Honorary members were flattered. Italy and the educated East had been the sources of study for architects, which Wonder if their corporations, which exempt mysteries were permitted to receive and rescue of mysteries were abused, the church and state had to undermine.

The oldest document on this subject is from the Freemasons recognized, the old masonry facility of the building lodge at Pork v. J. 926, from which we see that symbolic customs at the reception of the members. They led their Comrades from Adam and Pythagoras and taught: "its purpose and essence is the science of nature, the Understanding the power that is in it and its special properties ks, especially the science of number, measure and importance and the right way to use all things for the use of men fch, mainly apartments and buildings of all Art and all other things which are beneficial to man ty." .

The building site of Strasbourg was only a copy of the York and how she was the head of the English construction firms, fo became the head of the German building lodges. (Schas

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| in the historical description of the cathedral in chug by Mofes 1796)

The cafeteria teaching of the Jewish-written mysticisms

but also transferred to these construction corporations. We ft no such trace anywhere in them.

And then we still find no knowledge in them

levels, not even those of masters, journeymen and apprentices; no symbolism of Solomon's temple building, only only a symbolism based on masonry and some philofo-phical morals. The oldest initiation ritual

shows this clearly (cf. Krause Thl. 1, p. 144 of the 1st edition).
by Wedekind in the 2nd collection of his building pieces. Gießen
1821 p. 199.) We do not find anything like this in the
Statutes of the Strasbourg building lodge of 1459, even
in their revision document of 1563, but in the original
Report on the Congress of Freemasons in Cologne 1535, 9, ANS
which justifies the conclusion that in this year in the
Construction corporations already had a secret society, the
founded by the Templars, as can be seen from the
The following will illuminate.

Yes, one could still have a slight doubt about it,
Dag before the period of the Templar Order's association with

the mason = trades, fuch wefeutlid) hardly more than a

educated, respected guild, a state-supervised

Commercial Corporation, so this last doubt must

have disappeared when one considers that the king has given them their great

master or overseer porfet that such in principle

the high nobility or the high clergy, at that time still

taken catholically, yes, that the dignity is hereditary to nobles
milien was awarded by the King with the right to four pounds
To collect Ighrest tax from everyone. (Moßdorf, Mitth. für deu
fende Freemasons p. 152 ff. History of Freemasonry in
England, Scotland and Irlaud v. Klobß p. 260.)

Whatever Mr Krause and his comrades say

like and to refute in detail, I choose my own
Scripture must be reserved; Freemasonry received its present direction
tion and form first came from the Templars and from Scotland.

The Acta Latomorum T. V p. 5 asks: "that already
in 1155, Freemasonry was founded by the Grand Master of the Templar

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* N

pelherrz=Order in, protection and that the affairs=

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ties of the Brotherhood in England from the Knights Templar to until the death of Richard the Lionheart. (Compare Moßdorf lc p. 153.) Afo was already the Lower Order of the Masonic Corporation under the Templar Order and its protectorate over those present, which is its natural The explanation is that the Templar Order already had the highest ren philosophical=Jewish=Christian teachings had, but the Maurer=Corporation already had the exotic= ric teaching. Thus the bond of accession hear given. |

The esoteric teaching of the Jewish-Christian mysteries appeared unmistakably only in the masonry huts with the entry the Templars after the destruction of their order.

The Christians conquered Jerusalem from the Mahomedans and in 1118 Gottfried von Sct. Omar, Hugo von Pas jens and seven other people (i.e. nine people in Summa) is known to have founded an order, which was soon followed by the Tem= pel Salomonis was given a religious house. The order therefore took the name of the Knights Templar. The Order= members had initially joined together to protect the Christian Pilgrims united to the Holy Sepulchre, which purpose on the defense of the Holy Sepulchre and Christianity was ever extended. They took the vows of chastity, obedience and poverty and lived in the religious houses from the common property. They divided into Claffen, in knights, who had to be of pure nobility, in Armor bearers, and serving brothers, for whom fpâter is a Prie= fterelaffe came. The order had to be filled with members the mysteries of Judaism and the The order, which flourished enormously, had to make this the most suitable most important tool of their plans. The Order had soon also lower-ranking warriors. His power quickly grew to a world power that extends across Europe and Asia moved, even touched Africa, and from the feudal lords and rulers fih knew how to make it independent.

But the great German Emperor, Frederick II,

for treason and for punishable alliance
with the enemies of Christendom.
In the general voice about the friendly relationship
with the Saracens and Templars, especially with Sultan

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Saladin. It is proven that the Templars had their oriental
possessions through alliances with the Saracens
secure. The Order gradually gained a reputation for
ambitious plans, that he would overthrow the thrones
and the establishment of a general noble order republic
in the plan, not even papal, not at all Christian-
ly minded. The arrogance and domineering behavior of the
Knights and their interference in political affairs embittered the
Great, their exuberance and debauchery displeased the people
core. The Order already owned nine thousand
richly funded commanders, private and temple courts; because
he called them all fine palaces, already a symbolic
drawing; because the word temple meant, as mentioned above,
the universe; furthermore the seat of the Creator of the world and world-
Lord, the rooms of his worship in which he showed his will
proclaimed to the people through his high priest.
On 13 October 1307, as is well known, the
Heads arrested and it began in France, England
and Italy, in the latter countries at papal request
the criminal trials. The Grand Master Jacob Bernhardt
Moley was born on 11 March 1313 in Paris with other
Heads of the Order were burned; and the Order itself was
condemned and abolished by the Council of Vienne.

These facts, especially the judgments of Fried-
rich II and the Council of Vienna must have the Order
undoubtedly, as in hostile position against the Christian
liche Church, let appear. And acts fine Pros-
zeffes confirm folded completely. Because if he and also
no clear information about the religious system of the order
grant, it is clear even from the extracts that are in
the second half of the last century, after the
home revival of the order in Germany to the Ver-
defense of the Order, at least as much undeniable
It is clear that the Order has a particularly dedicated
Brotherhood, which worked on the Mysteries, the Sym-
bole of the mysteries of the ancients and with the christ-
were incompatible with the doctrine. Read the defense

It attempt to settle the dispute, which came from the bookshop of scholars

(Illuminati) in Deffau in 1782 under the title:
"Investigation into the secret and customs of the

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Templars by Carl Gottlob Anton, Dr.," and one will recognize that denial is more of a secret doctrine in Templar Order, as I called it, apparently remained in vain.

Also Mr. v. Wedekind, Grand Duke of Hesse, Councillor of and higher mason adds in fine as Manuscript for Freemason printed works: "The Pythagotnic Order and the Freemasonry in mutual relations": "It is not to deny that the Templars had their own holy doctrine | had, discipfina arenni, which the cutie would have to disapprove, This teaching was a result of her studies at Brient. knowledge 3c."

But the fact that the Templars' Disciplina Arcani are precisely those philosophical=Jewish=Christian secret doctrine must have been fine, can probably not be wrongly concluded from the following circumstances feal, which I still need in the further history= course, namely: "the Templars received in "Jerufalem, therefore probably by Jews or by Judeo-Christians, their secret doctrine, later joined the Corporation of the Works maurer and since then showed these Jewish symbols ind jf: dife names."

The inner order in today's Masonic order, aäbwei= according to the external appearance, still recognizes the Templar Orders not only as having been there, but also as having to be preserved= the body from which the teaching was transplanted and by means of this, according to his modern research still to be realistically free today. In Berlin and beyond, people confess all: "Teaching and Symbolism of the Scottish System, about Sweden and France, and is still working today according to the traditional Syntbolik and under the name the Scots =, or Templars= and Knights of St John. And about external orders deny fine accessory qualities to the Templar» Order, but nevertheless proves its great symbolism this accessory feature, nevertheless it follows the line of the modern Templar Order. Finally, with the abolition of the Illuminati Order in Bavaria the Illuminati system with the core of this teaching. Compare with this the symbolism and rituals in the higher trench to Bertin, Paris, Great Britain, America etc., information on the Etiz consecration words of the Masons to the Apostles of Christ; let us consider, that Weishaupt was only a haft NG and the dispute over

wanted to provide a system that mediated the toll systems of the time, by separating the then separated secular and spiritual temples; systems merged again, and the bourgeois element the democratic English mannerism on one hand; a way to substitute the autocratic system, for with the traditional consequence is probably justified representation.

With the day of the bloody destruction of the Templar Order the historical history of his order did not end there, but rather felt only with that of the Freemasonry Order, which from now on is a received new direction and organization.

The knights who were lucky enough to flee to France were, saved first, (also 1307) to the Scottish island Mull. The German-speaking knights remained unpersecuted, united after the dissolution of the Order with the Knights of St. John, to whom the goods of the Templar Order also belong; which consequently not, as is falsely taught, by the King of France were shared with the Pope.

Aumont and Harris, two military brothers, and Peter Be Bononia, a religious brother, joined the Order according to fine military and spiritual constitution in a new organization and on the day of John the Baptist held on Mull Aumont again the first chapter of the Order. The members of the order were allowed to marry, but for the future security of the Order a system free of an organization that offered the highest guarantees. Various symbols were also established to recognize and to secretly accept into the Order. The Those to be admitted had to submit to a strict novitiate, and received the first degree after the most terrible oath of secrecy, without even mentioning the secret purpose of the Society to be educated. Ever subsequently, in a He heard the majority of degrees after repeating the fearful sworn confidentiality oaths that this purpose is to to propagate the order in secret, the same to restore it to its former glory, and the death to avenge the Grand Master (cf. v. Wedekind J. c.) but to become truly consecrated knights of the Order, to heirs of the old Order rights and assets, if one only wanted to preserve the come of the old religious families. |

The members of the order on Mull thus associated themselves 1307 with the organization of the secret continuation of the

Order, also its old mysteries and purposes, the new next purpose, that of the restoration of the Order of Honour and wealth and the purpose of revenge.

They concealed this continuation of their order through their Entry into the construction corporation of the Freemasons, whose Protection of her order after the example of the Order of the Temple also had, with which her order, however, in any case as a result of the Corporation already existing, also already the Mysteries were closely related.

This becomes all the clearer when one (cf. the Freemasonry in its connection with the religion of the ancient Egyptians, Jews, Christians, etc. freely edited and with Notes by Acerellos, 2nd edition, 2nd volume, Leipzig, Weber 1836. p. 196.) in English writers that already in 1314 King Bruce, who had absolutely nothing against the Templar Order in his lands, thus making him well-pleased that was the Templar Order together with the Chapter of Heredom of Kilwinning connected with the construction corporations and with the Order of the "Saint Andrew to the Thistle" under the common name of the Masonic Order. This king shall be and his heirs the Grand Mastership and the title "Grand Master of the venerable Heredom Lodge", which moved to Edinburgh was reserved. The merger of the Order with the Corporation of Masons appeared as absurdity, fit receives its explanation and justification only in the connection with the noble in . ten Masonic Orders.

Something similar soon happened in the neighbouring country England, where only after repeated papal urging proceeded steps against the Templar Order.

Henry VI (cf. Act. Lat. vol. L p. 9.) 1442 into the brotherhood, followed by the nobility and In 1485, Doublson, the Grand Master of the Knights of St. John, at the same time as Grand Master of the Freemasons in London (Acerellos |. c. 198.) |

The Freemasons boast of the reception of Charles II during his exile, and of King William of Orange

in 1695. (see p. 168 and 170 of the Mittheil. for the (The Freemasons of Moßdorf.)

It is unlikely that the masons' Corporation should express this strange attraction.

But we see in Scotland and England (cf.

fame work ibid) the higher nobility of the country in this Corporation and find acceptance in it and yet the Sefet in these corporations, until the reign of the Queen Anna, insist: that no non-working mason, i.e. outside the people from Werkmaurer-Jach, no civil admitted should be." '

And we are only repealing this law at this time, so that the corporation may become more numerous, which is supported by the citizens= wars had suffered greatly. We can see from this motive It is clear that this restrictive law is generally was handled, but that the nobility was exempted from it and only in very rare cases individual bourgeois scholars of the most extraordinary and always in tune with the art of architecture self-effective knowledge. In such individual In some cases we read such recordings with the most extraordinary Praising the man as an extraordinary phenomenon > net. (cf. Kloß lo p. 257. ff. and Moßdorf |. c. S 154 ff. 171.)

This connection between the masons and the nobility of the country can therefore hardly be explained in any other way than by the existence of the noble Templar Order in him.

The Templar Order also made the Masonic Corpora tion, perhaps initially unconsciously, to its external or= the one whose members belong to his worker bees in the destruction the existing state, church and social foundations gen, by means of the negative principle, which he tries to realise gave to the fallen organisms in and through the feen, to be replaced by the entire organism of the Order. And since the teaching of the inner order is philosophical=Jewish= was Christian, the symbolism of this teaching was also necessary. adapt quickly to the teaching that was intended to make them more understandable.

No cleverer solution could be devised than that which Construction, existence and fall of Solomon's Temple and of the desire for its resurrection in its former glory The picture included the * of the Egyptian=

fhân Myftery, and represented history and content of the Judaism. The picture was finally the noblest picture of the pla= ftistic architecture and their aspirations. The Federal Lodge had the universe was represented, the temple only carried the idea into greatness= more beautiful, more glorious. Its creation, existence and passing gave the great philosophical three-principle doctrine of origination, of progress and striving for new formation. The Jews The temple was the symbol of their national life, the cut ftrenching and perishing of their national glory, the seat of their God and King. The Ge= ftroy of the becoming, the splendor and the passing of the temp=

lerordens, the god and king in that temple was the God of the Order remained, its members should, according to the previous fufficiated will of Jesus, instead of the Jews, his elect, the More consecrated in the Order, the Levites, the Heralds and Full=ftreaker fof his will on earth. The image of the how=the construction of the temple was the image of the order's striving after the restoration of the Order and the continuation of its Purpose. But this next quest for restoration of the Order and for revenge on the Regent House in Ránt rich, had symbols of this desire for revenge mixed in, and the ancient Egyptian myth of the murder of Osiris, i.e. of Bil=of the setting of the sun and its new, powerful rise= fursurrection, into a murder and into the resurrection of the Builder of the temple, or of the universe, i.e. of Osiris or of Jehovah, or Jacob Moley, or the Order, all according to the needs of the persons to whom an explanation is to be given wanted, so that at the same time Jesus' death and resurrection would be a covering could give an interpretation.

For the architects, finally, the temple was, as dag. bes most magnificent, most sculpturally beautiful, according to the laws of Lubus completed human work, the work in which the earthly Baumeister had come as close as possible to the divine, the noblest image of fine striving, fine learning and work, the History of his art.

The faith of the European nobility had in the oriental camps and raids were not won, and ruined in his financial foundations he came mostly into the Fatherland, in which he pledges his paternal inheritance, or

He found the paternal herd

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in foreign hands and for the usual wild life of the field=store no means. Hence bitter resentment against the clergy, in which he hated the source of his impoverishment, the power that led him to the holy procession. The families took Part of the hatred of the member, and the Templar Order, already according to its mysterious purpose contrary to the Catholic Church, After its dissolution, he made a plan for revenge and began to gather all elements opposed to spirituality, and the external, the Order of St. John, which initially belonged to the Catholic Church hostile direction. And as a result of this feem, – if one looks at the recently published records in the archives of the Grand Lodge Hague found document about a Masonic Congress to Cologne, dated 24 June 1535, may be accepted as genuine, for which all circumstances seem to speak, and as respected by the as is claimed by many Masonic writers – that the Templars=

Masonic organisms spread rapidly throughout the Western and fouthern Europe and already the suspicion of their two ckes to have reached a worrying level.

I find this document printed on Chapter 28, p. 134.

B. 4. the commented translation of the work "The Price masonry xc. of Acarellos, taken from the recognized claffi= Heldmann's Order Works", the three oldest historical Monuments of the German Freemasonry Fraternity p. 308 ff, and its content gives the most surprising confirmations of my Historical representation and views.

The importance of their meaning prompts me to to be included here, and regarding their discovery and authenticity to make the following preliminary remarks.

Brother Thellung of Courtary says about the Ge= ftory of the document that fte ih in the archives of the Amsterdam= Lodge has been found in Vredehall. This lodge flourished from 1519 to 1601. – Circumstances of the time caused in the last years called for its closure. But four more years resulted in remaining members of the same (Mr. Verfaffer of the Free= maurer calls it in the third volume (p. 306) its restoration in the Hague in 1647, where they were named "Frederick's Vredenhall". Among those from that old to this new Among the items transferred was also a brass studded, with three locks and three still intact box kept with seals, in which 1) . the inserts

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Vredehall signed the Lodge's deed of support on 8 March 1519 in English language (because the lodge was, see "the Freemasons= rei" xc. at the indicated place, constituted by London); 2) a list= niß of all brothers from 1519 to 1601, and 3) the thought Cologne document lay. This latter was on Perga= ment in plano with characters in Latin, un= figned and signed with 19 manuscripts, not in Charak= teren, but in ordinary or curfivfdrift. Diep Alles is clear from the minutes of the first meeting of the lodge "Fredes ricks Vredenhall" on 29 January 1637, held Bers collection, which, like the above items, is in the archive of the Great= lodge in The Hague, originally kept. His royal His Highness, the National Grand Master of all Dutch Lodges, the second royal prince, Wilhelm Fried= rich Carl, had the original of the document examined by learned, fach= examined by knowledgeable men, made fac similes, in the Nie= translate the German, print it in both languages and publish it in

year 1818 to all lodges of the kingdom.
This most important document reads:
"For the greater glory of Almighty God."

We, the Masters of the Venerable and Holy
Society dedicated to John or the Free Mason=
Order members, head of the [] or huts (tahernacu=
lorum) which in Hamburg, London, Edinburgh, Vienna, Amfter=
dam, Paris, Autun, Frankfurt, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Ma=
drid, Venice, Ghent, Königsberg, Brussels, Danzig, Middelburg,
Fabirai and the Agrippinian city (Cologne), in gas
pitel in this city of Cologne in the signed year, month
and day under the chairmanship of the local city
established Lodge, our very venerable brother, a highly=
learned, wise and cautious man, who by unanimous consent
ombudsman was asked to preside over this business,
through this cry to be sent to all the above-mentioned []=
ben known to both present and future comrades":
(We first read the expression Order of Masonry
and thus recognize an organism, of which older evidence
(Gen lack.)

"Since we have become aware of the, in this urge=
full and through the misunderstandings and disagreements of the.
People are living in confused times in our society.

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and all in this Free Masonic or Johannite Order
written attacks, opinions attributed to the brothers
and both secret and public activities,
which all belong to us, to nature, to purpose and to
Rules of this association are completely foreign; since we have=
This is known, that the members of this Order, especially because
we through secrets and indissoluble contracts that bind us
bind and are sacredly observed by all, are united,
the more certain he is to be criticized by the outsiders and the profane, the
exposed to public disregard and accused of
Templar Order, we also publicly
be described as if we were united for this purpose
and were conspiring: as members of this order,
this goods and the dominion of him who is the last pre=
ftober of this order, and the death
of the Grand Master to the descendants of the Kings and Princes=
fts who are guilty of this crime and perpetrators of the destruction
fttruction of that Order, for this purpose in the
Church divisions, in the worldly kingdoms and dominions
but intended to cause confusion and turmoil, from envy
and hatred against the Pope, the head of the Church, the
Emperor and all kings are inflamed, because we have no external
power, but only to the superiors and chosen masters and

feres spread over the whole world =
their secret orders and hidden plots through
secret correspondence and envoys, and finally
not allowed anyone else to access our secrets, as
who is tested and investigated by physical pain, also by
a hideous and horrible oath bound to us
and consecrated our assemblies."

"Therefore and in consideration of all these circumstances,
considered very useful and necessary to achieve the true
ft and origin of our order, and which the tendency
this intituit of love, as it is in the One=
some of the most excellent, most experienced in the art
and enlightened by the genuine sciences of the institution
Masters are recognized and proven, and this representation of the
individual meetings and lodges of our society as a
signed and sealed, written and prepared by us
to serve the prescribed prescription; in order to ensure the permanent memory of the

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matter this our renewed treaty and the inviolable
To ensure the integrity of our project, also in the
fight that, if the daily increasing Neis
the citizens and peoples to envy, hatred, intolerance and
War, this our connection thereby in the future more and more
would be hindered and prevented from determining their status and nature
to save, to expand in certain areas of the earth,
and in the course of time, neither upright nor unsteady
last could receive; nonetheless, of this for
writing appropriate to better times and circumstances, even if
not all, but at least one or two copies
rig, according to the ftipulation of the Order, if it is shaken=
tert, restored if it degenerates, or loses its second
nesses and intentions, returned to the same
could be. For these reasons, through this
general letter, which according to the content of the oldest
Documents and monuments that reflect the intentions, customs
and customs of our ancient and most secret order dbs
rig are, is written: We deputies, only by striving
Master guided by true light at our most holy
Do all those employees who receive this letter believe
now or in the future, that fle ft from this
Monument of truth not separate; and do both the
enlightened and darkened world, whose welfare we
is close to our hearts and is eager to confess to us:

(Here we first read the name of Masonry
as the Order of St. John, and find that the whole sum of
Suspicious that still exist against the Order today
fare and the terrible history over the centuries=

ical evidence, which was already widespread at that time and had gained a strength that made the Order feel for its existence. Feng worried and advised him to refute it. (hind.)

"A. The Society or Order of the Holy brothers of Saint John, engaged Freemasons derive their special origin neither from the Templars nor from any religious or secular order of knighthood, neither from a single, nor from several connected, and do not stand with them either directly or through a dispute. The band even in the slightest connection, but he is

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much age, in all such knightly orders and well in Br laftina and Greece, as in one or the other part of the Roman Empire before the Crusades and the times of Emigration of the above-named knights to Paliftiua available. This was confirmed to us by various monuments of proven antiquity, and this our Fraternization has been around since the time when the various sects of Greek moral teaching, few with which true moral teaching and pure interpretation Initiates have separated themselves from the crowd. For at that time learned and enlightened men those true and from the errors of paganism by from non-infected writings, where many believed: through the best stained, distorted religion will create divisions, not but peace, not tolerance and love, but shame. ual wars, through a most sacred oath, personal bound, the fatife principles of this religion, which the implanted in the minds of men, better and more harmless

to preserve and to sacrifice oneself to the same, so that more and more the true light emerges from the darkness, and contribute to combating prejudices, and through Striving for all human virtues, peace and well-being. journey among the people. Among these, make them happy. the prospects are the masters of this brotherhood to the Jo. hannes consecrated brothers, as which the Example of John the Baptist, the Rising Light Pre. walker and first-born among the light-spreading flowers, want to imitate. Furthermore, those teachers and writers, according to the custom of those times, were called masters. They would have recruited the most knowledgeable and best students collected and selected, hence the name of the journeymen ftood, since the rest of the non-elect, according to the custom of the he. Brefian and Greek languages, only with the name of the

student.”

(The prudent examiner can only confirm the confirmation of my previous historical representation. The doctrine was in Palestine before the Crusades, the Templars arrived their sources, recorded them and passed them on in Europe. The Masters of the Order declare here: Our confession is not that of the existing church, which is in conflict with pagan statements

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corruptible and perishable, we have only the eternal pure Sitter» teachings that were also handed down by Jesus and John the Baptist fer known.)

“B. Our connection existed before and still exists now from the three degrees of student, journeyman and master, the latter but, namely, the masters, consist of chosen and supreme chosen masters. All connections or so-called However, fraternizations which include several and other subdivisions to ascribe to themselves a different origin, to subsume themselves into secular or spiritual things mix, and someone swears hatred and envy threaten and show under what titles free ma= rers or members of the Johannite Brothers, or whatever may happen, do not belong to our Order, and will expelled and cast out from us as schismatics.”

(All older news that we received up to the entry of the Templars in the œuvre of masonry, expressly state that no degrees existed in the society. Here, however, the four degrees that the Knights Templar gave to the Order of St. John, with the Royal Arch.)

“I. Among those teachers and these masters of the Order, which mathematical, astronomical and other sciences after their dispersion throughout the world, a mutual communication of doctrine and light= lasted, whereby it happened that one could indeed derive from those The masters also began to select one, as if distinguished from the others, who as the highest chosen master or patriarch is worshipped and only the selected masters, for which both fight= bare as the invisible head of our entire Berz. binding, as is the case today according to this agreement the supreme master and patriarch, whether= known to the least, still present. This jo sent in advance, we have after comparing the oldest Parchment= writings and the series of documents of the Order itself, with the approval of our Patriarch with the

most sacred documents, which for the future support and entrusted to the integrity of his successors, and with the approval of our highly enlightened Patriarchs, decided and decreed."

(Here we find the important confession of a

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men supreme head, with the united vreligiôs fen and political sovereignty in the unified, Order spread all over the world.) |

"A. The administration of our company, the nature and How the rays of the hidden light illuminate the consecrated brothers and the profane world and are with our masters. They should watch over it and see that the great ones, which Stan= of the or degree they may be, nothing against the true Principles of our society. These very principles The mission of the Order is to defend, preserve and Protection of his inviolability. This should be done in advance coming case with sacrifice of their goods and felbft with Danger of their lives against all attacks of our institution men, as often and wherever necessary."

(Here the existence of an esoteric teaching is revealed, because it will be made known to the person to be admitted, the manner the going out of the secret light shall be with the elect= ten masters and are sought after there. The Relation to the nobility and to various degrees, to higher hidden order organism.)

"E. We have not been informed that this connection ation of brothers before the year 1440 after Christ born under a different name than that of the Johannite Brothers, had been known, but only then, as is clear to us= cash, with the name of the Free Masons, namely within Valenciennes in Flanders to be named= caught, at which time they were found in some parts of the Henne= gau's through the help and wealth of the fathers of the same Spi= valleys to heal the needy who are at the holy Fire, also called Antonius – evil, sick, build to let go."

(This reference is obviously a result of deliberate Deception about the suspect origin, because the Statement appears without any and all historical support, but it has similarities with the relationship to the Templars, as they were also a Hospitaller Order, like the

at the Hospital of Saint Anthony at la Motte, which is quoted here and perhaps they were a part of the Templar Order.)

"Z. Although we do not rely on religion or

Fatherland, we have always considered it necessary and most sure, no other people in our Orders, which are recognized in the Society of Profane for Christians confess. In the investigation and Examination of those who are preparing for initiation into the arts or apprenticeship degrees must not contain any physical qualities, but only samples for the exploration of the mind, the inclinations and abilities of the novices."

(So in the Order no religious confession is valid, but the Security of the Order advises to let the profane believe even that the order is a Christian one.)

"H. To the duties which are commanded and by a solemn oath, also includes loyalty and trust. obedient to the legitimately appointed secular superiors."

(At least not against the church superiors. And Worldly disobedience is not proclaimed, obedience must parade everywhere on the documents. He goes in the underduty of allegiance to the secret patriarch, to whom one has just vowed obedience. In the external Order one drinks vorfruchtbarkeit to the health of the Monarch, in the inner order no longer.)

"I. The separation and mystery whereby our undertakings are hidden, serve no other purpose, that we do well without boasting and without disturbing "We can pursue our intention to the utmost."

(All the secrecy about the secret purpose down to the to pursue extreme measures.)

"K. Every year we celebrate the memorial of the holy John, the predecessor of Christ and protector of our Club." |

"A. These and other similar celebrations, which in the assembly of the brothers by signs or Words, or at other prices, are carried out by the Customs of the Church are quite different."

(Quite obviously, because this symbolism is based on language expression and representation pagan-Jewish and has indisputably

a practice highly dissimilar to Christian ecclesiastical customs

interpretation.)

"M. Only he will be considered a brother of the Johannisgefellschaft and free mason who lawfully works with

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Help and under the chairmanship of any chosen Master
masters and with the participation of at least seven brothers in
been initiated into our secrets and is able to
a sign and words which the other brothers use,
to prove his acceptance. Under these signs and words
those who are in the lodges or huts
ten (tabernaculis) in Edinburgh and their affiliates, as well as
to Hamburg, Rotterdam, Middelburg and in Venice
erected, in use, whose operations and work,
although arranged according to Scottish tradition, but in what
Concerning the origin and purpose of the institution, from those we
use, do not deviate." f

(We see here the unity with the dotted fifth
admitted. If one was a unit with this, one was
It is also the case with the Templar Order, if it is in those lodges
was present. But now we have seen that such a thing in
Scotland at least was the case, hence the
Untruth of the denial of the bond with the Templar:
order, which is here against all historical truth as with the
had the lodges existed by denying the Gens
(Heidelberg is recognized by them.)

"N. By operating under a single
and general heads, the various Masters
masterlogen (building lodges, brotherhoods) but, from which they
it, by various upper masters according to the type
and the needs of the different regions
and kingdoms are to be ruled, nothing is necessary
more flexible than a certain agreement (in essence)
All who are scattered throughout the world
family members of a composite body,
just like a messenger and letter-delivery man, who is everywhere with
her or her local society) and her masters about:
once and for all, which is why this letter, which nature
and investment of our company, to all and every one
should be sent to the colleges of our order now in existence."

(Now this whole form of government is obviously quite
which was known throughout the world in the Knights Templar. And
You can see that the Order has already given all the kingdoms to the Order
richly allocated and made into Order government provinces.)

"For the reasons set out above,

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Nineteen identical copies were made of the letters of exactly the same content as our signatures and kept. Given at Cologne on the Rhine, in the year Thousand, five hundred, thirty-five, twenty-fourth tenth day of June according to the calendar which the Christian

liche is called.

Harmannus. – Carlton. – Yep. Bruce. – Fr. v. Upna. – Cornelis Banning. – De Colligny. – Virieux. – Johan Schroeder. – Hofmann 1536. – Jacobus Praepositus. – A. Nobel. – Ignatius della Torre. – Doria. – Jacob Uttenhove. – Falk. – Niklaes vu Noot. – Philippus Melanchthon. – Hüysen. – Wormer Abel. –

Looking at these nineteen signatures, one feels
fe tried to create an elite of the nineteen members of Congress
new church sects and a secret connection initially to
further dissolution of the Catholic Church, indeed
ftrustful non-Protestants could, from these very strange
Decisions of such personalities, and especially in the year
1535, the undoubtedly unjustified suspicion fcho^{se}
that the Reformation is only the first child of the negation
all positive church-dom, ecclesiastical republicanism,
the transition bridge to the general dissolution of the church had its
But the refutation would take me too far,
of the narrow purpose presented here. |

The Templar Order initially succeeded in Scotland and
in England, as we have seen, to submit to the external orders
fen, in that the nobility almost exclusively supported the non-technical
elements of the Order. In 1646 alone, the
few learned notables in the order, under the leadership of the be^{se}

renowned archaeologist, Elias Afchmole, to a closer

their own religious order and founded a |. g.
Rosenkrenz^{se}Orden, as such societies had existed a little earlier in
Holland and Germany. They wanted
following the example of the oldest mysteries, the sciences in
their entirety in their order, they in him
menopolifiren by the then still few numerous
Men of science entered the order, and the result
deeds of their scientific endeavours as secrets of the order

They gave themselves seven degrees according to the four schools
pledging days, at the same time a sure sign that the ancient

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pure purpose of the mysteries, exploration of the essence and we=
kens of nature had made it his first task. But
ritual, symbolism and names were also taken from the Temp=
lerorden, partly because of its fusion on the basis of=
the principle of equality between nobility and scholarship
mediate and reorganize the Order so as to maintain power,
partly because he is considered the temporal bearer of the mysteries
which one only wanted to modify, not abolish.

And against them the Order was formed again under
led by the well-known Hafo another learned society,
the publication of all their scientific results and the
public attack on the foundation of the Catholic Church
decided.

Naturally, the opposing views within the Order now had to clash.
The aristocratic element resisted the dissolution of its status
and the two opposing principles in the bourgeois Ele=
ment also had to rub themselves.

Meanwhile, the bourgeois Clement won in the Order, so that
at the same time the democratic element in strength. Excellent
formal cause for friction was the higher grades
the Knights Templar's Apostleship and Knighthood to
Admission to the Order and formation of lodges by
fuch individuals, as well as the hereditary dignity of the Grand Master=
thumbs and the appointment of the lodge masters. And we see
over time, all these stable institutions have been subject to electoral
principle of time and the right of reeeption of the height=
knights are no longer valid. The f. g. fcientivife or
bourgeois element received its decisive predominance
Basis of the reign of Queen Anne 1702
by the resolution: "that the privileges of the Masonic
longer be limited to the masons, rather people
from all classes should be admitted, provided they belong
rig proposed, their admission is approved and they
would be admitted into the Order in a regular manner."

These elementary and fundamental, rivalrous among themselves:
ing differences, could only be contained in a formal volume
be preserved only as long as the
Toleration for the sake of the individual, for the sake of the community;
The authority of the highest powers of the order, however, declined
more and more. And the first public action on free ge=
In the political field that had become so, unity was bound to collapse.

The first actual appearance of the Orns at the political world scene happened in 1470. – The Orben mixed fit at that time in the quarrels between the houses of York and Lancaster. Who does not know the war of the white and red republics, of which the roses which many master masons wear as a badge of honour, in some Masonic historians? –

But here the aberration was blown out into something again, because the Freemasons also the reconciliation Bieffer bite oats and peace is attributed to.

, The second coronation appears more criminal (1645);

King Kark was thrown from the throne and died on the Blood scaffold. Puritans and Independents called themselves those Masonic associations, the scientific bourgeois element and the belonging to external orders that assisted Cromwell, to complete fine bloody deeds; the aristocratic templar Element fought against it; and after Charles II in the Bere banishment, the scientific mason Mork twenty years later (1660), at the Head of an army, back to the paternal throne, and in general festivities, the brothers celebrated loudly and publicly the successful work of restoration.

For the third time we see the Templar League for the Stuarts gathered, but other brothers warn the Mint-ster and thereby gain Georg J.'s preference and protection of the Fraternization (Lindners Mak Benck p. 5. Wilhelm Blumen hagens Lodges »Lecture. Journal for Freemasonry as Maru« feript fix brothers printed 1828, E. 326).

We therefore see the Order taking a strong stand for Republic and Monarchy, for Protestantism and Catholicism, Everything is very natural, because the scientific element in express orders outraged not only against the Church and Monarchy, but also against the aristocratic element in the and left him little choice but to choose between the cessation and between alliance with the Catholic-monarchical Power. The majority of the Order of Templar members had to with Jacob's fall to France and built the Chapter of the Order of Clermont. The spiritual part, however, remained in Scotland, recognized the church reform and went to Sweden and then to Berlin. But also in In France, the Order did something similar over time, and

"8th

He also came from Weften in a fine knightly detachment to Germany.

The political significance according to which the Order in Eng=

land, which he aspired to early on, and which he, as shown, achieved,

'antapte the monarchs, partly in joining the Order and in temporary connection with the one element in it a support to search, partly the whole order, partly individual elements in it, as needed.

So Elisabeth sent Sol on 27 December 1561 data on the dissolution of the Grand Lodge of York, in which cher, as thought, the Templars had their seat. These offered the officers to receive =ordination. Instead of fulfilling their duty they were persuaded to break their oath of office, ft and returned a sum so favorable to the Order Report that the queen was appeased. (Communication. for thinking Freemasons v. Moßdorf p. 165.)

After the restoration of Charles II by Monk, the democratic element of the Order, and to fih the Order, it again submitted to the aristocratic Scottishness, and anxiously sought aristocratic chiefs= tern. Under George of Hanover, however, the Contrary to this, long temporary relaxations were the result. But also the essentially aristocratic=theocratic, in their outward appearance much democratic form of government of the Country emerged from these struggles.

Once again, the democratic principle received decisive Validity in English Freemasonry in 1716, (cf. History of Freemasonry in England by Kloß S. 322), by a bold move from the inside, the Scottish Order, and the York Grand Lodge emancipated.

Four lodges of the outer Order of St John in London joined together to form a Grand Lodge and appointed a Grand My |

Soon afterwards (1722) a new Confession was created: designed by Anderson, which was made from the existing archi= ven compiled what the committee appointed for this purpose had seemed suitable at times.

In this constitution, every believer was given the

Access was granted. It was also determined: "Free Masonry:

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a human alliance, for the ennoblement of humanity, in order to
Abandoning harmful and foolish prejudices by spreading
ation of tolerant attitudes and humane principles, a
gradual moral perfection of human nature
iciency, in which order striving the Jew and
Turks could take just as much part as before from=
"ultimately only the evangelical Christians were granted this."
Although this principle has been generally accepted,

fo one kept in mind the questions which one asked the Nenauf=

increasing in advance to answer the question:
"What religion do you profess?" – (Compare Lindner
I. c. Complete history of Freemasonry in Germany.
Leipzig. in Lauffer 1828. p. 28.)

This caused a rift with the lodge in Nort, which
Diefen Act as an act of outrage and transformation of the
The foundations of the order were discussed. A large part of the English
Logen remained loyal to her, and the most bitter
Fight between the two parties. The Porkers or Scots=
party called itself the Ancient Masons and gave the Ge=
opposing party called it the Modern Masons. The former represented
so the aristocratic, this the democratic element. The
Scottish and Irish lodges stayed in the village. The fight
was continued publicly until 25 November 1813,
on which day both parties will again agree
The purpose of this paper does not allow a specific
History of these frictions. It is enough to mention that in
the lodges of the Modern Masons early on with much finesse
and with much expense, even with much resistance
the literary democracy of the same lodges an aristocratic
fical element in the initially inconspicuous office of the stewards
or festival organizer brought himself to influential status and the
Order some support and prestige, also to the
reunification.

This long period of bitter strife in the Order hindered
of course powerful political activity and influence, but
we see each of the two branches the most extraordinary activity=
ability for its spread.

Soon after its constitution, the
London Grand Lodge a Provincial Grand Master for Rieder

faxen, before there was a lodge for it. But they

he sent plenipotentiaries to Hamburg and Paris, and to establish lodges in France and Germany.

But just as the old and new English lodges in and spread outside England, it also expanded make up Scottish Freemasonry. In 1743, They were brought to Denmark and in 1754 to Sweden. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, fih were under Constitution of the Scottish Grand Lodge and under the leadership of sixteen Provincial Grand Masters 272 Lodges in Scotland felf, and besides these 65 in France, German= country and America. Even greater was in England, Ireland and other kingdoms, in and outside Europe, the Spread of New England Freemasonry. In the British Empire felf the multiplication of the lodges was made possible by a parla= mentsacte of 12 July 1799, which provided for the suppression of all for seditious and insurrectionary purposes, Qes home societies intended, limited.

Although the Freemasons were mentioned by name in the Par=

lamentsacte excepted, as their meetings in the excellent – M on charitable purposes ge= directed, but only those lodges were given to the subject to legal protection, which before this Act ft have already existed; and in accordance with the the rules applicable to the Masonic societies would be observed. On November 25, 1813, the old= and New England lodges to the unity of the Order. The Modern Freemasonry reorganized itself into the inner order by placing it in the Royal Arch at the top ftette, alone in the wee saved pee De ed Uns documents.

In the second article of this clarification it says: "It is declared that the old Masonry from three and not more degrees, namely: that of Apprentice=, Journeyman= and Master Mason, including of the Supreme: Order of the Holy Royal Arch. s " 4

"This Article, however, is not intended to prevent that one or the other Lodge, or one or the other Ka= "pitel, a meeting holds in any degree of Order of the Nitter according to the original statutes of the said order."

This unification of the different systems in England happened on the same basis as the Bereini= = basis of the various systems in German= land at the Wilhelmobader Convent. And I would be pleased to shed further light on them if I to which German history would have continued. The Grand Lodge now took the name "the united Grand Lodge of the Old English Freemasonry" and also to become closer friends again with the lodges of Germany. (Kloß 1. c. Lindner |. c. p. 14.)

I first studied the history of Freemasonry in England until almost our time, because the narrow= lfic Freemasonry is the mother of modern Freemasonry in the rest of Europe and America, but especially because the threads that today form the Freemasons' Association and therefore would otherwise not be recognized.

The history of Freemasonry in France is, with little Modifications the same as in England.

As early as 1535, two Scottish lodges, one at Lyon, the other founded in Paris, but its work does not seem the public awareness of the situation in pret gertmamen to have.

In 1725 the Grand Lodge of England founded a Lodge in France, but it only worked for ten years. In 1736 the Grand Lodge of England established the Loe d'Aumont Constitutibn and Ramsy led the Templiers fyftem of Herodom. And soon after, the people here in Paris a Grand Master in the Pevfan of the Englishman, Count Harnouesten.

On the other hand, Louis XIV threatened very timidly with the Vaftille for every Grand Master; but defen notwithstanding soon afterwards the Duke of Autin was elected and the threat remained without a ballot draw.

Mun the order quickly spread throughout Stank: rich and the lodge masters were called to constitute a Grand Lodge to Paris, which calls itself the "English Grand Lodge of Paris" and the Count of Clermont to their Some no

But the Grand Master remained completely inactive and the European pitel verftel. Jumittelft the masonry became the object of the

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Speculation, lodges, systems based on fantasy and

traded in admission and degrees. However, it was formed also (Acta Latom. Tom. IS 68) the chapter of Clermont to Paris under Bonneville for the purpose of restoration of the Knights Templar. He appeared with splendor and drew the court nobility, ee A

In 1756 the English Grand Lodge of France" the name of the "Grand Lodge of France", which means that fie fidh alfo as an independent supreme Masonic authority in France. The dignities of the masters of the Lodge or from the chair were but by her as before in England still for life, even hereditary, and also began an unworthy han= with the honors of the order del. In 1772, fih was constituted without the participation of the old Grand Lodge of France, the Grand Lodge of Paris as "Great Orient of France" and laid claim to the right of Legislation in the Order. Thus, in 1772, the more solid figure of Freemasonry. It was the Duke of Chartres, later Philipp Egalité, as Grand Master In 1778, she alone counted what almost unbelievable, 129 lodges and besides these 247 in the provinces, all of which have it as their supreme authority recognized (Lindner J. c. p. 15.)

The confusion until the constitution of the new Orient was limitless; systems innumerable appeared, the ridiculous= Reindeer, most deceitful nature, and all found followers. But all came together in the direction against monarchy and church.

If one examines, says the author of the often cited work, "Freemasonry in its context" etc. Th. 3 P. 64 – the different systems, yes, one can easily see that they all fight under two banners, under that of the cross (of a counterfeit Christ=faith) and under that of the flans mending star (of philosophy). The circle refers on Crusaders and Templars with their teachings, and the flans mende Stern on the pure Maturlebre. Both – Hecht man also – lead first to one goal, the overthrow of state and Church, hence the mutual recognition of their unity.

Until the time of the spread of the Freemasons' lodges, infon= the essence of philosophy, public life was in France a church=loyal. Education, 8. ,

68 : .

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Literature, bore the imprint of this spirit. Anders shows

the story the picture of the spread of Freemasonry=

From then on, in all these relationships, in the

Foundations of state and moral order, the opposite
It emerged in the outbreak of the so-called
philosophical age, in the spirit of Voltaire
and the like.

The people were taught the revolution. They were Maur
rer those teachers.

Barruel, News for the discussion of the history of the
Jacobiner 2c, London 1802, gives the most thorough
Documents=proofs. From this you can see:

Voltaire became the new greatest omnipotent mind of
ecclesiastical, political and social revolution, as well as the
democratic= bourgeois transformation of the Masonic Order into
Purpose of this revolution, for which his age gave him a majority
brilliant intellectual talents and the two most powerful puna
Germany as powerful tools.

As we saw in England until 1702 the nobility by means of the
Templar Order in exclusive possession of the management of the Free=
Masonic Order, so it was also until now in France.

Here Voltaire first founded a league of so-called
Philosophers or Encyclopedias, including Diderot, Alem-
bert, Condorcet, la Harpe, Rousseau, Freret, Helvetius,
Marmontel, the Abbes Morelets " Beaudeau, Barthelemi,
Raynal, the minister Louis XV, Marquis Argenson mb
Montesquieu as members and contributing personalities
The purpose of the alliance was the destruction of every
positive faith and introduction of the social republic. For
The former purpose was given to Frederick II of Prussia and
soon after, Emperor Joseph II, and no less Catherine II.
of Russia, King Poniatowski of Poland, Christian VII.
of Denmark, Guftav III of Sweden, the Landgraves of
Heffen=Caffel, Eugen Duke of Würtemberg, the Duke of
Braunschweig, Carl Theodor Elector of the Palatinate, the
Margravine Wilhelmine of Bayreuth, as can be seen from the
can be seen in the handwritten letters of these high-ranking persons.

At the court of Louis XV, the conspirators, the
Count Argenson, the Pompadour, the Verde vo Ru
and Lord of Malesherbes. | |

When Louis XVI ascended the throne, Voltaire to Frederick II: "I do not know whether our young king will follow in your footsteps, but I know that he has elected almost exclusively philosophers as ministers! (Letter dated August 3, 1775.) "This prince – says Barruel – has indeed had the misfortune, during his entire government surrounded by philosophers." ` Thurgot belonged entirely to the conspirators, Necker's house was long their meeting place, its elevation was their work. The

Brienne had originally been appointed Archbishop by the conspirators

of Paris, to revive the apostasy of the first Church of prelates to facilitate the rest. Princes, counts, Marquises, knights, members of parliament and lawyers were in all countries in Europe won \$ in large quantities.

The outline of a description of the human understanding of Condorcet (Epoch 9) characterizes the alliance. We read in it: "There will soon be a class in Europe formed by people who were not so nearly employed, to discover or fathom the truth rather than to conceal it who strive to eliminate prejudices in the sanctuaries, where the clergy, the schools, the governments and the old societies had collected and protected, and who sought their whole honour in the fact that they rather

vulgar errors, as the limits of knowledge

niffe wanted to move."

"In England, Collins has Mr Bolingbroke, in France Bayle, Fontenelle, Voltaire, Montesquieu and those of schools formed by these men in favor of truth fought. They used weapons alternately, which the learning, the philosophy, the understanding and the Talent to write, which could present reason. She has

accepted all tones and embraced all forms

serves; and have humorous and emphatic, the most learned and the most extensive writings, the novels and flyers sent out into the world; they have the truth with

a veil which covers the too weak eyes,

pared and aroused the desire to guess them; she to
skilfully counteract prejudices in order to
to deal safer blows; they almost never threatened more=
all at once or even to one person; they threatened

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sometimes the enemies of reason, as Me Ady exhibited, as
they only wanted half a toleration in the 1
and in politics half freedom; fie
knew how to use despondency when they
who denied the religious inconsistencies, but also the Oot-
tesdienst when they spoke against the tyrants. They attacked
these two plagues at their core, if only
feemed to be absurd or blasphemous abuses
To want to lift Savon. And fle caves this misfortune=
trees from their roots, as they only have a few
to cut out superfluous projectiles: soon empty=
The friends of freedom were convinced that the superstition which
the despotism with an impenetrable shield Berk,
the first sacrifice, which they shall strangle, and the first
chain that they must break; soon, on the contrary,
present superstition to despots as the true enemy
their power, and frightened them with the description of his
hypocritical conspiracy and fierce rage;
never forgot the independence of reason and the
Freedom of the press as the right and welfare of the human
sex; finally they took up the battle cry:
"Reason, tolerance and humanity."

As soon as the Bastille was conquered, they proclaimed the Res
Hiliation as their work and boasted of their followers at
all courts. (see p. 77 in Barruel.) |

The conspirators gave their individual clubs names,
which referred to an activity for the common good, such as
Economists, and sought elementary and vocational schools
to be allowed to falsify youth education.
They flooded the country with writings that threatened
and had it printed. Such a club, under a committee,
Voltaire was elected as its life-long president,
gathered in the palace of Baron von Holbach. He was

listened especially to: Alembert, Turgot, Condorcet, Diderot,

Harpe and the Grand Seal Keeper Lamoignon. Voltaire alone nevertheless zealously recommended (e.g. in the letter to Alembert of 27. Oct. 1763) founded the Masonic Order, and finally the Members of these conspiratorial encyclopaedist clubs in mass in the Masonic Order. (p. 171.) the Lodges of the Grand Orient and of the Social Contract" and Condorcet, Mirabeau, Brissot joined the executive council

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fot, Sieyès and others, headed by Duke Philip of Orleans. (p. 179.)

And in Germany we see Emperor Joseph II, and Frederick II, as well as in Europe the above-mentioned crowned heads enter the scene, or Princes become protectors of this order.

The history of the following period is excellently revealed by the best known Revolutionary and Masonic writer, Louis Blanc, in his history of the French Revolution, He asked: "Before the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789, France, rich, stimulated by irresistible desires and by a thousand unclear hopes, for some time a strange

At that time, the fact among the people rumors, which it variously on, People spoke of people who hid among themselves bound by terrible oaths and completely dark plans. They were supposed to contain priceless secrets befing, Soon (it) spread the rumor, unknown Chess players had settled in the suburb of Saint-Marceau. This rumour was confirmed by Ach. In laboratories which fan. Guards protected from intrusive curiosity were men with piercing looks that speak an incomprehensible language talked, busy making gold and the like. These peculiar workers liked their port town so much that they never left the place. They lived in dark rooms, and did not seem in any way interested in the enjoyment of the riches to take part in the creation of which they are presumed to be But they had superiors who were very were sought, and there on the most graceful and most generous

a dazzling wealth. Many of them

who, as was known, had neither goods nor promissory notes, no pension, nor family, led a life like a Prince, and spent more money on charitable purposes than

the princes for plays and festivities."

"They acted as if they lived the studies of the secret knowledge=fcies, this was only done to increase vigilance deceive and reassure the governments; surrounded them for with secrets, so they did it only with the intention of the charm of the miraculous hair the gullible crowd befer be to rule; their superiors were apostles of the

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revolution, and the gold, which served to support the propaganda to pave the way, this gold, which in magical melting= crucibles, came from the Central Caffé, which was secret and e subferiptions of eee ge= was filled."

"But first it is necessary that the reader enters the mis which then under the thrones and altars Re= revolutionary, which in a completely different way than the Ens eyklopädists acted and thought. A strange affo= - ciation had formed. The members of the same lived in the most diverse countries, belonged to every religion, (also Ju= den) and every class. They had united themselves through common Symbols and sworn to each other: The Ge= secret of the internal organization of the federal government fragile. They submitted to deterrent exams, engaged in fantastic ceremonies, practiced doing charity and considered themselves equal, although they were in were divided into three classes: apprentices, journeymen and masters."

"On the eve of the French Revolution, she had had already gained immense importance. It had spread throughout Europe, it supported the meditation German genius, secretly set France in motion and appeared everywhere as a society whose foundations were contradictory to the principles of civil society In the Masonic lodges, the demands were indeed Expressions of hereditary pride are frowned upon and the privileges of birth If the layman who wanted to be initiated into the focalled "dark chamber", he read on the foblack= veiled and covered with the symbols of death The following characteristic inscription is on the walls: "If you human differences, go out, such is not known here." – Through the lecture of the Red= ners, the person to be admitted learned that the purpose of Masonry which is, "the differences of colour, status and of the fatherland, to spread national hatred= rotten." And that is what was meant when one spoke allegorically of a spiritual temple that the wise men of the various

whose zones the great architect of the universe had built=
ten, of that sublime temple, whose pillars, the symbols
of the force and the e. with the "grenades of

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friendship. Thus, the aim of the
Freemasonry from the ground up is aimed at: The establishment=
ations and ideas of the surrounding external world in 1
bring to."

"However, the Masons drank at their covenant meal in
the monarchical states on the welfare of the king and in
Republics on the welfare of the supreme state authority. All=
However, obedience to the laws was inculcated.
no such precautionary measures, which the "prudence" of a
Afociation, which so many distrustful governments observed
were not enough to stop the revolutionary
river that Freemasonry Que Dan:
nad) had to exercise.'

"The members of the League remained in the secular society
fociety still rich or poor, nobles or plebe=
jer; but in the lodges, in these a higher life practice
consecrated temples, poor, rich, noble or
Plebeians as equals and call them brothers. This was
an indirect but nevertheless a real and uusufed approach
addressed the injustices and defects of society=
order, a constant propaganda making, a continuous
Protest. What was more suitable, on the other hand, to
fworshipper than the mysterious darkness, the decrease
a terrible oath, the hope, as a price for so
some terrible but courageously overcome trials a Ge=
secret, the commandment to remain silent under Andro=
hung of curse and death, special signs,
by which the brothers recognized each other in all corners of the world,
Ceremonies that referred to a murder story and Ra=
chege thanks seemed to hide? – And how could a
fuch institution at the approach of the crisis, which the expedient
tious society, the calculated boldness of the sect
rer, deny the genius of white freedom
can?" – |

"At a time when society is secretly making
The ruler trembled with impatience, but was compelled
faw to hide their anger, such practices had to be
Provide plotters with immeasurable resources.
From the moment its extent becomes apparent
democracy took a firm foothold in it; in addition to

` a great number of brothers whose Masonic life and served to flatter pride, to fill leisure hours or to do charity, there were now also those who were thinking about action, N the revolutionary spirit moved.

"Soon innovations of terrible significance arose."

"Since the three degrees of ordinary Masonry contain a great deal People who respect class and fundamental supposed any plan for a social overthrow, fo the masons multiplied the steps of the myftical ladder, the one had to climb. They created special afterlodges for the zealous souls; they donated the higher degrees. The Pfor ten of these secret sanctuaries were opened to the adepts only after a long series of tests designed to were net, the progress of his revolutionary education to test the perseverance of his faith, and to fathom the nature of his heart. There was nothing that fo not find yourself in the midst of a crowd of Linden or gloomy Ce remonien based on ideas of freedom and equality."

"It is therefore not surprising that the Freemasons the most distrustful governments a not insignificant so terrifying that Clement XII in Rome pronounced the anathema against them, that they were through the Inquisition in Spain, that fle were persecuted in Naples, and that in France the Sarbonne declared: "They deserved eternal punishment." And Nevertheless, thanks to the skilful organization, the Freemasons found nism (the degrees and terrible gide) of their order, in the Princes and nobles were far more likely to be protectors than enemies. Director leading figures, such as the great Frederick, found no objection ken, to take the trowel in hand, and the apron Of course, since the existence of the higher Just because it was carefully concealed, they knew about the Freemasonry just as much as one can give them without danger could show; they therefore had absolutely no reason to be concerned to be; because the real core of the doctrine only shimmered unclear through the fog of allegories, and many saw in them only an opportunity for fun and feasting, a game with principles that one leaves behind on the lodge threshold read and rediscover, in a word a comedy of equals But in such things the comedy comes close to

Great, and so it happened that the arrogant traitors

cher (for the high mason and revolutionary Blauk calls the Princes) by a just and remarkable act of the law if they were misled into revealing the secret plans against them were directed to take under their protection and blindly to promote their influence."

"Among the princes of whom we speak, there was one in relation to which one did not need discretion to 3. This was the Duke don Chartrés (Orleans), the future Friend of Danton, famous as Philipp Egalité in the Annals of the revolution, which killed him when he became suspected of it, Although still young and devoted to sensuality, he felt still now within him there was a spirit of opposition which sometimes the merit of the younger lines, but always their Driving force and its quality, He therefore took the Grand Master's throne as the same (fine extraordinary kingdom) thumbs was proposed. And in the following year (1772) the French Mannerei joined a proper central management, which immediately abolished the irremovability of the "masters of the chair", the order on completely democratic principles came and, as expected, took the name "Great Orient". There was the center for general correspondence the lodges, where the representatives of the cities gathered, which the secret movement had seized, there they had its headquarters and from there the instructions went out, whose To find out the meaning, a special cipher or a riddle language did not allow the enemy to see. Since these Times took day after day most of those men in the Freemasons' Association, which we later found in the middle of the revolution hustle and bustle again."

Let me here provide two explanatory documents. which shows that and how the French Masons were immediately before the outbreak of the French Revolution, a harmonious work of European Masonry to efficient service and invitations for one who 15 February 1785 in Paris to be held Masonic Convention In the Vienna Journal for Freemasonry 2nd year 2. Sit: printed as a manuscript for brothers, it says:

"Second Invitation Circular of the Philalethen as legitimate

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pigen Superior of the febr venerable C] of the united friends to the O. v. Paris, to the BB. MM. of all countries to a

fraternal gathering in Paris. Dearest brothers!
We deeply regret that, due to overwhelming circumstances,
for the sake of our fraternal gathering one year earlier
This motive should motivate us because of the election
and the number of lecture points we will award you
believe that they deserve your indulgence. If in=
whose great BM blesses our work, and our first
meetings, perhaps some of them may be presented here.
objects become useless. Their place can be replaced by
replace others that are more important and directly related to the sublime=
directed towards the purpose of our order."

"This second circular announced in our first=
This letter is intended to present to you the main questions which
We consider discussion necessary. We request everyone,
to whom it comes into your hands, we ask you to send us your answer
words in writing. At the same time, we will inform you
Formalities and guidelines known, which we
for the conduct of our assembly. We
You will always be asked for the opinion that our
fommenden BB. will give about it, can correct
In general, we cannot repeat too often that
we at this Brethren Convention absolutely have no other
claim other than to have been the conveners.
Far from fearing superiors in this science,
Rather, we sincerely and fuffer that the true
and legitimate superiors of science are present
and may reveal themselves. They will certainly
fo many eager, appreciative students, as true Philalethians
among us." | | | |

"We do not believe, and even less do we hope, that the
pre-signed lecture articles the sole and exclusive
The working materials of the future Convention. There are other
much more important, but which wisdom does not allow,
to paper, let alone to print.
We even doubt whether it is possible to use them with advantage in
full open convention. Perhaps it would be easy=
ter and more beneficial for the general welfare,
"and the pieces in hand in special Comités folder

Invited to share their opinions, their works and their ordinations
(so here too not everything is negotiated before everyone,
The assembly is opened with the apprenticeship degree, and
at each subsequent degree the lower degrees must resign!!)
of course entitled to elaborate on this." This
Comité's would be presented to the general meeting by the Ne
fulfts of their negotiations and the fruits of their research

should report, but only insofar as it
 they would be allowed to do so without committing perjury."
 (Because even a degree or a teaching level if again
 separated from the others by heavy gates.)
 | "It is also probable that the investigation of the above
 laid down lecture articles will again prompt new ones, which one
 cannot possibly determine here. All informed Ma=

They can foresee and must prepare for it.
 We must all remember that, since the essential=

The purpose of this Convention is on the one hand destruction of the
 Errors and on the other hand discoveries maure=

rific, or Masonic-related truths, our
 first duty must be to provide ourselves with all that
 us only to cooperate on this or that counter=

It seems useful. We ask and implore again
 all the brothers whose presence fate has not
 through elaborate treatises on
 to combine the lecture articles with our work. The
 Convergence of the Ginfihten and the collision of the
 Opinions are of utmost importance. We can
 men of the future Convention to announce in advance that it
 the silence of those absent BBs who are called upon to
 to the second circular letter not clear, sincere and frank
 should respond courageously, I will also imitate this.
 most precious BB. are the attitudes, wishes and vows
 Yours faithfully BB. NN On behalf of the Gez
 Society of Philalethians, Superiors of the Constitution of the Lodge of
 "united friends" "in the Orient of Paris."

And this European Masonic Congress met on February 15th.
 1785 in Paris. Among the German
 The Illuminati Maurer Bufch were among those who appeared in the country
 (in the Order of Bayard) and Bode (in the Order of Aurelius)

"In the lodge," Blank continues, "of the 'nine Schwe=

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ftern" had themselves recorded: Gerat, Briffot, Bailly,
 Camille, Desmoulins, Condorcet, Chamfort, Dans
 ton, Dom Gerle, Rabaut, Saint-Etienne, Petion,
 Tauchet, Goupil of Prefeln and Bonnaville ruled
 in the Lodge of the "Brass Mouth". Sieves founded in
 Palais Royal the club of the "Twenty-two." The lodge
 "of purity" when the revolution became a rumbling voice
 the gathering place for the supporters of Philip of
 Orleans; here appeared Laclos, La Lente, Syer, here
 Cuftine, the two Lameths, and Lafayette met.
 But Freemasonry had, as one might have expected,
 is not homogeneous (uniform) in character. The three
 first grades admitted every kind of opinion, in the higher Bras |

we find the most diverse systems and a speaking diversity of ritual, and the names Sieyes, Condorcet and Briffot justified us to conclude: that the philosophy of the encyclopaedists and the tendency of the Bartherthums had a lot of leeway."

Thus the Masonic Order of France prepared the first Revolution, soon led the raw masses to revolt, declared the rioters for the nation and become the organ of the Nation: And while he is urging the masses to ever higher and more despicable acts of revolution, the other members of the order turned to the good-natured monarch, stormed him with holy assurances of warmest loyalty and tugged him by means of false Schveilens images of the Nevriutions= Power and royal impotence, through worthless gifts and helter assurances of the most charitable, the throne and the Civil peace eternally feverish consequences, a conoeffion, a hind-surrender of monarchical powers after another, flattering and defied him under threat of outbreaks of new revolutions the ministries, isolating him from his attendants tried and tested, from the loyal vassals and servants, until the state power, the executive and the legislators and the street revolution in their hands then, who proclaimed the f. g. people's rights and the King of France in the temple, entered Moley's residence, took advantage of Ben to meet him with fine family Moley's and the Templars= brothers Menen as a revenge sacrifice, like the sworn Vows of the Masonic Order of the Templar or Scots= they were.

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"By August 12, 1792, the French Jacobins have not yet recorded the day of their revolution in the yearbooks set, only the years of their freedom remained reckons." – So Barruel continues in his Memorable=ities of the history of Jacobinism in and outside France Reich, a work by Lening, Moßdorf and Kranke, the famous Saxon masons= Authorities in the Eucyllopadia of Freemasonry itself is recommended. On this day – describes Barruel – Louis XVI, who had been king for 48 Hours of the throne was declared lost, trapped in the Towers of the Temple. On the same day, the Assembly of the Members made the statement that the date of freedom in future also the date of equality in public writings; this order itself given in the fourth year of freedom, on the first days of equality. – On this very day finally for the first time that which is so dear to the Freemasons and their lodges with all the conscientiousness of the most inviolable

The secrecy required by the oath is lifted.
After the abolition of the infamous regulation, many cried out: "Look, finally all of France is just one big lodge, the French are all Freemasons and the whole universe will soon be as we are. Finally, see the great design of the Freemasons fulfilled; equality and freedom, all people are equal and Brothers, all men find freedom; this is the essence of the Constitution, the only object of our desires, our entire life is the great secret. Woe to France for the honor of the Freemasons should be informed of this so that they can have the truth. The originator of this entire revolution of freedom and equality, of which it gave the world the example. This was in fact the general secret of the Freemasons."

"Among the emigrants who fled to London were many Freemasons whose eyes were blinded by the French Revolution and who bitterly regretted having participated in this secret alliance, particularly for this revolution, e.g. Calley, and many others." —

"One of them particularly noticed that after a long time he was again urgently requested by the lodges in 1768 to take part again because things were now of the utmost importance"

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Already on my first visit to the lodge I heard something which I cannot ask, but which set me on fire in February that I immediately went to the minister and explained to him: the security of the king and the peace of the state are in danger! — whether he keeps a watchful eye on the Freemasons and know what happens in their lodges? — The Minister assured me that my fears were unfounded and that freedom of Freemasonry is not dangerous to the state. — This minister was nothing less than one of the men one would look for in a sufficiently accused of thwarting the plans of Freemasonry to overthrow the thrones and altars. But he thought like Count Vergennes, "that with an army of 200,000 men have little to fear from the revolution?" — When Louis XVI returned from Varennes in October 1789 brought back he complained: "I knew all this already eleven years ago, but how did it happen that I did not believe?" — But it was not enough to remove the earthly king from the throne, even the heavenly Father had to leave his earth to be enthroned. The legislative revolution boldly decreed: "There is no God, man himself is God, and the Cultus of humanity in the temples of God takes the place of the cult of the Christian faith, the most beautiful

Pleasure maiden, as a symbol of the beauty of human God=feins, have the place of the world Savior on the altars of God=tes and the veneration of the nation and its torities! – And the cult of beauty in of humanity is the basis of the religious furnaces at the rer=Ordens. i

After the formation of the eclectic league, the Directorate two lodges, in Frankfurt and Wetzlar, took over, the still today in Germany so highly honored great lodges=association, issued the Divectorial Lodge of Wetzlar on 18 March 1783 the circular, a copy of which I sent to the Confessions In it we read in the introduction: "Everyone who made some progress in Masonry, and with success= think the three symbolic degrees have been considered, will be without Confess doubts that freedom and equality are the foundations= position of our venerable Order. This is the rock on which the venerable founders once built this

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erected visible bridges, and this reason had to be fame duration self guarantee for the fift future. Weiss Health, strength and beauty formed fine pillars, and Humanity, unity and friendship are the glue that This magnificent monument was preserved for several centuries unshakably and in the greatest Shine."

Thus the Masonic Order had achieved its purpose, Frank= Empire's altars had fallen, the throne had been overthrown, the king Royal family sacrificed to the revenge of the Templars, government and national representation had fallen to the Order: and what fruit remained for him? – The high order had its lower order people of the three lower degrees, the basis of the Liberty, equality and fraternity to ensure the revolutionary element that will make the Order a means of future should serve to nourish and influence the nation lafen, It obeyed as long as it was outside the Order at self-reliant action had to fear the legitimate state power, against which the protection of the high order offered protection. But This weak rein coincided with the validity of the public torities and the lower demo= that came to power in the state kratie, of course also in the Order the same step with the outside world, holding the flag of indignation against the artftocratic regiment of the inner order. And the 3 social democratic party man also made his presence felt in the town to his master and destroyed those who opposed him here, Or the higher brothers, by means of his people's power, fo good as the profane. So finally the astonished world caught the high mason elite of France, who overthrew the throne had, in particular the Gironde, under the same axe of the Guil=

lotine bleed to death, which they sacrilegiously accused their benevolent monarch
The Order is of course large and strong in
Creating revolutions, but just so naturally childish
weak and unable to raise and control his child.
When the most terrible revolutionary storms of the state
were over, the remaining officials of the Orient,
from the old Grand Lodge and founded in the year
1799 a united great Orient of France.
– But he also showed fiH from the fttic masonry
soon a new enemy. This was in 1804
e * & 6 >

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the new Scottish General Lodge of France, which
with the brilliant entourage of 33 degrees, and at
which were headed by many people of high rank. The
in the Orient, however, the storm was evoked, as
in the same year united with the Scottish Grand Lodge,
although they adopted their 38 degrees, they still retained their name
as a great Orient and saved it. Napoleon er=
clarified that society was not only under its protection,
but also appointed his brother Jofeph as Grand Master
of the Order, who later as King of Spain
Archchancellor Canbacer it with the title of premier grand
maitre adjoint to His Majesty the King of Spain.

This declared freedom and recognition of all Masonic
Orders, sects and systems in France, let all kinds
Masonic Directories, Chapter rc. independent besides itself
ftall without assuming the dominion in their sanctuaries=
and won by having them all fight for the
great Orient, in which they found their cartridge
gratefully and respectfully acknowledged. The result was that
that according to the author of the Maconnerie militaire,
the income from Freemasonry 2 million francs to the
Grand Master; – that of the assistant Cambaceres 100,000
Franks! – One should not be very surprised about this, as soon
From the list of the Grand Lodge we learn that in 1812
of the great Orient of France 1089 Lodges and Chapters
– These lodges also included the military lodges
in the French army. – In 1809,
ftill now 69 regiments of the same kind, in which the meetings
opened and closed with: “Long live the Kaiser!”
and often an army bulletin, or a proclamation from the Kaiser
was the only subject of negotiations.

Here she appears again as a mask, but also for
military=political purposes. Through these military lodges
Napoleon all senior and non-commissioned officers, even the educated

Commons, since in each of these lodges a favorite Napoleon's hammer. At the same time, this military lodges also opened access to all German lodges, which Napoleon was very interested in. The brothers were often very intrusive, made great praises, and be-
fomuch ...
Fatherland. (See Lindner Mac-Benac p. 19 ff.)

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Germany lagged only slightly behind France. Hardly had the London Grand Lodge of the New England System from 1733 to 1740, as mentioned above, a provin-
cial Grand Master for Lower Saxony, and lodges in Ham-
burg, Leipzig, Altenberg near Gotha and Berlin after that System, also in 1738 the Hamburg Lodge for the Provin-
cial=mother lodge, the order also spread with
with great speed across all of Germany. |

In 1740, Mr. v. Marfhall (in the Order of Equus a Thy-
mele) in the lodge he founded to the "three
Hammern" in Naumburg after the Clermont ' ftemler=
fyftem, the ftrict observance was founded and in 1741 by
the Count of Schmettau a Scottish lodge in Hamburg
donated.

In the same year Wide in Berlin the National=Mother=
lodge to the "three globes" according to the New English system or=
ganifirt, in which Frederick II himself took over the master's office.
In Sabre 1752 the Lodge "for Friendship" was founded in
Berlin, by famous French, appointed by Frederick II,
Scholars and artists. She initially joined the lodge
the "three globes", but separated in 1762, organized
fih 1764 new, after a patent from Braunschweig
held, took the Duke of
There in 1765, and gave the name "Royal Pork to
Friendship". In 1767 she received a patent upon request
and Constitution of London, but nevertheless constituted

also a Conseil sublime and connected with French

Lodges. In 1757, the Marquis de Lernaïs brought
Connection with Baron von Prinzen, Grand Master of the
Masonic Lodge "to the three globes", new French and

semi-English higher grades, which the Lernaïsian system

And in 1792 he built a large chapter

the Knights of Jerusalem, as it then existed in Amiens.
(Full story on page 40.)

What is called strict observance in Germany is
nothing other than the Clermontian knightly Templar system.

Baron von Hund was born on March 20, 1742 in Frankfurt am Main as a Freemason and in 1743
in Paris, Grand Master of a new lodge.
made him aware of the spread of the Clermont Templars
6* |

Re

systems in France, then sent the armies of France over the
withdrawn German fatherland to duty and expelled him from the
half to Mr. v. Marhall, who is already working on it. The
Herr von Marhall, Hereditary Marshal of Thuringia, was
by the English Grand Master, Earl of Darnley, 1737
appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Upper Saxon District,
but soon afterwards in St. Germain, where the English Pre
sident resided, from whose supporters, namely from Lord
Baltimore and the Earl of Kilmanck, from the English
Freemasonry and adopted the Templar system
of which he also sent the Act to Germany in 1740.
was sent to spread it in Saxony. Through
Association of two highly respected Temple Freemasons, whose
Mission of the numerous freemen in the French armies
Freemasons could be supported, it was hoped that the modern
English Freemasonry by French Templars in Germany
to displace.

But Mr. von Marhall was of a different opinion
and believed that the Templar system had become
was invented for the benefit of French Freemasonry, which
he explained to Baron von Hund in 1751, by withdrawing from
of the System of Freemasonry 1752 withdrew, and that the
Lodge in Naumburg, from which Derfelbe his first temple
knight had taken. In 1753,
Baron von Hund introduced the order system in this form
been; There were already priores, subpriores, prefects
and Comthure. Each person to be admitted had to sign an act under
scribe, in which he combined the supposed old breeding
and to help restore order, and the so-called high
To maintain punctual obedience, strictam observantiam,
then. Hence the name is written: "Strict Observance."
In 1753, Baron von Hund commissioned a preliminary study
Regulation on the establishment of a pension fund in its pro
vince, and gave his order a complete establishment.
At first the system had only 6 degrees, namely: the three mouse
herical degrees, Johannite degrees. The fourth degree, the fchot

tic masters, the fifth contained the novitiate of the order, the sixth elevated him to the rank of Templar, he was either appointed eques or socius or armiger. In the years= From 1768 to 1770 he continued an equitem pro-

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fessum, as a ftable degree; to the conclusion received then everyone still has the highest insights into history and Hieroglyphs.

After Baron von Hund had a skilled adventurer, Ramens Becker, who claimed to be an Englishman and John= fon, had been exposed as a fraud in 1764 (Becker was also actually sent to the Wartburg for all kinds of crimes; fet,) he sought fih at a convent in Altenberg in the Near Gotha as the commander of the German Freemasons to legitimize by merely tapping his sword and presented an alleged document according to which he was last army master who died in Casan to his successor Although the majority of the members subsequently declared of the brothers this certificate of succession for fraud, as all the research carried out in Cafan without The result remained (Lindner |. c.) Deffen regardless but several German lodges switched to strict observance, and fo. also the Hamburg and Braunschweig 1765, yes even the Grand Lodge of the "Three Globes" in Berlin.

In response, a general staff surgeon in Berlin Dr. Ellermann, through adoption of his mother's brother, v. Ziund orf. He was a member of the strict observance under the name eques a lapide nigro, had secretly Rir. tuale from the Secretary of the Swedish Lodge, Elklef, e and= declared the strict observation to be fraud.

The superiors of Freemasonry in Sweden also those of the strict observance the offer of initiation into the higher only true secrets of their from Scotland preserved system under the condition that the Dentfchen the Duke of Südermannland as Army Commander: the 7th province. Since the German Templars their origin, as shown above, also derives from Scotland= ten, since a common origin with the Swedish Masonry, the condition was fulfilled and the Lord moved from Braunschweig to Sweden himself; but what he went there and heard that these were ceremonies that came from Jewish= fan, Catholic, Greek and pagan church customs were collected. (Masonic Fears by Schütz, 6th volume, p. 89. – Lindner Mac-Benac p. 30. Complete. the Freemasons in Germany p. 71.)

And the Zinndorf Spem also corresponded to this. GE

differs from the Templar system in only the following way:

while the old system barftetite the secular order post,
the Zinndorf represents the spiritual. –

In 1770, twelve prominent German

Lodges together and founded the “Great State Lodge” in Berlin

of Germany”, received the patent from London in 1773

and elected the Prince of Hesse=Darmstadt as the state=

Grand Master of Germany. They constituted Provincial=Lan=

deslogen in Hamburg, Breslau and Stettin. The system

was the New English and was called: “late Observance.” 1774 vers –

The Royal Pork Lodge also agreed with her and it

The reigning Duke Ernst of Saxony Gotha=

Altenburg was elected Grand Master of the State in 1775.

In 1778 the patent was revoked in London, the lodge

Royal Pork separated again and the Grand National Lodge

of Germany adopted the Zinndorf system and joined

the Grand Lodge of Sweden and received such

permanent. (Complete History of Freemasonry in Germany, Lind=

ner |. c. p. 67. ff.)

| The lodges of strict observance opposed this in 1772

to a convention in Cahla in Lusatia and elect

invited Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick to their all=

common Grand Master under the Templar title: eques a vic=.

toria. Baron Hund was appointed special superior of the

Upper and Lower Saxon, Danish and Courland Lodges

fttricter obfervanz under the title: eques ab ense appointed,

(eindner 1. c.)

Meanwhile, even alchemy and other fraudsters,

under the name of Rosicrucians, as we soon=

foon also appeared in Paris, the Masonic organ=

must cover up their frauds as gold makers,

suffragan, giver of eternal youth, empowered and a

Degree of the Rosicrucians. The best-known

Fraudsters of this kind were most common in Dresden and Leipzig.

notorious cuppers. In 1782 the notorious Caglio=

ftro the Order of Egyptian Freemasonry and also married

him with the Masonic Order.

Lening in his Encyclopedia the stupid meets | barüber

e

"Gagliostro (Count of) is the assumed name of the Jew Joseph Balfamo, born in Palermo in 1743. (His Family tree and news of fine family f. in "Göthes new writings" Berlin 1792 Vol. 1, p. 243.) Hey was one of the biggest fraudsters, who soon went under the above name, soon under that of a Marquis de Pellegrini and a Grafen Felix, by pretending to be in possession of the stone of To be wise and to see into the future, even those who are absent or To be able to make the dead appear, and with the help of his Woman knew how to deceive many gullible people. He chose Freemasonry was the cover for his various frauds; France, England and Italy were particularly important to him generous, especially the former, where he stayed the longest and where he himself founded his own mystical order: "the Egyptian Masonry" in 1782, in which women were also admitted and which found a large number of followers. Main figures were in Paris, Lyon and Strasbourg. Further in the Masonic Order of Martinism. He responded to Luther's statement: "All Christians find brothers", on the other hand: "All men are kings, equality, liberty and brothers find the Holy Trinity." It was the incomplete more recent Illuminatism and its precursors in France. Since I have to explain the latter in detail, another It is superfluous to discuss Martinism. He joined with 10 Degrees in the Masonic Order, made in Paris, in Avignon and Lyon made rapid progress, took its centre here and spread rapidly from there across Germany, even to Russia.

Even the Society of Magnetizers was constituted according to the ritual of Freemasonry and took the name of the Order of Harmony.

And finally, Prof. Weishaupt founded in 1776 also the Order of the Illuminati " and also incorporated him with rapid success to the Masonic Order. (Compare Mr. v. Wedekind "The Pythagorean Order and Freemasonry in opposite relationships." As a manuscript for a printed.)

Adam Weishaupt was born in Bavaria in 1748. His birth was without distinction, and his youth unknown, but brilliant talents were given to him. Barely 28 years old,

he was already a professor at Ingolfendf and he missed it the nimbus of a highly moral character for himself and that of the most humane purpose for the Order's work, to win over even the most educated men in Germany, even today. Just one single train from fine domestic life, the inner . We has escaped from the darkness.

On 11 and 12 October 1786, judicial Hans-investigations by the Electoral Bavarian Government Councillor Zwack, a member of the order founded by Weishaupt and

This took place in a

A box buried in the cellar is part of the Order Archives vovges found and among other original letters Weis haupts, also the following one obtained, which with the others found= documents from the then Bavarian government to the

Each member of the Order laid down

Order, for the prevention of discoveries, so designate one= the name. Weishaupt called himself Spartacus. The letter is entitled: "To his confidant Marius" and read:

"Now a matter of my heart, which gives me all the robs me and makes me capable of anything. I stood in Bee my honour and reputation, through which I am on our People who could lose so much. My sister-in-law M pregnant, we have tended to different things to child. She herself is determined to do anything. But Euriphon is too timid, and yet I see no other explanation.

If I ignore Bader's (professor in Munich) silence fecert, he could probably help me and also from three years ago. Talk to him when

They believe that there is something to be done here, nor yet everything is quiet. Nobody knows anything except you and Euriphon.

There is still time to do something, because it is only fourth months, and what is the worst, At this

Case criminal. And this is precisely what makes the utmost effort

"The most daring resolution is necessary." (Drigmalfchri=

Volume 2. 3. Letter to Marius. Hertel p. 14.)

This man founded on the first of May 1776 under his friends and students a secret order, which he gave to the Illuminati called "and he as . in the statutes

stated:

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"That the Order has no interest in the state, religion and
 good morals, harmful confessions or actions for the purpose
 have, nor favor his own, and that his whole bee
 unkhung is only about helping people improve their
 to make moral characters interesting and beneficial;
 to instill human and social sentiments, malicious
 to prevent the distressed and needy Tux from escaping.
 to support the injustice, to promote
 to think of important people, and still mostly
 _ To make useful knowledge more general." (Daffodil
 This is supposedly the main task of the Masonic lodges, which
 belong to the Hamburg Federation or according to Schröder's
 System work.) -

Weishaupt now also presents the picture of the man who
 for his covenant. Here follow his own fine words:
 "He who has not tender ears to the lamentations of the wretched, he who has tender
 Heart does not close itself to gentle compassion, whoever sees the unfortunate
 friend and brother NES who loves all creatures; who
 intentionally not crushing the worm that is under
 feet; who has a heart for love and friendship;
 wet steadfast in adversity, tirelessly completing a task
 to enforce good search, undaunted in overcoming
 Difficulties ift who does not mock the weaker; where
 Soul sensitive to great designs, eager for everything
 to raise low interests and to compensate for them through great benevolences=
 to sign; whoever fts the idleness; whoever knows this kind of=
 who holds the right to obtain it, but
 Human knowledge, which allows the main study; who, where it is about
 Truth and virtue is to be above the applause of the
 to put aside the great crowd and follow his heart
 Must have, which if mugli for this connection. After this,
 My colleagues and the superiors of the
 Dudens (asks Weishaupt), the subordinates form, without souls
 expand, distract from the low. Talk a lot with
 the subordinates, but not from the head, but from the
 Hearts. No declamation, no fraftfofe moral, no fubti=
 useless metaphfiles that do not help people
 chen. Everything is clearly presented, full of pictures and examples,
 the sentence gih: applied to individual mille, the consequences that
 * and. the Reuben gest Sa. the Burirdgen. folen

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mere simplicity and innocence of heart shall prevail.'
 (Schröder demands this specifically from the written work=
 ten, the apprentices.) Weishaupt further claims: "One must
 not to deprive the workers of all prospect of benefit;
 You have to treat each person individually to give them the
 To make the country attractive if one considers its dominant
 tendencies to their advantage. The greatest

Science for man means knowledge of man. For this especially to take into account the interests of the pupils; thereby learning the art of judging others, of leading and to behave in such a way that others think well of them. share. Getting people to do this takes a lot of effort; you can't cope with the crowd; if you want to change everyone, changes nothing. Therefore, these edits must be made with the structuring the different degrees is carried out in a special way the. (Lindner lc ff.) |

Shape of 8 |

The system was divided into three main sections, each of which had two sub-departments. First came the Pfanzschule, which included the novitiate and the Minerval class. Before admission, each individual was given a general assessment handle presented by the Society of the Illuminati, which allegedly a disruption of the main purposes of the order and the most excellent means available to achieve it dung, generally contained. (This is determined according to the Schröder's system, slightly modified, also before the (I have taken the time to record it.)

If the candidate then expressed a desire to enter the Order to be accepted, he entered the novitiate. Here he met no one but his leader, who Efforts were made to ascertain whether the person admitted was useful to the Order, whether he is capable, receptive, obedient and was attached to the purpose made known to him. If one found that On the contrary, he was dismissed; but fl left him what hope, so he was admitted among the Minervals. Here he worked together with some other pupils under the supervision of the Minerval magistrate, had to pay monthly accountable for their progress, and to the superiors in locked

Notes give notice whether he with fine immediate leadership= would be satisfied with what he wishes and what he considers to be the best what society could do or would have done. | He was promised and given support in a special fatified literary subject, to which he had fh enrolled= ben let, and promised him subsequently a, his Salaries commensurate with merit and progress in civil life, protection against persecution and He was obliged, however, to return to the command of his Superiors, for the good of the whole, to collect in his field, to demand, and to carry out small tasks assigned to him without grumbling After some time, such a Minervale was admitted to the Freemasons. Had he not Skills enough to continue in the Illuminati system=

back, he remained a Freemason, and as such continued nothing to do but decipher the hieroglyphs and other to carry out insignificant lodge work. But he was too something better, he became a little Illuminati= just promoted. In this position he received immediate supervision about a few pupils, their progress and performance he had to provide the most accurate reports; he was given instructions, how to educate and govern people, and received Hints that gave a deeper insight into the system. When he After working at this level for some time, he was admitted to the major Illuminati degree, or in the Scottish Novitiate Here, several thousand questions were asked, to explore the inner and outer character of man. From the comparison of all these features, even the smallest, the most insignificant, the lords of the most general results for the study of man, and gradually develop a secure semiotics of the soul. Furthermore, the work of this degree consisted mainly in that in the meetings of the same investigations into the finer traits of the little Illuminati according to those questions Every great Illuminati should have a few small Illuminati under fine secret supervision. Rice ner should be promoted to this brad before fine supervisors not all questions about him had been answered; and so it would have been almost impossible for an unworthy person or Someone whose smallest heart folds you didn't know,

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the Sofsenı: also day to the members
dirfes degree nor whether to report monthly which
Services and advantages in N life
through their influence grant and procure
could, and which subjects they 1 the Dr-
the transport 9 The supply line
fen were also at this level, and the same . the
Cuculation of services:

Since here you can see the most faithful paintings from all external and internal=ft characteristics of the members of the Order,
fo people knew what everyone in the state was good for. They said,
through such an institution to recommend the most worthy, everyone
to put himself in his place and to be able to do what no one can
narh to perform in the position free. This degree was followed by the
Scottish Middle Degree, or the Degree of the Directing Illumi=
naten. Anyone who wanted to be admitted to these had to civ
a lapel that from now on he will always be loyal to the Order
remain faithful, not to any other secret association
and never want to step back. Just like the little Illu=
minates were the heads of the nursery, the

Scottish Knights the lower Freemasonry of the three symbolic Grade, (in the style of the still existing Directorial Lodges). Your Ritual contained hints for higher decipherment of the Masonic Hieroglyphs, along with the instructions, diligently nadhsudenfen about it, to research and to present their thoughts on this matter to the superiors object to communicate. – To this extent with the Illumina= tenorden, religion finally came into play:

When working on this grade, one has the Truth, "that without positive religion there is no Human societies do not exist, but rather the We cannot calm down." To remedy this situation ities, the founders of the Illuminati Order sought the Christian Religion therefore interesting? (chagt Lindner I. c. p. 86) to make and to weave into their system, that in the Scottish knighthoods commemorate their divine founder through simple, heart-rending ceremonies, according to Scottish custom: rerweis, celebrated in the meetings, and Freemasonry than the select committee better, more correct supposedly

ted letters. |

In the W that followed this, uun proved

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the Order that all the teachings of the World Redeemer are the highest wisdom: betrayed their integrity and goodness, and aimed to create a To carry out humanity's infinitely great and noble plan, which cher none other than the plan of the Illuminati connection and of higher masonry. Here was torn apart, wit the purpose of the divine Saviour has gone: "the To restore people to their original dignity, through wise enlightenment, morality is raised to the highest degree to introduce a general moral code, so that everyone without compulsion, out of the conviction that only Virtue can grant happiness, remaining true to virtue; all To bind people together through a bond of brotherhood; all narrow circumstances, which need, need and struggle against verse to abolish the moral immorality that had been created by Illuminati wanted to be able to govern themselves, and consequently, all artificial institutions, all state constitutions fung, pofitive laws and the like lack – It was further taught and supported by passages from the writings of the evangelists and apostles have shown that Christianity is not a folk religion, but a System for the elect: that Jesus has the higher meaning fhich he communicated his teachings only to his most trusted disciples. Of these, it was said, this system through the discipline ` arcani (mystery doctrine) propagated among the first Christians, in the mystery schools of the Gnostics, Manichaeans, Ophites, etc. f. f. in a double way, exoteric and esoteric, learned, and then finally, after some other turns, in Hierogly=

phen, became the property of the Masonic Order."

The functions of this priestly degree were also still in one
n other respects is extremely important. It has already been noted
that every pupil enrolls in a scientific subject
ben, devote his energies to it, and on request
had to collect and research in this very subject. Now diri=
The priestly class of each province, under the chairmanship of its
Decans, these literary operations. Everything was in Facnl=
activites; e.g. for natural science, for history,
for the knowledge of man, for the mathematical sciences
etc. A priest should always be at the head of such a
Jacultät ft and maintain a real catalog about his subject,
in which the most important new discoveries would be recorded

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den. Did anyone request clarification or help with any
a scientific company, and therefore turned to
the superiors, if from the Realcataloge the Ausf=
task would not have been solved yet, all pupils who were in
who worked in the same field, had been applied finely, for
to gather and work with the unknown friend.
Without great complaint, without the influence of learned envy,
then the requester would have been given the results of natural research=
into the hands of several hundred hardworking people
He could have started working where
fo many good minds have stopped, the materials would have
fgathered and found everything prepared; the weaker one would be
became the teacher of the stronger, and little by little
the Order in possession of the rarest knowledge in all the
len of scholarship, which can be considered a deposit
and in every age, with regard to need and
degree of enlightenment, would have been considered useful,

The priestly grade was followed by that of the regent, which
the most measurable regulations for all higher superiors, for the
Chief of the Scottish Knights, for the Provincials, Infpee=
turers and national superiors. This degree, however, still had
very special characteristics. Just like those in the=
fame were recorded, the main direction of the whole
should lead, so it was thought that only those in these
degree, which after multiple tests is said to be the
noblest, most enlightened and most educated people would have been found
Such people deserved to be completely free and
No one but reason and the most intimately recognized truth
Therefore, the institution was made
that everyone, upon his admission to this degree, shall be entitled to all
Order obligations, even the reverse, the
which contained a promise of confidentiality, the tables on
fhis circumstances, fhis life story, the picture of his character,
and generally everything that the superiors have in their hands=

everything that made him dependent on them in some way power, which had delivered him into their hands, were returned. At the same time, in the speech to be given to him, it was said: "he was now completely free, he finds in any other connection a more perfect, more functional facility, greater cleaning=ity of intentions, safer means to achieve a

Bs

sphere of influence, which would be more worthy, and the club feis ner current brothers are reluctant to implement this better arrangement to introduce the Illuminati; fo it was his duty to return= and go where head and heart have greater The Illuminati did not demand a Monopoly for fic, but strove to strengthen the world, which is not done so perfectly anywhere else, and but if it were necessary to do so, he would recognize their works as useless, a waste of time, perhaps even dangerous, so he now has untied hands, and it is his duty to To destroy buildings by public exposure, and Thor's deceit and malice. Be it but in them, the deficiencies of all human beings expects, satisfied, then his own zeal will drive him to to remain a loyal employee, and everything for the prosperity and To contribute to the perfection of this system, not out of fufficiency for them, but out of a desire to serve humanity."

Finally came the last, or great, mystery class.

This degree was not yet worked out, and only exists in the plan. The work of the fame were the experiences and traditions of all this whatever was in the speculative field, in the secret nis of religion and in higher philosophy to men= fhically unfathomable, great, holy and important. Only twelve Areopagites would have been the members of this class, and at the departure of an Areopagite one would have been under the rain= ten elected one to re-occupy the place. (Lind= ner lc)

As wonderfully ideal as all this sounds, the cold examining mind cannot fail to recognize that in it as the core the doctrine lies: "Freedom and equality are the most essential Rights which man has in his original and first Perfection received from nature. The first Ver= The violation of freedom occurred through the political (state) felfchschafts or by the governments: The religious and burs The only support of property is the legal laws and of governments, hence, to turn people into citizens to restore the fundamental rights of freedom and equality, all existing religion and civil society and finally end with the abolition of property.

A new asforiation of the Minfhity, on Frechen Gite
bet and fraternity and as a result fepterer, the Communis=
mus should instead of the divisions into so many ftatelatye Ges
societies, led by the Order, the school and the Bur
concept of the supposedly highest spiritual and moral dolto
menheiten. Shouldn't the purpose of "the Auden Fur
to establish world dominion", the most powerful and
vdllkommensten Renfen "be confused with the, roof
Talent for intrigue, position or wealth of the Order
most useful people?" – A more perfect Chris
ftuft doctrine was to be preached by the order priests to the Bolle
and the moral bond between the Order and the
(See Manifesto to the members of secret degrees and
Systems in the manufacture for brothers at Schön in Pers
lin 1794 published Masonic Library 7. Stunk. Lonis
Blank, History of the French Revolution, p. 3 ff.)

How did the Illuminati Order differ essentially from
the Templar? – The latter wanted to wur gyu hk the Res
ftaration of the Order in its goods and rights, in fine
political prestige; finally, he wanted revenge. He had to
ft want as a means to this end what he had before the borft disorder
in the arrogance of the consciousness of power wanted to create a world republic
under the Thescrutian political rule of the Order, i.e.
an organized birth aristocracy. The Ilhaninate Order
fubbed the Bafs of the birth aftocracy, that of the
Talents, and left the next narrow purpose of the Templar Order; the
fine goods restoration, as further included; because
In the world, the community of goods was considered to be the basis for human
foeintion, not for the individual, obeyed this human
Affociation to the Order, which disposed of the
fummhabe and over all the workforce. Thus, however, the
Illuminati Order in fine being and in fine Fesmen nothing
other than a democratic= modern; praltic and om
View of the Knights Templar.

Thus, the Wetshaupt's lateftem intervned as a mediator between
the ecclesiastical=aftocratic nature of the Templar system
and the natural=deist=social=democratic of the English system.
It appeared more perfect and pratti than both.
fhares sysftem. Of course, fine recording in the
the whole Masonic world the most favorable. =

But soon the Illuminati Order suffered a hard blow
in Bavaria, after a split in opinion unexpectedly
Weishaupt and Baron Knigge, his most useful assistants=
workers. An evangelical preacher, named

Lanze, was struck by lightning in July 1785. with him an instruction from which it emerged that he as Illuminat was commissioned to travel to Silesia, the lodges to visit and explore various things, especially what they of the persecution of Freemasons in Bavaria. – This discovery was the signal for the general snuff. In Ingolstadt, the city chief judge Fifcher, the Librarian Drexl, the tutor Dufchel and others were deposed and expelled from the city; the Baron was also expelled from Mrs. enburg and fifteen other students from the University of Furthermore, Count Sapioli and the Marchefe Conftanzo retired and exiled to Italy; also the Canonikus Hertel and Baron von Meggenhofen were dismissed. Profeffor Bader, Hofrath Zwackh, the Barons von Ecker and Monjellaz, the auditors of Wernher and Berger, the school councillors Socher, Frohnhofer and Bucher, the Apotheker Wörz, the Hofkammerrath Maffenhausen, the priest Milbiller in Munich and many others were imprisoned, were deposed and several fled. On Prof. Weishaupt's – as the main donor, a price was set on his head. for which he received a pension in Gotha, where he fled and the title of Hofrat! –

On the orders of the then Elector, as mentioned above mentioned, – several house searches took place, and were in the house of the government councillor Zwackh in Landshut a lot Original documents found, which were issued on the orders of the Elector were printed under the title: Original Writings of the Illuminaten-Ordens“. Other documents of this kind were also found at the castle of Baron Baffus in Sandersdorf, which was “Addendum” 2c. were printed. ne

The Abbées Cofandey and Renner, the Hofammerrath Utfnchneider, and Profeffor Grünberger, had as illuminators-nats on the principles, purposes, means and intrigues of the Illuminatenbund made the most comprehensive statements and sworn confirmed that the original writings found are accurate, agreed; also reported that Illuminatism

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already (Hm in Austria, in Saxony, on the Rhine, in Italy, especially Venice, in France and in America third.

Soon after, the bookseller Georg Joachim Gölfchen in Leipzig with his company in 1789 a remarkable brochure print, which contains the plan of the “advertising era”,

through which the Illuminati in all of Germany – but above all especially in Prussia – under the name “German Union” were spread.

The publisher explained that an unknown hand had given him the Documents had been sent and that he was committed feel that the intended criminal enterprise is public to bring this information to our attention. The documents read:

“How, should only the supporters of enthusiasm and superstition for the preservation and spread their error have warmth and activity? Should Truth and enlightenment of the spirit will never be able to to warm hearts? Should the white men alone warm cold men? These who are content to own a jewel without desire to inspire humanity by communicating it and thereby make it enjoyable for yourself? What Would this be a sad phenomenon? – No, men of Nation! May this shame never befall you and the truth: – In the political world there is action and counteraction everywhere. effect, and – in all cabinets, balance is the first Subject of the business and the aim of all operations; it must also be in the moral world! – If the large groups of our antipodes with united forces fcient for the subjugation of reason and prevention of enlightenment, it would be hideous inertia and Cold, if there is not finally a connection between us= should find a solution that would be capable of producing a counteraction= and – if not victory, then at least balance to achieve – so that humanity does not once again become a bar= barei sinks, and through the overwhelming power of religious compulsion reason is subjugated by virtue. ()“ i

“Accept therefore, friends of the good! like such a Connection can be possible as soon as you want, that is, foon you want the good alone and – your own will, who resolutely renounces greed and selfishness,

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and share in the joy of promoting the welfare of Humanity is content to cooperate in silence. – A society of 22 partly statesmen, partly public teachers, partly Private individuals, fth has already had over a year and a half ren proposed plan, which their Be= seem to be an infallible and by no human power contains a means to prevent the enlightenment and education of the To promote humanity and to remove all previous obstacles to it to gradually destroy, – a plan that is beyond this important good a special charitable institution

does, whereby every deserving man
the most pleasant situation can be provided. ()“

“Whoever feels warmed to the best of humanity,
and to know this plan and, if he likes it, to
who wishes to take part in its execution, either near or far,
has nothing more to say than in a letter which he
to the person through whom this printed message was sent to him
comes to the attention of the above-mentioned society, his attitude
to explain his wishes and desires and to express his position and
fine residence clearly. – No one is allowed to
be concerned that he is involved in any connection or
or monetary contribution will be required. The company is
satisfied if for now the people – from all walks of life
the – who love the Enlightenment, gets to know, and about
leaves it to the free choice of each individual whether he or she
Examination of the plan, a mere friend of the same, or its
wants to become a member and participant in its business. –
Only the only thing society reasonably demands from
the one who wants to enter into correspondence with her, that he
bear the costs that he himself causes. And since they are for
this large company has its own 4 people
of the Secretariat in, their center must maintain, for will
anyone who writes to you and asks you to communicate
of their Pleasures, partly for writing and dispatch
of the letters he gradually receives from her, partly for
the copies of what she sends him, at least one
Thaler must be added if the company for the first year
their effectiveness in terms of costs
that should be.”

“The fact that society is currently angry
ö7*

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ly conceals, and the names of its members are not given to the pub:
ficum price is understandable to every worldly wise person who
it knows how often literary gossip and writing
ftelligenfe mischief has poisoned the air of men,
Publicly appeared too fine. And it is just as easy to
fee that they know the place and the few people who
The centre of this fraternity, even its members
from the beginning and until they are hidden from each
personal situation, character and attitudes properly recognized,
and consistent with the great purpose it sets for itself
mend found.”

“For whoever considers with cold blood how important it is,
that on the one hand the fraternization to be established is a

ity, and that on the other hand they also have remotest possibility of a war aimed at its destruction Cabal is secured, this secrecy will be in the highest ft degrees unavoidable, and through this consideration can overcome his curiosity."

"Whoever, however, demands from society the necessary receives the plan drawn up and after completing the investigation and examination of the same decides to become a member and participant to become, he immediately attains personal acquaintance with some of its most distinguished members, receives a transcript of their days= books and protocols and acts and sees effects, like all real members of the same. God bless all friends of the Good that no one misses this opportunity for such a fruitful Promotion (while he was so slow and with so much freedom every step he wants to take) with coldness may pass by." |

IL The oath formula.

"I, who write this with my own hand, swear by the God, whom I worship: 1) that I may fulfill the purpose of the German Union sincere love, and to help promote unfeigned intention; 2) that I will not use the services of the said company (called the German Union) to be presented to me plan no People show even the slightest of it, even the same, if he does not receive my approval, fo immediately want to burn; 3) that I also, if I Ran, I hope, executable, with the strictest principles

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of moral unanimity and for me personally of all significance= opportunities to promote them with the greatest possible warmth gen, but especially 4) all my acquaintances and correspondents fpondents, whom I love for the purpose of the German Union can trust, wants to encourage as much as possible to behave evenly, as I have done to address the society through me, and to contact her; 5) that if I am for should consider it a good idea to accept me as a member, and fo then the other real members learn, none of them= ben anyone wants to discover. Everything faithfully and fonder As I live and believe in a God and love. Given on 2c. 2c."

III. Plan of the Twenty-Two or the German fch Union.

"We have united to achieve the great purpose of the sublime= Founder of Christianity, enlightenment of humanity and Dethronement of superstition and fanaticism through a silent brotherhood of all who love God's work through= Our first effect (which has already progressed very far) hen is) consists in the fact that we everywhere through our Confidants as a society united for that purpose and that we can inform anyone who has a sense for this matter has, invite him to turn to us and our plan We strive first and foremost to see all good and to draw enlightened writers into our association, which will be all the easier, since in our plan you greatest economic advantage. Next, look for this we want to win over postmasters and post secretaries, to create to facilitate correspondence and prevent gender cabals of the people pursuing our correspondence genparty." |

"We also accept people from all walks of life, only no princes and ministers: – but their favourites."

"Whoever writes to us, we require an oath, us the greatest possible security against discovery and treason If he signs the oath, he receives the plan. and if he finds it good and noble, he will at least in fuch our promoter, that he fuffered his friends back on= calls for you to turn to us in the same way. In this way

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we not only distance the friends of our purpose and to know, but our number is also growing in Kutzem Thousands, because if only everyone who reads and feres plan our friend will send us two more, the enter into correspondence with us, – ten friends 20, twenty= produce tens of friends 40 and f. f. – This business (of which we have our own secretariat in our center,) fhall we continue until Providence blesses it, that in every place where there is any literary traffic, we know have at least one participant in our brotherhood."

"Then

the second era

and with it our second operation. We report with a one day to all allies everywhere that the German Union Confistenz has, and now share with us the brotherhood= ten part of the nation into provinces or didcefen, and

bring them under ten to twelve counties, so that all the goods
shops of the Didcepane into a comptoir, and the shops of all
Comptoire in the Union House as the center of the Gan-
zen merge. – This creates two classes of Bers
namely the clans of the common brothers and the
Classes of conductors. The conductors only know and
further purpose and the means to it, and actually make the
Union, whose name and connection are unknown to the world
not loud. At the end the matter gets a new
Outside. Namely, the actual members now speak to
their place where they live, not at all of Union, of Society-
ficiency, of promoting enlightenment, etc., but
act everywhere merely as a literary society-
fommen, invite all friends of reading and useful
Knowledge, – and then find the common brothers,
who know nothing except that in their places their
Society, but by no means that this society:
fociety, and we all have a fo
bigger picture.”

“As reading societies are being established everywhere, (the
“BUT such people can’t make a fuss, then look for the
regiring brothers, each in his place, the following means
to bring about 1) the introduction of the general intelligence bulletin, and
to displace all other newspapers and journals;

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which confirms the quality and completeness of our paper
2) To elect a secretary of their society
len, which contains the prescriptions of the books they have prepared for reading
books selected by the society according to the purpose of the Union
and offers itself in its and the surrounding places, also
other books for all lovers. If
There is a bookseller in the town who has been won over to the Union
and can be sworn in, it is fair to take this
men because, as will be shown below, the book trade is gradually
will fall into the hands of the Union. – And now
our moral power over the nation is already falling
in the eyes, namely one understands what the Enlightenment
win, superstition must lose, 1) if in all reading-
societies of our brothers the books are chosen
2) if we have our confidants everywhere,
who make it their own business to promote enlightenment
spreading the changing writings into the huts of the people;
3) when we have the loudest voice in the audience, and in
generally read intelligence paper the writings of the fanatic-
must either descend into the darkness or be in front of it-
and make known the works of light alone and em-
4) if we gradually, by following the good

Writers can debit all their writings through us, the bookstore=del completely to us, and thereby cause that finally the writers who write for superstition, neither

casually still keep an audience. When we finally 5) through us

fer spread will attract all good minds to us, and thereby be able to be used in all orles, families, farms etc. to work in silence, and to occupy the Court offices, secretariats, parishes, etc. f. w. get influence."

Note: That we are completely taking over the book trade= what was once the purpose of the scholarly bookshop It is understandable that the writers who wrote with hold us, now get a three times larger audience, and find promoters of the debit of their writings in all places, consequently their profit multiplied many times, – and gradually everything will fall to us."

"If everything is arranged like this, the German Union will following republican figure, in whose consideration the readers

10%

just always have to keep in mind that the Union never appear before the world in this form, but will only be visible to the conducting members! (Follows a sketched drawing of the Union in its completion: ae | Masterpiece could not be found.)

V. To the sworn members of the German Union. Without any special value, only recommends the distribution of the printed matter to be published as referred to under VI.

| Message.

Announcement of the intended writing. The announcement is composed in a generality which has its revolutionary The purpose can be guessed at, but not clearly identified. Therefore can be skipped here.)

VII. "We send you, worthy man, an improved= ten plan, with the request to abolish the old one if possible, and At the same time, we inform you that the Union has been over 200 of the most worthy men as sworn members

This year you will receive a General= list will be communicated, with the order to inform all members, which you may know as not being of your fullest find it worthy of trust to sign us. We hope that if all our certified persons read such a list, and similar members mark, to see quite bright and to experience where once the traveler should speak in or pass by.

Please do your utmost to spread the Union, as the maintenance of our Secretariat is based on. We We call you most respectfully your loyal allies, XXII."

VIII. Provisional plan of the German Union.

(The most important document, it explains the whole later revolutionary policy. History has shown that the plan is practical (The purpose of the Union is to promote the of humanity, which through enlightenment and development enthrone of despotism. The means by which this essential purpose of the Union together with the real The advantages of the allies are as follows:

1) The Union has among itself a secret operations= plan, according to which it will be possible to open bookstores in their to close its sphere of influence. And it will come to the end,

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with the not damaging the existing booksellers, fit be- hen, to fatigue them gradually with themselves By attracting the book trade, it gets in their power to increase the writings for the Enlightenment, and to reduce the opposites by gradually increasing the Authors of the latter will lose publishers and audiences."

"2) The Union shall, as soon as it has confidence, give the pub- lish a general, political=literary intelligence journal, which ches through its inner goodness as well as through the influence of Allies, gradually all other leaves of this kind displaced; and thereby gains the power to to vote for everything that is conducive to their purpose and to= equal – partly the writings resulting from their trade to recommend and distribute quickly and everywhere – partly all artists, merchants, etc. allied with her on multiple to favor wisely." E

| "3) The Union establishes reading societies in all places according to a common plan and thereby brings all their

writings that promote their purpose into the hands of the reading world, with Expulsion of those who oppose it."

"4) The Union is carrying out a certain kind of rapid, almost free and undetectable correspondence among themselves, which the secret plan outlines, and which all members all places to find out everything, what is happening in the world for or against their purpose, and to get to know all people who through bright Head, talents, skills etc. distinguish themselves. And these Public knowledge, in turn, enables the Union to to have influence everywhere, for all offices the best To recommend subjects &c. and to attract everything to oneself, what is useful for their purpose."

"What this correspondence reveals apart from the essential Purpose of the Union, the individual members as writers, Merchants &c. for themselves for advantages, the will be clear to the thoughtful reader."

"The Union will only have consistency if every place in Germany that is of some importance, we at least one sworn member is present. And to ensure this to accomplish, it seeks now, in the first epoch of its effectiveness, and commits its

Members for the time being nothing more than that they with the zeal warmed every man of head and good character, whatever his status, seek to join the Union. The entry ation or recruitment takes place in such a way that the recruiter which he intends to bring to the community, existence and purpose of the German Union, and if he wants to join demonstrates that he offers him this oath in writing:

"I, who write this personally and voluntarily, I swear by the God I worship that I will fulfill the purpose of German Union sincerely love: and I hereby pledge, without all restrictions and reservations, the most sacred secrecy in all that has become known to me after taking this oath will be made, as far as everything, as I hope, with my previous duties that I owed to the state (why not to the king) nig?) and humanity's debt, I tolerate. Also promise I hereby declare that, if I am familiar with the company and its plan, falls, and I decide to join her, which I to free consideration, with the greatest possible zeal for its effectiveness: as true as I believe in a God believe and love. Given" | i

in 1789.

(LS) NN

"Whoever takes this oath will then be informed by the recruiter the plan and the extract from the list of names, and sends the received written oath, together with a Thaler Contribution to the costs that everyone must pay upon entry to the Archive. As soon as this advertising era of the German Union ended fine, and that is likely to be future early year (1789), the men of the nation are given a Invitation to a synod. Those who are willing to find, immediately bring the secret operation plan together= ly clean. When this is completed, immediately nige, with authority and legitimacy from the Synod= rüftet, through all places where sworn members find, at the place a [] (lodge) according to old simple Ni- tual, and communicate the secret operational plan orally. And these LIL) then make the conducting Clafe of the Union." |

"Each LI then immediately donates to its place

a reading society, and at the same time represents the dafi bud-

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dealer, if he wants, or calls on a suitable man, who is responsible for the mechanical management of the reading society, and is also the collector or forwarder of the Union, so that from now on the Union in all parts of Germany will Comptoirs through which she conducts her book trade, and which directs the ebb and flow of their correspondence. And then all at once the whole big machine is in motion, whose Businesses unite in one center. -"

| IX. "A Circular."

"Most worthy brothers! The XXII, some of whom are in Halle, partly live in Berlin, - and through easily guessed Un who are forced to remain hidden for the time being, and who have so far entrusted me with the direction of the Secretariat hattru, have instructed me to report to the allies that they give up their previous relationship from now on, and nothing want to be more than members of the German Union and eager Promoters of their noble end goal. And often hope thereby the Union, for which they have now sacrificed enough and dared (which in time became clear to all allies) the fould) to render the greatest service, by immediately removing all fear before secret superiors, and a common verse trust the brothers is possible. They therefore all beat= my allies, to form the Union as a free republic.

lik in Didcefanfschaften and the following form of

"To introduce business management during the nether first era."

"1) In each province the allies choose among themselves a diocesan who corresponds with the others, with them jointly operates the advertising business and is Payment of postage and maintenance of a sworn Amanaensis retains half of the cost contribution Thaler, which is paid annually by all members. – 2) Each of these diocesan then sends a report every 2 months to the center, where the archive is, of everything that is in fine Didcefe for spreading= tation about Union, together with half of the received a contribution to the costs. – 3) Each diocese sends first of all, after consultation with his diocese, his Vote, which determines whether the center with the Archive will remain in Halle, or be relocated elsewhere=

the foll? In the latter case, I will update the archive as soon as

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but in the first place I request that from all Dibcefan= fcences a certificate signed by the members, in which I am the archivist and central representative of the Union recognized and confirmed. – 4) In the Centro then of all incoming reports for all dioceses Copies are made and sent out, so that every 2 months each Diocesan of all events of all dioceses news receives." `

"If these proposals are approved by the Allies and I learn the names of those who have the dice fanat, I immediately send to all Diocesan general lists from the whole Union, and share at the same time a secret opera that was very much approved by many tion plan, so that it can be implemented before the first epoch, and then, through joint consultation, brought to a clear conclusion can be. – And another suggestion! The Union could not be easier to deal with all the cabals and Defamation escapes, as if it were just in front of Publicum', which announced as German Union, its Purpose declared and some of its most respected members publicly lich called. Between us, our doctor Dr. Weber is angry fuffifcife to have his name printed as soon as only a few fih decide to do so. The outside, which we Publicum could show, is from the enclosed Sheets to be seen, which as an appendix to conscious writing from=

and should contain the names of those who
give me permission to name them. I ask
Now, most worthy brothers, most urgently, remind me of the
to instruct as quickly as possible about all this, and, through harmonious
Measures, the Union and with it the Cause of God and the
To give humanity strength and permanence. I call myself
Yours sincerely, your loyal ally Bartels, Royal Highness=
bailiff in Halle ad Saale. Given in November 1788."

X. "Appendix to the text on Enlightenment and
their means of transport."

"There have already been many rumors in the public
sneaked around, from an already founded society, the
German Union. We, the undersigned, as members and
The officers of this company have, by mutual agreement:

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Council considers it necessary to declare the German Union as
really announce and inform the public of our intentions
to teach yourself, in order to help many who will soon be
possibility of secret societies, soon of secret superiors
faid because he heard it that way, or – perhaps just
had dreamed, all further investigation, suspicion and fear
gen, and to all who share our spirit
feel invigorated to make the way to our connection known
We therefore first stop creating a secret society
fcietiy and present ourselves and our purpose to the pub=
lifum. – Our purpose is – enlightenment and its possible
irst distribution. And the writing about enlightenment, the
some of us have worked on, shows sufficiently what we
We do not seek to know all possible things.
niffe, which are among enlightened nations, among
to spread the word to the people: because that would be impossible and in
many views can also be harmful; we understand by
clarification only, habituation of man, in moral and
economic truths, which and if they are lucky=
feldom are in a necessary connection, fhis own
need reason, and not rather something for granted
to hold until he has clear concepts and rational
Reasons for this were considered, examined, and felt irresistible,
and – in this reasonable belief by a
proven authority."

"We are also far from achieving a volt increase
clarification to suppress all authority, that we rather oppose=

fidely concerned about the fearch for the appearance

white men in general, and (especially for the Boff)

the importance of Holy Scripture in particular.

– So this enlightenment – so described – is not that of

Fragmentists, Horus and the like – not the Bahrd=
tice, which seems to 1 ftill the Bible is complete, –

is the purpose of our association.”

“And although such a noble purpose, of every single
thinking people can be promoted in any situation, so
We still wanted to try to bring all the white and good
Men of the nation, from all walks of life, for this purpose
and to unite, and a social connection

to establish among them, 1) because it is a kind of blessed=

*

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ability to know all (fic) like-minded souls and to be with them
to be in a joint effectiveness; because it is 2) ju-
especially desirable for travellers, in all places where people
fhese to find out which with us of one spirit and one
sense, and 3) also at home in social life,
it is good to have a glité of people among whom
one can pour out one's heart and exchange knowledge for knowledge
fhe, and through free communication of others the fhis areas
can chern.”

“Whatever means we have chosen for this purpose,
This seems to us to be hardly a question, of course not
other than those which are appropriate to the nature of the matter.
We want to write good books that provide true enlightenment
We want to recommend good writings of this kind and
We want to seek out enlightened people who
We want to make known, recommend and support you.
We need to educate ourselves more and more and to use different

self-communicating the highest treasure of mankind –
the truth – to enrich ourselves. That we, when
we may one day have our own distribution for our writings
intend, and use part of the profits to establish a
apply to the community and thus ensure the supply
serving men in old age or misfortune, to educate their
surviving children, provision for their widows, and similar
cial secondary works, the audience
not be blatant.”

“We have no more secrets, except that we

–not also the lifts of all members and our lore response

and have invoices printed, we will probably
in no reasonable person's eyes a questionable secret=
society, since every society, every guild, every
Trading society etc. etc. such things for itself keeps, without
therefore be declared questionable. – And should
one or the other, in whose spirit we cannot think and
to act as an alleged member of the here=
with publicly announced German Union other purposes
and other means spread on his hand, and part=
enlisted, we hereby declare solemn=
ical that such recruiters and recruits do not become clearly

Union, and that therefore all those who are affected by this

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Explanation of their previous connection with us doubtful
and all who will join us in the future

want to contact one of the friends named Endes and a Cer=
tificate of their acceptance into society.

Every friend of freely chosen truth and virtue, who
Superstition, fanaticism, Jesuitism etc. in equal degree
away, will be welcome to us. He can confidently
one of us issued a letter and informed us about the spe=
cial institution of our society, and it will
at any time depend on him whether he, after receiving further information
Instruction, whether you want to join us or not. The address
iff to the German Union, which was then an envelope
which is made with the address of one of the named

must be overwritten. However, we wish that everyone,
to save postage, contact the person who
graphically the next ift.”
Given in December 1788.

List of the German Union.

This list contains the names of 260 a ds faf
only of the scholars in 140 cities.

Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, to avoid confusion
To put an end to it, a kind of general Reichstag wrote
all Freemasons to Wilhelmsbad bel Hanau, the
was held in 1782.

The Convention also ostensibly decided on the question: whether the
Freemasonry was a continuation of the Knights Templar and whether
the real secret of the unknown superiors of today's
secret Templars to search for freedom? – Rach 30 Sißungen
these questions were apparently answered in the negative and Hund's Tem=
pefherrenfytem feemly abolished so that general welfare
activity (under a very dark discussion of the term)
recognized as the general purpose of the Order and that it is based on
four degrees, including the Knight of Charity, limited
and Duke Ferdinand of Brannfschweig as General=Grand Mei=
fter of the inner order and all classes of Freemasons
An inner Orient and consequently also a N
Doctrine was retained. |

Under the title “Eminence”, the Duke signed as
Grand Master following capitulation: |

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“The three symbolic degrees of Freemasonry should only
a fourth degree under the title of Scottish Charity
knight of the order (chevalier de bienfaisance) should be added, which
cher as a communication point between Freemasonry
and the inner order should be seen, the inner order should
consist of two grades of novices and knights; the officers=
fees of the Lodges may, regardless of whether they are in the Scottish or
in the Master Degree, form the Committee of the Lodge and the
prepare the items to be undertaken by the Lodge; in each
The parish should have the immediate resignation of the lodge
fight over the symbolic lodges; the previous or=
5 within the Order should be maintained=

»Eindner J. c. S. 33. v. Wedekind J. c. Complete Gee

= 1. p. 79.)

The real result was therefore a few equal between the different systems, by virtue of which the Templars were granted the entire directory, the New English System or latent observance but its inner self-strategy= By granting her Order of St John a Schottengrad, she even allowed a formal degree of connection with the Templar Order. And by creating a new Orient and recognized the directorial rights of the Scottish Lodge, she obviously subjected her participation in the order to the leadership of the Scottish Directory, and it is therefore difficult to understand how whose abolition can be believed to be a Convention decision.

The declaration of the abolition and the replacement of the Templar purpose by an alleged charitable purpose was obviously again a political illusion of the world, to the, as a result of the French Revolution, aroused suspicion to appease revolutionary order participation.

And since this inner order only includes members of this fourth degree, since every higher one against the members of lower degree, the higher degree had to be kept secret, so the Templar Order also in its influence on the inner life of the lower John Freemasonry.

The two lodges in Frankfurt and Wetzlar now declared immediately after the conclusion of the Wilhelmsbad Convention, in a circular, "that they should restore the old simple Freemasonry in their simplicity and by impartial examination of the content of all systems, which contributes to the promotion of the true purpose

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could serve Freemasonry and not as the three degrees of Freemasonry in them," added but also with: "if they wanted to free every brother= len, also in order to see a grass to look around." –

Because they wanted to check everything and keep the best, They called themselves eclectics and declared freedom and equality among the lodges, as well as among the brothers, as an unchanging= fundamental principle of their association. – Thus the eclectic =the Bund, as an association of about 30 Johannite lodges, the although continuously with the great lodge in London a brother= maintained a close connection, but otherwise independently stand. (v. Wedekind I. c.)

But now the lodges of the eclectics also went

significant step forward in the emancipation of the old democratic
Krautic Johannite Freemasonry from the rule of the Scottish
System, they did not exclude such a thing as much as the others
Systems with higher degrees of effectiveness in their
by allowing its members to participate in each

n systems. :

The reason for both the Wilhelmsbad settlement and
This concession on the part of the eclectics should not only be in re-
fights of protection for one's own, even those of higher grades
associated members, but also in the knowledge
It seems that, while on the one hand democracy was
growing displacement of the aristocratic nature and purpose
in the Templar Order through the Weishaupt system, from the aristocratic
Krautic elements of the Templar Order have little to fear
have, on the other hand, experienced what is so excellent
tending protective significance, whose wise discipline and performance
tation, democracy is a highly useful and helpful power
may remain, without the lodges of the eclectics the danger that
for higher, more positive aspirations. Yes, it
There had to be a considerable number of masons who were still in
Wahn lived, their Masonic duties in the modern English system
of system with their civic duties, which
but were suspicious of the higher grades and from
sense of duty towards them.

In addition, the results of the investigation against the. Illumi-
~ nate Order, endangered the whole of It was

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urgently needed, the names of the Illuminati and the Templar
League from that of the Masonic League.

The character of this system is clearly evident in the
Circular fine Correspondenzloge in Wetzlar and Frankfurt from
18 March 1783, of which under No. XXVII of the Confessions Copies
is given.

The Manier Brother and Writer (Acerellos J. e. Th. 3
p. 197) says aptly: "It seems as if the pen-
ter of this system by establishing a general tolerance to the main
principles of the same, sought to obtain by this means a
To pave the way to select from all systems what best suits the
dogmatic, political and philosophical doctrines the An-
would be the most measured and by the similarity with his system
of Illuminatism best suited this one." I add:
Read the circular and you will have to admit that it reads:
"Everything is permitted, you can only control the governments over the

negligence ." – The entrance already asks: "Freedom and equality find the rock on which the Masonic League rests, Wisdom, strength and beauty form its pillars, humanity, Unity and friendship are fine cement! –"

Three new systems were now seen appearing in Germany, the Schröder's in Hamburg, the Feßler's in Berlin and the Krause's in Dresden; but Schröder's was only a crippled replica of the Illuminati Order, which is The purpose and means were described under other names and with as much coverage as possible, as I have already mentioned in Brief explanation of the Illuminati Order.

Supposedly, instead of all higher degrees, knowledge stages introduced, which provide historical instruction for all higher grade, which is available to all members of the Engbund without 1 and is communicated free of charge. (Full history. d. F. M 96.)

Now = here too a closer bond, eingeweiβete and non-initiated brothers, among the initiated levels: series of education and elevation! ,

The Krause system was essentially nothing but a highly pompous and mystical description of the New English system, without the force of the absolute exclusion of Systems of the f. g. higher degrees, even with retention of the Symbols which had been brought into Johannine Freemasonry

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and with the epitome of the teaching: "It shall be the one in the overdelivered words and rituals dwelling spirit firmly goes and at all times under the necessary conditions are promoted into life."

The conflict between Krauss's subjective challenges and fine system clauses are particularly evident in the postscript from the above sentence. He adds: "First the society will receive an organic institution, then the Interpretation of the symbols as subordinate to each individual is free. 4 And yet they will be introduced into life, these teachings of symbols? Well, we will left out, these ecclesiastical, political and social completely revolutionary symbolteaching, which this faxen SystemCreator wants to be brought to life.

The main principles of fine teachings were as follows:

1.

"The essence of art, which until now has only been
 Freemasonry, but actually by all
 People should understand and practice it, consists in the
 harmonious union of a true, rational
 Faith in God, with inner moral perfection and with
 fair and loving sociability. Consequently, the free
 masons, who already are not all working masons and
 Architects find, apart from the art of architecture and the necessary
 Sciences and Arts, and one more to all their brothers,
 indeed, all people possess a peculiar and essential art,
 which is for the whole human being and for all humanity
 fully. To symbolize this, objects of
 Architecture as symbols (or teaching signs) and customs
 applied. The exercise of this innocent and venerable
 art, or the art of the whole undivided humanity=
 life, which is also called a spiritual art of building, for
 The newly admitted person must start immediately. He should first
 self-edit, from everything superfluous, from everything the
 purify themselves of inhuman, anti-human and illegal
 develop to such an extent that he is completely worthy of humanity,
 think politely, justly and lovingly towards all people
 and act, and distribute his time equally among all his duties=
 ten and distribute professional business."

8th *

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2. |

"As a whole, harmoniously educated human being in the spirit of
 To think, to want and to live humanity is Freemasonry=
 here. To awaken and strengthen this spirit, through it the
 To help form humanity in the person of each brother,
 to prepare and support people to
 they once united in universal love and peace a
 humanity may become, that is the determination of freedom=
 masonry fraternity. This is what distinguishes the fraternity
 derived from all other social associations and institutes.
 For all these form man only in a single
 Refutation; only a single part of human destiny
 constitutes the essence and territory of each of them;
 But none of them affects the whole, undivided human being, none
 encompasses the whole of human nature and the whole of humanity
 in their whole life." :

3.

"Just as Freemasonry brings life to the spirit of all humanity,

ity and the whole does not contradict its living parts= speak, nor disturb them, so does the Masonic Brotherhood derfchschaft with all human endeavors, with all individual social institutions in natural, inner harmony. Since they forms the whole person and leads to everything good and beautiful inclined and capable, it also prepares each individual human institutes a sacred place and the way to mind of every Freemason. Freemasonry is therefore a single germ of the general human union, the is so essential to every life of humanity as the the body."

4.

"What is in the aspirations of all peoples and so many gods= to recognize what is worthy and successful of enthusiastic people= their relationship to the eternal archetype(?) of man= ity, the universe and the peculiar calling of humanity of this earth, to measure justly and truly; to explore what is now for humanity in man= ity covenant, and how our work is of the past wisely and artfully and the first knew truth openly to proclaim to all (2) and to be faithful to him live: this is our highest calling, our sacred duty; and

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Only in this spirit do all the individual works of the new Humanity's foundation, fullness, power and beauty!!"

5.

"Masonry and all its undertakings for the welfare of Humanity should be in the spirit of God, that is, the essence of God according to the living, thought and done. Presence of God done and thought in Freemasonry, so is it is primal, primal, and in a word, primal, human."

6.

"Freemasonry should be the educator of humanity in all Human, insofar as the divinity of the people are meant by it." |

7.

"The archetype of humanity, or the primal man as god, thought deeply, is the beginning of Masonry and indeed of free masonry, because it is independent of history-lichem, historifcal-posiftive or external statutory

and only serves to give spiritual
to determine its value or worthlessness."

(Compare sentence 4. But who or what is the archetype? – According to
Sentence 4 one believes one can think of God or Christ,
here one can see that the first purely created human being is meant,
who is to become godly and divine again through Masonic
consecrated education, that is, man is God himself.)

| 8. | |

"Understood in a purely human and scientific way, it is virtue"
live in a pure moral spirit and in a pure moral will –
Knowledge, insight into a structure (system) of knowledge=
thaft – moderation, subordination of every individual drive to the
Primal drive for the primal good, which strives in the one primal will
will be – and well-measured self-praise determination and limitation
every expression, every individual impulse through wisdom, that is ift Les
wisdom of beft, – patience, prudence in abstaining from every im=
benefit or morally forbidden counteraction against obstacles
with a cheerful spirit and continued work in good spirits. – Fröm=
migkeit, total surrender to God's original life order with god=
intimate use of all one's own powers for the good, –
Brotherly love, self-praise (personal) love, – general love,
loving attitude (pietas) for every sentient being, in which

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a love for God, and therefore also pure human love for every human being
fchen, in the one love of humanity. A

9.

In the appreciation of the traditional symbols, as well as over=
The whole state of the fraternity must be judged
according to the times and circumstances in which they were invented,
be distinguished from the assessment according to the original concept
and archetypes and from the special assessment according to the
the model image that determines the current situation. It is intended to
the spirit dwelling in the traditional words and rituals
held firmly and at all times under the necessary
brought into being under difficult conditions.
First, society should receive an organic structure, then
the interpretation of the symbols, as subordinate, is left to each individual."
Lindner I. c. p. 99.

Finally, as regards Feßler's system, this
fit the difficult task of determining the purpose and means of the Illu=

minaten=Order into external form, which their Dul=
dition pages of the Prussian crown and another back=
hope of the retreat of the aristocratic Templar element. It
He succeeded in reforming the Grand Lodge Royal Pork into Friendship
He drafted a constitution book, laid out the
felbe to King William III for approval and he=
He spoke in this so-called basic treaty
against the king the following sentences: .

"A Freemason is everywhere where he is fit and
a peaceful subject of civil power. He
fshould therefore not be involved in any mutinies or conspiracies, which
disturb the peace and welfare of the people with whom he lives, a=
– We recognize obedience and loyalty to the Re=
agents and the state as our basic law. – We must
show the whole world how beneficial, mild and pleasant the Ein=
flow of Freemasonry, and like all white honest and faithful
Masons have acted from the beginning of the world and up to
the end of the same. – No quarrels or
Disputes over religion or state affairs should
be brought to the door of the lodge; because as a Mason
we all find of the above-mentioned ancient universal religion
(Nature religion). We are also like our predecessors,

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always hostile to state quarrels, because such are detrimental to peace=
and are contrary to the welfare of the lodge."

Feßler further says: "Masonry is its basic purpose
no refource for social entertainment, no alliance
against state power, no academy of secret sciences
ten, no propaganda of religious enlightenment and may it
nor will it be. – She will never enter into any relationship=
ation with a society that is forever
political ends. She will be careful not to put her ass
Work and effects both in and outside the lodges, in the whole
zen or by individual members, even the most remote
political tendency. – Since at the same time the so-called
Enlightenment thinkers increasingly see themselves as: the truth and the
human welfare, then no one will be able to achieve their basic
loyal Masonic Lodge the so-called spread of the Enlightenment
tion in its purpose or in its means. – In
the holy temple, under whatever burdens
sighing humanity only in pure, fit goodness, only in
of unwavering loyalty and devotion to the rain=
and proclaim the state, salvation, healing and happiness=
get. The necessary sanctuary of Masonry is, according to
worthy of its purpose, majestic before us."

But how can the following most striking contradictions be explained explain with the above! – Feßler says in the same basic sense tragedy of the great Masonic lodge=Bundes Royal= Pork u. A.: “Watch your words and your actions, so that the fharp= nift stranger could not discover what was to be revealed to him not appropriate. Also, tricky questions from strangers be cleverly distracted by Freemasons. – Your`– follow the foreign brother according to your wisdom forge examine yourselves carefully and take care not to give him some characteristics so that you are not misled by false pretending to be deceived.” – “Finally, you should all Duties, in addition to those which are imposed on you by a other way to be made known, diligently observe= ten!” – What kind of duties are these, which are imposed by a be made known in another way?? Why were these not also submitted to the king for examination? – Finally, it is demanded that a true Freemason never fhe break his vow, that is: never mysteries of higher degrees

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younger brothers. Masonic books may not be Librarians to the brothers only with regard to their degree and only for living in the lodge – in the case of severe Oaths!! – The guarantor presented by the new applicant a description of his character, with reference to some facts= fts that shed light on his way of thinking: – about the Services that the Order can expect from him: must be handled with extreme caution!! ufw

But Feßler also wrote “a critical history” of the Free masonry and veiled in the narrative and reasoning Form fine system=teaching. The manuscript is the property of so-called Grand Lodge, which did not have it printed, but only in written form to individual trusted lodges.

The price of such a copy is 300 thalers or more! The work consists of 4 parts and 850 folio pages. The Preface and the table of contents are in the “as Manu: fcript for Brothers printed magazine for Freemasonry”: Year= printed in 1825 from page 361. From the same The following sentences still find space here:

“I am aware that according to the rules of historical art worked and created a whole, in whose judgment the overfelfing over the confifng all the more= must proceed, as I have reason to believe that of the Main subjects that I had to deal with, my views different from the attacks of the greater part of the brothers fine. Among these items, the most excellent are

to which I would like to draw attention here: the person
Jefu, fine purpose, fine work, religion, church, reason=
belief, belief in authority, belief in church dogma, Freemasonry=
Fraternity, Lodges, Masonry, l'Ordre de Franc-
Maçons, Lodges, Masonic Lodges, System Lodges &c. &c. In
the treatment of the same, I was neither Lutheran nor
Calvinist; not Catholic, not Atheist, not Deist,
not even a Christian. So it had to happen that
to me the Jesus, as reason recognizes him and the
noble-feeling human heart must adore and love, impossible=
ly become the Jesus of the Church and theology.
This is the reason for my sharp and determined
separation of the Kingdom of God from the Church, of religion from
Churchism, the rational belief in church dogmas=
or belief in authority."

*

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"No one may be allowed to read this work
for whom it was not written. – Least of all
but it is written for people who have never had the will
or have had the ability to speak about the results of their religious
gypsy, ecclesiastical and Masonic thought, or about the
Content everything that you pray, a strict and fundamental
to hold a formal audit. The participating lodges or
trusted brothers may therefore only those of their fellow
brothers were called to the lectures, which they through their thus
active participation in the lodge work is worthy, and both
through impartiality of mind, as through the necessary pre=
knowledge, to consider receptive."

"Just as the whole work is divided into 4 main parts,
The lodge leaders or the trusted brothers must also
of those who are worthy and receptive to communication
found members their lodges in four classes
each of which represents a major part of the work
more often or at least as often as a new member
to be admitted to this or that class,
It will be quite useful to wear the two
Sections of the fourth main part of the first, the first
Main part of the second, the second main part of the third and
to allocate the third main part to the fourth class. The Na=
ture and nature of my object required me to
Main parts are to be arranged as they are written; the In=
but the same seems to be true with regard to the brothers in
Lectures more on the order proposed here."

"With a larger number of brothers who represent the lodges=ftender or the trusted brothers to the in this work created have the right to make the manuscript available to any person will be given into the house, should be in the felf in the Mau=world increasingly declining loyalty and faith=ly, and the premature hopes that have become known to me gen of some lodge masters, the work through the carelessness fine fiber, or through the betrayal of the participants far easier than getting from me, maybe realift soon; However, the manuscript was only given to a few brothers, but deny all others this use, could here and since the lodge leaders or trusted brothers in some=which involve them in unpleasant relationships with their fellow brothers.

*

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The best and safest thing is to teach the British which only refers to the frequent joint lectures refer or, if you want to read the manuscript yourself wish to allow them to read privately only in the presence of one of the Leaders or trusted brothers who lee in their to grant protection."

"The jointly repeated lectures will certainly about what I left obscure or incomplete, give rise to very thorough remarks."

"Finally, I ask and implore the participants

Lodge leaders and trusted brothers in everything that sacred to them, the entire contents of the manuscript against publication and profanation, whether through printing or by transcription, in whole or in part, by the most appropriate and effective measures, and here=through their own honor= and Masonic word against Com=to secure the promise!!!" |

Contents. "Part One. The Kingdom of God."

"Section 1. Remarks on the Mysteries of the Ancients. 2. Section. The Pythagorean League. 3. Section. The Egyptian League in Egypt and Palestine. Section 4. John the Herald and Jesus the Founder of the Divine=chen Empire were brought up by the Effeers and were raised by the

Efeers. Jesus did not want the Jews^s
thum reform, nor create a new religious sect
the, nor build a church, but under
the Kingdom of God he established merely had the purpose
of the Estonian League partly expand, partly all-
make it more common, partly under a simpler and
hide behind a more reasonable shell. –

Section 5. Origin of the Christian Church through the Apo^s
ftel and those who were raised from the synagogue into the kingdom of God^s
taken Jews who did not forget their synagogue constitution
fen and worked without ceasing to bring about the
established Kingdom of God into a synagogue-like, dogmatic,

persecuting, persecuting church.”

| One recognizes the Weishaupt system in subtle ways

here already in the indicated religious doctrine, as well as in the
skillful maintenance of the division of the religious brothers and
felf of the lodges in participating lodges or trusts

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Brothers and their counterparts, as in the retention of hõ^s
higher degrees with strictest secrecy against the lower
degrees.

This finally gains even more confirmation through
that the other two Berlin Grand Lodges initially had reservations
carried out the Feßler reform of the 3rd Grand Lodge.
because it seemed politically questionable to them.

This was the course of the history of the Freemason^s
deus in Germany until the time of the French Revolution.
If we look back again at the moral
Situation of Germany, as I see it in this section of the
history of French masonry that, one cannot
know that before 1780 Deutchlaud's population was in quite^s
ly the same situation as that of France. It be^s
found three Christian churches, but each taught strictly positivve
certain church dogmas and these teachings of each church were
their members sacred objects of their faith.
And since the churches taught: “Fear God, honor the King,
Obey your authority, for king and authority find
God appointed; love your neighbour as yourself,” was
Discipline and order and deep compassionate love of neighbour, not

vain charity among the people, and everyone be^s

was content with his position, his honour and his
mainly with what his God had given him.
But with the second half of the last century,

– which observer of history could deny it – but –

In Germany, too, the appearances on every liter-
ary field the cautious character of hostility
next against the churches and against all class structures, yes
it against the thrones, by especially in

the works of history and the stages, the images of
Characters and modes of government of former and foreign

Monarchs, if they did not unconsciously act as precedents for democracy

had worked, hatefully disfigured. A strict Geneva and polis.

time in church and state in Germany paralyzed the bolder
Flight in this direction, and caused the fruits to bear less quickly
than in France. However, the fact that
the Illuminati Order in Bavaria this high dangerousness about
leads, but in the rest of Germany not only no criminal

persecution that Weishaupt in Gotha was

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Duke was showered with honours; that, as thought,
tens of conspirators finely reworked advertising plan in extensive
ter Weise could be carried out with impunity, shows, say
I, all this unmistakably from the powerful pro-
tections of this dangerous order.

We have already seen from French history that
even the Kaiser of Germany, Joseph II., that Frederick II.,
King of Prussia, that almost the vast majority of German
Monarchs sought their glory in joining the French
philosophers' conspiracy in the Masonic order
or at least to favour the Order. Germany's nobility followed
these brilliant models, but monarchs and nobility found
their ambition already satisfied in the connection with the Phi-
losophen-conspiracy. They had no idea what they were doing

nor did they show the philosophical element the
sufficient lower position in the order, but they added
it rather rely on its overhead line until the tremors
the French Revolution the hitherto subtle and practical
Arrogance turned into brutal demands, and the
Validity of the knightly element in the Order itself the formal
had to give up the basis.

When the revolution in France found its original fathers
had devoured, when the heads of the old secret
Societies could no longer control and guide their child,
when the terror of one man destroyed all the secret
societies, then of course also in
Germany the democracy in the order itself its agitations
against the aristocratic element to unbridled indignation
come and throw off all subordination. – To do this he
monarchs' concerns about the secret orders
Societies, and now finally in 1794 the Order of the
of the German Freemasonry Association under the Grand Mastership
of the Duke of Brunswick the following, forever curious
The manifesto to the members of secret degrees and
Systems. (Printed in the Manuscript for Brothers
by Schön in Berlin in 1794 published the Masonic Library,
7.) It read: "In the general storm of political
and moral revolutions of this age, in this epoch
of the highest enlightenment and the deepest delusion, would be
it is a crime against truth and humanity, things

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longer to be kept in the veil of secrecy, which
only explanation of everything that has happened so far
happened, and will still happen; and which tantend and
Thousands of people must be taught whether the ways in which
then have been conducted for a longer period of time, the
Ways of folly or wisdom. We are talking about
To you, worthy brothers of all secret degrees and Systems!
The curtain must finally be raised for you, that
you see with unblinded eyes the light according to which
then you always look fruitlessly, but see nothing of it
taken as deceptive rays, and a holy haze
kel, dimly lit by a magic oil lamp."

"The time of completion is near. But know this:
Completion is destruction. We have built under the rivers
through the darkness to climb the summit, from where
we can finally look freely into all regions of light
But the summit has now become unclimbable. The darkness

°

niß flies away, and a light that is more terrible than that,

Darkness itself strikes our eyes. – We see ourselves
fer building shattered into thousands and thousands of ruins. We see
a destruction that our hands are no longer able to arrange

find. And therefore we release the builders from their work

With the last hammer blow we topple the pillars
of rewards. We leave the destroyed Tem=
pel, as a great business for posterity, that they
to raise him up again from his ruins, and to
as the present builders destroyed it, because they were too
fwiped ahead in their work, and the voice of =
of our masters, who always came down to them from above
shouted: "Haste is not wisdom and folly is not virtue!"
"There are many things we cannot and must not say;
but you must experience all that the destruction of the

Not in the dark language of the

We will speak to you in hieroglyphics and allegories.
the laity should hear and understand us; and how many are there

there is not among you who are of the spirit and purpose of the

Order and its secrets just as little and only a lot=
easily know far more incorrect things than the laymen themselves!

A single chain surrounds the whole, now for us

enormously extensive tissues of all secret degrees

*

and systems of the earth. In a single
At the center of omniscience all flow together.
It is only an order. Its purpose is fine
ft secret and its origin together with the
tels of its effectiveness is its second."

"We do not know what your masters are doing at your arrival
may have demanded of you; but if they do not
all that you will hear immediately, so were
fle treacherous traitors to the sanctuary of the covenant, and fos
your enemies as enemies of humanity, for whose service
the covenant was created uniquely."

"Your masters had to tell you further, as our fathers
who had taught us that the secrets of
Federal fluggishly only very few masters
" should be known fine, for what follows from a secret
what many people know? – The real and safest
The test of whether someone was part of our alliance was therefore:
fine curiosity to give captive to the violence
the insight of the superiors."

"You know only too well that this wise renunciation in ge=
wis ages was called slavery. Now, with obedient
felpless children, rebellious apprentices and journeymen,
In the case of rebellious masters, the leaders of the Federation had to
withdraw their hand from their work. They were too powerless=
to stop the flow of impure desires. Every
youngest apprentice demanded the complete unlocking of the secret
niffes: but he demanded it because a trenlos or
invading master had incorporated him into the league without
to remove his fholly desires from his heart
banish." i

"We were strengthened more than ever in the belief that
Secrets must not be divulged beyond our circle.
hen, and people would not be strong and prepared
enough to be able to endure it, understand it and feel it."

"But this well-considered, wise, dutiful and therefore
also unwavering silence from our side was the
sad stimulus to ever more lively acquisition of the unbridled=
ft desires and passions. To the extent that
by keeping the secret the patience and the
white renunciation of the newcomers in the alliance tested and purified

Self-conceit began to creep from head to head.
fic) no longer cared about higher motives: they persuaded
fic), Thon to know everything for himself and through himself alone."

"It wasn't long before people were free and loudly contesting the going in the fo= even with ridicule and contempt. The whole thing was denied= presence of the same, because it is driven by an unbridled curiosity could not find out anywhere. We remained silent. But some of= temperate wise men who, in the blindness of their souls, believed they were sitting in the lap, took it upon themselves to reveal the secret defend. But how must defenses of a thing be= fcfife, of which they knew just as little as those, against whom they fought? – The confusion and disorder grew unstoppable. One saw nothing but a herd of drunks, staggering around in the darkness of night on a desolate field, where everyone is looking for the right path and no one finds it; where one runs into the other's head, and where some, who perhaps Ranfch wants to lie to sobriety, calls into the herd: who wants to go the right way, follow me – and where he then All who follow him into a swamp or to the edge of a abyss."

"Like an arrogant thinker who, instead of being quiet and simple to believe in a God, fas long as the inexplicable properties= fdaften of a supreme being, and doubts until he fih a idols carved from a piece of wood, so they pondered drunkenly= a military leader about the inner nature of the Federation for so long blind and fruitless until they invented a new form of it, and until they had gathered a number of followers who agreed with this fabrication and now in their proud delusion believed that now they alone were in full possession of the mystery and truth, and now every other teaching of a other secret heresy and error, against which they with of all intolerance and lovelessness."

"This key will reveal to you the riddle of how it happened, that in modern times such unbridled sects= and par= dough spirit raged in the bowels of the earth. Who had enough cunning and boldness to achieve a purpose that pleased him and to invent a secret appropriate to fine intentions and to display this as a sign of fine sect, he founded

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a union for fih and feme journeymen. The general Rene Greed ran breathlessly wherever a new thaumaturge opened a new stage of wonder and presented never-before-heard miracles= Nobody asked us, and we left we only occasionally have the faintest hint of memory and warning from such ftheatre players, so was our

Wage insult, and with one mouth all sects cried out= master: we were fraudsters and wanted to destroy the spirit of the Buus deslims into the unbearable yoke of obedience and un= fer tyrannical arbitrariness."

"Who does not know them, these deluded clever people who believed they understood alone and could not recognize a superior anywhere wanted than fih felf! Have you not heard their gross blasphemies heard, with which they showered the leaders of the League, because it should never be possible for such degenerate people as these will attain the true knowledge of these superiors?"

"It is not for us to judge every folly of men to lead the charge and to fight every human madness with to teach reason. However, who can force us to then, that we should tolerate it when the world boldly and shamefully is assured: every grossest folly and every criminal Excess of the human mind is the purpose and goal secret of our covenant! if under this seductive pretext every impudent fraud plays its free game, and many of the best people, because they are given such great wisdom and happiness= felpity, from selfish liars into the labyrinths a speculative madness. 2

"It may well be that the damage caused by this was inflicted on humanity, in relation to other harmful effects are only slight, one gives little= ft effort to assert this, almost a proof that he is quite big may be. Now, whatever it may be: our alliance and We are innocent of all this damage. We condemn all efforts made by misled enthusiasts, whether from good or evil intentions, be used, damage to establish and continually increase. We declare that It is not in our power to form alliances and Yours to prevent the purposes and e

imniffe of the to employment of their

make songs; but if such alliances are for the

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true, only covenant, and their excesses for want to have the holy works of the same kept, so affirm

we before God and men! that this is irresponsible behavior and that all members of such alliances are already there through and through the excesses of their enthusiasm forever unworthy of participation in the great alliance and incapacitated." |

"Even brotherly love itself is part of the abiada in the 992 of a drunkard: not by the fact that so often In their place the bitterest hatred entered the hearts of the brothers is, then the disruption would still be at the heart of the Circle remained. No! There were brooders and impatient Curious people who see in this brotherly love the true and only thought they had discovered a secret. Humanity and people= Well, they said to themselves, our masters recommended us so often and so urgent. The symbols and hieroglyphs that one lets us see, are all interpreted in this sense. are called brothers. The feeling of brotherhood makes us happy= lich. All greatness and superiority is banished among us; with what power does this lift up the soul of every lowly being! We feel human worth and human dignity; and this enjoyment outweighs every pleasure in the Selavian world."

"These former emotional enthusiasms were now followed by soon the ideas of speculation. It was not long before There was a whole circle of like-minded thinkers who it was revealed as the great secret of the alliance: the purpose of this covenant is unique: all people in the to establish the general brotherhood; the Relationships of supremacy and subservience to abolish; to restore people to their natural freedom= ity: and all differences of status, Reputation, dignity and privilege in civil society to banish society!"

"Hardly as we acknowledge the existence of this the covenant doctrine was the idol of a large number of federal members which became. People now believed that the secret= nig to have stripped off the very last shell, and promoted all sides n. and journeymen who with a

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Desire for this soft: the enthusiasm gripped

fen, as inevitably had to happen at a time when a general feeling of female sensitivity epidemic in a complete fraud. It went very far

about our power, limits appropriate to this heart's urge
to set. With some attempted resistance we had to
notice that the sensitive humanity of this kind-hearted
Enthusiasts are already close to rage, and that they
Would be able to kill anyone with a dagger or on the
To be murdered at the stake in accordance with the inquisitions.
fih oppose the efforts of their phikanthropy,
or in the construction of their general human-like bridges
derfschaft even wanted to disturb it." |

"Here the basic source has now been discovered from which today's
tigue now already passed to the most senseless practice theo=
ry of freedom and equality. (!) The ftraf=
curiosity and the disobedient arrogance of a cliffe
The members of the Federation, in the blindness of their pondering, fell into
a careless misunderstanding of the true secret;
was not content to explain this misunderstanding only in the narrow
Circles of their new sect as a federal doctrine, but
She proclaimed it in every way throughout the world.
Surprising and insinuating as this teaching was,
Île everywhere very easy to find entrance. It was the fw=
the most simple-minded and uneducated person
shining; for who could not understand it if
It is said that all men are only brothers, and that
one is as much as the other? – Like a spark of fire in
a powder chamber often ignited all hearts and excited
the most untamed desires everywhere." ; | |

"How great the damage of this supposed benefit for
humanity had to be, everyone understands with some thought=
ken, and with only a small supply of human knowledge=
niß. And yet the intention was still good.
was mistaken only for lack of sufficient insight. They wanted
that make people happy! – But now fire also found
the malice and deceit, this well-intentioned deception
to misuse it for their evil purposes. The belief of the
Simplicity and enthusiasm served her as a trick.–

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the complete confusion of minds and a. Even narrower

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Circles of side alliances were formed, which the new Gea
secret further refined, and made it part of the inheritance of their
kept." E _ |
"From the secret of enthusiasm for human welfare,

The secret of a planned conspiracy against
Human welfare and the most maturely considered efforts for their
A large sect grew up, which, while
the welfare and happiness of mankind as the shield of their
trade, in the interior of the Federation.
worked to steal all human happiness
do." | |

Where simplicity and enthusiasm meet expectations
of an impending disaster, the sect with all its
fharsh minds, how they continually
deceive, and take all the hoped-for profit for himself."
"Everyone knows this sect. Their brothers are
known as her name. She is the one who has the basis=
the federation until its complete collapse under=
Through it, the whole of humanity is
poisoned and seduced entire genders

The ferments among the peoples are their

. Work. On the political madness of the nations

fte the designs of their insatiable ambition. Their founders
knew very well how this Wahuwitz got into the heads of the people
ker to plant. They began by denigrating the
Religion." | | l

"Mockery and scorn were the weapons of this sect, first
against religion itself, then against its servants. If it were too
peace to make this mockery in their midst,
one would have felt sorry for her, but she was only practicing
their companions in the most skilled use of those weapons to their.
Then fight against all the minds and hearts of the big world
Principles of licentiousness were established by:
preached from the rooftops, and this unbridledness was called
Freedom. The authorities were called despots. They invented
Human rights, which even in the face of nature
were nowhere to be found, and called on the peoples
to wrest these rights from their princes. The
Plau of a general destruction of afcient society=
ual bonds and orders revealed lig in all

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their words and deeds. It flooded the world
with countless books, she recruited journeymen of rank and
Power, and it deceived the sharpest minds by
Reflections of noble intentions. Into the hearts
the Ingend scattered the seeds of lust=
ity and ignited it with the tinder of the un=
most potent passions. Unbridled pride and a
fultanic lust for power was the only driving force of this sect,
for the masters of the same had nothing less
as the thrones of the earth to their point of view,
and the government of the peoples should be
midnight circles."

"All this has happened and is still happening. But
noticed that the princes and the peoples do not know
how and by what means this happens. We
fay, therefore, to you freely: the misuse of our
Federal Republic, and the misunderstanding of our secret=
nis has all the political and moral
confusions which now plague the earth
is flooded. You, the
you have received the sanctuary of the covenant, your voice=
men to teach the peoples and the princes that
No one but renegade sectarians of our League
Author of all present and future=
the revolutions have been and will be.

We must assure the princes and the peoples of our
our honor and our duty: that our alliance in all
is not to blame for these evils. (2?) But so that our
To maintain strength and faith, we must give the prince
and make the great sacrifice to the peoples: that we, in order to
Abuse and misunderstanding at the same time at the root with
to invalidate, to abolish the whole alliance from now on; that
we completely destroy and annihilate it for this age; that
we leave its foundations solely for a better posterity=
which it will find as soon as humanity enters the
fortunate situation that the federal government has again
can be of use."

"You in the vestibule, to whom the light of the secret
has still remained hidden—you apostates, whose evil
Curiosity made the secret to the annoyance of humanity

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bat: – and you laymen who have never been on the threshold of any
nes Covenant – hear all what our duty tells you of
to discover the inner essence of our union.
Our hearts tremble as we tell you this. Forever

These words should have remained in the world, for We=

No one in the world has been able to adequately understand. But the greatest danger demands a loud confession= We owe humanity a justification, such as humanity is entitled to demand justification from us to promote."

"Through Christianity the Covenant has its Confidence. Christianity has it from= The divinity of Christianity was the main basis of its teaching and its purposes."

"All sects and heresies of Christianity have their origin in the apostasy of the league. The arrogance and curiosity of some Apprentices, journeymen and masters dared, of their own accord to investigate the secret, they all went astray from the truth. But they often came across teachings that only because of their strictness, not for general teachings of the Christian= thumbs. There were sectarians who, as individual men= the and in their conduct were the honor of the covenant. But their untamed curiosity was dangerous to the League."

"Other sectarians were villains and wild lechers. The League rejected them forever. Their new systems fteme could not harm the alliance, because their teaching was Debauchery, lust, luxury. They spared no effort of research and secret wisdom. They were left hence their fate."

"Who among you can still have any doubt that the Time has come to abolish the covenant and all its half of the incompleteness? Sectarians have free a purpose misunderstood and because of the misunderstanding loudly betrayed. They have the most perverse and harmful Means used to accomplish the misunderstood purpose. Self-conceit has taken the place of obedience. experienced masters and journeymen flocked to the offices and honorary positions of the highest superiors and cheated in this ftheft mask her apprentices and the brothers. The pure and

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holy sense of self-denial has been extinguished. Pride and Lust for power is the only motive behind the present activity. Fraud and madness come from secret circles into the world. Heads are burning and hearts are freezing. no longer understands the voice of teachers and fathers. A

horrible chaos of low passions rolls Kh of
 Kretfe to Kreise, and already forms a monster, the
 only future generations will be able to cut off his hideous head.”
 “We are stepping back. We are destroying the building by
 Destroy the cracks. Anyone who continues to build is driving a poffen=
 a boy's game; for what is to be made of a building without a crack
 Become a dog master? – We are not talking about the sets.
 We leave these to their fate, the attention of the
 Princes, the contempt of the peoples. Whoever believes them and
 whoever approaches them is deceived, and an enemy of his peace and
 fhis happiness. It is the last hammer blow that we
 do here. With him the pillars and walls of the
 building; an impenetrable darkness hovers over
 the ruins and hide them from the eyes of unholy researchers
 and malicious deceivers to later generations.”
 This is what this most important document says. It must be noticeable,
 that, if it were not only a sham declamation to appease
 nization of the monarch in Prussia, but the real
 fight, by self-dissolution of the order, the revolutionary=
 source, this declaration does not give the monarch the
 Time of the fight against the revolution in the years 1789
 until 1793, but only after completely decisive
 Victories over the revolution; also that the Declaration of the San
 resolution did not become the actual truth.
 3 It was in truth only the swan song of the

ving and dying noble element in the Order, which, as
 in France, the democratic revolution in the Order did not
 9 was able to tame.

After the death of the Duke of Brunswick in 1797,
 the system was reorganized into the present general
 Scottish Lodge, whose permanent seat is in Berlin. (See
 Remarks on the statutes of the Grand National Mother Lodge
 to the three globes according to the reviston of the year 1841.
 2nd edition. As see! for brothers eonia, Merfeburg,
 Ruland 1842.)

Finally, the King of Prussia issued the

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R0. In 1798 a prohibitory edict against the secret
 Societies, but with regard to the Masonic Order .
 Exception provisions should apply:

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"Of the – "find the following three mother lodges: the mother lodge of the three globes, the great country lodge, the Lodge Royal-York de l'Amitié and the daughter lodges founded by the Sisters of the Order, and shall be applied, but this is obligatory, which is in the nature of standing & 9 to 13 contained provisions on the to follow the instructions exactly."

§. 4.

"On the other hand, apart from the lodges named in § 3, every other mother or daughter lodge of the Masonic Order for forbidden and shall not be tolerated under any pretext."

6. 9.

"All members of the Mother Lodges and daughter lodges, the already generally established, indissoluble obligation of subjection anew; any attempt by a member of the Order: Superior or anyone else may wish to make this Edict to act contrary to the local police authority to display."

§10.

15 Furthermore, the superiors of the three mentioned Mother Lodges of Our Most High Person annually the Vetzeichen of the relative dependent on them, both in the local residences than in any other country in our states founded daughter lodges, together with the list of official members according to Submit your name, status and age

"Every Mother Lodge must elect the members who preside over it; act contrary to the regulations, immediately expel, and their Show the name of the highest police authority, also even have the strictest supervision over their daughter lodges, and as soon as if such a thing were discovered in a daughter lodge, which he withdraw the Constitution, even if it is done fe, report to the supreme police authority. If one of the three Mother Lodges can be convicted that their Borefebet these

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If the instructions are not followed, they will be liable to forfeiture of the product. tectorii and toleration. It will also 3 Mother Lodges made it their duty to vigify each other to ensure that this regulation is followed with the utmost punctuality."

Through this decree, the entire Masonry was
Prussia to the Berlin Grand Lodges and their joint
Directorial Lodge or Chapter, also called Inner Orient, and
subjugated and disciplined.

An absolute ban was imposed in the following year 1799
in Bavaria.

In Austria, Freemasonry was permitted by Emperor Joseph
been let by the monarch, who had the following hus
. manifest teachings and who had devoted himself to the so-called
ten liberal reforms in rapid acts of violence the foundations
of the state and the church. He destroyed
quickly and created nothing in and through itself beneficial and supportive=
cash; but the man, the tool of the liberal or hu=
Maniftic Order in Europe had to be expressed in word and writing
as the celebrated man of wisdom and the most sublime
virtue is celebrated throughout the educated world. The
Order alone already wrote history in Europe, and the
monarchical ambition had to follow the same pernicious path
Thus, Emperor Joseph not only became the celebrated
highly enlightened benefactors of fine peoples in the historical works
and in the daily belief of the peoples, but the Order also went
so far as to declare him a saint, and the 1773

to name the lodge founded in Vienna "to Saint Joseph".

Nevertheless, this emperor ordered immediately after the appearance
the above ban in Bavaria: "there should be in its states

Lodges only take place in the capital cities. The masters of

Chair should be published annually, the lodge lists quarterly
be submitted." He also gave the country's Grand Master,
Princes of Dietrichstein, the oral instruction: only through=
from blameless and unblemished people in the lodges
tolerate, as a result of which 5,000 people were excluded.
(Venturini History of Freemasonry.) And no sooner had Kaiser

When Francis came to power, the Masonic Order was founded.

15 January 1794 suppressed again. (Freemason. Journal
1849. 2nd issue. Page 287.)
But with such fever severity one also in the lands of

Austrian Imperial House suppressed the Masonic Order, he hid his survival under the most diverse Forms and names, such as the name of the pugordens, (not to be confused with the female Pugorder,

which was built in 1740 in Cologne) with an apparent full

come foolsritual until the capture of the Seimonville, the extraordinary ambassador of the Paris Jacobiner to Conftantinople, the existence of a terrible freedomexposed the masonry conspiracy in Austria. A 1795 About the published paper of a person involved in the investigation well-trusted man, under the title: "Secret History of the conspiracy system of the Jacobins in the Austrian States" gives some excellent information about this. I take the following passages from him: "A powerful conspiracy arworks from one end of Europe to the other, not only in undermining the constitutions, but also in the Mefts what has happened so far among humans in the physical and

moral world. Less powerful than the armies

of the conspirators are the armies of France, for they will which could never conquer the whole of Europe, but this very easily, because they become stronger after each victory, and their war needs, such as cunning, deceit, egoism, lust for power and Passions of all kinds with little effort and without great Costs with you. Almost all major cities Europa's felt more or less the shocks that the hidden enemies within them. Yes, Naples and Turin was on the brink of ruin, and in the lastth capital was the interspace, the rest of Anarchie, security from general murder scenes, only one short period of six hours. Six hours later than the Discovery, and Italy's smiling fields would also be under the holy name, Liberty, Fatherland and Virtue with Tyranei, corpses and vices. Even London felt threatened, and the nation willingly renounced one of its dear ft privileges, the habeas corpus act."

"It was strange and strange that at the same time

Time when the state with the greatest energy used all its powers
against the unfortunate and raging nation of France; as
Austria's numerous armies with a loudly praised even by the enemy

fought with the greatest bravery, and for nine weeks (from

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46 April to 26 June 1794) no sun on and fine
perish, whom they had not met in battle, who
not immersed in blood; at a time when from all
Cities, from all provinces with a kind of emulation free=
willing contributions were made, which not many thousands,
fome amounted to many millions; that at the same time and
in the same cities and in the same provinces a large,
A widespread band of conspirators is discovered,
felf reached the steps of the throne and its entire ex=
stretching that you don't know yet. I'm somewhat familiar with the
State set, more detailed explanation about most of what this
matter to the audience."

"I know the conspiracy of which I want to speak,
not to give it a real name, because it was and is always
willing to accept any name or no name at all,
whichever way she deems it most beneficial for her works.
Much is certain that in France, Germany and more=
other countries through the all-encompassing spirit of two or
three people formed a sect whose main purpose was to rule
They could not achieve this goal by force,
because they were weak, because their followers were very small. They
so needed cunning to do it." i

"These spirits, unfortunately preserved for our age,
found a new deception system that would help them to realize their
intentions were most beneficial. Virtue and vice, suffering=
liability and indolence, fwealthy and fwrong deeds, stupidity=
and subtleties, everything had to contribute to the achievement of the.
purpose that only very few understood. The
People knew about the clever fraudsters, they knew that
fuch as in the physical world mostly through external signs
everything is guided, even in the moral the tone, the
Sound of certain words, the actual content of which is the.
fhese people are completely unknown. Therefore, they gave their purpose the
most glorious names, and this was her masterpiece; it was the
finest use of the purpose of our age."

"Refinement of the human race, return
ft of the same to its inherent dignity, to
fhis hitherto elusive goal of fine determination=

lung, these were the names in general. | Sub-department
lungs: the pressure under which the largest part of the

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People sigh to relieve; the ruling fin=
to scare away stars and by spreading bright
Terms that were previously inappropriate, by year=
to destroy thousands of old barbarism-disfigured constitutions
right, little by little, for the common good=
dig and build a better one for better people someday=
ten, when a more beautiful dawn announces the day when
Happiness and salvation to the reborn human race
This more beautiful morning, this day was further
nothing but the establishment of the oligarchy on the ruins
of the previous versions. To achieve this purpose,
No idea is too bold, no plan is too big and no means too
What the allied people call themselves, that knows
heaven. They call themselves monarchists and republicans,
Jacobins and Feuillants, Christians and Atheists, depending
find the places in the sky where they live
and depending on whether this or that garment is required
How often has a title-rich Jaco=
biner next to his prince and warned him against people who
ren straight honest Sim stood in his way ɾc."

"Soon after the revolution in France, people began
to speak of a propaganda that spreads in all countries=
had spread and gained followers of the ruling system there=
Unfortunately, there is only evidence of their existence
too many. But the apostles who came to Vienna were white
ter nothing but clumsy, hot-tempered Jacobins, who very soon
were discovered and could not cause much damage.
They had with the conspirators of whom we are speaking
is, nothing in common, they also did not deal with them
On the contrary, some people denounced and feared
Politics their arrest. The secret conspiracy in
Vienna did not need propaganda; it stood with the heads=
tern of the mischief in too close connection, and their plans
were too far away for the poor water
fhe of some Democrats in coffee houses could have been of use."

"The hatred of various suspicious strangers; the
Destruction and discovery of a club consisting of Hans-
officers and servants of the French nation, among whom
chen himself some people were in the service of the footman Kauniz;
All this had nothing to do with the much more hidden, vik

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more dangerous sect, which is what we are talking about. Yes, one thereby only moved further away from the track on which cher one could have discovered them; for there was no size= enemies of the Jacobins, no more zealous investigators, these to find than those whose terrible existence one actually nothing was punished. In the destruction of that club one believed oneself to be quite safe, because one did not know that one only on the dumber, the less dangerous, the fubalter= a villain and missed the big ones completely.

"If I did not fear to touch the tender heart of a to wound the monarch, I would be of a reality, over which still a terrible darkness rests; an event where one can only see too many traces found that the most hideous of men were involved were." " se

"It is about a deed that one likes to Oblivion would like to cover eternal night, if the outraged Heart could forget something like that. Unbearable and ugly is the thought that on German soil an abomination should have flourished, of which one can even in the ever mor=

denden France has not heard anything. Colombe, so is the

Name of the ... I don't want to think of it, the horrible Thoughts; enough, he was arrested because the fstrongest, most well-founded suspicion fell on him. Even now one still has nothing to say about the snake that is lurking in the bosom of the state was hidden. I confess that I did not even have the possibility= ity, how one should have learned something, since the work= witness of the secret conspiracy always blind and unknown find with the hand that guides it. In addition, these people in all departments, in all courts had duly entrenched themselves. If one had been in some of the large

Operation in war, with which in all possible cases be=

reckoned with caution, with the extraordinary cunning, as these allied troublemakers, had gone to work, one would have can achieve a lot."

"Incidentally, the black fraternity did not let Caution is lacking in order to continue to hide properly As soon as they attract the more intense attention of those Members of the police who were not part of their fciety, they were more cautious in their choice of

taking part, and stopped all meetings, except in Ofen, where they remained until the era of which we will soon talk about, continued because the local state faffung prohibits taking certain measures which in e | times can often be extremely useful."

"But suddenly a terrible light spread about the danger they were in. The Ge= capture of Semonville, who served as an extraordinary messenger fcafter of the Jacobins was sent to Konstantinople, was for a large part of Europe more important than all the victories and conquests, more important than any incident since the appearance ization of political fanaticism in France. Truly, something much more precious than the treasures and the so-called diamonds de la couronne, which this clean ambassador carried with him, was caught with him. For you must know that the Plans of these people are big and presumptuous, like their criminal passions." |

"Not only another oriental war, whose Consequences in the current state of affairs are obvious would have been, no, probably also the complete overthrow the Austrian monarchy, and with it, several neighboring barter States, was thwarted by that capture. If If you do not want to believe these words, you princes, then be Be kind and inquire at the source. You will be given I cannot fail to explain. But then convince yourself, how you are deceived when you are assured that the Danger that threatens you and – remember – your peoples. an invention of idle minds, a figment of the imagination. The Pa= `piere, which that Semonville led at fih, was the precious Treasure that was conquered with it. My pen is too weak, to describe everything that was said to me about the amazement, from the astonishment, even from the horror of the people who first saw those papers. They looked suddenly transported into a traitor world, from which one can imagine a mis= what I had never suspected before. What a feeling for a young monarch, whose unsuspecting heart is still was known for the masterpieces of malice and deception, and who, next to the unenviable, unfortunate earth= life that he asked to live, nor experience such insults must!" | Ze

"Names and letters of people were found, One minute before, the fate of the state was still and which one now in the most intimate intimacy and as in a family alliance, with the worst enemies of the state and its citizens. And yet, not yet discovered a quarter of what is known today white; at that time it only concerned Vienna and Trieste."

"Except for the very lowest level of service, almost all every degree in the various dicasteries to traitors find, but especially at the Court War Chancellery and the Main-
mauth. Also some black, quite exceptionally ungrateful Souls were discovered among them; people who belonged to the Monar-
chen not only had everything to thank for, but also with well-being-
deeds and almost friendly goodwill from him about-
were accumulated."

"When the name of a certain Selre- was given to the Emperor
tairs naunte, who was discovered with the traitor society, he had the same repeated three or four times and said always with the words: "No, it can't be him." End-
He wanted to see him. Just as a man enters the room
mer stepped, Franz almost fainted and with the
on a chair: "That one too? – Disgusting! –" Ingratitude-
ability must really be one of the ugliest traits that the.
heart of man, because in the other.
Hearts that are hurt by this are such a painful misfortune.
tion is aroused."

"It occurs to me here that in the-
– times, mostly the favorites who were showered with good deeds
often the confidants of the princes, the first traitors were
the; on the other hand, the uncaptured, or misunderstood, or even misunderstood
ftarded servant, as the most loyal, honest man, most honest
Officials, and as the unshakable patriot in the decisive
the moments when the real test of fire was revealed:
was to gain."

"Mainz is the most outstanding of many examples. This
could well prove that the princes have equal rights,
selections as well as condemnations."

"It was now clear that the danger in which
fhooked, was not only great, but terrible that no
Time to lose, and that even this discovery, not

would have been made if one had happened to be certain
whose persons had been entrusted with the examination of those papers,
which could easily be done by considering everyone equal

loyal servants of the state. As far as we know,= the secret negotiations and dealings of Semon= ville, deliveries of oxen and grain, orders in Trieste, other appointments and – eee from ge= white dicasteries as the subject.”

“All persons identified as traitors were immediately arrested and their papers searched. Until Now people still believed that it was a fortunately discovered, great and dangerous treason; but now one finally saw, that there is a conspiracy, a gang acting according to plan, was a formal connection to the overthrow of the state.”

“Every day brought more enlightenment, every paper Paper among the cleverly hidden and luckily found Writings of certain prisoners revealed a new villain. At least one now had a thread to go deeper into the Traitor's labyrinth. But then it became completely light, when one found some twenty conscripts, documents, negotiations= and names of past and present rulers in France and a certain other country.”

“Now one saw that not only in Vienna and Trieste, but but in all cities of the monarchy, co-conspirators were found. From Bohemia, Moravia, Styria, Galicia and Hungary, the exposed traitors were brought together, and in order not to infringe on the rights of the last of these countries was initiated by the Hungarian Hop Chancellery appointed its own commission, the main investigative commission to sit on the Commiffton.”

“A few months ago, a large number was suddenly discovered, and a few weeks ago Captain and Professor Bieleck at the Cadet School in Wienerifisch=Neustadt. He is held for one of the first in the rank of the all-devastating compound= dung, and found a formal archive with him. The I still doubt that we have already come to the end of the discovery, because almost every day new Conspirators.”

“From the . and the progress of the

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Of course, nothing comes to light at the investigative commission until one can once ask: The – many-headed monster is not more! But the verdict has already been passed on four criminals. spoken. It was read in the public papers. Gilloffsky, who hanged himself, was at the Field War Chancellery

employed; his crimes were very great. He shared the enemies what he could learn. Now one wonders about many incidents and events in this war!"

"Brandtstädter was a magistrate and assessor at the Department of the Community Military and Civil Commission. Hackel, the owner of a so-called fortune-hafen, and Jutz, Doctor of Laws."

"When the last troublemakers were discovered, they were very surprised and dejected, people from all walks of life in to find himself involved in this matter, against which no the slightest reproach, and which was always regarded as diligent knew and respected honest, orderly and honest men. It would be really hard to blame these people if they did not guilty of their crimes, from the same point of view, like the others, and to treat them in the same way."

"I want to explain this in more detail. I know the. Clues of the clean gentlemen, and perhaps I will honest man, useful to many fiery, too open young men-ly can be." |

"Above all, the secret connection becomes the rule, that only one person may take on the business, one to edit it with others (this is the art expression) or with In other words: to persuade, to outwit, or to take up. The first thing the editor must pay attention to is fare the temperament, the passions, the knowledge, the Education and all other, even the most insignificant, relationships of the profane person destined for initiation. if he has a lust-ling, so you go with him to prostitutes; he likes to drink, fo you go with him to the wine house; if he loves the game, fuch cheats him, wins him large sums of money or on credit, puts him in the greatest embarrassment, so that his honour and everything is in danger. But suddenly then one shows oneself as a helping angel; generously issues thig the amounts won, or represents the cash received back again, gives lessons and advice on the previous

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gm recklessness and the terrible consequences of the passion of game, I throw up to the mentor, ties up the one from Erkenntlich- young man who is full of passion, guides him and makes with him, how and what you want. Furthermore, you use a devilish fecfe means to lure careless, reckless people into the net to pull. The idea is that rftthey will play some trick or have to commit something else, they are sought out in the act to catch them, shows them into what ruin they can be plunged could, presents himself as a pardoning savior, and makes

Dana also with the pardoned, what you want. Nieman= the evil-doer can succeed better than one in the higher Positions standing person. What can such a person do with the sub= given in his department not do everything? Yes, he fays to them how much they count on his favor could, if they helped him in the execution of fine designs for the best of the Most High Service."

"But other means and ways must be used, to the orderly, the upright youth of head and To pull the heart into the net. You have to work more delicately. One must first investigate which study, which art, which science he likes best and which of these he on my, dedicated. Then just such a one will be processing, who is also versed in this field He must not only be popular with the person being worked on make, but also to give a certain weight to his judgments on fearch. He especially makes it a rule at the first suitable opportunity, on those objects noted . m slide, where his nights em aim." "

"It is a never ending date that you can now len opportunity that so often, and so distinguished Genius and talents unite to bring all their strength to the to squander a purpose whose value can only be determined by malicious yesterday can hardly be appreciated. With careful With often anxious efforts, one seeks certain ideas in whose salary for millions of our fellow these of such permanent horrible consequences: can, that. fie fould easily extend to a century. My= fens. you will be laughed at if you say something like that; by, those but who feel the truth of it in its whole air, l | 1

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pöhnisch betfövttet. But att hinigen one will bun for a Löbrebnet ver Tytennetz, for a mercenary of the Desp fiémub explained. If what was said was also fo Hef au fet heart flows when we oppress and tyranny still very huffen, Weta we also still fo fehe from Hi Connection keeps princes and princes' servants away, fo we will nevertheless be called Mende Aviftekragen, as fi Miate mecht the governor, and how much a en fong still hot, pofafaurt."

"Especially, one should strive to live a kind of life fhe awakens the fufficiency of many people, hanpifuch of the Illüzlinze, to go on many trips to France. Engravers, artists of all kinds must do their part - Käen. WY the theaters had a number of allegories, the

only the educated could understand. The secret full
 The creature that was being effertivated was Pin, because
 The leaders and managers of the gardens would know that
 Whose properties increase the coughing stance, even produce it.
 For example, the whole opera, which is famous, is generally
 famous Magic Flute, an allegory of the French Revolution
 Hin, according to their situation in the years 178990. and 91, in
 which last time the piece was in Vienna: the
 fonte Wiendner=Theater. Week of the good
 Mbzart Wollen wit therefore fits to Rafe last he was
 only the Creator of the excellent mail, and Shepherd for the
 the rest of the piece nothing to do. Very walkers
 Even if he were to be unfamiliar with the Indians, who in this
 Ktegt. 'The towont for many who are not taught, the
 The course of the piece seems ridiculous, inconsistent and tasteless,
 The applause it received in Vienna was aio from two
 Peace fo anzervptdennich big, partly because of the Bef, Theis
 because of the hidden saw. Sixty-two times do it
 and it was carried out wisely, but the influx of
 Kide At four o'clock the plays begin in Wen;
 Pod in the first fourteen days of the presentation of the magic=
 for, mun 'feu Win knew five o'clock to look for his place, because
 A little later, the people had to be turned away to dogs
 because the house was full. Only in the twentieth week
 could one get so far that at six o'clock with
 Effort a place felf-exercised Matth were always

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"Kehr Mauschen with the allusions therein named,
 the following written interpretation was finally discovered, where
 through the profane world of happiness. becomes light
 The allegory is not one of the Finnish
 richest, but to promote the legitimacy of the purposes
 fe, always enough for finnteich."

"Personalities. The Queen of the Night: The previous director
 Pamina, her daughter: Freedom, which is always a
 Daughter of Despotism if. Tamino: The People. The three
 Nymphs of the Queen of the Night: The Deputies of the Three
 Estates. Garastro: The wisdom of a noble legislature.
 The Priests of the Sprastro: The National Assembly. Papa
 gens: The rich. An old woman: Equality. Monaftatos,
 the Moor: The emigrants. Slaves: The servants and mercenaries=
 ner of the emigrants. Three good geniuses: wisdom, justice
 and love of the fatherland, which guide Tamino."

"The idea underlying this piece is: The
 Liberation of the French HS from the hands of the old
 Dehipetioenys through the wisdom of a befed legislature."

Wang of the piece.

amind is attacked by a huge snake (the one before=pleading Stantsbanquexoute), which threatens to engulf him, The Queen of the Night wants to save him, because of Tamino's Grifters also hers is based. She can but not alone, and therefore needs her three nymphs to which will destroy the beer. Tamino breaks into a loud Dantegen fine Exrettexinnen, and receives from ancestors still over This is an excellent gift, a magic flute. (Freedom, for fine Belted fyrechen and fih to be allowed to complain.) At the same time but the queen orders him to rescue her daughter from her hands= that of a cruel, lustful and Turaunian king, the Sarftro gu free, who had stolen her, and in a Height hidden. To the Tamino all the more. to this To ignite the enterprise, she proclaims to him this daughter then to marriage; but this is not her true seriousness, because she fen shines to Monaftatas from the king to his wife Tamino swears to the queen that all to use her powers to get her stolen daughter back The queen tells him through the nymphs that he

ié with fine adventure only completely on * 8 threesome

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good geniuses. Now he really comes into the company of tation of Papageno (the rich, who, as is well known, 'fle before the revolution so fo much by the nobility and the clergy feeft felt left behind, fo keen to use their influence to influence the state= bring about change) his journey to the states of fo fom foft Sarftro. But how astonished he is when he finds in it just the opposite of what he expected! Sarastro is indeed a powerful and brilliant King, but this power and this splendour do not find on the Ruin of the subjects, not on the sweat and blood fhis people, but on the best form of government, Therefore, his subjects also love him dearly, and among fel= a white sceptre is extremely lucky. He appears on a triumphal chariots drawn by wild animals; to indicate that legislative wisdom the natural brutality of man softens, and that you will share the world with joy throws. u |

o ,,Instead of beating Tamino "as he believed, delicately= act, Sarftro comes to him with love; tells him, that he was deceived by the Queen of the Night, apparently in his misfortune if he was willing to try to carry out his intention, and offers him freely= willing to take him to the temple of honor and happiness

lead if he wanted to follow him. Tamino, moved by the Goodness of the excellent old man, convinced of the truth: fine Statements, AG now leaves with all his heart to the Jart fro; especially since he solemnly promises him this lovely Pamina. Sarastro now calls his priests together= men to tell them that he thought Tamino was worth to be admitted into the temple of honor and happiness and let them vote on it. They also hold him unanimously defen worthy; their negotiations about it express fle through a wide-ranging speaking tube, as a sign that La addressed to the whole earth."

"The priests also illuminate the reception of the Tanin the most horrible places with torches, to indicate that finally also the torch of enlightenment into the darkest regions of universe. But before Tamino can really enter the temple of To attain happiness, he must take all the necessary precautions rides, which every initiate fowe=

had to throw.

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"Sieber is obliged to keep silence, to remain in horrible places, and finally the terrible test of fire and water. All this consists of Tamino, convinced of the goodness of the old Sarftro, with whom ft= ft heft courage, and is finally with his Pamina in the Temple of happiness, where he becomes a fine wife. His companion Papageno, who at the beginning, as long as the evening expensive went exactly as desired, in good spirits and even boastful= leric, is basically a weak and crude person, who, fhowever much he would like to be happy, but every effort and hates difficulty, and especially does not like to failed. While Tamino patiently endured all the tests imposed= he thinks only of his crude pleasures, eating and drink. However, he soon realizes that all this is not makes you truly happy, and therefore, satisfied with your life, and fearful of coming dangers, hang fH. To However, at the right time he will be helped by the good geniuses of a Instructed better, and gives, as always most reluctantly, the old females (equality, as the oldest characteristic of human sex) his hand, which is now back in a lovely girl rejuvenates and makes Papageno happy."

"The distinguishing feature of Papageno is: beautiful feathers over the whole body, because of fine vanity. The shepherd's pipe draws its roughness, and the carillon, (after which all dance, as an effect of wealth) resembles the Shale. of gold circulating in the hands of the rich."

"Monaftatos (the emigrants) seek in every way to
 Glide of the Tamino to put obstacles in the way, through
 cunning and deceit, even through violence; so that in the end he
 He even wants to kill Pamina. But Sarastro punishes him for it.
 Once he gathered his last strength to go with the Queen of
 to storm the temple of happiness at night;
 but he will be thrown with her into the abyss forever, nade
 to whom he has previously solemnly sworn that he will with fine
 loved and died of blackness queen always *
 that I wanted to stay."

5, The wild animals, who on the sweet tones of the flute their
 Lions (emblem of the Nie=derlande) Leopards, England: Eagles, Austria, Russia and
 Prussia. The rest represent the smaller states.

N ` . ` m .

Fp, woo T 1155 – P. t P ry zer of t5 rt x * EN ; A re 1 i 27

fae si rn de i PEE | – F „ 0 5 x : . 2 à ,4 " we re ' Sr a `
 è i + m * 8 5 + x

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Napoleon, as shown above, had the Masonic Order for himself
 He also introduced it to Spain and Portugal,
 where he was active in taking His side. The Order wihate
 to unite with him all the peoples of the world in a brotherly kingdom=
 and to further the aims of the order in alliance with him.
 German Freemasonry also did not break away from the general
 my alliance, and who does not escape the end
 thusiasm of certain educated classes of the time for Napoleon?

So much is certain, as I have already said in the French Gee
 ftrieht showed that German Freemasonry, through the all=
 common federal unity and especially by means of fine military lodges
 served to commit multiple betrayals. The betrayal of Jeftung
 Mainz is notorious for this. Whether the example is numberless=
 rich treachery of Prussian fortress commanders of those
 unfortunate time rested on the same ground? – I cannot
 to ask. But those phenomena remain mysterious. Woks
 all writers have the cause of this dishonorable Berrithes
 in the inability of the Prussian officer class of those
 Time to search for the given, which as a result of the Beverpu=
 ation of the nobility in the occupa- tion of the offteer positions and in
 Result of the education only for parade service.
 But this deliberate lie reveals, partly to us
 ability to defend oneself, but

felgen would have to produce treason; partly because, as is well known,
 In 1806 no peacetime parades were held,
 it rather the field campaigns themselves in France with honor
 had been passed by Prussia; thrills finally, because the
 History of the nobility no right to this undignified crime
 commemoration of the event. They appeared only in the
 Time when the Order attacked Napoleon, they disappeared,
 and the opposite emerged when the Order finally
 had told the great emperor that he did not
 served as a tool; when the Order of fine Profas
 nation through the Kaiser, and the popular uprising
 brought him to life by means of the Masonic Order
 fen Virtue League began. That the transition flowest=
 fcher officers and troops in Torgau and near Leipzig in Or=
 dens connections had fine motifs, is by sharp-eyed
 Connoisseurs of those events claim, and finds in the Order=
 politics of that time and the circumstances that the Saxon generals,
 which defeated the Saxon troops in Torgau and near Leipzig

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fehligten, Thielemann and 1. w., were bricklayers, fine natural
 Declaration, whether the shameful betrayals of Napos
 Leapish officers after the uprising of the Order against the
 Nopofeon from Germany, like the Prussian officers
 Time of the annexation of the Confederation to the Emperor, on account
 of the Order – I can say very little.
 One sees similar phenomena and finds only one similar
 plausible cause,

| That the fuckling virtue dog mightily contribute to the people's uplift=
 exercise and inspired the people to revolt against Napoleon
 cried out before the government had found the courage to folies ibrerfteils
 to do is notorious. But the fact that the Virtue League is a part
 and tool of the Masonic Order, that he was not alone
 against Napoleon, but rather that he was even for the Moor
 purpose should work according to the wise policy of this order, since;
 The world is still being deceived today.

In front of me lies: "The official report on the secret
 both league or history of the secret associations of the
 psutton time of Mannsdorf, Leipzig 1831." The author
 is obviously a Mason and a warm friend of the Order, because
 ez in poll of praise of the Order, because of its work against
 positive church and estate system. Nevertheless,
 fit the following: The next purpose of this 1808 in Prussia
 okitan federal wor "the fall of Napoleon" executable
 through cooperation with the moral power in
 Prussian. Therefore, a program had to be presented
 eng, which made the crown inclined to enter into the alliance. =

fo this became such as earlier van Feßler for
Masonic Order, which included 10 points, quite suitable=
net, W cranes to satisfy. The king approved the
Federation. –

“The idea of reconciliation – says Mannsdorfs writing, p.
423 – par a fully formed state, founded on
the highest possible generated by intelligence
Morality of fine citizens à. It seemed as if the
essence of Freemasonry come to life. At least
when in France the Jacobin=Clubb made freemasonry
bad, the Virtue League has only the good
taken from it.” In the background, the federal government showed the
Purpose, the state por ginem second such turkey

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lie to protect.” The alliance soon spread throughout the country:
ry Germany, and the question – “what should happen after Napo=
Leon's downfall?” – had to force itself upon us.
Thus, the Tugendbund also became the mother of “the German
The Tugendbund soon became part of the German
Bund, (p. 44) whose purpose varies according to the contents of the act
is stated. According to the document p. 130, the
The federal purpose was to “after the victory over Na=
poleon also all German princes, with the exception of the King
of Prussia, and to make him the German Emperor
to raise the German state but democratic institutions
to give.” But after rejection, p. 133 says
fung of France in its old borders a German fociale
Republic had been envisaged; yes p. 131 mobified
the witness who witnessed the intended dethronement of the German
Princes had deposited in favour of the King of Prussia,
this statement on a mere mediatization. But this ab=
deviations are in fact without practical value, partly far
fie only an initiation and a completion of the German
Republif, an antecedent and a necessary natural sub=
sequens, partly because their really worthless deviations
simply put your statement in . of . fine
the one the Masonic Order loves. i

Furthermore, one can find among the appendix documents (p. 23)
the “Actual Representation of the Murder of
Student Ludwig Leffing from Freienwalde in Prussia 'Bet dem
Criminal Court of the Canton of Zurich conducted an investigation into
Dr. Jofeph Schauberg, Zurich at Schultheß 1837“, States
ten with the heading: “Statutes of the BB. and with the pro=
Note that such belongs to the estate of the Prussian Minister v.
Stone and probably the statutes of virtue=
celebrate together. Article 4 of these statutes states: “the
German Federation”, which refers more specifically to “the German Confederation”

interprets, for we will also confirm the covenant of the righteous= mainland Europe, and in it the German Federal Republic of the righteous. We will see that the national Branches of the former have the same purposes as the young German= land, the young Pole etc. had. I conclude under A. in the appendices a copy, and their comparison with the also attached statutes of the Young Europe and the

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young Germany will confirm the following. If one now considers, that, as we saw from Mannsdorf's story, virtue= bund except the offenfible purpose of virtue, in ambush pursued the dual purpose: "Germany from the French and then to replace the state with more suitable institutions against a second such defeat", ers considering that Article 2 of the said statutes is the same insidious double purpose in teaching degrees of the Bum= of this, one may well be justified in believing fine, in these statutes the Tugend= or the German Federal Government. And then if you compare further for= these statutes of the Virtue or German League with the statutes also attached here in the appendices of the Masonic Order, it is associated with the Consideration not only of what we mean by the equality of Virtue League and the Masonic Order in the designated Mannsdorf's works, but also that – as will be demonstrated in a later section – the Masonic Order during the last German revolutionary era the Prussian=German Empire and then the Prussian=German fch Union State, i.e. those older federal aspirations, at any price, it will be impossible of the belief that that virtue= and deut= fche League with fine purposes belonged to the Masonic Order. And finally, the Masonic work tells us: Acérellos . c. Th. 3. p. 206 explicitly: "However, the masons have been in several German countries, fo bats In 1813 they had a large share in the Victory over the one who possessed the crowns of Curvpa." Finally, one will also see the wisdom of the Order's po= fie. recognize. This eternal mother of all revolutions and Conspiracy=associations of the modern era, quite well recognized that the name of any conspiracy society that directly that it was determined to attack, became known over time and that then society would be endangered. Partly because partly to avoid the uninitiated fraternity brothers in their fo to disturb the beneficial slumber of good faith, the Federation of the Consecrated in the Order knows that all Direo attacks on the state and church, individual conspiracy theories felfchafts of the deed emerge from his womb and

to be combined with as many profane elements as possible; fideen Nes maternal order but their direct will and their security with the entire moral weight of the Or= dens; finally, the safety of children through to increase, which always from time to time their names had to change. If such a name began to be loud and dangerous lich to become, fo werhielie the name, then came Mne investigation against the company under the old name, which found fé foie wicht more, even eof the rumor of their Dafeins. So we see here the name of the Virtue Dog, of the German Confederation and the Righteous, then the dex Mare bonari, then the names of young Garena, young Germany 1d.

Even the appearance of the man village feu warts nuts appear highly suspicious. It is evident= ly a valuable assessment of all cepslutiomiren Mefellfchgf= and activities against the judicial investigations and other suspicions. It begins with the Masonic Order, as with the common myth ter, and already eight issues are in my hand! The punitive distortion of the fraternity's purposes and Ongar nisms to create such innocent, useful connections fellen, I enfe from my own perception. And the Uya truth of the defense of the Virtue League and the German fch Federation against its intended purpose of creating of a German= Prussian, democratic state, showed 'The Years 1848 and 4849. – The more difficult must therefore be the Confessions against the revolution fall into the balance, here we in this so thoroughly and carefully held VPertheidi= gungewerke. And on page 1909 of the first issue we find: "that fraternities and gymnastics through the Mitghin that of the German Confederation did not exist, but essentially promoted and actually emerged from this find, can hardly be denied; although fine With members the immediate decomposition of the same in denial "5

Not without reason for the belief in a part Participation of the Moorish Order in the fight against Napoleon, :erisheins it is also that just in 1843 the Roe Enzland to a single Order of Organism under the pofitis

of the New English Gyfres serfdinokken and with the Wroglogen
to Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow,
by the London Grand Master to the Central Director
of the enshrined Freemasonry. (Author: Wedekind J. c.)

Gite further fruit of Napoleon's masonry
in Germany, the education of the first Jews was in
Germany.

Cine published by a Mamer in Fahre 1816
Brochure: "Ideology in Mauritania. A warning
to all German lodges", gave the first information on this.
We read in it:

"In the year 1807, in Frankfurt am Main, under the
Protection of the then French primate government, a
fo-called lodge, which derives its constitution from the great Orient
in Paris and fh the ftmwollen Mamen "zu anbre=
quenching dawn" (l'aurore naissante). The
Inden, from which this secret club initially originated, wanted=
ten ofme doubt bunch those names indicate that Per
Day of her birth appeared free. Only the young dawn
who is basically nothing more than a police lantern, because a
Part of the General = Police= Personnel hand at the
Spie of the new guild."

"After the Battle of Waterloo, Baden
the advice of a certain Hirschberg, a rather enigmatic
coughed Meufchen, who called TA Patriarch, and a student
Gaglioftro's writing was too fine. But in 1796 he gave
in company with his deceased brother – a letter
under the title: "Biblical Organon, or Menah
translation of the Bible with a mystical accompaniment and with
critical remarks." This book is a strange
mixture of Rabbiniism, Pantheism and Thriftianism, but
Dadar is an attractive rider for Mauryan enthusiasts."

"That over this Ouganon, as the Patriarchate of
Hirschfeld hinted at a secret Jewish association, ne
ftrôngs to take control of the wall, is likely
will become clear from some of the following."

"Hirfchberg gave the designated lodge a new Templar=
System and obtained confirmation from Brien Karl bon
Geffen gee A
X Dicks peur. The Ronpietiy item Her. Frankfurter Mado

spoken fears, as with some phenomena in the
Masonry together. The Knights of the Triple Cross are said to
God to the unbeliever – the Jew finds all judge Jews
Unbelievers – avenge, and restore the law of the Lord=
it; the price of their work is, – for each knight –
a piece of the land of the infidels, and their watchword:
God wills it! – They vow blind obedience to their superiors,
and must always have their loins girded, that is, to maturity
to be prepared for the Promised Land. Simeon the Patriarch
and Peter the Hermit play a role in the history of these temples=
knight the main role. Why is Hugo's not remembered, and
Jacob Molay's not? Why is in this new Tempeb=
Orders everywhere no trace of the symbols and the ritual
of the true and right Templars? Why is the cross three=
fach? Why is the meaningful: In hoc signo. vims missing
ces? lünftreit has the Patriarch Hirschfeld this Tempter-
Order of Clermont, and he also lives
no idea about the form, spirit and nature of the
old, purely Masonic Templar system. Here at: again
borrowed Judaism, because only Judaism has a
God, whom fine confessors must praise, only the Inden find
the possessions of the ee, as . e
heritage..

The truth 1 a the presentation is empowering
through the paternal manifestations of the Hamburg Jewish Lodge,
and through which, during the last revolutionary era until today
feen activities of the hdiſchen 5
N I will come soon. N

Berkin Masonry N the Yadentoget: the
Auerknowledge, about which a fierce dispute between the: nothing
Prussian lodges and the Scottish Berlin system»
broke which almost led to the Scottish Berlin
System in Germany, France, England and America in
solemn Binn got into, from which I soon ps: om a.
X will have reason to do so.

This was the situation of Germany with regard to the
of the Peace Treaty ns. i

Monarchs, orders and peoples had enjoyed
Tyrants overthrown by collective force. The

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The Order had been an auxiliary force for the princes, it demanded
this reward for this in general peace. The monarchs
promised libernte: Constitutions, Switzerland was called Ne
public and, since in France treason was the

Purple of the betrayed negotiated, so he negotiated him at the price of a treaty that would benefit the traitorous party currently the co-regency, for the future a safe so-called legal path of rapid eternal progress to total tearing of the negotiated purple, briefly 5 to the price of a so-called constitution! –

Thus, as a prize of the League of Monarchies with the Order, Switzerland formally, the great France actually recaptured by the Republic. The enemies of the Monarchies had in Switzerland, in the heart of Europe: a safe, in it a base of operations against the monarchies, finally an asylum. In the great France, the King was only nominally, not in reality, because the state government, it had transferred its state power into a so-called executive and split into a legislative, first had been irrevocably transferred to a civil servant who bore full responsibility, and the latter had the monarch's representatives. All means further necessary: Laws in writing and orally were permitted by law. The king over a republican constitution is thus an untenable contradiction, a bond of contradictions added, he had to stay in France for some time, impossibly long, because between Louis XVI and Louis XVIII. a royal dead interlude lay, a period in which the generation had died out, who in the belief in the divine Legitimacy of the Monarchs had grown; a period in which where generations had grown up, suffering from murder, atrocities of all kinds, with passions of the most diverse kinds and in Belief in the legitimacy of their passions flourished!

The bastions for the advancement of the overthrow of the Monarchies restored nominal monarchy of God

Grace, was therefore a sure given.

In Germany, too, and for the uprising of the peoples, persuaded the monarchs: "a enthusiastic uprising of the peoples for their monarchs, for their own * and freedom only if they

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free-time arrangements would be promised", and the Monarchs They were persuaded several times and placed in Proclamations of constitutions in view; only the larger State governments recognized when the moment had arrived, from theoretical phrases to practical application approach, the perishable, therefore the impossible of the Absolute leadership. And since your special function of the Frenchist constitutionalism, it was said that the pra

té Possible mix the liberal commitments and phre ftadifht
State constitutions, non-parliamentary Reich constitutions
No sooner had this interpretation become clear than
throughout Germany there were complaints about monarchical breaches of authority.
The plaintiffs were writers, but their complaints were
to the deaf ears of the peoples, Dena fie had them princes
whose peaks shared their mortal dangers, a new color
A bond of trust and confidence with their princes
gefch ungen, But the communal struggle of all German
tribes against France's emperor had furthermore the dente
fhe here and wölker with communal matipnal feeling
ordered, they demanded anchorage of Oeftyeich's neighboring lands and
Prussia's old provinces mean restoration of the German
fchen Reichsbandes, but nobody knew, we the Pee with
of blows and duty against the Staufueften in Fame ,ya
bring fet and wished the discovery of an elhe hamm
the monarchical membferfation is poor.

This germinating national leadership and.
peifspoke the middle to be able to unite the thrones,
because the Ginhek of the whole was indeed wndesiter in the Gin
ben of the monarchies, consequently fam s on it mn, 196: of
Cinigunghfixeben until the sworn Fuchaitanerlangen «ge
could be flown. And so the unit became the wide
Tone that the literature of a few days in Germany ceding
and practice again and again until Bold also
Monarchs the Nan and beine natural effects wit:
attention was paid to the sound and the words were
he echoed rather ineffectively around the Viltern, because the
Love and respect for the tanm fiuftar outweighed
the desire for unification. And when the amp the sound
te, the faithful people recognized that he had saved the darkness and
licher, akio überhmpt a chhöfer gafen fhife

lt ben Mihi that time was cle in Deutfchleud
nichtd for the Rrdoointion qu do, he friends had to
Gerd faffen, and maybe educate a new generation for it.
In England, as expected, the Maurtpotden was in the
exhausted by the last civil wars, was brought to new life in 1717
awake and had subjugated the continent, but he stood
fetwork hostile and neutralift towards each other, until
In 1813 the general religious association in the three
rich, England, Scotland and Ireland.
Since then, the influence of the Order has grown enormously,
but of course he needed years to reach the strength of=
which gave him control of the government
could.

This situation forced the revolutionary party to take the
Politics is pretty self-evident. A fight for immediate
Introduction of republics would be by the united monarchs

Europe would have been suffocated immediately and even if Switzerland and France with their state forces of the Republic would have been available at once. However, expect that the monarchs, if the influence in England the Revolutionary Party has become more effective in the government and then England would face possible monarchical intervention want to oppose the monarchs in individual states upheavals would calm if the monarchy mins at least nominally preserved and a so-called constitutional King would be created by popular election, who would then be chosen from the ranks and emerge from the election of the Revolutionary Party and as their tool, the conquered state to manage until the rest of Europe also reached this point and would finally be ready for the pure republic.

The history of the following years teaches that this plan was pursued with luck.

Soon afterwards, the decline of the Tories became apparent in England in the state leadership, the so-called liberal party won with each passing year increasing in strength.

In France, Louis XVIII ruled with just as much wisdom as mild justice; only under the protection of the monarchic-republican state treaty renewed not only all revolutionary operations which the first revolution brought about, but they also had in the press, in the cameras

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mern, in the affiffes, in the clubs daily the most beautiful places gane, to defame the government in the most unworthy way, to disedit, to teach and organize the revolution. The continued existence this nominal . Eu soon as rn

2 7 Sach

The

Freemasons: Order

fine true consideration.

Second delivery.

Printed by Julius Blochmann Jr. in Dresden (Schloßgaffe 23).

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In Germany, I said, was with the men
of that time to do nothing for the revolution; their friends
had to be patient and first a new generation to
First of all, they cast their eyes on the academic
Youth, the youth who prepared and were determined,
in future the church and school, as academic teachers the Er-
relationship of the nation, which was preparing and
foft was in future the judges, the legislators, the authorities=
ten of the nation. The fraternity associations
were launched with the obvious purpose:
"To be educational schools for citizens full of love for a
free, united, great, German fatherland." The Federation was
a general German, the connections on the individual
Universities were branches of the general federation, the Ore
The organization of the entire Federation was republican, the Federal
Legislation and the Federal decisions were discussed
at general youth meetings (convents) where each individual
Burfschaft sent its representatives. The individual
Burfschaft had a governing body in an elected
Board of Directors with a board member and his/her support
The controlling body was an elected committee=Colle=
gium for preliminary discussion of the resolutions proposed by the Board
and government measures. It was therefore the republic
Canadian constitutionalism, the separation of the executive from the
Legislation. The form of Johannine Freemasonry was subject to.
If the proposals were discussed in advance in both colleges, then
They came to the general assembly for discussion and decision-making
Society and here everyone received from the presiding board
of the Collegium on prior registration "I ask for the floor"
permission to speak.

But each individual society was divided into two classes,
the class of those who have no further special positive determination
knew, and the class of those who knew such a
Class of the initiated. The latter were mostly the talented ones=
speakers, certainly the most enthusiastic and energetic
Their active solidarity, their zeal and their
Talents always brought them to the top of the
They formed the boards and acted as representatives
empowered the general youth conventions.

never an uninitiated person. All the songs that we sing

Eckert's Masonic Order, II. Lief.

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gave, all the speeches that you gave in our meetings,
 preached only one doctrine, that of the German Republic, fired
 to strive for a single great German fatherland,
 to hatred against the monarchs, or made them contemptible.
 They strove for each individual member of the Federation to achieve their special profit-
 ven purpose, and in this with more and less pre-
 fent preparatory and advertising attempts
 one, with careful, wise negotiation: that there is a young man-
 lingsbund in the fraternity, related to
 a men's association and led by him for the purpose of creating a free
 republican, great German fatherland. It
 the thought arises that here again signs of life of the
 Illuminati-Masonry; because Bahrddt in the work:
 "History and diary of my prison, together with secret
 Documents and information about the German Union", Berlin 1790,
 P. 57 says: "The members are divided into three classes,
 1) Aldermen, 2) Men, 3) Youths. From the Alder-
 men, the Mesopolitans, Diocesans and Superiors
 elected." The acts of the Central Commission must contain further
 Evidence has shown that the fraternities were
 blown up and the initiates everywhere from the universities
 The persecution started in Prussia, Berlin took
 the relegated from all countries. But it must be striking-
 feem that Austria and the Catholic German countries,
 who do not tolerate the Masonic Order, from this Ver-
 remained free from binding.

This is how future teachers were educated in church and school,
 the future authorities of the German nation to teachers and
 Tools of the revolution. The fruits could be used for the Re-
 revolution cannot be avoided.

All works of science have been preaching boldly
 Nature these teachings, so far the censorship, which unfortunately by literary
 without royal status as a secondary occupation and therefore only
 was administered too laxly, allowed it. Gradually and
 fhedly they were heard from the Protestant pulpits, in
 the schools. The persons of the living princes and
 the state constitutions in their specialties were still dared
 not to attack, but they praised freedom, free institutions-
 and idolized countries and people who introduced such
 On the other hand, people dared to go outside the churches and

Schools are already bitinglly mocking the positive aspects of Church, which the Masonic Order has already become a daily refrain It included the majority of the scientific bourgeois classes, of course he mastered the concepts of education= classes of what is moral, what is a condition of recognition of educational property. Thus, the general un= the term "liberalism" became the prevailing tone of the day, accustomed to the secret management and therefore initially gave him the direction against the Church, where the already prepared They thoughtlessly followed the most easily what they were most afraid of. highest were frightened, and the governments, when they did not directly touching, short-sighted, most lenient. | Now Europe's monarchs were not without unrest and caution because of this obvious revolutionary activity, as the monarchs= and ministerial congresses of that period showed, only in the Catholic countries of Germany and in In Russia, the source was recognized and attempts were made to protect it. in the other states it was believed that enough would be done if one anxiously observes the phenomena emerging from it watch and crush. In vain at the Congress in Verona in 1822 the Prussian State Minister a. D. Count von Haugwitz wrote a memorandum in which he described the dangers of of the Masonic Order. He says among other things:

"The secret machinations, this creeping poison, whose Nattersting threatens humanity now more than ever, this ft are the things that at the end of my career will once again catch my eye I feel called to capture this. Her story is in such a precise connection with that of my life that I I cannot refrain from highlighting them once again, and to treat them specially here. – Disposition and education had aroused in me a thirst for knowledge that did not fatisfied. To penetrate into the interior of things, that is what I. But the shadow follows the light, and so curiosity the nobler urge to grasp the higher. Both led me into the Masonic Order. We know how little the first Entry is suitable to satisfy the spirit, but that is just the dangerous for the all too active youthful imagination. – I was barely of age when I found myself at the top no longer of Freemasonry, but even in the chapter of the ho= hen degrees. – Before I even

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could recognize before I even knew the point of view on which I was thrown, I found myself called to the upper

Management of part of the Prussian, Polish and Russian
to take over the assemblies of the Order, or at least to
In its secret work, Masonry was then
split into two parties. One found in the emblems
the opening of the philosopher's stone. – Deism, also
Atheism was the religion of this sect. The main
The headquarters of this work was in Berlin and its leader Dr. Zin-
nendorf.“ = ;

“It was different with the second party, whose external
Prince Friedrich of Brunswick was the head of the
Feud among themselves, but both met in one – in
Striving to rule the world. – The thrones in
their property and the monarchs their trustees, the
was their goal! –“ |

“I would try in vain to say today
how my burning curiosity managed to become the master of
furtherwell-kept secret of the one and the other
to make me. But the truth is that both unveiled
in front of me. But both of them outraged me. On the stand-
point at which I now found myself remained in my
nothing else, at least that was my opinion at the time,
than to resign with éclat, or to go my own way.
I chose the latter, and no less happily than my
Sidewalker, I found in the hieroglyphs before me
of the higher degrees, what my soul sought with fervor.
I found the nature of man pure, as it came from the hand
of the Creator.” |

“It was in the year 1777 when I took over the management of a part
of the lodges in the Prussian state, and even on the
brothers scattered in Poland and Russia. If I had
not experience it myself, it would still seem unbelievable to me today
feem, with what carelessness the governments are creating a mischief
of this kind – a real status in statu – completely un-
could be noticed. The heads were not alone
in constant correspondence, used their cipher,
ft they fed each other through their
Ambassadors. – A ruling influence on throne and
Monarchs practice, that was the goal, as it once was the goal
the Knights Templar.” N

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“A text appeared: Erreurs et verite. It made
a lot of attention and made an impression on me. I believed
initially to find in it what in my opinion in the
emblems of the Order. The deeper I looked into the mind
of this strangely mysterious fabric, the more about-

I witnessed to myself that some certain something from the very beginning whose nature lay in the background. It became clearer to me I learned that St. Martin, the author, was one of the luminaries of the chapter of Sion, and, as I later learned, it really was. There hung the later developing Threads together to form the fabric that the deceived Sense, the eye of the layman under the garment of religious mysticism fticism to the most extraordinary extent and prepare ten fshould."

"At that time I had the firm conviction won that what was in the year eighty-eight be: and soon after broke out – the French Revolution, the regicide with all its horrors, – not only decided at that time, but by connection, oaths, etc., and God knows how long it has existed. What impression these discoveries made upon me, I leave to the few, who know my heart and mind to judge."

"Of all the companions of that time, only one remains to me, who Neftor of our noblest. – My first urge was to Friedrich Wilhelm (III.) to share all my discoveries. We ge the conviction that all connections of the Moors from the lowest to the highest degrees known to me open to every impression that

"religious feelings, as well as criminal plans of all kinds, "walk together in step, and the former themselves "serve as a cover for the latter."

"This conviction, which Friedrich Wilhelm shares with me shared, led me to the firm decision to give every to renounce his participation forever. But the prince seemed it is advisable that I not completely withdraw from the Mau rerei feit by the presence of lawful men in the Lodges as a means of escaping the influence of treason bend, and from the once existing assemblies harm to make loose connections. The prince also has the same

Gang afterwards followed as king."

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5 b this view is justified in our times, especially but whether it can still hold up today, I am far from sure far from claiming." | From Giddens' "Auffschluß" we learn on page 25 that furthermore:

"This thought was made upon the Emperors Franz and Alexander= fcription an impression that the author could hardly wish for better For Austria and Russia this meant for a long time, perhaps forever, the fate of the Order separated." |

Dog as shown by Friedrich Wilhelm III., to the fuffificife the apoftrophe of his former minister was, and into which his friends and allies urged, to follow their example? – How did He act, who in other Things, as we know, willingly respond to the voices of his followers= barn heard, in this case?" –

"Report to your brothers," he said in Verona this personal physician Wiebel, a member of the Grand National Lodge of Germany – that I am here of the Masonic Order and its Preservation in Prussia was difficult because of but that the confidence which I once gave to the brothers given to them, not without more compelling reasons than I have here heard, will withdraw again; that the Masonic Order can continue to count on my protection as long as he within his self-imposed limits, and I am assured feen, if the superiors of the three Grand Mother Lodge in Berlin on my return again promise." |

Thus, by half measures, the year 1830 was getclose.

The French generation of that time was less demo= kratifcal than imperial, but the more she died and a As a new generation grew up, it became more and more clear that it grew out of the lessons of the democratic revolution. And with it the influence of the Masons grew again. The old Masonic revolutionary figure, Lafayette, showed with his Friends a restless, destructive activity, and in the last= ten years of the Restoration – so reports "the journal for Freemasonry" Year 1831 p. 123, published by Dia= conus and Master of the Chair, Dr. Fischer of Leipzig, the

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Brothers – the Masons in France exercised great influence on the elections that they finally defeat the Re= government decided." According to this Fischer's Order Declaration, close to 100,000 Masons in France, a larger number than those eligible to vote at that time.

The period of restoration is also not associated with more knowledge and more clearly described than by the initiate= test and main revolutionary Louis Blank in his history of

10 years from 1830 to 1840, translated by . We read therein among other things: |

"On May 1, 1821, three young men, Bazard, Flotard and Büchez at a round table in the street Cape. From the deliberations of the three unknown men in one of the poorest districts of the capital, the Carbonarism, which a few months later swept all of France exciting."

"The unrest of June 1820 had the military Conspiracy of August 19th, a conspiracy, who was suffocated the day before the fight. The blow, who met the conspirators, took place in the lodge of friends the truth an echo; the most important members of the same scattered. Joubert and Dugied travelled to Italy. Naples was in full revolt. The two young The French offered their services and were only the protection of five members of the Neapolitan Parliamentments that they are risking their heads in this venture It is well known how this revolution ended, and how quickly the Austrian army fulfilled the brilliant prophecies drawings of General Foy proved to be lies. Dugied returned back to Paris with the tricolor ribbon as a sign of the degree he had received in Italian Carbonarism. Flotard learned from his friend the details of his an inauguration in ceremonies that had previously been were unknown. He shared them with the administration Council of the Masonic Lodge "Friends of the Truth", and the seven members who make up This council decided to give the French to justify carbonarism after opposing each other sworn to keep the terrible secret intact. Limperani and Dugied were instructed to

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asks to translate the regulations that the latter brought It was wonderfully suited to the Italian character. mefen, but the code of conspiracy in France to It wasn't very suitable. The idea contained in it was essentially religious, even mystical. The Carbonari were as the military militia of Freemasonry, as an army fhoard of Christ, the patriot xat 2Eoyny regarded. One had to think about changes, and Büchez, Bazard and Flotard were commissioned to lay the foundations of the "To design an organization, we need to be flexible."

"The dominant idea of the organization was not sharp formulated and clearly defined; the motives, such as Baz -

zard, Flotard and Büchez fhe wrote, ran on consequences=

"Considering that force does not replace right and that the Bourbons were brought back by foreign countries ft, the Carbonari unite to join the French nation the free exercise of the right to choose a suitable Government len, to restore it." This meant the sovereignty of the People decreed without defining them. So they set about to confpire on a huge scale, without ideas of the future, without prior studies, all capricious performances exposed to the most densely populated areas."

"It was agreed that next to the high Venta Central vents, under which there are special vents The number of members of each Association was to escape the penal code, set at twenty. The hahe Venta originally consisted of the fieben founders of Carbonarism: Bazard, Flotard, Büchez, Dügied, Carriol, Joubert and Limperani. They complemented each other."

"For the formation of the Central Vents, following procedure: "two members of the high Venta withdrew a third party, without letting him in on the secret of their position= development and appointed him President of the future tigen Venta, while even one of them has the title of deputy, the other took on the role of a censor. Since the task of the Deputies in correspondence with the higher association, and that of the censor in the control of the subordinate Afociation existed, the high Venta became the center of all the vents it has established, although it has given them its secret and their actions."

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"It was impossible to follow the investigations of the Pos lizei to avoid completely, foreseen; to reduce the danger gladly, it had been decided that the Benten were indeed common act fubstantially, but remain unknown to each other, so that The police only discovered the high Venta the whole context."

"It was alfo given to every carbonari who was admitted to a venta= heard, forbidden to enter another. This ban was sanctioned with the death penalty."

| "The founders of carbonarism had, for example,

entry of the military; hence the double organization of Carbonarism. Each lodge was assigned to a military hierarchy archy, which ran parallel to the civil hierarchy. In addition to the Carbonarism of the high Benta, the Centralvens ten, the special venōs, consisted of the legion, the cohorts,

Centuries, the Maniples. When Carbonarism becomes civil=ft ...

On the other hand, the bourgeois hierarchy disappeared. Apart from the power that comes from the play of these two powers and the alternating government, The double designations provided a means for the police from the trail!!“

“The Carbonari’s duty was to carry a gun and 50 cartridges to be ready for sacrifice and to obey the orders to blindly obey the unknown leader.”

“Constituted in this way, Carbonarism soon spread throughout all quarters of the capital. It penetrated all schools. I does not know what glow of fire runs through the veins of youth= ftrômte. Everyone kept the secret, Everyone showed fih fully Sacrifice. The members of each Venta recognized peculiar signs and mysterious patterns were observed= In several cases, inspectors were commissioned to to make sure that everyone has cartridges and a gun. The affiliates practiced weapons in their homes; Several times exercises were performed on a straw-covered ground. And while this strange conspiracy under the protection of unprecedented secrecy tete, and surrounded society with a thousand invisible threads= fwallowed, the government slumbered in the shadows!”

“The founders of carbonarism were, as we have seen,

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have, unknown young people (officials of the Accisver= administration) without an official position, without recognized influence. As it was important to expand their work and the network with which which they had surrounded Paris, spread throughout France= spread, they considered themselves, and distrusted themselves. It be= At that time, a parliamentary committee was set up to which Lafayette belonged to. Since Bazard was with the Ge= neral was well known, he asked his friends for the Empowerment to draw them into the secret of their aspirations There was no shortage of objections. Why this communication, which because of its often unreserved character ters Lafayette's was associated with evil and danger? – If he decided to enter the Carbonarimus, and to risk his head like everyone else, you have to put up with it.”

“When Lafayette was informed of the matter, he did not hesitate; he entered the high venta, and the boldest of his colleagues followed him. The directors

of carbonarism, if they consider this inclusion to be necessary: since the Carbonari did not know which Hands the impulse came from, so you always had this believed to obey liberal notabilities, which only later were called to share in this mysterious power. The real inclusion of these important persons in the high Venta did not reinforce the moral impression that her had already practiced the required membership. But what she what they could do and what they would dare to do was Secret of the future."

"However, their entry was nevertheless Carbonarism useful through the relationships which it with the provinces. (It has already been shown above that Lafayette was an old head of the Masonic Order, and as from Paris the Order is directed throughout France and was inftruiured.) Several young people went with recommendations= letters to the departments to promote carbonarism organize. Flotard was sent to the West, Dü= Gied went to Burgundy, Rouen the elder to the Brittany, Joubert to Alsace. In their relations to the provinces, the high Venta took the name of the upper= ft Venta; and Carbonarism was everywhere as in

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the capital. With general and irresistible= It spread with great violence; almost the entire land of France empire was covered with plots and conspirators."

"It got to the point that in the last days of the year 1821 everything led to an uprising in Rochelle, Poitiers, Niort, Colmar, Nantes, Beaufort, Bordeaux and Tou= lofe was ready. In many regiments there were Venten or= ganifirt, and even the garrison changes were for carbonarism a means of propaganda. If the president of a military force leaving a city had to, f he received half of a metal plate, the an= half to a member of the high Venta or the Central= Venta was sent to the city, after which the re= giment. Through this connection and recognition sign, which was incomprehensible to the police, the Sol: data that were included in the Carbonarism, the Travelling salesmen of the same, and thus led their conspiracy in their cartridge pouches."

| "Meanwhile, the time for action had come, and people believed it at least. Since the staff of the upper Venta has become stronger had been, when it seemed appropriate, a

Committee of the Action, which deals with the preparations for fight, but was forbidden to do so without the approval of the upper Vendita, a definitive decision must be taken. This committee was extremely active. Thirty-six young people were ordered to go to Besençon to leave where the signal of the uprising will be given should. They did not consider, although they were young, that they went to their deaths."

The order writer of the more related work: "the Freemasonry etc. etc." Acerellos Vol. 3. p. 49 explains regarding the connection of Carbonarism with the Masonic Order explicitly: "Carbonarism is also in France (he lists masonry systems before and after) where in 1822 there were 60,000 members." He concludes a defense of carbonarism against the suspicion of its democratic nature and a eulogy to him! –

Thus the revolution in France again progressed with certainty to overthrow the throne of the grace of God.
| Soon Carl X was fascinated by the revolutionary activities of

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far that the sad alternative had occurred, neither to allow the state to fall into horrific destruction, or to violate forms of its constitution which allow the Government made it impossible to adequately protect the state against the Revolution to defend. The clear mind could not fail to recognize that the purpose of their determination is higher than that of the government must stand, as the practical fulfillment given to it possible form. And the monarch of duty and Kraft had to be determined to fulfill his divine calling. Carl X was such a man. Unfortunately, he had men elected to carry out the task, which may have the will but not the Försächtigkeiten to carry out the work wisely and vigorously. They dared to suspend the constitutional forms, but they had neither the eventuality, which was so close, the outbreak the long-awaited revolution with its scope, nor the business, modern treason in the king's immediate environment. There were sufficient provisions for the extraordinary measures do not include appropriate military security means prepared. And even less thought had been given to the To neutralize treason. 1 The Masonic notabilities immediately acted as protectors and Leaders of the Revolution; General Maifon and others High masons in the king's closest service stormed the fame to Rambouillet with worthless false news about the fluctuating loyalty of the troops, the attitude of the nation, the national garden and the alleged triumph of the revolution.

They persuaded the king to abdicate. Lafayette and another high mason encouraged the National Guard and the Street rebels and led the rebellion.

The throne by the grace of God found, and Lafayette and his friends raised for the time being to administer the order of the Republic, for which France was of course destined to be a member of their order, (cf. Vicomte d'Arincourt, the red Italian) Louis Philippe, the first citizen king, to the throne. The constitution was democratized somewhat, especially the Hereditary status of the Chamber of Peers as the last remnant of the estate was abolished. So the great France was once again an easy prey of the secret revolutionary alliance. This brilliant Victory had to have a wider impact. It had to overcome the power of terror that the shameful fall of

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Throne of the great France, inflexibly on the monarchs of the smaller states. It was the neighbouring country Belgium had to be conquered first, where for the conquered great France the protective and supporting power offered; the smaller German states had to be taken into possession. Everything was easy. And in Belgium, Prince Leopold of Saxony was elected as the citizen king of Coburg, who was born on 6 August 1813 in Bern in the lodge "zur Hoffnung" had received the ordination of the Masonic Order, the throne. |

Whether earlier or over the years the entire house of Saxe-Coburg took the order, I cannot say. But it seems like a peculiar fate that three high shoots of this venerable princely house in the course of only a few years on the steps of three thrones, which are more and more under the influence of democratic or liberal party powers fall. It was the House of Coburg that created the Illuminatenbund, Weishaupt, and showered him with honors. And Coburg has remained one of the refuges of the higher Democracy. In Germany and the further north the more. If this were the case, the peoples would hang on to the throne despite all the above-mentioned revolution efforts at the beginning of 1830 still faithfully to their princes, felt free and happy, and were still far from revolutionary will and revolutionary receptivity. Nevertheless, rumors were heard in the capital cities that Revolution should break out at certain hours, without understanding where the rumors came from, who should revolutionize and why? – But the time came, faces, noble and ignoble in appearance, appeared in the squares. Here in Dresden, such noble and mysteriously important gold watches and said: "at this hour the castle in Braunschweig is burning", or "at the hour it started here and there." – As in Dresden, so it happened elsewhere. In short, all individual revolutions

appeared clearly and unmistakably as effects of a secret Plan, a unified European conspiracy. The German the peoples did not want to know anything about freedom of the press and Constitution and the like. In the capital cities, every institution, what she disliked in the place, as a complaint, nowhere a major political complaint. And in the small towns the most passionate people were incited to seize the opportunity

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to take the reins of their revenge against their city authorities to shoot; of course every authority, even the best, had Over the years, many people have not been able to give justice as they wish and indeed had to punish many. Only this much was clear, that everywhere people of the middle-class education have these unclear purely urban riots, to expel the urban authorities' abilities, authorities who at that time still had Guilds and emerged through them. And everywhere you saw then people who have become organs of the revolution had, into the places of the hated community officials.

I repeat, the country had no intention of the desire for a constitution was thought of, it was not even requested. His Majesty called Mr. v. ZV. to consult His Majesty Mr. v. L. was known to be a high Freemason, and the country received a constitution. His Majesty laid the Government into the hands of ministers responsible to the people and renounced the free power over their officials, who could only be their judicial colleagues will have the right to suffer in the future should be obliged. His Majesty said a city order which creates an independent, well-paid civil service the educated middle class; and finally His Majesty a civil list. The state representation remained at the time nor a ständliche; only with the town ordinance the ständ Representation of the interests of small urban businesses and guilds. The urban middle class, this old corporate element of the Prosperity of the middle classes and the wealthy power and attitude had to sink. |

His Majesty the King generously sacrificed their families' rights and ability to make the people happy and content, who was happy and content at that time. But the same people' the lied that the people were satisfied, the same people cried out, after their desires had barely been granted, about further and growing discontent, seduced young people and thoughtless masses, encouraged the ambitious, in short, to strive to make a revolution out of the tumult until the burden state of tension bloodily restored calm.

As proof that a secret line of conspiratorial

and organically connected people according to the model of the Car⁸
bonari, which was already present in Dresden at that time, continues to serve
The following from my own experience. At the entrance to the sea⁹

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gaffe was held at that time by a certain Blandau, a Swiss or Cons
diterladen. The local consisted of two pieces. In the second
Room Died Locals gathered the Adv. Moosdorf a whole
closed circle of about 20 young men: Juriften,
Doctors, and also some merchants.

Admission to this club always took place in such a way that
an Elubb member for the decided liberal sentiments
and for the otherwise suspicious properties of the
Was not a decisive contradiction against
the introduction is made, the member shall inform the person he or she has introduced¹⁰
intended to lead, simply with: "a selected company¹¹
chen liberal men gather at Blandau to discuss the
To discuss ways and means to bring about a liberal constitution
to lead. The personality in question showed air to the part¹²
taking, she gave the member her word to keep quiet about it,
and was introduced. They gathered every evening.
9 o'clock, and then flop Blandau fine shop for the rest
World. The whole thing only bore the mark of a social
Entertainment without any organism, and no definite limited
The purpose was stated, it was enough to agree that
one wanted a liberal constitution; everyone could imagine its nature,
as he had air, and people were tolerant of the different¹³
views. However, there was unmistakably in this club
People who were bound by closer ties and had certain pos
five purposes, the "social republic". They formed
the core and the stele of society, and sought with friends¹⁴
fcient protection and more apparently occasionally at Spar
ziöněť walks with individual uninitiates, who for their purposes
to mature. In the evening company one heard of them,
"that in the Communal Guards companies or in civil associations
one or in some neighborhoods this or that rumor is circulating
set or this or that measure is requested in order to
To increase the support for liberal aspirations, or
to carry out useful purposes for such endeavours." It was
talked about it and the activities of the society for all¹⁵
agreed, because any dislikes are always offset by the hin¹⁶
interpretation were eliminated: "it is already happening through other ah¹⁷
worthy patriots who should not be abandoned,
and must support it for the sake of party harmony."
It thus became clear that there were other details

ger Clubbs – called Benten by the Carbonaris. The
 The creator and most powerful spirit of the club was the Advocat
 Moosdorf, a dark-skinned man, capable and determined to
 most terrible of all means of destruction. He offered everything that
 individual members of the society, mostly on confidential
 Walks, to bold tools of the social republic yn
 He also always published provocative writings, such as the
 printed draft of an all too liberal constitution, and
 tried to persuade us to distribute the writings in moderation
 and to contribute money. However, as Le
 | N never make such requests in society. |
 And everywhere the fruits of the tumults that had been
 Revolution. In Braunschweig, however, people were so far
 came to chase away the monarch. The illustrious brother
 of the exiled monarch took the monarch's place, and Eu-
 ropa's monarchs allowed it to happen that three monarchs of
 Rebels dethroned and other people elected in their places
 The revolution interpreted this as the actual
 full recognition of popular or, more correctly, party sovereignty.
 Only the revolution in Po, which initially seemed so promising,
 No concessions were made to them, and they alone took a
 pitiful end. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia destroyed
 fle, and – interestingly – His Imperial Majesty did not tolerate any
 Masons in the council and in the surrounding area of the a most high-
 ft person. |
 So without any popular support, only by means of
 miserable tumults and by means of the Order's influence on the
 German monarchs, who were persuaded to support the republican
 To generously reveal the constitutional principles in their real essence=
 And with the coming into effect of the city ordinance=
 ten the communal offices, the entire weight of the municipal
 Representation of the Order. The faithful, strictly loyal official
 had also learned with horror that, apart from the will
 and beyond the governmental power of his monarch, to whom he owes allegiance
 had promised, a second will, a second power,
 which considers strict loyalty a crime and over its
 Well, in higher power to dispose. The general
 Ambition and general self-respect recognized that
 the revolution had become a force which could defeat its opponents.
 ftrès ftrès, fthose who are willing to serve, fshould be crushed. And fhence

"8th
 Uh:

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 the revolution had also become a moral force that

rivalling the monarchical boldness in the whole state life, yes she herself, oppressively, boldly stepped into the barriers.

But it was not enough for the revolutionary party, Frank= Reich, Belgium and Germany. Above all, the charter the revolutionary strategy on Italy, Spain, and Portugall had to be subjected to the revolution, feven To protect their backs. England's powerful statesmen power had to be brought firmly and permanently into democratic hands, the thoroughly aristocratic constitution had to be dissolved, had to be democratized. North America and Switzerland ends lich had to be considered as existing assets, the operational bases ben. And thus. the Bafis a completely free, uninhibited free, so that nothing could hinder the revolution, the total forces of these states as they see fit for the revolutionary conquest of Euro=

pa's, so in both countries the last

Forces of the Catholicomus and the Estates Structure Broken will be.

The famous Wilhelm Blumenhagen held on 2 November 1820 a lodge lecture on "Freemasonry and the State" or "What is needed in this time?" – to read in the magazine for Freemasonry, as a manuscript for brothers printed 1823. p. 320, – in which we discuss Spain and other countries revolutions the most authentic information He said, among other things:

"In the south-west of Europe lives a people who, through fharsly drawn national character fharnesses itself among all peoples of the civilized world. The Spaniard is the representative of the Chivalry of Europe. Pride, bravery, gallantry, sense of honour and love of country merged in the glow of nearby Africa, None without the other, all with and through each other, give their true picture." |

"Freemasonry was frowned upon like patricide and blood shame; but the free daughter of the heavenly= light and built her white altar. What The brothers found a rich field of work here! Spiritual light, emanating from them, thousands of pilgrims, and like the first Christians, the danger of martyrdom was deserved= more and more glorious. More widespread than one would believe, Freemasonry was already in Spain before the double invasion

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wafion of the French and English into the unfortunate country,
 fogar in Klöftern, where the friends of light can be found on the last
 ten should expect, English officers found brothers and lot
 and the arrival of the two foreign peoples
 the country will soon be richly populated with lodges and free masonry=
 faft." – The death hour of Gallic arrogance had come
 ftruck; friend and foe alike had rescued the people
 own strength, but the tree of charity,
 the fruitful palm of the Orient, had deep roots
 gen, and all the efforts of Catholicism as well as monarchy
 Chinese cruelty that brought down an entire lodge in Valentia=
 fhoot, did not hinder the flight of the fired spirits; the
 Lodge of the Loreniinis in Madrid and their sons Quiroga and
 Riego on the island of Leon, the chains were broken and a whole
 people, secretly nourished by Masonic truth, by
 inspired by the Masonic boldness of thought, freed himself,
 noble and without violating the laws of humanity. Uo
 Here, too, Masonry exceeded its limits, so that it would
 dig, driven by need and the loud pleading voice of the
 oppressed, the great immeasurable gain, the consequence of the
 bold deed and how it happened, sanctifies the error."
 "The same thing is said to the Masons about Portugal by the Altenbur=
 ger secret Freemasonry=Umfauf, called Ziegeldecker, lc
 1839. No. 9. Portugal. The Freeman Order is to be
 persecuted in Portugal for some time.
 The Order felt the tolerance sometimes granted by
 Inclusion of political elements in its constitution. The last
 tere took place especially during the French invasion
 1808. At this time, however, the Association of Freeman split
 finnigen in Francefado's and pure masons, ie in franzdfis
 fhic masons and English masons. In the battle of
 Vimiceira (village near Liffabon, where the French and
 ter Junot on 20 August 1808 by the English under
 Wellesley were defeated and then evacuated Portugal
 had to), those perished, except for a few, some of whom
 with Masonic rituals 1820, 1821, 1825, 1826, 1833,
 1834, 1836 and 1838 were reinforced by new ones, the political
 relationships. The pure masons pursued
 their endeavours in cautious silence and seclusion
 more indirectly than directly, always under the utmost

– A

which delusion, prejudice, selfishness, delusion and
 Fanaticism threatens them."

He further says: "The attentively observing Freemason takes with joyfully beating heart the phenomena in the Lodge world, which give news of the brothers active Strive to always follow the precepts of the royal art and to achieve the great federal goal of the Do these phenomena justify him

z the beautiful belief in a constant progress of the derfschaft to greater perfection, so his inner the more filled with sadness and sorrow when he sees that here and there freemasonry is abused for purposes, which are not within his fur ...

Brothers fight against brothers and, in the spirit of true Freemasonry, hostility and persecution. A be=

A lamentable example of this is Porto (Augsb. Allgem.

There are currently 18 Masonic lodges working here, all of which consist of Septembrists, who are nothing more than Revolutionary Ckubbs; their members, almost all young people from the middle and craft trades, are particularly characterized by red vests and red neckties, and are therefore from the Chartist leaves Garroteiros (Executioner)

As an opposition to those lodges, another in Porto, which consisted of moderate and purely sympathetic men should be composed."

We read the same thing about Braftlien in Fescher's magazine for Freemasonry 1838. 2nd issue p. 243.

"Freemasonry, which here has completely revolutionary origins played a very important role in Brazil.

Under the Viceroy, Count of Rezende, around the

By the year 1801, it had already gained such a firm foothold that of its members with the mission to Lifabon, to establish a connection with the main lodge there. This Reife received the character of a special commission, since had managed to persuade the Viceroy to fure man to send fine dispatches to Europe fend; this man was the secret emissary of the Free= mason."

"Some time later there were disagreements and disputes in the womb of the growing society, which has not yet received the attention

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aroused, which was already known to her in other places at that time= mete. Few distinguished and important persons were into the covenant, but their number in the time= had already grown considerably in the period 1801-1808. His Existence has not yet been discovered, although

King John, who was terrified by the mere rumor instilled, tried everything possible to discover. At the At meetings, the brotherhood constantly changed its motto cal. When the king finally received the list of members= held, he extorted from them the oath to leave the society to want to step in; and so in 1815 the prene Dal er= delete."

"At the beginning of the year 1817, the company received as a result of the political movements in Portugal and Per= nambuco a big increase. Everyone rushed to times to join the alliance, partly out of curiosity, partly out of a penchant for intrigue or out of ambition."

"The second founder of the League is Jof. Bonifaz von Andrade; he also moved the young to Don Pedro J., the future emperor, to be taken. Thus, the society of Freemasons the workshop in which the Independent= ity of Brazil and the Empire was built.

But soon Andrade, who was consumed by his personal hatred could not master, with the lodge; the Marquis Rezende caused a split, and from then on two Societies that claim the name of the "Great Orient" tive, and whose tendencies naturally opposed ftood."

"Don Pedro I, who soon got a taste for this lost and felt disturbed by resistance, was now very strict against the Freemasons; only more after this mood, rather than with strong energy. Shortly before his

A political club had been established which had the basic situation became the Society of Defenders of the Constitution. Through this society, which indisputably has the best minds (of F.=B. was one of its members, the revolution of 1831 launched – a revolution that exceeded all its expectations= ments and whose outcome may also partly contrary to their wishes. This

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Connection through the death of Don Pedro I, whom she had fought to the utmost."

So we see the same political game there, which shook Europe. The Order awarded a prince= zen his ordinations, and appointed him administrator of the republican nifden Land. The Order pushed its high tool back from the throne when it wanted to have an independent will.

England, according to its constitution, belonged to a class-based

aristocracy, therefore his resistance to the revolution of the ten
hefte. Therefore, the world saw this autocratic state, the Euro-
pean, democratic revolution originating in France, with
with unparalleled persistence and effort.

After the civil wars, the Masonic Order suffered from internal desor-
ganization suffered, had degenerated into entertainment societies
and remained ineffective until 1717. He reorganized

in the year in question and sought to centralize his power; but,
as shown above, it was only partially successful. The new English
franc-maçon organism stimulated the old great lodge of York with its
daughter lodges, and the Grand Lodges of Scotland and
Ireland also waged war on him. Hence imperfect Er-

But with the general connection in 1813

the influence of the order also increased greatly and soon the
state dissolution, the decline of the Tory party. Only for the
In increasingly shorter and rarer periods they still achieved the state
power and had to purchase their property with concessions
from. Parliaments and other radical reforms

conceivable power of socialist ferment. Yes, England was
with increasing energy and consideration for the people-
right, the powerful patron of the free liberal, the revolution-
ary principle in Europe. It took firm defense in Spain;
Portugal, Italy, Brazil, Belgium, etc., in short everywhere.

America had barely raised the flag of indignation, whether
with or without the influence of the Masonic Order? which is already
beginning of the 18th century from England and Scotland
had been brought there; whether with or without the suggestion of the
European Revolutionary Party? I do not know, - so
under Lafayette, and France's unfortunate king
was persuaded to give the revolution its then so powerful
To lend a hand, without which the Americans, who neither general-

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my will for revolution, nor courage and means, and
were willing to sacrifice, had to submit to their king. Clearly
However, the following appears:

After achieving independence, the owners of the
State administration and its offices in connection with the other
most respected marginal families after their preservation in the possession of the
States administration, for which the federal constitution is desirable
had to appear. Of course, they were immediately joined by a mass of other
who did not want such an aristocracy to arise
Thus, the parties of the Federalists and the Des-
mocrat, but called the former, in order to give the appearance of aristocracy-
from will from fit, Whigs. Under these names

Both names became world famous and fought fiH until the Masonic Order drove fine branches throughout the country and had embraced democracy. The Whig Party then soon, and until today, gradually all political gentrals and state power passed to the Order. Already in the year In 1826 the Order had acquired such enormous political importance that he almost completely foresaw the following outrageous repercussions I believe that they are characteristic of the Order and as evidence of the danger of secret connections in er= to communicate with the full power of the people, as fle similarly from Diac. Fischer in his much-cited mason's newspaper, year 1832. and 1833. 1. Issue p. 116. and by Jacob Naumann in his excellent works: North America, fine folklore and fine infti= tutionen. Edited by Bülau. Leipzig 1846. were told

"It was, says Naumann on p. 272, in the middle of the year in question (1886) that a ship in Batavia in A man living in western New York named William Morgan, in collaboration with a local printer a book bears in which the secrets of Freemasonry are published The printer mentioned above soon lost a Number of customers of the newspaper he published and more= Several lawsuits for small debt claims were filed against him Then on 8 September an attempt was made to forcefully enter his printing works in order to printed sheet of that work; but it was possible him, with the help of his people, to abort it. Two days There was even a fire under the stairs of his printing shop= which was, however, deleted again. Finally, on the 12th of the same

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Month he was arrested, with a preliminary arrest warrant pon Batavia. But since it is only a question of to remove him from his apartment, it was easy to prove the invalidity of the arrest warrant and fine cancer When he returned to his house in the evening, he had to find that unknown hands during his absence had destroyed the entire printing works. The only thing he could now do was to file a lawsuit against his kidnappers auftellie, which haun from the county court to three= bid . were sentenced to fe ...

"In the meantime, on July 25, tine debt suit against William Morgan in the court in Rochester, for which he was appointed until the decision Nevertheless, on 11 September he was because of this alleged debt of two dollars, under Dors presentation of an arrest warrant, in any case with prior knowledge of the Cherif. the county, in the outside lying area

hauled to Ganaindagua in prison. With his wife
Negotiations were started. They promised to exchange extradition
fine papers to release Morgan. She released them,
but under the false pretext that one of them was missing
the masonic e was about his release
refused."

"Morgan was, however, still on the evening of 12 September
flated, after the crime for which he was arrested,
by a certain Lawson, released.

But when he came out of the prison door, he was, despite
'fine resistance and screaming, with force in a what
zen, who then quickly drove away. He was
to Rochester and from there to Fort Niagara.

Horses and wagons were at the ready everywhere along the way=
flaht, the curtains of the carriage remained down, and
the sheriff of Niagata= County, named Bruce, brought the
Eutfuhrten on 14 September early in the morning into the fort. This was
at that time without crew; it was only supervised by a supervisor
along with his wife, as if from a man living in the ferry
Manne, named Gidding, inhabited, who fo. as well as Bruce
was a Freemason."

"The first kidnappers of Morgan from Ganaindagu were,
ferely mildly punished, – namely with etamonaiider

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up to two years in prison. From the summary=
ftitufon and comparison of this circumstance with the statements
several Canadian scientists and the research of a
Committee of citizens from the city of Batavia, who are
unfortunate Mrs Morgans – who every her and her children
support offered by the Freemasons with noble de=
armament – in the most loving and active way
assumed, the following now emerges: Morgan was
soon after fine introduction. into Fort Niagara on
the Canadian shore. But since one has to deal with the
fer horror story did not want to deal with, he was sent to the
Fort brought back. Here he was sung for a few more days
held, but then between 17 and 20 September
In 1826, after holding a kind of Behmgericht, four Bans
diets were literally slaughtered and his body was buried in the Ontario=
fee verfenft. The well-known to the people, but not
officially named murderers belonged to influential families,
and therefore got away with a light prison sentence=
come." |

"Several sheriffs in neighboring counties who have
were members of the Masonic Order, refused to participate in this

to take legal action, and many accomplices and witnesses have been removed so that they cannot be obtained for the time being. were. The Governor of the State of New York, de Witt Clinton, who then held the second place of the Order in America, while Elias Hicks, founder of a Quakerian sect of the Quakers, which first occupied, issued late and hesitantly, frightened by the indignation of the crowd, October 26th, a reward-promising invitation to track down the perpetrators of this crime."

"All these facts, such as the contents of the Morgan-fh book, which despite all these outrages still leads to came to the attention of the public, and the incident well-known association of the seventeen states 1244 lodges of the Union, both among themselves and with the French and Swiss lodges, aroused the general discontent among the people. This was further increased by the fact that the Grand Lodge of New York (sic) refused to accept Morsgaus convicted kidnapper, which also the discovery came that they were against the Morgan-given

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Exclusions and disclosures an eee (check. Degree)."

But this gruesome event had even more terrible Appearances of the kind relating to previous events and consequences. Whigs and Catholics are the preferred ones in the so-called free America. most important objects of democratic-Masonic persecution; some of the most horrific examples.

"On page 295 Naumann continues: Mr. Hauson, the Res editor of a newspaper offensive to the Democratic Party, the had considered it advisable, at the time of the first tumult to leave Baltimore, returned there on July 26, 1812= accompanied by several distinguished followers of fine Party, among which was also General Lee, who fhind glory in the Revolutionary War through his bravery and subsequently Governor of Virginia and Representative fendant of this state in the Congress of the federal government. He intended to publish that paper again, namely fhould it be printed in Georgetown in the Columbia district, then brought to Baltimore and from there distributed and sold: fent. For this purpose he had in CharlesftraÙe rented a house, it against a violent break-in tried to secure it as well as possible and also with a group of brave well-armed men to protect it in case of emergency to defend it with vigor. On 28 July the Paper for the first time. It contained bitter »criticisms

comments about the Mayor, the police administration and the Residents of Baltimore because of the previous month's note in the editorial office of the same perpetrated vile Frels, and these were soon spread all over the city."

"It became known during the course of this day that Mr. Hanson himself was present in the new expedition, and (hon secretly went the rumor that next night the Gee buildings should be attacked. With the approach of dusk a pack of thugs gathered in front of it, and after they had for a while uttered the most shameful insults against: those in the crowd had expelled, they began with: to throw stones into the windows. Two firearms were now fired from the upper floor, one believes, blindly. invited to prevent further violence= »fcare. But the pack only grew larger and larger.

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and more and the boys were now replaced by men. The windows on the lower floor were smashed and Attempts were made to blow up the door. Rifle shots were fired and in rapid repetition from the heap to the pack and some shots were fired back. Some military came and tried to disperse the horde, but it did not work succeed. A certain Dr. Gale among the mob was now by a rifle shot from the door of the expedition here killed: the bitterness of the bandits turned into fury They were just about to fire a cannon against the house than a stronger Commando Mili= tix appeared and prevented the firing of the same. The Those present in the crowd were now asked to join the Civil authority, and complete protection of their persons was assured to them. Building on this assurance, They then voluntarily turned themselves over to the court officials and were, in Accompanying the military to the area outside the city County prison. The captured party consisted of twenty people; among them were Generals Henry Lee and James Lingan, the editor Hanson, the printer Wagner and several prominent citizens of Baltimore." "The Mayor instructed the Sheriff to remove all possible to exercise due caution to protect the prison entrances fuffi ciently secure it, and the commander of the military was ordered to provide a sufficient number of people to maintain peace of troops near the building. Against The following evening, however, everything bore the appearance of calm, and the ordered soldiers were with the approval of the Mavors released. But as soon as darkness had set in, fh a large crowd of scoundrels in front of the prison fampled and the intention to open it by force, clearly

Notified of this, the Mayor rushed to the Place, and with the help of some more men it was possible him also to carry out the devilish plan of the mad= to hold up the Notte for a little while, but soon fie was overpowered. The mayor was taken away by force, the prison guard was forced to open the doors and – a training game followed that cannot be described and of which no one can even imagine, the not already been an eyewitness to the bloody scenes. Lee, Lingan

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and Wagner were first captured and killed. The two captured revolutionary heroes proved to be true to their last worthy of their previous life; only after the bravest resistance and after they were overwhelmed by the crowd, They gave their blood to the murderers. All kinds of murder weapons were used, bricks, sledgehammers, stone hammers, axes ac, – the unfortunate victims of the rage were torn and torn grinds in a horrible, horrible way, and the Gemor= dead or apparently dead in a heap in front of the door thrown.”

“Only a few of the prisoners were so fortunate as to to escape the crowd. Hanson, with innumerable wounds covered, lying unconscious, was attacked by a supporter of the opposition= party, with danger of his own life by the carried into the flowing river and into the apartment of a friend but did not survive the horror story for long.”

“A proper investigation of this monstrous Violation of the public peace, which leads to a sufficient fuffifcife refults, has not taken place at all found and the guilty parties remained unpunished. Although the well-known leaders of both sides were ten to court, but since they were inclined to Everything to ignite the community spirit= They were acquitted.” |

Destruction of the nunnery in Bofton in 1834.

The destruction of the nunnery in Bofton is a horror= proof of the truth of the persecution of Catholics and More horrific examples follow one another.

“The Catholic educational institutions (Naumann p. 123.) are being attacked in far greater numbers by protestant children fought than from those of their own co-religionists. The under= as well as the care for the morality of the pupils find these houses to be excellent. Their higher education teachers folds are excellently equipped, staffed with the best teachers

and with rich collections of books, as well as phyfifall
fch apparatus and instruments and all other teaching aids
well inadvertently."

"Notwithstanding the ET services rendered by the Portugese
ity of these institutions the Catholics around the whole country and
especially to acquire the education of youth, unite

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but all Protestant sects, which otherwise always easily
Hefehden, precisely in always and everywhere being hostile to those
Many sad examples of the enemies ruling against them
fadventures have already happened, but the most terrible
of all is that, une PON still in 1834 left
m has."

"On a street close to Charlestown – one of the suburbs of Bo:
ftons – located hill there was a monastery of the Urfe=
liners, whose residents are dedicated to the education of young girls
chen. Their method of education was generally applauded,
so that the number of their pupils soon rose to sixty. The No:
viziat lasted for two years for these nuns, and even
those who have already been clothed will leave the monastery at any moment
and yet since its foundation, people had maliciously
constantly spreading the most detrimental rumors about it in the night=
bourgeoisie, which was diligently promoted by zealous clergy
Now it happened that in July 1834 a nun,
which had already been dressed ten years earlier, once in
left the monastery in a state of unconsciousness: 'she returned
however, the following day voluntarily returned to the same

fe incident was immediately exploited by malicious fanatics, the |

To spread the rumor, she was locked up in the monastery and walled up
According to the prioress's wish, the whole
Monastery searched thoroughly by a commission of the city council
and the councilmen were imprisoned by the alleged
ten nun herself was led around the house. It was now
They drew up a statement in which they testified that all
concerning this matter, rumors spread are false and slanderous=
derisch, and this declaration was confirmed in several certified
Copies to the editors of the next morning's
sent to the public newspapers to be printed in them
become."

"The fanatical enemies of the monastery now feared that
The announcement of this declaration by the councillors may
the following day the rumors spread
seemed to be completely depressed by the excitement and therefore decided

to hasten the execution of their shameful plan as quickly as possible.
They knew that same evening the entire small
and noble rabble of the city of Bofton to visit the monastery

fumpel. To attract a lot of people and thereby

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To make the tumult as terrible as possible, they lit a large
set fire to the monastery and broke open the gates and doors.
gardens."

"After several signal shots were fired throughout the whole squad
that everything was ready for the attack, the doors of the
building was blown up, as well as the nearby residential
The bishop's house and the church were plundered, with the god's
official garments and the holy vessels became bolder
mocked, even the dead were raised from their graves
and finally set fire to all the buildings,
but the rushing syringes were held back and the associated
rigen menfcies at the feng of their duties violently
prevented."

"The prioress, the nuns and their then present
47 pupils were forced to save their lives
at midnight, only scantily clad, far into the open
One of the nuns died soon after from the
Consequences of escape."

"The following day, under the chairmanship of Major
Lyman in Bofton a public meeting of the respected
ft citizens of the city. They loudly declared their resignation
fear of the crime committed, and chose a
fhot to dispose of the further necessary. This now continued
considerable rewards for the discovery of the authors of the
crime and brought it despite the danger in which his
Members were in tune with the prevailing popular mood,
ly there, the most zealous executors of the deed, even if
not to find their higher incentives
They had to appear before the Bofton asses, but
They were convicted by the jury, amidst cheers
of the assembled crowd, acquitted. As if to
In a mockery of justice, a seventeen-year-old boy was
sentenced to one year in prison, but soon afterwards
pardoned. And thus also the highest authority of the state
do not reserve anything in advance from the so unjust, although the Ge=
conduct of the jury in accordance with the crowd
nen, so was the House of Representatives, the
made a proposal: to give the seriously injured a sh=

the replacement for m. a en
discarded. rs. 0e a Pe Soe yee Se

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"This happened in the state of Maffahuffetks, according to the Dits
Only a year earlier, the traces of the religious Swarts
had legally destroyed, against a company innocently
of helpless girls. Only in their faith did their
Guilt; because, according to the testimony of parents, siblings and
Guardians of the pupils entrusted to them, had fie wake
during the fifeft years of its existence not only never
Attempt made to persuade the Protestants among them to Weber
to move, but fle had. fogat the catholic and
terfafh, with the former ever on religious matters
to speak, and they had also tried to arrange for
every Sunday, under the leadership of an older Protestant
Student, a class consisting of singing, prayer and Bible lectures
devotional exercise was held for them."

"Three different appearances are probably to be found in the act
distinguish, concludes Naumann. First the act itself, bet
which the Bofton mob, close to the gates of the city
fix hours of undisturbed robbing and plundering, burning and
was allowed to burn; then the acquittal of the
Criminals to the loud applause of the crowd and finally
the decisive refusal of the majority of the deputies=
of the State, compensation or at least an allowance
to grant support to those who had thought
under the protection of its laws, certainly too fine. These Gers
gangs spread, each for himself, much light about certain American
canic conditions, but also throw a ftasfen and
deep shadow on some of those involved. The aftermath=
world or, which is the same, history will one day
judge more impartially than the biased present

"On May 6, 1844, at Kenfington in Philadelphia
the persecution against the Catholics, almost all Irish, who
to counter the attack before it is organized
had hoped. The battle continued with fire and murder,
by means of all weapons, on the 7th and 8th. The apartments only
of the Catholic and Protestant Irish, their church
chen, seminars, charitable foundations, 48 residential buildings were never
burned, 12 people were left, hundreds wounded
det. And already on 6 July the attack on the
Catholics and another church was set on fire
ft, but the fire was extinguished again. Until then,

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the authorities showed their military power, nowhere but applied. Now it finally happened. Immediately but the masses of cannons and it began a formal civil war, but the military won. Nonetheless The vast majority of residents were less in favor of the Rebels occupied. From investigation and punishment no trace! – (The same author, p. 306.)

Meanwhile the spread of the Masonic Order always increased and with it democracy has become an undisputed The Whig party hardly exists more than the name and the authority of the authorities= fufficiency is sinking deeper every day. Democracy, under this na= men, not under that of the Masonic Order, which in and middle governs them, holds arbitrary people's courts over Irishmen and foreigners travelling through the country without respecting international law, formal war expeditions against governments with which the Union of States lives in peace, e.g. against England in Canada, and against Spain in Cuba, and the Central= government must make the humiliating admission: "not the to possess power, which are contrary to international law, for the purpose of the mocratic propaganda made warlike au prevent."

From England, the English penetrated to Dinmarf, Sweden and Russia. land and from Scotland the Old English and the spirit= ical Templar system.

"What it is capable of achieving, says a high Freemason in No. 88 1843 of the Protestant Church Newspaper, – the We see this particularly in Sweden, where they are faced with the political and church life is completely intertwined, so that every State and church officials of any importance must belong to the Order, the King does not exclude= taken." Lindner J. c. p. 22 confirms this and says: "It was a great joy for the majority of Freemasons when Charles XIII elevated the Masonic Order to a state order; but the motives behind this Mei: often caused by the chair, one would swear about it= Perhaps Gustav IV will still receive information about this. future. In the past, Masonry in Sweden had a myftical=sentimental character, but ultimately had a lasting effect= tively on political conditions. a

Benturini also writes in his story of the Freimaurerei: "Masonry, which was introduced in Sweden in 1736, accidental circumstances gave a political direction, whereby they became important and influential under the reign of Gustav III, spread all over the country and in 1772 the unexpected brought about a complete revolution."

After all this, the dethronement of the old prince-house and the election of Charles XIII, a Master of the Chair, also in Sweden can hardly be considered as coincidences related to the Masonic Order without connection.

"The Mannerism introduced in Russia in 1730 – esp Venturini 1st c. – which had 15 lodges in 1786, was accused of Jacobinism in 1799; the lodges covered willing = whose opening Alexander permitted again in 1804. They increased to 33 and were again increased to raised."

Switzerland had its old cantonal constitutions back preserved, and in some of the same, in the small f. g. Urkantones was still the influence of the Catholic clergy, here and there was a bourgeois aristocracy, elements which the Democracy. Only the power of both could not prevent the European revolutionary power from laying its headquarters in free Switzerland, but they had to necessarily succumb to this central pressure.

But the Vicomte d'Arlincourt has in fine famous Writing "Red Italy" the further revolution Switzerland and Italy so well described that I verbatim, as far as appropriate, here. He says: "The Swiss Federal Act of 1815 had transformed Helvetes into

neutral country; there gathered those hordes of

Adventurers, whose fire the revolutionary leaders use to to throw the thrones over the pile and then with the foot of fire, as soon as fire it seizes the power

have done."

"There was the refuge of all Jutriguants" which

| had neither home nor shelter, all advocates vine pros

ceffe, of all doctors without patients, of all professors without penance
listeners, all bankrupts who are pursued by their creditors
were, of all criminals who escaped the punitive justice
fponed, and all political refugees, at their

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Fatherland after fle had destroyed it
There was finally the free port of all
humanitarifen theories, the central point from which
all insurrections raised their battle cry and the common
Hearth, from which the revolutionary fires started, the
Europe."

"The terrible pandemonium in Switzerland was attended by
all demons of the monarchy, and around 1834 these
Forces of injustice that wanted to destroy the rich
and only rubbed off the poor who worked to destroy the kamis
to destroy the land, the hearth, the property and the religion,
to replace them with nothing but isolation, ruin,
to set doubt and nothingness; – these wild how=
those who said to God Himself: Go back! wåbhl=
ten Mazzini to their grand master."

"This future Triumvir of Rome, from France in
chased away as a result of three murders, never settled in Helverien
The Carbonari changed their names and
Form; they called themselves the young Italy. To achieve this,
deten fih other European national sects: the association
the righteous and the robber proletariat."

"But it was not enough for the Grand Master to create a nation
revolt; he had to throw everyone overboard.
created the young Germany, the young Poland, the young
Switzerland, young Spain and young Europe."

"The secret societies extended from a
End of the world to the other and correspondent under=
each other. France had the Society of the Seasons,
the society of families, friends of the people and
International law. Every province had its secret club
and every circle its ladder."

"Mazzini led the whole operation. As head
of all evil, he had chosen Geneva as his seat of government;
From there he proclaimed his tablets of law, he had his
Thunder rang out in the distance. There came to him
and after all the revolutionaries who were still unknown, later
but should attain such a pernicious fame; as

the Sterbini, the Gaietti, Ricciardi, Ramormo, Agice, Romeo and a lot of others. There were Weitling,

a tailor whose name had a terrible reputation in Rome=
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sound, Simon Schmidt, the tanner, Auguft Bef-
ker and the old Albrecht, who was considered inspired."

"The gospel of these people was the words of a
believers, and they learned the following lines of Lamartine's
by rote:"

"They will shake up society until the Socialis:
mus has followed the abominable judividualism. – The
Mercy, that is socialism." (Travel in the Orient,
Th. IV. p. 330.)

"Under the chairmanship of Mazzini, the secret meetings
fociety, however, is moving forward one step at a time.
This head of young Italy established in all countries
clubs to stoke the fire of revolt and through
Rubble and blood to the dream of the Universal Republic
It summoned to itself all adventurous Poles who
against Jews of the revolution; the Paris barricades,
these sworn sbirren of the social unrest foundations; them
he ordered the demoralization of Europe. He finally organized
Free Corps or Condottieri, which were responsible for the spread of
democratic ideas, silks, which he had
an invisible thread moved and which, according to the given
Slogan had to go right or left, with fire and
Iron in hand in the liberation of the nations and in
to work for the salvation of the human race. The Com
munism was already in session and socialism was to follow."

"The first revolutionary bulletin was published in Freiburg
dated, a fateful and sad echo of the July victory,
which opened the sequence of European defeats.
He has written down his plan and his goal; it is a
Kind of catechism. One must speak the oracle. a

"Instruction and means."

"The rebirth must take place in the great countries, as in
France, by the people; in the others, and
especially in Italy, by the princes."

"The Pope will pave the way for reforms out of necessity= speed; the King of Piedmont in the thought to the Crown of Italy; the Grand Duke of Tuscany from Inclination, weakness and imitation; the king of Naples by force."

"The peoples who receive constitutions and

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thereby acquired the right to be prudish
can speak in a loud voice and the
command insurrection."

"Those who are still under the yoke of their princes,
must express their needs through singing in order not to
to frighten and displease too much."

"Use the smallest concession to get the masses
to gather and gather under the guise of gratitude=
Festivals, hymns and gatherings will
Give ideas a boost and raise the people's awareness
give it power by making it demanding."

"Organization of young Italy."

"Art. 1. The company is established for the indispensable
Destruction of all governments of the peninsula and to
Italy a single state under republican government
to build."

"Art. 2. Since we have condemned the abominable evils of the absolute
Power and the even greater ones of the constitutional monarchy
chienen have recognized, we must work towards a unified.
and indivisible republic."?

"Art. 30. Those who obey the orders of the secret
disobey society or betray its secrets,
are stabbed without mercy; the same punishment applies
all traitors."

"Art. 31. The secret tribunal shall pronounce the judgment
and one or two members to the current
execution."

"Art. 32. Anyone who refuses to comply with the judgments=
will be considered a perjurer, and as such on
killed on the spot."

"Art. 33. If the convicted person escapes, he shall

pursued everywhere without ceasing, and the offender must be struck by an invisible hand, even if he were lying on the floor of his mother or before the Blessed Sacrament of Christ."

"Article 34. Every secret tribunal shall not only be empowered to judge all punishable adepts, but also death. To impose on every individual over whom the Anarchist topic."

"Art. 39. The officers will carry a sword of antique form, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive rifles

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and bayonets, as well as a foot-long dagger, which she wears a belt and swear an oath of loyalty to it."
Signed Mazzini.

= And this whole Saiti really took place; all these instructions were followed. The result of this was that all of Italy was caught in a net of treason, of wickedness. Political assassination was everywhere; the police director of Modena, the Police Prefect of Naples, the Legate of Ravenna, Leffing of Zurich, the generals Latour, Auerswald, Lemberg and Lihnowsky, later Count Roffi, a traitor to his banner, and many others, less well-known, were the secret societies were condemned and killed. The Revolutionaries are in their power."

"The unpacking is making faster progress, several cantons of Switzerland, where the noble descendants of the William Tell, Melchthal, Fürt and Arnold live, rise full of resentment against the blood-soaked shadows of Robespierre and Saint-Juft. Joseph Leu dared to fight them; his fine voice was powerful and pure; he fell as a hero and as a martyr, under the dagger of the Carbonari; he attacked the Undignity and therefore deserved to be struck by their lightning to become."

Had the two conservative elements in Switzerland cannot keep up with the radicals of the country, then, so had to be such a strange energetic force, the growth of radicalism in the state quickly leads to complete destruction of the elements. And so the civil war broke out and soon decided with the defeat and oppression of the old Catholic cantons. And at the head of the radical army one saw the same General Dufour, who, as we shall see, with the Spanish rebels and Mauser, as well as with young Europe.

But Mazzini and his young Europe were only generals and military power of the Masonic Order, finds a white further confirmation also in the fact that we in the much-discussed Masonic journal, Latomia B. 7. p. 128 read: that the Belgian Minister Nothomb, a Masonic apostate, in the Nationalpact before 6 deputies to the deputy Verhagen have: "that Freemasonry is now in the hands of the

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which certain men consider a powerful and dangerous weapon become fet; – that. the uprising in Switzerland fits origins in the machinations of the Belgian Lodge; that Br. Defaegz, Grand Master of the Belgian lodges, in the summer of 1844 only from the Basically, I would have made a trip there to see Movement to prepare." Remember that I be=

It has already been shown how the Carbonari were used as a fighting force in France: of the Masonic Order were constituted and admitted. It It should be enough to consider that young people, slandered ated subjects cannot make a revolution in states that disciplined armies. Only they will be able to primarily through protection of educated classes and high treason.

In May 1847, a European Free Trade Agreement was established in Strasbourg. Masonic Congress was held, to which the following main members were invited: persons, as I understand from highly credible and, since necessary, communicated by me to a source from Berlin was, namely: Lamartine, Cremieux, Cavaignac, Cauffidiere, Rollin, Blank, Proudhon, Marrat, Marie Vaubelle, Vilain, Pyat and others, – just like the main characters of the German Publican Party: Fickler, Hecker, Herwegh, von Gagern, Baffermann, Ruge, Blum, Feuerbach, Simon, Jakobi, Struve, Zitz, Welker, Heckfcher and others. Strange, the Paris Mau= The first great revolution followed on the heels of the French Congress of 1785. And the Masonic Congress in Strasbourg is followed by a new Repolutions= development. That of Switzerland in 1847 was the

first act of the great European revolution, which took place

Act 1848. And after, as expected, the Switzerland completely conquered and became an uninhibited dperation base was won, one proceeded from there to the immediate Access to the rest of Europe, especially and first of all to Italy.

"One of the first to form the secret societies in Italy fcities, Mr. v. d' Arlincourt lc p. 73

about it – was the famous poet Byron.”

“He was a Freemason, a skeptic and an atheist. Every Doctrine, which could grant him the means, fine reputation still to increase every event that changes the shape of the world varied and permeated, in which opened new ways, smiled his adventurous imagination. When he found himself in Ra-

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venna, he therefore seized the monarchical, as the religious power. He accused the Pope, the great pyramid of the Catholic Church, which even Napoleon in the middle of his power was shattered. At the voice of the English geniuses soon populated Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna and Forli competing with alleged apostles of the European rebirth, the Carbonari appeared.”

“Taking all kinds of intangible forms and through terrible Gide, declared the secret societies – ten, through the crime, a annihilation – war not only the thrones and altars, but also the entire social order. They formed invisible tribunals, by which the death of each one was decided without pity was standing in their way. Once in these places the degeneration was allowed, the person taken undressed individuality, he had no fatherland and no family more: he belonged to his masters and had to obey them the first sign blindly, with the dagger in his hand, listen; he was yours with body and soul.”

“The terrible catastrophe of 1830, which the law the Infurrection sanctified, gave them a new strength. Ludwig Philip had taken the sceptre from a cradle, which he could only have taken from a coffin, and all the secret societies applauded. She knew – that a monarchy is not restored by if you can see a purple canopy on the general ruins They rightly said that the act itself, which places a crown on the head of a usurper, a others justify, thereby crushing him on this head – merit; and in their secret arsenals the victorious rich innovators, who had become bolder than ever, with new zeal the weapons of destruction.” | |

“They were tireless equalizers, poisoners of humanity through the golden age and promised the peoples the golden those ages; they spoke only of justice, independence – ity, fraternity, only under these lying words was which disobedience against the laws and rebellion

digit; just so it was at all times; the seducers of 1193, their heirs from 1830, their pupils from 1848, not everyone spoke the same language and

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had the same goal? – You call patriotism the Subversion of society; godlessness is reason; crime then means virtue.”

“As a result of the accidents of 1830, infurrectionelle agents from Paris, supported by the Swiss=Comi=te'8, left to support the revolutionary movement in Italy Modena and soon after Bologna planted the flag of rebellion. Rome should follow their example.” :

Gregory XVI was Pope at the time. How much betrayal and of his government! How many plots! How many revolutions ten! All the kings of the earth had fit at that time before the plantstern tones of July, and everyone listened with distraction= listen quietly to the dull, continuous noise of the devastating hammer that destroys the social building dug up, ready to destroy their thrones.

“With loud cries people demanded freedom of the press and Organisation of a National Guard. Demagogic feathers and revolutionary swords! You know that in such Elements of the resolution, such as impact beams, which constantly breach the power and order, no Government is possible. This is the legally introduced right volte; it is anarchy which lays its foundations with impunity.”

“The Holy Father had declared an excommunication against the Rebels. But what did these lightnings of Vatican? They believed just as little in God as in deff representatives, they would only spread their faith on Dämonen – if they had trusted them.”

“An amnesty was demanded; Gregor refused at first; only his numerous enemies had the support France, and he was forced to give in; only he excluded from the pardon list the most distinguished heads of the Outrage: Mamiani, Vicini, Ferretti, Orioli, Sercognani, Silvani, Sterbini, Louis Napoleon and several others.”

“Later, most of these names become triumphant: reappear. The fire smolders beneath the ashes.”

“The nations,” Mazzini said then with a sigh, are still not mature enough to free them they need greater

Enlightenment. Imbued with this idea, he believed.
Prince of Canino, the firstborn of the Roman Revolution=
It was necessary to close the secret societies.

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strengthen that one can know publicly and under the name=
ficient gatherings a comprehensive revolutionary propaganda
ganda organized."

"The Congress should meet according to its statutes and under
under the pretext of literary and scholarly studies, an annual
Gather in one of the larger cities of Italy;
each should have their turn one after the other, so that the
Enlightenment its light over every area like a reviving sun
spreading, brought every people to maturity. The great basic
The Italian Revival was marked by the following, as
Prelude and lure."

"1) To promise Lombardy to Piedmont was the
Dream of Karl Albert."

"2) To expand the Roman state throughout the whole territory
Bern, which separated him from Venice: the hope was
capable of seducing the papal government."

"3) Offering Sardinia to the King of Naples could
attract the two Sicilies."

"The plan was skillfully executed. The science=
Congress investigated his operations; he openly confessed
on the lessons of young Italy in relation to the arts
and sciences. Turin, Genoa, Milan, Florence, Naples
and other large cities saw one after the other the apostles of the
new faith. All doors were opened to them. Gregory XVI.
alone had the courage to close his doors to them, He
recognized its purpose."

"But how could he have set up the administrative
improve, satisfy the needs of trade and
work for the advancement of art, where parties
rose up and, in secret Masonic meetings,
ftert, the entire social order is called into question every day
was asked? He could undoubtedly make mistakes, but
he knew how to suppress disorder and remained fef
on his throne."

"Gregory XVI died on July 1, 1846. The secret
Societies gave their first cry of happiness. The revolution
tions of Rome, Naples, Palermo, Florence, Milan, Parma,

Modena and Venice were to break out one after the other. great movement of Italy was preparing. The
fet herself in march; she wanted to make smog-rides." N

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"The people in the provinces, excited by fine leaders, and lending an ear to their vile slanders, Disgust with authority. A comprehensive attack on against the government was organized on all points. The Propagandists sent to Bologna and Ferrara den, at that time, all administrative authorities of Rome, as consisting of miserable rebels, who opposed the liberal intentions of Pius XI and were conspiring against him. The most respectable names were shamefully attacked in public places and exposed to the curse of the land. It was said that horrible lies; horrible conspiracies of the re action that was supposed to break out at a certain hour, and that the most honorable members of the holy college Death of 15,000 Romans, which chance draw and the bullets of reaction without mercy never which should be covered."

"All police chiefs were condemned as reactionary traitors and murderers, all governors of the provinces as their accomplices and finally the troops as freedom killers criminal tools of the tyrants of the nation."

"The only dam that remained after the closure of the secret societies from the devastating current of the Despotism was the power of the people."

"The people must therefore arm themselves, defend their rights defend and ensure the maintenance of order; it would have to rise in its power and majesty to support Pius IX. to help him, to break the chains that bound him break and hand him over to his great destiny."

"For this purpose the Circoli imperiously raised their

Voice, set out the energetic means by which one might quickly triumph over any resistance and it was firmly determined in them that the flag the Jufurrection should be unfolded openly, if one does not first in Bologna and then in Ferrara the construction of the Citizens' Guard."

"Fear seized power, she dared not to resist and gave in. Bologna was to immediately a vigilante group and then m to The Series

come." Ä

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"The revolution advances from victory to victory; it is mistress of the soil. Pius IX., according to the Radicals, now under the protection of the armed people; he is free to act according to his own pleasure; he has no fetters or hindrances= nfe more. So finally he shows himself as he is! Not one of his former servants is allowed to stay with him; he acts and admires Rome."

"Abbé Gioberti and Father Ventura looked the Citizens' Guard as a people's power; they worked to To disband Swiss troops, which were considered a regime= ruling power, and during all these machinations around= The drama was celebrated with festivities."

This was the situation in Italy in 1847 and until Louis Philippe was again pushed from the throne.

In France, Louis Philippe was, as shown, the country's Grand Master of the Masonic Order enthroned, to represent France under the royal name for the Order. Ludwig Philipp probably had this praises, but he had sons and for them, not for the Order he wanted to win the throne. Emancipation from him and weakening of the Order's power, were therefore his next most secret tasks of life. Lafayette, Lafitte, and other high Heads of orders therefore soon abandoned the throne= The fall of this king had to be accelerated all the more. nished. The secret societies therefore developed furthermore, all energy; even attempted murder was close to murder= attempt against the king, a revolutionary demonstration lined up next to each other, but the king was the grandmaster would not have been useless. He knew all the revolutionary elements elements and their tactics. He parried for 18 years with extremely ft cleverness all revolutionary attacks, he won from the Chambers to approve the gigantic project of fortification of Paris and accomplished such, and yet he too was in Charles X. Situation pressed and forced to save the throne and State, for which the laws did not give it sufficient power, to resort to the same means of emergency aid and to the State= violence Defence rights against the assemblies, public= ual banquet, by means of which the revolution evidently should and had to be led to an outbreak. And when a street revolt broke out,

was also a fine situation – fvery understandable – the situation Charles X. The Bourbons older L. wanted the napoleo= Niftan nobility, almost all of whom belonged to the Masonic Order, reconcile with themselves and attracted him, Louis Philipp did that Equal and also tried to reconcile the less ftar heads of the revolutionary parties with fhis families= . to combine interests. He was increasingly successful to succeed; only in the moments of the outbreak of revolution= Charles X saw himself surrounded by traitors, even more Louis Philippe. The fortified Paris had few troops, few guns, the king hardly heard any other reporting and advising voice than that of treason and the throne fell, an easy prey, apparently only to the street revolt of 1000 journeymen, potitechnical students and 3000 apprentices! –

I said: the banquets should and must obviously bring about a new revolutionary storm. They had to it, because on the occasion of this sought banquet, the respected parliamentary speaker urged the people to revolt digt, “the most reprehensible deeds and intentions – assured the people its deputies – the government of the young Kingship, as has been shown.” Could one continue like this? ren, the deepest contempt, the bitterest hatred against the government took control of all members of the people. If it was not, the government could only do so by a breach of constitution, by violent suspension of the assembly enfranchisement and the situation of Louis Philippe was equal of Charles X. |

What was desired happened, the ban was imposed, and had thus found a legal way of resisting the government to defend a lost constitutional national law. This law with scandal, purely passive and otherwise innocent without verbal or written Defending direct revolutionary provocations meant, of course, the nation to help the suffering, oppressed defenders digger of the law and provoke it itself. And in the un= In a fortunate case, passive legal resistance secured the Impunity! This was the path taken by the leaders of the so-called Constitutional opposition, Odilon Barrot and comrades, Glie= that of the Masonic League; but they secured themselves in higher degrees against the revenge of the government by a

formal contract with the leaders of the so-called confervativ= Confessio=nal (in Germany called confervative-liberal) party. But these five leaders, apparently somewhat dissenting parties, were five Parisian lodge masters, because, As I personally experienced, it is part of the fwift order tactics trusted brothers at all top even the most hated political powers and parties to mislead them unnoticed and to ensure that Jo This document read literally: "Protocol. In the Intention to eliminate a collision which could be caused by disturbance of the public order, our institutions and our freedom could endanger, and to mutually support the government and the opposition fition party from ridicule or danger, find Messrs Duvergier de Hauranne, Leon de Maleville, and Berger, Vitet and de Morny met by fo commit themselves to use their influence, each Party to adopt the resolutions and agreements to move them, which under the present circumstances clear and useful. After the purpose of this summary arrivals were so determined, the relevant situation of the Pa= teien so stated: the Ministry has at the address=Be= Council declared that it believed it had the right to general police laws banquets and meetings offer; that he therefore does not consider it necessary to introduce a new law – to bring it into the chamber, since it is necessary for this purpose sufficiently armed; but the question of legality I will do it somewhere else. Is there an honest and logical means to reach this solution? Apparently no nes, if the government does not, up to a certain point, offers his hand. First of all, a banquet must be announced, notified the authorities, identified the premises, Preliminary arrangements must be made. Suppose then that the Government, believing itself strong enough in its rights, police= team to enter the hall and to prevent the entry If I violently resist the juices, what can come of it? Two alternatives: either the deputies and their followers try to force the entrance, and it will, (apart from the seriousness of such an act and its consequences gen) from this fact an act of rebellion arises; The question is distorted and the legality remains uncertain.

Or the deputies and their entourage will prefer not to cause a bloody clash and to peacefully go home, then there is neither an advance nor an infringement there is nothing to record, nothing to decide,

and the question remains as a germ of fermentation between the

Parties pending. Neither the government nor the opposition
fition have to win with one of these two solutions.

The five members have revealed the truth of this first Darke=

They found that the question was answered in a positive way.

only means of reaching a solution which

tense situation, is that the government=

tion let it flourish so that it is legally certified, and

as a result of a con= pronounced by a justice of the peace

tumacial=Conviction on the Bernfsweg the legal question

subject to the enlightened jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal

The following Agreement is therefore concluded between

the five members as honest and honorable people who

are inspired by a wise and patriotic intention, in loyalty

and faith. The deputies of the

Opposition will do what is humanly possible for them, so that

order will not be disturbed. They will peacefully enter the

Banquet hall, regardless of the warning of the police=Com=

miffärs, which, placed at the door, greets them at their entry

will mean that they will be banned by the police prefect

last. They will recommend the Bailiffs to the Police=Com=

neither to mock nor to hiss at miffår (a point that

just as the dignity of the assembly, as the agent of the

Authority interesfts). You will take a seat. As soon as you

fat, the police commissioner will report the violation

and against Mr Boiffel or against any other

take a protocol by explaining to the assembly

that fle had to go apart, otherwise he, the Com=

miffar, forced to mobilize the armed forces to

to force them to do so. Mr. Odilon will

Parrot (also a head of the French Freemasons) with a

answer with a short speech, and in doing so exercise the right of assembly

He will fight against this abuse of authority

tit on the part of the government; he will

testify that he only raised the issue for judicial decision

and call on the assembly to immediately

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to part in silence, but with the declaration that

that one should only give way to violence. He will

make it clear that any rebellion or insult against

a public servant completely distort the question, and the

would thwart the purpose which the opposition wanted to achieve.

It was sincerely agreed that no speech would be made

against the government, against the minority, in short the Ver=

not to damage the reputation of a government in defiance

I would like to give a banquet. Is this possible?

fays, the deputies will set the example of
to remove, and so that the public outside does not
Misunderstanding nor bitterness arises, when leaving he
clarify that it achieves its purpose and is the only means
have taken steps to obtain a judicial decision. The
Members both honestly undertake the obligation to
the journals, the organs of their parties, Débats, Conferva-
teur, Constitutionnel, Siècle, National to work towards the end,
that no provocative or mocking article will upset the minds

poisons that distort the facts set out above, and
against the government or the opposition a weapon
The polemic on this subject is discussed in
remain in the spirit of the present agreement
The attitude of the opposition is described as
a dignified and moderate step, the government
not accused of the weakness of retreat and the measure-
rule in which she uses her authority as an honest
tive desire, which in the discussion a-
to fulfil the moral obligation that has gone before, namely to a
to reach a judicial solution. If the Commissioner has
Mr. Boiffel or anyone else is recorded, the
the Chamber's authorization returns without difficulty, without
Speech must be granted. The deputies from the opposition
undertake not to use any property prohibited by the municipality
Banquet in Paris or elsewhere under her patronage
men to preside over it, or to do so through their speeches or their
To cheer up the present until the pronouncement of the caffation-
court, and not to sue the government for the measures
grab what she might think she has to take in order to
prevent other banquets from being organized. Finally
is, without all the details being given, the

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The spirit of this note, understood with good faith and
Introduce such high-ranking and respectable men
befitting, as the five assembled members find, before and
prevail after every banquet, at every participation and
Interference in the actions which are the preparation and
the consequences of this could be. Signed: Vitet, de Morny,
Berger, L. de Malleville, Duvergier de Hauranne. Paris,
19 February 1848."

The riot followed the banquet, and the National Guard found
the given pattern of a safe passive resistance, the
which had just been invented and taught in the Masonic lodges, too-
fbeautiful and acceptable, fhe refused to serve the monarchy,
but did not bring her blood to market for the revolution; the
Troops, however, although weak in number, remained with the
Indifference of the masses but the superior power and tha-

vigorously fulfilled their duty. The revolutionary party leaders had to therefore be glad, through betrayal, through accumulation of lie upon lie about the growing power of the uprising and the decline of the courage of the troops to persuade the attacking king to Gunshots of his grandson, a child, to abdicate and the government to hand over to a religious minister in the name of this child. But no sooner had the bold mason fighter seen the State power in the hands of the mason in the palace, he proceeded boldly to the new attack and the latter ordered in the name of the king the loyal troops to refrain from fighting. Where the power did not resist, weakness had to win! Such was the nature of the loyalty which the Masonic Minister Odilon Barrot showed to the Regenthouse had barely sworn. It renewed itself again what we see in all revolutions of modern times everywhere and always clearly and distinctly emerged. A noble secret revolutionary power stimulates, as far as possible, in apparently legal forms to revolution and partly leads it as secretly as possible, partly she is publicly urging the government, urging it as a supposedly loyal friend, but mediating power, but always fit already with the presumption in favor of the rebellion, this and the state power already regarded as two equal powers. It also urges, as a supposedly indispensable Guarantee for the peace conditions with the revolution the

Monarchs from all their loyal followers, and in particular from their vassals and to isolate the state

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administration to the noble and legal revolution trust! She lies and deceives the monarch. And then their betrayal and street rebellion disarmed the monarch, then these same people have no word, no support for the monarch, then let these ministers and their chambers friends no command to the armed forces, but who the immediately willing organs of the few ragged street rebels, who demand the deposition of the monarch by the men, who have long since formulated this demand for them, who, afterwards speak like a parrot that which it has learned. | So the king had fallen from the throne, but he was not brought down by a victorious revolution of the nation, only in Shock at a miserable coup, which was presented to him as a national victorious revolution reported that he had fallen through treason, quite through similar treason as Charles X. Whether France's armies, civil authorities and citizens submit to the coup would? – despite all the extent and power of the Order, but remain highly questionable, could hardly reasonably hope fit, because even in Paris the National Guard and even the people remained without significant active participation in the uprising The citizen had offered no support, the worker

had, although small, brought fine blood, in him alone the revolutionary party its warrior. He had come to the Call of the men who have long given him a joyful, effortless future, he was trusted by these men to fight for this beautiful future, and therefore had to fine faith in fulfillment, the worker folte=ftood the revolution as a belligerent power, consequently at least begin to meet demands that are in our solvable contradiction with the purpose of the state. Should Grant: Reich the first province, the current representative of "the New Jerufalem", the modern high-bourgeois knights and patriarchs, its ecclesiastical and social foundations had to be excavated, the destruction had to be completed before the new positive could be put in a fine place. The work of direct destruction is constitutionally the duty of the external Order and the Order=Armies, which under form conspiracy bodies directed under different names, as we faw; for as long as the work of destruction is not completely buried. ift, reaction can become possible and the danger of

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to be treated as: traitor, the illustrious Vodena=main threat.

: Such a highly dangerous and provisional situation offered, a place for the most brilliant notabilities of the Order; the men ner, who promised and led to the fight, could only take the reins of the state for the time being. This is how Frank experienced rich the disgrace of a Lamartine=Rollin= and Conf.=Regency. However, the regency belonged to the Order and took part quite high places in it. And a few days later pu= The Paris newspaper l'Univers No. 449 read: Follow the world= of the document: "Paris, March 8, 1848. A deputation of the Members of the Grand Orient of Freemasons of France, especially dressed with their insignia, came to the hands of the proviforie Government a document of loyalty to the Republic – This deputation was led by Messrs. Cré= mieux and Garnier=Pagés and by Mr. General Secretary Pagnerre received, which also bears the insignia mapom, which indicate their participation in Freemasonry. Mr. Bertrand, President of the Commercial Tribunal, Representative of the Grand Master of the Freemasons, opened the speech with the following words – ten: The glory of the great architect of the universe. The Orient from France to the provisional government. Citizens! The Grand Orient of France in the name of all Masonic Lodges of fine correspondents bring fine affection of the pro= Viforian government."

"French Freemasonry, although by its statutes aside from the quarrels and political crises, the

general mood of their feelings for the now emerging great social movement cannot be held back. The Freemasons have always carried on their banner the words: "Free unity, equality, fraternity" – and by doing this on the flag of France, they welcome these triumphs of their Principles and applaud for being able to say that the fatherland received the Masonic consecration through you – We admire the courage with which you have faced the greatest and its difficult task, on solid foundations the freedom and happiness of the peoples; we value the Willingness with which you strive to achieve this by administering the order which is its condition and guarantee."

"Thirty thousand Freemasons, distributed in 100 lodges

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(in France), who have one heart and one mind among themselves, hereby promise you their help to achieve the glorious to complete the work of rebirth that has begun."

"Mr Crémieux replied:"

"The provisional government welcomes with zeal and enthusiasm Your useful and complete participation is enough. The great The architect of the universe gave the world the sun to to enlighten them, freedom to preserve them; he wants all People are free, he has given us the earth to make it fruitful to make it fruitful, and only freedom is what makes it fruitful. – It is true that Freemasonry has not made politics its Objects; – but high politics, the politics of man has always found access in the bosom of the Masonic Lodges. Freemasonry has at all times, in all circumstances of life, under the suppression of thought, as under the Tyranny of power – incessantly the sublime words like Liberty, Equality, Fraternity! – The Republic – is public in Freemasonry, and therefore it has to At all times – happy or unhappy – followers on the found all over the world! There is not a single lodge that could not give this praiseworthy testimony; that they beständig who loved freedom and constantly practiced brotherhood. Yes, on the whole surface of the earth which the sun illuminates everywhere, the Freemason extends a brotherly hand to the Freemason; This is the well-known sign of all peoples. Well, the Republic will do what Freemasonry does, it will will be this brilliant pledge of the unification of all peoples on our whole continent; and the great architect of the Universe will smile from the height of heaven upon this noble thoughts of the Republic, which, by immediately rising above all parts of the earth, to one and the same

cu citizens of the earth united!" –

"The deputation resigns amid repeated cries: "It
Ae the Republic! – Long live the provisional government! –
ti And on 10 March, Lamartine declared at the town hall
to Paris: "I am convinced that from the womb
Freemasonry gave rise to the great ideas that
Popular movements in 1789, 1830 and 1848
(Latomia 1848. B. IX. S. 284.)
General elections should now elect a National Assembly

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devoted, willingly following the influence of the Order, giving it the res
government, to adopt France's constitution from him=
and to Europe's conquest the Order of France
But the nation, as far as it is not in
the secret order and club members, had
deep antipathy towards the Republic and even more so
feared the possession, in the broader sense, the focia=
listic Republic, which the provisional government is to
The latter had to be used by all means to
to influence the elections. She did so ruthlessly. The=
The elections did not yet meet the revolutionary expectations.
It was necessary, if not immediate restoration of a
monarchy, but resolute resistance to social=
democratic institutions and against social democratic res
government personalities, finally, strong resistance against
War for the purpose of transferring the Republic to other
States. The provisional government therefore
by means of further uprisings of the working masses, to whom even Paris
Treasures were offered as a prize, the National Assembly
to blow up and create a welfare committee for the absolute state=
to raise violence in order to use bloody terror
To reform France and the world for the social republic
to conquer.

The report – as we read in the "Neue Pr. Zeitung"
of 9 August 1848 – which was commissioned to investigate the events
in Paris on May 15th in the June Revolution torn down Com=
mission is a document of the utmost importance.
only 4 names are highlighted: Rollin, Blank, Cauffi=
bière and Proudhon: but the report says it without reservation
that the movements of May 15th were caused by the Lamartin
(as thought "Ordens=) government itself had been prepared
fee, to the not chosen in their sense, too many confer=
vative elements containing National=Assembly
and to establish a Committee of Welfare in its place.
This government has made every effort to
throughout the country a violent movement, a social

To cause disruption that would lead to catastrophes
To prove this, the behavior of the people in the De-
partments sent new administrative officials, from
many of whom would already have been removed from their jobs;

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on the agents who are from the most dangerous clubs in the capital
ftad throughout France and the secret
Funds from the Ministry of the Interior.
A passage from the official "Bülletin" of 15 April
which states: "If the elections are National
not let the social truth prevail if only
the expression of the interests of a caste – there is
for the people who made the barricades, only
a way of salvation, and this is, for the second time, his
will and the decisions of a falsified people=
representation."

The report draws on the speeches addressed to the people
of Minister L. Blank the following positions:

"There is talk of forming a Chamber of Deputies.
Well, you are this Chamber of Deputies; you are the deputies
orderly of the people. May the National Assembly meet
men or not. This meeting here, I trust,
will not perish." Furthermore: "When I was a child,
I swore in my conscience that if I
would ever be called upon to regulate social
proportions to take part – I would forget that I
Wolfe, I shared Defen's suffering. I performed against
the social disorder that is called order, which
the majority of their members in misery "ee 'Den Eid Dane
wibaks.'"

"For all these causes of excitement and concern
ftunzes came another one, which threatened on 15 May
was, but in its full significance only in the June days
the establishment of the National Workshops, in which
the spirit of L. Blank penetrated early on and the later
were completely dominated by this spirit. To explain the events of
+5 May and 23 June correctly, one can t8
not refrain from referring back to earlier incidents. On 6.
On 1 April, the Provisional Government issued a decree which
Grenadiers and Voltigeur Companies of the National Guard on
bob, on the part of these companies to an ill-considered
Protestation cause. Nothing more was needed to
To provoke an outbreak of popular passions that will
first to the public square and into the meeting room
of the government. The leaders give weighty testimonies

this movement the ministers Eauffidiere and Blank. The first reports strange things from this time. On 3 April he summoned all police commissioners from Paris to the Prefecture building and gave them a speech following: "The commissaries are too few: they must fill those parts of the city that cling to the old ideas, say that the slightest movement on their part would be the signal to a destruction corridor would be fine. Tell your stupid German Spieß citizens (so there and also in Germany all called solid, law and order loving men!) and Civil Defencemen, that if they ever felt like it, Ready to take action, 400,000 workers just waited for the signal to shave Paris; they will not leave a stone on the others and they will not need guns for that, some matches are enough." In a letter, the Grandmenil to his fine nephew in Angers on 8 April wrote, it is said of Caufffidière: – „Cauffidiere recommends you instantly, in the greatest secrecy some of the notorious bomb-ben and bring it here. The strictest silence but above all keep silent." –

Ö Nightly meetings took place in the minister's cabinet-feets in which the existence and non-existence of the national assembly. – This was the legend of the

things when this meeting opened."

(Ibid., 1 August). "To prevent the outbreak of To properly appreciate the 45th of May, one must first of all understand the so-called called Club of Clubs under the leadership of Sobrier and the Human Rights Association under Vilain's leadership After the February Revolution, all revolutionary clubs united under a common management, by appointing their representatives from each of them, the Neue Rivoli No. 16, where Sobrier staged a kind of revolutiondcer Police Administration, which had its origins in the public treasury agents throughout France sent, and among others also a number of non-commissioned officers tasked with going to the various garrisons, to incite the troops against their commanders and the To break the bonds of war discipline in the army. The Association of Human rights activists who gathered in the Palais Royal are said to

police reports in Paris 25,000 and also in the
 Rural communities of the Seine department 14,000 members
 who were all armed. With the club
 of the clubs, as with the Human Rights Association
 Members of the government in constant contact. As
 on 15 May after the attack on the National Assembly
 Sobrier was arrested, he was found to have a whole
 Series of decrees prepared in advance in which the Na=
 national assembly was accused of turning against the people=
 sovereignty – the people's right to
 orders to have been unfaithful – the order to attack the people
 to fire. The last charge is be=
 fpecially remarkable, because it shows how one can predict
 expected that it would come to a bloody fight, which
 but this was not the case. The National Assembly was supposed to
 dissolved and a committee consisting of nine unknown members
 Welfare Committee was established. A decree prohibited the
 Export of all coined money; another declared every
 Frenchmen outside the law who would go abroad,
 another abolished all administrative offices throughout the country;
 another ordered the formation of community committees,
 which are composed of 7 determined Republicans
 fosten, of which five workers must be fine. Other decrees
 ordered the dissolution of the National Guard, declared every night
 national guardsmen outside the law, who are in uniform and
 would appear armed on the street; against this, an Ar=
 workers' power, in which only the most determined
 publicists were allowed to be included. It was supposed to be an extraordinary
 ordinary progressive tax, which in
 The immovable property of all
 Those who did not pay were to be given to the benefit of the communities
 confiscated, the movables confiscated, but under the needy=
 gen. The new
 Organisation of work should be made known." This would be
 the road to full brotherhood in full ones anges
 laid been.

The Journal des Debats gave the following comment on this report:
 Important remarks: Paris, 22 August. "We want
 about the names and the persons that degree of reticence
 observing the obligations that justice imposes on us. But

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through revelations of the investigative commission we see
 other things, as proper names, individuals, parties; we see

a moral state, the sight of which makes us cry.
 horror and pain. In vain we would

want to close their eyes to the deadly lightning, through which the whole society from the foundation to the summit in their palaces, as in their caves, What will the world say when it casts its gaze upon us? What will those who, without this, Spectacle of our suffering, our torments, our misery as a warning to the peoples and as a terrible lesson= How, – from the mouths of the heads of the People, those who lived with him, conspired, fought have, do these terrible confessions fall? It is therefore true, that there is under the sun, on this earth, a horde of 400,000 people who are ready to give that city to the to raze to the ground what was formerly the capital of the Gefung called, 400,000 workers, you say, who rather Paris disappear rather than retreat, and who do their work with a pack of matches? And this People say: You shall have everything, you shall become rich= the, happy, you shall be the first, because you are the last And on the day when it gets tired of waiting, where it recognizes the lie of these punishable promises, it takes the gun, rolls over the pavement, waves the red flag; then the men murder each other, then the women cry and children, then the worker falls without hearth and home, without God, and utter the terrible cry that you have read have: "Avenge me and plunder!" and go with this last Curse your divine judge! –"

And the gears of revolutionary foreign policy are clearly in Mauguin's interpellation in the National= verfembfe, which at that time was identically reported by all newspapers was published. I am allowed to refer, for example, to the NP 3. of 6 August, which contained the following article:

"(Paris, 2 August) Mauguin's request to the director= tion (in the National Assembly) lets us take a look into the secret workings of French diplomacy. He spoke of Lamartine's Manifesto and pointed out the contradiction, in which the expeditions against

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against Germany, against Belgium, against Savoy with the peaceful assurances of the Manutfest. He said: "These expeditions were the armed republic to to attack the neighbouring peoples; armed with the Weapons of our arsenals, commanded by the commisfaries of our government. – Neither in Piedmont, nor in Tuscany, nor In Naples they want to know something about France's help, because France dealt with the Republic in this carry."

"The minister himself, in the presence of more than 20
 Deputies expressed and on this occasion words
 which confirm the claim that the French
 Agent in Naples had been accused of having
 it was armed, that he had called for the barricades.
 And then they demanded compensation, and the performance
 Unfortunately, there are still some in the government who
 Wuhl. The turn that Mr. Bastide (Minister of the
 Ausw.) of the matter, the fact
 not to remove, which we have henceforth established as irrefutable
 must have seen that his diplomat. Agent of the French Res
 government the republican uprising of 15 May in Naples
 – And on this very day, in Vienna,
 the outbreak, which took the "achievements" to the outer
 border and the Kaiser fled; just as
 This day there was also unrest in Berlin; indeed,
 The first attack on the wall (and the
 rinzigenml) to: at the tent=people's meeting armed
 fhind, and 8000 men marched to Minister Camphausen's residence
 nition, demanding the abdication of the miniftry! – And so
 one will finally realize from which side the effort=
 ments, which we Prussians also benefited from=
 . to thank for?!?"

The terrible plan of the provisional Ne=
 g attacked the) National Assembly on life and property
 of their limbs and sprofcricbte the possessing Bürger of Mas
 ris. The despair gave both (Goxporations Iden Couth
 self-defense.

The National Assembly donated: to General Gavatgirac
 the dictatorship, the three-day battle against »the z fatine Mepublik
 was beaten in the streets of Paris. How pposeribirte

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Citizens fought for their existence and held the first
 Day stood, the troops held themselves honorably and the Dic=
 tator. Soon after the victory he resigned, because although
 equal savior of the city of Paris, perhaps of the entire state,
 the nation nevertheless rejected him in the election for the presidency=
 tenfchair, because he was decidedly hostile to the monarchy and only
 'was opposed to the social republic.

The Boffifhe newspaper of 11 Dec. 1850 reported:
 "that on 7 December 1919 the Paris police arrested the four major
 National Lodges of France by means of an eircular, fih
 to abstain entirely from politics and socialism, and that the
 Expulsion of all lodges in France is imminent." "By the end of

Dec. 1850 – published in the N. Pr. Z. on 31 January
1851 – the Paris police captured the great Orient of Frant-
Reich because he took on tendencies that were dangerous to the state
been feen.“

Police intervention against the Order of Paris
is confirmed by Wackernagel, Master of the Chair of Lide
tes to Merfeburg in the ee magazine for anchor
B. 1. H. 4.

England, the land of aristocracy, republic under monarchy
Chinese company, hence the toughest state life against democratic
tic dissolution, even in England we are already driving with
the growth of the united Masonic Order, idem beige
the influence of democracy more and more. We
the old ironstone works of fine construction
individually and add modern shiny stones=
pen. The old Tory parties were already disintegrating and
Whigs. Soon the former sank from the steps of the seat
of state power, and the Whig party had its
sense, the character lost. The liberated Arifto scratch
found (fic) fairly balanced by the weight of democratic ari-
ftokruten. It must have been the fruit of that pre-cleaning of the
Entire Order; Power of the Freemasons in the State,
which, with this adjustment, will take over the management of the entire
Orders in all parts of the world, we saw
this phenomenon emerged and saw it grow rapidly
the year 1813, the year of the union of the Masons
in England as a whole. Only with Lord Palmerston's Ues
Taking over the State Secretary finally fell to Eden as

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State power fell into His hands, because the noble Lord had
the General Grand Mastership of the World Order of Freemasons=
as if from a Berlin Grand Lodge through reliable
fy source and the visual evidence should confirm. Just=
the same England which fought for the preservation of the legitimate monar=
Chinese order in Europe for a generation with
admirable endurance and effort, the
after 1813 in the 1820s with the growing influence
of the masonry united since 1813, first to the passive protection system
ftem of revolutions, in the assertion of non-inter=
vention principle, the same England declared,
under Lord Palmerfton's leadership, the astonished world actually
yes, several times expressly in all parts of the world the adoption of the
Protectorate of every democratic rebellion. A striking
Proof that the next goal of the Order, the profit
transfer of English state power into the hands of an order authority,
reached. We gradually saw these two new systems

ftire sides of England partly with, partly without success against Brazil, Portugal, Spain, Holland and Belgium, Russia with Poland and with regard to Switzerland; the development especially under Lord Palmerfton in Italy, Sardinia and regarding Hungary, until they went so far as to establish the Central=Direction the European revolution, the committee of action, according to Lon= don to take.

We have seen, from Vicomte dArlincourt I. c., how Lord Minto, a member of the English legation, in public: proclaimed the independence of Italy in the theatre! – Bir faw there too that the English Consular Agent, Mr. Frenborn, a Mazzinian society in Rome, which was founded two times a week in the Capranica Theatre and the Death of the papal minister ze decided and carried out when Gaffirer belonged to.

In Sicily, Lord Edgecoulme, peer of England= land and sent to Sicily by Lord Palmerfton, already after the first ridiculously insignificant Goncessions, which the Governor, the Duke of Majo, had made the rebels, as their mediating protector, and wrote to the Duke:

“The ftelian people believe they are capable of to make strong demands and expects significant

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Concessions. It is clear that this is not about promises gen, but requires the guarantees.” And English cannons came to the aid of the rebels when De= fucket to the fortified position of the rebels at Villalate The position was captured by the Neapolitans, and The English accomplices had their cannons taken away. (Ibid.) The English Navy proved its Applause in every possible way. Their officers unfolded in the Garden of Flora and in the theater at the top of her de= small tricolour flags. Among them stood the Commodore Lufhington. (Ibid.) In Naples one saw the Chargé d’Affaires of Great Britain in the midst of the tumultuous= the masses. And when finally loyal warriors Naples and Sar= Dinia reconquered their monarch, the English Threatening notes to the monarch, and the English fleet supported this attitude. One went so far as to say that without doing so direct war was possible, the rebellion and its to save fruits.

It is an obvious truth that in April 1851 a highly respectable and clear-sighted personality wrote warningly:

"The whole world sees how, under Palmerston's protection and
 The leadership of the Revolutionary Committee in London is possible,
 all demagogues of the different parts of the continent
 to attract and win for oneself. But only through
 The secret Masonic Society can be found by the London Obers
 management every 14 days to the secret societies in
 France, Germany and Italy the slogan (mot
 d'ordre) – as the N. Pr. Z. of April 4, 1851 reported=
 tet, – to be given. Only through this general freedom
 maurer= propaganda can then at a certain moment the
 Signal for civil war. And this Palmer=
 fton's Masonic leadership not only has numerous
 agents, but it also has significant funds. It
 has an army and a budget to pay the army."
 "Here it should be noted that, if Palmerfton's
 directed secret Masonic revolutionary power not already so sure
 and high, the negotiations of the Continental powers,
 as the "Univers" just reported, not so long in vain
 to Palmerfton, who is now being
 recognized patron of the anarchists of Europe, to the insight

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beigen, and that he would have taken good care, femer bē-
 fer will and subtle sympathies for the demagogic
 shots so openly."

But all barriers to peaceful international relations=
 and respect are now from the noble Lord and from
 of the English nation. Pages of the noble Lord
 in relations with Naples and Austria, pages of the Eng=
 lish people in fine shameful manifestations for the
 Democratic leader Kofuth. In Naples and Hungary bas
 The monarchs not only defeated the revolution, but also
 but they exterminate them, as their clear sense of duty dictates
 But extermination of his revolutionary order=
 ftate and its political foundations in the state must of course
 lich drive the Grand Master General to the extreme and it has
 quite the appearance as if he wanted to give his order the world
 by means of the English state power and by means of the European
 Conquer the power of the revolution at any risk. His declaration
 mation in Parliament, his notes to Naples and Frank=
 furt find unprecedented. And after this unprecedented procedure
 The Minister is not surprised that the Order
 Person Keffuths used to inspire England's people for the revolution
 to inspire under this living symbol, so that at the same time
 to give the European revolution an encouraging sign
 that England's power and people already belong to her, end |
 ly to manifest the monarch of Europe: "The Revo=

lution policy Palmerston's felt a national one! – Indeed for we have already done it in the aristocratic England brought that no mob, no gangs without higher civic authority, no, that the municipal authorities, the highest often corporations of the social revolution, in Kossuth's person offer the highest homage! – Also England's world power is gnawed by the order worm, it is hollow and will collapse shortly.

It is notorious that the Globe uses the organ Lord Palmerston's and the first Order Bulletin of. On 12 May Article published in this newspaper in 1849 about the situation in Europe's felt therefore as an expression of His glory to be more consider, the more weighty and striking it is. It read: "We must now fear that the phenomena of the previous Year's drama of a far more serious nature

meaning and a less peaceful solution.–

The work, which the Congress of Vienna had established, was so decidedly arbitrary and artificial that all free-minded, Statesmen in their ability to create the first European order can survive, desperate. Because the decisions of the Congresses were based on a disregard for the nations and. Replacement of free obedience by military rule. The free will and the disposal of the peoples was the interest of border rounding and the joy sacrificed to the whim of individual princes. The whole system, which the Congress had set up was thoroughly lazy, and Lord Palmerston acted wisely in using his influence not only wanted to give a Dam. His plan for redesign Europe's successful establishment of a strong German empire, as a dividing wall between France and Russia, furthermore a Polish-Magyar Kingdom as another bulwark against Russia, finally one under the House of Savoy standing Upper Italian Empire. – The neglect of the Austrian Alliance Lord Palmerston has often been accused of, but his accusers will use his best Defender. England's former alliance with Austria never rested on a commonality of principles, but only that it is, as it were, the embodiment or representation of the German nation. From the Westphalian to the Aachen Peace (1648 – 1748) Austria was at the forefront of German unity. When Frederick's sword, however, a military border around his kingdom, the former Electorate of Brandenburg, was, and all true Germans see in him the exponent of their best power and highest nationality, Prussia became England's natural allies on the mainland. Only George III's stubbornness and stupidity prevented England's alliance with Prussia under protection in the American Wars. What Austria did at the beginning of last year

century and Prussia in later times, Germany can now, regardless of whether it is based in Berlin or in Frankfurt. (ie it is irrelevant whether the Republic is in Frankfurt or half a monarchy in Berlin, the Masonic organ gently suggests the Republic as the final goal!) And if Lord Palmerston succeeds in breaking this natural alliance

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nip, and through a cordial union with France, he will show how much more practical than the most exclusive practical taker among his rivals."

In America, too, the democratic principle and its Validity by the Masonic Order higher and higher and began the lodges in Switzerland, in France, and certainly also in Germany to lend a helping hand. And as the revolutionary year of 1848 unleashed its terrors over Europe folded, Germany read that America's free citizens are not only the notorious German agitator, Karl Heinzen, after Europe and gave him 25,000 dollars= ten, to revolutionize the German press; but the brazen republican depravity even went so far that high prices for murderers of German princes, the prices according to qualified for her political power, publicly exposed.

In Italy, the struggle of the revolution against the thrones and against the altar already, as mentioned above, an open, started and directed from Switzerland, before the Revolution triumphed. The reconquest of France and the The propaganda zeal of the provisional government gave the Revolution in Italy a new powerful upswing.

The Vicomte d'Arlincourt J. c. travels in fine history the Italian Revolution from the time of the fall of Louis Philippe continued as follows:

"The throne of Louis Philippe – built by the mighty= ous Freemasons – collapsed. In France, Republic: The terrible day of God's judgement has come= come. Shining like lightning, solemn like an atonement, Louis Philippe's fall has brought faith back into the soul= guided; one can no longer doubt God; one recognizes Providence! The citizen's crown is on the head of Ufur= pation itself was shattered by the revolutionary principle. Ludwig Philipp – France's first mason – who supported Charles X in Austria saw him die in exile, and he himself died as an exile in England land, and France is – through the Masonic power – of The Republic has fallen victim to one overthrow after another.

Another fait accompli."

"Towards the end of 1847 the leaders

of young Italy set their eyes on the King of Sardinia,

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than to a base. For a long time, the secret societies in Piedmont were powerful; they had Charles Albert correctly judged. Here in a few words the shield= change of his life." |

"When Napoleon fell, Piedmont was left with its old Princes had been returned, but when the revolution in 1820 of Naples, Turin had also risen: at that time Karl Albert appeared. The great sect of the Carbonari He was crowned Prince of Cavigliani by her. to support the revolutionary movement and to oppose fupon his king, he placed him at the head of the Infur= rections in Lombardy."

"Heir to the throne, he attained the crown in 1831. The Carbonari, his old friends, immediately rushed to him. He "It started off pretty badly."

"Karl Albert had initially turned a deaf ear to the openings of the great agitator; but in September 1847, as a result the powerful popular movements in Piedmont and especially in Novara, where the independence of Italy was declared amid the shouts: Long live Pius IX! Long live Karl Albert! Long live Gioberti! – demanded, he seemed to be seduced. In October new Demonstrations in Genoa and Turin; the King of Sardinia began to enter into the ideas of young Italy, the foreign The diplomacy was concerned about this and proudly responded the prince: Italy will be self-sufficient! Then they applauded the carbonari."

"They hastened to capture Charles Albert and Pius IX in an enthusiasm. The same festivities, the same tactics. One wants to erect statues for them in Novara, one of the others standing opposite each other; they are considered as two inveterate Principe, striving for the same fame. One takes that= as thirdly the Duke of Tuscany, the pillar of the po= This is, according to the secret committees, a revolutionary trinity, which the progressive Italy consecrated must scatter smoke, and all three will escape their doom= against. Let us now return to Rome. January 1848 had opened a new phase of ideas; it was no longer the Talk of reforms, it was about constitutions. The February will do even more; it will attack the republics=

ftrekken, then, other distances mn S of the Sos

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cialism. How much enthusiasm on the banks of the Ti-
ber! – A Republic in Paris! –

“The coup in Paris clearly requires the insurrection=
tion in Rome. All revolutions compete for the
Brotherly hand.”

“People are flocking to the Austrian Embassy. The chest=
The emperor's image and coat of arms are destroyed there
and burned. The Constitution of Pins IX is promulgated on 14 March
proclaimed; but the fateful words: It is too late! –
can also be applied to it. No enthusiasm.
Who thought of justifying anything? It was just
there is talk of destroying it.”

“On March 13th Vienna revolted. On March 18th Barri=
caden in Berlin. Horrible infection. The king almost
forced to flee. On the same day, terrible outbreak
in Milan. The day before, the news of
the insurrection in Vienna.”

“On March 20, revolution in Parma. Charles II could easily
triumph over this uprising if he had his troops
he feared the bloodshed, because of his human nature=
ity was fine ruin.”

“On April 10, Charles II, forced to leave his state,
ten, took the path of exile.”

“On March 22nd, Republic in Venice to becribed. Again
three great days. Daniel Manin and Nicolas Tomafeo, two
Heads of young Italy; had been exiled a short time before because of the
publication of political writings. The people
rushed to their prison and freed the prisoners
Manin is carried in triumph on a chair after the
square in front of the ducal palace, where he greeted the crowd
Manin enters the arsenal; he boldly steps forward
the governor of the same, General Martini, and calls on him,
fofort fein Commando in the hands fine to frets
adjutant of the Masonic League, Mr Graziani,
Venetian colonel, father-in-law of the be=
infamous Bandiera, the head of the Calabrese insurrection.
Martini hesitates at first, then he submits.”

“Like a new thunder arose a tremendous noise
fcream. The voice of young Italy repeated everywhere the

Call: To arms! – To arms! – Italy from the

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Free yourself from foreign rule, if the fire thought has become, which, flying from church tower to church tower, awakened, electrified, eut: To arms! – call all organs of the press with unanimous enthusiasm. To arms! – repeat entire populations with unprecedented zeal.”

“At the prospect of these great manifestations, and especially ftorn through all the heads of the secret societies, Karl Albert finally put his hand on the sword. He looks at the Crown of Lombardy is no longer a mere dream. A Great Crusade was preached; Piedmont, until then in the greatest harmony with Vienna, the Piedmont, which was man is attacked and consequently does not have the right To attack someone declares fh against Oeftreich: it represents fis at the head of all the uprisings on the peninsula.”

“But at the head of the revolution was Mazzini and

, –Gonforten, and these destroyers betrayed their supports, surrounded

Karl Albert with obstacles and plunged him into becoming= While the Piedmontese king, by conquering the Oeft= richer, through fine deeds the crown of the Fombar= who believed to win, the revolutionaries sought to reward him for wresting Milan from him by establishing the Republic Later, Mazzini's favorite student, the Ge= neral Romarino, only think of establishing the Republic in Genoa proclaim, instead of freeing Italy at Novara. Everywhere the same insignificance. While the king of both sie= sends his soldiers to the Italian Crusade, Mazzini, on the other hand, will use fine secret agents to great insurrection from Naples. Then in Rome, Florence, Parma, Modena and everywhere! Mazzini wants to go to his Support princes; but woe to those he summons!”

“Karl Albert had reached the pinnacle of his fame; but the Freemasons, the founders of the republics, had Ita- lien not excited to tear palms from a king= chen. Mazzini and his people were there. Everywhere National guards were established, and everyone became a soldier= ten, it emerged that in fact no one

was no longer right. These parodies of the armies, in which everyone without right, without effort and in a short time Captain, Colonel, General, directed the old military spirit to the ground and put the real epaulettes ee

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"During this time, the red press was busy, instead of the To support the efforts of the king who brought freedom ken, only with the future of the triumphant demagogues. The

Army was insulted as a tool of despotism,

Karl Albert was reviled as a military tyrant. spoke only of equality and brotherhood; it was no longer the talk of monarchy and heroism. A secret and relentless war was declared on the aristocracy of the victors, which would strive to raise up a great ruler, instead of founding a great republic."

f "The month of May 1848 was fruitful in important achievements= eigniffes. The most important of all was the triumph King Ferdinand II about the revolution in Naples. He had tremendous results; he helped to save Europe. Maz= zini had by the insurgiration of Naples Ferdinand II. zn ftumble. On the contrary, he had only the Italian Unity shattered." | |

"Pépé (as a head of the secret Masonic power) knows decided to obey the will of his ruler, and with the troops from Lombardy to return to Naples; but abandoned by the majority of his people, the= fer general set off for Venice, where he arrived in the month of June." "Mamiani, Canino, Sterbini and several others of the same

Flag went to the scientific congress in Turin" where all the demagogues of Italy gathered.

fays that when they passed through Livorno on their return, a secret conversation between them and Guerrazzi of the

Death of Roffi decided to murder. On the same night, in which

Hotel Feder, similar decision; in Turin it was made in the Club Gioberti. The murder of the Roman minister was also in Florence, in a house on Via Santa Apollina,

were consulted; a lot was drawn to determine who would make the sacrifice. fen. Mortanelli, Sterbini and Ga^s were there. letti. The lot fell on Canino: prearranged allocation

case! The conspirators had thought that this, better than

any other, through his position and his wealth would be able not to murder himself, but to command a dagger." |
"A Mazzinian society gathered in Rome . twice a week in the Capranica Theatre, where

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among 116 people present, on Mazzini's orders, decided that 40 of them will be chosen by lot and will be entrusted with should be responsible for protecting the actual murderer. Three names were then drawn from them. These The latter were called feratori, and one of them was supposed to be Rosi^s daggers."

"November 15 was the opening of the chamber" in Rome The minister appears on the first steps of the Palace of the Assembly. Suddenly a person pushes to him and stabs him with the handle of a dagger in the side; Count Roffi turns around and immediately pushes him from the opposite side another murderer, who followed, a dagger in the throat."

"At this very moment, in Bologna, one of the leaders of red Italy, saying to his watch: A great event has just happened, we have not lost Rosi more to fear!"

"The Chamber, informed of the heinous assassination attempt^s tet, heard the details, according to the newspapers of the progress, with cold, restrained majesty; she went out^s each other without saying a word. ý

Revolution in Naples.

"The Neapolitans loved their legitimate rulers so much, that through the triumph of the -Parifer Insurrection 1830 were not shaken, and in November of the same year Ferdinand II ascended the throne."

"He marked his uprising by a general pardon for all politically convicted persons, and one of his first benefactors ten was the admission of citizens of all classes to all offices tern. There has never been a more humane heart. This now so The slandered prince never refused the concessions he made to the well-being of his subjects. He reduced fhis civil list by about 2 million francs, travelled the country, visited palaces and huts, leaving evidence of fine justice and generosity, and his name was generally blessed." |

"But the secret societies were already extending their fateful rule from one end of the world to the Their chief leaders offered the King of Naples like= derbolt the crown of all Italy. Ferdinand II.

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their offer with contempt. They soon made the Abruzzi, soon in Calabria, attempts at rebellion. The Ge= Baudiera brothers landed and called for rebellion, but Every such attempt was crushed by the people themselves, the rebels= were persecuted, captured or killed by him."

"Young Italy was thirsty for new means to unite the peoples infurgiren, and in 1845 in Naples one of those famous scientific congresses held on philanthropic and revolutionary purposes of the European Freemasons everywhere Canino and Orioli were at the The head of this revolutionary propaganda, the King of Nea= Pel kindly opened her gates, and among the Phrafen the anarchic doctrines entered the science."

"Minister Santangelo, a man of talent, Kenut= nisen and Herz, was entrusted with the presidency of the Congress The meeting was extremely large. Santangelo never sought in vain to stir up emotions= to keep it. Mazzint's students made new adepts."

"The brothers of young Italy unperturbedly raised their Banner. The unrest in Rome, Romagna, Rimini and Bologna, were known to the two sieges; the accession to the throne= Pius IX's decision and his amnesty decree had excited. The not very numerous agitators Nea= pels emerged from the darkness. Modest verses celebrated= the Pope and his pardoned people. The stream broke Path, soon to swell into a river."

"The infamous protest, the work of the Italian Free= Masonic lodges, to which Profeffor Settembrini at the Lyceum in Catanzaro gave its name, appeared in July 1847.

Never has an incendiary writing had a more disastrous result."

"Nevertheless, the empire was increasingly prosperous. The public debt, as a result of the deplorable events of 1820, was repaid and magnificent Country roads were built; the treasury filled up, the king issued But the more gratitude the country owes to the monarch fowed, the angrier the leaders became in the Vewe leading secret societies. A new uprising broke out in Calabria. One of the main leaders defelben was Domenico Romeo in Reggio, agent of the customs Collector Benucci. He was commissioned by the king

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to entrust a grain supply belonging to the government to to sell at low prices in order to provide the poorer classes with a This is where the money came from, which Romeo used to kill the rebels."

'On 22 September 1847 they rose up under the command shout: Long live Pius IX! Long live the Constitution! Long live the king!"

"But the Neapolitan Telegraph had quickly played Three days later, under the command of Count d' Aquila, Brother of the King, four steam frigates with a line Regiment and artillery against Reggio; the troops land ten; a few cannon shots were fired and there was no Rebels no longer. – Leaders and soldiers had escaped! In In the mountains they tried to gather again; their Gangs roamed the country. The defenseless villages fer were forced to accept fle; the larger ones received fhey with rifle shots. Soon between the pursuing troops and the resisting peasants, the refugees were Domenico Romeo alone, abandoned by the His men, collapsing from exhaustion, reached a farmer. The door opens; he is recognized; a shot kills him!"

"Similar thing happened in Meffina, only here the treasure was Looters who did not have much time to take him under to divide. This double event only served to To show the love of the majority of the country for their king, and Ferdinand's clemency granted clemency to many of the criminals. Among them was Andrea Romeo, brother of Domenico. – Out of gratitude he later swore death to his prince."

"At this time the king increased the number of his Minister to give the government more power and activity For 17 years, Mr. von Santangelo united in

a single ministry the four portfolios of foreign affairs
tivity, trade, work and education. The
King created four ministries. Mr. v. Santangelo,
who has rendered the greatest services to the state over the years
had made, believed he could withdraw from the business
and the new arrangement later had disastrous consequences.
New doctrines began to be preached to new men
men; the bureaucracy gained a greater extent
nition; the administrative beginners considered themselves

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mighty statesmen, to the most brilliant ge-
fends. Hence constant cries for
Reforms and changes, spread of magis-
ficher ideas of independence and freedom. The
old recognized talents were given to be ig-
treated as backward men, and they were
more peaceful than the only one qualified for the circumstances."

"What happened? The appearance of the Revo-
lution in the royal capital of Naples itself.
One evening, towards the end of November, at the time of tapping-
ftreich, when the military music attracted a large crowd
lured under the windows of the palace, suddenly rose from
in the middle of some groups of students and strangers of the
Call: Long live Pius IX! Long live the amnesty! To the next
days the same call, to which was added "Reforms!"

"Most of the rioters had their faces behind Wol-
veils and threw out threatening writings. Their
Heap enlarged fh; to drive them apart, was
Violence was necessary. In Naples, unrest began, people wanted
fie also in Palermo. The Duke of Majo was governor
of the King in Sicily. He escaped the accusation of a
r  ther to be, only by the sad excuse of being a fool
to be called."

"January 12 was the king's name day. The
Sicilians announced three days before that they would replace him with a
general uprising. They conspired fih gunz
loudly, armed themselves without fear and force. Majo was
deaf and blind. At 7 a.m. on January 12th he-
feen the conspirators. How many were there? Five and
Seventy! – A few gendarmes would have been enough to
to drive the weak gang apart. What that
the governor? He believed that there were 6 to 8000 men,
a citadel, ammunition and artillery would be highly unwise
to attack a handful of troublemakers. He banned every
Fight, tried no resistance, moved his troops to

several points of the city, and left them and the rebels. That same evening, the 75 still now 500, the next day the number had doubled. New insurgents arrived from all over the area, and three days later there were thousands."

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"The city had called upon the country; Bandits rushed to the scene. Among them was Salvatore Miceli from Montebello, and the notorious robber Scordato. The rebels became so daring that they could only rely on caution which could be called cowardice. The first Residents of Palermo sided with the Insurrection. They established a provisional government, which divided into different committees, which were to govern the country; They considered themselves called upon to rule the Sicilian nation for all eternity. and to complete the success. They sought the support of England, the patron of rebellions."

"This news reached Naples. The king gathered fine ministers. It was decided to build four steam frigates and other vessels to Sicily, twelve in all, with 7000 men and General Defauget on board. The General had a reputation and no one disputed his talent. The General Defauget landed on the night of January 15 and bivouac'd outside the city, with the Quattroventi, who were occupied by Major's soldiers. At the sight of the Expedition a panic terror seized the Insurgents; most of them only thought about escaping. Some fled to the English ship, the Bulldog, the Anson, whose eyes turned to the narrow passes of the mountains. The commanding general should have pursued the enemy; a Braver would have done this, – he pulled the role of Major. Was he a traitor? A coward? A fool? One hesitates to accept this. Everything was mysterious, and only so much N that its sea has disastrous consequences had."

"Desauget had orders to take the position of and to occupy other points of the neighbourhood in order to Palermo from the land side, while the fleet and the Citadel should do this from the sea side. Neither of food or ammunition; he was only allowed to move forward and his triumph was unfailing. He marched not. He was well behaved until then. What became of him. become? – History will judge him harshly. He set up his headquarters Quattroventi with the military posts in connection with what the Duke of Major had claimed; but instead of the complete unification of his troops with those of the

Duke, and boldly enter the city, he remained inactive in fine storage. He was waiting – I don't know what for."

"The suffragists were amazed and recovered, stronger

than ever, from their surprise. Secretly through the English Supported by the Navy, they attacked the posts of the Duke of Majo au. These posts were hardly filled; the few Sol= data that were on them fought bravely; but

They had to give way to the superior numbers. And that took just a few steps from the headquarters of the commanding general, who could have supported them! – To arms! – shouted the soldiers; but Desauget remained silent. The military Majo's positions were gradually cleared; all of them yielded fe to the intruders. Only the royal castle and bie. Citadel remained to be taken."

5 Secretly and at night Majo left his palace. He retreated to Quattroventi, where the general Defanget. like Achilles had hung his weapons in his tent, to support the enemy."

"If the Duke at least retreats through the free field, he would be safe and sound au the place of his destiny finely, but the thought would be too easy. He has to lead a column through narrow villages froads, on the way from Olivuzza through dangerous Passes where his soldiers were shot down from right and left without even seeing the enemy. From the Da= down, through thick hedges, from behind walls, they to withstand a fortified fire. Majo was with the his remaining troops in Quattroventi. He handed over his Authority in the hands of General Defauget, as the Bes from Naples. Oh! that went from evil to the worse. The general had his troops Review pass; he still has over 10,000 men, without the Garrison of Fort Castellamare; that is more than he needs; If he wants to attack with such a force, he will find it. Victory was certain. They were only waiting for his sign; Finally the inactivity will stop. The order will be given ben; it reads: "Evacuate Palermo immediately!" – An alla A common cry of displeasure rises throughout the whole mee; No one believes that they can trust subtle senses. From what danger, from what power do you retreat? --

"It has been decided that we should retreat to Mefina
foll, marching through all of Sicily. The retreat begins
immediately. Desauget could have embarked. Port,
Fleet, Citadel called, with the voice of the found Ver=
nunfti "Here!" The general spurned the comfortable
Away and take the road of the abysses. The royal=
The troops found themselves in the most impassable narrow passages
Bocca di Falco, in the middle of rocks and torrents,
the Sicilians waited. Surrounded, attacked, massacred,
the troops went from defeat to defeat; the Gene=
ral lost a part of its artillery, its equipment, its
Army, and all this according to the wishes of the enemy=
as if it had been agreed upon beforehand." |

"Defauget finally reached the exit of Villa=
bate, where the rebels had fortified themselves. Here, solid
Castles their battlements; here stood to support the Re
English cannons bark. But the Neapolitans did not let
Don't be discouraged. Despair is also a power!
Every obstacle became a triumph, every soldier a hero=
The battalions were only breathing for revenge, rushing
with unprecedented fury against the Sicilians and chased them into the
Escape. They took back their cannons, as well as those of the
Englishmen, took the fortified village of Villabate by storm,
took numerous prisoners and crowned them with glory."

"It was the end of January. After the terrible
Having crossed the heights of Castelduccia, they met at So=
lento back to the shores of the sea. The neas was gone.
political fleet has gone and now all danger is over.
Defauget received orders not to continue his campaign.
fet, but to return to Reapel. The government
had undoubtedly believed that all of Sicily would be lost,
if the commanding general fine operations of Pas
lermo started over in Meffina. The general obeyed;
But before he leaves the rifle, he must have some new
idea, to carry out a bold act! He therefore gives his Ka=
the order to abandon all their guns, the Ras
vallerie, all their riding horses, the artillery, all their draft horses
and to kill pack animals. The measure was just as different:
waits unheard."

Barge Raulshiere was the turn of colorful ales:

the horses came, the cavalry revolted. They could=
feft do not decide to kill their animals and
refused to do the drudgery. The riders threw the horses
the reins over the neck and let her run. When the

The following year, General Filanghieri reconquered Sicily, all the guns and many horses were recaptured."

| "In Naples appeared in the royal palace
A Freemason= Deputation,

caused by a huge demonstration (in the night of 27 to 28 January 1848) and spoke strongly on behalf of of young Italy. They sought to help the king through the Triumphs in Palermo to prove that the crown and would fall from his head if he did not without hesitation to enact a liberal constitution."

"Ferdinand II had assembled his council. The same Indignities which in July 1830 befell the King of France rich in Rambouillet. Every minute in the castle Reports of the kind that General Maison gave to Charles X.

– Sire, the capital is in full revolt;

Tomorrow she will be under fire and blood; there is no resistance more possible! – Sire, the spirit of seduction shows itself

in the army; she is determined not to take the crown defend. – Sire, all of Calabria is in revolt: 30,000

Men march against Naples. – Sire, your life is threatened, the danger is enormous, daggers are hanging over you.

For heaven's sake, no hesitation! A Charté, or

Everything is lost. And this language was spoken by Men-

led by people who deserved trust! (fonte

should read: "who enjoyed trust!" –) The King

could not imagine in the honesty of his heart,

that he was surrounded by snares. The lie prevailed,

the deceit should succeed. The night passed under continued

intense excitement. Finally, the fatigue, the malice, the

Suffering, the king made a decision. The Intrigue

had triumphed."

Mazzini had said: In Italy and the rest of Europe |

the revolution must be carried out by the monarchs! – Diefes

was even more important for Germany than for Italy, because the

German peoples were loyal to their monarchs until 1830 and

people devoted to love, far, very far from the desire

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that their monarchs should resign their governments and to be transferred to an independent civil service, "they did not think about constitutions."

Nevertheless, as shown above, the majority of German Monarchs convince themselves that "the loyal people want a constitution= tion, no longer real monarchy!!" – And Mazzini's word came true.

The monarchs stopped directly controlling their subjects. to govern bar. The royal officials became civil servants so the concept of the being to whom their duties belonged was nor that of a physical person, the monarch, but a dead concept to which one can attribute all kinds of interests, but could not express an expression of will. One served in it himself and his equals. And finally these State and municipal officials learn that the revolution decide about her well-being and woe if she displeases her Thus, as mentioned above, the revolution was a new power on which speculation and the Fear and against which the monarch had nothing more to do seemed to have something to offer, neither something to be feared, nor something to hope! – Thus the vitality of the monarchy felfftlich rafast and the revolution terribly strengthen.

Let us take a look back at the plan of the German Union, the Illuminati plan with the Directorial headquarters “Halle”, recall the purposes and organization of the Tu= gendbund, the German Confederation, and the German Bur= fcences back into memory, and one becomes impossible not only that all revolutionary associations There was only one plan, the plan to make Germany to a social republic; the plan we have in the entire civilized world for centuries see yourself being pursued in the same way; but you are also recognized have that this plan also in Germany with ever-awake fending power was brought to its realization. We remember us that the creation of national=fozial peoples=republics as The ultimate goal of the Masonic Order appeared.

After the year 1830 we find the directorate of the European Revolution moved from Switzerland to Paris and see the military power of the revolution throughout Europe

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reorganized under complete centralized command, whose activity would awaken it, it would be a charitable.

The most important documentary evidence can be found here) in the above-mentioned “documentary representation of the the murder of the student Leffing at the criminal court of Canton of Zurich conducted by Dr. Schaumburg. Zurich 1837.”

Under the name of “Young Europe” we see the revolutionary associations of the individual major nationalities Europe's, which, like the Globe, was the Masonic organ,

and as the Grand Orient or Order Governments confirm,
to form national religious kingdoms, as revolutionary
national communities into a fraternal revolutionary community
The statutes of Young Europe form the
common order law of all; every revolutionary association
Each such nationality thus forms a single member of this
European society and has a fine internal constitution
in full harmony with European society as a whole
received, everything according to the model of the Masonic Order, in which
the individual systems the individual members with gewig grass
which form inner independence.

I am content to recall the statutes of the young Europe and the
to join young Germany; the young Switzerland find
in essence the same, and so do the young
France, young Italy, young Poland, etc. The
Governments of the individual national associations form jointly=
fworship as members of the young Europe the entire government.

At the top of the individual local associations we see
Young Germany District Committees. The admission takes place
after § 57 by admission into the young Europe after

Taking the oath § 50 of the statutes of Young Europe;
only then follows the oath to the Special Statutes of the
young Germany. The person to be admitted swears "in the
Belief in the teachings of liberty, equality and
Fraternity (so say the statutes of the JE) or the
To live humanity (as the statutes of the JD state)

and to work for it with property and blood." He commits himself to
"I want to arm and fight against all people, castes
and peoples who violate such a law of God and humanity

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last." (How does the oath differ essentially from that of the Gea
mason?—)

No member of the Federation may at the same time be a member of a
other Federation, except the Masonic Oro
dens. (§ 4.) (The Carbonari had the same clause
in further extension, it read: "If a mason on:
If he wants to be taken, he should pass the usual examinations
not be subjected to, and if he is a degree above the
fymbolic, he should immediately become Master Carbo=
nari and be entered in the golden book. Also
in diplomas and certificates of fine Masonic degrees
mention." Acerellos lc 3. Thl. p. 280.)

Since the Carbonarie had passed through so many countries,
Conjuration armies are not yet affiliated with any nationality

had, and since the connection was the most powerful so far, She initially joined the young Europe, and formed the vast majority and the Head of the central government in Paris. (p. 76, 79 and 83 the appendix to the "Actual Representation" 2c. 2c.) Under the Carbonarie Italy also had a republican connection to Vienna. (p. 79.)

One can also see that only the protection of the small district of Biel had considerable financial resources. We see that he prints larger works and journals and after Germany; that he had numerous emissaries in the Switzerland, to Germany, even to Spain and to other their lands to establish and maintain revolutionary relations ties, yes, apparently even for the purpose of a Mor= of the removed, and that a certain emissary lordly from the Federal cash register. Advances are paid from the cash register and pays fines for members of the Federation (p. 76, 77, 93, 94, 95, 100, 101.)

It can be seen that in June 1834 an emissary named Schluth, was sent to Denmark. (p. 74.) One can ftells us further: that not only the Committee of the Spanish Republic faner in Madrid was in contact with the government of young Germany, thus obviously a member of young Europe or the Raurerbund (p. 79), but also, that a member of the j. D., Schmidt, (Mops) to Montpellier and was sent to Madrid to meet with Ming and other

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to consult with Spanish Republicans. (p. 94.) And Rauschenblatt received a second mission to Mina. In Rotten was in Switzerland, the same one who had founded the Swiss commanded Ferdinand's garda and went over to Mina, whose confidant he was. Before his departure to Spain delte Rauschenblatt (known in the league as Kater) as high federal per= with Rotten and with Dufour, whom we later met as Commandant against the Catholic cantons. Rotten gave the Rau= fchenblatt letters to Mina. (p. 83, 173.)

People dressed in Spain like the Carbonari in Italy did, as it happens by the Masonic Order in Berlin, the revolutionary teachings successfully in a religious garb. (p. 80.) Savoie wrote from Paris: "Mina must hurry to act, the government is suspicious, the connections fwere already too far extended, and fwere already bursting here and there

a mine. Valdez should act in agreement with Mina and Torreno will notwithstanding his hostility towards Mina, regarding the common purpose, but also in agreement with him. (p. 84.)"

~ ` Strasbourg was the main reason for the attack on Germany.

Main=weapons= and advertising=place, but those Spaniards gangs to a higher military position. (p. 76 and 83.)

Delegates from the various South German committees came via Strasbourg for consultation to Switzerland and via= brought funds. They received two addresses, one for the opposition in the Baden chambers, directed to Rotteck, the other for the opposition in the kur= Heffian chambers, addressed to Jordan, who leads such, without being a member. The former address should be the chambers encourage to always bring such proposals that the direction= tion had to dissolve the chambers, because it was a tactic of the Federal Government, always on such resolutions=

She maintained the moral impression of such Holter chamber dissolutions for the state governments pernicious cher than the implementation of oppositional motions. The

The second address should express the gratitude of young Germany for the patriotic behavior of those members of the Chamber, and for the faithful fulfillment of the earlier from the young Germany wishes directed at this chamber opposition. So connection= of the revolutionaries of the deeds with the opposition members in

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the German chambers, according to the connections of the pas Rifer Carbonari with the parliamentary opposition committee in Paris, with the mason elite of Lafayette and Cons. And the Inftruction to the German opposition=chamber=parties, "in= mer to work towards a resolution of the disputes," which the young Europe sent them from Paris, we did not see such faithfully fulfill in all German chambers? – At the same time, the South German deputies along the border ftended craftsmen sections as a ready force to and to encourage the members of the Chamber to act boldly and, when the signal is given, to public action. (p. 92.) The relations of young Germany with Baden-Württemberg The connection through Tiefenbach is said to have been significant. (p. 104.) The members of the covenant were always with genuine and yet false passports also from Saxony= (p. 97 and 100.) And so they had all the streets and had passports drawn up for Austria. (p. 100.) As

best advertising school, they looked at the reading circles and searched to bring them into being everywhere. (p. 114.)

On page 149 there is an appendix document entitled "Police notes about the German Associations in Paris", including the following Content: "The Afociations were founded in 1832 as a club for The purpose of achieving a free press in Germany was founded. 300 subscribers with monthly financial contributions."

"The statutes are of no great importance, since they can be modified at any moment. The Affociation divided into 3 sections, ABC According to a the Sta= Only those who have read the teachings of the Society of Human Rights recognizes and swears, Become a member of the Afsociation. The informal form of address is used in Gefo= fociety of others is not observed. At the end of the month who paid the monetary contributions." (Ibid.)

"Soon the exclusive purpose of the society was abandoned= fciency, defense of press freedom, and carried republican principles in the assembly. The most excellent members members of the Afociation entered the Carbonarie."

"For several years now, a carbonarie has existed in Paris from members of all nations with important connections in country of birth. All members of each nation help in their own

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country, as in a foreign country, overthrow the existing constitution. The German Afociation belongs to the Carbonarie."

"The Venta (National Venta) sent emissaries to Germany= country with sufficient money, H. Lemble and Erhardt; mr complete success because Lemble is pursued by the police, the other became ill. Wolfram managed better, Gars nier and Leipheimer. The former with orders from the company fociety of Human Rights, of which he was a member. a regular exchange of letters between the mother company and and her daughter in Germany. – Schrader active in the Switzerland; he brought about the accession of the German Affocia= tion with the Swiss Masons' Association Only a few members of the German Association corresponded with the Generalventa. The others learned only what they thought was good to ask them.

In Germany the revolution now gained momentum

sturdy tools to the Israelites, which first appeared in Frankfurt, as shown above, then Masonic lodges were established in Hamburg. For the former, a Templar system was used, for the latter adopted the New England system. They supplied the Revolutions of Europe with capable writers. Börne, Heine &c. have gained much fame as intellectual democrats; also. The revolutionary year of 1848 showed a Jewish writer= Wealth that one could hardly have imagined, and all the newspapers the ministerial, the f. g. constitutional and the red Press were immediately edited almost exclusively by Jews and edited. |

Under the name of the Friends of Light, the Rev. revolution against the positive church publicly in the world and spread it from there. All states rested on Christian church, all guarantees of duty lay in the Christian oath, the whole idea of being a subject the monarch and the authorities was an outflow of the church-religious belief. If religious belief were abolished, the monarchical state was deprived of its moral source of faithful fulfillment of duty by the subjects, i.e. the "basic law." The state could not let such things happen quietly, and since he was also legally obliged to represent the Church as to protect the moral person, so was the attack on the Church the struggle with the authority of the state indirectly before=

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hand. They formed under the guise of ecclesiastical meetings a party against the state. |

Soon the teaching staff in church and school were split into two major parties, the church-liberal and the the Orthodox; only the latter was met with all the ridicule and

Mockery of the vain self-overestimation of the educational classes. The liberal, orthodox, was soon considered poor in spirit or "Jesuitical" or "reactionary"; because, as shown above, the Mau= rerorden had already brought it to the point that "liberal" did speak "revolutionary" as a condition of recognition intellectual education. Thus, the party of the faithful Ait: chen= and school servants did not become strong, the fee soon sank to zero. Teaching in church and school soon became exclusive= into the hands of the revolution in church and state. The Professors at universities and high schools were soon all men of this f. g. liberality. The Protestant Cleverness, the people's teacher's association that emerged from the seminaries with only a few honourable exceptions passed into the Camp of non-Christians. When one became aware of his strength was formed, the bold plan was made to create a powerful party under

the pretense of protecting the Protestant Church to be organized in all Protestant countries, especially to use it to attack the Catholic Church, the Harmony of the German states ecclesiastically, and a free church to organize liberal power against the governments which then, when the Protestant and Catholic peoples Germany had inflamed mutual hatred, necessary also carry the governments along and thus the monarchical Violence had to lead to self-defence. the Gustav-Adolph-Association.

The deception of the = about the true purpose was a too perfect one. Even the members of the Governments and too much =, and influential elements of the Lay people in honest belief in the purely ecclesiastical purpose Part of it. And when the secret authors in the first General Assembly in Berlin in careless self-overestimation= ung revealed the revolutionary motives, Ir defeated by the vast majority. f came to hateful public declarations, and those save

Elements "at least in appearance".
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What happened in the Gustav-Adolph- Association through carelessness was corrupted, was to be replaced by the evocation of the f. g. "German- Catholicism" can be made good again.

But before I go any further, I must mention the other kind of means of the restless secret revolution, to conquer Germany completely, and to find suitable members to promote it.

We saw reading circles being set up everywhere, gymnastics, fang=, trade and speech clubs, as well as Sunday schools I do not mean to say that all such institutes were created with the evil intention of spreading the teachings of the Revo= lution, many were probably created because the Models were given and the motives for their creation were not were understood, but the institutes themselves, if they are not misunderstood were directed, had to be charitable; only the later Time showed clearly that the vast majority of them were in favour of the home revolutionary purpose. Yes, the experience of recent years even showed that the revolution Public education began with children, who were not yet ready for school, for which the free children= gardens had created.

We saw how all the classes were excited and Corporations were brought together. We looked after the Model of Italy also in Germany Congress of German Doctors, German naturalist, teacher, especially singer, pharmacist, Advokaten &c. Convente in sometimes this, sometimes in that German city, followed convents. Everywhere fraternization= mahle, liberal, enthusiastic speeches. Rich advertising space, a unnoticed formation of a German unity idea, i.e. one hostile to the existing individual governments.

In the Masonic Order, clubs were formed, that is, Men of action unite, ready to expose themselves and but not initiated into the higher workings of the Order, so not capable of endangering the Order itself through careless action to compromise. So in Sondershausen on 19 January 1843 (Afträä Pocketbook for Freemasons 1845 p. 83), fo in Leipzig under the name Maxonia, May 20, 1848. Meeting place Lodge Apollo and Balduin. The statutes can be found printed in the Ziegeldecker 1848.

And not only the higher heads of the later revolution

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tion, but also their worst street leaders and We soon find murder preachers in the order. In particular Harale ` The report on Freiligrath's reception appears to be interesting, that most wicked blood poet against the King of Prussia Majesty. It reads in the monthly review, manuscript for brothers, tile-coverers 1842 No. 6 literally: Worms, on 16 May 1842. On Saturday, the 14th, the number of the members of our just and perfect Lodge "to the rebuilt Temple of Brotherly Concord" to a' fvery worthy member increased, as the one who is famous as a poet= well-known Ferd. Freiligrath the first consecration of Freemasonry rerbund received 2. The brother speaker noted in fine Present that Ferd. Freiligrath has long been a mason fe, only the formality of the federal consecration had still missing!" |

Furthermore, it could not be overlooked that the honest Men of loyalty and religion in the begun Historical epoch to withdraw more and more from the Order gannen. The same applies to the wealthy nobility; however, the rush of the f. g. liberal bourgeoisie to the lodges ftobacco and the reception at the same time with increasingly strange Inconsiderateness towards the characters and attitudes happened.

The press became daily) third, the censorship daily slept
 fer. The press recalled the responsibility of the Mini=
 fter and soon cried out loudly about monarchical breach of promise, in
 Failure to fulfill federal promises, particularly freedom of the press.
 She began to inform the ministerial personalities and the public
 To suspect authorities of the most baseless, publicly
 to promote the revolution and its next demands
 to formulate publicly, first of all jury courts and press freedom=
 ity, electoral reform soon. The state officials had the land=
 despreffe, if they wanted it, in their hands. Wanted a
 If the leaf became bad, the local official was only allowed to
 withdraw official advertisements and pass them on to a neighbouring newspaper=
 fend, and the bad leaf had to die, or improve.
 But it seemed as if the civil servant had lost sight of the preached
 Revolution against monarchy and church. Soon
 Now the election campaign and the taking of a public=
 decidedly hostile position against the monarchical re=

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government by having the preffe names of men for the election
 len as decidedly loyal men of the people. Because these
 Men were called people's men, so the
 People as a party opposed to the government of their king,
 King and people should have different, hostile
 have interests; "the interests of the people against those they
 to defend and enforce the royal government
 make", should be the sacred duty of the state parliament deputies
 fshould appear; so the breaking of the government power, as
 one hostile to the Volfgintereffen, the task of the deputy=
 ten fein, an actual paraphrase of the commandment: "the
 Revolution is the duty of the deputies!" And yet the deputies
 putirten to take the oath: "the inseparable well-being of the
 To faithfully promote the king and country! Everywhere in German=
 lands constitutional states we now saw this opposition=
 or revolutionary parties are formed in the chambers. We
 fthey saw the ce and the ftindifde limbs becoming bolder every day=
 attack the change.

The press idolized these revolutionary men as the
 noblest men of the people, the distinguished party comrades=
 fe reception ceremonies where they were seen, and
 soon they held country parades, taking the place of the monarch
 "the public homages and gave encouraging speeches,
 to support them. Soon they outbid other party comrades
 of revolutionary boldness, and all ambition in the people who=
 dete fih the new effortless railway, to the public highest
 ft honors, the path of revolution. Every
 The election period increased the number of the eternal opposition party and
 increased their boldness. The supposed and actual

knew irresponsibility=privilege made the speaker's platform
in the chambers and in stenographic publications
Tools of impunity for revolutionary preaching even by the Bers
ftomers and legislators of the nation, even on
Caste of the monarchical state.

However, the German monarchs still had some
Meaning, as ministers advise men to the side, some of whom
descended from the old vassal class, some of whom had grown old
with the firm belief in the sacred duty of loyalty,
for the monarch. And more and less were also
the German Estates Chambers were essentially dependent on such pillars of

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Thrones were formed. Almost everywhere in German,
the governments with the utmost prudence, honesty and thrift=
folly administer the states. But with particular pride
could fease fuch of the Saxon before all other Germans
And the names of the men of the f. g. Ministry
Könneritz were mentioned with true reverence in Europe.
But the more charitable this excellent ministry is to the
country, the more general this recognition became, the more
more dangerous, the more hateful it had to be for the revolutionary party
appear, the more despicable the slanders became,
the more violent the attacks in the press and from the initially
very small, but gradually growing f. g. liberal Kam=
mer=Oppofition.

In Saxony, too, this chamber party initially began
to formulate two revolutionary demands: "Jury trials
and freedom of the press", in order to give first and foremost to the democratic pens
to create a secure free field. The ministry ordered
steadfastly both demands and see – for the first time in
In Saxony, the revolution called its loved ones and the people openly=
lich, with united forces. the definite will of the Re=
to break the king's government, still knows how to do it.
constitutional way. Dr. Braun, then leader
the opposition, tortured the countries at the expense of the patriots
travel to countries that have jury courts, ie the countries
the revolution to learn and pass on the experiences to
Minifterio to hold.

Of course, one could not be fupon to such a minifterio, on
the political field outside the chambers has no formal
resistance, much less dare an actual attack;
The attempt had to be made also in the ecclesiastical field
continue where the anxious protection of consciences, which the
Ministry observed, gave hope that one would remain inclined
will remain lenient here for crimes, because one often

nor accept good-naturedly for religious aberrations and the political nature. Yes, the progress of the Revolution in Saxony in ecclesiastical form, especially against alleged Catholicism, still had the unpredictable The advantage is that you can, and initially imperceptibly, natism at the same time as against the Catholic royal house of. Protestant country. Moreover, as

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thought, the situation of the other governments in the Protestant fhische Lands of Germany pretty much the same.

A very clever maneuver was now made. in Protestant Prussia an alleged reformer= supposedly of the Catholic Church. A Catholic priest,

the infamous Johannes Ronge, on 30 November 1846 in accepted into the Masonic Order, in the Jewish lodge "to the three Neffeln" in Hamburg, called under the nominal bill a Catholic church reform, a completely new church= community organization. He called it "Deutschka" tholic Church." He lied to the Catholics: "fie blew were good Catholics and only broke away from the Pope when In truth, this would mean nothing to the Catholics in Germany but in reality is only the supreme bishop of Italy. Ronge also had to win over the Protestants, who new sect only as a revolution against the Pope, not also considered against the existing Christian church.

Immediately, in all cities, especially in Saxony, the whole so-called educational class, which in and through the Order received her spiritual life, with enthusiasm for the alleged Catholic Church reform in its place. The furbatic authorities were keen to form new communities to bring the local Catholics into being with the greatest pomp possible There were barely 5-10 Catholics in the town, hardly any individuals wanted to hear the church agitator, nothing helped, he had to The main Protestant churches were decorated to receive his or her disciples, the marksmen's guilds, ftěměně deputations received the fpeculiar shepherds of souls without herds, and the local nobility, who had their Protestant Priests were seen in the cafino, but not at the altar, filled the churches with expressions of holy devotion.

The revolutionary party immediately demanded in and except the chambers the recognition of the young church, yes their support from state funds, even without first having the best to comply with the existing constitutional provisions, even before the young alleged church was organized and a general

had presented my accepted confession! – The Provocation of the government on the constitutional provisions were considered Cloak of malicious intent suspected and not unclear there indicated that in the Catholic clergy and in the Catholicis

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mus of the Regent's House the full source of this evil minift feristic will. The revolution understood completely men the whole weight of the sympathies of the Saxon stupid educational classes for this revolutionary maneuver. It could never be happier! Therefore she used it with the utmost ft boldness to persuade the government to first grant a direct to force the revolutionary demand into the chambers. And In fact, the Ministry was the first to make such a request tion after. ;

The revolution had flown, they thought it was a victory to make further blows. The fable of the böfen, devoted to Catholicism, which became Jesuitism, Will, was carefully maintained and after a further They searched in vain for an ecclesiastical dispute. some decent pretext, one found none, one had to make do with the absurdity of writing letters in Age of the new Catholic Church in Annaberg, before the world to lie, "the church is dedicated to the patron saint of the Jesuits, thus secretly destined for this, and thus the order itself was contrary to the constitution in Saxony." In vain interpret The Catholic clergy abused the innocent minds of those letters, the entire national press screamed about Jesuitism, in Annaberg rebellion against the consecration of the church, and fee the city council made itself the organ of the declared people concern about the government. The facts are The dangerous example remained unpunished, which is no wonder, if one moved on soon! – |

The Leipzig August Days were only the next natural They were a bold step forward, which the Revolutionary Party did, to try to find out how far the people had already capable of revolution. The first attack on the The monarch's family was immediately suspected of noble crown prince of Jesuitism and added, the transition to the political field, the suspicion of the Absolutism, incited the Communal Guard, His Royal Highness to inspect, and finally moved in the evening in front of the Woh nation of the high prince. They sang, as is well known, the Luthe rish song: "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God" to indicate that Protestantism finds its alleged enemy here and let this high supposed enemy through the window =

The military had to intervene, fatally
 people affected, perhaps more or less innocent
 Spectators where there should be none. But what made the
 Revolution from this misfortune it has provoked? – a
 terrible demonstration against the high house of the monarch
 and against the state power! – She organized a corpse=
 celebration such as the era had never seen. Almost all of the
 tories in Leipzig, its clergy, communal guards and
 Guilds marched in a solemn mourning parade behind the rich
 decorated coffins. All parts of the world had to recognize, “in
 The monarchy had put innocent citizens behind Leipzig's walls=
 murdered, it was a terrible crime of monarchical mischief
 need of state power!” Finally, to the
 Graves, the revolution appeared as a supposed fighter for the
 murdered and enslaved people freely and publicly to the Ta=
 Robert Blum, the bold and clever revolutionary,
 Freemason and German Catholic, proclaimed here first to the world
 the revolution. And – with deep pain the loyal
 Citizens – as well as from higher, consecrated mouths,
 but also a former member of the Masonic Order,
 words were spoken at those graves, not suitable for the
 Minds to their monarch, the law and the authorities
 It was not words of peace that were spoken about those
 Graves echoed. But those speeches and facts can be
 ministerial archives. I only mention that
 and how masons spoke at those graves; I add,
 that this enrapture of all Leipzig's educational elite to this
 terrible revolutionary demonstration seems unthinkable if
 one does not want to believe what was generally stated at that time
 was that the whole demonstration was organized by the Masonic lodges=
 which set the tone of the day under Leipzig's image
 dungsclafen, as stated everywhere. We also find nowhere
 a trace of another existing power that influences
 on the higher educational classes; indeed, one may at least
 say with complete certainty: “no demonstration of education=
 clafen in a city of Saxony is possible without sanction
 of the Masonic Order.”

This irresponsible, terrible revolutionary demonstration=
 tion in Leipzig remained unpunished, and so Sachfen was ripe for the
 Revolution of the year 1848, |

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Let me now refer to this historical development
 B j

the proof of a sum of positive confessions of the Dignitaries of the Masonic Order in the Secret-criptions of the Order and partly publicly available- , unless such has already been done in the first historical part had to be included. For example, the Cologne: Document p. 52 ff., the manifesto of the high chapter of the Grand Lodge of Germany under the Duke of Brunswick v. 1794 p. 122 ff. the memorial of the minister v. Haugwitz to the Congress at Verona p. 165 ff. and many others.

I have to justify the sentence: "I suspect that the Order is pursuing aims that are dangerous to the state. I am concerned that is directly dangerous to the state, because in it and by means of fine direct aimed at overthrowing the monarchical constitution. But I also consider him to be indirectly dangerous to the state, as he the foundations of states and the sense of duty of citizens who undermine the Christian churches."

The following confessions alone should make me justify, the previous history should justify the unbelief the veneer is still not enough.

And considering these confessions, it is still very unclear costume, once that without the permission of the lodge masters no speech and no writing of a lodgebook may be printed, according to which every confession is Lodges and religious confession appears. Furthermore, that the held ten speeches modified in print for the sake of several dangers appear. (See speech by President Vivier Latomia, vol. 4, p. 134.)

The editorial staff of the Freemason Newspaper explains this with following words: "the printed word is harsher examined, than what is spoken."

Let

12 Lodge sentences from Astraea. "The task of the Order is, to gradually destroy the existing authorities and the general To establish freedom. This purpose has already been and was known only to the highest order priests, only Recently it has been introduced for direct processing in the lodges."

In the pocket book for Freemasons Astraea on the Year 1828 by Friedrich von Sydow. Ilmenau near Voigt, Ä we read the following 12 sentences in a lodge speech: 1

nt) It would have been unwise to go into the open.

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to fight; by spreading liberalism

and independence, one had to gradually reduce the giant=
to undermine the monument that this awe-seeking
In the shadow of an Au-
tority, Masonry worked on the great
entrusted works."

"2) The mighty, terrible Freemasonry follows you on the
Foot, spy your steps, follow your thoughts into the
Innermost parts of your souls, guard yourselves in the midst of darkness,
with which you envelop yourself! your secret and inevitable
Influence shatters your dark plans, you mighty arm
will wrest from your criminal hands the dagger that
You sharpen."

"3) The finnlofe cries of light-shy desecrators of honor can
neither weaken our power nor relieve us of our duties
make it distracting."

"4) Supported on the throne itself by men of honour who
join in with our noble intentions." `

"5) You have already worked worthily, not only for
the well-being of your brothers, but also for the salvation of the world!
At your instigation, the noble genius of the Unab:
dependence that grips every noble mind,
permeated the universe and inflamed all hearts;
through you is that noble-hearted upsurge, the free
Nations, has been propagated; with your
Help the numerous peoples are freed from their chains=
settled."

"6) Yes, without presumption we may say so
that the great political events, the happy
ual transformations which most peoples of Europe
ropa's constitutional monarchies and almost
America's entire mainland into independent states
have transformed, the influence of Freemasonry
Like the holy fire
of Veftha, she has in her temples the foundation=
fentence of liberalism."

57) We therefore wish for our circle to have men who
reasonable enough to understand the full scope of their duties
to understand and to consider the full weight of their profession
gen, which at the same time have enough power to hod:

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heartfelt decisions taken in our halls
to put into action." |

"8) Yes, my brothers! in advancing on this noble Paths will be Masonry, this sublime religion—gel, the expression of the most excellent system of government ftems on earth, finally over all adversaries and their law only to the whole globe ben that he their people-friendly institutions= love and adore."

"9) The more you thin it out, the more fertile it becomes. fharsh shadow spread over the whole world, even the for the salvation of the ungrateful who were working for their own downfall."

"10) In giving you some general considerations= the important services which our Order provides to all peoples performed, together with the honorable efforts made by most of our workers for striving towards the glorious rich goals have been made, I believed, often on the importance of our work and the results on= to make aware of the benefits of which the society of of our Masonic League."

"11) Happy if in striving to bring you to the holy

duties, which you will certainly never forget, I in the

Hearts of the young Masons that tender care against the Un= happiness, that sublime feeling of independence, that consecration finally awakened for the Fatherland, on the basis of which alone our Foundation is based." |

"12) The introduction of politics into the mouse ry, from which they were always carefully kept away, resembles the Ark of the Covenant of Israel, to which the Levites alone The fact that it was permitted to lay hands on something was, however, an innovation; but this innovation is entirely in line with the purpose of our foundation tion and is thoroughly humane." |

II

Lodge=Lecture by Blumröder on construction and scaffolding. Aria, "Sol the building of humanity, progress, the old forms must in state and church fall through powerful hammer blows. This prove the French Revolution and the Church Reformation. Revolutions find necessary ee eee in the

layer.

From the same pocket book of 1845.

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"Zu -Sondershausen formed on 19 Jan. 1843 "zu
Achieving common contemporary progress on the
Maurerbahn a Masonic club, where the preacher
Residents from Zelle through "the most wonderful and rich=
ften contributions" was particularly involved. In a lecture
von Blumröder on "Construction and scaffolding in a moral sense"
find the following passages noteworthy: – p. 83. "If
human power presumes to hold something that
rejects the spirit of the times and has fallen into the past,
fuch, according to the laws of dynamics, a stronger
Use force to compel those and the will
of destiny. We find this law
confirmed both in the Church Reformation and in the
French Revolution! – The scaffolding that has become unusable
had to be removed according to the master's plan
But the rulers in the church and in the state
did not want to know anything about reform; strong men stepped in
from the people, struck some powerful blows at
the rotten scaffolding and they sank." – p. 84. "The
Religion, religious edification requires such scaffolding
or folder forms which are subject to change fine –
and must correspond to the level of education, whereby
the respective point in time is characterized. If after
the will of the great architect the construction of the Humanis
If the work is to proceed, the old scaffolding must be removed.
len, and even if all world powers cling to it–
clung to save them from destruction. – The
old scaffolding is then destroyed by force, and
if this destruction according to human laws
fuffificife is punishable, it still violates the eternal law,
which reigns in the history of mankind,
nuff done." According to these views, revolutions are necessary
nimble moments of development in every story. What the
Time has done away with, must sink, and when mortals
mefen to hold it, so you have to attribute it to yourself alone,
if they were to suffer the violent fall of such a scaffold
be buried!' `

"We can therefore confidently express our conviction
ment that the work of the Zeitgeist on the construction of the Hu=
manity despite all obstacles, delays and apparent

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Destruction is progressing unstoppably, and we
We will not be discouraged, even if
old scaffolding obscures this progress. Therefore, let us,

who, according to his strength, will work vigorously on this construction, be assured that when he has reached the necessary height, those disfiguring scaffolding will fall by itself!!" –

III.

Order=negation form pray state form. For such social republica= The religious brother must be educated on this niche idea.

From the Journal of Freemasonry, as a Manuscript for Brothers printed. Altenburg 1823. 1. B. 1. Hft. p. 92.

"But what Freemasonry has achieved for the beautiful philanthropic view, is limited to the Brother for certain important, social ideas in constant-to receive more attention and to be rewarded tern. Also p. 95. "That we are all equal by nature Rights and equal claims to the development of our natural facilities and the use of our forces: and that we all, each according to his or her own ability, take their place in society and from there should work for the whole of humanity." –

"The form of government or the organization of a well-being-directed lodge is therefore also an ideal of the best direction of which human society would be capable. Its The constitution is democratic and the administration is representative. The lodge master is responsible and must re-elect every year be elected. Each official has his or her own special power The members are divided into 3 grades, equal-among youths, men and old men. Unification of the various-different church members in the natural religion, Equality of rights and entitlements, common-ous pleasure and community philanthropic-"Our work is intended to strengthen the brotherhood."

Furthermore, ibid. p. 98. "Because religion indirectly Humanity includes itself, because a certain degree of intelligence dition is part of becoming the sublime idea of humanity, and because among the educated people themselves the egoism is too big to make sense, for one

still today those dedicated to the worship of humanity=

temples are only opened to a few. The ones with the Res government of political associations, the rulers are understood

Most people do not yet realize how much the worship of humanity is necessary for people to become good citizens and the priests of religion will remain for a long time in the Priests of humanity, instead of useful assistants and foremen=ter, shameful rivals; yes, they would be the Ab= idolization if we deny the idea of human=ity as a moral person just fo perforificiren wolf how one tends to personify the deity."

(Note: This happened in Paris, as is well known, when the Order had conquered the state powers. He abolished the Christian Religion and instead of Christ's image he put a prostitute as a personified God-man on the altar.)

Herein lies a reason to condemn the cult of humanity to To hide from the eyes of the profane, as it is to zeal a confessor, it is salutary to cover him with the veil of To surround myself with mystery, – until finally the time comes where from east to west, from south to south Midnight, the high idea of humanity, its cult will be widespread and all people will be in a Herd will be united, so that no Freemasonry knows ter needs.

IV. |

Salomon: "Freemasonry has no Christian church purpose."

Gotthold Salomon, preacher at the new Israelite temple in Hamburg – Member of the Lodge of the Rising Morningröthe in the east of Frankfurt a. M. – Honorary member of the Lodge of the Silver Unicorn in the East of Nienburg ad W. and – Dr. of Philosophy – has in his Voices from the East – Manuscript for Brothers, Hamburg, Berendfohn 1845, – had a lodge speech printed, from which I quote the following literally communicate:

"Why is there also in the whole Masonic ritual no trace of ecclesiastical Christianity? Why is the name of Christ is not mentioned even once, neither – in the oath, nor in the prayer that is said with the lodge open or with of the Table Lodge? – Why do the Masons count not from the birth of Christ, but like the Jews, from Creation of the world? – Why is there no

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Christian symbol? Why compass, square, scales? Why not the cross and the other instruments of martyrdom? – Why not use "Wisdom, Strength and Beauty" instead of Christian Trio: "Faith, Love, Hope?" – "But suppose we wanted or could wait for moments

forget that an ecclesiastical=Christian masonry is the most blatant Contradiction, a square compass, a round protractor is 3c."

v.

Letter from General Count Fernig, Vice President of all French civic lodges: "Masonry has no Christian basis, it was for Christianity was founded."

"Letter from General Count von Fernig, Vice President=ten of all French lodges, including Dr. Berend, general practitioner to Berlin:"

"Dearest brother!"

"A brochure published in Nancy tells me about the position that the Freemasons of Jewish faith have in the Prussian lodges. On a trip to Frank=furt a. M. I was lucky enough to discover the unchanging ground=to make the principles of great brotherhood predominant; but the letter of the Prince, Protector of the Prussian Lodges, has neutralized the successes I have achieved. As a member=member of the Supreme Council, Vice President and old Mason, I consider it my duty to inform you that throughout France, one who introduces himself, only after his life, does not ask about his faith. The French mason of the old rite assumes that the caste differences apply let us completely understand the reasons for which Freemasonry was founded. was created. Our God has no special whose names: it is the great architect of the universe, the eternal worker of rectangular work, who loves and be=fave all free and good people."

"To preserve the religious prejudices of the Middle Ages is to deny the law of progress; pretend that freedom=Freemasonry derives from the Christian era, that is, the celebration=ual tradition of royal art; the best=ous image of the Temple of Solomon, even the name and fer divine Master in the Lodges, they do not prove with fo many other customs that we used to be when the foundation of the Christian religion? Freemasonry

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is a religion in the sense that it unites people

det and connects them to each other; it dedicates it to the general
fraternity, it strives to restore human union=
fit excludes only the weak and corrupt;
nevertheless, she is constantly trying to raise them again and
to moralize. These, dearest brother, are the principles,

which we find common, which the Supreme Council of France

has always defended, and for which I voluntarily testify

to pay homage to justice and truth. Neh=

Please accept, dear brother, the expression of my respect
The Vice=Grand=Commander of the Old Rite. Count
from Fernig."

VI.

Kloß, the most learned mason's writer at the time: about the Unstatt=
ity of the attempt to introduce a profitine Christianity into Freemasonry
to pull.

Georg Kloß, Dr. med. and Professor, Ducal Palace.
Altenb. Medicinalrath, held on 6 May 1844 in open
Master Lodge "to Unity" a lecture "about the Unstead=
ity of the attempt to bring a positive Christianity into freedom
Masonic lodges", which he described as a "handwriting for
Master Mason appointed", handed over to the printer. – A
A report on this can be found in the "Archive for Freemasons by Horftmann
and Strauss" (1844). |

Brother Kloß first recalls the often-spoken
Conviction: that Freemasonry is an institute in which
Humanity and morality are considered as principles. 2500 lodges there=
faithful to this Principe, which was first published in 1723 in open print
pies and excluded any treatment of objects that
a profitipal religion in connection with their work=
ten decided. This is confirmed by documents of importance
confirmed, namely:

through the new Constitution Book of the United Grand Lodges
from England in 1841, in which the master of one of
infalling lodge on the moral law and social virtues
as an object of Freemasonry and recognize
must be that there is neither in any human being nor in any
ner Lodge has the power to innovate the essence of Freemasonry
and by Art. 1. and 6, 2. of the Landmarks.

The same can be expected from the laws of the great

Lodge of Saxony, the Grand Lodges of the United Lower land, from Scotland and Ireland, and fofi confident all from North America.

The alleged positive Christian building tendency collapses in its Nothing; it may well be in one or two, or several few Lodges no longer exist; but it is thus an innovation and shield= uprising against all Freemasonry on the globe and must be judged and rejected by it.

VII.

Dr. Heß: "Masonry is not a Christian institute. It is the mother of the great events and the recognition of human rights since last century."

Ans der Latomia, 2nd issue. July 1849. The editor the same, an evangelical preacher in Frankfurt a. M., first p. 308. "that all the great lodges throughout the world, with the exception of the three Berliners, who are said to be specifically Christian pretenders to recognize the universality of Freemasonry, and Ju= to record it; and indeed NB. only since 1717, when in London the The foundation for the new Masonic secret was laid." – On p. 176 it is asked: "that the commemorative publication Festgabe for the 25th anniversary 1833 of the Lodge of the Rising Mor= genröthe in Frankfurt a. M. as manuscript only in a few ex= printed and distributed as a gift to some brothers – I can use this for the above purpose from the Essay "Spirit of Freemasonry" by the Jewish writer Dr. M. Heß had the following sentences printed. Page 94. "If Mau= rerlogen consider themselves as Christian institutions and non-Christians ft do not allow access, they forget the most important Purpose of Freemasonry: to restore the human race unite what is through ecclesiastical opinions, as well as through civil relationships are separated from each other. If Masonry loses this purpose out of sight, it only serves to mislead and to strengthen the judgments of which the purified Res ligion seeks to liberate the people." Although a stone falls after another from the dense wall, which men, whose The element of life is darkness, from holy deceit and statute, from myths and legends, from alleged traditions and hot= symbols to the light of reason to block the access and the blind roue with fine

Children: to keep blind obedience intact. So that Nies
 man dare to lay hands on the building of their deceptions and
 their power and undermine its foundations,
 had concluded an alliance with the secular power and
 the idea of state religion, earthly advantages to the
 external form of religious confession, what is in
 which has its seat in the depths of the mind and is only visible to the eye of
 All-seeing, an external sign, a uniform
 prescribed in order to identify which flag, whether
 whether man belongs to the single-coloured, the three-coloured or the multi-coloured;
 had introduced hypocrisy into society by law and
 encouraged by reward. But people were given access=
 ly the treasures of the ancient world, the revelations of the spirits of Greece
 chenland and Rome, and the small country of Judea,
 and look, completely different things were written there,
 as priests and hierophants, as monks and rabbis
 taught, and one Samson after another rose up, and
 drew miraculous power from the invincible spring and rüt=
 telte with mighty and on the pillars on which the old building
 rested, that they fproved and rays of the clearest sky=
 light penetrated through all the openings – and there was light. – “

But only fighting with the powers of darkness and
 not infrequently succumbing in battle, the advocates of the Ver=
 reason and the representatives of eternal human rights make their way
 chen, and the masonry halls were where under the
 Protection of the Secret Nobles of all classes and ranks
 who taught and brought into being the principles that in
 of profane bourgeois society as heresy–
 and outrageous innovations were frowned upon. In
 It was in the halls of the English masons that people first
 were reinstated in the rights (1717) which the
 anniversary of the presumption of privileged castes and the sacred
 the priests' coercion of conscience had deprived them, and long
 before the great minds and events of the past
 century the doctrine of human rights
 the state law, the real mouse had
 rerei fit recognized in its statutes.”

““and in our times, when these teachings are the gospel of
 humanity, where all noble spokesmen of culture, all great
 ftron fighters of humanity who confess to them, dare

Germans who call themselves Masons (His Royal Highness the Prince
 of Prussia!) to deny it publicly, with inquisitorial
 to investigate the secrets of conscience, from which
 Confeffion, to which the accident of birth predisposes man to

Names given, conclusions about his religious and moral character, and to bring the deceit and hypocrisy into the len of the Order, which wisely replace the old statutes have banished from them. Truly only shameful contempt= tung deserves such Masonic priesthood!"

The Jew Ludwig Börne! i

Börne: The rule was born, and with it the selavation. The wicked took counsel to consolidate their rule, and devised the Christianity to bring bloody discord among the people= gen. On the other hand, the Masonic Order united.

From the same commemorative publication: "Festive gifts on the 25th anniversary= fest 1833 ρc. I share the following sentences from a "speech by Brother Ludwig Börne (a member of that lodge) p. 109."

"Dominion was born and with it slavery.

The wicked were terrified and stopped their sinful Rath. – Shall our kingdom perish? Nothing is planned= hand that rekindles the extinguished desire to fight, and Heaven has no lightning to bring peace to the world ignite? – They looked for such lightning and found it. The holiest thing that earth and heaven bears, the most beautiful They stole the goods that man possessed and threw them away to the battlefield, and the flame of war blazed from New. – What was that saint that gave the nonsense What was the name of the divine being that the Man to the whetstone of his wickedness? How called? No one should ask me. I know it well, but I may not say it. I may in this heap of peace dens and joy do not utter the word that is like a evil magic draws the curtain on a bloody past I do not like to use the word that in a few Syllables that describe the most terrible thing: murder, murderer and the murdered at the same time." –

(Christianity!)

"The good and the best of every time saw this, as humanity was digging in its own bowels; they saw

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it and mourned, but they did not despair. For the herb of salvation sprouted in their hearts, and the hope of Recovered made them healthy. They decided to Reason to restore its rights. All those who Truth in their spirit, shook hands, and the

Covenant of Light was closed. Around the altar of justice
The mysterious circle drew and prevented access. –
What is the name of the alliance that binds the nobles together, the
the spirit is married to the heart and the good will is

That is what it says? – It is said here in this holy temple,
according to tradition, Freemasonry.” |
Goldschmidt. Masonic purpose since 1717: “State freedom and

Equality, restoration of the old pure belief in God in the
the whole world.”

hints.

CL Goldschmidt, Dr. of Law, says there
Member of this Jewish lodge in fine “hints” and AS 55:
“With the church reformation a new era begins, the Man=
nesalter of Germanic-Christian life, the victory of the Ver=
ft over the mind; dwindling faith, more mature thinking=
declining art, expanding knowledge; fading unity,
multiplied educational resources and centers; secular rulers=
focialism instead of clergy; citizenship instead of priesthood, industrialism
ftof devotional exercises; but also wars instead of feuds, hand=
work instead of art, guilds instead of art fraternity; from the
Churches= until the English state=upheaval was a period of time.”
Freemasonry first reappears in England
as a secret society, under the old name and organization
tion with changed basic nature (1717); the original
Keeping the final purpose as a symbol, adapting the new

Insights and needs of the time; their task: living
Representation of the perfected civil societies;
its foundations: equality before, freedom under the law,
recognition of personal worthiness, faith of the Noahides; their
Members subject to the laws of the country; they themselves only as an ideal
contrary to the real state and church institutions;
the most sublime, because fully conscious, poet, that of
reflective understanding. – But their work could well
ftäten the Restorer of the pure, unadulterated God=
dormer windows, as in the Egyptian priests' halls

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Mofes, from the Jewish schools of Jefus. Therefore verse
serves the dissolution of the order in part

America's no approval; which also the state=
form free, he may also only appear on the day

where there will be only one God and one invocation.

Perhaps it is reserved for posterity to say: "from

the French state revolution, to the European credibility
bend=Reform a period of time."

VIII.

Blumenhagen. (A political confession of sins.) "About
Relationship of Freemasonry to the State."

Wilhelm Blumenhagen held a lodge on November 2, 1820=
Lecture on "Freemasonry and the State" or "what is needed
in the time" – (fiche "Journal for Freemasonry, as a man
ftript für Brüdergedruckt" 1828 p. 320), from which I take the following,
the Freemasons' Association very compromising passages verbatim
parts that deserve the highest attention, as most
fier has spoken from the chair!

"In an age where the preservation of the
States and the civic life is concerned,
politics swallows up all other interests of human life
gén, and so it was everywhere in the unfrigen. – Not
It therefore seems absurd to describe the conditions of Freemasonry
to the state, in the ideal state, as in the enfeebled state
to devote a serious consideration to reality. Elin
A firm view of the danger ahead gives prudence and salvation.
tion in danger, and I say it boldly, and with the
deepest feeling of concern: it is about existence
our covenant, our temple in time! – See wit
the weather is not yet over us, fle surround fon
the horizon and it is up to us to determine whether we are coming
the weather, or to secure ourselves, like wise prophets, before
for the storm rages around our destiny. – We all, the
purified old system of Freemasonry and in its
raised in Protestantism, know what Freemasonry is,
what is going on among the race of the Meuschen. – They
ft the sky window, which Prometheus stole when he
Meftfchenbild made of clay, fl ift what the Serle

*

the body, it is the soul of humanity. The torch
the Enlightenment carries it in powerful hands!"

"Freemasonry is not subject to falsification,
capable of confusion; but their pupils, the Freemasons, are
People, children of passion; to be an effective person in
to enter humanity, to appear among the suffering,
Freemasonry was allowed to form, and was designed as a lodge
the dependent on earthly frailty, was given the price
of seduction, error, frivolity and high=
courageous debauchery! –

"But very often in earthly life the extremes touch each other.
Even the most virtuous often fell victim to the unguarded moment,
At the crater of Mount Etna the golden vine arbor beckons and the
fragrant orange forest. The higher the feeling, the consciousness
of glory and strength, the stronger the temptation! – To
the sunlight had entered Freemasonry, countless almost
The brothers gathered in all zones around the altars of the
blue union; tolerated and protected in the largest states,
the fraternity gained a firm position and a complete
my security; the name Freemason was among the people
no longer synonymous with atheist and freethinker."

"The laws of the great fraternity speak, as the
Oath and vow of the newcomer, his relationship
to state and church. Their work works for both by
educates them citizens and disciples who in the higher regard=
life became more solid links in the civic chain,
more solid pillars in the general temple of the pure and true
fer worship; but they must not interfere in
the actual relationships between both, please do not want to be perjured
ft before the masters in the light of the Orient.
Brothers everywhere faithful to the mother's teaching and warning?!
– We must not be arrogant about ourselves. We
Let the defects of our own body not conceal us
gen, even if it is advisable to hide from the world outside
the veil of our mystery. We must
dutifully tell each other where the plague is raging in our
community, so that salvation and protection may come to her with blessing,
before it destroys the whole people and leaves the beautiful fields desolate
lies, a warning and a deterrent to the hiker of the
coming times! Every Mason who practices the lodge system.

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viewed with serious eyes, it can not Teng:
it must admit how dangerous it can be
can, if a false spirit takes hold of this individual
clubs and becomes dominant in them when

Passion and false patriotism take the speaker's seat,
if the mastership no longer uses Masonic square
regulates the work of the brothers when the old word is lost
and instead of it an earthly world slogan applies, which
from the beautiful intellectual dispute and calls them to a
Battle cohort collects and sets up, which with a Corsairs=
flag at the top fights for earthly goods, and the Moor=
rei degrading, making world affairs its highest goal.
And so it happened, * centuries ago:
fhappening, in recent times and before our eyes!!!

One might object: Was this abuse of the
Conditions of our brotherhood, the interference of the
united and therefore doubly strong masonry bridges
the. in political affairs everywhere harmful to state
and people? – Did not the better things seem to be happening here and there?
from this? – Did not the consequence show in many people,
that through this powerful, almost invisible influence and only
through them the people and the state itself in a short time and how
by magic, what centuries
could not have achieved?"

"Abuse remains abuse; error remains error=
perjury remains perjury. The good consequence of the bad
ōnnions does not make the heart noble and does not excuse anything.
We want to look individually at the main states of Europe, in
where the Freemasons emerged from their darkness, and the beautiful
Masonic consciousness of silent action with the place on the table
of history, caught up in error and from the
treading on the smooth tracks of the fathers."

"Great Britain." (Already mentioned above in the story
dug out.) To
, Under second glance a German country meets, (1767
until 1780). A profeffor named Adam Weishaupt, fifted
in Bavaria the Illuminati Order. Enlightenment in the widest sense
The aim was to capture the tigers, but they were
steal egoism and lust for power, and their misborn child
Revolution under the beautiful, philosophical cloak.

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The Illuminati were not Freemasons at first, so they knew
fh very soon to take control of most of the lodges; the whole
Most honorable Masonic brothers were proud of their iltuminatic
baptismal names, until the government with cold severity
ity, punished their dangerous intentions, and fell into a
neighboring country, where the fire of their murder torches ignited a
ing material and the happier homeland. Frank=
It was rich where the Argonauts took their bold path,

but instead of killing a dragon and giving humanity the golden
 To attain spiritual freedom, as the proud proclaim=
 ten before the world, (1798) they hatched a brood of dragons themselves,
 which fell upon all peoples like a herd of loose beasts,
 and covered the earth with terrors and fears never before known.
 Never before has the majesty of the monarchy been used more,
 as in the country mentioned. Previously with colorful playfulness to
 Harlequin disfigured, her glorious spirit in some thirty thdvidte
 and empty knighthoods watered down, giving way to deceit and monetary gain"
 We saw in Jacobinism and terrorism,
 a fratricidal égalité, a blood-drinking
 Robespierre at desecrated altars the slaughter
 Make axe into a master hammer and regicide and
 preach atheism; yes, the dagger knight as a hos
 fter degree in Italy and France during the Stuart period
 formed, now got a fine horrible office in reality=
 ity, and the brothers in the lodge have already been trained,
 in a black cave the iron in a human=
 ual doll (see above the historical
 News about the decisions made and carried out in lodges
 chelmorde) showed the well-trained finish =
 ity and obedience of the brave apprentice. Away from the
 View from these horrifying scenes, from this eternal insult
 for humanity and brotherhood! Experience the masters
 ten even the years of horror, and from grandchild to grandchild the war=
 ning story walk in the mason circles."

"Spain." (SR also above in the story and
 raised.)

"A wild counterpart is provided by the related Behrbenheit
 recently in Italy. What a waste if we forget it=
 len, and wanted to deny that those Carbonaris (Sept. 1820)
 degenerate children of the toll system find that their wild=

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lodges were built close to the Temple of Freemasonry
 which, as the bitter gall apple grows on the noble
 Oak. – Let us just remember the already mentioned Dolchrit=
 ters, the highest degree of Freemasonry in France as in
 Italy, as for Jacob the second and the Stuarts hideout
 and advertising space was sought in the large Masonic association."

"The Carbonari's wore the dagger openly
 against the supposed enemies of the Enlightenment, of which 80,000
 in a kingdom, they provided 12,000 men-at-arms for
 their cause (fthey have established an alta vendita, a large=
 lodge for the leadership of their community), Sicily bleeds through
 fhe suffered terrible wounds, desolate cities, murdered citizens
 ger accuse them, and the worried look of all princes and
 Volker sets his sights on her and the country of her audacity.

Its name itself reminds the knowledgeable master mason of similar
 cial variations and sects of the Brotherhood. They have the
 Coal, carbon, preserved so that it glows in the dark, it has
 They were awakened to the flame, to the blaze of fire, when they
 believed it was time. The wounded lion at the Strid, the
 broken pillar with the motto: adhuc stat! the
 both overturned pillars to form the St. Andrew's Cross,
 these symbols of Scottish masonry degrees spoke
 Similar, Masonic hieroglyphs were used
 of the same nature and mind. Is the bastard not
 also a son? Does not the lost child also awaken the
 Pain of the father? So we too must regret the
 brothers, and look over with pain and sadness,
 if we the sons of the excellent pure mother he goes astray=
 look at bandit paths and the wilderness of passion
 and in the desert of untamed egoism. The master
 the world, who himself sees the errors of his people, the sins
 which can transform his earth-born into blessings and
 in good deed, even here his almighty hand will not be removed»
 from the creature of his love; but we must
 reason and heart keep awake, secure the soul's goods, and the
 Great Mother, Freemasonry, which bleeds from the wounds,
 which wild, own children gave her, fhelter, so much
 it is possible for us."

"It is difficult to foresee the consequences that will result from this
 Mixture of the Masonic Brothers in World Affairs and Masonry

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fo completely foreign work for the Federation.
 If we blame the state, we can blame the prince
 ken, if the experience makes them more alert,
 when she became afraid, let the mother atone
 fen what the bastard sons did when they saw the light
 the burning torch is extinguished for fear of murderous fire by the
 Hands of drunkards and madmen? I do not want to be
 Prophet who foresaw the destruction of the splendid Jerusalem
 in jeremiads and proclaims. But the concern
 must germinate in the breast of every true mason, he looks with
 ftrict eye on the covenant in the present world, he sees how
 the silent, medical, unnoticeable help with which he
 fen to fight the diseases of people, from=
 degenerates into daring surgical incisions, by inexperienced
 Hands done, where the healthy falls with the corrupt,
 and cripples and corpses the R of the ass doctors
 proclaim,"

"It is now a duty and a privileged calling for the genuine
 Brothers, to work against destruction, and through ver=
 double effort to support the pillars of the tottering temple

support. On the better sons and their more orderly lives
the state must recognize that they were only bastards, only
Corsairs who plundered under the stolen flag of peace.”

But the same Blumenhagen spoke a few years later –
as the flag of this world association under the protectorate of high
Persons had again developed powerfully – say the same
Magazine the following bold words: “The Order has its children=
ity, his youth has completed. He has become a man
and before his third century (1717) the plan was
thrown) comes to an end, the world will realize that and how
he has become! – Therefore, take care of the time and the world spirit
ahead, the federal spirit, and builds itself in all earth=
winkles, settles firmly in the heart of every country! And if
the whole world of the Order is a temple, the Azure of the
Heaven its roof, the poles its walls, and
Throne and Church fits pillars – then the
Mighty of the earth bow themselves and us
let the world rule and give the peoples the
Freedom that we give them! – Only one more
Century may the world master grant us – then

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we find the predefined goals and the peoples
seek their princes only among the consecrated! –
Therefore it is necessary that work never rests and daily
ly the building rises! – Even if we lay unnoticed only
Stone to stone – so the wall grows invisibly – but
go on!” – – |

IX. |

Mosdorf, (known as one of the most learned and respected men)
rer=writers of Saxony).

Mosdorf, Influence of Secret Societies p. 181 says:

“Nevertheless, one has the forehead, curls and me one
of treason and a breach of promise that the latter broke the
the Freemason, does not want to educate the general public,
what it means with that obligation and with so many other
Things that are still covered in thick darkness, actually for
Be careful not to
finally by someone who has the honor and
Glory of the brotherhood less than ours
zen lies – that game with fellow human beings in
closed doors, that game with the oath
and the word of the honest man the fearful=
denounced to a large public.” And

On page 297, Mosdorf says: “One is not ashamed to say that=

that which is printed and not in the hands of eager learners
Brothers want to know the principles they have adopted for
Despite, written in the lodge archives, or often in the Pri-
vat closure, and even when taking pictures for the
use of the hammer operator and the other officials on
the same altars at which the
vows: never to write, print,
hit etc., nor to allow that something is written,
printed, hanen etc. werden." =

On page 104, Mosdorf further states: "The higher enlightenment-
fupation should bring humility and love with it
lead; but we see that they still have more pride,
of the enlightened, as those attitudes in motion
fet, and that those who possess higher insight
and believe to be secret sciences, with
flanderous isolation and mysterious self-interest
in secret, putting himself in the place of Providence

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fet, direct everything, and have their hand in everything=
want to use every non-enlightened but only as material and
blind tool of their intentions and to treat
consider themselves justified."

Manifesto of the Grand Provincial Lodge of Germany dated 24 June 1849.

Only the Prussian lodges claim a Christian, if

nor ecclesiastical basis, which is why it is
Freemasonry has split.

The following strange document provides evidence for this:

Berlin, 24 June 1849. From the great country=
Lodge of the Freemasons of Germany.

"A stormy year has passed since the last celebration of
today's general federal festival is over=
rustled and – like the deeply engraved traces of his many=
fideal influence on all peoples= and living conditions everywhere
become featable, so has Freemasonry the
flow of his movements cannot be withdrawn. – The
versatile and rapidly developed drive for the transformation of the
ftehnen, which predominantly characterizes this movement, has
Phenomena have been brought to light which demonstrate the effectiveness
Freemasonry with many dangers. – So
as long as that drive remains within the limits of a prudent decision

development and further education, is its development on the existing only beneficial and salutary: as soon as this currents, however, in a rush, the orderly deviate from the usual paths, the dangers of disruption and Resolution, which is doubly questionable if it is an institution whose main tasks are to hears: the basic idea of their creation and development in it to preserve its original purity, and thus to to future generations. – From this point of view ment, we have supported efforts to implement reforms in the Freemasonry, which as a result of that general The drive for transformation in our time also in some of our daughters terlogene f have revealed themselves, in the course of their natural and lawful development sought to preserve – and fen the confidence to see in all prudent brothers the Ue to have awakened or strengthened the conviction that all those from that veformator which has hastily emerged from the urge for transformation.

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ric interventions in the inner essence of Freemasonry with the greatest dangers, but that every honest efforts towards contemporary development and Further development of our institution in the spirit of our order's doctrine sufficient opportunity is offered to rely on the order's legal chem way to assert itself." |

“As an object of particular importance, we look back on the past Masonry year of the Entfeperation, the question of admission should not Christian lodge members to visit our daughter lodges in In the course of it, it is the whole Masonic world known that our order's doctrine is based on eternally unchanging ground foundations of Christianity and that for this reason we Non-Christians have never been allowed to participate in our lodges work. Nevertheless, we have worked with all Masonic lodges, especially those that allow find the persecution of non-Christians compatible with their principles, fin a long series of years in friendly brotherly traffic and their members, insofar as they were Christian religion, have in all lodges of our Teaching style as visiting brothers always the most cordial and pleasant found the most willing reception. Only in recent times by individual lodges and Masonic systems initially individually, later on several sides the request was directed to us been: even the non-natives of their lodge members to admit Christians as visitors to the lodges of our teachings. We have had to resist this desire and it has fo no way out was presented to the lodges and Masonic Systems that have imposed the same on us, to a

to reach a consensus on this; rather, we are
stated provocations, according to the
eventual decision of our highest religious authority
to state publicly: "that the admission of non-Christian
Lodge members to the work of our daughter lodges certainly
is inadmissible." |

"For the same reasons as any other
respectable Jew never adhered to a written religious community
may belong to a Masonic community of the same
with the brothers of our teaching style in our daughter lodges
lax, and since according to the spirit of our order only equal,

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eligible brothers can unite in these lodges, fo
We believe that the visiting permission to our work is
not to allow such lodge members to whom we
the admission and affiliation would necessarily have to fail.
With the two Prussian Grand Lodges: the Hw. National=
Mother Lodge "to the three globes" and the Hw. gr. Lodge
"Royal=York for friendship" we have already
decisive negotiations on this matter
understood: that the friendly relationship that has existed between us so far=
brotherly relationship, what outcome these negotiations
also want to take, will not be affected in any way
or should be disturbed. We sincerely wish
that all lodges which have previously been affiliated with us and our daughter lodges
have been in friendly relations, the truly
Masonic principles of both Grand Lodges=
if you like to pay homage, consider us indep as the undesirable
In case the opposite procedure of the Grand Lodge in
Hamburg should find imitation, to the express Er=
clarification! "that the Christian brothers of all lodges
when visiting the lodges of our teaching style, always the friendly
find the most frift and brotherly reception even in this case
if the lodges to which they belong as members
should be closed to the brothers of our teaching style." Their
loyal brother of the Order, State Grand Master.
neter Landes=Grand=Master. First Landes=Grand=Overseer. Two=
the country's grand overseer. State=Grand=Secretår. |

XI a.

Binier to Lyon: "Before Robespierre lets brotherly love prevail
freedom had to be secured, the nation had to be brought to full
level of equality."

On 30 April 1843, President Vivier of Lyon held following opening speech at the Order Festival of the United Lodges (reported in "Latomia" Vol. 4 p. 134): "Before the Revolution of 1789, Freemasonry wrapped itself in the Darkness of mystery. Under this cover and in the presence of a few initiates she developed her Thoughts about liberty, equality and fraternity. Today, freedom and equality are part of the state laws, only brotherly love alone still belongs to the

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Theory. A select few have understood it and practice it; and their task from now on is to proclaim, but no longer in the dark, not only to a few consecrated, but in the bright light and before the assembled people; for to gather the people is like a famous The speaker says they ennobled. Then they strive to please, and they are only able to do this through appreciative worthy action. Man is the most sublime object in nature, and the greatest spectacle is that of a people gathered together. General and solemn celebrations are the most beautiful bond of brotherly love. Filled with the truth of these thoughts, the Conseil central has a general Order festival requested. In the firm confidence of a great We have made every effort to provide you with to appear worthy. Their speakers have overcome the fatigue of sleepless nights to win the competition with glory begin, and their brilliant speeches will produce fertile seeds in your hearts, which through your reflection will thrive."

"They will speak of brotherly love to you, that will be the topic of our conversations in the future. The Brotherly love was probably seen as a weak tender principle, just as freedom and the Equality; but before you look into it more closely, the reason for a permanent freedom all French had to be placed on a and set the same level of equality, and hence those incessant struggles. Our ancestors missed their glorious mission; they did not shy away from any need But in those times of tears and of the blood, where each individual gathers all his strength men, where the axe of the guillotine, even more terrible than the sword of Damocles hung over all heads, they could not resist the sweet and tender thought to give themselves over to brotherly love. Robespierre also forgot it on May 17, 1794 in his speech on religion and morals. She was not included in the Institute of National

It belongs to us Freemasons, since we in our
families know no other name than the brother's name,
It is our aim to make amends for what the Convention has done.

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and to found an altar of brotherly love to

fall humanity gathers together etc."

"I now allow

XI.b.

(Traillard's speech, declared the best by the Central Council, leads the
Sentence from: Freemasonry has brought about the previous revolutions for the benefit
of humanity, it must continue until the completion of the focal
Republic and to persuade people through spiritualism
ennoble. – This is followed by a plan to devote itself to public education
even after the school years and to use it appropriately
to use.)

to Br. Traillard, the author of the speech that

Word, which was chosen by the Conseil central for the best

has been clarified." The same says, among other things: "Was there also a

Some masons who had enough courage or skill
Ben, the products of their spirit the mutilations of the

Police, they had to abandon this glorious

violation of the laws either through lengthy imprisonment or

through exile. This was a mockery of the Hu=
manity. And then the storm rumbled. The

Spirit of the Front, which was so powerful at that time, the illusion

these old institutions were destroyed, the philosophical

Reason stone by stone from that rotten building and

undermined the foundations. Everyone understood that

had violated the most sacred laws for too long,
and that it was finally time to reinstate them
in their old rights. In the first clash, the
electrical spark was awakened, which was destined to

shaft. The state machine had come to a standstill
the use of new motives was not to be avoided=
go. The nation was called together; they needed it;
their representatives should find ways to
to save. Human rights were proclaimed, but the
People realized that the hour of rebirth had struck
and that the old order of things will be overthrown
The foundations of the new constitution were raised on
the ruins of the Bastille. The day of July 14th was
fruitful in success; the men who have so far
and quietly expressed their thoughts about the state
expressed, realized that their influence had increased;
took the roles assigned to them in this great drama

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were assigned to them and went to work courageously. –
The fatherland had a phalanx at its head
bold rebel.”

“But what did the Society of Masons do
during the years that preceded those great struggles
Back then, when only a few adventurous philo=
fophen to uphold the imprescriptible human rights
ftrung, Freemasonry had within its ten:
pel those sublime views in execution
The speakers preached the freedom of faith
bens, fhe developed the natural rights of all citizens; fhe
proclaimed the dogma of freedom, which in the secular world
society was continually trampled upon. Finally he=
Freemasonry recognized the equality of all people and it
ft granted no other awards than those which were derived from the
virtue, which emerged from brotherly love and intelligence.”

“A society founded on principles
which differed significantly from those
those who ruled the external world had to be
a deep and lasting impression on the mind
ther of those who were still wavering. –
Making all degrees and all offices accessible to everyone would mean
to realize a dream. Therefore, all noble-hearted
the admission into the covenant, and from the moment
fhey had seen the light, they themselves became new apo=
tel. Those who had higher knowledge
Ben, used the platform or the altar,
to spread new ideas. Those whose
Education was inadequate, the
Voice of Civilifation and then returned to their family,
back to their corporations to plant the seeds, the
that had been entrusted to them.”

5 "Now understand the influence of Masonry on a Society that was in dissolution? Do you understand also, where did this influence come from? We have already thinks and repeat it here: it came from the fact that the Masons in the Masonic world say, do and could teach what the citizen of the profane world neither say, nor do, nor teach. – Now, and the principles which Masonry has recognized above all and
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had announced that these fundamental principles, the basis of their constitution, are still in use today, even if they are not applied by the ft laws, but recorded in our law books. The is the only fruit that the nation has gained from those bloody battles. pfen of it."

"In order to create benefits, we have not, like the previous Masonry, necessary, against the secular society= to fight against recognized laws. What did our ancestors want? They wanted to make people better and happier. They wanted to free their brothers from the bonds that a spoiled social condition, a legacy of those on the Rights of power and origin founded civilifation around them It is our calling to continue their work."

"First we must take control of youth education We admit that much has been done for the past 50 years for the first lesson. But the lesson must not stop at the moment when the individual leaves school it must include all ages. This second study fufficiency is all the more necessary as that of childhood is turning into narrow limits. This is one of the main reasons why half the poorer classes are so ignorant. Masonry fhall fulfill Condorcet's promises, who said: "No People throughout the empire should in the future say: The law secures I am granted equality of rights, but I am denied the Means to get to know them; I shall only be informed by the law dependent, only my ignorance makes me dependent from everything that surrounds me. In my youth I was taught said that knowledge is a necessity; but forced to work in order to live, find the first terms from vanished from memory, and nothing is left but the pain, not over the will of nature, but over the injustice of society."

"Education is therefore the means of spiritually
If you want to fix the masonry,
Your main focus must be on ensuring equality
to maintain and promote virtue. – By the way
the people need to achieve equality and justice
love, no great virtues, 'and. we all find
Children of the people."

"Let us not tolerate Catholicism taking advantage

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from the emptiness that society leaves in the human heart=
The tolerance of the philosophical spirit must
take precedence over the despotism of the clergy.
To ennoble people through spiritualism, that is the
new mission of Freemasonry."

"Look around you and answer whether my lo=
gik true. – Morality needs a firmer foundation
than has been given to it so far. And this foundation will be
indirectly emerge from brotherly love; it becomes even brighter
finer than that which comes from the Gospel. The
Masonry is therefore a religious, social and moral
Institute. As a religious Institute, it takes
The main principle is freedom of conscience. As a social
The Institute recognizes it as the basis of every [os
cial Institute: Freedom, Equality and Br=
urability."

IX.c.

Protestantism is half of what Freemasonry is all of!
says Freemasonry.

Consequence of Protestantism.

In the same volume of the "Latomia" p. 164 it says: "The
Protestantism is only half in religious terms,
what Masonry is all about. He considers the content of the religion
gion as something directly communicated to humanity by God, and
only allows a formulaic use of reason to avoid the un=
to create sensible material. In Masonry, however,
Reason not only the shape, but also
create the content of religion. The Protestant
tism must now either return to Catholicism=

turn around, or stop arbitrarily halfway
ben, or advancing into the area of
Masonry. For reason is content only
some time with the right to set rates that are higher than
all reason, to bring it into a reasonable form; it tries in
in different ways to interpret the given with their own laws
to befriend and unite, until, through these efforts
to full clear self-knowledge, the impossibility
of this union. Now she also demands the other
Part of the natural right to which it is entitled; it rejects the

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her imposed brittle material and chooses freely, or creates for
This explains the current results.
phenomena in the design of Protestant religious life. The
myftical=allegorical interpretation of Christian history, the my=
ftical=ideal conception of the Christian dogmas, the last
feeting to protect ecclesiastical Christianity, caused his
complete banishment from the realm of reason. Because
Reason was made aware of the failure by this act
also aware of these peace negotiations, she recognized the
indelible enmity between one's own and the
Teaching of the Church: it can no longer hope for union,
may no longer promise the same."

XII. a.

Giefeler on the question: "whether the time, of which the alliance
It has long been prophesied that the close brotherhood will dissolve
into a general human union? – He ant=
answered: No! – because the alliance has only given the nations the external
Freedom won, he must still teach them understanding."

The Confiftorial Councillor and Doctor of Theology, Brother
Giefeler, in his "introductory words to the Johannis=
celebration in 1848 in the Göttingen Lodge for the Golden
Circle" in the victory celebrations of the French masons with a=
tuned, as the Israelite mason Brother Bechstein in his
a "Pocket book for Freemasons for the year 1849" with=
The Professor of Protestant Theology raises
fhis voice:

"Three great words now resound through the world: freedom,
Equality, fraternity. In these the people, of
from which the new movement emerged, its demands
In summary: they are echoed everywhere, they describe

the highest purposes towards which the mighty time strives,
the ideas for whose realization it strives." |

"But, m. Br., is it not the poison of our Bune
of the one who confronts us in these three words? Is
Is it not precisely this freedom which the free mason has over
Respects everything? – Is it not equality and fraternity,
which have always reigned in our lodges? – Were they
not always liberty, equality and fraternity, which
the Masonic life and aspirations differed from the pro=

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fans, which give that fpeculiar character, fhis
Consecration, gave its charm? –"

"So that is what we have until then in strict accordance
fequality and separation from profane life,
has now become the general aspiration of the peoples: freedom
no longer needs to take refuge in the secret of the lodge=
ten, she wanders openly through the markets and streets;
Equality and fraternity are no longer limited to
the narrow circle of Freemasons: whole peoples make these
Words to their motto, and fight them among themselves to per=
real."

"But if this is so, the spirit of the covenant has
He has broken through the boundaries of the Lodge and is now reviving the
peoples, so that they may be free and equal among themselves and brothers
fwould like the masons have always been, then it is
the great time has come, of which the League has already
long prophesied, the time when our close brotherhood
into a general human union? Then
it is up to us to open the gates of our temple,
and to let everything that is human flow in, then we have
"The Federation has achieved its high goal."

"The freedom that our time strives for is the civil
Freedom, freedom from all external restrictions which
by uniting people into one state not un=
become desperately necessary. For a long time now, the peoples
striven for this precious good: our time seems to
called to win and consolidate it, and if they
its task, it will forever be the greatest epoch
in the history of the Pölker, and after centuries
will be referred back to them as to the great time in which
which the peoples have come of age. Now the
Time is still in the birth pangs of this freedom, it resembles the
noble wine, which first ferments and foams to remove the impure
from himself, and which breaks the bonds which

want to hold it together. The young freedom is aware of its not yet fully aware of their differences from Arbitrariness and licentiousness, and in their necessary 'concerning law and order.'

"We therefore welcome the external freedom which the time to establish, with joy and elation."

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"Equality is the second watchword of the time. fights with the same against the overestimation of external advantages, of status, wealth, external honors, and makes It is rightly argued that in a free state the property fociation of the free citizen is the highest, and all other Differences transcend. We have always had our own rer this equality extended: we have always as a federal doctrine that all people in their highest relationships hungs are equal to each other, and that the advantages which common to all people, all differences as insignificant tend to disappear."

"Brotherhood has always been the motto of our union We Masons have the brotherly relationship of all People everywhere recognized us, and our lodges were essential intended to bring the same externally to Aachen to let it go."

"My brothers, as time presses upon us, and no matter how dark the future is, we do not want to forget it. know how great and glorious it is that the ideas of freedom, equality and brothers= ity in our people strive for realization."

"We want to acknowledge with gratitude that in our Covenants have long been proclaimed in their purity, and that their realization has always been the goal of the Masonic work. But it follows from this that we still have no reason to change our alliance in its current To give up shape, to let fall its barriers, and everything, what is human, to let into our lodges; that there are many= It is no longer our task to support those ideas which now resonate throughout the world, give to help."

XII. b.

Bechstein: Religious, moral and political propositions. Philosophy fatt Faith, Focial Republic, Masonry makes fih in state life and elevates its members to state positions.

The Israelite mason=brother Ludwig Bechstein,
Hofrath, Cabinet= and Chief=Librarian in Meiningen, also since
18 January 1851 Knight of the Red Eagle Order Ater Claiffe,
has published in his "Pocket Book for Freemasons
for the year 1849" a report on a September 24th
1848 in Basle held Masonic Congress, but not about

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Decisions of actions which are too dangerous for the Order
ly could have been. On page 270 he says: "The Christian
Morality has gone through various stages of development and is
capable of further development. Masonry must be
step by step and be active. Every single mason must be educated
for the Mason, the Lodge is the educational institution, the
Training ground for freedom, truth, wisdom in Christian
senses."

"International relations and activities
are based on the realization of the truth that all
People are brothers, and that all humanity
just a family."

P. 272. "Manufacturing is making its presence felt in the life of the state
claiming that it gives the brothers a higher position
also externally, this effectiveness is gratifying, and
we shall continue to work in this direction."

"One may now and then give the lodge a strange, modern
Cloak around, the old mother and creator remains

of wisdom, general unification and equality of all
Volker, brotherly love, general tolerance."

"But Masonry has other treasures in
its symbols, which it gives to those who follow its morals=
exercise the law in its entirety. Here
we have a greater need to keep Freemasonry secret=
Masonry must keep secret the simplicity

their moral law, the all-encompassing tolerance, the
Ritual and the sequence of stages." |

"Everyone wants to be happy; the enjoyment of life is a
Right of every human being; but this right is
the pressure of the present febr affected" ufw

XIII.

Dr. Fischer. The Masonic Order is the mother of democracy. Other elements contributed to its birth, especially the Protestant church and school. The speech further states: "The main purpose of the Masons is to unite all people in a chain of brothers. The 'floop' is still a long way from being achieved. We will first deal with a small Germany and even such a bloody must wrestle! Democracy is brought into effect. Is Now that the mother's purpose in life is fulfilled, can she be dispensed with?

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– no! because the child is still naughty, so it still remains this education. Exactly the same as what Gieseler said, cf. XII.

Speech by the Deputy Master, Dr. Rud. Rich. Fischer, Deacon of Leipzig, at the Silver Jubilee of the Lodge Apollo of Leipzig, Easter 1849 and in the new Freemasonry-Zeitung, Manuscript for Brothers, Year 1849, published printed by the same Fischer.

P. 113. "Thus it (the Apollo Lodge) has undoubtedly through intellectual activity, through cheerful progress, through free development of their powers, and may believe that their activity was not without a stimulating influence on the German Brotherhood, has not remained without blessings for humanity."

"Their members themselves are, in the midst of the powerfully changed State of affairs in the outside world in the possession of the public trust has remained so that we can name our members=list at the Reichstag in Frankfurt, at the Head of the government and in the state parliament in Saxony, at the head of the university and the municipal community in Leipzig find that in the field of literature, like all charitable work, our brothers are welcome fare. –"

P. 114. "We must be very aware that our The federal government still has a very important task to solve, that the Humanity still needs his help to cultivate the lodges' seeds have problems whose development the human race cannot escape can be heard. –"

"The striving, in our German fatherland mostly, if dedicated to democracy. Among the most diverse companies and titles, the aim is to influence the people's will to rule However lively against this current of the times Even the most rigid aristocracy admits that the struggle is spiritual,

that the system of privilege and paternalism,
as it existed until a year ago, irretrievably
loren fei; fhe has the sword, although not freely and
not without displeasure. It may be acknowledged that we
nation the fact that fate as in suffering=
fociety resentment of this sword too deeply into other social strata
down, and that here and there from the fermentation of the
time much impurity has been thrown onto the surface.—“

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“Democracy needs its forms
educate themselves because their consciousness is in the soul of the peoples.
– But what is the essence of democracy? – Nothing about
fefe, as the dominion of the human spirit, in so far as it
development in the majority of the people. Not one
individual status, not inherited privileges, not accumulated possessions=
thum, not deep-seated learning should have the rule,
ft rather the whole great community should be represented by freely chosen
representatives express what their will is; and in community
all classes of people should build their happiness and their future.
no longer does the understanding determine the living conditions
order, but the whole person should do it; as
the trust that elects the representatives is a matter of
müthes, and trust is not only through intellectual
ual excellence, but mostly through physical dignity
I say again, my brothers, that in these
Considerations must disregard the examples given, which
seem to prove the opposite; since it is not taken into account
can come when the first steps are taken on completely different
Floor tactless, and in a new kingdom the handles miss=
were attacked.”

| “But this democracy, as just described, can
You can describe it in any other way than as a result»
niß, to which our art leads under all circumstances
had to and will continue to lead? It is our
Child! – Do not be alarmed! It is a fruit that
We need not be ashamed of how rough the shell is
now lies before us. Yes, it is our N our noble
hopeful child.”

“For more than a hundred years we have had the nobility diplomas
and ribbons of orders were ignored, the rank and title of each
of privilege, we have denied all in our circles the
Head covered and given the brotherly name, we have been free=
elects our leaders and judges, we have chosen our own
created laws and managed our budget, we have
decided everywhere by free vote, according to the respective
Consciousness. We have had free voting rights and free speech for a long time
had and maintained, we have freedom of movement and limited

development of every individuality, we have the political opinion and religious belief are up to each individual

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fet, and only one power was allowed to rule, the law or the constitutionally expressed will of the majority. If it takes It is a wonder that after a hundred years of faithful work in this Senses throughout Germany, how quiet and unpretentious it seemed, a result comes to light, especially since there are still many other sides, namely from the school and Evangelical Church has been working hard towards this – The matter is there and is no different, however worrying my word may also seem to some.”

“Now the question is whether, since the child is born, is born, the mother becomes dispensable. The picture of my out= pressure provides the answer. The child is to be deeply pitied, wel= chem the mother is missing; and if so long time was necessary from from conception to birth, the Masonic fraternity many centuries still to go before their help will be forthcoming= and their day's work comes to an end. This is due to the hand.”

First of all, my dear brothers, our main reason= fag, to devour all people in a chain of brothers, hardly been clearly grasped in its first hint. It feveral witnesses have been made of the many difficulties which opposed to the fraternal union of German citizens. They know that finally, forced by necessity, one can come to terms with a a small Germany will have to be content, not without fierce opposition, perhaps not without bloody war in the following period. –

“And this matter is not yet decided. You wife fen, how even in the individual German tribes the striving is still unmistakable, not the whole, but only a or two individual classes of people are entitled to rule as if to take revenge and bring the proletariat into the palaces and the aristocracy into the huts. What has= We still have to do something before it comes to the point where man recognizes man as a brother and detests war so deeply than fraternal strife and fratricide! How often, how Often we, coming from all kinds of people, will shake hands to the chain before anyone outside will acknowledge that Beyond the mountains, no other hearts beat than brothers’! – We ourselves are usually still so bound and imprisoned that we still have no facility, even

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open our huts to the poor and give them the unspoiled
To allow participation in our exercises and joys
Oh, there is no need for work for us; the world will
We will need it for a long time! But, my brothers, it will be necessary,
that we have broken the bonds around the lodges scattered across the earth and
Brothers, we should embrace each other more tightly, so that we can treat each other with
come closer so that we can give the poor access and an unpretentious
facilitate participation and expand our circles in all directions
This may have its difficulties, but
Without the effort of the struggle, the joy of victory cannot be
achieve; and the task is clearly before our eyes.
frifé the hand to the work! – “

“A second circumstance of the democratic aspirations in the
The outside world is – why shouldn't I call it that? – its
Naughtiness. Our child lacks moral seriousness, it lacks
him the holy consecration; it is an unruly, wild cry
and hunting for free and wide forms, without only
at least asks whether the spirit exists that leads to his un-
inhibited movement requires such freedom, which itself is so
far powerful, that he will not be unfaithful to himself if
external terrors do not point us in the necessary direction.”

P. 117. “No, no, my brothers, our daily work is
not over! A serious, high profession takes all our strength
for the future. As long as the mother has her child
under her heart, she has more to bear,
than to do, and is almost forced to walk quietly
to go their own way and let nature take its course.
But when the child is born, then
fhe exert all their strength, day and night without rest and
be ready for care and breeding without annoyance. Your
Word, her hand, her breast, her example, everything must
help to nourish and educate the child, the whole
Life must be devotion. Your child lives, you noble
Happy mother, you Freemasonry! The world wants to
Lodge, the German people become a brotherhood, the
Spirit of the times is spirit of your spirit. Well,
Care for your child with faithful motherly love! And you, Loge
Apollo, enlighten, as Phoebus once did with his roses
the earth of the Greeks, the paths of our race. –“

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XIV.

Feßler: The ee has two elements: frivolity and nyfteris= crypto.

Feßler's criticism of the lodge system and Fischer's remarks

gene to it.

In his Masonic newspaper, *ibid.* 1847. p. 321

Dr. Fitcher first shares the following Fessler criticism of the lot present with.

"First of all, it must be determined what is here among lodges being in contrast to Freemasonry, and what is then meant by Lodge brother is understood in contrast to Freemason. Lo= gegeben means here the doing and activity with which since 1713 to the present day almost all lodges in the world have usually submitted. An impartial examination and Resolution of the same reveals its two elements and essential components; it is made of frivolity and mystery= lie together 9 and surrounded with the Dei.

semblance of a trivial morality within and, a poorly calculated act of charity in external affairs. The element of frivolity is evident everywhere in the light fin and the rashness with which from 1713 to the present day to day the most miserable, meanest and most despicable people= fchen, and in the indifference and powerlessness, where with these people according to their well-known worthlessness in the Lodges have been tolerated. It is evident in the decisive Aversion of the majority to all nobler and more instructive Be= ftaking place in the lodge meetings; in the whole form of the table lodges and in the behavior of the majority at the fame and in the unstoppable activity, this long-awaited and laboriously acquired sanctuary of Freemasonry, this solemn consecrated temple of wisdom and friendship, as quickly as possible in a guesthouse, in a club, in a Gafins or Refurce without wisdom and friendship, it shows fompletely in the lowest malice and wath, with which until now every Freemason was persecuted who opposed the Lodges=Frivolity in its place, the fight for life and death with her, serious, mature and reasonable men ner, decent employment and legal order in the Lodges. The element of mysterycryptotherapy rãth feel in the nonsense with higher degrees, which now

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70 years in and by the lodges, in the important, mysterious voices and gestures with which older members the attention, respect and admiration= the younger generation, in the ver= different sects of the lodges and in the intolerance, which Side has always persecuted the other because they Admissions, promotions or initiations of several soon, sometimes fewer, sometimes other ritual forms than the

Others; in the constant reference to higher
fchlüsse, whereby lodge masters, lodge officials and older brothers
feel out of the jam of annoying questions, with which they are asked by thinking
and brothers eager to learn were frightened, from time immemorial=
in the disgusting declamations against the
Inadequacy and unreliability of the so-called profane
sciences, and in the sultry praises of the

all-encompassing but inexplicable and incommunicable maureri=
fecfe secret, in the fear and disgust towards my
religious publicity, which is against the inalienable freedom, it
to announce to the whole world when a Grand Master, a Lodge=
master, a large or special lodge spirit and heart
has committed outrageous mischief or injustice.

– Members have always been given a centenary
and said a thousand times that their actions are in accordance with the
Measure the compass of reason, measure their steps according to the ruler
or square measure of conscience, the reason according to the
spirit level of experience and build your building according to the
Plumb line of beauty, hundreds and thousands
Let's imagine the very Finnish allegory of Hiram's murder=
tells 2c. Wherever it was since 1723 or still is
is, there the lodge system has banned Freemasonry, there
they only made lodge brothers, but not freemasons."

Fischer: "Now it is different, a fresher, more perfect life
envelops the brothers with holy democratic magic.

About this criticism
almost the lodge master, preacher Dr. Fifcher in the Freim.
Ztg. Novbr. 1847: "But precisely this Feßler
Word leads to another point. One asks,
what the younger brothers will think if they make these judgments
read, since they are not yet firm in their view of our connection=

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dung, and one wants to sue the public.
But who are the younger brothers? The most recently admitted
menen? They are perhaps men of such prudence
and with such a clear, calm mind that one of them fifty
long-standing masons. However, they are used to raise
attention, but from the alliance she will become a
Do not chase voice from earlier times if it now has a life
ben before fih see that fie with holy demok ra=
fhed magic. You fearful minds have
now that you have the reins of lodge life in your hands,
but in fact, Feßler is wrong! But have you recently
Men who are so embarrassed, because of a word
von Feßler her eye against the current fresher and fuller=

to close the coming ones: then that is probably a mistake. Thun
Words such great things, then you should have the opportunity
welcome, in your lodges or in the same newspaper
to prove how differently Feßler might judge
would if he were to take a look around the lodges now.
but your young brothers learn to endure the free word=
Show them that you are not influenced by Feßler's word
have been misled, at a time when he spoke so much truth,
that you send him the manuscript from which that essay originates, yes
often paid 200 – 300 thalers just to get to know him
Words to edify you! And then reach out to the younger
brothers the confidence that they are no longer children,
that they could not digest today what you did back then

nm a
XV.

The same. Repeats the sentence: "Masonry is the mother of
Democracy must educate this child to wisdom, strength and
Beauty. She must not leave it any less than it is now
n if.'

Derf elbe i
in fine. emim Beg No. 2. 1851. says further:

"When the spring hopes of 1848
the hearts of the people swelled, and many of them also gave
us beautiful dreams of a near and glorious future
The storms of 1849 have come and have
the blossoms of hope have been swept away with them; and we ask ourselves:
what is left for us? My brothers, the fruit is still

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Hein and inconspicuous, but – – remember, my brothers–
that the peoples who rose up in 1848 on
the banner of the revolution, on which the then victorious
Banner had written three words, which in the
Halls of the Masons long ago in secret with holy
The words that were spoken with emotion:
"Liberty, equality, fraternity!"

"After the victory of the revolution in France,
that in the long procession of those who support the new republican
Government as the first representative of a glorious future
the Freemasons of France also paid homage at noon in front of

appeared to all the people and said: Your victory is ours,
We are the ones who serve freedom, equality,
Brotherhood has been silently shared with us for centuries
consecrates; now we bless the day that makes Freemasonry a matter
of humanity, where the veils can fall
which have protected us until now from the enemies of the light, from Bo=ity and stupidity! We are the
Priests who have guarded the holy fire faithfully until
this day, which our eyes see today, on which the whole
World is ablaze with enthusiasm for this holy flame!

"Yes, my brothers, democracy is a child
of Masonry, and we must recognize it as
our child, and our job is to bring the child
to attract all wisdom, power and beauty!
– It would be miserable and cowardly, my brothers, if today, after=who overthrew the revolution and brought it to shame=those who wanted to reject and deny democracy. Not
because it was victorious in 1848, we have another
knows, not because it has been defeated today, do we deny it today."

XVI.

The same: The Masonic Order clearly recognizes the character of
Christianity back.

| Derfelbe

ibid January 1848 asked p. 31:

"The attack on the ecclesiastical nature of the Order is entirely dis
mariisch; for even if individual lodges, the great
The majority of the fraternity not only does not recognize this quality
fay, but their claim on 10 serious

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fought against the acceptance of Jews into the lodges in Engr
country, France, America, Belgium and recently also throughout
Germany bears witness enough."

XVII.

The same. Eulogy of the Masonic organism, as the most perfect Ge=corporate form. See No. III.

– Derfelbe

wrote there October 1848 p. 362:

"What is it then that is happening in this society?
 ganism as particularly peculiar and characteristic=
 – Without a doubt, that the lodge is externally
 feft in the way of the ancient mysteries as something particularly high
 and holy above the entire life of the people, the whole
 non-Manrerian world as a profane and despite
 their disregard for all class differences only an elite
 of bourgeois society, namely the elite of education, the
 gates of their temples and that they feat in their interior,
 despite their veneration of the democratic Trinity of
 Liberty, equality and fraternity but the measured=
 fenft order and the strictest structure, a Be=
 office of the greatest prestige, and in a sub:
 order to the master of the chair, so that without dej=
 fshould not the slightest thing happen, and in every
 Assembly is informed that the Master with the
 Sun, by ruling the Lodge and
 to enlighten the brothers, just as the sun enlightens the day
 rules and enlightens the world."

XVIII. |

The same. Disapproval of the high degrees as possible pnt
 Derfelbe

hunts for relation of the known illegal procedure ge=
 gen von Glöden in the July No. 26, 1850, of his newspaper
 about the higher degrees and the great national lodge of
 Germany: |

"Do the higher degrees have things in their bosom which
 must shy away from the public eye, so they may
 fee how to justify yourself! – Johaunismaurerei asked
 no fear of publication; indeed, it can only lead to

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Blessings when the high-grade being reaches its end:
 The mistrust that is directed against the federal
 outside, and not even in the brotherhood
 can be completely prevented, has its germ of life in the
 High degrees. For even if one wants to believe that the same

can have their good sides, that they are mostly only through Ge=
 habit and vanity, it is still possible to
 Thoughts do not completely resist, it is possible that in
 concentrate on them a power that can at least be abused
 which could hinder long-awaited progress on the
 Path of human education in the Union. May the Er=
 result of the present paper, which it wants to

Johannite Masons can do the same with complete peace, if not look forward to it with joy, because their aspirations are noble and pure and can only be given a freer path if the sad inheritance of a lost past finally all from the real life into the instructive and warning archives of the Lodges which, according to the Schröder's or eclectic system, even the shipyards of the three globes and the Grand Lodge Royals York do not need to stop their work, even their forms mostly not to be changed, which also includes the fateful papers, that are offered. Perhaps even the Grand National Lodge of Germany in its latest reforms have already taken steps as a result of which they no longer can be made by the judgements to which they may be entitled to publish papers." |

XIX.

The same. Confession of the dangerousness of the Order because of Fortbee of the old degree being in it.

The same

scribed there, 15 Dec. 1850 after relation of the count von Haugwitz to the monarch at the Congress of Verona submitted statement of claim:

"It is inevitable that the response to such advertisements the judgment that is being formed encompasses the entire fraternity, and that the noblest endeavor to suspicion, if not to contempt with expired mug. it is about. the praised blessing, which- | then bring the degree being to the covenant fol? -"

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"The constitution is still the old one and just as good imaginable as it was. Where degree upon degree is piled up, the higher one is always closed from the one below each time less and therefore more closely all members, without responsibility and control, but not without means and influence, perhaps easily provided with the right to unconditional Gee to be able to demand obediently, - at least always in the Lodge to be able to tell the others that they are, for lack of complete overview and sufficient experience the federal not yet able to judge, since the lower only blind, will-less tools, only brothers, like the year-old boy next to the 30-year-old man. Who wants

assess what federal power is used for in secret
which he may achieve through his devotion in the best of intentions
reinforced?" |

"Who can guarantee that only a wise
Be used? – In the highest grades
are mostly men, who also in the outside world
stand high and whose statements carry weight.'

"Attachment to the legacy of human fools=
ity seems much stronger than the tendency to protect the Federation from
Dangers. – One allows oneself to be led astray by the illusion of
fe, do not take lightly; if one cannot rule,
one at least seems to be in control. However,
It is not without concerns when a connection is
thrives and grows, which with its constitution the
The desire for power grows." – ;

| XX.

Eighth Masons deserve to be called Gods of the Earth.

| Derfelbe
scribed finally in July 1850 No. 27, p. 216 ibid:

"The correct position of the Masonic materials
preserves the purity of Freemasonry and elevates it to a science
science of the highest level of the spirit, in which all science=
ficient disciplines are incorporated and subordinated. The=
those brothers Freemasons who, through research,
fch to reach the purity of Freemasonry,
and act in accordance with the nature of the same, are valuable and
worthy to be called gods of the earth!" –

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| XXI.
Every opinion of any kind must have the free natural right to
tend to do so."
The same

in the March issue 1851. p. 103.

"Based on the original right of freedom and
Diversity, Freemasonry believes that every human
Perspective, precisely because it is human, and would

the much still to. Every from the concepts of time and Location, as the first express, deviate, their calculation entails liability and therefore at their own risk and responsibility can be asserted."

NXXII.

Masonry is an institution that opposes the perverseness of pernicious differences come to an end.

Dierfelbe

in the issue of April 8, 1851, p. 103.

"Masonry first acquires such great charm and value by making no other claim than free membership of good reputation. This eliminates once all the pernicious and embarrassing differences, which in external life are brought about by fate and coincidences have been led. Have the luckier and more powerful members as a special class of people, like valuable is an institution which can prevent this perversity puts an end to it." – | | u

| = XXH.

Latomia 1848. B. 12. S. 216 carries out the sentence:

The task of the Order is to promote freedom, equality and justice. to make human rights a common good for all people. This requires education of the people, not just the education of children.

Latomia 1849. B. 12. S. 226 contains the following essay on

read:

Liberty, equality, fraternity.

"A new and better state of humanity developed from the first French bloody revolution. Human rights were founded on political and social freedom and spread throughout the civilized world; the Equality of people in the state and the world established; and

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From then on, a new history begins, that of free humanity, and despite numerous attempts to stop it, it continues to progress ten up to the present day. – The last French Revolution (v. 1848) has now given freedom and equality the letter it, abolished the death penalty, hoping

through the bond of fraternity, liberty and equality in their
to permanently connect with our people. – I allow myself to do this here
to establish that liberty, equality and brothers-
ity, these noblest goods of humanity, only
can be permanent where they are common property of the
humanity, and this follows for us
the conclusion: that Freemasonry, despite the fact that
Liberty, equality and fraternity the motto
of the most politically mature peoples, not yet
become superfluous and unusable, since
who is especially called upon to care for these delicate plants
to protect, and not to the partially
to entrust properly cultivated soil without protection and
the harsh storms of the outside world without over-
Of course, this human being can
ity education, the education of man for the benefit
of humanity actually only begin at the time when
the young man usually leaves school
cultivates, only when through a mass of prior knowledge
the human mind is prompted to think for itself; if
through awakened concepts man can first sense, then understand
begins to grasp what he actually is in the world; which
his position towards the world, towards his fellow human beings. – Be-
We therefore keep the rudder in the tried and tested
Hand! The new-born time shall, as for so many changes
ties, which also provide for the education of the people, and
the men of the people who have come to our city from all over
Germany, this difficult task should also be
Let us hope that they will succeed in
appropriate educational institutions even beyond adolescence
to carry out this task in such a way that the
Freemasonry will become unnecessary for the foreseeable future. With great joy
we will then lay trowel and hammer at their feet-
and rejoice in the accomplished work; with cheers-
feeling but close our temple when we become

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a

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can say that we too were able to do this
mighty building.” –

XXIV.3

Giefe: on the connection between the free communities, the citizens
including associations with the Masonic Order.
Giefe,

Member of the Halle F. & M. & L. and preacher of the German Catholic, now free community there, has in the Berliner Allgemeinen Kirchenzeitung 1847 the following confession filed: i

"That the ideas of the free communities are a kind of popular fifteen Freemasonry Association, where there are also work lodges and There are festival lodges, furthermore, that all citizens' assemblies, hand Workers' associations, polytechnic societies, Sunday schools, dertafeln etc. pursue the same purpose, only on special occasions Applications and implementations of the great Masonic principle work, fie also All allies, sisters find! –

A voice leader of the Berlin lodges in the Nationalzeitung of 10 August 1848 made the following statement:

"The craftsmen's associations initially only pursued a humane purpose. But the self-confident members of this Clubs, there was no doubt that with the Er the achievement of that main purpose is linked to a political result 'fine muffle. If the most numerous class of city dwellers, the craftsmen, with the so-called higher classes in the level of education is set, intelligence has a Strengthened, before which absolutism and aristocracy cracy. The consequence occurred after the Conditions have been met. The craftsmen united men and youths emerged, who on the height of time consciousness; and the majority of them, even if he lacks the formal education of the higher classes, ft is the great number of these in terms of insight and moral Activity by no means diminished. – Thus the craftsmen clubs have fulfilled their purpose, their existence itself has become superfluous to have power. This view is supported by the fact supports that the former members of those clubs now have the greatest partly transferred to the Ckubs, and the clubs only be sparsely visited."

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"The Congress of North German Hand Throwing Associations, which Berlin, has adopted the principle that apprentices are also allowed access to the clubs should be. In this determination, its entire meaning seems to us future: they must essentially train apprentices Training associations are formed. The journeymen and apprentices fen, which have emerged from such institutes, will then for their own benefit, as well as for the benefit of the whole, – more fruitfully join the common circles of life."

XXV.

Mauritius Müller=Jochmus,
former trainee at the Chamber Court and bricklayer in Berlin, has
fine Church Reform Vol. 3 p. 288 gave an essay,
"Freemasonry" which states: |

"A free, true paganism is closer to us than a
narrow-minded (positive) Christianity etc." Furthermore,
the same p. 230: "We now openly admit that Masonry
a favorable influence on the development of the German Catholic Church
licism, that from it brave members were born
and that from the agreement of the religious
principles are not made secret by either side. But
We combine this concession with the firm conviction
that the future belongs to these common principles, and
that despite ban and coercion, despite art and cunning,
The majority of educated people must openly accept it, as it is now
is silently submissive."

XVI. |

From the correspondence between the Lodge Royal=York
and the great national lodge of eee 1798.
The latter wrote to the former in June:
Dearest, most beloved brothers!

"The good, charitable, all-encompassing Freemasonry is
several times and at different times by arbitrary decision, by
Abuse of their venerable name forced to
to withdraw completely into oneself in order not to have to deal with the different Lar=
ven, and instead of spreading good deeds
to increase the confusion that has taken over. It
There is no error, no weakness, no
Malice, which is not under the venerable name
of Freemasonry. We have Golds

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machination, ghost-seeing, fanaticism, revolution
and poisoning under this cloak; and
Who else is to be blamed for this upheaval than those
which with a daring, sacrilegious hand the original constitution of the
Order, its institutions and customs=
change and supposedly dared to improve, and the ruin=
ical principle that even the venerable Freeman
Masonic Orders are committed to the spirit of the Reformation of the newer years
hundreds must be subjugated." (Complete History of Freemasonry in
dp94.)

XXVII.

Circulars of the two Directorial Lodges of the eclectic

Lodge meeting of 18 and 21 March 1783.

"Venerable, worthy and beloved brothers!" m

"Anyone who has made some progress in Masonry and
Having considered the three symbolic degrees with thought,
confess without doubt that freedom and equality are the
form the basis of our venerable order.
This is the rock on which the venerable
Founders once erected this honorable building, and
this reason had to be of the same duration even for the fers
guarantee a bright future. Wisdom, strength and beauty–
ity formed its pillars, and humanity, harmony
and friendship was the glue that should bind them together.
This magnificent monument survived for several centuries=
through unshakable and in the greatest splendor."

"The more obvious these truths become, the more
every brother who takes part in the destiny of our Order,
the sad state in which he finds himself in almost all
countries of Europe. Anyone who respects the old laws
famely read and studied the spirit of the Order, everyone who
impartial eye through the events that take place in Masonry
have taken place, and attentively the various public
published writings, will, if he reads all this at the
Hand of common sense, of true philosophy, of
history and the knowledge of the current state of the venerable
eforts in Europe with each other and weighs up
– find: that the same difference takes place here as between
the Temple of Solomon and the Tower of Babel. From the first
Upon entering the Order, the imagination of the newly born
taken brother was occupied by the wonderful idea that he

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on the path of virtue, truth and wisdom, encompassing
from the bonds of the purest and tenderest friendship,
the best, noblest and most virtuous among men
walk fell. – But what does he see when the blindfold is removed from the
eyes? Sects that are also characterized by
the purpose they pursue than by the teachings they teach.
spread, separate from each other, and, which in the bosom of the Ein=
born, the hearts that are united by the bond of brotherly love

were united, tore apart so cruelly that they

hate each other and persecute each other fiercely. Even
at a time when philosophy and tolerance were
of the Order have wrested the weapons from their hands,
the spirit of discord and persecution among the brothers

and by no longer disturbing the Order from outside.
our temple is in danger of being destroyed by internal divisions
to be destroyed. With these latter, the despots=
mus, the thirst for distinctions in the sanctuary of peace
dens and threaten the construction with a complete
Destruction."

"All these evils have only served to
since the time has been concerned that efforts have been made to establish the basis=
to undermine the situation, freedom and equality.
And what attacks from outside will he not be exposed to
feen if one continues to violate these basic laws. Is it
not to fear that the governments will finally give up:
ren, to see indifferently if a considerable part
of their subjects' through Freemasonry fe febr bin:
det that they themselves foreign princes and foreign priests

father persons for their superiors and considerable

Raise sums among themselves to pass them on to foreign
to send boxes, especially if this direction=
runnen Renntnif from the objects,
with which some systems deal, which
them at the noise that can be heard from all sides by the=
fen so-called higher grades, by no means longer
can escape."

"Let us be wise, venerable and beloved brothers, let us

We must take wise measures to avert the danger that
threatens to avert, because there is still time. Let us
to all these known systems, of which no

—

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nes has been proven to be a reasonable neutrality before the
religious and profane world and among us everything abs
which could arouse suspicion among governments.
Each individual lodge is specially dedicated to the higher degrees,
which fie accepts and which does not belong to the common
Association. In general, however, venerable, dignified and
Dear brothers, let us again introduce true Freemasonry to those=
return to the same footing on which they were before the birth of all

of these systems. We want to refrain entirely from any judgment.
about the goodness, truth and provability. Since we
consider tolerance to be the first duty of our Order,
we shall be content to merely indicate historically that through the
Introduction of these higher degrees all the separations and stripes
titles in the order have arisen, the fine splendor so very
We conclude from this with even greater certainty
the solid Principle that in a society like ours,
only freedom and deep conviction may reign, that
reason cannot be suppressed. Let us finally
Following the examples of those famous men of antiquity, the
eclectic philosophers who, without adhering to any system
to keep in mind, to extract from all that which was in each
was the best and the most experienced. So the noble mouse
reerei will certainly be the best in the future.'

"It is hoped, therefore, that all worthy and virtuous brothers
to provide an excellent service by giving them a
opens the way to return the Order to its noble and original simplicity
ity by putting fine true Brincibia into their
soul. To this end, the undersigned
Lodges connected with many lodges in Germany and abroad
to restore dignity, prestige and purity to manhood
to restore the power it once had, through the firmest bond of
Friendship, to revive the extinguished love of the brothers
and join forces to remove all ee from the way
to clear." |

"These lodges have united to form an eclectic
under the following conditions."

yt.) All lodges are connected to each other only through the bond of the Freuds.
fcraft, take the ancient ritual of the three N
Grade and the corresponding carpets again." | |

"2.) Every lodge has nevertheless the freedom to

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Schooße to assume degrees much higher than
the wants; only it must not make it a general matter of
connection, and therefore the uniformity of the three
symbolic degrees do not change, as is the case in many systems
has happened so far. Every lodge should, by the way, in its own
and special names of the authority on which it depends,
be obliged to give an account of it."

"3.) None of the lodges thus connected is dependent on the other
all are equal and no one has the right to dictate the other's rules
Accordingly, the names disappear: "Scottish

Lodge", although according to Article 2, every Lodge has the freedom has, within it, the Scottish or other higher degrees. It should only be used by the united lodges, if some of them without further Influence on the general connection according to their own needs fall into a dependency and therefore establish want, as soon as this can be done without Princes to arouse suspicion. In the same way The Brothers Masters of each Lodge are in possession of the right to their masters from the chair and their overseers to elect, as they elect their officers of the Lodge. They can for life or for a fixed period, according to the Local circumstances which they take into account the freedom have." |

"4) Likewise, each lodge asked for its own economy and asked Nobody has to give an account of this except themselves and their Officials. All financial contributions that one lodge has made to another given, among the allied lodges, and may never again, under any pretext it can also take place, except when some lodges, who must not have the fear that the To attract the attention of the government, own drive to do so; a facility at which However, the whole body of the connection never has the slightest should take part."

"5.) As these lodges are not dependent on each other fhall not, without the consent of their prince, in relation to the three degrees of union of any order= depend on it at all." |

©.) Since it is necessary, however, that a general bond should

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Association of the aforementioned lodges, this bond shall be a mutual and friendly exchange of letters, whereby one can obtain all events relating to the Order with= For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that select some lodges which will be at the head of this Cor= repondez and form a center where everything comes together= men flows."

"7.) With this in mind, at the request of several lodges, who have joined this association, the Provincial Lodge of Frankfurt am Main and the Lodge Jofeph zum Kaiserl. Adler in Wetzlar to form a joint directorate, fo that each lodge can choose which of the two mentioned, to whom they write, and what they want to make known, a=

fend."

"S.) In this connection, all lodges will now be opened= who wish to enter it, regardless of their Constitution. But it is considered necessary to establish it for the future= to add that every new lodge that wants to join the association be constituted by one of the lodges belonging to it; and Depending on the circumstances, constitutional patents are offered free of charge admit."

"9.) All brothers who are members of the associated lodges= are taken, or are recognized as members of the same, shall be admitted therein if they are a generally accepted present the certificate drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the pass word on which agreement will be reached. They should be welcomed with a truly brotherly friendship and can, in the event of an occurrence, refer to all possible cases= count on help."

10.) "It is also for every brother who is in our eclectic fic connection will have attained the three degrees, allowed to be included in other systems, without thereby losing the right to visit our lodges; only that he does not make his case a matter for the lodges, brothers to his party, or the Order of the Three Degrees that form the basis of our brotherhood, restless."

"11.) We also allow all brothers of the= to those systems which, with regard to our brothers, are just as But if in the future any system accepts the idea

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through the poison of intolerance or persecution the To close the doors of his lodges to us, each of our Lodges have the right to decide according to their will whether they against the brothers of such an intolerant system retaliation practice, or still apply the principles of tolerance and allow those brothers to do their work."

"12.) Although the associated lodges are not controlled by any foreign may be dependent on superiors, it should nevertheless be permitted fe that one or more felected a protector but under the conditions that he does not give them any miss, nor any kind of direction from measures, and that such a choice should not prevent them a General Protector, who was once elected by the lodges by vote majority could be elected. However, the same conditions apply to a folder,

and his title should not give him any special power. So
This does not mean that any lodge of their freedom
ity not to accept such a protectorate,
if she is satisfied with the circumstances in which she finds herself,
should be considered incompatible."

"13.) The League of Eclectic Masonry shall bear the name
lead: "Allied Lodges for the Restoration of the King=
ical art of ancient Freemasonry."

"14.) Under these conditions, all lodges will be
of the system, as well as those that may still be built,
into our connection. But, if now or later
ter, the allied lodges, to a free agreement
result, PH will be even more closely connected and an even
wanted to form a more tightly knit union that would better
to the purpose and promote the benefit of the association,
the should be able to do it, and then it should:"

"15.) depend on the allied lodges, which under
fih fle want to transfer the direction."

"This, beloved brothers, is what we consider to be the righteousness of God.
netfte to restore a society that
at all times and now more than ever the determination
had, the oppressed humanity and the persecuted
Virtue to serve as a refuge, the oppressed rights
of wisdom to assert itself again, and from its
All party spirit, all coercion, all dependence and

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to banish all greed. We promise them a considerable
number of lodges that have joined forces with us
ben, and a venerable circle of solid, respectable and
men zealous for the cause of virtue and truth.
We will gladly welcome the lodges that take part in
the current connection to the restoration of the old
and true Freemasonry, and find ready to
to work faithfully with them on the sublime building of our Order
work. For this purpose, we ask you to contact us against=
to declare at the end of August this year,
in order to then enable us to compile the list of
allied lodges and to send it to all allied lodges
to send." |

"May the great architect of the whole world grant his blessing to
the noble intentions we have and make us happy with the
desired successes." |

Frankfurt, March 18, 1783. In the name of the Provincial Lodge.

Wetzlar, March 21, 1783. In the name of the Provincial Lodge.

XXVIII.

"Brother" Dräseke, evangelical bishop, held the pen=
festival of the lodge "zum Oelzweig" in Bremen,
published in Asträa 1849. "Pocket book for masons", from
to whom the following sentences may be communicated literally:

"We consider Masonry to be primarily a divine,
for an institution that came from God" ... |

"In Freemasonry it is also said: whoever has, will be given
that he might have an abundance. But he who has not,
Masonry not only gives nothing, it makes him poorer
through apparent wealth. – A secret is in
these halls, however, and is, strictly speaking,
nothing else is being talked about except the secret. – One
cannot withhold it from anyone who has eyes for it.
comes behind without the Lodge; he is a priest outside the
Federal Halls. – This one does not understand, even
by the Lodge and all its degrees; he is a
Unconsecrated, he also sat in the open of the sanctuary
and adorned with the Grand Master's jewels. – Also
the means by which we find the solution in our halls
try to use our symbols, our images, our signs,

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we seek as secrets. Why do we do this, and
do we have a right to do so?" – |

'Our symbols are not just a waste of time'
treib and Min erfspiele. They are the holy ge=
vessels in which the Blessed Sacrament is preserved and good
View is set up for the ordained. o
fare the pearls that one would desecrate if one
fould throw them before swine. Hence, profanation, because
fit expresses contempt for the divine, manifest sacrilege."

"Our symbols are not the depicted thing itself. They
fare hints, reminders, requests
demands for the spirit, that he should strive to be in the visible
to see the invisible. You have therefore still the jewel
not when you get the picture in your hand. Whoever
the picture is enough, as if it were what you were looking for,

he is deceiving and leading astray. Whoever reveals the sign to you,
If he makes you happy and rich, he shows irresistibly=
speaking that he himself has never seen more than empty time
then befesed, and nourishes in you a delusion that
deceives the truth. Therefore, profanation, because it
Misunderstanding rests on it, and one blind man wants to guide another,
vain folly."

The

Masonic Order

fine true meaning.

Third delivery.

Printed by Julius Blochmann Jr. in Dresden.

I go to

on the latest phenomena in and outside Saxony;
but here I am now permitted to give a more secure assessment
of the last most important part of history, not only the
obtained result for the characterization of the Masonic Order
to briefly summarize, but also the statutes of the Order
felf, as far as such in the just published sixth edition
of Sarsena is now brought to public knowledge, with
to compare the results obtained.

We have seen throughout world history mysterious
Societies which have morality and science as their ends
of their activities and after political rule, mostly in
theocratic form.

We saw such mysteries at their most brilliant height=
points of inner content and external validity in Egypt, we
faw them transferred to the Jews, taken up and with
misinterpreted Christ teachings confused and preserved in Syria
and in Palestine until the time of the Christian conquest of Jeru=
falems, which was soon followed by the founding of the Knights Templar.
An order whose knightly members pledge blood and property to the religious
gious purposes of reconquering and protecting the Gee
birthland of Christ, as the holy earthly kingdom of God,
and as earthly warriors of God, only God
and recognized his earthly representative as their superior,

such a religious »Friegeirischer Order had to, the more fine Power swelled, the more eager the idea of creating a theocratic world empire, especially when the doctrine the idea had the appearance of a Christian one.

We saw the Order in the empires of the Western Church, "because he had become hostile to it and strive for worldly dominion."

We then saw his secret organization in Scotland under the shield of the Masonic Corporation, to which he gave a organism, in whatever form it existed in England, in France, Germany and other countries received more.

We saw that the Templar Order was a knightly and a spiritual element, of which the former was predominant, and saw the nobility of the countries join the mysterious order The principle of hereditary nobility was

Eckert's Masonic Order, III. Lief. 20

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so pronounced in the Order that even the higher dignitaries in had become hereditary to him, as the higher priesthoods in Egypt's Mysteries.

Soon we saw in the countries in which the Order especially its roots in the nobility and the spirit= had driven revolutions against monarchy and for the abolition of the Catholic Church. So in England, in France, in Germany. But with the decline of the monar= Chinese violence in England also arose within the Order victorious in superior power the civil, the democratic Element against the aristocratic and it remained only the Choice between destruction by the democratic element and between connection again with the royal power. The Danger to life forced us to the second and so we saw Ors parts of the country were again on the monarchical side. The successes fwere fluctuating and led to the comparison between Krone, Nobility and citizenship, which we have in the English constitution pronounced, ie to create a civil society wealthy and spiritual aristocracy and to the division of state power between the crown, the nobility, the clergy and the bourgeois wealth aristocracy. Hence England's later great struggle against democratic nature the French Revolution.

The public situation in Franks was different. empire, where monarchy and church had triumphed, until 1789.

These battles were even more different between Emperors and Estates and in the Church, in Germany, where they lasted for centuries, always only ceasefire treaties, brought no real peace agreements in state and church and devastated the empire to such an extent that all parties in the Nation died out. |

But all of Europe had more or less part took part in the German battles and had the aftermath of exhaustion more or less shared, of which Europe's peoples only in the middle of the last century seem to have recovered more or less.

At this time we saw that England, then France, Reich and soon afterwards also Germany's scholars remembered, that the mystery societies that ruled the ancient peoples had not been noble, but scholars' associations,

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for the first time – perhaps from some time earlier – the church-ical division of the Templar Order had decided that in a kingdom of God not the warrior class, but the priest should have the decisive position, which is why the two parts separated and the spiritual took the name of the Schotten» Order, who then became a scholar. Both elements did not exclude each other, as we saw, but the Scottish Order showed the Knight only occupy a subordinate position in themselves; because we saw the scholars gladly join the Scottish Order and only hostile to the knightly class, as far as he remained closed to the Knights Templar as his birthplace.

We finally saw both branches of the Templar Order, the knightly of France, the Scottish of Sweden from the middle of the last century to Germany and the knightly order soon in the Wilhelmsbader Congress to the Scottish Order united against him and the new English system, in short, succumb to the scholarly party.

Of course, the learned democracy also made its mark in the Order in this internal struggle in the country the boldest advances steps in which successful democratic struggles have already taken place found in England, such as the formation of modern English Freemasonry, which immediately (1730) raised its flag to Germany, where Freemasonry was not yet had risen again.

This marked the end of the first era of the Masonic Order in Europe with the expiration of the predominant validity of the

Birth of aristocracy in him, with the abandonment of the purpose of a noble order rule and with substitution of a democratic order rule, including the New English Constitution, acted laid the foundation. This substitution of the new democratic order purpose in this New England Constitution Act occurred in France about 20 years earlier than in Germany; in France, as we saw, with the entry of the philosophers' conspiracy of Voltaire and his comrades in the Masonic Order, and in Germany in the Wilhelmsbad Convent; The first epoch only showed us a striving for Subordination of the monarchs to the influence of the Order and strove for the dissolution of the Catholic Church;

The Order saw the preservation of the nobility as the only

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Preservation of its own element and in the other states which again represents the natural sequence of steps, without which no higher level remained viable. Therefore we see that the Order in that era, the state of g. privileges everywhere decisively defended.

The beginning of the second era had to be different. It bore the mark of the leading idea in the order an order of officials, nobility and rulers; their character to the outside showed the boldest struggle for the overthrow of the thrones and all existing churches and religions, the Jewish understood, as we saw; not less after the dissolution of all Estates and property and after confiscation of all intellectual and commercial activities in the Order itself; because land ownership was reduced to insignificance and thus his free status; the guilds were vanished like Nitter- and Bauer-property owners, there were only nor a civil service above a mass of similar heads and in commercial life only a few large shopping and brikherren, then the officials emerged from the order, and if the merchants and factory owners belonged to it, then that was Realm of the chosen ones has already been reached quite completely, it was then a shepherd, of the order of high priests, all profane worked for him and his chosen officials. Nobility ruled State and assets.

This period began on the European mainland, as we saw, with the entry of Voltaire and his philosophers' Conspiracy in the Freemasons' Association.

We immediately saw with this entry the heritability of the abolish the order's dignities, reform the order in a completely democratic way ganist and in all its branches more closely connected to one

n overall more powerful effect, but generally an astonishing
Activity against monarchy, church and estates
by exploiting the weakness of the vanity of one
element, using it as a tool against the other
The monarchy helped the Church of Christ and the Estates
destroy, and with misinterpretations of statements of the Church of Christ
The monarchy was ruined by the popular belief in its divine
Destiny. Incomprehensible delusion enveloped the
Eyes of the monarchs so wide that even among the
most repugnant flattery against these bold conspirators

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whose tools of suicide, murder
of the Church and its faithful estates. They
showered the miserable philosophers with honours and dignity,
what wonder if they got drunk, if the Mo-
learned to despise the fools who at first only envied them, and
grasped the possibility of ascending their thrones themselves? –

According to such patterns in France, which their hand
offered, could also offer the German philosophers their modest
Rooms were no longer enough, they also had to hold the hand of their
French peers and to them the same bold
Enter the path of conspiracy. And also plead it nasty
gend, at their head Kant, Fichte, Weishaupt, Knigge zx.
The latter were the practical conspirators and creators of the
Illuminati=Mason=Systems, Defen Spirit never again in the Ors
which went out.

Since the advent of this era, we have seen in civilisation
ten world revolution feich auf revolution, directly to the
Overthrow of the churches, the thrones, the estates
and property.

We saw the God of the Christians dethroned in France
and a physically fine, morally ugly human being
as a symbol of the human=divinity commanded to worship, We.
saw royal heads fall through the executioner's axe, and stands
and bloodily exterminate property. Many a throne found feit-
according to that, so often renewed since then the beginning of that drama
ma's in all parts of the sky. And yet we saw nowhere
a revolution arising from the common will of a nation=
go, but everywhere we experience freedom and prosperity like never before
felp in the world, but we recognized everywhere a secret,
Numerically weak creative power, the same politics everywhere,
the same goal. People of the literary class seduced by
Ideals the student youth, and offered the possessing-nothing
Street=people of the larger remnants an unbridled joy=
live at the expense of the owning class.

Thus, the flammable youth and the workers of the Residences to the first acts of violence, while tools or Members of the secret revolutionary power occupy the thrones and through lies and hypocrisy deprived the monarchs from their long-standing loyalties and to self-abandonment their cause, to hand over state power to the: tools

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and members of the revolutionary power. But these hastened to start the revolution in the name of the monarch ganifiren. |

Could the altar, could thrones, estates and properties= thum not taken by storm or could such already be made conquests violently no longer by the Revolu= tion, we saw the revolution in all Land with all tenacity at least the same everywhere= like foundations of the overpowering of the altar, the thrones, of the estates and property at similar means strive and hold on.

We saw the course of this policy in all countries:

1

"Persuasion of monarchs by flattery and threats to award a constitutional treaty, by means of which they actually went to the governments and put them on a transferred to office, which was raised to free independence, under its own judges, supplemented itself and He leads the government formally in monarchical names.

Thus the state was given the basic basis of government of the Freemasonry Order, that of a civil service, a f. g. Merit aristocracy. And since this class is already substantially Order, it must be easy for him to find all these officials= positions to be filled by members of the Order, since each in a member of the Order who has taken up an official position, Order had sworn to continue to serve the fraternity brother= help and since the interests of the Order already dictate such a thing. Therefore, the government must of course government and the further purposes of the order.

This governing state or religious official class must ten the church and the schools, the latter relieved by the former, so that the church regime can also be subordinated to the Order

and this would bring about the dissolution of both Church and State and to provide a public education in accordance with its purposes.

3

But as long as the monarch still has the right to choose and dismissal of the ministers, the top civil servants has not been wrested and the civil service has not also in its

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If the tips are firmly secured to the will of the Lord, it appears to be indispensable to the officials=government will to the will= monie with parliamentary electoral bodies, yes where possible the monarchical right of election of the ministers thereby real to neutralize, that the monarch is effectively forced only from parliamentary majorities. These electoral bodies must be based on census, since the wealthy middle class the scholars, both, especially the latter, but the Orders belong. |
. to

The very purpose of giving parliamentary power to the Order To secure the land, the dissolution of the land ownership is required. Even more This requires the intended abolition of all estates and of property; for the nobility hangs in the balance without Land ownership; in land ownership rests independence a powerful knighthood and peasant class, which Elections and everywhere the A and the Order= ftrben can counteract.

The land ownership is also the stable visible present of property, therefore above all it must be dissolved into as many small fractions as possible, and thus the Ge= There must be no knightly estates, no peasant estates more, the freedom of dismemberment must be the property thum into the hands of free usury.

5

The guilds must die so that the smaller guilds the religious community, which takes the place of the state Community urges, initially in large religious capitalists or in noble business corporations. The noble A member of the order does not want to become a shoemaker= or a master tailor den, but he wants to expand the tailoring business with fine cloth factories advertise, with his leather factory, the shoemaking trade bind 2c. Therefore, following the English model, noble

Commercial corporations, which also have political honor and importance—
ation, take the place of the guilds. And the
Order will ensure that the noble trade corporations
rations belong to the order.

I am well aware that the conditions of world trade
Guild has already been irretrievably killed, only one Un:
A biased, scrutinizing look shows that one can also

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pretext, even those young people, e.g. the Shnet-
the, in general, which products only ee not Fa=
make brikates, to

6.

“Press, clubs, freedom of assembly, jury courts
and Citizen Guards”, ie democratic feathers, revolutionary
Freedom of speech above all people, revolutionary justice and weapons for
Revolution had to be had everywhere. But see and hear
We, who made this demand everywhere in all countries!
– Was it the thoughtless masses? – No,
in the monarchs' closest proximity we heard everywhere in the whole
Europe these demands; yes, we heard them everywhere the Mo=
,narchen, as their safest means of protection, “show
– said the men everywhere at the side of the monarchs, who
with every third word they swore their loyalty, where=
ran unfortunately nobody had doubted – one
show the people trust, and in free, fair and grateful=
bare people finds the beloved monarch, finds the legal
Order is its firmest support.”

Two points need to be taken into account here, firstly the
of the personalities and then of the general repetition
in all countries.

Even individually, the loyal man could easily be mistaken
about these revolutionary institutes, but neither the equality of the
Claims can be considered accidental, nor is it permissible to
Purity of intention still to believe when one considers the demands=
ments despite the historically bitter world-famous experiences
again and again in the surroundings of the monarchs
or their ministers, then it must be permitted to participate in planned
to think of betrayal. f

7. |

“Development, liberation of nationalities! – one
unified Germany, as far as the German language extends, a

Slave kingdom, an Italy" etc.! –

So dissolution of the existing states, in particular of the
empire, into empires of nationalities, as the Masonic Gazette
"the Globe" and between the nations a bridge
the Bund! –

It was therefore the demand of national republics.
Let us now ask, from whom did it go out into the world, which

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Demand that destroys the life of the state? – by whom in the state
was it recorded? – we see again that the
emanated from the dignitaries of the scholarly world German
lands and the Slavs, not by youthful enthusiasts,
and that the German educational classes in their generality
idea of national unity without being clear about
about their disastrous consequences. And over and over again
again one must ask, can this bribery of the otherwise
so often arrogant educated classes consider the work insignificant
of the people? – The great Maurer=Central=Blatt, the
"Globe", the German Union, the virtue and the German
Bund, the young Europe, the Masonic efforts of the
Years 1848 and 1849 and the Fischer's Lodge speeches
were the most convincing conclusions about the uniform so powerful
source! – Yes, one could still doubt it,
Remember that these demands were made officially and
were always sought in an expanded scope by the so-called
called chamber opposition parties, i.e. from the organs
the, I want to say, movement party, whose members belong to the Order
and, as we saw, secret instructions
from Switzerland and Paris.

All revolutions in all countries were seen and even
simultaneously preceded: |

a) Distribution of highly cleverly written writings,
calculated to destroy the popular faith, the monarchy
and the authorities in state and church contemptuous, hateful
–to incite indignation. They took a mi-
nisterial name to the bearer of monarchical authority,
apparently separated them from the monarch's person and invited
the authority under the borrowed name by the nothing-
most fictions an excess of contempt and hatred.
In Saxony the honorary names v. Einfiedel, then v. Könne-
ritz serve to do this, but throughout Europe the same nothing-
worthy defamation of the monarchical authority under any
a high name. |

And these false names were not first mentioned in the Preface outlawed, which the censorship did not allow, their outlawing seemed not gradually, as a result of gradually generating us satisfaction, no, all at once the general outlook was pressure of the educational system, so it could only be the echo

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a fine tone that immediately reverberated throughout the land, was ordered everywhere and by respected personalities.

b) Gatherings of youth of all classes under one Pretext for teaching and their seduction by worthless teachings, e.g. in trade, gymnastics, speech and singing clubs.

c) Gathering of men in scientific associations and congresses of all kinds, in reading circles, in shooting clubs, in one-fortress of several cities etc., in order to provide them with written and verbal to preach revolution. ~

If one read those writings before revolutionary outbreaks, one always recognized a mature, with wise caution, with Human and expert knowledge writing author, and researched one looked at price and operation, one saw that not speculative motives these writings were born. And who were these philanthropists, those congresses, those reading societies

gathered and formed those teaching institutes? – mas Are they immature youths or ambiguous subjects? – no of both! – Nevertheless, in all monarchical countries the

came, everywhere these served, in themselves, people friendly institutes, as a means of revolution. Everywhere and in all branches of revolutionary activity the otherwise most respectable personalities as tools of the revolution! – Finally, the amount of money for all these activities – where from? – Young people and craftsmen have neither the appropriate possession of knowledge and prudence, nor the public authority among the educated classes, nor the financial means to all these revolutionary creations. Least of all Such personalities are likely to be found in the surroundings of the Monarch and in the higher state offices. In short, everything points to a single source, to a union, rich of influential high-ranking men. And we see these Activity also in the countries where the Order of Freemasons didn't exist? – No! – 9.

Finally, since shortly before the beginning of the first French the Czech Revolution there and soon in Germany form one conspiracy society after another, and their Spread nets over all countries. And they all carry the following ing common characteristics. They all only represent as societies of action, of direct attack on church

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State and property, all confess, as we have seen, clearly, explicitly and identically only the uniform purpose, the Masonic doctrine of negation of the continued existence of the Church, of monarchy and property, the doctrine of freedom, Equality and Fraternity, or – what is the same says – humanity, even violently, to assert itself: and national publications. – They aspired neither did they have any influence on the legislation and administrations, nor on the monarchs themselves, nor They promised a continuation of their relationships and a wise position of the same in the future republic. It has= only the task of finding the means to immediately to pull together for a fight, to start the fight to ganise and begin. Their influence on the higher Educational classes could hardly be a direct one, and in general regarding the whole people, hardly extend further than temporary excitements; as they are only temporary wanted to appear fighting to overthrow the authorities. And the components of these compounds, excluding the Tu= gendbund, formed insignificant people; in short, their determination mung was the road around which the lower military power of the high Order. They could only have one purpose, to force the Order to become what it wants to become; whereas the activity of the High Order remains a higher which was to deceive the monarchs, governments and of legislation, in short the leadership of the higher revolutionary po= litik, as well as the leadership of those associations of the street revolution tion by means of individual members of the order.

And we saw all these connections of the fact from the high Masonic Order, or under his higher fuffi= and remain connected with it; the central governments of these clubs remained in the hands of the members of the high Others. | 3

We also saw 10.

before every great revolutionary epoch a European freedom Masonic Congress, fo in Paris 1785, in Strasbourg 1847 and in Switzerland at the end of 1848 before the storming of Frankfurt

the National Assembly. |

And finally 11.

We saw a sum of ventricles partly in real

– 816

Documents and manifestos of the High Masonic Order, thefts in speeches by the great dignitaries to reward the Or= densbrüder, partly finally laid down in the world itself, which from= stated emphatically, clearly and unambiguously: “that all the revolutions that have brought about modern Europe pa's, even South America's brought, in the free Masonic Order for the purpose of national and foctal-De= mocratic republics, and from him: that his members the whole Embrace the world, surround the thrones, the ministerial positions, State, municipal, church and school offices, in the chambers of the states take their seats and that the superiors have significant financial resources at their disposal;” Yes, we saw before us the naked confession of the High Chapter of the German Freemasons from 1794: “that the Order of Eu= ropa's peoples on e already revolutios nirth.”

It would therefore be difficult to understand if one could defend everything regardless of the truth of their own religious confessions dispute and doubt for a moment, “the The source of all those uniformly visible throughout Europe the otherwise inexplicable, revolutionary phenomena in the high hen order to find.” All phenomena harmonize with his confessions, and thus the conviction of their truth is undeniable.

This already unavoidably required lifting conviction must, however, be justified to the fullest if one considers the Orga= nism and the lodge statutes with these contemporary phenomena and compares confessions.

We saw from the Cologne document of 1535, “that the Masonic Order is a worldwide spread one= a unified order, which is under a unified head, the Supreme

ft Patriarch, who also ruled the Cologne Convention= ordered and approved the document to that effect.”

We received confirmation from the two Mani= celebration of the high superiors of the German Freemasons' Association of 1794 and 1849, as well as from the Memorial to the Congress of Count Haugwitz in Verona.

We read in the first mentioned document: "Many 111 and we are not allowed to say. A single chain encloses the

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whole, now so enormously extended web of all secret Grades and systems of the earth. In a single 1 of omniscience all flow together.

It is only an order, its purpose is its ft secret and its origin together with the tels of its effectiveness its second." |

If one further considers that the lodge master "the Sun of the Wisdom of the Lodge", fo one can clearly see that the only center of the universe knowledge must be the highest head of the order. And since the Manifest of 24 June 1849 not only the signature of the Grand Master of the Land and the Chapter of Germany, but also in the manifesto expressly referred to the received decision of a the highest authority of the Order, it follows— from positive that over the Grand Masters of the Order's lands (the, as we saw, national empires find) a higher general my supreme management exists, which in itself is reflected in the expression: single center" leaves no room for doubt. Yes, we receive a new explicit confirmation of this in the Gide of the Altſchot tenth degree, where the Master of the entire Order expresses ly called.

We also saw the Duke of Brunswick on the Wilhelmsbader Convent was made the Grand Master of the State, and the Minister Count Haugwitz told us: "that he himself Vincial Grand Master of the Slavic Lands of Prussia fe fe."

Thus, it is confirmed that the Order is a supreme

head, the Patriarch, that we are under him State Grand Master with State Grand Chapters and Provincial Grand master, hence also a division of the Order's kingdom into Order lands, and these in turn in provinces.

In countries that already have a national religious order country, such as France, we saw the country size chapters bear the name "Grand Orient". The Grand Chapters or But we found Grand Orient in the official Masonic language already called "governments", not even religious governments, This also indicates that the legal State governments are legally un-recognized. (Acerellos I, c. Th. 3 p. 32.)

Saxony forms a province of the Order's land

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"Germany" and is initially under a provincial capital master. The individual systems we see, each under a Grand Lodge, form "communities in the Order's realm", with more and less freedom regarding administration and organization their internal affairs, as history no less. However, the superiors of the order ensure that no lodge organisations meet with the purpose and Weaken of the whole are not in harmony, which is why Visitors, heads of orders, are sent to inspect the lodges. Yes, from the chapters of the different systems under one Grand Orient, councils are formed, which decide on the innovations have to watch out for any problems that affect the individual systems or could be dangerous to the Order. (Acerellos I. c. Th. 3 p. 34 and 35.) and

Also, no member of the Order may claim to be the author of a Masonic document or as a publisher, without the special permission of Superiors of the Order fine lodge systems. So the bookseller had Stahlmann in Berlin with the approval of the superiors of the order Translation of a French work organized. Nothing nevertheless, on the requisition of his superiors, he was Braunschweig a kind of inquisition process in its mother lodge made. (Acerellos lc vol. 4 p. 132.) |

We also saw on the occasion of the Wilhelmsbader Conferences, that the Order should divide into one, which Johannes or symbolic order, and into an inner or hidden Order, which holds the higher degrees and the government of the Order encompasses.

We also saw, and the rituals confirm such, how will show their view and subsequent illumination of the same, that the Order is divided into a warlike and a spiritual Part falls to us. | |

We finally saw, information from the Cologne document, from the Manifest of the Country: Grand Chapter of Germany from 1794, from the table of contents of Feßler's work and from the rituals of the Order, in which in each degree on the private lessons of the master, that the whole Order, from above, into initiates and into cooperating Lodges and brothers are falling apart. | |

Also the Minister v. Haugwitz in his more designated Memorial teaches us that he himself as a country provincial

grandma has not been inaugurated, but to the Gr
 knowledge of the true inner workings, without
 Hard to understand how? – only by careful observation
 and study of the Order. Yes, even more. We read in the
 Oaths of the Old Scots Degree and Saint Andrew Knight
 the vow “to tell no one anything about existence and the
 to reveal secrets of the degree, even if it is the most
 fter of the whole Order if I did not take him into
 a legitimate high Scottish lodge, or
 he to me as one of my superiors of this lodge
 been made known.” – Is this really the highest
 Head of the World Order is meant, then this too must be a
 highest chapter, capable of secret deals
 and even the highest leadership must be a political honorary
 post without inauguration, such as that of the Grand Duke of
 master. And we see the possibility for this from the fact that we are in
 the rituals will recognize two bodies that will be presented to the Grand Master
 side, without which he can do nothing, namely a body
 per of 9 persons for external, and a body of 7 persons
 fons for internal affairs.

The outer as well as the inner order is divided again
 in religious degrees. Betrayed to the world in the work “Sarfena”,
 whose loyalty the masonry works recognize, lie before us eight
 Degrees of the Grand National Lodge of Germany, four degrees of the dus
 outer and four degrees of the inner order. But the cracks are left
 tuale of the 8 degrees, one can see that only in the 7th and 8th degrees,
 with the ordination to the Apostle of Christ, the first hints
 only from the religious secret doctrine of the Order, from the
 tels of the realiſtration but not even a hint
 will give; rather, that the apostle to his further in=
 ftruirung again and again, regarding the doctrine and the means,
 as in the 7th grade referred to the master's instruction
 Even in the previous degree, that of knight
 of Saint Andrew, the novice=degree of the spiritual
 Section, we read that the person being admitted is told: “the
 Light that would like to be given to you in the future is
 still very far away from you and through many difficulties=
 abilities hidden,” and therefore the next degree can hardly
 It would also be unthinkable that the
 Priestly ordination is concluded for a confession that is considered

the Order's property through the award of the Apostleship

and was designated by the name, without its separations

of the Christian Church. Other religious countries, as France and America, made 33 degrees visible.

Everyone who joins the Order must take a terrible oath' abandon secrecy and indulge in blood feud declare, in some systems by handshake on oath fatt. – With each new degree he swears this secrecy to observe the privilege even against the brothers of lower degrees. In the 5th degree of the Order, in the 1st Scottish degree, he swears two oaths. In the 6th degree the candidate even swears 4 oaths, so in 8 degrees 12 oaths! – (It should be noted that the 3rd and 4th degrees of the external order are now considered as one degree is calculated, so that it is considered a degree with two steps= fhind.) | | | 3

The oaths in the first three degrees of the external order only include the vow of strictest secrecy and, as thought, the self-condemnation to blood feud in Hall of Oathbreaking.

Those taking the oath kneel with bare knees at a Altar and place your hand on the Bible. The invocation is addressed to "the supreme architect of all worlds". In 4. Degree of the external order is only the oath the practice of all virtues which the Order's laws prescribe. |

Different, and immediately on the positive determination of the inner Order, the oath of entry into the inner Or= the, in the associated degree of Scottish Apprentice and Journeymen. The person to be admitted swears a physical oath, in the Holy of Holies of the Temple and no longer in the Most High ft builders, but with God. – He has thus entered into the peculiar church community and the deity recognizes he is present in the temple of the Order. He connects with the Ge= vow of silence that "all his brothers, in particular but to love the Scottish people with all their heart and to give them advice and to assist in action, even if it means losing one's own of honour, good and blood!" – What is striking is that that in the self-curse in case of oath-breaking hunts: fine soul shall neither flourish nor prosper

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can; because this expression indicates materialism, although on the finer of the Pythagorean mysteries,

who taught: "the human soul is a part of the divine Being, created from the divine ether and therefore un-
fvisible. This being enclosed in the body has its
Components like the body, therefore also enjoy food."
(Mystagog p. 123 Laert. VIII 30.) |

He will soon take the second vow: "Freemasonry and
to defend their secrets with property and blood and
neither to win nor to die, as also the violent
to avenge any acts committed against these or the brothers
could be instigated. He kneels again in front of
the altar, has the right hand on the one on the altar=
flapped Bible and placed on a sword lying on top of it,
while with his left hand he held the tip of a dagger
sits on the chest.

The 4 vows continue in the following 2nd degree
of the inner, in the 6th or according to the present order language in the
5. of the General Order, in the degree of Scottish Master.
The first vow is limited to strictest secrecy.
The second is about fulfilling the obligations and work=
of the degree with the addition: "at which place
is recommended by your architect 2. also for
Defence of the brothers." The 3rd vow includes the
and goes on to the duty of defending the Order
and spread despite fire and flames or other
Dangers, "where and when it seems necessary." The
4. Vow concerns the moderate use of the Order=
rights. ; |

The oath in the following degree, in that of the Scottish Old
or the Grand Master and Knight of St. Andrew is of
of the most peculiar importance. We find in it, firstly, the
Vow of silence even against the master of
entire Order, unless he is initiated into
the degree, even the vow without the permission of the lodges=
Superiors not to join any other order. Finally, the
Vow of holy faith, abstinence,
of obedience. And at the end the recipient says: "I
kiss the words of my Redeemer!"

Finally, the oath in the last known degree, the Grand-

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cross Sct. Johannes, again contains only the old vow
of secrecy towards the low and profane. Only the
Swearing says among others, "at the gates of the new

Jerusalem" and "may the Holy Spirit guide him to the gates of the new Jerusalem." And the Master accepts this oath "in the name of the reigning Spirit of all things, who is Father, Son and Holy Spirit revealed! –

"The overall purpose of the Order – said the Cologne document and repeated the much-mentioned manifesto of the Great Chapter of Germany from 1794, – the overall purpose must forever be the Order's first and finest means to realize it, this second secret."

Few Mason brothers have seen through these secrets and but it is possible for the persistent research of the layman. Purpose and The means of the Order are to counter all hypocritical counter-Declarations. Regardless of the Order, in a hieroglyphic and symbolic Teaching concealed with an admirable cleverness. The Confidential details are all multiple and highly diverse den- capable of and some seem to be attached to the recognition- to make it more difficult to identify the more essential ones.

In addition to the rituals of the great national lodge of Germany I have the great National Mother Lodge of the three Globes, Leipzig by Lauffer 1825. And in the Lehr- lings-Instruction p. 60 and 63 one reads explicitly: "The Aspiring masons never forget that almost every symbol of the Order has a double meaning, a moral and a mysterious one." We read on page 61 the moral reasons teach and p. 62 it is said: "the mysterious meaning of the Symbols refer partly to the interior of the Order, partly on the history of the same, and the apprentice only learns about hints, but never a complete explanation, because not even the smallest thing can be fully developed and understood, without encompassing everything." And with that, one of the few Truths are spoken which the Order sees fit to tell.

The basis of the entire order symbolism is the Image of Solomon's Temple, the history of its construction, fine splendor and its decay, finally the image of the Street- besides his eventual restoration, as I said at the beginning.

He was, as we saw, 1) the image of the well valley with

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the solar system, in which, according to the mystery teachings of Egypt- tens, especially in the sun and moon, the divine procreation- beings with the highest wisdom, lived and continued to work. The Creation was perfect, according to the highest wisdom, power and Beauty, therefore man was also such in body and

Soul, because he lived in brotherhood, in freedom, in equality

in that alleged world empire until it degenerated morally, and

that kingdom of the divine humanity fell into disrepair.

2) He, the temple, was the symbol of Jehovah's kingdom of the Jews, in which Jehovah with this chosen people through Moses made the covenant and from which the high Priest proclaimed the sovereign will of Jehovah to the people or according to another doctrine – in which Moses the natural philosophy

phical mysteries of Egypt into a newer, more practical application

brought to fruition.

And since 3) in the later temple Christ appeared from the Father Jehovah sends to make a new covenant with the people to redeem them again and to return to their original happiness – ity, or – according to another doctrine – as perfect –

more Mystery Masters the Jewish Mysteries in full

of a chosen covenant, so could The Temple
also the true Christians as the kingdom of Christianity,
to the friend of the other doctrine as a symbol of the given –
serve the kingdom of mysteries that originated in Christ.

A) He was the most suitable image of the Templar Order in

fits creation, in fits glory, in fits destruction,

for the Order owed its name to him, and the restoration –
situate of the temple and kingdom in Judea, as one:

the jewels of Christ with and for Christians, was indeed the

It has become the purpose of the order.

5) It was finally the noblest image of sculptural architecture,
it was built according to the law of the cube.

The symbol therefore satisfies, as we have seen, the natural philosophical pagans, the Jews, the true and false

Christians, the Templars and the architects; in the lodge,

Everyone can interpret it according to his own taste and in the Secret confession, the master can interpret it according to need. | | BE

The outer, the- Johannine or fymbolic Ore
The doctrine of the Order already gives this in its general outline,

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and forms the basis of the entire Order, although it is otherwise in its first two degrees only the lower armed forces and which is intended to provide pre-school education. The level of apprentices is the degree of the aspirants, the degree of the journeymen is the Degree of the approachers, and only the master degree opens the Order itself. We saw the same organism in the Order of Pythagoras as well as in that of the Esaeans.

The following sentences are clearly recognizable as the doctrine of the order:

a) the mysteries of the ancients contained the great truths of the origin and government of the world, of the eternal primal being and humanity, and enlightened and ruled with it their peoples, as the sun the world. The teaching of Moses was her reflection, the moonlight, and gave the idea of her Rule a new form of state law for a chosen People. But when it was night again, Jesus explained now the merged mysteries of the Gentiles and of Moses, determined it to be the world law and for its realization the Mystery League Chosen One, who in the Templars= and Free= The Order was founded by Christ, fhis master, the third great light, to enlighten the world, the flaming star, the light of modern natural philosophy, and united, the three stars shall now form the lodge, the Illuminate and rule the universe in and through the Master, the representative of the highest being on earth."

b) And this kingdom shall become and shall be supported by the Pattern of world order through wisdom, beauty, strength. In the beauty of the soul lies the concept of brotherhood-ity in fine totality, alfo with fine consequences, the goodness tergemeinfchaft, such as the Jews imperfectly, the Esaeers and the Templars had perfected, as well as that of freedom and equality.

Wisdom and strength, the means, refer to wise use of all spiritual and physical strength to destroy the old ftände; sword and hammer, the warlike and the peaceful Tool of destruction, because the old buildings in which the peoples lived lived happily ever after, must be destroyed, according to the order buildings come into their places. This tearing down and the Preparatory work on the material for the new building of the order is the Purpose of the external Order of St. John. Its masters have this To direct the work of apprentices and journeymen and to to supply the Scottish Order with well-crafted building materials,

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The task then is to construct the new building itself. Depending on whether the member of the outer order declares of the temple symbol, it will work and material The inner order accepts all deliveries in order to not to betray, but as useful he will use only what fits the building of the order. He interprets it in the symbol of the three stones in the different Gra the, in the raw, in the polished, in the cracked stone, of should be given a certain form. The Order of the Free mason ift the Templar Order. He was a beautiful regular square work of spiritual architecture. It was a square work, because it was in the four parts, into which according to the 4 Elements and quarters the whole earth is divided. He was shattered through its entire interior. The preparatory work ten for its restoration is the purpose of the blue masonry, the task of their masters, the beautiful gesprun The stone, on which the tools of work are laid, lies The apprentices work on the raw material, the rozen stone, the journeymen do the finer work, give the Polish, hence the cubic stone in the journeyman's grade. And end ly the symbol of the eventual disappearance of all earthly rulers ity and the victory of the Order's splendour over those that we fon in the apprenticeship degree in the image of full illumination, sheds clear light on the ultimate idea of all religious work. the purpose of the Order of St. John is explained. | | The first degree of apprentices,

Apart from the fact that the symbols of the entire external Order nothing but a copy of the Egyptian Mysteries tens to show how the Templar Order had treated them with some Jewish and Christian ceremonies, the Theorem is already clear and obvious when you consider the questions and Answers in the Apprentice Catechism of the Grand Lodge to the three Globes p. 8. "What are the ornaments of the Lodge?" – "The flaming star, mosaic plank fter, decorated frame," and the questions and answers ten in the Apprentice Catechism p. 97 of Sarfena: "What he

We remember how all non-Prussian masonry chiefs expressly and solemnly protested against the fact that "the Grand orient of Berlin is guilty of hypocrisy, the Maurerorden for a Christian church by, in the direct contradiction with the spirit and rules of the Order, Jews excluded;" admittedly a blatant hypocrisy, as soon as one only has to look at the, then direct contradictions comprehensive connection with the other older mysteries in a unified symbolism, in a unified temple of Christian God, supported by the Egyptian pillars, white ness, beauty, strength, or when you look on the later ordination of the apostles; a hypocrisy that is unflinching - ting of considerations for the protectorate of the royal N bes is dingt. |

Brother Krause, the highest literary figure dens authority in Saxony, in the three oldest art documents of the Freemasonry=Brotherhood Vol. 1, p. 194 ff. explains to us yes the following: "because now many worthy people Jesus for a pure, morally excellent, for the sake of humanity= deserving people and the Bible in the same sense for God's Word, as every true, fegenbrin= ing word is what comes out of any man's mouth of humanity is said x.c., so this way of thinking just claim to our toleration x.c. The essential chen, created from humanity itself and in every. People's minds and hearts confirmed Jesus' teachings about God and Kingdom of God, over humanity and the kingdom of humanity on Earth, these are an essential part of Masonry. But they rest on the authority of truth itself; they do not find therefore true because Jefu taught it" x.c.

According to the above two theorems we see upon entering the Order, in the Lodge itself, the image of the Universe in the blue color of the sky. In the ritual Regarding the three globes we read on page 7: "What shape has their lodge?" - Answer: "An elongated square!" - Question: "What is the length of fle?" - Answer: "From the rise until sunset!" - Fr.: "What latitude?" - Ans.: "From noon to midnight!" - Fr.: e it fie?' - Answer: "Up to the clouds!" -

In a men ail the en from un or

' nengottes, as representative of the deity with the square, with hammer and sword, the lodge or the world their riches= In front of him on a table burn three candles zen in the angle measure, which, as we saw, the triad= ity of the mysteries in the Order. There are still Bible and compass. They mean the means, the devices with which= telft which aims to bring humanity into the square measure, to straighten ten, to lead. We find it on page 8 of the ritual of the "three Globes" or in connection with the hammer, the sym= bol strong leadership. The compass indicates the scifenfc= philosophical element of the mysteries, (Sarfena p. 111), (is therefore relatedly equivalent to the symbol of the flaming Star) and the Bible refers to the element of faith= bens in its totality, not in the limitation to a positive church belief (ift also related to the sym= bol of the cross). The composition of these symbols should say: "posifitive faith and rationalism are the moral fical elements of humanity and dominate them. The last tere must dominate the former, and the Order must fic) its= serve them, give them wise and emphatic direction, and he will rule over humanity. We see an Al= tar, he carries no crucifix, even Ofiris shines on his altars, the lodge altar leaves open every kind of homage. Before him, him meaning and interpretation in the different directions which I showed above, lies the Tapis, the picture of Sa= Lamonian temple, the image of the Order's kingdom. The many= I have given several interpretations of this image above. One sees on it Masonic equipment, of which I, as far as

necessary, I will continue to think. But it is with fringes a= as a sign that the mysteries of Jehovah's Temple received a later, more modern version in the doctrine of Christ. This becomes even clearer through the Order's Declaration (Sarsena p. 120) "the curtain that covered the Holy of Holies is torn and the holy has become revealed. The flaming star shines beneath us without a ceiling obscuring it. fefe eyes." The true meaning is: Moses Myfte= rien had the Egyptians, those of natural philosophy, in themselves= and covered them in their sanctuary. The sanctuary= thum and the myfteries of Moses were destroyed, they lay of=

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fen, Jefus and the Order accepted them and gave them the decorated border. A lattice usually surrounds the tapestry. ben, as a sign of the seclusion of the Order Temple of the profane world. It is surrounded by the three great Candles, the great pillars of the temple, the Order's kingdom, the pillars of beauty, wisdom and strength (p. 7 of the ritual to the three globes). They give the teaching,

which I explained above: "Beauty is the physical and the moral purpose of the creation of the world, the moral beauty of Humanity only thrives in brotherhood, in freedom and Equality, through wisdom and strength. They help to achieve it." They include the doctrine that the basic idea of the Order is the teaching of the Egyptian mysteries, natural philosophy, not on the pillars of Christianity, on faith, love and hope. Of course, these Christian principles not to give the destructive direction that I describe above, which the Order of St. John, as a working division, next for the development of the Order's purpose, in the principles of natural philosophy. Next we see two pigs, Safin and Boaz. The explanation (Sarsena ©. 122), which the Order gives about it, states the sentence: "The reward of your efforts is assured to Cid." |

Finally, as a symbol of the apprenticeship level, a column collapsed at the top and was in its foundations still stands. The true interpretation is obvious. It reminds the apprentice that the Order is that of the Templars, which is broken in its heads, in its crown, in its basic principles were obtained.

We see the brotherhood with naked swords and see symbolic actions with it, so the sword is not a piece of jewelry from ancient times, but a real weapon. thus describes as determination violent struggle, destruction.

We see the brothers with their heads covered as a sign of their freedom. N

We see them all in the same low-lying masonry uniform as a sign of their equality, as a sign that no one is above and have, as the other, that their determination is the same, that of destruction and work, that their reward is the same, that of the apprentice.

We see the brothers closing the brotherhood chain as a sign

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of brotherhood, in short, we celebrate the doctrine of the brotherhood, equality, freedom, equality, socialism.

As a symbol of the task we see a raw stone, and one hunts, it means: "First learn yourself to recognize, you are still a rough stone, work on yourself so that you fit into the order building, because the apprentices at Solomon's Temple construction brought well-hewn stones," (Sarf. p. 122) but it is easy to see that it is not the moral sense

tenz is: "nosce te ipsum", which the apprentice has in mind have, but that here too a highly practical direction of the apprenticeship activity should be given the direction, in the raw profane world, in the raw material, in which all to learn to carry out the work in a way that is too destructive which the Order needs for its purposes. The Reference to the bringing of suitable material of the Apprentices to Solomon's Temple building, shows the objective, not the subjective contemplative work.

Of course, the essentials must correspond to all of this of the initiation ritual. I skip the scene in which: zen chamber, as probably only intended to provide a serious span=

tion in the mind. Just a number of formalities, such as knocking and opening ceremonies, as old Tempter rituals. Only one undresses the candidate and removes all metal from him. The undressing was ihon to the Egyptian admission ritual and had the interpretation that we usually find given by the Order today: "that virtue does not need pomp and wealth, so that he has nothing to do", or one says: "Man must first cast off everything profane and be free from everything that he considered valuable, start a new life in the Order, felevate oneself above all prejudices." But (p. 93 in Sar= fena) in the ritual of the Grand Lodge of Germany they say the simple truth to the question: "Why did they let you all metal 1 – Answer: ɾc. and because a true Mason does not have to own anything of his own." So the social Order doctrine, which is also found in ancient mysteries and in the Vows of the church e also in the Det Templar | was present,

His right sneeze is uncovered and he is allowed to Shoe trampling means (p. 114 of Sarjena) reverence

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against him before whom every knee should bow, before whom highest architect. It is to be understood by the grand master, the Representaftants of the deity. We also find this ceremony feven in the oldest Templar rituals.

His left breast and shoulder are exposed, explains the order is correct. (p. 114.) "Under office, the sword to bear against the enemies of virtue (i.e. of course of Order), warrior, knight." We also read here

different "warrior and knight", the former relationship goes back to the subordinate, as non-chivalric orders.

You take away his hat and sword, what you simply perceive, declared as a sign of devotion to the order. |

He is blindfolded and let go to the box and in the lodge. But the explanation for this, "to show the disadvantages of ignorance", is evident again wrong, and the true interpretation becomes apparent when one in general the practical determination of the degree to the outside in mind and considers what the apprentice (p. 8 of Sarfena) is said: "He has in the recording symbol cannot take a single step without the guidance of the Order, but the order is faithful and leads from the apprentice to." Give You into the hands of your leader from west to south. But surrender yourself only to Him who guides you at every rest time Your master knows." The true meaning may therefore be well: "the person to be admitted submits himself without his own Checking the leadership of the Order or the Master."

Before the threshold of the lodge door the candidate must above all, announce himself "as a free man." And un= In the first questions of the Apprentice Catechism we will Explanation: "A mason is a free man." Now one might think that this ritual dates back to the times of slavery and of serfdom; but we read about it (p. 92 of Sarfena): "the masons whom Solomon hired to build the temple= were declared free by him and they and their Descendants were exempted from all taxes and had the right to bear arms." So entry into the Orders entitle to voluntary freedom rights in the state. This meaning, which is thus evident, becomes indisputably true. ly documented the republican aspirations of the Order, soon later in the Master Catechism (p. 146), where we read: Fr.:

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Who can be above me, since I am a free mason and am the master of such a well-organized lodge? – Answer: "God!" Afo No one but God is above the Freemason: my lord, no earthly master! –

The candidates are allowed to complete three rounds or journeys He is told: "to show him that the first step is not sufficient to achieve virtue," the truth, According to the Egyptian analogy, "a long road only leads to the knowledge of the Order's truths and experience, to Goals." He has to make three such trips because in the Order a trinity of mysteries is united.

You place the candidate's feet in the square and
lets him take three long steps to the altar. We remember
us, the square was the master's own, as a sign that
he gives the world and the brothers the direction for their actions
Therefore, the true interpretation can hardly be
another fine, than that "the candidate has been granted by the Order
expect that he will give him direction to the purpose or goal."

The half-open circle on the left open chest at
Eide can only mean that the Order will ftrically bark whether
the oath came from a true heart.

The weak, little flames and the drawn swords fine
only to increase the solemnity of the oath N to threaten
with vengeance.

But of utmost importance is the granting of full
Light, which the old Templars already had, through the
fleeting flame from the altar with the cry: "sic transit
gloria mundi", while a chain of brothers encircles the members
And we read in the admission ritual of the three worlds
balls (p. 26) that the master to the candidates
fays: "My brother, the flame that at the moment of
What is created disappears, to show you that everything is wonderful.
ity of the earth passes away as it does, but the light of truth
remains forever like the illumination of this lodge, when
also all the majesty and glory of the earth=
gone."

One should not overlook the fact that the survival of the lodges=Erleuch=
tition over all earth- glory in twofold connection
appears and the last repetition would be ridiculously pointless,
unless one intends to make it more clearly emphasized.

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The meaning can therefore not be doubtfully subtle, it is: "the lodge,
di the Order, will have all the profane majesty and glory of the
earth overcoat." |

And so one finds here the overall expression of the purpose
kes of the Order, "the Order's splendor takes the place of all other
to establish earthly majesty and splendor."

The Gefellen Degree

received the cubic stone as a symbol of fine work and as
Light and guide in this work the flaming star, in the
East; that is, the journeyman's purpose should be to

to polish the rough preparatory work of the apprentices, to show them the beautiful to give it a more perfect and useful form, in short, with higher, finer knowledge the tasks of the Zerftörf and the restoration of the Order and to carry out.

In the ritual of the "three globes" we see another beautiful cracked stone was added and given to the journeyman says: "Please note, my brother, that he hewn stone is a perfect square, hence the shattered stone into a perfect square again must be set." The journeyman is chased, fine gift for the restoration of the broken stone figuratively designated object according to the presented We saw that the cracked stone the Templar Order and why its square.

He should seek and find enlightenment for this in the flans star, in the star of the Order, the third light in the apprentice lodge, that the apprentice the picture of the Gropmeifter ie of the Order. This third star, as the The Order's image is first allowed to emerge for the journeyman. His Interpretation is indicated only by the letter G., and this letter is supposed to mean geometry. The explanation of the carpet and the reception ceremony in the system of three globes p. 98 explains in more detail that here pars pro toto be understood, the single main science of Egyptian fic Myfteries, for their whole, as the basis of the Order, hence the star is also its symbol; for we read there: "without this science the magnificent (spiritual fige) Temple (Order) cannot be started. And in Often it would have been the school of every sublime science."

In the Meifterfatechismus it is said, "the G. or the flaming star means God, as the being who alone above the free master mason."

Just take a look at the compilations, in which we saw and see the flaming star, and it It is clear that the truth about him is nowhere to be found is said, but that my explanation alone is to be regarded as fufficciently. He describes natural philosophy in its supposedly by Christ, as the essence of the Order, rather than the Order itself.

By the way, we see after the ritual of the great country lodge many symbols in this second degree, which we after the System of the "three globes" in the apprentice grade already found and so the reverse case. The expressions many different; but since for every essential sentence of the doctrine a majority of expressions is present, so

that these apparent deviations serve only the purpose have made it more difficult to solve the puzzle.

And this intention to deceive about the truth offends us in every comparison in every ritual of every degree. But In no ritual is this deceptive hypocrisy more repugnant and white more driven than in that of the great national lodge of Deutsch- country, where ecclesiastical belief is used as a shield for atheistic and revolutionary sentences are hypocritical. The Carbonari in Italy must take this Berlin system as a model have, because they also affected the staunchly believing Catholics eism to blind people about their true purposes "The raw Stone – says this ritual p. 136 – is the image of our Soul, which is capable of good and bad impressions; the cubic Stone indicates that only through vigilance we can felf can protect us from vice." And in the an- fupon final explanation of its entire symbolism, says the same Gross LI]: "the rough stone means the law according to which the People lived before Moses; the cubic stone means the Law of Moses. And the drawing board represents the gospel."

The system of the "three globes" explains to us: "the raw Stone is the childhood of all science in the first age of human society, which at that time had the germ of it in the simple chen garments. The carved stone represents the blooming Age of wisdom based on mathematical certainty=

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ity and science. The shattered stone represents the. Time of barbarism and superstition, which every wisdom and stifled sublime science."

"Finally, in the explanation of the master's degree of the three Globes are said: "the rough stone is the image of the child= ity, the cubic one that of manhood, the cracked one that of death."

We showed above in the apprentice grade the third, true Deu= | tung, which read: "As Solomon's apprentices only hewn, not were allowed to bring raw stones to the temple, so must the

Apprentice to work skillfully for the Order."

| And as a working tool, as a means, we see in the Catechism= must be prescribed to the journeyman, the angle measure, in order to fully= squares, the spirit level to level the surfaces make the Bkeiwaage to level the buildings on their foundations= ten to erect; or in the meralian sense, the interpretation follows fine: The angle measure: "that our actions also

the price should be measured"; the spirit level: "that all people are equal"; the lead scale: "denotes the trail of the Order." Let us remember that the whole Our dentität have an outward direction in order to be in the u" Benwelt to provide the Order with the position it occupies men will, bag: alfo. also all interpretations of symbols, on fubjective: moral activity, untrue find, fe- we must fimplicitly the use of the betting token for a figue Direction meant believe.

We saw that the angle measure is the Bertyerngy ve Mei= fters was, mm all activities of men their direction; in: the interest of the Order; of course we must the same interpretation for the more limited circula- tion of the Gee felten accept. The wafer mage: iff the tool to Make it equal, and it is indicated to the journeyman that he Equal protection of all men at Raug, Stand and Besnidgen to work. And by means of the Bfeiwaage, this building on their foundations), fo called fte auger fhically, Dag, the journeyman for the erection of the order) we= ken haber. Sofu short, he follows the basics learn and practice, the people and events that are associated with the Order: lichz direction, furthermore all human bers. hättnüffe. make equal and mid on: * fn: gage

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erect the order building on the vacant land help.
The Master's Degree.

We see in his ritual a theatrical performance, far too serious for the pose, too foppish for the seriousness, because the terrible representation in and through itself as a deception How can the mind, which has no Clowns, not boys, no, men of high education and prudence sees this more than strange Interpret a play? – One can only find a reasonable interpretation= away from explanation, one is forced to think of a symbolic Teaching a truly high purpose of the players to believe, whose oral, unambiguous teaching the persons of the highest Danger, in short, to the ceiling of criminal endeavors.

The journeyman had been given the flaming star of the mo= the Christian natural philosophy of the order and explained to him that he had participated in the restoration of a broken to work on the ruined work. The ritual of the master's grave This picture of the order shows how it was destroyed, but how it began to be rebuilt and how he was Master has to work together for this.

The story of the destruction of the Templar Order under Philip the Fair, and the only apparently complete Destruction of the Order, which was restored to new splendour and let him pass before his eyes, let him, after a while, then promise never to withdraw from the Order again, but to obey him inseparably and in full obedience from now on, belong (cf. Ritual of the Three Globes p. 140 and 172), give the lesson that he must now be ready for the Order so terrible and gloriously fit to sacrifice, like that Grand Master in the destruction of the Order, and concludes with the Teachings of the Master's effectiveness.

The destruction of the Order occurred, as is well known, in France as a result of the denunciation of two, and in England in consequence of the denunciation of a third member of the Order, therefore the three blows. Hence the three journeymen as murderers. The image of the Master for that of the Order is explained by itself. |

The Grand Master Molei was known to be debarred from the Order, therefore found remains finer: bones under ashes.

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pile. Because he was burned, the first thing that came out of him was the skin from the meat, then the meat from the bones. Therefore, the ritual of the three globes also shows a Skeleton and the coffin with lights, "surrounded with flames", the order's declaration adds. (p. 172 and 174.)

It is therefore more than disgusting when the great country of Germany wants to make believe that Christ's death and the redemption to heavenly bliss is meant. And The explanation in the system of the three worlds sounds little better: "The 1st degree of the Order of St. John means the child-bearer, (in Berlin one seems to be treated equally with sword and spur from the womb to the world stage), the 2nd Degree denotes manhood, and the 3rd degree the death and the resurrection."

These untruths must, with some prudent comparison, show only the rituals, already by themselves as I am content to present the unfortunately already too extensive writing, not without pressing reason to expand further, to point out that a murder scene of the natural course of human life does not correspond to what natural philosophy indispensably requires and that the murder scene of the Savior in the Canaanite person by three worthless fellows, in the high

Just as an unworthiness and as a difficult to understand
 A historical distortion would have to appear, in that the designation
 fation of the journeymen only by three of the twelve disciples of Christ
 could be understood. Yes, as the most savoury of the
 The whole scene then showed the resurrection of Christ through
 Help, through the word of the Master of the Order; not to remember,
 that the Christian deity is not accepted as the one
 which we also find in the Master Catechism as the
 Order, as we read in this catechism:
 "The Master Lodge, the Order, is supported by three great
 square pillars, they mean wisdom, beauty, strength,
 and united they mean the deity in its entirety
 concept; wisdom is the symbol of its essence, strength
 that of their power, the beauty of the 1 and
 sublimity of their works." – One sees that the Order mixes
 subjective and objective terms under nn. on es om
 what matters is to baptize. " at

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And they also follow the characteristics of the Fremanner=Mei=
 fters fine.

The apparently slain, the Order, was resurrected=
 awakened and brought to new splendor through the five main points
 of the championship. Thanks to the far more honest ritual of the three
 Globes, we read them and thus receive the key
 fel to explain all political war maneuvers of the noble
 Revolutionary Party, especially for the operations of the Vor=
 Parliament, the Committee of Fifty, the National Assembly=
 until the failed implementation of the Reich Constitution,
 for the days of Gotha and Erfurt, finally for
 the art of "creating through timely joining and self-modification
 the worst defeats but always at least the necessary
 to save the most fundamental revolutionary foundations, and from them,
 always tirelessly hammering away again so that it breaks
 collapsing, the old building."

These five great teachings – we read on p. 168 –
 Lite literally:

1) distrust, because it is the mother of security=
 heit ift; 2) vigilance towards the laws of the Order.
 to hold; 3) the wisdom to give in and fid in
 the time to send; 4% the filthiness, misfortune
 cases to 3 5). the boldness to under=
 take, which is always accompanied by prudence
 must be tested.

It seems to me that morality should not be allowed to make the relevant statements about these sentences their own, but as if these five sentences from A to Z belonged to a found conspiracy politics. " | |

We also find as a means to the Swede of the Order with To promote success, faith, philosophy and Gewacht means: because the hammer means the force to= grasps the meaning of the sword, the gospel be= represents the faith, and the circle (according to p. 141) the. Raz turphilofophy. The compass: also means the instrument for narrower, more specific, more subtle directions or circles; in short, the Symbol of wisdom; the square represents the instrument ment, a general, predetermined direction to the distance We saw the latter in the two evft degrees of – lead, “in the Meifterloge we now find the Circle

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Between square and compass – says the master – he always finds the lost brother and, by becoming master had become, he had passed from the square to the compass! – So it is suggested that the first two degrees have only a general determination for their activity, do not work directly for the actual purpose of the Order, but only in= directly by destroying, only in general. So they only form a prefchedule. And so the brothers belong either to this wider alliance or the narrower one. Hence the narrower Commitment to the Federation, the renunciation of the right of Resignation and the vow of strict obedience to admission to the master's degree.

Finally, the children of the Wiktwe, the members of the order are called because before the destruction of the Order the Grand Master was not allowed to marry (like no other member of the order) rather the Order was married to him as a bride and the His children should be sons of the order. Now that the last of the Grand Master was burned, the Order remained a widow. And It is not without disgust that one reads in the last alleged clarification, which the Order at the stroke of admission in fine supposedly last degree, “the vocation of the children of the Widow describes the Bethlehem massacre of the children”, as vb the murder of children could make their mothers widows and murdered children are suitable to rush to help! –

Let us now ask, apart from my above explanation, the order itself:

“What is the purpose of this Order of St. John, or the

"Blue Masonry, fo called by the Lodge- by the
| "Sky color?" -

This is how the statute of the "three globes" answers us, p. 189 ff.
in posing and answering the two questions:

"1) Is there true Freemasonry other than the three blue degrees?

"2) what is the final conclusion to which these lead?"

The final

The true secret of the Masonic Order.

As to the first question, those who answer it

Say no: "There are many lodges that only offer these 3 degrees
and yet are recognized as Eighth Masons, in the

At higher levels, however, there is diversity, and therefore
only that which everyone agrees on is true, and this

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This is only the case in the 3 degrees of blue masonry.
Finally, I just find them old."

The objection is: "What have you got in the
3 degrees? - nothing but formulas, hieroglyphs and ceremo=
nities that seem very significant but are not explained
and according to their origin and context not developed
become."

"Should all this, as is the case in the 3 degrees
it, remain unfulfilled, the whole thing comes down to a game
beyond - unworthy of thinking men."

"However, if a disclosure is to be made, only
Two things are possible: either this disclosure is the subject
one or more higher degrees or you can only
gradually through individual brothers." In the first case
the 3 degrees do not constitute the whole of Freemasonry, but
but there remains a supplement to the same, which is the most important
fuffice to say, "If the second were to take place,
these details give the Order their private opinions different
there is no guarantee of the truth."

"The truth is that there are CICs that only
three degrees. Among these, several speak of a
secret without having one." "Accordingly, the
Masters know that the three degrees are only a shell, a pre=
preparatory occupation in the courtyard, that only at higher
Graden sees the full light and the entrance into the interior
of the Order could be entered rc. In the rectified
Degrees of the NM [to the "three globes" ift main:
fubstantially speaking, "the brother who through the whole

carried out with the spirit and forms of all systems and to enable him to see with your own eyes how far and what is wrong or true, – important or irrelevant – essential or is due." |

"And to dispel any false expectations regarding the higher Just to knock it down once and for all, – so concludes the high NM [to the "three globes" their explanation – is here: with blunt declaration: "that the knowledge just mentioned= nissen of all Masonic systems is the only thing that which constitutes the true secret of the Order, and that everything else is a secret

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can be called, as e8 The knowledge of the Pros fanen or the brother, who is still on a lower level, is withdrawn, but no other purpose and value, as to what extent it is a means to achieve the ultimate purpose of the whole Order to promote, that is, to make the wisdom of life comprehensible teach and practice in a familiar circles to contribute." | |

It seems to me that the human understanding hardly ever made a stronger demand than in this high order= Statement of its purpose.

The order is therefore only intended to "practice" this innocent purpose. to teach tětíc philofophy", which everyone can will, but not a mysterious one; only the mention of the practical means already applied by the Order of St. John to realize the purpose, for reasons of expediency stay home! –

And yet we read in all the solemn Ordeus declarations= gen, in the document of 1535, in the manifesto of the state grandees= loge of Germany from 1794 rc.: "the purpose of the Or: dens must remain the first secret of the Order and the world is not strong enough to publish this purpose." – And yet the Order allows the most terrible oaths of secrecy, this intolerable swear an important secret? – And you don't blush an almost impenetrable, a multi-interpretable, a so much by the Order apparently untruthful and contradictory interpreted symbolism, such a symbolism, which can be divided into 8 degrees through and God knows how much is still left undisclosed, – One does not blush, I ask, such a symbolism is a fap: linguistic theory? – This of the profane world of

1852 still intolerable, with at least 12 terrible oaths guaranteed secret should be the teaching of a philosophy of life, which the state preaches from the pulpits? –

It is said that “if the symbols of blue masonry were not a later explanation, so they appeared as an unworthy game.” And how shall they appear if their outcome is no other than the declaration that there is no secret purpose for their Dafein gave? – But even more. Even in the 8th degree Blue Masonry is not explained and the Grand Lodge of the “three

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Globes” gave the excuse for this on page 62 of their ritual= explanation, “because not even the smallest thing is completely can be developed and understood without having to From this it follows inevitably that it about this supposedly last degree and its extremely meager and false conclusion, give even higher degrees must, on the other hand, that, as p. 157 Sarfena says, Nature of the matter confirmed, “about the 3 Johaunisgtrade am: out of a thousand Freemasons perhaps only ten will be lifted, of which again so many did not reach the 8th degree only come”, which never receive the truth revealed, fon= but that they are competing for time, work and money through eternal holding large revelations, remain deceived. Certainly a more than a peculiar comprehensible teaching method of wisdom.

Finally, the Instruction of the “Three Globes” p. 102 states, also of the same Grand Lodge, for the apprentice: “that in the Order not so much on knowing, but on being and doing come.” And I had thought, “Wisdom requires knowledge fensumfang.” If one now compares the one I gave, from the rituals justified explanation of purpose and essence of the external Order with the declarations of the Order, fo is one in my a strict harmony, in that of the order must recognize a self-refuting explanation.

I only have to respond to the quoted sentence: “the Johan= nis=Orden is the recognized older part of Freemasonry and must therefore also be the original, the only true one;” to reply with a few words. What, I ask, is this higher Age confdated? – only with the alleged fact that his existence fe was previously known as that of the higher degrees. Now but the order is primarily in its higher degrees secret, and terrible oaths bind the members, even the Brothers of the Johannite Degrees to commemorate his existence and work All degrees have been studied over the course of human only gradually betrayed, there are not many degrees today, Hence, the earlier knowledge of the lower grades

no conclusion about their older existence is justified. But one wants to put pages of Johannite Freemasonry into construction today= Corporations of the Middle Ages an originally innocent origin and thus an innocent conclusion for fih, although their whole ritual proves the lies and as a beginning

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without end, without self-sufficient explanation, one wanted to consider the external order as an independent whole try; although it is further proven that the name and tual from the time when the Templars entered the building= Corporations entered and in and out of Diefen Bau=Corporationen created the Order of Freemasons. Yes, we have long seen before the disruption of the Templar Order the connection of the same with the BawCorporations.

The dispute over this accessory of the outer order on the inner, is, as we saw in history, a very old and too natural " because the ambition of the thousands in external order, finds itself through the admission of the "Ten" all too un= sufficient satisfaction and, the more the principle of equality, the was given to the external order as a basis for life, fits bears fruit, the more natural is his revolution against the supremacy of the inner order. Only for the profane World, the dispute is without great practical value, because freer and more independent the external order is, in order to He develops energy, as we saw and nature with it brings, fine all-destroying principle of life."

The second question is answered by the Grand Lodge of the 3 WW P. 196 further: "these three preliminary degrees marked the Human Childhood, Manhood and Death", an equally plausible untruth, which I have already demonstrated above fen have.

The reason why the inner order is superior to the outer no price will give the explanation of its symbolism and what rum he tells us – "his purpose must be his first holiest Secret, whose revelation mankind endures= ity does not have enough strength", – this reason, I say, is only the necessary indispensable consequence of his fharsh nature and fine personal speculation.

He had, as we have seen, provided the outer order with more and less clarity only the determination of the preftifchen Implementation of the negative principle against church, state and Property was given, but of course this principle also had to resist positive redesigns. But now that the in= nere Ordensdirection did not want to tear down without for fh new

to do so, it must have been
are thereby offered.

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And since only atheists, deists, f. g. liberal Christians, Republicans and Socialists, knowingly or unknowingly for can be active tools of this general destruction, since one's credit, one's security, one's cash inflows and this infustructures, even a strong admixture is deceptive= bare good Christians and good citizens, the Symbolism of the external order must satisfy all and one should be careful not to use explanations that are more or less different destructive or useful elements of the to tear down the self-declaration that agrees with its details and so that the uniform interaction of these elements to destroy elements.

One had to therefore consider the positive part of the Drdenstehre as esoteric part carefully kept secret, the teaching: "that Chris ftus do not establish a new church, but only elect people from have called all people to a renewed covenant with Jehovah wanted, the covenant of Jehovah was again passed on to the Covenant of the elect for a new Jerusalem, for a new temple, for a new God=Human Kingdom, subject all the peoples of the earth shall be. And on this covenant fuence all rights and duties of the Jews and their lives viten. – In the kingdom of Jehovah, the God and at the same time the King in the kingdom of the chosen ones, was not allowed to an earthly king, therefore the high king chose and consecrated Priest, when the Jews demanded a king, only a temporary wearer of the crown, but the crown of the empire, the crown of Solomon, was for Jehovah and was kept in a temple. And to priests of the Lord in place of the Levites, Jesus consecrated elect, Apostles from the elect, but they then united with the Templar Order and assigned him the kingdom of Auser= chose to create New Jerusalem and build a new temple on the site of the old temple and the whole earth to conquer the kingdom of New Jerusalem. Therefore, the priests of the Order, the Priests of Jehovah, and the Crown of Solomon, the crown of the world empire of New Jerusalem is with them from God's grace. The Bible, especially the Revelation of St. John proves this teaching."

Nonetheless, one should hardly believe
that the entire doctrine of revelation in the still unknown=

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ten highest degrees of the Order will be re-established; because would be just such a religious aberration as we have here fee, with true feeling for it, for one would find neither to the immoral means of deception and the association with atheists, nor to the profanation of Savior, which can be seen in the symbols of the Order of St. John by violating the symbolism. It gives the appearance that allows the Savior to be seen with the Son of God or with a member of the mysteries of the Esaeans etc. confuse.

The next degrees now lead very gradually to this Teaching part about.

The fourth degree of the perfect master or Scots.

It includes the elite of masters who are responsible for the elevation are destined for the inner order. They form their own ritual novitiate and a Candidates' Corporation for the inner knightly order, the number of members is a closed and thus only after loss of a limb a replacement recording allows, as the ritual of Andreas Ritter shows.

He is further determined to counteract the influence of the inner order in the external to support the Order and its supervision. And This corresponds to his ritual teaching. It gives the clear expression of the unified Trinity doctrine of the Orders. "The natural-philosophical conception of God, of World creation and government, the teaching of the Jewish Jehovah's Service and the Christian doctrine of the order are only one Unity, they are all based on the consequences of nature's knowledge." The earth is created, is maintained and in its Mechanism governs through that which is predefined by the four elements: the unified planetary law of the circle, the wisdom of What was there "Je", that is "ho", that will be "vah", of the essence, which has different names among different peoples bears, e.g. Ofiris, Adonai or God etc. – And the Perfection of the world through the divine law of nature must also correspond to the human kingdom, which is to be created and to rule the Templar Order from the Supreme Being. No Christ was chosen and appointed."

The Candidate first renews his Order of St. John Vow, "that he will pursue the calling of freedom and equality to obedience and steadfastness."

The Nuftakt explains to Dawn according to the catechism:

"He knows the great Jehovah and the meaning of his name,
as that which was, is and will be."

He knows the compass and fine squaring, that is, the direction=
Law of creation in fine the elements and deffen
Existence in the new human covenant with the highest being, in
Templar Order, the large square stone with the sign of four
Bitches and four squares. The rituals of the following degrees
show that the Order divides the Gide into four kingdoms and gives
Reichstteil divided into four further Reichstteils.

Europe also knew about Moley shortly before his death
into four parts in the north, the south, the west and the
Often divided and assigned to four Otdenshäpten with the seats
in Stockholm, in Paris, in Naples and in Edinburgh (Acerellos
Th. 2. p. 117), which explains why the German state=
High Chapter in Berlin to a Higher Power in Stockholm
subjugated today shows how we saw it in history.

The Candlidat is introduced with a rope around the
neck, to make it clear to him that if he wanted to give the Templar=Or=
who belong to him, he AIS punishment for treason the death by the
Strang to expect. Thus the great traitor Noffodei
executed in the castle of Montfaucon and the body of the
deceased Sqain Florian took the order from fine präd-
tomb in Avignon, put a rope around his neck
neck and sank it in the river, whereas the remains of Moley's
into the tomb, as stated by the Rimal of higher degrees.
(Compare Acerello's Th. 2, p. 116.)

The green color of the layer, as well as that of the band denten
Kiss the candidacy, and the hope of the members, in the Templars=
Side to be included.

"The wind comes from the afkeftith parts of the world,
starry sky and bright moonlight remind us: "that
Embroidery and healing are extracted from a certain other part of the weaving.
In later degrees it is expressly referred to as Jerusalem.

meadows." –

The inner order itself,
How far Mitta has come to the public shows us
again two divisions of very different nature, a higher
kitterliche, the knightly of the Templars or after their later
Names of the Old, Btbens and Bie spiritual department. The

We see knightly f again in the three grades of apprentices, the Journeymen and masters; only in modern times are the degrees of the apprentices and the journeymen have been combined into one degree. The spiritual division shows only two degrees, the a Scottish altar or high master and knight of the holy, Andreas, and that of the Great Cross of St. John or the full; coming Masonic Lodge.

The knightly division is represented in its symbolism by the ftimung presented, the crown of Solomon, the Order crown of, To defend New Jerusalem and to excavate the world for them, also to report Moley's death to the Pope and the Monarch revenge.

Like this, division to the name of the Order of St. Andrew came, we saw in history. King Brute of Scotland to conceal the preservation of the Templar Order, with with him the Order of St. Andrew and the Baukorpova= tions, also retained the hereditary Grand Mastership var. And= – maybe a coincidence, maybe not – we find the name still today in high activity in the Order, namely in Enge – country and in Sweden, and in connections with Berlin and with Germany in general. Also a Bruce fell as, high Dis: densglied in the Revolutionary War of North America against Engi at the head of the militia, and a Bruce ftebt under the Cologne Certificate. He

The fdotifde. Apprentices= and Journeymen= Grady

The knightly order if determined to carry the sword, not the light of enlightenment, therefore he receives only the lamp and the crown of Solomon, that royal grand master of the Muyfte= rien of Jehovah, that adoptive ancestor of the zn an Froi= mason=grand master. |

The person to be admitted swears to the Gid, as we saw above, the Grand Master and the Crown There are particularly the vows are remarkable, "to all masons and gravel =Brü= to assist them with advice and action, even at the risk of losing own honor, property and blood, even with blood and Life to defend Freemasonry ae

The whole ritual, as far as it is concerned, is not the Ore: densgeftheit feit Moley's. Dod and therefore hee on revenge. is the old, well-known ritual of the order, which is already in its old form to: large part the Egyptian 1 eni was rejected.

What is remarkable, however, is the presentation of the symbolic Legend, "that Solomon was among the chosen masters another select, secret brotherhood of the 27 Master", since we saw that the Order, irrespective of respects the higher and most secret degrees, i.e. the already chosen from the chosen, from the finest peaks, but still elsewhere in initiated and in only cooperating Brothers and lodges fell apart. Solomon, this symbol of the Order=Grand Master, selected those twenty-seven, who showed the highest devotion to the murdered master had shown, ie the Order chooses those who have shown show utmost devotion.

The Catechism further confirms this in the passage P. 180: "Because Solomon made us elect, not in view of our age, but in view of our faithfulness." And in the Master's degree we see repeatedly the inner order, the Scottish Order, referred to as the chosen ones, from the the most chosen ones must be drawn. But we find even from these 27 again nine from Solomon to a select group of nine and this Neuner=Collegium under the symbol of the nine lights around the Head of the Order, the flaming star, is depicted. And we Finally, in the penultimate degree, they learned that the head of the order lich the external Order Government to the cooperation of these Nine as a government college (Solomon allowed them to touch his crown).

The dagger is given to the person being taken as a symbol of fine Obligation to avoid the death of the n= expressly stated.

Correspondingly, we see that after the master's degree of the Order of St. John Moley's and in him the Order of Murder, fuch as the resurrection of the Order, in the degree of the Scottish apprentices and journeymen the image of the burial Moley's and that of the Order's revenge on the traitors for the purpose of fulfilling the duty of revenge on traitors motivate and show the punishment of treason. That Mo= ley's murder, at the same time in the murder of the Grand Master, that of Or: dens imagine, is clear here, since one can see the results The story read: "The Grand Master's murderers were involved in this murder. at the same time the tearing of the golden ribbon of the order= intended."

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In the middle of the table stands the globe, on it, completely above in the east, the medal ribbon is attached, extended across all four continents. The picture needs no further editing=

interpretation, it speaks to the world domination idea of the Order clearly.

The crown of Solomon was the crown of Jehovah, on which Mount Sinai formed by Moses, never in the Temple of Jehovah and its earthly bearer, Solomon, was a member of the Initiates of the Mysteries of Jehovah's Service, a pre-May the Templar Grand Master, the symbol of more than Royal Grand Master of this Order. Solomon was present at Hiram's funeral. ;

Three swords follow the brothers and remind them that "their destiny is the conquest of Palestine;" for they shall fthrough an army of enemies to the gates of the new Jerusalem. That is what the ritual says. y

In the Catechism on page 179, the following passage is striking: "In order to To be the defender of the widow and the nobility. But one remember that the Knights Templar were originally a noble order and that when he returned to Scotland allowed its members to marry, he said where the law was passed that only descendants of his order nobility to raise them back into the order. It was therefore this order nobility in this passage in question. And as the bourgeois element displaced the noble element in the order, wanted this element of this noble institution, in the form of a felf-producing bourgeois electoral nobility; as I All of this has already been shown and the lodge statutes confirm it. This nobility, which rests on election to the Scottish Order, is therefore what is meant by it today. "Widows" must be a pressure error fine. It must be "Wittwe" (widow), because it can only be the Order may be meant, as I have already shown.

Particularly clear is the light from this place, Shi Bert, witness of the killing of the master celebrate under the mountain Sinai, where he had been buried, was found," the Ge certainty that Moley was Hiram, because he was burned, the tools of his murder consisted only of Wood, whose ashes formed a mountain and the bones chenrefte.

"The sun, moon and star were darkened >

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clearly means that Moley's death has affected the situation of the Order made it extremely gloomy. |
The degree of Scottish Master and
And reasKnights.

The ritual first and foremost continues the image that has already in the Aten Degree of the Order of St. John.

The candidate of the Andreas + Mister + degree will be in front of fine Recording tied with a golden rope and is devfelbe in the lodge around the brothers and the end to the master in his hand as a sign that he had received the ribbon of the Order means, and that the brothers of the leadership of the master have to submit.

Now follows the symbolic representation of the creation of this Band and the Order in its current form, again with interpretation of the terrible punishment of treason Mau usually reads a legend which says: the scene of the sucking= lifting with the rope and four movements, fee in fact the raising of Hiram's coffin from under the rubble of the pels to Jerufalem by Scottish Templar Knights; alone It is hardly conceivable that the previously symbolic Hiram's personality should one day become a true one, and that they really had such a high regard for the old Templars could have inspired ftafm intereft; but even this Legend has historically proven that the order existed before Hiram. Death must have been present, as the jewels of the order; a key to Salomo's Tempot and to ee eee Johannisloge and others in Sarge found again: And finally Rieke Fact might not appear as a reason to To give the order a completely different form. Ä |

You still in the night nad. Molewa. Dead fine bones: from the ash house, then the body of Denun= cianten Squin Florian from fine magnificent tomb raised and Moley's bones were thrown in instead, fo: it: probably to accept the true secret history as follows: "Dio Ritter, which Maley's bones in Floriau's grave were fleeing Ordangobere, subject to execution if fre: were recognized. They led: the rescued Oudenskleimnode with them and fie. forms: There is nothing safer to save them for the moment than by such as in Florian's, hers at the tomb at Dew. Ches.. at. Maley' s." ee;

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Later, when they were on Mull, they were inducted into the Masonic Order reconstituted, they secretly raised, under great danger, Moley's coffin and with it their treasures and brought fie in the temple of the Order, probably in Herodom, – Today one will hardly go wrong if one looks for this in Jerusalem. – That Florian's coffin was lifted out of a It is more than likely that the ground had to be raised first.

lich, since he was given a magnificent tomb * and certainly a heavy coffin was present.

The seven-branched candlestick, like the often occurring mystical Number 7 was also found in Solomon's Temple as a Symbol, and of course the Templar Order had it too= The Order probably only had 7 degrees of the = half preserved, as indicated on p. 207.

À We also saw the candidate no less than four times and he places one hand on the Bible, one on the Solomon's crown. He swears through fire and water to ftumble to protect the growth and honour of the Order in arms= defend where and when necessary. True Christian, Christian teaching always means the religious doctrine of New Jerusalem. Remarkable but if the calming effect that comes here, in this reception ritual (p. 196.) the Order gives to the person to be admitted: "he has not to worry that he will be called upon because of his work (under investigation) because it, the work, is from the Christianity." It is clear that the Order to use the name of Christianity as a cover intended. One should hardly stray from the truth, if one can see beneath the red ribbon and beneath the blood again Moley's death and demand for revenge, as intended, suspected; The green ribbon with the Order of St. Andrew says: "under these names men we happily restore the Order." Among the twelve oldest Architects are again to understand the twelve months, whose sym= bol already had Solomon's temple. And one will not be mistaken, if you divide every Order Government=quadrature into three capital= parts disassembled fi thinks that here again the globe and the mountains The spread of the masters about them appears in connection with this.

The passage is terribly clear (p. 207):

"Demolished steps of the stairs and wall can serve To remind them that the fortress and wall of the a of tyranny and the war

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part must be torn down if the apartment and the temple of true fear of God, freedom and integrity (community of property) and should be established in their hearts."

Superstition is apparently called "church" as the opposite to the f. g. Order Christianity, tyranny means obviously Monarchy as the opposite of the Order Republic and fraud in Germany "based on property as an antithesis to the social purpose of the or-

dens. The final sentence seems truly ridiculous and inappropriate implicitly because the heart of a Schottenmeister
It cannot be assumed that there is a stronghold of all such vices.

The indication that the key to the order is in the East, and the constant reference to the East, where all light comes to the Order, the seat of the Masters in the East, as representative of the deity and its highest representative in the Order, the directing of all eyes to the East in all lodges, All this indicates that the highest patriarch of the order in Jerusalem, and one might not get lost from the truth, if one means the establishment of the Prussian Bishop's seat in Jerusalem.

The degree of Scottish Senior Master
and Knight of Saint Andrew.

The first degree of the spiritual division.

Wearing half a sun and half a moon
The comments of the leaders seem to indicate that the Ster= of the two ancient mysteries in this degree only one want to grant half validity On the table we find in= The old symbols that we united in the Jo= hannisorden got to know, three lights, compass, hammer and bi= bel. The swords are laid down. From the guide we remember, that he confirms the existence of the association of selected initiates tigte, a existence that even the formal highest order= hauptern should remain unknown. We are running that the can= didat asked: "Beware of anyone who the master of all the lodges would be the least of the discover what you learn here; for you are from a of a special kind and with special secrets ft tun" x. Although all Freemasons are our brothers ft, they are still so far away from us as the Profane, who find N the Order" = Bon ann Gråde

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, we also see the lamps disappeared and the candles appear, symbols of full light and consecration. The Order says (p. 216) to the recipient: "as a sign that it a sacred act, which you have decided to do." – The full light seems to be given by turning the Re= cipients at his entrance the master the ten foreman fras gen lets you hear: "What do you notice?" – Answer: It is become dark, our brothers are scattered, and it is only a small light that illuminates the temple." Fr.: "Whereby find our fraternity brothers scattered?" – Answer: "Through a wete ` ter, which comes from the four corners of heaven." Ptr.: "Then bring one of the masters to me, that I may further examine him= And by explaining to the newcomers: "I

I tell you the truth that these questions are the key to Temple and to the innermost part of the Order." So weather moved from four quarters of the heavens, scattered the brothers and these Fact gives the key to the whole temple! This can could hardly mean anything other than the destruction of the Order at Moley's execution went to all four continents, where the Order had already spread, because the Order was abolished in all countries of the world and thus the Order was created in its new form with the mystical temple doctrine. It is also to remember that the Order, as shown above, only had four parts of the world. – The approval will obviously be in the words given, where the terrors of the night he= which destroyed the Order. f

But the picture of the origin of the current order appears as the beginning of a further symbolism, which the newer purposes and organisms developed most carefully and covertly. This is followed by an explanation of the lodge colour "red". "Remember thereby – it is said on p. 218. – to the blood of our covenant= brothers, it is the body colour of the high Scottish brotherhood, because everything depends on love (brotherly love) and on blood (Revenge) founded if." Now the terrible blows will be a= which affected the Order, "when the Order was a robbery of greed (of Philip) and pride (of the Pope)." It is thus the purpose of revenge expressed. "Only still are," it continues, our secret niffe been proven, yet no one has dared to cross. On your side you will find four lights. It is

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enough if I ask you that the fourfoldness refers to the threefoldness and this is based on unity. Do you mean the four elements, you want to think about the four regions of heaven, think of the square stone, I leave you the choice. You go one way, as you see, and if feven though they come from different sides, they still return back to where they came from, like rivers into the sea" x. The outer shell is broken rc., but the brightly shining Star has not yet been stolen from us; a light still shines in the darkness and the darkness has not They found seven stars around him, which had their many– have a different meaning and in a certain but in another Conditions they show you exactly what the nine stars, which they saw on the apprentice carpet.

In another respect, however, they are of a different interpretation: the brightly shining star can be without them, as long as it is still at the firmament alone and thus serves the whole world, as soon as but we choose him as our guide who will show us the way to the Holy thum and light us to work, as soon as these 7 Stars are necessary because they contribute to greater clarity and perfection-multitude."

The square stone was the symbol of the order, the flame= The star was the star of the Order, also that of the highest Head of the Order, the representative of the deity. The Earth, the Order's kingdom, was patterned after the world order, according to the pattern of the four elements of the planetary system, (the Solomon's Temple) and the four seasons, according to the four regions of the sky, each region of the order-their again according to the four quarters of the sky into four lower or-dense districts, and each of these districts into three further lower orders dense regions, so that the months appeared as a model. Parts of the empire can easily be present after days. four elements or parts of the earth were marked on that four= square stone, the lights also gave their image.

So we have the division of the Order's kingdom. And All departments are headed by dignitaries of the Order and above all fts as the unified head of the Patriarch, the Priest-King. The The Order's form of government appears to be constitutional despite the Representation of the deity, because in the representation of the or-dens and its external activities, according to the general

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World, the head is not unlimited, but even less regarding internal legislation. Here it is up to the participants ction of the 7 stars surrounding him. Yes, you might these will again be required to participate further. If one connects but so that the here repeated hint of a more or less less specific involvement in the external affairs of the Order and in the f. g. Executive also the nine, which was allowed to touch the crown, at the highest leadership of the Order-business, one considers that the sphere of influence of the Seven extends to the internal order administration or legislation, so one might not be mistaken, in the nine one of the highest= ft Patriarchs, from the Seventy, electable (we saw, that Solomon appointed them on his own initiative,) Ministry, in the seven but one, the Order Society at the head to see the high council representing the fact that without this Consent nothing in the internal administration or legislation can happen. The nine could also have only a narrower perhaps form a preparatory committee of the twenty-seven and all of these could also participate in the consultation

of the head of the order.

The expression "the darkness has not comprehended it", says highly meaningfully: "our opposites, our enemies,

superstition, the church, tyranny, monarchy,

fraud, property, have not lost their danger recognized." This is followed by the suggestion that it is the

Hour when the en (of darkness) with terror

wake up! – – ?

We also saw here the doctrine of the unity of the whole world= order=people; for one says (p. 220) to the recipient: the E fraternity brothers, even if they are all over the place.

surface of the earth, make up only a single–

fy community because they come from a single origin find, aim at the same purpose, in the same secrets |

consecrated, led by the same paths, according to the same re–

measured in size and degree and possessed by the same spirit

fouled."

We also saw here the further confirmation of the principle "the secret doctrine of the Inftruetion", as we read:

"But here too, do not leave your thoughts alone. The masters are given to us to direct our steps,

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and through the light they prevent us from going astray
 advise x. Therefore, open your master your
 Thoughts alone, and follow the means he
 ` will show you. Nothing surpasses the reverence for the

Deity", that is, the human deity in its representative master.

The Catechism sentence p. 224 "the temple was desolate
 by the hands of the unholy and by the iniquity of war=
 servants", refers to the Pope and the King of
 Fraukreich, |

The golden caftan bearing the name of Jehovah is
 not too bold as a symbol of the Ark of the New Covenant with Je=
 hovah for the kingdom of "New Jerusalem". The service of Je=
 hovaha was lost in the order with great destruction,
 but with the renewal of the Order on Mull it was restored.

Of the Crown of Solomon and of its Defense ift
 no further discussion. One sees that the secular power is to be subdued
 F is the spiritual one. The defense of the secular

eight is assigned to lower grades.
 Finally the degree of the Grand Cross of St. John
 or the perfect Masonic Lodge. -

First of all, it should be noted that the master on the
 Solomon's throne, and thus the monarchical power
 represented.

And then the multi-denoted apostolic ordination takes place. "I
 I hereby give you the power to perform all those holy functions=
 tions which the Apoftel Christ in the first
 Church. Keep God's Word pure! - and
 Strive with all your might to preserve our holy and divine
 To make the order flourish. N

Finally, the great explanation of the gargon symbolism takes place,
 ie - the Order concludes here, as it is in the apprentice grade
 started with - - - - the most shameful lie, the outrageous
 most reudften hypocrisy.

| We miss the ongoing great enlightenment of the twelve oaths

The secrets guaranteed by the
 rough stone? - The law by which people lived
 before Mois ,,2) The cubic stone? - The law of Mos
 fes." The fmg stone will overgrow! - So pure
 abandoned laws of a past that no longer
 to do if, should be represented symbolically. The first

Grades would definitely be a lesson in history of the mortals. Then their destiny would not be the work for the Order, but their subjective histo-

rical knowledge creation would be their purpose. But why

the tools and the swords? – And how united

This enlightenment is in line with the earlier demand: “good art to deliver work to the masters for the temple construction, as the teachings of the apprentices and journeymen to Solomon's temple building only well-hewn Stones brought?” – I found the true interpretation in those degrees demonstrated.

53) Drawing board of the masters? – The Gospel! – Now I content myself with the five great truths or Main purposes of Masonry, which allow the Master to Basic law, according to which he had to draw up the plan to outline career paths for the journeymen, and I think its harmony with the Gospel must sound wonderful.

“4) The three lights? – The Trinity!” – Yes, but obviously not that of the Christian Church, but like I showed above, the Sun, the Osiris, the Moon, the Jehovah, the Mofes and the flaming star of the Order! –

The truth is, it is deeply regrettable that these worthy of dry explanations, no explanations are given, which explained these dry sentences at least in some way, to give them at least the appearance of some probability In vain will the mind strive to understand the Christian Trinity from the mass of these symbols of religion, of astronomical doctrine, combined with those of the conspiracy theory of revenge and revenge.

“5) The jagged border? – The curtain of the Temple!” – A strange explanation of a symbol by Giving a second symbol! – We saw above the true Interpretation: “Christianity is only a modern version of the Ancient Mysteries of Osiris and Jehovah!”

o nē) The flaming star? – The star that the Wise men from the East saw!” – If such a also a symbol again? – And if it were not, what should the star be? – If one had at least said, “the Image of the splendor, the new enlightenment through the Christian

thum;" yes, the explanation would have had some sound:
We believe that the star follows the strange teaching of Christ,

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the philosophical understanding of the ancient mysteries by Christ
mean the teaching which the Order has given to the world
outshine, therefore the star should also reflect the image of the
Order itself fine.

57) Hiram? – The symbol of Christ! – I have
the obvious untruth of this most outrageous of all orders=
hypocrisies in so many different places have been so clearly demonstrated,
that I may not repeat it again; it is enough
here to the obvious, truly magnificent ridiculousness=
that the Order awakens Hiram, i.e. Christ
of the dead and how? – by naming those
five main points or main truths of the Order,
from which the Saviour would certainly like to be frightened. And the
Coffin of Christ with the seven-branched candlestick and the key
to the Order of St. John &c. Everything, everything was found by the Order
the foundation stone of the temple of Solomon and raised this holy
gen relics=treasure? – Jefus worked on Solomon's
Temple building? –

nd) The middle chamber? – The holy of holies! –
Yes, of the order.

"9) The three skins that killed Hiram? –
The sects that persecuted Christ the most!" – And
fuch happened before Solomon's Temple was completed
was? – The sects buried the Savior under
rubble? ce.

"10) Where is your lodge? – In me, around me and with
me! – "From the image of the universe from the beautiful
fpungen e SEEN. becomes a snail=
a house!" –

"11) Why is John the Baptist the patron
the mason? – Because he first saw the Trinity! –
Remember the Trinity of the Order mentioned above
and read the XXI and XXII chapters of the Revelation of John-`
nes and you have the explanation. Johannes fab Neujerufalen
euftstand, and the figurative language allows for easy misinterpretation
that he proclaims the order's doctrine. |

"12) Why does the mason call the children of the widow
Whom? – Because of the massacre of the children in Bethlehem! –
So the murder of children also makes their mothers

Widows. And the children of those widows whose children were

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were murdered, the mason should call for help when he is in Danger? – I explained the truth above.

Now that the secret of the twelve oaths is not contained here solved, cannot be doubted for a minute fine, not to mention that the Grand Lodge is one of the “three Globes” presented a completely different enlightenment, just as little it could only remotely appear as truth. So Untruth and hypocrisy everywhere, everywhere a uniform Order! – What is clear? – even the fictitious confirmation of the religious orders taken – understanding of it: that the revolutionary phenomena in church and state as well as against property prepared in the Order, and from it forth and on were directed, because they appear to be its purpose. “Thus, this proof is harmoniously presented by the history, through the confessions and through the foundations – tal laws of the Order. He is a conspiracy against Altar, Throne and property, for the purpose of a social – theocratic Order – Reich over the whole of the earth with the ecclesiastical – political seat of government in New Jerusalem! – A colossal, fantastic, therefore apparently ridiculous and therefore fine barely harmless idea. And it may be fantastically fine Idea, it will never become the truth, only the precondition – The destruction of the three existing Contrasts, the Church, the thrones and the property. And This precondition is obviously already more than half achieved and goes to its final full fulfillment daily with far – steps towards it. |

Faith is disappearing in France and Germany, the monarchies have already partly fallen, partly the Monarchs have already ceded their governments and given them to religious

members come, partly they have their foundations, the

state – structure, and the bond of the limbs – The property is crumbling into dis – membrations, and the trades are leaving the hands of the dying guilds into commercial religious orders. – The organisation and extension of the Order beyond the whole surface of the earth, this embrace the state – ical authorities show us a conspiracy power of the

most terrible meaning. That it could swell to
yes in the course of the 18th and 19th centuries come to that

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fonnte, ift a phenomenon, unique in history! – The
The secret of the existence of this connection was of course
possible, but the art of deception of the
Monarchs and peoples about purpose and action. – What

the connection became what it was for the general destruction
was only possible through those powers
felve, whose destruction is the purpose of the association, by
such a complete deception of monarchs, church and
peoples, that the monarchs, the clergy, the best men=
ner of the people know= and willlessly the tools of the self=
destruction or mutual annihilation. The
Monarchs themselves destroyed the estates, the foundations of their
Thrones, gave the Church under the direct influence of the Order
or indirectly open state official power, yes they stepped
This caste itself essentially loses its governing power.
The clergy preached the teachings of the order in the churches
Christ and the knightly and peasant land ownership helped
willingly make the dismemberment acts; the countless
Not to mention the other laws of destruction, it is enough that the
Dissolution of the governing and legislative powers
was organized without suspicion. |

Let us finally take a look at the festivals of
Order, we find those of hypocrisy and the
quite harmonious for the stated purposes.

In the case of the table lodges in general, external orders, vers
fcribed toasts to the country's father (who of course also
someone other than the well-known sovereign can, as the
Order also has its government in the country, as we saw).
In the inner order we also find the table toasts pre=
fcribed, but the father of the country is no longer mentioned in them
mentioned, but only the heads of the orders! –

We had seen that in May 1847 the iii of the
various elements of the Masonic Order of Europe's punishment:
burger Couvent held that the Revolutionary War in the
Switzerland, the revolutions in Italy occurred simultaneously, that
a few months after Louis Philippe's throne in Paris fell
and how such a thing happened. We remember that in 1785 the
European F of the first revolution in France

x preceded.

This will suffice to also support the German

. . -

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History with its more than striking phenomena and even more so if you always keep the Revolutionary developments in other countries, especially in Italy and in France with all its specialties far in the memory. Because then you will experience the most intimate harmony in purpose and means down to every detail of the revolution^{al} tactics, and thus the unavoidable necessity of Recognize belief in a unified power and leadership, why I study the historical periods in such detail from the most knowledgeable writers and their truths^{al} unity was specifically confirmed by Masonic confessions.

Immediately after the victory of young France and the Order in Paris, also appeared in almost all states of Germany the young Germany once again on the streets of the capital cities, and planted, like young Italy, the Italian tricolor. The Freimaurer, the venerable German flag, it shamefully misusing it as a revolutionary flag. In Leipzig demonstrated The Freemason Blum's so-called speech club founded the Berlin: one of the young Germany and Blum organized with him the Revolution. Mr. v. C. "went with absolute full^{al} power to suppress the uprising in Leipzig, and more than sufficient military forces preceded him. In the whole Lande, the small spectacle that the branch of the Blum^{al} Club in Zwickau made, after all, a passive, cast waiting silence. In the bourgeoisie and the peasant class affected^{al} ity, questions why and what for? – But Mr. v. C ; also known to belong to the Masonic Order, that the Revolution nothing. I do not know why and I dare not no judgment. He drew for His Majesty a picture of an ab^{al} reason in which he went, where we have no mouth opening exclaims. Wild cries against the ministry, which

Constitution does not become the truth, he also shouted.

More than the full implementation of the Constitution by an honorable Ministry of Public Trust, one does not want to!"

The Ministry, the blessing and glory of the country,

resigned. I heard from other respectable sources that His Majesty
ftät had, in addition to the advice of Mr. v. C, also the
of Mr. v. G again required, and from them the
Rath received, the Ministry Braun: Oberlinder from the
Chamber=Opposition Party. u appointed. It happened, and in the

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above under XIII. shared celebratory speech of the Master of

Chair of Deacon Fischer in Leipzig, we have
confirmed what was otherwise added that the Miniftes
rium belonged to the order.

And in the rest of Germany, we saw everywhere
the same worthlessness, the same betrayals, in the
Messages to the monarchs and in storming their performance
which in France at the abdication of Charles X and
Louis Philippe's, which appeared in Naples, in Rome, everywhere.
In short, Mazzini's words were fulfilled: "the revolutions must
fen are created by the governmental powers themselves;"
because except in a part of the bourgeois scholars,
which forms the core of the Order, except for the young Germany and
whose few youth and workers on the streets
some capital cities, the revolution took place in German lands
nowhere expression and help. Their easy suppression was
nowhere even remotely questionable, the troops were everywhere
resolutely loyal. The monarchies of all of Germany surrendered
partly completely, partly almost defenseless in an almost incomprehensible
blindness of the ridiculously weak rebellion, and laid the
State powers in the hands demanded by the revolution.
were changed. | |

No sooner had the state power in Saxony been in the hands of the Masons
and the same in all other German states
became visible when the great mason, Heinrich v. Gag ern,
at the forefront of the German revolution, to the social=demo=
Kratik Brother, German Catholics and great revolutionaries
tionary, Robert Blum, came to Leipzig, and with him, after a
detour to Dresden, travelled to Berlin, the King of Prussia
Ben to offer the German imperial crown, as Italy's masons offered the
King of Naples, and – when he refused – the King
of Sardinia had offered Italy's crown. Frederick
Wilhelm, like Karl Albert, yes he was at the same time like this
with his power a tool in Germany to combat
of the existence of the Austrian state, as Karl Albert in Ita=
lien became such an unfortunate tool.

The hated state of Austria, this pillar of one of the three
Churches of Germany, this pillar of the state order, this
State of a majority of peoples, this therefore three times hated
and on the map of the Order's provinces, where only national"

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Republics may appear, not found state, was then
attacked from three sides by rebels and
of predatory neighbors. – It was too sweet a dream of
Revolution! –

And in Heidelberg men from all countries
the Germans to a preliminary parliament, which a German
National Convention of 30 persons appointed to the sovereignty

of the German people, and in its name the election

and decreed the convening of a German parliament.
All newspapers – at that time there were only revolutionary or Mau=
rer papers, because the governments were in equal hands –
called these men the noblest of the nations; the consequence taught,
that they were determined revolutionaries. It is, after all,
Appearances of the past and future allowed to
believe that they were masons. |
The German Parliament met, Heinrich v. Gag eri

ascended the presidency and proclaimed sovereignty
of the German people, by whose power the German monarchs expected=
ten, which constitution the Parliament would decide,
whether and how it wanted to maintain it. An executive
Imperial power, which was nothing but a pure executive power=
Organ of the sovereign Convention, the regulations of the individual
governments should obey. Except from Austria, nowhere
Contradiction! – The individual governments were in the hands of the Order.
As in the first revolution, people rushed to
Code of the Order of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity–

ity, the so-called human rights under the name of
to challenge the basic rights of the German people.

And how Charles Albert the sword, supposedly for Italy's ur

unity, power and greatness against Austria, in

Truth to divide the monarchical forces, and fih

to let each other, especially Austria, be worn down, fo

the German monarchs had to draw their swords against.
Denmark, because they knew very well that in the progressive
Victory so that the war with Russia comes for Germany=
leads, at least creates tension between both and the
brought about by the intervention of revolutionary France.

Thus the state powers were conquered. 85

It was now necessary to replace what was previously in force and
To replace what is to be abolished with something new and positive. And with this

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was the moment of division and mutual
Combating the various elements of the internal and external
external order, as well as the profane agitators who joined
came.

The external order, nourished only with ideas of freedom
and equality, inflamed by hatred against any limitation
of free will, thus against any such restriction
to revolt, always ready, especially outside Prussia, 'without Ge:
accustoming fine members to discipline, to work for the
Positive aspects of the Order, which he did not know in his own way,
had to rely on the unified action of its members for positive or
purposes, so each individual
only continue to negate everything positive, whether old or new
and to strive to assert one's personality.

In addition, as expected, a lot of other

Personalities whom the Order had agitated and unsupported,
suspect that they belonged to him, after they had influence and money
had gained the power to independently pursue their own orbits
followed.

Hence, division and struggle "as the systems of
higher degrees by means of their, in the environments of the monarchs
already so powerful influence and by means of their disciplinary
Organism the Reichs= and the vast majority of the Staats=
powers into their hands when it was time to create new
fcause. And on this cliff the revolutionary new=
. design.

The pure social democrats, of course, decisively rejected
the organization of a religious order in the Fociate Re-
public, and the inner order understood that he was
Authority weights in Germany, after immediate overthrow
the thrones, the Movalifts as well as the general social=demo=
crats; that in the event of victory, the Er=

rather more than restoration, in case of victory over =
complete anarchy with a reign of terror must occur. |
In both cases the Order's hands were lost. So
it does not immediately destroy the monarchical powers
but initially only according to the Paris model of 1830
only to merge them into a formal unity, and this
formal unity under the legal guardianship of the Order
bring to get their power into the hands of many and it

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to ensure that the monarchs are then and effectively
completely eliminated if one is in full possession of all branches
and veins of the state and municipal administration,
fully established in it and the people were made to obey
against the religious authorities.

On the other hand, it was only natural that the young German
Mend, the armed, bold and action-hungry power of Ore
dens, with all his recruited followers of the party of
Act of complete overthrow, of the pure social republic
free negotiations between the parties on the
social impact led, as in France, to the Pu-
blication of human rights or fundamental rights, as a legal ne-
gation of the existing political and ecclesiastical order, but
even the Imperial Constitution was written by the narrow Masonic League
the pure social democrats decreed and in the consciousness of their
The revolutionary popular forces they had achieved made them, as
such was to happen in Paris and later in Vienna,
the attempt to blow up the National Assembly and a
To establish a reign of terror! Those murders and
the outcome is known.

The inner order with its powerful following of the educated class
they fled under the protection of the monarchical powers and
rushed to victory so that the individual governments would not be able to force
and want to come to reactionary actions, the German
Order=Empire on the basis of the Union=Project, i.e.
on essentially Protestant and, if possible, democratic grounds=
location. The Prussian LE rate was proclaimed
reich with the human rights constitution.

We have seen that the inner order is formed by the
Prussia's legal subordination relationship with the Berlin
highest order direction, over the vast majority of den-
tch lodges and led the order that the heavy
weight and the Order government in Berlin. With every Er=
As the Prussian borders expanded, so did the country's
further proposes that all lodges within Prussian borders=
feel the inner Orient of Berlin as subjects over

answered. Every wax khum of Prussia was therefore a growth in the recognition of the supremacy of the inner over the external order and made the resistance of the lodges of the äñ= Outer Orbs are increasingly coming to a decisive end.

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What could be more natural than the pursuit of Order, first of all to establish the Order's discipline more firmly by one can see the state and order borders up to the hem, where possible of the whole, but initially essentially of the protestant Germany and to establish a Prussian-German, initially Emperor's kingdom, to create! – And not only since 1848 This plan also found favor in the Prussian government The alliance with an order power, which almost Totality of the educational classes in the whole of Protestant Germany= land partly encompassed, partly held in his disciplinary power, partly at least led, whose members after achieving constitutional Forms of government in the neighbouring states, the totality of State powers in their hands, then also more or less indirectly into the hands of the inner Orient of Berlin, such a power of the Order appeared as a multi-promising helper for Prussia's expansion. Therefore one read with astonishment in the well-known betrayal Prussian government pro= which has become public knowledge gram from 1822 that Prussia apparently became the protector of the liberal "principle in state and church show the evidence

favouring such operations in neighbouring countries and in particular ly in Dresden such a party must be created in order to fuch to force the surrender of the lands to Prussia! – Thus, before 1848, Prussian politics linked fih with the politics of the Masons, hence the Prussian Order Protector= Council despite all pressure from the neighboring powers, the revolutionary ary element, despite von Haugwitz'= fch Memorial in Verona, despite other e of War= nations, despite the Berlin revolutions.

If we now take a look at the unfortunate Reichsverfaf= young., so it is clear that their empire outlines and components, the national and predominantly Protestant religious country, which. Weishaupt's Union Empire, for which more than 100,000 people commemoration of the Grand Master of Germany appointed and resided in Berlin, according to the order=organ, the Globe, and approved by Lord Palmerfton Division of Europe into national religious countries. the constitution itself was an obvious provisional measure for the Time, which was used to consolidate the rule of the Order in all Government branches of the individual states, in particular the military

tar power was needed, which was therefore everywhere on the constitution=gen had sworn in, which was done by means of the Order=miniſteries and order chambers began to exist; thus on the future obedience to the Order, which then after final Elimination of the monarchs made redundant the seat of the republican order government, according to the Globe, after Frank= would move further. But once again Germany won the monarchy through the loyalty of the troops and the defeated Order parties had to expect the law of the victor. high party of the Order was formed from the previous patron (since 1848) of the Prussian monarchy, again the old client and Federal Comrade.

But as such she was needed and offered again the alliance, based on the German Union State, the old masonry projects, whose evil inner organism one The government did not want to make this a reality. The high heads of the order consulted again, this time to Gotha. They had to appreciate the magnanimity of the victorious royal power recognize, one had to accept gratefully, in order to at least to save the rich conquest. They found and preserved but at least in this the old dear child of the order, the small German Union State with the exclusion of Austria, although – as Dr. Fifcher complained in his lodge, “so still small at the moment.” But as a result of the great monarchical victory, a Mau= rerminifterium after another, the obedience of the State governments ceased, and all state governments of of some importance left the Union State.

“Once again this noble revolutionary party provoked with all means of desperation in the states which withdrawn, especially in Saxony, the revolution. True defamatory writings, personal, worthless slanders, in particular the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and even His Excellency Majesty of our most gracious King, provocations to all individual great moral and material interests of the people, with which hottest colours, flooded especially the City of Leipzig, as a flying supplement to the Tageblatt. All Masonic organs in the press, the “Deutsche Allgemeine” and the “Siegelſche Blatt” at the top, outbid each other at the= same declamations. But the pure Social=Republicans and the young Germany despised the high Order party

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as an ally of a kingdom and the state powers
she no longer possessed it: she only showed her true powerlessness;
for their power rests only in their influence on the state= |
powers and in cooperation with the pure social=

Republicans.

And after this discovery it was also found in Berlin
no longer necessary to place special emphasis on them.
soon dropped the Union Constitution and retained only the mo=
narchic Union Alliance, for its strengthening and full
exploitation to the best of our ability for the reasons described above=
which the Order had to do anyway.

After all this, one could still have been uncertain
about the source of that new unionist attempt at rebellion in
Saxony, one would be guided by the above under XIII.
speech given by the Master from the chair of the Lodge "Apollo",
the Deacon Dr. Fischer, in this lodge, did not calm
felt, in which he said: "You have seen all the witnesses
of the many difficulties which the brothers
ual association of German citizens; you
know that finally, forced by necessity, one has to deal with a
Little Germany will have to be content, not without fierce opposition=
fay, perhaps not without a bloody war in the future."

So our men stood in a familiar circle,
which had not escaped the keen observer anyway,
that the revolution was Mason's work for the Union State.

In particular, the Royal Saxon Government justified
fo decidedly hostile attitude of the Lord of . . . , . . .
and fine all the masonry appendix in the chamber for the purpose
"to achieve the submission of His Majesty to the National State
force", raises all too much suspicion regarding the party
Source of the new revolutionary aspirations.

And finally, this suspicion should not be weakened.
the, if one looks at the despicable politics of the Saxon
Masonic Order Leaves in the period in which Le
War with Prussia threatened.

The last worrying revolutionary phenomenon in Germany,
which are associated with the Order, one cannot without
reasonable reason, the Hessian official=
Rebellion, because it is not enough that the democratic=constitutional
Principle that guarantees the sovereignty of the people and the civil service

des, this precious achievement of the humanists is endangered
feemed; that in Hesse's civil service the Order had the decisive
has a far greater majority of civil servants as members; not ge=
nuff that with that rebellion the reunification of Hesse
to Prussia, the Masonic organs also offered
Heaven and earth to protect and assist the Heffi=
fhic officials=rebillion.

Furthermore, regarding the general internal policies of the parties
the mason, we see from the March ministers of almost all German
fian states only the same, the creation of the revolution in
the subjects, in whom no concept of it, no will for it
was present.

The ministerial speeches, decrees and bills require
tighten and organized the revolution, called for the pikes
to protect a freedom that no one threatened. And
with this revolution, which is only just beginning to take shape, and which is still too
to take the pike offered to her, the stands were threatened=
dekammern when concessions were demanded from them. I know
not whether and which terrifying figures appeared before the Majesties themselves=
were held.

But the ministers of the Order were hardly separated from their old
Surrounded by friends in the chambers, one could see that the world
Such an unexpected spectacle that these ministers are leaving, even
seemed to be taken away from their old friends. But they were
Step by step towards revolution, always giving in in the end.

Whether there was reluctance on the part of the high monarchs to

had to wind? – I do not know; I know even less with
by what means they finally overcome such extreme resistance
In short, the revolution was brought up to
highly dangerous power and the royal power quite removed
Then the gentlemen resigned. And after their resignation
they helped their friends in the chambers further from the crown
demand the last thing that they themselves could not give as ministers.

And everywhere from Paris to Russia's borders only
fame spectacle, the same unified tactics, harmonious in mate=
rials as well as in the formal, and usually also in the time of publication
– And all those personalities that we have in ministries,
in chambers, in clubs, in the press and on the street; in
more or less modified form or with all ruthlessness
fity the cause of the revolution from Paris to Pofen W

and lead, – one leafs through the lodge lists – fie ge belonged, with only a few exceptions, to the Masonic Order and the German Catholicism.

And nowhere did a government find support in the chambers as a last resort against rebellion, everywhere obstruction to it.

In 1849 the so-called Reds were suppressed, and in In the German chambers one saw almost only the higher masonry world. And what did it do? – it made any government impossible! – but that everything to the humiliation and weakening of the governments, everything to enforce the Union State at any risk, as les to amnesty the rebels.

And finally the various masons and re revolutionary parties, as is evident from their press organs and confirmed the facts. The young Germany hid and reorganized itself in the free communities, for which the Mason, German Catholic and Reichstag deputy in Stuttgart gart, HPW, a social-democratic-republican complete German Reich Constitution, which was in the hands of the police, although the author is based in the Sd has not even temporarily left.

Let us finally come to the inner and special history Saxony, which is essentially the same as that of the other states. equal it"). >

Only from the entry of the ministry, which the lodge master Fischer describes us as a ministry containing members of the Order signed, the Minifterium Braun=Oberländer, the dead, especially known also a bricklayer, appointed as assistant, Del the Revolution brings momentum and life to the country.

History saw Louis XVI enter the first Revolutionary Ministry isolated from the loyal vassals the crown and generally from the most loyal servants ne royal house; but the people would be incited to ever

*) In the following section, a considerable and important part of the chambers= input the whole history of the feit= the three ministries experienced in Saxony, unfortunately the part, by means which I thought to Leweisen that I had in my lecture on March last year, no slander was made, from Drud remain excluded out of consideration for high-ranking 8 associated with the N pressing conditions.

men acts of violence through despicable lies of black
Plans that the vassals of the monarch against the people and
against its leader. History saw that—
fame to Rome, to Naples, to Berlin and to Dresden. I
may not follow the duration of this isolation in Dresden
The same rumors of a Catholic and Aristocratic
cratic propaganda. It is worth remembering that the
To bring the principle of equality to full effect, with all energy
gy and initially the destruction of the entire
stitutional guarantee of the preservation and validity of the vassals
ft, the destruction of fine representation in the chambers
decided and that implementation was carried out so that
even the strongest class dies out, like the Order in Europe
and most recently in Germany the commercial urban
Citizens' status as a lower class level was destroyed, he was
begging stick and instead of it, to make the na-
national brotherhood, the Israelites to take possession of the
bourgeois sources of food. Here too,
I the persistence of the pursuit for certain reasons in
cannot continue to follow the course of time.

The Waldenburg Castle was attacked by gangs of rabble
devastated and burned, the government councilor NN., brother of the
later co-regents of Saxony – also masons, as one
faid – did not allow the military to harm the rabble
to do. I have to believe for good reasons.

A ministerial decree of 14 April ordered the general
my people's armament, and already on the 15th of the month the
Ministry to the municipalities to arm the Res
to accelerate the revolution as much as possible, to buy pikes, for which the
Ministry of War such finished laffe.

Soon, clubs were protesting the introduction of the Republic
as their task, yes they called for the 50s committee to Frank-
furt on, our most high monarch of treason
to declare him guilty and to impose on the German government
to take the hand. The cheeky document was printed,
and – nothing happened. –

The Minister of the Interior spoke in the Dresden election
assembly for Frankfurt these words: "It is about
the two questions of state life: whether, as before, only
from above, also for the people, or whether from now on from

ity.

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Below and up for and through which Bolt should be governed.

In a word, it is a question of whether one can find:
liche (0 parliamentary government administration. In the
Truth, and in this alone is strength and existence, it is
but the parliamentary government is one where the people
by legally elected representatives

where in fact a people's government

The ministers of the monarchs could then
never be anything other than the leaders of the
Majority of the people and through them will again

the monarch the supreme leader! –
Even the state newspaper had to submit to the revolutionary associations

and also on 27 May their defense against the

opinion that "the Leipzig daily revolt was a fruit

their activity." Even more, the state newspaper reported
the same day, 27 May, on which a
attempted revolution, the following report: "Vienna,
May 27. The whole city is full of barricades, which
you could even see ladies working; all the windows of the houses were
which is covered with piles of stones to be thrown down; the sight of the
City is pitiful. The Committee of Students, Na= national guards and citizens have demanded and from the weak mi= nisterio granted: 1) all military should be

borders of the country; 2) Preservation of the guarantees= 'rule of that storm petition, abolition of the first Reich Chamber;

3) Count Hoyes as a scourge; 4) immediate return of the
Kaiser, or appointment of a deputy." |
And this report was published by the Staatszeitung in its review

pensions with a eulogy to the brave workers fchlie-
ßen, which served as supports for this rebellion!
The fact that the then editor of the state newspaper Mei-
fter was from the chair, perhaps neither came at his appointment.
as editor, nor with this attitude of the newspaper in under-
flying effectiveness, but was an insignificant coincidence

In the general assembly of the German fatherland-
Association for Saxony – Dresden, July 9 – there were 89
one and according to the information 27,000 club members, through
133 deputies represented. On behalf of the Dresden Chamber of Deputies-

fchus, Dr. Hirfchel appeared as reporter on the election

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geftrecht and about the request (correct demand) of a conftituie
He said: "After the vote-
decision of the Second Chamber on the electoral law, namely
of the two-chamber system, it seemed as if only the:
Path of a lawful Nevolution (remaining
fei, namely the application for the appointment of a constituent assembly
collection. Different now, after the gratifying and decisive
Statement by the Ministry on July 7. They have
but not content with that, but by a deputation yesterday
learned that the new bill would affect Norwegian electricity
thing as a model. It is therefore now time to
propose: 1) the patriotic associations declare to the Ministry,
that they expect a better electoral law from him, which
main principles: a) single-chamber system; b) direct
elections; c) no privileges of religion,
State property, birth; d) no division into urban
and rural constituencies; e) and f) every adult, un-
fcholeric, non-guardianship-based citizens
eligible and eligible for election; g) and h) annually to the State Parliament." And
all these motions were accepted! 2) They declare:
"the Ministry, if such a bill receives the approval
ation of the chambers should not be preserved, with all forces
and bring about a conflitutory meeting
This motion was also accepted,
but with the addition: for the time being, the decision should not be submitted to the
Ministry itself, but only as a decision of the association
to publish.

And we read in the second supplement to No. 195
the Leipziger Zeitung in the answer of the German fatherland-
club in Dresden to the German club on the question:
in which the public can distinguish the principles between

recognize the Fatherland Association and the German Association.
folle? – “the German association regards the kingdom as
a necessity, the Fatherland Association as a coincidence

ity!” ‘ =

The fatherland papers in Blum's publishing house boasted that
even to know which ministerial personalities are in the minis=
Council contradicted their demands, and that His Majesty
most difficulties against the single-chamber system
So the revolutionaries would have the most secret

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| His Majesty's negotiations with the ministers were betrayed
In August, Minister Oberländer Blum made
Leipzig a visit, as the then public papers
reported. it | |

The patriotic societies used to send public
To issue addresses and to ask him: “the fouverine people
want that the minister's principles, which those of the association
fwere brought to bear, the people stood by him
always armed in heart and mind, and if it fshould be
müfe, with armed arm.”

In No. 89 of the Mulde=Journal of 21.
September 1848 I find the following article: “Leipzig. Already
On the evening of the 15th a crowd of people gathered in front of Dr.'s house.
Göfchen, the head of the German Association and rejected
shouted loudly, then appeared in front of the police building
under the pretext of “allegedly freeing detainees”, and
could only be saved by a bayonet attack by the local guard.
driven, whereby some injuries occurred.”
A general march was immediately ordered and the garrison requisitioned
Nevertheless, Messrs Weller and Limberger had
17. invited to a public meeting in whose name
the party which had invited the known resolutions
the last central meeting of the patriotic associations in Dres=
which had confirmed, as such in the, for their execution
held public assemblies in Dresden, Chemnitz, Zwickau
and loyal ones. The resolutions were: “It is
to appoint a People's Committee and through it to pass an electoral law
to be drafted; 2) the Ministry and the Chambers
make way for a constituent assembly; the
Resolutions of the National Assembly for the Nation's approval
the Ministry and the Chambers comply with these
If the people's demands are not met, taxes must be waived.
gladly and the King ift to request, after the dismissal of the current
gen Miniftium, Oberländer the formation of a new on=
to dissolve the chambers and to look for the new provi=

forfian electoral law, the National Assembly within four weeks
chen; 3) to make an appeal to the Saxon people
to follow the deed without delay; finally the execution
This decision shall be adopted by a commission consisting of children
dermann, Weispflog and Weller.“ – The Blind Man

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must finally recognize that the revolution, the high treason
boldly and without any fear. Have we no
Criminal Code, and only for thieves still criminal justice? – Free
ly, if our Ministry of Justice cannot convince itself,
that the right of supervision over “every judge’s duty
and every emerging crime for investigation
“I draw”, is his most sacred obligation; if one
Seeing blood, the danger of destruction appears complete
must, before one can protect the Constitution and the public
Security that can neutralize the conspirators, then find
we have lost peace and security forever.”

We saw above that the provisional government of France
Reich sent non-commissioned officers to the regiments to protect them against
to incite their officers. We have in Saxony
probably also attempts at incitement among soldiers and medium-sized
Soldiers, but not from a connection with
Government officials, but one remembers that the
Minister of the Interior the garrison towns of the Voigtland
travelled, also gathered the soldiers around him and called on them,
to tell him, the Minister of the Interior, what complaints–
that they might have against their officers? –

The supplement to No. 234 of the Royal Leipzig Newspaper under
Dr. Marbach, Master of the Chair, brought the announcement
of a German= published by F. Schneider in Werdau
republican calendar to the year 1849, the tendency of which
should go: “the idea of republicanism through vivid
To bring instruction to the people, the principles of this state=
form, to warn against errors and to convince the opponents of the
Republicanism to fih, but at the same time also to
To draw attention to those who have their reactionary or monar:
Chinese desires under the guise of republicanism
bergen.” | |

But enough of this minifterio. It required fine de=
sation, when the armed rebellion became ripe, which to get=
pfen did not seem advisable to him. |

A civil servant=miniftry without a compromising past=
ity took its place. The Held Ministry believed that
further concessions, which completely

defenseless to appease the revolution.

Instead of summarizing the monarchical state power and

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to strengthen, the Ministry published before the Chamber entered into force, the German revolutionary fundamental rights.

This was what allowed the revolution to reach full maturity. was missing, for which even the Braun ministry had forgiven fever had been upon, the robbery of the monarchy itself in law of self-defence and the safeguarding of impunity. The Volksdishes.

A few weeks dragged on in the old way, the The Ministry experienced the most despicable insults in the chambers. Soon they proceeded to complete the organization of the revolution. In a general assembly of the democratic Citizens' militia on 8 April decided, among other things,

"1) the Kingdom of Saxony shall be divided into five military districts, and divided into twenty military towns and military districts";

"2) the civil defence men of these individual parts of the country which is divided into regiments, divisions and brigades Armed forces, who are given a military force that meets the needs of the country number of cavalry and artillery. It is independent by the district directorates and district captains";

"3) the General Commander is responsible for his advisory and for closing authority a state civil defense committee was added, which was responsible for the organization of the entire Saxon civil defense has to deal with; the committee should have their registered office in Dresden";

"% these decisions are addressed to both the Landtag and the Reich government."

So everything was ripe, and the monarch's refusal to Adopting the Reich Constitution not only offered the means of agreement between the noble and the red revolution, for but also a pretext for revolt for a seemingly large patriotic idea, even for one that has a semblance who could give justice.

"The chambers therefore refused to pay the taxes and provoked thus the attack and the revolution, according to the instruction, which we reported above to the German Chambers of the Paris Revolutionary Central Direction.

So after a few weeks, the Held's Ministerium has reached the point where continued government is impossible. It is now either to fight with the revolution or resign

It did neither; it dissolved the

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Chambers and the Ministers Held, Weinlig and von Ehrenstein demanded their dismissal from His Majesty. | Under the eyes of the Ministry, the revolution was completed

their attack organisation. Yes, they brazenly showed this to the Ministerio. The noble revolution also took the Head of the beginning republican uprising, concealed with official authorities the red purposes and let the rebellion as appear honorable and just; because if official persons and other authorities their fellow citizens and comrades of the Communal Guard, give them the pretext of the beginning Rebellion as a just, necessary demand with enthusiasm represent, the official authority sanctifies the rebellion and thus wipes away the deterrent concept of crime. And – I will skip the names, everyone remembers them – who were those gentlemen who made the revolutionary demand “the Submission of the Crown to the Imperial Constitution”, as one justified; which thus the best citizens to the attempt to join the revolution by opposing the decisive Refusal of His Majesty notwithstanding, deputation upon deputation to His Majesty, to always support this revolutionary demand to renew? – It was obvious that with every and with every negative answer the Revolution increased. February increased; the delusion of the justice of the revolutionary The Order should have been strengthened to meet its the vast majority of those who are not his apprentices or journeymen

count. The more elated speech of the lodge

master Fischer in Leipzig, that the Order itself at a bloody price this small German empire wanted to strive for.

No authority took action to free and public rebellion for guiding, directing, commanding criminals. The attack, who had to decide about the throne was clear and declared as beginning before everyone's eyes. Without outside help the monarchy was lost. |

Under the thunder of the Dresden street battle, Mr.

Dr. Zfchinsky as Minister of Justice and a few days later as

Minister of the Interior, Mr. v. Friefen. The moments in which both men decided to advise St. Maj. and stepping aside, documented their loyalty. And It has not been heard that they belonged to the Masonic Order. As is known, Mr. Behr was later called to the Ministry of Finance.

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The revolution was beaten out of the streets, but The noble revolution wanted nothing but a battle lost, she wanted to free her prisoners, her Impunity, the Royal Government Power in the stalu quo of their legal impotence and their disregard receive them, if possible even further . and even new gather further strength.

The Saxon criminal procedure permitted in Saxony in individual in harmless cases, if no serious crimes are committed in Question ftood, the judge, an inculcate against Caution after a closed investigation until the verdict on the case nip to be released. It was therefore a limited permission for the judge, no right of claim for the inculcate. Now the basic rights were transformed into such a right for the Inculcate and even for the most serious crime, the High treason. The overwhelming number of the wealthiest and The most dangerous criminals bought themselves with 500, 1000 and 2000 thalers. from punishment for high treason or was released from their Like-minded people bought in the form of bail bonds, whereupon they became fugitives. And strangely, no one has a single one that the criminal justice system would have recovered. If a common criminal becomes a fugitive, he rarely across Germany's borders, even if he is provided with money is; the telegraph and the new excellent police overtake him almost always. Where does this powerlessness come from in the face of political criminals? – There is no other natural Explanation than: "powerful secret connections help them from the place of escape to the secured destination in the land." :

The number of happy endings in history is fabulous. rippers of the same kind from the prisons, possible only by the interaction of two circumstances: namely, that, incomprehensibly enough, the idea was allowed to find recognition, "Political criminals are not common criminals!" – partly that an action from outside sides of a money– a powerful club rich in resources, whose secret connections ducts of Europe's higher classes, was added. For The laws allow serious criminals a lot of security measures= means against his escape. Chains may be put on him. and it should be locked at a distance from the window.

Light, instruments which can be converted into breaking tools
and materials for external correspondence
are denied to him; scattered visits take place on the day=
Order and accepting visits is out of the question.

But how many political prisoners belonged to the humanist

Brotherhoods. The free brother in office has
Help and support for your imprisoned brother in all aspects of life=

were sworn to provide a professionally gentle treatment

—

feems only as a demand of humanity and for this
fih even the font dutiful brother uses it, that tolerates
fompletely with the sense of duty of the most loyal fub=
than, even if the loyal brother the deeds of the Incul=
godfather disapproved and was not initiated into the revolutionary
To drive.

The philosophy of criminal law knows nothing of a
feparation of crimes, into noble and common,
recognizes only serious crimes, depending on the degree of danger,
which results for the welfare and security of the state.
It rightly places high treason in the first place, because blood,
Fire, impoverishment, in short firing of the entire state purpose
results from it.

Finally, the criminals claified the criminal law philosophy
only according to the degree of their sanity. The higher
the education of the criminal, the more he can see the consequences
this crime can be overlooked, the more brilliant his fine.
Living conditions were, the less he was affected by need and
The sight of starving children encouraged him to
improve, the more punishable such a
Man. If the poor day laborer, in order to earn 10 Mgr.
serve, which his authorities perhaps even paid him, on the
barricade and was sentenced to one day in prison,
fo the noble official who commanded him and
gave him the 10 Ngr., obviously the wheel.

But it also provided the prison guards with a task whose solution exceeded human powers, if one not at least one compag= for every political prisoner never soldiers for hourly internal and external guard Prison guards were not allowed to treat the traitors as treat my criminals, from chains and the like orderly= There was no question of any safety measures, but

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gave the prison guards for the extraordinary treatment no extraordinary security means, thus they could not the security is not liable.

The second circumstance of this general breakaway from the Prisons, was evidently the result of a powerful binding from the outside, which seeks the general liberation to task, because the general public of the tearing leaves faith in individual families= and friends= ftschaftsbindung as a moving force, even less the fecure progress of all runaways, despite telegraph and police. We also saw this phenomenon emerge in Prussia. Finally, the consideration of the immense Sums that we saw used for bribes and whose it was necessary to provide those masses of runaways with so much money to ensure that they have the necessary papers and important had the means to use the quickest means of escape everywhere up to to work and travel safely to distant foreign countries, an explanation=cause of these phenomena, seek elsewhere to run away than in a politically and economically powerful home leagues.

Heaven and earth were set in motion, amnesty The demand was too strong at once, the The Ministry at least resisted this; but they won the promise that no death penalty would be imposed, and so the traitors have already saved the only highest good, the a future revolutionary victory could not replace. What Moreover, it was not possible to achieve this at once, but it was known to achieve it entirely by other means.)

But they also wanted, I said – the royal government= violence in the status quo of their legal impotence and receive disregard, and possibly weaken them even further and gather new strength for yourself.

Only the patriotic associations were abolished and so the public organism of the Red Brothers. The The result was that the red party before reorganization tei elections, a true elite of the noble Li= ity in both chambers. There were

*) Also my illumination of the pardons to u | prohibits the cage of relationships.

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lich in them no less than five former ministers, Appel-
lationsräthe, public prosecutors &c. and in particular several chairmen
ie Lodge Master of the Order. And this elite was in over-
large majority, from Mr. v. G, as Order=Elite
The Order has never appeared publicly in Saxony in a so-called
chen representation . The jubilation of his leaves was
immeasurable.

And how was the Minifterio with the promise of
loyalty? – I mean, hardly a
Ministry fih have seen a more difficult exchange! – The Auf-
The fowefts which this Landtag had set for itself were eye-opening
due to the following: 1) Negation of all modifications of Inftitu-
tions which are likely to strengthen the monarchical power
2) forcing Saxony to surrender to Prussia;
3) amnesty; 4) several humiliations of the government.

One therefore denied with regard to the first question
Abandoning, in happy self-overestimation, every government command.
With dignity and firmness, Mr. Minifter of the Aus-
await the second demand. The Minister of Justice
fayed the third. The fourth purpose was known to the chambers at the moment-
tan ftrong to achieve by fom ...
ken coarseness of the previous Landtag the subtlest and most
to make the most difficult maneuvers for this purpose;
They received no further constitutional concessions.
Finally, when all the intrigues to overthrow the ministry,

were in vain, they were also abused, as the previous
Landtag, the most common means of tax evasion.
did not approve, the government was again at an end.

And in which strata of the nation did these classes find themselves?
assembly their defenders? – only in the official,
in the scholarly class, but only in the fg middle classes
dungsclafes, which the Masonic Order is known to have
and whose judgment he determines.

And it might also be time to ask
gen: “throughout the course of the revolution, the Order has only
with a sound warned against rebellion, he who
. dominated the entire public opinion, which was so confused and
was made voluntary? – He asks: “he educates to the highest
virtue, and thus educate subjects loyal to the monarch-
nen!” – Well then, why was he silent when the infidelity

ripped, why did we not see any example of Loyalty given by the Order until not only the revolution ends, but also until the current year for a longer period of time appeared crushed, but also until the old suspicion against the Order became loud again and threatened his existence? – Where? On the other hand, the still strange phenomenon that in all of Germany not a single leaf that is decidedly for God, my and fatherland the revolution in all its causes and effects, in the public places of civil Educational classes suffered from these, but the holding only of leaves that are of higher or lower = serve our revolution? – We see ourselves here, we see ourselves in the inns of Berlin, see you in Kafel, in Hannover or wherever else, the same phenomenon everywhere! – And yet the Order boasts, and rightly so, that he determines the judgment of the educated classes! –

I go to
D.

the criticism of the order sides of reason.

The Masonic Order is an association of rational beings, and such an association must reasonably have a purpose. This purpose can conceivably only be a good or a evil purpose. If it is a good purpose, then it must be and present the means of its realization to the world, so that the authorities clearly recognize the benevolent and trusting help to promote it, so that all people of honest will understand and help in its implementation; because it is a self-evident truth that the known purpose, with known honest means, must find more participation than the hidden good purpose with hidden good means. But the order keeps its purpose and means secret, allegedly because the peoples are not yet strong enough to recognize the end and the means. Well, the Order either a scientific or a moral, We ourselves, despite all protests from the Order, think of a religious purpose. But let us think about what purpose, what Whatever genre we want, in 1851 the nation is neither religious fanatisch, nor a science and the pursuit of it hostile, even if a science or the pursuit itself should be so sublime that the foptholically educated people always

still unable to understand the content of science
 fen. And the legal order is also such that
 that no association can be threatened if it pursues goals
 which appear to be useful for the common good. But if the
 tion is not yet ready, and the Order first wants to prepare people for
 Understanding the purpose of the order, why then this school
 for the good, noblest, holiest not all worthy students
 show openly so that the nobler mind may seek them? – Why
 fthe order then excludes the poorer ones who have no öfono=
 have a mix and political value? – |

The nation is at least mature enough to observe calmly=
 ten and to examine in its fruits what they see before their eyes
 sees them doing. Even today, they do not understand the sublime
 Purpose, be it a religious one, even the ritual, the
 means of realising the purpose, it would still
 check whether they know anything about the men and their activities
 Beneficial fense, and in the latter case, which earlier
 or later, the company would be required to
 charitable purpose is pursued with honest means, because
 should notice something of the benefits over time
 of the association's activities; in this latter case, the nation
 to venerate the club and learn about its beneficial work
 ftrfe. Even a religious confession that the state
 and church leaders as a spirit and life uplifting
 and blissful light would be assured of toleration
 It is said: "It is precisely the mysterious that attracts
 people." Well, the charm of the mysterious has its
 Epoch in every people's life, it is the epoch of the soul=
 rule; only that we have unfortunately survived this, that we
 live in the era of the most sober intellectual speculation, where
 almost everyone just asks, what is the use of this or that
 connection, where one should also, fshould one take advantage of the connection
 calculate, must be certain what advantages it grants, that,
 fshould I think, could not be denied; therefore
 the secrecy evidently no longer even applies to this=
 dubious value at all. The Order of
 manifesto of 1794 by fine members of the Order is true: "the
 Heads glow, hearts freeze!" –

Mau says: "Charity is the essential purpose of the order";
 but one does not realize that the Order is doing good deeds,

narrower language usage, charitable gifts and works in a magnificent extent, one saw only the most modest things. And such an association would then be, by its nature, a local thing, not a world association. Least of all, however, could such a Purpose promoted by secrecy of the association body because an exclusive and secret club cuts too much participation and does not provide an encouraging example, it makes participation in precious and uncertain situations more difficult acceptance=conditions.

So whether charity, science, morality or religion as a purpose, none of these purposes can be tolerated even today with the anxious secrecy, with the Secrecy oaths at every graduation, even to the brothers but lower grades. |

I said: "The Order declared its purpose and its work, the nation, if it were still so immature, would have the sublime To understand its essence, to observe its effects and to present it But the Order has not done so, He lived after the terrible times of the thirty-year-old and the wars that followed him had long destroyed his activity, again since 1730, so not only since years and days when mysterious, locked and creative moral person among the nation. Of course, the good or evil effects of this mysterious life on the Nation is difficult to observe; only find it present, such they had to make themselves felt over time. If no effects are noticeable, then one is justified in to deny their existence, and the Order would appear completely worthless to the world. But now I ask myself which Effects hence appear at the time when Masonry spread had won, since the last third of the previous year= century gradually emerged in the people's life, which proved to be Effects of the Order were clearly felt, so I must necessarily promote education in art and science, because the development winding tracks for these were known to have already been entered and the history of development proceeded only according to the general, internal natural law and the effects of general knowledge signify. Was this course a faster, more general, than in of prehistoric times, the enormous influence of the art of printing, just like the institutes of universities and scholarly schools,

whose feminine sense of nobility and clergy fo
 many and with so numerous scholarships, in
 There are also no traces of
 that arts and sciences were practiced in the lodges,
 and from there flowed out to the people. Yes, the Bane
 art, the ancient only masonry art, which still today has its sym:
 bolik, was in decline until barely 30 years ago. |
 Or the people's morality was highly refined by the order
 – The historian must deny it, because in 1770
 the people are less educated in bif science, which is why the Bahu
 was broken, but it was full of discipline and manners, loved fine Hei-
 math, had mercy on the poor, was loyal and honest, content
 with what God had given him, in short, he lived according to the
 offered its God, in whom it believed and whom it worshipped.
 And today? – Today it is full of inflated conceit, full of
 covetous lust, without faith in God, in his holy
 Commandments, in his rewards of the good and punishment of the
 Evil, it therefore considers everything permissible that it likes, or it
 tickles and as far as it can be obtained “without legal
 punishment to be really achieved. It is therefore honor, have= and
 pleasure-seeking, only the very ambiguous virtue of a pleasing external
 Peru's colloquial tone is still his own. But even that ends.
 The inner emptiness of the mind and the addiction to pleasure have a
 Rawness is created, which (fic) now also unmask to the outside world.
 The root cause of these vices is therefore unbelief today. |
 But now we have seen that the Masonic Order has the Christian
 churches as revelations of God, as divine truths
 ten and partly the cult of a natural deism, partly of a
 philosophical=Jewish= Christian doctrine, which in the end also
 into deism, celebrates in fine symbols in the lodges. We
 have seen that the Protestant clergy have become very large
 Part belongs to it, thus the Protestant cult is
 administered by priests who themselves do not believe in his divinity,
 ft pay homage to natural deism in the lodges. What wonder=
 who, if such priests find lukewarm for the service, of which they
 only the enjoyment of life; that since a human age
 no longer pray at the sick and dying beds of their penitents
 who sees that they no longer care about the minds and the
 conscience and the families as loyal advisors, friends
 and comforter no longer enter, in short, that the Ben ne noble=

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to serve the entire part of their office diligently is no longer possible
 They feel that the things entrusted to them by God
 Confessors – Profane! –
 | What wonder then, if the noble persons and
 who in the lodges regarded popular belief as just
 Popular superstitions that churches in state life are heresies or
 as a necessary rein for the common people

learned to look at cunning deception, and natural deism as
 fufhfe fufhfe felf-enlightenment fymbolic foft=
 ten; what wonder, I say, if these people seem to be noble
 disgusting self-delusion, consider themselves too enlightened to
 only apparently the cult of supposed popular superstition
 to share? – But what wonder if a people morally
 poaching, which in the priests in the service of his churches, in the
 Patterns of his role models, in the civil servants and the more educated only
 the negation of his beliefs? – Or is at least
 in the families of the noble Masonic world a worship of a
 highest sublime being, – call it whatever you like – to
 the place of the former house prayers? – Noticed
 Do you hear prayers in your families? – No trace of it anywhere!
 – They teach: “Do good without hope of reward
 or punishment!” It seems as if this saying
 no other than: “don’t believe in an afterlife!”
 – And I can hardly imagine a moral refinement of the people
 think without the deep-rooted belief in a just,
 God who rewards the good and punishes the evil; therefore
 I also do not believe in any moral purpose of the order. Yes, we em=
 in a high Berlin order manifesto of 1794 the
 explicit, dry confession, – “that the religious belief of the people
 systematically destroyed from the Order, the covetous sufferings=
 fcities and the arrogance of the people had been deliberately aroused;
 that the Order should politically and morally
 corrupted humanity; that the Order had expelled the
 Rebellions have come, and will continue for generations to come
 would come out of him.” – We heard the same confessions=
 niffe still today in Leipzig, in Paris, in Lyon, indeed in all Lins
 of western and northern Europe, only we were told
 outside Berlin, “those revolutions were intended effects
 or natural consequences of the Order’s purposes”, while at that time
 from Berlin assured that “these unfortunate present and future

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ous phenomena, free effects of the excessive
 Degeneration in the Order, and the superiors did not have the power to
 to prevent the terrible abuse of the order’s organism.” –
 Now it seems to me almost indifferent to the state whether

the Order originally by means of its original purposes or

only by means of the misuse of his existence, his organism
 would be detrimental to the common good, enough that it is evident and
 ftändljch destroys the common good. – After all this, can one be unfair
 appear when one considers the above-mentioned assurances of those
 joy. German Catholics and Free Church members believe that

us their creation and work as harmonious with the Masonic order and insured with enlightened paganism? –

Finally, I cannot even believe in a moral purpose of the Order, when I consider that he in his many signed manifestos of 1794 and otherwise often assured: “he has existed for thousands of years, but even today humanity not strong enough to recognize the purpose of the Order and the means of its realization!” – The danger of this knowledge is so terrible for humanity that no purpose and The means of the covenant are never written, but always oral communication. Delivery to rare chosen ones from the chosen ones that one could trust in those terrible oaths of the most holy Secrecy and even the gradually increasing religious degrees fend, only symbolic hints and not only ge against the profane, but with equal severity also against every lower order degree cannot be dispensed with.”

I can least believe in it when I am in the symbolism of each following degree clearly see and read in the explanation, that untruth and hypocrisy in the previous degree are the members was explained by giving different interpretations in the following degree of symbolism; when I see that the Bible is in the lower grades and makes them swear that believe that the Order is a devoted member of the Church of Christ Son, while in the higher degrees one reads the Bible on in order to demonstrate that the Church of Christ is lies and deception; when I see that oaths are being made so horribly that the true moral Christian should turn away with disgust; that one Perjury is committed at the moment the oath is taken, in who is made to swear that no member will ever write, print etc., which may contain religious activities or intentions

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and yet at the same time for the convenience of the lodge master the printed information; when I read how the high Superiors of Berlin from the world to this day always solemnly confirm: “the Order is the pillar of the Christian Church” and At the same time I continued to educate the apostles in the higher degrees in Berlin. hens who seek to destroy the Church of Christ and the new heathen called to build a non-Jewish Christian Jerusalem; if I consider that, while the high superiors of Berlin the Order whom we praise as a pillar of the Church of Christ, the superiors of the Orders all over the world, from Leipzig to Paris, London, America and others solemnly protest against the fact that he is a Christian tendency and on the other hand, he swears that he is so Jewish, Mahomedan, pagan rather than Christian”; when I consider the countless places

densverficherungen lefe: "The Order must absolutely not
Let us discuss politics", if I then, as soon as it applies,
To dissuade monarchs or peoples from doubtful suspicions, read:
"The Order educates to the most loyal loyalty!" while I have been in so many
Documents of the superiors of the various systems since 1534,
in so many confessions of individual dignitaries,
that the Order strives for the opposite, the Republic and
knew that he had other purposes and means for the princes and peoples
core as he pursued until he believed that the time had come=
men to confess the truth; if I in hundreds of
I read in places that whole systems of the most common fraud in
Around through the Order, without giving the world this mis=
use, without excluding only the fraudsters
dom Bunde; that one is not judged by moral virtue, but only
tends to look for money and influence in the recordings.

Thus the Order destroyed the faith of the people, the basic principles=
position of all good trade, all fulfillment of duty and satisfaction
denity with every earthly situation in comforting hope of future
Retribution for earthly deprivation; but he gave the people no
Substitute for his highest good, for this foundation of all his actions
He says: "The people are not yet ready for that!" – Now
well, it was the gravest crime of the enlightened order,
to take away from the immature people this foundation of their virtues,
before it was considered ripe to find a supposedly better replacement
give.

The famous Bishop Eylert says in his character traits
and historical fragments from the life of the King of

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Prussia Friedrich Wilhelm III.: "The Royal Family's fear of church
officials, not in individual regions and cities, but
in the entire Prussian monarchy, is, according to all public
and private messages, with a few exceptions in the
Totality even where one finds excellent clergy and distinguished
has a notorious fact. A strange
psychological phenomenon. The same effects must have the same causes:
fe things. What are the causes? – This question and
their thorough answer would become a prize task
and be an instructive contribution to cultural history."

Another, entirely of this era of the generalization of the
Masonic Order of 1770, a peculiar contemporary phenomenon, but if the
since then in the press and in all fields of science
and throughout Western Europe's emerging aspirations for
Dissolution of the estate structure, the vassal class, the
Guilds and the farmers and the centuries-old
happy and firmly based representative bureaucracy, the

Equalization of all people without any consideration, that also the striving for equal rights for Jews, this nationality that remained alien to us. The people found nowhere Interest in this pursuit, until the so that the teaching of the formal Republic, the doctrine of freedom, equality and brotherhood.

I said that the nations remained indifferent because the sense of honour had permeated all classes of Europe, the Citizen had his citizen's, the farmer his farmer's honour, on which he was proud of, the nobleman never spoke to the citizen differently, as "my dear master", no protocol was kept in Saxony about the statement of a citizen without the word "Citizens and Masters." That was how it was still 20 years ago the title "Citizen and Master."

Soon a completely uniform system for this stress emerged when for implementation of the principle of equality throughout Europe with the exception of the German Catholic countries, who strictly kept the Masonic Order away. We have this system in the individual historical epochs. The Similarity of appearances justifies the suspicion of similar Reasons. A great authority had to be established over all lands. whose unified organism the unified Plan created and pursued, morally and numerically strong enough,

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fine principles, fine tactics the educational cliffs as a condition the recognition of education and thus a national power to create it. Where do we look, where do we find this secretly creating and guiding power?

I want to quote the above confessions of the Masonic Order and the History, I want to address the question of the great Masonic purpose here ignore it again, I just want to remember the notorious fact that the Order always publicly addresses the profane used to say, "within the lodges the law of freedom applies equality, equality and fraternity." Did not have to be in necessity natural development of human ideas and inclinations the desire, this happiness, which one perceives as such in the lodges felt, expanded, more practical also in general reading when to enjoy," become powerful? – Didn't even the most benevolent souls feel tempted to fellow citizens to share in these supposed benefits when? Shouldn't these, I want to say, ideal lodge ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity, since they have little if they were not kept secret, common fantasy of the imagination in all classes of people? – Certainly, the law in Within the Federation, the pursuit of fits transfer to general life and thus a

political purpose and closer connections for this in the Order generate. ye

Does it now show, as I thought, the belief in a good Purpose of the Order reasonably incompatible with the secret organism and its oaths, we recognize the keen effects of the life of the Order in the Nation as pernicious for the morality of the nation and for their political health, leads the publicly proclaimed Or= enactment of liberty, equality and fraternity in and by itself already necessary to the same assertion of the Principles in the world, i.e. to efforts which the state endanger, we have since taken such efforts in all countries the one after uniform planned management and already in fear= ible successes, in successes which only come from existence a numerically and morally extremely powerful connection were clarified, it had to be more than permissible, to cast suspicion on the Masonic Order, a suspicion which then the mass of the above-excavated clear, distinct

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and explicit confessions of the great dignitaries of the Or= dens to full conviction of guilt; for where a confession is in harmony with the external appearances nirt, any doubt is excluded.

The great statesman and historian Niebuhr says in fine writing about secret connections: |

"To a political connection that only aims at some While the name can be used, as with every order and to every society, a purpose, (significant or slang, well-intentioned or fundamentally evil), certain associations fupon and obligation, management, assembly, correspondents= zen." Since every connection exists for a purpose, It is in their nature that they often see this purpose as an absolute folut strives to achieve good, and the usefulness of the Means, not their praiseworthiness, determine their application – Persuasion and deception, cunning and fraud, Evacuation and violence must serve it." A photo Association can never exist without superiors, whose leadership the Members must devote themselves without it being in their power ft stands to resign as soon as the perhaps original completely innocent purpose degenerates or changes in their hands= A connection whose purpose is to change the Constitution and laws would, apart from the general

Criminality of their nature, by their intention nothing less, as rebellious. – In no state do the laws tolerate political societies, and one criticizes with great injustice those governments which ban an order which, in the obvious futility of the purposes it suggests, every easily the most dangerous in fugam vacui in fine empty cover, as he did in his time with the Illuminatism. It is a not indifferent investigation chung, which the person who wants to be recommended Work of a history of the way of thinking and views in German country, to check where possible whether the deistic view of religion, and the doctrine of the equalization of the classes, by the Freemasons been spread? Their effectiveness in the founding of the French Revolution is due to indisputable Testimonies have proven that there is no doubt that this very society as a means of French customer

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after has been used vigorously. Anyone who has undertaken this activity of secret societies, he should, as far as it is up to him to work towards the dissolution of this order, which is more adept than any other vehicle at transporting to promote the very things he claims to fear.”

“In general, every secret society is doubly reprehensible, because that. find chosen feltene souls, who, where they

act secretly and covertly, not easily getting there, to do what is only possible out of fear of the law tucked away and can be dared in secret.”

– “The advantages of the state union find a common ground property to which all law-abiding citizens, according to According to their ability and worthiness, equal claims and any particular society which has the same Members preferentially promises or reserves, forms a State within the state and deserves to be treated as a social evil to be destroyed.”

No less true and apt are the words of Prof. Struve in his treatise on the influence of secret society:

“Is there any institution in the whole world which would not have degenerated over time, and are not the most noble and most wise public institutions in the most worthy and most harmful to society or that too degraded? – With every other arrangement and arrangement

fit, however, the danger and damage of their degeneration
 and aggravation will never be as great as in the
 secret societies. The former are before the eyes of the world;
 Friends and enemies can observe them, and their evil deeds
 notice and criticize the fufficiency, yes they gradually go away
 as soon as they no longer meet their purpose, and
 the reasonable public withdraws its applause from them.
 It is something else with the things that are done in secret.
 whose purpose, plan and entire structure are only
 the few who are at the helm, overshadowed, and those of
 the rest of the large crowd with holy, silent veneration
 must be admired. How deep can the
 fly art of some seducers the poor blind hemp in
 Labyrinth, and into the night of unbelief, the Thor=
 and immorality. Enough! – it is nothing

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in the world, which by its nature is easier and more
 can degenerate more than a secret society, and the more
 heimer fit is, the more perfect the whole mechanism of its
 Facility, and the more order and coherence in it
 ift, the more likely it is that she will be in danger of reaching the highest degree of
 ruin and social harm. The
 Fire of publicity must separate the precious metal from the slag
 clean and send for charitable processing.
 But where there is nothing but dross, the gene consumes it
 and nothing remains!" –

Very characteristic are also Fichte's

– and Schuderoff's:

| "Fichte considers the word humanity to be infamous=
 ten (Speeches to the German Nation, 1824 p. 101), which
 abused for all whitewashing of human corruption
 chen, through foreign, noble and melodious sound
 attract attention and yet essentially keep the listeners in
 Darkness and incomprehensibility envelop."

And Schuderoff, who previously supported the principle of huma=
 nity as a Freemason, called fpâter (lectures
 about the current state of the Freemasons 1824) the Hu

– manity as something so indeterminate that every lodge that
 promote, undertake an insoluble task and
 into empty endeavours. – Humanity is one of the
 Problems of the most profound philosophy, insofar as the
 most distant beginnings and the most remote goals of human beings=
 ity and effectiveness."

Finally, hardly any judgment could appear more competent than that of that most famous, learned and once most active head of the Illuminati=Order, Baron Adolph v. Knigge, the

leave the following interesting confessions for younger brothers has. He writes:

Hunter the various harmful and harmless games works with which our philosophical century is ftät also includes the number of secret connections and Orders of various kinds. Today, in all

There are few people in all walks of life who are not, driven by curiosity, Driven by activity, sociability or curiosity, at least for a time were members of such a secret association And yet it would now be time

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fine, these partly foolish, partly social life to abolish dangerous alliances."

"I have been dealing with these things long enough, to speak from experience and to every young man who Time love to be able to advise, fih in some secret Society; it may have whatever name it wants, may admit They are all, admittedly not to the same degree, but but all without distinction are at the same time useless and dangerous. They are useful first of all because in our age no kind of of important lessons in secret. The Christian religion is so clear and satisfying that it does not, like the folk religions of the ancient heathens, a secret Interpretation, requires a double method of teaching; and in the Wiffen= fwere the latest discoveries for the benefit of the world made public, must and should be made public so that every expert can examine and could come true. n

"It is of no use at all for individuals to period of enlightenment; also they do not; and if they can, it is their duty to do so to do it publicly, all the more duty, so that others can: sensible men in the same country and in other regions, about the profession of enlightenment, about the value of intellectual Goods which they offer for sale and may judge about them whether what they teach is really enlightenment, or whether they might not issue worse coins than that

which they discredit." |

They speak a language of images that contains all possible expression, and are careless in choosing their companions
members, consequently soon degenerate, and, even if they initially
in their establishment has advantages over public companies
ben. could, then tear the same and even more such
Infirmities betrayed to them, as those over which one in the world
complains. Anyone who wants to do something great and useful,
He finds much in civil and domestic life
Opportunity that almost no one uses quite as he
it could. It would first have to be proven that on this open
There would be nothing left to do in the publicly privileged ways,
or that the warm promoter of the good has insurmountable
Obstacles would be placed in the way before the right

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have to have a non-sanctioned,
men, to create a special sphere of influence. Charity be-
must not be shrouded in mystery; friendship must be free
choice, and sociability need not be through secret
Ways to get promoted."

"But these secret connections are also harmful for
the world. Harmful because everything that happens in secret
is rightly suspected because the leaders of the
civil society have the authority to deviate from the purpose
any activity in which several people unite,
to be taught, because otherwise under the veil of obscurity
present both dangerous plans and harmful teachings,
how noble intentions and wise knowledge can be hidden;
because even not all members of such corrupt-
ual intentions that one often sees behind the most beautiful appearance
outside, are informed; because only
mediocre geniuses let themselves be trapped in this vice-
fen, the better ones either soon turn back, or to
perish, degenerate or take a wrong direction,
or rule at the expense of others; because the majority
known superiors are standing in ambush and it is a mistake
worthy man to work according to a plan that
he does not overlook the importance and goodness of which people
stand up for – whom he does not know, to whom he commits himself
chen, without making themselves binding on him, without
he knows who to turn to if he is asked to
does nothing at all; because crooked minds and villains
Take advantage of it, pose as unknown superiors, and

other members for their private purposes; because every son of earth has passions, and these passions into society, where they then, in the shadows, under the mask of secrecy, have more freedom than. in the light of day, because all these connections are after creeping in bad election of members; because they cost money and time because they are not about serious civic hopping into idleness or pointless busyness because it soon became the gathering place of adventurers and become idlers; because they fowe r kinds of political, religious and philosophical enthusiasm; because a dangerous esprit de corps breaks in them and much mischief

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finitiated; finally because it provides an opportunity for intrigue, swiftness, persecutio intolerance and injustice against one's own allies fomuch as against good masons who are not members of a nes such, or at least not of the same order (or system) ftems) are."

"This is my confession of faith regarding secret unions= ments! Is there one among them who has some of these chen does not have, well! then the exception may apply! -- I don't know anyone who isn't sick with at least some of the same -- And even now (in the year 1796) this is my un= changed my mind about secret connections, I have not changed, despite the fact that I recently published the work: "Ueber ge= home world and government art", I misunderstand of Hofrath Weishaupt honest intentions, but this reasons did not convince me."

"But have curiosity, ill-ordered desire to act fein, curiosity, persuasion, vanity or other movement= reason tempts you to enter into such a relationship, at least beware of foolishness and enthusiasm to be carried away by the sectarian spirit! Beware, the toy, the machine of disguised villains to become When you are no longer a boy, insist on clear Development of the whole system! Do not take other until you are completely informed yourself! Let yourself not through mysterious foreshadowings, through great promises through dazzling plans for the benefit of humanity, through the appearance of unselfishness, holiness and purity of the Intentions blind; but demand evidence of deeds and complete overview! Will you then be accused of your lack of receptivity, your unworthiness, let me tell you, what qualities the high superiors demand, and illuminate they, these superiors themselves, according to their measure, according to their worth, all vanity aside, their value compared to yours held! But do not let yourself get involved in unknown= ten superiors, no matter how obvious one might think

give feeming reasons for it! Be careful in every word, that you write in religious affairs, and even more in translations account of any sworn or other obligation! For= accountability for the use of funds given to you

pay! – And if, with this multiple precaution, you

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the connection is tired, or the connection of yours via: becomes disgusted, separate from her without noise and quarrel, and never speak of the matter again afterwards, so that you Avoid persecution! But if you are not leave you alone, then appear publicly and do not be afraid, Fraud, foolishness and malice before the eyes of the whole pub= likums, to make known to others as a warning! – By the way one has neither obligation nor profession to destroy everything, what you don't like. Theoretically, you can object to some Things in the world, without being a persecutor to show. One can even organize religious gatherings of the most harmful kind once you are a member; they find, like clubs, means of socialising; – yes, it can become a duty to only prevent the greater evil= to help counteract dangerous influences, that one should not take one's skin out of the game."

Let us now recall: Every Ver= must have a good or bad purpose. The good purpose does not require secrecy. The Order, however, presents itself as a club in a wonderfully structured organization, and terrible oaths bind the tongue when entering enters the lowest degree, yes, they always bind anew with each Ascend to higher degrees. They also vow to be brotherly, mutual help and support in life. And a great Separation into initiates and cooperating brothers and Lodges cuts through all degrees again from above. fo the Order shrouded its activities in mystery, fo the value of his existence is abstracted from the phenomena which we perceive through its widespread use in popular life and can only be explained sensibly from the perspective of the order We did not find any significant beneficent ones, but the most dangerous, the destruction of popular belief without replacement and education of the people for the social republic. while on the one hand the people are being held responsible for this social upheaval educate, one also had to realize that The Order was founded partly as a result of the oath of the brothers ity, partly as a result of the order's commandment, its members in State and municipal offices and the fg pros fan citizens with his competition. The uninitiated honest Mason=brother in state= or community=

dedienft was reminded of his oath to serve his brother to help, and he protected him, the initiated brother he: kept instructions to protect the brother in the interest of the order, and he protected him.

Thus, in the Protestant German states, here more, there less, the entire state administration, and thus the total power of the state in federal hands. Constitutional laws against dismissals and transfers of civil servants=teten without legal judgment of their peers, the judge=cial officials and the responsibility of the ministers, the The heads of the civil service, towards the people's representatives, which began to secure the Order through non-estate elections, threaten to replace the monarch with the order's civil servants.

Thus the order further pushed its members into the community=offices and made fih fo the conductor and expression of the Community=Willens, to the owner of the people's power. And by When sovereignty was transferred to the people, the Or=which as a result of his possession of the R in the eye for fih. 4

Finally, the Order itself declared itself the Protestant Church chen= and school power, by giving in to the ambition of the clergy and school teachers a democratic=ecclesiastical and teaching field, and in the higher orders of the Order higher, more brilliant positions. Thus he led the higher and lower Protestant clergy, as well as the teachers' rank belonged to the lodges, and secured the spiritual support and o nn ne Youth for the Order's Purposes. |

Thus the Order appeared as a world state in the mel ftagten, already negating this as a world state, all their individual Summarizing state powers in his order hands and the still existing religious, political and social lay of all these individual states at the same time, the equality of the rights of their citizens, in which he is in possession of the powers to organize the free citizen everywhere »into the Order and the state, church and school authorities for the members of the order. So he grabbed the Kitchen= and Stantenleben and: the" "equality of the Siantebilnger and; hence ift feint cancellation ia mar you

But this duty is aggravated if you a review of the history and the sum of the above

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Feelings not, if one sees, as admitted by Dre
in his secret confidential communications all Revo=
lutions in Europe and America emanated from him and
It is demanded of the individual who has the high
Order, nor has the courage, he should with the fore
times the most complete evidence against the entirety of the Ore
dens, against the moral person! – One ignores
so that the private individual has no authority, that
he steals the documents from the Order, or years and powerful `
sums if he wanted to take possession of them
and the necessary real and personal materials from Hun=
from different places; one ignores, I say, that
just to examine and then, depending on the condition,
ftant, the authorities find order. The duty of this Un: |
investigation is available to the judicial officer as soon as
a sum of facts is presented to him which reasonable
suspicion of the existence of a crime and
criminal intent. This duty is also
in this measure for all other questionable crimes immediately
One would consider it absurd to demand that
first of all by formally valid original documents to the judge
it is proven that a murder, a theft has occurred and
carried out by a certain personality! – And only
against the Order, despite all the evident evidence
Revolutions, despite the obvious existence of a large ge=
home source and guidance, despite thousands of the Order and
for the Order of printed confessions against the Order not
intervene, why? – because one does not get used to the idea
that the order was divided into initiates and collaborators
fall apart because one can believe the well-known loyal mason
to have to say what he himself believed when he said: “You
know me, I want to trust you, I have a higher
Order degree, so nothing can be done without my
Knowledge, do you consider me capable of admitting
or join in?” – Finally, no one intervenes because
the civil service itself, both judicial and administrative
ftorative, more but less in the order, because the free
Officials know fine presidents, fine colleagues as masons.
Finally I said to 8

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by Diben | fe, apart from even of a fine“ political nature,
fpeculiarly incompatible with the judicial office.” The judge=
ter foll and must appear free in the eyes of the world, from
all special obligations which his free, non-partisan,
fe fair judgment could be biased. But the judge=
ter is a mason and it is more or less known to the world
It is known that he swore to give the brother of Dan
to help and support him. Two disputing parties

expect their verdict from him, one part of which is known as a mason. The saying goes, the non-mason Theil has awaited him with mistrust, he feels, be it with Rightly or wrongly, injured, he turns away contemptuously and says: "Brother Maurer has given Brother Maurer to hero."

Crime, especially political, crimes, rer are associated with it, the Actnar, the The district administrator and the council see this connection, but they find Masons, the personalities in question are their lodge brothers, perhaps even more, they also find their order's superiors; what mental torture! Must not be self-evident and self-evident unknowingly the best official assumed the innocence of his brother and argue that proceedings against him are groundless? – Hofrath Schütz tells in his "Confessions of a Veterans in Masonry", Leipzig 1824 p. 2, from his own life, how a Leipzig lodge tempted him to leave the country= to circumvent the law and how she was involved in it. Hey recounted: "I gave Prof. E., who was the lodge master, my a desire to join the alliance. He explained me that it has recently been determined by a law, not to take in a mufti's son; "but," he added, "perhaps The opportunity arises at a foreign lodge, and then would you please come back as a visiting brother fever welcome fine." I was greeted by him with the best Letter of condolence to the brothers of a foreign lodge a I was admitted there and was then in L. (page 3: printed in Leipzig) as a brother embraced" ind attended the lodge meetings." Who does not know that The Saxon laws allow students to participate in all secret associations, without excluding the Masonic Order,

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forbidden. The lodge master and academic teacher seduced the youth and student to break the law, the lodge lets him There were certainly judicial and police officials as members of the lodge, why were they silent and Were we actually responsible for this circumvention of the law? – Or the Brother is seized and condemned, he begs for mercy, can, the brother who swore to help and support him may fuffer his support? – Modern times have brought striking put in for it, and it has to be fine, so I want something like that. prove.

The above-given and confessed statement by the Grand Duke lodge of Germany documented history represents only a chain of crimes against the state and private individuals through abuse of the Order. Thousands of judicial and administrative

office were members of the order and certainly received very
Much knowledge of the mischief in their lodges and in the order,
but that anyone has a duty of official notification or
of intervening? – No , at most he withdrew silently
back! – And yet he was otherwise a loyal man of honour.
Why did he not do his duty here alone? – Because
he kept secret and gave love and support to the brothers
sworn. He could not become their traitor! – And the
Policeman in the box? – :

Finally, it is probably fine to ask: where
it happened that, as clear as it was that a
systematic, encompassing the Palatinate and all of Germany,
secret conspiracy that provoked and led the May Rebellion,
that, I say, notwithstanding this, no inquiry was made into it anywhere?
I myself know a case and know that it is most suitable
was notified to a person who was quite suitable to provide a
special starting point and yet he is with still=
fildness. A leader of the Re=
. volution in a small town, perhaps the most important of all
ous criminals, the most respectable was a lawyer, in a prison
vatkreise explained: "Yes, he did indeed know the possible consequences
ner deeds understood in advance, but what not to do,
if you have given your word of honour!" –. Afo
admitted prior conspiracy, and yet no sub=

search for it? – Did the state only have an interest in

apparent effects an apparent .

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not to explore the sources from which each
Danger flowed to clog it? –

Finally, where would it lead if by virtue of the oath
and the Order's policy gradually eliminated the judges' positions
all fall to the Order? Then the judicial power
separated from the state and transferred to a moral person
fon, yes, to a world titan in a single state! –

I believe that my last great duty towards my
King and against my fatherland.

Dresden, November 1, 1851.

Supplements |

A. The statutes of the BB

First Section: On the concept, purpose and
Classification of the d. B. of the G.

Art. 1. The d. B. d. G. is a German

men; Germans are all

Men who were born into the German language and customs.

Art. 2. The purpose of the d. B. d. G. is the liberation

Germany from the yoke of shameful slavery

and justification of a situation which, as far as it is

Human prudence can prevent the relapse into slavery

and misery prevented. The achievement of this main

purpose it only possible with justification and receipt--

focial and political equality, freedom,

Civic virtue and national unity, initially in the

countries belonging to the German language and customs

command, but then also among all other peoples

of the earth.) Art. 3, This purpose is sought by the d. B.

to comply with the provisions of the attached E. d. M.

and BN, together with those in the G. u. G.

given development, as well as through persistent stress

ben after their realization in the contractual relationships of the

civil society. Art. 4. The German B. d. G. divides

fich in HH and in BB The management of the HH ift the

BB, which transfers the DD to the BB; at the top

fall DD ft have a NH

| Second section. Bon the HH |

Art. 3. The HH constitute the preparatory level of the

Federal. Art. 6. Its purpose is: the numerical strength

of the Covenant, and a planting and testing

fchool to form for the BB Art. 7. The activity of the HH

is further defined and regulated by the provisions of the

general B. Statutes.

Third section. On the concept and purpose of the BB

Art. 8. B. ift any of the NH under this name

recognized majority of GG Art. 9. The totality

the = B. forms the second and highest degree of the d. B. d. G.

Ben, right

on Gbarafterifirt obviously the alliance of action for implementation= the purposes of the Masonic Order.

Art. 10. The BB find the keepers of the most distant Purposes of the Federation, the executors of all its decisions, the advisers for its internal facilities as well as for external Activity and the directors of its material power. Art. 11. From this provision of the BB follows: a) their use obligation to recognize and actively disseminate the Articles 2 and 3 of the principles of connection; b) the Obligation to carry out those principles in their most remote consequences to develop and seek means for their realisation; c) the necessity of unconditional follow-up to all statutory orders of the federal authorities; d) the right all federal regulations, as well as any other type of to subject occurrences to their assessment and the to communicate the results to their liaison superiors; e) the Task to take all actions which find appropriate, the HH under their management a Federal Government, namely the
 ` Principles of recognition and implementation of its decisions

Art. 12. No H. can exist without equal= current existence of a superior B. – A B. can have more rere HH. Art. 13. The existence of the BB remains the HH was kept strictly hidden. The injury that= the regulation can result in expulsion for the violator and, depending on the circumstances, death penalty. Art. 14. The management the HH from the BB is done through the mediation appointment of three authorized representatives, which B. has appointed to this These representatives make themselves the H., where fo necessary, known as representatives of the NH, carry out punctually the decisions of the B., report to this regular Report and are responsible for the performance of their duties. Art. 15. The division of the HH takes place according to the decisions of the BB

Art. 16. No B. can consist of less than 3 or more than 10 members. Art. 17. The BBs shall divide soon and in whatever manner they deem appropriate, and Subject, however, to an immediate verdict (if the fee it permits) to the competent federal authority. Art. 18. Each B. has a distinctive name, which he for this purpose. The distinguishing names The HH are also determined by the BB. Art. 19. The BB is required to report to the competent federal authority

to submit a quarterly report on their entire federal activity, as well as all others who came to their knowledge worth knowing facts. This report is based on the in a familiar manner, and where oral communication is impossible, the secret issued or to be issued for this purpose description. – This report takes place over the course of the months of – auar, April, July and October. The correspondence pieces the connection will be made immediately after reading destroyed. An extract of the essential information contained therein Points are kept in secret code. Art. 20. Every B. has a cafe in which, in addition to any entrance fees and monthly contributions, all other sums flow into whose possession the B. leached in some way. – The The amount of the above-mentioned additional taxes is determined by each B. according to the means of fine relatives, and it can depend on their direction full remission. Members who as authorized representatives in the H. are exempt from these contributions excepted. – Art. 21. The cases of B. remain entirely at their disposal. However, in urgent cases, the competent federal authority has the right to establish a to collect the additional tax to be determined. Regular legal Filing of the declaration is therefore a duty imposed on every B. Art. 22. In addition to the officials prescribed in the general statutes Each B. has a cafa guide. In addition, in Be= train to the officials of the BB all suitable Provisions of the general statutes apply. Art. 23. The various B. are and remain, as far as possible, ftotally unknown; any direct communication under a otherwise they are strictly forbidden. The covenant chain is solely and exclusively by the competent * Art. 23a. The identifying marks of the B. B – find different from those of the HH Fourth section. From the recordings. ax Art. 24. No one can be admitted to a B. if he I had previously received ordination as a fraternity brother in a H. Art. 25. This rule is subject to an exception, Interest of the association an immediate inclusion in the Federal Government requires. On the granting of such an exception have to decide the BB. Art. 26. A. third pupil Kanical simplicity of the SRE male; strength of the Sharaf:

ters, complete approval of all principles of the Buw of, a strictly tested confidentiality and the most justified Insight into the nature of secret societies is in advance= fuppositions, without whose complete existence no B.

may allow new members to join his work. That in addition to these characteristics, all the requirements for inclusion in the requirements set out in the HH are essential, lies in the nature of the matter, and requires no further elaboration.

Art. 27. In order to ensure that the candidate has the above characteristics, to make the most careful investigations into his previous life as well as the details of his current behavior, and only after the best most satisfactory evidence is available, the admission to the Decision must be taken. If this is for the candidate turned out to be favourable, a commission is appointed, which in a way that is as unobtrusive as possible about the political principles of the connection, as well as the expediency the obligation of obedience to be assumed with him in detail to have a conversation, to then with a continuously satisfactory response word has to indicate the possibility that it could be in the A higher degree should be established in order to ensure that all those who are good to unite the principles and institutions found in it; to then ask him whether he was also willing to possibilities of a similar degree to be newly established take over; and only after he has committed himself to it without reservation to food, under the seal of an honorable confidentiality agreement to declare that this degree exists and it was only up to him to declare whether he wanted to belong to it or not. – If the candidate agrees, admission can immediately before the Commission, or until the next meeting of the B., depending on whether the B. One or the other has decided. Art. 28. The following is the oath to be taken upon admission: “I vow upon my honor, secrecy about the existence of this degree, Obedience to his laws and the orders of his superiors and loyal, self-sacrificing zeal for his purpose. Dishonor and death will befall me if I speak become brittle.”

Fifth section. From the DD |

Art. 29. The DD find federal authorities to which the

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Management of all BB and HH of a specific federal district

Art. 30. The DDs are appointed by the NH; its members, as well as its seat, are only subject to the supreme authority

Art. 31. Anyone who violates the secret of a D. is liable to expulsion from the League and dishonor;

in aggravated cases, death is the penalty. Art. 32. The

DD have a right to the complete obedience of all

BB and B. Members of their district. Art. 33. The DD

are obliged to fully implement federal laws in their districts

to trench such as all the provisions of the NH, these four

to submit a quarterly report on the state of their district

such as about all facts that came to their knowledge, safe

valuable facts; extraordinarily to report, as often as the

Circumstances or the decisions of the NH require such,
To ensure the security of the federal states entrusted to their care
and to promote their progress, and on their own initiative
to carry out any act legally possible for them, provided that
felbe their insight as expedient and their conscience as
appears responsible. Art. 33a. The NH determines under
the members of each D. a correspondent to
To maintain contacts between D. and their representatives
This correspondent is required to appoint a deputy
to elect to whom he will transfer all the necessary information for the handling of his co
necessary evidence. Art. 34. The DD
fshall be honored and
responsible for their lives. Art. 35. The NH is
Right to dissolve the DD under circumstances or to
to remove members of the same. Art. 36. The DD are and
remain strictly hidden from each other. Art. 37.
Should this secret be revealed by any possible events between two
or several D. cease to exist, they are entitled to
prohibited from communicating directly with each other, unless
that an explicit consent of the NH fle to the Gee
Art. 38. The DD communicate with the
the federal parts belonging to their leadership by the organ of
Agents whom they appoint for these purposes.
Sixth section. -- From the NH
Art. 39. The NH is the supreme legislative and executive
Power of the d. B. of the G. Art. 40. As such, it has a
Right to the unconditional obedience of all BB, B. With=

v

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members and federal authorities. Art. 41. It elects its members=

members themselves. The necessity of this determination is
from the nature of the secret of the connection. Art. 42.
The members of the NH, as well as their whereabouts remain
fall GG not belonging to it as members to the
Completely concealed. Art. 43. The NH is obliged to
To enforce the laws of the Federation, concerning its security and prosperity
to watch, to change the laws, as soon as and often the above reprimand
This requires the identification marks to be issued by appropriate

Means the great moment of national redemption=

and to continue the leadership of the federal forces until

to achieve its ultimate goals. Art. 44. Laws
 And means which serve a basic idea as expression and eis
 serve as a tool for an end purpose. Only the basic idea
 and the end goal is unchangeable; laws can change
 – But where a contract is concluded on the basis of laws
 is, the contract expires as soon as the laws expire. No we=
 fectional law can be changed in the Federation of G.,
 without allowing any ally to join the alliance
 renounce if his conscience so commands him. Art. 44a.
 Essential law is any provision which relates to the main grounds=
 insert or refers to the foundations of the internal federal
 Art. 45. The members of the NH are liable with their
 their honor and with their lives for the faithful fulfillment of their
 serious duties. An oath to the fatherland obliges every
 the individual, the threat of the law on the guilty
 Confrere to execute. Art. 46. The NH communicates with
 the authorities and individual branches of the BB d. G.
 through the mediation of authorized representatives, which we
 fem purposes.

Section Seven. – Of the Plenipotentiaries.

Art. 47. Authorized representatives are all persons with federal authority=
 makes GG Art. 48. Such federal powers
 are issued: 1) by the NH; 2) by the DD; 3)
 by the BB; A) by those expressed by their authorities=
 lich authorized representative. Art. 49. The Be=
 Authorized representatives of the NH are either general representatives
 or special agents. The power of the entire
 representative spreads to the entirety of all federal states
 offer; their orders require execution, against whom and

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wherever they may dispose of them. The Special=
 authorized persons are bound by certain limits, beyond which
 beyond which their authority does not extend. Art. 50. All Be=
 authorized veptäfentiren their authorities; fte- find, the
 Federal parts of their district, in possession of all the
 fteren inherent rights and duties. Art. 51. The Be=
 authorized person is always revocable, with life and honor for
 their conduct of office and to the deepest secrecy=
 secrets of all federal secrets whose owners they
 find. Art. 52. The plenipotentiaries make themselves known in this
 property only known where the consideration of their
 official purpose requires it. Art. 52a. The authorisation=
 powerful people of the NH make themselves in this their capacity
 by signs which the NH communicates to the federal authorities
 and correspondents of the BB for this purpose
 Art. 52b. In every place where a BB exists,

– an authorized representative of the relevant federal authority is found, through his hands alone go all the correspondence of the the latter to B., and to him alone the reports of the B. for the superior authority. Art. 53. It is the Authorized representative is obliged to exercise his/her res reputation in an undemanding and modest behavior ft fo ...

members of the expediency of their orders to over ` and only in extreme cases allow themselves to use the language of the command. Nor will they Avoid the severity which they have found necessary for the fulfilment of their mission. Cowardly indulgence is equally punishable as tyrannical power. Section Eight. – General Provisions.

Art. 54. Only B.=members may be appointed to authorities or authorized representative of the Federation. Art. 54a. Each B.=Member is obliged by his federal oath, on received orders the judgment of the NH against to execute a guilty fellow brother. Art. 54b. The penalty of expulsion applies to every B.=member who refused to obey the law. Art. 55. All orders ments of the general statutes for the HH, which pre= ft not conflict with the existing provisions, shall also apply to the BB applicable. (LS) DNH

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B. Young Europe.

Freedom! Equality! Humanity!

J. General instructions for the initiators.

– § 1. Young Europe is the union of those who to a future of freedom, equality and brotherhood= tion of all people, their thinking and actions ee CANONS want to dedicate themselves to this future |

II. Articles of Faith:

8. 2. One God, One Lord

(formerly: fine law.) A single interpreter of this law

fet: humanity. § 3. Humanity fo to order=

that they are replaced as quickly as possible by an uninterrupted

Progress towards the discovery and application of the law that

fhould control it, can be achieved: that is the task of the

young Europe. § 4. In accordance with the law

To live according to one's nature is well-being. Knowledge and

Application of the law of humanity can therefore only

The well-being of all is

therefore be achieved if the j. E. has fulfilled its task

§ 5. Every task is obligatory. Every person should

foweft oneself entirely to the fulfilment of this task. This furvey

ence is it from which he derives knowledge of further duties
 § 6. Only through free, harmonious development
 of all the powers within it, humanity can come to the knowledge
 nity of its law. Only through the free harmonic
 By exercising all its inherent powers, humanity can
 application of this law. The only means of
 Fulfillment of these two conditions constitutes the connection. § 7.
 Only among free and equal people is there a true union. § 8.
 According to the law of God and humanity, all people
 fomen are free, all men are equal, all men are brothers.
 § 9. Freedom is the right of every human being to
 prevented his powers from fulfilling his special task
 to exercise and e the ane to N which him

*) Note: Whoever also here pie REED ER
 idea: Jehovah, the greatest builder in heaven, his divine nose.
 turgeft the only guideline of the human race, interpreter
 and executor of the law, humanity, that is, the Order, which
 ats noblest part alone and . a humanity call, sine
 Te. to represent fih presumes. i Pi

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can lead to this. § 10. The free exercise of powers.
 of each person must never violate the rights of another
 carry with you. The special task of every person
 fshould be in constant agreement with the general
 Task. Human freedom has no other limits.
 § 11. Equality consists in the fact that for all the same
 It is recognized as a right and a duty that none of the active
 feality of the law, which determines right and duty,
 and in that everyone has a relative
 his share in the enjoyment of the
 common property, which the Ne:
 fumat of all social activities
 Forces if. § 12. Human brotherhood consists in
 generous love – in that inclination through which the
 Man is determined to act towards others as he
 wishes that action be taken against him! 5 13. Every privilege
 is an interference in equality. Any arbitrariness is an interference in
 freedom is an infringement on the brotherhood. § 14. Everywhere,
 where privilege, arbitrariness and self-interest determine social
 ft ruin, it is the duty of everyone who has
 feels to fight against it by all means he has in
 § 15. What is true, from each individual in the
 Relationship to others who form part of society, the
 he belongs to, is also valid for every people, in its relation to
 Humanity. 816. According to the Law of God and Man=
 ity all peoples are free, all peoples are equal, all peoples

Brethren. § 17. Each full has a special determination, which contributes to the achievement of the general human destiny. This determination forms its nationality. The Nationality is sacred. § 18. Every unjust rule, every Violence, any act of self-interest against a People is a violation of freedom, equality and the brotherhood of nations. All nations must assist in their removal. § 19. Humanity will only then will it be truly founded when all peoples, which form, attain their natural sovereignty and a will have concluded a republican alliance in order to the power of a declaration of its principles and a common efficient Federal Constitution to pursue the same goal: namely the discovery and application of general morals law,

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III. Definitive Organization.

: § 20. The Young Europe Association represents in its definitive organisation represents the European future. Your The European future will be the two basic ideas of the new era: Fatherland and humanity, unite. – The connection of the young Europe will have these two ideas and the bond fit that unites them. It is a great connection in two degrees, one of which represents the national tendency of a represents every people and makes people love their fatherland teaches; the other degree represents the common tendency and means that humanity lets

§ 21. All peoples who strive to rejuvenate themselves, will constitute themselves as national associations, which all Those who believe in a future of freedom, Believing in equality and brotherhood for all people, their thinking and actions to realize this future

§ 22. Every National Association is represented by a national Central Committee should be represented, which fine Work will be directed to everything that the special task and the interests of the nation. The sum of these Work will form the first degree of young Europe and represent the fatherland. § 23. Every national center Committee shall be elected from among its members or from among its to represent the National Association in all matters, what the general purpose and interests of the people The totality of the representatives of all nationalities nalen. Central Committee's will be the Central Committee of the young Europe. The sum of their work will be the second degree of young Europe and represent humanity tiren. § 24. Among all the initiates of the young Europe Brotherhood will take place. They will all have a double

set of rights, as well as a double set of. Duties to be fulfilled. The rights and duties, which comes from the declaration of all national associations communal principles are derived from the Central Committee of Young Europe. The rights and Duties which I will incur; from the statutes of your every National Association, are from every national Central Committee and from the Secretary of the European Union be confirmed. Ä é

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IV. Provisional organization.

§ 25. In all countries where the national connection not yet, or on other grounds than those of the young Europe is constituted, or is not represented by the organ of its national Central Committee with the associations who have joined the young Europe, the Organization

The organization of young Europe will proceed as follows.

§ 26. The association has two degrees: 1) Initiators,

2) Admitted. § 27. Initiators are all those

Members of the association, which is organized by the Central Committee des jeunes against Europe, or those associated with the organization have been given the authority to establish the connection by admitting new members of their choosing.

§ 28. Merely admitted members are all those

who have not received this authorization. § 29. The number of the initiators and the admitted cannot be determined

fine. § 30. If several initiators are in the same city are located, the Central Committee of Young Europe chooses one of them an organizer to his representative for the City. The quality of an organizer is not a degree, but a duty. § 31. The hierarchical dependence progresses from the Accepted to the Initiators, from the initiators to the organizers, and from the organizers fathers to the Central Committee of Young Europe.

V. Admitted.

§ 32. Every person admitted shall endeavour everywhere to To spread the spirit of young Europe by reaching out everywhere and always preaches the principles of freedom, equality and the fraternization which forms the basis of the association and by giving himself an example of virtues, which alone can ensure the triumph of these principles.

Reading the Articles of Faith, the Instructions of the Initiators and the instructions which the Central Committee has given to all will send him in his

Apostle's office to which he is called. § 33. Each

The person admitted will be accountable to his initiator for everything lay down, defend knowledge useful to the young Europe fine canoe,

Ads about men who claim to belong to the fraternity=
served; over those who oppose their progress;
* of facilitators for the W of ideas

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and writings and for the transmission of correspondence,
Remarks on the moral state of the people 2c.
All these will be elements of the reports of the recordings
menen to their initiators. § 34. Every person admitted
will receive a monthly contribution of half a French
francs into the hands of his initiator or the cashier
who is based at his place of residence. Of these
Contributions will cover the costs of publications, printing, etc.
§ 35. Every person admitted who is
means permit, is obliged to act as soon as possible
arm themselves in order to fight against the
oppressors and for the holy cause of law and
young Europe. § 36. Every person admitted
will fulfill the duties of the fraternity towards the members of the
association by providing advice and support to the best of his ability.
That he might assist all those among them who find themselves in need of it.
§ 37. The person admitted has the right to make suggestions
which he considered useful for the progress of young Europe
§ 38. The person admitted will otherwise be
the 5 that were given to him by his initiator
will be formed.

| Initiators.

§ 39. Articles 35 and 36 also apply to the Ini=
tiateurs. 5 40. The initiators are connected with the
greatest wisdom in the choice of those to be recorded
They will be concerned about their morality, their former
performance, their conscientiousness in preserving the
Inquire most carefully about liabilities, etc.
The general political principles of those who
intend to take, they will be subjected to the most scrupulous examination and
It is not sufficient for them to have inclination to
Reaction, hatred of tyranny and vague love of freedom
The young Europe has a highly organic purpose,
the purpose of the foundation. The initiators will never abandon it
lose sight of them. They will inform the people they are recording
the various points of faith which are contained in the oath of the young
to Europe, and only then, who
adequately respond to the questions they have raised
suffifcient explanations, or have been misled,
that the person to be admitted accepts our principles in good faith

If he is inclined to accept it, they will make him take the oath.

§ 41. The initiators have only for simple recordings a absolute power. They cannot appoint other initiators, without first proposing it to the organizer and boss who, after having properly informed himself, either grant the authority to do so or the reasons for refusal

§ 42. Every initiator of the young Eu=

ropa has to take up the absolute power only within the borders of the people to which he belongs, and only in such Countries in which there is no organized and with the young Europe-linked national connection exists. In a country,

in which such a connection consists, he has only the right to Organifateurs of the same men whom he considered worthy of participation believes to propose. § 43. Each initiator is obliged to

Surname, first name, status, place of birth, age, whether wealthy or not, whether married or not, time of admission and the War names of his enlisted men. A copy

He sends this list to the organizer every month
en boss, adds, where necessary, remarks on the outstanding
ing property of each person admitted. § 44. The

Initiator demands from his members the payment of the
in Article 34. fixed monthly contributions. The result of the=
He delivers it every month to the organifateur

§ 45. Each initiator becomes the organizer's boss
about everything whose knowledge can be useful to young Europe,
Give an account, just as Article 33. for the simple

taken. Furthermore, every month he will make a general
my report on the moral state of young Europe in its
ner city, and also present his views and suggestions
for the best possible promotion of young Europe. 8 46.

The initiator has to monitor his admissions. He
sends them the juftuctions and decisions of the Central Co
with the young Europe, as he expressed their wishes to the
Organiser. It is his primary responsibility to take care of the hand=
possession, and development of the, 'principieu. to watch, which the
Glan enshefenntniß of young Europe. form, -. This happens,
now through 'periodic gatherings,' 'or. through any.
other means, if the special situation: deg, Landes, foldy Berz,
famlungen bindery, folte. 8:47, Also the I s HE

fet in all other respects according to the instructions given to them by the
Organifateurs or the Central Committee.

VII. Organiser.

§ 48. Every organizer and boss is an intermediary between the initiators of the city he is called upon to organize, and the Central Committee of Young Europe. He sends the month to the Central Committee of Young Europe an from the lists he receives from the initiators, about the Number of people admitted, sources of aid, material Means in Weapons etc., about the influence of young Europe in of the city according to general results – the main content of the Initiators' reports – their wishes and suggestions to the Central Committee of Young Europe. The young Europe foreign the connections that are located in the city. also subject of observations by the Organisateur en Chef fin, who then reported these observations to the Central Committee of the to Europe. He also sends the monthly Central Committee of Young Europe half of the amount of monthly contributions; the other half is kept by the Benefaring of the costs which the progress of the connection in his city. These costs he will in a list individually calculate, the communication of which from the Central Committee of Young Europe can be requested. He sends the initiators' regulations, instructions, circulars, sub-Instructions and decisions of the Central Committee of Young Europe He watches over their compliance. He watches over all Handling and development of the principles that govern the faith confession of young Europe by actively and persistence of the periodical press to to stimulate the mind and to all the work of the young to Europe in a fine city in the same direction seeks to give these principles. § 49. It suffices in the Ue the duties that he has with the initiators and the taken jointly, by complying with the Instructions, which he directed from the Central Committee of the young Europe receives.

VIII. General provisions.

§ 50. No one can be considered a member of young Europe. seek before he has taken the following oath: "In the name God and humanity; in the name of all the martyrs who Blood for holy freedom, for holy equality and for

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the liberation of the human race; in the night men of all oppressed peoples or individuals, in whatever angle the earth they may always dwell; I am believing that after the law of God and humanity all people are equal – all men are free – all men are brothers –

equal in rights and duties; free in the exercise of their powers,
 for the good of all, brothers, in order to achieve the common goal of
 attainment of the same salvation and the fulfillment of human
 time; believing that virtue in the hand
 is that wherever inequality, oppression or discrimination
 violation of human brotherhood, it is right and duty
 for everyone is to oppose it, to work towards its destruction
 work and assist the oppressed against their oppressors
 Convinced that unity makes us strong and that the
 covenant made by the oppressors only through the verse
 unity of the oppressed of all countries
 can; trusting in the future and in the men who
 Those who preach the future, I join young Europe,
 the union of the oppressed of all countries against the Un-
 oppressor of all countries, in order to use it to achieve the
 Freedom, equality and human fraternity
 I dedicate my thoughts, my strengths and
 my actions to the fight it has undertaken against all
 People, castes or nations who do not follow the law of God and
 injure humanity by force, cunning and privilege
 in equality, liberty and fraternity of
 People and nations are wrong. I join
 all his work, everywhere and for all, under the direction
 of those who represent the association. I recognize for
 my brothers – all members of young Europe, and over-
 take on the duties of the brotherhood, wherever and whenever
 always the fulfillment of which they will demand from me. I
 I promise not to reveal anything to anyone that I know of
 the connection under the seal of secrecy is to-
 be trusted. So I swear, and am ready to keep my word
 in case I need to seal it with my blood. And if I ever
 If I break my oath, I shall be treated with disgrace and
 Shame from the ranks of young Europe –
 my name shall be like that of a traitor – and shall that
 Any misfortune I cause will reflect on my own head.
 . 27*

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So it shall be now and forever! 51. After the
 After the oath, the person being admitted is given the symbol, the Lo-
 fong word and the way of greeting the young Eu-
 clothes. The symbol of young Europe is –
 The password is – The greeting is given – § 52.
 Every member of young Europe who promotes fine principles through
 The press is required to be at the entrance of the
 books or pamphlets written by him the motto: Freedom,
 Equality, humanity. § 33. Wherever there is no
 on the principles and according to the articles of faith of the jun-
 to Europe, there is a national connection,

all initiators and organizers with their founding
ft employ to complete the building. – You will
for their foundation and establishment in accordance with
with the Central Committee of Young Europe. –
From the moment of its foundation, everything matters=
ities not covered by the general instruction,
and who belong to the special task of the nation, the
Business circles of the Central Committee of the National Association
be left to it. |

Freedom! Equality! Humanity!
Statutes of young Germany.
J. General part.

§ 1. Young Germany is constituted to promote the ideas
–freedom, equality and humanity in the future
republican states of Europe. § 2. The young
Germany fraternizes with those who have already
existing connections of other nations and at the same time
with them to work together. The
The relationship between these connections determines the
fraternization act. § 3. The principle of equality serves the
Organization of young Germany as a basis. § 4.
No member of this association may be a member of any other
association or accept orders from such without
prior approval of the Committee. Every person joining has
therefore, before admission, to declare on his word of honour,
neither that he has no or what other connection he has. to=
Except from the first provision the=

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§ 144 of the Freemasons Act 1913. However,
The incoming Freemason undertakes to make a special commitment
lübde, both about the existence and purpose, as well as about the
Nature of the association against other Freemasons the strictest
§ 5. Every member is obliged to
folemly, the secrets of the union firmly and faithfully
§ 6. Each member takes a war name
for the connection.

II. Special part.
The Committee.

§ 7. Young Germany transfers the supreme leadership
fits affairs to an elected, responsible committee.
The number of members of the committee is undetermined; however,
there must be at least five, three of which must be the managing directors.

§ 8. The next task of the Committee is: partly to meet the requirements of § 2, partly to strive for a union of all German patriots. & 9. The members of the Committee required by law consist of a President, a Secretary, a Councillor and two assessors. Any additional Members increase the number of assessors. From the distribution of the functions depends on the totality of the committee. and the duration of the same is half a year. The names of the members of the Committee shall be made known to each member of the young Germany. § 10. The consultation on all common interests of young Europe, the Committee of the young Germany with that of young Italy, the young Poland, young France and the committees of the still to share the national connections. About the special interests of young Germany, he advises as follows in the Committee of Young Germany. § 11. The Committee is liable for the punctual fulfilment of its obligations. In case of any offence or violation against the association, their nature, purpose and organization, is strictly and, depending on its degree, either with mere removal

) Note: Of course, because the Masonic Order is divided into: ordained and uninitiated brothers, the latter may not use the true Order: the purpose of the matter, and even less should it be revealed to them that there are separate alliances of action for the purpose of the order.

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exclusion from the committee, or exclusion from the committee. No single member of the committee has the right, without the knowledge or consent of the other members, to carry out any business relating to the connection, take, under penalty and responsibility. § 12. The Committee has the right to appoint a seat at any place to take place. However, the obligation to choose its seat in a place where a club constitutes. Times of danger or necessity suspend this disfigurement. However, the Committee has soon to justify the measure. § 13. The Committee shall be appointed by the entire body is re-elected before the end of each six-month period. Members of the outgoing committee are eligible for re-election. The Executive Committee has made this election under the control of the club at his place of residence. He makes towards the end of his term of office, submit proposals to the clubs for the election of his successor in such a way that the number of proposed to the number of those to be elected in the ratio of 8 to 5. However, the clubs are not bound by these suggestions. The outgoing committee shall continue to conduct business until

After the clubs have voted, the new committee will be elected by
 folute majority of votes appears to be constituted. Can be found in
 the required number of people to be elected does not have any votes=
 ity of all clubs, the committee members still missing
 members among the candidates already designated a new
 Election was held. The result of this vote was
 The resigning committee must immediately notify the clubs,
 the entire association property in his hands=
 thum to the new committee and to inform it of its
 In the committee election
 Each club has one vote. The club which has
 four weeks after the request issued by the Committee
 for voting the result of his vote to the Committee
 does not submit, thereby waives his right to vote. -
 In the event of a vote in the election of new committee members,
 In the event of a tie, the draw shall decide. § 14. Should
 the committee may be dissolved during its term of office,
 he or, in case of impediment, the next club shall appoint a
 interim committee, and this committee shall then immediately
 Proposals in the manner specified in § 13. the choice of

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to initiate and operate a new committee. If the committee
 fhot (according to § 39.) or if he resigns voluntarily, fo be
 the club at the place of residence of the same or at the nearest
 his interim successor under the same
 Liability, as in the previous case. The same happens if
 the Committee, if there are no longer three members, as
 to be considered resolved. But there are still at least three
 members are present, the committee supplements itself in=
 terimistically from the members of the connection, but this has
 to the clubs as soon as possible and the final choice (as
 § 13. However, until the stimulus has been granted
 ombudsman of this election, the persons appointed by the Committee shall
 Here too, in the event of a tie, the draw decides.
 § 15. Voting in the committee shall be by vote=
 In case of a tie, the vote of the
 Prefects. § 16. In the case of a planned arms operation
 If possible, the Committee shall invite the Members
 of all clubs for consultation and decision. For
 In this case, each club elects a representative in advance.
 neten, who is provided with unconditional authority, and in the pre=
 in the coming case not to consult with his club first
 men needs. The assembly of these deputies, in the
 one with the members of the committee, decides after
 further consultation on the projected enterprise in the manner
 that everyone present, whether club representative or member
 of the Committee, has one vote, and the vote of the
 Club representatives are not bound to the confirmation of the clubs

To decide on a weapons operation, three
Quarter votes of all present are required; those not
appearing Clubs deputies and committee members will
as agreeing with the majority. But few
fall members of the Executive Committee
and the deputies of at least three quarters of all
Clubs must be present. More than five members of the committee
es cannot vote against it. § 17. Should the
Committee may be impossible, in the case of a weapons event
company to involve the representatives of the clubs, he can also without
They decide on a weapons operation if, after oral agreement:
At least three quarters of all committee members must vote in favour.
However, everyone who agrees is then responsible for the outcome

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of the company and can therefore be called upon to
be sentenced to death. § 18. The members of the Aus
chuffes are members of the club, which is located at the place of residence
You have the obligation to enter into the Sis
fffffffffffffffffffffe members, like any other member, must
fe, however, if the negotiation suffices the Committee itself
You have the right to discuss, but no
§ 19. The Committee shall have jurisdiction
in the cases to be specified (§ 36.). § 20. The
President of the Committee, as well as the presidents of the clubs,
have the presidency in their respective assemblies and the
They also have the right to
Calling of the assemblies, which however also has to be done by each
individual members through the organ of the President
The President is responsible for managing the business.
All papers and funds relating to the connection shall be
right to the Presidents, who have the obligation
to hand them over to the Secretary or Treasurer. – The latter have
about the papers and funds, as well as about the decisions taken
let precise repertories be kept. The decrees must
signature of the President and Secretary. The Secretary
ftaries have a summary report of each meeting
to keep a record which the Presidents shall discuss with them under
However, the individual clubs are free to
fshall, if circumstances so require, take over the management of the
to suspend the minutes. § 21. The cashier has the
administration of the incoming funds, which he exchanges for fictitious
from the hands of the President. Without orders from the
reflectives as a whole, he has not given any money to anyone
§ 22. The Committee and the Clubs have the
Obligation to inspect their respective cases every eight days
to take, and monthly about the status of the same fih against
to provide a detailed report or, in case of impediment,
To justify omission. § 23. The presidents of the clubs

have to ensure that their clubs are armed.
Committee has to ensure that this Regulation is strictly observed.
§ 24. The emissaries and commissioners are housed
appointed executive officers of the Committee or of a
Clubs. They have followed exactly the instructions given to them.
to act; however, their respective totality

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entrust them with fine business transactions for which they themselves are not authorized.
§ 25. The emissaries of the Committee shall have the right
Persons in the connection, but not in an already existing
Club. The commissfers of the same receive for all
cases special instructions.
The clubs.

§ 26. On the formation and continued existence of a club
at least five members are required. § 27.
As a rule, the people staying at one place form
members of the young Germany only had one club. However,
ben, depending on the circumstances, the authority to divide into two or more
Clubs to be separated. If this happens, the following will be:
different clubs at the location of the committee or
the nearest place, in relation to the choice of a
provisional committee and the provisions of the statutes
jprodene Control and Competence, only as a single bes

§ 28. The club members elect to lead the
Business a President and a Secretary, who at the same time
the case is managed. § 29. The individual clubs are
to the Committee by means of a document specially prepared by the Committee
named commissioners in continuous open communication. § 30.
The Commissioners shall set up a committee through the President
fident of the latter. § 31. The individual

Clubs are free, where they deem it necessary, to
the Commissioner's request to contact the Committee
§ 32. Every member of the young Germany has
the duty to comply with the principles set out in the statutes

§ 33. Every member has the duty of self-determination
armament. Excepted from this are those who
are not located on German soil. § 34. All members

of young Germany have met the legitimate requirements
of the Committee on any undertaking for the purpose of
founding of the young Germany. § 35. The
Club members have the lawful orders of their president=

§ 36. Management and Corre=
fpondent of the clubs is carried out by the Secretary under the direction of the
President is concerned. The club as a whole is conducting a
constant and special control over the management.

\$. 37. This control of the club consists in the fact that all Gr:
let the whole community discuss and decide:

must be laid down. The decrees of the Committee
 fit should be brought to the attention of the individual members of the club.

§ 38. for all cases which, due to the urgency of the circumstances
 were drawn up without consultation of the

President, who is also obliged to ensure that

laffe to be presented to the club as soon as possible. § 39. For

The President is responsible for the fulfilment of Section 33 and

In the event of a loss of the necessary funds, the

Commissioner. § 40. The President's Office

and Sea Retiree is a quarter. However, the person concerned

the Club the right to appoint its leaders with a founded Ur=

fe case by majority vote to remove them from office.

Those who are dismayed are entitled to appeal to the court; however,

the same until a decision is made in their functions fus=

§ 41. Each club has the right to have a representative=

were empowered to demand access to the General Cassation.

Rfident of the person present at the location of the committee

Ginbs has the duty to do this every four weeks. § 42.

Voting in the clubs is done by majority vote=

In case of a tie, the President's vote shall decide.

fidenten. Zr

Complain.

§ 43. If the Committee receives information about a criminal

act of one of its members, it shall appoint a plaintiff

from fine middle and demands the club fine place of residence

or at the nearest place, to judge from yourself=

fubstantial authority of five persons, which would then

the person charged shall immediately be released from his

Office is suspended. In case this indictment is brought by the Committee against

a member of the club would be charged, so the appeal would have to be made=

lation to the Committee of the applicants appointed by the latter:

occur and a spot in the anus can be temporarily replaced.

§ 44. If an action is brought against the Committee which

fit refers to things that are of interest to young Europe

concern (3. B. a violation of the general principles),

fo the Committee of Young Europe must felf, or by

this deputies decide on it. § 45. Actions against

one or more members of the Committee shall be present at the

Committee, which then acted according to § 43

§ 46. Actions against the entire committee for violations

Commission consisting of representatives of all clubs which, in appropriate cases, may even lead to the removal of the
§ 47. Anyone who has once been convicted of unworthiness or breach of duty, was expelled from the committee the ift, can never be admitted into the same again.
§ 48. Every club, but only one club, has the right an indictment against the Committee. § 49. Lawsuits against a whole club will be brought before the committee. The The club involved is entitled to appeal to three clubs, which he fshould choose himself. This appeal has fuspensfive Force, but it must be given within a period of eight days to The three elected clubs decide after Majority of votes, with each club having one total vote. These complaints are either filed by a member of the fchuffes, which, however, is then in the legal college has neither a seat nor a vote (§ 43), or by any other Members of the association employed. 8 50. Lawsuits against Club members are brought before the respective club, subject to appeal to the Committee. § 51 All Actions brought against the Commissioner, Emissary or other persons Persons appointed by the Committee must be be submitted to the Committee, which will make the final decision

Infance.
Punish.

§ 52. Any betrayal by a member of the association will considered worthy of death. The recognition of this is up to the refeptive Club, subject to appeal to the fhot, and in the last instance to one of all clubs Commission of at least seven members. Until The accused member is suspended pending the decision. Execution of the judgment if any member who is entrusted with this task by the Committee.

Finance.

§ 53. The finances of the association consist of: b From the voluntary contributions made by the individual clubs for their Foundation Charter. These funds fall into the General cash of the committee. The collection of these sums is the responsibility of the secretary of each individual club, who will Hands of the respective President for dispatch to the Committee

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§ 54. 2) From the personal voluntary contributions:

One half of this goes to the General

caffé, the other in the club caffè. § 55. 3) From the free

willing monthly contributions, half of which

into the general cash register, the other into the club cash register.
Recording.

§ 56. The admission of new members takes place: 1) By the Emiffär, on his responsibility and his possible Instructions according to. 2) By the Commiffary, insofar as should be given authority to do so. 3) By the Presidents of the clubs after prior consultation and voting of the respective clubs. § 57. Before admission the person to be admitted the provisions of the General Instructions for the Initiators of Young Europe (§ 2–9) contained faith-
article; then he has the same in these same Instructions (8 50) to pronounce the sworn oath formula, thereby becoming a member of the young Europe. The admission into the young Germany is done by the following formula, which the one entering, taking the hand of the one receiving, literally and says loudly: “I swear by my honor and my conscience, to maintain the connection of the young Germany, and to dedicate all my efforts to the holy cause of freedom, equality and humanity: nity.” § 58. These statutes may, as they decide, been modified only by the whole and he be supplemented.

D.

The present lodge ritual of the Grand Lodge system of Germany, of which in other systems only completely indifferent Deviations occur, is as follows: On the day of recording the candidate or aspirant is led into the lodge premises — into a lonely room, in which on a table two burning candles, and the first chapter of John in the Bible. Here he is left with a short time to think, then undresses him, exposes the left breast, right knee, lets him step on a shoe, and takes away his hat and sword and all the metal. Now He is blindfolded and led into the black Chamber; orders him not to untie the blindfold until until he heard three strong blows, and let him

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alone for a short time. Just as he now feels the blows and unties the blindfold, he sits at a table, on which a lamp burns, a skull stands and the Bible

lies; the room is decorated in black. Then a brother to prepare him. He asks him again, what his intentions were to join the Order, whether he nor is he in any other connection, and whether he to examinations and laws. After he had written After he has explained himself again, the taxidermist takes his hat and Sword into the box as a sign of his submission. After a short time the examiner comes back, connects= opens his eyes and leads him to the gates of the Temple. This happens outside the lodge. The interior the lodge, the so-called study, is usually blue; the throne of the Master, as well as the tables of the brothers Aufse= and officials must be there too. Under the throne= heaven sits the master of the chair, right and left behind him the brothers of the steward, on the right the sea clerk, on the left the Speaker and almskeeper. In front of him on a table lies the Bible, a square and compass, and three burning Candles on the same table. Sitting opposite him in the west the two overseers or foremen; between them the Cere= monienmefter. On the right and left sit in two rows the Brothers of all degrees mixed together. Between the altar, in front of which has a small footstool, and the brothers overseers On the ground lies an elongated square, called Tapis, which ches represents the Solomon's Temple, and on which all kinds of Masonic tools are depicted. Around it are three large burning candles representing the pillars: Wisdom, Beauty= ity and strength, and support the temple. The the pillars in front are called Jakin and Boaz, as they are in Temple of Solomon. At the door stands a brother on duty, who lets no one in without his recognized him as a Mason. As soon as the brothers entered and the reverend Master from his chair Seat in the East and the brothers=heads theirs in the West have taken, he hits the hammer on the Altar and says: "All right, my brothers!" – After the= fe words the brothers stand in two parallel rows, and the Reverend says: "Brothers, first and second

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Supervisor, tell the brothers that I am minded to open a reception=apprentice lodge." The foreman has Then check whether the door is properly covered, i.e. feeft and no uninitiated person had interfered. It This is done in particular by everyone using the keyword in the Lodge "Tubalkain" (except the Lodge it is called: "Jakin", God created me), which cannot be fully spoken, with the examiner, so that the examinee the first letter, the examiner the second rc. to give The Masons outside the Lodge act in the same way,

if they want to recognize each other . The name of the Tubalkain is the apprentice, the time of admission midnight, the brothers which are covered as a sign of equality. The master of The Chair now announces to the brothers that it is disposed to Mr. N. as a Freemason, that the ballot bright= been brilliant, nothing against his good reputation fe, and that the aspirant is already in the forecourt of the Tempels, in the black chamber. The Preparator enters and reports that the candidate, in his intention, to be accepted, persevere, and bring as a sign fe= of his hat and sword. The Reverend fays: "My brother, go to him once more, strongly explain to him the duties he has to fulfil= ger to the heart, and then lead him when ex as Be= waiting, to the gates of the temple." Near= from whom the brother has departed, the Reverend shares the fcribed answers of the aspirant, also some eha= traits from fine life. Just as the taxidermist the Gandidateu from the black chamber to the gates of the temple (to the lodge door), he strikes three Sometimes a strong knock on the door from outside. The master knocks with the hammer on the altar and says: "All right, my Brothers!" – Everyone stands up and enters the apprentices' lodge= Sign. Master: Brother second overseer, look, who knocked, and if it is the aspirant, ask You, who is he? rc. The second overseer closes the door little and asks: "Who is there?" Then the taxidermist says: "A free man who wishes to to be admitted into the Order of Freemasons." then asks at the door for name, status, age, Re=

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figion, whether the candidate already belongs to an order, what who brought him here and who would vouch for him? – The candidate leading overseer answers, denies the participation of the Can= didates at another order and assured that the Desire for an alliance with virtuous men. Only then will permission be granted to enter. With noise The doors are now opened, the second overseer em catches him, puts the point of his sword on his chest and places him to the master. After the question: whether he still wish to be admitted? says the master, if such the candidate answered with "Yes!": "Brother second up= feer, let him make the three trips! The second The overseer now puts the sword point on his chest again and leads the candidate past the midday column to the altar, where he remains standing with him; just as he Altar is near, the master strikes hard with the hammer, whereupon the brothers rustle with their aprons: that makes

made a strange impression on the candidate. The presentation then leads him past the northern side until in the middle, opposite the Reverend. He tells him a second, and two more trips are repeated. After the candidate had been in the middle for the third time come and complete the three Masonic journeys, for the Reverend once again hard and very flexible to him, chases him: "Nothing has happened yet, you can still who return; we will guide you where you come from and your Name shall never be mentioned in our meetings. I give you a few minutes to think about it, then answer me with a clear "Yes!" that it is still your will, to be accepted." After the candidate said "Yes!" hunts, the master says: "The lot is cast, I stand for nothing! Brother Overseer, lead the candidate through the three usual Manner steps to the altar." The Brothers overseers now tie his feet in a corner and run him between the two pillars with three big steps to the There he must stand with bare knee on the altar. Kneel on the footstool and place your hand on the Bible. The High= worthy says: "Sir, the book on which you lay your hand lay down, if the Holy Scripture. These circles set themselves on the left breast, where the heart beats." After he

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admonished again, he asks him whether he is ready to accept all to confirm what was said with his blood and to take the oath= After he confirms it, the master makes him swear the oath which he must repeat. It is the old oath of the Freemason and the following: "I swear and vow in the name of the supreme architect of all worlds, that I never Secrets, signs, gestures, words, teachings and customs of the Brothers Freemasons discover and an eternal silence about it I promise and vow to God that I neither with the pen, with signs, words and gestures betray anything of it, nor write, dig in stone or metal or print; neither of what I has been entrusted to us so far, nor will it be made known in the future I will be bound to the punishment which I submit myself, if I do not keep my word, namely that if someone burned my lips with a red-hot iron, cut off the hand, tear out the tongue, cut off the throat, and finally my body in a lodge of the Brothers Freemasons, while working and welcoming a new brother to the Shame of my unfaithfulness and to the terror of the rest= hang him, burn him afterwards and scatter the ashes in the air, so that no trace remains of the memory of my Treason. So help me God and holy Evans gelium. Amen!" During this oath a song is heard

or a harmony music, depending on the lodge's musical wishes
 who owns it. After the oath has been taken, the Reverend
 the hammer, puts the compass on the candidate's chest,
 makes three blows to the same and chases: "So I take you
 then, on to the brother Freemason! – In the name of the allmächt=
 ing architect of all worlds! In the name of the high superiors
 of our Order, and the power given to me! I
 I embrace you as a brother Freemason. Brother Overseer, lead
 Bring him back to the gates of the temple!" After a few
 The master's strong words give him the weak
 Light. The lodge is darkened, on the altar burns
 a spirit lamp, the brothers' swords are on the
 Newcomers, and all speak with dull
 Voice: "God punish the traitor!"
 immediately blindfolds him again, quietly illuminates the
 Lodge, fet the new brother in a chain and gives

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him now the whole light. At the moment when one
 When the blindfold is removed, a flame is left in front of him
 rise, with all the brothers saying: "Sic transit gloria
 mundi!" – The Master of the Chair asks: "My brother,
 fimperially, as you saw all the sword points pointed at you–
 ten, as a sign that your perjury will be punished, but
 I will also stand by you in times of need, so see
 They now lowered their swords and joined the brotherly chain–
 fchloffen." Now the people who have been admitted are led away so that
 he dresses again, and then leads him to the master of
 Chair, where he greets him in a Masonic manner. He dresses it
 with the apprentices' apron, which is white and made of leather
 gives him a pair of white gloves, which he uses as a symbol–
 bol of the purity of his heart in the lodge, as well as
 a pair of women's gloves, which he gave to the chosen one of his
 He also tells him that the freedom–
 masons have certain identifying marks and share them with him
 The first is the so-called neck sign; it indicates
 the oath, which says: the throat cutting. It is said –
 makes, when you spread your hand, the four fingers together–
 close to the neck under the chin, so that the
 Thumb under the right ear to the back; one
 Then pull the hand horizontally to the right shoulder and
 lets it slide slowly down to the hips. The word is
 "Jakin" (God created me.)
 | Catechism of the Apprentices.

Question: Where do you come from, my brother? Answer: From
 of the just and perfect St. John's Lodge to the flam=
 menden Stern, in the Orient to N. Fr. What do you bring us
 with? Autw. Greetings from my masters and journeymen.

Q. What are you looking for here? Ans. My passions for overcome, learn to govern my will and find new ways to make steps in Freemasonry. Fr. What is a Freemason? Answer: A mason is a free man. The masons, fo Salamo chose to build the temple, were declared free by him and exempted them and their descendants from all taxes and had the right to carry weapons.

Q. How do I know that you are a mason? Answer: By my sign, word, handle and by the faithful story= tion of my recording. Fr. What are the signs of the

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Maurer? Answer: The square, the scales and the ruler.

Q. What are the characteristics? Ans. Certain vegetal Touches that one gives fih among Bripers. Fr. Wer

helped you to become a Freemason? Answer: A white

fir friend, whom I have since recognized as a brother.

Q. Why did you become a Freemason? A. Because I darkness and wished to see the light. Fr. What what does this light mean? Answer: The knowledge and the whole of all virtues; it is also a symbol of the great tree= fters of the world. Fr. Where were you raised to be a Freemason? taken? Answer: In a just and perfect lodge.

Q. What do you understand by that? Ans. Three assembled Freemasons make one simple, five a fair, and fever a perfect lodge. Fr. Which are the 3 masons, so belong to a simple lodge? Answer: A master and two leaders. Q. What are the five of a righteous woman? Ans. The first three mentioned and two more masters. Fr.

Finally, what are the seven that make up a perfect lodge

form? Answer: One grand master, two foremen, two. fter, a journeyman and an apprentice. Fr. Who has invited you to the prepared for the reception? Answer: A worthy brother. Fr. What does he ask of you? Answer: He asked me about my Age, according to my bourgeois circumstances, according to my religion, and inquired about my eagerness to be received

I appeared afterwards neither naked nor clothed, but in a decent state, and after he had told me all tall, he led me to the door of the Lodge, to which he struck three strong blows. Fr. Why did You are not allowed to appear naked or clothed? Answer: to suggest to me that splendour blinds the rabble, the virtuous A responsible man must rise above all prejudices. Q. Why did he make you take off all the metal? Ans. Because they are symbols of vice, and a true mason does nothing Must have something of one's own. Q. What do the three strokes mean? Answer: Three words from the Holy Scripture: Knock, and

opened to you; seek, and you will find; ask, and you will given to you. Q. What have they accomplished for you?

Answer: The opening of the lodge. Fr. When it was opened was, what did the brother do with you? Answer: He about=

gave me to the second brother overseer. Fr. What did they notice

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You when entering the lodge? Answer: Nothing that the human being= ual spirit can grasp, a thick veil was in front of my Eyes. Q. Why were you blindfolded? Answer: To convince me how detrimental ignorance the happiness of mankind. Fr. What did the second chairman say? fteber with you? Answer: He let me see three times from afar to the east by the north, and from east to west by travel south and then handed myself over to the first overseer. Q. Why did they let you travel? Ans. To show me that the first step to attaining virtue is not yet is sufficient. Q. What were you looking for on your journey? Answer: I was looking for the light. Question: What else did you take with you? You? Answer: I was allowed to put my feet in the square fet, and brought me by means of three big steps to the Altars where the Reverend sits. Fr. Why did you have to place your feet in a square and take three big steps do? Autw. To show me the way I should walk foll, and to show me how the apprentices of our order 'geben muss. Fr. What does this course mean? Anw. The Zeal that we should show on the way to Him who enlightened. Q. What did the Reverend do with you? Answer: Since he was convinced of my views, he took He trained me with all the formalities to become a Freemason apprentice. Q. What were the formalities? Ans. I had to his bare knee on a bench in front of the altar-

kneeling, had placed his right hand on the Gospel, and with the left I held a half-open compass on the exposed Chest, where the heart beats. Fr. What were you doing in this Position? Answer: I took the oath to always be the Gee to keep secrets of Freemasonry and the Freemasons. Q. Why was the right knee bare and the left shoe trampled down? Answer: To remember that a mason must be humble. Q. Why did you get the Zirkel on the chest? Answer: To teach me that the The heart of a mason must always be open and fair. Q. What did they do next with you? Ans. led me back to the gates of the temple. The master asked myself whether I still consider myself free, which I "Yes!" I was then asked what I in the state in which I find myself, most desirable

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I answered: "The light." – "Brother Overseer, give the newcomer the dim light!" fayed the Reverend. Fr. What did you see when Opened their eyes. Answer: A dim light on the altar, behind which the Master stood; all, brothers pointed their swords at me and spoke with dumb pper voice: "God punish the traitor!" Fr. Why the fes? Answer: To show me that you would always be ready, to shed their blood for me if I fail in the duties which I have just entered into, remain faithful; on the other hand, to punish me, if I become a traitor. So said the master to me. It was a horrible sight for me. Fr. Was that Answer: The blindfold was held up to me again. Eyes. Q. What happened next? Ans. After a few minutes where the greatest silence reigned, the blindfold was dropped len; the lodge was brightly lit, in front of me a flame flew into the air, while the brothers said: "Sic transit gloria mundi!" And I found myself in a chain which fammt brothers. The master said: "My Brother, you now see the swords lowered and brotherly embraced; so all brothers will always love you when You remain faithful to your duties." Fr. What did you take now with you? Answer: I was dressed and led then to the Reverend. Q. What did they give you there? Ant. Sign, handle and two words. Fr. Give me the sign. (It is given.) Q. What do you call it? Ans. The neck sign. Fr. What does it mean? Ans. Gi- a part of my obligation, namely that I rather Neck should be cut off, as the secrets of the Masons to betray to profane people. Fr. Give me the handle. (It is given.) Q. Give me the floor. Answer. I am not allowed to say it. Give me the first letter, I will give you the second one; then we will to spell it with each other. (You spell it on both sides.)

Q. What does this word mean? Answer: God created me
fen. It is the name of the pillar which is located on the northern
Side door of the temple, where the apprentices were
collected. Q. What is the password? Answer: Tubalfain.
Q. What did they give you? Ans. I was also given
a white apron, a pair of men's and a pair of women's
room gloves of the same color. Fr. What does the

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Apron? Answer: It is the symbol of industriousness. The
white color indicates purity of heart and morals.
Q. Why were you given white gloves? Ans. To
to teach that a mason's fine hands never through bad sand:
lungs must be contaminated. Fr. Why do we divide women's
room gloves? Answer To protect the person being recorded
teach that one must love one's wife and not let her be
moment without being unfair. Fr. What he
did you see when the box was fully illuminated? Answer: Three
large lights placed in the square, one towards the east, the
others towards the west, and the third towards the south. Fr. Wa
rum was none in the north? Answer: Because the sun
Part only dimly lit. Q. What do these three
Lights? Answer: The sun, the moon and the Grand Master
of the Lodge. Q. Why do they mean this? Ans. Because the
Sun during the day, the moon during the night, and the
Grand Master illuminates the Lodge at all times. Fr. Where has
the Grand Master's signature? Answer: In the east. Question: Why?
Ans. Following the example of the sun appearing in the east,
To start the day, the master stays in the lodge
there to govern the workers and to control them with his
quiet council to enlighten. Fr. And where have the overseers—
their headquarters? Answer: In the West. Fr. Why? Answer: Since the
Sun ends the day in the west, the forecasts
till he got up to close the lodge, and the work
to dismiss employees. Where were you employed after your
Recording towards? Answer: Towards the north. Question: Why?
Ans. Because this is the least enlightened side, and
an apprentice who has only received a faint light, still
is not able to bear a larger one. Fr. What is ar
Do the apprentices work? Answer: On a rough stone. Fr. Where
do you receive your wages? Answer: At the pillar J. Fr. I
I am satisfied with your knowledge; please contact me
Brother, and take part in our work! Master:
Brother first overseer, what time is it? Overseer: It is
Noon, Most Reverend! The Master now has the protocol
read out to the lodge held, then say: Brother first up
ever, what time is it now? Ed. It is high noon, high
Most worthy! M. Is it just time to close this lodge?
On. It is perfectly just. Time. M. Since it is perfectly

right time, I close this apprentice reception
 in the name of the supreme Ban Master of all worlds, in the name
 men of the high superiors of our order and the power of the verses given to me.
 lent power. The master makes the three masonry blows
 and the two overseers repeat it. M. My brothers,
 the lodge is closed.

| | Journeymen's Lodge.

The interior of the lodge is the same as in the first degree
 > was; but above the master of the chair hangs the flaming
 Star, in the middle of which is the letter G. The

Reifter vom Stuhl first opens an apprentice lodge, in which
 cher the apprentices who are to be promoted, from the Kate=
 chymology. Usually one takes three teachings=
 linge at the same time and can rise to seven. If the teaching=
 lings are led away, the master then opens the journeymen=
 lodge as follows: (The flaming star is now only
 hung.) The master knocks as a journeyman. 2. x. ɾc. After
 The Gefellen sign is made and space is taken
 men. The master now reports to the brothers that the brothers
 Apprentices to think further about their promotion

in the black chamber that they spent their apprenticeship
 endured and find worthy of being promoted. It will

the brother preparer sent to them to fulfill their duty=
 ten of the mason, and they are then sent to the
 Gates of the temple announced by the three apprentices
 and introduced. The apprentice has his neck and
 Arms bare; it shows one working out of the earth with effort=

tending people. Just as there is a knock from outside,

the Master, after knocking hard on the altar: "In

Order, my brothers!" All take the journeyman's signal.

As soon as the doors are opened, the apprentices

the second guard, puts his sword on the first
 the chest, takes him by the hand and makes with the teachers=

gen, so many of them are, which one to the other

added and moving aside, follow again three times

the journey around the Tapis. You enter on the southern side

and travel through the West, North to the East, where most
'for them every time a message is given. In the meantime one sings
a Masonic song to encourage pilgrims. When the pre=

Arrived in the West for the third time with the apprentices

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men, the master says: "Let the brothers teach=
lings through the seven steps to the altar." The Auf=
feher shows the first the steps which the others
also observe, so that they can imitate them. It
is stepped forward with the right foot, so that the
Point to the east and the heel to the west; here=
The left foot is pulled up, heel to heel =
fet and a] formed. When the seven steps are completed
find, fo fthe apprentice walks through three to the altar,
where it is then placed to the right of the same in the north.
– As soon as they had all taken the steps towards the altar
bert, and stand by the same side, (apt the master fie
form a half moon in front of the altar, where it
speaks to them once again from the heart, tells them that they have nothing
of what they had seen and heard, to their younger brothers

betray, much less share it with any profane person.

They must confirm this under oath by a handshake
affirm what the Master did in the same way
journeymen, as was the case with apprentices, only
with the small difference that twice three times, instead of in the
Apprentices' lodge is clapped three times. It is the master
det them and the journeyman's apron, which has blue silk ribbons
to tie around, and whose flap hangs down, at the

vehrlingen but tied up in the air if. The sign ift, –

that one places the right hand on the chest, where the heart
is, stretching out the four fingers and putting them together, the thumb
but expands into the shape of an angle measure. This is how you stand
in the lodge. But when it is called making, –fo you pull the

Hand away from the heart to the right side, and let

the hand gently slide down the hip. The word is Bo az, the name of the second pillar in Solomon's Temple, and is spelled just like the word Jakin. The master hugs the new journeyman and wishes him all the best for his promotion change of luck. The brother speaker now lets them have the Katechism, and the lodge is closed in the following manner: Master. Brother first overseer, what is the bell? Overseer. It is midnight, Most Reverend. Brother Almsfeer, collect for the poor. (It happens.) After the protocol is read out, the master continues: Brother first Warden, what is the bell now? Wake up. It is high midnight.

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M. Since it was high midnight and completely
ift to close this journeymen's lodge, I will do so in the near future
men of the supreme architect of all worlds, in the name
the high superiors of our venerable Order and power of
power given to me. Now the chain is closed, the
Master prays and concludes with the words: "And this chain,
Worthy brother, never tear!" It is repeated twice three times in
the hands clapped and the egg said: "My brothers pie
nage ift fallen." = | |

The Catechism is indeed in all systems of one=
other, but only in small details; the following, however, ift

the old real one. ;
Catechism of the Gefellen.
(According to the Old English ritual.)

Question: My brother, why do you come here? Answer.
Very Reverend, I come to the assembly of the Ge=
felen to await your orders and to benefit from your knowledge
fen part. Fr. How did you get to this degree
Ans. Through diligence, work and wisdom. Fr. What
What did you learn when you were accepted as a journeyman?
Ans. The meaning of the letter 6. Fr. What does
this letter? Answer: Geometry, or the fifth science=
fhaft, fo the mason most necessary, ift. Fr. Wo feid
You became a journeyman 1? Answer. In a full=
coming lodge. Fr. Who are those who create such a lodge
Answer: There are six of them, so through the six
Lights are introduced, namely a very venerable master,

two foremen, two masters and a journeyman. Fr. How were you
You accepted? Answer: I was allowed to complete the seven steps of
Temple. Q. What was given to you after your
Recording? A. A sign, a touch and two words.
Fr. Give me the sign! (Instead of the answer it is given=
ben.) Fr. What do you call it? Anw. The breast mark. Fr.
What does that mean? Answer: That I know the secrets of the
rerei in my heart and prefer to express myself the same
let it be torn apart, as it reveals itself to the profane. Fr. Give
the second brother foreman. (One does this,
and if it is according to the order, the second one answers
(President.) Answer: It is correct, Your Reverend! Mrs. Says

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me the holy word of the Gefellen! (One says it as one
has been taught.) Q. What does this word mean? Ans.
Strength is in God; it is the name of the holy pillar before
the door of the temple, where the journeymen gathered.
Fr. Have you worked since you became a journeyman?

been taken? Answer: Yes, sir, I have

worked in the temple of Solomon. Fr. Through which door
Did you go in? Answer: Through the door facing west.
Q. What did you notice about this door? Answer: Two
large pillars. Q. What material were they made of? Ans.
From Erz. Fr. How high were they? Answer: Eighteen cubits.
Q. Their circumference? Ans. Twelve cubits. Q. How thick were
-fie of ore? Answer: Four fingers thick. Fr. What were they
adorned? Answer with capitalists. Q. What did they support?
Answer: Spherical balls decorated with lilies and pomegranates
were. Fr. How many were there of them? Ans. Hundred and
more. Q. Why do you say a hundred and more? Answer:
to indicate that the number of good masons is unlimited
foll. Q. What was the purpose of the interior of the columns? Ans.
Storage of geometrical instruments and treasure,
from which the workers were paid. Fr. Who owned the lodge,
in which you were received? Ans. To the holy
John the Baptist. Q. Why this? Ans. Because
Time of wars in the promised land the Mittermanrer fih with
the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem to
to defeat the unbelievers, since they now have the protection
of this saint and won the victory,
fuch they thanked him upon their return and determined that in

In the future all lodges should be dedicated to him. Fr. In

What area is your lodge? Answer: In the east of the valley Jofaphat, in a place where peace, truth and unity reigns. Q. What shape does it have? Ans. A left square. Fr. How long is it? Ans. It ranges from East to West. Q. How wide is it? Ans. Its width extends from south to north. Q. How high is it? Ans. Countless cubits high. Fr. How deep is it? Ans. Its

Depth ranges from the surface of the earth to its middle

point. Q. What is it covered with? Answer: With a sky with stars. Fr. What makes this vast

building supported? Answer: By two large pillars. Question: How

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What do you call them? Answer: Wisdom and Strength. Fr. Explains me Biches? Answer: Wisdom to invent, and strength to received. Q. Do you have any ornaments in Carer Lodge? Answer: Yes, Behold, Venerable! Three: the Mosaic pavements, which ade cord and the flaming star. Fr. What do fe before? Ans. The Moffafian pavement means the floor of the large lodge corridor in the temple, the jagged cord that runs from the outside

ornaments and the flaming star is the center, ~ ang from which the true light springs. Fr. Have these ornaments ratiben not also a moral meaning? Answer: Yes, febr Venerable! The mosaic pavement, which is made of various made of cemented stones, refers to the narrow mountain union of the masons, united by virtue

Wheel; the jagged cord is the symbol of external adornment, fo the lodge through the customs of the brothers who make it up, receives, and the flaming star is the symbol of the sun of the world. Q. Do you also have jewels in your lodge?

Answer: Yes, most reverend Sir! Six, of which three are immobile fad. Fr. Which of the three movable ones? Ans. The Square, spirit level, and lead level. Fr. Wa-

rum do you call fie movable? Answer: Because fie is from a= Brother go to the other. Fr. What are they for? Ant.

The angle measure is used to make perfect squares; With the Maflermange the surfaces are equal and even and by means of the lead scale the buildings are their foundations straightened. Fr. What are the

three immovable jewels? Ans. The rough stone, the fubifische or Sichleifkein and the drawing board of the masters. Fr. What are they used for? Answer: The rough stone serves the apprentices to work; the cubic stone serves the journeymen to sharpen their tools Dara, and on the drawing board the masters throw their drawings. Fr. Have these little gems don't they also have a symbolic meaning? Anim. Yes, very Venerable! The square teaches us that all our Actions should be carried out in accordance with equity; the weapons ferwaage that no two people are the same and a complete Unity should prevail among the brothers; the lead scales characterizes the dexterity of our order, as the one based on virtue gender if; the stone that the apprentices work on, ift the image of our soul, which can be both good and bad

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pressure is capable of; the cubic stone on which the journeymen Sharpening tools indicates that only through vigilance about us can protect us from vice; and that The master's drawing board is the good example that the Practice of the highest virtue facilitated. Fr. How many Are there any? Answer: Two kinds, theoretical and practical. Q. Which ones are the theoretical masons? Ans. Those of our brothers, who are the temple of virtue and the temple of vice Build prisons. Q. Which ones are the practical masons? Answer: The Werklente, which construct material buildings. Rr. What is the purpose of theoretical masonry? Anw. Through its Principles and sublime morals purify our morals, and we made it useful to humanity and the state to be useful. Fr. What are the laws of the Mau= rerei? Answer: To punish vice and to encourage virtue honor. Q. What must a mason avoid? Ans. The Envy, slander and intemperance. Fr. What must he observe? Answer: Silence, wisdom and people= Dear. Fr. Can you tell me how many points there are in the Masonry? Answer: They are innumerable, but can be to bring back four main points, namely the neckline chen and the breast sign, by which we remember our duties be reminded, following the explanation given, when you make it: the hand signal whereby the touch is given, by which one recognizes fi, and the foot sign, which tells us that every true Mason on the path of Fairness transforms fol, whose symbol is the angle measure if. Q. How do the journeymen travel? Ans. From west to south, from south to north, from north to east. Fr. What what do these journeys mean? Answer: That a mason can make his bridge who must rush to their aid, even if they are at the most extreme borders of the earth. Fr. Where are the journeymen in the lodge? Answer: In the south, to receive the orders of the Master to receive? Q. Where are they? Answer: At the Sänle B. Fr. What is the journeyman's password? Answer.

Schiboleth. Fr. What does this word mean? Ans. Epi. in Hebrew; it was the watchword of the Israelite field= Lord Jephthah in the camp, because when the tribe of Ephraim fled rebelled, Jephthah occupied the banks of the Jordan, where Ephraim had to pass by, and all those who came to

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to translate and could not pronounce this word, were killed and thrown into the river. Fr. Did you today your Master seen? Answer: Yes, very reverend. Q. How was he dressed? Ans. In gold and sky blue. Fr. What what do these words mean? Ans. That a mason in the middle of The lap of honour with which he could be clothed, always fe must preserve his wisdom. Q. How old are you? Ans. Five years. Q. What time is it? Answer: Midnight. The lodge is then closed as in the apprentice degree. | Master's lodge and reception.

The master's box is decorated in black, on the altar rept ` a skull, and a spirit lamp burns on the: . felben. On the tapis stands a coffin in which a figure as Dead man lies; one usually lays a serving brother= in; it is also closed in some lodges, and one can see So no corpse. The lodge is dark. The journeyman is examined outside the master's room and then taken to the gate of the temple. The Master Brothers have all fharems or are dressed in black. In some Lodges give you a black apron with a death tenkopf on it. The opening formula of the lodge is the same, here with changes in the hammer blows and names, as in the first degrees. Master. For what purpose do they gather? we ourselves? First Overseer. In the one that lost master= fterwort to search again. Master. If it is so, then Go, my brothers, to the south and north, to explore all the masters who are currently found; presume= You will receive from them the word again, which Bring them back to the Orient for me later. The presentation Then each brother takes the touch, give him the kiss of peace, and receive the holy word in the lawful way, and by doing so until the Reverend, give it to the same formalities and return to their seats. Mei= fter. Venerable Superior, now that the word has been found again the iff, what is left for us to do now? Answer The Riffe to design which will serve as a model for the journeymen. Fr. What should we work with? Answer: With chalk, a shot oil and coal. Q. What do these three things mean? Ans. Zeal, courage and steadfastness. Q. How old are you?

Answer Seven years. Fr. What is the clock? Answer High= noon. Master of the chair. How to notify, in Be= dress of the hour and age, all our brothers, that the master lodge opens -ijt, and we begin our work As soon as the Wardens have announced that the Lodge is opened, the Reverend lets the journeyman enter. He is introduced backwards and with the back to the east,

with his face looking towards the west, so that he

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Coffin is not shaking. It is also turned sideways three times= led, whereby each time the leading foreman gives him a Sentence says, e.g. "Remember death! It is near you xc." The master asks: Has he learned fine time? Are fhis masters satisfied with him? Is he also worthy? After= to whom this is answered with "Yes!", the Reverend commands, the candidate by the steps over the coffin to the to approach the altar. When the journeyman is over the coffin walked ijt, the Reverend chases: "Brother Overseer, befchä= Do not dig the body!" Because the body in the coffin figure, or the serving brother, is now taken out, fo that the candidate does not see it. The master of the chair now steps forward from behind the altar and stands with the Ham= mer in his hand in front of the candidate, who is close to the coffin ft, right and left behind him the brothers Vor= fteher. The master of the chair reads the following to the journeyman "When King Solomon built the temple, he sent

Hiram, king of Tyre, and asked him to send a

to send a permanent builder. He sent him Adonhiram, a finished builder. When Solomon had given Hiram the Band- of the temple and the supervision of all workers married, and this, the son of a widow from the tribe Naphtali, the workers were divided into three classes according to their different skills and they then received their reward, the Apprentices at the Jakin column, the journeymen at the column Boaz and the masters in the middle chamber, where three journeymen were unhappy that they did not receive equal pay with the masters, and decided to give the master builder Hiram to demand the master's word by force and to murder him.

They seized him in such a way that a fur
the door in Waften, the other at the
door in the south, and when the ungodly one through the door in

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When he wanted to escape to the East, the third journeyman transferred him
the third and deadly blow." Dex Mefter from the chair
In the story, the journeyman brother also falls three times
times with the hammer gently against the forehead, and the third time
The brothers overseers grab him from behind and throw him
down into the coffin. Just as the journeyman never got into the coffin=
which is thrown, a cloth is spread over him, the box
and the rising star brightly lit up and a chorale sung
When this has happened, the first porter catches the
'in the coffin lying by the hand to raise him up, and
fays: "the skin leaves the flesh." Then the
second foreman on the other hand and hunts: "The meat
leaves the bones." Then the master steps in, takes
him with his full right hand by his right hand,
which is the masterstroke, and says: "So I will try,
to raise him up." By putting foot against foot, knee against
kneeling, holding him by his right hand, he lifts him up,
puts his left hand on his left shoulder and asks him
right ear "mac" and in the left ear "benac", which is the
new master word if, Mac is called 'Purefaction' (the first
exclamation of astonishment), benac means "in appearance" (it
was the second exclamation of astonishment); hence the Mei=
fterwort is pronounced in a divided manner, and secretly: mac in's
vehthe and benac in the left ear. Just like the new master
lifted, a song of joy is sung, the lift
taken the oath that he would not give anything to brothers
of the lower degrees, nor to the profane,
the catechism was communicated and the lodge was organized in the manner of the journeymer
loge closed, with the difference that three times knocked
The master's sign is: you close the four fingers of the
right hand together and place the thumb on the
body so that an angle is formed, and the left hand
held upside down in front of the eyes, with the thumb hanging down.
GS means a shock and a shudder that one feels at Erblik=
aa: the corpse of Hiram.

Catechism of the Masters.

Do the Old English ritual.) " u

: Meite from your chair. Where does Ibr come from, my brother?

Overseer. Most Reverend Sir, I come from the middle

Rammer. . Q. What do you do in the middle chamber?

| Ans. It honors the memory of Our Honorable One

worthy Master Adonhiram. Fr. How did you get there,

come? Answer: On a spiral staircase that you can reach

Three, five and seven. Fr. What do these mean?

Numbers? Answer: That three years to an apprentice, five to a journeyman, and seven belong to a master. Fr.

How did you record Ench? Ans. How to record the Meifter of our order by giving me an acacia

branch. Where are you accepted as a master

been? Autw. In a perfect lodge. Fr. Which

find the, fu make up a field lodge? Answer Nine, which indicated by the nine lights: namely a Grand Master

two foremen and six masters. Fr. How are you as

Master? Answer: By being on the

Grave of our venerable Master Adonhiram of

square to compass. Fr. What did you see when

She entered the Master's Lodge? Answer: It was not

allowed to look around, I heard only sighs and complaints.

Q. What did you realize after you were taken up?

ret? Answer: A great light in which I see the letter

G noticed. Q. What does Defer letter mean? Answer.

Greatness, glory, and everything a mortal can know

fol, and what about you dt. Ir. Who can over me

fe, since I am a free mason and master of such a

aut ordered lodge? Answer: God, because the Buih-

ftab G the initial letter of the word God if, fo in

many languages means the highest being. Fr. What gave

What was said to you when you were accepted as a master?

The secret of the masons and of masonry. Fr. Gebt

me the perfect point of your entry? Answer: Give me

the first, I will give you the second. Ar. I preserve.

Answer: I am hiding. Fr. What are you hiding? Answer: All

secrets that have been entrusted to me. Fr. Where

Do you hide it? Answer: In the heart. Fr. Is there a key

to that? Answer: Yes, Venerable Sir. Q. Where do you keep

him? Answer: In a coral box, which was decorated with ivory

Keys are used to open and close the door. Fr. What metal is

is it? Answer: From none. It is the tongue which the Bers

reason obedience ift and only gates from the present fos

"blowing as speaking of those who turn away. Fr. 3 you were

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first an apprentice and journeyman before you became a master? Answer: Yes, B; and B- are familiar to me, as is the rule of three, whereby the key to all lodges is in my power.

Q. What kind of key is that? Ans. The knowledge of Signs, words and touches of the three degrees that I received have. Fr. Show me it. (Make the signs of the first two Just, afterwards you put yourself in order as a master and (answered.) Ans. Here he is; you must recognize him, for he is with what characterizes a true mason. Fr.

Yes, my brother; where did you get it from? Answer from my left hand, and I keep it as a precious treasure.

Q. Why is this key so precious to you? Ans. Because I through him I recognize the true light and, by showing him, the three first works. Fr. Why do you wear it on your left? Answer: I mean to say that he is in my a heart in which all the secrets of our order are closed, and because it reminds me of the position in where the body of Adonhiram was found, whose left arm was stretched out and the right formed a protractor, in which he presented the breast sign. Fr. How did the master's word go?

loren? Ans. By three strong blows. Fr. What do

these three strong blows? Answer: There are those for our venerable Master received when he was at the door of the temple was murdered by three journeymen who either gave him the Meiz fterwort or wanted to take your life. Fr. How did you find out that it was journeymen who had committed this crime ten? Answer: Through the general gathering of the works: people, with three journeymen missing. Fr. But since the word forums, how could you find it again? Answer: Since the fter suspected that Adonhiram had been murdered and feared= that fear might have forced him to utter the master word ben, fos they agreed with each other that the first word that If they were found again, they would be told that should serve as a feature by which they can recognize each other tenz the same thing happened with the sign and the touch. Fr. Wie, How many masters were sent to search for Adonhiram? Answer Nine, which are represented by the nine lights. Fr. Where the body of our chemo-crazed Def? Aut. was found. Under a pile of rubble of about nine Eublikfhoes, where= Hauff an acacia branch ftal. -` e What should this branch be used for

Answer: As a mark for the traitors to restore the place recognize where they had buried the body of Adonhiram, which they were willing to bring to a distant place. Fr. What was taken with the body of our venerable master

Answer: Solomon had him in the sanctuary of the temple buried and put a golden triangle on his tomb, which on which the name Jehovah was engraved, when the old Master= word which in Hebrew means the highest being. Fr.

What shape was the tomb? Ans. It had a fiben foot in length, five in width, and three in depth. Fr.

What are the most outstanding characteristics of a master? Ans.

One sign, one touch, two words and five perfect Championship points. Fr. Give me the signal! (Instead of the Answer the sign is given.) Q. What do you call it?

Ans. The sign of terror. Fr. Why? Ans. Because it expresses the horror that overcame the masters when they Adonhiram's body. Fr. Give the first bru=

the supervisor touches! (One obeys. About this one sees also the contact of the journeymen, and the same applies to the word of the Master.) Fr. Give me the holy word! (Man gives it to him as is in accordance with the order.) Fr. What is What does this word mean? Answer: The flesh comes off the bones. Q. What is the password? Ans. Sublime, which is a

name that was given to our venerable master bat. Fr. Which find the five perfect points of the mouse rerei? Answer The foot sign, the knee bend, the together= both right hands, the left arm on the shoulder and the kiss of peace. Fr. Give me the explanation of this.

Anw. The foot sign indicates that we are always ready, to rush to the aid of our brothers; the kneeling means that we are ready before the author of our existence Denis thigen foll; the joining of the two right hands, that we should assist our brothers in their needs; the arm placed on the left shoulder, that we fet it with white fem and participating council; the peace= kiss finally means that gentleness, that unchanging unity= ity, which is the foundation of our order. Fr. Bo

by is the Master Lodge supported? Answer: By three large square pillars called wisdom, strength and beauty.

Q. Who called them so? Answer: Solomon, King of

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Tyre, and Adonhiram the chief builder of the temple. Fr.

Why is wisdom attributed to Solomon? Answer

Because he received this gift from God and was truly the white
 fefte king of his time. Fr. Why the strength of the king
 of Tyre? Ans. Because he gave Solomon the wood and the
 materials for the temple construction. Fr. Why the beauty=
 called Adonhiram? Answer: Because he was the chief architect of the
 Temple, all the ornaments with which this magnificent
 'Monument should be beautified. Fr. Have these three
 Don't the names of the pillars have another meaning?
 Answer: Yes, venerable one! The shape of these pillars
 interprets the deity in its entirety; the wisdom
 is the symbol of their essence, the strength of their infinite
 Power and beauty indicate the perfection and
 Sublimity of all their works. Fr. What should the properties=
 fkills of a master? Answer: wisdom, strength, beauty=
 Q. How can he combine these rare qualities?
 Answer: Wisdom in fine manners, strength in courage
 unity with his brothers and the beauty in his cha=
 rakter. Fr. Are there some precious jewels in the Master's Lodge?
 serve! Answer: Yes, Venerable One, three: the Gospel,
 the compass and the hammer. Q. What do they mean?
 Ans. The gospel means the truth, the circle the
 Justice, and the hammer, which maintains order
 shows us that we are against the teachings of wisdom
 should be obedient. Q. Why did the first three
 Lodge servants of the hammer? Answer: To us incessantly
 to remember that, as matter emits sounds,
 if one strikes them, the more should the man, the
 God gave us a heart and a power of knowledge and judgment=
 to be sensitive to the voice of virtue and
 fworship one's creator. Q. What is the name of the master? Ans.
 Gabaon, which is the name of the place where the Israelites
 in times of unrest the Ark of the Covenant was placed. Fr. What
 what does this mean? Answer: That the heart of a Mason is pure 98
 must be a pleasing temple to God. Fr. ,
 What is the name of the son of a bricklayer? Answer: Luton, one- =

lëch word meaning an apprentice of the art of building. Fr.
 What is the privilege of a Lwuton? Answer: That
 he is accepted as a Mason before all others. Fr.

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What do the masters work on? Answer: On the drawing board.
 Q. Where do you get your wages? Ans. In the middle -
 Chamber. Fr. Where do the masters travel? Ans. All over
 surface of the earth. Q. Why? Ans. To shine the light on it

to spread. Fr. If you lose a brother, how will
 You find it again? Answer: Between the angle measure and
 the circle. Fr. Explain this answer to me. Ans. The Win-
 kelmaaß and the compass are the symbols of wisdom and
 of justice, from which a good mason cannot escape
 What would you do if you were in
 Danger? Answer: I would make the auxiliary sign
 and cry out: Children of the widow, come to my aid. Fr.
 Why do you say: children of the widow? Answer: Because after the
 Death of our venerable Master the Masons
 Mother, who was a widow, whose children they
 because Adonhiram always treated them as fine brothers.
 tete. Fr. How old are you? Answer: Seven years. Fr. What
 What does this age mean? Answer: The time which Solomon
 Temple building was needed. Q. What time is it? Answer: High noon.
 Fourth degree. |
 Perfect master or Scot.
 (According to the Old English system there were only these four degrees.)
 The room is decorated in green, on the tapestry are the
 Figures of a fox, monkey, lion and pelican.
 No one is raised to the status of perfect master, with whom one
 does not feel inclination and knowledge; it can also be
 no brother master reports, they search for him, beat him in the
 Lodge and determines the time for him to appear. The
 Most Reverend has his place in the Orient, and does four equal
 Blows, which the guards answer. If you look at the
 who is to be admitted, who in the fblack Kam-
 mer was prepared, he has a rope around his neck
 and announces itself by three times knocking on the phone. It is
 asked at the door: "whether he would like to
 and equality, to obedience, to courage and to
 He answers "Yes!" and you lead
 him in. You start the interaction with the fox, continue with
 the pelican, the pigeon and the monkey and remains with the
 Fox. The Most Reverend examines him through
 all degrees and leads him through all degrees to the throne,
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where he must take the following oath: "I hereby renew
 all liabilities which I have incurred in the previous degrees
 and testify that I will faithfully and under penalty of perjury
 to keep everything that is false and against Freemasonry
 treacherous brothers; and for the strength of my
 Desire for perfection, I promise
 I before the face of the great architect of the world and

in the presence of the enlightened Masons who hear me that I always humbly practice all those virtues which the laws of Freemasonry prescribe to me, and what distinguishes the members of our order; otherwise I consent to being expelled from the society of people and treat me like a villain, unworthy of the name and privileges of a Mason if: So help me God! Amen." As soon as the oath is laid, the Most Reverend embraces him and gives him time, words and grips. About them in the catechism. The grip outside the lodge is that one takes one's full hand, and rub the surface of the same with the middle finger. The sign is to place the right hand on the heart and the left hand upside down in front of the eyes, so that the thumb is The word is 'Adonai'. It is like the other passwords spelled out. The Reverend gives the Scots the green apron and the green band with the St. Andrew's crosses. Then follows the Catechism of the Perfect Master.

Q. Who are you? A. Your Reverence! I am Master
after and know the great Jehovah. Fr. What does this mean
Word? Answer: The immediate name, which is formed by Un-
measurability. "Je" means the past
"ho" the present and "vah" the future, or the
what was, what is and what will be. In short, it is the
Master word that has never been lost. Fr. What
do you desire? Answer: To enter the sanctuary of the temple

to receive the instruction there, so the perfection
. menbeit is granted. Fr. How do you want to use this favor

worthy? Answer: By convincing that I have the Zir-
kel and its quadrature. Q. How did you come to this
Perfection achieved? Answer: Through the degrees of the apprentice,
of the journeyman and the master. Fr. How did you get into the

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Lodge introduced? Answer: With a rope around the neck. Fr.
Why? Answer: To teach me that we have to
We must not blush at the trials that are being faced with us-
takes to make us more perfect; also brings
The rope reminds us that the murderers
of Master Hiram after his murder a rope
around the neck and the body from the western door
of the temple. Q. What did you find in the
Middle of the lodge? Answer: A large square stone, on
which had four circles and four squares. Fr. What be-
What do the four circles mean? Answer: Existence, the immeasurable

ity, power and unity of the great architect of the World. Q. What do these four squares mean? Ans. The four parts of the world over which the power of the Most High is tightened. Fr. Through which door did you enter the temple? gone? Ans. Through the south. Fr. Why? Ans. To indicate that by moving away from the ge= ordinary path to perfection. Fr. What did you see at the south door? Answer: The Tomb of our venerable Master Adonhiram. Fr. What sure sign can you give me to convince that you are a perfect master? Answer: A crucial: the holy word, the password and the Signs and touches that distinguish us from all other distinguish. Q. What is the word? Answer: Adonai. Q. What does it mean? Ans. In Hebrew: the Lord; it is one of the names of God. Q. What is your name as a Scot? Ans. Notuma. Fr. How many characters do you have? Ans. Four. (The first is done by stretching out the hand, as if one wanted to place them on the Gospel, whereby the security of our connection is symbolically presented; the second is to place the hand on the left chest; the third is done by placing the right hand outstretched to indicate that we are giving thanks to our brothers help and support; and the eyes that we turn to Heaven= mel indicate that we can see these effects of the prese= hung admire and venerate. The fourth, finally, where pointing your index finger at the earth indicates that every human being has come from it and returned to it= must return.) Q. How many contacts are there? Ans.

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Five. Fr. Which one do you find? Answer 1) Fuß versus Fup; 2) Knee against knee; 3) the first grip with the full right hand; 4) the second grip on the right elbow; 5) the left hand on the back. Fr. What did they do to you? decorated? Answer With a green ribbon. Fr. Why? Answer To show me the hope I could have through Practicing all the virtues I was taught, fully= to come. Q. How old are you? Answer Full= come over seven years. Q. What kind of weather is it? Ans. Starry beautiful sky and bright shining moon= fhin. Q. Where does the wind come from? Ans. From the happy parts of the world. Q. What is the clock? Ans. High midnight. | ne |

I. Scottish Apprentice Reception.

Scottish apprentices and journeymen are also called Black Brothers. The lodge is furnished as follows: 1) the room,

The floor and altar must be covered in black. On the altar, in addition to the usual equipment, there is a crown and a burning lamp. The Grand Master is dressed in black and has a hat embroidered with blue stars on the head. In addition to the ornaments of higher grades, he has the black band with the dagger on it. The officers show also in a higher grade of jewelry. The Schottische masters take their place in the south, and the foreign chosen brothers in their usual adornment and in long mourning cloaks stand between the masters of ceremonies in the North. 2) In the outer room, which is also black dressed, there is a Black Brother. The same room. It is only lit by a lamp. Right on the foot. The black shroud lies on the ground. 3) In the outermost or third room, at the entrance to the middle room, there is a Altar, which is illuminated and clothed in the same way, as is customary in the Johannisloge. In this room is also a Black Brother; the outermost anteroom but is guarded by a serving brother. 4) On the northern side of the altar in the inner room there are two Footrests: on one of them lie the files and the hammer the St. John's Lodge, on the other, on a black `: Smoking weed, the jewelry to be distributed. As soon as at the end the lodge transformed the Andreas Lodge into a Johannis Lodge

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is, the master of ceremonies unwraps the table of the black Brothers together.
Opening of the lodge. |

When the St. Johannis Lodge was opened, the Grand Master converts the Masters Lodge into a Scottish Lodge of the chosen brothers, by hitting the hammer on the Kiffen and takes the bell, ringing it four times. This four-ringing is done by both venerable officers—Hern repeats. The shining Grand Master orders, outside to inform the reverend brother that he is willing, to transform the lodge. This is accomplished by the sheet-made the tlc lodge signs and lit the lantern. The Reverend Brothers Overseers indicate to the brothers that the St. Andreas Apprentice and Journeyman Lodge open free. As soon as the Lodge is open, the Grand Master appoints two brothers, one of which is the outer room, the other the inner room to await the arrival of the seeker. When the seeker has arrived, this is confirmed by clings in the outermost room of the lodge, because now the introducing brother after the outermost or third room to receive it there. The self-chosen brother places himself at the

door and lets the seeker enter as master. The
Introductory brother, who stands at the altar and at the entrance to the
standing in the second room, asks him: what is his intention
fe, how he could dare to subject himself to the dangers that
await him; why he did not finish with the master's degree
want to be satisfied? If he tries to gain the entrance, he says
he that he might seek the way himself, and that he
fi) himself if his life was in danger.
If the seeker persists in his intention, he leads him
to the altar, puts his hand on the Bible and says: "Worth=
Dear brother, if you persist in your resolution,
To gain entry to the chosen brothers, ask
I now accompany you on your previously taken Masonic oath and
Loyalty, and on the orders of our Grand Master and the brothers,
whether you assure that none of the brothers of the lower degrees will
Secrets that can be discovered here=
ten?" If the searcher answers "Yes!",
the introductory brother rings his bell and says: "Worthy

* 3 '156 |

Brother, I lend you this bell so that you can announce yourself."
Then he hands him his lamp, saying: "Worthy brother=
the, the ways are dark, I lend you this
Light, to find the way with it; alone (by his
naked sword shows) you know, my brother, that if
You come back without giving me convincing evidence
to be able to that you won the entrance, the sword your
death. Under no other conditions will I give you=
these tools and now you are no longer allowed to
fo think about it or turn back." As soon as the seeker is in
the middle room, the Bru=
who comes with the dagger and asks who he is, where he is
and finally says: because he is equipped with good tools,
fhe may continue to seek his way. If the seeker
fhe announced himself in front of the innermost room by means of his bell
, all the chosen brothers bring to the overseers
and give the bells to the Grand Master, who will ring the Most Reverend
ous overseers to be alert so that they are not surprised
The door is opened, the Black Brothers ma=
form a circle around the seeker who has entered,
and hold the dagger towards him. The brothers, who
been outside, come in. The Grand Master asks
then in the usual way, who he was, where he was master
been asked why he further promotions demands further promotion, who is responsible for him
Guarantor which is received by the Secretary,
read and, if it has been entered into the protocol, returned
The Grandmother asks: "Is it your will,
my brothers, that this worthy master, Brother NN,
Scottish apprentices and journeymen will be accepted?

ches by the brothers of higher degrees through the lodge sign,
but is affirmed by the Black Brothers by the fact that
hold the lamp in front of your face. The Grand Master says: "High=
Worthy brothers Overseer, let this worthy brother
Take the oath! Both brothers overseers place their swords crosswise=
white over his chest, the master of ceremonies holds his bi=
bel what he swears and during the taking of the
oath, and the secretary tells him this=
ben: "I NN fwear and vow in the All=
most of the temple before the bright splendor of the God=
bed and before this assembled Scottish Masters, that

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I the secrets of the same, which are now and in the future
revealed to the brothers of the lower stu=
fen, even less to the profane, also that I never
this now received Scottish degree with the revealed
Secrets to a brother of the lower levels for me
individually; this I promise sacredly and solemnly,
and if I do otherwise, the curse shall be upon my
soul so that it can neither flourish nor thrive.
Finally, I promise all my brothers, but especially
my Scottish brothers, to love them deeply and
to assist with advice and action, and should it also be with
Loss of my own honour, property and blood,
God help me!" When the oath has been taken,
fays the Grand Master: "Most Reverend Brothers Overseers, let
You this worthy brother as a chosen Scottish
Brother travel." The selected brothers then go from
the door and stand at the table with their backs to
turned to it. The second brother overseer, whose
Position now occupied by another Scottish master
dressed, goes to the new master, brings
whose bell and lamp in the proper position, let him
put the sword against his chest and asks him to give the light
to follow. The brother overseer, holding out the lamp
in front of his face, let him pass four times through the west and north
wander. With each walk he lets him go west between
the overseers with their faces turned away, since in the meantime
from the maturity report is given. As soon as the
To inform that the journeys are completed,
The Black Brothers quickly turned towards the table.
The Grand Master then says: "Most Reverend Brothers Overseers,
let these worthy brothers enter the inner space of the
Temple fH through 27 steps. This is done by the
Overseers accomplished this by quickly guiding the searcher
to the east, and through master steps the noted
27 steps, namely 13 in the west and the
remaining 14 in the south, whereupon the Grand Master asks: "Permission=

Believe me, my brothers, that this worthy brother will Altar?" which was painted by the Scottish masters without, by the Black Brothers but with the light through the usual applause, then the

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Seekers through the master steps towards all four parts of the world, namely from the south through the west and north to Often to Altar and quickly turned towards the altar.

When the seeker stands before the altar, he is ordered to fall on his knees. The Grand Master lays this right hand on the Bible and the sword, and gives him the dagger in his left hand, the tip of which he on his chest. In this position the group talks to him master as follows: "Vow, my brother, under precisely the punishment and with renewal of the connections that You have previously entered into Freemasonry and its Secrets, if necessary, with your to defend your life and your blood, and either to win or to die, as well as the violence to avenge those against them or against the brothers. could be instigated?" After the searcher has confirmed this with "Yes!" the Grand Master put his hand the seeker's hand through the crown grip over the Crown, then falls into the attack and orders the Seekers to stand up; the Grand Master stands up, takes the Crown in the left hand, and with the right hand makes he gives the crown sign to the seeker and says: "Worthy brother, according to your assurance, by virtue of my Violence and the position I hold, I take you on (by pulling the crown through his armed hand) to selected brother apprentice and journeyman of the Scottish Loge." He raises the dagger, sweeps the tip against the neck, chest and stomach, gives the dagger in the folded hands of the adopted one, in the manner of the Blackzen brothers, make the crown sign and say: "Be welcome!" The Grand Master takes his place again, and the Master of Ceremonies is ordered to accept the menen so that he could take the jewelry and may receive further customers. He will then to the northern side, where all the jewelry and räthfschaft, except the dagger and the shoulder straps, on a

Tabonret or black weed. The grandmaster says:

"You know, my brothers, what an unfortunate fate our most revered father Adonhiram had how sad

Solomon was, when the violence was brought to his attention=

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those that were exercised on this father, and how zealously he searched for where he might be able to find it, and that he unfortunate father was buried with all the honors. I would now like to tell you what happened at this funeral happened, and how Solomon rewarded the faithfulness of those who performed the burial. Listen to this report, as it has been handed down to us from the earliest times and entrusted with attention." If the first part of the report has been read out, the Grand Master gives the Newly admitted the apron and says: "Reverend, By virtue of my righteousness, I have appointed you to the elected brother, and as a sign of this grass I give you this apron. Its meaning is You have already heard, and what the four bands on it= cojen mean, you will find out in the future when our Schot= tic masters will find it good to explain them to you ren." The Grand Master then gives him the small Order= band with the skull and asks: "Most Reverend Brother, you have also heard what this band means; let They remember the skull of our Adonhiram, let= ber to die than to discover what one, without to break an oath cannot be revealed." The Grand Master Fter gives him the bell and says: "Most reverend brother! This bell shall remind you, at all times at the first signal, that our brothers give you, to be ready, and it un= to report immediately if anything hostile against our town= which is on the track; it is therefore considered at this degree as a solution was needed." If the newcomer has such ōs form, the Grand Master grants him the Instruction on the Word and the Extraordinary Solution of the Lodge. The Grand Master then has the Reverend Secretary read the rest of the report, during which the Grand master takes into account the usual ceremonies, then gives the lamp to the newly admitted brother and says: "Most Reverend Elect Brother! You have heard in for what purpose the lamp is distributed, watch day and night over our temple!" Then he takes the Dagger, hangs him from the left to the right, and says: "Most venerable, chosen brother, I arm You with this dagger, so that you can use it to attack the temple,

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defend the Crown, its members and themselves, the avenge the murder committed by Adonhiram, and the widow and the Widow children may defend. The dagger is on this

white-striped band to testify to your innocence
and to adorn the respectable degree that you hold among us in
our lodge possess it."

Declaration of inclusion and table of the sheet=
tic apprentices and journeymen. -

"The circumstances, Reverend Brother, which prevailed at your

5 recording may seem very strange to you=

have come; but they will no longer be there for you,
if you want to consider that if an innocent death
puts an end to a life whose loss leaves its afterlife=
which is very painful, a proper burial is the first
to be, which proves how much interest one has in
in the event of death. The same is true of Adon=
hiram and the brothers of the temple. They would not have
serves to find their great one again, if they have this luck
not to the honor of his hereditary corpse.
So, reverend brother, have you been with your master=
taking part in -the St. Johannisloge the discovery of Adonhiram's
Death celebrated, you should now know that the
Acceptance as an apprentice and journeyman in the St. Andreas Lodge
usual customs to which you have just submitted,
have been introduced and committed in a way that
Reason in Adonhiram's burial. That you have a
Bell and lamp have been given as tools with which you
feft entry into our black and dark lodge=
fen, fol you remember a funeral at which
the coffin under the light of the lamp and under the Ge=
ringing of the bells until it falls into the lap
the black earth. That you yourself
had to search for the entrance, a reminder of this burial,
since our 27 masters also made their way from the mountain to the
Temple at full midnight with lights seek their arrival
at the temple with bells. That
She went through a dark room in which death seemed to be lying
and seemed to keep company in time, had to go to the lodge,
indicates that our zealous ancestors have done many terrible things through=
wander, visit the dead in their tombs and disturb

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had to, before Adonhiram could come to his last and magnificent
Rubeftätte could promote. That the. Heap of the chosen ones=
ten turned his weapons against you at the door, marked
the armed guard, with which 18 masters at the mountain of Si=
nai and all the masters at the temple of Adonhiram's burial
Travel also had to take place here because it was

dead Adonhirom before he got to where he was supposed to be.
You remember, reverend brother, what these journeys
your admission to Freemasonry; enjoy the
Luck constant, with light and weapons your journey on
to continue on the good path of virtue. – That the
The chosen brothers were as close to each other as they could
the ftated, met you upon your entry, and
while traveling kept the table covered in front of you, shows
that when Adonhiram's murderers believed, with the bond,
that in him body and soul are united, at the same time the golden
To break the bond of union that united his order
tear, we will tighten the knot even more and
with the assistance of the father of the brothers through an indissoluble
band together. They have become a
Scottish journeyman with 27 steps to the innermost room of the
Temple. Remember the 27 steps,
to visit the temple diligently, and that you
the earthly ones to find safe and secure paths on the right path
To be able to take steps towards the eternal heavenly temple. The steps
around the table against all four corners of the world give your ver=
bond to recognize that you keep secret, high to ach=
and defend yourself, as you are on the board in the=
fe regions of the world, which we will now examine in more detail
want to take a look at. In the middle of the table is the earth=
sphere, on which we can also see after Adonhiram's death
will rot after he has been buried, and have da=
against the more the unification bond, so at the top
in the East, across all four continents
stretched out so that it never e=
which must lose its ancient strength. The circle and
the angle measure is also shown here again;
fhe ft are valuable symbols for a Freemason, although he
the latter has been trampled upon, and does not find that
the former is still enjoyed during the recording. Adonhi=

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Ram's coffin, Mount Sinai and the acacia branch find even=
if you already know things; do not tire of repeating them so often
posed, as we remember that they were from the
ftory of the death and burial of Adonhiram inseparable
find. The scale, here placed at a right angle, ift
divided into 27 equal parts. They are in the nature of the
number itself, because it comes from 3. But you must
especially honor the memory of the 27 masters who
Adonhiram's burial was so laudably cared for. The
The sun and the moon are indeed presented to us, because
As lovers of light, we can use these symbols of light=
tes. But Adonhiram's burial in a
a night in the new moon, so this sky appears here=

lic torch dimmed and the star disappeared. "The Crown means Solomon's presence at the funeral. It was entrusted to the temple, was formerly in the Tabernaculum, and was based on the model made, the rose made on Mount Sinai

The three swords, one of which is on the altar

and the other two lie in a wreath on the table, and the actual characteristics and symbols of this degree are in memory of the Israelites who helped rebuild of the temple the trowel in one hand and the sword in the other hand. These weapons also remind you, that you are in a military order that is characterized by a Army enemies to the gates of the new Jerusalem through= The bell is the tool with which you the entrance into the temple, and the lamp serves you, f to light yourself up at midnight. It also reminds you, be= to constantly watch over yourself and your duties, which, during the Wandering through the dark valley of tears to the revealed light which is hidden from the profane, and you alone to the height where light and life no longer have any variety and " Jewels which at the right time as Jewellery must be purchased for the Scottish apprentices fen, find the following: a) A black apron with the like silk lining, with a silver embroidered death tenkopfe. b) A bell. c) A lamp. d) A dead person= head, set in a triangle, with matching fchwar= shoulder straps with white bows. e) A few men and a pair of women's gloves, trimmed with striped ribbon.

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Catechism,
or general questions for Scottish apprentices and Journeymen. 3

Fr. Reverend Brother, find you a Scottish apprentice and journeyman? Answer: The Grand Master and all true brothers know me for that. Fr. Where are you from? Autw. From the Number of those who have found their lost master and feel fure about his innocence. Q. Why did you feel a Scotsman? Answer: To be a defender of the widow and of the nobility. Fr. What instructions give Do you believe me when I say that you have a Scottish brother? Answer. This, that I know the Acacia. Fr. How did you for a Scotsman? Answer: I was he= known by my signs, handle, word, password and by my . Innocence in the murder of our innocent Grand Master. Fr. How do you give me the signal? Answer: As a Scottish

I give the same to my apprentice by placing my left hand in the wine
kelmaaß in front of the face and as a journeyman I give the same, in-
in which I raise my right arm perpendicularly and in it my=
a dagger horizontally from me. Fr. How do you give me
the handles? Answer: After I put half my foot against the
Juss and connected knee to knee, so I give
As a Scottish apprentice, I offer you my hand to
to make the apprenticeship mark with you, whereupon I
afterwards as a journeyman with the right arm against the right arm
drive, press the middle finger against the elbow and the
left arm behind my back. Q. What is the word?
Answer: As a Scottish apprentice, I give you the new master=

word, as a journeyman I want to mention the letter A before you,

and I will then let you tell me the rest. Fr. Which is
Your solution? Answer: As an apprentice, I know how to ring my bell.
ben, and as a journeyman I will show you my lamp. Fr. Have
You saw your master? Ans. He saw me. Fr. How was
he dressed? Answer: Covered with stars and sky blue. Fr.
What is your name? Answer: My name is the same as the first
Architects. Q. How old are you? Answer: Well over seven.
Q. Why do you answer fo? Ans. Because Salonw is too
elect, not in spite of our desires, but in
Intention of our loyalty. Fr. When one brother betrays another
lated, where does he find it again? Answer Between East and West

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fen. Q. Where is the Grand Master's place? Ans. Where he
fine must. Fr. Why do you answer fo? Anw. Because the sun
which always rises and opens the day in the east,
although it is not always visible. Fr. Where are the brothers
also safely placed? Answer: In the West. Fr. Where did you
Your own place? Answer: Next to the sun. Question: Why?
Ans. Because appearances do not blind us. Fr. If you have your=
have a smaller place next to the sun, what use is the light to you?
Answer: When the sun darkens, we see the light
of the moon.
Further admission questions.

Question: How do you get into the high Scottish lodge?
Answer: Through 27 steps. Question: What do these mean?
Answer: I am commanded to fill the temple with the living and
twenty masters, nine of whom are in
of every gate when our Grand Master was buried.
Q. Have you walked as a Scot? Ans. I have four=
wandered, as is usual for an apprentice
Q. In what way? Ans. Armed, enlightened, but
through dark paths. Q. What did you encounter during the

Travel. Answer: The crowd of brothers surrounded me and turned their weapons against me until I had paid my debts.
 ity. Q. How did you complete your
 Obligation? Answer: I never deny my obligation (Own _
 vows), which I treasure in my heart, for it can
 you can never get it; but my unfaithfulness
 can never be replaced. Fr. Who gave you entry
 Answer: One of my brothers lent me a
 Bell and a lamp, with which I can mark my entrance
 I have procured. Fr. How did you enter the 27 stairs, with wels
 chen you fic) approached the inner space? Answer. By Wes
 ften I approached with 13 steps to the south, where the rear
 14 stairs were closed permanently. Fr. How did you
 Have you approached your grandmaster? Answer: Through four steps
 to all parts of the world. Fr. What did the Grand Master
 with you? Answer: He had me taught in all that
 an apprentice and journeyman must know, and then gave me the
 Ornaments which belong to this grade. Fr. What does it mean?
 ten the four roses on your apron? Answer: We know that
 my masters. Q. What do the colors on your ribbon mean?

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Answer: The black means my and my brothers' cheap
 Zeauer about the death of our Grand Master, and the white
 Rand represents our innocence in the murder that was committed.
 Question. Why were you given the skull? Ant=
 word. To remind myself to be just as ready for death,
 as our innocent Grand Master, if I am forced
 wanted to discover our secrets. Fr. Why do we receive
 You a dagger and the candlesticks? Answer: Around the temple
 to defend, and rather die than be a perjurer
 Fr. How do you defend yourself with fel
 bigem? Answer: Through my discretion and virtue=
 performance. Q. Why were you given gloves?
 Answer: To remind myself of my duty to the Witts
 'wen and the widow's children to defend. Fr. Why
 Were you photographed by the light of a lamp? Answer
 To show that the word of the Lord, which he
 shines, as if it were a lamp (light), which is on a
 dark place until the day dawns and the morning star rises=
 goes in our hearts. Fr. What is your business in the
 Scottish Lege? Answer To refine the work and
 polish. Q. How do you do that? Ans. By fighting=
 combine equipment with the work tools, and thus
 ftalt with the sword in one hand and the trowel in

the other hand do the work.

Questions relating to the interpretation of the Scottish
Serve as an apprentice and journeyman's table. b

Q. What did you see when you came into the lodge? Autw.

A dim glow of a lamp illuminated me and made me
see nothing but mourning things. Q. What were such? Ans.

The coffin of our highly enlightened father and the tools,
with which he was killed. Q. Where did you see such? Answer.

Under Mount Sinai, where he was buried and

where he was later taken away by our brothers and buried

ben. Q. What did you see on the mountain? Ans.

There was a place there where the acacia branch was placed.

Q. What did you see on the mountain? Ans. I saw the

Sun and moon obscured and the flaming star

disappeared. Fr. What does that mean? Anw. This means

indicates that the burial took place in a night, since it,

every dark . so that the lights were not seen, or

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did not seem. Fr. At what time was the funeral

Answer: At full midnight. Fr. What were the

Master dressed as they went to see our unfortunate father

Answer: In mason's costume: with spade in the

Hands to dig up the body; with lights to

– ÜH to shine with it; together with a bell to mark a time

to give if something hostile was to be feared,

and decorated with fur aprons. Fr. In what way and by

Who was buried? Answer: The nine Mei=

fters who had dug up the body wrapped it in

their aprons and carried them into the temple, where they were placed in a

magnificent grave was laid. Fr. How was this

taken out? Answer: What was right happened to him.

For his neck was cut off, his heart was torn, his

Tongue and entrails thrown into the abyss of the sea,

this body burned to ashes and the ashes scattered into the air=

ftrent. Fr. By whom was this accomplished? Ans. By

the brothers Freemasons. Fr. Who was the one whose

corpse was treated so grimly? Answer: It happened that=

because, so that no remembrance (memory) of the same remains among the

Brothers Freemasons may be found, therefore

I did not ask. Fr. What else do you have in the lodge qez

fee? Ans. I have the crown of Solomon's Tem=

pels that I have only touched. Fr. How was this

Crown made? Answer: Of fine gold, she had a

Heading according to the model given and in the Taber=

naculum is kept. (Exodus 39, v. 30.) Fr. What does

for this crown? Answer: That we win and the crown

of life, which in eternity will be for

us all as a reward for our spiritual temple building is revealed. Q. What else did you see? Answer: Two. swords placed in the wreath. Fr. Why were these swords= ter there? Answer: Because the Ifraelites under the ban the trowel in one hand and the sword in the other hand. Q. Why was the sword on the altar? Answer: I gave there the last commitment, which all chosen brothers gave. Fr. Is this all that you have seen, or did you see more? Answer: I have Four more are considered: the bond of unity among all the brothers which never breaks; the globe on which we

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scattered; the bell and the lamp, through which I I have paved the way. Q. Why do you wear a bell? Ans. Because I am awake, as befits a chosen brother . which is due. Q. What are you alert about?: Answer. About the crown, about the temple building and about the enemies of Temple. Q. Who are the enemies of the temple? Ans. All vices that destroy the spiritual temple building. Fr." What is the lamp for? A. To show me at midnight light up. Fr. What is the bell? Ans. South, when the Lodge is opened, and north when it is closed. II. Neception of a Scottish Master and Andreasritter.

In the recording of a Scottish Master,
The following circumstances should be taken into account during preparation:
1) the altar as well as the throne must be dressed in white and on all sides with St. Andrew's crosses decorated finely, and on On the western side there is a red blanket with embroidered Stars. 2) On the altar there is usually the Bible, the compass, the square and the sword, and also find a crown, a burning lamp and a bell placed in a triangle, with seven lights, three of which are in the north= west, and four in the south-west. 3) The brightly shining Grand Master takes his place in ordinary costume and Qute on his head. The officials of the Scottish Lodge stand in their usual places. Both Stuarts have red bands on their rods. The Shotti- fchian masters are stationed in the south. All brothers have, as long as the lodge is open, their swords are drawn. 4) On the On the south side of the altar lie on a red cushion the Ornaments to be distributed on this day. On the right side of the same lie on a blue pillow all the jewels that belong to the St. John's Lodge. 5) Between Often and West, the gallows begin in the south The opening of the lodge takes place under slightly different forms and precautions=

But before the candidate is allowed to enter the lodge, let the introducing brother puts his hand on the Gospel Johannes, and demands from him the following first vow: "Promise, my brother, on this holy book and under your previous vows, which you took as a Masonic apprentice

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ti journeyman, master and selected brother, no brother of the lower degrees knows anything about the fciies, secrets and the working methods of the Scottish Mef

to disclose or discover any further, nor in any way

to provide guidance for their revelation and discovery?"

Answer: Yes! Then you decorate it before entering

and demands the second vow: "Promise, boues

Dear brother, to this holy Scripture and your previous

Gene Masonic connections after you become a master

been accepted, all of which are the responsibility of a Scottish master

to want to fulfill one's obligations, ready and willing to

fine to do the work, at whatever place of your

Architects are ordered to find out more about the old style

to prevent, divert and fatisfy all dissensions which

can arise in any way among the brothers, and

to defend our brothers to the utmost of our ability,

far from causing them any oppression or inflicting on them

become fok? Answer: Yes! After taking this vow

the introducing brother pulls out the rope and says:

"Reverend Brother, I am obliged to inform you of this

golden rope and symbol of unity among the brothers

cken. If such a decoration had been the death of many brothers

fen ift, I wish that you meanwhile a similar sadidfai

The introductory brother lays the

- Guchenden the rope around the neck, then put the abri

part of it into his pocket and goes back to the lodge,

since in the meantime the two Stuarts of the Lodge had shown the seeker their

Place the sword crosswise on the bruit. After the fih-

Brother of the Lodge proper information about all that

happened, the High Shining One fetches the Cin-

consent of fellow shining brothers to introduce

of the reverend brother, to which end given

a sign of applause the introductory brother sent out again

Both Stuarts then hand over to the chosen

Brother, to whom the introductory person waves, and he goes
before him to the door of the lodge, where he passed through four
times four sword strikes are reported. After the strike
been reported, let the Grand Master see who is
— ift, and if it is the shining introductory brother, he
opened the door for him: The two stunts enter jitem,

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to search for their usual places as soon as the door is opened
nat, and the introducing brother remains with the search
which is about three steps outside the door. The
Grand Master asks: "Who is there? What is his service?"
His age? Has he been a member of another lodge before?
jen?" After the introductory brother has answered these questions
and the brothers reported the answer to the overseers
ben, the Grand Master asks: "Where does he come from?" The introductory
The brother answers: "He comes from the heap of
Chosen Ones." The Grand Master asks further: "Why
Does he want to become Scottish Master?" It is said
"To complete the degrees, to reach the truth
and to approach the conclusion; likewise a worthy Me'
to make room for one who is among the chosen brothers
seeks to be admitted, the number of which is otherwise full."
The Grand Master asks: "Give your consent, light
brothers that this most venerable brother has entered
into this shining lodge?" For this purpose, the
usual type of degree the sign of approval is given, and
the seeker is introduced with seven steps: namely three of them
Ben in front of the door, in a straight line from the box room, under
which three steps, in the first the apprentice sign, in
the second the journeyman's mark, the third the master's mark
sign, gesture, word and solution are required.
it is placed inside the lodge at a right angle to the outfe
led with four steps and turned to the east,
where he then took the sign of the Black Brothers from himself
When he enters, all the brothers raise their eyes
zen on the Scottish Table, and as soon as he saw the sign of
chosen brothers, they quickly resign
and give the sign of admiration or astonishment, whereupon
the initiating brother takes his usual place in the lodge
The Grand Master then repeats on
usual way the previous ones, except the lodge to him
questions raised; orders that they be recorded in a protocol
both what happened and the recommendation
scribe, if he is from a foreign lodge, Reception
and seeks naturalization, whereupon the Grand Master says: "Light

Dear brothers, please let this venerable brother
the third vow, which all Scottish masters

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than after they were granted entry.”
Both guards place their sword points in the cross on his
chest, and the master of ceremonies holds the Bible in front of him, on
which he lays his hand upon taking the oath, and the
is read to him by the Secretary: “I NN undertake
me before the great architect of this world, before the Great
master of this lodge, the overseers, officials and all brothers
der Schottische Meister, that I, after my utmost
may the Masonic sciences propagate, our Orders
to defend rules, to encourage the builders to work
and to instruct the masons in the art of masonry,
from all corners of the earth suitable works and construction
to acquire equipment for the construction of the temple
I will not be defeated by fire and flame, nor
what oppressions, nor persecutions that
against me or the brothers—
wants to prevent or deter, with Stand
ity, the purity, the increase and the honor of the Or
to defend and fight for it wherever and whenever it
required, and thus in every possible way the
to fulfil the duty incumbent upon a Scottish Master.
But if I violate this, I agree to pay all the
To suffer punishments and encounters to which I myself
and voluntarily through my pre-given connection as a Schot
tic master in such a case condemned anew, and the
feverything, without daring to show the slightest mercy
to desire kindness. As God, the highest Archi
teft, help! After the vow is taken, the
Grand Master: “Shining Brothers Overseer, let this
chosen brother as Scottish Master!” which
by four times three circuits in the south,
and the traveller receives a cross on each journey
flfh from the brothers Auffeher, who then
report the usual sword blows to the Grand Master. Should
the Grand Master at the second and third rounds acquits
fupon travel, so em
the traveller suddenly receives the cross-strokes for the above
Travel, and is divided by seven steps from south to west
fts were returned between the two overseers. The Grand Master
fter demands the consent of the brothers, the black Su

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to lead the faithful to the altar, and after the applause
through the rustling of the aprons he says: “Shining

Brothers Overseers, let this seeker and select
th Scottish Brother of our Order Throne and Altar
by four steps to parts of the world fih approach." After
to whom this happens, the Grand Master says: "Brother Ceres
monienmeister, prepare the arrangements which are still necessary
thig find to accept this brother as Scottish Master!"
The master of ceremonies pulls out the rope, directs it
around the overseers, throws him over his heels, and
gives the end to the Highly Shining One, whereupon he gives the seeker
then to the construction crane, with his back against the circle,
in which position the Grand Master addresses him thus:

"Reverend Brother! Before you dared to enter this room

mer, I hope and presume that you will
her have carefully considered your conscience and your conduct
from the time you joined the Freemasons your
first recording. I therefore ask you,
since you dare to approach this place, whether you

fi can rely on yourself sufficiently; whether you believe

to have enough strength to endure the light which you
here?" After the searcher has made a fine decision
given, the Grand Master responds with a violent
Voice: "Very well, my brother, we will see it straight away
come true!" He quickly stands up, takes his sword from
Altar in his right hand, goes quickly and violently to the
seeker, grabs him with his left hand on the neck, and sits
with his right hand the sword on his heart and asks:
"Where did you receive the Master Word?" As soon as the
Searchers answered this question correctly according to the questionnaire,
namely: "In the middle room!" fo immediately follows with
continued the recording. "Reverend Brother, now I am
I am completely satisfied with you, I am pleased with Hers
zen, I am in a position to give you the preference
which you have so ftrfed for and which
Your vex behavior deserves, if you now yourself the difficulty
fufficiency that still lies ahead of you." Under
desen that this is said to the seeker, the Ce
remonienmefter again the rope, files it over the
Hacking, gives the end to the High Shining, which the Su

ing in the following way: "Reverend Brother! You

Fate is uncertain; but one more thing awaits you before
You can be accepted as Scottish Master, and
This is a difficulty which is evidently
ft linked to the road; but you are now too far
gone that you, even if you wanted to, could not
escape. Therefore, be prepared for anything,
what you may encounter. Shining brothers Overseers, lead
You this shining brother, through the usual four steps,
to the strange place where the golden rope that tied the
has laid the foundation for the union of our brothers, the
A tool that helps us to connect it with ourselves and our
shining Scottish masters." The seeker
is led four steps backwards under the crane, and
Brothers overseers station themselves on every side around
The Grand Master then says:

"All shining brothers, you are in
happy!"

All Scottish brothers, in chains closed
Arms and swords raised high, close a circle
around him, whereupon the Grand Master from his place in the
Circle with his and the seeker's sword in hand;
he stands against the seeker, holding his swords in the corner,
fets a point on his chest, the two brothers overseer fet
the swords against the knees of the seeker. The Grand Master advances
in this position four times the rope and says: "Most Reverend Bru-
the, I take you through these four movements (he moves, lets the
rope and falls the sword) by the power of the Ge= belonging to me
ity and the highly luminous place which I enter (he
makes the first blow) with the consent of all the luminaries
tenden brothers Scottish masters (the second blow), among the=
fem construction crane (the third sheet), and through this fourth sheet=
tikhen stroke (the fourth Scottish stroke) I take you to
Scottish masters and these.
Lodge up."

The Grand Master continues: | T
: "Shining Master of Ceremonies, take the golden rope

and cleaning tape, which the shining brother with
us and put it in its proper place."

Guobatd the piece laid down; if, perform the Grand Master

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and fellow brothers breathe (Acolade) and take their
usual positions in the Lodge. The Grand Master agrees to
the guards who assisted the arriving brother at the crane

Page:

"Shining brothers Overseers, lead this shining
and adopted brother Scottish Master to our altar,
to receive the righteousness that is due to him."

The adopted one is led to the altar, falls on the
Kneel, put one hand on the Bible and the other on the
Crown, on which the Grand Master with a wreathed sword on a fine
Breast lets him take the fourth vow, which is from the Ses
eretår is read out:

"I NN promise on my by three times three, before
three times as a Freemason apprentice, journeyman and master sworn
Oath, three times before my brothers shining Scottish Mai=
ftern, of the righteousnesses belonging to me, in the first three
Degrees of Freemasonry to distribute light, never to abuse
chen. I also undertake to do the same in the place where
this degree or special authority and constitution grants me this
Justice leaves open to no one other than a worthy
Man, or in any other way than our ancient laws and
Habits the same by three times three attention and commanded,
to distribute the light. So help me the highest architect!"

After taking the oath, the person accepted is raised up,
the Grand Master takes his sword from the altar, gives him the=
fame again and say: |

"Shining brother, this sword belonging to you, which
during the recording on the Scottish Order Altar in Vers
storage will be returned to you. It will be sent to you
never taken in a lodge before you
throw the same one away from fih. Use the same to .
Honour and protection of the order and the degree, then
to create new Freemasons."

The Gropmeifter lets the new member see the files of the
Acceptance of the first three degrees of Freemasonry and the rest
Take the actions in your left hand, give him in the
right hand a bricklayer's hammer, strikes him with bricklayer's blows
on the raised shoulder and says: "Shining brother, I heal
You hereby the talk belonging to a Scottish Merter
Cadet, Freemasonry Apprentice, Journeyman and Master Lodges

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open and close, and in exactly three degrees in Une
to distribute the light to the mood, economy and table boxes;
but use in those places where constituted lodges
be found to violate this justice to the detriment of the constituted

working lodges not" The Master of Ceremonies brings a blue Smoking weed, whereupon he puts the files and the hammer, which again be placed in their usual place, whereupon the Grandmaster orders the master of ceremonies to the newly admitted in order to obtain the ornaments belonging to it. The master of ceremonies leads him to the throne on the south side. The Grand Master gives him the apron and says: "Shine the brother! According to the Scottish Master's degree, which you have now received, I present you with the apron skin." The Grand Master awards him the shoulder strap and says: "Shining Brother! I present to you the red ribbon as a Schottische jewelry, which is never given to anyone, who is not considered a chosen person and a true Christian. The meaning of the volume requires choice, because they also carry the same in memory of Adonhiram, as also countless martyrs and heroes who shed their blood to confirm Christian doctrine. It is said by from the right to the left side, in memory of the opened net side of our supreme master, whose shed blood the is the only means that can bring you purity,

which a Freemason strives so hard for, and that alone can To make you so justified that you have no reason to fear, to be called upon because of your work. What the meaning of the star, which is considered an order: sign and is attached as an ornament at the bottom of the ribbon and is equal if on your apron as a memorial for us and our Brothers, it may not be possible for you to unknown, because it is precisely the flaming star whose Light first caught your eyes at the apprenticeship level, and in which you can use to obtain the journeyman's degree 6. This star can depict the same star that cher formerly three enlightened masons, who from the beginning of the sun came to the East to seek the light and the truth, the way showed; and the letter 6, which you see in it, has some Meaning; because among other things it means the name of the highest 3 of our order of high

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Master craftsman and chief architect tft; he can also draw the word: Golgotha or place of execution and you ering that no danger will prevent our temple building must and can; partly the letter reminds you of the Word geometry, the fifth of the sciences, infon is dedicated to the fifth degree of Freemasonry, in which cher you are given the opportunity to measure heights and

to approach them, as well as from the depth of the remains of the

destroyed temple to rise up and move upwards.

The flames that shine around the star remind you of the Fire, with which a Scottish Master for the best of the Order work; partly, that neither fire nor flames

You can be deterred from defending an order that is based on founded on such a pure foundation as this. The five corners of the star, the five wounds of the Supreme Commander fters to remember." The Gropmeifter awards him the green ribbon and says: "Shining brother, here I present to you another, the badge and ribbon associated with this degree. This Ribbon is worn around the neck in some lodges, as in this one.

This ribbon is green in colour and represents the hope after which we, despite the unfortunate fate— fals of our temple, of which you will soon receive further information= will keep, nevertheless keep ourselves assured, the temple to be seen erected again. The order sign, which is reminiscent of the= fe ribbon is the image of St. Andrew

illuminated by the sun, on a green enamelled an= dreaskreuze. The reason why those who belong to the Mei= promoted to the ftmost degree in the St. Andrew= or Scottish Lodge were to wear this St. Andrew's Cross as their medal gen, is partly that St. Andreas, who was first an apprentice of St. John, was considered by him to be a great master in whose service he became a perfect architect;

The reason for this is also that the Apoftel St. Andrew for the Protector or Protector of Scotland, where our ancestors lived for a long time protection and defense; and that the sun has been presented to you, to indicate that You in receiving this master degree of truth and the conclusion of our allegorical covenant is very close come find; The Grand Master shares a few men=

and a pair of hay-shoes and says:

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"Shining Bender, as proof of your admission Here are some men's and some women's shoes with divided, which you can use at normal distance

"Then follows the instruction in the identification signs and the reading of the rules of the degree; and now finally the End of the lodge. The lessons should be particularly brach= tenswerth: "It is said that pious brothers to the Ruins of the temple were discovered, that in these the reason ftone and under it the coffin of Adonhiram was found and this by means of a stride, after building a crane with

kelft had raised four backs. The da=
 seven-branched candlesticks were found. "This lamp=
 ter – it continues – was formerly an ornament of Sa=
 lomos temple, and represents the seven lights and Wif
 fenfchafts which a Freemason must fih Sefleipigen,
 if he wants to become a perfect architect. The key,
 which is found above in the west if a key or pass:
 to Solomon's Temple and to the mysteries of the
 St. John's Lodge. He was before this by Father Adun
 hiram, and he was found in his coffin,
 where it is still kept to this day. The twelve
 Lights, which are distributed on all sides of this table, find –
 there in memory of the twelve oldest architects who
 To spread architecture in all parts of the world,
 The globe that stands here represents the entire earth
 on which our other Schoktic masters are divided
 ken and disperse, with the intention that, as long as somewhere
 gathered on the earth new, perfect architects
 become fine, who want to strive to reach Ars from all ends
 to hire workers and builders, and watch day and night
 too fine to sort the building with the help of the remaining banlente,
 until the temple is finished and its gates are opened. What the Ta=
 fel, the framework surrounding it is of the same importance |
 tion than has already been explained to you on the previous panel.
 Demolished steps of the stairs and wall can serve
 To remind them that the fortress and wall
 of superstition, tyranny and fraud
 must be torn down if the apartment and
 About temples of true fear of God, freedom
 and honesty and in your heart

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be erected. The CGvdbugel presents you our
 eager to seek out our brothers all over the world
 and to serve them. The fever-armed candlestick can
 especially to serve as a reminder to all brothers, in every
 To shine especially for the Order, just like a
 Each arm of the lampstand was used to give the temple a
 to impart a special light; and that these arms of the luminary=
 ters are carried by a single foot, means the
 true unity among all our brothers, which, although
 fie of unequal degrees, yet a single degree
 The fact that the key is in the upper part of the
 remember the eternity rising in the East, to which a free=
 Masons must always prepare themselves, Those who are in the cross
 laid beams, with which the foundation stone was raised; even
 nn you that no effort should be burdensome for you to
 to look at the base of the building, and that on the
 The Hebrew word laid down as a foundation stone is the old master word,

which our brothers have adopted as their signature
ben. Adonhiram's coffin, the skull, the cross laid in the
ten dead bones and the acacia branch find sad over-
remain, whose meaning you already want, and here again
in memory of the white and beloved father, who
such immovable constancy can be imagined.

Recording of a Scottish alto or master
and Nitters of Saint Andrew.

The high Scottish lodge is decorated in red; all Bun-
The brothers appear in their usual clothes, and
the ribbons on the badges of the lodge officers are black.
The master carries an A instead of the square, the -evfte
Foreman a square and a ruler, over which a half
Some ift, and the second foreman a compass with a
half moons. The aprons are white, but red
feeds. The table is covered in red; on the same
hen three lights, the compass, the hammer and the bit
bel. There are four lights around the carpet. All fraternity brothers
appear without swords, except for the youngest, who is in the lodge
Frère gardien is called, and at the door in the lodge with
with his sword drawn. (The high Scottish Lodge belongs
only for those among the Masons who, with time,
destined for higher knowledge. When all together,

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the master hits the table with a blow, - asking:
"All right, my brothers!" Then they make all the signs
of masonry from apprentice to high Scotsman. The
Master now asks the following questions: "Four times venerable brother
the first leader, you are from the mastery of the high
Scottish Lodge?" Answer: Yes, four times venerable Master,
It is me. "What is the duty of a master of the high
Scottish Lodge? Answer: To ensure that the Lodge
is covered by the protective brother. The Frere gar-
dien then goes out of the lodge, flees to the Thüs
and returns the following answer: "Four times more honest-
Worthy brother superior, the doors are locked."
The master then continues: "Brother second overseer,
what is your name? - Answer: My name is Sarfena. Master. What
high is it time? Answer: The sun has set.
Master. Since it is the right time, I open this high f
Lodge in the name of the Grand Master of the entire Order,
in the name of the Supreme of this Lodge, with all honors
gen in the holy number." He then makes seven metric
Blows on the table, which were repeated by the leaders
and says: "The Lodge is open." The Master presents
then the lodge presents the recipients, and if no one

has any objection to this, he sends one of the Brothers out to prepare him and fih special= to inquire about the thoughts he had about the The taxidermist brings it to the master in the Silent Message » and if the Master makes such valid knows, he continues; if not, he is allowed to Lodge to explain that he could not help him any further because of the consequences. He then orders him to be brought to the door of the lodge and the taxidermist knocks seven times. The Master then asks the following questions through Frère gardien him: 1) Look who is there! Answer: A master (or Scottish Brother), who became Master of the High Scottish Lodge wishes to be let in. 2) Ask him for the apprentice's word! Answer Jakin. 3) Ask him for the Journeyman's word. Answer Boaz. 4) Ask him about the master= word. Answer Macbenac. 5) Ask him about the Scottish Word! If he had been a lesser Scot? Answer: Notuma. 6) u Sa he? an; From evening. 7) Where does he think

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he? Answer Gen Morgen. 8) Ask him if he has connections on them that could be contrary to ours? Answer No. (These connections are: 1) another order, 2) Servitude, and some strict lodges 3) in matrimonial bonds.) Then the sword is taken away from the recipient outside= men, a cloth is hung over his face, and after the master said: "Let him come in!" he is led The master addresses him: "You have committed yourself to something Importantly decided that you dared to enter to the high Scottish Lodge. We demand, however, previously from you a solemn connection, which you shall before= be read; will you dare to do so?! (The Oath is read out.) The oath, which the high Scottish The form that fraternity brothers take upon their admission is: "I NN vow and swear to God, the Creator of the world, against my rightful Master of this high Scottish Lodge, in In the presence of current Scottish Federation brothers, a free and physical oath that I will not disclose the secrets to which I now, and my assumption that I have of it men, wants to hide in the most secret of all the world, and do not want to reveal the slightest point of it to anyone, even if he were the master of the entire order, where I do not see him in a legitimate high Schotti= fch Lodge, or he recognized me as one of It has been made known to the superiors of this lodge. I promise to keep the Order and its secrets fef and nothing about it, neither through writings or To create characters or images where such are not. of my Superior is especially allowed, and I am above all treason=

the secured; not to mention nothing about it, except with a sincere brother and after having taken security; also I promise not to join any other order where I have not been given permission by my superiors to be, and yet to be of such a nature to the Order that I never knew anything about its secrets, images and customs discover and use it to the benefit of others. I vow end=ly, faithful to the holy faith until the last breath to be, to love humility, to obey my superiors=amen, to live in abstinence, to flee the Lafter, the To practice good, to show compassion and love to all people

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wafe, and to behave in general as if I were a righteous master of the high Scottish League brothers=ftity. Then come upon me all the evil that taken upon me if I fulfill my duties, wifent=ly not to harm the Order. To the strengthening I defend the words of my Redeemer! The master asks him: 1) Do you want to take this oath? 2) Do you consider it to be casual, lawful and forever indissoluble? 3) Do you really have no connections on You who might be opposed to the present? Has the Recipient answered this, he lets him take the oath and sign himself under. The candle will then be taken from their hands and erased. The two pre=fteher cover his face again, lead him backwards from the carpet, and then three times in the box herum. During this tour, all lights in the Lodge extinguished and only a pale lamp on the Altar lit. If he now stands at the end of the carpet the following questions arise: Master. Four times reverend Dear brother, first overseer, what time is it? Answer Four=times venerable master, the quietest hour in the nacht. Master. Beer mal venerable brother second Unfieher, what Do you notice? Ans. It has become dark, our Fraternity brothers are scattered and there is only a small light, that illuminates the temple. Master. Through which our VFederal brother scattered? Answer: Due to a weather that all four sides of the sky. Mostly. It leads one of the masters to me so that I can teach him further and included in the number of Scottish Brethren. The we the supervisor then takes the recipient under his arms and lead him around the carpet four more times, until he comes to the right hand of the Master and goes as=daun back. The Meier then takes the you from the face, and addresses him as follows: "The floating faces vows and obligations that you have voluntarily undertaken men, make it so that I can dare to take you into the

Pays to the high Scottish Federation brothers. I
but would not dare to do so if it were not for us
inter wine and we were safe on all sides;
because this creates a secure wall between us and the

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strangers and many of ourselves. I take you
Therefore, take off this apron that you have worn so far (by
takes off his apron and throws it over his head) and around=
Gird yourself with this apron of the high Scottish brothers
Mason (putting on the new apron), whereby your
remember that everything that has happened to you before,
nothing is against the secrets that you have in the
Bolge should certainly be allowed to go if you
chosen and do not make yourselves unworthy. Through
but this sevenfold blow (whereby he strikes it three times gently
in front of the forehead and twice on each shoulder with the Ham=
mer fchlacht) I will take you in to be among the number
to be counted among the high Scottish League brothers.
This is the sign of our brothers; that means
that you can already see the splendor of the Order from here
from, but this, that you in your heart all
Preserve secrets revealed to you and those yet to be revealed
This is the position you are supposed to take in the Lodges.
need, it meant the shattered pillars
and the perfection hidden beneath it. You have
but both in any other way than in a true Scottish
Lodge from you. The word is Sarfena; and your
To determine age, it is more than a perfect age
ter. I wish you luck from the bottom of my heart, walk before God
in purity and sincerity, honor your superiors, love your
Brothers, be faithful to the Order and your duties,
and beware, above all, against no one, even if he
no matter how high his knowledge is, if he
also the Master of all Lodges, the least
of what you learn here; because
You are of a special kind and too special
the secrets. Always keep this in mind
Fine memory. Please allow the two leaders to recognize you=
and join the ranks of the fraternity brothers for now."
While the recipient now has to recognize himself to the leader=
all the lights are lit again and the
Master orders the carpet to be explained. "Even before you
nor came to the door of our lodge, our=
The master must be familiar with the idea that
She fid of the order and fine secrets

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Rarely does that match exactly what you
judging the interior of a locked palace, when
one has never been there; but there are reasons why.
Our master alone is allowed to judge about it. You
were met at the door by the brother on duty
examined as if you were one who had not yet taken a step
in the Order of Freemasons, and conclude by saying
that although all Freemasons are members of our Federation=
brothers, yet they are so far away from us
fare than the strangers who are outside the Order.
Their faces were covered to show them that
the light to which you were approaching was too powerful to
to be viewed by you without hindrance. One took
Your gun, as a sign that weapons are completely unnecessary
Things find, yes perhaps our duties and our determination=
You were finally led in; you approached
fih the master, a burning candle in his hand, to the ets
that you were looking for something that required a laborious investigation
was worth it, but also as a sign that there was a holy
fe ...

Take your oath with great caution. It is not
I would like to share with you the causes and reasons for all the
points contained therein opens; but time will tell you
teach that not one of them was without cause, and,
– the more care you have to take to ensure that the
They then embarked on three journeys; eg:
became quiet, and as you returned to your first place,
You heard the master asking the guards some questions,
which must have surprised you; they are important, and I
ftell you the truth when I confess to you that you are
Key to the temple and to the innermost parts of the order, find,
I am not allowed to do anything more. They then demanded access
to the secret of the high Scottish Lodge, after you
made four circuits. Remember these paths well.
Do you remember your first admission as an apprentice?
you had three tires made because you didn't know
could do what you were assigned to do. Were you given those three
Contacts are counted as 3 full years; do you have this?
fieben circles a similar concept, fo; find: you just from
not far from the truth. Otherwise, just remember,

sit

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that the fthbest number is a sacred number, and also with us more
 secrets than I have to reveal to you now
 They went to their master, and it was all
 Night around him, the dark and pale sight of him and all
 Brothers taught you fear. We have reason,
 not without horror and sadness of the sad night
 to think back, through which the sanctuary was desolate,
 much blood of our people was shed, and our Bune
 whose brothers were scattered to the four winds; but
 We also remember it with pleasure, we dedicate it
 felf our sanctuary anew, when we remember that
 we survive through this darkness and the loss—
 escaped the pursuit of our enemies. What here—
 under or else would like to be hidden, I can now
 not yet discover; but it will probably be a
 Time will come when this will develop further and you
 felp. look at the darkness with different eyes and sweep
 I now turn to the hieroglyphs of this Tep=
 pichs. If you seem to be equally dark, I can
 I cannot give you such clear instruction on everything=
 than you would expect or require, then
 I would like to say this to you as a consolation, that it may be the last.
 It is today the last time that I. You with pictures under=
 Behave according to your wishes, which were given to you by the most venerable
 fupon the duties recommended by the master, so will
 this imagery stops, the curtain is raised
 will be, people will speak more clearly, and you will
 to admire the truth to be lucky. The color that=
 The carpet is, as you can see, red; remember
 the but of our fraternity brothers; but remember also,
 that the fire colour is the body colour of the high Scottish federal brothers
 derfschaft is; without it we are nothing, because everything depends on the
 Love and blood is founded. You can see here
 the temple destroyed, the pillars broken, the steps are
 separated; this should relieve you of all the sad
 Depict the fates that our order has experienced. It is a
 Became the prey of strangers, our brothers are destroyed=
 fpreads. Just remember the loss we suffered
 have the cruelty whereby the folly of some among
 us, by all, is atoned for; so it is not permitted for me to
 – | N317

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to name the time when we were a prey to greed
 and become a victim of pride. But,
 nor have our secrets been kept; nor has
 No one dared to cross these lines. At their side=

ten you will find four lights; what they actually mean can
 I will not reveal it to you. It is enough if I tell you,
 that the fourfoldness leads to the threefoldness and this to the unity
 founded. Do you want to include the four elements'
 understand, you want to think about the four regions of the
 Heaven, think of the square stone, I let
 You have the choice; you can't go too far
 from the truth, and even if it is darker around
 It would be like the thickest midnight. They go a way,
 as you see, and even if you look from different sides
 come, then return to where you came from=
 men, like the rivers into the sea. The
 Names, letters, and hieroglyphs that will lead you to an
 whose time will become clear by itself. Up to this point
 the devastation has gone, nothing further. The outer shell
 is broken, even the rubble has reached the sanctuary
 flew, but the bright shining star has not yet appeared to us.
 robs; his light still shines in the darkness, and the darkness
 fterniß has not understood it. They still find around him
 feven stars, which have their multiple meanings,
 and in a certain, but in a different relationship show
 Just what the nine stars that you see on
 the apprentice carpets. In a
 In other respects, however, they find a different interpretation and
 Beftrue: the brightly shining star can without
 fhis, fufficiently he is still alone in the firmament, and
 thus serves the whole world; but as soon as we make him
 Choose a leader who will show us the way to the sanctuary
 and should light us to work, as soon as these seven stars
 necessary because they lead to greater clarity and perfection
 But you will probably hear a lot about this in the future=
 which give a closer light. Here you see neither sun
 nor moon. The sight of these two lights find
 we were robbed by the violence of our enemies
 but we always have the night with its silence
 loved because they are devoted to the sanctuary and the

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Rest at work is appropriate; but how highly we value their service
 ftime, you can see that from the fact that we gave them both the bic:
 ft place in our interior; because without
 fhey we would not be what we have been and still really
 feven the brightly shining star would not help us without them
 cannot serve as a guide in the dark. They
 finally find here in the middle of the temple a square golden
 Box; I cannot tell you what is contained in it,
 for the time has not yet come for all the ceilings of The
 eyes. The position of the people around it is
 chen columns will explain the riddle to you in some way,

no less the name Je= written on it in a triangle
hova. This can be a pleasure for you because the
The master word lost through the death of Hiram is here=
lich, and could give you almost more concepts than you
fonft. You will also find the tomb of Hiram,
the sad monument of the wickedness of the world, the warning
Teaching to keep our secrets secret; but they find
also the hill with the green caffia, which will give you the meadow=
the creation of our master fol in memory. The
The vessels below are vessels of purification, and form
which you have the purity of morals that every Scottish
Brother must have in order to have a share in our
secrets, and as a true servant of God
to enter the temple. Above you will find the
Bond of friendship, this sacred symbol of the Order and

of our fraternity brothers, who, although they are all over
surface of the earth, but only one
fy community because they are descended from one
fplucke find, aim at the same purpose, in the same
mysteries consecrated, led through the same paths, to
measured by the same rule and measure, and by one
nkind of spirits are animated. These are the concepts
my brother, who fowe ft of our secrets and of
the hieroglyphs that you still find here,
ben. You will be happy if all these covers of your
eyes will be dimmed if you really
will recognize what you now through pictures Agürlich
is shown. You are close to it, it is only a
Step you may dare to take, but now you will find

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nor the means to do so. Patience and wisdom, those experienced in
Examinations, and the steadfastness demonstrated during the examinations=
Feit will bring you more over time. The
The seriousness you see here must give you worthy concepts
the effort we make to remember
to hide from our fellow brothers,
generate concepts in you that are appropriate to the matter. _
The unselfishness with which we have accepted you must
increase in you the notions of respect that you have for the=
guilty of secrets. Take all this,
as you certainly can with reason, to a safe
scale, and you will see for yourself what I
It is not possible to put it in a closer light now,
and you can, if only once some correct terms
are grasped by the mysteries, do not easily get lost.
But don't just think about it here.
The Masters in the Lodges are not only responsible for order

given, they also direct our steps towards the right
 way, they protect us from falling, and prevent by
 the light that we do not get lost on the dark paths
 and get on the wrong path, which leads us from an abyss
 would easily fall into the other. Here it is easiest
 to stumble; the fall is all the more dangerous because at the same time our
 mind is numbed and we then find it difficult to form concepts
 mels that are cleansed of all prejudices. He=

Therefore, open your thoughts to your master
 alone, and follow the means he gives you
 Nothing surpasses the reverence for
 the deity. As a creature, this is already a strict
 Law, so much more than Freemasons, and even more than
 a brother of the High Scottish Lodge. We recommend you
 the most careful observation of all the duties assigned to you by your
 Stand imposed and justice demands of you; practice
 You humanity, humility, charity, generosity, joy=

ity, abstinence and all virtues. Be especially
 but faithful to the duties to which you are committed=

lich, the blessing of prudence will be upon
 They come and the light from your sanctuary. I wish
 Wishing you happiness and peace from the morning,
 from where peace comes." If the declaration of the temple

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(fol probably hot carpet) undertaken, fo asks the master
 nor the catechism; if this has happened, then
 he lets the newly admitted person come before him again and says
 to him: "I should give you, my brother, your sword
 return; but it is not our custom,
 us to use it. But I will now give you the
 Position of the brother on guard, defend and cover
 She protects this high lodge against all strangers who approach her.
 So start your job right away." The newcomer:

mene then goes to the door, gives fih to the Frère gardien
 to recognize him; he hands him the sword, takes part in his
 Stelle, and the former Frère gardien takes over
 the row of brothers. If nothing else to say
 is, the Master closes the lodge as follows: Master.
 Four times most venerable brother, first superior, how high is it
 at the time? Answer: It is four o'clock, the time of the early
 Twilight. Most. Four times most venerable brother second
 Warden, is it time to close this lodge? Answer: Yes, it is
 is the right time. Mostly. Since it is the right time,
 I close the high Scottish Lodge in the name of Grog.
 Master of the entire Order, in the name of the Supreme of this
 Scottish Lodge, in the sacred number 3c. He then suggests
 feven metric beats repeated by the leaders
 and says: "The lodge is closed!" |

Catechism.

This only breaks down the instruction into questions, and it
It is therefore sufficient to remember only a few individuals. The Can=

When asked, didat said: "he had in the innermost chamber
of the temple in the darkness and he had worked
the bright shining star and an experienced master
as a leader!" Q. How was the temple desolate?
Ans. By the hands of the unholy and by the wicked
of the soldiers. Q. What did you find there? Ans.
The stones are thrown here, the rubble of the pillars
laid on the cross, the grave of our slain master, the
Hill with the Caffia, but still the flaming star with
surrounded by seven others, and all the treasure of heaven.
Q. What was it? Ans. A square-shaped
golden Kaften with the on it in a triangle
written name Jehovah. Q. What does it mean?

| 488:

Answer: The perfection in the number of three and four
and the master word of the high Scots, fo in the temple verse
gone, but on the islands
has been rediscovered.
The Grand Cross of St. John or the perfect
Masons Lodge.
Opening of the lodge.

The mighty master and the leaders make the great
Sign with outstretched arms and remain standing like this.
– then the master asks the brother Marfhal: Mostly. Are we
All perfect? March. As far as people are concerned,
Mostly illustrative marshal, looks at those present, whether
they can all stretch out their right hand worthily. (The
Marfhal looks around.) March. Mighty master, it is
Everything is fine. Mostly. So let's start! (It will be the
made great signs). Are you a perfect mason?
March. Mighty Master, I am. Master. Rejoice in this
fes? Marfch. Yes, me and the knighthood. Mostly. What
shall I know that you are a perfect Mason?
March. On the sign, words and grips. Mostly. Give me
the sign. (It is done.) Mostly. Give me the word.
(It is given in the ear.) Usually. Give me the handle.
(He goes around.) Mostly. What is the bell? March.
The perfect time. Mostly. Which is it? March. There
the guards woke up in horror. Mostly illustrative
Brothers first and second Anffeher and other lovely knights
ter, the Lodge of Perfect Manter is open. The
Master knocks three times nine times. The foremen repeat
these blows. l |
| Reception.
| The brother assistant prepares with another brother the

Candidate who is in a darkened room.

He is told that he has worn the ribbon for a long time without knowing what it means. He is considered to be dig to tell him everything now. But before anything could happen, he must examine whether his previous performance is not hypocrisy to get behind the secret. If He then solemnly assured that he would not had, so one asks: whether he would then continue and, if it is still possible, to improve more and more; whether

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he helps his fellow human beings in every way with his property and blood whether he wanted to confess the faith of which he when obtaining the knighthood, live and die whether he would completely submit to his duties, which they wanted to read to him; and whether he had any suspicions, that there was something evil in the secrets he had learned The current brother knight of the Loge fine answers, and the Master commands, the Recipient should think carefully again in the dark, and alone, whether he is able to. He is left alone for a while, then the brother Affeffor goes to him and leads him into the Lodge. Brother Affeffor knocks three times and the two Brothers Overseers repeat it, then Brother Mar= says fhall: "There is a knock." My. Look who is knocking!

March. It is the brother Commander N., who demands, |

incorporated into the secrets of the perfect masters The. Most. Let him in. The candidate enters, and the brother Marfhal leads him to the master, before the Throne of Solomon, who addressed him thus: "My brother the, you are supposed to be presently in the degree of the sublime Ca= pitels, where the secrets of Hiram are revealed to you . are laid entirely before the eyes. Secrets I ask, which since the first degree, up to this, only in Hiero= glyphs and allegories were presented. If you fuch betray, I will rightly pierce you, and will use the same instrument, you to kill to punish myself for such an unfortunate soul and godless creature in the degree of perfect mason, added to the degree of transfiguration= What happened to the To Abiram, the murderer of Hiram, who was murdered, and who received for his treason the punishment he foresaw served. So I ask you now whether you want to remain silent for life and faithfully fine?" Answer: Yes! Mostly. Can and do you want

` also make your last commitment and the salvation of your soul as a pledge, the secret in question at all times and up to your death in your heart? Think about this matter, it is serious. Do you think you cannot keep it can, so I advise you to wait a little longer. On the: Candidate affirmation gives him the mighty master the XXI.

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and XVII. Gapite of the Apocalypse in the hand, sends him into the anteroom and tells him to read these two chapters. Sometimes it happens that the brother orator takes this care of him. which makes a greater impression. The recipient now kneeling, he makes the commitment: "I NN swear and vow at the doors of the new Jerusalem, in our exalted= a chapter, in the presence of God, before whom all things are merely and discovered, as well as in the presence of this assembly of Brothers of perfect masons, never the secrets which will be entrusted to the brothers from the first to the sixth Degree enclosed, even less to betray the profane. = | promise it zealously and solemnly, and if I act contrary to it, fI turn away from the salvation of my soul, and that God = I have compassion for the fall of my soul, which divine grace I surrender myself completely, and all the glory of the future new Jerusalem. God, who is mighty, and whose I make my vow today, I want to help and support me so that I, through the help of the Holy Spirit, fulfill my obligation to hold on until my death, remain strengthened, and lead me once to the gates of the new Jerusalem. As God help and his holy word!" After taking the oath, kiss him the master on the forehead and says: "The great invisible, un= finite, living and governing spirit of all things, which revealed as Father, Son and Holy Spirit, and in which Present You Your Tools, Your Instruments and Signs the knighthood along with your sword and from whom= You the glorious light, a complete calm and the full If you ask for the reward of the Order, I will grant you all this and elevate themselves to a heavenly holy knighthood unite with you forever, in peaceful justice, and . lead once again to the gates of the new Jerusalem. Amen! Alleluia, Amen!" The illustrious leaders together with all Brothers say with him: "Alleluia, Amen!" After this, the mighty master picks him up, kisses him again on the forehead and says to the other brothers: "Rejoice, brothers, such a thing is to have received the title of full member!"

The master then gives him the signal; it is: Train ftried raised hands; the word ft: Lobareth, which means: God is my strong wall. In some lodges the word used is: da Kineth, which means: God

ijt my conquered property. The master now adorns it with the Krenz on the white ribbon and asks: "At present I adorn you with the true sign of the Order, wear it with honor and respect fecrecy until your death among the exalted brothers. Be the most glorious light to the brothers of the lower ranks and Strive with all your might to preserve our holy and divine

Order to flourish. I hereby give you

Power to perform all those sacred functions:
which the Apostles of Christ in the first
Church: Keep the Word
God's pure!"

This is followed by the following sentence: Meriter. Now I want I will also give you a complete idea of the hieroglyphs. Illustrator Brother First Overseer, what does the rough stone of Apprentices? Answer: The law by which men lived before God revealed the law through Moses. Fr. The cubic stone of the journeymen? Ans. The Law of Moses. Fr. The drawing board of the Master? Answer. The Gospel. Fr. The three lights? Answer. The Trinity. Q. The jagged frame? Ans. The front= slope of the temple. Q. The flaming star? Ans. The Star which the wise men from the East saw. Fr. Who is Hiram? Ans. A symbol of Christ. Fr. What does the middle chamber? Ans. The holy of holies. Fr. What is What do the three companions who killed Hiram mean? Answer: The seamen who persecuted Christ the most. Fr. Where is your Lodge? Answer: In me, around me and with me. Question: Why ift St. John the Baptist the patron saint of masons? Answer: Because he first saw the Trinity. Q. Why does the Masons the children of widows? Answer of Bethlehemiti- fic child murder. (Here, the poor are given a collective melt.) Fr. My brother, you are a perfect mason and Knight of St. John. Answer: Yes, I am, and I have everything enough. Q. How did you come to this position? Answer. Through God, my secrecy and my faithfulness, and through great trials and glorious deeds. Fr. Where will you Receive your reward? Answer: In the new Jerusalem. Q. What is the bell? Ans. It is neither time nor hour. Master. Illustrious Brothers Overseer, announce to the brothers that there is neither time nor hour. (It happens.)

The lodge is closed with the Te Deum in Excelsis.

See men

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THE
STOCK MARKET AND COMPANY FRAUD

IN GERMANY.

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Chapter "Economists and Founders in Parliament" may not be reprinted.

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Kin „„

AND

FOUNDATION FRAUD

(SECOND PART OF "THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND COMPANY FRAUD
IN BERLIN")

FROM

OTTO GLAGAU.

"We must be informed and everyone
must be convinced that the torch
illuminated to the last corner
Then the people will be calm s

Mr. Lasker on February 15, 1873
in the Prussian House of Representatives,

LEIPZIG.
PUBLISHED BY PAUL FROHBERG.
1877.

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Impersonal. Q 488€) 3

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Whoever wants to live peacefully, the wise man gives \$S
The wise advice to keep your mouth shut at all times, X
He must open it for praise and glory. %
This was already considered the best by the ancients, S\$
To protect fid from danger and intrigue
And from the envy of ruling powers. 4.
He who is bolder should limit himself x
To walk on the beaten path ty
The mild phrases that offend no one. \$
He prays, that he does not harm anyone: 3
One must take into account the need St
And don't throw the child out with the Sade! 4.
Even then he will be proud and with pleasure x
The space of life surging, from the diaper F
Up to the pall – no one will beat him. \$y
But if Giner fid) from the find \$

Pick one out to show him to the people
And to exclaim: "Look! He's doing the trick!" –

Then, immediately after the real silence
The terror is broken, up to the stars
A noise and a slander arose:

"Listen! He's looking for Scandal and he likes him!
But may he not be heard –
Personalities are far removed from us nobles!"

So shout all who were hit at the same time
Feeling when the heavy words resound,
And at their feet they see the abyss open.

Then throw the vassals into the swarm
The prince's gold, the most honourable Lente;
For honesty is characteristic of them all!

And from the pressed leaves the Alente barks:
"Shut his mouth! Get him off the stage!
Throw him to us as if he had been a welcome prey!"

Then one heard from the stands,
From impudence, from the evil signs
Of time and of earnestly demanded atonement.

.^e . See 00000 50,

©

© Pharifiier, Hypocrite without equal, R
You know not beauty, respect or honour, 1
When it comes to achieving common advantage – +
How the scissors tremble in your hands! 4
O lay them down, that they do not lay your hands 4
And, more importantly, the coupons – 4,
And remember: This is the beginning and the end! 4
&lndderadatfc, on 13 April 1873, after the À

Lasker's "Enihükungen". 5

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et Mes en D Dee ee" ee ee" £0 40740" 2 © ee * Tea:
< TTT A cas eee. cd Ress he
*

x At the last founding.

Long had fallen, finally fallen

Any fol founding,

And it seemed obvious to everyone,

That there is nothing left to establish.
: Then breaks out with furious snorting,

Like the boar in the Föhrenthal,
The Glagan from the "Gartenlaube"
And founds – founds the scandal.

Kladderadatsch, on February 20, 1876, after the
Glagau's revelations.

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PA LE PE ARR EIS ARS SEALS

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The Stock Corporation Act and 15 | Billion Dollar Business" ;

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There is a lack of iodine!

Textile start-ups:

The benefactors of society

The press in the service of the stock exchange and the founders

"Economists" and founders in parliament
register

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ent?

Foreword.

When the first part of this work appeared in early 1876, I was not prepared for him to attract such attention. lively dignity, since a large part of the content has already been the "Gartenlaube" had found wide distribution. The book gave rise to stormy parliamentary debates.

On February 5, the German Reichstag MP quoted it as Ludwig against Mr. Miquel, but he was defeated by Eugen Richter and associates, and even his faction nosse, Mr Windthorst-Meppen, considered it necessary to to solemnly disavow. Mr. Lasker assured me that my book contains "knowingly or unknowingly untruths" because su. A. claims: since the death of Dr. Zabel he (Laskey) and Bamberger, the actual editors of the "Nationalzeitung". With this genuinely Talmudistic trick, Lasker brought charges against his friend, the great founder Miquel; and the modern Cato used the tribune, to suspect a book he only heard about, that he didn't even want to read it! Mr. Miquel defended Pitiful, but almost the entire German press, until nari Petersburg and New York, explained: Miquel had "worthily and "brilliantly" justified.

Ber: When on March 29, 1876, the buried for three and a half years Report of the Special Investigation Commission on the Iron bahn ~ Concession system in the Prussian House of Representatives finally

'was

– VIII –

came to the meeting, it was the multiple founder, Mr. von Kardorff, who used my book to make up for the insults, which he suffered from Lasker. He had previously boasted that he did not have the "courage du ruisseau", and now he publicly called me the "main matador of our pasquinades". But that was the least I had for Mr. von Kardorff. In the preface to my In this book I have printed the famous letter, where a Parliamentarian apologized: he was among the founders to act as legislators "without loss of assets"

but full of generous consideration I had remained silent that this practical representative of the people, Mr. von Kardorff. In return, he insulted me openly Parliament! But even more. Ludolf Parisius, whom I met Ehren was named because he once pointed out in the state parliament that the police chiefs von Wurmb, von Gerhard and von Brandt served as supervisory board members of joint-stock companies – Mr. Parisius jumped up and shouted: My book proves, “with what impudence and worthlessness a certain kind of writers”, my book contains “lies and deceptions slanders” – because it claims: the passage which Lasker as Syndic of the Municipal Mortgage Bond Office, is a Sinecure. “The city of Berlin does not grant sinecure!” thundered Parisius; and even Lasker was compelled to remark: The Pfandbrief Office is “not really a municipal institution, but but only under the supervision of the city authorities a company, which is based on reciprocity.” – Mr. Lasker’s post is “a very laborious and very responsible task, the work is growing every day,” declared Mr Parisius; and Now I ask this honest man: What do you call a place

which allows Mr. Lasker to spend 9 months in the parliaments sit, and travel for 3 months in the summer? If that is not a sinecure, what else is it? – But it Things were about to get even better. In the same session,

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Mr Parisius opposed von Kardorff because he had given me a Pasquillanten, and he suddenly declared: “In the There is also a lot of truth in the book.” – Isn’t that to laugh out loud, and can one even seriously?! Mr Parisius has completely of taste and tact already demonstrated by his writing: “The Referendarius Heinrich von Mühler’s Poems”; Mr. Parisius is considered by his own political friends to be a Idiot, and in the by-elections to the Reichstag, in as a ‘comical figure’. Mr Parisius is, as I later found out, himself a member of the supervisory board. Under his The palace revolution took place in the “Berlin Aquarium”, which overthrew the previous director, Dr. Brehm, and who was replaced by the personal friend of Mr. Parisius. Mr. Parisius, who in 1871 was zealous against civil servants as supervisory board members, has now happily reached the point where he is in a Electoral Association said: The legislation and especially the Actien- geb etz is not to blame for the economic hardship, since things aren't looking any better in other countries, like Austria. The meeting of 29 March 1876, in which the report the Special Investigation Commission on the agenda

stood, presented an unspeakably pitiful and downright disgusting Drama. Mr. Lasker, who turned an accuser into a °ster, a lawyer of the parliamentary founders, "If through one of his endless boring speeches the matter dead, making the house tired and weary. Only later In the afternoon, when the hall had already cleared, the tus chtlen listeners have already left the crowded stands MP Schröder-Lippstadt took the floor, md he now chivalrously supported my book without being to be confused by the shouting of the "liberal" founders. HE They also resisted and writhed, they had to stand en, and under his lashes they beat themselves like the

» ats bürgerzeitung" said, "the last founder killers gently

HE a

into the bushes." It was indeed a great shameful "Retirade" which Mr. Lasker and his comrades carried out. Mr. von Bennigsen initially seemed to sit quietly in the presidential chair. to want to conquer him, and only left him when his much-invoked Foundation: Hannover-Altenbecken came into view.

My book also found an echo in the courtrooms. was asserted against the founders, and then again called upon by them to defend themselves. So in a trial before the Berlin Criminal Court, where the accused guilty wanted to prove with the help of my book that The foundation they made was, among all other things, best and most decent. Even in that much-mentioned Cri-trial in Moscow, where the defendant Landau from my Book long passages about the characterization of his comrade and alleged seducer, Baruch Hirsch Strausberg. Incidentally, the press, including the tele-graphen-Bureaux, in matters of the "Railway King" so look so lied that we still don't know: is this Man is convicted, or is he still only considered a "witness" detained in Russia? In any case, the advertisement that in the newspapers is constantly promoting Strausberg, that the miracle doctor, who is now apparently completely penniless, still has large resources.

From the press, which I consider to be complicit in the great dizziness, it is natural that they I couldn't find my book to my liking. Only a few Newspapers gave him recognition, but even these did not provide a detailed discussion. Various papers, including the "German Imperial and Prussian State Gazette", requested review copies, but still did not dare Review. My book seemed so dangerous to everyone!

To vent their anger, the founders' press began to see if she could find anything that would make me suspect or expose. The Stettiner "Ostseezeitung" "revealed"

suddenly that I was in a 1864, 12 years ago, written article about Fritz Reuter, "Old Kamellen" with "Alte Camellias". This "revelation" is said to have been Berlin's "Economic Society" is to be held and has now made the rounds in the press. I speak not from such subordinate papers as Berliner "Tribüne", "Leipziger Tageblatt", but even first-rate journals such as the "Weser-Zeitung" and the "Weltblatt", the "Kölnische" were not ashamed to tell such a silly story. If I had really committed that slip-up, what would what would that prove? However, I was able to demonstrate conclusively that he is not even a burden to me that there is a mere printing error, and I requested the Correction, but several newspapers refused to do so! Another "revelation" that came from Berlin newspapers accused me of plagiarism, which I also committed long ago years ago. Which writer could such an accusation should not be made, and against whom it has not been raised, rightly or wrongly! Even against our classics! I am one of those authors which itself was badly plundered, used more than mentioned and I have never worried about it. However, An attempt was made in the "Literarisches Centralblatt" and in the "Magazine for Foreign Literature" me as a plagiarist because I had included in a travel sketch the article of a Others, without citing the source, should have used it; whereupon I simply replied that I was content to use the source from which we both – I and the author of that article – created together.

A major thrust was undertaken by the paper which, as Hardly anyone else has fed the great fraud and served with all his might, the Berlin "Nationalzeitung". After hearing about the insane denunciation ciant Titus Oates, about the slobbering Thersites

– XII –

who dominates the market with his slander, and ranted about the creeping Basilio, who had tell what shameful things Thersites claims – brought she read a Sunday feature by Karl Frenzel, under the gripping title: "A Short Chapter on Slander". Mr Frenzel, too "decent" and too brave to do things and to call the people by their full names, because he

otherwise be summoned before the criminal judge, or a
could incur other punishment – serves his readers
the following story: “Gustav is a small speculator,
He has earned several thousand thalers with great effort and
won some lucky “coups” with it. A new un-
company appears, a Lindenbaugesellschaft. The “Pro-
ject” makes sense, the “Prospect” promises significant dividends
denden: Gustav invests his capital in it and loses everything.
Now anger comes over him, a justified bitterness,
he rests his head on his arm and reaches for the pen Juve-
nals. The foundations are gone, throw the founders after them!”
– Well, Mr Frenzel, you tell the story very nicely, but you
do not stick to the truth. Let me tell the story
correct; I know that Gustav well, and I also know
somewhat – you, Mr. Frenzel. – Gustav is not a speculator
lant, but he is your equal; he was even for many years,
ie from the dizziness, your wall neighbor, namely co-worker
contributor to the arts section of the “Nationalzeitung”. Gustav has
made no lucky “coups”, but everything he
He only committed the crime of
Folly for his good money shares of the “Lindenbauverein”
The “Prospect” did not tempt him, because the green
who, including one Excellency, had been so cautious,
not to publish a “prospect” at all, and that saved them
outside the prison. They were under investigation for eight months,
and the prosecutor finally stated on the record that
This is a great shameful fraud that is morally

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to be condemned without fail, but unfortunately not to be prosecuted
No, Mr Frenzel, what prompted Gustav to sell the shares
to buy was the belief in your own virtuous newspaper,
were the editorial advertisements in the “Nationalzeitung”.
Your college, Mr. Julius Schweitzer, for whom you are so enthusiastic
occurred, reported in numbers 73, 74, 78, 80, 83, 89, 91 and
99 of the “Nationalzeitung”, year 1872 – please read
after, Mr Frenzel – from the “Lindenbauverein” nothing but good
and happy things, such as the fact that the issued share capital is far
oversubscribed and a strong reduction in registrations
must take place that for several parcels already high
Offers were available, and that a corner plot with 9000 Thaler
the square rod and other parcels were paid similarly.
Gustav then bought the shares and found himself shamefully
deceived by revealing that of all those reports
Not a word of what was said was true, everything was a lie.

The loss was certainly painful, but not because of that
took up, as you subtly insinuate, Gustav “the pen of Juvenal”. He
wrote his articles against the fraud and the fraudsters,

to educate the public. If he had removed those articles broken, he would have spared even individual personalities – he could have made up for his loss twenty times over. has, as he can prove, directly and indirectly given him a lot of money offered; but he did not accept it, he continued writing quietly. She, Mr Frenzel and other smart people will find this unbelievable. logical or at least very simple-minded. You close your Feuilleton with the words: “For alas! I strike at my sinful breast; all of us, whether we are Otto or Anton, Heinrich or Karl, whether we bless the founding era or wish: we only write because we need it, otherwise we certainly wouldn’t be writing!” – So that is Your creed, Mr Frenzel? – Your name is Karl by first name? – and indeed you act accordingly. You are without question a man of knowledge and taste,

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In my eyes, you are even more important as critics than even Mr. Paul Lindau, you have a fine, sure judgment. Why do you write year after year year after year those three and four volume novels that are still more entertaining than the most boring library fodder, and the Your numerous publishers create such painful memories? Why do you tear down the great poet Paul Lindau, who his play “A Success” in the “National-newspaper” as a mere doer, and then lift him up again in the “Deutsche Rundschau” on the shield by clicking here say: Paul Lindau is a character who can be found on the modern stage cannot be overlooked? Why do you first against Mr. von Hülsen, who tolerated that Paul Lindau brought you on stage, and afterwards the Berlin General Intendant in the tables of history – – You do all this because, unfortunately, you need it have; “You only write because you need to, otherwise you certainly did not write”. You also wrote “A short chapter on slander” from one's own Conviction, written only on behalf of your boarders, because a few months later you were zealous against the “Wagnerian” in Baireuth and called them in the now common omi-nological sense a “theatre foundation”. So sharply condemned share here; and yet the “Wagnerei” is a foundation only in the family, which only concerns the people who are and who, it seems, with their foundation are completely satisfied.

Of course, Mr Frenzel, your dimension applies to You and the vast majority of your colleagues. But no Rule without exception, and as such exception I allow to introduce you to that Gustav or Otto – as you like –

Everything that Gustav or Otto wrote – and he
However, he does not write too much – he has written out of full
procreation, even from inner urge, without compulsion, fear or

KT –

Consideration, and always written with full responsibility.
He is one of those writers who do not model their pen,
depending on whether they write for this or that paper, but
who, in turn, demand that the paper in question provide them with con-
cessions. Without question, this species is already rare
but she is, thank God! still
not extinct. And God bless you, Mr Frenzel!

The Jewish joke papers, “Kladderadatsch”, “Wespen”
and “Ulk”, who called their co-religionist Lasker, because of his
“Revelations” against the founders, placed under the stars
were eager to portray me as a mere “slanderer” and
We live in a Christian world and
Liturgical-Germanic state, but what is right for the Jew here,
is never fair to the Christian; the same thing for which the
The Jew is showered with honors, only brings the Christian
Scorn and insult. To the second part of my book
To discredit in advance, the founding press spread the
Autumn 1876: I was charged with insulting a supervisory board member
“excluding the fine” to three weeks in prison
condemned, and later published other, equally impossible
ical findings. “Over Land and Sea”, the magazine
of Mr. Eduard von Hallberger, also a multiple
Council of Views, published a long article glorifying
by Baruch Hirsch Strausberg, and incorporated here: the
Judge found me guilty of “defamation.”
How easy it is with the thousands of names and dates,
which my book contains, an inaccuracy, an error under
run; but that would not be an insult or even a “mis-
defamation”! However, because of the first part, three
Persons have complained against me, three noble Jews, but these
Lawsuits are still pending, and two of the plaintiffs have
As a result of her complaint, the public prosecutor’s office will intervene.
because of their involvement in the cases I treated
Foundations and knowingly false denunciations

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ciation. I will provide further information after the processes have been completed.
share. |

I am prepared for this part too

Founder press a cry of rage, a flood of suspicion
ties, and that is why I want to give the reader a
Those papers that are against me at the
worst suffering, are through their participation and assistance
most seriously compromised by dizziness.

In this volume I discuss the established
Factories and related; also "The press in the service of
Stock Exchange and the Founder" and "Economists and Founders in
"Parliament". I have written these two chapters with regard to
only outline the already large scope of the book
I still have a lot of potential for these two topics.
Material for offer, which I will process later. Should
the second part will receive a similar reception as the first,
so it is my intention to have a third one follow,
to discuss the mines, banks and railways here,
and also to bring the following articles: The General
meetings and the audience; The "de-greening
ments"; The "invalid" Reich funds; The founders of
Court; The consequences of fraud; The blessing of
"crash"; The defects and damages of the stock market.

Finally, I would like to point out that my
Play "Shares" has been published in bookstores. Although
this piece, which exposes the stock market and company founding fraud
matically, by outstanding dramaturges and theatre
directors have declared it to be highly effective on stage, it has
have not yet dared to perform on stage – out of sheer
Fear of the Jews and founders. So I had no choice,
as the play became accessible to the audience through printing
close.

Berlin, April 1877. Otto Glagau.

To the introduction.

The history of the foundations and emissions from 1870
to 1873 is the story of an incredibly big and bold,
sophisticated and intense dizziness, such as he has never
The statistician Engel, himself a multiple founder,
calculates the price losses that the public has to pay for the
shares traded on the Berlin Stock Exchange, to about 700 million
lion thalers. Of the foundations of the fraudulent period,
However, barely half of the Berlin price list is listed
so that the total loss was estimated at around 1500 million
lion thalers – a sum which the
huge war reparations that France has to pay,
But what do these price losses mean compared to
about the wounds that dizziness has inflicted on the general

prosperity, faced with the crisis in trade and Industry that has been devastating Germany for years, and whose end cannot yet be foreseen; compared to the emergency that weighs on the people, filling them with discontent and filled with bitterness, ever larger hordes of social democrats into the arms, and in various places riots have already broken out and revolts! How much does the German People have lost their reputation and prestige; how quickly the fame it had just achieved fades and disappears How much has it lost in honesty and morality, in virtue and religion, in hard work and thrift, in

Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II.b

– XVIII –

Discipline and morality! The most serious and unnatural violations breaking and entering are the order of the day, murder and robbery, burglary and theft make town and country unsafe, fraud and Embezzlement is rampant like epidemics, suicide is epidemic. Beggars and vagabonds roam in droves around, the prisons and penitentiaries are overcrowded, the Number of civil and criminal proceedings, bankruptcy, subjugations and executions are legion.

All these are the immediate consequences of the stock market and Founding fraud, and this is again mainly the work of the Jews and Semites. With the enormous number of start-ups are the actual creators and makers – Jews and their accomplices are unfortunately recruited from all layers of society up to the high nobility and up to were among the first officials. Their main allies, however, whose Help in counsel and deed, whose influence and power they were “economists” and parliamentarians, Lieutenants terates and advocates.

How to finely thread the foundation, to cleverly interpret the law protect the founders from danger and harm, ie from responsibility must be preserved, this was taught and shown by the Lawyer. One and the same lawyer drafted the statutes, took the individual acts, staged the various founding Comedies, certified that the necessary deposit on the subscribed share capital was paid, submitted the applications to the Commercial judge, and even drafted the ments, which were mostly accepted. One and the same Advocat acted as notary at the constituent and at the later general meetings, where, if the shareholders rebelled, he bravely supported the founders; or let to elect themselves to the Supervisory Board, which the famous Stock Corporation Act not even forbid, and then acted as “Syndicus” of the

Society. Certain Berlin lawyers acted as supervisors
supervisory boards in a dozen companies at the same time,

= RIX =

which partly competed with each other. Certain
Berlin lawyers were particularly favored by the founders
they have the most and the laziest societies
One of them had joined the
partnership agreements, which he recorded so numerous, even a
form lithographed; and if he should certify,
that the necessary payment is made by the "first subscribers"
he was simply left in a semi-dark cupboard
Many lawyers have a
We have acquired wealth and would like to use it wholeheartedly
In addition to the standard fees,
At every founding they receive a Douceur of hundreds and thousands
They were given shares, referred to as supervisory
received fat royalties, acted directly as co-founders and "First
'Drawstringers', and are sometimes even on the prosecution
bank, lawyers and stock market journalists were invited to
Supporting the founders for the general meetings
where they appeared as satisfied, grateful shareholders.
On various occasions, for example in the trial against the founders of the
Spritbank Wrede and in the investigation against the Berlin
Societätsbrauerei, the defendants claimed that they
had only followed the advice of the lawyer. With regard to
In this regard, in the last-mentioned case, the judge
free; and the prosecutor himself said: the matter was "so
brilliantly constructed" that it cannot be dealt with.
Too many Jews have also penetrated the legal profession,
and in Berlin the Semitic lawyers will soon be
weigh. -

It took a long time until the public prosecutor finally
(perhaps only on higher orders) decided to fight against some green
At first she did it in a rather unskillful
way; presumably she was, like the judges, in the green
mysteries of the earth were not yet sufficiently initiated, and so the
Defendants are almost always acquitted in the first instance.

+ b*

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Only when things became more and more scandalous, the
public discontent grew louder and louder, began in Berlin,
on the Rhine and elsewhere the so-called founder processes,

which, hardly by chance, were directed against persons who were multiple professional founders were known, and a
As a defender of the very
Lawyers appeared for the wealthy defendants, some of whom founders themselves, with true passion, with amazing Audacity against the public prosecutor, designation terms such as "founder" and "founder's salary" for "nicknames" and the lying prospectuses as mere newspaper advertisements and permitted commercial advertisements. Although the number of those convicted remained extremely low, the The startup press raised a huge outcry. They complained about Denunciation and persecution, and threatened with a Emigration of the founders; she began to employ prosecutors and to condemn judges as heretics and to treat the condemned as martyrs. celebrate. The one in the matter of the Rheinische Effectenbank with 6 weeks in prison sentenced Commerzienrath Victor Wendel-city from Cologne brought the inhabitants of Godesberg, the Mayor at the head, an ovation, offered him in an address the "wreath of honour", such impudent bahren seems to have been unsuccessful. Soon after the trial against Abel and his comrades was announced in Berlin circles: there would not be much more to come. And there was not much anymore. Although almost half of the registry of the Berlin Commercial Court is located at the public prosecutor's office, although the newspapers reported that there were persecution of Berlin-based foundations exclusively have three investigating judges and several criminal commissioners, and there are 80 trials are still in the pipeline – since then only very few and fairly insignificant cases for public hearing Various things, such as those against the authors the Mosgau silverware factory (p. 385) and the

– XXI –

great founder Julius Alexander, went beyond the Scrutinial proceeding. Against the founders of the Wöhlert Mechanical Engineering Institute: Braun-Wiesbaden, City Councillor Pohle, F. Wöhlert, Gustav Markwald and FW Krause (not FW von Krause, as we correct here on page 35) the pre-investigation was opened, but no charges were brought because the The above-mentioned denied that the report, which was carried in all newspapers, spect, against which they never protested publicly, signed In the trials against Spritbank Wrede and against the founders of the Sudenburg machine factory rejected the same excuse; but here she suggested through, although witnesses testified that they were on the prospect shares. The realization sounded like a mockery second instance in the case of Rheinische Effectenbank, the acquitted all defendants and the defendant against Caution Gustav Horn, who had left but then fled, for the

declared himself solely guilty! In other trials, too, the convicted persons were acquitted by the appeal judge, and certain cases do not seem to be resolved at all, insofar as the Prussian High Court has acquitted the partly partly condemning previous findings and the Cases referred to the second instance for retrial Prussian courts issued remarkably lenient judgments: Theodor Miether, author of the infamous "Pinneberger Union", was convicted of "forgery of documents" under the assumption of "mitigating Circumstances" to three months, the general founder Heinrich Quistorp was sentenced to only two months. The Saxon Courts, on the other hand, do not seem to understand humor: Adalbert Kräger and Emil Quellmalz, founders of Saxon-Austrian-Braun-coal company – (Quellmalz played a outstanding role at many General Assemblies, where he as an avenger of the unfortunate shareholders) – each received one year in prison; Gottlieb Behrend, Director of the Machine bauanstalt Münnich in Chemnitz, was even 3 years old

– XXII –

3 months. The Mainz court also sentenced the Director of the Rheinische Actienbrauerei, Dr. JB Moritz to 18 months in prison. What is remarkable is the extraordinary decent slowness with which in Prussia the founding trials take place. Until the charges are brought comes, several years pass, and then the fraudulent Manipulations during the actual founding, such as the aforementioned Berliner Societätsbrauerei, probably already The foundations of 1871 are already in the past past years, the foundations of 1872 expire in the current year. A little more haste is so urgently needed here! How extraordinarily quickly on the other hand, the convictions in the case of the "Reichsglocke", and How extraordinarily severe were the punishments! After the "Kreuzzeitung" is said to have said at that time that the word be: "You see what we can do. If we want, we have we also need swift justice!"

In various cases, the snail-like creeping justice Nemesis has preempted many founders. violent death, or he was surrounded by spiritual darkness; some laid himself, grabbed the pistol or the rope, or he like that banker in Cologne, whom the stock market press has described so deeply He hardly needed to, because his comrades were brilliantly acquitted in the first instance (condemned in the second case), and Benda Wolff's telegraph Bureau reported to the world: against those who man to his death, the investigation is underway for "Blackmail" is imminent.

Much faster than the founders, their “be-
“slanderers” and “detractors”; these often had to be dealt with more harshly
as if they themselves had created a fraudulent company.
For insulting the Supervisory Board of the Romanian
Railway company was sentenced to 4 months for insult
of the A. Schaafthausen'schen Bankverein for 6 weeks, because

– XXIII –

Insulting the aforementioned Commerzienrath Wendel-
city sentenced to 2 months in prison! A founder who
for forgery of labels, which was then declared bankrupt.
rieth and his proposed agreement was rejected by the court because
he received from the company's treasury entrusted to him a sum
of 3000 thalers wrongfully taken – sued the
“Deutsche Landeszeitung”, which reported on the case and
instead of unlawfully taking the expression
“stolen”; and the injury judge of the
Berlin City Court sentenced the responsible re-
dacteur to a fine of 100 marks, stating:
The plaintiff accuses the plaintiff of unlawful conduct
wise, while the judgment of the bankruptcy judge merely
an immoral act. So painful
The prosecutor and the criminal judge clearly distinguish when it comes to
It is about the honor of a founder, and so you can see that
“Slandering” is far more dangerous than establishing something.
Rough founders were raised to the nobility, rough
Founders are still awarded with medals, titles and honors
At the anniversaries celebrated by great founders,
The heads of the authorities, the notabilities of the
Art and science. Wouldn't it be appropriate to say something
to take more account of public opinion?
“If all the fraudsters from 1870 to 1873 were brought to justice
There was not enough wood in the Bohemian forests
to the dock!” This is how the bank director defended himself.
tor Lederer in Prague against the prosecutor, and the man has
not wrong. His words apply equally to Austria-
Hungary as well as for Prussia and the rest of Germany. But
Nevertheless, among a thousand fraudsters, not only
half a dozen and for all the rest as
Atonement sacrifices are to be made. If the founding processes,
as it now seems, in the sand, so must the people
the sense of justice, the belief in a prompt impartial

– XXIV –

justice system, public morality must be subject to tremendous

Suffer damage, theft and fraud come to light,
honest work and honest earnings are disregarded,
a general corruption takes place, and the New German
The empire is inexorably falling into ruin!!

In recent years, the public prosecutor's office has been very
Claimed by the culture war and the social
democrats, through insults to the majesty and Bismarck.
The Kulturkampf maintains 8 million Catholics who are in
their faith is persecuted, their conscience is oppressed –
and this madness will not be eradicated – in
dull fermentation and increasing bitterness. May the re-
Government may be formally in the right, it is in its
Campaigns against the Catholic Church had not been successful.
The culture war only benefited the founders;
He is the Spanish wall behind which they hide their misdeeds.
behind which they hid after the noise and
Social democracy owes its growth to a
on the part of the police and judicial prosecutions, mainly
but essentially the Manchester legislation and the
Founding fraud. When the latter came to an end, shortly before
the “Krach”, the revolt broke out in Frankfurt am Main, which
against the increase in beer prices. The social demo-
democratic victories in the last Reichstag elections, which were
Germany was immediately preceded by
– and this is a very characteristic omen – a new
Jobber pieces, the violent uplift of the petroleum!
After the elections, petroleum fell as quickly as it
The great moderation with which the social
Democrats accepted their successes, with the admirable
worthy organization with which they, all other parties and
finally think about doing the election agitation, it is when. the
Government at Manchesterpol Rik insists on being sure to

– XXV –

say that in the next elections they will have far more can-
didat that the number of their followers
must grow steadily and rapidly. The great army of workers
worker is fully committed to social democracy, and
the craftsman, the small businessman, yes, approaches her
the little official. Videant consules!

Never, not even during the conflict period, was the number of
Trials for lèse majesté in Prussia as large as
Now that the monarch has surrendered himself to the full, unanimous love of his
People, where even the so-called “enemies of the Reich”
But the Byzantine
Spirit that pervades our time and which is particularly evident in the

Jewish-national liberal press prevails – in the same papers, who once behaved impudently above the masses – denounced every Criticism directed against the state government or against a State institution, immediately as lèse majesté and High treason, and even drags underage children to court. Certain convictions, such as that of the “Berliner Börsen Courier” for derogatory discussion of a tattoo, to nine Months in prison (!) have caused head-shaking among all parties excited. Doesn't the monarch stand high above all newspaper polemic, and can the majesty be so easily offended and get hurt?!

Even more numerous than the lèse majesté are the trials for “insulting Bismarck”; already a own name for it! No minister in the world, on least a constitutional minister, has ever visited the courts set in motion; the autographed criminal charges of the Prince Bismarck is said to already number in the thousands. The prosecutor is even accused of insulting the young Count Bismarck intervened, and one may well ask: did Is this insult also a “public interest”? marcks insults tend to be punished much more severely than even lèse majesté; prosecutors have

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and judges expressly declared: Everything that concerns the prince must be measured with an extraordinary standard Recently, for insulting the prince, Punishments recognized that make the blood run cold; but the servile press has accepted it silently, or probably applauded without considering that the series can reach everyone. The publications à la “Reichsglocke”, who turned against the prince personally are, of course, very regrettable, if only because it is the general cause and only benefit the founders. “See”, the founders now cry, “we are just as slandered as bishops marck!” – and the “Nationalzeitung” immediately added a column “On the History of the Era of Defamation”.

The same press that once did not could belittle him deeply enough, not leave a good hair on his head – the Jewish national liberal press has been working with him since 1866 vile idolatry. Full of slavish subservience and base sycophancy, she admires and praises every word he says, every footstep, she speaks of him in an ever ecstatic manner and gives him predicates that only the monarch and the Members of the Regent House are entitled to. And all this is, as it has now blatantly turned out, miserable hypocrisy and meticulous calculation. As the regularly

Chancellor crisis recurring on 1 April, this time more faith found, the "liberal" press was quite happy to give the prince Bismarck to retire, and considered his Successor Mr. Delbrück or Mr. von Bennigsen is available. This was indeed an insult to Bismarck, and a worse than Count Harry Arnim ever committed.

After all, Prince Bismarck has done such great things and create an exception for him. But as with the Lord and Master, so the "liberal" press also with the "average" ministers she likes; also She knew how to stage royal honours for them. As

= XXVII =

Dr. Falk triumphed on the Rhine in the summer of 1875, reported the newspapers in countless articles about the festivals that organized for him, about the "homage" that was paid to him. As soon as Dr Friedenthal travels, and he seems to like to travel, he is accompanied by the press correspondents, run from every town. In Papenburg, As the "Nationalzeitung" reported, the Liedertafel "Arion" Serenade, "the city was adorned with flags." In Bitburg, the "high guest" gave several long speeches in which he described himself as a 'born practical farmer' and among others, said: he "comes from a family that has been characterized by restless hard work has made it possible to reach that level in the state to climb the ladder that she currently holds." "With numerous With a rich entourage, the distinguished guest drove to the court." "Girls dressed in white presented His Excellency a huge bouquet, and a deputation paid her respectful greeting." – Is there Does it still make a difference whether Friedenthal or the Kaiser comes?

It will now be permitted to invite Messrs Friedenthal, Falk, Delbrück, Camphausen and Achenbach not for tall men Friedenthal has not yet had any significant, ministers have shown rather unfavourable results. They all owe their position to the favor of Prince Bismarck, but they hardly lived up to his expectations. spoken. Delbrück, Camphausen and Achenbach are Manchester people; the disastrous Manchester legislation is with her work, and her regime was a doctrinaire-Manchesterian one. Delbrück and Camphausen, both in intimate relationships are part of large banks and startup houses, have the same supported by huge loans from the state coffers, "in order to save interest", the money from the large Reich funds in highly questionable, currently almost unsaleable values While the government allowed the stock market liberal majority of the Reichstag regional mortgage bonds

and excluded pupil-secure mortgages from purchase, while numerous communes applied for permission a loan application, Delbrück and Camphausen head over heels from the only ad interim approved guaranteed railway priorities over 100 million lion thalers. They preferred to buy the priority rities of the Strausberg railways, against which Lasker had thundered his “revelations” shortly before. Lasker was of course again the confidant and adviser of the Mr Camphausen; Lasker, Friedenthal and Miquel, under the When asked by hand (Who is laughing?) they expressly declared agree that those lazy priorities also in the Provincial Endowment Fund, and when the same now New Year 1876 to the individual provincial associations were to be shown, the scandalous course of drive, which even initially made the “Nationalzeitung” declared highly questionable, and which the government so badly As soon as the priorities, as they would have it Nature had to fall in the course, Mr. Camphausen caught to praise them, to describe them as an absolutely safe investment to recommend, and he continued to do so even when they had already Cours. He repeatedly held formal bull markets Speeches for the stock market, encouraged the audience to buy, _ signaled a change for the better on several occasions, spoke even from the crisis that had already been overcome, and declared the financial Prussia's situation has always been extremely satisfactory, even when the budget actually already showed a deficit. Delbrück suddenly fell ill. “The lucky hand,” as he said the “Nationalzeitung”, “immediately only found strength to to write a letter of resignation.” Delbrück was just going to right time; his position was secured by the parliamentary Debates about the purchase of bad priorities shaken, and he might feel that the things around him were coming together The liberal stock market press has always sought him in vain

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to put him back into action, in vain she spoke of him, as if he had not been eliminated at all or only temporarily and recommended him to every suitable and inappropriate Opportunity: he was no longer desired, and limited to the presidency of the “Association for the Promotion of Trade

fleisses'', where his student and admirer Achenbach spoke of him boasted that his very name was a "program and "Banner". Camphausen often threatened to leave , but remained, although eventually liberal newspapers tapped into it, and even the ungrateful financial newspapers about attacked him.

Camphausen and Achenbach have for the unstoppable ongoing crisis has shown very little understanding. Like the liberal stock market press, they long denied the need and wanted to help the sick industry by "increasing the work performance" and cuts in wage rates back to the legs help. In the midst of the crisis, Mr Achenbach increase rail freight rates by 20 percent, which of course according to the already so much inflated Food prices increased even further, he raised the round-trip tickets He shortened the validity period of return tickets. Nothing characterizes him better than a speech he recently gave in the aforementioned club, at Delbrück's side, and in which, according to the "Nationalzeitung", he was given the following profound meaningful words: "One is certainly inclined to to become wavering in his views in such difficult Time when what once seemed to be strong suddenly ly shaken, where one sees those who were previously firm, But I believe it is precisely the duty to hold on to the intention of calm examination in such a time of the circumstances, so that one does not go from one extreme falls into the other." – – –

Prince Bismarck has done very wrong, the economic to leave the national legislation to the Manchester people, who

– XXX –

consists of one-sided doctrinaires, ignorant chatterers and "liberal" stock market relatives. In hasty Hastily everything that existed was torn down, law after law fabricated so that the nation never came to its senses, from the state of transition, unrest and confusion confusion did not come out at all.

What has not the new weight and measure system Order, the coin and banking reform cost! Every mass- and weight change causes harm to the audience, quite special damage, however, if the size and weight are smaller The quart became the liter, the ell became the !/, meter, the bushel to $\frac{1}{2}$ hectoliter, the loth to decagram While prices initially remained the same, because of the period of dizziness, soon increased considerably. The old masses correspond to nature, the conditions of the

human body; whereas the new mass on the artificial calculation, and because of the half-Latin nic half Greek word monster never gave the people In fact, the new masses are up to desperately impractical, and even the authorities see forced to resort to the old mass, as one because in most profiles, instead of (height:) 166½ centimetres, today reads 5 feet 4 inches again. After the big victory Germany had to immediately adopt French standards and gain weight!

The ongoing

Confiscation of metal and paper money, a true coin and banknote rush; and even the new stamps were The new coins are from 80 defective quality that they are among the worst changes give rise to the fact that even cashiers with Security cannot distinguish whether they are genuine or are fake, they quickly lose their shine, appearance and color. that they crack and break like glass, and that their

– XXXI –

Reproduction does not cause the slightest difficulty. Never-counterfeiting flourished as it does today. Gold standard proves to be in fact not feasible, the Demonetization of silver, the clumsiness and the mistakes in gold minting and silver sales costs the Reich sums that will probably never become public but they are huge. Perhaps even more is the loss of Individuals. The division of the penny into 10, instead of 12 Pfennigs, means for the inhabitants of Prussia and other of these countries a loss of 16% percent, which in the small trade cost 3 old pennies, now costs 5 new pennies, ie 100 percent more. Despite the so-called coin and banking unit, a uniform paper money is not the Speech, the paper money economy is flourishing, a main cause of general inflation, traffic in many respects, even more obstacles and inconveniences possibilities than before. Nobody needs more than 20 marks in Silver and more than 1 Mark in nickel, Nobody needs Papiergeld, not even notes of the Reichsbank in payment and even the Reich and state treasuries are only for Acceptance of Reichskassenscheine is obligatory. Of the drawn coins, some cannot be used at certain places e.g. the three-cent piece in Berlin, the 21/-groschen piece in Northern Germany. Everywhere there is a lack of suitable money signs, almost everyone finds paying, changing and withdrawing give circumstances and embarrassments, even the official is right net still secretly after the old coin standard, the

The bill is obviously difficult for him and costs twice as much and three times the time. But the best thing is that this change calculation is partly impossible, e.g. Exchange stamps, where the gradation according to mark amounts is simple has failed. Oh, the wise legislators!

In the New German Reich everything is more expensive and worse, have become less in quality and quantity; even after

– XXXII –

raising the milling and slaughter tax, like the bakers. and Butcher, laughing to himself, himself and immediately before have testified – bread and meat. The whole business traffic has taken on a dizzying character; all Articles are, despite the “free competition”, with a mass sold at a loose premium, all kinds of surrogates and imitations are considered permitted, the reduction of mass and weight is habitual, the fraud was clearly carried out. The Deterioration and adulteration of medicinal products and stimulants, of goods and manufactured goods has enormous dimensions taken, created its own industry; and since the man-physical “self-help” proves to be completely powerless, we see The police and the courts have recently become involved Intervention required.

Despite the emergency, inflation continues, growing public spending, the tax screw will be tightened New authorities are constantly being created and as- soon they can no longer cope with the work; always The army of officials is growing, the The vaunted “self-government” is evident very expensive and more complicated than the old system. The Communes operate in the blue, experiment and squander without measure, contract loan after loan, and, like the states, are heading towards debt. People, however, are impoverished, and both the state and the commu- National taxes will result in a large loss in the current year. All too soon we will return to indirect taxes have to resort to, but then bread and meat become even more expensive again.

The legislative machine works continuously, because it has, as Lasker claims, stalled for fifty years, and this man is ready to make laws day and night. This multitude of laws is not the need of the people, but the need of the stock market liberal party to satisfy its vanity

– XXXII –

ity to do enough to strengthen themselves and to take the helm
Hundreds of things are being tackled simultaneously.
men, and everything in the most hasty, dissolute manner
makes; what the barbaric style, the careless re-
daction of the new laws. The entire legislation
is just casual work, mere piecemeal and patchwork.
The new law has barely been published and it has already proven to be
old, completely unusable or in need of reform, calls
it causes the greatest evils, it is given to him by hundreds
thousands of people have voted no confidence. They are already complaining
the abolition of the slaughter and milling tax, the introduction
of compulsory vaccination, the liberalization of the medical profession; already
Voices are raised against the freedom of theatre, and more and more
more urgent is the need for a restriction of train and
Freedom of trade has a special meaning between master craftsman,
sell and apprentice tore every bond, and the craftsman
which once formed the core of the citizenry, was ruined.
Every bungler, even women and children, make the skilled
Craftsmen competition; the state allows prisons and correctional facilities
houses into complete factories by using the work
The prisoners' workforce was usually a Jewish
The famous Act on Stock Corporations is now universally
condemned, even by those who made it
What has been proposed so far for its reform is very
insufficient, as these proposals are mostly made by lawyers and
Founding partners. Fr. Perrot, known for
his meritorious writings on the railway and banking
wesen, has in a book published in 1876 "Das Actien-
mischief" has shown through history that so far
nor all precautions against stock fraud are completely un-
have proven effective, and draws the bold conclusion
conclusion that the joint-stock company as such is not
moral and therefore not to be tolerated. From the new

The guardianship order has already stated that its handling
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. LI. c

– XXXIV –

brings with it great inconveniences, as the guardians
on the one hand, not to meet the very high requirements
on the other hand, their very extensive
abuse their powers and the funds entrusted to them
The Reich Justice Laws are often suppressed throughout
Germany is likely to experience a tremendous mess, a
much greater costliness of the justice system and an overgrowth
of advocacy, and the question arises whether their

Implementation of the necessary material of judges and lay judges. From all sides, even in the Parliaments, cries of distress are heard that the flood of new laws is too big that in the labyrinth of laws legislation, not even the civil servant, let alone because the layman can find his way around.

Legislative mania is a disease of the times, and gy has its origin in the fact that our parliaments are overcrowded with officials and lawyers. In the Prussian There are over a hundred lawyers in the House of Representatives, and the German Reichstag less so. Especially the Prussian Lawyer with his formal one-sided education is suitable bad for the legislator and representative of the people. In the North American Republic, public officials are elected by Parliament ment excluded; which is certainly very wise, since the office remains more or less dependent on the government, and with his convictions all too easily come into conflict It definitely damages the reputation as the impartial the judge's presence when he is involved in election agitation and party fights; and the verdicts of the Courts of Justice often reveal how much the judges are the influence and pressure of the daily current. In There are far too many educated people in our parliaments; see from the not numerous merchants, factory owners and professional farmers, there is a clear lack of men of practical life; the peasant and artisan classes

– XXXV –

is almost not represented at all. Our parliaments mainly represent essentially the interests of large-scale industry and wholesale dels, capital and the stock exchange. The coin and banking reform, the entire economic legislation and the great fluctuation del have primarily benefited the Jewish community, This has enriched itself beyond the masses, the nation on the other hand, is terribly impoverished. In the New German Reich, the Jews became increasingly powerful they raise their heads; their arrogance becomes ever greater and intolerance. Thanks to the press, which is almost entirely in their pay, they dominate public opinion, They play an outstanding role in all areas, give they set the tone in the highest levels of society. While they cry out when their ceremonial law dares to criticize in any way; while the prosecutor progresses when the teachings of the Talmud are confronted with them. holds – insult and mock them with impunity in their papers Christianity every day, they persecute it in the most horrible way against the Pope and the Catholic Church. It is already as the director of the Luisenschule in Berlin exclaimed, not so much

about a Jew-hunt rather than a Christian-hunt. The old Dizziness is not overcome in the least, and already the stock market liberal press for a new, even more hopeless one. She wants to merge the Reichspost and the state railways into one Stock company; it seeks to transform the state assets to be broken up and auctioned. In January In 1877, the "Vossische Zeitung" dared to sell the Domains and steelworks of the Prussian Treasury to em-pempfehlung, saying literally: "Passed into private ownership, these properties would yield a much higher return, which not only benefits the owners, but the entire Full of justified indignation, the "Deutsche Landeszeitung" states: "One can count each of these

Villains, for their impudence, 50 lashes on the soles of their feet!"
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– XXXVI –

Despite the serious crisis, the Manchester people, the sit at the government table, do not come to an understanding, hold she clings desperately to her shamed by the events phrases that have become official, let them write: the emergency stand reigns in all countries. However, the crisis resulting from the intimate interaction which today between the civilized states, across Europe and America; it has recently even achieved the years of flourishing France. But this all-common distribution suggests a single cause, and this is the stock market liberal economic policy, which of course because of over-speculation and overproduction, waste and has created debt, corruption and fraud, and the directed by history. In the Bank of England, in the Bank of France, in the German Reichsbank the millions that lie unused are piling up, and the Discount rate is as low as it has ever been. What is What does that mean? asks Mr Camphausen, and he immediately answers itself: It means that a change, an improvement that things will start again soon, and the growing Entrepreneurial spirit may again degenerate into dizziness – Ah, Mr. Camphausen, you may be greatly mistaken! This phenomenon is precisely the worst and most worrying Symptom of general illness. It means that the great fraud paralyzed every spirit of enterprise, crushed that everyone holds on to their money and prefers to celebrate than it exposes to the slightest risk that no man trusts the other person more, that the whole world freezes and the Trade and industry must repent in sackcloth and ashes!!

"Slander!" shout the founders and their comrades.
Although they all declaim against the fraud themselves, nobody
man claims to have been there. "Slander!" cries the stock exchange
liberal press, and also passionately advocates for the
worst sinner. "Slander!" groan the Manchester

– XXXVI –

ual law makers, like the Manchester gentlemen at
Government table, and they unanimously affirm that in the New
German Empire Everything is well ordered, and everyone, except
the "slanderers", feel very satisfied. The term "slanderer"
defamation" has suddenly turned into its opposite. Accusations
and accusations that cannot be refuted, cannot be invalidated
whose truth lies in the bright sunlight, and of
Hundreds of thousands of people feel it painfully, it is called
fach – "lies and slander"; and the men who
against fraud and corruption, against the Manchester
mismanagement and its terrible consequences
are considered "professional" "informers" and
"Delators", "reactionaries" and "enemies of the Reich".

16 years ago, in April 1861, Karl Twesten wrote his
Brochure: "What can still save us!" Ks was a loyal
Patriot, a brave man, an ideal human being, but he was wrong,
and he was able to convince himself of his error.
What he considered a profound misfortune was soon to befall Prussia
big and powerful, make Germany united and strong. Today
it is the other way round. Prussia and Germany are
the first European power, feared by the whole world
and flattering and keeping the whole world at bay.
But inside the body politic there is a nasty worm, and
If he is not driven out, not killed, he can
entrails and bring about dissolution. The new
German Reich is in grave distress and danger;
It is not threatened by external force, but by its own illness.
This time it is in all seriousness: What can still save us
can! Only one thing can save us: a complete break
with the current economic system and with the stock market
liberal regime, the emancipation from Jewish rule
and a thorough revision of economic legislation,
the vigorous prosecution of fraud and fraudulent conduct and the
expulsion of the founders and founding partners from the public

– XXXVII –

Market. By Messrs Camphausen, Achenbach, Michaelis
is just as unlikely as from the current par-

lament. The government must find new men
it must appeal to the nation, and for the purpose
take the initiative in economic reform.

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The Act on Stock Corporations and the "Billion
business".

Louis Napoleon and the Jews – Enterprise and Fraud –
Mr. J. Prince-Smith, the father of the German "Economists" – Editor
Otto Michaelis and the Conversion of Excellency Delbrück – The Coronation
of economic legislation – Mr. HH Meier from Bremen
in concern, and is comforted by Dr. Hammacher – Mr. Miquel is fighting
for "concealment", and is admonished by Mr. Lasker – As the people
representatives make laws – Dr. Endemann as commentator – The
Foundings in Germany and those in Austria – Fata Morgana –
Excellency Delbrück is endowed – The French "Economist" Leon Say
and the "Volkswirt of the "Vossische Zeitung" – The "billion dollar business"
is being accelerated too much, and the Prussian bonds are being paid off too quickly
terminated – The golden teaspoon of Mr. Alexander Meyer – Lud-
wig Bamberger's Dithyrambs and his Stock Exchange Philosophy – "Take Hack'
and spade, dig yourself" – The secret of our time.

As is well known, the Second Empire was for France
rich a source of material prosperity. Under Louis
Napoleon, by himself with zeal and emphasis
promoted, industry, trade and the stock exchange took a
powerful upswing. Hence the sympathies
of the bourgeois classes for the emperor, and later for
the restoration of the empire. Hence
the passionate enthusiasm of the Jews for Louis

Napoleon – as long as he sat on the throne; where-
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 1

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against them, since his fall, not reviling him enough
and in their delight at the new
German Empire did not even know how to do it.
While France's industry and trade
in lush, almost horny bloom, weighed on the
Business world in Germany is somewhat of a nightmare.
People here never really trusted the peace, they were never

sure that the French Emperor would not start a war which was directed directly against Prussia or at least affect it. Only since The war of 1866 brought about the end of that nightmare, Napoleon's aura is beginning to fade more and more. gann. In Germany, too, the the spirit of enterprise, but without to steer into unsound paths at that time. The only exceptions are the stock exchange activity in Berlin and Strousberg's railway buildings. | Apart from these two phenomena, it is a gross untruth and a mischievous forgery, when the founders and founding partners, in order to to wash clean, recently claim: A super-production and over-speculation in Germany already existed before the war of 1870; only the great victory over France had the economic crisis did not lead to the end

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break, but delay it by a few years.
hesitates.

What is true, however, is that overproduction and over-speculation in the dizzying period of 1871 to 1873 the seeds were sown much earlier was. And this sowing is the work of manchester people who prefer to call themselves "economists" call. |

As we know, economics is a relatively young and still very unfinished Science. In the first half of this century She stayed in Germany to study at universities limited, without particularly targeting the student youth and without the later civil servants to influence the large audience, Yes, it was also relatively unknown to the business world.

In the mid-1940s, a new wave of Königsberg i. Pr. an English language teacher, Named J. Prince-Smith. He tried to do this in England flourishing Manchesterdom also in Germany-land; the doctrine of the "free currencz", the "eternal and only valid law" of "Supply and demand." At first he found little He was a member of the Berlin Music Association until he moved to Berlin and

School, a number of writers around him
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Gradually, major industrialists,
Traders and stock exchange people, especially those who
chosen people that the new "science
schaft" is easy to learn and in practice even good
Manchesterism, which is one of the
the omnipotence of capital and the impotence
power of the state, the economic
dogma of the "liberal party", the ruling
Bourgeoisie. Mr. Prince-Smith and his disciples
gained wide reputation as "economists" and great
Influence. They were influenced by the press in which they
worked hard, celebrated continuously
and worshipped incense; they paraded every year on the
so-called economic congresses, and
They were named the "noblest and best of the
Nation" into parliaments.

To the disciples of Mr. Prince-Smith, who,
originally quite poor, in his recently
who left behind an astonishing fortune after his death,
also belongs to Mr. Otto Michaelis, for many years
"Volkswirth" and co-editor of the Berlin "National-
Newspaper", until Minister Delbrück appointed him as his
made a presentation of the council; as he was at the
economic legislation of the North German
Federal Republic and the new German Reich a very

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has a significant share. Mr. Otto told
Wolff, "economist" and editor of the "Ostseezeitung"
in Stettin, when Excellency Delbrück April 1876 the
Farewell to this deserving state
man from a Saul became a Paul, namely
lich was initially a protectionist, and only
subsequently to free trade and Manchesterism
returned.

The crowning glory of economic legislation
of the North German Confederation, this was such a sad

The Act of 11 June 1870 became famous, which formally organized the founding fraud, by exempting joint-stock companies from any approval and supervision of the state, and for the future construction of the same the imaginable binding regulations, mere sham provisions set up.

When this famous law was passed on 20 May 1870 in North German Reichstag for discussion, wanted It is a characteristic coincidence that not, as usually, Dr. Simson presided, but the First Vice President, Duke of Ujest, Comrade of the miracle doctor Strousberg, and after him the second vice president, Mr. von Bennigsen, the founder the much-mentioned Hanover-Altenbeck railway.

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The debate was attended almost exclusively by Manchester-based "economists", many of whom soon afterwards, during the period of dizziness, as founder and founding members shone. Everyone thought that the bill restricts freedom of movement the area of stock trading is still far too cabinets; namely: Schulze-Delitzsch, Justice-rath Lesse, Dr. Weigel from Kassel, Dr. Braun-Wies-Baden, Hofrath Ackermann from Dresden, Edgar Ross from Hamburg etc. The punishments were particularly displeasing, which negligent and disloyal members of the Board of Directors of a stock corporation society; and they were only very reluctantly willing, because the government has a *conditio sine qua non* included in the purchase. Mr HH Meier from Bremen even predicted that about this "rigorous" threat of punishment (prison of three months maximum!) decent people hard-ual to supervisory boards. Mr. However, Dr. Hammacher replied very correctly: it will be done. To avoid those penalties weaken, Mr. von Bernuth, Justice Minister a. D. and Professor von Sybel a "Ver-The same allows, even if Management Board and Supervisory Board the status of the

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knowingly misrepresenting the facts of a company

pose or conceal mitigating circumstances and in this case, instead of the prison sentence, punishment, a mere fine. In vain did he object the MP von Luck, later senior public prosecutor in Berlin, where he explained how here "mitigating the circumstances" there should be no question: – the "Proposal for improvement" by Mr. von Bernuth and von Sybel nevertheless became popular.

Mr Miquel went the furthest, already Co-director of the Discontogesellschaft. Not only that he spoke quite unashamedly pro domo, namely for the Limited partnerships on shares, which, of its In my opinion, the government treats it very poorly. treated fairly: he also wanted to give the board or supervisory board of a stock corporation, depending on the location and circumstances to deceive and Such morality frightened even Mr. Lasker, and with the moral zeal that adorns him,

he exclaimed:

"I have not the slightest doubt that the MP Miquel shies away from the consequences of his own proposal would be frightened if he interpreted it as he interpreted must be ensured that the Supervisory Board, in conjunction with shareholders should be allowed to present false facts broadly, which are favorable to shareholders, but the general to the detriment of the general public."

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Mr. Miquel resigned himself and withdrew his "conviction But who thinks here not involuntarily to Dortmunder Union and to the Romanian Railway Company!

The Act was discussed with such haste, so over the knee that even several men chester people in the Reichstag indicated this and, if also a little ashamed, warned against it. But they spoke to deaf ears. On May 12, the Draft to the Reichstag and was submitted to a so-called referred to the so-called free commission, which, without to go into detail, to quickly reach a clear On 20 May the first and, as before, Arranged the day before, immediately the second visit The third reading took place on 24 May, in the late afternoon, when the legislators were already

were tired and hungry. In vain some
Voices "Adjourn!" Mr. Simson admonished the un-
patient assembly with its own Olympic
pictorial dignity:

"I think we would be right to discuss the subject, which, as much
I can judge, is not very extensive, nor in today's
session".

The growling of hungry stomachs was for
Mr. Samson, however, stepped

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solemnly went out to his chambers to relax
to restore. His throne was taken by the Duke of
Ujest and eliminated the formality of the third reading
in just a few minutes. That's how we make laws!

Dr. Endemann, Professor and Senior Appeal Judge
rath of Jena, who was also a member of the North German
,Reichstag, the Act has "from the materials
materials"; and it is easy to be surprised that in this
Commentary to find the same views,
which are reflected in the speeches of Miquel and comrades
Mr Endemann is also aware of the so-called
ten normative provisions of the Act on Stock Corporations "without
Necessity restrictive restrictions" and he appears
"one's own caution and independent judgment
of the public as the only sustainable guarantee against
Abuse". He is also actually against the "An-
threat of direct police punishment" and considers the
any form of concealment is very questionable. Yes,
Mr Endemann believes that certain provisions
the law to almost challenge it;
and Article 215, which allows a company to
prohibits the purchase of own shares, he assures comfortingly:
"Anyone who knows the conditions of the traffic sieve must
be reassured that the practice is
will know how to help". The founders and founders

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nossen, as far as they are now in the dock,
Endemann's commentary is urgently needed
recommend; the judge will hopefully release him
know. |

But this comment proves how miserable and ambiguous already the version of our newer Laws; how they, so to speak, are manufactured with steam cirt; as they almost always rely on compromises and the material interests of the ruling serve the party, the so-called "liberalism", which today, in its true essence, is a trading and stock market liberalism. That commentary also shows the dangerous influence of manchesterthum to a part of our professors and Lawyers; the danger this poses to science and jurisprudence, legislation and state power advised. |

The release of the joint-stock companies was a long-standing demand of the Manchester people, which they the government finally got as compensation for other services. In anticipation, in fixed prospects of the Act were already in 1869 and In the first half of 1870 a number of companies Without the Stock Corporation Act, the

major dizziness would not have been possible at all.

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The Act immediately awakened the desire for green the, and indeed to such an extent that already during of the war and despite the war a large number new societies were brought into the world. If the Manchester people try to object, that in Austria, where the stock companies are not are released, the founding fraud is just as strong raged, this is a blatant untruth In Austria, between 1867 and 1873, 1005 companies. The Austrian The government itself had fallen victim to the fraud by which was hardly to be expected in Prussia. In Prussia, Joint-stock companies have been granted concessions very sparingly; In Austria, since the time of the Lords of Beust and Giskra through certain means obtain every concession long, and the concessions became an open skilled haggling. Nevertheless, from 1867 to 1873 in Austria-Hungary, ly only 682 joint-stock companies – the remaining 323

Concessions remained unused; while in Germany
country from 1870 to 1873 about 1300 companies in's
lives, of which about 1,100 in Prussia alone.
Of course, the French military
liarden fed the founding frenzy in Germany and

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increased. A true Trojan gift, they are
have become a curse, and by virtue of them the
The French really took "revenge" on us.
The French war reparations were a
unheard of huge sum, but the stock exchange and its
Accomplices, the "economists", did and shouted,
as if it were infinite and inexhaustible, a never
drying up golden rain.

As it has now turned out,
but the billions are a mere mirage. German-
land has never received them in reality: they are
They were simply offset against him. They were .in the
Mainly paid by 120,000 bills, which
the European money traders and stock market Jews
pushed back and forth among each other and to polite
games; for which effort they made many
Minister Delbrück admired
and praised the promptness with which this card art
piece was carried out; but various circumstances
suggest that the German government is
has been duped several times.

Mr Delbrück personally had reason
to be satisfied with the "billion dollar business". He
belonged, like our famous military leaders, to
the "endowed" Mr. Delbrück also received from the

ss, CPS: –

War contribution bare two hundred thousand
Thaler. The "economists" cheered and shouted:
Our Delbriick is also a generalist in his field.
Field Marshal, and he has worked in the field of
Economic policy has achieved the most glorious victories!

The French economist Leon Say says quite
open: A large part of the billion-dollar bills is
by means of fictitious claims, the subsequent
Compensation is the eye of the observer

– – The German public has paid of billions only in all kinds of shocks and disturbances; and now he almost wants to seem as if not France, but Germany–country pay the fabulous war contribution must, because France's prosperity is flourishing than ever, and ours has withered overnight. But the “Volkswirt” of the “Vossische Zeitung” knows in an editorial of 7 November 1875 also He offers consolation by saying:

“When the quiet citizen is called upon to witness the greatest and rarest world events (namely the “Milder business”), he also faces a world–historical mission.” – “If we act on the political change in the world situation, so we also suffer the consequences.”

Like his idol Delbrück, the

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“Volkswirth” of the “Vossische Zeitung”, in the development of the “billion dollar business” provides proof of “how very our financial art of all past times is superior.” – – |

The excessive acceleration of the “billion dollar business” – three billion were made in one year offset – this steeplechase of alternating riding made the founders and founding partners completely great, and they flooded the stock market with ever new and ever more rotten values. Mr. Camp–hausen, the Prussian Finance Minister that also his own by giving thanks to the founding queen, the Discontogesellschaft, from the holdings of the state treasury through the maritime trade three million thalers against 2°/, percent interest and advance without documentation He also announced a series of Bonds. Large amounts of capital were released, and their Owners who, because of the secure system, had to settle for a modest interest rate, now, for better or worse, to the founders so mass–produced “new values”. countless foundations, the almost uninterrupted Change of residence through house and terrain speculation also enriched the state treasury; the income from The court costs grew noticeably, and the stamp duty

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tax literally swelled. The Preussische Bank and the maritime trade did brilliant business; the railway, mining, metallurgy and salt administration, they all threw surprisingly large Mr Camphausen wore his head high, and earned in Parliament from the "Liberals" great applause. During the founding period Mr. Camphausen paraded with annually increasing the "surpluses", and the "economists" took him as a kind of magician. With the "Noise" of course also brought an end to the "surpluses"; and Mr Camphausen would have been happy with the termination and not to rush to repay the bonds need, because soon he had to go to a new July 1876 he laid for railway purposes 120 million marks for public subscription, and thereby made a complete fiasco.

Austria also believed in the French billions, and eagerly created it at the same time if "new values", which are largely in German land. The Austrian Green were actually just the echo of the Germans. In the two main fraud years of 1871 and 1872 emerged in Austria-Hungary together about 400 stock companies, in Prussia however approx.

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780 companies. Here, what was achieved must remember that the dizziness is a double 80 large scale, and it was also much more intense, by being as much a residence as it is a province, a city like country, all circles and classes of the population plundered or at least damaged.

It is interesting to see how the "billion business" the imagination of the chosen people heated up, and with good reason, because for this. it was really a "business"; such a big business, as it has been since the creation of the world not fallen to us, and probably in centuries will not fall again.

Mr Alexander Meyer, "Economist" formerly of German Trade Day in Berlin, now the "Schle-

sischen Presse" in Breslau, calculated in the report by Paul "Gegenwart" (No. 27 de 1872), founded in Lindau, that from the French war contribution to every Germans, from infants to the elderly, a golden a teaspoon, weighing 2 Loth, would be lost. While the proverb only says of the "ten thousand superiors", that she, with a silver spoon in her mouth, World, according to Alexander Meyer, was now every German infant, even in the poorest hut, born with a silver spoon in his pocket. –

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However, Mr Meyer cautiously adds: this 40 million golden spoons would be difficult to sell ly and should sink rapidly in price. – Fate has also placed such an embarrassment on us saved. Today, just look for the 40 million golden spoon! 39 million Germans are one searches in vain for the gold spoon weighing 2 Loth. It is very rarely found in Christian families find, perhaps under 1000 in one, but probably almost in every Jewish home. The 40 million gold ner spoon have all retreated into the treasuries of the founders and founding partners. In such games, by the way, notices, our feuilletonist "economists", the Alexander Meyer, Ludwig Bamberger, Braun-Wies-bathing etc. Behind such games they hide their lack of positive knowledge, serious Studies and moral principles. Ludwig Bamberger published "The Five Billion" in 1873 in the April issue. by his friend Wehrenpfennig published "Prussian Yearbooks". In pure dithyrambs (ie in those that have been Melanippides the Younger became fashionable), in ever new hyper-witty turns of phrase and comparisons

He celebrates and interprets the "billion dollar business" that he Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 2

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finally as a kind of "witch's multiplication table" Ludwig Bamberger has been a political Refugee banking and exchange business en gros learned from his uncle Bischoffsheim in Paris, and

He knows all the mysteries of it as well as
Bleichröder or Rothschild. Although he now
loves, like Graziano in "The Merchant of Venice",
with endless words as little as possible
to say, although he would like to keep the main thing for himself
and is careful not to talk about school,
escapes him at the end of his triumphal song
but a warning. He warns the German government
tion, for which it is already too late, the pace
of payments not to speed up so much in order to
not to encourage the change of riding so much
He says explicitly: the all-too-hasty rejection
development of the war contribution will be directed to Germany-
country, it acts "like a greenhouse for horse-
exchange", and the money received could
easily converted into coal! Ludwig Bamberger,
who, when he indulges in digressions of all kinds,
done, finally becomes moral, reminds
"that fifty years after the entry of the Pe-
Ruanian gold stream the traces of the decay of the
Spanish monarchy came to light." "Would the

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The Hohenzollern Empire will be preserved from the
ambiguous blessing of Spanish galleons!" he shouts
and then, somewhat convulsively, lets the verses
consequences:

Take a hoe and a spade, dig yourself,

Farm work makes you great,

And a herd of golden calves,

They tear themselves away from the ground.

A nice reminder! But it takes a strange
sam from the mouth of the banker Bamberger, who
the "Deutsche Bank" was founded, and the Reichs-
bank and the nickel coins. Mr.
Bamberger warned as the two-year-old
The "Dance around the Golden Calf" has already
and the "Big Crash" had already taken place before the
His fear that the French
Billions could turn into coal, began
barely spoken, to be fulfilled quickly, in steep
gender, unstoppable haste sad truth to
Instead of the golden teaspoon from Alexander
der Meyer, today each of us carries a pound

coined nickels from Ludwig Bamberger in his pocket,
and these coins, after a short period of use,
black and brittle like coal.

"The entire organism of our traffic world

rests on the fact that no interest is lost," says

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Ludwig Bamberger in his hymn to the "Mil-
liardengeschäft". This sentence of the stock exchange philosopher
Minister Delbrück took up the idea and gave it to her in a par-
lamentation speech the profound version: "It is the
secret of our time, not to lose interest."

In order not to lose interest, to meet the estimated
To increase interest, Excellency Delbrück bought
from the French war contribution for the
Reich Invalid Fund and Fortification Fund
over 100 million thalers of unguaranteed railway
priorities which are today somewhat unsellable
cial and where there is a risk that interest rates
and capital is lost.

The "uplift" of industry.

What the "economists" preach and how the founders go about their work –
Pre-foundations: Norddeutsche Fabrik, Lüders, Hartmann, Liebermann,
Schwartzkopff – Berlin machine foundations: Freund, Eckert, Egells,
Vulkan, Wöhlert, Union, Cyklop, Oechelhäuser, Germania, Phoenix, Sentker,
Tietzsch, Schaaf, Ludewig, patent files – sewing machines: Ludwig Löwe & Co.,
Frister & Rossmann, Pollack, Schmidt & Co., Franz Boecke – Professional
Pre-purchasers – Parliamentary founders – Founding sins – Wage and
Price increases – overproduction and emergency – subsequent evidence
ity of the stock exchange newspapers – A de-establishment: Factory for railway supplies,
formerly Pflug – Mr. von Unruh and Mr. HB Oppenheim – The two
EE ONON Friedrich Waltz and Julius Müller – "Dr. Strousberg
and his work, told by himself."

Germany is an agricultural country, and will remain so
will probably stay. But our "economists", the
always look to France and England, want
from Germany certainly an industrial and commercial
They do not care that the
Small businesses will soon be completely destroyed by large-scale industry.
will be that the peasant class will be more

and more light that our grain production is declining rapidly, and in recent years we have lost many Millions of thalers more were imported than exported.

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The Berlin "Nationalzeitung" says in a Editorial of 21 July 1876: "The increased Germany's import of foreign grain is only a natural consequence of the increasing predominance its industrial activity and a sign of the speed of their development." – –

For a quarter of a century, Germany has country where large-scale industry is highly developed, is a A number of factory towns have grown up. These in social policy terms in and of itself A worrying movement has now taken place since the release of the joint-stock companies and 'with the French Billions a stormy pace, an excessive character. While after every big Wars naturally cause exhaustion and gathering, restrictions and doubled austerity will follow, After the peace treaty, a real Passion for new ventures, a wild Speculation fever. If we had the billions really get it, they would only cover the expenses and | covered the losses of the war; but the stock exchange took it, despite the mere bill of exchange, as a cash gift, and the press and the "Volks-wirthe" preached incessantly: We were from one. relatively poor suddenly a rich people

our national prosperity would have increased as a result the French War and German Unity, infinitely increased and increased. This wealth, This surplus must not be left unused; it must primarily be used to support industry and Trade, which has been restricted and inhibited for so long being, to raise and promote, to the full.glorious to develop. New factories and manufacturing invoices, mining and steel works, banks and cial societies would have to be created, which already existing ones can be expanded and enlarged. What the strength and means of the private individual cannot assets, the Association des Capitals, the Stock corporation.

Then the startup epidemic began. The green

was meritorious because it was charitable; the green which were criticized by the press and by the "Volks-wirthen" was celebrated. The founding became a business, because it was very profitable. The professional Founder found in various circles of the society allies and assistants, scouts and drivers, for whom all more or less large sums fell. ` |

Apart from the countless banks and construction unite, but were real new creations only

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isolated. A factory, spinning mill or the like to build in the first place was too complex and time-consuming. It was preferred to use existing establishments to buy and convert into joint stock companies. Of course, attention was directed to next on large and renowned facilities; later and at the same time smaller and completely un- The owners were bought for Partly very courted and literally besieged; partly wise they rushed to sell and belonged one of the founders.

The most horrendous prices were either freely willingly offered or, without much haggling, granted. With the senseless increase in land and of buildings, as it took place at that time, one can boldly claim that the previous buyers or the founders expanded the establishment to be founded around the Purchased twice the actual value*).

) In September 1872, Simon Levy from Berlin "founded" the factory owner FA Klusemann in Magdeburg. This He offered for the establishment, which actually cost about 225,000 Thir. was worth, immediately 600,000 thalers, and transferred it to the new Stock company "Sudenburger Maschinenfabrik" with 800,000 Thaler. Mr. Levy did not even consider it necessary to to inspect properly, but when he was asked to

he rejected it with the classic words: He who has long sees, has no desire to buy! – Even the Count of Stolberg'-

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Actiengesellschaft it was about the three and four times, often ten to twenty times. Finally, the shares usually arrived with a Agio of 5 to 50 percent on the stock exchange, and were which then pushed up much higher. Therefore after the crash the endless falling, mainly of industrial shares, whose true value is determined by was already very low, but as a result of Mismanagement and embezzlement, which in a Actiengesellschaft hardly failed to appear, often even up to Zero. The previous owner received a well-known Part of the purchase price is usually liable in such own shares, which he naturally sells as quickly as possible to get rid of. The real value of the establishment founded is likely in many cases the mortgage, which the seller or Previous buyer registers the remainder of the purchase price | and which had to be paid off after just a few years.

Factories and manufactures of every industry and Many hundreds in number came from private hands into the possession of joint-stock companies, sche Maschinenfabrik, not as big as the Klusemann'sche, was to be founded in 1872. Just to get rid of the agents -become, the Director demanded the fabulous sum of 2 million

lion thalers. But the founders were not afraid and moved only backed down when the entire amount was demanded in cash.

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with preference “founded” and also found trust The cries of the “economists”, the The press rejoiced at the general prosperity, about the new blossoming of industry and transport lulled the whole nation into sweet madness, increased all needs and tempted everyone to a certain comfort and luxury. All factories and Manufactures seemed fully occupied and spoke of high pensions, because prices rose noticeably.

The machine factories and the factories for railway The traffic, the transport seemed endless to grow; daily one read in the newspapers about Traffic jams and accumulation of goods, from and coal shortages. The railways could not Not always able to cope with the rush; many new lines were concessioned and started. The

Orders on passenger and freight cars, on
Rails and locomotives accumulated to such an extent that
the establishments concerned had the choice.
But also those factories that set up the
supply for other factories, engines and
Engines, spinning and weaving looms, tools and
Instruments were inundated with orders
Mistake.

Among the previous owners of this now founded
Establishments were men whose name
had a reputation and reputation throughout Germany, whose
The name alone offered a guarantee, especially since it
usually still the management of the new joint stock company
Machine factories threw themselves into private
generate a net profit of 15 to 25 percent;
Mechanical engineering and railway supplies stocks found
therefore willingly accepted and experienced in the first
Time almost all considerable price increases.

A number of such factories were built before
outbreak of the Act on Stock Corporations; they are
the forerunners of it and among them
the following noteworthy:

North German factory for railway operating materials
in Berlin. Founded in May 1869 by Geh. Commerzienrath
Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Commercial Councillor Adalbert Del-
brick and H. Thomas. Share capital 1'/, million thalers.
One of the few factories that were newly built. The first
Other members of the supervisory board were: Banker Franz Mendelssohn,
Consul John' Menger, Justice Counsel Max Wilke, Government Counsel
and railway director Jul. Vettin. The operation only began
1871 and was not profitable from the start. Direction: Go.
Chief Engineer Eduard Koch and Chief Mechanical Engineer Woehler,
later Hermann Kremser. A dividend is never distributed
which is why one of the shareholders, MP Schröder-
Lippstadt – the “ultramontane lawyer”, as the
“Berliner Börsen – Courier” called it – the liquidation

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This was only achieved to the detriment of society
decided in April 1876. Price of shares once 120; now
about 40.

Joint-stock company for the manufacture of railway machinery

terial, former city councillor Lüders in Görlitz. Pre-purchased by Isidor Mamroth in Berlin for allegedly 512,000 Thaler. The Minister of Trade initially refused the concession, which was June 1869 by Cabinet Order. Actiencapital 1 million thalers. Apart from the previous buyer Isidor Mamroth, were part of the founding committee: businessman L. Ephraim and Lawyer Dr. Dreyer in Görlitz, railway director, re-Government Councillor Carl Vogt in Breslau, General Consul Gutike in Berlin, Wilhelm Eichler Knight of Eichkron in Vienna, Saxon German Financial Advisor, Baron Max Maria von Weber in Dresden. The first members of the Board of Directors included: Commercial Councillor L. Wrede and Paul Gravenstein in Berlin. The management initially remained the previous owner, who, as it was stated in the prospectus, in hardly 15 years ago he became a rich man; later he took over she Director Sammann, who in 1873 also took over the The once flourishing factory was quickly declined. From 1871 to 1873 there were There was no dividend; in 1874 and 1875 it was 4% each. once 125; now about 40.

Saxon Machine Works, formerly Geh. Commercial rath Richard Hartmann in Chemnitz. Was appointed March 1870 for 8 million thalers purchased! The founding committee consisted of: Commerzienrath L. Wrede, banker Paul Gravenstein, factory owner G. Schöpplenberg and Justizrath J. Ahlemann in Berlin, Wilhelm Eichler Knight of Eichkron in Vienna and Saxon Financial Advisor, Baron Max Maria von Weber in Dresden. In Prospect says: Richard Hartmann, 30 years ago a fellow. telless worker, now employs nearly 3000 people.

Mr Hartmann and Mr Lüders are both a shining

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Example for the pious proletarians who do not let themselves be tempted by evil Social Democrats, but rather the continue to listen to Mr Schulze-Delitzsch, who will calls out: Each of you carries in his pocket the factory owner's Staff! But Mr. Hartmann and Mr. Lüders have fourth estate from which they emerged, no longer has anything in common; they both belong to the bourgeoisie now, they have both founded and then founded themselves,

The company's capital amounts to 3 million Thaler (Million was subsequently added to the Course in January 1873 of 104 issued) and in addition there are 500,000 Thaler Mortgages! Chairman. of the Supervisory Board, which also includes Geh. Commerzienrath Plaut in Berlin, Member of the Upper House Government Councillor Heise in Breslau and Geh. Hofrath Advocat

Kohl in Chemnitz, the previous owner Richard Hartmann. Gustav Hartmann took over the direction, and so Everything stayed nicely in the family. In the Prospect, 15 up to 17 percent net profit, but the highest Dividend, which was achieved in 1873, was only 11, and fell to 3 percent in 1874. Despite this tiny dividend The Supervisory Board and Management each granted 5500 Thaler Royalties; because both Lüders and Hartmann determine the statutes, partly drafted by the same founders very wise that when distributing the net profit, first Board of Directors and Executive Board, and only then the action naires should be considered. The shares, once 125, were listed in the summer of 1876 about 30.

Mechanical engineering and iron foundry Wilhelmshütte near Sprottau, formerly Liebermann & Co. Founded April 1870 by Geh. Commerzienrath Gustav Dietrich, Geh. Hofrath Robert Dohme, Court Justice Dr. Girau, Emil Rathenau and Eduard Abel in Berlin and the deputy railway director Bail in Glogau. Share capital 750,009 Thaler and 100,000 Thaler Mortgage. The prospectus promised a 14% dividend,

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“which was never achieved. In 1875, 4, 1876 – 41.0 Dividend, price once 120, now about 60.

Berliner Maschinenbaugesellschaft, formerly L.Schwartzkopff in Berlin. Founded June 1, 1870 by lawyer Salomonsohn (for the Disconto-Gesellschaft), Geh. Commerzienrath W. Conrad (for the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft), Abraham Meyer and “Volkswirt” Assessor a. D., Member of Parliament Dr. Georg Siemens (for Deutsche Bank), Commercial Officer rath Zwicker (Schickler brothers), Anhalt & Wagener, Commerzienrath Hermann Egells, Baron Ed. von der Heydt, Julius Ebbinghaus, “Economist” and Member of the Government rath a. D. von Unruh. Share capital 2 million thalers. Director became the previous owner and he achieved high returns. From 1871 to 1876, 8, 11, 15, 14, 12 and 7½% respectively Dividends were distributed. The 7 supervisory board members received from 1873 to 1876 – 12,800, 15,500, 14,000 and respectively 9,000 thalers royalties. A nice tip for a mere nominal effort! The foundation took place when land and such Establishments have not yet been driven up so absurdly were, and the founders made a moderate profit Nevertheless, even with these shares, the price, the once quoted at 150, dropped to about 100.

If the societies of 1869 and
If sin had been committed in the early 1870s, it happened in
to a much greater extent and in an almost systematic
way after the explosion of the Stock Corporation Act. The
Loot which the pre-buyers, brokers, founders
and first illustrator now pocketed, was too un-
ashamed. The new society was born with such a

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huge capital, the administration was so costly
gambling, the economy so sloppy that a re-
stability belonged to the realm of impossibility.
Nevertheless, in the years of fraud from 1871 to
In 1873, high dividends were distributed, which were artificially
calculated to get rid of the shares, or to
to issue new shares with a considerable premium.
Often the majority of the shares were still
in the hands of the founders, pre-buyers and pre-
seat, and these then also covered the high dividend
Almost regularly, the previous owner kept
the management, received a ministerial salary for it, and
with the supervisory boards, which always include the founders
belonged to, considerable royalties; and he always appeared
with the first supervisory board members as soon as the
vehicle began to sink.

In Berlin, where the epidemic was most severe,
Every factory that was green was founded
and the machine factories remained
few spared. A notable exception
formed the "Locomotive King", Geh. Commercial
rath A. Borsig – not to be confused with his
brilliant father, who died in 1854. Mr. A. Borsig
junior remained unfounded, although it was planned for its
blissements offered him 12 to 15 million thalers

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But he himself was one of the founders.
In addition, the largest and smallest
Machine factories founded by Egells and Wöhlert
to Ohm and Schaaf. We characterize them according to
standing: |

. Iron foundry and machine factory, formerly Julius Conrad
Friend. Founded May 9, 1871 by HC Plaut, Paul Gra-

venstein, Commerzienrath Victor Ludwig Wrede, Geh. Regie-Councillor Dr. Carl Esse and the representative Geh. Ober-Government Councillor and Director of the Royal Prussian Statistical Office Bureau, Dr. Ernst Engel. The first draftsmen include: JC Freund, Dr. Georg Freund, S. Abel jr., Justizrat Ahle-mann, G. Schöpplenberg, Rudolf Klemm etc. Directors: Wilh. Oppermann and Dr. Heinrich Adam Ludwig Wrede. The first member of the Supervisory Board was Dr. Esse, later Justizrat Riem, who had recorded the statute. The Actiencapital, originally 1,250,000 Thaler, was October 1872 increased by 350,000 thalers. At that time, the company lost they gave the right of first refusal on certain properties to the unfortunate the late German Railway Construction Company, a profit of about 240,000 thalers into the lap; and this stroke of luck was used to make young stocks, and the old ones, which had already fallen below 90, to over 130. Currently the price is around 30, because the dividend for In 1874 it was - 0.

Agricultural machine factory, formerly Com-missionsrath HF Eckert. Pre-purchased June 1871 by Ban-quier Albert Hackel (M. Borchardt jun.) and Leopold Hadra, who founded the company in association with steelworks director Hellmuth Förster, Baurath and railway director Carl Königk, manor owner and MP A. Kiepert on Marienfelde, former district administrator and member of parliament Baron von

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the Knesebeck on Jühnsdorf. The share capital, first 600,000 thalers, was increased by 200,000 thalers in March 1872. In addition, 185,000 Thaler mortgages. The first supervisory board members were also banker Rudolf Molenaar and engineer Adolf Meyer. The previous owner took over 150,000 Thaler shares and kept the management until 1874. When he died recently, Supervisory Board and Management an exuberant ruf. The prospectus described the previous net profit as 15% and promised a dividend of 10%. In 1874 nothing was paid, 1875 and 1876 - 4 and 3 percent respectively. Nevertheless The Supervisory Board also calculated in these years a Royalties of 1987 and 1444 thalers respectively. The Cours, once over 100, has fallen to about 30.

Märkisch-Silesian Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy-6e-company, previously FA Egells. The owners, Commerzienrath Hermann Egells and Carl Egells, sold twice, resulting in gave rise to a trial; for the second time, September ber 1871, to the Consortium Bernhard Friedheim and Leopold Hadra. Share capital 2,300,000 thalers! Plus approx. 700,000 thalers Mortgages and 500,000 Thaler priority bonds!! First

Illustrators: Robert Baumann (Berliner Bank), Julius Samelson, Jacob Ball, Joseph Leipziger, Meyer Cohn, Mendel Cohn, Anton Wolff, Joseph Pincuss, Paul Munk, General Consul Ascher Salinger, Manor owner Carl Meyer (in the company Fr. Krupp in Essen), Justizrath Drews, Aron Hirsch Heymann etc. The prospectus contains gross inaccuracies and false information, which is why the public prosecutor's office was repeatedly called; however, there have been no charges brought to date. This prospect has no writing, which the famous Act does not even require. He is written by a stock market writer who, in his opinion, could no longer remember who had given him the order to write. There was never a dividend; per 100 Thaler (for 1872, $2\frac{1}{4}$ %, for 1873 – 11/100%) were ejected, but not paid. The shareholders received nothing for 1874;

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In contrast, the Supervisory Board granted itself and the civil servants Staff a remuneration of 2500 Thalers!! The Course is about 10.

Berliner Vulkan, iron foundry and machine factory, formerly Otto Hermann von Michalkowsky. Built in November 1871. Founders: Leopold Hadra and Max Munk. First Illustrators: Michael Simonsohn, Isidor Platho (Platho & Wolff), Emil Heymann, Leopold Pincson, Leopold Friedländer, Hugo Fuchs, Paul Munk, Railway Director Gustav Dittmann, August Jacobs, Otto Sanden etc. Share capital 450,000 Thaler – June 1876 by combining, the assassination of the shares around the half, and 285,000 Thaler mortgages. For 1872 7% dividend was distributed, nothing since then. Balance sheet for 1875 with a loss of 68,000 Thaler. Course about 5. 1

Wöhlert's mechanical engineering plant and iron foundry. Pre-purchased by Hermann Geber and associates, and Feb. 1872 the unfortunate shareholders for $3\frac{1}{2}$ million thalers. without including in this colossal sum also the inventories were included! In addition to the stock capital of 31/100 million thalers, 1 million thalers remain Mortgages. Certainly a terrible burden! Nevertheless From 1872 to 1874, 6– $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent dividends were distributed, the Supervisory Board high royalties and the officials bonuses fications were approved. It was not until 1876 that this was abandoned. The di-Julius Müller and Gustav Wöhlert took over the management. The first member of the supervisory board was the previous owner, Commerzienrath F. Wöhlert, and after him factory owner G. Schöpplenberg.

This foundation was so rough that it immediately aroused suspicion
Of the share capital, 1 million
Thaler "firmly taken over", and the rest with 2 million Thlr.
Richard Schweder (Preuss. Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank),
FW Krause & Co. and Carl Coppel & Co. for public

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However, only 11/, million thalers were
taken, and Richard Schweder offered the "non-subscribers
Rest" of %/, million Thaler again; what in the da-
period of dizziness, where oversubscriptions are regularly
took place and "reductions" are always made
The course was constantly crumbling and
finally fell to 10.

The prospectus is dated 1 February 1872 and is under-
signed: "The Supervisory Board, Mr. Commerzienrath F. Wohlerlert,
Justice Counsel Dr. Braun, Member of the Reichstag and the Parliament
House of Representatives. City Councillor Pohle. Banker FW Krause
(soon afterwards ennobled). Gustav Markwald." – This prospectus
says among other things: The profit achieved in the last financial year
contributed 310,000 thalers, and is expected to be reduced to
545,000 thalers. – The number of workers employed
was previously 1500, but has already, the entered
had to be increased to 1800 due to the enlargements.
– So far, 120 locomotives and 5000 sets of
Axles are supplied, but this performance is
by the already made enlargements to 150
pieces of locomotives and 6000 sets of axles. –
These statements, as it turns out, are untrue,
and the public prosecutor's office received various denunciations
ciations, which remained in vain for a long time, until, as a result of a
Complaint by the senior public prosecutor to the Chamber Court, Mr.
von Luck, on 19 June 1876, ordered that the five
Signatories of the Prospectus the preliminary judicial investigation
due to fraud. ,

As early as 1874, an official who was employed in the
Trust in the signature of Member of Parliament Braun:
his entire savings of 1600 thalers in Wöhlert's
shares, to this gentleman and asked for information
about the situation of society. Dr. Braun replied: I
did not sign the prospectus in question, but rather

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indirectly, after reading such in the newspapers, the declined the position offered to me on the Board of Directors. I have absolutely no connection with the whole society. – The official saw the documents attached to the commercial registers, which are open to everyone, and found here that Mr. Braun is actually co-founder and first The company's subscriber is that he is appointed deputy Chairman, and also signed the contract with the sellers. He questioned the great “Volkswirth” again and receives the following answer: As I have just seen from the files that I was three weeks formally Supervisory Board of the Wöhlert'sche Gesellschaft schaft, but I did not continue to function and announced my resignation on February 22, 1872. – –

When Mr Braun–Wiesbaden decided to take up his post in July 1876, voters in Waldenburg (Silesia), he accepted reason to make a further statement which, according to his The personal organ of the “National-Zeitung” was: – – I was elected to the Supervisory Board of the Wöhlert Society, after participating in the discussion of the statutes had (!) and subscribed to the amount of shares which he was necessary. Some time later I became aware sam made (!!) that my name was under the prospectus. I immediately wrote to the board, protesting against the misuse of my name and declared that I am from the Supervisory Board and revoke my subscription. was received. – – Mr. Braun protested secretly, in a letter; not as was his duty, and as was his own advantage would have been public. – Mr Braun spoke to his voters only about Wöhlert's Green Party dung, he remained silent about the others in which he is involved wisely.

The other founders also want to lawyer who has not signed the prospectus,

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and it seems, just like at the Egells factory, to have fallen from the sky. Mr. Gustav Markwald, the experienced founder and father-in-law of the bloody green Richard Schweder, referred to as the author of the prospectus – Carl Coppel; and he cannot contradict, because he has been dead for several years. He fell in the Thiergarten

with the horse and died.

Berliner Union, iron foundry and machine factory, pre-mals Webers. Founded August 1872 by Richard Schweder (Preussische Creditanstalt), Ludwig Goldberger(JT Goldberger), Leopold Lehrs, Mr. Hofrath Robert Dohme. Supervisory Board members: "General Director" Mrs. Waltz, Commercial Councillor Gustav Jürst, Master builder Hennicke. Directors: the previous owners Emil Rathenau and Julius Valentin. Share capital 1 million thalers and 200,000 Thaler mortgages. In 1874 1°/, dividend distributed, in 1875 the dissolution and sale was decided. Last course approx. 1/9.

Cyklop Machine Factory. Founded in March 1872 by Ditmar Leipziger, Paul Kuczynsky, Amand Bloch, Hermann Wirtz, Gustav Friedlander, Siegmund Pincuss, Michael Simonson, Bernhard Eltze, hut director Hellmuth Förster, In-engineer Ernst Behrens and Georg Mehli, "Economist and Member of Parliament Dr. Georg Siemens, factory owner and academic miker Dr. Werner Siemens. Share capital 300,000 Thaler. The factory was newly built and the dividend per 1874 – 3½, per 1875 – 3%. On the stock exchange, the Shares not listed.

Berlin-Anhalt Mechanical Engineering Company. Founded det September 1872 by banker Friedrich Gelpcke, Julius Ebbinghaus, Wilhelm Nolte, factory owner Otto Oechelhäuser and FW Heckmann, Commerzienrath Gustav Stobwasser in Berlin, factory owner Julius Arndt and Geh. Commerzienrath "Economist" Wilhelm Oechelhäuser in Dessau. Actiencapital 500,000 Thaler. The dividends are in descending order

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Line: 1873 – 10%, 1874 – 6¼%, 1875– 5%, 1876 – 23/2%p. The shares are not listed on the stock exchange.

Germania, railway carriage rental company. Founded Februar 1873 by Heinrich Quistorp, Julius Meyer Lehmann, Albert Ludewig and Reindeer Heymann Feldheim in Berlin, Caspar Diedrich Killing, C. Th. Middendorf and attorney Storp in Hagen, Carl Kessler in Greifswald, Wilh. Képpern in Altenhagen, Consul Alfred Scharffenorth in Memel, Philipp Earl Schulte in Gevelsberg. Chairman of the Supervisory Board: GL Brückmann in Dortmund. Share capital 1 million thalers. Mr. Quistorp was, as he expressed himself in his flourishing style, pressed, "in the pleasant situation", on 5 shares each of his Vereinsbank, which at that time was listed at 190, a share of the "Germania" at 107½, which with a 40% deposit is a Course of about 290. The first year of business gave

5% dividend, since 0. 1876 they went into liquidation, and The full share is trading at around 40.

Berliner Phönix, machine tool factory and iron foundry, formerly Ohm & Co. and Perls & Moser. Founded August 1872 by Joseph Pincuss, Theodor Libbert, Moritz Hirsch, factory owner Wilhelm Ohm sen., Rudolf Ohm and Adolf Perls, engineer Robert Moser, court councillor Moritz Alberts, Dr. Georg Kurs, Chancellor in Berlin, Julius the Rentier Dräger in Freienwalde. Share capital 475,000 Thaler and 250,000 Thaler mortgages. The previous owners Rudolf Ohm and Adolf Perls remained in charge, but the latter was later dismissed. There was no dividend, but rather closed every financial year with a loss. Price approx. 8..

Machine tool factory, formerly Louis Sentker. was founded in November 1871 with a share capital of 450,000 Thir. and 90,000 Thaler mortgages. The establishment was pre-bought by Hugo Fuchs and founded by RA Seelig. Hermann Gratweil, Hartwig Paetz, Hermann Kirchhoff and the engineers Fritz Kühnemann, August Hasse and Wilh.

Hennig. The previous owner retained the direction. Dividends was paid in 1875 – 10%/,, but in 1876 only 4%. still about 30.

– Tietzsch machine tool factory. Founded August 1372 by the previous owner Jacob Asch, by Leo Wollenberg, Baron Otto von Schleinitz, engineer Scholl, manufacturer Aug. Gaehrich, Director Carl Specht. Share capital 480,000 Thaler, brought to the stock exchange by Beer & Herzberg; and 150,000 Thir. Mortgages. The dividend for 1874 was 2%, for 1875 – 0. Course approx. 10.

Schaaf File Factory. Founded in 1871 by H. Quistorp, Georg Scheibler, Marcus Berliner, Albert Reinicke, "General Director" Julius Müller, master builder W. Howe, room mermeister H. Richter. Auditor: Ferd. Krebs. From the shareholder capital with 280,000 Thaler, the previous owner Carl Schaaf sen. 150,000 thalers and retained the management. Pro 1871/72 Heinrich Quistorp fabricated an artificial dividend of 14%, and drove the price of the shares up to 125. The dividend per 1875 was 31%/,, and the shares quoted in the last Time – — About the assets of Carl Schaaf, father and The competition was opened against his son in October 1876.

Facon forge and screw factory, formerly Albert Ludewig. Founded in March 1872 by Heinrich Quistorp, Hermann Hundertmark, Hermann Lehmann, CH Schäffer, Factory owner Ludwig Wiganckow, rentier Carl Riesel. Actien-capital 250,000 Thaler and about 80,000 Thaler mortgages.

The previous owner became a director. Here too, Quistorp knew for the first financial year a dividend of 16%) and thereby drive the price of the shares to 165. In the meantime, this has fallen to about 20, because the dividend per 1875 was 0.

Berlin Patent File Factory, formerly Herm. Moritz and Jacob Reinach, who remained in charge. The society was constituted in August 1872 and the founders were:

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Siegfried Geber, Benno Beer, GB Weiss, Julius Joseph, City-prescribed Ludwig Löwe and the previous owners. Actiencapital 300,000 Thaler and 128,000 Thaler mortgages. The Eta-blissement is located in Gerichtsstrasse, where the Galger and this characterizes the foundation, which also After the first Operating year of 4 months (ö) a dividend of 7% con- In February 1874 the liquidation was decided, and later filed for bankruptcy, but the court rejected because the necessary advance payment was not available The company's properties were sublet and together they earned about 42,000 thalers, so that not the mortgage debt was covered. Of course the share capital is completely lost.

A speciality is the sewing machine manufacturing ken, which has been in Germany for 15 years. The sewing machine found its way into the in- industry as well as in the family; it penetrated the palaces as in the huts; it is used by the small officials purchased on monthly installments, and from charitable donated to the poor by local associations. The sewing machine became fashionable, an obligatory household appliance, even if stands quite unused in many households, or, after a short time becoming unusable, into the Although she is in newspaper and journal articles received tremendous publicity, lets them in terms of their construction and practical

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ical usability still leaves much to be desired, and it is just as beneficial to health ical, like the crazy Velocipede. But hardly There is a more profitable branch of industry in the factory sector.

Although the original price of the sewing machine fallen by three quarters, the herding presentation of them is still fabulous, and the fabricants acquire a reputation within a few years. Therefore, the founders did not forget the Sewing machine factories, and in Berlin alone They founded four such joint-stock companies:

Ludwig Löwe & Co., Commanditgesellschaft. Founded December 1869 by Ludwig Löwe, Gustav Schöpplenberg, Jacob Ball and Paul Gravenstein. Supervisory Board: City Councillor Albert Löwe, Louis M. Bamberger, Louis Gradenwitz. The Factory was rebuilt and only completed in 1871. The personally liable partner, Mr. Ludwig Löwe, which thanks his gift of speech, which he developed in the district associations, became a city councilor, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, to study the sewing machine in her homeland, returned returned after a few weeks and gave instructive lectures sluggish about the conditions in the United States, but aroused a little approving response in America itself. At the same time A highly poetic article appeared in the "Berliner Börsen-Zeitung" Article "A Little Heinzelmännchen", and celebrated as Queen of the Sewing machines, the result of the marriage of American-nic and German industry, the sewing machine of Mr. Ludwig Löwe, who was not yet born, but

only several months later under great contractions to the World. The brilliant poet and Sunday columnist of the

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"Berliner Börsen-Zeitung", earned a fair wage, with which he later joined in the famous founding of "Admirals-The Löwe factory, although it was still was not finished for a long time, was already proclaimed as "the largest Europe's best equipped in the world", and promised 20,000 machines every year. This modest self-criticism involved them in a newspaper war with their competitors Frister & Rossmann and Pollack, Schmidt & Co., both had just been founded; and the three lovely sisters stern now argued about who annoyed the audience the most would have geleint.

"Heinzelweibchen" and self-criticism did their duty The shares rose to 125, and the original share price capital of 250,000 thalers was increased by 150,000 thalers in February 1872. and in May 1872 it was increased again by 250,000 thalers. The prospect had 25% net profit, "as extraordinary solid and justified" and referred to

taken on the involved JG Halske and Stadtrat Th. Sarre. But from 1870 to 1873, for four years, there was no dividend. Only when the "largest sewing machine factory Europe's", the "best equipped in the world", the sewing machines, with whom she had some bad luck, pretty much dropped, and other branches, such as weapons and ammunition, tubes and boilers, dividends were distributed, per 1874 – 6%, and in 1875 even 10%. But the share capital bears 650,000 Thaler, plus 100,000 Thaler mortgages and the course of about 90 is definitely too high.

Sewing machine factory, formerly Frister & Rossmann. Purchased by Hermann Geber and founded in November 1871 by Alfred Wolf (M. Schie successor) in Dresden, Leopold Friedländer, Aron Aumann, Emil Rathenau, Jul. Valentin and Accountant Rudolf Müller in Berlin. The previous owners Rob. Frister and Gustav Rossmann retained the management of the company brik, which they had owned for a few years, which gave them everything in

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All in all, it cost about 70,000 thalers, and which now shareholders at the colossal price of 866,000 thalers. In addition to the share capital of 850,000 thalers. There are still 200,000 Thir. mortgages!! The dividends from 1872 to 1875 were 9, 2, 3 and 3 percent respectively. The course is still about 40.

_ Sewing machine driving skills, otherwise Pollack, Schmidt & Co. in Hamburg. Founded Novbr. 1871 by Reinhold Alexander Seelig, Heinrich Philippson, Charles Jules Frangois Fonrobert and Gottfried Stumpf in Berlin. The purchase price was, as the Prospect expressed itself, "a very low one"; it was also only – 850,000 thalers! The share capital of 875,000 thalers was launched by Richard Schweder (Preuss. Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank) and FW Krause & Co. There are also 190,000 Thaler mortgages available!! Although the factory in Hamburg, the company established its headquarters in Berlin. The previous owners Heinrich Pollack and Edwin Schmidt kept the management. In 1872, in which year the factory was completely burned down, an artificial dividend of 61/;% was paid. shares, since then 0. The course is also approximately 0.

Sewing machine factory, formerly Franz Boecke. Founded September 1871 by Louis Feig, Hermann Gratweil, Hermann Leubuscher, RA Seelig, Ed. Stahlschmidt (Hermann Geber) and Leopold Krautheim. Share capital 330,000 thalers. The previous owner retained the management. The company has li-

quidirt and the course is – –?

Let us take a look back at the previous managed companies, the first thing that catches the eye is that that, apart from Heinrich Quistorp, who also appears several times, the pre-buyers and senior

Founders almost always Jews, or at least Jewish descendants future. Such a professional pre-buyer is Allen Hermann Geber with his allies and Assistants: Siegfried Geber, Reinhold Alexander Seelig, Hermann Lebuscher, Eduard Stahlschmidt, Julius Pickardt, Hermann Gratweil, Julius Müller etc. donors and associates are involved in the factories by Wohlerdt, Sentker, Patent Files, Frister & Rossmann, Pollack, Schmidt & Co., Franz Böcke. A The main role in Eckert, Egells and Vulkan is played by Leopold Hadra, the employee of the "Nationalzeitung" and the "Breslauer Zeitung" Also appearing in the Foreground: Richard Schweder, Paul Munk, Hermann Egells and the triumvirate: HC Plaut, VL Wrede and Paul Gravenstein.

What is also striking is how the leading founders love to meet parliamentarians and "economists" To surround them. Of these, the following have been mentioned so far: Railway Director Bail in Glogau, retired government councillor. von Unruh, bank assessor Dr. Georg Siemens and Privy Councillor Dr. Engel in Berlin, manor owner Kiepert on Marienfelde, district administrator of the Kneesebeck auf Jühnsdorf, Justizrath Dr. Carl Braun in Berlin. Of course, these gentlemen should their name a special guarantee to the audience

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offer, but in the vast majority of cases the audience was shamefully deceived.

While the factories founded were in private hands which flourished and yielded brilliant yields, they are as a stock company quickly withered away. The large The majority either no longer pays any dividends or only a very inadequate one; many companies companies have already been dissolved or are going towards dissolution with rapid steps. And the The reason for this sad phenomenon is simply the sins committed at the founding or during

of the administration. The huge capital of shares and mortgages closes in normal times an appropriate interest rate expired; and in addition comes the expensive management, the gross mis-economy, as it has almost consistently been is stepping in.

Not only larger, but also quite small companies companies paid several directors, the salaries and royalties ranging from 3,000 to 12,000 Thaler, kept a lot of superfluous or at least dispensable office officials, supervisors and servants of all kinds. In salaries and wages facilities and materials, thought prevailed cessful or even systematic waste. It

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there was a lack of unified organization and authority, because different more or less equal Officials faced each other, and each of them went his own way. The eye was missing because the interest of the Lord; piercing and undermining embezzlement, embezzlement and theft were the rule; inadequate supervision, gross negligence neglect caused many things to be spoiled, many things to be led to ongoing losses and extraordinary ordinary accidents.

In order to use the excessive investment capital only was enlarged, built, experimented, who employed far more workers than were necessary, was kept in stock due to a lack of orders. Often the funds were lost suddenly stopped and people tried at all costs to tremendous damage to get new ones. By the founded factories all their workers increased so significantly, of course, had to wages are rising, and in some cases they have risen by Double and triple. Even the "Nationalzeitung" says in its number 425 of September 14, 1875:

"The pathological demand for labour has not not only directly increased wages, but also indirectly, by playing into the hands of social democratic agitators When the worker experiences for himself that the natural

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natural relationship between performance and consideration old-
rirt, then he can easily be persuaded that now is the turn
it is up to him to determine the conditions under which he can continue to work
likes to decide for yourself; and then the sample falls on
this doctrine, the strike, in his favor, then one can
not expect him to stop at the right time
become."

In fact, the wage increases, the strikes
and the growth of the social democratic movement
ation is the direct result of the foundings. In a
large Berlin engineering company, which also
Public Prosecutor, the workers had previously
in the Accord earned about 6 Thaler per week.
After the company was founded, however, wage rates rose so much that
that the weekly wage was set at 20 thalers
Because he cannot reach this height,
should not exceed 12 thalers, the people were
forced to work less, instead of 12 only about
8 hours, half and full days to celebrate, or
a part of the finished work until the next
week. Incidentally,
in the same factory the chimneys from time to time
Time painted white; to the great joy of the
previous owner, who soon blackened them again and again
zen, and the new painting with jokes
and jokes.

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The wage increases were by no means excessive.
moderate and unjustified, because at least as much
rose rapidly, again due to the founding
fraud, food and rent,
so that the worker had little left. Unfortunately,
He only knew this later, thought himself richer,
thought he could acquire more easily, increased his
needs and became less diligent and thrifty.
Wage increases immediately lead to large and
Relatively even greater price increases,
as demonstrated by Georg Hirth in Munich
has in an essay: "The distribution of goods
and the sovereign law of price formation." He says
amongst other things:

"The more money is spent on useless and superfluous things, will be, the more the price for useful and necessary needs increase." – – "With unlimited supply, freedom of movement, the worker's life support is

the more difficult the more uneven the distribution of the total income is going on." |

Conversely, as we can see today, with the Wages not equal, not remotely in the same mass, the other prices. The reduction of wages, which the press has recently been preaching, and which the Finance Minister Mr Camphausen so warmly recommended, to get the sick industry back on its feet

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help has long since happened. It began with the noise, and has continued unabated ever since. Food, on the other hand, still claims their height, which the usurious middlemen and the "free competition", which here means the close Holding together small traders, grocers, butchers and bakers.

Today, the worker is subject to the strongest wage reduction, which has already been implemented in all factories places, even in those of the state – if he can only find work. But he is lacking of work. The large factories of Krupp, Borsig, Wöhlert, Egells, Hartmann, Lüders etc. have !/, until % of their workers have been laid off, some have lost their jobs time was cut in half, and from the small Many factories are completely idle. There is almost no entirely to orders, any larger order is considered a stroke of luck, and the public In the case of tenders, an offer is always lower than the other, as low as it was two years ago*). The factories

*) When in the summer of 1876 the Berlin-Anhalt Railway three coupled freight train engines, offered Borsig, the machine, which in 1873/74 was still running at 22,000 Thaler was paid to deliver for 12,500 Thaler, and Hart-

man in Chemnitz demanded 1000 Thaler less. Despite

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are open to ridicule and shame.
while from 1871 to 1873 there was constant concern about a lack of
Locomotives, wagons and bridges are now
"Dispensable railway carriages" in the newspapers
standing note. What was 80 years ago
urgently desired, so dearly paid, is currently
hard to get rid of. |

These are the consequences of overproduction.
But overproduction, which leads to the collapse of
Industry, the high unemployment, the general
Emergency is mainly the work
the founding frenzy, the countless new stock companies
societies. "Comprehensive and rapid shifts
in the distribution of income, the value creation
and conservation," says Georg Hirth, "because
they unsteadily allocate purchasing power to this and that product
-duction, and therefore on the one hand overproduction,

Borsig was awarded the contract to the Berlin-based
to control the workload a little.

The Egestorff engineering company, formerly Strousberg in
Hannover, says in its annual report of 31 October 1875:
"Hand in hand with the reduction of demand for logistics
comotives, and especially as a result of the Prussian
State railways, as on many private railways, are subject to tendering
procedure, the prices have also become increasingly worse.
tert, and are currently driven by competition to below the
Production costs have been reduced."

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on the other hand, cause a collapse in value." –
The Berlin newspaper "Neue Börsenzeitung" proclaims: "Never
There was something more absurd, like now the
Science recognizes as the form of the Actienge-
company to transactions that can only be carried out by the
Initiative of a single personality to flourish
such as factories and trade
societies." – And even the Jewish "Silesian
Press" in Wroclaw looks back on the event
cessation: In contrast to the shares

The establishment founded in 1974 “has become the
owned ironworks reputation and
Credit knew how to preserve.” – –

Alfein in the companies listed so far
the public has a course loss of about 20 million
lion thalers; and that is why Mr.
Julius Schweitzer, the stock exchange editor of the “National-
newspaper”: Such losses provide proof that
“that the Capital Association is not alone everywhere
Miracles work, in fact in many cases not at all
is applicable”. |

It is just a pity that this wisdom is not shared by the stock market newspapers:
80 came late, and with her actions and
Do not move during the dizzy period

can be united!
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Amidst the flood of startups, which

– Berlin one machine factory after another

was preparing here – certainly a wonderful
same phenomenon – already a de-foundation
namely the dismantling of an old, renowned
with its flourishing establishments, the stock corporation
Society for the manufacture of railway supplies,
formerly Pflug'sche Waggonfabrik; at the head of which the
Member of Parliament and “Economist”, Government Building Councillor
a. D. von Unruh, and next to him as administrator
Councillors: Commercial Councillors LF Schemionek and
Hermann Egells, Geh. Commerzienrath Robert War-
schauer, Attorney General John Simson, Consul General Ascher
Salinger, Government Building Councillor a. D. Carl Hoffmann.
The Pflug factory was founded with a share
capital of 1½ million Thaler founded in 1856, which
Year is also known to be a period of dizziness
and the aftermath of the founding
were expressed in very meager dividends, which only
1861 were tolerable and in 1869 and 1870, where they
14%, reached its peak. In 1871 there were
101}, 1872 again 11½ % dividend. Then began
The desire to speculate was aroused. People speculated,

that you can drive even better if you
factory simply tear down and the ground and

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Land as building land parcellire. Here you can see
the gross material and somewhat immoral
Character of a joint-stock company. The factory had
Reputation and prestige acquired, but that was the
society was indifferent, and even more indifferent
the fate of the 2000 workers she employs
she planned her dissolution, her suicide,
because it seemed more profitable to her.

The pretext was the workers' strike.
In August 1872 they demanded a wage increase of
20% , and their demand was, in view of the rapid
rising rents and food, certainly not
unfair. But Mr. von Unruh explained, as once
Pope Clement VII: Non possumus! He was
to tell the workers that the 200%
wage increase to shareholders the dividend, the
Board of Directors the bonus (which is for the current
year was only 9200 thalers) and
In his eyes, this was worse than the robbery of a temple.
But workers found the calculation wrong and
stopped working.

Mr HB Oppenheim, "Economist" and Member of
has carried out this process in the manner prescribed by Mr Paul
Lindau published "Present", and
Of course, he takes the side of the

Mr. von Unruh, where he made a confession
slips: "It was unwise to start with this factory
which, with their large land holdings
gain more by dissolving the business
than by continuing it. He keeps up with
Mr. von Unruh called for a "childcare
ity", and no longer attaches any importance to them.
He was "used to the Berlin machine
farmers as well-off and intelligent people.
strive," and he is sorry for having been wrong.
He does not believe in workers' distress, and if they
should exist, he hopes for certain Uster-
surveys to alleviate the housing shortage (construction
one?) and on the abolition of the milling and slaughtering
tax. – –

The currently flourishing construction site proliferation irritated the Company for Railway Supplies for dissolution, and the price of the shares went over 200. In the early In 1873, a consortium of founders offered Actie 180 percent, and Mr. von Unruh advised in it-enough to accept, but the majority of shareholders As punishment, the dividend was dropped, which had been estimated at 18%, suddenly rose to 6/8%; and in April 1874 the liquidation was again on the agenda. The attempt failed yet-

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and only succeeded in 1875. The factory is closed broken, and on the terrain of the unfounded company, two new roads will be built. But Meanwhile, the value of the land has also increased has fallen considerably, and therefore the shares are only still about 130*). |

It remains strange that while since 1871 all prices, especially those for railway supplies, sharply went up, Mr. von Unruh always claimed, only wages and materials have increased, the Prices for wagons, however, would be It remains strange that the Dividends from the Schwartzkopff factory in the grew in the same proportion as in the plough factory; although Mr. von Unruh in both companies as Chairman of the Supervisory rath prevailed. After the liquidation was decided was, the Pflug factory only worked

*) According to a report made in October 1876, it is only slowly selling the gutted construction sites, and in the sales, two thirds of the purchase price had to be be deferred for five years. That is at least how long and thus also the liquidation, the shareholders have to wait for their complete satisfaction. A dissolution does not happen as quickly as the founding, and therefore it is usually also much more expensive!

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with damage by, as the last business richt says that old and new orders are too cheap and the balance sheet for 1875/76 closed with a

Loss of about 27,000 thalers.

The company's "General Director" was Friedrich Waltz, a great founder before the Lord. While the dissolution of the factory he managed he founded other companies, which were later are already on the verge of extinction; and In September 1876, Mr. Waltz joined as the third member to the board of the highly regarded Wohllert'sche Mechanical Engineering Institute, after having obtained the Share capital of 31/, million thalers by half Since then, two "general directors": Friedrich Waltz and Julius Müller, and they are absolutely equal to each other, because Mr. Müller has founded numerous companies a name and, as they say, a fortune. It is worth noting that the green which is contagious and continues until the seventh Glied. Pflug and Wohllert, the factory-owners, start up again themselves, and also start the directors and the supervisory boards of the new societies.

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As a kind of curiosity, we should also mention two foundations of Baruch Hirsch Strausberg, called Dr. Bethel Henry Strousberg*). When the

) In the book "Dr. Strousberg and his work, described by himself" the author states: "In the biographies mentioned, because they thought it was insulting to say something Baruch Hirsch, and as the son of a small Jewish merchant in Prussian Poland". Strausberg then claims that he is the son of a Jewish nobleman of ancient nobility, and his original first names were Bartel Heinrich. – This is one of the countless truths that every page of the book is filled with. Journal-Countless articles have been published about Strausberg, namely always in a laudatory, advertising sense, because always from him. A kind of biography, on the other hand, is only one-times, and it was undoubtedly made to order. produced, as well as the biographies which a Jewish Contemporary dramatists publish almost every year about themselves That "biographical characterization", as it was called, was born shortly before the war of 1870. She is married to Portrait of the miracle doctor, and with three mottos, an English, a French and a German

The German motto is from the novel "Das Landhaus am Rhein" by Berthold Auerbach and reads: "Much Acquiring money is a kind of bravery, keeping money is requires a certain wisdom, and spending money beautifully is an art". The author of the brochure calls himself with a Pseudonym Ernst Korfi; although a run-down Literary man, he was ashamed of his real name. This brochure is, as a comparison with that book "Dr. Strousberg and his work" shows, among

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When the era of dizziness began, the miracle doctor had his Role already played out. Not, as he claims, Lasker's declamations brought him down; not only as he says another time, the French War has ruined him: - even the notorious 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per-cent Romanian Railway Bonds, by means of which he influenced the German public by approx. 60 million thalers, gave him the Death blow. His undertakings were too risky too rude, too adventurous, his manipulations so evil polite, his whole manner so clumsy and un-modest that the "Strousberg system" with emergency had to collapse. Completely discredited and quite helpless, he wanted to period, he made a mistake to obtain new funds.

the supervision, and probably partly even after the Dictate of the hero. This proves the exact transmission agreement in the data and the whole way of presentation. They are, often word for word, the same phrases, the same forced images and parables, it is the same gibberish Style of the half-educated, the same indulgence in quotations, as found in all Jewish writers who have less of their own than with the thoughts and sayings of others But Leib biographer Ernst Korfi says of his Helden explicitly: "This healthy boy was Hebrew Baruch Hirsch"; but soon he was called "the little Napoleon". - -

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In November 1870 he founded with a number of Allies, including Duke Victor of Ratibor, Commercial Councillor Louis Wrede, Geh. Commercial Councillor

Gustav Dietrich, Ferdinand Jaques, Friedrich Adolf Plow and master builder August Orth in Berlin, factory owner Carl Kesseler (C. Kesseler & Sohn) in Greifswald forest and Caspar Dietrich Killing in Hagen, knight-landowner Ernst Lauterbach in Wilken, the general common railway construction company " which he a part of his possessions, as well as certain iron railway companies. To Actiencapital 17 million thalers () were spent, and Strausberg alone subscribed over 16 million!! He tried to sell these shares to the Prussian Navy action, which has already done business with him – while the Preussische Bank as is well known, never got involved with him. But this time the shipping company rejected him, and the Finance Minister Camphausen, to whom he appealed, and from which, as he says in his memoirs, owes gratitude to previous occasions, was not Strausberg kept the shares and had the company liquidated.

From this stillborn "General Railway baugesellschaft", i.e. of course from Straus-

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berg, bought in February 1871 a still quite unknown Jewish man, named Paul Munk, the houses Unter der Linden 17 and 18 for the stated 600,000 thalers, and transferred them one year later the "Actienbauverein Unter den Linden", which he in association with Emil Heymann, Georg Beer, Gustav Markwald, Edmund Helfft, Commercial Councillor Wilh. Herz, Consul Friedrich Schillow and his Excellency, the former Minister of State, Member of the Prussian House of Representatives and the German Reich tags, Georg von Bonin founded, for 1,750,000 thalers, that is, with a surcharge of 1,150,000 thalers. "Lindenbauverein", as a bloody foundation proverbial lich, today records about 15; but Paul Munk, like Hermann Geber, a professional pre-buyer and a hero of the founding era, is a multiple million became a lionaire, and the prosecutor has struggled in vain. | Strausberg, once home to the Berlin "Tribüne" sung as the "man who buys everything", has now been the "man who sells everything". He sold the Dortmund works, the Neustädter Hütte, the Han-Noversche Maschinenfabrik, the Berlin cattle market etc., from which more or less rotten foundations

which we will discuss later.

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After he had got rid of all this and had already had become a rather quiet man, Mr. Lasker approached him and prepared him anatomically, to instruct the parliamentary founders. Straus-Berg intended to protect ungrateful Germany punish and turned to London, but found here no ground for his art and returned forced to retreat. Again he threw himself on the "General Enterprise", in the style of the railway building, where the entrepreneur instead of cash receives shares manufactured for this purpose, and with He also paid his people with these shares. He built in Saxony the Mehltheuer-Weida line, he built in Hungary the Waagthalbahn, and he wanted to build in France empire from Paris to Narbonne. Because he was Credit in Germany had completely run out, he found one in Russia, and he found it at the "Commerz-Leipzig bank" in Moscow, which he founded with the help of its Jewish director, Gustav Landau, no less for 7 million rubles.

To stage this piece, con-Strausberg constructed a foundation, just as monstrous and just as hollow as the previous one. August 1875 He set up with Landau in Moscow, Hermann von Goldschmidt in Vienna and Ferdinand Jaques in Berlin

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the Joint Stock Company for German and Bohemian Iron and steel products, and again the entire share capital of $8\frac{1}{2}$ million thalers except for 6000 thalers, which his comrades The "Vossische Zeitung" declared that the matter not to be able to take seriously the "National-

newspaper" was quick to report:

"New foundation. All industrial properties of Dr. Strousberg together with the Zbirow estate, as we have learned, has been in the possession of a shareholder for a few days. The constitution of the company

has already taken place and is largely due to the involvement of Russian Capitalists, especially the Moscow Commercial and Loan bank. The company's share capital is set at 30 million Thaler (??), half from the stock shares, half consisting of ordinary priority shares. for all blast furnaces, steelworks, coal works, which located on the Zbirow estate, this estate itself, the wagon factory in Bubna, the Neustädter Hütte and various other objects in the possession of the joint-stock company Dr. Strousberg undertakes to ensure that the in Zbirow the necessary buildings were completed at his own expense The latter will also be for a certain period for all works general tenant, while Mr. Ferdinand Jaques as Chairman of the Board of Directors Council and Mr. Bernhard Maywald becomes Director."

After this, Strausberg was his own "General tenant" and "supervisory board", and in fact he is the sole shareholder of the company. The new manufactured shares that had hardly any value, as

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all properties overloaded with mortgages were, furthermore, equally worthless shares of the still in the air-floating railway from Paris to Narbonne, as well as a contractual promise, Strausberg announced that it would deliver 2000 wagons to the Moscow Commerz-Leibnitz Bank as collateral, and Director Landau, who had been bribed by him, shot him then gradually the enormous sum of T million rubles.

October 1875, Strausberg, who was sent to Moscow came to get more money, along with Landau arrested, and the now bankrupt Commerz-The loan bank closed simultaneously in Prague and Concurs opened in Berlin over Strausberg's Ver-may have covered an abyss of debt and a Chaos of lascivious disorder; and this horrific collapse also led to the fall by Ferd. Jaques, who was the "Railway King" and "Culturheros" for many years a helpful had been a willing friend.

In prison in Moscow, Strausberg wrote a comprehensive book "Dr. Strousberg and his Work", for which, before it had even been published, the press, especially the Jewish press, a limitless

Even before publication, the

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Vienna's "Neue frei Presse", the "Börsen-Courier" of Mr. Georg Davidsohn in Berlin, the "Posener Newspaper" and long excerpts. The book reveals as great a lack of education as tastelessness and boastfulness; it shows that Strausberg is not far away was what one calls a genius mind, as which the vulgar press has always celebrated him; that he was just a bold adventurer. Nevertheless The book could be interesting if the author had tells what he really knows, but because he knows more concealed rather than reported, it is bland and boring. Full of cunning calculation and deep deceit, Strausberg spares his former comrades and Allies, he spares and excuses all powerful influential founders and founding partners, He flatters even his opponents, as long as they still supported by public opinion. In return, he expects that as soon as he returns to life returns and resumes his "system" can, likewise, on protection, even on actual support; and his example is hardly unright. Many people still have reason to fear, and he threatens them on several occasions with later disputes. His book is also untrue, like his life, he beats himself. almost

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on every side; and this deep untruthfulness, mixed with crude hypocrisy, must every injustice Nevertheless, she was ashamed The press did not dare to treat this book as a publication tion of the first order. During the Author was in court, accused of bribery and of common deceit, brought the papers, big and small, Jewish and Christian, about his Machwerk long articles, all more admiration as showing contempt.

In the courtroom in Moscow, Straussberg again showed all his audacity, heaping The two accomplices, Strausberg and Landau, with the most serious accusations and most serious The jury broke up on both

the staff, and the prosecutor requested that both to settle in Siberia. The
The court also ruled against Landau; Straus-
Berg, however, was incomprehensibly only
expelled abroad. The German Reich
his "cultural hero" again, and the press that
during the one-year pre-trial detention like a
Martyr mourned, welcomed his return with
Thanks and joy.

Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 5

The flowering of industry.

Mechanical engineering and railway supply establishments in the provinces – Vulkan in Königsberg i. Pr., Steckel & Wagenknecht in Danzig, Möller & Holberg in Stettin, Kessler in Greifswald, Spalding in Stralsund, Abendroth and Hansa in Rostock, Brockelmann in Güstrow, Lauenstein in Hamburg, Weser in Bremen – Hanover: Egestorff, Salzgitter, Bernstorff & Eichwede, Peiner Rolling mill, Osnabrück steelworks – Westphalia and Rhineland: Killing & Co., Westphalian Railway Supplies, Germany, Annener Gussstahl, Dortmunder Bridge construction, Daelen, Schreiber & Co., Union, Kamp & Co., Westphalia, Hagener Cast steel, Grünthaler ironworks, Wittener weapons, Harkort's bridge construction, Steelworks in Meiderich, rolling mill in Mühlheim, Düsseldorfer Röhren, Hohenzollern, Humboldt, mechanical engineering in Kalk, J. Kyll – Geber-Stahlschmidt-Seelig – Rhenish Founders – Louis Berger – Mr. Camphausen's Recipe – Minerva and Upper Silesian Railway Supplies, Upper Silesian Iron rolling mill, wagon construction Linke, iron foundry Schmidt, wagon factory Hofmann, Körner in Görlitz, Conrad Schiedt, Lower Lusatian mechanical engineering – Halle'sche and Zeitzer Maschinenfabrik, ice machines and Harzer railway supplies in Nordhausen, Bartels in Halberstadt, Klusemann in Magdeburg, Prange in Buckau – Braunschweig: Mechanical engineering, ice machines, sewing machines, Deicke, rolling mill, Carlshütte, Harzer Werke – Corruption in Braunschweig – Hertel Iron Foundry and Ducal Baltic Machine Works – Saxony: cast steel in Döhlen, Saxonia and Schlick in Dresden, Kiesler, Brod & Stiehler, Voigtland Railway Carriages, Gottschald & Nötzli, Petzold in Bautzen, Goetjes, Bergmann & Co., Jacobi, Behrisch and Eales in Meissen, Rentzsch & Oschatz, Anton Zschille, scraping factory in Mittweida, iron industry in Pirna – Chemnitz: Schönherr, Schellenberg, Cencordia, Wiede, Germania, embroidery machines, Rockstroh, Affolter, Zimmermann, Sondermann & Taurus, Vulkan, Saxonia, Phoenix, Union, Messingwerk Lugau – South German country: Reifert in Frankfurt a. M., Railway Supplies in Stuttgart, Kirchheimer Machine factory – Lorraine Ironworks – The plight of the iron and Steel industry – Free trade and protective tariffs – Iron tariffs – The stock exchange leaves as moral preachers – False hope.

The founding epidemic spread from Berlin
over all of Germany, over the united great fatherland

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land, and also spared the newly regained
Alsace-Lorraine. It raged strongly in northern
and Central Germany, whereas in Southern Germany
country was relatively weak. How
Prince Bismarck once remarked, the South Germans
behind us North Germans in terms of liberalism
Berlin founders were also often involved in
the provinces, from Memel to Metz; however,
have places like Königsberg i. Pr., Danzig, Stettin,
Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Dortmund, Essen, Elber-
feld, Cologne, Frankfurt a. M., Braunschweig, Magde-
burg, Posen, Wroclaw, Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz etc.
also creates its own founders and founder cliques,
which it with in every respect comparable to the Berlin colleagues
recordings, and some of them did not even
The same spectacle, the same
Process, like the metropolis, the provinces also offer:
zen; they are founded on the same recipe and they
have also created bloody and gruesome foundations
Their actions also cry out to heaven,
and most of their creations are already
in ruins or they threaten to collapse.
Let us begin our walk along the sea
coast, through East and West Prussia, Pomerania,

Mecklenburg and the Hanseatic cities, so are the
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founded machinery, railway supplies and similar
factories, the following are the most famous
become:

Vulkan in Königsberg i. Pr., formerly Gebrüder Meyer.
Founded in May 1871 by Carl Jacob, Adolf Samter, Geh. Com-
merzienrath Moritz Simon (J. Simon Wittwe & Söhne) in Königs-
mountain i. Pr.; Platho & Wolff, Samelson & Sackur in Berlin.
Direction: G. Simony and Jul. Marcuse. The original
Share capital of 300,000 thalers was raised in September 1872, "to
the company grew faster than expected.
to be right", brought to 600,000 thalers (which is
ca. 55,000 Thaler mortgages!), and the young shares at

50% deposit of 107, thus issued at a rate of 114.
15%, dividends were promised; for the first
financial year of six months to acquire young stocks
to be able to briciren, 10%; 1872 still 8°/,0/,,; later 0. Cours?

The public prosecutor has been called.

Maschinenbaugesellschaft, formerly Steckel & Wagen-
servant in Danzig. Share capital 300,000 thalers. Board of directors:
A. Wagenknecht and G. Baum. Supervisory Board: R. Damme.
In 1874 the public prosecutor intervened. In February 1876 the Eta-
blissement to the auction without a single bid being placed
"Sad sign of the times!" rightly noted
the press.

Mechanical Engineering Institute and Shipyard, formerly
Emil Möller and Friedrich Holberg in Grabow near
Stettin. Founded November 1871 by RA Seelig, Max
Geim and Louis Löwenherz (Berlin Exchange Bank), Gustav
Kerting, H. Leubuscher, Fritz Bast, City Councillor Pohle, all
in Berlin. The previous owners retained the management. Supervisory
Councillors: Ernst Brunckow, Consul Is. Meyer, Hermann Weinreich,
Commercial Councillor Johannes Quistorp, Rudolf Abel, Wilh. Walter

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in Stettin, Attorney Hecker in Berlin. Dividends
about 16% were promised, and paid from 1872 to 1875: 6%/,,,
5.5 and respectively 21/, percent. Share capital 750,000 thalers and
107,000 Thaler mortgages. Course still about 30.

Baltic Wagon and Machine Factory, formerly
Carl Kessler & Son and Theodor Labahn in Greifswald.
Founded in March 1872 by Richard Schweder (Prussian Soil-
Credit-Actien-Bank), Hugo Fuchs, Gustav Noah, Felix Mam-
roth, "F General Director" Julius Müller, in Berlin etc. Direction
Carl and Julius Kessler, who were responsible for the first year of operation
8%, dividend guaranteed. First supervisory board members: Oeko-
nomierath Professor Rohde in Eldena, City Councillor CS
Boy in Greifswald and Georg Sackur in Berlin. Already in 1873
There was a lack of money, but the board protested very vigorously
against "all unfavorable rumors." In 1874, they entered into liquidation
dation and proceeded to the sale, but too low a
bid, and so the co-owner and
current director Julius Kessler leased the establishment
The share capital of 550,000 thalers is completely
lost.

Pomeranian Iron Foundry and Mechanical Engineering Institute, formerly Commerzienrath CH Spalding in Stralsund. founded in December 1871 by Siegfried Geber, Max Nolda (M. Schragow & Co.), Emil Zippert (Zippert & Co.) in Berlin. sight council: manor owner W. Münchmeyer on Cumberow. Share capital 225,000 thalers and 40,000 thalers mortgages. Last dividend 4%. Price approx. 30.

Shipbuilding and mechanical engineering, formerly C. Abendroth in Rostock. Founded October 1871 by Samelson & Sackur in Berlin; Consul A. Crotogino, Consul C. Ch. Lesenberg, E. Kühl, Senator Dr. Witte, Rheder B. Beselin, Landsyndicus a. D. Groth in Rostock. The previous owner retained the management and took over a third of the share capital with 300,000 thalers. Last dividends 0. Price approx. 10.

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Hansa, shipyards for iron ships and mechanical engineering, otherwise A. Tischbein in Rostock. Founded in June 1872 by the Rostocker Vereinsbank, the Lübecker Bank, Ed. Frege & Co. in Hamburg, Bein & Co. in Berlin. Director was the pre-Members of the Supervisory Board include: Acciserath Meyenn, Bank Director Wasserzug, Senator Burchard in Rostock, Consul August Rehder and bank director W. Spiegeler in Lübeck. Actiencapital 350,000 Thaler and 50,000 Thaler mortgage. First dividend per 1872/73 – $4\frac{1}{2}\%$; since then 0. When the shares rose to about 50 The “Neue Börsen-Zeitung” in Berlin illustrated they belong to the “outcast children of the course sheet”, and pushed it up to around 80. Today the course is about 5, and Mr. Albrecht Tischbein has been Director recommended.

Mecklenburg Machine and Wagon Building Company schaft, formerly Ernst Brockelmann in Güstrow. Founded June 1872 by the Schönheimer'schen Bankverein and by Beer & Herzberg in Berlin. Supervisory board: Mrs. Knitschky and W. Böckenhagen in Güstrow, C. Ch. Lesenberg, C. Abendroth and Georg Brockelmann in Rostock, “General Director” Julius Müller in Berlin. Share capital 270,000 Thaler and 50,000 Thaler mortgages. The dividend of nominally 10%, for the first year of operation of 6 months (!) was in advance constructed, and it remained the only one. Course about 3.

Railway carriage construction Lauenstein in Rothenburgsort near Hamburg. Pre-purchased from the competition and founded Sommer 1871 by Julius Alexander in Berlin, Ed. Frege and Leopold Jacobi in Hamburg etc. Chairman of the Supervisory Board: FA Pflug in Berlin, the previous owner of the 1856 founded and from 1873 to 1875 by Mr. von Unruh and his associates.

founded factory for railway supplies. Share capital 850,000 Thaler and 200,000 Thaler mortgages. As the "National-newspaper" reported that the number of registrations was so high that a reduction had to take place, and the introductory course 105,

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which, as a result of this advertising, quickly rose to 120 and more rose. Last dividends $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 0. Price about 20.

Weser, shipbuilding and machine factory in Bremen. founded in March 1872. Board of Directors and Supervisory Board: Reichstag member AG Mosle, Rud. Feuerstein, C. Waltjen, L. Knoop, R. Fritze, DH Wätjen, Friedrich Achelis, GS Gruner, G. Rohte. Share capital $1\frac{1}{2}$ million Thaler. Dividend per 1874/75 – 55/0%, per 1875/76 – 61/20".

Of these companies, only the last one, Weser, can be called viable, and it owes their viability probably due to the fact that they mainly employed by the Imperial Navy for which it builds armored gunboats. Steckel & Wagenknecht in Danzig and Baltic Waggonfabrik in Greifswald are already gone; Vulkan in Königsberg i. Pr., mechanical engineering and Hansa in Rostock and Brockelmann in Güstrow are still wrestling weak for their existence; and the rest show at the low level of the course and the pitiful

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Dividends that they too are sick and ailing.

In the former Kingdom of Hanover, where the Founding flourished just as in the small brown keep quiet, we think:

Egestorff'sche Maschinenbaugesellschaft in Linden Hannover, formerly Strousberg. Founded March 1871. capital $3\frac{1}{2}$ million Thaler (!) and about 600,000 Thaler Hypo-counters. Founder and Supervisory Board: Consul and former

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Member of Parliament G. Müller in Berlin, J. Gans (M. Blumenthal's Successor) Court Agent K. Berend (Michael Berend), Commer-

zienrath Siegmund Meyer (Adolf Meyer), Leffmann & Abr. H. Cohen, Commercial Councillors Eichwede & Röhrs, High Court Attorney Dr. H. Müller, Senator Angerstein, City Director Rasch, Member of the Prussian House of Lords, all in Hanover. Last dividends 0. Price once 140, now about 15.

Ironworks in Salzgitter near Hanover. Founded in 1868. Actiencapital finally 1,360,000 Thaler and 502,000 Thaler Mortgages. Supervisory Board: Commerzienrath von Voigtländer in Braunschweig, senior court attorney Dr. Müller and Commerzienrath Siegmund Meyer in Hanover, JC Godeffroy in Hamburg, Carl Ruët in Dortmund etc. Castle on 1 July 1875 with a deficit of approximately 250,000 thalers.

Hanover Casting and Rolling Mill, formerly C. Bernstorff & Eichwede. Founded in December 1872 with 500,000 Thaler Shareholders. Board of Directors: Heinr. and Eduard Eichwede. Supervisory Board: Commerzienrath Eichwede, senior court attorney Dr. Müller and Commerzienrath Röhrs in Hanover, Max B. Haniel in Ruhrort. Dividend per 1875 – 60%,

Peiner Walzwerk in Celle. Founded April 1872 with 350,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory Board: General Consul JH Gossler in Hamburg, Commerzienrath Louis E. Meyer in Hanover, GL Meyer, senior court attorneys C. Haarmann and Meyerscastle in Celle. Course? – Novbr. In 1876, Director Ewers arrested for embezzlement and forgery.

Iron and steel works in Osnabrück. Founded in 1869. The registered capital of 1,000,000 Thaler was increased in 1872 by 750,000 Thaler priority shares increased, and the same were issued at N. Blumenfeld in Osnabrück, Carl Coppel & Co. in Berlin and of the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Board of Directors: Joh. Cesar Godeffroy, Joh. Wesselhöft, Rob. Kayser, Joh. Ed. Beans-Becher, Max Th. Hayn in Hamburg, senior court attorney Dr. H. Müller in Hanover. Last dividend 0. Price once 125, now about 30.

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After Berlin, the founding of companies was one of the worst in the industrially rich Westphalia and Rhineland, bad that even a Berlin stock exchange newspaper in March 1872 he wrote: "The founding of a company takes here in the country no end!" Even the dizzying period of 1856 had numerous stock companies on the Rhine societies, some of which are again had gone, partly only very gradually to Dividends were received. But the years 1871 to 1873 brought a veritable flood of foundations of all species, and they have become much lazier

than the products of 1856. Far greater Capital was drawn upon, and far The shareholders suffered greater losses. The machine factories that were founded are the well-known most liable:

Wagon and Locomotive Construction Company, formerly Killing and Co. in Hamm. Formed in February 1873. Supervisory r the: CG Horn and Rud. Willemsen in Cologne, Mathias Hinsberg, Alexander Braun, Ewald Caron, F. Harkort junior, Otto Jager, FG K ttgen and Walter Schlieper in Barmen. The establishment was reportedly built for 550,000 thalers. , the share capital was set at 2½ million thalers, and the 40 percent interim certificates by Hinsberg, L bcke and Co. in Berlin (branch of Barmer Bankverein Hinsberg, Fischer & Co.) & 110, which means a course of 125 Later, the founders gave 90,000 Thaler as "don gratuit". Nevertheless, the first financial year ended

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with a loss of 486,000 thalers and they proceeded to Liquidation. The shareholders have little to expect.

Westphalian railway carriage construction and railway needs in M nster. Founded in April 1872 with 400,000 Thlr. Shares which were issued by Gebr. Metz, among others, and Lindenkampf & Olfers in M nster, H. & L. Metz in Cologne. The actual author of this society was named by the Berlin's "Neue B rsenzeitung" named Commerzienrath Sabey in M nster. Course?

Machine factory "Germany" in Dortmund. Shares capital 600,000 Thaler. Supervisory Board: Geh. Commerzienrath A. Borsig and City Councillor Th. Sarre in Berlin, JM Heimann and August Neven-du Mont in Cologne, Moritz Kltzbacher and Rentier A. von Griesheim in Bonn, Director C. Krauss in Hanover. Last dividends 0. Price?

Cast steelworks, formerly K nig & Rennert in Annen near Dortmund. Basic capital 650,000 Thaler and 100,000 Thaler Mortgages. Founded in February 1873 and based in Ber- liner Exchange introduced by Riess & Itzinger and JT Gold- berger to the course of 112! First, artificially constructed di- vidende for the financial year of 6 months 8%; later 1, 3 and 0%. Course approx. 10. The public prosecutor has been called.

Bridge construction, formerly Carl Backhaus in Dortmund. Pre-purchased to Ed. Stahlschmidt (Hermann Geber) in Berlin,

and founded November 1872. Share capital 550,000 Thaler, introduced on the Berlin Stock Exchange by Hirschfeld & Wolff at a rate of 105. Plus 150,000 Thaler mortgages. Advisory Board: Attorney Nestor Kindermann in Dortmund, Master builder Louis König and banker Alfred Molenaar (Gebr. Molenaar) in Crefeld, Commerzienrath Schlittgen in Berlin. The previous owner remained in charge, but died in 1873. A dividend has never been distributed. The financial year 1873/74 closed with a loss of 203,000 Thaler, after which the founders 170,000 Thaler in shares and 30,000 Thaler in cash

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Nevertheless, in November 1875 the liquidation decided, and the competition was opened in February 1876.

Society for Steel Industry, formerly Daelen, Schreiber & Co. in Bochum. Share capital 1 million thalers. Board: Vital Daehlen and Hermann Herz in Bochum and Former Mayor Lindemann in Essen. The very first The financial year 1873/74 closed with a loss of 185,000 Thaler. The previous owners are said to have made false statements for which the Supervisory Board holds them accountable wanted. Course?

Mechanical engineering "Union", formerly Ewald Hilger in Essen. Founded June 1871. Share capital 600,000 Thaler. Councillors: Friedrich Grillo, Gustav Adolf Waldthausen and District Judge a. DW Heyland in Essen, JL Eltzbacher, JB Heimann and Victor Wendelstadt, Commerzienrath and Director of the Schaaffhausen'schen Bankverein in Cologne. For In 1871/72, 10 percent dividend was paid, and January 1873 – 400,000 thalers new shares & 110 issued. Last Dividends 0. Price about 30 letters.

Märkische Maschinenbauanstalt, formerly Kamp & Co. in Wetter an der Ruhr. Share capital 1,200,000 Thaler. The Co-owners Heinrich Blank and Alfred Trappen retained the management. Supervisory Board: Wilhelm von Born in Dortmund, Attorney-at-law W. Klein in Düsseldorf, Moritz Eltzbacher (JL Eltzbacher & Co.) in Cologne, Hugo Blank in Wetter, Ewald Aders (JH Brink & Co.) in Elberfeld. Dividends: 7%, 4% and? Course approx. 40.

Waggonfabrik Westphalia, formerly Killing & Sohn in Hagen. Share capital 700,000 Thaler and 100,000 Thaler Hy-pharmacies. Founded in January 1873 by H. Quistorp in Berlin, which in its pompous writing style can be heard We managed to get our shareholders 6 shares each to be able to offer the Vereinsbank 1 share of Westphalia.

For every 6 shares of his association bank, which were quoted at 190 at the time,

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Mr. Quistorp granted 1 share of the wagon factory at 112.80 that it actually cost 179! The lucky Buyers still have to pay 4 percent interest since May 1, 1872, i.e. for 9 months back!! Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Attorney Storp in Hagen. Direction: Fr. Killing, C. Th. Middendorf and P. Wegmann.

Three months after its founding, Quistorp completed a great distribution of profits. He constructed a two-year financial period by extending it by two years backdated it, starting on 1 May 1871, and for this period a net income of 211,000 thalers. The previous owners Killing & Son received as a so-called compensation pro rata 57,000 Thaler, the management, at the head of which were again Killing & Son, ca. 20,000 Thir., the Supervisory Board finally received 8555 Thaler – all for an effort-administration of about 12 weeks. The rest was 16 per cent dividend to shareholders, which in 1874 was 5 percent and then nothing at all, neither interest nor capital. June 1876, the bankruptcy was opened, and the shares are completely worthless.

Cast steel works, otherwise F. Huth & Co. in Hagen. purchased by RA Seelig in Berlin and founded August 1872. Share capital 750,000 thalers and 130,000 thalers mortgages. Issuers: Central Bank for Cooperatives and heimer'scher Bankverein. Supervisory Board: Mayor Dödter and Emil Hiltrop in Hagen, Ferd. Strahl in Berlin etc. Last Dividends 0. Price once 110, now about 5.

Ironworks and railway supplies, formerly Carl Asbeck & Co. in Grünthal near Hagen. Pre-purchased by RA Seelig and comrades in Berlin and founded in April 1873. Share capital 600,000 thalers and 200,000 thalers mortgages. Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Attorney Robert von Briesen in Hagen. Dividends never. The 110 introduced Shares have not had a price for a long time, and it was

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not exactly a "victim" when November 1876 "two action-näre" a portion of this noble paper with a nominal value of 26,000 thalers were transferred to the company "for destruction". Of course, these noble "shareholders" were among the

Founders or pre-buyers, which the newspapers faithfully conceal. :

, cast steel and weapons factory, formerly Berger & Co. in Witten on the Ruhr. Share capital 1,500,000 Thaler and 300,000 Thaler mortgages!! Founded in March 1873 by the Schaaffhausen'schen Bankverein in Cologne and the Deutsche Unionbank in Berlin, which issued the 60 percent interim certificates with 120, which means a course of 133½. The Stock exchange, which smelled the roast, called the new shares very descriptively called "pistol stocks." Nevertheless, the "strong Hands" of the founder the pistol interim certificates up to approx. 140, which corresponds to a price of 166. Today the shares are about 50. Supervisory Board members: von Kaufmann-Asser and Advocat-Lawyer Robert Esser II in Cologne, Koppel in Solingen, von Martini, Carl Berger etc.

The previous owner of the establishment is the well-known progressive Member of Parliament Louis Berger in Witten, a friend of the Prussian Minister of Trade Mr. Achenbach, who was year 1876 in the House of Representatives, on the occasion of the debate, concerning the assumption of an interest guarantee by the State for the priority bonds of the ill-reputed Halle railway Sorau-Guben, deeply regretted having to admit Mr Berger among his opponents; and he in turn had to endure the pain drive, because of too expensive establishment of his factory by Mr. Wilh. Funcke in Hagen to be publicly attacked. Mr. Berger responded with the strict sense of innocence his public character: "Anyone who, like me, in the course of of ten years, within and outside his home district, before and after the wars, before and after the crash, seven-out of the purgatory of a state and Reichstag election

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can simply dismiss suspicions of this kind – He explains that this "suspicion" against a man who has been in public service for years, with complete disregard for any personal interest, to the best of his ability, did his duty," and noted then to the matter itself: "At that time in Witten, various bets have been lost because it was not possible to thought it possible that the work would become such a very would be sold at reasonable prices." So Mr Berger sold at a price that was not so low for possible – for a measly million thalers; and he lets that such a foundation is a merit for the public good. Unfortunately, this insight has not been Shareholders have so far been stubbornly closed because they received as dividend for the first financial year – 0, and a

report in the "National-Zeitung" said: "The main blame for This unfavourable result is due to the excessively high Costs assumed by the previous owners my stocks.'" This report, submitted by the Board and Supervisory Board of the company, which probably also nor the founders belonged to, so in contrast to Mr Berger and his fellow bettor: the paltry million Thaler was a horrendous price – and the course The stock market value seems to confirm this.

Iron industry and bridge construction, formerly Johann Caspar Harkort in Hochdahl near Duisburg. Founded August 1872. Share capital 1,500,000 Thaler; listed on the Berlin Stock Exchange led by RA Seelig and H. Kretzschmar (Carl Coppel & Co.) to 1031! In addition, 400,000 Thaler mortgages!! Supervisory Councillors: Mayor Keller in Duisburg, Consul Wilhelm Dulheuer, Richard Harkort, Justizrath Gerstein and legal Attorney at Law of Briesen in Hagen, Carl Coppel and General Consul Ascher Salinger in Berlin, Robert Kayser in Hamburg, Dr. Schnitzler, Carl Daeves and Director Peter Leister in Cologne. "General-

director": Otto Offergeld. A dark foundation that immediately Suspicion aroused. About the first general meeting of the The "Berliner Börsen-Zeitung" brought real shareholders following report in the form of a paid advertisement: "The President of the Supervisory Board (namely the previous owner Joh. Casp. Harkort!) contrary to the versatile spread detrimental rumors, the satisfactory Location of the plant, and guaranteed from his private funds for 5 years a 6 percent dividend. Then he waived on the interest of 200,000 Thaler shares, which he himself owns during the said five years. These personal sacrifices(!), which Mr. Harkort imposed on himself, were rejected by the General meeting gratefully accepted etc. "– The first business period from 1 August 1872 to the end of 1873 concluded with a Loss of 142,000 thalers, and the following were recorded: Reason and land with 396,000 Thaler, buildings with 336,000 Thaler, Machinery and rolling mill with 217,000 Thaler, tools and Equipment with 179,000 thalers, and finally the company (!!) with 533,000 thalers. In total about 1,660,000 thalers. Mr. JC Harkort was now dissuaded from the contract, in regard to the guaranteed dividend of 6% for 5 years, and transferred 196,000 thalers (probably in own shares), while the other founders also 80,000 thalers. From these "personal The deficit was covered by the "victims" and the shareholders for 17 months total dividends of 8%. At the same time, half of the shares and reduced the share capital to 750,000 thalers. Despite these strange operations, which, as it seems that the public prosecutor's office is not obliged to investigate The dividend for 1875 was – 0, and the shares

haven't had a course for quite some time.

Rhenish steelworks in Meiderich near Ruhrort.

founded in January 1872. Board of Directors: Pensioner B. Suermond in Aachen, engineer Leon Donnat and Prince Augusti

Galitzin in Paris, engineer Max Haniel in Ruhrort etc. Actien-

capital 1,500,000 Thaler, of which the first issue with

1,000,000 Thaler per 1873/74 – 20% dividend received.

immediately issued, "in order to increase the production of the work larger", 600,000 Thaler bonds. Price?

Rhenish rolling mill in Mühlheim am Rhein.

founded in February 1872. Share capital 200,000 thalers.

stood: Heinrich Haines zu Vensberg and engineer Hugo Schöller

in Mühlheim. In 1874, liquidation was requested.

Pipe and iron rolling mill in Düsseldorf. Actiencapital

3½ million thalers. Supervisory board: Attorney Robert

Esser II., pensioner Ph. Kaiser, bank director Ernst Königs and

A. Rautenstrauch in Cologne, Alphons Haniel in Ruhrort, Laurenz

Fischer in Euskirchen, Friedrich Kesten, Adolf Poensgen and

Gustav Poensgen in Düsseldorf. Distributed per 1873 – 9%

Dividend, later?

Hohenzollern, Society for Locomotive Construction in Düsseldorf-village. Founded August 1872 by Jacobi, Haniel and Huyssen

and the Provinzial-Disconto-Gesellschaft Hannover (MJ Frensdorff).

Share capital 1,600,000 Thaler. Supervisory Board: Louis

Haniel, Franz Haniel, Max Haniel, Louis Liebrecht and W. Suer-

mond in Ruhrort, Th. Böninger jr. in Duisburg, Bernhard

Caspar in Hanover and Chr. Timmermann in Hamburg. 1874/75

closed with a loss of 159,000 thalers. Price ?

Maschinenbau Humboldt, formerly Sievers & Co. in

Kalk near Deutz a. Rh. Founded October 1871. Supervisory

rath: pensioner Ph. Kayser, attorney Robert Esser II.,

Jacob von Kauffmann-Asser, A. Rautenstrauch and bank director

Ernst Königs in Cologne, pensioner Heinrich Sievers in Bonn, steelworks

owner Carl von Beulwitz in Trier, Bergrath Max Braun in

Moresnet near Aachen, Commerzienrath Albert Poensgen in

Düsseldorf. "General Director": Martin Neuerburg in Kalk.

Share capital 800,000 Thaler I. Issue and 500,000 Thaler II

Issue. In addition, 300,000 Thaler mortgages. (With this

The rolling mill company, founded in March 1872, also merged Zeus plant, whose capital stock was 500,000 thalers.)

On 1 July 1872/73, 12½% dividend was distributed, and 500,000 thalers of new shares were then produced. In 1874, 8 or 4%. Course?

Rhenish Mechanical Engineering Company in Kalk near Deutz
Share capital 100,000 Thaler. Supervisory Board: "General Director" Martin Neuerburg in Kalk, FA Herberth and Director M. Schnaas in Cologne, factory owner H. Aders in Magdeburg. Dividenden for 1874 and 1875 – 0. ,

Woodworking machines, formerly J. Kyll zu Kalk near Deutz. Founded in early 1873. Supervisory Board: Landrath a. D. Schubarth, Jacob von Kauffmann-Asser, A. Rautenstrauch, Director Martin Schnaas and bank director Ernst Königs in Cologne, Director Carl Sachs and "General Director" Martin Neuer-Castle in Kalk. Share capital 300,000 Thaler. Dividend for the first financial year 0.

Berlin's green spaces are also in Westphalia-Rhineland. Heinrich Quistorp founded the Westphalia wagon factory, and also the Factory for railway material in Hagen, which the latter distributed a dividend of 5% for 1873. A. Borsig and Th. Sarre were at the machine factory "Deutschland" in Dortmund, Riess & Itzinger and JT Goldberger at the Annener Gusstahlwerk, Commercial rath Schlittgen in the Dortmund bridge construction, Carl Coppel & Co. and Ascher Salinger at Harkort's Bridge construction. The pre-buyer consortium Geber-Stahlschmidt-Seelig entrierte: Hagener

Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud, II. 6

Cast steel, Hagen-Grünthaler ironworks, Dortmunder Bridge building and Harkort's bridge building. But where this cloverleaf appeared, no grass grew from then on more about what the four companies mentioned above Hermann Geber, the smartest of the three and the actual boss, who likes to hide behind the Coulissen stayed, used to, when the sins of the concerned founding openly revealed a portion Shares that he had to take over, but this meant little, since the the same has now become pretty much obsolete been.

Among the local founders, the following stand out: Jacob von Kauffmann-Asser, Jacob Löb Eltzbacher, JB Heimann, Salomon Moses Heymann, Victor Wen-

delstadt, Ernst Königs, A. Rautenstrauch, Ph. Kaiser,
Martin Schnaas and attorney-at-law Robert Esser II.
in Cologne, Friedrich Grillo in Essen, Wilhelm von Born
in Dortmund, Family Haniel in Ruhrort, Family
Poensgen in Düsseldorf, Martin Neuerburg in Kalk.
As a comparison of the names shows, Rhein-
Land-Westphalia is an exception to the rule, in that
far from the Jewish-Semitic, but the
Christian-Germanic founders predominate, and
Here again the Catholics are behind the pro-

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testators. Political and religious "continuing
step" characterizes the Christian founder, while
while the Jewish founder all political and con-
professional shades.

The price drop of the shares of the
Westphalian-Rhineland machine factories throughout
This rapid devaluation occurred at
some even before the crash. For example,
qemand in March 1873 on recommendation 2000 Thaler
Dortmunder Brückenbau à 109, and since it was
soon felt sorry for her and wanted to get rid of her. In
the next few days the paper quoted 105, 103, 101,
98, 95 – but for this course there were always only
There was no giver, no taker. Finally, the
Owner a broker who sells him the shares at 80
took, so that within a few weeks he gained 29%,
lost on the course. But the broker took
even for only 1000 thalers; with the other thousand
the unfortunate owner remained seated.

Witten weapons or the "pistol stocks",
mals Berger & Co., collapsed in 1873,
within 9 months, from about 166 to 70! – Maybe
As a replacement, the previous owner, MP
Louis Berger, in conjunction with his brother

a scholarship for poor students and to
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for this purpose a capital of 6666?/, Thaler was invested.
This noble deed was reported by all newspapers

but some newspapers also wanted to know the Public prosecutor in Bochum is investigating the Events at the founding of Berger'sche Gussstahl-factory.

The prescription of Finance Minister Camphausen, the sick industry by reducing the working

To curbing wages, the joint-stock companies have very good

followed. From the Rheinische Stahlwerke in Meiderich recently announced a new wage cut by 10 percent. Hohenzollern, formerly Jacobi, Haniel and Huyssen in Düsseldorf, had the Wall announce attack: because of bad business wages would have to be cut again; immediately expect the workers to use their strength and would double their performance. -- About the "beneficial consequences of wage reduction" The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" from Witten an der Ruhr write: it is primarily to note "the increase in the desire to work and the the associated strengthening of the workforce." But The actual purpose seems to be Mr Camphausen's Palliative care, which is also available in the workshops of the State was diligently applied, but could not be achieved.

On the contrary, the wage reduction increases the lack of work, the abundance of workers. The Humboldt machine factory in Kalk employs of the former 2000 people only a third; and The "Vossische Zeitung" stated on August 23, 1876: "There are daily reports about the collapse of industry. new reports. The Minister of Trade Dr. Achen-Bach has, during a longer stay in his hometown, lichen Kreis Siegen to convince themselves of the need had enough opportunity."

Silesia is also home to numerous foundations In the heavily Jewish-infested Breslau is home to a whole nest of founders, and These have, partly on their own account, partly in conjunction with Berlin professional colleagues, their essence driven. . Görlitz and Grünberg also delivered well-known founders. Their works include we here:

Upper Silesian Railway Supplies in Breslau. Formed

February 1871 from the metallurgical, forestry and mining company Minerva company in Upper Silesia, which in turn was founded in 1855 by the later MP, Count Johannes Renard on Gross-Strehlitz and comrades, and also was an evil foundation. The basic capital of Minerva was

contributed 5 million thalers, and since they only in 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1865 paid dividends of 8, 6, 2 and 1% respectively, the dividend

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dende for 1858 but did not even pay out afterwards, but as erroneous, the course was down to under 20 Then a consortium began to buy the cheap shares and finally $\frac{1}{2}$ of them were in his hands. The "General Director" of Minerva was August Frey, and the administrative board was formed by: Count Johannes Renard, Member of Parliament Prince Carl of Hohenlohe, Bank Assessor Dr. Paul Gaspard Friedenthal, Max Alexander and Albert Schmieder in Breslau, Economist Bieler in Salesche, Julius Alexander, Wilh. Itzinger and Hugo Pringsheim in Berlin.

Minerva liquidated, transferred most of its assets seat of the Upper Silesian Railway Company, which it founded. may leave, and received shares of the new company, whose Direction Albert Schmieder took over, and its supervisory board The following gentlemen formed: "General Director" August Schmieder, Max Alexander, Bank Director Fromberg and Justice Counsel v. Wil-mowski in Breslau, Oekonomierath Bieler in Salesche, Director Neimke in Lipine, Count Solms-Roesa in Slupcko, Gustav Schadow and Ferd. Gumprecht in Berlin. The Actiencapital, originally $2\frac{1}{2}$ million thalers, was increased in 1872 by $\frac{1}{2}$ million Thaler of new shares, and these with a premium of 250,000 thalers (!) were issued. The shares were, in particular, Breslau Stock Exchange, to a playing paper. For 1871 there were 6, for 1872 even 14% dividend, which for the supervisory councillors a fat royalty. As late as 1873 they received 5% dividend – 7895 Thaler, and in 1874 at only 2% dividend dende – 3467 Thaler royalties. For 1875 the dividend was dende 0, and the shares that were once driven up to 175 are now about 25. At the two companies of Minerva and of the Upper Silesian Railway Requirements, the shareholders have A total of about 8 million thalers were lost.

However, there is another loss to be lamented, not so huge, but much more painful. Before Count Renard can Establishment, he had through the masters and workers

of the works to set up a relief and miners' fund, which, owned 75,000 thalers and sold them to the stock company Minerva. When the latter acquired the Upper Silesian Railway supplies, was, as the Berlin "citizens' newspaper" on 16 April 1876, the entire cash register disappeared without a trace, although they were under the supervision of the state hörden. The poor workers have their 20 years contributions made, and a complaint to the Trade Minister is said to have been unsuccessful,

Upper Silesian iron rolling mill in Paruschowitz near Rybnik, formerly fiscal! Pre-purchased by Isidor Mamroth in Berlin, and founded 31 August 1872 by the deputy and Geh. Admiralty Counsellor Theodor Jacobs, writer Dr. Heinrich Benecke, factory owner Th. Seydel, Gustav Mamroth and Paul Nalepa in Berlin. Share capital 700,000 Thaler and 150,000 Thaler mortgages. The prospectus stated 20°, dividend calculated, and for the first financial year of 4 months (!) 11%. 1873 closed with a loss of 38,938 Thaler. 1874 yielded 1%, 1875 – 1½% dividend. Price approx. 8.

Railway carriage construction, formerly G. Linke's Sons in Breslau. Pre-purchased by Gebr. Guttentag and Moritz Sachs in Breslau, and founded in February 1871. Share capital 1,600,000 Thaler (!) and about 320,000 Thaler mortgages. Supervisory Board: Member of Parliament and Senior Government Councillor Ludwig Heise, Robert Caro (MJ Caro & Sohn), Moritz Cohn (Gebr. Guttentag), Joseph Friedländer (Gebr. Friedländer), Siegmund Sachs (Moritz Sachs), Moritz Pringsheim, Commerzienrath CF Gierth and Adolf Linke in Breslau, manor owner Ernst Lauterbach in Wilxen. Dividend per 1875 – 6°/; %, and against 8000 thalers in royalties. Originally 115, now about 50.

Silesian iron foundry, machine and wagon construction, formerly C. Schmidt & Co. in Breslau. Pre-purchased by the Provincial Exchange Bank in Breslau, and founded November

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1871 by Salo Sackur (Gebr. Sackur) in Breslau, Potocky-Nelken (Marcus Nelken & Son) and Samelson & Sackur in Berlin etc. Share capital 750,000 Thaler, plus 250,000 Thaler Priorities and 275,000 Thaler mortgages. Supervisory Board among others: Jacob Berthold (Meyer H. Berliner), Wilh. Epstein, "Volkswirt" Dr. WH Eras. Directors: Fritz Francke and Rudolf Reder. The first dividend in 1872 at 9% was based on a mere trick of arithmetic. 1873 closed with 68,000

Thaler, 1874 with 79,000 Thaler, 1875 with 132,000 Thaler
lust. Then they went into liquidation, but for the shareholders
There is no hope left. In the General Assembly of
On October 12, 1875, an attempt was made to elect the directors
and supervisory boards for the great mismanagement to account
society, but the party of the founders voted
Opposition. The public prosecutor has not yet been appointed
steps. '

Waggonfabrik, Gebr. Hofmann & Co, in Breslau.
bought and founded January 1872 by Isidor Mamroth, Com-
merzienrath Wrede and Paul Gravenstein in Berlin. Actien-
capital 750,000 Thaler and 173,000 Thaler mortgages.
Advisors include: Ernst Hofmann, Paul Bülow and Joseph Lip-
mann in Breslau and Fr. Kindermann in Berlin. 1874 and
1875 closed with a loss. Price approx. 8.

Mechanical engineering and iron foundry, otherwise Carl Körner
in Görlitz. Founded August 1872. Share capital 295,000
Thaler, 200,000 Thaler priorities and 59,000 Thaler hypo-
tbeken. Supervisory Board: Deputy City Councillor Erwin Lüders,
Factory owners Franz Conti, Emil Felix and R. Elsner in Gör-
litz, Eugen Dzondi (Rob. Thode & Co.) in Berlin. Last Divi-
denden 0. Course ?

Lower Silesian Mechanical Engineering Institute, formerly Conrad
Schiedt in Görlitz and Grünberg. Founded March 1872 by
Fr. Förster jun. in Grünberg. 500,000 Thaler shares and
262,000 Thaler mortgages. The balance sheet as of July 31, 1874

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closed with an alleged profit of 18,500 thalers, but
In 1875 the competition was opened and it became clear that the
The entire share capital was lost. In April 1876, the Eta-
blissement in Görlitz for public sale, but found
no buyer and it was decided to parcel the property.
and offer them as construction sites.

These Silesian societies are followed by
nor the

Niederlausitz Mechanical Engineering Institute, formerly Nommel
& Jäger in Cottbus. Founded in early 1873 by the Wechsel-
stuben-Actiengesellschaft in Berlin. Share capital 200,000 Thlr.
and 40,000 Thaler mortgages. Chairman of the Supervisory
Councillor: Otto Sommerfeld in Cottbus. Chairman: G. Knackstedt
and M. Persicaner. Auditors: Adolf Gradenwitz and H. Wit-

ting. A dividend of 7 %/, is privately guaranteed up from Grants from the founders have also been paid so far, Nevertheless the shares have no price.

In the Prussian province of Saxony recruited
The founders are active in the field of mechanical
factories mainly from Berlin, Magdeburg, Halle
and Nordhausen, and the most important companies
are:

Machine factory and iron foundry, formerly R. Riedel
and J. Selwig in Halle a/S. Founded October 1872 by
of the German Cooperative Bank Sörgel, Parrisius & Co. in
Berlin and the Halle'sche Bankverein of Kulisch, Kämpf & Co.
Supervisory Board: Attorney Herzfeld, Director Walter sen. and
Government Councillor a. D. Gneist in Halle a/\$. Share capital
300,000 Thaler. The previous owners retained the management and

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guaranteed a net profit of 30,000 thalers annually, i.e.
10% dividend. In 1872, 93/, were paid, whereas in 1873 only
11/10, paid. 1874 and 1875 again resulted in 9 and 10% respectively
Dividend. Nevertheless, the price is about 60.

Iron foundry and mechanical engineering, formerly H. Schäde
in Zeitz. Founded December 1871 by Robert Baumann
(Berliner Bank). Supervisory Board members: Bernhard Friedheim, Leopold
Hadra and Eduard Thiele in Berlin, Jacob Löwendahl (Gebr.
Löwendahl & Co.) and Franz Pfaffe (Weise & Pfaffe) in Halle a/S.,
Rudolf Tillmanns in Zeitz. First auditors: businessman Rothe
and lawyer Neebe in Zeitz. Share capital 400,000 thalers.
The previous owner took over the management and 50,000 Thaler
Shares. For 1875, 4% dividend was allocated and for the gentlemen
Supervisory Board 3040 Thaler royalties! Price once 105, now
approx. 30.

Rismaschinengesellschaft, otherwise Oscar Kropff & Co. in
Nordhausen. Founded November 1872 with 200,000 Thaler
The previous owner retained the management and the
Prospect assured that this "from humble beginnings"
Establishment so far 20%, net profit
Supervisory Board: Justizrath Berndt, Commercial Councillor
RH Bach and City Councillor Schulze in Nordhausen, businessman
GA Mittler and master builder David Schultze in Berlin. The
first financial year resulted in 12½% dividend, 1874 and 1875
closed with a loss. The shares, by M. Gottschalk & Co.
introduced on the Berlin Stock Exchange at 113}, are listed at about 10.

Harzer Eisenbahnbedarf, formerly Bernhard Thelen and Otto Weydemeyer in Nordhausen. Immodestly expensive Founding of Messrs Grelling & Schönfeld in Nordhausen, Ge-
brothers Grelling and Volkmar & Bendix (, economist“ Michael Julius Levinstein) in Berlin. Created in August 1872. Actien-
capital 500, 000 Thaler and 75,000 Thaler mortgages. The Previous owners retained management and took over 120,000 Thaler shares. For the first financial year, which was

10 months back, an artificial dividend of 9%. 1873 yielded 3%, 1874 – 0 and 1875 – 1°/3°/o. Cours once 120, now about 25.

Ironworks and mechanical engineering, formerly Wilhelm Bartels & Co. in Halberstadt. Founded November 1872 by the previous owner, as well as from the reindeer CF Hoppe in Uelzen, the Banker August Pohl, and by Georg Helbig and Hugo Scharffe, the two directors of the notorious North German Land Economic Bank Association in Berlin. Share capital 240,000 Thaler. Director: the co-owner Emil Bartels. For the first and only financial year of a few months decided the straw men of that bank association a dividend of 10%, which was later challenged in court. With the famous Bankverein, this foundation also collapsed, and the Shares, initially quoted at 105 to 130, lost every course, The company was liquidated and, according to a report by the “Neue Börsen-
Newspaper”, the establishment was thoroughly exploited, so that not much more than the walls remained standing. A Many hard-working people lost their jobs and fell into bitter need.

Sudenburger Maschinenfabrik, formerly FA Kluse-
man in Magdeburg. Formed September 1872 and were the founders, except the previous owner: Simon Levy in Berlin, Julius Levy, Meyer Samuel Meyer, Gustav Sommergut and Otto Henniges in Magdeburg, Gustav Plaut (HC Plaut) in Leipzig. Share capital 650,000 thalers and 200,000 thalers mortgages. Issuers: Friedländer & Co. in Berlin and Magdeburger Wealth and discount bank. The prospectus promised 10 to 15% net profit. 1872 resulted in a dividend of 4¾%. 1873 closed with a loss of 505,000 Thaler; whereupon the founders, one intimidated by the threats of the shareholders, 300,000 Thaler returned shares, the rather violently founded pre-
owner alone to 200,000 thalers. Nevertheless, In 1874, the company lost 198,000 thalers. Now the

Shares were merged and the share capital was increased to 175,000 thalers reduced; finally in 1875 a net profit of – – 212 Thaler.

Klusemann and the two Levy promised further 50,000 Thaler shares to be returned if they were left alone But in the meantime the prosecutor grabbed her. In the first 'Instance, the founders were only charged with "concealment" a fine; in the second instance, however, the found guilty of fraud and Klusemann to three, the others sentenced to six months in prison each.

Bridge Construction Institute, otherwise Otto Prange in Buckau near Magdeburg. Founded in November 1872 by the banks Teetzmann, Roch and Alenfeld in Magdeburg, A. Paderstein and Oscar Hainauer in Berlin. Grand capital 600,000 Thaler and 90,000 Thaler mortgages. The previous owner took over the management and 50,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory Board members and others: Julius Nelke, Bernhard Schäffer, Fr. Bock, Max Sombart. For In 1873 a dividend of 3% was paid, 1874 closed with 175,000 Thaler loss, in 1875 the company was liquidated and sold purchase. On the instructions of the Minister of Justice, the prosecutor, but no charges have been brought yet. Shares, introduced at 1021/, are worthless.

An astonishing wealth of start-ups offers the small Duchy of Brunswick. They are mostly highly questionable, sometimes very malicious nature, and their authors are mainly borene. We call here:

Maschinenbauanstalt, formerly Fr. Seele & Co. in Braun-silent. Founded July 1870. Board of Directors: Dr. A. Aron-heim, Commerzienrath Albert Oppenheimer and Oberbaurath

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Scheffler in Brunswick, Gustav Seeliger in Wolfenbüttel, JL Eltzbacher in Cologne. Director: Member of the Reichstag, Commerzienrath FW Schöttler in Braunschweig. Actiencapital 400,000 thalers, of which 50,000 thalers in 1871 were Course of 125, and 100,000 Thaler 1874 at the course of 120 by NS Nathalion Nachfolger and Carl Uhl & Co. in Braun-were emitted silently. In recent years there have been falling high dividends, from 1874 to 1876 – 21, 25 and resp. 22140).

Ice machine company in Braunschweig. Founded

March 1870 with 200,000 Thaler capital. Supervisory Board: Dr. A. Aronheim, Commercial Councillors Albert Oppenheimer and O. Löbbecke, bookseller Heinrich Vieweg, lawyer Th. Breithaupt, Directors Dr. Aug. Seyferth and Franz Windhausen, Theodor Becker, Gustav Runde and Chr. Schrader in Braunschweig, JL Eltzbacher and Werner Kreuser in Cologne. In 1876 decided to dissolve.

Sewing machine factory Grimme, Natalis & Co. in Braunschweig. Founded November 1871 with 400,000 Thaler capital. Administrative Board: R. Löhnefinke (NS Nathalion Nachfolger), M. Solnitz, bank directors O. Häussler, A. Benndorf and v. Seckendorf. 1874 resulted in a dividend of 4%.

Railway Carriage Construction Company, formerly Friedrich Deicke in Braunschweig. Pre-purchased on behalf of the to-be-formed Company of Bernhard Caspar (MJ Frensdorff) and Louis Ephraim Meyer in Hanover for allegedly 300,000 Thaler, and founded on September 3, 1871 with 350,000 Thaler shares. As Founders or first drafters are, apart from the previous owner and the previous buyers, still named: August Urbich and Alexander Benndorff (for the Braunschweigische Creditanstalt), Friedrich Pillmann (Uhl & Pillmann), Gustav Runde, H. Mielziner (Lehmann Oppenheimer & Sohn), Commerzienrath Ritter Friedrich von Voigtländer, lottery inspector Hermann Wolff and Eberhard Mencke in Braunschweig, Commercial Councillor Gustav Seeliger

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in Wolfenbüttel, Commerzienrath Louis Meyer and AH Gernlein in Hanover, Christian Timmermann in Hamburg. 1874 closed with a loss of 46,000 Thaler, whereupon the previous owner, who had retained the management, 40,000 Thaler shares. The capital stock was raised by murdering the Shares reduced to 150,000 thalers without the company society viable. The rest of the population was asked to Founders and first subscribers were reimbursed 75,000 thalers; They also offered to return shares, However, they ultimately achieved nothing. On 1 March 1876, the factory's operations were completely stopped.

Rolling mill in Braunschweig. Founded in 1873 by the Braunschweigische Creditanstalt with 300,000 Thaler shares. Director: Carl Wahn. Supervisory Board: Commerzienrath F. Ritter von Voigtländer, chief agent Th. Heinrich Meyer, banker Carl Salomon, engineer Ludwig Mitgau in Braunschweig, Reichstag member and steelworks director Ferdinand Koch in Carls- hut near Delligsen. 1874 closed with a deficit of 250,000 Thaler, and the public prosecutor Koch in Braunschweig the investigation into criminal bankruptcy. Even

The shareholders have lost everything, and the creditors 8, later 12½% of their claims were offered.

Carlshütte ironworks, formerly Koch brothers at Delligsen in Brunswick. Founded July 1872. Actien-capital 250,000 thalers; introduced on the Berlin Stock Exchange by Frege, Simon & Co. to the course from 115 to 120, and beginning 1873 raised to 160. Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Senior Court Attorney Häussler in Braunschweig. The management The previous owner kept it: Reichstag member Ferdinand Koch. In 1875, the banks H. Oppenheimer and Alexander Simon in Hanover raised a loan of 133,000 Thaler. Dividends have so far been paid at 18, 12, 7½ and 8%. The shares are still trading at 80.

Harz works in Rübeland and Zorge in Blankenburg a/H.

Founded October 1870 by Jacob Löb Eltzbacher in Cologne, who acquired the works in 1868 from the Brunswick government for 500,000 Thaler, and the Schaaffhausen'schen Bankverein in Cologne. Supervisory Board: Dr. A. Aronheim and Dr. Aug. Seyferth in Braunschweig, Salomon Moses Heymann, Werner Kreuser, Th. Movius, Max Arndts, Moritz Eltzbacher, Joh. Heinr. Haan and Jean Baptiste Heimann in Cologne, Higher Court Advocat Otto in Blankenburg. The share capital was originally 1,200,000 Thalers, but was increased to 1,800,000 in early 1873. Thaler and at the same time a priority debt of 800,000 thalers were borrowed. For what purpose was this shah, and where the newly issued 1,400,000 thalers remains is still dark. The year 1871 had no clean profit closed; but in order to increase the capital In order to be able to do so, a dividend of 8° was paid per 1872, which will probably be paid from the proceeds of the new shares For 1873, the dividend was 5%, for 1874 – 0. and at the same time the balance sheet revealed a new uncovered debt of 600,000 thalers; allegedly arose from the purchase of a coal mine. In 1774, when the iron industry was already completely depressed, this purchase was made, and this is quite useless, as the works are not coal, but with wood, which they can use due to certain Contracts can be obtained very cheaply. As a result of this miraculous Manipulation has caused the share price to fall to around 0.

From the great blatant corruption which in Braunschweig and in a sense the country chen dominates, the history of the railway wagen-Bauanstalt, formerly Friedrich Deicke, a successful The factory tax, which the Founders had 185,000 Thaler

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(in reality it was barely worth 120,000 thalers);
The purchase price was stated as 300,000 thalers,
so that the surcharge amounted to 115,000 thalers.
Of this sum, 40,000 thalers should be given to the seller
Deicke, and 75,000 thalers go to the founders.
Deicke committed himself by lapel "on honorary
word", about this division "an absolute silence
to preserve" Despite the shameless founder
profit, the share capital of 350,000 Thaler
at a price of 105! A dividend is
fell only for the second financial year; it was 8%,
but is now considered to have been distributed improperly.
because there was actually a deficit of 40,000
Thalers were supposed to have been available. The company
Society began its activities without the necessary
most cash, with a crushing debt burden,
had to immediately take out new credit, the
the founders granted her, and finally flew to
the air, revealing the dizziness. How
everywhere, so also in Braunschweig the "libe-
ral" press is trying to keep quiet, because it is
Founders, all rich, powerful men, dependent.
Only the social democratic "Braunschweiger Volks-
friend" made noise, but the assassins felt
so sure that they would sue the paper for insult

7

J he

denounced. For the time being, this denunciation is suspended,
because the shareholders have taken courage and are
against the founders by way of civil and at the same time
of the criminal trial. Deicke, the
was paid mainly in shares and by the
returned 40,000 thalers, has been
the collapse again, which he lost at the
Founded in 1994. Previously a hardworking, simple
Man who went from being a craftsman to a factory owner
He started as Actien-Director on
to live on a large scale, kept equipage etc., and
also had a costly, expensive,
wasteful operation. The supervisory
councilors, who were the founders, were not allowed
interfere, not provoke him, because they had to fear

that he would otherwise talk about school. So the
The matter took its course and ended with horror.

The Brunswick companies are
we two Anhaltians:

Iron foundry and machine factory, formerly Hertel
& Co. in Nienburg an der Saale. Founded August 1872 by
the Magdeburg Wechsler- und Discontobank. Actiencapital
200,000 Thaler, issued by HC Plaut in Berlin and Leipzig,
MS Meyer in Magdeburg and Levy Calm Söhne in Bern-
burg. Pro 1875 – 4% dividend and 1612 Thaler royalties!
Course still about 40.

Formerly the Ducal Anhalt Mechanical Engineering Institute
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud, II. 7

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and iron foundry in Bernburg. Founded in June 1872 by
Volkmar & Bendix (“Economist” MJ Levinstein) in Berlin.
Share capital 500,000 thalers and 135,000 thalers mortgages.
Supervisory Board: Julius Brumme (AF Brumme) in Bernburg,
Commercial Councillor Hermann Egells in Berlin and Herm. Kühn
in Dessau, Moritz Fliess in Magdeburg, LW Ziervogel and
Dr. Th. Tuchen in Leopoldshall. Like the prospect itself
emphasized, the establishment had been under fiscal administration
ation has delivered high returns, and the state parliament has approved the sale
approved by only 20 votes to 12; therefore, the
founders to offer shareholders the best prospects
In fact, they also manufactured for the first
financial year, which they pushed back by 6 months, 8 percent
Dividends. For 1874 there were 2 percent, for 1875 – 0.
once 105, now about 25.

“The state should not engage in industry or trade,
because it is not worthy of him, because he is private
must not compete.” This is the man-
chester wisdom, and now you can see its consequences
It must be filled with deep displeasure to see
how the “Economists” controlled the state administration in Prussia,
Braunschweig, Anhalt and elsewhere have forced
either to close profitable establishments
or to leave it up to the founders to decide which
but also the preaching “economists” themselves
belong to them, and what is under their hands within a
a few years from those former fiscal works

Formerly flourishing, they have been
"foundation" in sickness, they only vegetate

ei: 700: 2c

Through such "foundations", thousands of
of workers their bread and thousands of shareholders
lost their money. The 1844 bank, founded by the then
Iron foundry built by the then Minister of Schätzell
to Bernburg has fallen victim to the period of dizziness
How to tempt the name in the prospectus
of the new foundation: "Ducal Anhalt Machinery
nenbauanstalt", how did the public take to this bait
kum, especially the surrounding area, and how insulting
It is now disappointed! Not only has the company
company no longer paid dividends for 1875, it
was not even able to pay the purchase price
remainder with 135,000 thalers. But government
and the state parliament showed leniency. At the presentation of the
Member of Parliament, sugar manufacturer Dr. Baldamus,
The Anhalt State Parliament agreed to further deferral
the mortgage, of which 125,000 thalers belonged to the
poor funds. Mortgages on industrial
Establishments grant public funds
does not provide the legally required security, and it
We can only hope that society does not
falls, and the land-poor do not then drop out!

Big, very big was the LfS Grim tery in

8 Saxony. Rhineland and Saxony

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DEPT. OF
AGRICULTURE. ECONOMY.

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are pretty much evenly balanced. The most numerous
Leipzig, Chemnitz and mainly
Dresden, where in the Schwinn-
delperiod suddenly several stock market papers emerged,
almost rivaled Berlin, and encloses a long

Series of founding companies, such as M. Schie Nachfolger, Robert Thode & Co., Eduard Rocksche successor, Philipp Elimeyer, Al Mende, Otto Seebe, Georg Meusel & Co., Heinrich Wilh. Bassenge & Co., Duke & Philippi, Günther & Rudolph etc. A Matador Among the local founders is also the Com-merzienrath Fedor Zschille in Grossenhain, who tried in various fields, eg is involved in the Berlin-Dresden Railway. Of the Berlin founders, the following were active in Saxony: HC Plaut, Paul Gravenstein, Anhalt & Wagener, Attorney Seelig, Adolf Martini, Heinrich Quistorp, Adolf Russ, Eduard Mamroth, Carl Miether, Robert Baumann, Ferdinand Plessner, Privy Councillor Dr. Carl Esse et al. | |

Large, very large is the number of people in Saxony founded machine and similar factories. We limit ourselves to characterizing the following:

Saxon cast steel factory in Döhlen near Dresden. has been in existence since 1856 and was converted into a joint-stock company in 1862

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Transformed. Distributed high dividends from 1865 to 1872: 15, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 20 and 25 percent respectively. Purchased in 1872 the Count Einsiedel works in Berggiesshübel, and increased the share capital from 250,000 to 500,000 thalers. This increase was quite unnecessary and reduced The previously agreed The founders' rights were granted to the first signatories in May 1873. nern for 60,000 Thaler, which the shareholders now want to reclaim through legal proceedings. Then The supervisory board consisted of: Otto Seebe, First Lieutenant (ret.) Gust. Klette, Advocat Lengnick, Moritz Schubert and J. Wash. Beyer in Dresden. In 1873 the dividend fell to 10%, in 1874 it was only 4%, and in 1875 – 1%. Price once 850, now?

Saxonia, ironworks and railway supplies in Radeberg Dresden. Founded in January 1870 with 500,000 Thaler Shares of Otto Seebe in Dresden, former district councillor Wilh. from Graevenitz auf Thamm, H. Alberti in Radeberg, "Construction Director" Ferd. Plessner and Robert Baumann in Berlin. Dividend per 1874/75 – 3½% per 1875/76 – 0. Price once 120, now about 20.

Saxon Steamship and Mechanical Engineering Institute, formerly O. Schlick in Dresden. Founded April 1872. Basic

capital 310,000 thalers. Supervisory Board: Commerzienrath Fedor Zschille in Grossenhain, banker Schlick (Schirmer & Schlick) in Leipzig, Consul Georg Meusel, Advocat Oswald Matthaei, Pensioners Nordmann and Herrenburg, Felix Meyer and Julius Haeckel in Dresden. Dividends: 1872 – 20%, 1873 – 5%, then 0. Course approx. 25.

Machine factory and iron foundry, formerly Albert Kiesler & Co. in Zittau. Founded December 1872 by the Oberlausitzer Bank in Zittau. Share capital 160,000 Thaler, launched at the course of 105. The previous owners kept the Management and took over 20,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory Board: Lawyer Ferd. Stremel, factory owner Ludwig Schmitt (brothers

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Schmitt), City Councillor Hermann Ströhmer, Bank Director Otto Seitz and merchant August Wehle. Apparently, a white Raven among the start-ups, because the dividends moved So far in ascending order: $5\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 90% respectively.

Machine factory, formerly Brod & Stiehler in Zwickau. Formed in November 1872 with 250,000 Thaler shares and 50,000 Thaler mortgages. The previous owners received the rection. Supervisory Board: Commerzienrath Fedor Zschille in Grossenhain, lawyer Urban and banker August Hentschel in Zwickau, Richard Hartmann jun. in Chemnitz. 1875 and 1876 5% dividend each. Price?

Voigtland Railway Carriage and Machine Factory, formerly Wilhelm Braun zu Reichenbach i. V. Founded July 1871 by Carl von Metzsch, Chamberlain and Member of the I. Saxon Chamber of Reichenbach, merchant Aug. Walter, member of the II. Saxon Chamber, Adalbert Kräger, Director Ewald Bellingrath, AL Mende and Philipp Elimeyer in Dresden, Privy Counsellor Dr. Esse in Berlin. Actiencapital 500,000 Thaler, of which the previous owner left 100,000 Thaler and used them as a deposit for a five-year-old Years guaranteed dividend & 8 percent deposited.

Mechanical Engineering Institute, formerly Gottschald & Nötzli in Golzern near Grimma. Founded February 1873. Supervisory Councillor: Commerzienrath Koch in Lausigk, Director R. Grahl in Döhlen, Attorney Carl Speck in Döbeln, Julius Kauffmann in Melsungen, Adolf Mankiewicz (Philipp Elimeyer) in Dresden, Director Pernitzsch from the Leipzig exchange and deposit sitenbank. Share capital 300,000 Thaler and 50,000 Thaler Mortgages. The previous owner Jean Nötzli remained in charge. Dividend for 1874/75 – 11%, for 1875/76 – 10%. Course about 90.

Lausitzer Maschinenfabrik, formerly JF Petzold in Bautzen. Founded in January 1872 by Georg Meusel & Co. and M. Schie successor in Dresden. Supervisory Board: Advocat

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G. Schubart, Ernst Sulzberger, Eduard Meyer, A. Rosencrantz and Mr. Burnewitz in Dresden. Share capital 300,000 Thir. The previous co-owner Reinhold Zimmermann became director. 1875 closed with a loss. Cours?

Agricultural Mechanical Engineering Institute, formerly Hermann Goetjes, Carl Wilh. Bergmann & Co. in Reudnitz near Leipzig. Founded in late 1871. Share capital 900,000 Thaler and 200,000 Thaler mortgages. Board of Directors: Commerzienrath CW Bergmann. Supervisory Board: Carl Aug. Eisenreich, Alexander Crayen, Alfred Becker, City Councillor Julius Hebbinghaus, Aug. Herm. Wappler, Attorney Hofrath Dr. Lohse and bank director Fr. Louis Hoffmann in Leipzig. Dividend per 1874/75 – 0. Cours about 20.

Iron foundry and mechanical engineering plant, formerly F. L. and E. Jacobi in Meissen. Founded September 1872 by Heinrich Wilh. Bassenge & Co. in Dresden. Alleged Purchase price 360,000 Thaler! Share capital 290,000 Thaler, laid at 105! Dividend per 1875/76 – 60%. Course approx. 60.

Machine factory and iron foundry, formerly Julius Behrisch in Meissen. Founded September 1872. Supervisory rath: William Eales, Friedrich Finke, Heinrich Roch and Louis Schulz in Meissen, Carl Philippi (Duke & Philippi) in Dresden. The direction was taken over by Alfred Hausding and the Previous owner, who paid a dividend of 10°/ for 3 years, For the first financial year, a net profit was which more than covered the guaranteed dividend, but conspicuously the cash register was completely empty, and it In order to satisfy the shareholders, a mortgage had to be taken out The dividend was paid and The establishment was charged the same amount! Also in Furthermore, the balance sheet showed gross inaccuracies, false and exaggerated estimates. No less was the balance sheet of the second year was falsified; the same was found in In reality, the loss was over 100,000 thalers.

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The dissolution was decided, and in March 1876 the General Assembly meeting refused to discharge Mr. Julius Behrisch. About this scandal was reported by the "Berliner Börsen-Zeitung" with the classic words: "There followed a long and lively debate." Mr. Julius Behrisch offered to establish and give shareholders a full 18%. The poor victims thought: Better to pay something than nothing at all, and agreed to it. But Mr. Jul. Behrisch did not pay. He may have thought that he had acted too hastily, that he had been too generous. Enough, he also broke this contract, and when legal action was taken against him, it became apparent that he had suddenly become "completely destitute." At this point, Mr. Gottlieb Behrisch felt a human emotion. He stood up for his brother and took over the factory that Shareholders 150,000 Thaler, for 24,000 Thaler. In As a result of this noble deed, an announcement was made that at Louis Markus in Dresden would be paid out per share 20 marks. That is 6 thalers for 100 thalers! The state However, the legal profession seems to have taken no notice of these events. to have taken. |

English safety detonator factory, formerly William Eales in Meissen. Founded April 1, 1872 with 160,000 thalers. Shares, which were later raised to 300,000 thalers. The Previous owner remained Director. Board of Directors: George Meusel & Co. in Dresden, CF Förster in Riesa, Advocat Franke, Mrs. Finke, Georg Burckhardt and Georg Voeckler in Meissen. Last Dividends 5 and 5'/%. Price approx. 25.

Steam engine factory, formerly Rentsch & Oschatz in Krimmitschau. Founded in early 1873 with 350,000 Thaler Actien. As the Berlin newspaper "Neue Börsenzeitung" reported, was the real value of the two pre-purchased establishments about 100,000 thalers. Supervisory board and others: Luc. Müller. 1874 and in 1875 5° dividends were distributed, in 1876 – 0. The

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Shares, which are quoted at around 15, are expected to rise in the those of the first draftsmen, and now from the pre-owner and director Louis Rentzsch, who reopened the factory wants to take over, will be bought back.

Loom and machine factory, formerly Anton Zschille in Grossenhain. Share capital 150,000 Thaler and 50,000 Thaler mortgages. Dividends from 1873 – 1875: 0, 4 and respectively 1%. Price approx. 20.

Mechanical scraper factory, otherwise Lossius Nachfolger to; Mittweida. Founded June 1872 with 150,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory Board: William Eales in Meissen, GA Miller and Spinning mill director Steinegger in Mittweida, Carl Philippi (Duke and Philippi) in Dresden. The previous owner Wilh. Decker held the management and guaranteed for the first three years 8% dividend. For 1874 and 1875, shareholders received 6%. Price approx. 50.

Sichsian iron industry in Pirna, otherwise commercial Councillor Hermann Gruson in Buckau near Magdeburg. Founded November 1871. Share capital 1,600,000 thalers. Issued with Paul Gravenstein in Berlin and with HC Plaut in Leipzig and Berlin. The Supervisory Board members were, in addition to the previous owner, called: Deputy Advocat Hermann Schreck in Pirna, Baron Gustav Robert von Beust in Vienna, Director Gustav Hartmann in Chemnitz, Joseph John Ruston in Prague. While the prospectus is most conscientiously 26.20, Dividend calculated, closed the year 1873 with 17,000 thalers., 1874 with a loss of 143,000 Thaler, which is why in 1875 the Liquidation step.

As the "Magdeburgische Zeitung" reported at the time, Mr. Gruson also intended to open his machine shop in February 1872. factory and iron foundry in Buckau. A consortium had already sold the establishment for 1,300,000 Thaler The basic capital was reduced to a mere 2 million one Thaler, and the new shares were to be

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modest course of 120 – then it broke suddenly things changed. Mr Gruson, it seems, stepped not entirely voluntarily, and had to be returned to the members of the Consortium pay 15,000 to 30,000 Thaler each in reparations.

Chemnitz deserves a special section. Full of proud self-confidence, but not with Wrong, it calls itself the "German Manchester"; It is the first factory town in Saxony and one of the most important in Germany. That is why the Entrepreneurship is an extraordinary field here; Establishment after establishment fell to her, and one factory owner always founded another. Among the natives themselves, a Clique of founders. At the top is the family Hartmann: Privy Counsellor Richard Hartmann, who had already founded his own mechanical engineering company

in March 1870 for the colossal sum of
ly three million thalers; Gustav
Hartmann and Richard Hartmann Jr. To their
allies include: Privy Counsellor Kohl, Advocat
Weber I., Louis Benndorf, Julius Starker, Gottlieb
Behrend et al. | |

Among the establishments founded are
In addition to being extremely well-known, also completely un-
We list here:

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Saxon loom factory, formerly Louis Schönherr.
Founded in early 1872 by M. Schie Nachfolger in Dresden
and the Chemnitzer Bankverein. Share capital 1 million thalers.
of which the previous owner took over half. The same was
also President of the Supervisory Board, and alongside him were:
Louis Benndorf, Privy Counsellor Kohl, City Councillor Advocat
Ullrich L, Julius Staerker. Direction: Franz Mittenzwey and
Max Schönherr. Mortgages amount to 200,000 thalers.
The dividends in 1872-1876 were: 10, 10, 1'4, 12/3
and respectively 11/, °/, . Cours once 130, now about 30.

Mechanical engineering association, formerly CF Schellenberg.
Founded in March 1872 by M. Schie Nachfolger in Dresden.
Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Attorney Weber J. February
In 1874, the shares & 30 were bought back. Dividend per
1875/76 - 0. Price about 10.

Concordia Iron Foundry. Joined Li- November 1873
quation.

Steam and spinning machine factory, formerly Theodor
Wiede. Founded October 1872 by M. Schie successor in
Dresden. Share capital 1,100,000 thalers, issued with 102!
In addition, 180,000 Thaler mortgages. The previous owners HF
Loose and CE Bergmann remained in charge. Chairman
of the Supervisory Board: Emil Schotte. For 1872, 10 were allocated, for
1873 - 4% dividend; 1874 and 1875 - 0 Novbr. 1875 was
the share capital was reduced by 300,000 thalers. Cours about
still 15.

Maschinenfabrik Germania, formerly JS Schwalbe
and son. Share capital 800,000 Thaler and 250,000 Thaler
Mortgages. 10% dividend was distributed per 1873 and
11,000 thalers in royalties were granted. In 1875 the dividend was 0.

Saxon Embroidery Machine Factory, formerly Albert Voigt
in Kappel near Chemnitz. Founded in March 1872. The shareholding

capital with 450,000 Thaler, issued by Anhalt & Wagener in Berlin and the Chemnitzer Bankverein, was, according to insurance

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of the stock exchange newspapers only “small”, and the industry “very profitable tabel”. The previous owner took over the third part of the Actien, allegedly granted 200,000 Thaler operating capital and remained in charge. Supervisory Board: Julius Stärker, Advocat Wilh. Harnisch, Louis Benndorf, Ernst N. Roth (JF Pflugbeil) and Franz Mittenzwey. For the first financial year of 6 months (!) 25% dividend was made, and so the shares up to 180. 1873 resulted in only 5%, because the embroidery machines had already gone out of fashion. 1874 closed with a loss of 45,500 thalers. The price is about 15.

Iron foundry, formerly Rockstroh. Founded August 1872 by Eduard Mamroth, Hugo Mamroth, Carl Miether, Jul. Sternfeld, Otto Bergmann and Julius Rothenstein in Berlin, Richard Lehmann in Chemnitz. Share capital 250,000 Thaler and 50,000 Thaler mortgages. Director: Moritz Rockstroh. The first dividend for a financial year of 4 months (!) with 9% was artificial; since then it has been 0. 1873 closed with a loss of 47,000 thalers, in 1874 with a loss of 80,000 thalers. In 1875, ?/; of the shares were massacred. Nevertheless, the Cours, which in February 1873 was above 120, now about 1; because the establishment is not really worth more than the mortgages. |

Castle Chemnitzer Steam Boiler Factory, formerly Jean Affolter. Formed in April 1873 with 230,000 thaler shares. Apart from the previous owner, the founders were: Adolf Grunwald and Hermann Münchenberg in Berlin, Hermann Schwabe in Chemnitz. In February 1874, the public prosecutor investigated.

Machine tool factory, formerly Commerzienrath Joh. Zimmermann. Founded November 1871 by M. Schie Successor in Dresden, which in connection with Anhalt and Wagener in Berlin 2 million Thaler shares (!) & 105 (!) on Later, 400,000 Thaler shares were issued!! In addition, 70,000 Thaler mortgages and 178,000 Thaler remaining purchase money!!! The previous owner took over 1 million shares and

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became “General Director” of the company. The Supervisory Board formed: Julius Stärker, Advocat Hermann Weber I, Heinrich Gulden and Emil Schotte in Chemnitz. The first business

The year resulted in a 14% dividend for shareholders, and for the supervisory rath 6400 Thaler, and for the "General Director" 15,000 Thlr. In addition, the latter received $\frac{1}{2}$ of the entire Net profit with 105,000 thalers! In 1873 the Action-15%, the Supervisory Board 10,000 Thaler and the "General director" 27,000 Thaler. In 1874, 8% dividend was paid, for the Supervisory Board 4000 Thaler and for the "General Director" 17,000 thalers. In 1875 the dividend was 6%, in 1876 – 0; and the Cours, once 150, is now about 30.

German Machine Tool Factory, formerly Son-dermann & Stier. Founded by M. Schie Nachfolger in Dresden, which in collaboration with Ed. Rocks Nachfolger in Dresden, Kunath & Nieritz in Chemnitz and the Chem-nitzer Bankverein issued 700,000 Thaler shares. The purchase price was allegedly 800,000 Thaler, and the previous owner Carl Sondermann remained in charge. Dividend for 1874/75 – 1%, per 1875/76 – 0. Following a denunciation that the prospectus contained false information, the Public Prosecutor; however, no charges have been brought yet came. Course about 10.

Vulcan machine tool factory, formerly Wilhelm Benndorf. Was founded December 1872. Actiencapital 240,000 Thaler, plus interest since April 1, 1872 (!) – because the first financial year was 9 months back The previous owner kept the management. Advisory Board: Gottlieb Behrend, Director of the famous machine construction company A. Münnich & Co., Attorney Wilhelm Harnisch and Robert Büttner (CJ Tittel & Co.) in Chemnitz. 1875 yielded a dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ %, 1876 – 0. Price about 8.

Machine tool engineering Saxonia, formerly Constantin Pfaff. Founded in 1873 by H. Quistorp in Berlin.

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Share capital 425,000 Thaler and 175,000 Thaler mortgage. The previous owner retained the management. President of the Supervisory raths: Adolf Russ in Berlin. Revisor: Albert Ludewig in Berlin. For the first financial year, 10% dividend was In 1874, the share capital was reduced, etc.

Phoenix machine tool factory. Capital stock 300,000 Thaler. The shares are mostly in Westphalia and especially in Dortmund. In 1875 the liquidation was applied for.

Machine tool factory Union, formerly DG Diehl.

Share capital 350,000 Thaler and 60,000 Thaler mortgage.
The previous owner became director. Supervisory board members include: Gottlieb Behrend and Richard Hartmann Jr. in Chemnitz. Dividend per 1872/73 – 10%, per 1874/75 – 1%. Price about 10.

Saxon brass works Lugau near Chemnitz.
founded in May 1872 with 150,000 Thaler shares. Joined in 1876
Liquidation.

As you can see, there are chemical
nitzer Actiengesellschaften already have many corpses and
The most immodest foundation was
wol the machine tool factory of Joh. Zimmer-
man. Even the stock market newspapers mentioned the
purchase price is “monstrous”. But if
Privy Counsellor Hartmann three million

Thaler calculated, why should Mr. Commer-
zienrath Zimmermann did not open his establishment to

Shareholders with two million thalers'?
In the meantime, the huge capital of
2,400,000 Thaler through repurchase of 600,000 Thaler

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Shares have been made a little smaller, which of course has
does not seem to be improving. For 1875/76 a
Net profit of only 13,000 thalers, which even
understandable the distribution of a dividend is not

allowed, and so they contented themselves with “copying
exercises”.

Southern Germany has, as already mentioned at the beginning of this
Chapters mentioned, far less than North and Central
Germany; although Munich, Stuttgart
and above all Frankfurt a. M. is also quite
not stupid. However, here are only the following
Companies to name:

Waggonfabrik, formerly JC Reifert & Co. in Bocken-
home near Frankfurt a. M. Founded September 1871 by the
Oesterreichisch-Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt a. M. with 650,000

Thaler shares. The previous owner, Clemens Reifert, was called "General director". Board of Directors: JB Pfaff, J. Koch, Friedrich Mumm, Franz Brentano and Chr. Grote in Frankfurt a. M., Notary Dr. Becker in Bockenheim. The first business year (1872) closed with 62%, net profit. For 1874 there were no Dividends were no longer paid and liquidation was requested in 1875.

South German Society for Railway Construction and Iron railway supplies in Stuttgart. Founded in June 1871 with 700,000 guilders Shares that had already risen by three percent in November of the same year. times, to 2,100,000 guilders. 1874 and 1875 closed with a loss.

Machine factory in Kirchheim near Stuttgart. Founded December 1869 by the Württemberg Deposit Bank,

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Ironmonger Nopper and Baurath Bok in Stuttgart, banker CA Jacob and Government Councillor Idler in Kirchheim. The Factory was rebuilt and the shareholders received per 1870 and 1871 – 5%, "building interest", i.e. from their own Säckel. Director was Joh. Fr. Wilh. Dehlinger, and his Management was almost insane. Although a deficit existed, he calculated a dividend of 10% and paid it by selling the The registered capital was increased from 400,000 to 800,000 guilders. Up to 118 shares are worthless today. June 1876 The crime was brought to trial in Ulm. Dehlinger was sentenced to four weeks in prison, the supervisory councilors Bok, Nopper and G. Simon in Aalen for 200 Thaler each A surprisingly lenient verdict, a very inadequate atonement.

German 'founders' finally made Alsace-Lorraine is uncertain. The founding was one of the first gift which the motherland gave to the regained provinces. Alsace-Lorraine is rich in ironworks and machine factories, and The iron there is now preparing a sensitive competition. The founders threw themselves therefore prefer to visit such establishments, of which we only mention one here:

Lorraine Ironworks, formerly Dupont & Dreyfuss in Ars on the Mosel and in Saarbrücken. Purchased for allegedly 171/2 million francs () and founded April 1873 by the Oesterreichische Creditanstalt, the Berliner Bank-

association and the Frankfurter Bankverein. Actiencapital

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6 million thalers. Supervisory board: Count Henckel von Donnersmark, Alfred von Haber, engineer Paulus etc. "General-director": Anton Birrenbach. For the first financial year of 4 months (!) 5% dividend was distributed. In 1874 with 147,000 Thaler, 1875 with 128,000 Thaler, 1876 with almost 500,000 Thaler loss. The shares are said to still be in the first hand.

A few years ago, in Germany, the Iron and steel industry in high prosperity; today from blast furnace operations to mechanical engineering, ground. Many ovens have been blown out, many powder and rolling mills, the iron foundries and Machine factories have continued their operations have to limit. Loud complaints are heard everywhere, and the near future raises great concerns. Many moments have made this sad state of are brought about, including the Manchester Government economic and trade policy, our more doctrinal and unfair than practical and rational customs system, the highly outdated heights of railway freight rates after the "crash", the absurd differential tariffs, which the country at the expense of the domestic market, insofar as foreign products on German railways in part are transported more cheaply than domestic products

uam But the real blame for the Calaglau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 8

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mitität carries the dizzy era. Because ironworks and machine factories yielded a good profit, Such establishments were often "founded" det", and it is here that the grossest excesses and frauds. With a colossal capital tale overloaded, plus the robbery and plunder of its own officials, the stock exchange could society will never thrive. The prices of the factories kate went up and systematically became higher written, the public's demand seemed great

and was artificially increased; already around the
Capital and employ the workers
was launched without regard to the costs
produced, and they produced without end. As soon as
the dizziness disintegrated into nothingness, also had to
the reaction occurred. Demand stalled, the
The offer became urgent, large
Inventories. To the same extent as the prices for
Machines, locomotives, wagons, rails,
len etc. rose, they also had to fall again,
and they are still falling, as they are far from
have reached the natural level.

The decline of our industry is therefore the
immediate and necessary consequence, on the one hand, of
Overspeculation and overproduction, on the other hand

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the exploitation of the public, whose purchasing power
ity is quite exhausted. The remedies which
proposed by the various parties are mere
Quackery and based on a misunderstanding
of the disease and its causes, which misunderstanding
is partly intentional. With justification
sake, even factory owners have the recipe of
Finance Minister Camphausen rejected,
by declaring that the wage rates of their workers
not wanting to further restrict. Even the many
The chester "Vossische Zeitung" said: One should
prevent "that, just as years ago, the
rising movement, now the falling movement
of wages exceeds the measure; because
just as the industry does not have to deal with excessively high wages.
rates, nor can the worker
ter exist if the wage is too low; and also
The industry is suffering from excessively low wages
not served, an inadequately fed worker
will always be a bad or mediocre work
delivery".

The iron industrialists, on the other hand, see only salvation,
if the iron tariffs are continued, and it
This is why there is a bitter struggle between free

traders and protectionists. This
8th*

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Fight, which is unduly reported in all daily papers
ly wide, but has no effect on the audience
special importance. The question of whether protective tariffs
Free trade is also only a doctrinaire, and must
always be decided according to place and time circumstances.
Radical free trade, although ideal, is today
not yet feasible in any country, and if he
nevertheless, as in Prussia, one-sidedly pursued
it leads to the most serious inconsistencies,
It also damages the state coffers and the international
food of its own citizens. Not unjustly
but the so-called protectionists that Germany
not abolish tariffs that still exist abroad
that tariff reductions are only possible where and to the extent
enter, as such the foreign state concerned
granted; certainly not without reason. The protection
customs officers pointed out that slaughter cattle and various
food products still enjoy a protective tariff.
Only
trade, whereas industry and commerce, the
but are at least as important,
a certain level of protection for their products and goods
against foreign competition. The
consuming public is finally freed from tariffs and
indirect taxes on the whole only little,

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hardly noticeably affected. For example, the
Abolition of the salt tax would have been of no use, because salt
is not a penny cheaper in retail stores.
The abolition of slaughter and grinding
tax in Prussia has increased the prices of meat and
Bread should not sink, rather let it rise. Therefore
Those cities have done very wisely which
slaughter tax, and are already trying
various places are again trying to introduce the
itself. A sharp vote of no confidence against the
Manchester “economists” and legislators!
The iron tariffs, which were to be abolished in 1873,
but through a compromise between Dr. Ham-
makers and comrades until New Year 1877
remained standing, bring in about 1 million thalers,
thus constitute a very modest source of income, which
the budget of the German Reich can easily cope
can. The public, the household of the private individual
will hardly notice the abolition. But equally
it is also irrelevant for the industry itself;

Although Mr Hammacher, who is committed to his voters
has recently converted to protective tariffs for love,
solemnly assured the opposite. With the opposite
current emergency in our iron industry, the
Eisenzoll has nothing to do with it, and it could do her little

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help, even if the import is banned
She is bleeding from the wounds that the
Founder beaten, and partly she also pays
for one's own sins.

It marks the deep corruption that exists in Germany
land that the leaves that gave rise to the dizziness
served him with lust and fed on him,
now act as moral preachers and advisors.
“Insufficient financing is the evil that
the large iron and steel works are suffering”,
writes the “Schlesische Presse”. According to their opinion,
The distressed stock companies have it
failed to increase its share capital in a timely manner
or to issue new bonds. The staid newspaper
is therefore the enormous burden on the founded
factories etc. are not yet big enough, and this
Judgment is certainly from the soul of the founders
spoken. The “Berliner Börsen-Zeitung” again
recommended to provide dividends to shareholders
help and get the course up and running, the
Reduction of the basic capital; and this advice
The companies strictly follow these guidelines. They lay down
2, 3, 4, 6, 10 shares in one together, and assassinate
so the share capital if possible; but to
Dividends have not been paid, and the

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Course nevertheless do not want to go up, or
although rising by a few percent, they are falling
quickly back to the previous state. The
Most societies are so deeply broken and so
over-indebted that it remains irrelevant whether their capital
tal is still 1 million thalers or on
100,000 Thaler: a dividend is
not be achieved in this life, and a
new shares are not worth more than ten old ones, since
according to Adam Riese 1040 also only makes 0 again.

If !the stock market papers, which otherwise serve the man-
chesterthum, i.e. unconditional free trade with
Body and soul are devoted, suddenly for uprightness
If they plead for the preservation of iron tariffs, they do so
only because they are taking such a measure a new course
driving all mechanical engineering, mining and iron
However, this hope is likely to
but be a pious deception. If the audience,
really no wiser due to the terrible losses
become, also wanted – it can no longer; its
Pockets are empty, and the stock exchange and its organs
have to wait until it regains some strength
has come.

The triumph of industry.

Scandalous foundations: Iron splitters N. Eberswalde, railway supplies and
West Prussian Ironworks in Elbing, Arthursberg in Stettin, Pinneberger
Union, Heilenbecker Gusstahl, Remscheider Stahlwerke, Halle-Leipziger
Iron foundry, Münnich in Chemnitz, Thuringian railway supplies – The
Losses of the public – The “participation” of parliamentarians – Over-
production – Friends and opponents of the protectionists – Bad and expensive
– Reduction in wage rates and extension of working hours – The
Jewish “economist” HB Oppenheim – Unemployment and hardship
– Two stories from Privy Counsellor Borsig – What the Greens
brought about – Foreign Corporate Bonds: Russian
Mechanical engineering and Moscow railway supplies – The ten million thalers
Bond of the cannon king Krupp.

Among the industrial start-ups, in addition to
the mines and steelworks, the factories for machinery
railway and domestic needs rank first;
both in number and in weight, with reference
on the large capital invested in them
With the vast number of these companies,
not every one is listed, but most of them are
the most important and the best known ones; and
without distinction of character. There are no
only the lazy, but also the better society

ties, which was all the easier as their

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only a few exist. Absolutely undoubted, strictly
'There are solid foundations from the period of
1870 to 1873 probably not at all. Only a

vanishingly small fraction is bearable, deserves
Sorry, the vast majority have
proven fraudulent and must be condemned,
It is only rarely possible to admit "mitigating circumstances".
The earlier chapters already contained a lot
of companies that have collapsed or
are close to collapse, in the founding and
administration has sinned in a terrible way.
They were bad enough, and it can hardly be worse.
mere, but there are different,
who are particularly disreputable and notorious, the
managed so badly and ended so disgracefully,
that they even partly attracted the attention of the
Public Prosecutor and caused him to register
For some, the founding of a
simply a colossal fraud, in that the object becomes a
prices that reflect the real value
by ten to twenty times, whereupon
the founders left their child to its fate.
Other companies were founded by their leaders and
Officials are continuously robbed, systematically
plundered and burdened with debt.

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Certain directors operated the factory only for the
According to their names, they did not produce, but rather
cultivated mainly, used all cash resources and
used the entire credit to get to the
to play the stock market. As long as they were lucky,
they pocketed the profit, whereas later
their huge losses on the shareholders' account
transferred, saddled them with bad papers or
other rather worthless and very superfluous
Things were charged at the most outrageous prices.
Only in a few cases are the perpetrators brought to justice.
held accountable, and strange
In this way they are always accompanied by an extraordinarily
received a lenient sentence.

Among the startups that are more or less scandal excited include: |

Iron splittery in Neustadt-Eberswalde, the Magnus
Levy, and allegedly with 370,000 thalers,
the stocks not included (!) paid. Founded in 1872
with 500,000 Thaler shares and 155,000 Thaler mortgages,
1873/74 closed with a loss of 134,000 Thaler. The
Founder 100,000 Thaler shares; the chairman of the

Supervisory Board member, Julius Schiff in Berlin, generously waived on claims totalling 65,000 thalers, and in the rest half of the shares were massacred. The company was take for "reconstructed", and the one with 4000 Thaler salary Acting Director Bormann assured that it was "completely consolidated. But barely two months later (end of 1874)

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The half-yearly balance sheet already showed a new loss of 36,000 thalers. In 1875 the company was liquidated and in 1876 for sale, which produced a ridiculously tiny result. How It seems that the establishment was bought by one of the "supervisory boards", Ironworks director Förster in Berlin, for his son. The action naries have almost nothing to expect. Exdirector Bor- man claimed his salary of 4000 thalers annually until 1882 and initiated legal proceedings against him.

Fabrik for railway material, formerly G.Hambruch and J. Vollbaum in Elbing. Founded February 1871 by HC Plaut and Paul Gravenstein & Co. in Berlin, from the ordered, former mayor Phillips in Elbing etc. Initial share capital was 1 million thalers. The previous owners retained the management, and the signed by Mr Phillips Prospect promised not only a "significant" but a "extraordinary" profitability. Supervisory Board members and others: Justizrath Ahlemann, Ferd. Meyer, Ed. Mamroth and court assessor a. D. Löwenfeld in Berlin, Commerzienrath Damme in Danzig, Assessor Sauerhäring and merchant Litten in Elbing. April 1872 the share capital was increased to 2 million thalers. increased, and the new shares to the old shareholders at the price of 105. For the first business day, year a dividend of 9%, and for 1872 even 10%. against closed in 1873 suddenly with a loss of 548,000 Thaler. February 1874 Mr Phillips again applied for an issue of 500,000 thalers shares or priorities, but pushed no longer possible. In August 1874, the liquidation was decided, was in reality already bankrupt, because when 3 January 1875, the bankruptcy was declared, the set it back by 6 months, i.e. the longest period, which is legally permissible. The establishment came under the hammer, the creditors had come to an agreement, and the well-known founder, Geh. Commerzienrath Moritz Simon from Königsberg i. Pr., was awarded the contract for 320,000 thalers.

previous liquidator, had an even lower bid Mr. Simon sold the factory to Strousberg, who gave it back to Mrs. Strousberg. But when they Moscow arrested the miracle doctor, the factory was

resubmitted, and this time Mr. Simon was the only bidder. For fun, he offered to buy the three million thaler burdened establishment – 100,000 thalers, and it fell to him. The creditors received approximately 20% of their claims, while the shares once quoted at 120 were self-evident waste paper. Mr Phillips, who was also other foundations, received October 1875 from Honorary citizenship of the city of Elbing.

Rolling mill West Prussian Ironworks, formerly Kutteneuler, Dehring and Lorenz in Elbing. Founded September 1872 by Geh. Commerzienrath Stephan and Eduard Schmidt (Stephan & Schmidt) in Königsberg i. Pr., Jacob Litten in Elbing, Simon Lipmann in Berlin etc. The previous owners took over the management and took over 110,000 thalers of shares. The first supervisory board members were still serving and have the prospect co-signed: Carl Bittrich (JC Bittrich & Söhne), F. Oltersdorf (Sanio & Oltersdorf) in Königsberg i. Pr., Legal lawyer Heinrich and Rentier Jebens in Elbing, Director Adolf Rosenstein (Norddeutsche Grundcreditbank) and Alexander von Loeben (Rob. Thode & Co.) in Berlin. On behalf of Mr. Stephan bought the establishment from Litten for 220,000 Thaler and personally received a commission from the sellers of 2200 thalers. The prospectus, however, gave the price to 330,000 thalers and raised as start-up capital 450,000 thalers. On November 9, 1872, the drawing took place

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Assessor Löwenfeld, the former supervisory board member and subsequently

of the shares, and already on 31 December the first Financial year of three months (!) with a dividend of 14%, !! This brilliant dividend was the result of a falsified balance sheet, but probably only came to the founders

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and supervisory boards, because the shares were mostly still untouched, and arrived only later, without the first Dividend certificate, into the hands of the public. The shares Mr. Simon Lipmann, formerly Commis at Mr Stephan, in association with Mr Michaelis, who had been a clerk at Lipmann again, and now as Director of the Halle'sche Creditanstalt, which latter shortly before by Stephan, Lipmann and the North German Grundcreditbank was founded. So we have a formal chain of founders, and the founding goes under

They happily circle around in circles. By clicking on the dividend of 14%, and a new one of 20% by presenting an exposé signed "Direction of the West Prussian Ironworks", which portrayed the situation of society in the rosiest colours, but, as it later turned out, many false Mr Lipmann and Mr Michaelis knew that to place the shares at a price of 125 to 130. in Halle ad Saale and the surrounding area are said to benefit from this famous Paper was sold for about 70,000 thalers. March 1873 the 300,000 thalers new shares were manufactured, but May 1874 by Combining the shares, about 300,000 thalers were murdered, and Soon after, 200,000 Thaler priorities were issued again. striking example of what the founders and supervisory boards not allow everything! Despite these ingenious operations closed the balance sheet on 31 March 1875 with a loss of 192,000 thalers, and three months later the shares were capital was again murdered for another 200,000 thalers. Even- Understandably, all this did not help; in January 1876, here to bankruptcy, which the court also postponed by six months and the West Prussian Ironworks, which was invested in shares and priorities had spent 950,000 thalers, and in addition who still owed 100,000 thalers, was finally Gebr. Michelly in Königsberg i. Pr. for a total of – 48,000 Thaler

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The priority owners received about 23%, all other creditors and shareholders nothing.

It was not until the spring of 1876 that the "Ostpreussische Zeitung" was Königsberg i. Pr. the scandalous history of this society in a series of articles, the State Attorney General walt intervened, and Jacob Litten was arrested, due to illness but was released again. Since this is a founder and Jews, the "liberal" press was discreet enough to only with its initial letter L. In contrast, She accused the editor of the Ostpreussische Zeitung, Otto de Grahl, with Koth, and the "Elbinger Post" accused him the most unworthy motives. But the stock market traders still took another revenge, and fixed the price of the shares of the "Eastern Prussian newspaper" from 85 to about 60.

Railway supplies and mechanical engineering Arthursberg, formerly H. Kolesch in Stettin. Founded October 1871 by the Stettiner Vereinsbank, S. Abel jun. and A. Paderstein in Berlin. Share capital 300,000 thalers; plus approx. 300,000 thalers Mortgages and priorities. First supervisory board members: Otto Kühnemann, Rudolf Abel, Julius Hildebrandt and Amandus Strömer in Stettin, Julius Nelke (A. Paderstein) in Berlin. The Prospect

promised 200%, the previous owner guaranteed 15%, and the first Financial year resulted in a 10% dividend. 1873 closed with 177,000 Thaler loss; in 1874 the company went into liquidation, which was divided into two years and ended with the Concurs. Cours once 110, now 0. Amandus Strömer and "chief engineer" Louis Meyer were subsequently (1876) accused of concealing the location of their Company accused, acquitted in the first instance, in second sentenced to a mere fine.

Union Eisenwerk, formerly Gebrüder Miether in Pinneberg near Hamburg. Founded April 1872 by Theodor Miether in Pinneberg, Carl Miether, Gustav Bath, Gabriel Hermann Michaelis, Leo Wollenberg and Eduard Mamroth in Berlin, Michaelis was the previous buyer or agent, and is said to

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received the small sum of 60,000 thalers. The purchase price of allegedly 400,000 thalers was at least twice too high. Share capital 500,000 thalers and 100,000 thalers Mortgages. Gebrüder Miether guaranteed a 5-year Dividend of 8%, and deposited 100,000 Thaler as a security. The previous owner Theodor Miether remained in charge. the first financial year of several months, 16% dividends were given, but they were probably not deserved; and then the share capital by a new 500,000 thalers, i.e. to a Million Thaler, whereupon, quite uselessly, a Ironworks in Sweden (1) and a defeat for Cookware was established in Vienna! In 1873 there was the guaranteed dividend of 8%, since then 0. Finally, 100,000 Thaler priorities issued.

In February 1875, the founders Gustav Bath and Carl Tenants from the Supervisory Board, but not voluntarily. In the General Assembly on 6 March 1875, one of the newly elected supervisory board that from the company's funds disappeared: 1) Shares with a total value of 180,000 Thaler, 2) the deposit of Director Th. Miether with 5000 Thaler, 3) the reserve fund with 5673 Thaler, 4) the deposit of the Previous owner Gebrüder Miether regarding the dividend guarantee of 100,000 thalers. Nevertheless, the founder, Mr. Eduard Mamroth, with noble indignation: to him, as the former Supervisory Board, the Assembly deserves its thanks. This Thanks were duly expressed to him – "The debate increasingly took on one of the strongest attacks," reported the "National-Zeitung". The director Theodor tenants descended from the stands and horrified him in office.

But now the unbelievable happened. Mr. Th. Miether, the ex-director, made various claims to the Society, and on 12 October 1875 the majority

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number of the new Supervisory Board a Public Certificate of Honor in which all accusations were dismissed as being based on 'regrettable errors'. thümern" were expressly revoked. – On 20.

May 1876 saw the arrest of Mr. Th. Miether, and in October he stood before the jury court in Altona, which found him guilty of forgery, but under Acceptance of "mitigating circumstances" only to three months imprisonment niss condemned.

The "Allgemeine Börsen-Zeitung" in Berlin reported in its Number of October 7, 1876 also contains the following:

Hugo Mamroth, son of Eduard Mamroth, bought in Sweden an old iron hammer, "Olafstrém", as it is called, to 80,000 thalers – the actual value was not 20,000 Thaler. The company had to sell this ruin for 209,000 Thaler, and with the new buildings that were carried out, It ultimately cost her over 300,000 thalers. In 1875, however, The current Chairman of the Supervisory Board, L. Pauly, bought the whole thing to a Swedish bank for about 33,000 thalers, whereupon he took over "Olafström" as a tenant. – – The Shares that were once worth 190 are now worth about 5.

Cast steelworks, formerly Moritz Heilenbeck & Co. at Milspe in Westphalia. Founded September 1872 by Max Nolda, Hermann Leubuscher, Emil Isaacsohn and Heinrich Philippson in Berlin, Albert Sternenberg and August Schmidt in Heilenbecke, Friedrich Schmidt in Haspe. Actiencapital 350,000 Thaler, introduced on the Berlin Stock Exchange with 103 and driven up to 110. There was never a dividend. The The proposal to set up an investigative commission was the founding party. In 1875 the bankruptcy which was however cancelled and instead the liquidation dation was initiated. Course 0.

Steelworks, formerly Carl Otto Arntz in Remscheid. Founded in April 1872 by Siegfried Geber, Otto Ramdohr and "General Director" Julius Müller in Berlin. The previous owner

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retained control and promised a 30% dividend!

The opening of the competition took place in 1874. In addition to 240,000 Thaler Actien capital were 94,000 Thaler mortgages and 160,000 Thaler other debts exist, but that brought Establishment on sale for only – 30,000 Thaler!!

Halle–Leipzig Iron Foundry and Mechanical Engineering Schkeuditz. Founded March 1872. Board of Directors: Robert Baumann in Berlin, Siegfried Schiff and S. Elkan in Hamburg, Jakob Löwendahl, Paul Kuhl and Wilh. Bode in Halle, Sanitätsrath Dr. Eltze in Schkeuditz. In 1873 the stock capital increased from 250,000 to 400,000 thalers. In 1874, man, and bankruptcy followed in 1875. The liquidator Robert Bauman was smart enough to take over the establishment for himself and Samuel Löwendahl in Halle – a cheap one, of course. Not even the mortgage creditors were satisfied, not to mention the shareholders.

Mechanical engineering company, formerly A. Münnich & Co. in Chemnitz. Founded in March 1872 by RA Seelig and Adolf Martini in Berlin and Carl Mankiewicz (Philipp Eli-meyer) in Dresden. These three people were the previous buyers, the first subscribers and the first supervisory board members, and they The company's creditors, who later hard pressed. In addition to them, the administrative board still: Beer director Hermann Gratweil in Berlin, Rob. Büttner and Advocat HA Widemann in Chemnitz; while the Management of the company by the previous owner Gottlieb Behrend

On 1 April 1873, he drew up a balance sheet which for the first financial year 20% dividend and huge tantièmes. Mr. Behrend charged the Supervisory Board 22,663 Thaler, the director, thus himself, also 22,663 Thaler, and the other civil servants 9320 Thaler. In– It was striking that the same balance sheet of 930,000 Thaler Book and bill debts noted! June 1873 it was decided

to double the share capital from 700,000 to 1,400,000 thalers
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 9

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to increase; which is also the case, despite the fact that the “noise” has now But already in the

In September, money was again urgently needed, and now a change of riding that borders on the fabulous. 1874 A priority loan of 1,000,000 thalers was attempted, but only 100,000 thalers were accommodated. A then–selected The investigation commission concluded that the disease ity of society can be traced back to “four follies”

Apart from the great booty of the founders, but the real main folly in economic management of the Director. Mr. Behrend was very involved with green

ations and stock market speculation, and had it reported in the Factory Five straight ahead. Captivated by the example of the boss, the procurator also speculated and stole from the cash register 6000 Thaler, which Mr. Behrend "generously" donated to his own account. Afterwards it turned out that that thieving procurator does not do his job at all had grown and therefore had to be released. Mr. Behrend, in constant financial embarrassment, sought help from the original original founders, and they granted it to him by they drained the blood of society.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry, which was published in General Assembly on 25 August 1874, burdens the founders, the supervisory board and the director with the most serious charges, but nevertheless comes to the conclusion that the company's assets are is not bad and the company is still profitable But this claim and this hope have been proved to be very misguided. The foundation was lazy, and the management of the director is quite equal, so that all rescue attempts remained fruitless. The balance sheet of ult. 1874 still calculated 42% of the share capital as existing, but was just as fake as the A new audit report found that

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there has always been a "disguised" guilt of Director Behrend. which finally reached almost 200,000 thalers; that the Prices of materials and goods partly double pelte was set too high; that ult. 1874 actually was a loss of 800,000 thalers and the total debt was not was less than 1,450,000 thalers!!

On 3 April 1875 the bankruptcy was declared, in June Director Behrend was arrested and in December provisionally released on medical grounds "against high bail". In 1876, the Leipzig Credit-Anstalt was acquired, which was the first mortgage of 400,000 thalers on the establishment, the same for 210,000 thalers. The shares once paid for with 190 are of course worthless,

Thuringian railway material in Erfurt and Gotha. Founded October 1871 by Heinrich Moos, Rochs and Blachstein in Erfurt, AR Blachstein in Mühlhausen in Thür., S. Frenkel and Rauff & Knorr in Berlin. Share capital 400,000 Thaler, of which the previous owners, Julius Unger in Erfurt and Rothenberg in Gotha, 150,000 thalers. Julius Unger, a "technical authority," was appointed as Director. For the first financial year, a dividend was paid

of 5%; but already in September 1873 the bankruptcy broke and the shareholders lost everything.

The bankruptcy administrator reported that the two Etablissements, which the shareholders received 268,000 thalers had a real value of about 80,000 thalers and for this price they are also later sold to the Thüringer Eisenbahngesellschaft. Furthermore, the Report: the "technical authority" Mr Unger had miserably lish violence, conventional penalties and objectionable products would have absorbed the earnings, and the material was unmanaged responsibly. Nevertheless, the state seems lawyer did not bother the attackers.

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The area of the foundations developed so far resembles a battlefield, covered with corpses and wounded. Many societies are affected by Course sheets have completely disappeared; many who still have not had a course for a long time more, their fate is in silence and darkness The mechanical engineering, railway and and similar shares, the public has a Losses estimated at 100–120 million Thaler can be appreciated.

A number of members of parliament are in those companies as founders or supervisory councils involved; so: AG Mosle in Bremen, Consul G. Müller in Berlin, City Director Rasch'in Hanover, Louis Berger in Witten, Count Johannes Renard on Gross-Strehlitz, Prince Carl of Hohenlohe, Privy Admiralty Counsellor Theodor Jacobs and Privy Government Councillor Ludwig Heise in Berlin, City Councillor Lüders in Görlitz, Ironworks Director Ferdinand Koch at Delligsen in Braunschweig, Chamberlain Carl von Metzsch on Reichenbach in Saxony, August Walter in Dresden, Attorney Hermann Schreck in Pirna, Former Mayor Phillips in Elbing. No one of them has reason to join the relevant society, everyone wants to boast about their

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now forget about the situation and can be very reluctant to remind people of this. But the people should Remember the name well!

As difficult as the audience is, for cause of the foundings, the iron and machine industry She is suffering from a crisis that has who even Minister Delbrück, the Manchester man, in the Reichstag had to admit that they would still is not completed, not even the height point. It suffers from the excess, which she herself has created, in her own over-production. She produced in the period of dizziness without measure and purpose, as if the need were infinite As F. Perrot wrote in the Dresden "Neue Reichs-newspaper", iron production in Germany from 1861 to 1864 annually about 50 pounds, from 1866 to 1869 about 66 pounds per capita annually of the population; as a result of the rearmament of the Railways and the construction of many new lines increased Production in 1871 to 94 pounds, in 1872 to 118, and in 1873 to 144 pounds, whereupon in 1874 it suddenly ly dropped back to almost 100 pounds. After a other composition, the Prussian Iron and steel works still in 1874 on whole products (Rails, axles, wheels, plates, sheets, wire, etc.)

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25 $\frac{1}{2}$ million centners, 1875 – 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ million centners ner, which production still has the far exceeds domestic demand, and therefore must push prices down even further. Most of our iron industrialists fear the mighty tive competition from England, and especially with reference on England, where overproduction is also occurring They demand the retention of the Iron tariffs. At their head are men who have influence at the highest level, like Krupp in Essen, his representative and partner, Commerzienrath Carl Meyer in Berlin, Vice President of the Association German iron and steel industrialist. various MPs, such as von Kardorff, Löwe-Calbe and recently also Mr Hammacher, for them in Parliament, and also several financial kings, especially Mr. Gerson von Bleichröder, move due to certain foundations (Laurahütte, Hibernia and Shamrock etc.) with them at a Strick. The protectionists, however, have a principal opponents at the real Manchester financial

Minister Mr Camphausen, who, after comments by the Newspapers threatened with his departure (?) and once-while maintaining the upper hand in the Council of Ministers, changed the minds of the Kaiser and Prince Bismarck

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Already in favor of agriculture, which deserve at least equal consideration – it was said – the government must support raising the iron tariffs. However, as already mentioned, this repeal cannot apply to the In-industrial nor for the farmers a special have meaning.

The protectionists now claim that the German Iron industry will be with England, if only for reasons of the soil wealth, the geographical location and the means of transport, never successfully compete and this may be more or less true. They also complain bitterly that the state, like Municipalities and private individuals import their needs from abroad e.g. locomotives from Austria, steel and iron, sewer pipes and street signs from England, agricultural machinery, road locomobiles and horse-drawn railway carriages from America etc. But consumers are now rightly protesting one: they did so out of necessity because the German product is much more expensive and worse. Farmers, for example, call the American mowers machines “disgusting”, and the large horse-iron bahn company in Berlin has publicly discussed set, which is why they brought their wagons from America

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She claims that they are not suitable for her, despite of the transport surcharge by 20%, cheaper; they are far more elegant, comfortable and practical in every way. tischer. They provide excellent ventilation, every child can climb on it without danger, the brakes The facility is exemplary, and relatively Low weight saves a significant amount of horses. – In any case, German industry has Period of dizziness in technology no progress, rather made backward steps, in terms of solidity very sensitive lost and prices rose unnaturally So it is losing out in several ways

now for their own sins.

But the hardest hit by the consequences of the
The workers suffer from fraud and they deserve
as much compassion as that shown by the founders and
Stockbrokers plundered the public. If they are in
the dizzy era, while housing, food
and all goods rose rapidly, including their demands
increased, this was not only justified, but
necessary. Even where they demand excessive wages,
and enforce it through strikes
knew, this was by no means absolutely reprehensible,
but very excusable; what even Manchester-
ual sheets have been subsequently added, e.g. the

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“Vossische Zeitung” in the already mentioned
Editorial from July 22, 1876. Strikes are always only
a product of the circumstances of the time, and if they succeed,
so they are justified. Immediately after the “crash”
the leaders of the Social Democrats began to strike
and the strike that the Berlin writers
setters tried in the summer of 1876, failed,
because it was simply out of date. With the crisis
wage cuts also began, and the workers
ter have, by and large, the same quietly
In the spring of 1875, Mr. Achen-
bach, the Prussian Minister of Trade, Mr.
Camphausen is the guiding star, a circular
to the mining authorities, in which he announced the
reduction of wage rates and at the same time an extension
of working hours. It was completely unnecessary
that the “Nationalzeitung” reported this process to the
recommended to industrialists for imitation; the same did
what they could anyway. Most superfluous was
it is that the Jewish “economist” HB Oppenheim
in February 1876 in a public meeting
The manufacturer has
granted too much to their workers, and now they lack
the courage to raise wages to the appropriate level
point down. The gentlemen should

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but take an example from Krupp in Essen. –
He was answered by a man who had himself been taken away from work.
ter rose to the position of factory owner, with drawn
mender indignation: What happened to the workers from 1871 to
1873, the manufacturer has long since
have to cut again. And that should be enough
A poorly paid worker is the most expensive,
because he becomes unable to perform and stops con-
sument To be.

Hand in hand with the wage cuts came the
Unemployment, and it is growing alarmingly. Many
Iron and machine works have completely collapsed
or celebrate for the time being; everyone else is working
only with a fraction of their performance.
At Krupp in Essen, too, the army of workers
In the five largest machine factories
In Berlin, the number of employed people has increased by
10,000 shrank to about 3,000.
Everywhere, operations are at a standstill, workers are being
Hundreds and thousands laid off, worries and
Misery is on the agenda, and already
A terrible specter appeared: hunger typhus!

It is doubly necessary that the rich man
remember the poor neighbor that the factory owner
take care of his workers. And such a

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The press recently reported on this case. In
The Berlin newspapers reported in full chorus:

“Privy Councillor Borsig has, with regard to the
ongoing bad times, 8000 tons
Coaks and to sell them to his workers for the
next winter at cost price. A
Such action is also to be taken by other factory owners
recommend.”

The noble deed of Mr. Borsig, which of course
not cost a penny, was in all “liberal” times
to read; but more strikingly, he told of
the same man only the ultramontane “Germania”
the following piece:

“A hard fate awaits the 61-year-old, who suffers from deafness

and other suffering workers H. thereby
that he deviated from the straight path by only a hair's breadth
The same has been the case for almost a quarter of
century in the engineering institute of the secret
Commerzienrath Borsig, and wants to get his
Suffering in the service of the same. On May 12 c.
H. put a small quantity of copper and iron filings
to sift them at home and turn them into grit
At Borsigs, the doorman has the right
vindicated to inspect every worker when leaving the factory
tiren, and so these iron filings are that evening at
H. was found. On the premises of Privy Counsellor Borsig
H., who was also accused of this false statement, was
dismissed and lost his invalidity claim
declared, on charge of simple theft
and on Friday by the fourth criminal deputation to
two days in prison."

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The poor devil had illegally
thing that might be worth a few pennies
might be worth. Mr. Albert Borsig, on the other hand,
founded, among others, in conjunction with Jabob Löb Eltz-
bacher, Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Adalbert Del-
brück, Ferdinand Güterbock, Julius Alexander, Theodor
Hertel etc., the railway construction company F. Plessner
& Co., which eventually increased its share capital to 41,
million thalers, whose shares once stood at 180
the and now 0, which went bankrupt in 1875,
in which the creditors received about 5 million thalers and
the shareholders, as a result of the price-driving, together
8 million thalers lost. Mr. Borsig has as
Founder and Supervisory Board of this company large
sums as premium and royalties; he has
per 1872 a dividend of 14°/, which is now,
as being based on a falsified balance sheet,
of the civil proceedings is contested, while the
The public prosecutor is said to have refused to intervene.
In the spring of 1873, Mr. Borsig openly declared
meeting for the current year a higher
Dividend promise, and thereby many people,
tempted to buy the shares in order to increase their
may have brought. |

German industry is sick and ailing.

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has a sad story at the World Exhibition in Philadelphia.
made a fiasco, she looks with concern and fear
into the future. Entrepreneurship and trust
have disappeared, a stock company, an establishment
ment after another is liquidated or fails, the times
are full of payment delays and bank
An army of workers celebrates and looks
for bread. In a frightening way,
the trials and executions increase,
the crimes against property and morality
ity, the number of homeless, vagabonds and
the and the – suicides. This is the triumph of the
Industry, the work of the founders and co-founders!

Not enough of the countless mechanical engineering green
ations of Germany, with whose shares one can
Market flooded, the Berlin Stock Exchange, so “inter-
national”, that is, as unpatriotic as hardly any other,
also carried out the papers with skill and luck-
domestic companies that are active in their home
found no accommodation and now the German
The audience was smeared. As soon as a society
schaft has eaten up the share capital, and new shares
no longer dares to manufacture, tends to issue them
of priority bonds or mortgage debt

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to proceed to issue certificates which would completely deprive the shares
worth, and itself a more or less questionable
worthy security. With the price of shares
the course of priorities naturally also decreases,
because they determine the value of the establishment in question.
ments, and the falling price means
that the company is stalling or ailing, suffering
or is in danger. Priorities of factories,
Mines or the like. therefore do not grant
removes the security such as mortgages of municipal or
rural land; they are also mere
Stock exchange and speculative securities, which the public
kum is deliberately concealed what is being
It is downright deceptive. Such priorities of foreign
Companies were moved from Berlin houses to market
brought, of course under insurance of the
most unconditional security, which insurance the
Newspapers also repeated this in their editorial sections.

February 1872, the Prussian Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank of Mr Richard Schweder 1½ million Thaler six-percent priority bonds of the Russian company for Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy near Petersburg (Administration: EM Meyer & Co.) to the course of 94½. Since then, this company has had great success every year suffered losses; in 1874 it closed with a deficit of almost 3 million rubles, and was forced to repeat the. She received help from the Russian government from

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the same also the permission to contract a new loan, and a number of larger orders; but the establishment was in June 1876 a victim of flames, and thus the operation temporarily suspended. The registered capital is 5 million Thaler, and the shares were valued at around 5 before the fire. Now the interest rates of the priorities introduced in Germany were still paid, the course of the same but already from 94½, to 40 letters decreased, i.e. they were bid at 40.

In February 1873, the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft issued and the bank FW Krause & Co. 1,088,000 Thaler six-percent priority bonds of the Moscow Joint Stock Company for supply of railway supplies to the course of 80. The prospect was given a special certificate from the "Legal Consultant of the Imperial German Embassy in St. Petersburg". January 1876 the interest on these priorities was no longer paid. The previous owner Meyer has died, the company is in liquidation. The Berlin trading company sent a lawyer to Moscow, who represents the interests of the priority should represent creditors, but the outcome of this mission has not been announced. Of course, the priorities of each course have been lost, but a resolution of damages claim against the two Berlin issuing houses not without prospect. |

If these foreign priorities are bad, then it is a domestic one that also raises great concerns. This is the "five percent mortgage bond from Friedrich Krupp's cast steel factory to Essen" in the amount of 10 million thalers.

According to reports from the stock exchange newspapers,

Autumn 1871 the temptation to be “founded”,
at the same time to the “locomotive king” Borsig, as
to the “cannon king” Krupp. But both
Gentlemen are said to have refused. Whether they did it out of honor
feeling or out of caution and prudence,
The “foundation” of such great establishments
ments is for the seller if he does not agree to the price
bare and on a board, but partly in
shares and in longer periods, not without
Danger; he can be deceived just as much as the
Shareholders. Enough, Privy Counsellor Alfred
Krupp is said to have rejected the founding applications.
But the “Big Crash” did not miss
the famous gun factory to make an impression.
Its effects were evident in a number of
Ukasen, with which Mr. Krupp demanded the wages
complaints and other complaints from its workers
These usually read something like
so: I came from your ranks, I
worked like you 25 years ago; I know
what you need and what is good for you, better than you, and I
grant you what you need and what you
long, in plenty. That is why I advise
To you in a friendly way: do not argue and be pretty
satisfied. I will not tolerate any contradiction; whoever

If you are not happy, get out of here! – Mr. Krupp reigns
absolute, and he makes all laws alone.

But not only a constitutional one, but also a
Absolute monarchs can run out of money, and
Alfred Krupp also became embarrassed in early 1874.
He turned to Berlin, and like a
Vienna's official stock exchange organ told that he had a
Audience with the emperor, to whom he presented a picture of his distressed
ten situation. The emperor is said to have replied:
he recognized Krupp's merits and his genius;
but he regrets all the more when a man
of such skills does not set the limit for the
Expanding its business activities to
I knew how to find.

On 4/5 May 1874, the “General Direction
of the Seehandlungssocietät”, supported by their
ordinary satellite: Disconto-Gesellschaft, S. Bleich-

röder and Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, Bank for Trade and industry in Darmstadt, A. Schaafthausen'scher Bankverein, Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co. and Deichmann & Co. in Cologne, a loan of ten million thalers to the course of 96, which ran from 1876 to 1883. cessive is to be repaid with 110, and for which Mr. Krupp founded his establishments, mining and

Steelworks mortgaged.

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This process was unheard of in Prussia. Although in Austria Rothschild and others Financial institutions partial bonds and loose bonds from issued by noble landowners; but that the state – because the maritime trade is a state institute – secured the loan of a private individual, has probably never happened in any country Of course, the bond would not have been Sea trading never succeeded either, because where the private credit fails, the general public still maintains to be much more reserved.

What value the pledged objects have ly, is neither in the prospectus nor in the Bonds said. Undoubtedly, the same be assessed in advance by experts, and the tax will far exceed the amount of the bond But collateral objects of this kind are the largest subject to price fluctuations, they are entirely even dependent on the economic situation, and the economic situation has been extremely unfavourable to them since the “crash”. new invention, even a new fashion, and the Krupp Cast steel guns can be easily displaced. The ongoing crisis, which is becoming ever greater Rising unemployment is also making itself felt in the Krupp schen workshops, and as the newspapers

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reported, are already at the Krupp's steelworks several furnaces blown out. Mining and steel works are also exposed to all possible dangers, losses and accidents, and natural events can destroy them completely.

In a word, the pledged objects offer
for the colossal loan of ten million thalers
no special security. However, the maritime trade
is, as expressly stated in the bond terms and conditions
noted, the bondholders "are not arrested",
They must assert their rights against Friedrich
Krupp itself. If the priorities
Despite all this, over 100 are listed, so this course is
probably only the maritime trade and the engaged stock exchange
powers to thank, and a larger offer
he would hardly be able to hold his ground.

10*

"Strong tobacco".

Eduard von Hartmann, the share philosopher, and "economist" HB Oppenheim, the "knower" – Privy Councillor Oechelhäuser and Minister Achenbach – Gas companies: Dessauer Gas, Wiener Gas and Nolte & Co.; Gothaer Water supply, central heating, Mattison & Brandt, waterworks in Frankfurt a. O., Neptun, Schäfer & Hauschner, Granger & Hyan, Globus, Saturn, Internationale – Paper foundations: Berliner Papier, Berliner Pappen, North German, Wolfswinkel, Kiauten, Hohenkrug, Gebr. Rubens, Alfeld-Gronau, Sinsleben, Rhenish, Hessian, Cröllwitz, Muldenthal, Weissenborn, Königstein, Köttewitz, Sebnitzer, Bautzen, Einsiedel, Penig, Lösning, Schlema, Berliner Patent – Sugar foundings: Trachenberg, Alt-Jauer, Rostocker, Wildunger, Glauzig, Bredow, Körbisdorf, Nienburger, Schwedisch, Braunschweiger, Berliner, Altenburger, Seeler & Moiske, Dutalis, Köhlmann – Glass foundings: Deutsche Spiegelglas, Albertinenhütte, Charlottenhütte, Niederlausitz, Radeberger, Westphalian, Rheinische, Penziger, Stollberger – The founders in danger – Leather and rubber: Beck, Bierling, Thiele, Dohna, Bolle, Fonrobert & Reimann, Volpi & Schlüter, Voigt & Winde, Schwanitz, Cologne rubber threads, Continental-Caoutchouc, Harburg-Vienna – The Berlin "Tribüne" in moral indignation – The humor of the Germans Industry – Tobacco companies: Prätorius, Brunzlow, Union, Collenbusch, G. Müller, Dressler, Ritter, Ansbacher – Deficient supplement – "Listen Israel!"

November 1871, when the stock exchange and founding fraud was in full swing, the "National-Newspaper", which has done such great work for the same acquired an important feature article by Eduard von Hartmann. Mr. Hartmann is the "famous" Berlin philosopher, a philosopher of the first order, because he speaks of Kant, Hegel and even of

Schopenhauer, whose successor he is, with sovereign
His main work, the “Philo-
sophie of the unconscious”, as the title suggests
shows, a “witty” nonsense; it explains the world
for a rotten foundation, life for a misery,
that you can’t escape fast enough, and
praises as the highest happiness the destruction, the return
traffic into the “unconscious”. Mr. von Hartmann
owes its fame to an extremely clever advertising,
with which his book was staged, and mainly
mainly the young fish. The educated daughters
educated classes cite the “Philosophy of Unbelief”
knew” with enthusiasm, and recently also
Honourable craftsmen to study them with benefit *).

Mr. von Hartmann is a daring autodiver

*) A lithographer suddenly attacked during the breakfast break
ally his comrade and killed him. He had told his friend
just do him a favor, free him from the torment of existence
want, explained the unfortunate man, and referred to the “Philo-
sophy of the unconscious”, which teaches that non-being is infinite
better than being. This prompted the “Berlin Stock Exchange
Courier”, which is now enjoying the stock market slump, to become a
Attack against the “system” of Mr. von Hartmann, and the
great philosopher called the prosecutor, who also strangely
cially brought charges. But the result was a very
The brother of the “Börsen-Courier” told the court

hof a big drum, and the verdict was: because of insult
punishment in the form of a fine of ten thalers!

dact, a knight of the market today-
the half-educated. He dabbles in all kinds of
Arts and sciences: he paints and composes,
he writes tragedies and philosophical works,
and he also makes in Feuilletous. Such an er-
appeared from him at that time in the “Nationalzeitung” under
entitled “The Modern Stock Industry”, and celebrated
the founding era as the dawning morning
of the golden age. Mr. von Hartmann had
can be heard, among other things, as follows: |

"Like on a warm summer night after the rain,
Mushrooms, that is how industrial stock companies shoot up in
the fertile atmosphere of the new German Empire
partly new establishments, but even more conversions of
of standing factories. – "For the shareholder, the real
Capital value of a company is absolutely equal
valid; what he wants to buy with his share is a pension.
– "The pension is now partly conditioned by the capital
talwerth of a company, but it still depends on very
other factors which may affect the capital value
can completely outweigh the negative aspects. – "It is not only the
Value of movable and immovable property, but also the value
the company, the secured clientele, the location of the establishment
ments, in a word, the experience of the same
paid for the net profit generated. – "Whether the nominal capital
are not still too high on average, that
is only calculated from the average dividend of all now
of existing companies after about five years with certainty
The failure of this decision
By the way, the decision is only made for the private

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society of shareholders, not for the economy
of the German Reich." – –

As you can see, Mr von Hartmann justifies
the activities of the founders completely; he himself considers
fraudulent foundations for permissible, even for calculable
because he believes that even in these cases the shareholder
can still drive very well, and mostly drive well
The joint-stock companies are a continuation
step in cultural development and in the general
my welfare. They will give the industry the
to allocate previously withdrawn capital, and the Con-
currency in an unprecedented way. Even the
largest private factories in order to compete
able to remain, must be established, since the
Stock companies operate much more economically,
can be produced much more cheaply. The shares
industry will make products cheaper, wages
increase the material situation of the working classes
improve significantly. Yes, Mr. von Hartmann believes
hopes that the stock industry will settle the
social struggles, the satisfaction of the social demo-
crate and says literally:

"In my opinion, this is the way to

Solution to the social question: there is no other than the Productivassociation, there is no Productivassociation without own capital, there is no reasonable form of productive

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association with capital other than the form of a joint-stock company, There is no other option for the workers, members of productive associations than by becoming shareholders of the large industrial stock companies.” – –

This article was itself part of the readers of the “Nationalzeitung” too strong, and the Redaction felt compelled to ask the shareholder philosopher to have something called to order. This happened eight days later in the feature “On the new Forms of work and – idleness”, which an economist, Mr HB Oppenheim, as the author. i

First, Mr. Oppenheim, probably out of consideration for the work of Mr Hansemann and Miquel led Discontogesellschaft, a lance for the limited partnership on shares, which Herr von Hartmann as a Caesarean Institute of last French Empire, while he called the pure joint-stock company a “demo-democratic form of society.” Mr Oppenheim noted: against:

The Commandit business has much older origins and was particularly native to England, “where the form of the shares society until recently was viewed with suspicion. was taken and was limited as much as possible. This is precisely in keeping with the constitutional spirit of England,

because in the Commandit business, personal responsibility is responsibilities of the leader and the active participants much stronger

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than in the joint-stock company. The latter carries however, a certain modern character of false democracy itself by being based on universal suffrage which is actually just a deceptive illusion, and neither borne by personal responsibility nor

supported by precise expertise, nor by a strong personal interest is controlled.”

Mr. Oppenheim then signs the stock exchange and entrepreneurial activity of those days in such short, sharp outlines that one can talk about the loyalty and truth. The authenticity of the image today is simply astonishing:

“It would also take its revenge on the industry if you. In one fell swoop, capital was transferred which until then had been to improve agriculture or to mobilize the land property. – “In contrast to the Kreuzzeitung we fear the dizzying and uncontrollable overgrowth of the share business more a reduction and threat to the solid middle class. – “First of all, new banks are constantly being founded, banks for places where naturally no banking business can flourish; then money changers and broker banks; then “issuing” and “representation” banks”. The same entrepreneurs are now creating new banks founded which resembled their own earlier creations are intended to compete in the same places. – “Those numerous banks only bear their name for appearance; they are rather the centre and focal points of the different various speculations, purchases of land and soil, houses, streets, newspapers, factories, mining factories and railways. But these items are also not managed by them in a professional and competent manner, but into joint-stock companies. That is the whole secret of the matter. Some banks are created only to participate in the

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to take part in the general spoils; the same people founded three to four banks to three to four times the new emissions. The actual business the potentates of stock market power continue to have no interest; they do not keep the shares longer than until their “consortium” the first significant premium from the pockets of the gullible. Yes, you still have the chance to later against the company whose weaknesses they know best and can uncover at any moment, with to speculate on success à la baisse. We know high-respected stock market men who are wary of overestimating of their own undertakings in confidence. – “We see today that the owners of factories are pushing en masse to convert their businesses into joint-stock companies. Their main aim is to create a consortium to find the whole property at a higher rate

The Consortium has little interest in identifying the true value; it depends only on the golden appearance, because the more shares it can accommodate, the larger its Agiogewinnst. If the coup succeeds, the manufacturer receives kant a sum far beyond his previous assets and also retains a considerable share in Stocks. While he has invested all his assets in his industry, he now only has for J or 1}, of his assets. With the rest ®/, he is perhaps involved in many other ventures which It is clear that this development development process a general overestimation and indi- real squandering of the people's wealth. – "Already The new stock companies openly accept the Characteristics of gaming societies. For example, we see all- found common railway construction companies (cf. the "Deutsche Railway Construction Company" of Messrs. Hammacher-Hagen, and the "German Imperial and Continental Railway Construction Company"

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partnership of Messrs Bleichröder- v. Kardorff), whose shareholders not even know for which lines their participation and their money. – "We even wanted to Effects of a sophisticated newspaper press a picture design, we would be considered bile-mad splinter judges, without having exaggerated in the slightest. Because The feeling of most people has already become dull, that the craft-based falsification of public opinion in these matters no longer makes a fuss – "We are also in danger of being subjected to the perverted moral Rule of a wild hedonism and a tasteless Luxury. After our bourgeois society hardly differ from the prevailing customs and traditions of the freed from the aristocracy of birth, their customs are threatened by a to be corrupted by impudent plutocracy. This is partly also the cause of the lack of ideality on our show stage ("Maria und Magdalena" by Paul Lindau was not yet listed!) and in our daily entertainment literature (See Gregor Samarow and Sacher-Masoch)."

In fact, it is astonishing how clearly and sharpness of the Jewish "Volkswirt" the main mainly run by his co-religionists Deception immediately sees through and exposes; how .he like a prophet of the Old Testament all Phases and stages of the great dizziness already in advance; with what openness he shows in House of the Hanged Man (in the "National-Zeitung") from

Strick (about the vulgarity of the press) dares to speak!
But this is the same Mr HB Oppenheim,
which was published at the same time in the same "National-Zeitung"

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tion" and later in the one by Mr. Paul Lindau
founded "Gegenwart", the professors Adolf Wag-
ner, Gustav Schmoller, Gustav Schönberg etc. as
denounced "Chair Socialists" because they were
Dangers of Manchester legislation
and for the working classes, for the
declining German crafts against the bourgeois
geois and capital rule; the same HB
Oppenheim, who was appointed to the "Com-
munism" because he declared that
Shylock's usury in houses and construction sites,
the unbearable rent dodging in the big cities
easily lead to a restriction of land ownership,
On the part of the state or the municipality,
right into the hands of the Social Democrats
the same HB Oppenheim who was responsible for the "Ent-
founding of the Pflug'sche Waggonfabrik), for the
Demolition of the workshops and the dismantling
ation of the terrain in construction sites because the
Stock company must profit more from this;
the same HB Oppenheim, which after the "crash"
in the Nationalzeitung" the "Economic
Writings" of Privy Councillor Otto Michaelis
spoke, and with this brilliant man the "Specu-

*) See p. 53 ff.

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lation trading", difference trading and stock exchange
game, all bans against it are "incomprehensible
useless and futile" and his current
knowledge: "The harmfulness is decreasing
deliberate currents should not be denied,
but who will amputate a suffering limb
want! – "The general spread of economic
cial education must help ensure that everyone
protect themselves; the naked deception may be
law and court relentlessly pursue. But
not beyond this!" – –

As you can see, there is no special
Difference between the Manchester "Volks-
wirth" and the newest "philosopher". Both know
to adapt their views and teachings to the circumstances of the time
fit, and both extend their adoration
and defense of founders and stock market economists
finally shakes hands. In that article against
Eduard von Hartmann emulates Mr HB Oppenheim
even just in general against dizziness; he
is careful not to give examples and names
and he says goodbye to the reader
with the express assurance that his pole-
mik not the "form that is justified in many cases
of the stock company" that he does not provide any relief

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away from legislation or state power.
long that here only "the enlightened understanding
and the common sense of the citizens" could help.

Without question, Mr HB Oppenheim belongs to
the "knowers"; knowledge is in the blood, in the
Race, is inherited by all children of the chosen
People, even those who instead of trade
and the exchange business, today the science
or art, poetry or writing,
engage in legislation or journalism.
Mr. Eduard von Hartmann, on the other hand, is probably only the
number of "believers"; he himself believed
to the dizziness and was blinded by it, which
Of course, this does not excuse him from talking about things
about which he understood nothing. His article
was priceless for the founders and stockbrokers,
not worth its weight in gold. Their activities defended
and now the philosopher also praised, and he demanded
his fellow citizens, rich and poor, they want to
for the sake of their salvation All the new industrial shares
buy, everyone, everyone become shareholders!

No wonder that the founders, so celebrated as
the benefactors of humanity, as the Knights of
the solution of the social question, even more mad in
stuff went! Supported by the economists and

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Parliamentarians, with whose names they put their prospectuses

decorated, they created new "share companies" every day. ceptions", they threw themselves now on this, now on that Industry, they founded in a systematic way: gas, Water and heating systems, paper, sugar and Glass, leather, rubber, tobacco and chemical factories , weaving, spinning and dyeing mills, construction clubs and breweries, mines and steel works and very diverse "diverse". On all these offer, as the prospectuses assured, and as the newspapers confirmed in the editorial section, a There is an urgent need to achieve high profitability stability is undoubtedly the case, and in fact the Demand and consumption suddenly increased, the prices of all brands and products are rapidly The demand seemed to continue to outpace commandment to leave behind, but the swinging The increasing supply and demand were partly also of artificial nature; the former was in clever Speculation suppressed, this by all means fed, the public to luxury and extravagance seduced; in which points the founding who and his fellow founders did their utmost. And the stock market proceeded just as systematically. In One week she let the gas stocks jump

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rise, in the next the paper shares, in the third, the sugar stocks, so that every industry the turn came and for each the amount prepared and The public buys, like the stock market very well knows, only with rising prices, and sold at falling prices, while it is actually would have to do again. The rise of the course, in the In most cases, it is just a stock market gimmick, he thinks unmistakable sign that the inner value the stock has risen so that it pays a good dividend promises, and a particularly solid investment paper From the tricks and intrigues of speculators has of course the public outside kum no idea. But how could it not where, as he was told daily, there was a shortage of money abundance;suffered, where buying industrial stocks not only a safe business, but also a was a charitable work, where it received its income and improve his wealth, and at the same time the social misery! Indeed, the Audience would have consisted of !only "knowers" It would have been necessary for the networks, the founders and sians threw at him, the speckles that

Press, "economists" and "philosophers" asked him, should be missed!!

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In the field of gas foundations, a outstanding personality of the "Royal Prussian Privy Commerzienrath" Mr. Wilhelm Oechelshäuser, "General Director" of the German Continental-Gas-Gesellschaft zu Dessau, which since 1855 exists, supplies 16 places with gas and high dividends. In addition, the Board of Directors, here the Directorium, for which a royalty fee is paid annually. A tip of about 25,000 thalers is usually received, include: Member of the Government Council of Unruh, Privy Commercial Councillors Wilh. Conrad and L. Schwartzkopff, Julius Ebbinghaus, Gustav Coqui and Wilh. Nolte in Berlin. In 1872 the company increased its capital from 3 to 4, and in 1875 to 5 million thalers; the new shares were added to the old Shareholders in 1872 with 10%, 1875 with 20%, premium over. Recently, where there is a need for money, however, it seems that this No longer daring to take agiotage, but negotiating, as the newspapers reported, because of a loan.

Mr. Oechelhäuser, whose motto is that of the Goethe: "More light!" served as a reminder Board of Directors of the Austrian Gas Lighting Company company, helped the Vienna Gas Industry Company in 1872 found a company (capital 6 million thalers);

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and in community with Julius Ebbinghaus, Fr. Wilh. Heckmann, Th. Sarre, Albert Pfaff and CEF Gelpcke in Berlin, as well as with Julius Harck in Leipzig — the Commandit Company New Gas Company Wilhelm Nolte & Co. into a pure stock company with 1½ million Thaler Capital. in the latter, although on average they only 5½ % dividend, and the shares of 110

to 80, the Supervisory Board included a
Tips of about 5000 thalers per year. Partly
with the same gentlemen Wilhelm Oechelhäuser founded
Furthermore, the Berlin-Anhalt Mechanical Engineering Company
(p. 37), and he is also a member of the supervisory board of
Banks, mines, spinning mills, etc.

But that's not all. The versatile genius
Man is also a poet in his leisure hours
and "Volkswirt" As a poet he has the Shake-
speare edited and improved. William Shake-
speare is now in the process of editing and improving
by Wilhelm Oechelhäuser on the stages,
and especially Mr. von Hülsen lets him do such
Gestalt in the Berlin Schauspielhaus. As
"Volkswirth" Mr. Oechelhäuser wrote a paper
"The economic crisis", in which he, who
the founding but also its modest part

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has strongly condemned it and called for "reforms
of economic legislation" and "in the
He demands that the management
chester wisdom is taught in all schools and
states: "Economics has the psychology
chylogy is a prerequisite. Its laws are based
on the psychological behavior of humans
the questions of work and pleasure, and their
The task is to express this behavior from within
form and regulate from the outside that the economic
objectives with the general state and
human cultural tasks harmoniously together
fall." – – These, through such phrase bombast
as well as incorrect number groupings.
drawing brochure, quoted the Minister of Trade Mr.
Achenbach in the Prussian House of Representatives on
March 29, 1876, when the report of the Special Commission
to investigate the railway concession system,
after being buried for three years,
was brought into the light of day for a few hours,
and now staged a comedy in which
the grim founder-killer Mr. Lasker such a pitiful
played a crucial role. Mr. Achenbach called the writing
of Mr Oechelhäuser with high recognition and

read the following passage:

11*

“The main blame does not lie with the governments or exchanges or fraudster categories, but rather to the general Wealth fever that had gripped the nation and the Individuals, killing the finer moral impulses, with It has now become fashionable to see oneself as a victim of secret fraud, when the founding system with the Openness of the permitted business was carried out, and especially thereby dragging so many into its vortex. Scienti non fit injuria. Did the programs like the original purchase sums, it may remain unknown whether these or those who shared the profits – the decisive Facts that and how much about the previous normal prices that had been raised above the actual values, Everyone knew. Didn’t everyone know about Berlin’s construction companies that their objects were only a few months ago, weeks, to a third, to a quarter of the amount price from the previous owners? If This did not prevent participation, the highest degree was of delusion, or the shareholder only entered into the footsteps of the founders by taking over the business of gens to the original price on the stock exchange thought. The agioteur is only the continued and multiplied Founders; both have no right to accuse each other.”

Of course, the reading of this famous quotes the founders and founding partners in Parliament with deep satisfaction. “Very true!” they cried out, moved, and thanked the Minister of Trade with a loud “Bravo!” Mr Oechelhäuser condemned, like Mr. HB Oppenheim, the founders and the stock market fraud in general, but how to he excuses the founders and stockbrokers in the

Special, he relieves them at the expense of the publisher kums, to whom he simply assigns the “main blame”. He gives a speech pro domo, in which he says, among other things:

“And yet the sins of individuals, in times powerful currents, measured with a milder scale, than in normal times or in light of the setback. – “That fraud, recklessness and seduction in all degrees and Nuances were active, who would deny it? But

even among the founders, how much more among the men
ners who, often completely uninvolved, use their names to
The number of those who were appointed or had appointed at the top is
which, in the absence of any economic
and often business knowledge, from the general
signature of the period, which in
good faith in the billions of dollars and in the continuation
duration of increased prices and consumption, and
believed they were not doing anything dishonorable or reckless,
infinitely greater than the number of those who knowingly deceive,
The general example is the most powerful seducer on earth,
and nothing is more dazzling than success."

Mr Oechelhäuser, who of course also
belongs to the "knowers", repeats and varies only
the old song of the founders and founder advocates,
which culminates in the refrain: We are actually the
Seduced, and the audience is our seducer!
– Those phrases and sophisms are so threadbare
nig that they do not deceive any innocent people and
with two words back to their miserable nothingness–
The founders made everything essential

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behind the scenes and knew their ma-
chinations. The audience
only learned what the prospectuses and the newspapers told him
boasted and lied, and the fraud that
Fraud always came later, over the years
to light. Not the public, but the stock exchange
first took up the shares, drove them up
and then knew through their agents, the Ban-
quiers, to be sold all over the country. The
"Agioteur", who "follows in the footsteps of the founder
stepped", the "continued and multiplied founder"
was the "stockbroker", not the captured
Private shareholder, who usually has the paper that
he still has today. Finally
are the supposedly innocent men who are not
were not founders themselves, but rather inspired by the founders
only allowed themselves to be placed at the top, which through their
Names that attracted the audience, but also always
been richly paid by giving a portion
Shares received far below the actual price,
and as "supervisory board members" receive brilliant tips
The comrades and assistants of the founders
are just as guilty as they themselves, even more so
to condemn them, because they have their reputation, prestige and

Influence for the foundation, and only through

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they made the disaster possible. Incidentally, also the repeatedly recurring names that it no less professional “supervisory boards” like pro- There were professional founders that those as well as these, for the sake of the loot, the matter as a “business” drove. D

Mr Oechelhäuser generally criticizes also a little the legislation and the government, but In particular, he praised the Finance Minister, the President President of the Reich Chancellery, the President of the Sea trade, the president of the bank etc. He praises and praises everything that is in a high influential position, what is rich and powerful; he also defends the stock exchange and the bankers, and knows their “popular economic importance” in the brightest light against which he gives full expression to his indignation Run against those who dared to Founders and co-founders personally, to go, and he looks for her as an unfortunate speculator lanten. The accused press He takes her warmly and assures her that she is wearing “in the crime a smaller part of the blame than one often burdened with”; “the positive or negative influence of the actual stock market papers” only slightly, in many of the major political times

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tions is indeed a consideration of the editorial team on the advertising section unmistakably”, “it would have, as long as it was time to warn more urgently and specifically must be”, only from corruption, as in Austria, “hardly any trace has reached us”, and “as a counterweight to some shortcomings and guilt”, the press has “more sobriety and foresightedness, as the one in the maelstrom captivated audience.” – Mr. Oechelhäuser guards well, to spoil it with the press, because he needs her as a writer and as a businessman, and he especially celebrates the leaf that is great influence in literary matters as well as in Bör- senate affairs by mentioning in a footnote noticed:

"For example, we have the weekly reports of the "National-Newspaper" about the stock market movements and the economic conditions in Germany, as a model of impartiality, clear understanding and complete, scientific and technical mastery of the subject, through the whole crisis."

Of course, the stock market editor of the "Nationalzeitung", Mr. Julius Schweitzer, now Ver-occasion, in one of those famous weekly reports the writing of Mr. Oechelhäuser is highly recommended;

for one love is worth another, and one hand

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washes the other. Mr. Wilhelm Oechelhäuser and Mr. Julius Schweitzer is an old acquaintance and good neighbours: they sit (or sat) side by side in the supervisory board of the Anhalt-Dessauischen Landeskank, and have for their efforts received nice tips here.

If the founders and founding partners today Do everything to burn yourself white, that is the to understand; but it is almost incomprehensible that these People, instead of forgetting something, repeatedly address the public and the to the fore that, after being so un-committed such terrible crimes and caused such nameless misery caused, nevertheless dare to be called a Kri-ticians and moralists, the question raised by them to label the plundered audience as a scapegoat and to insult and mock it. Such should only be possible in Germany!

On 29 March 1876, the Minister of Commerce Good day to Mr Achenbach. In addition to the writing of Mr. Oechelhäuser he also quoted the Report of the Economic Committee of the Austrian House of Representatives, in order to of the same with Mr. Oechelhäuser: the The malpractice of founding companies is far worse in Austria.

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being; the events that take place there are
"almost pyramidal compared to what is
has been tempted to us". As previously stated,
referred to"), this is totally incorrect. Mr Han-
Minister of the Interior was in a double error
He overlooked the fact that in Austria-Hungary
From 1867 to 1873, 1005 joint-stock companies
Concessions granted by the state government,
Of these, however, only 682 actually came into being;
and he did not know that in Germany
from 1870 to 1873, i.e. during a period only half as
large period of time, actually to 1300 companies
The Minister of Trade had
evidently through systematically false information
of the "economists" and concluded
his speech with the words: "I wish on the
Areas of economic legislation no
Reaction" – which again earned him warm applause
of the "people's" movement, which is so numerous represented in Parliament.
wirth", because they understand "reaction" as
even the slightest curb on freedom of action.

To the above-mentioned foundations of the Lord
Oechelhäuser joins the following companies

*) See p. 11.

for gas, water and heating systems, which, with
Exception of the first, all located in Berlin:

Water supply in Gotha. Founded July 1871 by
Isidor Richter (Richter & Co.) in Berlin and Geh. Commer-
zienrath Moritz Simon (J. Simon Wittwe & Söhne) in Königs-
berg i. Pr. Basic capital 300,000 Thaler. The prospectus presented
10% dividend in sight, but the shares were difficult
and in fact, from 1873 to 1875 –
2, 3 and 3½% respectively. Supervisory Board members: Financial
Councillors Hopf and Kühn in Gotha. Course ca. 80.

Central heating, water and gas systems, formerly
Schäffer & Walcker. Founded in June 1871 by Isidor
Mammoth, Hermann Bein, Ferd. Meyer and the deputy,
Privy Admiralty Counselor Jacobs. The management initially remained
the previous owner, Berthold Schäffer. Share capital 750,000 Thir.
April 1873, 250,000 Thaler of new shares were added to the
Course of 120 issued, but only 175,400 thalers taken,
so that the total share capital amounts to 925,400 thalers.

Supervisory Board Members: Benno Beer, Otto Oechelhäuser, Geh. Regie-Councillor Dr. Esse, Wilh. Nolte etc. Dividends from 1871 until 1875: 191/,, 19, 121%, 121% and respectively 90%. Cours once 160, now about 90.

Continental Company for Water and Gas Plants, formerly Mattison & Brandt. Founded November 29, 1871 by Wilhelm Koch, Adolf Stein, Franz Henckel, engineer Johannes Büsing, "Economist" Dr. Ed. Wiss, Lieutenant Colonel Wilh. von der Horst and city councillor Ferd. Krebs in Berlin, Baron Peter von Gerschau in Meiningen. Supervisory Councillors: Chief Building Councillor Moore, Moritz Goldstein, Government rath a. D. Wilh. Jungermann. The first director was the previous owner, Carl Adolf Brandt. The prospectus emphasized, that the foundation was at the sole expense of Mr. Brandt. by Vereinsbank Quistorp & Co. "agency-wise"

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and that the permanent appraisers of this bank: Building Inspector Vogler, "General Director" Julius Müller and building Master F. Uterwedde the business cleanly and undoubtedly For every 4 shares of the Vereinsbank, which At that time, about 130 was quoted, a 50 percent interim certificate of the Brandt foundation, so that the new shares that-cost 148%. In such a sophisticated manner, Heinrich Quistorp the Agiotage, he knew with each new Founding also to acquire the shares of his association bank 146,000 thalers, almost half of the share capital Mr Brandt had reserved the right to do so, which meant that made a good cut. Four weeks after the founding A dividend has already been paid, and for the first Financial year of three months (!) 16%, ie in reality 40% is paid, but from this the interest has to be deducted, which the shareholders pay back for about two months 1872 resulted in a 25% dividend; then the Shares up to about 210, and the Supervisory Board decided on its own Hand, for which the statute empowered him, the share capital of 300,000 to 600,000 thalers. This time, Mr Quistorp on two shares each of his association bank, which now also over 200, A young Actie Brandt à 140°/,, which actually corresponded to a course of 180. One half of the new shares were given to the shareholders, the Quistorp took over the other half himself at a price of 176' /,, but did not pay them in cash, but wrote them off to the company good in its books. The dividends were it has been over since then, which is partly due to the fall of the club bank, but to a large extent the company's own gross mismanagement owed Spring 1874 the previous owner resigned as Director and owed the company over 100,000 thalers,

which is why the Supervisory Board reported him to the public prosecutor. cirte. In the style of the founders, Mr. Brandt publicly declared this accusation for "infamous slander" and threatened

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with legal charges. However, he seems to be under-
to have let him go, but there has been a lot of suspicion against him for some time
Time to investigate. The second director, Carl Rüster,
accused of various bill forgeries, which he committed on the Internet
esse of society, poisoned himself in the
Police office, and found in the pocket of his coat still
a loaded six-barreled revolver. 1875 concluded with a
Underbalance of almost 400,000 thalers, and the Con-
curs. But this has been averted for the time being, the
Basic capital by murdering the shares from 600,000 to
125,000 thalers and the issuing of a loan of
150,000 thalers decided! – The shares, which once 210
lost almost every course.

The ruins of this society include the
Waterworks in Frankfurt an der Oder, which has 350,000
Thaler, not including the building interest, were on the books of the city
Frankfurt were allegedly offered for 250,000 Thaler, and
eventually sold to a consortium at an even cheaper price.
In January 1876, this ruin was converted into a new green
construction and had signed the prospectus: Com-
merzienrath JM Mende in Frankfurt a. O., Government Councillor
a. DW Jungermann, City Councilor Ferd. Cancer, Banker
Reinhold Rudloff-Grübs etc. The cat simply lets the
Not mice! But the bold attempt seems to be
to have found little resonance, and even the stock exchange
The authorities only gave him a cool endorsement.

Continental Waterworks Neptun, formerly Elsner and
Stumpf. Founded November 1871 by Joseph Jaques, Her-
mann Leubuscher, Eduard Mamroth, Magnus. Hermann, Di-
rector E. Kaselowsky and the deputy and "Volkswirt",
Justice Counsel Dr. Carl Braun. The first supervisory board members are
mentioned in the prospectus: Wilh. Borchert jun., Member of Parliament,
Senior Government Councillor and Director of the Statistical Bureau
Dr. Engel. The previous owner Gottfried Stumpf became director.

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The final basic capital was 1,100,000 Thaler, plus 180,000 Thaler.
Mortgages and 187,000 Thaler priorities. The first issue
was 550,000 thalers, and November 1872 were von Lamm-

Brecht & Lange, Beer & Herzberg, Hugo Mamroth, Julius Pickardt, Siegheim & Simon 550,000 Thir. new shares subscribed, which was emitted in such a way that on 2 old, approximately 120 noted, a young one to the course of 105 By May 1873 the entire share capital had been sold. needs, and since then society has been wrestling with death. An audit commission elected in 1874 accused the Director Stumpf wild enterprise and coarse frivolity skill; she found that the books were extremely sloppy and that in particular the balance sheet for 1872 was falsified; that the dividend paid for the first financial year of 13½% is not earned but artificial, and that Therefore, the Supervisory Board members also received the bonus of 10,000 Thalers were wrongly pocketed. Stumpf resigned and in his place Robert Herbig, the founder of the sad "Residenz-Baubank" . 1873 closed with 302,000, 1874 with 478,000, 1875 with a loss of 900,000 Thaler; and it remains questionable whether the shares once quoted at 120 still have the slightest Werth. The prosecutor does not seem to have intervened to be. |

Gas and water plants, gas crowns and zinc industrie, formerly Schäfer & Hauschner. Founded August 1872 by Ferd. Meyer (Oppenheim & Co.), Carl Kiesel (Leg and Co.), bookseller Dr. Julius Friedländer and Adolf Salomon. Board of Directors: Benno Hauschner and Ludwig Goldstücker. Shareholders capital 500,000 Thaler and 125,000 Thaler mortgages. The The foundation was considered from the outset to be immodestly expensive, The first 5-month business year resulted in a artificial dividend of 8%, later 0. In 1875 the company was liquidated. The director and previous owner, Benno Hauschner, suddenly claims against the company, and he was left

sa o

the de-founded object for about 14% of the share capital, the but will only become due after a year and a day.

Water heating and water pipe, otherwise Thomas Granger and Paul Hyan. Founded September 1872 by the exchange office company, which now also liquidirt, by Hermann Baschwitz, Eduard Abel, Julius Grelling, Adolf Sobernheim, Paul Kahle, Fritz Kindermann and Dr. juris Gustav Girau. The previous owners retained the management and took over the share capital with 500,000 Thaler a fifth. There was no dividend; in 1874 with a loss of 342,000 thalers, after which two thirds of the shares assassinated, and the conclusion of 1875 proved a hypo-counter load of 240,000 Thaler. Since the course is now about 9 , the original shares have a value of 30%.

The prosecutor has investigated and the investigation seems to float.

Gas and water pipes and central heating Globus, formerly JJ Hollerbach and FW Toepe. Pre-purchased by Abraham Henoch, and founded September 1872 by Jacques Coppel, Isidor Itzig and Nachmann Hirsch Neumann. Share capital 300,000 thalers and 100,000 thalers mortgages. The previous owner Toepe became director, and lawyer Ludwig Meyn, before whom the statute was announced, Chairman of the Supervisory Board. In the prospectus, the purchase price is 300,000 Thaler, but the previous owner made Hollerbach publicly announced that Abraham Enoch as a whole only 152,500 Thaler, about half of the price. The founders did not want to refute this claim, they replied only that Hollerbach had kept silent about the payment of several thousand thalers. Nevertheless, the General Depository bank bought the shares at a rate of 102, and they were driven to 133. – “For the current year, 10°/, dividend secured,” announced the prospect, and this proved to be true quite, insofar as for the first financial year of 4 months (!)

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90%, so actually 3%. In 1873 there were 2%, in 1874 – $2\frac{1}{2}$ % and for the Supervisory Board 1000 Thaler bonus (ö), 1875. – 0. Cours about 10. From a criminal court Nothing was heard during the investigation.

Water and gas pipeline supplies Saturn, formerly L. Röde r and Co. Founded March 15, 1873 by Jacques Coppel, Isidor Itzig, Nachmann Hirsch Neumann, Abraham Henoch, Carl Mohr, bookseller Franz Grunert and Dr. Heinrich Ebeling, Stock exchange editor of the “Vossische Zeitung”. As a supervisory councilors had signed the prospectus: manufacturer Frieese, Director Leopold Günther and lawyer Ludwig Meyn, the The statute is also included here. Share capital 350,000 thalers. and 63,000 Thaler mortgages. The first business year threw 50%, dividend and for the supervisory board over 3000 Thaler In 1874 the shareholders received $1\frac{1}{2}$ %, and in 1876 liquidation was decided. Without a course.

International Gas Company. After the “crash”, founded in July 1873 by Commerzienrath Anton Schlittgen, Emil Barschall in Liegnitz, engineer Dr. Hugo Sackur and Engineer Rudolf Adam Otto Schulz. Share capital 200,000 Thir. In 1875, Schulz and Sackur went bankrupt, the company itself seems to still exist.

Of these 9 companies, only the first
both: Gotha Water Supply and Central-Hei-
tion, tolerable and viable; all the rest awaken
Suspicion and horror are already in the
Dissolution or just vegetate. Particularly
Neptune is notorious, the creation of the parliamentary
rian "economists" Dr. Braun and Dr. Engel, which |
the unfortunate shareholders against 1,300,000 Thaler
costs. Mattison & Brandt, Schäfer & Hauschner,

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Granger & Hyan, as well as Globus, although not
less malicious, have come up with an actien-capital
from 600,000 to 300,000 thalers. Saturn and
International Gas Company are delayed green
ations and their history are obscure; what is particularly
of the latter, about which little is said
The whole industry is, because of the large
Losses suffered by the audience are disreputable.

In December 1871, a group of
number of paper manufacturers and let
through the newspapers the following resolution:

"As a result of the continuous improvement of all materials
it is a necessity to call it a necessity until further notice
a price premium against paper prices in the spring after
amount of at least 12 percent. The average
The average calculation results in an additional cost of
 $16\frac{3}{4}$ percent in manufacturing, but they were still satisfied
with the increase of 12 percent, because they want an early
moderation of some material prices and especially coal
believed he could expect".

With the founding of the companies, the increase in
Paper prices. Paper and rags rose sharply in
Prices because consumption suddenly doubled
and tripled. The countless foundations
many thousands of bales of beautiful paper, which

was printed with nothing but bad stocks. The newspaper
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 12

increased their format and scope, brought several sheets daily, exclusively covered with editorial stock exchange notes, lengthy course leaflets, powerful prospectuses and advertisements and other advertisements about new companies and Emissions. A lot of new newspapers were created, primarily stock market papers, most of which have since been received. Brochures and memoranda on new ventures, the Annual reports of the new companies, from each scattered in many thousands of copies, an in-mass of new business and trading books, and an avalanche-like growing correspondence between the stock exchange, bankers and the public! Enough, Paper consumption was evidently an un-heurer, and that is why so many paper foundations; however, these mostly refer to the Conversion of existing factories
We record the following:

Berlin paper factory. Founded in July 1871 by Emil Heymann, Meyer Cohn, Abraham Hamburger, Hermann Lask, Emil Holländer and Albert Hofmann, owners of the “Kladderadatsch” in Berlin, Moritz Cohn and the Guttentag brothers in Breslau, Meyer Samuel Meyer in Magdeburg. The founders bought to the paper factory of Fr. Hendler in Alt-Friedland (Waldenburg i. Schl.) and the paper shop of Leopold Ullstein in Berlin, who was both a city councillor and a founder

Mr. Ullstein delivered, as the prospectus highlighted that the paper was for the “Kladderadatsch” and for the Berlin “Volkszeitung”, and was therefore the “Business”, ie the company, the shareholders with 50,000 Thaler calculated! Share capital 550,000 Thaler and 50,000 Thaler Mortgages. Lask and Ullstein took over the management, and The following served as supervisory board members: Justizrath Primker, of whom the statute was announced. For the first financial year of 6 months, 9% dividend was distributed. The company announced that they were selling “share paper in the purest hemp fabric”, which finds such enormous sales that even orders came in from America. In 1872, the Shareholders 7 1/2, 1873 – 6%, and later 0. It was just no longer demanded “share paper”, and thus the Price of the company’s own shares, which were once quoted at over 100, to – –? The balance sheet of ult. 1875 showed, in addition to the mortgages, approx.

360,000 Thir. other debts, totaling over 400,000 Thaler Liabilities, and the whole thing should not be that much be worth it. Poor shareholders!

Berliner Pappenfabrik, formerly Ferd. Biermann and L. Wiganckow. Founded March 1872 by Moritz Eduard Meyer, Gustav Thölde, August Aders, Hugo Schalhörn and Franz Wiganckow Jr. The latter two took over the Direction. Share capital 900,000 Thaler and 250,000 Thaler Mortgages. Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Attorney Hecker, who had adopted the statute. Dividend The Central Bank has set a minimum of 5 years for cooperatives. at least 6%, guaranteed, and have been paid so far: 13, 11%, 67, and 60% respectively, while the Supervisory Board and Management in royalties 13,000, 10,000, 6000 and 4800 Thaler respectively The last dividend was no longer but required a subsidy from the previous owners of about 7,500 thalers, which is why one now thinks of the murder of the Actien thinks. The price, once 120, is now about 60.

12°

– 180 –

North German paper factory. Founded June 1871 by Adolf Abel (S. Abel jr.) and Eugen Dzondi (Robert Thode & Co.) in Berlin, which was the factory of Bernhard Behrend and his sons, Moritz and Georg Behrend in Cöslin. When "First Supervisory Board Members" appeared in the constitutive General Assembly collection still on: Alexander von Loeben, RA Seelig and Hermann Lebuscher in Berlin, Wilhelm Wolff in Cöslin. The share capital of 500,000 thalers was taken over by the Previous owner 200,000 Thaler, and Moritz and Georg Behrend retained the leadership. The prospectus states: "What the As far as wood pulp is concerned, the current business owners in the nearby Varzin, which belonged to Prince Bismarck a factory, and they have committed themselves to the joint stock company covers the necessary requirements up to 4000 centners at 3 thalers on 10 years, while the hundredweight otherwise cost $4\frac{1}{2}$ thalers costs. This also benefits society." – Not without any justification, this foundation called itself "Norddeutsche Papierfabrik", because it supplies, as the prospect also emphasized that the telegraph paper for North German country. It also supplied the postal services for the German Reichspost cards, and one will remember how rough these were in 1872 and became so woody that it was difficult to write on them The Varzin wood pulp factory had it too good Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Commerzienrath Johannes Quistorp in Stettin. Dividends for 1871 until 1874: 81/,, , 8, 0 and respectively 4%. For 1875 promised

a much more favourable result was achieved, but the balance sheet with a loss of about 50,000 Thaler, and in July 1876 the Con- curs here. Because the Prussian House of Representatives approval for the purchase of the Berlin-Dresden railway was refused, fell to S. Abel Jr., who bought a share of this railway had a large supply, and because S. Abel Jr. fell, The North German Paper Factory is also said to have collapsed. In fact, however, it has always been suffering from the consequences of the evil

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kind of foundation, and it had long been deeply in debt. The main creditors of the company are what one cannot overlook may see the previous owners and the founders, who, by they now also take the last, of course for the shareholders are left with nothing. With the bankruptcy filing the operation ceased; however, as it is said, now Fürst Bismarck had his own paper company on his estate in Varzin. create a factory.

Paper factory, formerly Car! Marggraf in Wolfswinkel near Neustadt-Eberswalde. March 1872 by Heinrich Quistorp Founded "by commission". Share capital 350,000 thalers. For every 5 shares of the Vereinsbank, which at that time numbered 180, Quistorp generously granted a share of Wolfswinkel, which which actually cost 150. The management was retained by the owners, and the first supervisory board members were named in the prospectus. named: City Councillor Holtz in Charlottenburg, pharmacy owner H. Augustin, Commercial Councillor E. Schering, Banker Adolf Russ and city councilor Arnold Marggraf in Berlin, Carl Wrede in Stettin.

The first and only dividend was 8%; in 1875 the Company under a debt burden of approx. 800,000 Thaler Mr. Carl Marggraf, the previous owner, later Director and later liquidator, who was responsible for the establishment ment had received 875,000 thalers, bought it back for 137,000 thalers, which does not even cover the covered by the mortgage.

Kiauten pulp and paper factory in East Prussia. Founded in 1872 with 200,000 thalers of registered capital and 80,000 thalers. Mortgages. Supervisory Board: Adolf Samter, A. Simon, Fried- länder, Count and Attorney Hoffmann in Königsberg i. Pr. Introduced on the Berlin Stock Exchange at a price of 101. The first financial year of 6 months resulted in 30%, 1873 – 2 740% Dividend, 1874 – 0.

Stettiner R Hohenkrug. November 1871

founded with 400,000 Thaler share capital and 230,000 Thir. :
Mortgages. Supervisory Board members: Amandus Strömer, Otto Kühnemann, Julius Hildebrandt, W. von Kloeden etc. in Stettin.
Board: Reinhold Guleke. Castle built in 1873 with approx. 83,000 Thir.
Loss and went bankrupt in 1875.

Paper and business book factories, otherwise Gebr.
Rubens in Oldesloe and Hamburg. Founded August 1872
from the Anglo-Deutsche Bank in Hamburg, which owns 160%
dividend and for at least three years
81/0/, guaranteed. Share capital 800,000 Thaler, if Berlin on-
deposited at Hess & Katz. Later, 500,000 Thaler Priori-
Board: Bernhard, Siegmund and Charles Rubens.
Supervisory Board: Woldemar Nissen, Lorenz Booth, Consul JF
W. Reimers, von Meding and Gustav Tuch in Hamburg. First
Dividend 0. Castle 1875 with a deficit of approx. 650,000 Thaler.
The factory in Hamburg is out of operation and is to
come under the hammer. |

Hanover Paper Mills Alfeld-Gronau, formerly
Gebr. Woge. Built in August 1872. 350,000 Thaler
Share capital and 100,000 Thaler mortgages. Supervisory Board:
Senior Court Attorney Benfey in Hanover, Moritz Ehrlich, Gustav
Woltereck. Dividends from 1872 to 1875: 12, 10, 6°/; and
or 5%. Course, with 50% deposit, once equal to 120, while
while the full share is now trading at around 50.

Paper factory and lime kiln, formerly Rudolf Kefer-
stein in Sinsleben. Founded October 1871. Actiencapital
300,000 Thaler and 65,000 Thaler mortgages. Issuing house:
Ephraim Meyer & Sohn in Hanover. Supervisory Board: August
Basse, Ed. Spiegelberg. Dividends: 1872 – 7%, 1873 – 5%,
1874 – 0. Course?

Rhenish paper factory in Neuss. Founded in 1873
by the A. Schaaffhausenschen Bankverein in Cologne and the
Essener Creditanstalt in Essen. Share capital 700,000 thalers.
Supervisory Board: E. Bennert, Theodor Deichmann, JH Andly.

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Does not seem to have paid any dividends in recent years
and intends to assassinate half of the shares.

United Hessian Paper and Paper Goods Factory,
otherwise G. Bodenheimer & Co. in Cassel. Founded December

1872 with 750,000 Thaler shares, which in February 1873 with 103 were introduced on the Berlin Stock Exchange. Dividends: 1873 – 5%, 1874 – 4%. Course?

Paper factory, formerly Keferstein & Sohn in Cröllwitz near Halle a. S. Founded October 1871 by Becker & Co. in Leipzig, HF Lehmann in Halle, Delbrück, Leo & Co., and Carl Coppel & Co. in Berlin. Share capital 600,000 thalers. and 200,000 Thaler mortgages. Direction: Ernst Carl Louis Keferstein. – “The drawings are fully taken into account”, it said in the stock market newspapers. A bad omen, because This message actually meant: The shares issued have only been partially subscribed. Dividends: 1872 – 7%, 1873 – 8%, and then 0. Cours about 5. The action naires intend to take action against the founders. Many of those unfortunates are said to have benefited from these famous shares for 26,000 thalers!

Muldenthal paper mill, formerly Schmidt & Mehner in Freiberg. Founded in June 1871 by Heinrich Rode, Herm. Pässler sen., JG Johnel, Advocat Heim etc., which 300,000 shares and promised a 14% dividend. In 1875, a priority loan of 200,000 thalers. tried to Payments stopped and the director of the factory, as well as the both directors of the affected Freiberg Loan office, arrested.

Freiberg paper factory in Weissenborn. Founded May 1871 by Emil Quellmalz (AL Mende), Carl Mankiewicz (Philipp Elimeyer), Alfred Bach, Factor Franz Müller, Director Ewald Bellingrath and City Councillor Gustav Schilling in Dresden, which issued 350,000 Thaler shares and 13% lividende Supervisory Board members: businessman Büttner in Chemnitz,

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Advocat Kugler and Director Hinke in Freiberg. Dividend per 1875 – 0. Price about 30.

Paper factory in Hütten near Königstein. Founded June 1871 by Claus & Oberländer, Albin Ellezinguer and Lawyer Curt Seyler in Dresden, Carl Pflugbeil in Hütten. 360,000 Thaler shares were sold to M. Schie Nachfolger in Dresden and Ed. Hoffmann in Leipzig, and 16% Dividend calculated. Board of Directors and A.: Gustav Dörtling, Berthold Wuttig, Carl Kaiser and Hugo Grumpelt in Dresden. Gerieth 1876 in Concurs and was sold for 120,000 Thir. which sum does not yet cover the priority debt covered. |

| Paper factory in Köttewitz near Dresden. Founded in 1868

by HW Bassenge & Co. and B. Gruner in Dresden, F. Förster in Dohna. 260,000 shares were issued by Michael Kaskel in Dresden, Becker & Co. in Leipzig, S. Bleichröder in Berlin. Administrative Board and A.: Moritz Bretschneider in Pirna, Carl Hartmann in Dohna and Member of Parliament, City Council Reinhard Fröhner in Dresden. 1870 – 10% dividend, 1874 attempted a loan of 200,000 thalers, bankruptcy in 1876. Fröhner, director of the equally endangered Dresden Commercial bank, and involved in various start-ups, was arrested in November 1876, but then released foot set.

Sebnitz paper factory, formerly Gebrüder Just & Co. Founded in December 1871 with 500,000 Thaler share capital, which is colossal for such a small establishment A portion of the shares were allegedly taken over by the owners, who retained the management; the rest were, under careful calculation of a dividend of 14.5%, placed by M. Schie Nachfolger, Ed. Rocks Nachfolger, A. Gerstenberger and S. Mattersdorf in Dresden, Aron Meyer & Sohn in Leipzig. In 1874, a loan was attempted, and Last year's dividends were 0. Price approx. 40.

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United Bautzen Paper Mills, formerly CFA Fischer and Grimm & von Otto. Purchased for allegedly 860,000 Thaler (!) and founded in December 1871 by Robert Thode & Co. in Berlin and Dresden and by GE Heyde-man in Bautzen. "The company is not affected by any Founding and consortium fees," assured the Prospect and issued a capital stock of 1!/, million Thaler! Oscar Grimm and August Fischer retained the leadership ation, and the following were named as supervisory board members in the prospectus: Member of the Reichstag, lawyer Rudolf Thiel in Bautzen, Chamber of Commerce President Adolf Wauer in Herrnhut and E. Röder (Vetter & Co.) in Leipzig. For 1873, the shareholders received 13%, Supervisory Board and Management 15,344 Thaler bonus. In 1874, a new priority loan of 250,000 thalers was nōthig. In 1875 the dividend was only 5%. Cours once 180, now about 90.

Paper factory in Einsiedel near Chemnitz. Founded May 1871 to 300,000 Thaler shares, for which one in the prospect calculated an interest rate of 12%^e by Gustav Gerstenberger (Gerstenberger & Rocks), C. Hermann Findeisen, R. Grahl, Director of the Saxon Gussstahlfabrik, Medicinal-rath Dr. F. Küchenmeister, Justice of the Peace Ernst Meinert and Lawyer Hermann Ullrich in Dresden and Chemnitz. The

The company got into financial difficulties, the attempt to issue a priority bond failed, and she found finally some help from the Chemnitzer Bankverein. Dividends in the last few years 0. Price about 15.

Patent paper factory in Penig. Founded November 1872 with 1 million thalers shares and 200,000 thalers mortgages! The previous owner, Ferd. Flinsch, took over 100,000 Thaler in Leipzig. The rest was put up by: the Dresdener Handelsbank, AL Mende, Guttentag Brothers and Günther & Rudolph in Dresden, Becker & Co. in Leipzig. Supervisory Board members include: Emil Quellmalz in Dresden, Wilh. Stalling in Pleschen. Here too

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In May 1875, an application was made to issue a priority loan. Dividend per 1875 – 5%. Course approx. 30.

Paper factory in Lösning near Leipzig, formerly Krüger & Hennig. Founded in July 1871 by manufacturer Richard Bruns, master grocer FW Sturm, publisher and bookseller Friedr. Fleischer and Hermann Friderici in Leipzig, manor owner H. Graichen on Lösning; who raised 270,000 thalers and 14 to 15% dividend. The shares are is probably still in the hands of the founders, of whom Fr. Fleischer died, H. Graichen came to an agreement with his creditors.

Wood pulp and paper factory in Schlema near Schneeberg. Founded in August 1871 with 268,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory rath: Advocat Weber I. in Chemnitz, Wolfgang Gerhard in Leipzig, August Hentschel and Oswald Meyh in Zwickau, Theodor Schneider and Ernst Seydel in Glauchau, Conrad Anton Clauss in Hohenstein. Course?

Numerous other paper startups that have a small neres share capital, from about 100,000 to 200,000 Thalers, we will pass over in order not to tire; and only remark summarily:

The Magdeburg paper mill was able to no dividend was to be distributed for the financial year 1875. len; the paper factory at Alt-Damm near Stettin had to resort to a loan; the Dombacher Paper factory is in dire financial straits and thinks to its dissolution; the Seifersdorf paper factory is in exactly the same position; the Paper factory in Radeberg decided to sell

of the establishment; the paper factory at Strass-
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burg i. E., founded by the Provinzial-Disconto-
company there, liquidated in May 1875; the
Paper factory Porschendorf-Zschopau failed; the
Förster's paper factory in Krampe near Grün-
berg i. Schl. was auctioned off and sold at
100,000 Thaler debt, for about 25,000 Thaler gone;
The Lockwitz paper factory fell into disrepair in 1875.
curs, and was supervised by Eduard Meyer (M. Schie Nach-
follower in Dresden) for 80,000 Thaler.
However, special mention should be made of the
Patent paper factory in Berlin. It exists
since 1819, is in a sense under supremacy
supervision of the Prussian Seehandlung, from which they
was founded at that time (not "founded"), and
enjoyed a high blossom until one in the swing
delperiod the share capital from 395,000 to 600,000
Thaler, whereupon the dividends quickly fell.
For 1873, the shareholders who participated in this
society have hardly changed, still 8°/,; for 1874
only 2% and for 1875 - nothing. The balance sheet closed
with a loss of 72,000 Thaler, and it turned out
that the previous ones were falsified, dividends and tan-
. tièmen in previous years unlawfully distributed
were. ; Among other things, incorrect information was discovered
ventardn and a manco of 1800 quintals of rags.

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The first director was the former
employed by the Royal Maritime Trade and only recently
recently retired Privy Senior Finance Counsel
Scheller; next to him was a Mr. Louis, and
The Supervisory Board was formed by: the Member of Parliament, Baron

Ernst von Eckardstein-Prötzel, Commercial Councillor and City councilor Emil Ebeling, banker Louis Steinthal etc. In the general meeting on 1 May 1876 The representative of the Royal Maritime Agency requested: to declare the previous discharges null and void and the "unheard-of decay" of society Accordingly, a revision was also sionscommission was set up and after the same Report submitted, decided: against the gentlemen Scheller and Louis in civil proceedings. -A Further motion: refer the matter to the public prosecutor The majority did not agree to transfer the money to the police! through poor management, if not through bad meres, a well-known and well-off society ruined in a short time, and the establishment ment put up for sale. Since the "crash", demand has been very decreased, we now have a great abundance of Paper and rags. The manufacture of shares has completely stopped; a large number of Actisnge-

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societies have died, the others are just vegetating still; the stock exchange and the bankers are without employment, the battered audience mourns. The Newspapers have shrunk considerably; there are no the advertisements, the subscribers are dwindling; many Newspapers, especially those that lived from the stock market, have died, have disappeared just as they appeared in the period of dizziness. On July 1, 1874 The Reich Press Law came into force; it the bailouts were dropped, the newspapers were finally tax, but these benefits only benefited the newspaper owners, neither the public nor the press The press has no freedom gained, but lost; the newspapers are not cheaper and better, rather worse, more boring and drier. Nor are they, as There was hope on various sides that "mass" peue leaves emerged; the time is too bad for that and the audience too uninvolved.

Among the paper industry, whining and Lamentations. They lament the overproduction, the they themselves created the centrifugal process many factories, the fall in the price of silver, which the Austrian manufacturers the competition by about 20 percent; they demand the

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– 1% –

abolition of import duties on chemicals and revision
sion of trade agreements with foreign countries, so that
e.g. Russia, France and Austria the
also abolish the customs duty on rags, and the
Import of paper is not taxed more heavily than Germany-
country does this. Their demands and complaints are
partly not unjustified, but partly
also sought after and ridiculous, as the Cröllwitzer
Paper mill in the last annual report its suffering
the elements, snow and floods

The actual

Blame for the collapse of the paper industry

The stock market nonsense that is currently taking place in this industry
was a terrible one. Of the above-mentioned

Of the 32 companies mentioned, 13 have failed or become liquid
dirt, 13 are without any course or the course is
hardly worth mentioning, and only 6 still record above
30 percent. These figures require no further
Comments.

A very similar picture is provided by the sugar
start-ups, where huge sums of money are
which also leads to overproduction

As among the paper mills
are not found among the sugar factories either

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few who offer shareholders 3/, to 1½ million
Thaler were handed over. Very insignificant
Establishments are, including mortgages,
charged with 300,000 to 600,000 thalers. Where is
a prosperity, an interest rate possible; especially since the
Sugar prices, which rose from 1869 to 1872
went, since then as a result of overproduction by
23 to 28 percent have fallen!

Of the numerous companies we mention:

Sugar factory in Trachenberg (Silesia). Founded April 1871 with 200,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory Board: Geh. Commercial Councillor von Ruffer in Breslau, Chief Financial Officer Baron von Cohn in Dessau, Commissioner S. Schlesinger in Trachenberg etc. Distributed 1875 – 16% dividend.

Sugar factory Alt-Jauer. Established in November 1871 with 380,000 Thaler shares, which the Gewerbebank H. Schuster and Co. in Berlin and Heinrich Sachs widow in Jauer Last dividends 0 and 11/,0/.

Rostock Sugar Factory. Founded in March 1872 by the Central Bank for Cooperatives in Berlin, with the help of Kaufmann F. Schwarz in Rostock. The purchase price was In the prospectus it is stated to be 630,000 thalers, but in reality only 430,000 thalers. Share capital 700,000 thalers and 600,000 Thaler mortgages! As the first supervisory board named the prospectus: Consul C. Ch. Lesenberg, Director C. Abendroth, Rentier W. Burmester and Landsyndicus Advocat Groth in Rostock, Director Gust. Thölde and Exdirector HP Kreiner in Berlin. The first and only dividend of 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ % was artificially made, people were constantly in financial difficulties, and the debts finally amounted to 1 million thalers. To exonerate themselves, the founders violently pursued the removal

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foundation and sold the property in May 1876. For the actionnaires will have nothing left. Cours once 105. The state A lawyer is said to have intervened.

Wildunger sugar factory (in Waldeck). Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Otto Swoboda in Berlin. Gerieth 1874 in Contest. |

Sugar factory Glauzig near Cöthen. Founded April 1872 from the Leipzig Wechsler- und Depositenbank, the Berlin Wechslerbank, Bein & Co. in Berlin, the Saxon Creditbank in Dresden, BJ Friedheim & Co. and Gebrüder Herzberg in Cöthen. Share capital 1,500,000 Thaler and over 500,000 Thaler mortgages! Director R. Richter. Supervisory rath: Attorney Lezius and Mayor Joachimi in Cöthen, bank director Sernitsch and Adolf List in Leipzig, Gustav Ziegler in Dessau. The first dividend of 3%, was financed by subsidies from the previous owner, was therefore made, and in the second fiscal year there were 0. In 1874, however, 93%,, and distributed in royalties over 22,000 thalers (!). 1875 In 1876 there was 0%, and in 1876 a full 2%. The course is still about 40.

Bredow sugar factory near Stettin, which the founders in November 1872 by the Ritterschaftliche Privatbank in Pomerania allegedly acquired for 530,000 thalers. Actiencapital 500,000 Thaler, issued by FW Krause & Co. in Berlin and at S. Abel Jr. in Berlin and Stettin. Plus 150,000 thalers. Mortgages! The following were named as supervisory board members in the prospectus: District Administrator A0 Koppe in Amt Kienitz, sugar manufacturer Miner on cloth band, Commerzienrath Quistorp and banker director Hindersin in Stettin, Otto Hessenland in Berlin. videnden from 1873 to 1876: 6¼, 0, 2 and respectively 0. Cours once 110, now? The publication of financial statements seems the board does not love.

Sugar factory Koerbisdorf near Merseburg, formerly Brum – hard, Koch & Co. Founded in March 1872 by the German

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Cooperative Bank Soergel, Parrisius & Co. and Carl Coppel & Co. in Berlin, the International Bank in Hamburg, the Thuringian Bank in Sondershausen and the Bank Association by Kulisch, Kämpf & Co. in Halle. Share capital 900,000 Thaler and 900,000 thalers. Mortgages and priorities! The Prospect stated the purchase price at 1,209,000 Thaler (!), and promised a dividend of 11 to 12%. Supervisory Board members: Director Soergel in Berlin, Commerzienrath Bör in Sondershausen, Banquier Kulisch, merchant Mrs. Pfaffe and bailiff Reinecke in Halle, Deputy Attorney Wölfel in Merseburg. The first and only dividend of 8% was not earned. Cours once 126, in the summer of 1876 about 20.

Sugar factory Nienburg a. S., formerly H. Zuckschwerdt & Beuchel. Pre-purchased by Hermann Geber and founded in February 1872 by RA Seelig, Hermann Leubuscher Ed. Stahlschmidt and "General Director" Julius Müller in Berlin. Share capital 500,000 thalers and 200,000 thalers mortgages. Wilhelm Meissner and Gustav Dorendorf remained in charge, As the first supervisory board member and directly employed by the company shared, called the prospectus: Representative merchant Herm. Zuckschwerdt, Max Dulon (E. Ch. Helle) and Gustav Meissner (E. Musmann) in Magdeburg, Julius Schweitzer, stock exchange editor of the "National-Zeitung" in Berlin. The first and only dividend of 60% was not deserved. September 1874 it was decided to Liquidation, and after it had lasted for two years, drawn, shareholders will receive approximately 3% back. Mr. Julius Schweitzer, Chairman of the Supervisory Board elected, laid this high honor after distribution of the dividend down. \ `

Stock company for beet sugar industry in Switzerland

was formed at the end of 1871 under the financial direction by Eberhard Mencke in Braunschweig, with an equity capital of 3 million thalers, of which 360,000 thalers were initially

were given. Course?

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'Brunswick Sugar Works, formerly Bautler Brothers. Founded in 1871 by Commerzienrath Ritter von Voigtländer, Commerzienrath Albert Oppenheimer and Carl Uhl in Braunschweig, Gustav Seeliger in Wolfenbüttel. The Actiencapital of 250,000 Thaler was issued at a rate of 105. the prospectus contains false information, various Shareholders against the founders for the repurchase of the shares and in July 1876 in the second instance a successful The defendant's objection that the The Higher Court of Wolfenbüttel rejected the appeal. büttel, stating that this objection would be in the case of a Fraud is not permitted.

Berlin Sugar Refinery, otherwise Gebr. Schickler. Pre-purchased by Paul Munk, and founded October 1872 by Commercial Councillor Meyer Cohn, Gustav Böhm, Leopold Hadra, Georg Beer, Aron Hirsch Heymann and Commissioner Jacob Goldmann in Berlin, factory owner Friedrich Bergmann in Cloth band. Share capital 1,200,000 thalers and 650,000 thirs. Mortgages! Board member: Hermann Löwinsohn in Berlin. 1875 closed with a deficit of 43,000 thalers. In reality the loss will be much greater; but the Shares are still in the hands of the founders.

Altenburg sugar factory in Zechau near Meuselwitz. Founded in April 1872 by Robert Baumann (Berliner Bank) and the ducal domain tenant Naumann, and the handed over to unfortunate shareholders for 700,000 thalers. In addition to the share capital of 600,000 thalers, they tried later to issue 250,000 Thaler priorities. In 1874 the bankruptcy, and a debt burden of 425,000 Thaler, while the necessary sale only 179,000 Thaler.

Starch syrup, glucose and sugar coloring | Factory, formerly Seeler & Moiske in Frankfurt a. O. and in Beeskow. Founded September 1872 by the Niederlau-

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sitzer Credit-Gesellschaft in Berlin and Frankfurt. Actien-capital 300,000 Thaler, of which the previous owners owned a third B. Moiske became Director. The prospectus net 14%, dividend and named as Supervisory Board members: Mr. Zapp, brewery owner II. S. Muth, master carpenter Wilhelm Stumpf and City Councillor Dr. juris Adolph in Frankfurt a. O., Paul Helm and factory owner GFW Noack in Berlin. In 1873, 7½% dividend was paid, in 1874 – 7%. April 1876 broke the Conkurs. | `

Starch and syrup factory, formerly Dutalis & Co. in Brandenburg a. H. Purchased for allegedly 315,000 Thir. (!) and founded September 1872. The share capital of 300,000 Thaler was listed on the Berlin Stock Exchange by Beer & Herzberg introduced at the rate of 105 (!!). In addition, 75,000 Thaler Mortgages. Supervisory Board members include: Joseph Herzfeld, Emanuel Nathan, M. Alberts, R. Keller and Ed. Marwitz. Dividends never. The balance sheet of August 31, 1874 closed with about 200,000 Thir. Loss, and in February 1876 the liquidation began.

Starch sugar factory, formerly Carl Aug. Köhlmann in Frankfurt a. O. Founded November 1871 with 600,000 Thlr. Shares. The previous owner retained management. Supervisory Board: Ferd. Jaques, Carl Coppel, Walter Bauendahl and "General-director" A. Zimmermann in Berlin, City Councillor August Pahl in Frankfurt a. O. Dividends from 1872 to 1876: 5, 10, 12, 6 and respectively 71/,% Course about 60.

Of these 15 companies, 6 entered bankruptcy or in liquidation, 4 are without a course, and 5 are listed still over 20. At the end of 1876, allegedly in As a result of the poor beet harvest, an increase in Sugar prices, which, as with petroleum,

is probably artificial in nature, and mainly
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ly serves the stock exchange, which has since been a price-driving in sugar stocks. May the public Be warned of this new scam!

We come to the glass foundations, whose first Result: an increase in glass prices by 25 percent cent. They are not as numerous as the paper and sugar start-ups, but on average also malicious, and we record here:

Deutsche Spiegelglas-Actiengesellschaft, formerly Gebr. Koch in Grünenplan near Delligsen in Braunschweig; founded July 1871. Of the share capital of 1 million thalers, initially 600,000 thalers in 50 percent interim notes issued by Hugo Pringsheim on the Berlin Stock Exchange with 118, i.e. at a course of 136, and which one up to about 145, which corresponds to a course of 190!! The Co-owner, Dr. Friedrich Koch, who "with all his Capital remained involved", retained the management and took over the The first supervisory board members to name the editorial advertisements of the newspapers: Geh. Commerzien-Councillor Louis Ravene, bank agent Theodor Hertel, building councillor Wäseman and manufacturer Albert Pfaff in Berlin, Dr. Aug. Seyferth in Braunschweig, Gustav Seeliger in Wolfenbüttel. In December In 1872 the second share issue took place in the amount of 400,000 Thaler; the founders left 200,000 Thaler to the shareholders to the course of 110, and gradually brought the other half to the market, which together gives them a premium of 70,000 to 90,000 Thalers must have been registered. For 1873, a Dividend of 2°/); since then 0. Price approx. 25.

Albertinenhütte glass factory, formerly Georg Leuffgen

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in Charlottenburg near Berlin. Founded November 4, 1871 by Georg Beer, Isidor Platho (Platho & Wolff), Ignatz Witkowski, Justizrath Gustav Wolff and the Prussian Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank (Richard Schweder) in Berlin. The prospectus presented 16% dividend in prospect, and the previous owner, who had a Posten Actien took over, guaranteed for 5 years "under Caupformance' 10%. As a result of these brilliant promises The issued share capital was oversubscribed five times. the first financial year, the shareholders received the guaranteed 10%, but then nothing more. The supervisory board, these are the Founder, has the director and previous owner Leuffgen of his obligations. Apart from the share capital of 395,000 thalers. burden the company with over 500,000 Thaler mortgages and Priorities. This explains why the shares that were once with 110 were wanted, today 1 letter stands, ie with 1 – Mr. Leuffgen is also involved in the equally notorious German Marezzo marble company ity, which has been supporting the public prosecutor for two years

busy.

Charlottenhütte glass factory in Waitze in Posen.
Founded in March 1873 by manor owner Adolf Wollmann
to Waitze, banker Adalbert Nitykowski to Hirschberg i. Schl.,
Editor Alexander Hoffers in Berlin, manufacturer Jul. Fahdt
and steelworks owner Friedrich Siemens in Dresden. Board:
Dr. L. Hoffmann in Berlin. Share capital 425,000 Thir. Already
In December 1873 the bankruptcy broke out, which was
was made common, but in its place the subhastation
Of course, the shares are worthless. The state
Lawyer in Meseritz has researched.

Adolf Wollmann and his son were involved in the poisoning
process that caused such great suffering in the province of Posen in 1875.
caused a stir, and because of her the director and
the department conductor of the ee Birnbaum from the office
suspended.

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Niederlausitz Glassworks in Fürstenberg a. O. Ge-
founded in February 1873 by the Maklervereinsbank in Berlin
with 300,000 thalers shares. Supervisory Board: Otto Kaufmann, Eugen
Hainauer and Hermann Jagodzinski in Berlin. Board:
Manufacturer Moritz Beichler in Fürstenberg and Mrs. Wilhelm
Kaessee in Berlin. For the first financial year 3%, dividend,
then 0 and in 1876 in liquidation.

Vereinigte Glashütten, formerly Wilh. Rönsch and
Gebrüder Hirsch in Radeberg near Dresden. Founded
November 1872 with 265,000 Thaler shares, which & 105 issued
were! Supervisory Board: Attorney Dr. Hermann Sintenis, Otto
Harlau (HW Bassenge & Co.), Hugo Grumpelt and reindeer
Berthold Wuttig in Dresden, lawyer Paul Oertel in Radeberg.
Last dividends 0 and 1%.

Westphälische Glashütte, formerly Haarmann, Schott
and Hahne in Witten on the Ruhr. Founded Novbr. 1872
from the Bank for Rhineland and Westphalia in Cologne, the
Elberfelder Disconto- und Wechslerbank and JH Brink & Co.
in Elberfeld. Share capital 1 million thalers and 200,000 thirties.
Mortgages! The previous owners retained the management, and a
A note in "Saling's Börsenblatt" on December 7 already
hope for a dividend of 13 to 14%. 1874 closed with
573,000 Thaler loss, whereupon the previous owners 100,000 Thaler
and a "shareholder" received 180,000 Thaler in shares "free of charge"
Then the share capital was reduced to 600,000
Thaler. Nevertheless, the balance sheet of 31 August 1875 showed
again a loss of over 375,000 thalers, and the

The outstanding debt was about 270,000 thalers. – Prize task:
What could this famous hut actually be worth?

Rheinische Glashütte in Cologne. Founded in June 1872 with
250,000 thalers. Shares. Supervisory Board: Attorney-at-law Esser II,
Baurath Raschdorff, “General Director” Martin Neuerburg, Ad-
lawyer Schnaas, Ernst Leybold. Course?

Penzig glassworks near Görlitz, formerly Baenisch, Menzel

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& Co. Founded in February 1872 with 340,000 Thaler shares,
which S. Abel Jr. published in Berlin. Supervisory Board: Go.
Commerzienrath R. Schmidt (Gevers & Schmidt), City Council
Head of the Board Halberstadt, Head of the Bank Ruscheweyh, Legal
lawyer Dr. Dreyer and Albert Katz in Görlitz. The previous owner
Menzel remained in charge, and the prospect provided at least
10% dividend in sight – “even if you take into account
that a joint-stock company has a more costly administration
than the private owner,” it said in the call for
Subscription. – – Just as strange as this admission-
nis is the fact that the promises of the prospect
have proven themselves here. For 1874, the Action-
nary 17°/), and for 1875 – 10%. May it stay that way!

In addition to these companies, the following are also known
became: the Neu-Friedrichsthaler glassworks near
Schneidemühl, originally the “famous” malt
manufacturer Johann Hoff in Berlin, which
1876 its share capital from 400,000 to 100,000 thalers
and then filed for bankruptcy; the
Glass and mirror factory in Schalke near
Gelsenkirchen with a registered capital of 1,200,000
Thaler; and the Creuznacher glassworks with 150,000
Thaler Actien, a doubly strange foundation,
insofar as it still dared to come forward in April 1874,
and was brought into the world by a society,
which was already in the process of dissolving, namely
lich from the liquidating Aachen Bank for Trade
and industry. Furthermore, the following companies went into liquidation:

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Gdansk Glassworks and Elisenbruch Glassworks
near Conitz in West Prussia; while the glassworks
Westerhüsen near Magdeburg 1875 in Concurs

rieth. The Stollberger glassworks finally became the subject of an important criminal case and therefore deserves a closer discussion:

In September 1872, this society: A. Charlier in Burtscheid, K. Delius, H. Steinmeister and Advocat Koch in Aachen, as well as the Rhenish-Westphalian Comradeschaftsbank in Cologne, represented by its directors: W. Keussen and Advocat-Rechtsanwälte a. D. Bloem. They bought the glass factory of Moritz Kraus in Stollberg, which of these four years previously by 34,000 thalers purchased for 130,000 thalers; a price that, according to The expert's assessment of the actual The Rhenish-Westphälische Genossenschaftsbank and In this contract the purchase price was set at 160,000 Thaler. The new company now acquired company took over the establishment from the Rhenish-Westphälischen Genossenschaftsbank, which in turn the former owner Kraus, for other allegedly 200,000 thalers, and set the share capital to 260,000 thalers, which the above-mentioned green

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The difference between the actual and the fictitious purchase price of together 70,000 Thaler was exchanged between them in this way. that they will purchase the new shares at the price of only 73. They searched and found a Consortium, which offers them the shares at the price of 92, and together with this, thought to delight the public, to give them the shares above par (100). The events behind However, the scenes became known, even the time conditions were less favorable and the foundation fell into Water, while the consortia with the 92 shares taken remained sitting. |

The consortia were therefore not serious shareholders, but mere speculators who founders secured a profit of 19%, and to derive their own advantage from the audience The mysteries of the founding of they may not have been initiated, but rather the false the information in the prospectus itself. Nevertheless, it seems that they called not the judge, but the senior prosecution curatur at Aachen officially appointed and raised

against the founders for fraud. The-
However, the same were in the first and second in-

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ance; both the police chamber
as the Appellate Chamber of the Regional Court of Aachen
missed the requirements of fraud.
The Public Ministry reported the Cassation
recurs, whereupon the Supreme Tribunal in Berlin granted the free
Speaking judgment by decision of 4 May 1876
destroyed, and the matter for further negotiation
decision to the Appeal Chamber
Düsseldorf. What the appeal judge denied,
The High Court affirms this. There is a financial
damage and unlawful property
advantage in that the contract specifies the purchase price
correctly stated at 200,000 thalers. There is a
Deception in that the founders the difference of
70,000 thalers were concealed from the consortia
and states that in every partnership relationship the
individual shareholders "to mutual respect
of good faith" and to open
Communication of facts essential to the business
circumstances. |

Unfortunately, this very important decision is struggling
as well as the findings of the first and second instance,
on a cumbersome file style, on a
Periods that are difficult for the layman to unravel
tangle; but it is of incalculable consequence.

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If it obliges the founders to provide the consortium,
their comrades and assistants, nothing essential
to conceal anything, but to disclose the facts
to communicate openly and truthfully, there is
Such an obligation undoubtedly also affects the
cial shareholders. According to the judgment of the
Supreme Court, all foundations
the period of fraud from 1870 to 1873,
Public prosecutor expires, because no one is without
significant profit, but this is always
Even if the prospectuses are not always
contain positively false information, so conceal
they regularly receive the founder's premium, and the
The Supreme Court has previously ruled that the

Concealed founder profits considered fraud
and should be punished.

The founders, who, in order to put the industry on the
legs to help, not forgetting any industry, have
also made in leather, rubber and tobacco,
and let us first characterize the following societies
ties: |

Saxon Leather Industry, formerly Daniel Beck in
Döbeln near Riesa. Founded in January 1872 by Philipp Eli-
meyer in Dresden with 700,000 Thaler shares, which in Berlin
Moritz Löwe & Co. The first supervisory board members to name

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the prospect: Knauth, Nachod & Kühne in Leipzig, Götze
& Popert in Hamburg, Hermann Schlesinger in Berlin, CF
Forster in Riesa and lawyer Carl Speck in Döbeln. The
Former owners Oscar Beck and Paul Beck took over the
Management and a “very considerable sum” in shares.
Dividends of “at least 10 to 12%” were promised
and actually paid 12% for 1872. On the other hand,
closed 1874 with 102,000, 1876 with 187,000 Thaler loss, and
In October 1876, half of the shares were sold off.
smile. Cours once 140, now about 15.

Dresden leather factory, formerly F. Robert Bierling IV.
Founded in March 1872 with 475,000 Thaler shares and 100,000
Thaler mortgages. The previous owner retained the management, and
The first members of the supervisory board were: FA Rudolph (Günther
& Rudolph), M. Schie Nachfolger, B. Gutmann, Hermann
Bierling, Rudolf Müller and Georg Lemcke in Dresden.
Shareholders have so far received dividends of 13, 5½, 9 and respectively.
5% . Price approx. 80.

Leather, machine belts and military effects factory,
formerly Heinrich Thiele in Dresden. Founded April 1872
by AL Mende, Lüder and Tischer. Share capital 275,000
Thaler, Supervisory Board: HG Lider, Emil Quellmalz and
Adolf Josky in Dresden. The previous owner retained the management
and guaranteed a dividend of 8% for three years. 1875
a part of the shares was massacred, and 1876 – 5%) Di-
paid in cash. Price approx. 50.

Leather factory in Dohna, formerly Prietzelt & Silber-
mann. Founded April 1872 with 160,000 Thaler shares,
which issued: the Thüringer Bankverein, the Pirnaer Bank

and A. Gerstenberger in Dresden. The previous owner was Director, and Deputy Attorney Emil Lehmann in Dresden Chairman of the Supervisory Board. 1874 closed with a loss.

Berlin rubber and gutta-percha factory
Bolle & Co., formerly W. Elliot. Founded October 1871

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by Henry Sachs, Th. Henschel (J. Henschel Sons), Albert Borchardt, Adolf Kessel and steelworks director Hellmuth Förster. The previous owner and co-founder Henry Sachs sold for 193,000 Thaler, and was appointed director of the company with a salary of 5000 thalers and royalties. At the same time, He provided a minimum of 250,000 thalers for the share capital. nimal dividend of 8%, for 5 years, which can also be increased by shots he made were paid regularly. After At the end of these five years, in June 1876, he bought the factory for 104,000 Thaler back by paying cash approx. 43,000 Thaler and mortgaged the rest. Meanwhile, the Shares have fallen from 120 to below 50.

North German rubber and gutta-percha fabrics company
brik, formerly Fonrobert & Reimann in Berlin. Founded October 1871 by Joseph Jaques, Rauff & Knorr, Oscar Hainauer, Eduard Stahlschmidt, Louis Gratweil, Hermann Leubuscher, Joseph Seelig, Commissioner Richard Wentzel and City Councillor Rudolf Pohle. 480,000 Thaler shares and 165,000 Thaler Mortgages. Directors: Jules Fonrobert and Albeit Reimann. 8 to 10% dividends were promised, and pays 7, 6, 5½ and 5% respectively. Course still about 45.

German rubber and gutta-percha goods factory,
formerly Volpi & Schlüter in Berlin. Founded Novbr. 1871 by Rauff & Knorr, Gebrüder Niedlich, "General Director" Fr. Waltz, August Lemelson, Chief Engineer Gustav Gruson and Wilhelm Hennig, Eduard Stahlschmidt and Reinhold Alexander Seelig. The purchase price was 550,000 Thaler, without the stocks! Share capital 4f0,000 Thaler, of which the Previous owners allegedly kept 230,000 thalers for themselves, and 120,000 Thaler mortgages. August Schlüter became director, and dividends were paid: 8, 8, 71/2 and 6% respectively. about 50 more.

Rubber goods factory Voigt & Winde in Berlin.
founded in June 1873 by Dittmar Leipziger, Emil Wolff, Nathan

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Schlesinger, Julius Sisum and Hermann Winde. 400,000 Thaler Shares and 100,000 Thaler mortgages. The previous owners and Co-founders Sisum and Winde retained the leadership, and Dividends have allegedly been paid so far: 10, 5 and respectively. 9%. Without stock exchange price. |

Technical rubber goods factory C. Schwanitz & Co. in Berlin. Founded in March 1874 by the Schwanitz family with 227,000 Thaler shares. Like the previous one, a delayed Founded and without stock exchange price.

Rubber thread factory, formerly Ferd. Kohlstadt & Co. in Cologne. Founded in March 1872 with 400,000 Thaler shares. Director: Ferd. Kohlstadt sen. Administrative Board: Justizrat Fay, Bank-director Smidt and Ferd. Kohlstadt jun. in Cologne, Banker Herz in Düsseldorf and Banquier Holthausen in Crefeld. First division end 7½0%. Course?

Continental-Caoutchouc- & Guttapercha-Compagnie in Hannover. Founded October 1871 with 300,000 Thaler shares and 163,000 Thaler mortgages. Direction: Jacob Frank and Conrad Köhnel. Board of Directors: Ferd, Meyer, Hermann Peretz, Commercial Councillor Otto Köhnel, Moritz Magnus, Moritz Meyer Otto Stockhardt, Daniel Heinemann. Senem, 1874 with loss to have closed.

United Rubber Goods Factories Harburg-Vienna, pre-mals Ménier and JN Reithoffer. Share capital 3 million lion thalers! Later reduced to 1,800,000 thalers. distributed dividends of 12½% for 1874/75 and 10% for 1875/76.

"Rubber shares" enjoyed on the Berlin Stock Exchange no particular smell, and were from her, the otherwise was not at all disgusting, with suspicion taken; which was partly due to the fact that the Introduction of these shares took place at the end of 1871, where after a period of continuous reasoning, the first

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setback occurred, the first big panic which, however, quickly passed. It was particularly difficult to accommodate the shares of the two factories of Fonrobert & Reimann and von Volpi & Schlüter, both of which founded the previous buyer family Hermann Geber and Con-varieties. The consortium, which is responsible shares of the latter company,

As the "Neue Börsenzeitung" revealed,
to deduct only 100 thalers for every 10,000 thalers, so that
a participant with 10,000 thalers 9900 thalers on
the neck, and only gradually to
could get rid of quite low prices.

J. Henschel Söhne, who introduced the "
Gummigesellschaft, formerly Bolle, learned
Another mishap occurred. They sent the necessary
Advertisement for inclusion in the editorial section
to the various newspapers, and added, depending on
the meaning of the leaf, a corresponding drinking
money. The "Tribune", a subordinate
Local and gossip paper, received the note and
plus two hundred-thaler notes, but sent the
money back and made a big noise about the "Be-
attempted stabbing", to the justified astonishment of the
other journals. – Remember, my dear friend,

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the worldly poodle Ponto speaks to the philo-
sophical cat Murr that it is advisable to
To be honest about little things; about big things
it matters less. – The "Tribune",
which, because of this small imposition, in such
Indignation, the drum beat very loudly,
deeply moved for Baruch Hirsch Strausberg, and this
Benefactor of humanity in a nice feuille-
ton with the headline "The Man Who Buys Everything"
celebrated. The stock exchange laughed at J. Henschel Söhne
because they had handled the matter clumsily
started. Such envelopes are used
not to address openly to the newspapers, but
them in the coat pocket of the person concerned.
to the stock market editors, where they always
found and used as desired. J. Hen-
schel sons, then still newcomers, have since become
became wiser and surprised the stock market after
whom she had just returned from a summer stay in Italy
returned home in the autumn of 1876 with a small
Fallissem ent.

Strangely enough, the rubber
stocks have performed far better than their original
reputation would have you expecting it; today they are among the
industrial stocks that are at the highest price.

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Fonrobert & Reimann still note about 45, Volpi & Schliiter still about 50; and at Bolle, where the pre-sitter Henry Sachs bought back the establishment, The shareholders should even be paid 70 percent Truly a foundation that is worth seeing can, and which at the time was also a recommendation the "Tribune" would have deserved! Fonrobert & Reimann have once again rendered services to the fatherland. While German industry in Philadelphia made such a sad fiasco, she was, according to report the "National-Zeitung", in Berlin again honored brought, namely at the festival which the Narrenklub "Humor" on August 6, 1876. On this memorable day, three Action-hungry people like Captain Boyton in swimming suits, which the rubber company Fonrobert & Reimann, and which the American Manufactured by greater durability of the material and due to the absolutely waterproof closure very "Our domestic industry celebrated a great triumph!" exclaims full of ghosts the "Nationalzeitung". – A car-nevalsgesellschaft has the honor of the German Industry saved. That's the humor of it!

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The most famous tobacco companies are:

Tabaksfabrik, otherwise George Prätorius in Berlin. founded 30 January 1872 by Robert Beuther, Louis Böger (Gebr. Junge), Moritz Goldstein (Marx & Goldstein), Dr. Gustav Levinstein, editor of the "Tabaks-Zeitung" and Heinrich Quistorp. First supervisory board members include: J. Platho (Platho & Wolff), Moritz Treitel. Chairman: Judas Neumann and later city councillor Robert Lauber from Rochlitz in Saxony. Share capital 450,000 Thaler and 100,000 Thaler mortgages. Quistorp, who was the green „commission-based" again, assured in his Circular that the price for the land, factory facilities and Stocks are fixed "very moderately". "It is the most unconditional guarantee rantie commanded that the highly respected name of George Praetorius in business circles and subsequently preserved and from this Names not at the expense of shareholders capital The newspapers also asserted that the conversion

the business, which has existed since 1808, with "respectful consideration view of the testator" (George Prätorius), and a "lucrative" interest rate is undoubtedly. Quistorp the Great müthige granted on 5 shares of his club bank, which at that time about 160 listed, A tobacco share: "We (Quistorp) are pleased also on this occasion again a discount for you
A sharp contrast to
These fat promises are offset by the meager dividends that previously 4, 2½, 2 and respectively 23/,°/) and the course which caused shares to fall to 45.

Deutsche Tabaks-Actiengesellschaft, formerly W. Brunzlow & Sohn. Also a well-known business that opened on 26. October 1872 by Oscar Hainauer, Ferd. Jacques, Hermann Reimann, Paul Calmus, Theodor Munk and Hugo Fuchs was founded. 600,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler Mortgages. The first financial year ended with a dividend end of 3?/,%/, and then they went into liquidation; what in-

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which is just hocus-pocus, because the founders were the stock
Fortunately, they were not able to get rid of it. Apparently, the establishment: Salomon Lachmann, Eduard Hirschberg and Habakuk Lachmann, and a new society was formed, which had a share capital of 200,000 thalers.
These shares are also said to still be in the hands of the first illustrators, and may the audience always be preserved!

Tabaksgesellschaft Union, formerly Leopold Kronenberg in Warsaw and Dresden. Founded Decbr. 1871 by the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft and the Saxon Creditbank in Dresden with 1,100,000 Thaler shares!! Supervisory Board: Representative Advocat Hermann Schreck in Pirna, Advocaten Hermann Oehme and Dr. Stein I. in Dresden, Anton Laski and Adolf Wenzel (Samuel Anton Fränkel) in Warsaw, August Wolf in Dresden, Mankiewicz & Co. in Hamburg. 11% were promised to the shareholders, and they received 1872 – 9%, and 1873 – 5%. Last year's two dividends were 0. Cours?

Saxon tobacco factories, formerly A. Collenbusch in Dresden and Frankenberg. Founded March 1872 with 300,000 Thaler Actien. The previous owners FA Collenbusch and EF Friedrich retained the leadership and took over a position
Shareholders: Robert Thode & Co., Georg Stiebel (Gera Bank Agency), Attorney Dr. Gustav Lehmann, Rudolf Völcker, Heinrich Kloss and Adolf Graf in Dresden. Dividends 6% in 1874 and 1875 respectively. Course approx. 80.

Tobacco and cigar factory, formerly Gustav Müller & Co. in Dresden. Founded March 1872 with 300,000 Thaler Actien. The previous owner took over the management and a third of the share capital. Supervisory Board: CW Meyer and Georg Moritz Weber (Eduard Rocksch's successor), Victor Blachstein and Member of Parliament, Advocat Emil Lehmann in Dresden. February 1875 in liquidation, and paid October 1876 the Shareholders receive a 25% discount.

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Dressler's cigar and cigarette factory in Dresden with 350,000 thalers shares. Went into liquidation in May 1876. Course approx. 40.

Tobacco and cigar factories, formerly AM Ritter in Leipzig. Founded in November 1872 by the Dresden Handelsbank with 300,000 Thaler shares and 25,000 Thaler mortgage counters. Mr. Moritz Ritter remained in charge and took over 100,000 Thaler shares. Already in 1873 it closed with a loss, and it was decided to dissolve the company.

Actien-Cigar- and Tobacco Factory in Ansbach.
In liquidation at the end of 1875.

When Leopold founded his tobacco factory Kronenberg the monstrous case occurred, that the "Berliner Börsen-Zeitung" the company was subjected to harsh criticism and the audience warned against it. Presumably the founders submitting the editorial note forgotten, or the usual side dish was missing, or it was found to be insufficient. Regardless, the otherwise so pleasing "Berliner Börsen-Zeitung" failed to recommend development, and the new tobacco shares had to pay the price. They were never able to trade properly on the Berlin Stock Exchange and they almost always wrote "letter".

At the tobacco company founded in Dresden ties, two lawyers were appointed as supervisory board members both of which are based on the not unusual

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Hear the name "Lehmann": Dr. Gustav Lehmann and State Parliament member Emil Lehmann. Both are in numerous, predominantly bad foundations Mr. Emil Lehmann, however, was among the lazier, for which he seems to have a preference. The talented man has also made a name for himself as a writer and produced a brochure entitled "Hear Israel!" This is a warning and wake-up call from the equally pious and worldly-wise supervisory board his Jewish co-religionists. "Blessed are you, Eternal our God, who has reached this time and let us experience!" With this old blessing he welcomes the latest phase of the German Ge- history, where Rothschild and Bleichröder rule, where Lasker and Bamberger make laws, and then expresses his rejoicing in the words:

"What Lessing will achieve with his Nathan in a hundred years What I had hoped to achieve has now come true. Not pressure, not rejection, not even more benevolent tolerance – no, full equality, fair treatment recognition, that is the watchword for Jews and Jewish thum. Wherever we look in the vast realm of history, We find no era in which both Jews and Judaism would have enjoyed such freedom, such prosperity. – "The mercury on the heat gauge of education are the Jews; and because our time in education and morality has progressed far, far – that is why freedom

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and equality of Jews in our days and for all future times a secure one.'

Mr. Emil Lehmann is an enlightened Jew. He does not believe in the ceremonial and dining he abhors circumcision, but by no means away the pork and the veal hindquarters; He is enthusiastic about non-denominational schools and recommends his fellow believers to join the Christian Sunday day celebration and Christian calendar, and to marry the Christians. What he still misses is the social social equality for Jews, and this must be achieved through close cooperation keep the "chain that stretches across the whole earth-around, which twitches electrically as soon as a

limb is injured", and which already has a form
accepted by the Alliance Israé Foundation-
lite Universal.

This significant brochure was published in 1869
and certainly into eager ears and hearts.
Since then, the power and influence of the
Jews have not grown to such an extent that they actually
Germany already has dominion. They
today hold the highest state offices, they fulfill
the colleges of judges and the higher teaching posts, they

re

mix with the nobility and become themselves
raised to the nobility, they publish in the press, in
sets the tone in parliaments and in society.

Their great superiority is based on their empire
thum. While the Jews at all times
had the most money because they always kept the same
Like a sponge, they now own almost everything
Money alone. The French "billion dollar business"
The Russian war contribution is mainly due to them
Good things come; the stock market and start-up boom
del, in which they hold 90 percent, and
which is their real work, has brought them millions
and billions were registered.

If you consider what the "economists" and
the founders promised everything, and what they did-
have now achieved; when you realize,
what colossal wealth the Jews have accumulated since
French Wars, and how in-
between the Christians are improved – so one can,
following on from the tobacco establishments of the gentlemen
Gustav Lehmann and Emil Lehmann, probably a popular
use a silly saying and exclaim: The
is strong tobacco!

fx } ' ;

There is a lack of iodine!

The trading reports of a Christian department store – Stock market game on the
Commodity markets – Chemical companies: Schering, Vilter, Farben-Fabrik,

Aniline dyes, Alizarin factory, Charlottenburg, Köpenick, Oranienburg, Schönebecker, Gothaer, Corbetha, Mügeln, Union, Ascania, Leopoldshall, Ver-united Leopoldshall, Stassfurter, Heinrichshall, Hanoverian Ultramarine factory, Egestorff's salt works, Oker and Braunschweig, Eisenbüttel, quinine Factory, Elberfeld Industry and Alizarin, Chemical Industry in Cologne, a Pommerensdorfer Soaps, Bredow and others, Danziger, Silesia – Vertigo – Adulterations – Dr. Oscar Liebreich's chloral hydrate and pepsin wine – Schering's dialyzed salicylic acid – A chemical writer – Two stock exchange Editors: Dr. Heinrich Ebeling and Julius Schweitzer – "Doctor Schweiger" – Mr. Schweitzer's anniversary – The „Slander Era" – The association "Berliner Presse" – Mr. Schweitzer complains – Noble openness of the "Berliner Bérsen-Courier".

*

There was not a complete lack of voices
already complaining during the dizzy spell
and issued warnings that
how much the start-up endangers the real business,
the public is disadvantaged, the general moral
ity – but these isolated voices
were drowned out, smothered by the wild chorus of
Press, and they found, especially when they had certain
Expose damages and certain undertakings

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wanted to mark, hardly any organ that could
opened its columns, because all the leaves, large and
small, the newspapers of every political color, even
the officiating, had already given up on the precious in-
for the sake of the founders and the
Stock exchange, whose interests they enthusiastically
on which they are more or less dependent.
gig. Those who opposed the fraud at that time,
to whose disclosure even the governments do not have the
The slightest actions were ignored and
either not mentioned at all or dealt with in passing
, called an eccentric or a regressive person,
even accused of despicable motives. Anyone who
Nevertheless, do not shy away from the press conference
Sorteria did not let himself be intimidated, he will be a good
Courage cannot be denied, and if his
efforts have been in vain, it deserves
At least he should be mentioned with honor today.

The drug store of Gehe & Co. in Dresden,
which has existed for more than a quarter of a century
is one of the largest in its industry on the continent
is both a world-renowned company and a flawless
Renommées enjoys, lets her numerous customers
every six months a so-called trade report
in which they assess the economic situation of the individual

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Article discusses, and at the same time in an introduction
currently on the agenda commercial
and industrial issues were discussed. These trade
judge what is happening in the midst of the Jewish haggling
and usury, which has devoured the entire business world
is still a large Christian department store today,
and they again fill with involuntary respect
before the German merchant who once founded the Patri-
ciat of our cities. These trade reports,
which unfortunately remain unknown to the general public,
of which recently, however, the
Newspapers took note, all economic
topics, are a veritable treasure trove of popular
economic knowledge, directly related to practice
taken, as is the case with the Manchester "Volks-
wirthen", which the equally narrow-minded and narrow-minded press
behind them, searches in vain.

Gehe & Co. are fighting tirelessly against the many
burglary legislation and mismanagement,
They are also present in petitions to the parliamentary bodies
and in special brochures, eager to point out the evils
in industry, trade and transport and
to propose appropriate reforms.
Against the founding and the activities of the stock exchange
They declared themselves to be jobbers from the outset, and

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the dizziness, while it was still in bloom and
was accompanied by a devastating criticism.
They wrote in their April trade report
1872:

"We can speak of a true embarrassment of wealth
speak, because this sudden change is more of a hindrance than a help.
capital surplus to regular trading. It acts

like a cloudburst after a prolonged drought, more destructive
as fertilizing. Since the basis of real business is the
unable to absorb the sudden influx of capital,
This independent investment in railways, banks,
Factories. – "In business transactions, the converted
Factories usually play a completely different role than before. As the
A building contractor acts differently than someone who
If you build a house for your own use, then a
Money power that deals with factories or factory shares,
unlike a private citizen who is permanently concerned with his
– "Industrial enterprises offer the
Speculation is a very productive field. All those on the stock exchange
ongoing operations: taking supplies, spreading
false news, the refutation of which is all the more difficult as
one journal after another asserted its independent position with
the quality of a tool of certain financial circles
exchanges, arbitrary picking up and pushing, then just as
Sudden throwing of individual articles: all these habits which
have given the stock market the reputation of a game,
are increasingly spreading in the trade in goods, and
the in-
It is primarily industrial enterprises that are
Penetration of this stock exchange practice into the commodity trade
Stigen. The state authorities would certainly be able to and our
It is our opinion that we are committed not only to the trade in goods, but

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also to the aid of the entire consuming citizens
In their hands are the means to publicize
kum to be clarified by properly organized statistics. But
Such statistics, which are used in England, Holland and the Hanseatic
cities, but unfortunately has little prospect
on generalization, after the statistics of the German
Reich did not take practical benefit as its goal and
only bureaucratic considerations have gained the upper hand
have."

In their trade reports from 1872
and in 1873 Gehe & Co. repeatedly complained about the
large fluctuations in commodity prices, which each
Foresight, mock every combination that does not
other causes than arbitrariness and stock market job
The modern stock industry, instead of
competition among themselves and thereby the prices
cheaper, join forces with the unjust
produced the most rapid price increases. The shares
companies pounce on any branch,
monopolise it, dictate the prices,
produce, regardless of sales and expenses,

into the blue, then throw the prices
and thus destroy any solid private competition.
about the "darling of the almighty high finance",
the "golden stock market game", the real commodity
trade is already being ignored. Hand in hand with the
Stock economy and generated by it, the

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general, constantly increasing price increase
of all things; all commercial and conventional
Barriers were torn down and the audience
exposed to unbridled greed for money.

Of course, the criticism is directed at
Gehe & Co. especially against the then in such
A huge number of chemical factories were founded, "which
pursue no other purpose than money and therefore
only engage in profitable mass business,
also only deliveries in the quantities that suit them
tities, qualities and forms that suit them-
It is precisely here that the
artificial scarcity a colossal increase in price
of products, namely the so-called chemical
Staple items, from which such an indispensable medicinal
substance such as iodine in a few months by three times
of the previous price. But
the inevitable overproduction will be
enough to bring about a turnover, and the prices
could easily become cheaper than they have ever been before.
This would also cause dividends to fluctuate
those which are currently so abundantly available for distribution
and the shareholders would hardly have been able to
permanent profit can be expected.

If Gehe & Co. were so zealous and prophesied,

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They did it without any jealousy, without any
addiction; with complete impartiality and truth-
love, in the interest of their business friends and the
large audience. The flood-like growth of
Actien-Concurrenz was unable to maintain its long-established
works: not to do any damage; their articles
and manufactured goods remained, especially with pharmacists
and doctors, still valued and sought after,
while the products of the stock factories are far too

complaints, often enough by experts
Customers did not find it "chemically pure" and therefore
were objected to. The imposition of
Gehe & Co.
but in their views and principles
Any such attempt was doomed to fail.
Many of her colleagues who were in the
Rule pushed themselves to the founders and joined the
who were involved in the founding with full understanding.

The number of companies converted into joint-stock companies
chemical and similar factories is legion.
We review the following:

Chemical factory, formerly Commerzienrath Ernst Sche-
ring in Berlin. Founded October 1871 by the previous owner
and Heinrich Quistorp, as well as by pharmacist H. Augustin,
Government Councillor A. Bühling, Dr. Emil Jacobsen and Commer-
Councillor Gustav Jürst in Berlin, Councillor Julius Holtz in Char-

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lottenburg. The last five persons mentioned signed
the share capital with 500,000 thalers, each of them hundred
thousand thalers! Later, 100,000 thalers were
Priorities have been issued, and in addition 100,000 thalers
Mortgages present. The previous owner allegedly took over
the founding costs and retained the management. 1871 and 1872
8% dividend was paid each, then nothing more. The ee until
about 140 driven, is about 15.

Berlin Chemical Products and Steam Bones
flour factory. It manufactures chemical fertilizers
and glue; it was given to the tenant of the executioner's office, Com-
missionsrath FW Vilter for allegedly 606,000 Thaler (), the
Stocks not included (), purchased, and September
Founded in 1872 by Felix Mammoth, Samuel Caro, Ignatz Hantke,
Oscar Kohn, Gustav Scheeffer, Rudolf Noack, engineer Ewald
Fr. Scholl. Share capital 600,000 Thaler and 175,000 Thaler
Mortgages. The first and only dividend was 40%.
Since the summer of 1875, a party had been working to dismantle and
_ it was implemented in February 1876, which completely abolished the shares.
werthete. Liquidators: Adolf Löwe and Julius Hahlo. A
Part of the land was bought by the Berlin magistrate, who
a particular inclination towards dealings with distressed stocks
companies, a bit in a hurry and quite expensive for 150,000
Thaler, which brought him much criticism, and not the
shareholders, but only the founders.
for dear Mr Vilter of the Märkisches Provinzial-Museum

the axe and sword, with which the robbers and Gaaner received their wages. Regarding the very suspicious The public prosecutor has researched the foundation, but a No charges have been brought yet. The February 1873 with about 115 paid shares are worthless.

Chemical paint factory in Berlin. Founded April 1872 with 250,000 Thaler share capital from Eduard Mamroth, Julius Sternfeld, Gabriel Hermann Michaelis and Hermann

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Lask. closed 1874 with a loss and went into liquidation in May 1875. dation.

Stock company for aniline production in Berlin. Late foundation; launched in July 1873 by Eduard Veit (Robert Warschauer & Co.), Johann Heinrich Albert Ehrenhard, Emil Hallensleben, Dr. Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Dr. Carl Alex. Martius, Dr. Max Aug. Jordan, Töpke & Leidloff. Share capital 340,000 thalers. Without stock exchange price. :

Alizarin and chemical factory in Potsdam. founded in October 1873 with 350,000 Thaler shares from Werner von Lockstädt, Carl Seefeld, Johann Lehmann, Dr. Heinrich Ebeling, stock exchange editor of the "Vossische Zeitung" in Berlin u. A. Was liquidated again in August 1874, came to Subhastation and was sold to Caesar Chaskel for 32,000 thalers struck! |

Chemical factory in Charlottenburg, formerly Carl Dear. Founded October 1871 by Raphael Eisenmann, Wilh. Eisenmann, Joseph Goldschmidt and Julius Guttentag in Berlin, with 375,000 Thaler shares. First supervisory board members: A. Hasse and FE Bercht. Directors: the previous owner and Theodor Goldschmidt, later Bernhard Roge and Dr. Roseck. Terrible foundation and terrible mismanagement! Already the first financial year closed with a loss of 105,000 Thaler, and they went into liquidation, Bernhard Roge and Wilh. Pfitzinger, Hermann Golde and Carl Häsicke executed, and which of course left nothing for the shareholders. The company's land was sublet in 1876. The The public prosecutor has been dealing with this foundation for years. without anything coming out of it. Only against Bernhard Roge was facing criminal proceedings for under- of 3529 thalers, but it was decided in two instances acquitted. Both judges stated: the removal of those The sum is illegal, but probably a legal error that is particularly common among merchants. – –

Köpenicker Chemical Factory, formerly R Lomax.
founded in May 1871 by Eduard Mamroth and Leo Wollenberg
in Berlin and Michaelis Breslauer in Poznan. Actiencapital
750,000 Thaler and 60,000 Thaler mortgages. First subscribers
except the founders: Julius Heinemann in Hanover, Heinrich
Hertz in Posen, manor owner Wilh. Lau in Heyde-Wilaen
near Trebnitz. Supervisory board and others: Emil Caro in Berlin.
was Dr. Emil Meyer in Berlin. For 1871, an artificial
dividend of 10%; 1872 resulted in a fortunate
speculation in sulphur still 6%; 1873 – 1%; then 0.
The chemical factory converted to wallpaper printing,
Blacksmithing, coopering and basket making! In 1875
with a loss of almost 90,000 thalers. However, this must be far
be larger, because the shares once paid for with 120 are listed
still about 1.

Chemical Factory Oranienburg, originally the Prussian
schen Seehandlung and then to Commissionsrath L. Röhr
Founded in July 1871 by Rauff & Knorr, Samelson &
Sackur, S. Frenkel, City Councillor Otto Kunz and Pharmacist Carl
Young in Berlin. First supervisory board members include: L. Krautheim,
Professor R. Weber and manor owner Crüsemann in Berlin.
Board: Dr. Ferd. Dronke in Berlin and Dr. Otto Hübner
in Oranienburg. Share capital 550,000 Thaler and 220,000 Thaler
Mortgages. Dividends: 1871 – 8, 1872 – 71/20/,, and since-
On 0. 1873 the founders returned 120,000 Thaler shares,
In 1874 and 1875 the share capital was increased to 215,000 Thaler
murdered. Cours once 115, now about 9.

Chemical factory in Schönebeck, formerly Vester & Co.
Founded October 1872 by Carl Keferstein, David Tobias,
Moritz Michels, Julius Pickardt and Julius Hahlo in Berlin,
Franz Vester in Schönebeck. Director was the co-president
Adolf Pflugmacher, owner of Schönebeck. Share capital 325,000.
Thaler, issued by Zippert & Co. in Berlin, and 50,000 Thaler

Mortgages. First and only dividend 5%. The founders
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 15

“gave back” 10,000 Thaler shares, and the basic capital
tal was massacred by two thirds. In 1876, the liquidation
dation, and the establishment was sold for 70,000 thalers.
The shares are trading at around 3.

Gotha, salt works and chemical factory, otherwise Louis Engelhard in Gotha. Pre-purchased by Max Schneidemühl, and October 1872 founded by the General Depository bank, by Otto Clement, Jacques Coppel, Nachmann Hirsch Neumann and Dr. Heinrich Ebeling, stock exchange editor of the „Vossischen Zeitung“ in Berlin. Share capital 200,000 Thaler. Director became the previous owner. Already in January 1874, Liquidation. Liquidators: Jacques Coppel and Attorney Ludwig Meyn in Berlin, the latter of whom presented the statute of the 'society had taken up. Cours once 110, now ?

Chemical factory and glassworks at Corbetha railway hof, formerly Louis Neudeck & Co. Allegedly acquired for 355,000 Thaler, and founded with 400,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler priorities. Supervisory Board: Carl Büttner, Fritz Lüdecke and Franz Pfaffe (Weise & Pfaffe) in Halle, Albert Kühne (JFA Zürn) in Zeitz, Ms. Lösener in Hamburg, MS Meyer in Magdeburg. The noble previous owner, who took over the management and 100,000 Thaler shares, represented 15% dividend and waived any royalties, before the shareholders did not receive at least 10%. Unfortunately they have never seen a penny, and now they go to assassinate three quarters of the shares.

Chemical factory Mügeln near Pirna, alum works of A. Hayn. Founded August 1872, with 525,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler priorities, from Gebrüder Guttentag and M. Schie successor in Dresden. November 1874 assassinated one part of the share capital, in 1875 “shareholder” Emil Quellmalz from Dresden proposed the lease; however, liquidation was decided and the establishment was handed over to Gustav Löwig for 170,000 Thaler. Against this purchase agreement

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The General Assembly protested and decided dei the public prosecutor's office "the strictest investigation of the to apply for a “company formation”.

Union, factory of chemical products, formerly commercial rath Quistorp in Glienken near Stettin, and cheese maker & Schäfer in Magdeburg. Founded in February 1872 by Heinrich Quistorp in Berlin, with 500,000 Thaler capital stock. 5 shares each of his “Vereinsbank”, which at that time was quoted at 160, Quistorp the Magnanimous received a chemical share of 104. Director: the co-owner Hermann Käsemacher in Magdeburg. Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Pharmacist H. Augustin in Berlin. In 1874 the share capital was increased by 200,000 Thaler The first two dividends were 0, the two

last 20% each. Course still about 30.

Ascania, chemical factory in Leopoldshall near Bernburg, otherwise FR Kiesel. Founded July 1872 by RA Seelig in Berlin, and the unfortunate shareholders with 505,000 Thaler calculated. Share capital 460,000 Thaler and 100,000 Thaler Mortgages. The first and only dividend for a company financial year of 6 months was == 6°/,0%. May 1876 four fifths of the shares were massacred. The noble previous owners A. Kiesel and Th. Korndorf have referred to the contractually fee of 5000 thalers per year", as well as on interest on the mortgage registered for them! – – Course approx. 3. |

Chemische Fabrik Leopoldshall, formerly LWS Ziervogel in Stassfurt and Dr. W. Th. Tuchen in Leopoldshall. Founded 26 October 1871 by Volkmar & Bendix (, Volkswirth" Michael Levinstein) in Berlin. First supervisory board members: Michael Levinstein, chemist Max Levinstein, Dr. C. Scheibler and city court counselor, now chamber court counselor Hugo Keyssner in Berlin, M. Fliess in Magdeburg. Actiencapital initially 367,000 thalers. The previous owners, who retained the management, 100,000 thalers. In

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Prospect was immediately given a 15% dividend for the second semester 1871, i.e. for 4 months backwards, and for the I. Semester 1872 – 12% dividend calculated. In such a raff- In no way did they drive the course to about 180, and made then 133,000 thalers of new shares, which partly represent the "first The end was, March 1873, a Merger with the following company, whose shares today note about 8.

United Chemical Factories of Leopoldshall, formerly Douglas, Jena & Winterfeld, Dr. Lossen, widow Lücke, Thiemann & Förster. Founded in February 1872 by Delbrück, Leo & Co. and Volkmar & Bendix in Berlin. First Supervisory Board: Commerzienrath Adalbert Delbrück, "Volkswirth" Michael Levinstein, Dr. C. Scheibler, Dr. Emil Meyer and City Court Counsel, now Chamber Court Counsel Hugo Keyssner in Berlin, M. Fliess in Magdeburg and Commerzienrath Hermann Kühne in Dessau. Mr. Michael Levinstein, Dr. Scheibler, Rath Keyssner and M. Fliess acted simultaneously as board members of two companies that are mutually indirect competition. Even more interesting is that Mr Ziervogel, the director of Leopoldshall, now also

took over the "general management" of the new company.
 sees that things are going very well at the joint-stock companies
 – Initially 1,600,000 thalers were issued in 60 percent
 Interim notes were issued and these were driven up to about 120,
 which corresponds to a rate of 133. September 1872 bought
 the patented potash factory of Ad. Frank was built; later,
 to eliminate the competition, Alt-Leopoldshall, and finally
 In April 1873, a coal mine was opened, with the
 Capital stock increased to 3 million thalers!
 still figure 350,000 Thaler mortgages!! After merger
 The two companies were founded by Dr. A. Frank and Max
 Levinstein took over the direction. The first dividends amounted to 11
 and 3%, but were only achieved at this height by guaranteed

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Subsidies from previous owners are possible. For 1873/74,
 1%, since then 0. In the last financial year, the 7 che-
 Factories are already running on a deficit that can only be remedied by
 the profit from the coal mine could be offset,
 and the society will probably only be supported by those who are interested in it.
 ten banks kept afloat. Price about 8.

Chemical factory formerly Julius Vorster and Dr.
 Hermann Grüneberg in Stassfurt. Pre-purchased by Hermann
 Geber in Berlin, and October 1871 founded by HC Plaut,
 Rauff & Knorr, Eduard Stahlschmidt, City Councillor Theodor Risch
 and Julius Schweitzer, stock market editor of the "Nationalzeitung"
 in Berlin, with 530,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler mortgage
 counters. First supervisory board members include: August Neubauer in Magde-
 burg, Hermann Rauff and Professor Rudolf Weber in Berlin.
 Directors: Friedrich Bettelhäuser, Dr. Emil Pfeiffer and Dr.
 Bruno Bernhardt in Stassfurt. The first and only dividend
 for a financial year of 7 months was 8%. September-
 In 1874, Hermann Geber had the previous owners sell 100,000
 Thaler shares "give back" in order to destroy them,
 since they had no value for him; also took over
 50,000 Thaler priorities al pari. Nevertheless, in 1875/76
 with a new deficit of about 270,000 Thaler, which is why
 it was decided to increase the share capital to 192,000 Thaler
 to assassinate. The price of the shares was still about 8. After a while
 According to a note from the prosecutor, he is said to have finally intervened.
 Chemical factory Heinrichshall near Köstritz, formerly
 H. von Seckendorf. Founded August 1871 by the Coburg-
 Gothaische Creditgesellschaft and the Geraer Bank. Actien-
 capital 260,000 Thaler, issued by Platho & Wolff and Moritz
 Löwe & Co. in Berlin. In addition, 85,000 Thaler mortgages and
 100,000 Thaler Priorities. Supervisory Board: Bank Director Eisen-
 traut and Adolf Schwenker in Jena, JR Geith and Bank-
 director Riemann in Coburg, Otto Schwartzkopff in Magdeburg,
 former representative and banker Friedrich Feustel in Baireuth.

Dividends: 8, 12, 10, 5 and 7% respectively. The price, once over 140, had already dropped below 50, and is now about 70.

Hannover'sche Ultramarinfabrik, formerly August and Georg Egestorff in Linden. Founded November 1871 by HC Plaut in Berlin, the Hannoversche Bank, B. Magnus and MC Sternheim in Hanover, with 300,000 Thaler of land capital and 70,000 Thaler mortgages. : The previous owners took 100,000 Thaler shares and retained the management. Sichtsraith and others: Director Carl Schanzenbach, Mining Commissioner Strohmeier, senior court attorney Abel, bankers Hermann Sternheim and Moritz Magnus in Hanover. Dividends from 1874 until 1876: 1.4 and respectively 4%. Course?

Georg Egestorff's salt works, chemical and dye Factory in Linden near Hanover. Founded December 1871 by Ephraim Meyer & Sohn and MJ Frensdorff, Provincial Disconto-Gesellschaft in Hannover. 2 million Thaler shares capital and 700,000 Thaler priorities. Supervisory Board: Excellency President V. von Alten and Commerzienrath F. Buresch in Linden, Banker MJ Frensdorff, Commercial Councillor Louis E. Meyer and Fritz Hurtzig, President of the Chamber of Commerce in Hannover, Senator Gustav Godeffroy and engineer Chr. Timmermann in Hamburg, the members AG Mosle in Bremen and senior court attorney Wilh. Laporte in Hanover. Dividends from 1873 to 1875: 3% each. The exchange rate was once 185, now about 30.

Chemical factories Oker and Braunschweig. founded in September 1871 with 150,000 Thaler shares. Management: Ernst Hampe, Wilh. Hasenbalg, Dr. Curt Stalman. Supervisory Councillor: Eberhard Mencke, Commercial Councillor Ritter Fr. von Voigt-countries in Braunschweig. Course?

Chemical factory Eisenbüttel in Braunschweig. founded in November 1871 with 100,000 Thaler shares. management Council of Ministers: Commercial Councillor Ritter Fr. von Voigtländer, Eberhard Mencke, Hermann Buchler, Dr. August Seyferth and August floor in Braunschweig. First dividend 5%. Price?

Quinine factory Braunschweig. Founded November 1871 with 180,000 Thaler shares. Direction: Hermann Buchler and Dr. Otto Popp. Course ?

Chemical Industry Company, formerly Gebr. Ges-
located in Elberfeld. Founded January 1873 with 1 million Thaler
Shares and 200,000 Thaler mortgages. The previous owners, Dr.
Julius Gessert and Theodor Gessert retained the management and
took over 700,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory Board: Commer-
zienrath Wilh. Meckel, Consul Gustav Gebhard, Gustav Platz-
hoff and Robert Wichelhaus in Elberfeld, Emil Blank in Bar-
The shares were also listed on the Berlin Stock Exchange.
and traded here at 116-120°/, . For the
In the first half of 1873 there was a dividend of 8%. In 1873/74,
with 33,000, 1874/75 with 270,000 Thaler loss, and Dechr.
In 1876 the liquidation was decided.

Alizarin and aniline dye factory in Elberfeld.
founded in 1872 with 480,000 Thaler shares. Board of Directors:
Mrs. Wilh. Strücker. Castle in 1874 with a loss of 9300 thalers.

Stock company for the chemical industry in Cologne.
Founded in January 1872 with 500,000 Thaler shares.
455,000 Thaler mortgages and bonds. Supervisory Board:
Bank Director Theodor Movius, Ed. Bennert, Julius Joest, Jacob
Löb Eltzbacher and Albano Korte in Cologne, Friedrich Grillo
and Wilh. Schürenberg in Essen, Rudolf Pönsen in Düssel-
village. Castle in 1875 with a loss of 81,000 Thaler, and intended
completed the partial sale of the real estate in Cologne
and Mulheim.

Pommerensdorf Soap and Chemical Factory in
Szczecin. Founded April 1, 1872 with 300,000 Thaler shares.
Administrative Board: Dr. Otto Schür, Consul Rud. Scheele, E. Köppe,
Banquiers Scheller and Degner in Szczecin. Dividends?

In addition to this, there seems to be a whole series of
similar companies, such as:
Chemical Factory Bredow (C. Metzenthin), Association for

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chemical industry (Joh. Quistorp), chemical factory in
Bollinchen, Chemical Factory for Superphosphates in
Glienken, Stettiner Fettwaarenfabrik etc., Ceren Schick-
sal is dark.

Chemical Factory in Danzig, R. Petschow and Gustav
Son of David. Founded in 1870. Supervisory board: City Councillor R.
Damme, Commercial Councillor R. Goldschmidt and Member of Parliament
Th. Bischoff, JJ Berger and Otto Helm in Danzig. Course?

Silesia, Association of Chemical Factories in Wroclaw. Founded
det January 1872 with 1,880,000 Thaler shares and 879,000 Thaler

Mortgages. Board of Directors: Moritz Cohn, Siegmund Sachs, Consul L. Molinari, Deputy Attorney Freund, Geh. Government Councillor Prof. Dr. C. Loewig, Commercial Councillor of Kulmitz, Dr. P. von Kulmitz, Oswald von Uechtritz etc. Dividends from 1873–75: 8.5 and 5% respectively. The course was 120 to below 50.

Jod fell even faster than even Gehe & Co. Already in early 1873 the ounce from 25 Sgr. to 9 Sgr., and immediately after the crash The prices of all other chemicals also fell down. The dizzy spell was only too short blossoming of the newly founded chemical factories beings; they now sank continuously in the course, the vast majority no longer distributed dividends, and not a few dissolved completely. Of the above mentioned 34 companies is a strong third have since faded; only about 10 have Stock exchange price, which is only 4 over 15; and only of 5 is a dividend distribution in the last year

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known, which only at 1 more than 5% fraudulent.

“It is only eternal necessity,” say Gehe & Co. in their trade report of September 1876, “if now after those years of seemingly unprecedented prosperity (in Truth but of misfortune and corruption) the doom is in the price level of factories and their products wrapped.” –

Older companies, however, which have not owe their existence to the period of dizziness, despite the sharp price declines, continued to offer its shareholders to ensure good net returns; in particular, various companies in southern Germany, Austria-Reich and on the Rhine; yes, the chemical factory Pommerensdorf also has 25%, dividend per 1875 distributed!

The course losses that the audience experienced at the Shares of chemical factories suffered, are on not less than 20 million thalers. In addition to the building associations and building material companies ties, the chemical foundations shine as the

laziest and most dizzy. But this to
Most of the shares are in their final stages
companies still give on the goods market
always sets the tone by, as in the past, through artificial
rarity, now through senseless price-

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spinning the products, which they naturally
deliver in the lowest possible quality, the real business
On the other hand, the same people took over
Fraudulent companies taking over the leadership of the chemical
Industry at the World Exhibitions in Vienna and
Philadelphia, where they manufactured monstrous
Dimensions that had practically no
value and are only expensive showpieces for
account of the unfortunate shareholders; where they
through such hawking, according to insurance
wisher newspapers, celebrated "true triumphs".

Likewise, the falsification of the life,
nut and medicinal products, a consequence of the unlimited
Freedom of trade and the lack of state supervision,
significantly promoted by the chemical re-greening
ations of the fraudulent era. This sacrilegious falsification
research, which is spreading further and further, of the body
Food is wasted, life and health are endangered
has already become a dynamically operating
industry, which quite openly has a long
Series of surrogates and articles for transfer
which offers a wide variety of things, so that e.g.
for spices, essential oils and the powdered
goods sold in a poor condition, the coarsest
Fraud is commonplace.

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To the first-mentioned company, the chemical
Factory on shares, otherwise Ernst Schering, tie themselves
a few more characteristic processes that we
according to Gehe's trade reports.

In 1869, Professor Dr. Oscar Lieb-
empire in Berlin that was invented three decades ago
Chloral hydrate is an excellent sleeping aid in
the medicinal treasure and transferred its production
first the factory of Dr. Mendelssohn and Dr.
Martius, later the Schering factory. The pre-

However, it was so valuable that only the rich remained affordable, which was worth 80 thalers per pound, had to pay 1 Thaler for each sleep.

In order to make it accessible to the common man

Gehe & Co. also laid down on the

manufacturing and only stopped when the price of the pound had fallen to 1 thaler.

Then they obtained the needs of their customers

again from the factories privileged by Dr. Liebreich

ken and from other places. Dr. Liebreich, who

did not know, let the alleged Gehe'sche, in truth

but Liebreich's preparation in specialist journals

and daily newspapers as inadequate; and as

It is a "high-ranking patient in Saxony" who will soon

died and was no longer effective, Dr. Lieb-

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Reich to come to Saxony himself and that after

his instructions and under his guarantee

Chloral hydrate presented to the "high patient" in

to administer to one's own person – an offer,

which was unfortunately rejected. Dr. Liebreich, who

on the one hand, under his supervision in the Schering

Factory-made preparation as unmistakable in the

Effect recommended, on the other hand in the Berlin clinical

schen Wochenschrift explained that the production

of chloral hydrate in its chemical purity is not

can be controlled, responded to a request from

Gehe & Co., how he got his guarantee on the

I understand the labels of the preparation, no answer

– Thanks to a wonderfully organized advertising

in the domestic and foreign press, the

Chloral hydrate, first monopolized by Dr. Liebreich

quickly and was a hit for years.

sales, especially in England and America, where

it soon became a fashion and luxury item that

Men and women as self-anaesthetic and

Intoxicants, and as one might say

the body constitution and the nervous system

a whole generation weakened and shattered

Under such circumstances, a return

impact cannot be avoided and is certainly not to be

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complain. Fashion made the sleeping pill fall away again and chloral hydrate was only used

in medicine, where there is also no such thing as the tried and tested Morphine and chloroform to replace liked asked.

The second case concerns salicylic acid, an even younger preparation, but which has already become a university has become a versal remedy, just as strongly influenced by the healing art as well as from industry and in everyday household is needed. Professor Dr. Kolbe in Leipzig, who first presented it, took out a patent on it and sold it to Dr. von Heyden in Dresden. Nevertheless, Schering's Factory in Berlin producing salicylic acid, until the unlawful imitation by the knowledge of two instances was prohibited; whereupon she brazenly declared: she was now compelled to "legally prepared crude salicylic acid to produce their chemically pure, completely odorless loose, absolutely clear and colorless soluble acid and to produce their salts." What this finesse and how it aims at nothing more than a Deception of the uninitiated public, goes from the reply of Dr. von Heyden, which read: "Crude salicylic acid is obtained from

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I never brought it to market. My Preparations are of course also chemically pure, completely odorless, absolutely clear and colorless soluble ly, but also absolutely free of carbolic acid, and my recrystallized salicylic acid there is absolutely nothing left to dialyse. – However, the Schering factory remains committed to do this anyway, and there is no law that you could prohibit such humbug, because it invents only a competition with the patent holder, which they actually no longer dares to exercise.

The "Chemical Factory on Stock" was founded special expectations, namely for various reasons various reasons: 1) it was created under the that of the inventive and very fortunate Heinrich Quistorp; 2) was the name of the previous owner, Commerzienrath Ernst Schering, a good sound, and he also retained the leadership; 3) was at the A literary figure helped with the foundation. The latter subscribed without hesitation to 100,000 Thaler shares, although he certainly did not have 100,000 groschen, and took over the necessary recommendation of the new company

in the press. He also touched upon
the drum for Dr. Oskar Liebreich's chloral hydrate,
for Dr. Oskar Liebreich's Pepsin wine and for the

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dialyzed salicylic acid, all three of which are only available in the Schering
ian factory. After the

The assurance of this literate man is the
“Chemical Factory on Stock” the most solid and pure
most important foundation in the world, and its entire painting
hour (price of shares: 15 letters) is only the fault of the
expensive new building, the exemplary beautiful, but
also fabulously expensive furniture.

Apart from this, so to speak, chemical literary figure
There are still two stock exchange companies in the chemical start-ups
Writers involved: Dr. Heinrich Ebeling at the
Alizarin and chemical factory in Potsdam (p. 224),
as well as at the salt works and chemical factory
Gotha (p. 226), and Julius Schweitzer at the Stass-
furter chemical factory (p. 229).

Dr. Heinrich Ebeling, according to his profession, as
It is said that classical philologist, served during the
Period of dizziness as stock market editor of the Vossischen
Newspaper”, was also at times on the course sheet of the
“National-Zeitung”, also published a Corre-
spondent with stock market report in several languages
and also found time to relax at a
long line of the most foul-smelling foundations
Only in 1875, when the fraud had already spread
exhausted, and the disaster had long since happened

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was, the “Vossische Zeitung” put him up for sale
sition. Moreover, since he is only a Christian, he is supposed to
all these foundations have left nothing behind.

Mr. Julius Schweitzer, a man from Breslau
successful Jewish businessman, edited the
Stock exchange section of the “National-Zeitung”, and he boasts
also the current Director in the Reich Chancellor’s Office,

Real Privy Senior Government Councillor Mr. Otto Michaelis, initiated into his science, the stock exchange. Mr. Schweitzer founded with Hermann Geber and comrades the notorious Stassfurt factory, and it is interesting to see how he sees this, his daughter, in his own Blatt, in the virtuous "National-Zeitung", the Audience recommended. In No. 490, Bleiblatt, dated 19. October 1871, he first takes the following note from the Berlin "Bank- und Handelszeitung":

"New Stock Company. The most famous Chemical engineering from Vorster & Grüneberg to Stassfurt near Schönebeck has also been converted into a stock company Through consortium participation, the share capital capital by the local banks HC Plaut and Rauff & Knorr has been placed."

In No. 510, Supplement, dated 31 October 1871, he then heard himself say:

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"Stassfurter chemical factory, formerly vorster & Grüneberg in Stassfurt. Under this company a Actien-Gesellschaft was formed, which the two in Stassfurt factories of Mr Vorster & Grüneberg for sale The latter still have other significant industrial establishments and have become the simplifying their business operations to sell the two, well-profitable factories. The shares are sold to drawing should be placed on the table."

"The shares are offered for subscription be laid." – What nobility of the founder; what a consolation, what rosy hope for the dear Audience! And now finally comes the important hot day. On November 6, 1871, in No. 520 of the "Nationalzeitung", supplement, reports Mr. Swiss:

"Stassfurter Chemical Factory, formerly Vorster & Griineberg, Actien-Gesellschaft. On 7 and 8 November

Of the 530,000 Thaler share capital, 400,000 Thaler in Berlin at the banks HC Plaut and Rauff & Knorr for subscription. The relevant advertisement will appear in the morning paper. We note the following here. The sellers, the gentlemen Vorster & Grüneberg, also own important establishments in the Rhine Province, whose expansion would allow them to sell made the Stassfurt establishments desirable. Stassfurt is the seat of a large industry which produces chemical bricates and in recent years has had a very significant The upswing is not based on only to a large increase in demand in Europe, but

also to an expansion of the sales area, especially after Glag an, the stock market fraud. II.16

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America. The prices of chemical products have increased, the increased demand, significantly increased, among other things. for the main product Chorkalium from 21/,-21/,, to 3 to 3¼ Thaler, depending on the delivery, i.e. around 40 percent. The Production costs have increased relatively little and Therefore, the Stassfarter Factories achieved very good results. The Prussian and Anhalt administration dictated increase However, the crude salt prices require an increase in 1872 of the production costs, but the prices are already of the brands, so that the previously existing ratio has not changed. The one article Chorkalium, by which has already produced 95,000 Ctr., secures According to the information available to us, a dividend of 9 to 10 Percent of the share capital. The so-called by-products, over which the prospectus provides information on, such as kieserite, chlormagnesium sium and 8. w., which in previous years due to inadequate were almost worthless, find takers for export. So conditions here are very favorable.”

If in such a laudatory manner a sub- take part in the great, highly respected “Nationalzeitung who wouldn’t want to draw,

Who wouldn’t buy the shares? Can you in this case – and the cases have always been like this – probably by a foolish, uncritical audience speak without asking, without orienting oneself ren, blindly greedily bought it just because it was on hoped for an effortless profit; he was right,

which is not to be regretted at all if it is his
sees money cheated and plundered? For what,

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Gentlemen “Economists” and your knights of the
Press, which you have the same audience that you
Rules of art, with infinite refinement
lured and seduced, still today reviles and
You who mock the people who are now accusing you
and hold to account the “defamation” and
Accused of “defamation” – Your impudence
speaks exactly of your indebtedness and
activity!

A similar ascending advertising
Mr. Schweitzer made in his “Nationalzeitung”
also for the “Nienburg Sugar Factory”, where he
is also involved*). At Stassfurter as well as at
of the Nienburg factory he served as president of the
Supervisory Board, and it was said in 1872 that
the positions he held as a member of the Board of Directors at
various companies, he receives a royalty
from which he could live comfortably. The
Stassfurter and Nienburg factories he turned to
the noise, as they began to stink, their backs,
and his withdrawal from the Stassfurter Actiengesell-
He showed his work in issue 457 of the “Nationalzeitung”,
second supplement, dated 2 October 1874 with the following,

*) See p. 193.

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have now achieved classic fame
Words: “In place of the outgoing supervisory
Council member, Dr. Schweiger, was
Mr. Engineer Böcker from Duisburg was newly elected.”
– The other newspapers also had the collegiate
lic favor, instead of the real name Julius
Schweitzer, the witty misprint “Doctor
Schweiger”.

Only after some time, when, in order to deal with the “Na-
national newspaper”, the “era of slander”,

that means in English: the movement against the Founders and founding partners, began, came that ominous printing errors. On February 11, In 1876, the Berlin "Staatsbürger-Zeitung" under the heading "Mr. Schweiger" Letter that was allegedly sent to her by a reader He tells how, as a result of the war, men recommendation of the "Nationalzeitung" the shares the Nienburg sugar factory and the Stassfurt chemical factory and thereby acquired all its Lost his savings. But he still believes as before to the "Nationalzeitung", as it is Mr. Lasker, the "greatest enemy of the founders", before the assembled lament called it a "very worthy paper" and because their stock market share is so excellent

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Manne, like Julius Schweitzer, is edited. his misfortune, in the shameful fall the Nienburg sugar and the Stassfurt chemical schen Actien is only the outgoing president of the Board of Directors of both companies, Doctor Schweiger is to blame, and after this "dangerous He had been looking for a long time for "people" to make him accountable. society until a student who was a meu- living in a blurred room with him and a "bad communist", gave the following information, which he admittedly I didn't quite understand:

"Don't waste your efforts. Mr. Schweiger is not a person of flesh and blood; Mr. Schweiger is the Everywhere and Nowhere of Corruption; Mr. Schweiger is the genuine and true archetype of the founding, which everything for the sake of ignoble gain and finally themselves. They are all silent; all the "noblest and Best", to whom the German people owe the "industrial blossom" and the "economic recovery". Have you ever experienced a time when there was so much silence as now? is the silence of moral indignation, the silence of silent contempt, the silence of noble dignity, the Silence of impressive innocence, and for you poor creatures also the silence of the churchyard. And when they start to talk, then – they remain silent even more. Then They tell a long and detailed story of 6-8000 thalers stop and – keep quiet about 6-800,000 thalers royalties. Let You run the silent one and keep quiet about your huge embarrassment."

But this revelation of the misprint happened long afterwards, and in the meantime it was Mr. Julius Schweitzer still had a great triumph to celebrate. Almost at the same time that Dr. Heinrich Ebeling, the stock market editor of the "Vossischen Newspaper", from which he was dismissed in the morning year 1875, the good-natured Aunt Voss brought a Article that read:

"Next week, a journalistic anniversary will be celebrated. On Tuesday, April 20, It is 25 years since Dr. JE Schweitzer joined the editorial team of 'National-Zeitung' and that he published this paper in his economic and stock market part. Just as long Dr. Schweitzer is on the stock exchange as a reporter for the Newspaper, to which he belongs. He was, like the "B. Börs.-Cour." noted, the first and is certainly the oldest stock exchange journalist in Berlin. During the first years of his career Activity also the only one that remained is the press on the stock exchange now perhaps represented by thirty or more of its members. The well-known Councillor Michaelis, the author of the Bank-law, was for a long time before his appointment to the ministry initially his student in the financial field and then his colleague, Dr. Schweitzer, has been in the quarter Century, during which he was economically active, the most general sympathies; for certain financial Specialties, especially for the financial side of the railway He is regarded as an undisputed authority. He has been in the two half decades with the Berlin Stock Exchange many good and much experienced bad times, but at all times he remained a universally respected and popular personality. Already yesterday In the evening, a pre-celebration of the anniversary was to take place in a small circle

The older sworn brokers of the Berlin Stock Exchange had organized a banquet in his honor, while the The actual celebration is reserved for the anniversary itself."

In a similar way, all the leaves Berlin, and, as is fitting, in modest modesty last, the "Nationalzeitung" itself heard men. She recorded the gifts and honors that her Swiss, she published the

Addresses that he received. The association of the "Berliner Presse", of which the celebrant is a treasurer, on whose board he sits, had a deputation tation a bound in blue velvet, with a document decorated with a silver laurel wreath which had the following content:

"Dear Sir and College, As of today complete the long period of a twenty-five-year highly significant journalistic activity on a Areas whose powerful and far-reaching influence is the largest ten as well as the smallest relationships of the state and the Society is not left untouched. Her clear view, her practical tical understanding, which is characterized by the scope and the your knowledge, have your judgment very soon elevated to that of a professional authority and you the respectable position you currently enjoy. rightly claim.

But while on the one hand you have to meet the requirements and requirements of this position conscientiously taken into account, have – Nevertheless, so heavily burdened by their own editorial Duties, for the benefit of the association "Berliner Presse", the

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You have been a co-founder of the association for 13 years now, yet another time-consuming obligation. And you have been so conscientious in every respect of the Preservation and increase of our assets, that the club feels even more compelled to today as well as in general its greatest personal personal respect, and especially his warmest To express my gratitude for everything you have done with your own sacrifices for have done to him. Let us add that this Thanks not only to the honest and skilful administrator of our property, but at the same time to the benevolent and amiable comrade, who in the exercise of his Volunteering also never ignores the considerations of humanity May you continue to be blessed with full Power of mind and body Your influential activity ity and to support the association "Berliner Presse" to commit myself to renewed thanks." |

The elders of the Berlin merchant community gave the following address:

"Dear Sir!

The undersigned members of the Stock Exchange Commission
It is a great joy to welcome you to the morning,
where you joined the editorial team of the "National-
Newspaper" to offer their warmest congratulations.
You have, dear Sir, through the
with great prudence, experience and expertise edited popular
economic part of the newspaper in question a large
service; we gratefully acknowledge this and wish
with all my heart that Divine Providence has enabled you
May I allow you to continue for another 25 years on the
to be able to act as impartially as we have
also hope that the pleasant relations that we have with

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connect with you, remain the same during this time
become.

We greet you with the greatest respect.
Berlin, April 19, 1875.

G. Dietrich. Fz. Arndt. Wm. Herz. Delbrück.
F. Mendelssohn. A. Frentzel. J. Kaufmann. EVER
Meier. R. Hardt. G. Müller. Schwabach. Simon-
son. Kochhann. Lewinstein. J. Alexander. Anton
Wolff. Ms. Meyer. Carl Meyer. Ed. Help.
A. Schüler. C. Schwartz. Hirschberg. Güterbock."

The majority of these gentlemen have become founders
first-rate, and their recognition
was only a guilty one, but certainly also an
correct. The Statistical Bureau also congratulated
of the city of Berlin (); in the Royal York Lodge, where the
Jubilarian reigned as master of the chair, found a solemn
nes meal, and even the chapel of the Emperor
Alexander Regiment performed a serenade!!
"The number of congratulations was almost unmistakable,
including many sent by telegraph
run"; and the celebrated, who in the founding
era a valuable house in the most exclusive district
and has furnished himself here like a prince,
could hardly accommodate the crowd of well-wishers.

Like Polycrates of Samos, Julius Schweitzer
on this warm spring evening on the balcony

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his beautiful house on the Schöneberger Ufer and
looked “with happy minds” at the “West End”
of Berlin, the proud palaces and magnificent
Villas of New Jerusalem, where his believers live
fellow countrymen in vain splendour and abundance. “But with
There is no eternal bond between the powers of fate
and the misfortune advances quickly.” – On
The golden founding period followed, as the “National-
newspaper” says, the “shameful era of slander”,
and the “slander era” has Mr. Julius Schweitzer
deprived of all honours and wreaths. From the various
Serious accusations were made against
the “stock market backstory” of the “Nationalzeitung”, that
they undermine the activities of the founders for filthy money.
has deceived the trusting public;
and Mr. Schweitzer came hard into the crush. Name-
ly it was the evil “Staatsbürgerzeitung” which
Since the spring of 1876, heavy gunfire from Leit-
articles against the former jubilarian. She directed
to the association “Berliner Presse” the question: whether this
I do not consider it necessary to reiterate the accusations
investigate any allegations made publicly against one of its
against a member of its board of directors because
Bribery and involvement in bloody green
ments were raised.

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The “Berliner Presse”, founded in 1862, is a
Association, which in the first years pretty much
included all writers and journalists in Berlin.
With the penetration of the Jewish element, which
1866 gained more and more the upper hand,
the most respected members, or they participate
no longer attended the meetings;
the Dii minorum remained, and the actual
Today, the leaders and spokesmen are Semites.
As mentioned, the same is the case with the so-called
Journalists and writers days, which take place every summer
ly perform in any city in Germany. The
Association “Berliner Presse”, which supports its invalids all
annually appeals to public charity,
is hardly entitled to call itself that today,

because he is one of the journalists and writers
only a fraction of the capital's employees, and
The most sonorous names stay away from him.

The imposition of the "Staatsbürgerzeitung" continued
the club in great embarrassment; but since
Others, especially foreign newspapers, warned that
He had no choice but to do something and called an extraordinary
ordinary assembly, which, however, had a strange
As some journals reported,
after a short discussion on the agenda

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gone, because the club has no right and no
cause" to take action against Mr Schweitzer.
the less so as the burdening material
"not sufficiently clarified." Mr Schweitzer,
who was also present, did not even have the
– As much as this outcome was welcomed by the audience
surprised: for the initiated, it is only to be understood
Mr. Schweitzer did not need to
to answer for himself, because he was sitting under all
friends, among professional and tribal comrades, who
formed an overwhelming majority. And woe to those,
if they had forced him to talk; he would
told nice things and obediently told his judges
| shone!

However, the "Staatsbürgerzeitung" did not allow
deterred; she explained that Mr Schweitzer was a
Founder and Silent"
and attempted to make this claim in a
new series of articles. Even then
Mr Schweitzer was still silent, and the "National-
newspaper" remained silent until various
the liberal newspapers, such as the "Magdeburgische", the
"Augsburger Allgemeine", the "Schlesische", the "Neue
Stettiner Zeitung" among others made it clear to her that she
owe it to himself and the press in general to

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to clean somehow. Then finally decided
the "Nationalzeitung" put its Schweitzer at the disposal
On 13 June, Mr Julius Schweitzer
announced that he would sue his attackers, and he
ceases its activities until the matter is resolved

in the editorial office of the "Nationalzeitung"; and the
the latter declared with obvious resentment: she forbade
"any kind of proposals or regulations"
for their behaviour, "as they have recently shown in various
those places, all previous custom in the
constant press, have become loud". The
"Nationalzeitung" thus explained those mentioned above,
quite respected "liberal" papers, which
the Levites, as in a sense no longer
belong to the "decent press". The "citizens'
newspaper" but replied: "The arrogant tone
a press organ that can only be activated by the strongest whipping
attacks by party comrades closest to him
his, the reputation of the German press dishonoured
silence can lead us to
not give rise to any polemics".

Mr Schweitzer, as the "Staatsbürgerzeitung"
reported that legal action was taken against this
Lawsuit filed for "defamatory, possibly
Serious, eventualissime simple insult"; it

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However, conspicuously failed to enter the circle
the action also includes those articles of the said
paper, which him or the "National Gazette
tung" in a specific case of bribery
Whatever the outcome of this lawsuit,
may fall – the "Staatsbürgerzeitung" can
easily convicted of insult in the form
– the facts that are the main focus
ly arrives, are in the records: – Julius Schweitzer
like Dr. Heinrich Ebeling, each of the two stock exchange
editor at a large, influential newspaper,
have participated in the laziest start-ups,
and for this in the newspaper entrusted to them a
made a nasty advertisement. They were taken by the Greens
but used their names to describe the evil
to cover start-ups that might not exist without them.
not come about, or not so bad
They, who instruct the audience,
should have misled it and
This is no different than if
the priest betrays, the judge steals, the doctor
poisoned! No decent honor-loving newspaper may
such disloyal employees in their posts
but must adopt it without further ado
This is a damn duty and obligation

against the readers, and certainly a very insufficient atonement!

For the newspapers, since the “crash” a gloomy Time has come, and the worst thing about it are the Stock exchange papers, many of which have already been published, and various are close to collapse. The Advertisements, the “participations” are missing, the proper subsidies and the extraordinary gratifications, the number of subscribers is dwindling every day. Among these distressed stock exchange papers is the “Berliner Börsen-Courier”, which, although with chic and witty edited, a really amusing leaf, but probably never more than 1000 to 2000 subscribers, but now significantly less. As is well known, its owner, Mr. Georg Davidsohn, also a tireless fighter for Richard Wagner, but from the music of the future he cannot live; what he did in the founding period earned, has, as a result of careless speculations, the “noise” was taken away again, and against Wärtig's business is so bad that he has to quit logically considered advisable to rename the journal to his brother. The heavy The hard times now seduced the “stock market Courier” to a violent step that even in the

Press attention, and from the “Vossische Newspaper”, which still has a tries to show a certain decency, quietly reprimanded became.

The glue that holds the close friendship between the stock exchanges and the press. The so-called society papers contain the information contained therein. Every joint-stock company of the last founding period has, in its constitution, the greatest possible Number of newspapers included in the statute and undertakes to provide through each of them its annual financial statements and all other announcements, two or three times. This multiple Publication is as unnecessary as it is costly; it is not for the benefit of the shareholders, but the newspaper owner. After the crash, however, the

Stock companies have become more frugal, and even many have also named the "company" with the Actien-capital. schäftsblätter" (publications). They are limited to the most necessary announcements, summarize these as short as possible and do not publish them anymore in 10 to 20, but only in 3 or 2 sheets. Hence the major failure of all newspapers in the for advertisements! But to achieve the "reduction" To achieve this, the convening of a general

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meeting, a resolution of the shareholders is necessary. For this purpose, the Supervisory Board of the chemical factory Schering a general meeting development, but one of the chosen "social blätter", the "Börsencourier", refused to publish acceptance of the advertisement, and explained with noble openness ity: he could not and would not offer his hand to harm to his own interests, rather he considered it necessary to reject the advertisement and planned decision impossible. The establishment The court had the refusal confirmed by a notary and the General Assembly decided after the application, but the commercial judge dismissed the decision as illegal, and the higher court rejected the appeal filed against it; because the famous Act on Stock Corporations, which the shareholders subject to any arbitrariness, the main emphasis on such unimportant and useless formalities, which must be observed in the most embarrassing way. The Supervisory Board of the Schering factory was in no small embarrassment until the trade judge gave a hint. Instead of the rebellious "Börsencourier" was founded as a "social newspaper" another newspaper, and now a new generation

ral Assembly, which will then decide on the reduction
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 17

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of the company newspapers in a legal manner
Of course, these extensions have caused a lot of expenses, and in any case serves the original and naive way in which the "stock market Courier", alongside Wagner's music of the future, the

"legitimate interests" of the press,
hollow admiration.

Textile start-ups.

Manchester Liberalism and the Bourgeoisie – "Bourgeois Democracy"
crats" – Political and parliamentary humbug – "Interest groups
tung" – Mr. Schulze from Delitzsch and Ferdinand Lassalle – "Unleashing
Don't bite the beast!" – The cooperative banks and their founding
– Max Hirsch, the new "King in the Social Empire" – The Chair of Socialism
lists and the Association for Social Policy – "The social question and the Prussian
sian State" – Mr. von Treitschke writes: "Socialism and its
Patrons" – Lasker mediates – The "Congress of German Economists" and
the "Economic Society" in Berlin – How the Socialdemo-
crats multiply – Talents and Arts of the Semites – Ludwig Bam-
berger's "Workers' Question" and Adolf Samter's "Socialpolitik" – Tuchgrün-
ations: Luckenwalder, United Luckenwalder, Martini, Fischer and Schmidt
in Sommerfeld, Peitzer, Forster, Langensalsaer, Saxon, Bautzener, Rhei-
nische, Aachener, Hessische, Schlesische, Bischweiler, Berliner Velvet (construction
bank Metropole) – The Grünberger Quistorp and the Grünberger Krach –
Spinning and weaving mills; Winckelmann, Dannenberger, Societe d'impres-
sion alsacienne, Beer blessed widow, Eilenburger, Kramsta, Erdmannsdorfer,
Heydenreich, Solbrig, Meissner Jute, Eckhardt, Braunschweiger Jute etc. –
The Prussian Sea Trade, its fate and aberrations, its
Plaintiff and defense counsel – Appretur Ullrich, Thiele & Seegers, Gebauer,
Gebr. Alexander, Heinrich Körner, Berliner Wollbank, Woll-Import, Central-
Wool laundry, Uckermärkische Wollbank, Bremer Wollwäscherei – Cours-
losses and "involved" parliamentarians.

"The ruling spirit of our time, the modern
Liberalism is the natural son of the new nation
national economics. He has his soul from Manchester
and here alone is he mortal." So says Mr. Joerg,
the well-known Bavarian archivist and ultramontane

Members of Parliament, in the foreword to his "History
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of the social political parties in Germany", a
very instructive booklet, which was published by the "libera-
len" press has of course been silent. Mr Joerg
claims: the currently prevailing "liberal
rale" party is the product of Manchesterism,
and it was created according to him as follows.

The movement of 1848 only wanted a political
demanded mainly constitution and parliament
ments; but soon the owning class realized that
a social revolution was taking place and even the
gained the upper hand. Then she was frightened by the "red
Ghost", in front of the "Bassermann figures",
and she extended her hand to the governments and
Help for reaction. This is the movement of 1848
as political liberalism is not very honourable
But on the other hand, as an economic
Liberalism has remained a clear winner.
What is more, the existing powers have, according to
the noisy events of Louis Napoleon, in
First and foremost, the promotion of material interests
and thus liberal economism
placed on the throne.

The "liberal" party since 1848 does not represent so-
both the land and the movable property. Their
Members have worked their way up to rich

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Carriers of large trade, large industry,
of modern capital economy. This class is
not the German bourgeoisie, which used to
the so-called middle class, but it is
the exact opposite of it; it has arisen
from the destruction and the decaying remains
of the citizenry, and therefore it can only be rightly
with the French name of the bourgeoisie
be referred to.

The liberal party, which in the years of
Reaction had proved to be very docile and supple,
took a political turn with the "New Aera"
Upswing, and especially in Prussia the
parliamentary struggle an uprising of the bourgeois
geoisie against the military monarchy. The "Con-
flict" was settled in 1866 by a "compromise"
which also politically makes the bourgeoisie the ruling
the party, and since then it has not been a class,
but the class in general. She calls nobility and
Clergy - "Junker and Priesthood", and
clarifies them for overcome viewpoints; they
refers to the parties to the dispute as
Reactionaries, dark men or demagogues, and
declares them all to be "enemies of the Reich". The Bourgeois
geoisie wants sole rule. The state wants

would prefer to abolish them altogether and incorporate them into the bourgeois
Let society perish; but resolutely hates
they every strong state.

That is roughly what Mr Joerg says, and in any case
if the above representation corresponds to the facts.
As a political party, the bourgeoisie has repeatedly –
changed its name to Gothaer, Progressive
people, called National Liberals, Democrats: in truth
It was always the same caste. Even the pure
or “bourgeois democracy”, as it is called
scheid from the Social Democrats, the small
“People’s Party” of Mr. Johann Jacoby, Guido Weiss,
Ludwig Löwe, Leopold Sonnemann etc. (mostly
Jews) belongs to the bourgeoisie; and they certainly
The “Nationalzeitung” which was initiated by the
Number 314 of July 9, 1873, with the following words:
ten: “Civil Democrats are people with considerable
possibly rising to 10,000 to 20,000 thalers.
gender annual pension, and with the firm intention of
Annual pension is not in any way comparable with the other democratic
Species, the “social democracy”. Citizens
ual democrats are those who have no, even
not the most refined pleasures of bourgeois life
wish to miss, and which of their
democratic spirit by

curse tremendously against government and militarism,
but only as a joke, not with the intention
that something should be changed because it
then you might miss out on the fat annual pension.”

Between the National Liberals and Progressive
There is no other difference than that those
a little more servile and agile, this somewhat heavy-
are more mature and full of phrases. Everything else is
political trickery, and the greatest humbug is
the alleged split of the National Liberals into a
right and left wing, the latter of which Mr.
Lasker commands, who thus covers both factions
supported by national liberals and progressives
is immediately revered and celebrated. Incomprehensible
It is therefore when in the summer of 1876 the official

"Provincial Correspondence" the progressives violently and praised the National Liberals.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" immediately declared that the National liberalism pursues the same goals as the Progressive Party; and the "Nationalzeitung" expressed (No. 371 of 11 August 1876) is very correct: "National Liberal and Progressive Party are two separate parliamentary groups that are referred to as parties may draw, if one follows the idealistic view is that parties are formed in advance by "principles"

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The special social basis but is the vast majority, if not the entire unity of the parliamentary Progressive Party with the National Liberals. It is the educated German citizenship, the independent and self-confident rural population In the vast majority of constituencies, the distinction between the two groups of large liberal party as a whole is not expressed at all come or have long since been blurred." – A grey Humbug was the alleged overthrow of the two Parties because of the judicial laws, their mutual Combating the elections to the Reichstag; and you will get them back together soon enough walk See.

What the bourgeoisie does not suck or does not want to submit to her, will denounced as illiberal by both factions. step and national liberalism both emulated very much against the agrarians and against the artisans party, as they put forward their own candidates for Parliament they accused "agricultural socialists" and "guild ler" and accused them of "representing interests" The bourgeoisie, which in Parliament as well as in the Press constantly the special interests of the capital

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advocates, the advocacy par excellence, can cannot bear it if the classes oppressed by it the interests of work and honest earnings assert.

With the growth of the bourgeoisie, with the

As large-scale industry flourished, crafts disappeared
and the middle class, increased terribly
the proletariat. At the time of the Frankfurt Parliament
ments are from the circles of the German citizen-
thumbs 540 petitions have been received calling for the protection
the assembly for the endangered craft
and from 15 July onwards a
the whole month long the big craftsmen's congress,
which "a solemn, sealed by millions
protested against the freedom of trade." But when
The National Assembly opted for the system of
liberal economism, the situation was reversed
in the middle classes of the people the sympathy
in indifference and hatred, and now
governments should remember to avoid the uncomfortable "liberal
ral" movement to the forefront.

In 1852, an apostle appeared to the small business community in
In the capacity of the District Judge Mr Schulze
from Delitzsch. He preached saving and self-help,
He founded advance and credit, raw material and

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Consumer associations. Initially, the bourgeoisie considered
his social experiments with suspicion; as soon as
but they are convinced of the harmlessness of the
she supported him most willingly,
and when finally Lassalle called on the masses to pro-
she declared Mr Schulze the "King in the social
Reich" and gave him a large capital as
"National gratitude". The "liberal" party has always been
endeavours to keep state and society separate,
to fundamentally separate the political and the social.
Even Mr Schulze, although he supports the "National Association"
co-founded the company, advised his craftsmen to
refused to join it; they should
only concerned with their economic affairs
and consider politics as a foreign matter
And on the other hand, he again zealously advised
as the proposal of a general German
Workers' Congress appeared. Violent action was taken
tig in "Education", in district and craft
kervereine have been giving lectures continuously; today
about aesthetics, tomorrow about Buddhism, about
tomorrow about spectral analysis; and the bourgeoisie
delivered the "highly revered teachers of the people".
1863, in the middle of the Prussian conflict,
A Jew from Breslau appeared as a social agitator,

who had Frenchified his name Lassal into Lassalle, and boasted of himself: "I write every line, armed with 'the whole education of my century derts!" He also belonged to the bourgeoisie, was friends with the leaders of the Progressive Party and initially swore by the "organ for everyone-mann", to the "Volkszeitung" of Mr Franz Duncker, in whose house he frequented. Suddenly he turned against his former comrades, whom he had met in the most contemptuous way. He spoke of the "intellectual simplification of the bourgeoisie" that they all their thoughts ready and finished from the factory of Newspapers, the latter of which are in the "miserable that even their spokesmen "terrible mental cripples." The state He called the bourgeoisie's grip a "night watchman's idea" that privileges and protects the rich, against the poor, leave them to themselves and praise He accused the bourgeoisie of destroying their class moral the coldest, most refined, with iron conviction quency carried out egoism is the most disgusting Hardness of heart and inhumanity; that you Economic system was only conceived in the interest of large capitals, for the unlimited exploitation of the working classes. He emphasized Ricardo's iron

Wage law, according to which wages are fixed for the duration does not rise higher than the most necessary livelihood, and that it is therefore ridiculous nity to demand "saving" and "self-help" from the worker. On the contrary, he demanded State aid and state credit for the formation of productive cooperatives, and he called for political The means of agitation was universal and direct suffrage. He turned to the working world, which he, in contrast, to the bourgeoisie, proclaimed as the fourth estate, and he made for him all rights and of the third estate.

Ferdinand Lassalle and his predecessor Karl Marx, also Jewish, both are from the propertied classes both driven by the ambition to to play a political role. Marx, today the Head of social democracy throughout Europe, is

Revolutionary; he dreams of overthrowing all existing states, and has in all socialist Lassalle wanted to play a role in the uprisings. only the democratization of the state; in the rest he was a Prussian monarchist, as his 1859 published brochure proves: "The Italian War and the task of Prussia – a voice from democracy". In it he praises

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Duncker's "Volkszeitung", which he later called attacked violently, as a genuine popular newspaper; and he castigated here his later friend, Mr Lothar Bucher, the current aide of Prince Bismarck. With Lassalle had met Mr. von Bismarck in the Conflicts-time a conversation, and he should remember to join forces with the Labour Party against the to ally himself with the progressives he hated so much. Ferdinand Lassalle, Lothar Bucher and the former Prussian March Minister Rodbertus agreed in the condemnation of Manchesterism. The The latter two entered into a relationship with the Leipzig workers' association, and Bucher gave this about the declaration that the Manchester wisdom neither from history nor from practice Lassalle founded the "Allgemeiner Deutsche Workers' Association", of which he became president. elected and which he ruled as a dictator. Soon, however, as can be seen from his letters, tired of the socialist role; he lost In a love game and fell in a duel for the new Helena on 31 August 1864. In his testament ments he has given Mr. Lothar Bucher a considerable Annual pension suspended and the copyright of his Transfer fonts.

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As for Lassalle's actual character,
A voice from the Socialdemo-
cracy deserve special faith. Bernhard Becker,
whom the dying agitator himself appointed as his successor
ger on the presidential chair, says among other things.):

"Lassalle had great weaknesses and profound sufferings
His girlish vanity, combined with the

Circumstances that he was susceptible to the most insipid flattery;
his domineering, which has increased to the point of unbending stubbornness
Being, which sometimes gives way to the clearly present better
his hedonism in relation to women, who
him forget everything and give him his annual pension of more than
5000 thalers did not seem sufficient; finally his
Chasing the approval of authorities, which
often out of stock, and even the alliance of a
Kreuzzeitungs-Wagener, an ultramontane bishop Ketteler
and e made acceptable by a reactionary Professor Huber:
These were vulnerable spots on the otherwise well-
armed man, well suited to lead the Social Democratic Party
to urge caution. – “The year 1848
introduced the young Lassalle to socialism, and that,
what he later set up as a worker agitator was merely a
Reverberation weakened by the long-term reaction
of what was sought to achieve on a much larger scale in 1848
Lassalle was one of the workers’ leaders who
So anyone who believes that in 1863 he was
founded a new religion, knows the history
history of the last thirty years. – “Would Lassalle
– not to associate with women from the bourgeoisie and aristocracy–

*) “Revelations about the tragic end of Ferdinand
Lassalle's“. Schleiz, 1868.

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driven, but less arrogance towards the daughters of the
People and therefore, if he were to marry
had to (!) get along with a girl from the working class
If we had gotten married in this situation, everything would have been different.
He would probably still be alive today. But he had
aristocratic customs with democratic belief
nisse. His inner contradictions destroyed him.
Although he finally tried to get away from Countess Hatzfeld,
but he now decided to make himself
to bind him to an aristocratic woman who makes a fool of him
held."

In fact, the real motive behind Lassalle's
The only thing that dominated my life was vanity, and it drove
him to death. Immeasurable vanity, such as
his people, let him successively the
Seize the most diverse, as scholars, poets,
Politicians and agitators try to lure him into
all sorts of inconsistencies and changes. What he
did and drove, wrote and spoke, everything had a

theatrical touch, everything was aimed at the effect
For the worker, he had no
a heart like the bourgeoisie; he looked haughty
down on him and took out his moods on him,
he only used him as a means for his ambitious
purposes. Nevertheless, he served the cause, he was, whether
probably without religion and morality, a tool in
the hand of the idea. Of great fluency, inventive
rically in slogans, but he lacked the popular

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eloquence, he remained partly unknown to the masses.
Just as doctrinaire and cumbersome is he
in his writings, which even the educated
little appeal. On the other hand, he excels in spirit
and knowledge far the Manchester “economists”
and in particular Mr Schulze-Delitzsch, and
In the history of science, he is considered
Marx. From the “liberal”
By the way, both of them, because they are Jews,
always treated with great respect.

Lassalle has shaken up the masses, and since then
the social democratic movement is no longer
After the agitator’s death, the
“General German Workers’ Association”; it
Various sects were formed, which bitterly
fought against the regime; numerous workers’ leaders emerged
pretenders who shamelessly compete against each other
triguir and offered many a disgusting spectacle.
Nevertheless, the agitation made rapid progress;
The “stomach question” no longer came from the daily
order. At the beginning of 1865, the “high-
revered teacher of the people” by the workers
summoned to the court; they were arrested because of the coalition
right to speak to them, accuse them of lying, and they
could only escape abuse by fleeing

naan DZ as

In the House of Representatives, the conservative
Party for the demands of the workers, and also
the government showed itself to be inclined towards them; on the
Progressive benches, on the other hand, were filled with lamentations
cry about the alliance with the Communists, through
which they wanted to crush the “liberal” party.
Even men like Twesten and Waldeck, pure honorable

characters, became concerned. "We can may help some workers, but not the profession", said Twesten. "The solution to the social question is not yet time," said Waldeck. Mr. But Schulze groaned: "Unleash the beast not!"

The workers rightly turned against the "Educational fraud", whereby they claim that the "high-revered teachers of the people" material received listic worldview was exploited to great effect. The tanner Hasenclever, later president of the "General German Workers' Association", said in a club speech in Solingen: The equal Education of workers can begin in the next generation, and only thereby brought about that the people are given better food; the worker's table should be as good as the

of the bourgeoisie, only then would the vaunted Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud, II. 18

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Education. – And the party organ, the Pe dene: krat", it was heard:

"The struggle of the liberal bourgeoisie against the Christian thum has become a blatant inconsistency. Because Whoever takes away the heaven from the people must take away the earth. – "You miserable Pharisees from the Free communities and the liberal citizenry, who give the people the consolation of pious faith snatched away: heaven is over – we reclaim the earth!" |

At the end of 1864, Mr Schulze founded his Friends, Alwin Soergel and with the progressive Member of Parliament, District Court Judge a. D. Rudolph Parri-sius the German Cooperative Bank in Berlin, which primarily "meets the needs of the self-aid based German economic and business cooperatives after bank credit as much as Capital, ur- originally only 270,000 thalers, was increased in 1868 to 500,000 Thaler, increased to 850,000 Thaler in 1870, and For this purpose a Commandite was established in Frankfurt am Main.

Since then, the shares have been listed on the stock exchange, and Although the statute prohibits speculative transactions by the bank prohibited, but took part in the dizzy period full share, she also operated the agiotage and the Founded according to all the rules of the art. In 1871 Mr Schulze and his comrades closed the Capital

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to 2 million, 1872 to 3 million Thaler Both times the new shares were issued with a high premium; in 1872 the 50 percent interim certificates at 115, which is a price of 130, and they drove it to 150, which is a Course of 200. Today this 50% centige interim certificate, which at that time was worth 100 Thaler was paid, only 40 thalers, because the full share noted about 90.

In addition to this wild agiotage, the German cooperative bank in the era of fraud still a number of predominantly bad start-ups and Emissions:

- 1) City bank in Berlin. Founded in February 1873 with 1 million Thaler basic capital, by Alwin Soergel, Otto Soergel, Rudolph Parrisius, Siegmund Weill, City Councillor Meyer Magnus, City Councillor Joh. Georg Halske, City Councillor Otto Kunz, Rudolf Bensemann, Ferd. Reichenheim and Ludwig Hache in Berlin. Had absolutely no purpose, found no employment and entered January 1874 after major losses in Liquidation.
- 2) Königstadt Brewery in Berlin. Founded on May 19th 1871 by Alwin Soergel and Anton Securius in Berlin, Johannes Kämpf in Halle. Supervisory Board members: Arnold Witkowski, Louis Feig and Heinrich Booss in Berlin, Deputy City rath Hausmann in Brandenburg. "Auditors": Carl Weber and Otto Penzhorn in Berlin. "First shareholder": E. Schlesinger (S. Mossner & Co.) in Berlin. The establishment was the unfortunate shareholders for the colossal sum of

18*

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1,050,000 Thaler were transferred, and the company with 800,000

Thalers in shares and 412,000 Thalers in mortgages.
December 1872 it was decided "400,000 to 600,000 thalers"
to issue new shares, which only the approaching crash
The previous owner, Julius Busse, became director.
For the "first financial year" of 4 months (ö), nominal
10% dividend distributed, driving the shares up to 120.
Now the course is about 20.

3) Admiralsgartenbad, swimming pool in Berlin.
founded in September 1872 by Rudolph Parrisius, Rudolf Bense-
mann, master builder Walter Kyllmann, Dr. med. Wilh. Engman,
Dr. Alex. Jürgens, Dr. Bodinus and Albert Brockhoff, Editor
the "Berliner Börsenzeitung" in Berlin. Actiencapital
500,000 Thaler and about 200,000 Thaler mortgages. Dividends-
the 0. course still about 5.

4) Halle'sche Creditanstalt. Founded August 1872
with 1 million Thaler shares. Supervisory Board: Attorney
Lau, Simon Lipmann and Adolf Rosenstein in Berlin,
Geh. Commerzienrath Stephan (Stephan & Schmidt) in Königs-
berg i. Pr., Th. Eisentraut, W. Zörn (Zörn & Steinert),
H0 Brandt (Brandt & Lölöff) in Halle, State Council of Economics
Schäper in Wanzleben. The 40 percent interim certificates
were introduced at 104, i.e. at the course of 110, and for
the first financial year of 4 months (!) nominally 61/, %
Dividend distributed, 1873 resulted in 0, and April 1874 decided
you get the resolution.

5) Rhenish-Westphalian Cooperative Bank in
Cologne. Founded in March 1872 with 500,000 Thaler shares.
September 1873, the Supervisory Board decided to increase the
2,600,000 thalers; but only 316,000 thalers were
taken. Last dividend 0. Price once 110, now about 40.

6) Halle'sche Maschinenfabrik. (See p. 89). Shares
capital 300,000 thalers. Course approx. 60.

7) Koerbisdorf sugar factory. (See p. 192). Shares

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capital 900,000 thalers and 900,000 thalers mortgages. Course |
once 120, now about 20.

All these foundings and emissions occurred
under the "supervision" of Mr Schulze-Delitzsch, who
for his royalties, and alongside him acted
as "administrative council", except for those at the city bank
mentioned gentlemen Meyer Magnus, Joh. Georg Halske,
Otto Kunz, Rudolf Bensemann, Ferd. Reichenheim,

also the MPs Dr. Buhl in Deidesheim
and lawyer Schenck in Wiesbaden.

But that is not enough. To avoid a screaming
To alleviate this need, arose during the swing
delperiode a second bank for cooperatives,
which was formed exactly according to the pattern of the previous one
and also refer to Schulze-Delitzsch's principles
cipien. On March 10, 1871, Jacob
Ball, Gustav Thölde, Gustav Röhl, Member of Parliament
Dr. Georg von Bunsen and Member of Parliament, City Council
Head of the Order Dr. Wolfgang Strassmann in Ber-
lin, Julius Kugel (Dicke & Kugel) in Lüdenscheid the
Central Bank for Cooperatives, with 500,000
Thaler Actien. The first supervisory board members included:
Lawyer Ewald Hecker, who drafted the statute
Wilh. Itzinger (Riess & Itzinger),
Salomon Ball, Isidor Blumenthal and Robert Bau-

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man; and the directors were: Ferdinand
Strahl and Carl Stöter. The original determination
which speculative transactions are expressly prohibited.
was soon abolished, the society of "free
leeway" was granted, and now it was time to
the agiotage game and the founding.

December 1871, 500,000 thalers were manufactured
new shares, which were listed on the stock exchange at 109 each; March
In 1872 the third issue followed at a price of 110,
September 1872 the IV. Issue at the rate of
112, and the total three million thalers shares
were driven to almost 160. In 1871, 12,
1872 – 14% dividend, 1873 – 0. The balance sheet
reported a loss on effects of 112,000 thalers, and a loss of
provisions for doubtful debts and con-
assortial holdings 280,000 thalers; and the shares
fell until about 60 July 1874 it was decided to
Dissolution of society, against the will of many
Shareholders, and the public sale of the shares
pieces. Instead, you move to a free-hanging
sale, and as one of the supervisory board members
When he objected, he was, at the instigation of the
Liquidators: Gustav Thölde, Carl Stöter and Ferd.
Strahl was thrown out of office and charged with insult
judge, even threatened with the public prosecutor!

From start-ups and issues, this famous cooperative bank, except for the Rheinisch-Westphälischen Genossenschaftsbank, which they in community with the Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank by Soergel, Parrisius & Co., also says the following:

1) Berliner Bauvereinsbank. Founded February 1872 by Jacob Ball, Max Mossner, Julius Guttentag, Hermann Geber, Reinhold Alex. Seelig, Julius Wolff jun., Eugen Riess, Wilh. Itzinger, Gustav Thölde, Commerzienrath Gilka and Baurath Waesemann in Berlin. Share capital 2 million Thaler. Dividends from 1872 to 1875: 11, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and resp. 0% . Went into liquidation in May 1876. The price of 110 fell from 1875 to about 25.

2) Dortmunder Actien-Brauerei, formerly Herberz & Co. Founded in September 1872 by RA Seelig in Berlin, and the unfortunate shareholders for 1 million thalers, without the Stocks, transferred! Share capital 900,000 thalers; plus to 400,000 Thaler mortgages!! Supervisory Board: Lawyer Storp in Hagen, Heinrich Mauritz in Iberdingen, Heinrich Herberz in Dortmund, Hermann Gratweil and Ferd. Strahl in Berlin. The shareholders called for an "investigation commission", and the founders or previous owners could be moved, a sum of 100,000 or 200,000 Thaler. Nevertheless, the exchange rate fell from 1875 to 7 and is now – –?

3) Leipzig-Gaschwitz-Meuselwitz Railway. June In 1872, the Central Bank opened cooperative and at Riess & Itzinger 780,000 Thaler five percent priority ty ordinary shares were issued at $89\frac{1}{2}\%$ and listed the same At the end of 1876 there were still about 60.

4) Rostock sugar factory. (See p. 191). 700,000 Thaler shares and 600,000 Thaler mortgages. Cours once 105, now about 0.

5) Berliner Pappenfabrik. (See p. 179). 900,000 Thaler shares and 250,000 Thaler mortgages. Cours once 120, now about 60.

6) Joint Stock Company for Public Transport.
founded in March 1873 by Wilhelm Horn, Gustav Röhll, Gustav Thölde, Carl Stöter, Ferd. Strahl and lawyer Ewald Hecker in Berlin with 2 million Thaler shares. The 40 per-cent interim notes were issued & 118, which represents a Price of 125 means dividends never. After the Share capital "reduced", the full share is quoted at about 30.

7) Hagen cast steel works. (See p. 76). 750,000 Thaler shares and 130,000 Thaler mortgages. Cours once 110, now about 5.

8) United Bischweiler Cloth Factories. 120,000 thalers. Shares and 200,000 Thaler mortgages. Originally price 106, now 1 letter.

The two cooperative banks & la Schulze-Delitzsch, and the foundations they made and emissions cost the affected shareholders Losses that together amount to 12 to 13 million Thaler. If the audience here the name of the well-known "highly revered" folk friends who, as founders and administrators, councils appeared, it is certainly excusable and deserves regret. Unfortunately, it has had similar experiences

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also at the Schulze'sche Creditvereine and so-called commercial and cooperative banks, several of which, as a result of embezzlement, dissolute economy and wild stock market speculation, collapsed. Although Mr Schulze as "Advocate of German Cooperatives" annually with large figures on the cooperative movement, which in 1875 allegedly had 1,360,000 members, with a turnover of 2600 million marks, understood – but nevertheless the whole "self-help" is in ridicule and disrepute, and Mr Schulze is now only for a social quack. Even less is he as a politician. He, who once dared to say that he wanted "To drive out Prussia's great power thrills", and the 1866 declared: "Not a penny for this ministry!" – he has also become a quiet man in Parliament and lets his chest voice here only

rarely heard. Instead, he presides over the "Gesell-
Society for the Dissemination of Popular Education", and in addition
He is working with the sweat of their brow,
Founders, such as Mayor Miquel, Justice Councillor
Makower, Dr. Dr. Friedrich Ham-
macher etc. Mr. Hammacher also does special work in
Women's Education and Employment; and in the Committee
of the Letteverein, which pursues similar goals, sit

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Attorney Hecker and Mr. Julius Schweitzer, the
Stock exchange editor of the "Nationalzeitung.")

Although Mr Schulze is still among the living
walks, he no longer rules as "King
in the social realm", but he has abdicated and
his throne to the Jewish progressive,
Dr. Max Hirsch, who founded
Community with his friend Franz Duncker,
following the example of the English Trades Unions, which
German Trade Union Association and appointed himself
"Association lawyer" of the same. As such,
he stopped the Walden strike that broke out in late 1869.
castle in Silesia. 6000 miners laid the
Work, and 1000 migrated to Commando
by Max Hirsch, who within his party is in favor of
the strikers collected 26,000 thalers. Soon
these and the workers' own savings
and after about six weeks they saw each other

*) Mr. Schweitzer founded the company in 1875, shortly before his
Anniversary, in connection with Commerzienrath Otto Janke, broker
Martin Stettiner, Rentier Jacques Meyer and others the "Berli-
nerBuchdruckerei-Actien-Gesellschaft". The same
follows the purpose of training girls to be typesetters, and since
it is of a real nature, it has as basic capital only the modest
the sum of 27,000 thalers was thrown out. Mr. Schweitzer

himself subscribed 500 marks, so it is not a special
Risk taken.

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forced to make peace with the mine owners close. Mr. Hirsch, when in August 1872 the 2000 workers of the Pflug'sche Waggonfabrik (see p. 53); but only 2000 thalers were contributed here, and therefore The strike was over after just four weeks. Although the trade unions are still entirely based on Manchesterly ground, and generally very harmless nature, which is why they are not particularly thrive, they were nevertheless rejected by some die-hard "Economists" referred to as "guild associations" net, which tend towards "commercial unfreedom". Mr. Ludwig Bamberger seems to have mentioned it in his book "The Workers' Question" (Stuttgart, 1873) not with favorable eyes, and of course he reprimands the assistance which the "Association Attorney" provides to those Strikes. But Mr Max Hirsch, when he Anyone who allows himself to make such jokes is a real Manchester man, for whom the "liberals" are not to be feared When he delivered his candidate speech for the last Reichstag, he apologized for supporting those Strikes as youth pranks, he explained the acquisition of the railways by the state for a "socialist idea" (), and also wanted to change the trade regulations he knows little has changed. If the "organ for

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Everyone" as the cause of the current crisis "the misfortune of billions", Mr. Hirsch, although employees of the same Reform Jewish schen "Volkszeitung", a different opinion. He finds a connection between the decline in the industry and the three-year period of service, which young man from becoming a professional perfect. – – As you can see, the researchers think schrittler to stop the military budget "Conflict". 'But verily, against Mr. Deer, even Mr Schulze was a big Man, and you understand that the new "King in social empire" among the workers is still far finds less appeal.

The "liberals" deny the existence of the "social question" at all, and if they should exist, they believe in the | Cooperatives of Schulze-Delitzsch everything necessary, and with the trade unions of Max Hirsch the To have done the utmost. Not so the others Parties which challenge the legitimacy of social

movement and the danger it poses.
Mr Wagener, the actual social policy
ker of the Conservatives, has partly on his own
Hand, partly on behalf of Bismarck, with the

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He never lost touch, several times a cross
against the Manchester economy,
and thereby the “liberal” party in anger and
In 1865 he had the private
lecturer Dr. E. Dühring, who was rewarded with a
Professorship is said to have been promised, a thought-provoking
write a paper on the social conditions of the time
and the same will appear in print afterwards, which will lead to
gave rise to an annoying lawsuit. In
Parliament he has the Manchester freedoms of the
Freedom of trade, freedom of movement, unrestricted
Marriage etc. revealed in all its nakedness
and demonstrated that they only belong to the
industry and capital, not the small craftsman
and benefit the worker. Mainly
to overthrow Wagener, who served as a councilor in the state
sterium was to receive the presentation to the king, led
Lasker on February 7, 1873, the bold comedy of
“Revelations” by sharing some founder dilettantes
aunts of the conservative party,
against it with no syllable of the professional bloody
Founding group, whose united
“Liberals” enjoy. Wagener, as founder of the
Pomeranian Central Railway by the virtuous Las-
ker, had to say goodbye, he

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but appeared the next year, with his aide,
Rudolph Meyer, at the Social Policy Congress
to Eisenach, where he in a fairly transparent manner
acted as an emissary of Prince Bismarck. In
As a result, the “liberal” press raised again
a bone-piercing cry of sorrow.
The orgy which the founders and stockbrokers
after the war with France, and at
who are the spokesmen and “economists” of the united
ten “liberals” played such an outstanding role,
raised concerns even within his own camp.
Mr. HB Oppenheim at the end of 1871 in the “National-
newspaper” (No. 573): “The economic freedom

party has recently achieved such brilliant victories
worn (!) and is the final fulfillment of its pro-
gramme so close (!!) that the younger
Supporters of the same may well be reeling.
From this intoxication a doctrine has emerged which
transform the state into a joint-stock company and
his great tasks to the minimum demanders
It denies the moral nature of the
State and regards it only as a necessary
The government, however, seemed
hardly understand what was going on around her. November
In 1871, the Prussian Ministry of Commerce held conferences

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References to the “Discussion on social policy issues
gen”, which mainly included Manchester people,
including founders and stockbrokers such as Dr. Fried-
rich Hammacher, Commerzienrath Benjamin Lieber-
man etc., were loaded, and of course
Nevertheless, that shameless
Orgy gradually gave rise to an opposition, namely
the same from science. Our Manchester-
The “economists” are mainly journalists,
who only know what they, one from the other,
learned; they move forever in the same
Thought circles and swear by the founder of the
Free Trade School, which they only very superficially
know them personally; their own studies are
nor do they take part in the
Research by third parties. They master
the press, while the actual scientists
who hold professorships at the universities.
From the professors of economics,
namely by the combative younger ones, now went
the opposition to the Manchester economy and
the capitalist rule. There appeared, just
during the period of dizziness, a series of writings
by Gustav Schmoller, Adolf Wagner, Hermann Rös-
ler, Gustav Schönberg and others, all of whom more or less

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less for the working classes against the bourgeois
geisie, the naked self-interest in the people-
economy against moral and humane principles
and against the abuse of the “free con-
currenz” legal restrictions. These were

dangerous opponents, and Mr HB Oppenheim called them immediately "Chair Socialists" In this regard drawing was a suspicion, a denunciation: the teachers of the student youth were Government denounced as socialists. In the "Nationalzeitung", as in the new edition by Mr Paul Lindau founded "Present", in which quden and Jewish comrades were attacked on attack; Mr HB Oppenheim accused the Professor Adolf Wagner, who for reasons of well-being nungsnth, rent evasion and usury in houses and construction sites, even the "Communism" (see p. 156); and Ludwig Bamberger, who likes to revel in titles"), wrote in his witty and humorous manner an article "Romanticism in the Chair of Popular economy" (No. 37 and 38 of the "Present" of

*) See "Deutsche Rundschau", First Year 1874/75, Issue 4 "On the Embryology of Banking Law", and Issue 6 "On the Birth of the Banking Act",

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1872), in which he described the "Cathedral Socialists" as enthusiasts and utopians.

Adolf Wagner's answer: "Open letter to Mr. HB Oppenheim" (Berlin, 1872) is less of a divine more than of boyish coarseness, but especially in the tone that was necessary here. Only in The author goes too far on one point by his opponent in favor of his comrades When comparing with the Mr Ludwig Bamberger, Alexander Meyer, Braun-Wiesbaden etc. can only win HB Oppenheim; he has learned something decent, he is busy not with this and that, it is exclusively literary and in a specific field active, and he shows much more impartiality and modesty. Nor is he in his writings so pale and so boring, such as Bamberger and Lasker, but his language is full of content and Precision, simple, clear and fluid. From 1861 to In 1864 he edited with skill and prudence the "German Yearbooks", which mainly to certain employees, including through the dreary treatises of the then rising Mr. Lasker on the Constitution, Legal

protection and police violence etc. and by the, their
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because of the terrible style, the almost unreadable aesthetic
tic article by JL Klein, the Israelite
Power genius and Jewish Shakespeare. HB Oppen-
home is just less lucky because fewer daring
ity than Messrs Lasker and Bamberger. These,
his students, so to speak, had long been sitting in the par-
lament; he, on the other hand, managed to
of waiting and toiling, after he had finished with the
tolerance of an ant in countless constituencies.
dirt, only in 1874, and that for the ominous country
chen Reuss older line to penetrate the Reichstag;
and here he had barely warmed up, he had to
He was defeated in the new elections in January-
1877 against an obscure Social Democrat. For-
true, it is in the fate of this man who
today be patronized by Lasker and Bamberger
must be something tragic!

1871, Professor Adolf Wagner gave a speech
about the social question on the so-called "church-
October meeting of evangelical men",
which was soon dubbed "Muckercon" by the Manchester people.
gress". In the autumn of 1872, the
"Cathedral Socialists", as they now called themselves,
their like-minded people to Eisenach – Heinrich
von Treitschke had co-signed the invitation –

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and October 1873 the "Association for Social-" was founded here.
politics". A telling name. The economic
Economic issues should no longer be discussed, as the "Liberal
rals" still preach today, the political under-
but are placed on an equal footing with them and
But the club that
Scholars and laymen, men of science and
of practical life, from the outset
composed of all possible party elements.
The first president was Professor Gneist, who
Rubberman; participated in the debates
the trade unionists Max Hirsch and Franz Duncker,

Jewish lawyers and Jewish bankers, as well as outstanding founders, such as Geh. Oberregierungsrat Dr. Engel and factory owner Wilh. Borchert jun. from Berlin, Adolf Samter from Königsberg i. Pr. etc. Despite all this, the "Association for Social Policy" aroused the Manchester people were terrified and became never tired of denouncing him and of envying him. At the beginning of 1874, when the economic hardship began to stir, Professor Gustav Schmoller from Strasbourg in the Singakademie Berlin gave an important lecture, which was also attended by Empress attended: "The social question and the

Prussian State". The speaker declared himself against
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the outdated theory that wealth and poverty,
Luxury and misery from the different talents

of the individual, and said among other things:

"Was the Greek slave in Rome less skilled, less industrious, less educated than his brutal ignorant the Lord? Are the owning classes the only ones today? ultimately gifted? – "No, the historical origin of the social classes, like the beginning of history in general, the violence. – "The social movement which in France which brought about the revolution of 1789, is not And this is primarily thanks to the Prussian state and the social policy of its great Kings. They protected the peasant class from mistreatment, from protected from expulsion from his land, giving him a firm right to his landed property, freed him from burdens and feudal duties liberated. For two centuries, the state power has fought for this great goals with the higher classes, and thereby saved the small property, and thus probably our entire social future. Also in the area of urban and commercial life was the activity of the royalty and civil service a struggle against class domination community of the property owners, a bold stand for equal Law and equal taxation, for the elimination of all privileges legien, for the upliftment of the little people. For them houses were built and schools established; the spinner and weaver raw materials, credit and sales were created. Millions and Millions were made from the time of the Great Elector to

on the death of Frederick the Great in a way which certain school theories of the present day as well as some would have to call anything other than socialist if they were to knowledge of the historical development of the Prussian state. – “The inexhaustible capital of love and trust, which the Prussian Royal

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thum still has today in the broad mass of the people, has its roots not only in German politics but also in Hohenzollern – because for them only the made sense – than in the social policy just described.”

Schmoller presents this old Prussian social policy the new reform introduced by the United Liberals German Manchester policy, which he even

aptly characterized:

“The economic ideal of the new era was believed to be achieved by formal legal and tax equality, Freedom of land, acquisition and settlement It was expected that now the Everyone can help themselves. If there are thousands of people somewhere. proletarians were in a state of unrest, it was decided the chimney, bar and pharmacy trades are still not free enough. The dull complaints that come from the social Discontent arose, the purely political leaders sought by extending the electoral, association, assembly cessation of migration.”

From Manchester politics, Schmoller from the materialism and egoism of the sitting, today's social question has arisen, the bitterness of the fourth estate. And the green the obviously dishonest acquisition of large wealth, the sense of justice of the masses had to be ends. The kingdom cannot more directly the leadership of the lower classes take, but the government must in the fight a neutral position between capital and labor

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assert itself, and it must vigorously oppose the
the overwhelming influence that the parliamentary
ten as in the press the large private railways, the
large banks and stock companies that have large
Industry with its paid, well-trained agents
The dangers of the social future cannot
The tip can only be broken off by
the royal and civil service, supplemented by the
best elements of parliamentarism, the initiative
to a major social reform legislation
How the kingdom managed to conquer the
ten-year struggle to save the Third Estate
and to raise it, it must now the dispute of the fourth
class with the other classes, the
fourth estate harmoniously again in the state and
social organism.

This speech was frank, but also
loyal and patriotic; she breathed warm feelings
acceptance and faithful understanding for the well-being of
working classes, but also equally noble classical
Calm and complete scientific impartiality.

While the lectures in the
Singakademie by the entire press regularly
reported, the "liberal" newspapers observed
this time there was deep silence. Instead, the speech

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printed in the April issue of von Treitschke und Wehren-
pfennig published "Prussian Yearbooks",
The magazine "Neuer Socialdemokrat" also published
a partial reprint, and now the
The storm broke out. Bamberg residents and comrades shouted that
this is a socialist fiery speech; the liberal
Press called the author a "temple desecrator
in the social realm" and called the Minister of Culture;
yes "individual voices seemed very inclined to support the
sentence to the father's eye of the public prosecutor
len". But the strongest thing was that Professor Hein-
rich von Treitschke. Probably at the insistence
of the Manchester people, and for this an atonement
To grant him this, he undertook to take his friend and
long-time employee, Gustav Schmoller, in the
the same "Prussian Yearbooks" and
to formally deny it. For this purpose,
He published in the July and September issue (1874) of his newspaper
two articles under the famous title "The

Socialism and its patrons".

Mr. von Treitschke has less
as a scholar and professor, as a keynote speaker and
journalist, and you can do all your work
activity a declamatory one. All his speeches
and fonts are of beautiful form, ideal curve

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and rich jewelry, and they have for the multitude
much enchanting; but this high sustained tone,
This abundance of images and sentences must be
the duration is tiring and exhausting, and in
In comparison, the author offers too little position
tives; his real force is pompous words
and dazzling phrases. Yes, it happens to him
well, that he says more and says different things than he
actually wants to say and should say that he is in
blind zeal far beyond the set goal-
shoots, proves the opposite and beats himself.
Evidence of this is provided by the articles "The Socialist
mus and its patrons".

Mr. von Treitschke, who in November 1871 in a
Parliamentary speech about the disappearance of ideal attitudes
complained, and quite clearly pointed out the activities of the
Founder and stock market fraudster; the autumn
In 1872 the invitation of the "Cathedral Socialists" to
first Eisenach Conference, says
about this point in those articles
no different from Gustav Schmoller, against whom he
zealous. Listen:

"Our citizenry has lost a lot, a lot in the
recent years, has succumbed to the temptations of a
Era of feverish speculation has not held up well; many
new fortunes have been created, from unclean hands through

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reprehensible means have been accumulated, and in a part of the
The press reveals the greed of these circles, the Shylocks
Character of the worse elements of our Judaism often
in ugly meanness. – "Among all social evils,
stances of the present day, no one has influenced public opinion so
passionately excited, like the monstrous fraudulent deals

of the associated capital. Even today, after the great increase collapse, the insulted public sense of justice feels by no means satisfied. A thorough history of this period of fever would be a service to society; the German conscience rebels against that shameful To sink their hustle and bustle in Lethe, as the satiated founders The worst sinners have has long since pulled its head out of the noose, and our Criminal law offers only inadequate weapons, as it had to a decision of the Supreme Court has just been obtained to establish the simple principle: a founder is guilty of fraud if he estimates the value of the Company overstated the value of items purchased has! – “Certainly, cosmopolitan big capital is beginning bold start-ups only with the prospect of big profits, as Mr Löwenfeld just said with praiseworthy impartiality admitted; but then the audience must also Be able to appreciate the magnitude of this gain and the true To get to know the character of his selfless benefactors – “The dominance of big capital is very evident conspicuous in our tax system; it remains the task of the Financial policy the enormous and so often completely unproductive Profits from the stock market game of effective taxation submit.”

Mr von Treitschke strongly condemns the Era of dizziness, and he speaks so unconditionally of the “Superiority of big capital.” But in the same

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He also apologizes to the founders again, in the manner of the stock market lawyers and manchester “economists”, through the immense stupidity of the public; he praises the press that Immediately after the foundings “everywhere in the public opinion, a very strong reaction the moral feeling that the venal stock exchange papers fell into general contempt”*); he asks very unwillingly: “When has there ever been a economic class exploited the state for its own benefit, since the Hohenzollerns conquered the brazen rock of their kingdom thums?” He comfortingly assures: “Policy tic talent and political ambition are found conspicuously rare among the upstarts of the stock market. We have the justice of our legislation to be carefully protected from the widespread Middle influence of big capital; a rule of the

*) Where, Mr. von Treitschke, was that when you were in July and September 1874 when these articles were written, had this already happened? It was not until December 1874 that the "Gartenlaube" began, as the first and only newspaper of importance, the founders and founders comrades, and soon the "loving" ral" press, the leaders of the Liberal Party shouted about "Slander", preached Bamberger, Miquel and Lasker against the "Delatorenthum", and the "fine stock market papers", which as before asserting their influence, threateningly demanded the entry face the "founder hunt"!

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-Wallet but is not in Germany's close (!!) view."

Mr. von Treitschke, who was involved in the dispute between Manchester people and academic socialists to the judge, is still entirely based on Manchester soil, and takes in all essential points for the Manchesterthum party. "The natural course of modern large-scale industry leads to create great wealth," he says calmly. He declares himself against the "social question" – "this hawkish expression nine-apocalyptic 'Leonine invention'; he rejects the term "bourgeoisie", and does not want to speak of a "fourth Stande", at least nothing about an "emancipation" of the fourth estate, which, in his opinion, has long been carried out. The civil society ity is a class order that cannot be abolished can be – and that's it! The sentence: the 'historical origin of social classes is the Violence – is a socialist "fire word"; the Expression "the disinherited classes" is "the street speeches borrowed from the Social Democrats" – and therefore Mr. von Treitschke calls his former friend, Gustav Schmoller, a "patron of socialism", "The German Social Democracy is really so black,

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as they are formed by the majority of the leaves is described," he exclaims. "Envy and greed are the Levers that she uses to free the old world from the Fishing, it lives from the destruction of every Ideals" Her faith is that of a whore; her means

bottomless meanness, grinning cheekiness, dog-like Flattery and cheeky digging. As soon as the party lament a Social Democrat speaks, "fulfills a thorough urgent smell of petroleum the high house" etc.

– No wonder that the Hamburg-based "Social Democrat" replied: Mr. von Treitschke was a "moron" who, quite rightly, never should have been allowed to "study"! Moreover, even Duncker's "Volkszeitung" the social democratic leaves that, compared to the desert Curses of the aristocratic professor, a maintained a moderate tone.

Mr. von Treitschke suffers from the error of to be too enthusiastic about the powerful and the ruling, where he often loses his composure and can become completely tactless. Jakob Venedey has already proved to him that in 1864 he had the incorporation Schleswig-Holstein declared impossible, in 1865 this Annexation enthusiastically preached, and in 1866 by force also nor wanted to annex his immediate fatherland Saxony.

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In his brochure "The Future of the North German Middle States" he writes about the King of Hanover: "If the blindness, instead of the soul of the defeated man, to ennoble and deepen him, to give him a source of lies and pride, then it is sinful to spare the blind man." – Well! answers him Venedey; then I will not spare "the deaf Junker in professor's coat, called Heinrich von Treitschke". Yes, Mr. von Treitschke has been performing the same "jugglery" for years, which he so cruelly accused George V. He cannot hear what is going on around him, he is stone deaf to the misfortune to be, and yet he regularly lets himself be in the Reichstag and gives long pompous speeches, of whom he himself does not hear a word, and the also become increasingly incomprehensible to the listener, cause discomfort and torment! Mr. von Treitschke is involved in almost every personal contact hindered, and yet he wants to meet the needs of the people, the situation of the working classes, the struggle of the Know the parties!

After he had described in that paper the Chair of Sociology After having thoroughly processed the lists, he suddenly finds that between them and the Manchester people "a "deep fundamental contradiction no longer exists";

and he explains: both directions are determined to “to complement each other, not to fight each other.” Man. should just keep in touch with the be-- sitting classes, their moods and preferences judge with due consideration. Very Gustav Schmoller aptly replies: Then we set the motto over our writings: “Wash my fur, but don’t get me wet!” – But what happened! The “Cathedral Socialists” who made good attempts, made on their last Club days, October 1875, in Eisenach completely halted and followed the advice of Mr. von Treitschke, by deciding with the Manchester people “Contact” and the Jewish “Silesian Press” reported the happy event to the world

with the following words:

“In view of the result of this year’s economic scientific congress in Munich and the appearance of Dr. Rudolph Meyers in Eisenach, was appointed to the committee of the association for social policy the expediency of a merger with the Committee of the Economic Congress in discussed the customs issue and finally decided to Committees, the Association for Social Policy planned to hold its next annual meeting (1876) and its members would take the next annual economic congress, if the Economic Congress in 1877 was cancelled and the Members of his committee at the meeting scheduled for this year

2: 903: 2

next annual meeting of the association: for social policy. Also for the later Both assemblies should alternate year after year. This proposal of the Eisenach Committee was accepted by the Berlin members of the Standing Committee of the Congress German economists agreed. The main achievement of The achievement of this result is due to Lasker, who his personal acquaintance and his position in economic questions the most suitable person to mediate On behalf of the Eisenach Committee,

Prof. Brentano in Breslau with Lasker the negotiations, and Lasker sat down with Braun and the other Heads of the Economic Congress.

In a few days, the decision of the Association for Social policy of its President Nasse to the standing committee of the Economic Congress officially communicated and be accepted by this person."

Yes, the great inevitable Lasker took over the mediation and carried it out, as he also always conveyed with luck, for example when his Friends Ludwig Bamberger, Eugen Richter etc. by careless statements run the risk of in front of the muzzle of a gun. He is really the "most suitable personality" to mediate it", he makes all compromises, and he knows everything, which is uncomfortable and threatening to Manchester will be eliminated from the world.

With that resolution, the "Association for Socialpolitik" declared itself dead, and he is on

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went to the "Congress of German Economists", which is presided over by the great founder Dr. Karl Braun, and which consists mainly of founders and Founding members such as Bamberger, Hammacher, Kapp, Geh. Commerzienrath Stephan etc.

The same is the case with its offshoot, the "Volkseconomic society" in Berlin, where the blatant Manchesterism finds its expression. "The Economic society has always been for the free reign of all economic forces declared", spoke at the meeting on 25 October 1873 Mr Alexander Meyer, and he claimed at that time

boldly: the crisis in America is in a A period of barely three weeks gone without leaving any painful traces – just because the government did not

Mr David Born, founder of the "Land acquisition and building association on Actien® – Cours once 200, now about 15 – meant: the big Calamity. The problem is that the people's addiction to gambling is to blame. Mr. Otto Hübner, multiple founder, praised the shares societies, without which "our current development (!) would not have been possible. In the meeting of 21 February 1874, Mr. Kammergerichtsrath pleaded

Hugo Keyssner, simultaneously member of the supervisory board of both

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competing chemical factories
Leopoldshall and United Leopoldshall (see p.
227 ff.) for maintaining the famous Actien-
law of 11 June 1870; and he found lively
Approval from Dr. Eduard Wiss, the assistant of
Heinrich Quistorp, as well as a Mr. Neumann,
who also opposed a change in the law
declared and solemnly assured: only one
“greater economic education” could
Protect the public from harm. – Education, “Education
ment progress” are preferably the Manchester
ical “economists”, and therefore these
also, as the “Volkswirth” of the “Vossische Zeitung”
(No. 172 de 1876) boasted that the “social elite”,
the “new nobility of the intellectual and personal
politically and economically active Europe”, the global
famous Cobden Club in London, where he was a member
He includes Jews and founders of all countries
counts.

Unfortunately, the maintenance and dissemination of the “folk
economic education” will not help against the
Social Democrats, who always threatened the bourgeoisie
With the general
and direct suffrage, which in 1866 Count Bismarck

the “liberals” and that Mr.
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 20

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von Treitschke described as one of the two errors,
which the great statesman ever committed,
the workers had achieved what Lassalle had hoped for them
demanded, they entered the Reichstag, and with every
New election they appear here in greater numbers. Wol screamed
On November 8, 1871, Mr. Lasker said: Only
the cowardice of the bourgeoisie of Paris would have
rule of the Commune; the
Social Democrats in Berlin or elsewhere in Germany-
country to perform a similar spectacle, the “honest
and property-owning citizens” would beat them “with clubs
But afterwards the brave man got

Tribune of the People feared, and struck the killing with the baton from the stenographic report. The Social Democrats are also already in Parliament feared people, and the "liberals" are caught in a Horror of universal suffrage. The big Wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870 hindered the Spread of social democracy; for this, the political and judicial persecutions, which she has suffered since then, especially the shameless Activities of the founders and stockbrokers, the plundering of the people and the subsequent economic economic crisis has fed them extraordinarily and The founding period

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The "era of slander" did not follow, but rather on the founders and fraudsters the – Social- democrats, and they describe the natural Reaction.

Although Manchester and the national liberalism, to which the vast majority the founder and stockbroker admits that the actual religion of the Jews, but recruit from the chosen people also the leaders of all other political and social parties. Professor Steel, which the old conservatives still was a Semite. The industrialist and Wholesaler Friedenthal, who was the chief of the Free Conservatives to the ministerial bench, is of Jewish descent. Lasker and Bamberger, the Leader of the National Liberals; Max Hirsch, who against current "King in the social kingdom"; Löwe-Calbe, the former progressive man who today is among the protectionists; Sonnemann, who Spokesman of the People's Party; Marx and Lassalle, the Founders of social democracy – they all belong of the Semitic race. As a speaker of the workers, as editors of the socialist press, more Jews. One and the same Jewish family supplies

Agitators from different parties, even from different
20*

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Nations. Nathan Schlesinger, formerly the terror of the Berlin district associations, now serves under Max Hirsch at the trade unions; while his cousin, Alexander Schlesinger, as a traveling preacher of the social Democrats wandered around. Ludwig Bamberger sat in the German Reichstag and produced the coin and Banking Act, while his cousin, Karl Bamberger, in the French National Assembly as Prussian mustard eater debuted.

An astonishing versatility as the Race, also shows the individual personality. Jewish Founders and bankers are simultaneously dealing with Solution to the social question. Ludwig Bamberger wrote not only about "Reichsgold" and the Reichsbank, but also about "Berlin in Paris" and the life of Jesus by Renan (ö) – he also wrote, as mentioned earlier, a Book: "The Workers' Question". "A social question", says he in the "preliminary consideration", reasonably exists only for those who also have a social answer Nevertheless, Mr Bamberger also has his "Workers' question" no "answer", and the result his confusing and long-stemmed under-investigations is that it is a workers' issue does not exist at all, that they are only used by malicious people, such as academic socialists, trade unionists and social

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was invented by the democrats. Ludwig Bamberger has So they made things easy for themselves.

Of a similar nature is Mr Adolf Samter's "Social Theory" (Leipzig, 1875). The same if Jewish author was owner of a book in 1848 printing house in Königsberg i. Pr., and gave a »Political Monthly Calendar« at 1 Sgr., as well as the The "democratic" "Neue Königsberger Zeitung" was published. Later he became a banker, and during the Depression delära he has, in connection with the secret Commercial Councillors Moritz Simon and Emil Stephan, East Prussia with a lot of foundations thought that the predominantly very offensive character and some of whom also include the public prosecutor Already in 1872, in the middle of the founding era, he wrote "The Reform of the Monetary essence", and after the "crash" he developed a rich literary activity. His educational straight after he is on the same level as Wilhelm Oechelhäuser (see p. 161 ff), his books are in

the main thing is reading fruits, being philosophical
wanting style is a completely indigestible jargon.
There is hardly a person who has the whole
“Social Teaching”, 25 sheets of close printing in large
octav, most of them will be familiar with

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the “conclusion”, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages
and from which one can roughly deduce
what the author actually wants. The first
10 sentences put together would be with his own
In other words: “Work and property belong
together, they are through the violent behavior
of people torn apart; this separation
has survived to the present day, but is
incompatible with the new social order and has
to disappear in it.” – Herr von Treitschke,
who opposed this writing to the academic socialists
(), says quite seriously: “Here a calculated
philanthropic idea in misleading
expressed in an unscientific manner; it lacks
the clear limitation, which only gives the postulate
meaning and support.” – – The author himself concludes
as follows: “With blood and tears the
Life of individuals, as well as of humanity,
but the eternal progress that is manifested makes
the hardships recede and the social
Present-day suffering in a less glaring light
seem.” How touching and edifying this is in
from the mouth of a founder! – Mr Adolf
Samter is finally also an employee of the Paul Lindau-
ian “present”; he recently published the

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Rau-Wagner's Textbook of Political Economics
mie reviewed, and hopefully also Mr. von
Treitschke proved his “scientific nature”.

This is how we see the united “liberals”, and
namely the “liberal” Jews, on the various
areas, in a variety of roles and
Changes are taking place; and now we want to
to their actual work, to the foundations
turn around.

After the iron and steel industry, it was mainly mainly the so-called textile industry, which Founders, and which they through their misdeeds have also ruined themselves. Of the countless establishments ments that fell victim to them here,

We first look at the cloth factories and name the following:

Luckenwalder cloth and buckskin factory, otherwise CF Boenicke. Founded November 1872 by Isidor Mammoth, Gustav Mammoth, Louis Sachs and Maximilian Adler in Berlin, Gustav Boenicke, Albert Boenicke, Carl Boenicke, Hermann Boenicke and city councillor Heinrich Birner in Luckenwalde. Carl and Gustav Boenicke, the sons of the predecessor owner, took over the management. Share capital 440,000 Thaler, December 1875 reduced to 406,000 Thaler, and 160,000 Thaler mortgages. Initially only 220,000 Thaler shares were issued, and when these rose to about 125% 220,000 thalers of "young shares" were manufactured, which again the founders subscribed. Last dividends 1% and 0. Cours about 40 more.

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United Luckenwalde Cloth Factories, formerly Emisch & Schlüter, Gebr. Münnich & Co. and Gustav Laue. Founded November 1872 by Beer & Herzberg, Aron Neumann and the Allgemeine Depositenbank in Berlin. Actien-capital 570,000 Thaler and about 75,000 Thaler mortgages. Supervisory board members or "auditors": Hofrath Moritz Alberts, Hermann Leubuscher, Retired Chancellor Dr. Georg Kurs. Dividends never. July 1875, half of the shares were assassinated. Course approx. 2,

Sommerfelder Tnchfabrik, formerly Ad. Martini&Sohn. Founded September 1872 by Carl Miether, Leo Wollenberg, Julius Sternfeld and Gabriel Hermann Michaelis in Berlin, Carl Martini and Adolf Martini in Sommerfeld. Supervisory Councillors: Gustav Bath and Hugo Mammoth in Berlin. Actien-capital 900,000 Thaler (!) and 200,000 Thaler mortgages!! The first issue was only 360,000 thalers, but already After 4 months it was decided to purchase the factories of Paulig & Sohn and Paulig & Weise, and manufactured for this Purpose 540,000 thalers new shares. The first and only Dividend for the financial year of 3 months (!), which which was standardized at 12'/, % was a mere bait to to drive up the shares, which then went up to 130. Today the course is about 10.

Sommerfelder cloth factory, formerly August Fischer and Martin Fischer. Founded September 1872 by the Previous owners, the stock exchange bank for brokerage transactions, Hermann Donors and associates in Berlin. Chairman of the Supervisory raths: Julius Pickardt in Berlin. Share capital 400,000 Thaler and 100,000 thalers mortgages. Dividends never; although the Prospect 111/,°%) and Mr Fischer for the first three years at least 8°/, guaranteed. October 1875 Half of the shares were massacred. Price about 10.

New Sommerfeld cloth factory, formerly Friedrich Schmidt & Co. Founded February 1873 by Hermann Zapp

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in Frankfurt a. O. and Berlin, Franz Harenburg in Fürstenwalde, Hermann Richard Schreiber (FE Schreiber Sons) in Berlin, Robert Paulig and Friedrich Weise in Sommerfeld. 250,000 Thaler shares and 50,000 Thaler mortgages, dividends: 5.2 and 114.%. Without stock exchange price.

Niederlausitz cloth factory in Peitz, with 200,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory board: AG Böttcher. Directors: Ernst Trauschke and A. Plaumann. Dividend for 1874 – 41/,0/, April 1876 in liquidation.

Cloth factory in Alt-Forst i. L., formerly G. Thomas, Founded in January 1873 by Wilhelm Wolff and Dr. med. Philipp Herzberg in Berlin, Martin Herzberg, Carl Thomas and Friedrich Thomas in Forst. Board: the co-preparatory seat Carl Thomas, who earns a high salary. "First Auditors": Alexander Dietz and Albert Tepper in Berlin. Share capital 340,000 thalers and 100,000 thalers mortgages; whereas the real value of the factory is at most 60,000 Thaler. The previous owners, brothers Thomas, guaranteed a dividend of 8% for five years, which also up to and including 1875 through subsidies they provided was, but is still not expected to be, In such circumstances, the value of the shares is likely to be very be more questionable, and the establishment to .Gebrüder Thomas, who own that mortgage, will soon fall behind. The last general meetings were very stormy in nature.

Langensalza cloth factory, formerly Graeser Gebr. & Co. Founded October 1872, with 600,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler mortgages, from the Saxon Bank Association in Dresden and by Robert Thode & Co. in Berlin and Dresden. The previous owners: Heinrich, Julius and Bruno Gräser remained in charge. Supervisory Board: Max Berg in Göttingen,

Franz Jokusch in Gotha, Fr. Hahn in Langensalza, Georg Arnstädt and Fr. Wiedemann in Dresden. The first and only dividend for 9 months backwards and 3 months forwards

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warts was 8%, so it was artificial. While the Shares were introduced at 103, they are now about 15 more.

Saxon cloth factory, formerly Commerzienrath Fedor Zschille in Grossenhain. Founded December 1871 with 350,000 Thaler shares, of which Mr. Zschille received 150,000 Thaler "reserved". Issuers: Julius Alexander and Gebr. Meyer in Berlin. Supervisory Board: Geh. Hofrath Kohl and Commerzienrath Keller in Chemnitz, August Groos in Grossenhain, Rosenkrantz junr. (Georg Meusel & Co.) in Dresden, Ernst Meyer (Gebr. Meyer) in Berlin, H. Bodemer in Naundorf near Grossenhain, L. Grossmann-Herrmann in Bischofswerda. For the first financial year of 4!/ months, a Dividend of 12°, and so the shares were raised to 130 In 1873, the figure was 5 ½, in 1874 – 2%, in 1875 and 1876 – 0. The course is about 20.

Bautzen cloth factory and art mill, formerly CG Mörbitz. Founded March 1872 by Günther & Rudolph in Dresden, with 650,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory Board: City Councillors Reinhardt and Rudolf Heydemann, merchant Kohl, Carl Mörbitz and Advocat Tietze in Bautzen, Albert Katz in Görlitz. Last dividends 0 and 2 ½% respectively. Price approx. 30. – June 1876, Director Huschke was arrested for sentence of one year in prison, various other Officials of the company were sentenced to imprisonment and fines judges. |

Rhenish cloth factory in Aachen. Founded in 1873 with 480,000 Thaler shares, which were issued at 105 (!) and with 105,000 Thaler mortgages. Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Th. Nellesen. In 1873 the profit was 10,700 Thaler, Jacob Lippmann paid 18,000 Thaler, and so 6% dividend was distributed to shareholders. For 1875 they received 71/,%/, . Cours?

Aachen cloth factory, formerly Schéller & von Alpen.

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Founded in 1873 by W. von Lockstädt & Resag in Berlin with 430,000 Thaler shares and 21,000 Thaler mortgages.

Directors: Erich Schöller and Ulrich von Alpen. Supervisory Councillor: Commercial Councillor Robert Schöller (Joh. Peter Schöller) in Düren, C. Mehler (Nolten & Mehler), Georg Printz and Advocat lawyer Dr. Käuffer in Aachen. The 50 percent Interim certificates were issued at 105, which corresponds to a course of 110. The prospectus stated: The preliminary sitzer guarantee a dividend of at least 10%, although the purchase price (450,000 Thaler!!) by no means reached the estimate, not the slightest surcharge, and bear all the costs of setting up the company alone. – Beautiful Prospects, but things turned out differently! The first and only The financial year ended with a loss of 108,000 Thaler, and nobody thought about paying the guaranteed dividend. July 1874 was dismissed by Alpen as director, and the company entered liquidation; whereupon 1000 shares will be "gifted back" The establishment itself was acquired in October 1875 by the Father of the co-owner and Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Commerzienrath Schöller, who, it seems, is moving to Frankfurt furt a. M., for a whole 40,000 thalers! How the newspapers reported, the public prosecutor's office has finally intervened.

Hessian cloth factory in Wanfried on the Werra. founded in November 1872 with 850,000 Thaler shares, which were 1873 Windtaus & Brodtmann on the Berlin Stock Exchange Course of 105. Already in October 1873 the Concurs, and it now turns out that the founders or first subscriber to the entire share capital no penny had been paid!

Silesian cloth factory Jer. Sig. Förster & Co. in Grünberg; Limited liability company. Founded 1 July 1870. Personally liable partners: Friedrich Förster jun., August Förster, and later, when the company

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was actually already insolvent, Gustav Grawitz. Advisory board: Director Fromberg of the Silesian Bank Association and Max Alexander (Alexander brothers) in Breslau, ordered Consul Gustav Müller (G. Müller & Co.), Hermann Bein and Ignatz Leipziger in Berlin. Actiencapital finally 2 million thalers and 310,000 thalers mortgages! The first The issue was 1 million thalers; in order to keep the factory running and to buy other establishments, November 1872, after the Cours had already been 130, One million thalers of new shares were produced. For 1871, the Shareholders 91}, for 1872–11°/), and then nothing more, neither Dividend nor Capital. Not only the connection with the Lower Silesian Cash Association, whose head is the same Mrs. Förster

jun. was, but also his own guilt, excessive Speculation and gross mismanagement brought the society society collapsed. After desperate resistance, October 1875, the bankruptcy was declared, which the court postponed for 6 months. The claims filed reached the amount of 1 million thalers. August Förster, who, like his brother, Friedrich Förster, is now in custody for etiquette forgery, and Gustav Grawitz offered the Creditors for every 1000 thalers – 11/, thalers or 15 groschen, and the Grünberg District Court confirmed this splendid accord. The two higher courts, however, overturned it for reasons of public order. In the Subhastation The original establishment went through the process. The Silesian cloth factory, which was used solely for the Silesian Bank. association 300,000 Thaler mortgage deeds were held for this 150,000 thalers, which was the only bid.

United Bischweiler cloth factories in Alsace. Eight Factories whose owners "work for the French nationality opted", were sold at a relatively low price pre-purchased by Beer & Herzberg in Berlin, and 26 August Founded in 1872 by Benno Beer and Commerzienrath Louis

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Pollack in Berlin, Ferdinand Schönheimer and Reichstag members member Professor Dr. Carl Birnbaum in Leipzig etc. The shareholder capital with 1,200,000 Thaler laid on the Schönheimer'sche Bankverein in Leipzig and the Central Bank for Cooperative ties in Berlin (Gustav Thölde). In addition, there are 200,000 Thaler mortgages, The prospectus stated: Mr. Scheuerle from Bielsko, "known for his witty essays about the wool trade" and Mr. Winkel from Düren, so far Director of the Johann Peter Schöller factory there, take over the management. – Supervisory Board: Mayor Carl Weiland in Lambrecht (Palatinate). The unfortunate shareholders The factories were calculated at 980,090 thalers; however, the founders or previous buyers subsequently agreed to a discount of about 160,000 thalers, because the prospectus contained false information. For this reason, even Mannheim merchants accept the subscribed shares and won their case in two instances. The company results were very sad: 1873 closed with 61,000, 1874 with 218,000, 1875 with 290,000 Thaler loss. Already in 1875 liquidation was sought, and for this purpose the Shareholders, who are mostly based in eastern Germany, Bischweiler to the Hotel "Zum Ochsen". Meanwhile, the Resolution is still postponed, and in the meantime half of the Shares were murdered. A lawsuit which the company brought against the founders demanded a refund of about 550,000 thalers

led to a settlement whereby the defendants about 66,000 thalers. But individual shareholders made such claims. In most cases, the plaintiffs, because not private individuals, but businessmen and speculators, finally dismissed; other processes, however, are by the Reich Higher Commercial Court recently to the detriment of the Green who decided and used them to repay Capital and Interest. – The shares initially quoted at 104–106 have now dropped to 1 letter.

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What benefits this society has created and what Blessings that foundations grant at all, is based on a Correspondence which the "Karlsruher Zeitung" January 1876, which reads: "In the cloth Bischweiler, the place known for its production, is now the long-feared calamity of the cessation of work in the spinning mills of the "Vereinigte Bischweiler Tuch-factories" and thereby increased the number of several Hundreds of workers have lost their jobs. The work cessation is all the more regrettable as it is the result of an unscrupulous Founder fraud, which is caused by Old Germany speculators who had come over were put into action. After the events of the war, the previous Owners of the extensive spinning mills, their establishments, etc. to a German company at a ridiculous price, and from The factories were soon sold to a consortium of resold at a price that actually from the outset every The rise of this industry even in the best will of the new buyers made it impossible. The deserved Loose working-class families are currently supported partly by private, partly supported by public funds, and is at least for the moment of the most pressing need. The formerly a busy place with more than 1800 houses, which was still populated with 9200 souls in 1871, is now desolate and quiet and has every prospect of becoming to fall to half of its previous population."

According to a report by the "Berliner Börsen-Courier" The public prosecutor is said to have finally intervened and the founders have requested the preliminary investigation.

Berliner Velvetfabrik, founded May 1873, with 650,000 Thaler shares and 200,000 Thaler mortgages, by Eugen Dzondi (Robert Thode & Co.), Gustav Noah, Adolf Gans, Martin Mengers and engineer Friedrich Carl Glaser in Berlin. Never dividends. The shares are not listed on the stock exchange.

The Berlin Velvetfabrik is a late start-up that was born just in the days of the "Great Crash", and a natural subsidiary of Baubank Metropole in Berlin. Her mother was born eight months earlier (October 1872) and the founders were: Julius Samelson (Samelson and Sackur), Louis Feig, Louis Landsberger, Gustav Noah, Eduard Neisser, Albert Neisser, master builder Nicolas Becker and city councilor Leopold Ullstein in Berlin, which the maid "Metropole" with 500,000 Thaler shares and 200,000 Thaler mortgages. As supervisory board members The much-mentioned gentlemen Hermann Gratweil and Julius Pickardt; and Ernst Rüb became director, who was soon made a name for himself. He was educated in a school Delitzsch'schen Consum-Verein, and then managing director at Franz Duncker, with whom he founded the "Sonntagsblatt", published the literary supplement to the "Volkszeitung". In this position he met Mr. Ullstein, who was a member of the "Organ for Everyone" and on Mr. Ullstein's Recommendation, who had proven his talent, he was appointed Director of the "Metropole". "Metropole" went with with a great noise and made, just before the Crash, extraordinary luck. Your 40 percent interim certificates rose to almost 150, which corresponds to a price of 225 speaks, and the founders smiled and crossed out the colossal Premium.

The achievements of his principals made Mr. Rüb He couldn't sleep and began to emulate them. Even earlier he had speculated with some success in houses, now he speculated he on the stock exchange, but unfortunately also in shares of the "metropolis", and largely with foreign money, which he gave to relatives, friends and his own bank. The "row" made a big mark through his speculations, he felt at home in the villa he had built outside Berlin's built, was no longer comfortable and moved to America

"Metropole" lost a round sum on him, and Among the many people he had harmed, Franz Duncker also belongs to the same family. Existences like Ernst Rüb shot up like mushrooms during the dizzy spell, and they are the necessary product of it. Such undertakings embezzlement and theft by the directors, cashiers, Clerks, messengers, etc. were almost the rule, because the property of the shareholders was considered ownerless, and those officials did only on a small scale what the founders in

made big.

Ernst Rüb disappeared in disgrace, but his protector, Mr. Leopold Ullstein, lives as a rich man in his villa in the Thiergarten and enjoys all honors. After having founded Bauverein Friedrichshain and Baubank Metropolis, Berlin paper factory and the fashion newspaper "Bazar" after the evil days of the Great Crash and the serious crisis, Mr. Ullstein wrote on 28 June 1874 to the trade judge, in which he says: I have decided to make my participation in the various joint-stock companies – Since then, Leopold Ullstein lived only for the public welfare; in the Berlin City Council of which he was an influential and eloquent member, he fought bravely for the interests of the citizens, and saw in all expenses and demands the splendid Magistrate sharp on the fingers. Very indifferent it is against him that the full share of the "Metropole" today is about 8 letter, and that Berliner Papierfabrik in the course sheet for some time with two content-heavy – – thoughts – However, when the last elections were held, City Council meeting from time to time the founding past of the candidates was investigated, against Mr Leopold Ullstein a very strong opposition, and, despite all his efforts, he was no longer given a mandate.

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Metropole owned shares of the company it co-founded Berlin Velvetfabrik more than half, a full 350,000 Thaler, and this large amount was like a stone in her stomach until she managed to get rid of the ballast in the autumn of 1876. to get rid of.

Grünberg i. Schl., a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, has been famous for its wine production

known, and has recently gained another reputation
3 ` inde stepped hi
an ang. While, the TOR none 8 S here

relatively large number of start-ups in the Life, and all these foundations were the work of a single man, the merchant Friedrich Förster Jr., who at that time held the title of "Commerzien-rath".

The company Jer. Sig. has existed for almost 100 years. Forester, who was involved in cloth manufacturing and cloth trading It has been claimed several times that the same had already been bankrupt in 1857; in fact, They then and later received not insignificant financial had to overcome difficulties. Nevertheless The Förster family was held in high esteem and had a major impact in Grünberg and the surrounding area. river. May 1870, the chief, Geheime Commer- zienrath Förster, partly back from business, the Cloth factory was converted into a commandit company

Shares and as personally liable
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 21

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, the two sons, Fried-
3 rich and August Förster. March 1871 was also
8810880 the previously established Lower Silesian
They are a cash association in a limited partnership on shares
8 reorganized, and personally liable partner
The director was also Friedrich Förster. He was thirdly

those officials are now also co-partners of the old company Jer. Sig.

Big make

~ ana Förster. which strangely enough remained. ung

as it seems, only for the purpose of helping him with his
to serve endless financial and exchange operations.
Friedrich Förster Jr. wanted Grünberg to
to a "world city" or at least to an in-
industrial city of the first order, and so founded
he has a dozen companies, some of which
other competition, as the various
Cloth factories, some of which were very expensive for the town.
liquid, such as the Actienbauverein and the Omni-
bus company. "Against the creative and creative
to fight the urge of Commerzienrath Förster,
was almost impossible," says one of his employees,
Mr. Carl Triepel, Procurist of the Lower Silesian
Cash Association, in a brochure. "From an idea
one company called the other
and before anyone knew exactly how it happened,

The cash association was involved in each of them."

E Pe e

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– And in another place: "They drove into green
berg a formal forester cult. The view,
that every company of Commerzienrath Fried-
rich Förster must prosper, was considered in Grünberg
as a dogma, and everyone would
have been heretical, who did not believe in the same
And then again, when he was told by certain con-
currency foundations and the excessive expansion
of business: "In fact, if you look at
today with a cold mind these contradictions clearly
one must admit that at that time, as
all others, as a sighted blind and as a sober
must have been intoxicated." – – Mr Triepel,
although a great admirer of Fr. Förster, and
in its founding, must
but admit: "The main cause of the collapse
The breakdown of the Förster companies lies in
the exaggerated extension of it. Its creator
wanted to do this with relatively little capital
achieve what otherwise only a capital power
first rank is possible. The simultaneous position
of Commerzienrath Friedrich Förster, as personal
Liable partner of the cloth factory and the
Cassenverein, as well as head of the company Jer. Sig.

Forester, had to get into serious complications, to
21*

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crude fusion of the most opposing
interests." |

As head of these three companies, which are mutually
most willingly with Accepts and Giros
Mrs. Förster continuously made changes,
which together amounted to millions of thalers, was
He has worked tirelessly in founding companies, consortium
transactions and stock exchange operations. Almost all
companies that he hatched or "financed", was

he himself as first draftsman, board member or Supervisory Board, or he was involved in the boards, supervisory boards, etc. gert, or he did business with them personally, which always led to the detriment of the institutes he headed He speculated in shares of his own

Companies that he used to drive the course or

to hold for own account in large items He had the procurators and officials of the Cash club and the cloth factory speculate; he was occupied with speculations and operations that were far from his actual sphere of influence, but directly against his position and his duties which is why it is also mentioned in the annual report of In 1872 he assured the opposite. He financed Tiedemann's clay and fireclay factory,

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Runge & Co. in Charlottenburg, just because Mrs. Tiedeman was a native of Grünberg; and granted a Mr von Lepel, Supervisory Board Chairman of the Cash association, a credit for the purchase of the Schönhof near Berlin; two shops which belong to the cash register cost over 200,000 thalers. He formed November 1872 with the same Mr. von Lepel a Consortium to acquire 500,000 Thaler young shares of the Silesian cloth factory. The consortium bought all the pieces that came to market, at an average price of 124, until it finally perceived that not the audience, but the own supervisory board of the cloth factory the main sellers, to whom Mr. Förster against his will the new shares with a premium of 24%. A new example of how the Christian is always opposed by the Jews is "glued"; and proof that in the light see, the brilliant Mr. Fr. Förster jun. his position actually hadn't grown at all.

The supervisory authority of the Cash Association, in part Relatives and good friends, made no Difficulties; they only came when Mrs. Förster and they were content with what he offered them The supervisory board of the cloth factory was equally lenient, and more focused on their personal

advantage than that of society. Two
As Mr Triepel tells us, the
Cloth factory to purchase the establishments of Geb-
hard & Wirth in Sorau, which she herself originally
for the purpose of founding a company, now
but, as the period of dizziness came to an end,
wanted to get rid of. Mrs. Förster resisted in vain,
because he rightly feared that the resources of the cloth
factory: the two gentlemen eliminated
justified his refusal by vowing not to
to be embarrassed. Of course
They forgot their promise, and one of them
the “head of a large Silesian banking institute”,
even forced the cloth factory to ensure
his claim a mortgage of 300,000 Thaler
He had barely got it in his hands when
he returned the bills of exchange from the cloth factory under protest.
let go, thereby giving the first impetus to the fall
of the company. The same “supervisory board”
later held a remittance of 8000 pounds sterling
illegally, and when Mrs. Förster brought the case
When he tried to bring up the subject, he was threatened: “One
will trample him and his family if he
word about this matter”. The same “upon
Sichtsath” finally acquired the original

Establishment of the cloth factory for the
tete “large Silesian banking institute” by 150,000
Thaler, while at that establishment for this
Bank institute 300,000 Thaler mortgage deeds
were worn.

The following are Mrs. Förster’s “creations”:
gen”, as Mr Triepel calls them:

1) Fallier Association Factory, cloth factory in Grünberg.
“Managing Partners”: Friedrich Förster Jr.
and Emil Paulig. With only 20,000 Thaler deposit,
500,000 thalers debt contracted!!

2) Züllichauer Vereinsfabrik, cloth factory. “Ge-
Managing Partners”: Friedrich Förster Jr. and
August Förster. It cost 250,000 Thaler and is in the

Liquidation proceeded for 53,000 thalers.

3) Saganer Vereinsfabrik, cloth factory. Actiencapital 150,000 Thaler, mainly subscribed by Mrs. Förster Jr. Costs the cash association a loss of about 100,000 thalers.

4) Silesian cloth factory in Grünberg (p. 315). Personally liable partners: Mrs. Förster Jr. and August Förster. 2 million Thaler shares, which were once quoted at 130 and are now worthless. In addition, about 1% million thalers Debts.

5) Lower Silesian Cash Association in Grünberg. Personally liable partner: Mrs. Förster Jr. Directors or authorized representatives: G. von Buchholtz (brother-in-law of Förster), Carl Triepel etc. Board of Directors: August Förster, Robert Eichmann (brother-in-law of Förster), Martin Sommerfeld, Emil Paulig, Fr. Rättsch, Ed. Seidel, Sigismund S. Abraham. 1 million Thaler shares, which once stood at over 130, are worthless, Among the first signatories are: Louis

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Grossmann (brother-in-law of Förster) and A. von Lepel in Berlin. February 1873, it was decided to issue 1 million thalers of new shares which fortunately the crash prevented. the suspension of payments in November 1873 were over 1 million thalers in debt.

6) Wool washing plant of Grossmann, Stephan & Co. in Grünberg with 120,000 Thaler capital, of which the cash club has lost about half.

7) Rothenburg Wool Washing Establishment Despa & Co. Began to falter just a few months after its founding and costs the cash association and the cloth factory Losses.

8) Tiedemann clay and fireclay factory, Runge & Co. in Charlottenburg. Gerieth in Concurs and caused the cash association a loss of 170,000 thalers.

9) Grünberger Baufabrik by Rudolf Veit. "Silent Participant": Mrs. Förster jun. Gerieth in Concurs and costs The cash association suffered a loss of about 130,000 thalers.

10) Grünberger Baugesellschaft. Board of Directors: Friedrich Förster jun. Share capital 100,000 Thaler, which is largely lost.

11) Grünberger brewery and spirits factory.
Share capital 150,000 thalers. Gerieth in bankruptcy.

12) Omnibus and cab association in Grünberg,
with 25,000 Thaler capital, which was mainly provided by Mrs. Förster
jun., and is for the most part lost.

13) Lower Silesian Mechanical Engineering Institute in
Grünberg and Görlitz (p. 88). Administrative Board: Friedrich
Förster jun., Louis Grossmann (brother-in-law of Förster), Carl
Triepel, Conrad Schiedt etc. Share capital 500,000 Thaler,
mostly by the Förster family, by Carl Triepel
and A. signed by Lepel. Gerieth in Concurs.

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Friedrich Förster Jr. was considered to be providence, the
Benefactor of Grünberg, and even after thousands
became unhappy because of him, there were people there,
who continued to give him and his family an ovation
to offer”), who still claim today that he was only
the vengeance of a “personal enemy”

In May 1873 Vienna, in November
of the same year Grünberg had its “noise”. 800 people
sons from the city and surrounding area, mostly small businesses
worker, cottager, coachman, widow, unmarried
Women, besieged the building of the cash register
club, where they can use their long-standing, hard-earned
The deposits, often
only 100, 25 or 20 thalers, amounted to
to 650,000 thalers, half of which, because without
any coverage will fail completely. “Too late,
says Mr Triepel, one had the experience of how
Such interest-bearing deposits are particularly dangerous
can be achieved if the same are used to support
used in industry.” He believes that dangerous for
the banking institution; but probably even more dangerous
for the poor trusting depositors!

*) August Förster, although in bankruptcy and because of
Punished for label forgery, became a member of the Green
berger Chamber of Commerce elected!

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The passionate founder and speculator Friedrich Förster Jr. is now popularly known as the "Actien-Fritze". But you can also call it the "Quistorp Grünberg's", because he shows with the Berlin Quistorp has a great affinity. He too was in all his "creations" more or less personally "involved", and he had them all to one inextricable rat king, so that finally always one company pushes the other into the concurs riss. He too has caused nameless harm, plundered an entire region. Even Mr. Triepel says that for the sake of this one man, "a lot of large and small companies are making payments have had to stop, and the recently flourishing Grünberg's industry was destroyed for years to come, the "The prosperity of its citizens is totally undermined."

A number of the defrauded depositors have to form the Supervisory Boards, as well as the later liquidator of the Cassenverein, August Lübke in Berlin, through the process for their losses responsible. During the year In 1876, the public prosecutor's office was also charged with various ner Fr. Förster's Creations", but Nothing is said about the result of the measures.

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We come to the other weaving mills and Spinning mills:

Berliner Kammgarn – Spinnerei, formerly Friedrich Christian Winckelmann and Carl Heinrich Ludwig Schwendy. Founded November 1, 1871, with 480,000 Thaler shares and 150,000 Thir. Mortgages, by Max Geim and Louis Löwenherz (Berliner Wechslerbank), Julius Guttentag (Gebr. Guttentag, Louis Liepmann (David Liepmann), Gustav Frenkel and the Previous owner Fr. Chr. Winckelmann in Berlin. Directors: Arthur Winckelmann and Clemens Winckelmann. Supervisory räte and others: Hermann Reimann (FW Reimann), Gustav Frenzel, Julius Liepmann and Commerzienrath Hermann Egels in Berlin. The first and only dividend for the The fiscal year 10 months back was 71/3%. Course end of 1876 about 10.

Dannenberger'sche Kattunfabriken, formerly Benjamin, Louis and Georg Liebermann in Berlin. Founded October 1872 by the Preuss. Boden-Credit-Actienbank and its

Daughter of the Preuss. Credit-Anstalt (Richard Schweder and District Councillor (ret.) Alfred Jachmann), from Geh. Commercial Councillor Benjamin Liebermann, Chamberlain Louis von Prillwitz and the Member of Parliament, Senior Government Councillor and Director of the Royal Prussian Statistical Office, Dr. Ernst Engel in Berlin. Chairman: Chemist Nicolaus Heinrich Schiffert. The alleged takeover price was $2\frac{1}{2}$ million Thaler (), without the copper rollers and the supplies which were paid extra!! Share capital 2,900,000 Thaler and 500,000 Thaler mortgages!!! Mr. Engel has 50,000 Thaler shares subscribed. – – The previous owners took over 850,000 Thaler shares and paid to the company, schaft 70,000 Thaler as alleged profit per IV. quarter 1872. A lure for the unfortunate stockholders The founding was so cruel that Mr. Richard Schweder

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the introduction of the shares on the stock exchange by March 1873, where there was now a serious scandal, delayed which the Procurist of the Preuss. Boden-Credit-Actienbank and Schweder's adjutant, Mr. Wilhelm (Wolf) Paradies was in great danger and could only escape by hasty flight The Israelites, whom Schweder called "Cattun", "be- and who were now supposed to "take over" "Cattun", because of the loss they were threatened with, they were in a serkerwuth, because this was a peculiar case, that the Jews had deceived each other. A A whole series of good men were persuaded to accept the "Cattun" sued, and some also won the case, because of the "unfairness" that occurred during the company's founding.

Among others, a Stuttgart bank had 10,000 Thaler shares subscribed to a consortium at a rate of 92, and paid 1000 thalers on account. When, after the fiasco on the Berlin Stock Exchange, 9600 Thaler, refused, and Mr. Schweder had the shares sold by auctioned off to a broker who only got $40\frac{3}{4}\%$ for it. Now the Stuttgart bank has been sued for reimbursement of 4447 Thaler, but the claim was dismissed because the Preussische Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank always only the Actien-capital with 2,000,000 thalers, while in The actual amount was 2,900,000 thalers. The judge found that that the bank acted fraudulently, and Mr Richard Schweder was also ordered in three instances to repay the condemned to pay the 1000 thalers he had refused.

The first financial year resulted, mainly due to the Grant of the above 70,000 thalers, a dividend of 6%, and for the board 4600 Thaler royalties! For 1874 received

The shareholders received 1%, for 1875 and 1876 – 0. The price was still about 15.

Alsatian Printing Company, textile printing company, formerly Frank and Boeringer in Mühlhausen in Alsace. Founded March 1873 with 1 million Thaler share capital, by Hugo

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Hermann Bodstein, Hirsch Beer sen., Georg Boer and Rudolf Molenaar in Berlin, Heinrich Alexander in Hamburg etc. Operating results are not published. Without stock exchange price.

Silesian Wool Factory, formerly Joseph Beer blessed widow in Liegnitz. Founded January 1872 by the previous owners Beer, Hermann Geber, Rauff & Knorr in Berlin, Ferd. Schönheimer. in Leipzig etc. Actiencapital 530,000 thalers. Supervisory Board: Hermann Leubuscher, Moritz Michels, Julius Pickardt and Ed, Herzberg in Berlin, Max Beer in Liegnitz, Dr. Salo Feige in Breslau. Director: Feodor Beer. In the prospectus, the previous owners stated a dividend of 15 to 20%, and guaranteed for three years 8th%; but only fulfilled this guarantee in the first year, refused to pay any more and were, with the help of the other founders, against a compensation of 10,000 Thalers Individual shareholders filed suit, but did not get through. The Berlin City Court rejected them, as the processes are not legitimate, simply reject them. The district Liegnitz court, however, sentenced the defendants, who raised the usual objection of the founders: the prospect was issued without their knowledge and without their consent – to pay if they do not confirm this claim under oath. “The General Meeting is only the organ of the shareholders society as such,” the first judge explained, “not of individual shareholders in their opposition to society, and therefore the General Assembly can only decide on Rights of the company, not individual rights of shareholders The Liegnitz District Court therefore rejected the hocus-pocus of the general assemblies, which are always founders, and took on the defenseless shareholders. But what happened! The appeal – The Glogau court overturned this decision and agreed with the Berlin City Court The individual shareholder is entitled to the resolutions of the General

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collection, which here is based on the guaranteed dividend
– The opinions are often so contradictory

Legal opinions and rulings of the courts; in particular especially in founders' cases, where the judges waver back and forth, and until recently, in both civil and criminal proceedings, mostly decided against the shareholders.

December 1874, when the Cours 15 letter was written, two thirds of the shares were massacred, June 1876 the liquidation decided, and then bought the establishment for a Billiges the former director and co-owner, Feodor Beer, in conjunction with the previous Supervisory Board member, Dr. Salo Cowardly.

Hirsch Beer sen., the father of Feodor Beer and Beer & Herzberg in Berlin, the father-in-law of Ferdinand Schönhaimer'schen Bankverein in Leipzig, is an old mossy Founder, among others at the Bischweiler cloth factories and the Société d'impression alsacienne.

Eilenburger Kattun – Manufactur, formerly Robert Schwerdtfeger and Hermann Thikötter in Eilenburg, which retained the management, and in the prospectus 17½ / dividend calculated. Share capital 300,000 Thaler and 100,000 Thaler Mortgages. Founded in early 1873 by the previous owners and from Halle'sche Credit-Anstalt. Supervisory Board: HR Michaelis, Albert Levin and William Daus in Berlin, Richard Michaelis and Theodor Eisentraut in Halle a. S., citizens master Emil Schrecker in Eilenburg, banker H. Pückert in Leipzig. The shares were issued by the Nord-German Grundcreditbank in Berlin and at Stephan & Schmidt in Königsberg i. Pr. Dividend for 1875/76 – 20%. Course approximately: 20.

Silesian Linen Industry, formerly CG Kramsta & Sons in Freiburg i. Schl. Founded November 1871 by the Deutsche Unionbank in Berlin, the Schlesisches Bank-association and the Guttentag brothers in Breslau. Actiencapital

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3, 600, 000 Thaler!!! The previous owners, Georg by Kramsta and Emil Wuthe in Breslau, 1 million thalers. Supervisory Board: Commerzienrath J. Friedenthal (Gebr. Friedenthal), Moritz Cohn (Gebr. Guttentag) and Director Fromberg. (Silesian Bank Association) in Breslau, Julius Kauffmann (Meyer Kauffmann) in Tannhausen (Silesia), Louis Liebermann (Liebermann & Co.), Julius Reichenheim (N. Reichenheim & Son) and Member of Parliament, City Councillor Adolf Hagen in Berlin, ordered Dr. Egmont Websky (E. Websky & Hartmann) in Wüste-Waltersdorf (Silesia), and the previous owners Georg von Kramsta and Emil Wathe, For this extremely expensive green

tation made a very special advertisement the "National-zeitung" in Berlin and the "Breslauer Zeitung". The gentlemen Supervisory boards have agreed, if the dividend reaches 5%, 5% royalty was promised in advance, and the same amounted to 1872 to 1875, at 10, 9, 7½ and 8% dividends respectively – 15,000 to 20,000 thalers per year, which is one Tips of almost 2000 thalers per year resulted. In 1876 Only 5½% dividend fell, and as a douceur for the rise Council of Views only 9600 Thaler. In contrast, the shareholders surprised with the news that the villa of the Mr. von Kramsta in Freiburg! Cours once 120, now about 60.

Erdmannsdorfer Spinnerei in Silesia, formerly the Prussian Sea Trading Company, founded in September 1872 by Robert Thode & Co. and the Prussian Credit-Institution (Richard Schweder) in Berlin, which 1½ million Thaler shares at a rate of 103 ½ (!), and in addition the 1 million thalers were used to manufacture priorities that the sea Supervisory Board and others: Geh. Com-merzienrath Emil Stephan, and Privy Senior Finance Councillor Scheller in Berlin, "General Director" Kolb in Viersen and Commercial Councillor Richter in Muskau. The prospectus states: "According to the own statements of His Excellency the Lord

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Finance Minister (Camphausen) in the Chamber, the passage average yield, after very high depreciation, 8% of the total capital used." – The new company schaft distributed for the first financial year of 3 months (!) 9%, 1873 – 7% dividend and 13,800 thalers royalties! In 1874 there was a 4% dividend, in 1875 – 1%. In 1876, according to the Stock market papers report a large loss. Course still about 15.

Saxon sewing thread factory, formerly Rudolf Heyden-empire near Chemnitz. Founded in February 1872 by M. Schie Successor in Dresden with 850,000 Thaler shares, which also Bein & Co. in Berlin and Becker & Co. in Leipzig. In addition, 150,000 Thaler mortgages. The previous owner took over a position as shareholder and joined the Supervisory Board, which belonged to: Privy Counsellor Kohl, Geh. Commerzienrath Richard Hartmann, Commerzienrath Max Hauschild and Alexander Wiedemann in Chemnitz, Franz Hachez in Dresden, FW Duerfeld in Zschopau. Board of Directors: V. Duerfeld. Divi-9, 8, 5% and 0. The former Director, who also had a profit of 55,000 thalers, whereas his successor 33,000 thalers loss. Major irregularities

became known, and some shareholders intended to take the preliminary sitzer liable for recourse. Cours once 110, now about 25.

Saxon worsted spinning mill, formerly CF Solbrig in Harthau near Chemnitz. Founded September 1871, with 680,000 Thaler shares and 150,000 Thaler mortgages, of M. Schie successor in Dresden, Bein & Co. and Julius Alexander in Berlin. Director: Fr. Aug. Solbrig. Chairman- of the Supervisory Board: Advocat Hermann Weber I in Chemnitz. Dividends: 12, 5, 0, 2½ and 0%. 1875/76 closed with Loss of about 50,000 thalers. Price once 120, now about 20.

German jute spinning and weaving mill in Meissen. 400,000 Thaler shares and 200,000 Thaler priorities.

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Council of Views: Gustav Schmidt, Hugo von Boddin, Emil Quellmalz, Ernst Justus Burckhardt. Dividends 0.

Saxon wool yarn factory, formerly Gebrüder Eckhardt in Grossenhain. Founded February 1872 with 350,000 Thaler Actien. Board of Directors: Eduard Eckhardt. Supervisory Board: Financial Prosecutor Gustav Lorenz and factory owner August Zschille in Grossenhain, Privy Counsellor Kohl in Chemnitz, M. Schie successor in Dresden, brothers Alexander in Breslau, Julius Martin Friedländer in Berlin. 1875 liquidated man, and one of the liquidators was Mr. Emil Quellmalz in Dresden. The liquidation resulted in 1 thaler per share. 10 Sgr., and Mr. Eduard Eckhardt, who founded the establishment took over again, was so noble to give each shareholder 10 Thaler extra to "gift"!

Brunswick Stock Company for Jute and Flax industry. Founded in 1868 with 750,000 Thaler shares. Supervisory Board: O. Häusler, Knight Friedrich von Voigtländer and Ferd. Ebeling in Braunschweig, F. Dubbers in Bremen, Julius Nelke (A. Paderstein) in Berlin. Last dividends 0. Cours once 112, now?

The fate of the following companies is dark, insofar as the stock exchange newspapers no longer and either remove them from the course sheets have disappeared, or never at all on them figured:

Chemnitz Silk and Silk-Shoddy Spinning Mill in Erfenschlag. Founded in March 1870 with 300,000 Thaler shares, by Commerzienrath EA Krause and L. Eichborn (, , Effecten-

Licitations- und Disconto-Bank") in Berlin, lawyer

Richard Schanz in Dresden.

Saxon Floret Silk - Spinning Mill in Falkenau near
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 22

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Chemnitz. Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Commerzienrath
Fedor Zschille in Grossenhain.

Lower Rhine flax spinning mill, formerly Mevissen
and cook in Dülken. Founded September 1871 with 600, 000
Thaler shares. |

Synthetic wool factory of Kückelhaus & Co. and cotton
wool spinning mill of Troost & Co. in Louisenthal near
Mülheim ad Ruhr. Founded in 1872 with 425,000 Thaler
Actien. - The 1856 by the deputy Dr. Hammacher
and comrades founded the Louisenthal printing works,
Weaving and spinning mills went into bankruptcy.

Dresden sewing machine - thread - factory. Founded
December 1871 with 150,000 Thaler shares, which Lüder &
Tischer in Dresden. Direction: Wilh. Eichelt and
Albert Greve. Supervisory board: Attorney Max Zwicker in Dresden.
No dividend in 1873.

Machine ribbon weaving mill in Johannegeorgenstadt,
times Max Unger. Founded July 1871 with 225,000 Thaler
Shares issued by Hammer & Schmidt in Leipzig and
M. 'Schie successor in Dresden. The prospect, which
10-14°/, dividend promised, had signed: Com-
City Councillor Breitfeld, City Councillor Wilh. Kircheisen, CG Dörffel
Sons in Eibenstock, Advocat Bornemann, Georg Claus and
City elder Franz Wilisch in Schneeberg.

Rope factory in Wurzen. Founded April 1872
with 250,000 Thaler shares, from the Geraer Bank, from JGA
Scyffert, lawyer Carl Ludwig Langbein and Mrs. Krietsch sen.
in Wurzen, Joh. Fr. Aug. Schiitz, Gustav Goetze and Richard
Fränkner in Leipzig, HH Bodstein, Director of the Allgemeine
German trading company in Berlin.

Mechanical flax spinning mill in Tilsit. Founded
September 1871 with 235,000 Thaler shares, which Helfft Ge-
brothers in Berlin.

Insterburger Actien-Spinnerei. Founded April 1871

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with 275,000 Thaler shares. Directors: BM Weinstein and Julius Blechschmidt in Insterburg. Administrative Board: Geh. Commerzienrath Moritz Simon (Simon Wittwe Söhne), Adolf Samter and Carl Jacob in Königsberg i. Pr., Member of Parliament Manor owner of Simpson-Georgenburg etc. For the first financial year of 7 months (!) 53/, Thaler were paid as 9% dividend distributed. 1876 closed with a loss of 17,000 thalers.

Elbinger Dampfspinnerei. Founded in 1872 by the Geh. Commerzienrath Moritz Simon (Simon Wittwe Söhne) in Königsberg i. Pr.

Hagenauer spinning and weaving mill, formerly Horstmann & Co. in Hagenau in Alsace. Founded October 1872 with 200,000 Thaler shares, from the former deputy, Consul Gustav Müller, Ismar Neumann and Max Altmann (Neumann & Co.) and Louis Lübke in Berlin.

Weissthaler Actien-Spinnerei, formerly AH Reimann to Weissthal-Kockisch in Saxony. Late foundation, dared in June 1875 by August Hermann Reimann (FW Reimann), Paul Calmus etc. in Berlin. Basic capital 200,000 thalers.

The founding of the Erdmannsdorfer Spinnerei, until there belonging to the Prussian Sea Trading Company, and the sad fate of this foundation again provide a striking example of the disastrous activity the Manchester “economists” in Parliament.

The Seehandlung, a state-owned company founded in 1772, Institute, owned a number of industrial establishments sements, which are more or less in blooming condition, and consistently a good pension Despite this, or perhaps because of this,

the “economists” demanded the sale of these
22,*

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establishments by soon increasing the revenues for low and emphatically assured that a Private companies must achieve much higher profits, soon regurgitated their old nonsensical doctrine: the state as such should not be concerned with such may not engage in any business or trade Unfortunately, the government was unable to yes even Manchester people sit, this pushing could not resist, and so the sea trade had to one establishment after another. The Finance Minister proved to be particularly lenient Mr Camphausen, and when the parliamentary "Volkswirte" in the session of 1871, i.e. in the middle in the period of dizziness, stormier than ever before demanded that the government should stop the "unproductive" To clear the possession of the shipping company, The minister also visited the Erdmannsdorfer Spinnerei According to a statement from the "Neue Börsen- newspaper" buyers "who are suspected of having are", but especially professional sional founders were awarded the contract: Robert Thode & Co. and the Preussische Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank (Richard Schweder). What price they paid, is not even known to the state parliament but Mr. Sonnemann from Frankfurt a. M.,

type

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who is one of the "knowers", assured on 4 April 1873 in the German Reichstag, the founding merit was so great") that the Re-Government would have been obliged to pay the purchase price to publish, and since they did not do so, she is accused of having contributed to "deceive the audience". Despite the enormous founders' premium, the shares were Course of 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ launched!

Not only did the government stop the robbery of the unfortunate shareholders, they proved itself to the founders in another way Apart from 11}, million thalers of shares manufactured Thode and his comrades paid another 1 million thalers Priorities, and these entrusted the shipping company with which on the sold establishment a Cau-tion mortgage was registered. While the Erdmannsdorfer Spinnerei under fiscal administration

ment, with "very high depreciation",
average net yield of 8%, the
21 million Thaler debt to the joint-stock company

*) According to one version, the previous buyers paid 950,000 thalers.

and they brought the establishment into the stock company
for 1,250,000 thalers, but without the "supplies"! The booty
The founder would therefore have 400,000–500,000 thalers, equal
50% should be estimated!!

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per 1875 only 1%, dividend can be distributed, and
1876 is even expected to end with a large loss. Therefore
the shares have fallen to about 15, so
the Seehandlung, for further retention of the Lom-
barddarlehns, recently difficult, and easy can
they will be able to reopen the establishment
to have to take back.

One would think that such scandalous acts
would intimidate the "economists" somewhat.
But far from it! As late as March 2, 1876,
the progressive MP, merchant Louis
Uhlenhorff from Hamm in Westphalia, under demonstration.
the same stereotypical phrases, frankly and freely the
Sale of the Bromberg mills, which also
suitable for maritime trade; and the government com-
missar, instead of addressing the Lord with a reference to
the fate of the Erdmannsdorf spinning mill
trump, only replied timidly: The
The government is not in principle against
the sale, but in the meantime the same must be
Objection of the Minister of Trade, in the interest of
Rafting and shipping, which would otherwise be severely damaged
would still be omitted.

At the same meeting, Mr Eugen Richter
the courage expressed by Finance Minister Camphausen

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to praise him for "opening up the circle of business
of the sea trade reduced by the sale
of the Erdmannsdorfer Spinnerei", and that he "the

Dissolution of the Berlin lending institutions in suggestion
Mr Camphausen is the constitutional
Model Minister of the united "Liberals", and the
According to the demands of the parliamentary "economists",
He wanted to end the year 1875 with the
Royal Loan Offices in Berlin, which are also under
Administration of maritime trade, cancel and
they left it to the city. But the municipal
Authorities refused to take over, and the
great people's tribune Eugen Richter explained in the
City Council meeting: the loan offices served
preferably to recklessness.
the poor little people their last refuge
lost, they would be like vermin to the people in Berlin
increasing bloodsuckers of pawn ticket fraud
bern and buyback dealers at the mercy of
mercy – then mercy
the government and let the pawnshops once
still exist. But Mr Eugen Richter
is an "economist" of unshakable fundamental
sentences, and therefore he added to the praise he
the Minister of Finance, the warning: "I

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wish that the dissolution (of the loan offices) in the
interest of the Berlin population as soon as possible
"I am carrying out" – but Mr Camphausen seems to be
Recently no longer comply with reminder
to want.

On that day, the sea trade was over-
haupt, which as a banking institution to the Jewish bankers
a thorn in the side, a new big rush
But the roles had changed. Previously
Lasker and Eugen Richter had the Seehandlung,
as harmful to society and dangerous to the constitution, sharp
and ensured that the financial
minister had to reduce its capital;
but today they both defended the sea trade
with all the Christian and Jewish dia-
lectics. The attack was led by the Mecklenburg
Knight, Lord von Kardorff, the confidant of the Lord
Gerson von Bleichröder, whom he assisted in various
helped to create huge companies, and
for his sake he also moved from free trade to protection
customs. Out of tender love for the necessary
suffering Laurahütte, a natural but terrifying
utterly misguided daughter of Mr. von Bleichröder,
which was launched by Herr von Kardorff, enthused

this changeable nobleman for the continued existence

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of iron tariffs, and out of grateful reverence for
He agitated Laura's deeply distressed father for the
Repeal of the maritime treaty, which he had
three years against Messrs Lasker and Eugen
Judges highly praised and praised because the-
same meanwhile Mr. von Bleichröder in favor
the Disconto-Gesellschaft had neglected. In order to
To understand this, you need to know the following:
Before Mr Camphausen left the Ministry of Finance
He was known to be president of the Seehandlung.
Even then he was part of the Disconto-Gesellschaft in
friendly relations, and after meeting Mi-
nister, he showed her even greater favor.
So in 1872, during the founding boom, he had
dels, through the sea trade from the stocks of the
Treasury three million thalers against $2\frac{3}{4}$ %
Interest and advance without documentation! A friend-
piece of business, which nevertheless reflects the authority of the Lord
Minister's mandate and was very important to him.
could have been dangerous!! This unauthorized
Grant of state funds to the Disconto-Gesell-
schaft, which at that time was partly on its own account, partly in
Connection with Gerson Bleichröder passionate
the founding was responsible, hurt the sensitive nature of
the latter's courage very much, and brought the two

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comrades somewhat apart. There was also a
certain rivalry between the sea trade and the
Prussian Bank, whose president, Mr. von Dechend,
not the Finance Minister, but the Trade
minister. Mr Camphausen has
repeatedly does not agree with the measures of the main bank
agreed, and on the other hand,
Complaints that the Seehandlung discount policy
of the main bank. After
the Preussische Bank, thanks to Mr. Ludwig Bamberger,
into the Reichsbank, the rivalry is still
more clearly, these complaints resound even louder.

On that day, Lord
Kardorff used eloquent expression; he went so far as to
the claim that "the great over-speculation

lation" (meaning: founding frenzy) of the dizzying years mainly contributed to the maritime trade and that the independent existence of the same next to the Reichsbank was not to be tolerated. Professor Nasse from Bonn, a very pale, still strongly stuck in Manchester "Cathedral Socialist", who also advocates the abolition of Sea trade pleaded, and it was wiser and more constitutional, disposable state funds of the Reich bank, even if necessary interest-free (!)

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Conservative MP von Wedell–

Malchow did not want to cancel the maritime trade, but but only participation in consortium transactions and although this gentleman also in several foundations, his speech deserves but full attention.

He rightly accused the shipping company of compromised its character as a state institution, by supporting the most questionable startups and Emissions from S. Bleichröder, the Disconto-Gesellschaft and helped others, as an agent and . Commissioner of the great founding houses, and thereby both the audience and the Reich. For example, the sea-treatment in the dizziness period consortialiter be-participates in the Russian Central Land Credit Pledge letters, shares and bonds of the God-hardbahn, on the priorities of Halle-Sorau-Guben and Hannover-Altenbecken, in the shares of the mining werk Gelsenkirchen and the partial bonds of the Dortmund Union – all papers that today are more or less disreputable, and almost all lost so terribly on the course. Gelsen-churches, committed shortly before the crash, the peak of the premium. The 50 percent interim

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notes were issued at 118°), so at Course of 136, and soon driven to 175, which corresponds to a course of 250. Since the basic capital 4% million Thaler and the full actie today only quoted about 80, the public is at this single foundation by 4–5 million

Thaler cheated. The partial bonds of the famous Dortmunder Union in the amount of 6 million Thaler found no more accommodation on the stock exchange, and the shipping company has mortgaged them, but cannot be very damaged, since the whole "Union" is hardly worth as much as the ordered mortgage. The Seehandlung has donated to the Reichsinvalidenfonds the vast amount of unguaranteed railway priorities which are hardly saleable today and are of dubious value; and even Mr. Eugen Judge stated in that session that she had been out of friendship Society for their consortia somewhat expensively, and she might have obtained other papers if she had not at Halle-Sorau-Guben and Hannover-Altenbecken itself. All these consortial investments, Lombard transactions and purchases for the Reich Invalids Fund were mostly love services provided by the Disconto-Gesells shipping company. partnership of Mr. Hansemann and Mr. Miquel

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pointed out, and partly the public, partly the state have have to bear the expenses.

All parties, all speakers, including Mr Las-ker and Eugen Richter, were unanimous in condemning division of the maritime trade; nobody wanted to absolve the sins committed, the whole house silently admitted that she was in bad shape society and through their performance also has brought the government into disrepute. The Defence of the Government Commissioner, "reserved ly a better understanding of his high boss", was dull; and the "high boss", Minister Camp-hausen, actually didn't know what else to say, than that he alluded to the "slander era" and asked melancholy: "What is there anyway? in recent times against complaints and suspicions protected? Was it some institute, Was that any person?" – – This touched the united "liberals", and although Mr Eugen Richter called the maritime trade "a piggy bank for state cuts", a means whereby "the Ministry without the approval of the state parliament, can create" – they voted against their their own convictions and against their own wishes, for the continuation of the maritime trade in undiminished

lerter Competence, just to, as they explained,
Not to allow a vote of no confidence in the Finance Minister.

Mr. Camphausen proved himself again as the con-
institutional model minister, saying: "The
Sea trading is one of the peculiarities of the
Prussian state, and if the task
this peculiarity purely from a philosophical point of view.
sophical reasons, if I
the obligation would be imposed to demonstrate the absolute necessity
ability to prove that the State has such an
institute, then I would be in front of this
Mr Camphausen seemed
to suggest that a repeal or
but reorganization of the sea trade probably in later
"quieter" time; and in particular the
won him the votes of the united "Liberals".
But there is not the slightest prospect of this happening
The government would be acting very carelessly,
She wanted to, especially now that she had already won the Prussian
Bank has sacrificed, also the sea trade
The Seehandlung is the banker of the
State, which has always rendered him the greatest services
which helps him with bonds, financial operations, etc.
always stood by to give advice and help.
Without the maritime action, the government, e.g.

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in a conflict with Parliament, checkmate
can be placed in the most oppressive undignified
utmost dependence on the Bamberger Imperial
bank, which is actually run by a predominantly
composed of Jews and Jewish comrades
"Central Committee", of which the Sanhedrin or High
Council of New Jerusalem is governed. Between
There is a huge difference between the two institutes
The Seehandlung is a German conservatory
tive state institution, the Reichsbank, on the other hand, is merely
a Semitic-national liberal stock company, which
can also crash and liquidate one day.

A third group of start-ups are the following companies:

Finishing, decaturing and dyeing, formerly CG Ullrich in Berlin. Founded November 1871 by Isidor Mamroth, Oscar Mamroth, Ferdinand Oppenheim (Oppenheim & Co.) and the representative, Admiralty Counsellor Theodor Jacobs in Berlin, with 130,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler Mortgages. For the first financial year of three months (!) 2½ thalers per share were artificially distributed, and this as 10 percent dividend!! In 1872 and 1873 there was 0, 1874 – 2 and finally 1875 – 5%. The shares, once 115, were In 1873, when attempts were already being made to “disestablish” the church, under 40 and have now recovered to around 55. The public prosecutor's office is conducting research which, however, did not lead to any charges.

Immediately after the company was founded, the

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Brother of the previous owner a similar institution, and sought the to attract former customers, which is what the two Establishment a competition for the coachman of the old business, which the “Neue Börsenzeitung” described as amusing described as follows:

“A finishing and decaturing, recently with much effort into a joint-stock company, and now only therefore Actien-Gesellschaft, because the former private owners Major shareholders have had difficulty finding a director to get it, since the old owner is known to be from the management resigned, and his brother also did not not only rejected, but also a competing business in in the immediate vicinity of the old company. Heavy but it was still the old coachman's turn to get the old finish If such a coachman gets into trouble, he faster than Lombards when a bull market consortium. The competitor finisher, probably a seeing that a good coachman is the real director of a old finish, and through his knowledge of the customer etc. are of great benefit to a new company should be, let the siren sounds of a salary increase go off. sound, instead of 15 thalers he offered 20 thalers monthly wage. The old finish again. Everything had to be done to new director to get the old coachman, she outbid therefore the competitor and granted 25 thalers. This set now 30 thalers on the coachman's card, which in turn is a This resulted in a bid of 35 thalers from the opposing party.

And so on. The driver of the horse was thus supported by two rubbing enemy elements on a monthly salary of 60 thalers, and at this price the old finish Regarde over the coachman. 60 thalers are for a coachman quite a price increase, and what Ullrich's coachman has accomplished here, Lehmann's Coachman not."

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The allusion to "Lehmann's Kutscher" is in Berlin generally understandable, but unfortunately not for foreigners. This story, however, is one in a hundred Examples that the wage increases and the strikes, on the part of of workers and servants, a necessary consequence of the were founded, and from the joint-stock companies system-were fed automatically and operated by themselves.

Art and beauty dyeing, formerly Thiele & Seegers in Rummelsburg near Berlin. Founded September 1872. The Share capital of 323,000 Thaler was issued by Albert Hoffmann & Co. in Berlin, Rosstrasse 6. Plus 97,000 Thaler Mortgages. Supervisory board and others: Consul Lesenberg in Rostock. In the prospectus, the previous owners, who were in charge retained and took over 60,000 Thaler shares, 151/,°/) Divi- and guaranteed at least 10% for three years. They were released from this obligation in the General Assembly. meeting on May 7, 1875, where the real shareholders violently opposed, and at the same time it was decided to release half of the shares in order to cover the huge losses. Last dividends 0. Price also 0.

Piece dyeing, finishing and machine factory, formerly City Councillor Gebauer in Charlottenburg. Founded August 1872 by the previous owner, who retained the management, from Isaac Simon (Simon brothers), Commercial Councillor Victor Ludwig Wrede, Paul Gravenstein and bank assessor Hermann Löwenfeld in Berlin, Government Building Councillor August von Derschau in Charlottenburg. Supervisory Board and A.: Hermann Richter in Berlin. Purchase price 650,000 thalers, without supplies! Actiencapital 650,000 Thaler, which the Central Bank for Industry and Commerce to the course of 102! 200,000 Thaler mortgages!! First and only dividend 5%. Course about 10 more.

Dyeing and finishing, formerly Gebrüder Alexander in Schönweide near Berlin. Founded October 1871, with

Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 23

430,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler mortgages, of Attorney Seelig, Hermann Frenkel (S. Frenkel), Julius Friedländer, Jacob Landsberger, Leopold Ring, Siegmund Sobernheim and Adolf Sobernheim in Berlin, First Auditor: Hermann Leubuscher in Berlin. Director: the previous owner Elias Alexander (Gebr. Alexander) in Berlin. First and only, artistically dividend of 6%. December 1874 began the "de-foundation", and the establishment should be opened before the notary Hecker sold. But there was only one bidder, and that The same offered 105,000 thalers, which after deducting the mortgages, would have resulted in about 2% for the share.

Dyeing and finishing, formerly Heinrich Körner in Chemnitz. Founded in March 1872 with 400,000 Thaler shares and 50,000 Thaler mortgages. The prospectus began very lively: "In Chemnitz, the German Manchester etc.", and named as supervisory board members: Leopold Hadra and MS Meyer jun. in Berlin, Rudolf Körner (Beyer & Körner), Bruno Sieler and Hermann Breyer in Chemnitz. From the shareholder capital, which the Weimarische Bank and the Geraer Bank The previous owner, Oscar Körner, took over 80,000 Thaler, and he also retained the management. The first dividend of 7% was made; the second and last was 4%. to raise the rapidly falling price again, published the direction, which is characterized by various inconsistencies lucky coincidences, periodically a comparative review View of the dyed and finished pieces – one of the numerous loose tricks that make the audience bite After the share capital had been reduced by half is shortened, the shares are still trading at around 15.

Piece dyeing factory in Elberfeld. Founded in March 1872 with 500,000 Thaler shares. Board of Directors: August Prisack, Eduard Gebhard, Hermann Boeddinghaus, Hermann PE Georg Cohnitz and Albert Kaufmann.

Berlin Wool Bank and Wool Laundry.: Originated

by pre-purchasing the business of Alexander Krüger and various properties of Siegfried Lövinson, which both the company December 1871 founded in community with: Louis Lövinson, Ferd. Jäger, Robert Kemnitz, Hermann Schomburg, Otto Nitze, Director of the Romanian Railway society and Eduard Nitze in Berlin. Actiencapital

250,000 Thaler, which H. Hirschberg, Spandauer Brücke 7,
In addition, 193,000 Thaler mortgages. Directors:
Alexander Krüger and Ed. Nitze. Supervisory Board: Freiherr Otto
von Schleinitz. The shares, which once stood at 112, have
lost every course, and the public prosecutor's office is
an investigation was carried out.

The co-founder Ferd. Jäger, now in Wiesbaden, directed
to the author of this book a letter in which he says:
Having recently returned from America, I was in the
Masonic Lodge of Siegfried Lövinson to the company
persuaded, trusted in his brother's word, and perhaps
the only one who paid the full amount. When I
later the actions of the directors and supervisory boards
did not want to approve, I was removed from the Board of Directors
– If the story is true, it proves
only that even in certain (simultaneous) lodges foundations
were carried out, and that Freemasons and fraternity brothers
have “glued” each other.

Wool import company in Berlin. Founded April
1872 by Julius Nelke (A. Paderstein), Eduard Freiherr von
der Heydt, MP Richard Hardt (Hardt & Co.), Franz
Mendelssohn (Mendelssohn & Co.), Adalbert Delbrück, Ernst
Hergersberg, Hugo Oppenheim (Robert Warschauer & Co.),
Wilhelm Rhodius, Hermann Wallich and MPs Dr.
Georg Siemens (Deutsche Bank), Nahum Joseph, Gustav Ebel,
Philipp Henschel (Berlin Product and Commercial Bank),
Georg Fraustädter and Albrecht Witte (International Trade
society) in Berlin, Conrad Gädecke (Johann Conrad Jacobi)

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in Königsberg i. Pr., Commerzienrath Samuel Salomon in
Schwerin (Mecklenburg). Share capital 1 million thalers. Has
liquidated, and the paid-in share capital may have been lost.

Agricultural Central –Wool Washing– Stock Company–
Society in Berlin. Founded in April 1873 by the private
writer Richard Seydler in Berlin, who called himself “Doctor” and
“Professor”, in association with the merchant Hilde-
brandt various very notorious foundations, such as
“Mortgage Credit and Construction Bank”, “Stock Company for
public transport in Potsdam”, “Provincial Building Bank” etc.,
and in 1874, just like his companion,
1½ years in prison. As co-founder
The statute states: Manor owner Paul Sommer on Grunau,
Hartwig von Behr–Negendank on Lübschin, Emil Sommer,

Rudolf Noack, Paul Bischoff, Bruno Weimann, Louis Benken-
dorf, Anton Hildebrandt and Colonel z. D. Hermann von
Gleissenberg in Berlin. Share capital 300,000 thalers. 1874
liquidation was decided, and in 1875 the necessary
Subhastation of the properties.

Uckermark Wool Bank and Wool Laundry in
Prenzlau. Founded in May 1872 with a final capital of 120,000 Thaler
Shareholder, Supervisory Board and others: Wilhelm Flügge in Prenzlau
and representative, Knighthood Councillor of Wedell – Malchow.
Last dividend 0.

Bremer Wollwäscherei. Founded March 1872 with
200,000 Thaler shares. Dividends from 1873 to 1875: 0,
0 and 6° respectively.

The course losses that the audience experienced at the
Textile start-ups are estimated at around 25 million
million thalers; in the chemical factories
ken they amounted to about 20 million thalers, for the
Gas, paper, sugar, glass, leather, rubber and

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Tobacco factories about 30 million thalers, together
i.e. about 75 million thalers.

A considerable number of parliamentarians are
been active and helpful in these foundations,
either co-authored it or at least supported it
Giving their name to the audience recommended,
and in the last three chapters the following
Gentlemen mentioned: Guido, Count Henckel von Donners-
marck, Privy Admiralty Counsellor Theodor Jacobs,
Justice Counsel Dr. Carl Braun (Wiesbaden) and Privy
Senior Government Counsellor Dr. Ernst Engel in Berlin, City-
rath Reinhard Fröhner in Dresden, lawyer
Rudolf Thiel in Bautzen, Baron Ernst von Eckard-
stein-Proetzal, Attorney Wölfel in Merseburg,
Hermann Zuckschwerdt in Magdeburg, Attorney Her-
man Schreck in Pirna and lawyer Emil Lehmann
in Dresden, banker Friedrich Feustel in Baireuth,
AG Mosle in Bremen, Higher Court Attorney Wilh.
Laporte in Hannover, Commerzienrath Theodor Bischoff
in Danzig, lawyer Freund in Breslau, district
retired judge Schulze-Delitzsch, retired district court judge
Rudolf Parrisius in Berlin, City Councillor Hausmann in
Brandenburg, Dr. Buhl in Deidesheim, lawyer
Schenck in Wiesbaden, Dr. Georg von Bunsen, city

Head of the Council Dr. Wolfgang Strassmann and

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Consul Georg Müller in Berlin, Professor Dr. Car
Birnbäum in Leipzig, City Councillor Adolf Hagen, merchant
mann Richard Hardt and Dr. Friedrich Hammacher
in Berlin, Dr. Egmont Websky in Wüste-Walters-
village, manor owner of Simpson-Georgenburg,
Knighthood Councillor of Wedell-Malchow.

Almost all of these gentlemen confess to the “libe-
ral” party, only the last two are Conservatives
tive. A few have since dropped out,
Most of them are still in parliament, and they were
despite the accusations that have been made publicly against them
lifted, re-elected; yes, several founders and founders
only received in the last elections
a mandate. Isn’t that grist to the mill
of the Social Democrats, because the most striking proof
of the deep corruption in our public
Life? No wonder, when the new teaching of the
Messrs Bebel and Liebknecht from the masses like
a gospel is welcomed!

The benefactors of society.

From the Founders’ Advocates – Why the Fraud of 1870–1873 was Blu-
more powerful than all previous ones – The new Tower of Babel – “Participation”
the brokers, the press and the bankers – The “depots” and the laundry
gutters – foundations for building materials: Berliner Holzcomptoir, Potsdamer
Wood factory, Anhalt wood factory, Herzfeld, Dresden and Frankfurt
Steam brickworks, Birkenwerder, Central Factory – City, Central Bank for Buildings,
Ostend, Südend and Cottage – Eduard Mamroth – Antonienhütte, Oderwerke,
Tippelskirchen, Greppiner Werke, Wusterwitzer Ziegelei, Cement factories –
German and Saxon wood industry, barrel factory Wunderlich, Neustädter
Baroque frames, Breslau furniture, Rathenow and Berlin woodwork,
Renaissance – Telegraph construction and telegraph supplies – Stove factories
by Dankberg, Arneburg, Keppler and Teichert – Berlin, Silesian and
Tiefenfurter porcelain, Bunzlau tableware, clay and chamotte wares –
Metal industry, optical industry, horseshoeing, Spinn & Sohn, Stobwasser,
Neuss, Mosgau, Neue Berliner Messingwerke – Mr. Christian Wilh. Bor-
chert and Dr. Engel finally solve the social question – Bernsteingesell-
schaft, Westphalian Marble Works, Thuringian Slate, Westphalian
Draht, Westphälische Union, German Mining Corporation and Dortmunder
Mining – Mills – Kaiserhof, Hotel du Nord – Baths: Nudersdorf,
Jastrzemb, Chrysoprass, Liebenstein, Heiligendamm, Heringsdorf, Rothenfelde
and Salzungen – Baltic and North German Lloyd, Central-Tauerei, Elb-

shipping company, furniture transport, parcel company, Grosse Berliner Horse-drawn tram – German Art Institute, oil print Borussia, Bazar, Deutsche Buchhändlerbank – Sport – The Old Testament on Horseback – Fishing Society of Weser and Emden Herring Fishery, Berlin Dairy, Breslau oil factories – Stolzenburg, Vietmannsdorf, Altmärkische, East Prussian and Pomeranian industry, German-Hungarian, Kaizer, Rhenish-Westphalian and Bergisch-Märkisch Industrial Society – Tivoli, Kroll, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse, Flora and Passage – Aron Hirsch Heymann – Berlin Cattle Market – Magistrate and City Councillors of Berlin – Berliner Neustadt – New Berlin Horse-drawn Tram – Hagen City Council and the Deutsche Unionbank – Municipal Mental Hospital – Business with Hermann Geber – Costly administration – The sewerage and the irrigation fields – Debt burden and tax screw – The mathematician of “Vossian Newspaper”.

“It has founders and stock market jobbers in the allonge wig and hair bag. The swing

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the entrepreneurs' spirit, the credulity of the Shareholders, the acquisitiveness and pleasure-seeking of the masses – all this has always been there, in the Tulip mania in Holland 1634, as in the Rue Quincampoix to Paris under Law, and in the Coal Get to New York before Black Friday. – These profound words belong to the “Volkswirt” the “Vossische Zeitung”, and they escape him at a review of the “History of Trade Crises” by Max Wirth, which book he dedicated to the “Roman History” by Mommsen, while he the author as “Publicist, economist, historian and statisticians” with overflowing pen. Justice Counsel Lesse expressed similar views in the German Reichstag on 4 April 1873, when the terrible Founder-killer Lasker the second part of his “Ent-revelations”, this time without mentioning names, to Mr. Lesse, who wrote the Act on Stock Corporations “was of course against a rapid reform of the same, and he believed that Germany Already in 1857 a “perhaps equally bad” crisis experienced that the founding fraud in England from 1862 to 1866 a far, far larger been sel.

It is not surprising that the press and

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the "economists" now as defenders of the founders and stockbrokers appear that they are the horrific the damage they have caused, as far as possible reduce and add as a natural necessity looking for jobs. – What do you want?! they shout with virtuous indignation, with moral disgust the "delators" and "slanderers". Do you know the story? Have you never heard of the tulip swindle in Holland, by the Compagnie d'Occident in France, by the South Sea Company in England country? Founding periods are pathological trends, that are taking hold of the public like an epidemic, and they are return! Is the economic Crisis only in Germany, it does not rage throughout Europe and across the globe?!

So these people know the story for their purposes, to distort the facts exchange and embezzle. But positive numbers prove that at no time and in no country as many companies were founded as from 1870 to 1873 in Germany – to 1300 stock companies; that the price and asset losses which the audience, never and nowhere such a colossal reached the same amount as in Germany today – about 1500 million thalers. Against the current crisis

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hold, the one from 1857 was not worth mentioning; it passed quickly, while the present one now has been going on for four years and is not yet over cannot be foreseen. In England, in France, in North America, even in Austria, the shrinking del has always only affected and affected certain circles dignified, and the main issue was each time only about a stock market crisis, while with us Trade and commerce, business and industry, all shops and workshops, large and small, because the founders and stockbrokers plundered the entire people from top to bottom.

The foundations from 1870 to 1873 were so numerous and more vicious than in any other period. The longer the dizziness lasted, the more and they became more evil; most and the bloody most recent dates from the second half of 1872 and from Early 1873. The Vienna "Krach" naturally brought

ly a major setback, but in Germany
The founding did not end there;
continued, albeit weaker, throughout the year
continued, and even in 1874, and even in 1875, some
individual start-ups, because you always come across
an early end to the crisis, and then to a continuation
continuation of the fraud.

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The shares of the foundations from 1870 to 1873
stacked on top of each other, would form a mountain,
against which the Montblanc appears like a dwarf
Where should this mass of paper go? even the
Stock exchange newspapers, when a gust of wind arose and
the paper Chimborasso began to wobble. Even
Mr. Julius Schweitzer from the "Nationalzeitung"
warned against the general "optimism" and
blamed his "pessimism" – two keywords,
which in each of his philosophical stock market articles
return. But these were and remained general
mean sayings to save appearances, to
to cover your back for later times. In
Every company was recommended in particular; only
Sometimes, when the foundation is too scandalous
or the founders were obscure people, from
from whom there is nothing to fear and little to hope
the financial newspapers attacked it and slaughtered
They offered them as guilt and atonement sacrifices. But the
»Nationalzeitung« to participate in such things,
too "decent" and too noble; she praised everything and
Each, and where she could not praise or
wanted, she preferred to remain silent.

It took time and detours, many lists and
Ranke, until these million shares gradually enter the

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hands of the audience. A consor-
tium took over the new paper from the other, and the
last brought it to the stock exchange, where it sold weekly and
For months by agents and professional jobbers
"given" and "taken" was artificially driven.
Even the brokers who only broker the deals,
but should not speculate themselves, were given the title "posts",
di larger sums "involved", and "interested
ten" now opted for the paper. Likewise, the

Representatives of the newspapers, each with a few shares for free or at a lower rate so that they can obtain the necessary But mainly they were looking for to win over the bankers by offering them "bonuses fications" of 5 to 20 percent. The Bankers then strongly recommended the paper to their customers, and had it promoted by business friends and Agents across the provinces, in every town and Villages. Only stockbrokers and speculators Professionals subscribed to the new shares, the publication kum had to go through the press and the Bankers had to be captured. It also had to be change his papers frequently, otherwise the Hundreds of bankers who were caught up in the fraud period, cannot exist. So- soon the effect increased by a few percent, advised

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the banker eager to "realize" the profit and another "upgradable" paper to buy something that he usually had back in stock. He forced the customer to pay advances, granted him a current account, and kept the shares as a If they fell in price, a bear market occurred he demanded "cover", and if they did not could be obtained, he sold the "depot". In this way, harmless private individuals were systematically Speculation seduced, little by little, for their entire brought wealth.

Of all stock market effects, industrial securities the most questionable, but precisely they, precisely the laziest of them, went into the hands of the little man After Lasker's "revelations", the Jewish "Volkszeitung" a feature section, which told a very touching story about a poor laundress, who have their savings in a share of the Prince Putbus founded Berlin Northern Railway and now lost everything. Washerwomen and widows, coachmen and house servants did not use railway papers, but industrial to buy things, such as the Neptune of the Gentlemen Dr. Braun and Dr. Engel, the Steinhäuser Hut of the Dr. Hammacher, the Dortmund Union of

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Mr. Miquel, the Lindenbauverein of Mr. von Bonin, and similar shares, because they are widely were better known and more popular, in the newspapers and were much more highly praised by the bankers.

The most popular foundations were probably the construction associations, for which press and "economists" the They were seen as noble men and women friendly enterprises, as a rescue remedy against the housing shortage and found the audience's full trust. In Berlin, her Number soon legion, but also in all other major cities they shot up merrily, and finally was not a medium-sized town without one or more Building societies on shares. Numerous Building material companies, some of which produce wood traded other bricks, lime, cement and the like. They were also produced with the best Hopes welcomed, and their shares found willing

Recording and large course increases. We be- _

limit ourselves to presenting the following.

Berliner Holz-Comptoir. Founded in March 1872 by Fr. Wilhelm Schramm, Wolf Hermann, Carl Wilhelm Eger, Benny Wolff, Maria Wilh. Theodor Müller, Th. Ferd. Schönemann, Th. Ferd. Mencke, Carl Coppel, Moritz Löwe, Albert Jonas, Farmer Julius Taddel, master builder Mrs. Koch, Dr. Gustav Lewinstein, Justice Counsel Otto Lewald and Deputies, Geh.

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Admiralty Counselor Jacobs in Berlin, Albert Fr. Kogge in Charlottenburg, Otto Heinrich Sasse of Neustadt-Eberswalde. 2 million 100,000 thalers in shares and 150,000 thalers in mortgages. Sichtsrath u. A.: Bank Director Eisentraut in Gera. Dividends 8, 8, 6, 6% and - 0. Price once 125, now about 40.

Potsdamer Holz-Factorei, otherwise Gebrüder Saran. founded in September 1872 by Heinrich Quistorp in Berlin, with 500,000 Thir. shares, of which the previous owner Ferd, Saran allegedly 300,000 thalers. Supervisory Board: Attorney Engels, Kallabis, Julius Köppen and E.Peltzholtz in Potsdam. Dividends from 1872 to 1875: 16, 6, 6 and respectively 5%, %/. Cours once 145, now about 60.

Berlin-Anhalt Wood Factory. Founded March 1873 by Martin Fränkel, Siegfried Lövinson, Louis Lövinsohn, Adolf Ellenburg, Robert Kemnitz and Baron Otto von Schleinitz in Berlin, with 200,000 Thaler shares. Late foundation; already in October 1873 the dissolution was decided.

Herzfeld steam brickworks near Berlin, formerly the fief schulzen A. Schultz. Founded November 1872 by Moritz Bamberger, Louis Schwartz and Wolfram Meyer in Berlin. 300,000 Thaler shares and 50,000 Thaler mortgages. In Prospectively, the share capital was only 250,000 thalers. stated, and was published by Wolfram Meyer in Berlin and at Meyer & Gellhorn in Danzig. "Technical Head": the previous owner, and also the "Pre-stand": Justice Counsel Slevogt, District Architect Wendt and Salomon Lewin in Berlin. Bamberger and Meyer guaranteed the next 2 years a dividend of at least 6%/, and the Prospect was a report by the Government and Building Council C. Schwatlo and the district architect Carl Wendt, which has a net profit of 44,000 thalers per year, i.e. a Interest rates of around 16% were calculated. The balance sheet for 1873 closed with a loss of 5000 Thaler, while one of the supervisory räte wanted to determine 17,000 Thaler profit, but for that

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was thrown out of the temple by his colleagues. scandalous, public disputes and mutual ous accusations, the founders were sued for the dividend guarantee and because of the unaccepted Shares with 50,000 thalers. October 1876 the competition was opened, and the March 1873 with 110 paid shares are worthless. The prosecutor has investigated, but it seems without success. |

Dresden steam brickworks in Alt-Striessen. As author The "Allgemeine Börsenzeitung" called the city councilor Lawyer Ludwig Meyn and the brothers Emil Cohnfeld and Eugen Cohnfeld in Berlin. (Emil Cohnfeld was editor publisher of the "Berliner Figaro", whose justification Hermann Donor had given the money.) The very insignificant drawing gelei was allegedly purchased in the summer of 1873 for 192,000 thalers. and the new company with 275,000 Thaler shares and established 162,000 Thaler mortgages. However, the Dresden Stock Exchange introduced the paper, and in Berlin Shares are said to have been circulating without dividend coupons! In November 1874, operations had to be stopped, and the The establishment, which was charged with 437,000 thalers, went into liquidation in the au in the judicial subhastation for not yet 26,000 Thaler

to the previous owner, Ernst Friedrich, in August 1876
The Berlin public prosecutor's office is to file a suit against the founders
120 sheets long denunciation, and the under-
search is now pending in Dresden.

Frankfurt Steam Brickworks founded in Frankfurt a. O.
February 1873 by W. von Lockstedt & Resag in Berlin, the
the dilapidated establishment to the shareholders for 249,000 Thir.
Supervisory Board: Manor owner von Suckow, Ren-
tier C. Brandes and banker Sorsky in Berlin. In 1875
28,000 Thaler shares "returned", 1876 the Concurs
opened.

Birkenwerder, Society for Building Materials in Berlin.

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Founded in March 1872 by Georg Beer and Max Munk, and
the unfortunate shareholders for the colossal sum of
890,000 thalers transferred. 560,000 thalers shares and 410,000
Thaler mortgages. "First subscribers": Aron Hirsch Heymann,
AH Heymann & Co., Paul Munk, Max Munk, Georg Beer,
Master builder Walter Kyllmann, Director Wilh. Kremser and the
Previous owners: Commercial Councillor Oscar Krause in Berlin and Wilh.
Borgfeldt in Birkenwerder. Chairman of the Supervisory Board:
Gotthold Heymann; Chairman: Franz Pernet in Berlin. For
The first fiscal year of 9 months accounted for 11% dividend
and 5600 Thaler royalties; from 1873 to 75: 4, 2 and respectively.
0% . Price used to be 115, now about 5.

Central factory for building materials in Berlin. Founded
December 1872 by Eduard Mamroth, Hugo Mamroth, Jos.
Wilh. Bergmann, Heinrich Wilhelm Bergmann, Leo Wollen-
berg, Ignatz Hantke, Amandus von Lieben, City Councilor Dr. Aloys
Stort, Paul Emil Rosenfeld, Louis Fonrobert, painter Carl Sievers
in Berlin. 650,000 Thaler shares and 250,000 Thaler mortgage
counters. A foundation that was founded shortly before the crash
The audience was particularly impressed by the 106
Shares went up to 220 in a few months, while today they
about 10. The first business year ended with
a great loss, since the chairman, master builder Hilke,
made a big mistake with bricks that he bought on delivery.
speculated.

Almost the same people, namely Eduard and Hugo Mam-
roth, Joseph and Heinrich Bergmann, von Lieben, Rosenfeld,
Fonrobert, Hilke, Dr. Stort, Georg Sievers and Carl Sievers
founded the

Baugesellschaft City in Berlin with 600,000 Thir. shares,

which were driven up to 175 and then to about 8 sank.

The parent company of both companies was the

built

Glag au, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 24

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Central bank for buildings in Berlin. Founder: Geh. Admiralitätsrath Wandel, Dr. A. Stort, Ferd. Oppenheim, Leo Wollenberg, Heinrich Bergmann, Ignatz Hantke, Isidor Mamroth and Hugo Mamroth. Actiencapital finally 5 million Thaler. Originally 420, now about 12. This very fruitful The bare mother also gave birth to the following children:

Baugesellschaft Ostend in Berlin. Born on October 5th. 1872. Godparents: Master mason August Siecke, Heinrich Bergmann, Emil Rosenfeld, Editor Alexander Hoffers, City-prescribed by Dr. Carl Erich. 300,000 Thaler shares. Price once 120, now 0.

Construction company Südend in Berlin. Born on 13 August 1872. Godfathers: Samuel Heinrich Ellon, Georg Neumann, David Tobias, Robert Peters, Wilh. Gumpertz in Berlin. 850,000 Thaler shares. Price once 125, now 0. |

Construction company Cottage' in Berlin. Born on 25 October 1872. Patron: Dr. Theodor Eulenstein in Dresden, Architect Heinrich Kaiser, manufacturer Hermann Blume, Leopold Löwy and August Waldmann in Berlin. 500,000 Thaler shares. Cours 0. This former villa colony is now again sheep pasture, and the weeds are thriving here. flower, since the crash also called "founder's flower". The Land was provided for the necessary sub-hastation, and for this purpose was valued at 44,000 thalers.

In addition, the Central Bank has committed for buildings: pinneberger Union (see p. 126) and Iron Foundry Rockstroh (see p. 108), and finally five other "central banks" in Nuremberg, in Munich, in Stuttgart, in Carlsruhe and in Frankfurt a. M., who all found no employment and therefore liquidated had to.

The father of the Central Bank and the actual originator of all these evil foundations is Eduard Mamroth in Berlin, also involved in Neptune (see p. 173) and in the Ostdeutsche Bank and Ostdeutsche Wechslerbank

in Poznan. Mr. Eduard Mammoth costs the audience many millions, but has become a rich man himself.

Antonienhütte in Coswig in Anhalt; clay goods, Brickworks and coal mining, formerly Grosse, Schreyer & Co. Founded on 350,000 Thaler shares by: Adolf Salomon, Jacob Meyer and City Councillor Meyer Moritz Stadthagen in Berlin. Board: Wilhelm Bauer and Gotthilf Salomon in Berlin, Samuel Schreyer in Coswig. 1873 closed with 21,500 Thaler Loss, in 1876 the company's properties were sold to Subhastation submitted.

United Oder Works for Building Materials and Lignite near Schwedt a. O., formerly Baron von Werthern. founded in June 1872 with 150,000 Thaler shares and 60,000 Thlr. Mortgages. The prospectus named the following members as supervisory board members: Baron von Werthern, Jacques Coppel, Otto Clement, Nachmann Hirsch Neumann, master builder E. Titz, engineer R. Henneberg (Riet-schel & Henneberg) and Dr. H. Ebeling, stock market editor of "Vossischen Zeitung" in Berlin. Chairman: Baron von Werthern, Abraham Henoch and Theodor Morgenstern in Berlin. The shares, initially quoted at 102–106, soon lost every Cours and are completely worthless. Already in 1873 the dissolution decided, in 1874 the necessary subhastation followed, and In 1875, an investigation was initiated, the But no result has been announced so far.

United Works at Tippelskirchen near Calbe ad Saale; brickworks, quarry and planned beer brewery. founded in May 1872 with 350,000 Thaler shares, which Libbert and Hirsch in Berlin, B. Gutmann in Dresden, MS Meyer in Magdeburg and others at a price of 105. Supervisory Board: Th. Oscar Ulrich in Dresden, Chr. W. Rande in Giebichenstein, Louis Ehrenberg in Halle a. S., FLH Härter, Fr. Ad. Schweter and WH Wiesel in Leipzig. Board: Gottlieb Gaeschke in Tippelskirchen. In the prospect 30%, in view

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provided, 15% as a minimum, and 9% guaranteed.

But bankruptcy already broke out in July 1873.

Greppiner Werke near Bitterfeld; lignite mine, Steam brickworks and clay ware factory, formerly CA Stange in Dessau. Founded November 1871 by Ferd. Jaques, Baurath Hermann Waesemann, building councillor Ludwig Quassowski, master builder Mrs Koch and City Councillor Rudolf Pohle in Berlin. Supervisory Board Among others: Attorney Hecker, who recorded the statute. "Auditors": Bernhard Maywald and Hermann Leubuscher in Berlin. 660,000 Thaler shares, 200,000 Thaler priorities and 150,000 Thaler mortgage. The previous owner Stange remained "with a significant capital" and took over the Management. In 1872, 9½% dividend was paid, in 1873 – 9% dividend dende and 12,300 Thaler royalties, 1874 closed with 41,000 Thaler loss. Price once 125, now about 10. Baurath Wäsemann, a multiple founder, is the builder of the Berliner town hall, and he was named among the highly deserving Men whose relief portraits depict the façade of the proud buildings.

Heegermühle, brickworks near Berlin. Founded May 1872 by Robert Baumann, Julius Heyne, Eduard Abel, Hermann Samuel, Albert Rathenau, Ignatz Witkowski and Julius Valentin in Berlin, with 350,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler hy-pharmacies. Distributed for the first fiscal year of 8 months a dividend of nominally 10%, closed 1873 with 14,000 Thaler loss and entered March 1875, after the property already been sub-merged, in liquidation. For the shareholders about 2% should remain. Since autumn 1874, a Investigation against "Unknown"!

Wusterwitz-Rathenower brickworks. Founded September 1873, with 200,000 Thaler shares and 72,000 Thaler mortgages, by Dr. Carl Assmann, Theodor Hildebrandt, Daniel von der Heydt, Lawyer Franz Lorek in Berlin etc. Dividends are not became known. The public prosecutor has repeatedly investigated.

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Märkische Portland Cement Factory near Zossen, formerly HG Klau. Founded on July 1, 1870, with 400,000 Thaler shares, by the deputy Consul Gustav Müller, the building council James Hobrecht and the architect Wilhelm Boeckmann in Berlin. Among the first signatories are: the Ab-Dr. Fr. Hammacher in Essen and LA Jordan in Deidesheim, Finance Councillor Hasselbach and Government Councillor by Kathen, Hermann Kremser in Berlin, J. Marx-Hansemann

in Bonn etc. Novbr. 1873 the union with the following society.

Märkische Cementfabrik. Founded in August 1873, with 150,000 Thaler shares, from Consul Gustav Müller, Nathan Schlesinger, Hermann Kremser and Julius Caro in Berlin. This company proved not to be viable and decided January 1876 its dissolution.

Hermisdorfer Cement, facing bricks and clay wares, formerly Lessing, near Berlin. Founded October 1871 by the Berliner Wechselbank and Julius Alexander in Berlin, with 425,000 Thaler shares and 223,000 Thaler mortgages. Administrative Board: Dr. Ziurek, Manor Owner Leopold Lessing, Commerzienrath L. Schwartzkopff, Adolf Abel, G. Kerting, Director Heimann and Dr. Girau; Board: City Architect Gerstenberg in Berlin. First and only dividend for a business year of 2 months (!) 5%). Each subsequent (full) year with greater loss, and in some cases the liquidation requested, especially since there was a continuous lack of money, but the company decided to continue to vegetate. The shares have lost every course.

Portland cement factory Bredow near Stettin. Built July 1871. "Founding Committee": E. Aren, landowner Ferd. Graves, City Councillor Reinh. Schöpferle and Justice Counsellor Dr. Zachariä in Stettin. 300,000 Thaler shares, issued by Scheller & Degener in Stettin and Joseph Leipziger in Berlin; 50,000 Thaler mortgages. 12 to 15% dividends were

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promised, and March 1873 the increase of the share capital for 150,000 Thaler. Administrative Board: CF Bärenroth and von Köller. Dividends for 1874 and 1875 – 0. Course?

Bohlschau, Portland cement factory near Danzig. Assessor Schulze-Billerbeck, retired, left the August 1871 company 340 acres of land and a "hydropower of 220 horsepower", which "prevents the use of Steam power" saves a sum of 15,000 thalers per year was to be built for the price of 128,000 thalers. committee: Stettiner Vereinsbank, City Councillor Olschewski (Brothers Baum) in Danzig, Chamberlain Count of Keyserling-Neustadt, District Administrator Vormbaum in Neustadt. Share capital 300,000 Thir. Administrative council members: von Blankensee, W. Schumann in Stettin. Although the prospectus for dividends is "some thirty percent" As expected, the shareholders do not seem to have received any In 1875, however, action was taken to ensure that

to raise funds for the issue of land charge certificates.

In addition, in the summer of 1871, a second Portland Cement Factory Joint Stock Company in Danzig, with 90,000 Thaler shares and 35,000 Thaler mortgages. Administrative Council: H. Pape, P. Rempel, L. Liepmann, Building Councillor Licht, Bank director Schottler. Nothing further has been disclosed.

Just like the building societies, the building material societies only of the wildest speculation, They increased the price of apartments and construction costs unbelievable. The central factory of Messrs. Mamroth and comrades bought 25 million bricks and lost 107,000 thalers. A thousand bricks of medium quality cost in the Swindle time 25 to 30 thalers and has been since then until

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6 Thaler. Of course, such a price the brickworks founded so expensively not exist, and since they hardly exist at all find a market, most have closed their business. At the Berlin Stock Exchange alone, the shares of almost 100 building societies and building rial companies, their number throughout Germany will have reached 200, and the The audience's losses here are estimated at around 150 million thalers.

We come to the foundations of the wood, clay, Porcelain and metal industries, which show a similar picture of devastation.

German wood industry (steam cutting mill), formerly Basch & Rosenthal in Landsberg a/W. Founded March 1873 by Siegfried Basch in Landsberg, Moritz Rosenthal, Salomon Wolff, Siegmund Kapferer, Marcus Engel, "General Director" Mrs. Waltz and Dr. Carl Esse in Berlin, with 300,000 Thaler shares, which were introduced & 105–107, and 105,000 Thaler mortgages. The first business year resulted 11.0% dividend; May 1875 the dissolution was popular and Liquidators appointed: Moritz Rosenthal, Siegmund Kapferer and Robert Kemnitz. The last balance sheet showed a loss of approx. 180,000 thalers, but the shares are probably worthless. Prosecutor has researched.

Saxon wood industry in Rabenau near Dresden.
founded in May 1869 with shares of 316,000 Thaler. management
tungsraht: Otto Seebe, Consul GA Hofmann, Advocat Hippe

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and Rentier Otto in Dresden, Professor Pressler in Tharandt.
Dividend for 1875/76 – 0. Price?

Wunderlich barrel factory. Founded in July 1872 by
Purchase of the cooperation of Eduard Wunderlich in Zwickau,
which was transferred to the new company with 240,000 Thaler
was established, whereupon a second workshop was opened in Berlin
and tried to build a third one in Wolgast, where
Attempts remained, however. The founders were: Heinrich
Quistorp, Wilhelm Koch, Moritz Goldstein, Beer Director Armand
Knoblauch and Julius Meyer Lehmann in Berlin, engineer
Otto Büsing in Charlottenburg. Share capital 300,000 thalers.
The Chairman of the Supervisory Board was the former Member
ordered, Government Councillor Wilhelm Jungermann in Berlin; and
The previous owner Eduard Wunderlich took over the direction
and Wunderlich Jr. The first business year yielded 12% dividend
3000 for the Supervisory Board, 3000 for the Management Board
9000, for the civil servants 3000, and for the workers' support
find 1500 thalers. Quistorp was always
noble, admittedly at the expense of the shareholders "and he never forgot
of civil servants and workers. 1873/74 brought only one clean
profit of 1778 Thaler, whereupon Eduard Wunderlich received
trip to Italy, and in his place the
Co-founder Wilh. Cook was in charge. In 1874/75
with a large loss, they went into liquidation and left
the business to Wilh. Cook. Ernst Wunderlich, against whom the
The company took legal action and was charged
for failure to file a bankruptcy petition and for
preparation of a false balance sheet, but only a fine of 100 thalers
condemned! The shares, which were once quoted at 115, are worthless.

Neustädter Baroque frames and moldings in Berlin
and Neustadt-Eberswalde. In November 1873, with 150,000
Thaler Actien founded. Board of Directors: Mrs. Wilh. Minck in New
city of Eberswalde and Alexander Lange in Berlin. Without
sencours. The public prosecutor has intervened.

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Breslau furniture, parquet and wood construction, formerly Ge-
brothers Bauer and Fr. Rehorst. Founded November 1871
with 1 million Thaler shares. Supervisory Board: City Judge (ret.)

Friedländer, Emil Friedländer, Siegmund Sachs, Max Alexander, Robert Caro, Justice Councillor Friedensburg, Building Councillor Lüdecke and "General Director" Schmieder in Breslau, Deputy Ritter-landowner Elsner von Gronow. Board: Ernst Bauer and Otto Bauer. Dividends: 1874 – 1%, 1875 – 0. Price once 115, now about 30.

Rathenow factory for woodwork (carpentry), formerly. W. Köhler Jr. Founded in February 1872, with finally 260,000 Thaler shares, from Heinrich Reh, the famous Director of the Societätsbrauerei in Berlin. Supervisory Board: Legal attorney Schultze in Rathenow, CA Arndt and Joh. Gottlieb Mäcker in Berlin. Director: the previous owner Wilhelm Köhler. For 1872, 20% dividend was paid, after which the share capital doubled and the course was driven to 165; 1873 the shareholders held 12%, in 1874 and 1875 closed with desire. The dissolution took place and the "Direction" offered agreed to take over the establishment against payment of 2¼% take!

Stock company for woodwork (parquets) in Berlin. Founded in May 1869 by the members of parliament, Baron Ernst by Eckardstein-Prötzel and Consul Gustav Müller in Berlin, Com-Merzienrath Johannes Quistorp in Stettin. Supervisory Board members include: Banker Albert Kämpf and Commissioner Louis Cahnheim in Berlin. Director: Hermann Simon. The share capital is originally only carried 200,000 thalers, but was in the fraudulent period brought to 1,000,000 thalers. In addition 180,000 Thaler mortgages. Dividends from 1870–1875: 61}, 101 121, 7, 5 and 0% respectively. 1872 to 1874 accounted for the Director and the Board of Directors high royalties. Course once 115, now about 15.

Renaissance (carved furniture) in Berlin. Already existed

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since 1861 and made, with a capital of 100,000 thalers, good business; but was sold in June 1872 for 500,000 Thaler Shares founded by: Siegfried Lövinson, Ernst Heene, Hermann Schomburg and the MP, "Professor of the Na-economics" Dr. Julius Frühauf in Berlin. As supervisory The following people served as councilors: Dr. Moritz Lövinson, Dr. A. Jacobius, H. Hirschberg, F. Jäger, Simon Lipmann, "General Director" Mrs. Waltz, Baurath E. Römer, Otto Nitze, Director of the Romanian nian Railway Company, Director Herbig and Member of Parliament neter, Geh. Admiralitätsrath Jacobs in Berlin. Directors: the Previous business owners: Louis Lövinson, Siegfried Lövinson and Robert Kemnitz. Right in the Prospect, where the Name of the MP and "economist" Professor Frühauf

emblazoned with the slogan, a 14% dividend was promised, and due to a mathematical feat, they were, according to their name, also paid, ie only for six months and after deduction of 5 % Interest which the captured shareholders will receive for three months To defeat this illusion of division to enable the development of the project, at the request of Simon Lipman who took care of the placement of the shares, 30,000 Thir. by the previous owners. However, it was known to compensate themselves in any other way. The Directors agreed to high salaries, and one of them, Siegfried Lövinson, sold to the other two, ie to the new Company, the properties Holzmarktstrasse 8, 9 and 10, which he had acquired a few months earlier for 160,000 thalers, for 280,000 Thlr., ie with a premium of 120,000 Thlr. In the prospectus the purchase price was only 150,000 thalers. given, and the mortgage on the houses was remained silent. The three directors soon bought a Building land in the north of the city, which belongs to the Commerzienrath Gruson in Magdeburg, and gave him 15,000 Thaler. cost, for the company by 289,000 thalers. It This was, as the annual report openly admits, a mere

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Speculation purchase; it was speculated that the Berlin Stadtbahn the houses in Holzmarktstrasse must be acquired, which they but did not do so, and so they remained with the large area at North bank. The second fiscal year showed only 2%: Dividend, and closed 1874 with a loss of 112,000 Thaler. In return for compensation, the shareholders received a clean bill of health the construction sites on the north bank – a very remote, eerie area, between prisons, reformatories, petrol stations, leum magazines, hospitals and churchyards. Mortgages There are no less than 380,000 thalers available, and therefore The Norddeutsche Grundcreditbank once listed 103 issued shares only about – 3. |

But while the company was withering, Director Siegfried Lövinson was a rich, distinguished man. On many beautiful houses in Wilhelmsstrasse, Dorotheenstrasse etc. in Berlin his name was written in golden letters, and He also purchased Steglitz Park and Castle as a summer residence near Berlin, which he decorated with carved furniture as well tastefully and comfortably furnished. Only at the General At the meeting on December 20, 1875, “revelations” occurred. For the wisely absent Siegfried, he boldly stood Louis Lövinson put himself in his place; he compared the leaders of the Opposition with the mass murderer Thomas, who carried out the terrible explosion in Bremerhaven, and he shouted: The “Renaissance” has grown close to his heart like a daughter

and he will, despite all the stabs of the accusers,
He showed himself all the more brave when he was given a
A band of comrades and allies stood by his side, and
With these he voted down the opposition. But the
won, called the prosecutor, and since then the
Investigation.

International Telegraph Construction Company, formerly Wilh.
Horn in Berlin. Founded January 1872 by Eduard Abel, Robert
Baumann, Julius Heyne, Heinrich Valentin, Hermann Samuel,

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Accountant Ludwig Bernhard and building inspector Eduard
Thiele in Berlin; with 350,000 Thaler shares, issued by the
Berliner Maklerbank à 103. Director: the previous owner Wilh.
Horn. Distributed 5% dividend for 1872 and decided
because it was not viable, it was dissolved in May 1874. Liquidation
tors: Julius Hahlo, Julius Herz and engineer Julius Meyer
in Berlin. Only 6% seems to be left for the shareholders.
remained to be.

Actiengesellschaft für Telegraphenbedarf, formerly Her-
mannSchomburginMoabit near Berlin. Founded January 1872,
with 400,000 Thaler shares, of which only 220,000 Thaler were
given, and 144,000 Thaler mortgages, from Siegfried Lövin-
son, Robert Kemnitz and master carpenter Rudolf Hosemann
in Berlin. Board: the previous owner and Paul Hosemann.
The supervisory board also included: Railway director Otto Nitze
and telegraph director H. Schulz in Berlin. From 1872 to
In 1875 the dividends were: 8, 6, 6 and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. Cours?

Dankberg'sche Ofenfabrik in Berlin. Founded in Sep-
tember 1872 with 500,000 Thaler shares and 215,000 Thaler
Mortgages! The first negotiator was the "New
Börsen-Zeitung" Mr Jean Fränkel; the surcharge is to be
200,000 thalers. The shares were sold to the market
brought by AH Heymann & Co., which also published the Prospect
signed; and the founders were: Paul Munk,
Max Munk, Leopold Hadra, Eduard Hänseler, sculptors
CL Dankberg, master builder Adolf Heyden etc., all in
Berlin. Supervisory Board members: Max Heymann and Franz Pernet in
Berlin. First dividend 3%/, of which the previous owners paid 10,000 thalers.
contributed. In 1874 there were still 2 %, in 1875 – 0. Cours once
110, now about 5.

Arneburg stove factory near Stendal, the manor owner
H. Schwenke. Founded in May 1872 by Baron
von Werthern, by Carl Graeper, Julius Ende and Emil Mar-
kau in Berlin, with 150,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler

Mortgages First dividend 5%/, then 0. At the last General Assembly, the “representatives of the press” were not no longer allowed in. Course approximately 1.

Keppler'sche Ofenfabrik in Stettin. Founded February 1872 with 150,000 Thaler shares and 300,000 Thaler mortgages. Director: Georg Keppler. Supervisory Board: Senior Government Councillor Gustav Seelmann, who, however, on the instructions of his superiors, had to resign from the appointed authority; bank director Ludwig Hindersin, Hermann Reinhardt, Ernst Böttcher and Fr. Marggraf in Stettin. Last dividend 0. In May 1876 the land belonging to the company for 36,000 Thaler sold.

Saxon stove and fireclay factory in Cölln near Meissen, formerly Ernst Teichert. 300,000 thalers shares, published in October 1872 à 106 by M. Schie Nachfolger and Gebr. Guttentag in Dresden. Plus 50,000 Thaler mortgages. Dividends for 1874 and 1875 4% each. Price about 40. Mr. Teichert, the previous owner, kept the management and “donated” At the beginning of 1875 the company had 50 shares.

Berlin Porcelain Manufactory (Ad. Schumann). Verbuys from Eduard Appelhans and Albert Zäpernick, and Februar 1871 founded by: Hofrath Moritz Alberts, Bernhard Lucae, Aug. Sponholz, Samuel Falk (Heinitz & Falk), Carl Uno (Dahlmann & Uno) and Ludwig Pollborn in Berlin, with 800,000 Thaler shares and 150,000 Thaler mortgages. In Prospect was calculated as “over 12% dividend” and up to 1873 paid: 10, 8 and 6% respectively. Later there was 0, and the The formerly privately owned and flourishing factory now only operates at a loss. Price about 15.

Silesian Porcelain and Stoneware Manufactory, pre-mals FN Matthiessen in Tiefenfurt near Bunzlau. Founded August 1872, with 200,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler Priorities. The previous owner retained the management, and as a result Advisory councillors were named: GR Besser in Berlin, CG Schüller

in Tiefenfurt, City Councillor Haucke sen. in Zittau, manor owner Richard Sporleder on Kostemke. 1873 – 7% dividend; then 0. Cours once 110, now about 10.

Tiefenfurter Porcelain and Chamotte Ware Factory, formerly Carl Raedisch. Founded September 1872 by the Communal State Bank in Görlitz with 175,000 Thaler Shares, issued by S. Abel Jr. in Berlin, and with 60,000 thalers. Mortgages. The previous owner took over 25,000 Thaler shares and retained the management. Supervisory board members: HF Hecker, Th. Roeder and master builder Fischer in Görlitz, H. Engelhardt in Lauban. 10–15% dividend was promised and for the first fiscal year 71% paid, then nothing more. Autumn In 1875 the Supervisory Board resigned from office, none of the The shareholders wanted to be elected. Three Absent, in the hope that they would accept, and combined 10 shares into one.

Bunzlauer tableware, oven and clay pipe factory, pre-mals Lepper & Küttner. Pre-purchased by Siegmund Löwy in Berlin and founded November 1872 with 25,000 Thaler Hypo-counters and 200,000 Thaler shares, which Alwin Philipp on the stock exchange. 1874 – 2% dividend. Since there was a lack of Due to a lack of operating resources, the company went into liquidation in January 1877.

Pommer'sche Chamottewaarenfabrik in Podejuch near Stettin, formerly Toepke & Seehausen. Founded November 1872 with 150,000 Thaler shares and 45,000 Thaler mortgage The prospectus named the following members of the supervisory board: Dr. G. Weissenborn, G. Bergschmidt, SA Eppenstein, A. Martin and Bau-master Emil Gette in Berlin, Professor Dr. H. Hellriegel to Dahme. Already in October 1874 in Concurs.

Muskauer Thonwaaren, formerly Bergschmidt, Schlieben & Hentschel. Founded in February 1874 by the forefathers owners and others, together 18 persons, among whom also a "Fräulein" is located, with 150,000 thalers shares. November

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In 1874 the public prosecutor intervened, and in October 1876 the Concurs out.

German clay tube and chamotte factory in Münster-mountain in Silesia. Built in September 1874 by Heinrich Quistorp, who in public assembly declared himself Founder called out of passion and conviction; founded, while he was still in bankruptcy, by him and Carl Adolf Brandt in Berlin, Carl Winckler in Rostock, Oscar Freund

in Breslau, head teacher Emil Mehlhose in Berlin etc. Actien-capital 275,000 thalers. Of course without stock exchange price.

Metal industry, lead pipes and brass goods, formerly ErnstBucholt & Hahn in Berlin. Purchased for 200,000 thalers. and December 1872 founded by Carl Seefeld, Leopold Cohn, Nachmann Hirsch Neumann and Dr. Heinr. Ebeling, stock exchange Editor of the "Vossische Zeitung" in Berlin. Actiencapital 300,000 Thir.; plus 48,000 Thir. mortgages and 125,000 Thir. Priorities. Directors: the previous owner Max Jasper Hahn and Joh. Aug. Oscar Hahn. As a newspaper advertisement announced, The society took a position on the sewerage system of Berlin, which "affected the area of their activity very advantageously". A account of this position she threw for the first financial year a dividend of 31½%, but did not pay it, and decided to dissolve it in May 1874.

Optical industry (eyeglasses), formerly Commerzienrath Emil Busch in Rathenow. Founded October 1872 by H. Quistorp in Berlin. Share capital 275,000 Thaler and 100,000 Thaler Mortgages. Dividends: 9, 5, 4 and 3% respectively. Price once 115, now about 20.

German Society for Horseshoeing (Horse Nails), pre-mals Möller, Schreiber & Co. in Berlin. Founded after the "Krach", August 1873, by Commerzienrath Hermann Egells, Heinrich Cohn, Anton Cohn, Julius Cohn, Hermann Mortzfeld, Hugo Möller and Julius Möller in Berlin, Clemens

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Ewald Schreiber in Neustadt-Eberswalde. Share capital 500,000 Thaler! Dividends? – Without stock exchange price.

Bronzeware and zinc casting, formerly JC Spinn & Son in Berlin. Founded August 1872 with 300,000 Thaler shares and 125,000 Thaler mortgages. Otto Spinn sold for 284,000 thalers to Carl Black, and he for 384,000 thalers, i.e. with a surcharge of 100,000 Thaler, to the company, which owes his work to the following gentlemen: Otto Wendland, Fritz Beermann, Mosca d'Israeli, August Kilz, Ferdinand Vogts, Hermann Würz, Amand Bloch, hut director Hellmuth Förster and Professor Martin Gropius in Berlin. The first, probably artificial dividend was 10 %, in 1874 there were still 6 %/, and then 0. Cours once 130, now about 30.

Lamp factory Stobwasser in Berlin. Founded Oc–

tober 1871 by Max Munk and Emil Heymann in Berlin. "First Illustrators: Aron Hirsch Heymann, Meyer Cohn, Mendel Cohn, Sigismund Süssmann, Paul Munk, Joseph Pincuss, Max Kruse, August Jacobs, Anton Wolff (Hirschfeld & Wolff), Director Gustav Dittmann, Justice Counsel Carl Drews and Commercial Counsel Gustav Stobwasser in Berlin. "First auditors": Siegmund Heydenreich and Gustav Kutter in Berlin. As supervisory board members also acted: H. Reimann and Julius Ebbinghaus in Berlin. The prospectus stated: "The deal yields at the purchase price price of 650,000 Thaler already has a benefit of over 10%, and the profit will increase even further." For Er-advertising of inventories and as working capital () were – 350,000 thalers, so in total – 1,000,000 thalers thrown out. Among these colossally paid "stocks" there is said to be a entire floor space with outdated, more or less unusable lamp harnesses, etc. that had become bare. From the The previous owner took over the share capital of 800,000 thalers Stobwasser 200,000 Thaler, and in addition a hypo– 200,000 Thaler for him. The dividend was never higher than 6%, and was only 4% in 1875/76; nevertheless

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The Supervisory Board approved 2125 Thaler royalties! about 30 more.

Wagenfabrik Neuss in Berlin. Founded August 1872 by the previous owner Joseph Neuss, the beer director Hermann Gratweil, the rubber director Jules Fonrobert, the hotel owner Jul. Alex. Hendtlass, Dr. Alexis Bertram and the Banquier Ferd. Jaques in Berlin. 600,000 Thaler shares and 150,000 Thaler mortgages. The first dividend was nominally nell 13%, fell to 4% in 1873, and then stopped completely, The shares are now only trading at around 10. Since the Founders no longer drive on rubber, the desire for Luxury cars very low. Mr. Joseph Neuss, however, was happy with the command of a steam ferry in Swinoujscie, where in the summer of 1876, as the newspapers reported, he which put the passengers in great danger.

Silver ware factory Mosgau in Berlin. Pre-purchased by Paul Munk for 450,000 Thaler, and October 1872 the unfortunate transferred to the shareholders for 750,000 Thaler, i.e. 800,000 Thaler surcharge, The founders were: AH Heymann & Co. (Gotthold and Max Heymann), Sachs & Edinger Aron Hirsch Heymann, Emil Mosgau, Reinhold Mosgau, Max Munk, Rudolf Seidel (HA Jürst & Co.), Ignatz Witkowski, Dr. Anton Daffis, publisher Theodor Heymann and

Retired Financial Advisor Eugen Kühnemann in Berlin. Actiencapital 700,000 Thaler and 180,000 Thaler mortgages. Board member: Emil Mosgau and Reinhold Mosgau, later the previous owner Franz Mosgau. Other members of the supervisory board included: Louis Sachs and David Hirschfeld in Berlin. For the first financial year nominally 8% dividend was distributed, in 1873 1% was distributed, 1874 and 1875 – 0, and in 1876 the dissolution took place. The same was simply by the founders and their allies which for this purpose used large amounts of the already

up to 3 letters of fallen shares were ready.
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 25

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Paul Munk represented 1000 votes.
and for Max Munk... . 150 years
AH Heymann & Co. 498. "
Sachs & Edinger. . . 129 5
Dr. Dafis . . . 2 52 years
Franz Mosgau 119
Emil Mosgau 100 "
Reinhold Mosgau – 5 5
Georg Beer for Meyer Cohn . . 260 se
David Hirschfeld » 327 5

together 2640 votes.

The opposition, on the other hand, had only 108 votes. The dissolution was protested by Isidor Itzig, also a more founder, by submitting a petition to the commercial judge claimed that the balance sheets were all wrong, with the green dung is barely a quarter of the share capital available and the liquidation only happened because Franz Mosgau wanted to buy it back cheaply. In any case, Isidor Itzig, the suddenly fell silent, in the last point right: the pre-owner Franz Mosgau, for whom a mortgage of 140,000 Thaler, the business received a sandwich back, and the shareholders have a quota of 5 to 6% is expected. The first liquidators were: David Hirschfeld, Samson Sklower and Commercial Councillor Salomon Weigert; later Julius Herz and Dr. juris Emil Lehmann in Berlin. A number of shareholders intended to form a civil to file suit against the founders. But because the prospectus contains gross untruths and conceals essential information, e.g. certain burdens on society and its designated properties, the public prosecutor is also involved

stepped.

Neue Berliner Messingwerke, otherwise Wilh. Borchert jr.
Founded in March 1873 by the previous owner, as well as by the

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Members of Parliament, Senior Government Counsellor Dr. Ernst Engel, Louis Caplick, Bernhard Lucae and Ernst Wartenberg in Berlin.
Share capital 850,000 thalers and 150,000 thalers mortgages.
Dividends: 10, 8 and 10% respectively. Price 120–130.

At the end of 1867, Mr Christoph Wilhelm Borchert in Berlin a printed letter “To my officials and workers”, in which he told them:
I, as far as I know the first in Germany, want following the example of the English Industrial Partnerships the net profit of my factory and also share this factory with you, you, if
You want to raise everyone from workers to factory owners
I estimate the value of my factory at 300,000 Thaler, divide this sum into 6000 share certificates & 50 thalers, and now leave you, all shares gradually available for purchase from me. – This further
miraculous document had Dr. Engel to
Author; he had it in the Berlin municipal Yearbook for 1868 and wrote:

“It is inevitable that this system will rapidly spread find, because it is as practical as it is scientifically correct, and it can be implemented immediately and anywhere. It is also eminently political. The difference between Employer and employee is gradually eliminated, and thus the almost artificial contrast between Bourgeoisie and proletariat abolished. Every worker is the prospect of capital accumulation opened, everyone is, although

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Worker, but also employer and co-owner of his workshop
– – “So the social question is not a question more, the accumulation of masses of workers in the big cities

no longer a danger, but a blessing; because so much work
ter, so many small owners, so many loyal, ambitious citizens,
so many true friends of the immobile and mobile
property, and therefore also just as many defenders of the public
ual order.“ – –

Dr. Engel, who, it seems, is in the science
in society as well as in business life a lovely
is a sanguine person, and the New Testament
has faith that moves mountains, assured
in a ceremonial session of the Legal Society
schaft in Berlin, in the presence of the Crown Prince of
Prussia: through the noble deed of Mr. Christoph
Wilhelm Borchert is now the final solution
the social question.

As you can see, the story was just a variation
version of the old Schulze-Delitzsch song of
Savings of the workers and their self-help; and
the press tried to get excited about it. But
Despite all the advertising, the process found little follow-up
imitation, he aroused both men and workers only
Laughter, and also the Engel-Borchert Society
Soon nothing more was heard from the community.

Then came the era of fraud. Mr Borchert had
has now also acquired a banking business

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and found a taste for greening. April
In 1871 he founded with Otto Harlau, HW Bassenge & Co.,
M. Schie Nachfolger, Philipp Elymeyer and the Sach-
Lombard Bank in Dresden, with Rudolf Hart-
wig in Fiirstenwalde, Emil Brebeck, Carl Homburg,
Eduard Nesselmann, Gustav Schwendy, lawyer
Riemann and Geh. Government and Building Councillor Nietz –
the Berlin Lombardbank*), notorious
thinking, whose shares once stood at 110 and today
4, and which for years the public prosecutor
In the spring of 1873 the foundation of the
Brass factory, which is not co-owned by the
“officials and workers”, but rather
as before, belonged to Mr. Borchert alone. Again,
pure love for humanity; “without direct

*) Share capital 500,000 Thaler. As “first subscriber”
Also featured: Director August Zimmermann in Berlin.

Board of Directors: August Waldmann and Dr. Julius Hensel in Berlin.
For 1871, the shareholders received a kind of "building interest" with 5%; for 1872, 11¼% dividend was distributed because the bank profited from the sale of a property of 133,000 Thaler
But this belief turned out to be superstition, by the splendid buyer not making payment afterwards.
The company decided to dissolve in September 1874 and elected as liquidators: Hugo Vetter, Alfred Peters and Paul Look in Berlin. The Director Dr. Hensel became the dearch refused, and initiated a judicial investigation against him. directed.

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come", as it was said in the newspaper advertisements, he wanted to gradually withdraw from the business, the advantage to the public; but calculated he left the small, insignificant factory he had built five years ago at 300,000 thalers, the new Stock company now with 1 million thalers! In Furthermore, in his capacity as "President sitting member of the Supervisory Board" the overall management, and appointed the co-founder, Dr. Engel, as Vice President denten. As with the Schulze-Delitzsch comrades, In this case, too, the issue was to establish a social-political flag, for the benefit of the working classes. Meanwhile, the founders were late, because soon the Crash came in. Nevertheless, the shares were still in July 1873, introduced on the stock exchange at 130, and bought briskly at this high price and above. While all other papers plummeted, Brass stocks remained unshaken, and the note read to this day "paid and money", and often just "money", ie desired, but not available. Ongoing There were good dividends and it is even, still from Preparation of the balance sheet, regular interim (Interest) dividend paid. In fact, a rare Society! But the shares were probably

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no longer accommodate them, and they are now The vast majority are still in the hands of the Mr Borchert, who therefore received dividends and super-pays dividends mainly to itself. The "capital contributions of the workers" are Balance sheet only about 7000 thalers, certainly a very modest

sum, and it remains questionable whether this work
ter capitalists are also shareholders, or whether they are merely believers
are bigger.

About the partnership system, which can also be used for
the agricultural industry has recommended
expressed himself very clearly in a public lecture
due to the national liberal MP, General Secretary
tair Dr. Thiel, who belongs to the agricultural
Minister, Mr Friedenthal in confidential relations
"The low cultural state of our
working population in general," he said

According to the "Nationalzeitung", "which gives every individual
the tendency to work at the expense of his employees
lazing around, and which only too often leads to
the hard-earned weekly wage without regard to
the very near future on Saturday and Sunday
is squandered, this cultural state is unreceptive
ally for the attraction of a bonus, which only after
year and day is due, and from the good will

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of all employees, as well as of completely unpredictable
Natural events are dependent on it." Without question,
that are as unjust as unreasonable words. The
Granting a bonus to the worker cannot
be indifferent, it will also raise him morally
and tie him to the owner, but she must not,
like the games à la angels, only in the air
float and it must in any case be supported by some
Recently, the city councillor
Keilpflug in Berlin, owner of a cigar factory,
offered to share the net profit of his "retail business" with
to divide the workers in half, and if this
Arrangement is honestly meant, it can bring good fruit
Only real sacrifices, on the part of the owners
the victims of privileges and goods, the lot can
of the working class, the social-
democratic movement that occupies our entire time
reigns and rises ever more threateningly, moderate
and soothe.

A third group is formed by the following societies:
ties:

Prussian Bernstein-Actiengesellschaft in Berlin and
East Prussia. Founded October 1871, with 2 million Thaler

Actiencapital, by Adolf Levien, Isidor Oelsner (Berliner Bank-association), Berthold Bensemann, Benoit Oppenheim (R. Oppen-

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heim & Sohn), Friedrich Meyer (EJ Meyer) and Commercial rath Adalbert Delbrück in Berlin, Max Sonnenburg in Vienna. Purpose: Exploitation of amber and trade in amber. Directors: Moritz Becker in Königsberg i. Pr. and delegates Dr. Friedrich Kapp in Berlin. The two close friends The economists Carl Braun (Wiesbaden) and Mrs. Kapp tend to support each other literary and business. The One always reviews the other's books, writes about them long essays in the "Nationalzeitung", in which Paul Lindau's "present" etc. Carl Braun also travelled in Summer 1872 along the East Prussian Amber Coast and published very instructive articles about it in the "Nationalzeitung". same feuilleteons. Nevertheless, the stock exchange wanted to Preussische Bernstein-Actiengesellschaft does not warm up, and so it went into liquidation.

Westphalian Marble Works in Allagen near Soest, formerly Prang & Co. Pre-purchased by Hermann Geber, and March 1872 the unfortunate shareholders with a huge surcharge, for no less than 625,000 thalers; while The Prospect called this price "unprecedentedly cheap", brought about by "a peculiar chain of circumstances den': "One of the previous owners, the boss of the company, has namely his residence in Java", which is why he had to leave wanted. The noble founders were: Isidor Platho, Eduard Bercht, Attorney Seelig and Eduard Stahlschmidt in Berlin, Johann Baptist Prang in Allagen, Gustav Siegel in Magdeburg, Bernhard Hüffer in Leipzig. The prospectus also named the following as supervisory board members: still: Landscape Councillor F. Lehmann, "General Director" Julius Müller, Baurath Wäsemann, . Master builder Nicolas Becker, Architect Paul Rasche, sculptor Professor Gustav Blaeser, member the Academy of Arts, and Dr. phil. Adolf Widmann in Berlin. This was an artistic-philological foundation presentations that artists and scholars presented to the audience. But the result was all the more sad: the 725,000 Thlr.

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Stocks never paid a single cent in dividends, and the price fluctuates between 1 and 0. The directors were the co-owner JB Prang, Dr. Widmann and co-founder Siegel, who The latter, as the Supervisory Board announced, was dismissed because he had managed his business "irrationally". Mr Siegel publicly and claimed that he had left voluntarily and he was urgently asked to stay, even to transfer him want to talk about leasing the marble works. if the situation of the company under his successor did not improve; 1875/76 also closed with a loss. Thuringian Slate Mining Company at Gräfenenthal in Saxony-Meiningen. Purchased from the manufacturer Rossbach for allegedly 350,000 Thaler, and September 1872 founded by Nachmann Hirsch Neumann, Otto Clement, In-engineer Rudolf Henneberg and Dr. Heinrich Ebeling, stock exchange editor of the "Vossische Zeitung" in Berlin, with 400,000 Thaler Shares issued by Abraham & Meyer in Berlin. Prospect were two highly recommended reports from the Geh. Bergrath Professor Bernhard von Cotta in Freiberg and the Bergassessor Dr. Kosmann in Berlin, and further it said: "Among the general motives which led to the conversion, here comes an eminently popular economic interest: our German fatherland in the important roof slate independent of the mono-pol England." – Supervisory Board: GA Breusing and Bau-Master Felber in Coburg, as well as lawyer Meyn in Berlin, before which the statute was announced. Director: Heinrich Rossbach in Oeslau. Dividends were never paid, and in 1876 it was decided finally the dissolution, and the shares were always wasted. As Mr Sonnemann the "knower" said in the Reichstag, The object founded should have a value of approximately 4000 thalers The public prosecutor did not intervene. Westphalian Wire Industry Association (Wire Factory), formerly Hobrecker, Witte & Herbers in Hamm. Founded

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det November 1872 by the Berlin Trading Company, with 2,000,000 Thaler shares and 500,000 Thaler priority bonds Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Geh. Commerzienrath W. Conrad in Berlin. Supervisory Board and Auditors: Wilhelm Nolte and Julius Ebbinghaus in Berlin. Chairman: Stephan Hobrecker and Hermann Hobrecker in Hamm. Although the alleged purchase price of 2½ million thalers the actual value of the establishment three to four times, were the shares are issued with a colossal premium of 125 and in the spring of 1873, shortly before the "crash", up to almost 140 The first dividend of 12% was artificially made (Supervisory board, management board and officials charged 27,800 thalers.

Tantième!); 1873/74 closed with a loss of 195,000 Thaler, which the previous owners covered; in 1875 the shareholders received 3%), supervisory board, board of directors and officials 7150 thalers; at the same time decided to issue a loan of 250,000 thalers; In 1876 there were only 1½% .. A branch that was adventurous ious way in Riga, the barrel was completely blown ground, and the course had already dropped to about 30. It seems that the establishment is to be closed down as part of the "de-greening" dung" back into the hands of the previous owners.

Westphalian Union, Mining, Iron and Wire Industry
 strie in Hamm. Founded Feb. 1873 by RA Seelig in
 Berlin. Hermann Geber in Berlin and his associates bought:
 1) the factory of Cosack & Co. in Hamm; 2) the steelworks
 by Ed. Schmidt in Nachrodt; 3) the puddling and rolling mill
 by A. & T. Linhoff in Lippstadt – which of the new companies
 schaft for 3,025,000 thalers. In April 1873
 were purchased 4) the works of Fr. Thomée in Wer-
 dohl and Uetterlingsen for allegedly 1,250,000 Thaler, also
 a branch in Petersburg. Share capital 4½½ million
 lion Thaler (), issued by the Provinzialgewerbebank
 (Martini) in Berlin at 112!! Plus 1,150,000 Thaler mortgages
 and 750,000 Thaler priorities. Board: "General Director"

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Ernst. Supervisory Board: Commercial Councillor Wintzer, "General-
 director" of @eorgs-Marienhütte near Osnabrück, Commercial
 rath Schlittgen, Dr. Wilhelm Rentzing, Siegfried Filehne, Her-
 mann Gratweil and Wilhelm Eschmann in Berlin, A. Linhoff
 and Theodor Linhoff in Lippstadt, Heinrich Thomée jun. in
 Werdohl, Member of Parliament Dr. Feodor Goecke (special friend
 of the MP Dr. Friedrich Hammacher) and Theodor
 Böniger in Duisburg, Justice Counsellor von Briesen in Hagen, Albert
 de Gruyter in Ruhrort, Dr. Adolf Lasard in Berlin.
 The first financial year ended with a loss of 526,000 Thaler, after which
 Hermann Geber, RA Seelig and Ed. Stahlschmidt in Berlin
 for 1,130,000 Thaler shares. The preparatory
 sitzer, however, refused such a donation. Cours
 about 5 more.

German Mining, Iron and Steel Corporation
 Steel industry in Berlin. According to the statute, which neither dates
 still bears signatures, but in the Strausberg print
 rei, Unter den Linden 17 (later "Lindenbauverein")
 , the new company acquired: 1) the Neustädter Hüt-
 tenetablissement near Hanover; 2) various coal mining
 works near Langendreer and Bochum; 3) the iron ore mines
 works in the Siegen region and the Harz – by Baruch Hirsch
 Strausberg, called Dr. Strousberg, for the small matter of

5½ million thalers. In mid-March 1872, the Newspapers published the prospectus, which estimated the registered capital at 6 million Thaler, of which 4 million Thaler were shares and 2 million Thaler mortgages, and for the shareholders at least at least 10%, dividend. As directors, he named Prospect: Daniel Hilgenstock and Eduard Blass in Dortmund, Dr. Hermann Pauly in Siegen; as administrative board member: Justice rath Karsten, Anton Wolff (Hirschfeld & Wolff), Martin Frege (Frege & Co.), Dittmar Leipziger (Joseph Leipziger) and Paul Kuszynski (Louis Kuszynski) in Berlin. In the editorial According to the Börsenblatt, Dr. Strousberg was appointed as chairman

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of the Administrative Council, Justice Councillor Karsten as Vice President, and the seventh member was Amand Bloch in Berlin. Hirschfeld & Wolff initially issued 2,650,000 Thaler shares, and they received for the first financial year of three months ten (!) nominally the promised 10% dividend. Then The rest of the shares were put on the market and the price rose February 1873 to about 130, whereupon Louis Kuszynski “provisionally” 1 million Thaler of new shares of 102 each. The Announcement dated 26 March 1873 and signed net: “The Supervisory Board. Karsten. D. Leipziger. Anton Wolff.” The noble intention was to raise another sixth million thalers to manufacture shares, but now the “crash” occurred and the Scene changed completely. The balance for the second (full) financial year 1 July 1872/73, despite 2,458,000 Thlr. mortgages (!!), a net profit of 288,000 thalers, and paid out a 5% dividend to the lucky shareholders; but there was a lack of cash, and the coupons had to be redeemed, as soon as a mortgage on the Bohemian dominion of Zbirow which was due to the miracle doctor Strausberg but went bankrupt and was burdened with debts so that the mortgage will definitely fail. What follows now is so wonderful that it almost sounds unbelievable, namely in a States like Prussia, which has always been known for its prompt Justice was distinguished.

The Neustädter Hütte and the Siegener Hütte were sold Iron ore mines returned to Strausberg with great losses, assassinated nine tenths of the shares, and formed a new company, the Dortmunder Bergbaugesellschaft, which relates to the yield of hard coal and coaks and except for the remaining 472,000 thalers old shares for 628,000 thalers, thus dealing with a Basic capital of 1,100,000 thalers was constituted. over 700,000 Thaler mortgages. Nevertheless, and although the new company still owns the coal fields near Langendreer

sold, it also lacked “operating resources”, also found she was always in financial difficulties, and she was just as unable to distribute a dividend. To the Grabencomplex at Langendreer, she had to sell it to the Romanian Railway company, for which Strausberg was based on his former had created a general mortgage on all of his former possessions, 200,000 thalers, and the excess last year’s deficit to cover “debts” applies.

Since the original prospectus in the actual information on the financial situation, in the profitability calculation and gross untruths in the cost estimates and shameful deceptions, a Part of the shareholders to the public prosecutor, and this actually opened an investigation against “unknown” – as in the case of fraudulent foundations, Rubrum usually reads. But Mr. Karsten and comrades simply stated that the prospectus was not an official document, rather, just like all other announcements without their knowledge and without their will – and at This miraculous apology was enough. The prosecutor ordered the defrauded shareholders to pay the part, and since they could not do so, the Files put away. Mr. Karsten and his comrades have actually issued against 5 million Thaler shares, they continued to function in their offices, and they also formed the supervisory board of the new company. The scandal was so big that even the stock market papers made noise, but a newly elected member of the Supervisory Board, Railway Director Gustav Schmidt in Magdeburg, wrote to one of the ruined shareholders To console you: those papers only wanted to extort money, and Mr. Karsten has already called the public prosecutor. of the founding itself, Mr. Schmidt says literally: “The mazes of Strousberg's financial economy are so convoluted,

that no other mortal who has not experienced it, can find their way through.” – Indeed, this story is outrageous!

Some companies took over mills, managed inns and baths, but the Shareholders also fared very badly.

Dresden Mills, formerly the Royal and Fulling Mill of E. Kittler. Founded November 1871 with 300,000 Thaler Shares, Board of Directors: Attorney Dr. Gustav Lehmann, M. Schie successor, C. Knoop, Carl Schlossmann, hotelier Kayser and Eduard Kittler in Dresden. Direction: Joh. Bernh. Kittler. Dividends from 1873 to 1875: 4, 5 and 2% respectively. Price approx. 90.

Märkische Mühlen in Witten a. Ruhr, with 200,000 thalers. Shareholders: H. Hemmer, W. von Born, C. Humperdinck, O. Wuppermann, W. v. Recklinghausen. 1873 accounted for 12% dividend, for 1875 – 0.

Schöpfurther and Steinfarter mills, formerly Scholimsche Erben, on the Finnow Canal. Founded November 1872, with 200,000 Thaler shares and 76,000 Thaler mortgages, of Humphrey Davy, Carl Weinstein, Heinrich Wisotzky and Bau- master Carl Reiche in Berlin, Otto Fröhlich in Hanover, Lucian Lewandowsky in Königsberg i. Pr., Wilhelm Herschel in Dresden. Dividend for 1873 – 5%, for 1874 – 0.

Pinnauer Mills near Wehlau in East Prussia. Founded det December 1871 by the Königsberger Vereinsbank with 550,000 Thaler shares and 200,000 Thaler mortgages. Councillor of State: Geh. Commerzienrath Emil Stephan (Stephan & Schmidt), Commercial Councillor Andersch, Conrad Gaedecke (Joh. Conrad Jacobi), H. Hirschfeld (Gebr. Hirschfeld & Graf), Ludwig Leo (Marcus Cohn & Sohn), Franz Schrötter (v. Gyczki & Schrötter), Moritz Stettiner, Fritz Wien (Ernst Castell) and

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Otto Willert in Königsberg i. Pr., mill owner Lipmann in Rossau. Even the stock exchange speaker of the Moritz Simon- founded “Königsberger Hartungschens Zeitung” declared that it would be best to talk about this mill foundation and about the Distribution of shares – to remain silent. Price?

Stralsund Steam Mills. Founded April 1872 with 500,000 Thaler shares and 112,000 Thaler mortgages! As The Prospect named the supervisory board members: Commerzienrath Otto Holm, EJ Matthies and Otto Siebe in Stralsund, Emil Latz, Hermann Löwenherz and Siegfried Sobernheim in Berlin; later Otto Kaufmann from the Makler-Vereinsbank also acted in Berlin and lawyer Schömann in Wolgast, and as Chairman of the Supervisory Board was Justice Councillor Karsten in Berlin. The previous owner, Hermann Lehl, allegedly took over 150,000 Thaler shares, retained the management, provided 15 to 20%

Dividend in sight, guaranteed at 8% for ten years, and deposited 210,000 thalers as security. For 1872 the guaranteed 8% was paid by Lehl contributing 9000 thalers; In 1873, Lehl gave 20,000 Thaler, but calculated that he and the Supervisory Board 4000 Thaler bonus, and the shareholders received only 4%; in 1874 Lehl contributed 5000 Thaler, another 2300 Thaler royalties and another 4% dividend; for In 1875 there was nothing left. There was not a word in the statutes about the dividend guarantee, and Lebl was convinced by the same A shareholder sued and won in three instances that he should be paid a full 8% for 1873 had to, but regarding the following years, the manifestos of the Supervisory Board are incontestable. Meyer Ball in Berlin with 102 issued shares are still listed about 20.

Berliner Hotel-Gesellschaft (Kaiserhof). Founded in 1872 by Commerzienrath Adalbert Delbrück, Baron Eduard von der Heydt, Gustav Kutter, Berthold Bensemann (Berlin Bank-Association), MPs, Mayor Kieschke and city

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rath Risch Deutsche Baugesellschaft), MP Dr. Georg Siemens Deutsche Bank). "Auditor": Member of Parliament Dr. Friedrich Capital stock 2 million Thaler; plus 500,000 Thaler Mortgages and 700,000 Thaler priorities! Barely opened, The "giant hotel" burned down due to loose construction on 10 October. 1875, the city's fire fund 177,000 thalers in compensation. A dividend is it had not yet come. At the end of 1876, the Prussian Boden-Credit-Actienbank (current director: Geh. Commerzien-Councillor Emil Stephan) granted the Kaiserhof a non-cancellable mortgage thek of 1 million thalers, which was a very daring piece The shares have no stock exchange price.

Hotel du Nord in Cologne. Founded September 1872 by the Deutsche Unionbank in Berlin. Board of Directors: Heinrich Stein Attorney-at-law Robert Esser II, Jacob von Kaufmann- Asser and Baurath Raschdorf in Cologne, Commerzienrath Wilh. Herz in Berlin. 900,000 Thaler shares, issued at 102½. In addition 378,000 Thaler mortgage. In the summer of 1876, the previous owner Friedrichs, who also retained the management, the inn for 700,000 thalers.

Lignite mining and Bad Nudersdorf near Witten-berg. Founded March 1872 by Hans Emil von Oppenfeld (M. Oppenheim's Sons), General Consul to DLP Spiegelthal, Otto Moeser, "Legal Consultant of the Company", and the Calibration inspector and city councilor Dr. Bernhard Kosmann

in Berlin, with 600,000 Thaler shares. The brown coal mines did not yield any significant yield, the brickworks came into The water stopped flowing and the bathers stopped coming. Already in November In 1873 the bankruptcy broke out, which was however eliminated, whereupon the dissolution was decided. The liquidator was Dr. Albert Jausel in Berlin, and the shareholders received about 5½% back.

According to the "Neue Börsen-Zeitung", Mr von Oppenfeld the property was pre-purchased for 100,000 thalers, it was sold for 520,000 thalers

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left to the company, and then it arose again from of the sub-contracting mass for a cheap one. At the request of the The public prosecutor had initiated an investigation, but finally only the two directors: Dr. Kosmann and Berg-civil servant Knaut, because she did not report the bankruptcy in time. reported, sentenced to two and one weeks in prison respectively.

Bad Königsdorff-Jastrzemb in Silesia. Founded November 1868 with 250,000 Thaler shares. Personally liable Shareholder: Eugen Heymann in Breslau. Board of Directors: H. Hinrichs, M. Cohn (Gebr. Guttentag), former mayor Fritze, Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Lebert and Justice Counsellor von Wilmowski in Breslau, district administrator and owner of Brauns, Deputy Victor Herzog von Ratibor. August 1876 was the bankruptcy is opened.

Chrysoprase, Bath and Spa House at Blankenburg in Thuringia Founded in June 1872 with 300,000 Thaler shares, laid at FE Schreiber Söhne in Berlin. Board of Directors: Reindeer CF Bernhardt, master builder F. Waldeyer, citizen Master Dr. Hopf and Captain (ret.) Lambrecht in Blankenburg. Promised 6°/ for the two-year construction period, interest, and later 11-12°/, dividend, but decided because the shares were not able to accommodate, already in December 1872 the solution.

Bad Liebenstein, formerly owned by the Duke of Meiningen serf, and founded June 1872 with 210,000 Thaler shares, which David Liepmann released in Berlin. In addition, approx. 111,000 Thaler mortgages. For 1874 there was 1%, for 1875 already 1½% dividend. Without stock exchange price.

Seaside resort Heiligendamm near Doberan in Mecklenburg. late foundation, which only saw the light shortly before the "crash" the world, and was baptized by the following gentlemen

was raised: Louis Fonrobert, Dr. Theodor Eulenstein, Justice Counsel Felix Primker, Captain Baron Adolf von Thielman, Captain Feodor André, Captain Max von Katte,

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Captain Otto von Kahlden, Director Heinrich Bergmann and Architect Heinrich Kayser, Member of Parliament Count Johannes von Renard and MP Prince Carl of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen in Berlin, Director Ludwig Karrig in Schwerin. Actiencapital 1 million Thaler and 250,000 Thaler mortgages. The supervisory board also included: Ferd. Jaques, Eduard Jaques, Member of Parliament Victor Duke of Ratibor and Ludwig von Kaufmann (Jacob Landau) in Berlin. In 1878, per share 2 Thaler, 1875 – 1%, Thaler, and is the largest Part of the paper is probably still in the hands of the founders.

Seaside resort Heringsdorf near Swinoujscie. Founded February 1874, also very late, with 150,000 Thaler shares. Board: Master builder Julius Hennicke in Berlin, Dr. Hugo Delbrück and Albert Schlutow in Stettin. Without stock exchange price.

Rothenfelder Salinen- und Soolbad. Founded April 1872 with 200,000 Thaler shares. Board of directors: JM Simmersbach. Administrative Board: Albert Lohmann and L. Hanf zu Witten, Heinrich Schüchtermann in Dortmund, Mrs. Rüping in Gedern, AG Meyer in Melle, C. Henrici in Osnabrück. In the first Dividends for the financial year amounted to 5'/(,°/), in 1873 and 1874 – 0.

Saline and spa Salzungen. Founded September 1872 by the Preussische Creditanstalt (Richard Schweder) in Berlin. Pre-purchased for 830,000 Thaler and the new company transferred for 1,350,000 Thaler, thus with 520,000 Thaler surcharge strike; whereupon 1,500,000 Thaler shares were manufactured and the same January 1873 at 102!/, on the stock exchange! In the same year the course collapsed to about 25. The management Dr. H. Hoffmann took over, and as supervisory board member or “reviser The following persons served as “soren”: R. Hertel, W. Paradies, L. Paradies, J. Schwerdt, Bank Director Lübke (Mitteldeutsche Creditbank in Meiningen), M. Goldstein, Commissionsrath Ad. Hausmann, Dividends from 1873 to 1875 were: 2'5/,4, 3½ and respectively.

35/, percent.
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Also mentioned as founded were: Bad Kahlberg near Elbing and Saline Königsborn. The miracle doctor allegedly competed for the latter Strausberg and Fr. Grillo in Essen, while Marcus from Kamen was awarded the contract for 290,000 Thaler. Bad Kreischa got into competition, Augustusbad should be leased, potash mining and saline Kalusz closed 1874 with a loss of 780,000 guilders and entered liquidation, Alexandrinenbad at Freienwalde a. O. was sold at the end of 1876 for 15,000 Thaler fort, Freienwalder Bath and Real Estate Company schaft, by S. Heinrich Philippson and Hermann Founded by the donor with 500,000 Thaler shares, be withdrawn by the latter. Similarly It was with the inns, of which Badhotel in Konstanz declared itself insolvent, Blasewitzer Park-Hotel entered liquidation and was put up for sale was placed, while Hotel Bellevue in Dresden in 1875 – 5%, in 1876 only 3½ % Dividend. If anywhere, the stock market is society in these areas disadvantageous, and a private company is always far more profitable. In the stock hotels and spas, everything is more expensive and poorly ter. It was very interesting to observe how the baths were soon overrun by Jews

were flooded, during the birth and beam tenaristocracy withdrew more and more.

Of the also very numerous

We only name transport companies here:

Baltic Lloyd in Stettin, steamship connection between the Baltic Sea and America. Founded September 1870 with 650,000 Thaler shares, which were sold in March 1872 by Heinrich Quistorp in Berlin to 2 million thalers. Shortly before, the "Ostsee-Zeitung" in Stettin and other papers describe the company as a company in the great upswing understood and very promising. Board of Directors: ordered Dr. H. Dohrn, Commercial Councillor Joh. Quistorp, C. Fraude, A. Weylandt, TR Oswald, Carl Arlt, Carl Fr.

Braun, W. Schliemann, R. Abel, C. Domcke in Stettin. 1872 and 1873 closed with large losses and the price fell
On about 20 April 1876 the dissolution was decided.

Norddeutscher Lloyd in Bremen. Has existed since 1856, also increased its share capital during the period of fraud, and later suffered great losses and the pressure a senseless competition which the various steamship Lines made each other. Share capital finally 6,600,000 Thaler and 8,000,000 Thaler priorities. Supervisory Board: ordered HH Meyer in Bremen. Dividends for 1875 – 0. The price of shares has fallen enormously since 1872,

Central-Actiengesellschaft für Tauerei (Cable-Steam-Tugboat Company in Cologne. Founded December 1871 by Schaaffhausen'schen Bankverein there, with 1,200,000 Thaler Actia. Board of Directors: Th. Deichmann, Theodor Movius, Eugen Langen, Emil vom Rath and Robert Peill in Cologne, Hermann Becker in Mülheim a. Ruhr, Julius Brockhoff in Duisburg, Baron Friedrich von Holstein, Imperial German

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Embassy Secretary in Paris. According to a newspaper article in 1876 merged with the Ruhrort-Mülheimer Dampfschlepp-
shipping company, founded March 1872 with 700,000 Thaler shares (Supervisory Board: Geh. Commerzienrath Hugo Haniel in Ruhrort); and the mutual shares should be 660% will be credited.

Freight forwarding and Elbe shipping company, formerly Carl Fritsche zu Schönebeck. Founded December 1872 by the Magdeburg Wechsler- und Discontobank, with 180,000 Thaler Shares and 100,000 Thaler mortgages. Seems to be from a storage facility and distributed per 1874 – 5% dividend; In 1875, the aim was to “reduce” the share capital.

Furniture transport in Berlin. Founded November 1872 by Gustav Borchardt, Carl Jacob, Simon Schüler, Isidor Kadisch, Ferd. Vogts, Moritz Eduard Meyer, Albert Meyer. From a haulage business, for which they paid 5750 thalers, and The founders made the property at Köpenicker Strasse 127 a company with 250,000 Thaler shares and 100,000 Thaler. Mortgages! Albert Meyer, brother of Moritz Ed. Meyer and in business with Ferd. Vogts was appointed Director of the new company, for which he received 3000 Thaler but had little to do. May 1874 laid
He resigned from his post, became a member of the supervisory board and resigned in April whereupon he submitted a petition to the Handelsrichter turned out to be an unfortunate, misled shareholder,

also the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Gustav Borchardt, and the officiating notary of certain irregularities Equally touching is the annual report, which the co-founder Ferd. Vogts in the spring of 1875, and in to which he expressly says: "But mainly, and This is the cancer of society, is our Property too expensive." The prospect had a dividend of 15% "in safe prospect", but there were per 1873 only 2%, 1874 and 1875 – 0, after which the course rose to about 15

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Only after 75,000 Thaler shares had been massacred, A dividend was again distributed for 1876 and amounted to the same 13, %/. The following also served as supervisory board members: Robert Macks, Accountant Rudolf Müller and Attorney Ewald Hecker, who recorded the statute. The State lawyer has intervened.

North German Packet Transport Company. founded in June 1869 by the freight forwarders Ed. Reinecke in Leipzig, Louis Henze and H. Vallette in Berlin, by Hermann Paderstein in Bielefeld, Ferd. Randel in Halle a. S., Hofrath Robert Kleinschmidt in Leipzig and Finanzrath Eugen Kühnemann in Berlin. Share capital 500,000 Thaler. Wanted in real Manchester-style competition to the Reichspost, but returned miserably and was liquidated in January 1871. The liquidators also included: Theodor Lassally and the inevitable Hermann Geber.

Big Berlin Horses – Railway. Like from a Complaint by the then Mayor Seydel of 13 November 1871 to the Ministry, argued about the Concession two parties. Magistratus wanted to give them to the government assessor Plewe and Dr. Martin Ebers, whereas the police headquarters certainly supported Joseph Pincuss Finally, the enemy brothers united, and there appeared. apart from them as "first illustrators": Director Gustav Dittmann, General Consul Hermann Kreismann, Dr. Georg Kurs, Senior Chancellor. Supervisory Board Members: Michael Simonsohn, Sigismund Samuel, bookseller Alexander Duncker, City Councillor Risch, Government Councillor Otto Windmüller, Moritz Hirsch. Actiencapital finally 3 million thalers. Although from professional founders, this company belongs to the few from the period of fraud that have a real needs, which is why it is making good progress. One line after another is completed, the cars

are always overcrowded, and the passengers, sitting and

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standing, pressing together like herrings, without complaining. Dividends so far have been only moderate: 1874 – 4% and 1875 – 614%. Nevertheless, the price remains at of about 110.

Various societies dedicated themselves to the Art, literature, sport and social Union.

German Art Institute in Berlin. Delayed foundation, which only dared to come to light in June 1873. Emil Pfeiffer sold his "Art Institute" to the new Society for 134,000 Thaler, and Arwed Römer his "Art Painting Magazine" for 86,000 Thir., whereupon the share capital was increased to 250,000 Thaler. Except for Mr Pfeiffer and Mr Römer, who The founders who formed the new board were: David Schwoeder, Louis Simon, bookseller Richard Lesser etc. On the stock exchange The shares have never been listed, but the company seems still to exist.

Borussia, oil print – painting association in Berlin. Founded in November 1871, with 150,000 Thaler shares, by Isidor Danziger, Paul Reschke and the city councilor Dr. Erich in Berlin. First illustrators include: Louis Simon, Maximilian Rasch and David Schwoeder in Berlin. Board: Paul Reschke. Soon after the constitution, the "Neue Börsenzeitung": "As one of the many smaller stock companies Companies that care less about shareholders than about profit winn the administrative clique, the "Borussia", Oil-coloured printing company in Berlin, denounced. The definitive pieces of the same have not yet been issued and The Directorate is already making itself weak in such a way that it fully paid interim certificates only offers 662/,%/." The "Directory" thus fixed its own shares, which of course also occurred in many other companies. On April 4th

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In 1873, the Society sent out a circular which, among other things, Sentences included: "The first financial year has yielded a 10% dividend

We can already give 15% dividend per 1873.
The shares will soon be valued at 110
introduced on the stock exchange. We offer you and your
recognized amounts of up to 500 thalers at par." One of the
Advisory Councillor, Professor Ferd. Beller mann, resigned from his post
because without his knowledge and against his will
had put his name under that circular. May 1875
the dissolution was decided and co-liquidator of the previous
current Director, Paul Reschke, was elected, but he will step down
had to, since he had meanwhile become bankrupt. What the actual
As regards the social character of the company, an act
from Lindau on Lake Constance wrote a letter to the
author of this book, which may be excerpted here: "In the
During the war years 1870/71, the Oil Painting Print Society sent
"Borussia" Loose on his paintings here with the determination
that half of the net proceeds will go to the German Disability
This patriotic idea sparked
also with us, and as far as I can remember, a well-known
The amount will be transferred to the fund mentioned above.
At the beginning of 1873 I received – probably others here too –
an invitation to join the club as a shareholder. It was said
in the same that the shares in southern Germany, in order to
to announce that they would be given to the paricourse,
on the other hand, on the Berlin Stock Exchange, 110 would be introduced,
since a net profit of 15% is guaranteed for the current year
etc. The names under this invitation:
Dr. Erich, Professor Beller mann etc. had a good
Sound, I took over five shares of 100 thalers each and 5% interest,
paid cash and the matter was settled. Neither
Billing nor interest, not even for the first year
I have since received a meaningless
Answer came to me at the beginning of 1874 to a request, since then

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my letters have remained completely unanswered. Various
His letters to Berlin bankers were answered,
that the shares were not even introduced on the Berlin Stock Exchange
and therefore no information can be given. I
can hardly believe that under the guise of
Patriotism was a fraudulent transaction here."
Bazar – Actien – Gesellschaft in Berlin. The well-known
Fashion magazine that made its founder a millionaire
and to him, in recognition of his 'patriotic services',
the character "Secret Commercial Councillor" and the elevation
in the nobility, was October 1871, on
The bookseller Albert Hofmann was prompted to invest in a stock
company. Mr. von Schäfer-Voit wanted to
not founded at first, but the versatile and highly
industrial publisher of the "Kladderadatsch" knew him to reason

in a truly ingenious way. After the amicable negotiations failed, announced Mr Hofman suddenly sees a competitor's paper under the seductive Title "The Elegant World", and engaged the entire Editorial and expedition staff of the "Bazar", from the technical chief editor and the fiction-poetic Editor-in-chief down to the youngest errand boy. As Mr. von Schäfer-Voit on a rainy autumn morning awoke, he found himself abandoned by all his faithful, and had to, for better or worse, face his small, but in terms of ingenuity, they faced a very great opponent. "The elegant Welt", of which a few issues had been published in the meantime, went back in, the "Bazar" gathered around itself the old employees and became the property of the founders. The statute names Julius Schiff, Julius Weissenburger, Oscar Hainauer, Hermann Herz, Leopold Ullstein, Paul Markwald, Commercial Councillors Moritz Gerson and Wilhelm Herz, Deputy City Councillor Adolf Hagen and bookseller Albert Hofmann in Berlin etc. Mr. von Schäfer-Voit received

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a colossal price – 400,000 to 500,000 thalers, as says; but the founders transferred the "Bazaar" to the new Company for 850,000 thalers, about twice as much. Nevertheless, the shares, which initially passed through the hands several consortia, about 110 went public and were driven until about 140. Eduard von Hartmann, the Actien-Philosopher, made for this foundation in a feuilleton the "National-Zeitung" (see p. 150) still has special advertising, by saying: "Think, for example, of the fashion magazine 'Bazar', which was recently sold by a stock company for the sum of 850,000 thalers. This sum is not all in relation to the real capital value of the company and thus appears to be completely dizzy; but if you this payment as the annuity purchase of an annual net profit of about 160,000 Thaler, it appears very low." – Although so far, apart from high royalties for Supervisory Board, Management Board and officials, in dividends 10, 10½, 10.8%; and 8 ½% respectively, the course is but dropped to about 90. And with full justification. The actual object, with the enormous price of 850,000 Thaler, consists of the company, and this has but only a very relative value. If the subscriber number decreases, and naturally it must decrease; when a competitor sheet appears and there already exist Papers that give the "Bazar" a very threatening Concurrence make – the value also disappears, and it can completely disappear. Mr. Albert Hofmann, who Director of society and as such a nice pocket

money, the matter also seems problematic to keep; because in the summer of 1876 he requested the reduction Declaring the security he paid in bazaar shares, from 10,000 Thaler to 10,000 Marks! If that doesn't mean anything, have interpreted?

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German Booksellers Bank in Berlin. Founded February 1872 by Robert Baumann, Friedrich Rennemann and Rudolf Mosse in Berlin, the bookseller Wilhelm Moeser sen. and Wilhelm Moeser jun., Paul Parey and Albert Cohn (A. Ascher & Co.) in Berlin, Friedrich Luckhardt and Wilhelm French (Joh. Fr. Hartknoch) in Leipzig, the deputy Dr. Carl Braun (Wiesbaden) and the former MP Dr. Julius Faucher in Berlin. The latter two wanted the company, partly with capital, partly with their material knowledgeable advisory board to assist you." When the foundation The "Neue Börsenzeitung" also named the Bookseller Carl Rümpler in Hanover. The bank was supposed to be a Credit Institute for the German Book Trade, with the operation all bookselling and related business sectors. In particular, the aim was: 1) Centralisation of the Commission and credit business; 2) operation of all bookselling and related business branches; 3) Establishment of joint-stock companies of a similar nature; 4) Purchase of relevant establishments; 5) Participation in other companies of this Industry. A fabulously great program, the implementation of which, the share capital of only 1 million thalers hardly suffices. However, even before the opening of the business has already led to a schism. The Supervisory Board dismissed the two directors Luckhardt and French, and they declared publicly that 'they were only rejected because because they were "for good reasons against the Purchase of the company A. Ascher & Co. Protest lodged" This enabled the great booksellers' bank to reach its End, fortunately without offending the audience; But even the attempt to set up such a company is punishable.

West Club in Berlin. Built December 1872 by Salomon Lachmann, Adolf Salomon, William Schönlanke, Julius Jacoby, Geh. Admiralty Counsel Ernst Gäbler etc. Characteristic of the capital of the German Empire is that this club,

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which the society of the most distinguished quarter of the city before the Potsdamer and Anhalter Thore should unite in the main

cause was brought into being by Jews and founders.

Tattersall-Actien-Gesellschaft in Berlin. Concessioned in 1868.

Administrative Board: MP Count Johannes von Renard, MP von Bethmann-Hollweg on Runowo, Count of Lebndorf-Steinort etc.

Union Stud Hoppegarten in Berlin. Founded May 1870 by the deputies Victor, Duke of Ratibor and Count of Renard, by Wilhelm Herz and Adolf Abel in Berlin. Fe- In bruary 1875 the dissolution was decided.

Berlin Riding Institute in Berlin. Founded December 1872 by Felix Meyer, Hans von Adelson, Oscar Bennewitz, Samuel Heinrich Ellon, Justice Counsellor Hermann Riem, Government Assessor George Magnus, manor owner Dr. Emil Eschwe, James Saloshin etc. Castle 1873/74 with about 10,000 Thaler lust, and was transferred in October 1875 to the previous operations director leased.

The last four companies were merely private foundations, and their shares are never publicly It is just interesting to see how high nobility and high finance join hands, as the stock market also does in noble passions. The so-called "Millionaire Club" in Berlin, where in the fraudulent period only millionaires accepted and mere five hundred thousand thaler men harshly were rejected, often saw counts as guests and dukes with them, and vice versa, in the noble casinos also rich stockbrokers and Semites. The races at Hoppegarten included

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Baron von Oppenheim and Lord von Oppenfeld of the Matadors, and also the great founder RA Seelig has won several prizes here. The same kept a valuable stable, has the same but after the crash it was abolished again. The avenue in the Thiergarten, which leads to the Victory Monument, was then popularly known as "Founders' Alley", because Here the founders drove in carriages with rubber wheels, here they trotted, more to others than to their own pleasure, on the noblest horses. The stock exchange on horseback, the Old Testament on horseback - what a wonderful sight! And not infrequently An accident happened. One of the most violent Founder fell with the horse and was killed dragged, in front of his wife, who

a spring morning on a ride
slid.

To provide Berliners with fresh sea fish every day
Strausberg founded, as he wrote in his
Memoirs told, in connection with Ferdinand Jaques
in Berlin, Commerzienrath Albert Cohen in Hanover,
the MP, manor owner EF Adickes
on Heuhausen, Consul F. Lentz in Geestemünde and others.
the Weser fishing company in Bremerhaven

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on 300,000 Thaler shares. A no less laudable
The Emden herring fishery pursued a similar purpose,
founded in April 1872 with 100,000 Thaler shares, of
the representative Dr. Georg von Bunsen in Berlin,
Bernhard Brons in Emden and W. van Freeden in
Hamburg. Unfortunately, both companies are
The audience did not benefit from it. Although in 1875
the German sea coast so many herrings caught
that large quantities were spoiled there because
the necessary salt was missing, the price was
Berlin is not cheaper, and anyway fish in
has become increasingly expensive in recent years – thanks
the government, which in 1874, already during the crisis,
nor did the railway freight rates increase, thanks to the
usurious middlemen, which in particular
Needs of the little man by hundreds
Percent more expensive, and thanks also to the Berlin
Police, which in favour of the shopkeepers and hawkers,
the sale of herring in the river barges
bot. Everything goes to Manchester-
principles!
We also note:

Berliner Molkerei. Founded in April 1872 by Ritter-
landowner Dr. Max Bauer, Commercial Councillor Meyer Cohn,
Julius Alexander, Justice Counsels Gustav Wolff and JJ Geppert,
Dr. Otto Huebner, Dr. Wilhelm Abegg, Beer Director Robert

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Rhens etc. share capital 200,000 thalers, for which according to
the newspapers, 470 dairy cows were to be placed,
so that each cow cost the shareholders about 425 thalers.
"Neue Börsenzeitung" also commented: "There are many

Joint-stock companies that raise as many dairy cows, than they have shareholders." In April 1876, the cows were Slaughtered in silence, and the beautiful stables for rent "For shareholders?" asked the "Allgemeine
Despite this unfortunate outcome, tried a small follow-up. As Dr. Eduard Wiss, the assistant of Heinrich Quistorp, in the "Berliner Tageblatt" announced that they wanted to buy 100 dairy cows for 15,000 thalers, this So you can buy the piece for only 150 Thaler, the view of the "German Society for Public Health care", and the litre of milk for 4 Sgr. into the house Whether the tempting plan will be implemented, has not become known. But Dr. Max Bauer, the Founder and ex-director of the dairy, repeatedly as organizer Organizer of theatre performances for charitable purposes to which he gave a beautiful prologue last time composed, and performed it in person from the stage presented with feeling.

United Breslau Oil Factories. Formed in May 1872 by merging the establishments of Moritz Werther & Son, Scottish & Olives, Franck & Son, Jonas Lipmann, Emanuel Freyhan, MH Schäfer, Joseph Weigert, Julius Scotsmen (all Israelites), with a share capital of 2,200,000 thalers, which the Silesian Bank Association in Breslau, S. Abel jr. and the Berliner Producten- und Handelsbank The first financial year resulted in a 10% dividend, the second 8%, and in bonuses for the Supervisory Board and Management 11,500 Thaler, the third 5% dividend and 8000 Thaler Tan- tiemen. By buying back 200,000 Thaler shares, a "course profit" of 58,000 Thaler! For 1875/76,

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the shareholders only 1%, dividend, and the price, which once was 110 was, fell to 40. There is a branch in Berlin, which also banking business and in the summer of 1873 a capable suffered a setback, after which they concentrated on oil and flour trading. but last year it again increased to over 17,000 Thaler and therefore in the general meeting experienced severe attacks.

Some companies acquired goods, forests and rural properties to be used in any possible way; others formed a very general and, to a certain extent, endless program, so-called "industrial associations" and "industrial societies" based on the model of the notorious Credit Mobilier in Paris, mainly

stock market speculation and start-up transactions and which can also be called "foundations for the establishment of foundations".

Joint-stock company for the exploitation of dominion Stolzenburg in Pomerania. By subhastation in possession the Sächsische Hypothekenbank in Leipzig, and from this, after it had become bankrupt itself, to Alfred List in Leipzig, Eduard Marwitz in Angermünde, Hermann Bein and Carl Kiesel in Berlin, which now, in connection with Dr. Kilian Steiner in Stuttgart, Eduard Herzberg in Cöthen, Moritz Muszkat in Frankfurt a/M. and Ritterguts-owner Hermann Schwenke in Petershain in Lower Lusatia, a joint-stock company with 1½ million Thaler share capital. By the end of 1876, shareholders had about 560% received back.

Vietmannsdorf Industrial Association. Founded in January 1873, Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 27

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for the purpose of exploiting several manors in the district Templin, by: Dittmar Leipziger, Amand Bloch, Paul Potocky-Carnations, Gustav Bartz, Hermann Würtz, Paul Hoffmann, Gustav Dittmann, Ed. Kozuszek and Attorney Lorenz Karsten in Berlin, Baron Carl August Robert von Stein at Vietmannsdorf. 320,000 Thaler shares, which were listed on the stock exchange at 101–103 were introduced, but met with only a weak response, which is why in April 1874 it was decided to dissolve it.

Altmark Industrial Society in Arneburg. in April 1873 with the intention of building a brickworks, a steam mill and to engage in agriculture; and the founders were: Jacob Landsberg, Julius Landsberg, Ernst Roy, Wilhelm Levinsohn and Baron Albert von Werthern in Berlin, Carl Seyfert in Arneburg. 250,000 Thaler shares, which were 103 on the stock exchange. In addition, 85,000 Thaler Mortgages. Closed in 1873 and 1874 with a loss, and so it was dissolved. Liquidators: Theodor Remin in Arneburg and Max Title in Berlin.

East Prussian Industrial Association in Memel. March 1873 and announced its purpose: "Acquisition of land pieces and factories, construction and operation of factories, as well as execution and mediation of commercial. A very extensive programme, to which the Share capital of 200,000 thalers was out of proportion.

Decided to dissolve the club in May 1874 and elected Liquidators: Hermann Gröbs, Wilh. Koch and Albert Ludewig in Berlin, known as an assistant to Heinrich Quistorp.

Pomeranian Industrial Association. Founded June 1872 with 150,000 Thaler shares. Operated a brickworks, a mill and a chemical factory in Wolgast, and distributed per 1873 – 6% dividend. Director: Commerzienrath Johannes Quistorp in Stettin. Administrative board: H. Chr. Burmeister, August Horn, Hermann Schwarz, Wilh. Walther and Hermann Weinreich in Stettin, Heinrich Quistorp in Berlin.

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German-Hungarian Forest Industry Association. Founded March 1872 by Jacob Löwendahl in Halle, Marcus Löwendahl and Joachim Hammerschlag in Vienna, Levi Marcus in Cologne, Otto Kaufmann, G. Müller & Co. and Attorney Lorenz Karsten in Berlin. From the share capital of 1,200,000 thalers, neten Karsten, Kaufmann, Marcus, Hammerschlag and Marcus Löwendahl 120,000 Thaler each, G. Müller & Co. 240,000 Thaler and Jacob Löwendahl 360,000 thalers. In the meantime, December 1873 the dissolution was decided.

Kalker Industrie – Company. Share capital 800,000 Thaler. Supervisory Board: Justizrat MA Herbertz, Philipp Kayser, Jacob von Kaufmann-Asser and bank director E. Königs in Cologne, Commerzienrath Albert Poensgen in Düsseldorf, “Generaldirector” Martin Neuerburg in Kalk. Board: Peter Leister in Cologne. In 1873 the dividend was 0, in 1874 at a loss and in 1875 the company went into liquidation. Martin Neuerburg, a multiple founder, was famously convicted of loyalty to the detriment of the mining company “Germania” in Kalk, after being acquitted in the first instance, in the Appeal Court sentenced him to two months in prison; and According to newspaper reports, the State Prosecutor in Cologne also the charges against the founders of the Kalker Industrie-society.

Rhenish-Westphalian Industrial Society.
founded in October 1871 by the A. Schaaffhausen Bank association with 2 million Thaler shares. Board: JH Andly, G. Hicking, H. Schülke. Supervisory Board: Friedrich Grillo, Ludwig von Born and district judge a. DW Heyland in Essen, Th. Movius, Commerzienrath Victor Wendelstadt, Th. Deichmann, Jacob Löb Eltzbacher, Jean Marie Heimann, Attorney-at-law Robert Esser II. and Jul. Joest in Cologne, Wilh. von Born in Dortmund, H. Mönting in Gelsenkirchen. A true speculation company, which parceled out building land, roads and Houses were built, brickworks, lime kilns and cement factories were

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and operated timber trade; the various foundations accomplished, as the Gelsenkirchen-Schalke Gas and Water works, the Rheinische Papierfabrik in Neuss etc., which are located at involved in various foundations and companies, such as the Essen brewery, the Schalke boiler factory, the Schalke Glass and Mirror Manufactory, the Society for chemical industry in Cologne and at numerous mines; bought the mining fields, formed unions and of which he sold shares; and finally also converted them into shares speculated, for example in those of the famous Dortmunder Union. For the first financial year, a nominal 35% dividend was paid and 44,600 Thaler royalties! In the following years, however, the branch holders received 0, and 1875 closed with about 864,000 Thaler loss. While once the 40 percent interim were driven to 180, which corresponds to a course of 300 corresponds, the full share is now quoted at about 10. The state lawyer has been called.

Bergisch-Märkische Industrial Society in Barmen-Elberfeld. Founded in November 1871 by the Barmer Bank-association, and its aim, as stated in the prospectus, was "in general mean the promotion of industry, construction activity and the bank-like utilization of their funds". Actiencapital 1½ millionen Thaler. Board: Emil Blank and Mathias Hinsberg in Barmen. Supervisory Board: CL Wesenfeld, Consul Gustav Gebhard and Carl Siebel in Barmen, Ewald Caron in Rauen-thal, Commerzienrath Asbeck in Hagen, Heinrich Stein and Attorney Robert Esser II in Cologne, Cäsar Schöller (Leopold Schöller & Söhne) in Düren, Aug. de Weerth jun. and Walther Simons (Joh. Simons Erben) in Elberfeld, Geh. Commerzienrath Moritz Simon in Königsberg i. Pr. In addition The "National-Zeitung" named as co-founder: Bank director Fischer, Heinrich Heegmann and Mayor Bredt in Barmen, Justice Counsel Fay in Cologne and Members of Parliament, Consul Gustav Müller in Berlin. The company participated in

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Establishment of two credit institutions and with capital in several industrial enterprises, suffering various losses, and it also speculated in building land. In 1872, the dividend – 10½% and 17,500 Thaler royalties paid; 1873–1875 The shareholders held 4, 7 and 6% respectively. The shares held by G. Müller & Co.

There were once about 140 shares listed on the Berlin Stock Exchange. Today the course is about 65.

The press and the "economists" the founders as the benefactors of the society and they earned special fame by they undertook to decorate the big cities with magnificent buildings, public localities and non-profit institutions to enrich themselves. In Hanover, October 1871 the entertainment establishment Tivoli into a stock company company, headed by: Police President von Brandt, Chief Building Officer Molthau, Tax Counsel Stock, Commercial Counsel Rümpler, Senior Attorney Abel, Commissioner Röpke and Jacob Eberle in Hanover, Joseph Goldschmidt in Berlin. In Berlin, City Councillor Rudolf Pohle, Free-Mr. Adolf von Thielmann and beer director Hermann Gratweil the Kroll establishment in the Thiergarden on 500,000 Thaler shares, which but failed due to the fact that the Land belongs to the Treasury. Likewise, not possible the projected Friedrich Wilhelm-

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Street, named after the Crown Prince, where the Authorities for very legitimate reasons the construction permission was denied; but this bloody "Lindenbau-association" (see p. 60) of Mr Paul Munk, Georg Beer, Emil Heymann, Georg von Bonin etc. costs the unfortunate shareholders a loss of about 2 million thalers.

On the other hand, "Flora" and "Passage", but both of them have a no less scandalous history, and where the shareholders are equally if they were plundered in the most shameful manner.

Flora, "First-class entertainment venue, with summer and winter garden, palm house" etc. in Charlottenburg near Berlin. Formed in August 1871. The previous buyers were: Ritterguts-owner JAW Carstenn (soon afterwards ennobled) and Dr. Martin Ebers; and the founders were publicly named: Fürst to Putbus, Police President of Wurmb, Court Garden Director Jühlke, Economic Councillor Noodt, Commercial Councillor F. W, Krause (soon afterwards ennobled), Consul H. Kreismann, Legation rath Baron von Steffens, manor owner Ludwig Ebers and government assessor GA Plewe. Share capital 800,000

: Thaler; plus 1 million Thaler in priorities and mortgages!
The directors included: Dr. Martin Ebers, Ferdinand Scheibler, Dr. Alexander Jacobius, Wilh. Salamonski; as Cassirer: Dr. Albert Jausel; as supervisory board members: City Councilor Apotheker Julius Holtz, Moritz Eisner, Julius Pickardt, City Council Dr. Wöniger, Dr. Alexander Meyer, Government Councillor A. Bühling. The prospectus had promised a 12% dividend, but as a result the shameless loot of the founders, the terrible construction and Administrative expenses and the downright criminal economy

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business closed when the establishment was finally half finished. with each year of operation showing a greater loss. In the spring of 1875, Dr. Alexander read out the following at the General Assembly: Meyer an audit report that revealed the most malicious things but this report was not sent to the prosecutor handed over; as Mr. Pickardt later explained, he was only supposed to as material of a process or comparison with the green ders, directors and supervisory boards". Because Although rescue was still considered possible, the government approved the organisation of a lottery in the amount of 250,000 Thalers, but the proceeds are again in mischievous hands fallen, and the lot holders are in the same shameless

deceived like the shareholders. Mr JAW Carstenn, who founded the "Flora", also became its Gravedigger. At his request, because of a gravedigger appointed for him Mortgage, the judicial substation and administration stration of the establishment, and it brought only 425,000 thalers, so that not only the shareholders, but also the owners of the Priorities were left empty-handed, in total 1% million thalers As it turned out, the Flora only had the bare walls; the entire inventory, all drinking, eating and Cookware, ovens, wallpaper, gas and water furnishings, even the flowers, the palm trees and the garden The grilles were either borrowed or pawned. Such a scandal has never happened before! One of the action-näre claimed in public meeting that not 800,000 but 900,000 Thaler shares were issued, that the "first Subscribers" subscribed huge sums and only paid in 1% that the business books are free from false entries and that members of the press are receiving several thousand Thaler hush money and large sums for advertising The public prosecutor is said to have intervened, and recently However, attempts are being made to re-establish the company by wants to persuade plundered shareholders to make new deposits!

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Passage, Unter den Linden in Berlin. Founded March 1870 by Aron Hirsch Heymann, Carl Egells, Meyer Cohn, Hermann Reimann (FW Reimann), Gustav Stobwasser, Justice rath Drews, Chamberlain Louis von Prillwitz, who later Georg Beer and Paul Munk also appeared. The prospectus, which also EG zu Putlitz, Hereditary Marshal of the Electorate of Brandenburg, promised, among other things, an elegant theatre, a hotel of a hundred rooms, a café chantant etc., and promised a 12% dividend for the first time, which will be an "apparently unavoidable increase in rent must increase" – all things that the founders Shareholders owed Actiencapital 2 million Thaler; plus about 1,400,000 Thaler in mortgages and bonds. "Auditor": Dr. Max Bauer. The founders and supervisory board members had privately at Meinhardt's Hotel, Unter den Linden 32, for 500,000 Thaler and later handed it over to the Passage-Society for about 637,000 thalers; they also made the Try to force her to buy a wine warehouse, which she had also acquired for their own account. Because of this There was a dispute within the supervisory board itself regarding both objects and strife, the lords made bitter accusations. The general meeting was even more stormy. gatherings, where the battered shareholders have to face heavy complaints were raised, but were simply voted down. For a long time The shops, business premises, banquet halls and the restaurants were empty and the projected rents had to be be significantly reduced. Dividends were paid in 1874 – $\frac{1}{2}\%$, 1875 – 1%. The rate, once 140, is now about 20.

Afon Hirsch is a true founding patriarch Heymann, the head of a founding family; also

his sons Gotthold, Max and Emil, as well as his Son-in-law, Meyer Cohn, are well-known founders.

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In 1870, Aron Hirsch gave Heymann his bank business to Gotthold and Max Heymann and mete the leisure of his age of founding. He and his descendants belong to the Founder's rings, whose real soul Paul Munk and which also includes many heroes, like Georg Beer, Gustav Markwald, Hermann Reimann, Hermann Egells, Carl Egells, Gustav Stobwasser, Leopold Hadra, Ascher Salinger, Joseph Pincuss, Carl

Coppel, Richard Schweder, Chamberlain Louis von
Prillwitz, Excellency Gustav von Bonin etc. etc.

Finally, we will discuss a "non-profit"
Founder's work, to which various interests and
Intrigues, and recently again
made a lot of noise. It is the

Berlin cattle market. Built by Baruch Hirsch Strausberg,
called Dr. Strousberg, who had already arrived from London in the summer of 1871
from a foundation with 400,000 pounds sterling tried to
but failed. The then Pro-
spect: Government Assessor GA Plewe and Finance Councillor Carl
Siebold, and the subscription should be made to Platho & Wolff. After
This fiasco saw the establishment pre-purchased by Michael
Simonsohn, and February 1872 founded by Leopold Hadra and
Moritz Hirsch, with 2,000,000 Thir. shares, plus 1,500,000 Thaler.
Mortgages appeared! "First subscribers": Joseph Pincuss, Dittmar
Leipziger, Amand Bloch, Paul Munk, bookseller Alexander
Duncker, City Councillor Theodor Risch, Master Builder Friedrich Koch,
Leonhard Martin Ahrens, Professor Dr. Eduard Albrecht, Director

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Plewe. "Auditors": Leopold Pincson, Leopold
Friedländer, Franz Reschke. The main thing was
The same people are working here who were involved in the Great Ber-
liner horse-drawn tram and partly also at the famous "Flora"
For the new society, a strong
Repromote the "Nationalzeitung" by using the editorial
Theil (No. 154 de 1872) an extract from a study by Dr. Lang-
man published a brochure which concluded: "A –
To use the words of the Berlin magistrate –
so practical and prudently executed and managed company
offers the guarantee for a shiny material
rial success for the shareholders in itself." –
As a provisional dividend, the Prospectus stated 61/, % in
but for 1872° there was only 2½%, and from 1873 to 1875:
5, 6 and 4% respectively. Nevertheless, per 1875, administrative
tungsraht, board of directors and officials over 8000 Thaler royalties.
paid. The shares introduced at 103–104 on the stock exchange and
Of the 112 shares traded in the spring of 1873, only about 50 are still quoted.
As Strausberg tells in his memoirs, the forerunners
buyer or founder half a million thalers in "commission
deserved", "and yet the audience", as he literally
says, "made a good deal." – –

With the enormous mortgage burden, this is
Fate of the cattle market company very problematic
matic, which is why she strove with all her might to
to purchase the establishment from the city of Berlin
The magistrate was also inclined to do so,
but back when they allegedly received the sum of
41.000 million thalers – ie per share
about 150%,, during the course, with regard to
the heavy booty of the founder and the other excess

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advantages, only about 50. The city of Berlin wants
now own a cattle market with slaughterhouse
and the magistrate has for this purpose, with
Approval of the city council, a site at
Friedrichsberg by the building association “Berliner Neu-
city”) was acquired quite expensively, and thereby
Founders of this company have been burdened
This caused a great outcry from the cattle market
society, long articles full of moral indignation,
Accusations and suspicions in the “Berliner Bör-
senzeitung” and elsewhere. One read: It was
When the municipal cattle yard was built, it was a
new foundation in which the material interests
various city councillors and other persons
play a role. This insinuation is in so
far from being entirely unmotivated, as the decision to
Purchase of the above terrain from the city council
meeting in secret and only with

*) Berliner Neustadt, a parcel far outside the gates,
the banker Albert Hackel (M. Borchardt jun.) for allegedly
2,372,000 thalers were chewed off and founded shortly before the crash
by: Baron Wilhelm von Eckardstein-Loewen, bank assessor
Hermann Löwenfeld, Anton Wolff, Government and Building Councillor
Friedrich Keil. Share capital 2 million thalers and 743,000 thalers.
Mortgages!! Supervisory Board: Carl Coppel, Paul Gravenstein,
Franz Borchardt. Fortunately, the shares could not
no longer be accommodated.

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a single vote majority; also
Soon after, a foundation was founded that

closely connected to the projected cattle yard.

Mr Ernst Gerth, by profession: hatter, one of the word-leader in the city council and a chief carrier of the municipal cattle yard, traveled at the expense of the city to Paris to study street cleaning, and used his presence for a small private business. He had the concession for the New Berlin Horse-drawn Tram company, and after his return, this was on 31 July 1876, in conjunction with Parisian bankers, on 666,000 Thaler shares were founded. The first subscribers were the city councillors Ernst Gerth and Bendix Bernhardt and the city councillor Friedrich Romstädt, and in the supervisory board A Mr. Hermann Lehmann, who introduced himself as Comte de Barranca, a title of count that had until then been used in Berlin had not yet been heard and the audience almost went into an uproar. The new horse-drawn tram company built a line to the projected cattle yard, and then the A storm broke out in the press. Even the "Nationalzeitung", probably encouraged by the old cattle market society, asked indignantly: how city councillors and members of the magistrate establish how they "combine their official activities with their business ties in harmony." Mr Gerth was responsible in public assembly, calling for the "Vossische Newspaper" said: He had certainly not intended anything bad, and has not earned a penny, but only intended good and want to provide employment for the celebrating workers. In addition, he would rather get up two hours earlier and go to sleep three hours later," rather than duties as a city councilor. Unfortunately This apology was not appreciated; the old cattle market Society brought the entire surrounding district into

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ruhr, and in the new elections to the city council Mr. Gerth lost against the livestock commissioner Talke. The election was so tumultuous and so bloody that the directors order a new one, and this time Mr. Gerth won, but immediately afterwards the supporters of the Cattle Market Society a thousand-voiced protest, and His election was also canceled. So we see that the founder will and led by them, Berlin has already in various divided into two camps, fighting each other with mouth and hand and engage in formal battles.

The municipal authorities of Berlin offer a peculiar picture. The head of the city council

Dr. Wolfgang Strassmann, now also orderly, is Jewish and founder; the majority of Assembly is made up of Semites and founders, and it There is a real clique economy here, insofar as all decisions by the so-called "Fraction" or the "mountain" in advance, behind the scenes The magistrate also has a number of in the dizzy era a strong contingent of green still today numerous founders and supervisory boards of joint-stock companies, and only recently A professional founder has come in again Mr. Adolf Hagen, the progressive ual MP, who in 1862 by his motion on greater specialization of budgets the Ministry of the "New Era" – the famous "Conflicts–

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Hagen" resigned from his position as treasurer of Berlin in 1871 and became Director of the German Union–bank*), which has a long series of foundations and when there was nothing left to establish, their Instead of dealing with the Sums that will give him a splendid salary and even

*) Deutsche Unionbank in Berlin. Founded March 1, 1871 by Arthur von Mayer, Dr. Phillipp Mauthner, Dr. Max Strauss ("Unionbank"), Dr. Emil Berend and Paul Schiff in Vienna, FW Krause (soon afterwards ennobled), Julius Nelke (A. Paderstein), Julius Schiff, Benjamin Liebermann and Commerzienrath Wilh. Herz in Berlin, Jacob von Kaufmann–Asser in Cologne and Deputy Dr. Fr. Hammacher. From the share capital with The latter had subscribed 175,000 thalers out of 12 million thalers. Supervisory board members include: Member of Parliament Dr. Carl Braun–Wiesbaden. Board: Adolf Hagen, Julius Weissenburger, Wilh. Kopetzky, Richard von Kaufmann–Asser. The 50 percent interim certificates were emitted at 103 and pushed up to about 140, which a price of 180; in 1873 the full share price fell to approx. 68. The bank completed the following foundings and issues: Mecklenburg–Schwerinscher Bodencredit, German Railway Construction Company (!), Steinhauser Hütte (!), Leipzig Association bank, Kramsta Linen Industry, East Siberian Trading Company, Austro–Turkish Credit Institute (), Rhenish Construction Company (), Deutsche Hypothekenbank, Maschinenbau Weser in Bremen, Hôtel du Nord in Cologne, Upper Silesian Iron Rolling Mill (0), Bazar, Wittener Gussstahl (!), Stettiner Vereinsbank, Chemnitzer Bankverein, Essener Creditanstalt, Austrian Railways bau–Gesellschaft, Banca generale in Rome, German–Italian Bank, Erzgebirge Iron and Steel Works etc. etc. After

The Deutsche Unionbank was devoured by the noise: the Commissions-

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more brilliant royalties entered, quietly in private life, Mr. Hagen felt the need permission to rehabilitate himself and applied again for a job in the municipal service. In Charlottenburg he was a candidate for mayor. post, but in Berlin he was attacked by the "Fraction" of the city councillors elected to the city council, after which he gave up a seat in the Reichstag in favour of Dr. Max Hirsch had waived the offer. The Berlin city council prescribed are simply unbiased in such matters. more general and enlightened; the government, however, should never confirm the election of Mr Hagen.

A similar point of contention is the establishment the municipal mental hospital, to which the poor Sick under the roofs of the workhouse, in the Popularly known as Ochsenkopf, behind barred windows, have been waiting for many years now. The For this purpose, the magistrate wanted to reclaim a piece of land from a stock company, from the "Lichter-

and broker bank, the general bank for brokerage transactions, the Berliner Wechslerbank and the Paderstein'schen Bankverein, which went into liquidation, decided in January 1876 to form their own dissolution and now let himself be devoured by the "German Bank" of Mr. Ludwig Bamberger. The shares of the Union-Bank The public has 8-10 million thalers in its green and emissions at least 25 million, together So about 35 million thalers were lost.

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felder Bauverein*), whose directorate was the "Volkswirth" David Born; and the "Vossische Zeitung", which seems to be friends with Mr Born, recommended this purchase, although the building site is a waterless Sand desert near the military firing range and of the notorious sewage fields of Osdorf. Against this, the horse-drawn tram stakeholders demanded in the City Council that the asylum be built in the urban area of Dalldorf, but it is too wet, namely swampy. So threatened the crazy Berliners from one side with

Malaria, from the other side the pestilence, and Recently, the focus has been on malaria.

The Berlin magistrate prefers to do business with founders and also likes to help founders out of their predicament. Her-
man Geber, the great founding chief, has in the fraudulent period the so-called dam mills were bought from the Treasury and claims to have paid 670,000 thalers for it. Certainly a more as a decent sum, which also contributed to the "Surpluses" of Finance Minister Camphausen. Donors bought on speculation, of course, but is now with the basic

*) Lichterfelder Bauverein, founded in early 1872 by JAW Carstenn (soon afterwards ennobled), Johannes Otzen, Carl Coppel, Gustav Markwald, Paul Munk, Georg Beer, Martin Levy in Berlin, Julius Rohde in Hamburg, with 1 million Thaler Shares. Dividends since 1873 – 0. Price, with 90% payment, once 126, today about 12. "Volkswirt" Born has some "model villas" were built.

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pieces and offered them to the community of Berlin. In 1875 he demanded 800,000 thalers, and Magistratus found the price very moderate, but the city councilors, under the leadership of Mr. Gerth, rejected pure by a large majority. In 1876, Givers only 735,000 thalers, and the magistrate strongly advised to take action, but the city councilors remained at their refusal. If the Commune is willing to wait, Geber will become much cheaper. Meanwhile, he also has in the city- has already won a strong party in the assembly, and one of his former opponents, who has now been eliminated Mr Leopold Ullstein, ultimately emphasized: Hermann Geber have made great contributions to the beautification of Berlin. Mr. Ullstein probably meant: the Centralstrasse, the City park with the Thalia Theater, the skating rink in the old Hofjäger, the Palais Royal, which remained on paper, which is now to become a "New Hotel Company" – but he forgot what bloody foundations these are and how many thousands of shareholders have invested their good money have paid for. |

For a long time, the administration of the city of Berlin a very costly, since the founding fraud but here too there is a downright lavish Mismanagement has occurred and expenses are growing from year to year to monstrosity. When in 1865

two deputies of the magistrate, if we are not mistaken,
for the purpose of the market halls, the European main
cities, and after their return home about 700
Thaler for used kid gloves and the
the same liquidated – there went through the residents

society a cry of indignation. But what do
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these 700 thalers against the colossal sums which
continuously demanded over the last six years
and were approved? What do not only the
countless newly built community schools, which from the outside
are true palaces, but due to drafts and lack of
heating systems the health of teachers
like the student! By the community the
abolished school fees and provided lessons free of charge
It encouraged the influx of destitute
Masses of workers who are now a burden on the city
and cause the poor budget to swell terribly.
Despite the dire need of the time, the magician
strat 1,000,000 Marks for the demolition of the castle
freedom, he demanded 20,000 marks just for construction sketches
for the new cattle farm, he has the street paving
three or four times in quick succession, so
that in the interest of public transport even the
Police had to intervene, he bought it without need and
for heavy money repeatedly attacked terrains that he
could not even use it afterwards, he wants to
violence to build market halls, although such a
has already failed miserably, and the new
Project met with strong opposition from the population
saying, because the free places where
Berlin is already poor, and the living conditions

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means does not want to become even more expensive.
Hand in hand with such waste, goes the
Disorder in the shops, the recklessness
against the audience, about which the small, not
newspapers founded in 1974 have to complain almost daily.

The ultimate in all experiments is
the sewerage system of Berlin, which the Volksstimme

already founded by the Hobrecht brothers (Mayor and Building Councillor), and the actually awakens the worst fears. Even men of science doubt that they appropriate and for the whole of Berlin is feasible; many even predict that it the health status of the population improve but worsen, even endemic diseases diseases and epidemics. At the same time, She has already seen disgusting things in various places caused blockages and floods, several houses were badly damaged and danger of collapse, and the "sewerage - jammer" is a standing column in the daily newspapers.

The sewage fields of Osdorf are owned by Mr Baurath Hobrecht under lock and key and here the honours, when visitors come with his permission. In the spring of 1876 he received the fathers of the city and showed them the streams and rivers, ponds and lakes with spicy-smelling trickle water

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manure, but when they returned home, the respective city councils ordered and city councillors must first be smoked out, and For weeks they were accompanied by their wives and daughters with viewed with extreme suspicion. In the lovely month of May, Mr. Hobrecht the "Siidclub" had fountains filled with dark liquids and showed him the beds where grow should be lettuce and strawberries, beets and asparagus, cauliflower and exotic vegetables. On the irrigation fields of Osdorf and Friederikenhof, the fathers of the city organized a communal Hunting and shooting several rabbits that they had brought with them. But the neighboring towns raised a great deal of scream that the sewage fields smell too strong and the air and the head of the office had an insight and took the Berlin sewerage system in punishment, and the district committee confirmed the wise judgment. Baurath Hobrecht, who also is a great speaker, wants to strengthen those who are weak in faith and comfort, and always refers to the sewage fields near Danzig, but these are wisely located in an area where no people schen live; besides, they also stink terribly and are already forming a single large puddle. The sewage fields at Berlin has cost about 1 million thalers so far, and yet they are only sufficient for a third of the houses. The canals lisation, for which the people's tribune Eugen Richter is estimated at 9 million thalers,

but has already claimed $7\frac{1}{2}$ million thalers and will certainly cost many millions more. Now the connection of the houses continues, which for each basic piece is compulsory and the costs of which are borne by the owner. The connection to the sewer system must be at least much than they cost themselves, and therefore the total is estimated Issue of 22 to 25 million thalers.

What wonder that with such an economy the
The city of Berlin's debt burden is growing exponentially!

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According to the "Vossische Zeitung", in 1866 it was about 4 million thalers, in 1872 already 8 million Thaler and at the end of 1876 – 2% million Thaler, so that they have lost 23 million thalers or has increased almost sixfold. Like all European States, as a result of the Jewish and Founder's rule, also the city of Berlin with thrilling the speed of indebtedness and impoverishment against. The expenditure for 1877 is 1,600,000 Thaler higher than in 1876, totaling around 12,600,000 Thaler. While state taxes are heavily the communal taxes are virtually unavoidable. swinging, which the countless executions of the last year, where the executor of the magistrate nor the widow's last bedclothes, nor spared the waiter's tailcoat. The 1870 Municipal income introduced in addition to the rental tax. In reality, the tax proves to be a screw without end. In 1870 it was $33\frac{1}{2}\%$, in 1871 – 50%, 1876 – 60%/, and for 1877 it was suddenly to 110% increased, from about 2 million to 3?/, million Thaler. In view of the general my emergency situation, the city council approved but only 80%/, after which the tax is increased by was increased by a full third. In contradiction to

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These bare facts proved the "Vossische Zeitung" in its issue of 18 November 1876 with figures that the communal taxes in Berlin during the last few years a very significant would have been deposed because the milling, slaughtering and game tax have been abolished. This Talmudic

distic calculation example reminds us of the representative neten Löwe-Calbe, who was at a soirée at the Reichs-Chancellor claimed that bread now costs him 20% less than before. "Well, you have to remember that!" Prince Bismarck is said to have proclaimed: "At what Bakers do you buy?"

Addendum.

Following a complaint by the Berlin Magistrate, the Chief President in Potsdam, which was canceled by the local government Election of Mr. Gerth declared valid, he is in the city-re-entered the prescribed assembly, and from the pres-steker, Dr. W. Strassmann (founder of the Central Bank for Ge-associations) in a solemn address with warm words Mr Strassmann was equally warmly welcomed his colleague, the city councillor Otto Kaufmann, a much-founder.

The press in the service of the stock exchange and the
| Founder.

"People who have missed their calling" – Liberal laundry list factories – Literary craftsmen and businessmen – procuring and fornication in Advertisement section – The Judaization of the press – Stock exchange advisor – Berliner Stock exchange newspaper – New Stock Exchange Newspaper – Saling's Stock Exchange Paper – Handelszeitung – Königsberger Hartung'sche and East Prussian Newspaper – Breslauer Zeitung – The Silesian Press and Meyer the First – "Fresh Blood" – Dresdener Blätter – Allgemeiner Anzeiger and Rheinische Zeitung – Spener'sche Zeitung – Norddeutsche Allgemeine – The "Post" and Dr. Friedenthal – Advertising and advertising rates – Kölnische Zeitung – The Frankfurter Zeitung and Mr. Sonnemann – Danziger Zeitung – Kreuzzeitung – The "Tribune" and Baruch Hirsch Strausberg – Paul Lindau's "Present" – The anniversary of a Jewish bank – Vossische Zeitung – "A slandered year" – Nationalzeitung – Benda Wolff and Julius Schweitzer, Ed, Lasker and Fr. Dernburg – "I want the Spaniard to be proud!" – No luste, only course differences – Images and parables – "On the history the slander era" – The protégé more off-hand than his patron – Press-participations – The stock market reporter in a negligee – Moral lion-brüll – Journalists and newspapers as founders – Revolverpresse and Kanonenpresse – Die, Gründerhartz" and Dr. Julian Goldschmidt – Die Spiess-companions quarrel – Central-Annoncen-Bureau – Why the stock exchange first learns – Wolff's Telegraphen-Bureau – telegraph companies.

Although the German press under its Euro-pean sisters is the youngest in the main matter only dates back to 1848, it shows, in moral

both intellectually and logically, already a terrible decay. Although it never had the reputation and the meaning of e.g. the English or the

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French press, but it was still were much more respected, and their achievements were far more significant. Their employees were previously predominantly educated people, today they only form a small minority. During the so-called During the reaction period, the press recruited itself from lawyers, Philologists, theologians, private lecturers, etc., who neither politically reprimanded nor deprived of their liberal were suspected of having an interest in the matter, and position. Apply today all academically educated people again around a state office; a large part is during the dizziness period in the service of financial institutions and stock companies, and the press is left with only the waste, the rejects. Today the word of the Mr. von Bismarck, which the journalists described as "People who have missed their calling", as "catilinarical existences", far more justification than 15 years ago when he said it. Parliamentarians, even envoys and Minister, the newspaper staff, today run these followed those gentlemen to get news and information formationer, and get involved with Kicking is becoming more and more popular. In France, Journalists of all circles, he will be prefect and

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Minister; while in Prussia, for example, when he was the Government serves, analogous to the clerks at the court offices, receives the title "Hofrath", and possibly with the Order of the Crown, fifth class. In Germany is the journalist without any social position; although we also prefer festivities, and dedicates toasts to her, but only because you fear them or use them wants; secretly one hates and despises them, and If the individual member does it often enough Even the "Weltblatt", the "Kölnische Newspaper", complained that at a banquet their reporter a non-numbered place and the "Vossische Zeitung" noted

to the fact that they too are invited to a banquet of the Berliners
City councillors have been invited in a form
which would have determined that the card would remain unused
If the gentlemen of the pen have something
If we knew how to make them rarer, we would
treat more respectfully.

Our journalists and writers today are
only half Christians, the other half and probably
probably already larger half Jews or maybe
Semites. A large part of them somehow
shipwreck; but many have also

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Formal learning of the trade, serving from the bottom up,
were initially advertising collectors, travel agents, local
reporter until she was accepted into the editorial team
Although there are still some large
Blatte one or two trained editors, but that
Most of the newspaper writers, although out of courtesy
even the smallest of them is called "Doctor",
has about the average education of a tertiary
ners. Hence the horrible style, the horrible
German of our newspapers, that gibberish,
peppered with barbaric foreign words and difficult
overdue phrases. Our journalists work less
with the pen than with the red pencil and the scissors.
One paper always prints after the other, and what
otherwise it needs editorials, presentations, etc.
correspondence is far from him. There is the "Berliner
Autographed Correspondence" of Mr. Lasker, the
known as the "left wing" of the National Liberals
commanded. There is the "National Liberal Correspondence
denz" of Messrs. Bennigsen, Miquel, Wehren-
pfennig and Rickert from the "right wing" of the National-
liberal. There is the progressive correspondence,
the eight to twelve copies of the letters of the
Mr Eugen Richter and Mr Ludolf Parisius. There is
finally the "organ for everyone", the "Berliner

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Volkszeitung", which is also published in Potsdam, Spandau,
Lauenburg, Danzig, Beuthen etc., just among others
Title, with another head appears, in the rest
but also by Mr Bernstein, Holdheim
and Max Hirsch and by Franz Duncker

is printed. Every year the great people's Tribune Eugen Richter on the "washing instructions" which the "Literary Bureau" spreads until the Liberals then set up such laundry label factories themselves and soon powered them with steam. Today, the correspondence of Mr Richter, Mr Wehrenpfennig and Lasker, in which they and their Glorify friends but slander their enemies and insult, in which they put the founders purely wash and "brand" the "slanderers", about spread throughout the country, and feed on them all "liberal" newspapers and papers.

Our journalists (and also our Manchester ical "economists") have learned little, and the Few forget them because of their mechanical Occupation that makes them stupid. They have not read a book in years, not even the books which they discuss, regardless of whether they praise it succinctly or tear it down disgracefully. Our Newspapers are printed according to a fixed template,

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made extremely tasteless and stupid; they suffer in a terrible wasteland and they breed the boredom. Because it is most of the daut, unprocessed, with skin and hair take the most unimportant and indifferent stuff print in detail, there is a real Waste of space, and they are ignored by the audience I didn't actually read it, I just skimmed it. If all politics is already in the newspapers more or less just humbug, only the sign under which they conduct their business do, one can speak of a political attitude of the Newspaper writers are certainly not to be mentioned. The vast majority enter where they are finds accommodation, and since applicants are always abundance, everyone is looking for the place that he emmal has to hold on to it. Willingly he makes all the changes of the newspaper, and obediently he writes what is asked of him. If he loses his job, or if a better one beckons, he goes he has no scruples of conscience from a liberal to a conservative, from a democratic to an official newspaper, and defends today with Enthusiasm, what he fought passionately yesterday, declared to be a misfortune and a villain.

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Is the newspaper writer a mere craftsman,
The newspaper publishers are pure businessmen who
because public opinion is at stake. All their efforts
and hunting is aimed at subscribers and advertisers
the former against the latter very
For the sake of the advertisements,
in the editorial part of the newspaper every advertisement
made, every attack suppressed. Big advertisers,
like the malt manufacturer Johann Hoff, the sellers
of universal and secret remedies, learn much more
Consideration and courtesy as a prince
Bismarck. Every day we read in the big newspapers
advertisements that disgust respectable women, and
guilty girls in confusion. It
Doctors recommend themselves against disgusting diseases,
it lures in a transparent way pimping and dishonesty
breeding, it throws the dizziness in a thousand different forms
his networks. Such offensive, shameless advertisements
can be found regularly in the "Vossischen Zeit-
tion", which was even mentioned in Parliament
but only rarely does the public prosecutor's office
society, and when recently in Berlin
happened, the name of the paper in question was
carefully concealed in all newspaper reports,
and the editor only received a fine of 50 marks.

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The public prosecutor expressly stated that
only social democratic papers that have the dirty
nonce would have been rejected.

When the stamp duty was abolished on 1 July 1874, the
the people always as an increase in the cost of their
was placed on the table with food, it was believed
mean that newspapers should become cheaper. But
only very few, for example the philanthropic
"Berliner Börsencourier", continued the subscription
down; the others apologized with the theue-
lower paper prices, the level of wages, etc., and
as an honorable member of a Berlin district association
Citizens complained about this, Mr. Ludolf instructed
Parisius told him with a smile that the newspapers today only
still bring in little and some publishers already
The abolition of the stamp duty
tax was simply a gift to the newspaper

sitzer, which for example for the owner of the "Kölnische Newspaper" is 75,000 thalers annually.

Because the newspaper business is just as lucrative how influential it is, it went more and more into the hands of the Jews, and it is from them that exploited so well that they also in this area beat every Christian. Most financial newspapers and many political newspapers are owned by

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Jews, and almost every journal is staffed by Jews or Semites. For the last ten years Jewish journalists and writers so violently that they were attacked by the army of the press probably already make up the larger half, and the Christians are increasingly being pushed out. Various Jewish newspapers, such as the "Schlesische Presse" in Breslau, the "Berliner Tageblatt" by Rudolf Mosse in Berlin among others employ exclusively Jews, which incidentally is only logical and consistent. Only a small fraction part of the Jewish journalists and writers a scientific education that covers a large consists of former commis, and their favorite employment is still the stock exchange. The stock exchange and commercial sections of the newspapers, the Jews have leased, and even for the "German Imperial and Prussian State Gazette" A Jew delivers the stock market report. But they are fair in all saddles; a Jewish journalist writes with the same ease and directness editorials and feature articles, theatre reports and letters from the theater of war. Wallsee, Correspondent of the "Neue freie Presse", actually Abraham Feigl reported from the Serbian Army that two of his colleagues were wounded and

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he himself was shot. The "Neue freie Presse" and other Jewish newspapers raised such a lament shouting that the Austrian government is researching chiren, where it now turned out that Abraham Feigl was healthy and unharmed and the whole story, just for the sake of effect, together The Serbian government ordered his Expulsion, but now Feigl–Leben had the nerve

right to lodge a complaint and to seek protection of the Austrian Consul.

The progressive Judaization of the press explains its terrible decay, its deep, dangerous corruption; explains the rule and dominion power of Judaism in society and on all areas of public life by Newspapers constantly promote the interests of Jews and defend Jewish comrades; also explains the stock exchange and founding fraud, which is mainly committed by Semites, and which without the powerful support help and support of the press in such circumstances start would not have been possible. The press has – this is proven by their hypocritical declamations their theoretical, very general Warnings – from the outset the dizziness as recognized such, underwent it with full awareness

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and not for nothing, but it is for been paid handsomely, she has been given a large Robbers receive their well-measured share.

It is self-evident from the stock exchange newspapers and notorious that they are in the pay of the stock exchange. They receive still today by the major banks and banking institutions certain subsidies on an ongoing basis, plus for each individual Business special bonuses; they are available at all green ations and emissions. During the Schwindelära emerged in Berlin, Breslau, Dresden, Cologne, Frankfurt a. M. and other large cities new stock exchange papers, which were partly founded by founders and stockbrokers, and quickly made their owners a fortune. It Stock exchange journals were also created, which had a scientific gave it a certain air of distinction, for example the “Berliner Wochenschrift, financial cial-political review” by Dr. Gustav Lewinstein, and the “German Financial Review” by Dr. Th: Cossmann. Particularly dangerous were leaves which assumed the face of the interests of the small capitalist to represent, apparently took a stand against the stock exchange and “Revelations” were made, as the “Neue Börsenzeitung” and “Salings Börsenblatt”, especially since both are very skillfully edited and were able to entertain the reader pleasantly. Almost all stock exchange newspapers, and also other papers, such as the Berliner “Tribüne”, opened a “Rathgeber”, a stock exchange mailbox, where advice and information about buying and selling of stock exchange securities, the shares in question are openly

called or at least referred to in an easily guessable way
This "advisor" has thousands of subscribers
but also led thousands to misfortune.
The tricks and tricks with which

the audience was captured and harmed.
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 29

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"Dividend estimates", where dividends are partly fictitious,
were partly estimated much too high; lazy
Shares as allegedly only "neglected securities";
spread false news about profits and losses, about
lucrative sales of land and parcels, high
Revenues of certain railways, banks and factories;
staged on request or in their own interest, depending
after one had speculated oneself, bull market and bear market.

The first stock exchange newspaper was and is the "Berlin Stock Exchange
newspaper", and the owner, Mr. H. Killisch, originally
ly completely penniless, has become a millionaire. Since
Ten years ago and more one read in the 'Berlin Address Book':
Killisch von Horn, Dr. juris, and the legend went that
rich man bought himself a noble father, got away from
a needy nobleman, against payment of a pension,
In fact, he was adopted in his offices
Herr von Killisch, and in Pankow, where he, Spandauer
Strasse 6–8, a princely furnished villa, he was called
even the "Baron". This recently prompted a member of the
Horn family to contact the Berlin Police Headquarters'
with the request to investigate whether Mr Killisch
was actually ennobled with sovereign approval;
to which the following strange answer was given: The pp. Killisch
is in the Berliner Wohnungsanzeiger as Killisch von Horn
only listed in error; it has also not established
can be established that the pp. Killisch is in the official
or private traffic has itself been given the title of nobility.
– Even more strange is that in the new "Berlin Address
book" for 1877 Mr. Killisch suddenly is missing, nowhere to be found
discover, even as the owner of the beautiful houses,
Kronenstrasse 29, 36 and 87, and the fairy-tale villa in Pan-
kow. As the "owner" of all these splendid
ities, his accountant W. now figures. One might think,
Mr Killisch died or moved away, but he appears

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still physically at the stock exchange every day and writes here are his classic reports.

The "Berliner Börsenzeitung" has been accused several times of that their stock market reports and other articles contain false claims in favor of or against various securities.

held that they had certain shares, such as Lombards, Warsaw Wiener etc. without reason sometimes exalt to heaven, sometimes The advertisements that the

Stock exchange papers were sometimes the relevant societies even found it unpleasant, and experienced public opposition

In 1872, the Stolberg zinc works and the Aachen-Mastricht Railway Company, the Egestorff'sche Machine factory in Hanover and the Silesian cloth factory in Grünberg the favorable news spread about them and rosy prospects to be untrue, and recently protested The Member, Mr Kieschke, spoke on behalf of the German Baugesellschaft, against a report from the "Berlin Stock Exchange newspaper", which only aims to drive up the price of those shares. Now that there is nothing left to lose, reveal and warn also the founders. |

The "Neue Börsenzeitung" was founded at the end of 1871 in Berlin, where Bernhard Brigl, the representative of leger of the "Tribüne", with a consortium of founders and Stockbrokers, including Carl Coppel and Leopold Ullstein, The "Neue Börsenzeitung" appeared, so to speak, masses as an appendage of the "tribune", and since they are in their program expressly at the service of private capital to protect it against the exploitation of the stock exchange for her task, she immediately gained a considerable following. number of subscribers, and awakened in the bosom of the "Berliner Börsencourier" the torments of jealousy. Shortly before the Krach, when the fat was skimmed off, took over the paper for sole responsibility of the previous publisher, Julius Treuheart, an educated and versatile man, and as the times

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worsened, he decided to start the newspaper at the same time a banking business for its customers, so that here Theory and practice live under one roof.

Soon after the "Neue Börsenzeitung" came "Saling's Börsenblatt" in Berlin, which is in a similar way, but the stock exchange's favor in an even higher Maasse won, and therefore did even better business.

Of course, it supported the dizziness as well as the old stock market newspapers, and provided, for example, an enthusiastic Advertisement for the super lazy Berlin Nordbaubank of the gentlemen Dr. Heinrich Ebeling and comrades. Mr. August Saling, former employee of Mr Killisch, was able to 'with his damaged nerves after only one year in private life and live comfortably from his pension. His He sold the sheet for the mere sum of 120,000 thalers. The unfortunate buyer, a landowner from West Prussia, thought he had found a gold mine, but soon afterwards The resulting crash ruined the business and made the owner thümer bankrupt. "Saling's Borsenblatt came under the hammer and finally left for 20 thalers.

The new editor, Adolf Braun, who soon called himself "Doctor of philosophy", made great efforts. He founded on March 4, 1873, with Heinrich Quistorp, Hermann Schäffer, Julius Rothstein, Hermann Weinreich, Hermann Lehmann, Julius Meyer Lehmann, Wilhelm Koch, Heymann Feldheim, Siegfried Brann, malt manufacturer Johann Hoff and legal lawyer Ewald Hecker, the German Premium, Credit and Rentenbank on 2 million Thaler shares. This was an installment lot deal that, following a recent ruling Decision of the Prussian High Court an unauthorized lottery and is therefore punishable. Mr Braun also founded also in March 1873, with Stern Rissmann and Max Löwenstein the Westphalian Steel and Puddling Works in Haspe, which the "Berliner Börsencourier", as publicly

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was claimed, against a compensation of 500 thalers, in in the most brilliant colors. The share capital was 200,000 thalers; but the previous owner, Bernhard König, who acted as director, later admitted that he had only 10,000 Thaler deduction and nothing else received; whereupon Stern Rissmann, the President of the Supervisory Board, was removed from office, and appointed David Brinitzer as his successor. The Chamber of Commerce of the Hagen District officially declared that Bernhard König only a hammer mill, but not "large steel and puddling works", the latter being part of the new Society did not exist at all. In 1875 the establishment for the necessary subhastation and went for 40,000 thalers so that only the first mortgage was covered. Adolf Braun, although a "Doctor of Philosophy", did not proved to be absent, as the titleless August Saling; he is the Away from "Salings Börsenblatt": In 1876, the Villa under the hammer, which he sold on the Quistorp creation "Westend", in Nussbaum-Allee, and since then it seems he appears to have disappeared from the scene.

Stock market writers were also often the authors of the colourful prospectuses in which the shareholders of Heaven and earth promised, but afterwards, when the Founders were investigated for making false statements, were simply denied by them and mostly with luck. Such imaginative prospectuses, whose customers no longer to be determined (!), are, for example, those of the Egells' and the Wohler'sche Maschinenfabrik, as well as the Strausberg-Karstenian mining, iron and steel industry society, where the Founders were released because their friends and accomplices were did not reveal them to the press. At the Sudenburg machine factory, however, the excuse was given because of the alleged Prospects fallen from heaven in the appeal instance. and the authors of the founding were found guilty. spoke.

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Moritz Meyer, founder and editor-in-chief of the „New Yorker Handelszeitung“, which was presented in many newspapers thrown that he for the 1869 in Europe at the course of approx. 70 introduced, now rather worthless bonds of the Rockford-Rock Island Railway organized a shabby advertisement staltet – a note that also appears in the first part of this book – sent the author a “certificate” that to prove his innocence. Mr. Meyer gradually invested 16,000 dollars in those bonds, but not as a “bribe”, but as compensation for certain “personal services” (mediation between the construction entrepreneur HH Boody and the company Budge, Schiff & Co., who sold the bonds), and did not have this tip the least influence on the drafting of the articles, in which Mr Meyer strongly recommended the paper to the audience. – – This is the two-soul theory, which Mr. Leopold Sonnemann from the “Frankfurter Zeitung” successfully against his “detractors”! The actual effect but, and to a certain extent the humor of the story It now says that Mr Moritz Meyer, after the “Certificat” provided by himself, the famous bonds has only just been put into action, because the papers in Germany, where the paper is mostly housed, created, after Instructions from the “involved” bankers Hess & Katz in Berlin and FE Fuld & Co. in Frankfurt a. M., mainly from the “New Yorker Handelszeitung”, which is the Rockford Railway promised the brightest future.

The stock market papers did what they could to please the fraudsters but their readership is limited. To

large mass to capture the whole people, was the help also the political press, all newspapers, big and small, necessary, and these were won partly directly, partly indirect. In every major town, the founders created

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and stockbrokers their own organ by using an already existing either bought the paper or with a significant A considerable number of Newspapers became the property of banks and banking institutions over, and various newspapers were founded. Thus, the audience was given political food and prepared It was also a good thing for the stock market. Of course, these Leaves are now mere tools of the founders, although they have the pos-made the most siren leaps to give themselves the illusion of independency dependency; and although most of them have large shots required – they did very well. Of course, your shares are always in safe hands, and are rarely listed on the stock exchanges.

The “Königsberger Hartung'sche Zeitung”, the main newspaper of the province of East Prussia, was founded at the end of 1871 by the “conservative” Geh. Commerzienrath Moritz Simon, the “socialist” Adolf Samter, the “national liberal” banker Carl Jacob and the “progressive” Professor Dr. Möller. The latter gained the upper hand in politics, and so the Blatt, until then politically indifferent, a hot-headed Progressive organ, which Messrs Richter-Parisius with their written correspondence in which they pillory the “detractors” of the founders. The stock exchange part, however, remained the domain of Messrs. Simon, Samter and Jacob, all three known as evil founders. Jacob was convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy, and Simon, who assisted him, was sentenced to four weeks’ imprisonment. imprisoned, but afterwards fined 10,000 Thaler pardoned. For the foundations of Messrs Jacob, Samter, Simon and Emil Stephan, like “Vulcan”, “Insterburger Actien-Spinnerei”, brewery “Wickbold”, “Annahütte” etc., which which also partly occupied the public prosecutor’s office, the “Königsberger Hartung'sche Zeitung” of course lovingly and also did her duty by helping others

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Founder and stock exchange newspapers diligently reprinted, and current stock exchange correspondence, e.g. in the case of the famous “West Prussian Ironworks”, was happy to accept. The Actien-

capital is 375,000 Thaler, and the shareholders received per 1873 – 11%, in 1875 even 12% dividend – a profitability, which is rare among established newspapers.

Moritz Simon is, because "Privy Counsellor of Commerce", of course typically "conservative", and because of the Strausberg-founded the "East Prussian Southern Railway", with the nobility of the Province. Therefore, it was actually his intention to "Hartung'sche Zeitung" a conservative or at least government-friendly attitude, which Jacob and all-if Samter would have agreed too; but Professor Möller and his comrades knew how to ensure that the stock company sailed under a progressive flag. Now there is another one in Königsberg, although much less widely circulated, but always much better edited paper, the conservative "Ostpreussische Zeitung". This commemorated the brilliant founder, Privy Counsellor Emil Stephan, to acquire, as best suits the stock market, a "national liberal" organ. But Simon came to him before; he felt the honorary duty to support the Conservative Party to do a service and had the "Ostpreussische Zeitung" It was founded on 75,000 Thaler shares, kept their tendency, and Simon's accomplices, sat in the Council of Views, while he, the "Conservative", was President of the Administrative Board of the enraged progressive "Hartung'schen Newspaper". The Jews are familiar with the business and to take their private feelings into account. The "Ostpreussische Zeitung" paid $6\frac{1}{2}$ / dividend in 1873, for 1874 but 0.

Various newspapers were founded in Silesia. "Messenger from the Giant Mountains", with 105,000 Thaler shares, distributed from 1873–1875: 6, 7 and 7% dividend respectively; and

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is, by the way, a terrible "cultural warrior", but has great fear of the agrarians. The "Görlitzer Anzeiger", in whose administrative board the current representative, city councillor Lüders and other founders sat, gave his shareholders 1872 – 191/,, 1873 – 121%, 1874 – 8% dividend, and went later with the "Görlitzer Nach-" "direct" into the possession of a banking house.

In Breslau, the founders knew almost all the press annexed. After Berlin, Breslau is the most Jewish City of the Prussian state, and yet the word "Jew" not printed here at all. Main owner of the "Breslauer Zeitung" was the "Schlesischer Bankverein", whose Soul of Commerzienrath Fromberg is a baptized Jew

and founder of the first order. Since the public displeasure has turned against the parliamentary founders since the Public prosecutor finally took action against some start-ups, is the "Breslauer Zeitung", which is committed to progress, and, it seems, also by the Dioscuri Richter-Parisius served, has gone mad with rage and fear. She spoke of the "slander" that "her head" himself had against the deputy Hagen, whom the great Lasker defended as a thoroughly "correct founder"; and the "Vossische Zeitung" hastened to publish this article She shouted: "The rabble in Germany has have come together and say: we want to form a party of honest people!" – threw the "Germania", the "Staatsbürgerzeitung" and even the innocent "Kreuzzeitung" with Koth, and also pointed veiledly to her neighbor, who "Schlesische Zeitung" points out. "The founders are the founders hatz followed closely, one fashion disease triggers the other "She complained, and with Jewish impudence she declared: "The main blame lies with the audience!" – Your Editor-in-Chief is still Dr. Stein, a Democrat from 1848 and a honorable man, but he has become old and weak and

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Around him sit half a dozen woolly-headed Jews. Horrible! If the good Eduard Trewendt could see what has been done with his paper, he would be in the Turn over the grave!

The Breslau founders created a second organ (Discontobank, Gebr. Guttentag, Marcus Nelken & Sohn, Sigmund Sachs, Gebrüder Friedländer) in the "Silesian Presse", which for the sake of variety, the national liberal colors. Founded by Jews, it only employs Jews. Its first editor was a Mr. Köbner, formerly at the "Hannöver'schen Courier" and a protégé of the cor- of its founder, Mr. von Bennigsen. Under him, the "Schlesische Presse" on 13 August 1875: "In this eye- Looking at the first signs are emerging that the big business from the prolonged illness that followed the crash begins to recover." But this prophecy came true not, and the "Schlesische Presse" did not work either forward, but backward. In the spring of 1876, it was not profitable, and Mr Schottländer taken over, behind which various bankers, such as Frieden- – thal, Heimann, Schweitzer etc. Köbner dropped out, and He was replaced by Dr. Alexander Meyer, who had previously been responsible for the "Breslauer Zeitung" had editorialized, and now the "Schlesi- schen Presse" on its feet.

Alexander Meyer was a feature writer about 12 years ago and reviewer of the "Weser-Zeitung", where he sometimes finds it convenient sirte that he liked the thoughts and sayings of the writer, which he had just had under the secir knife, for his own Even then, his mind was occupied by trade and Stock Exchange, and soon he became "Economist and Secretary of the Breslau Chamber of Commerce. He gained the favor of the large Founders Adalbert Delbrück and Emil Stephan and came as General Secretary of the German Trade Association to Berlin, where he earned a good income and only had to do moderately

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But his Manchester tendencies were so crass, that they even displeased the stock market people, and a cold He received the call to Breslau and accepted it. The presidium, which he led in the association "Berliner Presse", He left it to his friend and fellow genius, Paul Lindau, and strengthened by a dinner that his colleagues gave, he set out on his journey.

Alexander the Great, as the "Germania" called him, described his accession to government in the , Silesian Press", by publishing an editorial: "The party of dirty Laundry." That is what he called the people who were the founders want to cleanse; and this must not be noticed, Because as we all know, "dirty laundry" is a hobby and historical peculiarity of the chosen people. Alexander Meyer does not want to wash his dirty laundry she still seems pure and clean enough to him, and whether like our parliaments of founders and supervisory boards swarming, he claims: "There is probably no other country in which there is a dispute between the people's representatives and the acquisitive interests are so weak that Germany. We hardly know whether we can respond to this fact matter with pride, whether with regret should see, alone the fact is certain." – Barely warmed up in Breslau Meyer the First caught Krakehl with the "Silesian Zeitung", which Mr. Löb Sonnemann, the owner the "Frankfurter Zeitung", not fast enough for a cor– the current consortium subscriber. But he fell completely short; Even the Breslau Press Association gave him a public Denial, and the "Schlesische Zeitung" declared that it was against Alexander the Great brought legal action against him for "true slanderous and defamatory allegations". He was even more vocal in his support of "Our Brown" and his famous Railway foundation Cuxhaven. Here, he exclaims, It was not the founders who deceived the public, but the other way around –

the public has betrayed the founders. – Arm in Arm with Eugenius Richter, who was the Minister of Agriculture with the Social Democrat Bebel, also accused Meyer the First Mr. Friedenthal socialist tendencies, because it represents the connection between industry and agriculture. bau had emphasized, In fact, two classic “economists”! For the sake of variety, Mr Meyer, as well as like his friend Bamberger, again in “Revelations”. Ludwig Bamberger emulated in the Lindau “Present” against the “Bahnhofs-Cutelette”, which, because of its small size, Bamberger's fame made Meyer not sleep. Even as a member of the supervisory board of “Flora” he had the privileges of the “first draftsmen” were attacked, which of course no meaning at all in the bleak situation of society had more: now he revealed a “new founding”, the Fraud by certain small building contractors and their financiers, which cheats craftsmen and suppliers. Such achievements had to be made by the “Schlesische Presse” and its Chief Editor thrive. “Fresh blood!” cried the “Silesian Zeitung” when the elections took place in the autumn of 1876; and the Breslauer elected two men of “ancient blood”, the two Jews Alexander Meyer and lawyer Freund in the Prussian House of Representatives.

The “Breslauer Morning Newspaper” by Mr Leopold Freund, which is dedicated to circulation of 25, 000, and certainly its owner a The Breslauer Handelsblatt had only about 800 copies, but its owner, Oscar Freund, made the columns narrower, increased the insertion fee from 1½ to 4 Sgr., served as a member of the supervisory board of various very well-founded stock companies and knew within to make a fortune in a short time. Even the “Breslauer Intelligence and Foreigners’ Journal” by Mr. E. Reimann, which is said to have only about 60 subscribers, was brimming with

Fraudulent macaw of founding prospectuses and issue advertisements. The advertising agency of Gottfried Daube in Frankfurt a. M. Stock market reports sent out by Breslau newspapers under the They printed the code D. and also took over Berlin newspapers.

In Dresden, where the founding industry flourished just as much as in Breslau and Cologne, the “Dresden Stock Exchange and Handelsblatt”, the “Dresdener Zeitung” and the “Dres-

The latter owes its existence to the banking

home Schie Nachfolger (Ed. Meyer), the 70–80 foundings was sometimes national-liberal, sometimes progressive, is supplied with correspondence by Eugen Richter, and Like the “Dresdener Zeitung”, it was edited by Jews.

On 1 April 1872, a “share company” was established in Cologne. Society for Printing and Publishing” (Supervisory Board: Attorney Robert Esser II, General Consul Adolf Rauten-Strauch, “General Director” Martin Neuenburg, Dr. Richard von Kaufmann), which publishes the “Allgemeiner Anzeiger”, Handels- and published the stock exchange newspaper for Rhineland and Westphalia, but was liquidated after the crash. The ‘Allgemeine Anzeiger’ was the stock exchange organ of the A. Schaaffhausen'schen Bankverein. To this founding king and to the notorious Rhineland schen Securities Bank, which only deals in founding and speculation was also closely connected with the “Rheinische Zeitung”, whose stock exchange editor, Advocat-Lawyer Vack, Swindle has rendered extraordinary services, and whose Proprietor, the well-known people's tribune and breakfast speaker Classen-Kappelman, as the “Frankfurter Zeitung” claims, was also one of the founders. Its former editor-in-chief, the MP Advocat Peter Klöppel, who is from the Progress to national liberalism and then took up a position at the “Nationalzeitung”, affirmed in June 1876 in in a letter to the “Kölnische Zeitung” that the Mr Vack's activities remained completely unknown, that He himself, like his political colleagues, “never in the

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the slightest contact with the stock market.” From Mr Vack, on the other hand, is documented as having been furious speculated and the Rheinische Effectenbank, which he founded in the “Rheinischen Zeitung” immensely glorified, 162,000 Thaler Dr. Hocker was also responsible for this noble bank. if literary active, for a salary of 1000 thalers; She granted a third journalist the funds to purchase of a stock exchange newspaper, and credited a fourth with 6000 thalers, which were later compensated. |

The Baierische Handelsbank in Munich bought the “Süd-German press”; and in Hanover, at the beginning of In 1872 a “newspaper stock company” with the commercial rath C. Rümpler at the head, who had two existing sheets merged into the “Hannoversche Courier”. The same is the organ of Messrs. von Bennigsen and Miquel, represented but also with equal skill the interests of the stock exchange.

In Berlin, three different banking institutions founded the “Spenerische Zeitung”, the “Post” and the “Norddeutsche All-

common newspaper". 1

The "Spener'sche Zeitung" was one of the two oldest newspapers in Berlin, of liberal tendencies, and was one of their subscribers also the Kaiser. At the beginning of 1872, she Major a. DE von Schmeling and his wife, Elisabeth née Spiker, to the founding-mad Prussian Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank" for 228,000 thalers. As founder appeared: District Councillor Alfred Jachmann, Richard Schweder, Commercial Councillor Gustav Keibel, Baron Gustav Gans Edler Mr. zu Putlitz, Professor Franz von Holtzendorff, book dealer ler Julius Gossmann, MP Dr. Wilh. Wehrenpfennig; and later served as supervisory board members: Paul Gaspard Friedenthal, Heinrich Heimann and Ludwig Landsberg in Breslau, Retired Attorney Hermann Mehrländer, Julius Frankenstein and railway director Dr. Joseph Carl Haber – all civil servants senleute. The editorial work of the political section was taken over by Mr.

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Wehrenpfennig against an annual salary of 6000 Thalers. He was also cautious enough to secure a capital of 12,000 thalers to be secured as compensation for the pension of 600 thalers, which he received as a former captain of the reptiles or official clerks, and to which he had to do without now. The arts section, in which the novel "The Children of the World" by Paul Heyse appeared, edited by Baron zu Putlitz, but soon resigned, because he was in contact with the very stubborn schoolmasterly gentleman Wehrenpfennig collided. Fees were not spared, but still nothing special was achieved; the number of Subscribers remained low, and the paper's attitude was did not harm the stock market either. Already in November 1873, the dissolution, and among the assembled shareholders we find many acquaintances, such as Paul Munk, Georg Beer, Gustav Markwald, Ignatz Witkowski, Paul Jüdel, Julius Alexander, Meyer Cohn, Hugo Pringsheim, Eduard Abel, Platho & Wolff, Theodor Heymanp, MP Miquel and the editors Julius Schweitzer, Emil Freystadt and August Brass. To Li- The booksellers Georg Reimer and Franz Grunert, and they sold the newspaper to the Schönheimer'schen Bankverein (Ferd. Schönheimer and Abg. Professor Dr. Carl Birnbaum) for 173,000 thalers. What Wehrenpfennig, the multiple founder should now Braun-Wiesbaden, but he did even less, although he introduced a review of the daily press, and after French manner, every article is signed by the author "Unser Braun" only edited for one year, then "Uncle Spener" died of tuberculosis; his subscribers He had bequeathed the ten to the "National-Zeitung". The shareholders

of the Schönheimer'schen Bankverein, the pleasure costs a nice sum, and Mr Braun is now making make a claim for compensation.

August Brass, a Democrat from 1848, hence the

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“Rothe Brass”, lived as a political refugee in the Switzerland, returned during the conflict and faced Mr. von Bismarck was at his disposal. He founded the “Nord-German Allgemeine Zeitung”, which has since been the official Organ, and in 1863 the Social Democrat Wilh. Liebknecht worked with Brass. Brass acquired a fortune, but finally seems to have come to an agreement with Prince Bismarck. to have disagreed, or rather the Minister of the Interior, Count of Eulenburg. In 1872 he sold his Blatt for a large sum to a consortium of Hamburg Businessmen, including the Ohlendorff brothers, who “through lucky speculation in damaged guano” millionaires and Senator Gustav Godeffroy (JC Godeffroy & Sohn), founder of the first order and chairman of the “Nord-German Bank” in Hamburg. A stock corporation was formed Society “Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Norddeutsche Bank and Ohlendorff”, also took over from the Kreuz-newspaper, its offshoot “Preussisches Volksblatt”, and presented both journals in the service of the government. Gebrüder Ohlendorff, who bore the lion's share of the expenses, were raised to the nobility. The “Preussisches Volksblatt” is returned, and the “Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung” will now require significant subsidies. It is still official, although the government likes to use it from time to time. Time to solemnly disavow. In the associated “North German Printing and Publishing House”, as the Company's new name is, the stenographic Reports of the Reichstag, as well as those previously published in Decker's Officin produced “German Imperial and Prussian State advertiser” is printed.

The “Post” was published since 1 August 1866 as a organ of the miracle doctor Strausberg, and had a colorful a mixed group of employees, such as Bruno Bauer, Julius Faucher and Ernst Dohm, the editor of the “Kladde”

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radatsch". He, who spent a whole year in Weimar in
lived in exile, was financed by Strausberg and again
In keeping with the "Kladderadatsch" the
Programme of the "Post": "The fight against the absolute, the
irresponsible night watchman in all areas of political
ical and social life". Strausberg, who personally
to the conservative party because he was associated with counts and dukes
founded, left his paper colorless and
indifferent, but incurred great expenses. In 1872,
the Discontogesellschaft with the Strausberg inheritance
also the "Post", and transformed it into a stock company
company with 200,000 Thaler share capital. As founder resp.
The first signatory is named in the statute: Geh. Oberfinanzrath Alexander
Scheele, publishers Georg Reimer, Otto Nitze, Julius
Schady, Hermann Meissner. Mr. Brass, who has his own paper
had just sold, took over the overhead line and cut the
"Post" according to the pattern of the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine"
In 1874 it was founded by Dr. Friedenthal, Count Bethusy-Huc,
Count Otto zu Stolberg, received its editor-in-chief
in Dr. Leopold Kayssler, who worked under Wehrenpfennig at the
Spener'sche Zeitung, and has since been considered the organ of the
Free Conservatives. At that time, the "Nationalzeitung" reported in
their stock market share:

"Factory and commercial establishments of Carl
Friedenthal in Breslau. All establishments in
Breslau, Pest and Trieste, the previous owner has land
rath a. D.Dr. Friedenthal to the associate Mr A. Grunwald
in Breslau, Mr. W. Leipziger in Pest and Mr. F. Napp in
Trieste and these gentlemen will jointly
acquired businesses under the company Grunwald & Co. for
. own account. What the agricultural
Factories in and near Giessmannsdorf (pressed yeast, starch,
Küse factory, beer brewery), they remain with

the relevant property owned by Dr. Frieden-
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 30

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thal, but are from the latter to the previous conductor
Mr. J. Mahlich in Giessmannsdorf, who
the production with the distribution of the products in unchanged
Dr. Friedenthal wants to continue exclusively
devote his activities to public affairs."

Immediately afterwards, Mr. von Blanckenburg, the
friend of Prince Bismarck, Dr. Friedenthal refused the

Ministry of Agriculture, and now with this hear a strange change. While she previously led an idyllic still life, she suddenly unfolded a feverish activity. Department and personnel were increased, and the press had from then on far more of Dr. Friedenthal than to report on Dr. Bismarck himself, who before his almost overshadowed by his youngest colleagues. Every trip, every speech every order of the new Minister of Agriculture was extensively discussed and commented, all newspapers, Jewish and Christian, sang his praises and admiration. But that Ministry of Agriculture is for Dr. Friedenthal true apparently only a transit station; it has long been considered If Mr Camphausen or Mr Achenbach have something human should happen, for the successor of one or the other, especially since he knows how to deal with all parties, and how the Eugen Richter's cry of fear declared that Manchester does not exactly consider him immortal. Although Dr. Friedenthal is no longer nominally a co-owner of the "Post", this but a strong ministerial aftertaste, and above all, what the Ministry of Agriculture has on its mind, she is always the first and best informed.

Finally, from the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse", the also for many foundings of the new German Empire tively, it should be noted that it came into the possession of two banks. She always knew how to help different gentlemen to serve at the same time, e.g. the Turkish Strausberg, Baron Hirsch, the knight Ofenheim and the gentleman Gerson von Bleich-

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Röder. The latter is now said to own most of the shares of the "Neue Free Press", and in addition to it 50-60 papers command.

The temptation to let yourself be founded is in the swing delära probably approached every major paper, and the refused, perhaps only out of caution and prudence. Many other newspapers may also secretly support banks and Banks have taken on as partners. But the Founders and stockbrokers hardly needed anything like that; For the sake of advertisements, the whole press came to them with open She was always ready to do any kindness, any service ready. If a prospect appeared somewhere, the relevant bank 40-50 dispatches from other papers: Why did we not receive the pp advertisement? Editorial Free meeting! - As the columns become narrower, As the font became smaller and smaller, the insertion rate increased. fee up to six times; every page of a major newspaper

finally brought 100 – 500 thalers. The prospectuses and Emissions notices were printed in inch-high letters and large white spaces, whereupon the typesetters also so-called “bacon”, the unprinted space paid for and enforced this entirely legitimate demand. Founding advertisements became even more expensive than other advertisements pays; the “Neue Freie Presse” in Vienna demanded 1 guilder per line, the “Augsburger Allgemeine” 17 Sgr. “Reclamen” calculated the “Weltblatt”, the Kölnische Zeitung per line with 1 Thaler, and the Augsburg's “Allgemeine Zeitung” is even said to have charged 2 Thaler 25 Sgr. Large leaves have been in the dizzy era 2000 to 5000 Thaler were pocketed daily for advertisements; They even attacked foundations in the advertising section For the sake of advertisements, every local leaflet a course sheet and a disproportionate large part of the stock market. Editorial advertising for start-ups

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appeared in identical and simultaneous form in newspapers of the various directions, e.g. in the “National”, “Vossian”, “Volkszeitung”, “Norddeutsche Allgemeine”, “Kreuz- newspaper”, and – it sounds almost unbelievable – also in the “Deutsche schen Reichs- und Preussischen Staatsanzeiger” (German Reich and Prussian State Gazette). we: What on earth does the “Staatsanzeiger” have to do with stock market notes? Would it not be enough if he, as before, was limited to printing the course slip?

Even the “Frankfurter Zeitung” of Mr Löb Sonne- One could accuse the “Kölnische Zeitung” of

This was 1 Thaler per line, the “higher level of swindling” driven out that they never heard a word of warning against the . had a terrible dizziness. About the big green derprozessen am Rhein initially brought either nothing or she slipped over it as briefly as possible. In terms of She brought the mischievous “Rheinische Effectenbank” the Statements by the prosecutor and the civil party mutilated, In contrast, the placards of the defenders are completely poor in Poor with the “Neue freie Presse” she was enthusiastic about the Türkiye, she made the agitation that was taking place in England against the Turkish war atrocities, as humanitarian nonsense and fantasies are ridiculous. Since 1866, she has been involved in the re- government through thick and thin, and it is mainly run by Jews and official pens. Their parliamentary reports often contain downright counterfeits.

The “democratic” “Frankfurter Zeitung” is, as

The "Kölnische Zeitung" rightly noted – the two Accomplices quarreled publicly – the largest southern German Börsenblatt. Mr. Löb Sonnemann was invited to many green ments, but not as owners of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" – God forbid! – no, just as a "capitalist"* and "business friend", and also the editor of the stock exchange partly, Mr Bernhard Doctor. It has even happened that the "Frankfurter Zeitung" foundations, in which the gentlemen

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Sonnemann and Doctor were "involved" with large sums of money, Therefore, the court also declared Mr. Sonnemann for a man of honour who had been slandered, and the Frankfurters nominated him again as a candidate for the Parliament. However, Mr Sonnemann was, after this defamation trial so cautiously to refuse the mandate offered Mr Sonnemann also claimed to have rejected an offer Bleichröder's, and as is well known, As a member of the Reichstag, he refused to accept the iron free train ticket, sent it back with solemn protest and praised himself for this with a great moral speech. Several Weeks later, however, he quietly came to the said freedom card again and used it extensively.

From a public statement by Mr. Carl Volckhausen, former editor-in-chief of the "Frankfurter Zeitung", dd Düsseldorf on 21 June 1876, by the way, it is clear that every founding the stock exchange editors of all Frankfurt were "involved" in the papers; Mr. Bernhard Doctor, also Correspondent for the "Times" and the "Semaine financière", always with the largest sums. This has increased as a result of a "Paralysis" withdrew into private life.

The "Danziger Zeitung" came up with the idea of founding so powerfully that even in the "Neue Börsen-newspaper" complaint was filed. Its owner, Mr. Heinrich Rickert, is one of the few journalists who to become a newspaper owner, and since then he was active in public life. First he was a city councillor in Danzig, he was elected to Parliament, where he, like his friend, the former liquidator of the Geneva bank, retired lawyer Lipke, quickly won an outstanding role, and finally He even became the regional director of the province of Prussia with the Salary of an Under Secretary of State.

The "Kreuzzeitung" complained about the proliferation so many new stock market papers, but, as the "Neue

Börsenzeitung” rightly replied, at the same time advertising for the old stock exchange newspaper. While in the editorial she spoke out against the foundations in general, treated them in the “Stock exchange backbone” every single foundation with Christian Schonung. Mr. von Nathusius-Ludom, who on 1 October 1872 took over the editor-in-chief position, is personally a man of honour, but he did not know that his stock exchange advisors were founders and Founding comrades; he believed in his uncle, the Ge-helpers of the Discontogesellschaft, Privy Councillor Scheele, whom he the most selfless man in the world, and on the Testimony of Mr. Scheele, who together with Miquel founded, he defended it as a completely correct Founder. The second editor, Dr. Heffter, has always been the Founders want to convert with the Gospel, and under the current editor-in-chief, Mr. von Niebelschütz, observed the “Kreuzzeitung” regarding the movement against the parliamentary mental founder a diplomatic silence.

The Berlin “tribune” of the Mr. B. Brigl, a gossip magazine that primarily in the circles of the stock exchange and the Jews, and in the main Jews also have the floor. In their issue of On October 2, 1869, she published the famous article “The Man, who buys everything” with the bust of the miracle doctor and the Motto: Honny soit qui mal y pense. Strausberg is seen here as a “Hero” of culture, celebrated as a benefactor of humanity. “Thousands and thousands live from him and through him.” “Wherever Strousberg puts his hand, new life grows.” The article was aimed at selling the then rampant Ru-German railway bonds. As Wuttke (“The German magazines”, 3rd edition p. 431) claims that the “Tribüne” and its associated humor paper “Berliner Wespen” in the founding era to a stock exchange consortium for the Price of 150,000 Thaler. In any case, professional Founders such as Braun-Wiesbaden, Leopold Ullstein, Carl Coppel etc.

her employees; she had her advisor for stocks and founded the “Neue Börsenzeitung”. Nevertheless, she thumped her chest, boasting of her honesty and made “revelations”, for example, very recently in Subject of the so-called “revolver property buyers”. . With Bamberger, Lasker, Richter and the “Nationalzeitung” invented she called the “slander era” and insulted the accusers of the founders in the meanest way. As long as they focus on the gossip limited to the piquant manner in which she was able to prepare, she was in her

Kind not bad, but for about a year now she has been behaving as political newspaper and has now become a boring hodgepodge.

The weekly magazine "Die Gegenwart", which was founded in 1872 by Paul Lindau has already been mentioned several times. It began with political science treatises by Bluntschli and with – Stock exchange presentations by Albert Brockhoff, varied the menu chester wisdom in articles by Bamberger, HB Oppenheim, by Unruh, Kapp, Braun-Wiesbaden, Alexander Meyer, Adolf Samter etc. and brought some extremely boring essays e.g. "On World and State Wisdom by Lasker. It is written mainly by Jews for Jews; Everything that is Christian, like Heyse, Freytag, Gottschall, Gutzkow, Julian Schmidt, on the other hand, is being downgraded as much as possible. Unfortunately, Some of these men also allow themselves to be influenced afterwards, to contribute to the "present" and thus with their names an unprecedented advertisement for a completely useless company company. Paul Lindau is a man of very ambitious orderly education and all his artistry is the Jewish syllable-piercing wit; only noble audacity and tenacious, restless ambition have helped him to achieve elected people 'famous', making him the first dramatist of the new German Reich. He pushed through it, that his photograph hangs in all shop windows, his Portrait in the Leipzig "Illustrierten Zeitung", in "Ueber Land and Sea", and recently also in the "Gartenlaube" with text

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by Albert Träger. "O Keil, Keil," cries the "Staatsbürgerzeitung" (Citizens' Newspaper), "what kind of wedges would certain People have!"

As the "Berliner Fremdenblatt" reported, the Jewish bank Hirschfeld & Wolff, known for many simple foundations, such as the notorious "Deutsche Actiengesellschaft for Mining, Iron and Steel Industry" (Strausberg-Karsten), its 50th anniversary. The boss, "Real Privy Commerzienrath" Heinrich Wolff received the Crown Order of the Third Class. The leaders of the Finance, including the "Real Privy Commercial Councillor", Knight of Schwabach (Socius of Bleichröder), as well as the Son-in-law of the company, bank assessor Léwenfeld. There were also appeared the poets Berthold Auerbach, Paul Lindau, Albert Träger and Georg Davidsohn. Albert Träger excelled in poetic table speeches; Paul Lindau described in the chronicles style the life story of the person celebrating the anniversary, as he once wrote it from S moved to Berlin, learned the business at Aarons, with 180 thalers and then – variously in the Lottery won. The founders did not mention the winnings

Sänger's courtesy. The festival report, however, ran through many Leaves.

The editor-in-chief of the "Vossische Zeitung" is not a politician at all, just a lovely poet, which but fits in well with the character of the paper. His The main contributor is the painterly columnist Ludwig Pietsch, a man who with astonishing ease knows how to talk about every topic imaginable, about every matter to show the best side, and everyone, regardless of whether significant or insignificant, knows how to glorify. Like the Heinrich Frauenlob will also once have given Ludwig Pietsch the Women whose toilets he has so often sung about, to the grave wear, namely ladies of Christian and Jewish confession, and his loss will be for the "Vossische", in the full sense of the

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word, irreplaceable. Among the political staff is written above to Mr. Julius Hoppe. He was from 1851 to 1864 Editor of the "Magdeburgische Zeitung", but had the honor greed to become a member of parliament, which, by the way, was the first demand is missing and he lost his position. His per- His personal integrity is beyond doubt; however, he is a die-hard Manchester man and dogged progressive, who, for the sake of the party, denies the most obvious abuses, makes the most absurd claims. – He once stood . because of the shameful "Romanians" courageously against Strausberg and consorts, but burned his fingers in the process by the "Nationalzeitung" attacked him and his venture shamelessly sought to cast suspicion on him. Since then he has remained silent about Founder and stock market fraud and covers it up. But it is interesting to see how in the "Vossische" also counter-currents. While they are responsible for corruption has no word in Germany, she diligently brings correspondence dences from Austria and North America, in which the shrinking del, who dominates public life there, bluntly and is mercilessly condemned. The Jews and their interests enjoy extraordinary representation in the "Vossische" proper care, which is why they also simply the emergency In the editorial "A vindication of a lost In her book "The Year of Rumors," she claimed that the prophecies of "Doomsayers" did not come true, and that in 1876 would not have been so bad, as the number of bankruptcies did not exceeded the usual figure. The Post: "We have not kept an exact account, but it is It seemed to us that the advertisements of Concursen and Subhastationen, such a nice source of income for the "Vossischen Newspaper", in which they had gained a volume that was dings justifies the optimism that reminds us of the pretty

Schiller's epigram reminds us:

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You are surprised that Quirls Wochenblatt

Today won a booklet,

And hear the town crier say,

That bread and beef whipped up."

As for the "Bérsenhintertheid" of the "Vossischen",
him in the founding era the editor Mr. Julius Schweitzer,
by first naming one of his relatives and then
He died and placed his student Dr. Ebeling.

The "Nationalzeitung" was founded in the spring of 1848 by Christian people and with Christian money, but went soon passed into Jewish hands, as the hitherto entirely middle-class loose editor of the paper, Benda Wolff, the deeply fallen During the reaction period, the "Nationalzeitung" is constantly in danger of being suppressed and it owes its preservation only to the fact that that Mr. Wolff simultaneously founded the well-known Telegraph Bureau and thereby entered into intimate relations with the government The editor-in-chief of the "Nationalzeitung" was impressed by her founded until the end of 1874, longer than a quarter of a century, Dr. Friedrich Zabel, and under him the paper gained the significance and the reputation that it enjoys today. It courted not about the applause of the uneducated audience, but it set his ambition to develop the socially and scientifically educated circles. Zabel was a man of unconditional honesty, of great kindness and sincere goodwill towards everyone. With a With his rare ability to work, he combined tact and skill; he wrote himself very little, and perhaps has never written an editorial. wrote, but he knew how to choose his collaborators, to recruit talented individuals such as Lothar Bucher, Titus Ullrich, Ferdinand Gregorovius, the two Boretius etc. Also knew he represents and respects diplomats drove up to him, and Mr. von Bismarck asked him in the conflict period, but could not persuade him to support the opposition

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stance. No other journalist in Berlin has taken such a prestigious position, to face such a Respect please, like Friedrich Zabel.

But the "Nationalzeitung" was also a stock exchange and Handelsblatt, and this site has been increasingly prominent since 1866. in the foreground. Of the 18 columns of the evening issue The stock exchange finally took up 12-13 columns, and Mr. Julius Schweitzer, who edited this part entirely independently, did not allow anyone to interfere in his department, surrounded himself with half a dozen assistants, mostly Relatives or Jews with whom he traded on the stock exchange Mr. Wolff was already familiar with this through his telegraph Bureau, and so the "Neue Börsenzeitung" was allowed to its trial issue of 15 November 1871 the "National-newspaper" as a paper that "separates its duties between the concern for the German Reich and the considerations for the stock exchange's premium profit." Mr. Schweitzer, the former clerk, knew how to change the tone of doctrinal pallor, which the "Nationalzeitung" was distinguished by, also on its to transfer stock exchange articles, thereby giving them a deeper His endlessly long weekdays reports are eternal repetitions, always contain the same meaningless or at least ambiguous torrent of words, and serve only to pull the wool over the audience's eyes. Of course, Mr. Schweitzer saw through the big scam perfect, but he was careful not to openly describe him as such. to mark it, because then the whole "business" would have been over. In No. 518 of the "Nat.-Ztg." of 4 November In August 1871 he wrote: "The claim of an unlimited Bullish sentiment is also counteracted by the fact that too high Prices derive the investment of capital. We do not enter for the startup fever, but we claim that the transformation of industrial enterprises into joint-stock companies create a diversion of capital to industrial areas

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which from an economic point of view cannot file a complaint. The movement will once again Conclusion, but we must always repeat that the timing of the same cannot be assessed, nor can the final causes be predicted." – Still The following passage from No. 611 of the "Nat.-Ztg." is more amusing. of 30 December 1871: "We acknowledge that in the year 1871 Too much has happened in the area of start-ups, but This does not contradict the full justification of the statement: The capital power of Germany had been undermined appreciates; it developed at the same moment in full Maasse, in which the defeat of France and the Establishing peace on a firmer basis than has been the case for a long time Time had become indubitable. Despite this knowledge, we must also maintain today that

currently a certain over-speculation, overproduction or whatever you want to call it, exists." -- Is that not a delicious ragout of yes and no, of for and Against?! Of course, this babble is not decisive. What is crucial, however, is that Mr Schweitzer new companies recommended, even for the laziest and cheekiest, eg the famous "Society for Fund Speculation at the Hamburger Börse" (Heilbut) no energetic word of the defense and the warning that he would remove any advertisement that he handled him, took up editorially, and often enough, as eg in relation to the criminal "Lindenbauverein", false News spread, presented fictitious facts, which Thousands have lost their possessions.

With shame and pain, Dr. Zabel and his political ical staff, all men of honor and scientific education, on this pedantic activity, which they do not stop could, because Mr. Wolff supported Mr. Schweitzer, and several times they thought about leaving. Only love to the newspaper, which was a part of herself, held her back.

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But Mr. Schweitzer suddenly became a rich man and bought a valuable house. Without a doubt it is a big Misunderstanding when Mr von Diest-Daber claims that Dr. Zabel would have told him that all his editors were from the stock exchange Zabel can only do this with reference to the employees of the stock market part.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lasker, who had been a permanent member of the worker of the "Nationalzeitung", with the owner of the the same great influence. If the modern Cato As early as 1872 in Parliament against the Actien and Founding mischief, it would have been more appropriate for him to have flow so that the "stock market back end" of the paper, on which he himself worked, was kept a little cleaner; but he only used it to glorify himself and his friends. Listen to the following sample of style, which In No. 232 of the "Nationalzeitung" of 21 May 1874 we find:

"Yesterday afternoon, the national liberal faction tion of the House of Representatives in the premises of the court caterer Wer- ner gathered in Karlstrasse for a farewell meal. Content-rich table speeches, especially by MP Miquel on the tasks of the party as a prudent government tion in liberal constitutional paths and supporting the true People's Party, MP Lasker on the effectiveness and merits of President v. Ben- nigsen, as well as the latter on the parliamentary

The party members raised the issue of the group's activity. They rolled a picture of the parliamentary situation in the two first sessions of the Reichstag and the Landtag after their New election, which was well suited to both satisfaction with the course of the past as well as hope for the future sessions of the legislative period. Other toasts were then addressed to MP Lasker, as the tireless Reminder of the eternal principles of law and morality

ity in all political action, and the guests
* x

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Mr Hugo Wesendonk and Berthold Auerstream. The assembly only broke up late in the strengthened awareness of its members, through which the highest Goals of human activity directed association numerous comrades from all parts of the fatherland Value of one's own achievement despite all its shortcomings truly to have raised and refined it." Everyone will be Phrase slime immediately recognize a Jewish pen.

On New Years Day 1875, Dr. Zabel resigned from the management of the "National newspaper"; probably not entirely voluntarily, as one can see from the resigned farewell words. He kept still have a place in the editorial office, but immediately Then he lay down and died. He was with the "National newspaper" and he could not put it in the hands of another. His successor was Mr. Fr. Dernburg, a relatively unknown advocate of Semitic Origin from Darmstadt, but a protégé of the Lord Lasker. Even before the period of dizziness, the older excellent employees several have left; now the others also took their leave, so that Almost no one remained from the actual tribe. Even Karl Frenzel, the head of the arts section, intended, as it was said at the time, to take his dismissal.

Soon after Mr Dernburg came to power, Diest's "revelations" took place, after which the re-actors of the "Nationalzeitung" in an armed collective statement, which concluded with the following words:

"The purity of our faith, which has been so carelessly questioned, we simply put our names opposite:

Berlin, 25 February 1875. :
Karl Frenzel. Wilhelm Wackernagel. Siegfried Sa-

mosch. Karl Wippermann. Arthur Winckler. Julius

Swiss. Julius Basch. George Schweitzer,"

"I want the Spaniard to be proud!" The eight gentlemen guaranteed the

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"Purity" of their "behavior", One for All, and All for One. Julius Schweitzer stood up for himself, and Georg Schweitzer, as filial piety demands, stood up for the father

–a. He is the assistant and presumptive successor of his Father, and from him himself into the mysteries of the stock exchange guided.

It was very striking that this statement was also made by Karl Frenzel is signed, indeed that his name is Nobody had thought of Karl Frenzel, because Everyone knows that he cannot be trusted either by the stock market or by has something to do with the political section of the "Nationalzeitung". Although he occasionally asked for an editorial under and about He also dreamed of meeting Dr. Zabel's successor, but he is not a politician and not an "economist", but an innocent feuilletonist. It was not only superfluous, it was even very unexpected. visibly from him that he co-signed that declaration, that he vouched for things and people that he rightly to judge is not at all able, since he is lacking in every Knowledge and information are missing. If Mr Frenzel is a If there is any accusation, it is only that he, as an independent re-author of the feuilleton the philosophical hymn of the Lord by Hartmann on the "modern stock industry" It was also, on the part of Mr. Frenzel and comrades, a fencing trick that made them act as if Mr. von Diest had "First and foremost" a deceased person whom Dr. Zabel suspects because he expressly called for this "open and honest ual man".

Wol with the purpose of countering the "revelations" of the To defy Mr. von Diest, the "Nationalzeitung" celebrated the 25th anniversary of its Schweitzer. But new accusations arose. From The "Nationalzeitung" was accused by various parties of of corruption. Mr. von Diest stated that they

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received 6000 Thaler in the case of the Berlin-Dresden Railway,

and that he has the legal proof of this in the pocket. Instead of filing a defamation suit, several newspapers of the party itself are urging the "Nationalzeitung" hid behind the deceased whom she so "revered", Dr. Zabel, who allegedly ically "affected", and was content to pay for her Honesty a testimony of the founders HC Plaut, S. Abel jun. and Privy Councillor Ludwig Heise. The latter offered to "affirm under oath" that the Nationalzeitung "neither the Berlin-Dresden Railway or any other railway company has received anything other than the tariff moderate insertion fees". As a result of the storm that in the press, the "Nationalzeitung" found itself forced to make her Swiss available, whereupon He left with a statement in which he Among other things, he assured: "I was one of the first to supported by careful observation of all conditions, on the inevitable consequences of the founding period who viewed the subsequent crisis as inevitable. and calmly described its development. At that time I was accused of having a pessimistic view of the conditions." – Truly, Mr. Schweitzer, that We must testify to this. In November 1875 they were still an editorial "The emergency and its end" – you are certain phrases, such as "We are not discussing this topic further out" – in which you still denied the existence of a crisis, only "the necessary elimination of unsound elements" and the made a clever claim: The huge Cours losses are not real losses, just "differences in the "Course quotation".

What Mr Friedrich Dernburg, the current head of the "National newspaper", including MPs, he is characterized

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firstly through a wealth of original images and tasteful full of parables. On April 4, 1873, when Lasker second part of his "revelations", and the tired Reichstag expressed a desire to go on holiday, called Mr Dernburg: "It would be absolutely impossible to to stop the man who is now pushing his way home; I I would just as well cross the Spree with my weak arms. hold on to this current than to resist it. I I don't feel called to do this." – In the "Nationalzeitung" he wrote: "The academic triennium which has been awarded to the German people through the great crash of May 1873. was forced to investigate the causes of its economic Studying illness and the means to help it is, of course,

dings absolvirt etc. (No. 269 de 1876) – "It storms very noticeably-
through the veins of Europe." (No. 494 de 1876) – "The
proud of every shell of probability and even possibility
The nakedness of the invention, which renounces possibility, makes
such insurance is hardly necessary. (No. 378 de 1876)
– "The entire battlefield of the last elections is covered
with shards of broken sayings that will never again
may revive." (No. 44 de 1877) – From his education and
Mr Dernburg gave proof of his prudence when he described the "
Spanish government reprimanded Dr. E. Sároshy, Pro-
Professor of Philology in Salamanca, former private lecturer
in Heidelberg and known through several scientific
Services that meet the recommendations of the respected
most professors at Heidelberg University
sits" – recommended to the Berlin audience, and a few days
then this learned martyr as a 'cunning swindler'
Something like that can certainly be described by the "tribune",
but never pass the "Nationalzeitung", and would be under
Dr. Zabel would have been impossible. Incidentally, "Nationalzeitung"
and "tribune", between which previously there was not the slightest

community, now close friends; One always quotes
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 31

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the other, and they often pull the same thread, namely
if it is the defense of the parliamentary founders and
the branding of the "slanderers" applies. The "Nationalzeitung"
created a special section: "On the history of the "Ver-
libel era", in which they were victims of libel
first Bismarck in the matter of the "Reichsglocke", but immediately
behind them are the founders of Bennigsen and Kardorff
She took revenge on Mr. von Diest-Daber,
instead of suing him. But this compilation can
Prince Bismarck was hardly pleased. |
Under Mr Dernburg, the "Nationalzeitung" is completely
dig verlaskert and verbambergert. As for Lasker during
his illness in the Berlin synagogues public prayers
took place, the "Nationalzeitung" published about his
There are formal bulletins. Every action, every statement
of the great man were immediately announced to the world and with
explanations, for him a continuous, almost
disgusting advertising. When Mr. Lasker solemnly
assured that since Zabel's death he had been working for the "Nationalzeitung"
no more lines written – which, by the way, is very wonderful
is – at least that is what he has written: the editor of the
the "Berlin Autographed Correspondence" published by him
is also a contributor to the "Nationalzeitung". Bamberger"

Feder is undisputed and not easy to deny; he has in all financial and banking, coin and nickel matters. Of course, Mr Dernburg is also a huge nerd on own hand. He receives such letters, such charges that it astonished his colleagues at the newspaper, Mr. Lasker is terrified. He is often this is far too governmental, far too official. Only yesterday Mr. Dernburg had described Delbrück's departure as an irreplaceable loss, and today he is already making a name for himself His successor Hofmann vigorously promotes propaganda, seeks everything, to apologize for what happened earlier and to make

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and lets the new President of the Reich Chancellor office "in the bright sunbeam of history". Mr. Dernburg will not miss it, and it could happen, that Lasker's protégé turns into his protector. To return once again to Julius Schweitzer, So this gentleman is only virtually eliminated. You can see him still daily on the stock exchange, and the stock market reports in the "Nationalzeitung" betrayed the same hand. Various Other voices wanted to claim that he was co-owner of the paper in any case, he is so in love with Mr. Wolff that he does not can simply be dismissed or even just suspended.

The share of booty taken by the founders and stockbrokers received the press. Not only houses of first Ranges, such as S. Bleichröder and Disconto-Gesellschaft – even Founders such as Strausberg, Hermann Geber, Richard Schweder, Quistorp, Carl Coppel, Ed. Mammoth, Julius Alexander etc. have given newspaper owners and writers hundreds of thousands paid. About the "involvement" of the Viennese newspapers, On the part of individual banks and bankers; about the silence and advertising money for individual start-ups and issues Long lists have been published on various occasions. Such publications are also available with reference to Berlin newspapers in prospect, and in particular some start-up processes bring miraculous things to light.

The "Neue Börsenzeitung" reported: "Dr. Strousberg is said to have decided to pay those 500 thalers per month to the owner of a local newspaper again after the same its previous obligation, nothing detrimental to him to write, to the point where she writes only for him." – The until then completely penniless editor of a Berlin local sheet, which is extremely important for Born's "Landerwerb- and building association", suddenly built a villa, and now even owns two villas. For Adele's

The Dachau Bank, established in Munich, recruited three Catholic and seven belonging to the National Liberal Party Writers; and one of them delivered after the merger breaking the fraud, he returned 15,000 guilders, which he had received from the impostor as a "gift",

The Berliner Tribüne stated on 20 April 1873: "Without A clever press would never have shown the cancer damage in this way can spread. It is notorious that during of recent years into the pockets of certain people who only a somewhat influential body on the stock exchange Hundreds of thousands of thalers have flowed, and that they, while previously they lived in the most modest circumstances are now rich people. The corruption on the stock exchange is so great that the bribery of the press is self-evident. understandable and considers everyone a fool who us (!) is inaccessible to all influences. Neither neither the briber nor the bribed has the shame from which bribery a secret." – We have reason to assume that this article was written by Mr Leopold Ullstein, a very initiated man.

Formerly the most junior employees of a newspaper, The stock market reporters received the founding fraud suddenly became very important. This, now so important, Even educated people and "people" were vying for the positions. innkeepers", yes, they were content to work only as assistants of the actual stock market editor, because even for the mere henchmen still got some fat morsels.

When the reporter returned home from the stock exchange, he used to to retreat into his most secret chamber, the doors and now carefully close all the pockets in the skirt, Vest and trousers inside out. In each pocket there were Letter envelopes, and in each envelope there are notes and re-clamen about new stock companies and issues, as well as one or more hundred-thaler notes. The banknotes were

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of course confiscated, but the founders and Advertisements already written by stockbrokers were still available on the same evening or the next morning in the relevant newspaper read, and they were quoted verbatim in almost all newspapers. Often, instead of banknotes, shares or Interim certificates are included, which the reporters can obtain for free or

at a significantly lower rate. Or they were credited them with such, and they received, when they had their Duty done, and the new effect happily accommodated 'was the price difference. Often the founders involved the stock exchange editor and the newspaper owner; often that share with this.

The gentlemen from the press also made deals of difference, bought and sold securities at the end of the day, and the brokers and the bankers gave them credit readily. speculation, for which the reporter in the entrusted to him Newspaper did his part, he raised the profit; he lost, He remained guilty and was not admonished. When the Qui-Storp'sche Vereinsbank went bankrupt, various Journalists who were "involved" were sued. Julius Mayer, who apparently worked for the "Volkszeitung", was 4600 Thaler, the editor of the "Börsenwächter" – on the stock exchange the paper was called "Night Watchman" – was 36,800 Thaler Both parties objected that they had Quistorp each time new securities are introduced a sum in shares "tacitly" credited, and that they their services, which they confirmed by presenting the Deposits hardened. "Lawyer Horwitz", as it was called at the time in several papers, "sharply castigated this by members of the press who are venal, carefree about the later misery of ruined families, only their interest to become rich." Well roared, lion! But Mr. Horwitz was, for example, a member of the supervisory board of the "Börsenbank für Brokerage transactions", and in the general meetings of the

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liner Producten- und Handelsbank, the Lindenbauverein, the Passage etc. he was seen as an eloquent defender of the hard attacked founder and assassin.

Berlin journalists and writers appeared directly as Founder, or "First Draftsman" on: Dr. Carl Braun(-Wiesbathing), Dr. J. Faucher, Dr. Wehrenpfennig, Dr. F. Kapp, Dr. Heinrich Benecke, Dr. Theodor Cossmann, Dr. Gustav Lewinstein, Dr. Emil Jacobsen, Dr. Eduard Wiss, Dr. Heinrich Ebeling, Wilh. Jungermann. Alexander Hoffers, Adolf Braun, Carl Krafit, Carl Sonntag (German-Austrian trading company)schaft), Richard Seydler, Albert Brockhoff, David Born, Emil Cohnfeld, Franz Grunert, Emil Freystadt, Julius Schweitzer, Dr. Carl Erich. The latter acted as parliamentary reporter for the State Ministry and for the Emperor. As supervisory The following councilors were named: Schulze-Delitzsch, Ludolf Parisius, Dr. WH Eras. Director of the Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauverein is Julius Wolff, the highly poetic columnist of the Nationalzeitung,

who competes with Ludwig Pietsch as festival reporter, about the inauguration of the Kaiserhof, about Geber's skating rink and similar founding works provided such meaningful articles.

From the press's intimate relationships with founders and
The following case testifies to the founding of the company. When September 1873 Hermann Bein, Max Heymann (AH Heymann & Co.), Georg Siemens (Deutsche Bank) and others attempted to extract manufacturer Johann Hoff, whose establishment
ments they allegedly took over for 1,500,000 Thaler,
The owners and directors of the
"Weser Zeitung" in Bremen, the "Posener Zeitung", the "Görlitzer Anzeiger" and the "Berliner Bürger-Zeitung". Happy-
wise the shares could no longer be accommodated, otherwise the audience has already seen the damage!

The so-called revolver press is a Viennese plant,
but spread during the Gründerzeit and after the crash

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across Germany. Small newspapers threatened private individuals and societies with revelations, with exposure of scandalous stories, and extorted hush money. In ge-
In a certain sense, the circus press includes all financial newspapers, insofar as they all praised and em-
stakes, but also where they received nothing, threatened and attacked the companies concerned. In particular, the smaller Stock exchange newspapers literally went on a robbery spree and pillaged suspicious founders and bad companies for the possibility
Carl Gustav Horn, Director of Rheinische Effecten-
bank, complained in court that the company he managed
Institute was brought down by the revolver press. 1873
A series of pamphlets was published in Berlin under the title
"Börsenfackel", The author, who is a heraldist by profession (ö) and called himself by the pseudonym G. Willmars,
In the first issue, several foundations were covered, such as German-Dutch
dian building society, silverware factory Mosgau, sharply, painted
but in the following issues there are also some equally bad things, such as Centralstrasse, Passage, Dannenberger'sche Kattunfabriken,
He had met with the founders concerned
has since been notified and is said to have stolen a considerable sum
The Revolverpresse also includes certain magazines
for insurance companies and similar "trade journals", as well as various reporters from the newspapers, all of whom, if they should not cause harm and mischief, a
demand ongoing or extraordinary compensation. One
This privateer, a reporter for starch products, was arrested for his defamatory attacks to three months in prison

convicted. The reporters of court proceedings form a kind of cooperative in Berlin that is committed to the Suppression of certain cases and names by agreement. In contrast to the revolver press, however, one has even the big newspapers, which do the same business, only big-operated in a more apt manner, aptly called a cannon press.

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Like almost the entire press in the pay of the stock exchange and the Founders, she remained loyal to them even after the crash. She shifted all the blame onto the audience, which she accused of gambling addiction accused of the mania of “getting rich without working”. She denied the crisis and the emergency, which they described as a mere invention of the “enemies of the Reich” and the “slanderers”. She identified the few papers that had the courage to accuse the founders, as a “revolver press” and threw with dirt. Yes, she had the nerve to call herself a “founder to speak of “hatz”, to see the convicted fraudsters as martyrs celebrate, suspect the judges, and with an emigration the founders and stock exchange kings. only the financial papers, but also political newspapers of the first Ranges. The “Vossische Zeitung” printed an article by “Berlin Stock Exchange Review”, which exposed the lying prospectuses for nothing more than ordinary and permitted advertising of businessmen, and who assured: the employees plaintiffs would have suffered a loss in the public respect. The “Nationalzeitung” dealt with “founder processes” in an excellent place. A criminal-political (1) study by Justinus Möller”. As Author of this famous brochure, which, among others, the public prosecutor “as the savior of society” and subtly insinuated: also the judge could speculate in shares and be unlucky speculated – called himself proud afterwards and free the court assessor a. D. Dr. Julian Goldschmidt, Director of the company known for various bad start-ups “Norddeutsche Grundcreditbank”. The “Nationalzeitung” was clarified against Mr Goldschmidt insofar as he the application of the fraud paragraph to fraudulent green considers these to be a aberration of the legal view, but She agrees with him that the “excessive zeal” in the following the founders “may be curbed”, and they too concludes: “If the public prosecutor had already been able to

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thought of using dishonest founders as fraudsters
To draw conclusions from this investigation, the 1873 crash
It may have erupted a year earlier, but the case

would be less profound, the disease of our economic
Life less general and healing faster and easier
As you can see, the long and difficult crisis
So actually the prosecutor is to blame. Julian Goldschmidt
but was nominated as a candidate in a Hessian constituency
to the Reichstag, and Messrs Eugen Richter and
Parisius recommended him with the words: "Goldschmidt will
also be respected national liberals as a shrewd critic
of the Stock Corporation Act."

We now ask: Is the impudence of the startup press not
excessive and does it not actually violate the criminal law,
by not only trampling on customs and morals, but
also rebels against judicial decisions, the same
as an obvious injustice, and the persecution of the Greens
which is responsible for a pathological, dangerous daily current
clarifies?? That these filthy newspapers systematically lie and
that they know how much the "slanderers" are right
have, prove some statements that they carelessly
The "Vossische Zeitung" wrote under the title
22 February 1877: "According to yesterday's "National-Zeitung",
the current emergency, the "repeated decline of
our economic conditions" (as the paper put it
) , the agitation against the compromise on the
Judicial laws! It is a pity that the
impending lunar eclipse. The
would be very convenient for the founders and founding partners
come to cover their sin and shame." Very
The "Germania" aptly notes: "So also the
"Vossische Zeitung" knows about the sin and shame of the
Founders and co-founders to tell! That looks like
as if they too were part of the much-described "slanderer con-

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sorteria"! Or are the cronies quarreling
only today, in order to deal with the stolen goods again tomorrow.
drive?" No

With the cessation of foundations, a rich
source of income for the newspapers, and they now tried to
a foundation that strangely enough opposed its previous
his loyal allies, the advertising bureaux.
Those who feed the advertisements to the press and the advertisement
riven in the first place, awakened
the envy of the newspapers, from which they receive 25
and get more percent discount. Specifically, it was Rudolf
Mosse (Moses), "official agent of all newspapers of the
Earth", which through the staging of a fabulous advertisement, to
for which purpose he paid several writers, and through un-

common industriousness brought his business quickly into prosperity, and also has its own newspaper, the "Berliner Tageblatt" founded, which skillfully edited, also a wide distribution and a very sensitive competition from the "Volks- newspaper", which since 1864 has been distributed to two thirds of its subscribers, and out of despair has resorted to Franz Duncker, who had been with Mosse for a difference of a few thalers, brought to form a conspiracy against his lucky rival. In September 1875, a number of Berliners and foreign newspapers and founded, in the sole interest of the public to provide the advertiser with "complete impartiality possibility" to recommend the most suitable leaves, the Central Advertisements - Bureau. The first chairman was Dr. Ferdinand Salomon from the "Nationalzeitung" and B. Brigl from the "Tribune", in whose place E. Pindter of the "Nord- German General". He also resigned, and the board changed constantly, as disputes and Disagreement arose, now this, now that paper was replaced by

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believed to be disadvantaged by insufficient attention to advertisements. Of course, this foundation is no better than Mosse or his colleagues, and the audience has certainly no reason to use the Central Advertisement Bureau to be preferred. 1

Not to be forgotten are the telegraph Bureaux, which, like Wolff, Reuter, Havas etc., are located everywhere in the hands of Jews, on the one hand by the state governments and are therefore entirely at their mercy. have to live, on the other hand the main income from the stock market and are primarily at her service. From that, what is happening in Europe, the stock market is usually better and more likely to be taught than even diplomats and ministers. Important telegraphic dispatches are received by the stock exchange much earlier than the Newspapers whose subscriptions are not significant at all. Such news, such as the report of the fall of the Grand Vizier Midhat, have long been exploited by the stock market – escomptirt, as the technical term goes – before the press and the public have an idea of this. And the stock market themselves are not served equally, but rather. There is a multiple downgrade. The governing bank houses are always the first to be averted; after them the Dispatches communicated to second and third class houses, and Even later, the majority of speculators receive it. the dispatches of the telegraph bureaux on all lines jump before the private telegram; and likewise comes the new telegraph tariff of the German Reich, which Mr. Stephan

may say, not to the audience, but quite properly benefit the stock exchange and the big businessmen.

In May 1865, Benda Wolff, the owner of the "Nationalzeitung", the Telegraph Bureau he established to the Continental Telegraph Company, Commandit-Company based on shares. The registered capital was set at 333,333 thalers.

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10 Sgr. fixed and signed by: Gerson Bleichröder (S. Bleichröder), Victor von Magnus (F. Mart. Magnus), Carl Daniel von Oppenfeld (M. Oppenheim's sons), Hermann Zwicker (Schickler Brothers), Theodor Wimmel, Richard Wentzel, Justizrath Valentin (the professional finisher of the Reich-tags) and Dr. Ferd. Salomon. The Supervisory Board was joined by Previous owner Wolff, and the Prussian government is said to have part of the shares. In 1874 the company was solution decided to appoint as liquidators Dr. Hermann Rasche, Dr. Immanuel Rosenstein and Dr. John Fuchs were appointed, and a pure joint-stock company was established, in which also Councillor of Justice Riem was involved. The main artists were again the four major banking firms.

For the direct delivery of dispatches, the following were formed:

United German Telegraph Company.
founded in May 1871 by Hermann Erichsen in London, Dr. Adolf Lasard, Attorney Ewald Hecker, Commercial Councillor Ernst Schering, Robert Müller, Bergrath Wilh. Hauchecorne and Geh. Senior Government Counsellor Dr. Ernst Engel in Berlin. Actiencapital 1,100,000 Thaler. For the Supervisory Board, which also includes Member of Parliament Dr. Löwe-Calbe in Berlin and former member Consul HH Meier in Bremen, accounted for per In 1874 and 1875 each received 6000 Thaler royalties.

Hamburg-Helgolander Telegraph Company.
founded in May 1873 with 90,000 Thaler shares, by Dr. Adolf Lasard, Oberbergrath Hauchecorne etc. Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Attorney Hecker, before whom the statute was announced beard became.

"Economists" and founders in parliament.

What the Special Investigation Commission's report says – Theory and practice of the "Volkswirthe" – founders and supervisory boards in the Prussian Herrenhaus, Prussian House of Representatives and German Reichstag – Strausberg's Comrades – Former political martyrs – Representatives of the big banks

– Preuss. Central-Bodencredit-AG – Ludwig Bamberger and Deutsche Bank
 – 8. Bleichröder, von Kardorff and W. Weber – Disconto-Gesellschaft, Provin-
 cial-Disconto, Dortmunder Union, St. Gotthard Railway, Romanian Railway
 Ges. – Disconto-Ring – Mr. Scheele leaves the Disconto-Gesellschaft –
 Tips – My name is Miquel and I know nothing – Miquel
 as “First Draftsman” – Lasker's Deeds and Speeches – It reports
 Adickes – von Bennigsen provides a certificate of innocence – Hannover-Alten-
 becken – Officials as supervisory board members – Mr. von Kardorff justifies himself,
 and Albert Träger declares himself against the “hunt for founders” – “smugglers in
 “Farmer trap” – The Prussian Mortgage Insurance Company Hübner
 and Mr Karbe – Parliamentary Swear Word Dictionary – Eugenius
 Richter and his brave housekeeper – Miquel and Bamberger on the road
 – Founder Advocates – The Founders as Preachers of Punishment – Public Laundry
 of the “slandered” founders – von Bennigsen allows no debate, and
 Hammacher moves 2000 primary voters to tears – W. Schroers from Duisburg
 “Dare it” and say “Dixi!” – The fight of the Jewish joke papers against
 the “slanders”, and the triumphal cries of the “Nationalzeitung” – The
 Necessity as a teacher.

Even before 1866, the Prussian parliament had
 netenhouse a considerable number of Manchester
 “Economists”, most of whom also worked in the
 Press, and after the war with Austria-
 empire they received strong growth from the annexed
 countries. Even then, the “Strousas System”

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mountain” in full bloom, and scattered over our public
 life the seeds of corruption. The
 State railway construction was completely abandoned when Count
 Itzenplitz, Minister of Trade since 1864, the main
 most profitable lines of private companies
 contractors, who almost always had the infamous “Ge-
 neralentreprise”. As the
 Supplement B to the report of the Special Commission
 to investigate the railway concession system
 Both houses of the state parliament applied for the
 numerous members of every party, as well as
 State officials of all ranks, as well as noblemen, counts and
 Princes, partly on their own, but mostly in
 Connection with financiers and speculators, who
 They served as cover to prevent all kinds of and un-
 possible, largely completely unnecessary
 Lines. Count Itzenplitz was awarded
 Concessions were very generous, but
 He would reject nine tenths of the applicants.
 Especially the most questionable and disreputable tracks,
 such as Hannover-Altenbecken, Berlin- Dresden, Münster-

Enschede, Cuxhaven, Krefeld-Kempen district etc., searched, according to the identification of that supplementary volume, various further concessions and received then often to the decision: "The company has its

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Forces initially to complete the already con-
to concentrate the assigned railway lines."
Strausberg found his comrades and assistants in
both houses of the Landtag, and also began
large banking institutions and other joint-stock companies
Delegates as directors or as administrative
councils in order to use them for their own interests.
Conversely, directors
and Boards of Directors of joint-stock companies more
and more elected to parliament. From the chambers
of the individual states, they entered the Reichstag by
they belonged to both this and that at the same time, and
During the period of dizziness, the New
German Reich all parliaments of Green
and founding members. From 1870 to 1873
sat in the Prussian House of Representatives under
432 members, about 90 founders or "first
Subscribers and Supervisory Board members. In the same period
sat in the German Reichstag, which at that time had 382 members
members – 105 founders or "first signatories"
and supervisory boards. What tremendous influence
for the benefit of trade, transport and stock exchange,
of big capital and big industry! Since 1867
The entire economic legislation was
Manchester "economists", and the

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Men of her heart, like Delbrück, Michaelis and
Camphausen, came to the government. As a law-
The Manchester people tore down all barriers
which has so far curbed capital and speculation
and their works were all negative creations.
ments, such as freedom of movement, freedom of trade,
Freedom from usury, freedom from stocks. Only this man-
chester freedoms made the big stock exchange
and finding fraud possible, and the theory
The practice followed on its heels: the "Volkswirte"
inside and outside parliaments
After the outbreak of the Act on Stock Corporations, almost all
Founders and co-founders.

We provide a list of former and current current deputies who belong to joint-stock companies were in any relationship, and notice first of all:

1) Persons who only once or at most twice sometimes appear as a supervisory board member, likewise those who only act as Director, Syndic or Liquidator are without further notice Award cited. `

2) Founders or "first signatures" from the original period of dizziness, as well as multiple Supervisory board members are marked with an *.

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3) Outstanding founders or "first drafters", Likewise, multiple supervisory boards are marked with a +.

4) Founder or "first draftsman" in the superlative, Likewise, people who work for many stocks companies as supervisory board, are printed in bold and marked with ++.

The companies in brackets indicate considering their fate and their standing, at the same time a guide to the assessment of the relevant Person.

A. Prussian Manor House.

von Arnim-Boytzenburg, Count, former President of the Free conservative. (Preuss. Central-Bodencredit-AG)

of Bentheim-Steinfurt, Prince. (Münster-Enschede Iron-train.)

* by Bernuth, former Minister of Justice, National Liberal. (First Prussian Mortgage AG Hanseemann, Prussian Central-Bodencredit-AG, Disconto-Gesellschaft, Dortmunder Union, Halle-Sorau-Guben Railway.)

from Bethmann-Hollweg to Runowo. National Liberal. (Prussian Central-Bodencredit-AG)

Beyer, Mayor of Potsdam. (Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburger railway.) .

* Biron of Courland, Prince. Conservatives. (Breslau-Warschauer Railway, Berlin Northern Railway.)

by Bnin-Bninski, Count. (Trading Company Bninski, Chla-

powski, Plater & Co.)

Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II.32

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von Bochoitz auf Niesen, Graf. (Preuss. Central-Bodencredit-AG)

* Bredt, Lord Mayor of Barmen. (Bergisch-Märkische Industrial society in Barmen.)

* Breslau, Lord Mayor of Erfurt. (Co-founder of the Iron railway Erfurt-Hof-Eger, Supervisory Board of the Nordhausen-Erfurther railway.)

von Brünken, Lord Mayor of Halberstadt. (Magdeburg-Halberstadt Railway.)

von Burghaus, Count, General Landscape Director of Silesia. (Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg Railway.)

to Carolath-Beuthen, Karl, Prince. Free Conservative. (Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiburg Railway.)

von Chlapowski, manor owner. (Trading company Bninski, Chlapowski, Plater & Co., Bank for Agriculture science and industry in Poznan.)

von Dechend, President of the Reichsbank. . (Life Insurance (Nordstern management company.)

Deetz, Lord Mayor of Frankfurt a. O. (Frankfurt General Reinsurance Stock Bank.)

+ von Diergardt, Baron, Commercial Councillor of Viersen. (Viersener Spinnerei, Ravensberger Spinnerei, Gladbacher Spinning mill, Gladbach finishing, Gladbach fire-protection insurance, Schaafhausen'scher Bankverein, Disconto-Gesellschaft, First Prussian Mortgage Company Hanseemann.)

by Flemming on Basentin, Hereditary Marshal of Pomerania. (First Prussian Mortgage Stock Company Hanseemann.)

Gobbin, Mayor of Görlitz. (Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburger railway.)

* Hasselbach, Mayor of Magdeburg. (Magdeburger Fire Insurance Company, Magdeburg Hail Insurance Company, Berlin - Potsdam -Magdeburg

Railroad.)

by Hatzfeld-Trachenberg, Prince. (German Basic Credit-bank in Gotha, sugar factory in Trachenberg.)

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* Hausmann, city councilor in Brandenburg a. H. Progress. (Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg Railway, Brunswick Railway, Königsstadt Brewery.)

von Kemnitz, Lord Mayor of Frankfurt a. O. (Frankfurter Actienbrauerei.)

von Keyserling-Neustadt, Count. (Portland Cement Factory Bohlschau near Danzig.)

von Köller, General Country Director of Pomerania. (Knight-cial private bank in Pomerania.)

* by Kwilecki, Graf. (Bank for Agriculture and Industry in Poznan.)

* von Lehndorff auf Steinort, Count. Conservative. (Prussian. Mortgage Credit and Bank Henckel, Preuss. Hypotheken-Actien-Bank Henckel, East Prussian Southern Railway, Russian (German railway.)

* von Maltzan auf Militsch, Count. Free Conservative. (Prussian. Life Insurance Company "Friedrich Wilhelm", German Grundcreditbank in Gotha, Oels-Gnesen railway.)

von Manteuffel auf Crossen, Baron and Minister a. D. (First Prussian Mortgage Stock Company Hansemann.)

vonderMarwitz, district administrator of Friedensdorf in the district of Lebus. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Rückversicherungs-Actienbank.)

von Meding, former Oberpräsident in Berlin. (Prussian Hypothek-Actienbank Henckel.)

++ Mevissen, Geh. Commerzienrath in Cologne. (In almost countless companies involved.)

in Münster, Georg Herbert, Count. Free Conservative. (Hannover Altenbecken Railway.)

* von Nellessen, Count, Mayor of Aachen. (Aachen Reinsurance Company, Aachen-Munich Fire Insurance Company, Rhenish Railway, Company Coal mining in the Wurm region.)

von Nesselrode-Ehreshofen, Count, Lord Chamberlain. conservative. (Rheinische Eisenbahn.)

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Offenberg, Lord Mayor of Münster. (Münster-Enschede Railroad.)

Ondereyck, Lord Mayor of Crefeld. (Crefeld District Kempen Industrial Railway.)

vonder Osten, manor owner at Jannewitz. (Pomeranian Mortgage Bank.)

von Patow, Baron, former Minister National Liberal. (Prussian Mortgage Insurance Company Hübner.)

von Ploetz on Gr. Weckow, retired Justice Counsel (Prussian Hypotheken-Actienbank Henckel, Jordanhiitte Preussner & Co.)

+ to Putbus, Prince. (Berlin Northern Railway, Flora in Charlottenburg, Halle-Sorau-Guben Railway, Prussian Rail-Insurance Company, Prussian Fire Insurance Company, Prussian Mortgage Credit and Bank Henckel, Prussian. Mortgage Stock Bank Henckel.)

zu Putlitz, Noble Lord, Hereditary Marshal of the Electorate of Brandenburg-Castle. ("Passage" in Berlin.)

by Rabe, Acting Privy Councillor in Berlin. (First Prussian. Hypotheken-AG Hanseemann.)

* Rasch, city director in Hanover. (Hannoversche Bank, Hanover Iron Foundry, Hanover Mechanical Engineering Egestorff Institute.)

vom Rath, owner of the manor at Lauersfort near Crefeld. Li-

beral. (Crefeld-Kreis Kempen Railway.)

+ von Ratibor, Duke. Free Conservative. (Hannover-Alten-Becken Railway, Wilhelmsbahn, "Friedrich Wilhelm" Prussian Life Insurance Company, Bad Königsdorff-Jastrzemb, Union Stud Hoppegarten, Seebad Heiligen-dam, General Railway Construction Company, Rights Oder-uferbahn, Romanian Railway.)

* Richtsteig, Mayor of Görlitz. (Berlin-Görlitzer Railway, Halle-Sorau-Guben Railway.)

von Rittberg, Count, Chief President of the Court of Appeal in Glogau. Conservative. (Lower Silesian branch line.)

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tt von Rothschild, Carl, Baron in Frankfurt a. M. (At almost involved in countless societies.)

von Schlieben on Sanditten, Count. (Insterburger Actien-Spinning.)

by the Schulenburg-Hessler, Count. (Unstrut Railway.)

from Schutz bar, called Milchling in Cassel. (Hessische Bank.)

* von Simpson at Georgenburg, manor owner. Conser-vative. (East Prussian Southern Railway, Tilsit-Insterburg Railway, Preussische Central-Bodencredit-AG, Insterburger Actien-Spinning.)

* to Solms-Baruth, Count. Conservative. (Prussian Hypo-Henckel Credit and Bank, Preussische Hypo-theken-Actienbank Henckel, Berlin-Görlitz Railway.)

of Stolberg-Wernigerode, Eberhard, Count. Conservative. (Prussian Mortgage Credit and Bank Henckel, Halle-Sorau-Guben Railway.)

of Stolberg-Wernigerode, Otto, reigning count. Free-conservative. (Oels-Gnesen railway.)

* by Voss, Lord Mayor of Halle. (Halle'scher Bank-Association, Saxon-Thuringian AG for Lignite evaluation, Magdeburg-Halberstadt Railway, Naumburg Lignite Coal Company).

von Wedell auf Cremzow, retired district administrator (Prussian Life Insurance company "Friedrich Wilhelm".)

Weigel, senior court lawyer in Cassel. National Liberal.
(Hessian Northern Railway.)

++ Wilckens, Gov. Senior Finance Councillor a. D. in Berlin. (Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg Railway, Berlin-Görlitz Railway railway, discount company, provincial discount company, Berliner Brodfabrik, First Prussian Mortgage Company Hanseatic man, Prussian. Central-Bodencredit-AG etc.)

Winter, Mayor of Danzig. National Liberal. (Eisen-railway line Malbork-Mława.)

+ von Ujest, Duke. Free Conservative. (Prussian Fire-Rescue

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Insurance Company, Prussian Hail Insurance Company schaft, Preuss. Hypotheken-Actien-Bank Henckel, Rights Odor-Uferbahn, Halle-Sorau-Gubener pee Romanian Railroad.)
of Ysenburg-Waecktersbach, Prince. (Upper Hessian Iron train.)

B. Prussian House of Representatives and
German Reichstag.

(The members of the Reichstag who also served in the Prussian House of Lords are not listed here again.)

Ackermann, Hofrath in Dresden. Free Conservative. (Chemnitz-Komotau Railway, Saxon Bank.)

* Adickes, EF, landowner in Hanover. National Liberal.
(Hannover-Altenbecken and Löhne-Vienenburg Iron railway, Weser Fishing Company.)

Ahlmann, Dr. in Kiel. Progress. (Prussian Soil-credit-Actien-Bank Jachmann.)

+ Ambronn, Geh. Chief Financial Officer in Berlin. National Liberal.
(Founder or supervisory board member of various Strausberg-ian companies, such as Halle-Sorau-Gubener Eisen-Railway, Märkisch-Posener Railway, Romanian Railway.)

von und zu Arco-Valley, Count in Munich. Conservative.
(South German Boden-Credit-Bank, Neumarkt-Ried-Braunauer

Train.)

* Bail, Robert, City Councillor in Glogau. National Liberal. (Director of the Lower Silesian Branch Railway, co-founder of the iron Wilhelmshütte foundry near Sprottau.)

* Bamberger, Ludwig, Dr. in Berlin. National Liberal. (Mit-Founder of Deutsche Bank, Supervisory Board of Stolberger Lead and zinc smelters.)

Barth, Marquard, Dr., lawyer in Kaufbeuren. National-liberal. (Mechanical spinning mill in Kaufbeuren.)

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von Bassewitz, Count. Conservative. (Mecklenburgian Soil-Credit.)

* by Bennigsen, regional director in Hanover. National liberal. (Founder of the Hannover-Altenbecken and the Löhne-Vienenburg Railway.)

* Benzino, Joseph in Landstuhl (Palatinate). Progress. (Mit-founder of the Palatinate Bank Association in Mannheim.)

* Berger, Louis in Witten. Progress. (Director of the old Steinhauser Hütte, co-founder of the cast steel and weapons factory in Witten.)

von Berswordt-Wallrabe, manor owner of house Weitmar. Progress. (Mining company "Vollmond" (in Bochum.)

Bertog, Gustav, merchant in Halberstadt. National Liberal. (Halberstadt Gas Company.)

von Bethusy-Huc, Count. Free Conservative. (Posen-Kreuz-burger railway.)

Birnbaum, Professor in Leipzig. National Liberal. (Mit-founder of the United Bischweiler Cloth Factories and the Schönheimer Bank Association.)

* Bischoff, Th., Commercial Councillor in Danzig. National Liberal. (Gdansk Private Bank, Danzig Chemical Factory, International trading company.)

von Blumenthal-Suckow, Count. Conservative. (Pomeranian Mortgage Stock Bank.)

* Bluntschli, Professor in Heidelberg. National Liberal. (Rheinische Creditbank in Mannheim, Rheinische Hypothekenbank.)

von Bockum-Dolffs, retired senior government councillor, Liberal. (Prussian Mortgage Insurance Company Hübner and Prussian Life Insurance Company.)

Bode, commercial court director in Braunschweig. National Liberal. (Brunswick Construction Company.)

tr von Bonin, Gustav, Minister a. D. Liberal. (Founder and President of the Prussian Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank Jach-

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mann - Schweder, founder of the Preussische Creditanstalt and the Lindenbauverein.)

+t Braun (-Wiesbaden), Justice Counsellor in Berlin. National Liberal. (Grinder of the Wöhlert'sche Maschinenfabrik, the Continental-Wasserwerks-AG-Neptan, the Cuxhaven iron and steel bahn, the German Booksellers Bank, the Prussian Central-Bodencredit-AG, Supervisory Board of Deutsche Union Bank.)

Braun, Commerzienrath in Hersfeld. National Liberal. (Hessian Bank etc.).

* Brons, Consul in Emden. National Liberal. (Hanoverian Westbahn, Assecuranz-Compagnie, Emden herring fishery.)

Buergers, Court of Appeal Judge in Cologne. Liberals. (Rheinian Railway Company).

* Buhl, Dr. and landowner in Deidesheim. National Liberal. (Fertilizer factory Kaiserslautern, worsted spinning mill Kaiserslautern, Rheinische Creditbank, German Cooperative (German: Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) is a German private limited company.

* von Bunsen, Georg, Dr. phil. in Berlin. National Liberal. (Founder of the Norddeutsche Grundcreditbank, the Central-bank for cooperatives, the Emden herring fishery.)

von Carlowitz, former Minister of State (Prussian Mortgage Insurance Company Hübner, Prussian Life Insurance security company.)

* by Carnall, mining captain in Breslau. (Upper Silesian Railway, co-founder of the Königs- and Laurahütte.)

* Chevalier, Commercial Councillor in Stuttgart. National Liberal. (Württemberg Central Bank, Württemberg Association bank, worsted spinning mill Bietigheim.)

Cornely, notary in Aachen, progress. (Gladbach fire-Vers.-Gesellschaft.)

Czartoryski, Roman, Prince in Posen. Pole. (Trading company Bninski Society, Bank for Agriculture and Industry to Posen.) |

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Dennig, August, in Pforzheim. National Liberal. (Insurance Ges. "Deutscher Phönix" in Frankfurt a. M.)

Devens, police chief in Cologne. Free-conservative. (Rheinisch-Pomeranian Agriculture AG)

* Diffené, businessman in Mannheim. National Liberal. (Mannheimer Dampfschleppschiffahrts-Gesellschaft, German Sea-action, Badische Bank.)

+ Doertenbach, banker in Stuttgart. (Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslingen cotton spinning mill, Frankfurt Hypo-counter bank, Palatinate Bank Association etc.)

Dohrn, Dr. in Stettin. National Liberal. (Founder of the Baltic Lloyd in Stettin.)

* Doms, Commercial Councillor in Ratibor. Free Conservative. (Upper-Silesian Credit Association of Ratibor, Upper Silesian Credit-and commercial bank.)

von Donimirski, Dr. juris in Thorn. Poland. (Director of the Creditbank of Donimirski, Kalkstein, Lyskowski & Co.)

von Dziembowski, manor owner in Posen, Poland. (Bank for Agriculture and Industry in Poznan.)

++ by Eckardstein-Prötzel, Ernst, Baron. Free Conservative. (Discontogesellschaft, Provinzial-Discontogesellschaft, Preuss, Mortgage Insurance Company Hübner, Preuss. Fire Insurance Company, First Prussian Mortgage Actiengesellschaft Hanseemann, Preuss. Central-Boden-Credit-AG, Berlin-Neuendorfer Actien-Spinnerei, Berlin Patent-Paper, AG for woodwork, Halle-Sorau-Gubener Ironbahn, Berliner Cementbau, Harzer Union etc.)

* Eckhard, lawyer in Mannheim. National Liberal. (Rheinische

Creditbank, Spinnerei Offenburg, Rhein. Mortgage bank.)

* Elsner von Gronow, state elder of Kalinowitz.
Free Conservative. (Silesian Central Bank for Agriculture)
Commerce and Industry, Silesian Land Credit Actien Bank,
Breslauer Möbel-Parquet.)

tt Engel, Senior Government Councillor in Berlin. National Liberal.

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(Founder of the Maschinenfabrik Freund, the Dannenberger
Cattunfabrik, the Berlin brass works Borchert jun.,
the United German Telegraph Company, the
Preuss. Boden-Credit- Actienbank Jachmann, the Conti-
nental-Wasserwerke Neptun.)

Engelcken, police chief in Potsdam. Conservative. (Prussian.
Mortgage Credit and Bankanstalt Henckel.)

Faller, factory owner in Lenzkirch (Baden). National Liberal.
(District Mortgage Bank Lörrach.)

* Faucher, Julius, Dr. phil. in Berlin. National Liberal. (Ber-
liner Wechslerbank, Cuxhaven Railway, German Book-
dealer bank.)

Fauler, Mayor of Freiburg i. Br. National Liberal.
(Rheinische Creditbank in Mannheim.)

++ Feustel, Friedrich, banker in Baireuth. National Liberal.
(Involved in many companies.) |

Flinsch, merchant in Frankfurt a. M. Progress. (Frank-
furt mortgage credit association.)

Frech, Senior Tribunal Counsel in Berlin. Liberal. (Berlin-Gör-
litzer railway.)

van Freeden, Director in Hamburg. National Liberal. (Em-
herring fisheries.)

Freund, lawyer in Breslau. Progress. (Association Che-
mixer factories Silesia.)

Friedenthal, Dr., former district administrator of Giessmannsdorf. Free-
conservative. (Upper Silesian Railway.)

* Frühauf, professor in Berlin. National Liberal. (Co-founder

of the "Renaissance", factory for carved furniture.)

Fubel, City Councillor in Halle. National Liberal. (Werschen-Weissenfelser Braunkohlen-A G., Halle'sche Zuckersiederei.)

* Fühling, Dr., writer in Berlin. Progress. (Mit-founder and director of Nordd. Grundcreditbank in Berlin.)

Goecke, Feodor, Dr. in Duisburg. National Liberal. (Rhine-Ruhr-Canal-AG, Westphalian Union.)

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* Golsen, landowner in Zell. National Liberal. (Palatinate Bank-Association, Palatinate Ludwig Railway.)

von Gräve, Alex., manor owner at Borek. Pole. (Han-Bninski's trading company.)

Grothe, Hermann, Dr. phil., engineer and "General Director" in Berlin. National Liberal. (Liquidator of the machine factory "Berliner Union".)

* Grundmann, Councillor of Commissions in Katowice. Liberal (Right Oder Bank Railway, Opole Portland Cement, Iron Rolling mill "Vorwärtshütte".)

Günther, manor owner in Märzdorf. Free conservative. (Prussian Land-Credit-Actien-Bank Jachmann.)

Haarmann, Carl, lawyer in Celle. National Liberal. (Founder the Ilseder Hütte, the Bantorfer Bergwerk, the AG Lenne-Anks, of the Peine rolling mill.)

++ Hagen, Adolf, City Councillor in Berlin. Progress. (Director of Deutsche Union-Bank, founder and supervisory board member

. the German Railway Construction Company, the Rhenish Construction company in Cologne, the Stettiner Vereinsbank, the Deutsche Hypothekenbank in Berlin, the Mecklenburgische Boden-Credit-AG, the Silesian Linen Industry Kramsta, the fashion magazine "Bazar" etc.)

von Hagke, Baron, District Administrator in Weissensee. Free Conservative. (Nordhausen-Erfurt Railway.)

++ Hammacher, Dr. in Berlin. National Liberal. (Arenberg's Mining, Mining Pluto, Mining Neu-Essen, West German Insurance company, Essen non-profit stock corporation society, Steinhauser Hütte, Deutsche Unionbank, Deutsche

Railway construction company, Wittener Gusstahl, Magdeburger Mine, Märkische Portland Cement Factory, Louisenthaler Printing, weaving and spinning mill, Friedrichshütte near Minden, formerly Porta Westphalica, mining and steel works "Perm", Magdeburg-Leipzig Railway, Tremonia, Fabrik Vygen & Co etc.).

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* Handjery, Prince, District Administrator in Berlin. Conservative. (With-founder of the Berlin-Dresden Railway.)

++ Hardt, merchant in Berlin. National Liberal. (Disconto-Company, Provinzial-Disconto-Ges., Deutsche Bank, Erste Prussian Mortgage AG Hanseemann, Prussian Central-Bodencredit-AG, Deutsche Feuer-Versicherungs-AG, Woll-Import-Ges., German-Belgian La Plata Bank, New-York "Germania", Märkisch-Posen Railway, Phoenix in Laar, Stettiner Vereinsbank, Dortmund-Gronau-Enscheder Railway, Halle-Sorau-Guben Railway etc.)

Harkort, Friedrich, mine owner in Wetter. Progress. (Co-owner of the Harkort mines and chemical factories.) |

Harnier, Dr. juris in Cassel. National Liberal. (Hessian Northern Railway.)

Hausburg, Economics Councillor in Berlin. Liberal. (North German Grundcreditbank in Berlin)

Heise, go. Senior Government Councillor a. D. in Berlin. Conservative. (Right Oder River Railway, Berlin-Dresden Railway, Breslau Wagenfabrik Linke, Provincial Exchange Bank in Breslau.)

+ Henckel von Donnersmarck, Guido, Count of Castle Neudeck. National Liberal. (Silesian Bank Association, Schlesische AG for Mining and Zinc Smelting, Berlin Bankverein, Lorraine Ironworks, Donnersmarckhütte.)

* Henckel von Donnersmarck, Hugo, Count. Clerical. (Co-founder of the Königs- and Laurahütte.)

* Heyl, Cornelius Wilh. in Worms. National Liberal. (With-founder of the Palatinate Bank Association in Mannheim.)

Hinschius, Professor in Berlin. National Liberal. (Berlin-Hamburg Railway.)

Hoffmann, Bergrath in Eisfeld. National Liberal. (Werra-

Railroad.)

+of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, Karl, Prince, former district administrator
Free-conservative. (Deutsche Grundcreditbank in Gotha,

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Silesian Bank Association, Minerva Steelworks, Life
Insurance company "Friedrich Wilhelm" in Berlin,
Seaside resort Heiligendamm.)

Holtz, district councillor in Alt-Marrin. Conservative. (Pomeranian
Mortgage bank in Cöslin.)

Hopf, Dr. juris, lawyer in Gotha. National Liberal. (Se-
cretair of the fire insurance bank for Germany.)
von Huelsen, General Director in Merseburg. Conservative.

(Commercial Bank H. Schuster & Co.).

Hugenberg, Treasurer in Hanover. National Liberal. (Hanno-
ver-Altenbecken Railway.)

Hurtzig, former assessor in Hanover. National Liberal. (Di-
rector of the Hannoversche Boden-Creditbank.)

+ Jacobs, Senior Admiralty Counsellor in Berlin. National Liberal.
(Founder of the Ullrich dyeing works, the central heating company, –
of the Upper Silesian Iron Rolling Mill, Supervisory Board of the
Renaissance and the Berlin Holzcomptoir.)

Jordan, landowner in Deidesheim. National Liberal. (Ver-
United Palatinate Railways, Märkische Portland-Cement-
Factory.)

+ Jungermann, retired government councillor in Berlin. National-
liberal. (Co-founder and supervisory board member of numerous
Quistorp's societies.)

Kaeswurm, landowner in Puspern. Progress. (Gumbinner
Actienbrauerei.)

Kapp, Friedrich, Dr. phil. in Berlin. National Liberal. (German
Bank, Berliner Bankverein, Berliner Hotelgesellschaft,
Prussian Bernstein AG, International Railway Construction
Society in Frankfurt a. M., Posen-Kreuzburger Iron-
railway, land and communal credit in Alsace-Lorraine,
New Yorker, "Germania", life insurance company.)

Karbe, manor owner at Adamsdorf. (Prussian Hypo-

counter insurance company Hübner.)

+ von Kardorff, manor owner at Wabnitz. Free Conser-

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vative. (First Prussian Mortgage AG Hanseemann, Prussian Central-Bodencredit-AG, Königs- and Laura-hütte, German Imperial and Continental Railway Construction Company, Posen-Kreuzburg Railway.)

Katz, factory owner in Gernsbach. Conservative. (Murgthal-Railroad.)

* Keller, mayor of Duisburg. National Liberal. (Harkort's Bridge Construction, Provincial Disconto Company Duisburg, German-Dutch mining in Duisburg, Bergisch-Märkische Railway.)

*vonKessler, Emilin Esslingen. National Liberal. (Machine-factory Esslingen, cotton spinning mill Esslingen, brother-house in Reutlingen, Stuttgart Bank.)

* Kiepert, manor owner at Marienfelde. National Liberal. (Founder of the Eckert Agricultural Machinery Factory.)

+ Kieschke, retired senior government councillor in Berlin. National-liberal. (German Building Society, Kaiserhof, Berliner Bankverein, Saxon Railway Construction Company.)

* von dem Knesebeck, Baron, retired district administrator of Jühns-village. Conservative. (Founder of the Land and Construction Company Lichterfelde Association, the Agricultural Machinery factory Eckert, of the Berlin-Dresden Railway.)

+ Koch, Ferd., steelworks director at Delligsen. National Liberal. (Ilseeder Hütte, Karlshütte ironworks, Braunschweiger Rolling mill, German Mirror Glass Company.)

Königsdorff, Felix, Count. Free Conservative. (Bad Königsdorff-Jastrzebia Gora)

Kolb, Georg Friedrich, economist in Speyer. Liberal. (Bavarian Vereinsbank, United Palatinate Railways.)

Kolbe, retired district court judge near Stettin. National Liberal. (Knightly Private Bank in Stettin, Stettiner Walzmühle.)

Koppe, district administrator in Wollup. National Liberal. (Rhenish-Pomeranian Agriculture AG)

*von Kulmiz, Geh. Commercial Councillor in Ida- and Marienhütte.

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Free Conservative. (Chemical fertilizer factory in Breslau, Che-
(Silesia mixing factory, Vorwärtshütte iron rolling mill.)

Kuntzen, retired finance councillor in Braunschweig. National Liberal.
(Sugar refinery in Braunschweig.)

Lamey, August, State Councillor in Mannheim. National Liberal.
(South German Boden-Creditbank in Munich.)

Lammers, editor in Bremen. National Liberal. (First
German North Sea Fisheries Society.)

* Laporte, senior court attorney in Hanover. National Liberal.
(Egestorff's Salt Works, Braunschweig Hannoversche Hypo-
counter bench.)

Lasker, Eduard, lawyer in Berlin. National Liberal. After
his own statement in Hirth's Parliamentary Almanac, 9.,
10th and 11th edition, "Syndicus of the German Soil Credit
bank" (?) and the Berlin Pfandbrief Office.)

Lautz, banker in Trier. (New Mosel Steamship Company.
in Trier.)

Lent, lawyer in Breslau. National Liberal. (Breslau-
Schweidnitz-Freiburg Railway.)

* Lentz, Consul in Geestemünde. National Liberal. (Fisheries-
Company Weser, Hanover-Altenbecken Railway.)

* Lienau, CD, businessman in Lübeck. National Liberal. (Green-
that of the Lübeck Bank.)

Lipke, retired lawyer in Berlin. National Liberal. (Liqui-
dator of the Geneva Credit Bank.)

* Löwe-Calbe, Dr. med. in Berlin. Progress. (Association-
zeche Vaterland, Berlin mining, Bochum cast steel,
United German Telegraph Company, German
Life Insurance Bank.)

Lucius, Dr., manor owner in Klein Ballhausen. Free-
conservative. (Thuringia Insurance Company, Berlin-
Hamburg Railway.)

+ Lueders, City Councillor in Görlitz. National Liberal. (Görlitzer Railway material, Görlitzer Actienbrauerei, Görlitzer An-

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zeiger, AG for lignite utilization "Glückauf",
Märkisch-Posen Railway, Körner Mechanical Engineering in
Görlitz etc.)

by Lysko vs ki, manor owner. Poles. (Creditbank Doni-
mirski in Thorn.)

* Meier, HH, businessman in Bremen. National Liberal. (Bremer
Bank, North German Lloyd, Deutsche Bank, United
Telegraph Company.)

Meyer, Alexander, Dr., editor of the "Schlesische Presse"
in Wroclaw. National Liberal. ("Flora" in Charlottenburg.)

Meyer, Richard Heinrich, manor owner at Okel. National-
liberal. (Westphälische Bank in Bielefeld.)

* Minckwitz, lawyer in Dresden. Progress. (Construction company-
schaft Germania in Dresden, Saxon paint factory in
Cunsdorf, Bergkeller brewery in Radeberg.)

++ Miquel, Mayor of Osnabrück. National Liberal.
(Director of the Discontogesellschaft, founder of the Provinzial-
Discontogesellschaft, the Romanian Railway Company,
the Dortmund Union, the Prussian Central-Boden-
credit-AG, Supervisory Board of the St. Gotthard Railway, the
Brunswick Railway, the Heinrichshütte, the
Bochum mine etc.) |

Morstadt, pensioner in Karlsruhe, National Liberal (Badische
Bank.)

+ Mosle, AG, businessman in Bremen. National Liberal. (First
German North Sea Fisheries Society, Deutsche Bank,
Shipbuilding company "Weser", Egestorff's salt works, etc.).

von Moszczenski, manor owner at Wiatrowo. Pole.
(Bninski trading company in Poznan.)

tt Müller, Gustav (G. Müller & Co.), banker in Berlin.
National Liberal. (Involved in almost countless companies.)

* Müller, Gustav, merchant in Stuttgart. National Liberal.
(Württembergische Vereinsbank, Württemberg Central Bank,

General Construction Company in Stuttgart.)

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Neubourg, landscape councilor in Stade. National Liberal. (Hannover-Altenbecken Railway.)

North, Jean, Dr. juris in Strasbourg. Alsatian Party. Director of the AG for land and communal credit in Alsace-Lorraine.)

Austria, county syndic in Brunswick. National Liberal. (Sugar refinery in Brunswick, Brunswick construction company)

+ Overweg, Carl, manor owner at Letmathe. National-liberal. (Hoerder Mine, Schaaffhausen Bank-Association, Massener Coal Mining, Bergisch-Märkische Iron railway, Deutsche Bank, Märkisch-Westphälischer Bergwerksclub etc.)

Parisius, Ludolf, retired district judge in Berlin. Progress. (Berlin Aquarium.)

+ Parrisius, Rudolf, District Court Judge (ret.), Liberal. (Company-Managing Director of the Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank von Soergel, Parrisius & Co., and as such in the founding of the involved in the same.)

Pfeiffer, Dr., manor owner in Burkersdorf near Herrnhut. Free Conservative. (Upper Lusatian Bank in Zittau.)

* Pflüger, farmer in Lörrach (Baden). National Liberal. (Rheinische Hypothekenbank in Mannheim, Kreis-Hypo-counter bench in Lörrach, Wiesenthalbahn, Wyhler saltworks.)

* Phillips, Mayor of Elbing. Progress. (Elbinger Creditbank, Elbinger Steamship Company, Elbinger Railway Company material, Great Official Mill in Elbing.)

Pieschel, City Councillor in Naumburg a. S. National Liberal. (All-common German hail insurance company "Union" in Weimar.)

von Potworowski, manor owner in Posen. Poland (Bank for Agriculture and Industry in Poznan.)

von Praschma auf Falkenberg, OS, Count. Clerical. (Preuss, Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 33

Fire Insurance Company, Prussian Hail Insurance security company.)

Probst, lawyer in Stuttgart. Liberal. (Life insurance security bank in Stuttgart, Bruderhaus in Reutlingen.)

von Pückler, Count, Governor of Silesia. Conservative. (Breslau-Schweidnitz- Freiburg Railway, Schlesische Vereinsbank.)

Reincke, businessman in Altona. Free conservative. (Hypo-counter bank in Hamburg, Vereinsbank in Hamburg, Schleswigsche Railway, Gas and Water Company in Altona.)

Reinecke, district administrator in Halle a. S. National Liberal. (Halle'scher Bankverein, Stock Brewery in Thale.)

+ Renard, Johannes, Count. Free Conservative. (Prussian Life-Insurance Company "Friedrich Wilhelm", Union stüt Hoppegarten, Seebad Heiligendamm, Silesian Ironworks company Minerva, Upper Silesian Railway Supplies.)

+ Ross, Edgar D. (Ross, Vidal & Co.), merchant in Hamburg. National Liberal. (International Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg-American Packet Shipping Company, Hanseatic Building Company Society, German Railway Construction Company, Hamburg-Süd-American Steamship Company, German-Transatlantic Steamship Company)

Judge, professor in Tharand. Free conservative. (Building company Society Germania in Dresden.)

Römer, Reich Higher Commercial Court Judge in Leipzig. National-liberal. (Württemberg Mortgage Bank.)

von Rönne, former Vice President of the Court of Appeal. D. in Berlin. National Liberal. (Disconto Society.)

von Rogalinski, manor owner at Krolikowo. Pole. (Bank for Agriculture and Industry in Poznan.)

by Sängers, manor owner in Grabowo. Liberal. (Prussian. Centralboden-Credit-AG)

von Sarwey, State Councillor in Stuttgart. Free Conservative. (Württemberg-berger mortgage bank.)

Schaffrath, lawyer in Dresden. Progress. (Saxon Mortgage Insurance Company, Saxon-Bohemian Steam shipping company). |

* von Schauss, Friedrich, Dr. in Munich. National Liberal. (Glasfabrik Kolbermoor, Süddeutsche Boden-Creditbank, Neumarkt-Ried-Braunauer Railway.)

Schellwitz, President of the General Commission for Silesia. Liberal. (Breslau Exchange Bank.)

Schenck, senior court attorney in Wiesbaden. Progress. (German Cooperative Bank of Soergel, Parrisius & Co.)"

Schön, GA, businessman in Hamburg. National Liberal. (Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance, Hamburg-Bremer Re-insurance, Hamburg- American Packet Shipping Company, Cuxhaven Railway Company, Cuxhaven Real Estate Company, German-Transatlantic Steamship Company etc.)

Schöttler, commercial councillor in Brunswick. National Liberal. (Brunswick Railway, Brunswick Machinery building institute, building bank in Braunschweig, Actien-Bierbrauerei Braunschweig, AG for workers' housing etc.)

von Schorlemer-Alst, Baron. Clerical. (Railway Münster-Enschede.)

* Schreck, lawyer in Pirna. Progress. (Dresden Construction Company, Pirnaer Bank, Saxon Industry in Pirna, Kronenberg tobacco factory.)

* Schulze-Delitzsch, retired district judge in Potsdam. (Founder and Supervisory Board Member of Deutsche Ge-cooperative bank of Soergel, Parrisius & Co., and as those responsible for the rotten foundations of the same literally.) /

vonSchwerin-Putzar, Count, former Minister of State (Prussian Mortgage Insurance Corporation Hübner.)

* Scipio, landowner in Mannheim. National Liberal. (Credit-Bank of the Year 2009, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.)

* Serlo, mining captain in Breslau. Free Conservative. (Upper-

Silesian Railway, Donnersmarckhütte, Silesian Bank Association.)

* von Seydewitz, Otto Theodor, State Elder of Upper Lusatia on Reichenbach. Conservative. (Prussian mortgage Actien-Bank Henckel, Berlin-Görlitz Railway, Halle-Sorau-Guben Railway.)

+t Siemens, Georg, Assessor a. D. in Berlin. National Liberal. (Deutsche Bank, Berliner Hotel-Gesellschaft, Internationale Construction and railway construction company in Frankfurt a. M., Schwartzkopff Mechanical Engineering Company, Machine Factory Cyklop, Mecklenburg Mortgage and Exchange Bank, AG for land and communal credit in Alsace-Lorraine, Wool Import Company, Commanditgesellschaft Joh. Hoff, Liquidator of Deutsche Unionbank and Berliner Bankverein etc.)

* Siemens, Werner, factory owner in Berlin. Liberal. (Mit-founder of the machine factory "Cyklop", "First Draftsman" of Deutsche Bank.)

von Skorzewski, Leo, Count of Labitschin." Pole. (Trade society Bninski.) l

* Sloman, Robert M., shipowner in Hamburg. National Liberal. (Cuxhaven Railway, German Transatlantic Steamship Company.)

to Solms-Laubach, Otto, Count. Liberal. (Upper Hessian Railway Company, Agricultural Credit Bank in Frankfurt a. M.)

* of Solms-Sonnenwalde, Count, District Administrator in Luckau. Conservative. (Halle-Sorau-Guben Railway, Berlin-Görlitz Railway, Commercial Bank H. Schuster & Co., Berlin Exchange bank.)

von Sybel, Government Councillor in Berlin. National Liberal. (Rhenish Railway Company.)

von Stauffenberg, Schenk, Baron in Munich. National-liberal. (South German Boden-Creditbank.)

Stephani, Dr., Vice Mayor of Leipzig. National Liberal.
(Leipzig–Dresden Railway.)

Sonnemann, newspaper owner in Frankfurt a. M. Democrat.
(Consortialiter involved in many start-ups.)

* Strassmann, W., Dr. med., City Councilor in
Berlin. Progress. (Founder and Supervisory Board of the Central-
bank for cooperatives, and as such for the lazy
responsible for the founding of this bank.)

++ Strausberg, Baruch Hirsch, called Dr. Strousberg. Con-
servative.

Thiel, lawyer in Bautzen. National Liberal. (United
Bautzen paper mills.)

von Thüngen, Baron. Conservative. (Bavarian Commercial Bank.)

* Träger, lawyer in Nordhausen. Progress. (Erfurt-
Hof–Eger Railway, Saal–Unstrut Railway.)

von Turno, manor owner at Obierzerze. Pole. (Trade-
company of Bninski.)

Uhendorff, merchant in Hamm in Westphalia. Progress.
(Stock beer brewery “Mark” in Hamm.)

+ von Unruh, former government councillor in Berlin. National Liberal.
(Railway supplies Pflug, Mechanical engineering Schwartzkopff,
German Continental Gas Company in Dessau, Halle-
Sorau–Guben Railway, Berlin Trading Company.)

von Unruhe–Bomst, Baron, District Administrator. Free Conservative.
(Marxist–Posen Railway.)

von Vaerst, Baron in Berlin. National Liberal. (German
Grund–Creditbank in Gotha.)

Valentin, former Justice Counsel in Kreischa. National Liberal. (Con-
tinental–Telegraphen–Compagnie.)

von Varnbüler, former Württemberg Minister Freicon-
servative. (International Construction and Railway Construction Company
in Frankfurt am Main).

Vogtherr, Director in Frankfurt a. M. Progress. (Director
the “Providentia”.)

+ Wagener, Privy Councillor in Berlin. Conservative. (Association zeche Vaterland, lignite mining Frose, commercial bank H. Schuster & Co., Pommer'sche Centralbahn, Prussian Mortgage Credit and Bank Institution Henckel.)

* Walter, August, merchant in Dresden. Progress. (Press-yeast and grain spirit factory in Dresden, Voigtländische Railway carriage factory.)

* Websky, factory owner in Wüstewaltersdorf. National Liberal. (Silesian Linen Factory Kramsta.)

* von Wedell, manor owner in Malchow. Conservative. (Prenzlauer Kreisbank, Preuss. Central-Boden-Credit-AG, Uckermark Wool Bank.)

* Wehrenpfennig, Wilh., writer in Berlin. National-liberal. (Co-founder of the Spener'sche Zeitungsactiengesellschaft.)

Westphal, Mayor of Schwerin i. M. National Liberal. (Mecklenburgische Aktien-Bierbrauerei.)

Wichmann, August in Lübeck. National Liberal. (Director the German Life Insurance Company in Lübeck.)

Wiedwald, merchant in Elbing. Progress. (Elbinger Credit-Bank.)

Wild, Albert, Dr. and banker in Munich. Conservative. (Bavarian Commercial Bank.) |

Windthorst, former Minister D. in Hanover. Clerical. (Hannover different bank.)

von Wintzingerode auf Bodenstein, Count. Free Conservative. (Prussian Boden-Credit-Actienbank Jachmann, Actien-Construction Association Königstadt.)

* Wölfel, lawyer in Merseburg. National Liberal. (Ru-German Railway Company, Körbisdorf Sugar Factory.)

Wolffson, lawyer in Hamburg. National Liberal. (Hamburger Bankverein, Ware- und Credit-Anstalt in Hamburg.)

von Wurmb, former police chief in Berlin. Conservative.

(Co-founder of "Flora" in Charlottenburg, Supervisory Board the Berlin-Görlitz Railway.)

for Zuckschwerdt, merchant in Magdeburg. National Liberal.
(Involved in almost countless companies.)

This list does not claim to be complete
ity. Probably some names are still missing;
probably quite a few of those mentioned are also
nor in other companies. Many
Founders or "first drafters" were from the outset
so careful to stay behind the scenes; many
Supervisory boards have never been published, and
many others have not yet been determined
whether they are also founders or
"First draftsmen", which is why a completion
remains reserved.

But even as it is, this
a frightening impression. Completely
see from the people who appear without distinction
are managed, and most of them are
no particular accusation applies, it still remains
a myriad of actual founders and founding
nossen, and among them is the flower of the aristocracy
cratie, are the first dignitaries of the state, the
most celebrated parliamentary speaker. Duke
von Ratibor, the current President of the House of Lords,
and Mr. von Bennigsen, the current President

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of the House of Representatives, are both founders and
both comrades of Baruch Hirsch Strausberg; and
as co-founders or supervisory board members of the companies
The images of this unfortunate man are
the following parliamentarians: Adickes, Ambronn,
Heise, Richtsteig, Duke of Ujest, Count Lehndorff,
First of Putbus, Count of Solms-Baruth, Count of
Solms-Sonnenwalde, Count Eberhard of Stolberg-Wer-
nigerode, von Seydewitz, von Wurmb, von Unruhe-
Bombst etc. Former Minister of State von Bernuth and
Mayor Hasselbach, the Vice Presidents
of the manor house, both are multiple supervisory
räte. As the oldest member of the German Reichstag
reigns fresh and free the great founder, state
Minister a. D. Georg von Bonin; and Mr. Miquel,
the even greater founder, the comrade of the Disconto-

society, was an outstanding speaker of the General Synod, chaired the Commission for the Reich Justice Laws, and is, as the newspapers reported, recently by Mr Achenbach, the Minister of Trade, as a representative for consultation about the pending craftsmen and workers issues invited. Also in the Prussian House of Lords Currently there are 57 founders or supervisory board members. No wonder that the petition of the gentlemen

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of Jena II and comrades, who had a proper Examination of the founders' misconduct and a revision of the Trade and Companies Act required that the “liberal” majority of the House of Lords, on motion of the Mayor Gobbin, on the agenda Particularly characteristic is the fact that the political martyrs of 1848 and from the reaction period, the celebrated folk men, afterwards they turned out to be very practical people. and almost all of them were among the founders have gone, mostly as assistants of the actual founding banks. These include: Bamberger, Braun-Wiesbaden, Miquel, Kapp, Hammacher, Hagen, Rudolf Parrisius, Phillips, Schulze-Delitzsch, W. Strassmann, Faucher, Jungermann; and Others to be mentioned are: von Unruh, von Bennigsen, Frühauf, Löwe-Calbe etc. You can expect that the “creations” of each of these Gentlemen from the front row to the German people cost several million.

The major railway companies such as the major Banking institutions each had their representatives in Parliament, who worked here for them, and who as supervisory board members from them during the fraudulent period huge royalties With the names of the parliamentary

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Supervisory boards decorated the companies in question their annual reports and prospectuses, drove they issued their shares to an absurd level, they repeatedly sell young shares with outrageous premiums they brought the laziest foundations into the world, They captured the trusting audience. the prospectuses and annual reports

the parliamentary co-founders and supervisory Councillors expressly as a member of the German Reich-tags, the Prussian House of Representatives, the II. Saxon Chamber etc. And the same people mock and now revile the deceived audience, scolding them because of his gambling mania, his blind greed, his irresponsible folly and simplicity. Indeed, this impudence is outrageous!

The A. Schaaffhausen'sche Bankverein in Cologne was represented in Parliament by Mr Mevissen, Baron by Diergardt and Overweg. In 1871, 12½, 1872 – 14 % Dividend. In 1873, when there was only 8%, the three Directors Victor Wendelstadt, Theodor Movius and Ernst King in royalties 75,000 thalers; the 14 supervisory board members pocketed a tip of about 110,000 thalers. For In 1874 the directors received only 45,000, for 1875 only 15,000 thalers, and the supervisory boards in this proportion. In 1876 the dividend was 0, and the price of the shares has fallen from once around 190 to around 60. The Silesian Bank

association in Breslau was represented in parliament by Count Guido Henckel von Donnersmarck and Prince Carl Hohenlohe.

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In 1871 and 1872 there were high dividends of 12 and 14% respectively. Royalties. The course was once about 180 and sank to about 80. The Prussian Mortgage Insurance Company Hübner was represented in parliament by von Bockum-Dolffs, von Carlowitz, Baron of Eckardstein-Prötzel, Count of Schwerin-Putzar, Baron von Patow; the German Basic-Creditbank in Gotha by Prince Hatzfeld-Trachenberg, Prince Carl Hohenlohe, Count of Maltzan-Militsch, Baron of Vaerst; the commercial bank H. Schuster & Co. in Berlin (Cours once 150, now 3) by Wagener, von Huelsen, Count Solms-Sonnenwalde; the German Cooperative Bank in Berlin (Cours once 150, now 90) by Rud. Parrisius, Schulze-Delitzsch, Schenck, Dr. Buhl; the Berlin trading company (Cours once 160, now 50) by Mevissen, von Unruh; the Deutsche Unionbank (course once 180, later 68) by Hammacher, Hagen, Braun-Wiesbaden; the Prussian Boden-Credit-Actienbank Jachmann by Excellence von Bonin, Dr. Angel, Dr. Ahlmann, Günther, Count of Wintzingerode, Dr. Wehrenpfennig; the Berliner Bankverein by Kapp, Kieschke, Count Guido Henckel von Donnersmarck. The latter received the shares totalling 6 million Thaler, brought to the stock exchange with a 40% deposit of 120–124, which corresponds to a course of 150–160, and this 40%

cent interim certificates driven up to 140, which is a course of 200. Later the full share price fell to about 70. This famous banking association was a mere founder bank and liquidated as soon as the fraud was over. At the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft received the administrative board for 1871 – 85,800 Thaler, and in 1873 26,500 Thaler royalties; of the Gewerbebank Schuster received the supervisory board in 1871 – 50,000 Thaler, but 90,000 Thaler in 1872; at the German Unionbank received management and board of directors in 1871 60,000 Thaler tip; at the Prussian Soil Credit Actienbank Jachmann's royalty account in 2008 was

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1871 – 60,000 Thaler and 1872, including tips from the notorious Preussische Creditanstalt – 318,000 thalers!

A so-called parliamentary foundation was the March 1870, the Preussische Central-Bodencredit-Actien-Society. The founders were: Baron Carl von Roth-Schild in Frankfurt a. M., Baron Abraham von Oppenheim in Cologne, Commercial Councillors Gerson Bleichröder and Adolf Hansemann, Mayor Miquel; while the first verwaltungsräte, among others, the following parliamentarians are mentioned: Graf by Arnim-Boyzenburg, by Bernuth, by Bethmann-Hollweg on Runowo, from Wedell-Malchow, from Sängers-Grabowo, from Simpson-Georgenburg, von Kardorff, Count of Bocholtz-Niesen, Dr. Braun-Wiesbaden, Baron of Eckardstein-Proetzels (the latter as "auditor"). Lawyers have stated that the Society with quite extraordinary, downright illegal privileges; there is no doubt that that due to these privileges, the shares immediately become Agiotage of the worst kind was carried out, doubly offensive because it is a blatant contradiction to the actual purposes of this institute. Instead of transferring the capital to 4,800,000 thalers, 12 million thalers were spent thrown, but only 40 percent interim notes were issued, which still exist today and will probably never be completed. These interim certificates were issued on June 24, 1870 to the Berlin Stock Exchange at 106–110, but were not and noted already on 29 June 123–127, what a Course of 157' /, –1671 /, . In 1872 they even rose to 140, which means a course of 200. Of course the 'first drafters' pocketed this colossal premium, and they have also increased with every increase in the Capitals reserved a third of the new shares. one used to in Venice, since the dawn of the new German Reichs but in Berlin!

As JA Leisewitz, the author of "Julius of Tarentum",

Ludwig Bamberger also only wants one child into the world but this child was also a lion. He founded in February 1870 in conjunction with Adalbert Delbrück, H. Zwicker (Gebr. Schickler), Hardt & Co., Victor Freiherr von Magnus (F. Mart. Magnus), Eduard Baron von der Heydt, EJ Meyer, G. Müller & Co., Gustav Kutter, Adolf vom Rath (Deichmann & Co.), Victor Wendelstadt, JL Eltzbacher, Martin Frege, Consul Gebhard, H. Bischoffsheim, Adolf Deichmann Horstmann & Co.), R. Sulzbach et al. – Deutsche Bank. All founders of the first rank, and a truly classic Foundation! Ludwig Bamberger wants, as he describes himself in the Correspondents of Mr Wehrenpfennig and Mr Rickert apologize “because of his experience in overseas business (!) but has all the advantages of the foundation still and enjoyed it with satisfaction. The first issue was 5 million Thaler, and the 40 percent interim notes were issued in the course of of the year 1871 to 125, which corresponds to a course of 162 The second issue took place at the end of 1871, before the old shares were fully paid up, and amounted to also 5 million thalers. The founders or first subscribers In the statutes all shares of the new Emissions reserved, and made use of this indiscreet now make use of their privilege by selling the new shares to Course of 110. So they struck with a feather 10% premium or 500,000 thalers, which even in the The stock market press provoked a storm of discontent. intimidated, they left the fourth part of their booty in the reserve fund, and at the end of 1872 they proceeded to a III. Issue, which again amounted to 5 million thalers. This time the noble souls were content with half of the young shares, and since the price of the old ones was about 115, This time they only earned about 375,000 thalers. In 1875 the exchange rate fell the full share to almost 70, and the bank would have, since it was after the Krach found little more to do, also already liquidated, would be

they are not from the government to which they belong through Delbrück, Leo and Co., with some “international” Business, sale of Chassepots, silver, etc. After the departure of Minister Delbrück, however, Mr. Pietsch, agent of Deutsche Bank in London, who is in full makes statements to the German Government regarding this silver sales, published a dry report in the “Reichsanzeiger” Denial. Recently, Deutsche Bank has been living mainly

mainly from the liquidation of Deutsche Union-Bank and of the Berliner Bankverein. In parliament she was represented by Ludwig Bamberger, Hardt, HH Meier, AG Mosle, Consul G. Müller, Overweg, Kapp and Dr. Georg Siemens. The latter, a young, until then completely unknown assessor and then Director of Deutsche Bank, was appointed by Bamberger's influence in the Reichstag. Mrs. Kapp was also at Berliner Bankverein and Deutsche Bank, because both foundations were under the hand of his patron, the Mr. Adalbert Delbrück. Delbrück, Leo & Co., still in 1867 mere agents of the life insurance company "Concordia", together with her cousin, the President ent of the Reich Chancellery, Carrière, were a large Bankhaus and have in the period of fraud a huge amount of Foundations, all of them by Mr. Adalbert Delbrück as a member of the supervisory board. As for Ludwig Bamberger, further foundations cannot be proven, However, the company Bamberger & Co. in Mainz, which he previously participated in various "creations", e.g. the "Deutsche Unionbank Mannheim", of blessed memory. S. Bleichröder and the Disconto-Gesellschaft are the first banking institutions in Berlin and among the first in the world, but both have also carried out the largest and bloodiest foundations, whereby they soon Walked hand in hand, soon like hostile brothers facing each other Nevertheless, Mr Gerson Bleichröder and Mr Adolf Hanseman was raised to the nobility in March 1872!

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Bleichröder founded, among others: the United Kingdom and Laurahütte with 9 million Thaler shares (course once 275, now about 60); the German Imperial and Continental Railway construction company with 10 million Thaler shares, their 40 percent interim certificates at 115 each, ie actually à 137½ were introduced (Cours once 162 ½, now = 12 ½); the Posen-Kreuzburg Railway with 12 million Thaler Shares (without stock exchange price); and the Weimar-Gera Railway with 6'/, million Thaler, at 911, issued (course still approx. 40 and 15 respectively). In March 1873, shortly before the crash, Bleichröder, in association with the Berlin trading company, the Hibernia and Shamrock mines to 5,600,000 thalers Shares. The 50 percent interim certificates were issued at 130 which means a course of 160, and on the same Days driven to 150, which corresponds to a course of 200; which is why the stock market joke called the paper "Schamroth". Today The full share is quoted at about 25. Bleichröder's assistants at these Founders included the MP von Kardorff and Berlin city councillor Wilhelm Weber, formerly Ober-mayor of Gera; both excellent speakers at the General meetings of the companies concerned. Weber

also acts as "Office Chief and Procurist of Bleichröder. The tips for the King and Laura hut for the supervisory boards 1871/72 – 53,000 Thaler, in the In the following two years, however, about 200,000 thalers each; Hibernia and Shamrock were received by the Board of Directors in 1873 – 24,700 Thaler and 1874 – 15,000 Thaler; and even at the desolate Reich Railway Construction Company, where the revenues largely in "interest" on their own securities and in "Coursgeinnsten" existed, one did not shy away from pro 1873 to pay out approximately 50,000 thalers as royalties.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft founded, among other things, the Commerce to 1½ million Thaler shares, which were introduced at & 130 and then dropped to 60; the

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Harzer Union mining and steel works with 2 million thalers Shares (price once 120, now 0); the Berzelius mine with 1,400,000 Thaler shares, introduced at 118–120 (Cours once 130, now 50); the Aachen Disconto-Gesellschaft with 2,000,000 Thaler shares, of which 40% are paid (Cours once equal to 150, now equal to 70); the Gelsenkirchen mining plant with 4½ million Thaler shares, introduced, with 50% payment a 118, so at the rate of 136, and driven to 175, which means a price of 250, while the full share today about 80. At the last meeting, the Supervisory Board in tips 1873 – 26,000 Thaler, 1874 – 28,000 thalers and in 1875 – 12,000 thalers.

November 1871, the Disconto-Gesellschaft gave birth to the Provinzial-Disconto-Gesellschaft, perhaps the most superfluous and most violent foundation of the entire fraudulent period. Instead of to establish branches and commanderies in the provinces, It has a subsidiary institute in the capital, but its directorate from the same persons as the administration of the parent institution, from Hansemann, Miquel and Salomonsohn, the business owners of the Disconto-Gesellschaft. Even the "National-newspaper", although she called the plan "rational", it was embarrassed as to how to define him, and kept a "definitive verdict". And it was precisely here that the most outrageous agiotage was carried out. The share capital was 10,000,000 Thaler and came in 40 percent interim notes to the stock exchange, which was introduced at 120, and which was still on the same day to 131, later to 150, which is a Course of 225. April 1872, 20% were still paid, and the course went up to 190. At that time, the 60 percent interim certificate 300 Thaler, while today about 60 thalers is still valid; and the exchange rate difference from then and now it is like 250 to 50!! The Provinzial-Disconto-

The company now established branches in Duisburg, Ludwigshafen, Bernburg, Hameln and similar large seaports

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and trading cities, distributed 16% in dividends per 1872, and big tips for management and board members.

The only acquisition of significance was the purchase of the bank business of MJ Frensdorff in Hanover, but especially at She lost this through daring speculation of the previous owner, who retained the management, in 1873 the enormous sum of 772,000 thalers. The public has participated in this unique The company lost about 11 million thalers.

An even bloodier foundation was the Dortmund Union. It was welded together in February 1872 from the Dortmunder Hütte and other components of the Strausberg'-inheritance, which was allegedly increased by 6 million thalers took over, and from the Heinrichshütte and Nova Scotia, which Mr. Hansemann sold to the shareholders for 5 million Thaler Later, more was purchased, and the Share capital increased to 13,200,000 thalers! In addition, Priorities, mortgages and other debts that together can also be estimated at around 12 million thalers!! "The company The Union's attempt to take on the goal is almost unprecedented!" said the Prospect with naive sincerity. For the period From 1 January 1872 to 1 July 1873, 12% dividend was paid and for the Supervisory Board a tip of 141,500 Thaler, of which he only took half; the other half was left He left it to the Workers' Fund. But the next year, a loss of almost 2 million thalers. The 110 and pushed up to 228 shares are still quoted at 3, but are in reality worthless, since the property has long been no longer covers the debts. "The 'Adolf von Hanseman' has drowned!" was reported in August 1876 from Dortmund-mouth, and this is also the fate of society. The Shareholders lost 28–30 million thalers on the course!

In collaboration with S. Bleichröder, Disconto-Company the Romanian Railway Company and the

St. Gotthard Railway Company. For the purpose of the latter Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. II. 34

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In January 1872, shares worth 34,000,000 French francs were issued in 40 percent interim certificates, and gradually bonds 48 million Frchs., whose rate has since risen to 4 (for paid-in 60% of the shares) and 49 (for the fully paid bonds) Probably the whole company, to which Germany made a subsidy of 20,000,000 Fres. contributes, bankrupt, because it turns out that the Expenses, other than the originally estimated 187,000,000 Fres. still require about 150,000,000 francs! The founders have savings that can be achieved during construction should turn out to be generous in favour of the shareholders and issued them profit participation certificates instead!

With the formation of the Ru-

The Disconto-Gesellschaft joined the German Railway Company the Strausberg inheritance, and this happened Founded mainly to protect the noble co-concessions of the Miracle Doctor: Duke of Ratibor, Duke of Ujest and Count Lehndorff. Strausberg had in total 65,875,000 Thaler $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent bonds issued, but the coupon due on New Year's Day 1871 was no longer redeemed. Mass Liable claims, initially for interest, later also for of the capital, were to the detriment of Strausberg decided, and his noble comrades were threatened with impoverishment. "Protection committees" were formed under the leadership of Mr. Georg Davidsohn from the "Berliner Börsencourier" and Mr. Oscar Freund from the "Breslauer Handelsblatt"; and it united Bleichröder and Disconto-Gesellschaft the defrauded bond owner of a stock corporation whose supervisory board includes, among others, Miquel, Justice Counsels Wiener and Riem and Attorney Wölfel 52,000,000 Thaler bonds were converted into shares and thus "saved German capital", the gentlemen Hanse-mann and Bleichröder were rewarded with nobility. At the urging of almost the entire press, the other bondholders, because they were afraid

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and timidly. Only about 120,000 Thaler bonds remained "unconverted", and their owners fought by decision of the Reich Higher Commercial Court the redemption at the original rate of 71 plus outstanding interest. The new shares received a dividend of 3% in 1872 and 59/ in 1873. For 1874, 4% were thrown out, for 1875 - $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, but not cash, but in newly manufactured 6 percent debt bonds paid, which is about 50 - a sign that they are not But if you only own one or a few shares is not even able to sell this precious bond.

exercise and must exchange its dividend certificates for each Price, the Supervisory Board, however, has secured 3% of the operating surplus in advance, and e.g. also for 1874 at 29,000 Thaler cash. The price of the "converted" shares is about 12. |

Disconto-Gesellschaft has always strived to respected businessmen, high-ranking officials and parliamentarians ment members. The board of directors consisted of among others: Georg Reimer, Moritz Reichenheim, Walter Bauendahl, Meyer Goldschmidt, FC Winckelmann, JGL Schäffer, Julius Kauffmann, all in Berlin, Richard Hartmann in Chemnitz, Wilhelm Puscher in Nuremberg; furthermore the Geh. Ober-Financial Advisors Scheele, Wilckens and Scheller, Government rath Dr. Reinhard, the Real Privy Councillors Wehrmann and Schuhmann; in parliament she was represented by Hardt, Wilckens, Baron of Diergardt, of Bernuth, of Rönne, Baron Ernst von Eckardstein-Proetz, Miquel; and in Berliner magistrate by Wilckens, who was also considered insolvent In her special service were Scheele, Wilckens, Miquel and Reinhard; the latter formerly Saxony-Weimar Government Commissioner and Supervisory Board of the famous Thüringer Bankverein. These four gentlemen acted at the various companies that offer discount Society, such as First Prussian Mortgage 34*

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AG Hanseemann, Preuss. Central-Bodencredit-AG, Provinzial-Disconto, Romanian Railway AG, Dortmunder Union etc., partly as co-founders and partly as supervisory board members; and through The Disconto-Gesellschaft controlled a large network of railways, such as those in the Board of Directors of the Berlin-Potsdamer, the Märkisch-Posener, the Halle-Sorau-Guben, the Berlin-Görlitzer, the Magdeburg-Halberstädter, the Brunswick, the Rhein-Nahe, the Bergisch-Märkische, the Hessian Ludwig Railway, the St. Gotthard Railway, etc. Mr Scheele left the Disconto-Gesellschaft and with it about 60,000 Thaler annual revenue and was elected president denten of the Reich Railway Office with a salary of about 5000 Thaler appoint, as such, set the highly untimely increase of rail freight rates, reported this positive event telegraphically to the delegates meeting in Düsseldorf. Meeting of the German Trade Day, and returned immediately back into the arms and to the flesh pots of the discount Society. Even more than Bleichröder, the Disconto-Gesellschaft a major political power in the New German Empire, and it is the real stronghold of Manchester national liberalism. In one of the discussions conto-Gesellschaft belonging house, as several times without

Contradiction was claimed for the National Liberal Party established its own office, and from here the Voters across the country with leaflets and brochures bombarded, the provincial press supplied with correspondence.

Under the aegis of their high-ranking influential Board of Directors, the Disconto-Gesellschaft committed its terrible financial foundations, she ran a premium-making business that Others far exceed. During the dizzy period she increased their capital from 10 to 20 million thalers, and gave the young Shares at a price of 110 to 150, so that they alone at This operation generated a total premium of 4,300,000 thalers. As with Vereinsbank Quistorp, you can also

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easily prove from the Disconto company that they have Dividends from 1870 to 1873 largely came from that horrendous premium, i.e. from the pockets of the shareholders paid, and that their actual income from the Agiotage and Gründerei. It had been in existence from 1866 to 1869 only 8–9%, dividend paid, distributed in the fraudulent period from 1870 to 1873 – 13, 24, 27 and 14% respectively, per In 1875, however, it was only 7%. Likewise, its shares, which were until 354, before the dizziness a higher Cours than today; in 1869 they were quoted about 140, currently only still about 100, and they will probably go below par, The Disconto-Gesellschaft is often and rightly associated with the Oester-Reichische Creditanstalt. Like this, They are also a main playing paper of the stock market jobbers, and already that characterizes them. The securities of the stock exchanges are always questionable, highly questionable nature, which for example Prussian Bodencredit-Actien-Bank Jachmann, Laurahütte, Dortmunder Union have blatantly demonstrated.

But the Disconto company knew how to reward itself themselves and their assistants. The four business owners Hanse-mann, Miquel, Salomonsohn and Emil Hecker moved to Times 1870 – 265,000 Thaler, 1871 – 702,000 Thaler, 1872 – 982,000 Thaler, 1873 – 519,000 Thaler, together in these 4 years – 2,468,000 Thaler. The 15 supervisory board members received in the same period 53,000, 140,000, 196,000 and 106,000 thalers respectively, together 495,000 Thaler, so that on average for every head per year 8250 Thaler or a ministerial salary. Most of the gentlemen were also supervisory advisers from 3 to 10 others, with the Disconto-Gesellschaft related companies, and the taking of a

Each of them may therefore be valued at 15,000 to 50,000 thalers
Which state can afford its officials
to be paid like that!

Mr. Miquel was a member of the

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owner of the Disconto company. As a wise and cautious
He resigned after the row and took over the chairmanship
on the Board of Directors, and in this position shall be
double ration of royalties. As a member
He does not want to be a shareholder, as he has publicly stated?/,,
but only / of the profit shares (Hansemann should 8 in
claim). That would be in those 4 years
about 300,000 thalers or 75,000 thalers annually.
Mr. Miquel is also Director of the Provincial Dis-
contogesellschaft and also 6- to 8-times supervisory board member
his annual income at that time is estimated to be well over
100,000 thalers should be estimated. It would be unnatural if
he took over the business operations of the Disconto company, in which
he was informed that the new share issues etc. were not
for his own personal benefit. That would mean
sitting at a richly filled table and not eating! In fact
Before joining Disconto-Gesell-
schaft a poor man, and he is now a rich man.

At first glance, Miquel seems to be in the Disconto-Ge-
society was superfluous; he was not a merchant,
and a competent lawyer was already available in the legal
lawyer a. D. Salomonsohn. But he has nevertheless proven himself to be a
very active, very useful member, and the huge
Royalties that he received were well deserved. His main activity
fell into parliament, where he, for example, alongside Baron von Eckardstein-
Proetzel and Wilckens for the Disconto-Gesellschaft,
admittedly in vain sought hundred million bonus
loan and soon after worked for Central-Bodencredit-AG,
but especially fought so bravely for the Act, and in 1873
enthusiastically advocated that the Disability Fund and the other
large Reich fund also guaranteed railway priorities
which the Disconto-Gesellschaft then so generously
that those rich funds were "invalidated".
he at the general meetings of the Disconto-Gesell-

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Institute founded by the Society, where
he liked to educate and console the opposing shareholders.

ingenious plan of the Provincial Disconto Company is true apparently sprung from his head, and he also knew the Concerns of the commercial judge regarding the establishment of branches. In the case of the Romanian Railway company established Miquel on 16 November 1871 a letter, written entirely in the style of requisition, to the city Court President Krüger, presented by this evening Mr. Krüger immediately decrees and has the orders by express order. The ordinary commercial Judge, Rath Elsner von Gronow, does not dare to overlook the matter. and Mr Krüger appoints a Commissarius ad hoc, the Council of Chapelié, while at the same time decreeing that the Entry in the commercial register at the latest in the course of had to happen tomorrow. (This haste was, however, in the interest of the matter, since the Romanian (Mr Chapelié also raises formal concerns, whereupon an extraordinary college, consisting of Mr. Krüger, Mr. von Chapelié and Mr. Elsner von Gronow. The concerns are partly for not significant, partly considered settled. Signed: Krüger, von Chapelié. "The responsibility for the Mr. Rath von will be responsible for the current state of Chapelié." – So you can see that Mr. Miquel is also responsible for the dealing with the authorities an exceptionally suitable person personality was. |

How innocent, how ignorant that this brilliant versatile man when he was born on February 5, 1876 in the German Reichstag because of its founding the MP of Ludwig to Then he knew, like the classic witness Hase, of nothing; he could hardly remember the names of the He only wanted to point out a Annual income of 6000–8000 thalers, since

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he only wanted to be persecuted for political reasons, 'and he solemnly assured: "For my part, I have for myself never conducted business themselves, neither companies founded anything else. Wherever I have acted, I acted as Director of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, my duty accordingly." – Oh, oh, Mr. Miquel, that is a sheer untruth! In the notarial instrument on the The founding of the Provinzial-Disconto-Gesellschaft is called emphatically: Hanseemann and Miquel appear not only for their own person, but also as a representative of the Discounto-Society. For the latter, both signed jointly 9,532,000 thalers; Miquel also signed for himself 25,000 thalers, and since the shares were traded at 120–131 came, he has here with one stroke of the pen 5000–7750 thalers

He also contributed to the founding of the Romanian Railway company again for itself 100,000 thalers, and most likely he has worked at the Central-Bodencredit-AG, Dortmunder Union and other companies similar sums for themselves; but what is actual-moderate has not yet been determined. In their Miquel's explanation that he had his "extraordinary really interesting, educational and highly profitable Position" as early as 1872, but only in November vember 1873, that a large part The profit from 1872 was not distributed but was Reserve, both of which demonstrate his unselfishness This reserve lecture, which was also presented in 1873 and later happened, was, as everyone knows, a business necessity to cover the impending losses; and without he would no longer have been able to receive any dividends in 1873 can.

And for this Arch- and General-Founder stepped forward with true Passion Mr. Lasker, who in early 1875 had once again declared "war to the death" on the founders.

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He now suspected and insulted the accusers and established the "slander era". Let us look at the deeds and the speeches of this honorable man in context.

Lasker's "revelations", on February 7, 1873, were in primarily against a political man he greatly feared. opponent, Privy Counsellor Wagener, who at that time the presentation to the king, and which he received through his "revelations". The material for this had been a former subordinate of Wagener, the calculator Pelckmann, delivered, which as a result of this "gross breach of trust" (see Nationalzeitung No. 274 of 16 June 1874), and later sentenced to one year for "disloyalty and embezzlement" prison. Lasker's "revelations", which were only a few conservative founders were, like his later behavior, a brash comedy about the Attention from the "liberal" founders and from his Jewish co-religionists. At that time, the A letter from the Prime Minister was read out in the House of Representatives, in which it was stated, among other things: "..... a large local company, with whom Mr Lasker has relations as a lawyer Should." This assumption was, as it turned out, turned out to be completely correct, but Count Roon felt prompted them to return immediately after the letter was read out. Lasker could have been satisfied with that, but he has the habit of the junk-shop Jews to

Opportunity to conspire and curse, and to leave no doubt about his innocence and purity, he said: Since I became a lawyer, I have never a legal transaction, never with any company about any railway in my life ever said a word spoken. Now lying requires an extraordinary memory; but this sometimes seems to let Mr. Lasker down to let go, especially since he suffers from hot flashes, and he betrayed himself himself. On 27 January 1877 he appeared as a witness for the defence

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in the Gehlsen trial for insulting the supervisory board of Romanian Railway Company. "Religion – Mosaic, right?" asked the President obligingly. "Mosaisch!" lisped Mr. Lasker, embarrassed. But then he said, and, as is his custom, quickly presented the court a great lecture, "that he is the subject of the accusation do not know that he can only make objective statements" etc. Finally getting to the point, he explained (the whole negotiation recorded by sworn stenographers): In the No- In 1872 I was invited by Mr. Miquel to submit a Report on the claims of the Romanian Railway Company against Strousberg. I initially refused, but later let me move. Requested here testimony I took the opportunity to ask Mr Miquel whether I am responsible for the legal business I have taken over not guilty of official secrecy. Miquel asked me However, he was free to testify. – Lasker later publicly declares that he has received the report for which he has received a fee received, February 1873, just at the time when he so solemnly assured the opposite in Parliament. – After this, the large firm to which he worked as a lawyer relationships, the Disconto-Gesellschaft, which had lawyers Besides Miquel, the supervisory board of the Romanian Railway Company nor the Justice Counsels of Vienna and Riem, and the latter emphasized this in the trial against Gehlsen, saying: Lasker's expert opinion was indeed Fee was considered, but was not the deciding factor. This was probably just an attempt by the Disconto-Gesellschaft to capture Mr. Lasker. It has already been mentioned that he in Hirth's Parliamentary Almanac as Syndic of the "German Bodencredit-Bank". Such a bank now exists not, but the company name in question will be similar. Lasker always boasts of his "revelations" with great Emphasis that he only reveals facts and for all the

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provided evidence. This claim is officially refuted in the report of the Special Commission on the investigation of the railway concessions system, Annex D., where It is documented that he has provided evidence many times remained guilty of making factually unfounded allegations and has only insufficient knowledge of the Act Perhaps for these reasons, the report remained the Investigation Commission for years, it remained even unknown to most MPs, so that when he in the spring of 1876 finally came up for discussion, again had to be printed. Nevertheless, Lasker had the noble The audacity to say in the session on March 29, 1876: "The Report is about three and a half years ready and in the hands of the audience."

A whole series of twists, turns and Mr. von Diest has told the modern Cato gross untruths to whom he promised with mouth and hand, also to take action against the liberal founders. He wanted to create a Diest's recommended letter, which he wrote in his own hand, in the answered in the most direct manner and recommended, afterwards He explained to Mr von Diest to have rejected it forever in November 1875, whereupon he wrote a very friendly letter published, which Lasker sent to him on 20 January 1876 Lasker had to endure a sharp rebuke from his former principal, Elisamter, in whose Redaction he worked in 1857. Lasker had opposed the Member of Parliament Dr. Röckerath, Commerzienrath Robert Warschauer was portrayed as a man "absolutely free from the Pursuit of unfair gain" – and now reminds Elisamter reminded Mr. Lasker that the newspaper for which he 1857, Mr Warschauer was already considered a great founder and "a man of agiotage".

Lasker did his best in the matter of his friend,

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of the offended founder of Bennigsen. In the meeting on 29 March 1876 he stated: The witness, Deputy Adickes was officially summoned four times, but could not be identified. I have done everything possible to clarify the matter – Then Adickes suddenly appears and 31 March a letter to the President of the House of Representatives House, in which he says: After the report of the investigation Commission had come to my knowledge, I had already In December 1873 I informed MP Lasker that I neither have received an oral or written request to

to appear before the Commission. The then-
Hurtzig ordered this explanation to be repeated to Mr. Lasker.
"I was therefore entitled to expect that the MP would
Lasker did not keep my information in silence
I would also like to expressly point out that
"that I am within the entire questionable
Time either in Berlin or in my place of residence
Hannover." – Adickes asks this
clarification to be read out publicly, but Mr. von Bennigsen lets
it will probably stay that way; he gives the letter to Lasker, who
'stand before the house with a brazen forehead and say: Yes, gentlemen,
Deputy Adickes sent me this information by letter.
makes, also have a colleague repeat it orally.
But I remind you that I have not yet
nor did the investigating
report, with which my communications are in full
– And the whole house takes this
Declaration silently and silently, has for such un-
heard behavior not even a word of displeasure and
Indignation. But Mr. Lasker continues to condemn the virtuous
play, constantly drips with morality and decency, and in
the compromise on the judicial laws, he declares: If
any damage is caused to the German fatherland,
I want to take responsibility! – Is this man

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no worse and more dangerous than even Miquel and Con-
varieties, is he not the political and parliamentary Strausberg?

As for Mr. von Bennigsen, this 'correct'
Founder October 1876 a certificate of innocence from the Royal
Railway Directorate of Hanover – signed:
Schmerfeld – issued. The certificate certifies that the
Hannover-Altenbecken Railway the detour around the eastern
the Deister slope above Gut Bennigsen,
because the direct line requires 1,600,000 thalers additional costs
and that the station at Gut Bennigsen with
Consideration of the roads crossing there and because of
the proposed branch of a direct line
from Hanover via Döhren and Hiddesdorf.
We first ask: Who has the Royal Railway Directorate
Hannover to issue this certificate, it is
even authorized and competent? But admittedly, that their
Even if the claims are correct, this does not change
two facts: 1) The previously very neglected and abandoned
the estate of Mr. von Bennigsen, by converting it into the iron
railway network and was provided with a station,
a much greater value. 2) Traffic on
This station, although eight trains stop here daily, is

insignificant that grass grows in the tracks. Mr. von Bennigsen did not only, as Lasker claims, interest of the province, but also in his own.

In essence the advantage should be granted to him and even would not be criticized if he had not made large "Incorrect The report of the Special Investigation Commission of Inquiry into the Hanover-Altenbasin and Löhne-Vienenburg (pp. 103–112) is very short, falling reserved and kept gently. Nevertheless, he The following is established: von Bennigsen and his comrades have both concessions only on the condition that the "General Enterprise" should be excluded, and they have done so, both

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the Minister of Trade as in the Prospect to the public, Nevertheless, Strausberg, the The minister just wanted to exclude both railways . built in general enterprise, and the construction is therefore much more expensive. The earthworks at Hannover-Altenbasin required 1,375,000 thalers more, double the original attack. Bennigsen and his comrades have So they broke their word, deceived the minister and Shareholders seriously damaged. Strausberg and his accomplices helpers, Jaques and Cohen, are already among the first illustrators, and Strausberg has for Bennigsen and comrades also ordered the security of 250,000 thalers.

As Strausberg himself now tells in his book, he received the building in general contract, to Cohen a severance payment of 34,000 pounds sterling. and Cohen is said to have paid £14,000 to the founders ("Comité members"). Before the investigation Commission refused to provide Cohen with any information on this matter, and the deputy Adickes, the parliamentary comrade of the gentlemen von Bennigsen and Lasker, although at the same time in Parliament, is not to be found at all, probably, because they didn't want to find him. Woe to certain people, if Adickes should ever speak!

Adickes and von Bennigsen were the real creators of the Hannover-Altenbecken Railway Company. Adickes presided over the general meetings, and von Bennigsen held here the lectures in which he presented the very diverse new projects developed and advocated. Bennigsen and comrades, although they were founded only "in the interest of the province", far worse concession hunters than those of Lasker so sharply Prince Putbus and Prince Biron, who were scourged. Although they Hannover-Altenbecken repeats an extension of the construction

time, although the completion of the railway continued while delayed, and the Minister of Commerce on 28 March

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In 1872 the deposit was declared void (p. 106 of the report) – Bennigsen and his comrades applied for always new routes and branch lines, such as Rinteln– Oberchurches, Dortmund–Hamel, Löhne–Dortmund and Warendorf–Münster, Seesen–Derneburg, Bennigsen–Lehrte etc. (No. 423, 497, 535, 565, 592, 594 of the supplementary volume B.), and the trade Minister gave the following reply (No. 565): “Rejected in view of the disorderly financial situation of the parent company”.

Hannover–Altenbecken has a total of 181 million Thaler shares are issued. Of these, the ordinary shares about 13, and the priority shares about 33; at the end of 1875 they even 8 and 20 respectively. The loss of course, which the audience suffered is estimated at 13 million thalers. but Bennigsen and his comrades took over the administration and operation of the railway “without any restriction and without to reserve a right of termination” of a competing railway, of Magdeburg–Halberstadt residents, they have given their green light. The crowning glory, and the shareholders will never see. Heller to see. In addition, 15 million thalers Bonds manufactured, which are still quoted at about 90, which course but is quite artificial. The first issue with 21/, million Thaler rests on the still unaddressed Route Hildesheim–Brunswick state border, i.e. on a mere aerial path. From these famous, for the time being almost Non-negotiable bonds are to be transferred to the Disability Fund 3 million thalers, the fortress construction fund over 1! million Thaler and the Provincial Endowment Fund over 1 million Thaler, a total of around 6 million Thaler!

The parliamentarians with whom the Founders strengthened, acted as co-founders and councillors, nobility, civil servants and military, up to

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the highest peaks and partly from the next Surroundings of monarchs, judges and all sorts of Notabilities from art and science. Just and again an official was disqualified from his The President pointed out that of the Berlin City Court one of his councillors, the

the prospectus of the Berliner Bauvereinsbank announced that he would withdraw his name. General von Stosch thus forced several councillors of the War Ministry and the Admiralty, which Founders involved in the company are saying goodbye. Quite a few officials served as supervisory board members of companies whose purpose is in line with their office. Many officials first took their Retreat when the law finally passed forced to do so; most of them stayed until the last moments, and several were still undecided as to whether they should not rather give up their office, because the salary was disproportionate to the ties which they previously held as supervisory board members. The percentage of officials who had in the period of dizziness as co-founder and founder supervisory boards are not an insignificant one. Nevertheless, it would be an exaggeration to cast a stigma on the civil service as such.

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want, and he truly did not need the Defense of a Lasker and Strausberg!

The royalties grew during the fraudulent period at the expense of shareholders is so huge that certain supervisory boards have made it a Revenue, against which the salary of the Chancellor is a mere trifle. For example, Baron von Eckardstein-Proetzel, who worked for a dozen companies, and of which one may well say that he has his Semitic descent origin. Various "economists" and Parliamentarians were so naive that founders' profits and royalties as an equivalent for their public activity. Mr. von Kardorff, who was in April 1875 in the "Gartenlaube" was attacked, wrote in his justification: It is probably quite well known that "I am interested in industrial I have not participated in any ventures to collect treasures but merely to enable me to do without any means loss of income to carry out my parliamentary activities", Mr. von Kardorff lived with his family for about nine months each year. nate in Berlin, and ran a large household with servants, equipage etc., which therefore does not give him any "assets" losses". In fact, a very practical folk representative! Mr. Albert Träger, also several times at Actiengesellschaften and competitors for various iron railway concessions (see 259 and 446, Annex B of the report of the Special Investigation Commission), forwarded that letter to the publisher of the "Gartenlaube" and wrote: "I

For my part, I am convinced that he (von Kardorff) in his
He is right in a particular case. But he is also right in general
Right; the founder frenzy was followed by a founder hunt,
which also disadvantages the audience." Even Eugen
Richter spoke on December 3, 1873 in the House of Representatives
by former state ministers, who were mentioned on founders' prospectuses as

"Smugglers in the peasant trap". Later,
Glagau, The Stock Exchange Fraud. 35

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However, the terms he called the prosecutors in the spring of 1876
the parliamentary founders "con artists"; and when he
was now honored with challenges, he pushed his
housekeeper who opens the door to the cartelists
Nose closed.

The Supervisory Board is nothing more than a decoration,
and the positions on the supervisory boards were mere sinecures.
The supervisory boards did not worry about anything, at least
not as long as they received fat royalties. The
ordered Karbe to Adamsdorf, for 14 years administrative board
of the Prussian Mortgage Insurance Company Hübner,
clarified the claim: this company, or rather its boss,
Dr. Otto Hübner, are involved in various start-ups
– publicly for "untruth and slander" (in Corpus-
schrift), and had this confirmed by all his colleagues
Now the very well-known and very widespread
Stock exchange handbook "Saling's stock exchange papers", IV. Part, 4th edition
situation, page 150 ff., and also the booklet "Die Berliner
Issuers" (Berlin 1873) p. 126 the Prussian Hypo-
theken-Versicherungs-AG Hübner expressly as founder
and issuing house of the very lazy German-Dutch Actien-
In addition, the prospectuses of various
Companies such as the Berliner Bockbrauerei, the Bauverein
Friedrichshain, the Allgemeine Depositenbank, the German
Russian Commercial Bank etc. ran through all the newspapers,
and among them were the names of Dr. Otto Hübner
and Justice Counsellor Gustav Wolff, both directors of the Preuss.
Hypotheken-Versicherung-AG, as well as Mr. Wilhelm
Wolff and the senior finance councillor Adolf Geim, administrative
Councilors of the Society and Special Colleges of Mr. Karbe.
Finally, against individual directors of the Prussian mortgage
Versicherungs-AG and against individual board members of the same
ben, as well as against the bank's business in general, publicly
Serious accusations have been made, and there are also

Applications have already been submitted to the public prosecutor.
Mr. Karbe knows nothing about all this; he simply produces a
Certificate attesting to the complete innocence of the company,
and that of Messrs Wilhelm Wolff and Adolf
Geim is co-signed! Or does Mr Karbe know
Ending something? Maybe! He is closing his mo-
ral indignation about “untruth and slander” with
the words: “No wise man can hold me responsible
ical for something that is completely beyond my observation
i.e. for actions of individuals who
possibly participate privately in start-ups
ligt.” – Oh, how nice, Mr. Karbe!

The few leaves and the few writings
who dared to speak out against the parliamentary
ian founders were in Parliament in
insulted in the most outrageous way. Bamberger,
Lasker and Eugen Richter complained, protected
through the privilege of the stands, like fishwives.
Bamberger, the nickel mint master, named his counterpart
ner “guys”, “scoundrels”, “revolver press people”. Lasker
shouted: “As one can hire Bravi in Italy, so
can we find literary slanderers
Eugen Richter spoke of “bookmakers”,
“literary pickpockets”, “swindlers”.
These people, who are themselves journalists, complained
and who only got into Parliament with the help of the press
Eugen Richter, who was in the mood to

eight to twelve copies of correspondence
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nourished, which is the most subordinate type of writing
ing, and to whom the “Staatsbürgerzeitung”
accused him of using his pen to write and write
leaves of different directions
When did the Conservatives and the clergy
kalen, although they are supported by the entire “liberal”
Press daily blasphemed, in all Jewish jokes
are ridiculed, ever to such reprisals
And is this wild, cowardly cursing
not desecrate and defile the stands?
People did not have the courage to say what they said

(or what they wrote in anonymous correspondences in the world), also like men of honor to Bamberger and Richter both rejected the Challenge that was presented to them; Bamberger like judges were then accused by their opponents of declared incapable of satisfaction, that before occupied. this in public speeches. Do such processes do not lead to the law of the jungle? What remains the offended party if he is neither in court nor find satisfaction with weapons in hand

can, have no choice but to reach for the stick!

Eugen Richter scolded his political opponent, the Editor of the "Deutsche Landeszeitung", "Con artist", and Mr von Bennigsen, President of the House of Representatives, declared that he could not object to this expression, as it was contrary to

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no member of the Assembly was addressed. According to this In this sense, the parliamentary gallery is a sanctuary, where the MP unashamedly confronted an outsider in front of the We ask Mr von

Bennigsen: Is such swearing even compatible with parliamentary decency and parliamentary Would, and is the President of the House not obliged, to ensure that these are preserved? Judge of course, he doesn't care about such little things. He ran as City councillor in the meeting room with clenched fists and made a gesture to attack his opponent, the procurator of the Bleichröder family. He let it go quietly that even the Kölnische Zeitung accused him of a "brazen tententious lie" and made no attempt to purify himself.

Eugen Richter welcomed the editor of the "Deutsche Landeszeitung" a "con artist" because he once had a circus lar to Berlin merchants, in which he offered to Business against a small, left to the person concerned remuneration in the arts section. This was certainly not in order, but more naivety than crime. Mr. Niendorf that only what many first-rate newspapers tun, which regularly bring long "Christmas walks" and pocket thousands of thalers for it. Even the "World blätter" put freely and frankly to the head: "Reclamen pro Line 1 Mark" (or even 3). The highly moral association "Berliner Presse", which has so many stock market editors and founders help, forced Mr. Niendorf to resign, and

placed that circular as a valuable document in his archives. Here Mr Richter saw it and used it to make his political He was less fortunate when he tried to Mouthpiece of the Baurath Hobrecht Society for Ge-health care, with the completely unmotivated failure against the Director of the Reich Health Office, where he himself was a frac-fellow member gave a blunt denial.

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Miquel and Bamberger travelled around the country and stopped gatherings of Jews and founders to get away from to cleanse the “slander”; Miquel in Leipzig, Bamberger in Dresden. Bamberger preached against the “literary green derthum”, which is doing brilliant business, against the “Delators” that are a stain on the times. (“Thundering, long-lasting applause!” as the “Nationalzeitung” reported. If Bamberger had used what he once learned at Secunda as a ban-quier not completely sweated out again, he should know that the delators in ancient Rome were not prosecutors, the appeared publicly and with full responsibility, but but mainly secret professional informers, who were attracted by bonuses offered by the law, and which, in the case of asset confiscations and fines, Today, the founders are denouncing, and call against the “slanderer”, even if he has documented claims, the injury judge and the public prosecutor.

Among the most eloquent defenders of parliamentary Founder and those who provided the Disability Fund with the along with Eugen Judge the national liberal MP von Benda, a black ger of the general founder Adalbert Delbrück; but he moves always within the parliamentary boundaries. The founders count friends among all parties who support them in to help in times of need and try to excuse them. is the conservative Mr. von Köller, who on 29 March 1876, as the first speaker on the report of the Special Investigation Commission, knew how to downplay the situation from the outset, and sang a loud song of praise for Lasker. There is Mr. Windthorst, not the brilliant Ohm, but the very modest disposition, progressive nephew, who did not belong to the “incitements against the founders”, which “unfortunately in the press to a large extent, from a side that was not at all free from guilt himself.” (Lord,

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the meaning of the speech is obscure!) Also Windthorst-Meppen, although it threatened to become "concrete" on several occasions, and although he shouted to the National Liberals: "Are the gentlemen with the Capital so related?" – after all, he stood up for the attacked Miquel and against his own faction comrade von Lud-

Mr Windthorst-Meppen is an extraordinarily gifted man, far more talented than Lasker and Miquel combined-taken, but he is perhaps for the clerical party too clever! Miquel was a very moderate "cultural fighter", That is why the ultramontane press has been doing its very best to spared him, and the conservative also showed him a lot of consideration. The founders also have an interest in Catholic newspapers. trailer; for example, the "Kölnische Volkszeitung" is a warm friend of the A. Schaaffhausen'schen Bankverein and of the at least 25-time Supervisory Board member, Mr. Gustav Mevissen, which is the result of the realization of the Reichseisenbahn-jects prophesied a new, even more amazing era of dizziness, "an unstoppable impoverishment of the middle classes", the raising of an "extraordinarily numerous proletariat for greatest danger to the state and morals." Even the Social Democrats crats Bebel and Liebknecht protested against the "founding hatz" front, by zealously defending their slanderous friend Sonnemann. Without question, Bebel is an honorable man, but he was not wise than that, as he publicly stated, he received money from Sonnemann As late as 1873, bitter hostility prevailed between the Lassalleans and Löb Sonnemann, because he saw them as denounced the instigator of the Frankfurt beer riot, but today Everything is balanced, because the leaders of the Social Democrats and the editors of their press are also largely already Jews. Only the "Brauscheiger Volksfreund" gave the new elections to Parliament briefly and succinctly expressed the slogan: "Out with the rascals!"

Nothing is more disgusting, nothing characterizes more striking

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the deep corruption of our public life, than that the Founders today act as warning and preacher of punishment. In addition to Oechelhäuser and Mevissen punished and preached von Unruh and Dr. Engel. Mr. von Unruh wrote a brochure chüre "The Economic Reaction", which in the statement culminates: "The audience has been rewarded for its participation in the del and stock market game blows deserved and received correctly. The present calamity is the receipt for that." (11) Mr. Engel discussed in various essays how much the German people in the era of fraud in wealth and morality ity, and estimated his losses to be about half as high than they really are. At the Statistical Congress

in Pesth he claimed: the press is controlled by the founders influences – which he himself must know best; but This admirable impudence earned him a suggestive reply, by the “Economist Mr. Max Wirth one.

Although the Liberal Party in Parliament is the by far the largest number of founders and founders enjoyed, there are also among her Men enough who are heartily committed to these colleagues ashamed and wished them to the executioner. But when it went to the new elections, they did not have the courage to eliminate the mangy sheep, although some par-leaflets urged this. And it was in fact not easy, because of the dizziness It is precisely the liberal luminaries who are involved. But none of the mangy sheep wanted to be released. willingly resign; just the most rude ones applied

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most eagerly seek a mandate again, she flashed in the Cleanse the eyes of the people and fight against the “slander” So it happened that all parties teien again set up their founders, among them people, against which the public prosecutor took action. As Can- didat of the National Liberals even the founder which is on the public road, at the entrance to the House of Representatives, and he was actually re-elected. At various Large crowds were gathered in these places drumming, thousands of people against beer and schnapps, and with the “slandered” Founders held a ceremonial washing.

Now and then agitated against the liberal founders themselves liberal voters, but it did not help them, they came in the Rule did not even speak. Mr. von Bennigsen, who had candidate speech in Lehe, had previously ruled out any debate closed. However, as soon as he finished, someone about Hannover-Altenbecken, was the daring man was knocked down by the chairman, and the agenda was completed. Hammacher, the hero of two Founding periods, like the 'Neue Börsenzeitung' (No. 88 of 15 April 1872) wrote, already in 1856 with Friedrich Grillo and Assessor Thies in Essen “the industrial start-up business in Westphalia according to all the rules of the art” – had by his friend, Dr. Feodor Goecke in Duisburg, Supervisory Board of the Westphalian Union, declare that he

of the "slander" levelled against him in the "Gartenlaube"
ments" "totally clean"; and appeared after a long

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with less hesitation in an election meeting,
which his friend, Justizrath Gützloe in Essen, chairman
of the Hellweg mining company in Unna. Ham-
macher, just recovered from his sickbed, held
a speech lasting over two hours in which he explained
that it was only founded in 1871, when fraud had not yet been
the talk (!) and that he had founded
I didn't earn anything, but I still made a lot of money (!!). Ham-
macher spoke so movingly and convincingly that the over
2000 people in gathering crying and sobbing
After it had finally closed, the chairman
sitting, Justice Counsel Gützloe, said the memorable words: "I
would like to ask you not to invite anyone who would like to perform here,
to withdraw the floor, provided that he has national
sentiments and love for the emperor and the empire, because
only the men of the national party are invited; and the
Those who have entered here uninvited will be
know what they have to do." That was clear. Of course
Nobody spoke against Hammacher, and we would
It has not been recommended to anyone! The leaves of the various
most direction, such as Nationale, Vossische, Kreuzzeitung, mel.
the complete justification of Hammacher against „ver-
slandrous attacks". The "Rhein- und Ruhrzeitung" in
Duisburg, which was founded by a certain Wilhelm Schroers
edited, a terrible "cultural warrior" who is
Bombast, bombast and reminiscences, had already
published an editorial entitled "The Modern Delatorism", which
begins with Hutten's proud words: "I dared!"
and with the formula of the Roman orator, "Dixi et
animals, we save you!"

Almost the entire Schroers family acted in a similar way
Press. The Magdeburger Zeitung wrote: "In his
further action (against the founders) Lasker must rely on a
pentagram, which causes him pain";

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Even the Berlin "Volkszeitung" demanded an elimination
of the parliamentary founders: but the "Neue Stettiner Zei-
tung" declared itself very unwilling to accept such "petty behavior
quarrelling" that only benefits the opponents. Exactly how that
Schroers, the Jewish joke papers "Kladdera-

datsch", "wasps" and "Ulz", which the "slanderers" in
Word and image insulted. These papers have always
made the most vile advertisement for Jews and founders –
"Kladderadatsch" once presented the citizens of Strausberg with
crown – everything Christian and ideal dragged into the dust
and defiled, to undermine the morality of the German people
dig, to mislead public opinion and to
Triumphantly, the Jewish "National-
newspaper" after the elections: "Where are those who
who were the champions of those shit battles?
of them, public opinion has given a mandate
Who of those attacked has a hair on his head
been bent?"

The "Nationalzeitung" is right. The old Greens
the and founding members are re-elected, and
There are still several new ones added.
the great masses are in the hands
a corrupt press that patronizes them
and control them. But the ongoing crisis,
which is becoming increasingly severe, the people
enlighten and emancipate. It is gradually
understand that the great fraud and the opposite
current severe emergency, the economic
Legislation of the last ten years has resulted in

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to representatives of the people and legislators not doctrinaires
and stock exchange relatives, not founders and management
rats are useful, but that they require
Men who meet the needs of the people from their own
Experience and which for the people a heart
have men in independent positions and above
Above all, men with clean hands.

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Correction of printing errors.

To page 15. The contribution of July 1876 amounted to 100 million.
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To page 280. The share capital of United Bishops
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Printed by Bär & Hermann in Leipzig.

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FOR

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Alaazien-Zweff |

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for the |
Freemasons
from

Alban Stolz.

Matt. 15. Chap. 13. V. |

|

Freiburg in Breisgau.

Herder's Publishing House.
1863.

aaa
Acacia branch
for the

Freemasons

from

Alban Stolz.

Matt. 15. Chap. 13. 8,

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Freiburg in Breisgau.
Herder's Publishing House
1863.

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1. A ra
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Printing press of the Herder publishing house in Freiburg.

As I was adjusting the mortar, I knew
of course in advance that screams will be heard on every corner
of indignation, a real cat music about it
But now it is my habit
not, through Baden newspapers and other enlightened
Feathers make me shy. They are against=
currently mostly of a quality that I rather
would consider a stain to be praised by them=
as if they were trying to insult me personally;

Yes, if I were particularly ambitious, I would
to do something good about the fact that no man nor
in Baden newspapers there was so much ridicule that
about my little person. In a similar relationship
I also feel myself to be one of their readers. Whose understanding
poor and weak, that he, for example, the chatter of our
ordinary beer house newspapers with interest and
believes, and that as a studious schoolboy he was about
just as he says it in his newspaper
has read, his judgment is as insignificant to me as
the croaking of a frog. For such people I write
I don't at all. But since the Freemasonry
a weed that is harmful to church and state,
I think it is appropriate to use a new font

1 *

A

to warn everyone against it, if common sense is found,
Christianity and honest goodwill.

1. Natural history of the opponents.

I have barely read two articles which
let my "mortar" be written against me
find, and with which the authors thank their brothers, the us
wanted to come to the aid of the guilty Freemasons.
Newspapers in which they appeared, I read
not, even if they are lying on the table in front of me,
because they are intellectually and morally scoundrels. But
I have sometimes been in the company of those attacks
speak. They all seem to agree on this,
that they have nothing essential to refute in my writing
know, but only about it and about my person
for scold. I appeared with my name,
although I knew that by doing so I would incur the wrath of
Freemasons and all their brothers and cousins
but the many article writers shoot the pulse=
ver their insults all from the hiding place of the
Anonymity. This is dishonorable on your part.
ous, cowardly fight, which, however, is entirely in keeping with the Freemasonry=
thum corresponds to whose character ducking, hiding
and concealment. This dishonorable procedure is also
ren, named personalities from the association
fleck to attack, ie without the author fhing his own
exposes his name to the danger of publicity, in our
newspapers have become quite common; it proves this,

that quite generally lack of openness and strict

5

honour reigns and reminds us of the old
Brandy barrel, which I spoke of in the "Mortar".
What is surprising, however, is that a large proportion of readers
such articles without names are more confident than
the Gospel, while the imposition
it would seem strange that they should believe a person,
who, hiding behind a curtain, without
Proof of all sorts of things. It is very easy to
that this man, who is behind the columns of the newspaper
hiding, an immoral and in all e
foul-smelling subject it.

Only one person to my knowledge has an external
made, insofar as he put his name on the
Title of the excellent work, with which he
trying to neutralize me. I have the title
read at the window of a local bookstore
dens, but had already seen some of the content
When it finally came to my house
was sent, I returned it unread=
fent. The title and what I thought of the content
I had heard, prompted me to do so. When I
pass by a person, in his head it
is not quite right and who complains about me, so
I will not stop to listen to him, especially since
when I know he will be gone for half an hour=
That's why I didn't feel like spending half a
To waste an hour reading this autumn crocus.
How is it that the author of this article=
fcription alone puts his name on it? As a rule
like decent men who join the Freemasons=

6

booth, at least not publicly as
Declare Freemasonry; a somewhat finer sense of shame
holds you back. Usually only such people boast
that they are Freemasons, who are completely un=
interpretive people and yet at any price something Be=

J, fonderes fein would like. Now that Mr. Jakob V.

ful should probably consider themselves nothing less than insignificant will hold, so may the boldness, with his name to appear, have an opposite reason. If Freemasonry brings no honour to its members, perhaps Lord James V of Freemasonry meant honor by promoting it through his great name gilded. It also happens that personalities, which in earlier times rose to the level of a public Name declaimed, but later again all gradually sink back into obscurity, often because of that because of loudly clearing your throat so as not to forget the T to hope that they are still alive. We still have other examples of this kind in Baden. – What then especially the designation concerns that the Mr. Jacob V. on the title his “brother in Christo”, I will assume that he is referring to the The name of the Lord is not abused for mockery, but that he is serious about this name. Then

This is a sign to me that he himself is among the free

masons have not advanced far, but to the “An led”; because the true Freemason wants and has no part in the true Christ; and As a Catholic, I can only call a Freemason a brother in Become Christ when he ceases to be a Freemason –

7

because the Freemasons are excommunicated from our church= But the Saviour says expressly: “Whoever If you do not listen to the Church, be as one of the Gentiles.” The Apostle John even calls for in his second Letters Verse 10 of the believers, that they fol= people don't even say hello.

I said in the “Mortar” that the Freemasons were today mostly men who are on pretty never= their level of intellectual education. As my writing= chen, some masons delighted me with Letters, the wording of which clearly supports my claim= I received three anonymous letters, all three with the postmark “Freiburg”, which I consider Samples of Masonic spirit and acumen here have it printed in the original.

a.

"Mr. Alban Stoss!
You find an Efel!"

b.
"Freiburg, August 29, 1862.

Mr. Professor
In your latest libel "Mortar" you
in your usual way honourable men be=
fcouraged, because there are such among the Freemasons=
I am convinced that there is enough,
You the same of immorality yes of debauchery I ask

8th

=

But now, what are Ultramontane – Laymen doing?
and others – what do you call this? Your insults=
about liberal tendencies which are in the trivial
Writing "Spanish" to the point of disgust. Man
knows from history the self-interest,
the priests' breach of their word, to talk about the modern
Hypocrites and ultramontanes of our days not in
To be pure. I advise you therefore my pious
Professor, please moderate your expectations in the future.
Their blind followers about everything will finally
the eyes also open."

"Brotherly greetings to Dr.
Alban Stolz
by a priest.
Or the fblack Freemason= (Order) Mortar

in
Freiburg.
Keep the same sentiments among yourselves.
Love one another with brotherly love.
Rom. XVI. 16, 20.
3. The proof sheets of this brochure
the Reverend H. Adreffant for the kind
Insight
e. Heath.

Something Spanish in German prose.”

So much for these letters; I think they will not be of any use to anyone.
require special explanation. Incidentally, the
Author of these letters is probably one of the brightest

9

of the local Freemasons, by putting it on a
Bet wanted to let it happen that a large part.
the brothers do not even write so orthographically
is capable of being like the second virtuoso of this pen.

2. The Masonic Table of Law.

The same is stuck in the local Masonic lodge and
also spread throughout the houses. This
Masterpiece of wisdom and virtue is:

“Pray to the great architect of the universe
Love your neighbour. Do no evil.
Do good. Let people speak. The
the great architect of the universe
The greatest reverence consists in good manners
and in the practice of all virtues. Do
so the good out of love for the good. Keep
your soul always in purity, that you might
dig can appear before the great architect,
which is GOD. Love the good, lament
the weak, flee the wicked, but never hate
mand. Be faithful to the laws of the state,
where you live. Speak moderately with the
Great, wise with your equals, sincere
with your friends, gently with the little ones,
lovingly with the arms. Do not flatter your=

a brother, this is a betrayal. If your
| 4 *%

10

Brother flatters you, fear lest he bribe you.
'Always listen to the voice of your conscience.
Be a father to the poor. Respect the stranger
Wanderer, help him; his person be holy to
you. Avoid strife, prevent betrayal

insults, always act in such a way that the right to
stays by your side. Respect women; miss=
never need their weakness and rather die,
than to dishonor them. When the great architect
of the universe gives you a son, then thank
him, but watch over the good that he has given you=
trusted; be for your son the image of the
deity; ensure that he is ten years old
fear you, love you until you are twenty,
until death honor you. Up to ten years
fe fhis master, up to twenty years his father,
his friend until death. Strive to
good principles, rather than nice manners
give; he owes you an enlightened Bieder=
ity and not a vain ornamentation; make him
rather to the honest man than to the clever
Man. If you blush about your status,
is this pride; remember that not your trade
honors or disgraces you, but the nature and
Know how to practice it. Read and use, see

11

and measure; consider and work; do everything
for the benefit of humanity; this means for you
work for yourself. Delight yourself in righteousness;
be angry at injustice; suffer without
complain. Do not judge the action lightly=
gen of men; the great architect, who
cher searches the hearts, it is yours alone
to appreciate his work."

This table of laws is actually a sheep's clothing,
with which the pharisaism of Freemasonry covers itself,
or which it ties around as an apron. Sheepskin is
but this table of laws not only because it gives the world
white, the Freemasons are very
virtuous men, but also because this table of laws
smells of fine nonsense. We want to make some of it
explain: |

Above all, there is no seriousness in the whole poem,
but only hypocrisy, for the table of the law transgresses
clumsily their own law. It is called
in it: "Be faithful to the laws of the state, in
which you live." Now it is an express law
in Baden and all of Germany, that nothing is printed and
may be issued without the name of the
Printing works and the place are located. On the ge=

Both are missing from the printed table of laws; probably the printer himself was ashamed of Freemasonry and therefore in violation of national law and freedom mason's tablet fine name left out.

12

That it is also with the other demands.
is not meant seriously, the hollow,
flimflamming expressions such as "Respect the foreign
Wanderer, help him; his person be to you
holy." I have never heard that, for example, in
Freiburg a foreign craftsman of masters,
the Freemasons have been held particularly sacred
fe. I have also never heard that they were fathers of the
Poor people; if that were the case, it would be a pity that
not every Freemason has the inscription on his house
has: "Here lives a Freemason", so that the

The poor can also find their fathers. Furthermore, if

the Freemason is instructed to be with his
be honest with your friends; that's it
indicates that he is showing sincerity towards other people=
ity should be kept under lock and key. And the latter seems
to be really carefully observed by
there is no class of people who have more the character
of insincerity and secrecy,
than the Freemasons. But even the commandment with
Being honest with friends is back on track=
nerei. It is the Freemason through his oath from=
expressly forbidden, even against his wife or against
Friends who are not Freemasons of the same degree,

to be honest – he is obliged to conceal how

something that is also kept secret from him.

The most precious thing is the nonsense about the Freemason=
fon. Until the tenth year, the Freemason should
let the son fear; but if his tenth
Birthday comes, then the boy suddenly follows

13

stop fearing the Father, and love him and
just until he comes to the Confeription; after that
he should let go of love and the Lord
Papa only needs to be respected. But it is not said how
to accomplish this pedagogical feat,
and how the Freemason father should do it when he
has more than one son, such as the difficulty
to overcome if the son of $9\frac{1}{2}$ years the Ba-
ter only fear, and the one of $10\frac{1}{2}$ years only love him;
he would now have to assign everyone to a special time
and treat them especially, fear them every day
make the other person love you every day.

But if he only has four or five sons, then

the good brother Freemason would have to

a real balancing act between his sons.

Nor did the Table of Law say what would happen to the
daughters, whether they only keep their father until
respect or fear until the ninth year, because
they develop a little earlier. And in what position
should the worthy wife sit at the meeting=
educational education! – ` |

In another place it says: "Do everything
for the benefit of humanity." But if the
The chairmaster himself is a man without a business who has nothing
works, but only eats and drinks and goes for walks,
what does he do for the benefit of humanity? And
when the Freemasons sit together diligently and lavishly
eat and drink – do it all for the benefit of the
Humanity? – It also says: "Read and use,
fee and imitate; do no evil. Do

14

Good." These are obviously empty words=

species that every reasonable person can see that there is no
Serious, but that it is only about word-making
What is good in the eyes of a

Freemason? Definitely "one with champagne

filled cannon and a brick with goose liver pate occupied." And it is evil when he comes to Gant.

Finally, it is noteworthy that even the Koran, the religious book of the Turks, is chrierly than this Masonic Gospel. In the Koran There is still talk of Jesus and with honor offer; but here there is no word about Jefus Christ, while he explicitly says: "No one comes to the Father, but through me" and: "Without me you cannot do anything (pleasing to God)." – Therefore it must also be described as intellectual theft that the few sentences of the Table of Laws, in which ical reason, taken from the Holy Scripture fare, and the Lord of the Holy Scripture is not at all is called.

But this table of laws is of interest to the Freemasons and their cousins very well. It turns out that also how it is with the understanding and the Christianthum of these misguided and confused people from

feeeeet.

3. Classic.

The Freemasons are known to have minds as bright as

Glass balls with a light behind them; that is why they hold also a lot on the lights of the nation, on the classics;

a

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"simile simili gaudet". We therefore want to celebrate how significant literary men among the brightly shining Freemasons have behaved. The priority should be the classically coarse Heinrich Voß, otherwise so constipated for Catholic ether than a Freemason may be. He fhe writes to his godfather Mumfen, who is free mason was:

"Before you take me above the third degree I was full of expectations, which alone

to justify a secret connection to me at that time
 I find, of those, I mean, who the freedom
 of man, which concern political and moral. . .
 I was deceived. The hieroglyph is used for
 the one who senses general human happiness, always un-
 more explainable and contradictory. .. In eleven years
 I should have some more detailed knowledge of the
 Inside, where the secret is supposed to be, and from the un-
 known guardians of the same; but still
 Now I only know that those acts which I have known
 had to make in order to prevent the layman from having a prejudice for the
 To give authenticity to our sect, nothing more than
 It was a farce, over which even the visible rulers
 in Berlin: a farce like others for
 Evidence given, true or intentionally fictitious
 News of the Order's origins from Sweden,
 Scotland, the Order of the Knights Templar, the Eleusinian
 Secrets of the Egyptian hierarchy x. How can
 an order based on truth and virtue, which
 public dishonesty allowed, and the zeal
 of an honest, unsuspecting youth?

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How can a good secret in the hands of
 Guardians who know themselves and their origins even more than
 who conceal their teaching; who are not according to spirit and law-
 because when someone gets closer to them
 call, but according to the circumstances in which he lives and
 according to the hope he gives, these circumstances to
 Advantage, ie to use for the spread of the order;
 who shamelessly demand from these promoted persons that
 pretending to know what one does not know; who do not
 as a noble attitude, as genuine religious work,
 if someone refuses this grace, but rather
 Coldness and threats punish, and yet these
 good as an honest man who does not blindly
 who wanted to lie to obedience, still as a follower
 of the Order if someone is attracted
 fool! .. I don't know what to say in apology-
 ation of the Order that he has so many
 poor and hardworking citizen, whom the
 windy boasting of happiness for this and that
 Life or the vain pride of being among one's peers
 To imagine something extraordinary, has attracted, to idleness-
 gang, silly ceremonies and, because their true Deu-
 revealed only to a few useful people, to
 seduced by the most stupid enthusiasm, and this noble
 Lessons are so expensive that often women and
 Children therefore have to suffer.

"Ask yourself with serious thought about God's
judge who the superiors are, who, even unknown to you,
at the head of the order, and what purposes
the people who allow themselves such means, with us

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have? Years ago, my
Interjection in embarrassment, like an order that freely
calls the most horrific subjugation of the spirit to
Basic Law. One must be very careful
blinded, so as not to soon discover that such reasons
add to hierarchy, the most terrible of all tyrannies
And what are these claims based on?
on slavish submission? Who are the people who
we blindly grope in darkness, where not
the faintest glimmer shines? . Why a
secret, fortified with such hideous oaths
connection, and why the many symbols that are always
be increased the further you go, and which can only be achieved
arbitrary interpretations are given a moral meaning,
as if I mora the chaos on my desk
lisch wanted to explain? Has the slavish exposure, and
that one blindly *) not only arrives, but the
fymbolic journey has no meaning at all?
Do you promise blind obedience?
In general, it is remarkable how all capable minds
the German nation, if they were initially lured
to join the Freemasons, later to leave
Some have first started their literary
Talent and weight dedicated to the Masonic Order,
ie written to glorify them, e.g.
Leffing, Göthe, Feßler, Fichte, Herder, Krause;
but when they got to know the "poodle core" better
had, they left the Masonic lodge. And

*) Blindfolded when entering the lodge.

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but at that time Freemasonry was not yet poisonous for
sunk, as now. Krause, who has written some books
for Freemasonry, for example, says himself,
It should be ensured that no brother of the lower
Just experience the truth unmasked. Let
but do not stop at cautious silence,
but one gives with a serious face for historical

Truth deliberate fabrications, which often are just as
ftill then be favfed.

To mention another one that was once very well known in this city
personality, the late Colonel of
Greiffenegg was admitted to the higher grades and
Master of the Chair. With increasing knowledge of the
Freemasonry also included his contempt for
the same. He stepped out and wrote a small piece of paper
entitled: "Logen-Bilder, a satirical
Freemason=Quodlibet or some a
quod non libet." With much expertise
here Freemasonry through image and verse
knocked out. The mildest thing in the book is
the good advice which Greiffenegg gave in the song of the
illuminated mason. It says:

Escape the ascetic cloaks,
You brothers of the artificial night,
The Sibyls have long since disappeared
With their demonic power,
Why now ninefold lights,
where brighter sun shines upon us,
why the Egyptian faces,
when cordial friendship unites us?
/

19

What's the point of all this flaunting of degrees?
if no one guides us from the place,

Why the secret? Betray

has long been a sign and a word, –
So put down the lace, the hammer,
puts the apron and apron aside,

and returns from the dark chamber

the dead return to joy!

What can the slain master,

and if he came back today

from those realms of spirits,

Bring you healing and happiness?

What use are coffins and bier to you,

Skeleton of old man and of child?

Let them rest, let them sleep,

and rejoice with those who are.

But joy knows no systems –

and no symbolic rank –

So on with the band of tiaras –

away with ritual coercion.

Leave the powder and the cannons

Cannons and powder only –

and drink here – not from cannons,

From Romans drink Rhenish wine,

Up, masters, journeymen and boys,

And knights of every degree,

I sang you a little song,

how difficult it has been for someone to do it,

follow my enlightened call –

then you will be free first and equal,

and stands on the highest level,

In the thousand-year Reich!

The essence of Freemasonry is such that

if a man of sound mind and character

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fi h lie bat let – this can often the best

People – and the Freemasons

recorded, he will get it sooner or later

remorse that he had to take part in these costly nonsense

make a commitment. Only most

not to find the courage to give in to the deep hatred and

the humane slander from the side of the Freemasons

fuch to undergo. However, tradesmen do not like because they hope to be promoted in business to become, and because they fufficed to pay the heavy admission fee may not have been interpreted in vain.

A, The horse's foot.

It is striking to some how even such Catholics May be Freemasons who still go to church and receive the holy sacraments themselves. The matter comes from the fact that the beginners, the brothers in the lower grades are told that everyone can have his religion retained. All worshipped the great world builder, May all be united in love for humanity; may fofever can believe what he wants. But the Freemasons have virtuous statutes, whose beautiful, noble= fensible sayings for princes, governments and one= wise brothers of the lower degrees are calculated, as e.g. the Masonic Table of Law. And they have secret statutes containing other principles and only communicated to those who are close to or are already completely finished with Christianity.

But even in the lower grades a

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inflating wind; and faith, Christianity, especially fpecially Catholic Christianity thrives in the free= mason's hut like a lemon tree, if you in an ice cellar. That Freemasonry is loosely steering, the true Christianity carefully and long= fam, I do not want to just talk about it make allegations without evidence, as the Free maurer= make newspapers in their interest, but Testimonies from Freemasons themselves.

The Vienna Journal for Freemasons, Year II.
2nd issue literally says: "The false religion that People in mosques, synagogues, and churches is anxiously imposed – what is it other than Popes, Imams=, Priests= and Rabbis=? before the true Freemason, a religion is so bad like the other and all deception.

The notorious Johannes Ronge had already in 1846 in the Hamburg Jewish Lodge to the three nefselfs. What the Catholic

Priest who is admitted to Freemasonry, for must have a religion, Ronge has told the whole world shows. Likewise, the Christian destroyer Uhlich belongs, Dowiat and Robert Blum also joined. The board of Rongeaner in Berlin, Jochmus=Müller, writes in his Church reform: "That Freemasonry has a favorable ftigen influence on the development of the German Catholic Church mus has exercised that you have gained from it brave fellowship members are won, and that from the agreement the religious principles of both sides no secret is known to everyone. A free

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True paganism is closer to us than a narrow-minded Christianity." As is well known, the new sect of the so-called "free communities" not only the divinity of Christ, but some of these Churches are not far from complete God= denial. A preacher of this congregation and at the same time Freemason, named Giefe, explains in the Berliner Allg. Church newspaper (1847): "The ideas of the free communities are a kind of popularized freedom masonry=federation."

In the fourth volume of the Masonic journal Latomia it says: "Protestantism is in reli- göñöñ relationship only half, which the freedom- masonry is whole." The half consists in the fact that Protestantism some of the truths of faith of Catholic Church, but others still retains; the whole thing, however, consists in the fact that the freedom= Freemasonry in its deeper principle all revealed Truth. That is why the Freemasons

Christ never mentioned, neither in oath nor in prayer;

therefore the Masons are not counted according to Christ's birth, but as the Jews did after the creation of the world; That is why there is no Christian symbol in it.

One could now say: it is in many free= Masonic lodges have a Bible. Now with the Bible It is like the sword, which is also in many lodges. As the sword is only one It is a toy and never fought with it or shed blood is shed, so is the Bible for the Freemasons a game and not serious. We want a

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23

Freemasons themselves hear about it, the speech master or Grand Orator Marbach in the Lodge Balduin in Leipzig. He was accused of he includes so many Bible passages in his speeches. about now the same declaims thus: "I hear in the Heart of this or that brother the doubting word: Where is the glory of Freemasonry that it does not fee the difference of belief and strike with the brotherly name together Christ and Jew, heathen and Mohammedans, everything that is human: by be referred to the Bible? – O my brothers, you let yourselves be ashamed by your Mohammedan Brothers who did not leave the Koran on their altar= gen, but the Bible? – I tell you, a heathen comes or a Muslim and accepts An= ftobfe the Bible word that resounds in this place, to worship God in spirit and truth, he is no Freemason, even if he turns ten times through chen, word and handle. And but fay I also tell you: fuch a Christian comes into these halls and blame yourselves for a word of the Qur'an or from Sophocles or from Goethe, which you need to To worship God in greatness, in truth, so he is not a Freemason." |

That is clear enough; the Freemason asked to look at the Bible as the Turk does= fee; and a nice verse from Sophocles or Goethe is worth as much as a Bible verse.

Recently in Berlin some (as manuscript) printed papers "Signs of the Times" and

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by a Freemason himself, who has so far contributed to the welfare thoughtful and harmless, and the gradually eyes open. He says among other things:

"In Naples, the conduct of the officers in the last revolution inexplicable to those who believe in the Freemasonry= bund did not understand. All officers there were double oaths. They had to follow the Order=

Obeys superiors or face certain death by the
Dagger to fear, even on the open street, whereby the
Perpetrators always through the security force of the nearby
escapes from fellow order; because of perjury against

the princes have the new-fangled amnesties. –

In Prussia there are very few noble officers of the line
in the lodges and thereby a main reason for the Anfein=
ditions of this status.

“The famous high-ranking Prussian Freemason
Baron von Kottwitz has the late King
Friedrich Wilhelm III. the most serious complaints against the
Freemasonry Association in 1834: “That for some time
than 50 years the spokesmen in schools and churches
and throughout the state from the lodges
gone, – that the deep into the power of ideas=
world-wide impulse of the Masonic Order 3 us
next the destruction of the religious foundations=
the firmness of our state life, – that
this criminal impulse school and life powerful
penetrate, – that this criminal deception
the consecration stamp of official authority and higher
Will opinion imposed, the cry of reli=
decreed peace to the conscience and fo

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The unfortunate existence of the
now (since 1830) the rifts that are before our eyes,
atrocities etc. etc. e to attribute to the e
celebrate,”

Do not ignore my warning in this regard
time. There is no question of ridiculous
slanders, which only the stupidity
nor believes, but by a cheeky, outrageous
Fraud that abuses the most sacred thing. Not
The wicked creep more in darkness, they arise,
as if they were our brothers, and boasted of the
Protection and the community of German princes.
“While no Christian lodge is any longer open to Jews,
accessible, there are Jewish lodges where every non-Jew
the admission is absolutely denied. In London, where
As is well known, the real focus of the revolution under
the Grand Master Palmerston, there are two Jews=
logen, where no Christian ever finds acceptance, not even
is let over the threshold. But the

the thread of all revolutionary elements that exist in Christ-
lich lodges. Such a Jewish lodge is now
Rome "the highest revolutionary tribunal". From there
from which the other lodges are formed – as "from secret
Superiors" – so that most Christian Re-
Revolutionary blind dolls of Jews are with the help
of secrecy, since the pretext that in the
Lodge everything is secret, the real lever is, whereby
the "knowing brothers" can form the alliance themselves as they wish
handle. – In Leipzig, during the fair, every-

sometimes a secret Jewish lodge permanently, which ft ft notic-
Acacia branch. 2

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worthy never opens to a Christian Mason.
And this opens the eyes of some of us,
but the power of secrecy and oath,
as well as the practice that a Mason of a degree
"never discuss matters of fine work with a bricklayer
of the other degree – "not even pantomimic", as
it says in the oath – may speak, receives every Ge-
noffen of the Federation as in the dark cellar, where one
left lifted and pushed white, but without fine spirit-
forces other than as if spellbound and entangled,
need." |

But if Jews as well as Christians in the
Lodge admission, and prayed in the lodge
and is sung "religiously": in any case
Christ is excluded, for the Jew endures him
not. However, the Jew who becomes a Freemason is
also abandoned his religion, and in this respect
Christian who turns into a true Freemason
has, in faith equal. It may therefore not be without
It may be important that in Basle the Freemasons have their
feeting usually in the night from Saturday to
keep Sunday. The former Christians under
They show their intention on Sunday
not to go to church; they have to sleep in;
and if Jews are present, they keep in this way
their Sabbath in the Masonic lodge and sing here
the world architect Masonic songs, instead of Jehovah in
the synagogue to worship. |

In this too one may see the nature of Freemasonry
recognize that such men especially like to help her-

which are religiously corrupt. But what the
 The fact that primarily non-religious men
 lust after Freemasonry, then one has this proposition=
 throw with the other accusation, in
 the Catholic Church has also been in a very bad state
 People have been given it in abundance. But the great un-
 The difference is that the villain who
 is a Catholic, into the Catholic Church not through
 free choice, but through baptism as a minor
 child has been admitted. But he is showing
 by his walk, that he was inwardly separated from the Catholic
 fch Church; he does not find it worth the effort
 worth declaring his resignation outwardly, but would
 certainly not become Catholic until he becomes one of
 belonged to the Confeffion. On the other hand, Freemason is
 only in adulthood, i.e. with full awareness
 and will-decision. For example, if the high=
 traitor or other unscrupulous person Freemason
 becomes and remains, he must have something in Freemasonry
 find what pleases him, or at least does not bother him.
 I would like to give some examples:

In 1795, all over Austria
 a highly treasonous conspiracy spread. The
 three heads of which were Brandftetter, Hebenftreit
 and Hakel. All three were hanged and all three
 were Freemasons. – Well, you can tell by the fruits
 the tree.

The Grand Master Hodiz was a hideous scoundrel=
 ling, who on his estates in Moravia
 the abominations of paganism, for which the

9%

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Sons and daughters of fine serfs in Adami-
 tical form. He held quite publicly
 a harem like a Turk until his end, although he
 over 70 years old. And it is precisely this vicious
 Mann founded the Freemason Order in Vienna.
 The enemies of the Catholic Church call the
 different Catholics Ultramontane and want to
 to accuse Catholics of not being good
 Patriot, he does not belong exclusively to the fatherland,

It also take into account the Pope over the mountains
 over there. Now, every true Catholic goes with his back
 fight much further than just over the mountains, he goes
 above the stars, into the heavens to God; for whoever
 who believes in eternal life will be given a piece of earth,
 where he is perhaps already being abused enough, not
 to regard Him as the Most High and as His Deity
 pray. If the Catholic, or as you call him
 means: the ultramontane, knows something higher and
 than just the area where he has to pay his taxes.
 has to pay; this does not prevent him in the least,
 to fulfill his duties towards the fatherland, but
 strengthens him in this, precisely because every true Ultra-
 montan is a good Christian and strives to
 fulfill the scriptures of the Gospel. Who has
 already shown greater love and loyalty to the fatherland,
 than just those who are considered to be the worst Ultramon-

#) See the recently published 2nd edition of the book: "The

Question of state recognition of the Masonic Order in

Austria, by Ekert." Vienna, at Mayer.

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tanen, the Spaniards, Tyroleans, and the Catholic
 Original cantons of Switzerland? On the other hand, let us consider what
 because the Masons are good patriots. Such
 was evident, for example, in the Seven Years' War; an Austrian
 prince entered at that time into the state law
 banned Masonic Order; the same prince distinguished himself
 but in the otherwise moral regent house of Austria
 not only through adultery, but also through
 he sold feed and flour to the enemy army.

When in 1809 the French occupied Vienna in
 who gained power, the Freemasons in Vienna used
 the favorable opportunity to meet the Grand Orient
 to settle in Paris and to join him
 throw. |

In 1806, the Prussian masons,
 while their fatherland was miserably oppressed by the French
 oppressed and mistreated, the Freemasons in the
 Napoleon's army as their brothers with open arms
 Therefore, the Ver-

thought that the Prussian Freemasons through
rath helped the French into the country.

As in recent times mainly through the hate speeches
by the Freemason Koffuth all of Hungary into open
Rebellion broke out against their rightful king, be=
his brothers immediately expressed their disposition to the
day; from now on they called their lodge in
Hungary: "Koffuth for the eee morning=
blush."

But nowhere can one find greater subservience
and flattery against princes, as in the love

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and speeches of the Freemasons. This is part of their

manly virtue and honesty. They are accustomed to
to turn their aprons according to the wind.

But also those Freemasons who are in the delusion
live, their connection is entirely praiseworthy and has
Virtue and especially charity for the purpose,
advise in a hopeless Phariseedom. They hear and

also give beautiful speeches full of virtue=
ly phrases in which they describe themselves as bright, holy and
bless them. If they took the slightest seriousness with
a virtuous pursuit, they soon realized
that there is the least among them. Because
Man is by nature inclined to evil; he
cannot lead a godly life on his own.
If this is to happen, man must
Reconcile God and the grace of the higher assistance
This can only be achieved through Jesus Christ,
namely in the church he founded
fhis sacraments. But in the free world one wants to
mason's hut knows nothing, and numbs the conscience
with phrases à la Zschokke, with sumptuous feast and
Self-worship.

Since I found a whole menagerie in the "mortar"
of domestic and foreign animals for the purpose
of the comparisons, so shall the
"Acacia branch" is enlivened with animalistic elements. In
Valley of Jehoshaphat near Jerufalem is a rising mountain=
fide densely covered with large stone slabs, under

where Jews are buried. On these graves

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Lund gravestones crawl a large number of worm-like
Animals, tan feet, around. They find four to
five inches long, quite thick, coal black and shiny
like a freshly polished boot. The sight of her has
something sinister, although one does not do anything evil during the day=
noticed something nice about them; but at night they crawl
humans and their bite or sting is said to be very vicious
The soldiers in the Crimea were more afraid
than before bayonet and bullet in the field battle
a day. A similarly eerie feeling
for every believing Christian the Freemasons, may they
ft still shine so much; and I am convinced that
some newly admitted brothers who
Christianity thought it could maintain it, sometimes
ft has become uncanny, not only in front of the
tasted "to make people afraid" *), but rather in
the depth of conscience.

5. Lies and truth.

Some people become Freemasons simply because they know
made, he will be promoted in his business
and because he believes it. But some will
also Freemasons, because they believe that Freemasonry has

*) In the lodge at Strasbourg, for example, there is a chamber over
which is written: "Whoever can still fear,
step back here." What is the most terrible thing of all
Horror? – a silly comedy piece: it is
Behind an iron grille a skeleton with outstretched
tem arm!

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for the purpose of the welfare of humanity. It is very often |

Is it not true that the businessman through the freedom=
masonry progresses better, it is still much
less true that the Freemasons are serious and fundamental
fereft care about human welfare. Chatting

they diligently drink from it and also fire it;

but that human welfare really thrives through them,
History and experience know nothing.

Now what Freemasonry hypocritically
world as their purpose and their works=
gives, this happens in truth and in all respects
by a completely different men's club, which in
several thousand branches across Europe and North=
America, which are also all connected with each other in
connection, like the Masonic lodges, only
in true brotherly unity. These associations come
also once a week together, they also have their
Board and Vice-Board, their Secretary and their
collector, a librarian, etc. But they were
do not work in a Masonic manner, ie they eat and
Do not drink and cheat, and do not cause fraud=
talk like the Freemasons, but they catch their
gathering with a short prayer to the Holy Spirit
and that everyone puts something into the cash box, and that
the President has something edifying read out.

What are these men doing together? (their
feemby is called conference.) They want to agree
and practice Christian charity vigorously. Every fellow=
member has the task of going hunting, so to speak,
namely to visit those in need, to know their needs

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to learn to help through word and deed,
and to report on it at the weekly meeting
and to make proposals as to how thoroughly
and sustainable help can be provided.

They are the Vincentius associations; they want the Christian
exercise love in all relationships; their actions
ftivity therefore extends to both spiritual and
corporal works of mercy. Therefore, the Vin=
centiusvereine not only provides the poor with the necessary food
to provide, but also work, so that he can earn his bread
where there is disorder in the household, storage
solution and abuses in child rearing, they seek

To establish order through instruction and persuasion. Are
They not only provide children with the necessary clothing,
but also seek them in Christian families or
educational institutions when they are at home
are exposed to corruption. They ensure that
Sick people not only for physical care, but also
also encouraged him through encouragement and reading to his sickness=
ity to bear Christian burdens. As the Savior Himself
Healing the sick and other charitable deeds not only from=
practiced to do physical good, but for the purpose
so that the heart of the recipient of his teaching may open
and he heals them also in the soul: so also the
Members of the Vincentius Associations follow the Lord in this=
follow, ie they especially want to have physical
Perform works of mercy so that the poor
People become willing to help each other morally and religiously
Therefore, the Vincentius clubs are looking for enemies=

to reconcile communities, * in families

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to settle immoral relationships or to dissolve
or to the persons concerned for marriage
help; to eliminate bad habits; such people=
the who neglect worship and holy sacraments
to return to their religious duties.

In general, wherever there is an opportunity to spread the Christian spirit
and Christian life and the blessings associated with it
to promote, especially among the poor, where the
Members of the Vincentius Association.

The members of the Vincentius Association also
in contrast to the Freemasons, that everything
Doing great things before the world with their good deeds
is strictly forbidden. They do not want to be personally praised
but the heavenly Father shall through their
Good deeds are glorified. They know the thanks,
which they are told, to Him who is the benefactor
only used as his living hand, to God, who
as a father to the benefactor the gift, as a son the
Commandment and as Holy Spirit the impetus given to the
To bring help to those in need.

The Vincentius clubs are also associated with the large
Catholic Church; they want to be faithful
active members of the Church; therefore they have
also the approval and blessing of the head

of the Church. The associations of the different countries in Europe also, like the Freemasons, stand together in connection and have a superior; only here is not, as with the Freemasons, to treason fear that all politics is excluded here, and only the practice of Christian love can honor God

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Apart from the belly-serving, which is Freemasons diligently practiced, and from which the Vincentiusvereine know nothing, there is another big difference. Freemasonry talks about testing humanity and humanity *), but by doing so shows their decisive turning away from true Christianity, that they don't want to know anything about poor people; they are not accepted as members; however, after those, who have money and income or influence, for which they thirst, wags, fishes and wedges Freemasonry. The Vincentius Association, however, does not take the slightest consideration of rank and wealth; the poor citizen, even the journeyman, who wants to enter, just as much as the rich Merchant and the Baron or Count. Here is the Equality and fraternity, as Christianity wants and actually produces among Christians.

These Vincentian societies are where the Christian man of any rank may turn to it if he wants to do honest work for humanity and charity. – Here fine faith and fine religiosity perish not like in the Masonic hut, but grow and

*) What does the childish little dagger mean and the Playing with swords in the Masonic lodge? Is this a Symbol of charity and zeal to help humanity make you happy? Of course, it is not meant in such a bad way; Freemason=Philifter only wants to use the tools without danger of bravery and cling, and when he is "fired" has with strong powder" also flight shudders before he perceives himself as a bloodthirsty, terrible brother; the bold one!

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becomes strong. Here, unlike Freemasonry, much money is wasted, and little or nothing for needs= suffering; what each Vincenz=member can give

can and likes, no penny will be spent on your own body, but everything only for works of mercy and kindness. |

Therefore, from a Christian point of view, one may ask questions: The character and activity of the free Masonry relates to character and activity of the Vincentius Association, like the fruit of the wild Kastania tree to the fruit of the true chestnut tree. It blooms with large red and white flowers bouquet; the fruit becomes large, the pod fleshy – But whoever eats those horse chestnuts will get vomiting and bad conditions. The blossom of the real chestnut blossoms, on the other hand, is colorless and modest, like the Blossom of the vine; the help of the fruit is thorny, but the fruit is extremely nutritious, healthy and pleasant.

It can therefore be said that in such cities, where at the same time a Masonic lodge and a Vincentius club, each man can see for himself how it is with his Christianity and its humanity, after he joins the ranks of the Freemasons, or whether he prefers to take part in the Vincentiusverein or not.

6. Freemasons and Jesuits.

I have through the compilation of the Vincentius associations with Freemasonry have shown how the charitable

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The achievements of Freemasonry for humanity are far from soap bubbles of beautiful phrases about humanity, Love of humanity etc. exist, while the Vincentius associations. In truth, clubs do nothing else but good to the best of their ability, united, orderly and efficient. But I also want the method, the procedure of the Freemason in their affairs again through a comparison. Namely, everything bad, which trivial newspapers slanderously against Jesuit order and narrow-minded people easily credulously believe, will in truth nowhere more than with the Freemasons. It is said e.g., it is a Jesuit principle that the purpose justifies the means sanctify, that is, one may do something sinful to do, e.g. lie, cheat, in order to do something good. But it is the grossest slander to accuse Je-

suites, and in the many thousand books,
 which the Jesuits wrote, is nowhere to be found
 principle expressed; there is already a high
 Price has been set on it if someone has this reason-
 fet in any book written by Jesuits
 However, with the Freemasons this reason=
 fet is practiced, only with the difference that not only the
 The means, but also the end is unholy. The freedom=
 Mason Schubart writes to Baron von Hirschen
 (printed in the book "Cryptocatholicism by J.
 A. Stark): "Learn that I am almost
 half a hundred oaths and some thirty
 Degrees from all kinds of Masonic sects, and everywhere
 Inadequacies, in a word: wind and fraud

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found." This wind and deception beseeches in ben verse
 with which the Freemasons men of Ver=
 may seek to attract talent or influence; furthermore, in
 the speeches of the World Architect and general men=
 flove, with which they see the destruction of Christianity
 and seek to cement the Christian conscience;
 furthermore in the immoral imposition by oath or
 Vows to bind oneself to superiors and laws
 listen to the newcomer who is entering Freemasonry
 fead can be recorded, hidden; furthermore in the
 Fables and the nonsense with which they describe the lying story
 to make the history of Freemasonry interesting and important
 fearch; furthermore, in the much talk of light,
 clarification and Orient, while in the Masonic lodge
 is aimed at more and more the true light
 of the Christian faith. (The enlightened
 Freemason brothers are therefore rightly called by Erich
 Servati (Sautter) was a night owl guild;
 have therefore not only a black chamber, but
 but also devices whereby they artificially
 to night.) Furthermore, in the pretending of the
 Charity, while the large amount of money that the
 Brothers at the reception and other occasions
 in the booth, mostly for show and
 luxury and lavish feasting.

The Jesuits are also accused of
 all their actions and omissions only for the benefit of their
 Order. It is true that the Jesuit loves his order
 and is a sign that the Order is committed to the needs
 religiously active priest. But the task

and activity of the Order is none other than that, which the teaching Church has in general, namely all To mobilize forces to promote Catholic faith and Catholic lsisic life. The Je= fuitenorden is, however, particularly usefully organized firt to intervene efficiently and forcefully in the people and to work for the Catholic Church. He is equal= fam a guard regiment of the Catholic Church. Therefore= No one will be persecuted by the enemies of the Catholic Church and especially hated by the Freemasons and slandered, especially the Jesuits); and therefore zealous Catholic pastors are happy when they Mission or spiritual assistance to Jesuits can; they do not affect the secular priest, but but they provide him with effective support.

This very accusation, which is unjust What is done to the Jesuits affects the Freemasons to the fullest extent. They affect the entire citizen= fociety which does not join them or cannot join, such as the poorer tradespeople= man who does not pay 50 guilders admission fee Because the Freemason seeks work, earnings, Promotion only to the Freemason, so that the tradesman who is a Freemason, the customer= fociety of all Freemasons and also nor the customers of other people who do not know

*) I have already heard and it has been proven by a Falling example confirms that the Freemason of higher degree It is forbidden to talk to a Jesuit.

that he is a Freemason, or is indifferent to this. If Freemasons sometimes also with another, the not belong in the house, order or buy something, fo it is most likely done with the intention of to lure and bait by also offering free= It would therefore not be an injustice against the Freemasons, if everyone would be careful, to order or buy something from such a person so that not tradesmen who suspect nothing of this society, suffer damage. If the Freemasons only their spears= or rather aprons= fell benevolent, so the other people should also

fuch who are not considered Freemasons
fare. |

Now, however, Freemasons often come from
emphasized that even a Pope abolished the Jesuit Order
this Pope Clement XIV. is therefore
also in a Masonic speech that I read, the "holy
Ganganelli". It may seem to those readers who
prefer the truth to prejudice, be interesting,
to find out how this abolition works
ten has.

The first French revolution was prepared
by a number of men who believe in Christianity=
thum, even tried to eradicate faith in God,
by the so-called encyclopaedists. These men
recognized that the most capable defenders of the
Christianity at that time were the Jesuits; therefore
Above all, they wanted to get rid of this order
The usual means of unscrupulous people

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{which was diligently put into use, there were
a lot of small writings spread, which filled
were filled with slander and false accusations
against the Jesuits. Yes, money was even publicly
offered to those who write against the Jesuits.
In particular, a Catholic Church
apostate sect, the Janfenists, the Encyclopaedists
helped to incite against the Jesuits. The notorious
d'Alembert writes to the "beloved Antichrist" Voltaire:
"Let us not put any obstacles in the way of the Janfenist spiders=
niffe in the way of devouring the Jesuits; are these
once destroyed, the Janfenist rabble
die their beautiful death by themselves." In addition,
then the powerful help of the unbelieving minister
Choiseul and the mistress of King Louis XV,
the wicked Pompadour; the latter was full of hatred against
the Jesuits, because one of them explained to them that he
could not give her absolution as long as she
do not leave the royal court. At the instigation of this mighty
ous enemies, the Jesuit Order was founded by the
Parliament in Paris abolished, despite almost all
Bishops with the lower clergy strongly advocate
had expressed themselves.
fuch tyranny that the Jesuits did not have a=
be used to assist in pastoral care
were allowed, unless they swear an oath,
that their order was reprehensible and punishable. It was

strictly forbidden to defend the Jesuits; even the Archbishop of Paris was no longer safe there, when he praised the Jesuits in a pastoral letter;

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and a Jesuit and a secular priest were hanged, because they embody the sacred law of Parliament namely the Jesuits had defended.) Even before this, the Jesuits had also been in Portugal. Here the already unfit King Joseph I. completely blinded and ruled by a wicked man, the Minister Pombal. He paid homage of the Enlightenment and exercised such a tyranny that the Prisons were no longer sufficient and over 9000 people sufficed by all classes, his hatred and greed were sacrificed. That a person who was completely clarifies, that is, is unbelieving, and everything right and just activity that sought to exterminate the Jesuits: is quite natural. Pombal frightened the king by that a party would oust him from the throne and Brother Don Pedro wanted to raise the Jesuits, the Jesuits were but friends of the same. Then he paid certain loose people, especially one because of debauchery ex-Capuchin, named Parisot, who was expelled from the Order, and an apostate Jesuit, Ibagnez, who insulted had to write writings against the Jesuits, and gave to read such to the king. He sent such writings ten also to all countries where Jesuits were, even to the emperor in China. When a Portuguese Herzog was tortured and without proper Trial was executed, allegedly for murder attempt against the king, Pombal used this Circumstance to gain some Jesuits' consent blame and suppress the entire order. He left the superiors and most distinguished members without

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throw all the trial into horrible dungeons; the rest round up and transported helplessly to the shores of the Papal States in order, as he said, "to give St. Peter a gift." The King, who was as foolish as he was unfit, agreed to this.

In Spain, the previous King of Naples, Charles III, a Bourbon, came to the throne in 1759.

He had foreign ministers who, by force= effective regulations and raised taxes on the people
The angry crowd moved before the royal palace and demanded the release the minister. The king gave in, whereupon the people brought him a Vivat, but also to the Jesuits, who people from violent acts by persuading them= This circumstance was taken into account by the enemy which the Jesuits used to make the king believe make it clear that the Jesuits had instigated the uprising. But this was not enough, but Minister Aranda, who has the same views as the French Choifeul and the Portuguese Pombal, had a Package full of false letters that he had written himself and in which high treason against the king was contained, to the Jesuit College, and immediately afterwards, before the Jesuits had even read it, confiscated by the police. These letters He then presented it to the king, who was furious about everything that the wickedness of the Ministers suggested. The Jesuits were suddenly without any investigation throughout the kingdom like

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Criminals arrested, all property confiscated stolen, packed onto ships, towed to Italy and forbidden under penalty of death to leave Spanish soil to enter. You have to go through a fate fen, like the Christians of the early days among the Gentiles.

In a similar way, a violent Gen Minifter in Naples and Sicily the Jesuits without deprived of all legal basis and expelled from the country. Then Pope Clement XIV (Ganganelli) formally= abolished the Jesuit Order. But he did not not done as a result of thorough investigation, but frightened and harassed by the princely courts; instead a rock-solid "non possumus" (we can't) To counteract this, the Pope announced the abolition of the Order against all ecclesiastical order, without trial and formal judgment. Pope Pius VII, on the other hand, cher did not even submit himself to the violent Napoleon J. re-established the Jesuit Order. What I have brought historical information about it here, is detailed and thoroughly demonstrated in the book by Dr. Riffel: The abolition of the Jesuit Order. Mainz 1855.

As is well known, in recent times the Jesuit Order

expelled from Switzerland and at the same time gross injustice
law and violence against Catholic-minded people
tone. What is strange is that the
four Catholic princes whose territory was annexed to Switzerland
borders and whose profession it would have been to represent the Catholic
like in Switzerland against the violent oppression
to protect, all of whom were in a position to live

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Body to descend from the throne, namely the former
Kings of France, of Savoy, of Bavaria and
the Emperor of Austria. |
If you now consider all these fierce persecutors of
Jesuits: the atheists and encyclopedists
in France, the adulteress Pompadour, the Mini-
fter Choiseul, the great sinner King Louis XV,
the abominable tyrant Pombal, the immoral
King Joseph Manuel, the dissolute monk Parisot,
the devilish slanderer Aranda, that is how it will be
also have its meaning that nobody today
Day is more noticeable to the Jesuits than just the free-
-maurer. It is likely that the
Freemasons have a similar belief and attitude
have, like those great gentlemen and ladies, and just
therefore united in their hatred of the Jesuits
From this alone one can see what a
Spirit dwells in the Masonic lodge. On the other hand,
not only truly pious princes, such as Mary
Therese, who actively took care of the Jesuits
and defended them against their enemies, but also
for those who have distinguished themselves through great intelligence,
e.g. King Henry IV of France, Frederick II.
in Prussia and the Russian Empress Catherine. This
Princes did not sleep on the throne and
Let the ministers drive as they please; and it is precisely these
have recognized that the Jesuits are in the country
works.
This hatred of the Freemasons and their 1 SE:
against the * I find quite natural. The

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*

Jesuit spends years in the novitiate to
to work on his own soul and to overcome sin and

world in it; he must still very long and thoroughly
 ical studies to develop his mind and
 to gather rich knowledge; obedient like the soldier
 he goes to the post that is assigned to him,
 and does not seek anything for his own
 Person, but only for God's honor and salvation
 of souls; for he has no worldly perspective,
 It is forbidden for the Jesuits by their order rules,
 To accept honorary positions or to become bishops. –
 On the other hand, you have completed your novitiate in the world=
 makes, in beers and coffee houses, on dance floors
 and in theatres; you do your studies in Ro=
 manes and in anti-religious newspapers; while
 the Jesuit already devoted himself to prayer and contemplation
 fi, or in the confessional or in the teaching office
 is, you are lying in bed still half-numb from the late night=
 ous tobacco fumes. In the Jesuit it is extremely
 fharply expressed the Catholic religion,
 and for a large part of the Freemasons it is quite out=
 formed by the spirit of the world, namely unbelief, flesh=
 lust, lust of the eyes and pride of life. Therefore
 especially you and your cousins towards the Yefnites the
 World, and still fulfills today against them=
 about the word of the one whose name the Jesuits
 (John 15:18 and 19): "If the world
 hates, so remember, they have me even earlier than you
 hated. If you were with the world, it would
 love them as equals; but since you cannot do it with the

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world, and I have separated you from the world
 have: therefore the world hates you."

Even opponents of the Jesuits admit that this
 Order through brilliant talents, iron willpower,
 Perseverance, endurance, restless activity, freedom
 of personal selfishness, which is what distinguishes it. What if
 because all this can be found among the Freemasons,
 in this Pythagorean virtue league? Countless
 Jesuits have already left their homeland to
 all parts of the world under terrible deprivation and
 Complaints, under daily danger of life wild Natio=
 to make them human and Christian. What have
 because the humanitarian chatterers, the Freemasons, already for
 humanity has done and sacrificed? Has even
 a single one of them has already shed blood for
 this conviction, while the Jesuit order is rich
 of heroic martyrs?

And it is precisely this order that is held in special esteem.
grim incessantly slandered and blasphemed, all long
refuted lies are printed again and again
as an established truth. In diabolical malice
the bad, the wrong, called "Jefuitiść"; and the
The name "Jefuit" is considered a derogatory name, as was once the case with
the name "Christ" is a derogatory term for the heathens
A large part of the people blaspheme the Jesuits only
out of hatred against the Catholic Church, because the same
have already done great things to preserve and
spread of the Catholic faith. An even greater
Part, and among them also many Catholics, complain
against them out of superstition; they have all kinds of lies

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against the Jesuits by the enemies of the Catholic Church
read it in print, believe it blindly and carry it
recklessly and unscrupulously. On the other hand, the free-
maurer will, despite his receiving stolen goods and his two-
clear behavior from the world nor for an honor-
man, while a washed-up Freemason
is not worth taking the shoes of a loyal Jesuit
belt. This is my conviction and
my confession.

rA provifariféer conclusion.

Recently the supreme chief of the Freemasons died
in Belgium, the lawyer Verhaegen. He was after
Italy to visit the place where the water of
the years of rummaging around are particularly gloomy, business
to do in Freemasonry. From the return journey
He brought home a sore throat, which then
strangled to death. A Belgian newspaper (Journal de
Bruxelles) tells the following: "At the grave, H. Thiefray
to the edge of the grave and said: "Verhaegen, you
entrusted me with a task! I have completed it-
faithfully carried out to the end. Now rest in peace!
May this earth be light for you!" As one of the birds
of dire significance, which over the churchyards
fhover, H. Tiefry and him have the
Mr Schoor and Mr Hochfstein, the false friends of

H. Verhaegen, around his deathbed and his family

H. Verhaegen was the son of a pious
and holy mother, whom he at her end
had promised to leave Freemasonry and to

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to return to the Catholic religion. Who has now prevented him,
such as his relatives, deprived of his freedom,
To follow one's conscience, to fulfill one's sacred obligations
fulfill?" |

"In general, Messrs. Thieffry, Schoor
and Hochfein. They kept their sacrifice
always under the eyes, were armed with a
Will, which the children of her friend with Ent=
inheritance threatened; these human-loving Freemasons
practice at the last moment on a dying person=
show a mental violence without example.
The well-known attitudes of the mother, the wife
and the children of the deceased are outraged against
this violence, which we consider a ver=
We are not afraid to call them criminals."

"Recently in Brussels, at the deathbed of a high
Officials of the Court of Cassation a terrible fight
raised, also through the influence of the Freemasons.
The daughter wants to save her father and give him the last
provide help from religion; the son resists;
it is also accompanied by a written statement,
in which the dying person declares that outside the Catholic
Church who wants to die in such a way on the
most precious of all goods, freedom, and
his eternal destiny through the tight bonds of a
wrong will. So this son blinded
was, however serious his guilt is, by
his sister's legal right to save her father,
violently oppressed: we find here
only children in the father's house."

Acacia branch.

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"On the other hand, we are celebrating the house of Mr. Verhaegen
attacked by foreigners, by false friends,
who, with contempt for all customs and decency,
impose, command, rule, and who, after they

the sacrifice of their passion and their religion=
has thrown itself into the abyss, to withdraw
with those cruel words: "We have our
Mission accomplished."

"Your mission accomplished," says thr? Who has
because you can give the order to your brother the last=
consolations of religion and to deprive him of
To separate God? You have no right to do so,
unless you have received your order from the evil spirit
you have received."

In this way the Freemason died,

cut off from all religious support in the eyes=
view that decides for all eternity; "like the tree
falls, he lies," says the Holy Scripture. Another
Newspaper (l' Union) reports what happened to the body
for honor. It is the prefect's
dent of the Estates Assembly, the Mayor of
Brussels, the Rector of the University, the Board of
Advocates and the Vice-Grand Master of the Belgian Free=
masons came, and before the body of each
"made a speech." They probably made him holy
and beatified, and then the poor soul
were not missing! At the funeral itself
fhowever, the Freemasons with their badges are publicly
However, no priest was allowed to
accompany, because the Church does not force itself upon the body=

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of a person who during his lifetime always
Church at bay. But Verhaegen was
until the end, publicly stated, President of all
Freemasons, who in Belgium are still particularly active
the bishops there were excommunicated. Thus
he was not given a church burial, nor
a suicide who is not caused by mental disorder
fuft. Instead of prayer, at the very last
another apprentice or fox of the Freemasons, named
Hektor Denis, who stirred the big drum and has the
Coffin and wonderfully spoken of freedom
of thought, intellectual struggle, free research, banner
of progress, alliance with freedom, sublime

Death, principles, homage and how all the Trom-
peter- sayings of the Enlightenment. |

When fleas, worms and other vermin are
takes over, it puts fine ordinary shyness before
the public, and runs or crawls in the bright
Day people come across the way. So also the
Freemasons in Belgium have become so rampant that
have to give up their usual hiding places, with their
foolish badges themselves run across the street and
march in a funeral procession in mass. There is
in the human world a similar natural law, as
with the vermin. If any useless species
strong, it becomes bold and spreads; and
the fool feels great respect at this sight;
he thinks that death and the devil do not dare to
to fish out the other, but become Reve-
make a distinction and move on. The more narrow-minded a free-
= 3% -

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maurer tft, the more calms and comforts him the Ans
view of the many wonderful brothers with their wisdom-
signs of sheet metal and sheepskin. But the dying
and the funeral of the Commander-in-Chief of the
Freemasons without Christian symbols should be free-
mason, who still has real religion, is suspicious.
Some who are not yet completely familiar with the Christian religion
has disintegrated, thinks he can be a Freemason and a fellow
be a member of his church. That is completely incorrect. However,
some Freemasons go to confession and become ecclesiastical
buried, simply because the clergyman in question
does not know that he is a Freemason. If a Freemason
mason confesses, he either states that he is a freeman
mason free, or he does not state it. If he confesses such,
fo the confessor explains to him that he only has to give him the
absolution if he had freemasonry
completely, because there, openly or insidiously, the
Catholic faith is being undermined and because the Church,
to which every Catholic owes obedience, the freedom-
masons are punished with excommunication if they ftire-
fensibly remain there. But if the Freemason says nothing
of it in the confessional that he was hostile to this church
sect, he is concealing something that requires confession
belongs, and steals the absolution. This is given to him
therefore about as much suffice as if a Jew
had sneaked into the confessional and confessed his sins
without telling the confessor that
he was Jewish.

On the deathbed, in the coffin and in front of the
Grave there all Freemasonry helps just as little as

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the royal corpse the princely splendour and honour
something helps. The Freemason may be afraid of Unglau=
ben stunned, untroubled by conscience; this
Soul may come into a state where its
Torment is made even more grim by the honor which
is done to the corpse. For the most terrible
is just, hardened and unredeemed from his sins in
pass over eternity and stand before a court,
of which the Holy Scripture says: "If the righteous
is hardly saved, where will the wicked, the sinner
But the Freemason throws the belief
the key to the door of heaven; this
The entrance is just into the church: domus Dei porta coeli;
On the American Masonic diplomas, the
Masonic coat of arms held by two devils, like the
Württemberg coat of arms of a deer and a
Lions or the Baden one of two griffins. Perhaps
The Americans wanted to decorate the masonry with this decoration
show that they thoroughly reject the belief in the devil
have overcome, and fine fur and fine horns as
Victory symbols must adorn their coat of arms – or how
the Strasbourg lodges= and other lodges with their dead=
ribs make themselves shudder, so many want=
easily the Americans with devil figures the shivers=
ity of their secrets. Our one,
who does not do the devil a favor his existence
to deny, sees in the devil's coat of arms an unwilling=
A recent apt indication of where Freemasonry
comes and where it leads. |

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When the Freemason reaches the Master's degree,
fo he is given an acacia branch upon admission
enough, namely to remind you that (after the kindi=
Masonic fable of the murdered Adon Hiram)
an acacia branch was placed on Hiram's grave.
Whether the newborn master smells it, or the mosquitoes
drives away, or just silently worships the branch, that
is not present in the profound rituals of the Freemasons=
This small font also has the purpose of
Freemasons who still have a sense of truth,

to help them to the master's degree; namely, that they come from the
 come out of the fog to the realization where
 the right way and the right door. I have
 therefore this foliage is called acacia branch, especially
 It is not lacking in thorns, ie some Be=

note in it may sting or scratch. By the way,
 these thorns are as little poisonous as the thorns on the
 Acacia; they are not born out of hatred, but out of
 good mood. I am not even those
 evil, who wrote the various insulting articles
 because I find it quite natural that people
 not a hand for it if I casually
 a slap in the face to make them come to their senses
 What you find crude and
 etc., that is common with me even without anger.
 But despite my origins in Old Baden
 and my long residence in Breisgau
 of Baden education and Breisgau refinement
 no trace can be found on me, probably
 of my Ultramontanism and is a new Be=

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lay how destructive it is. While I am in the
 foulder of the same, thrive in the full light
 Baden Enlightenment the most elegant writers, fuch
 that our country is currently teeming with it, like a
 Peach tree in the spring month of "feet blonde" May-
 beetles.

But for Freemasons who have enough understanding and
 Courage has left its previous disreputable comradeship
 leave, and for non-≠Freemasons I will, as it were,
 As a final point and climax of this writing, the
 Attach a statement from a man who also
 was held in great esteem by the enlightened people of his time.
 Bishop Sailer says in relation to the freedom=

Freemasonry: "As a human being, I belong to mankind=

social society, as a citizen of the state,
 as a Christian of the Church I will never
 an unknown, secret connection
 join me!" |

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rue Corraterie, 4. i 12, rue des Paroissiens.

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PREFACE

The book Francs-Magons and Jews received from the public
 a home that the author was little surprised about. Sun
 unique but it was enough to attract attention and pro-
 take the exam for competent men on two

particular ideas that sheltered him from a
of great importance and of a surprising topicality.
A dependence on sacred exegetical expression; the other app-
participated in contemporary history. Malgré la
light spirit that we repeat in our century,
he found the number of readers who did not
the volume drop was reduced and it did not point
was encouraged by the long development periods and

the multiple expectations of these two ideas. Natural
absolutely nothing has been accepted without contest.

Criticism of his legal rights, even across the board

of the works that she approves most in her

ensemble (1).

(1) The author receives signed letters of congratulations, notam-
with the help of the officers of the Grenoble, Angouleme
de Tulle, de Poitiers and d'Anthédon; de Gentlemen the Vicaries

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— VI —

I have no intention of raising the objections here.
was formulated against the scriptural part of lou-
question; I'm leaving longer than usual. I'm busy
only responding to the observations presented
On one of the most important points in history:
the action of the Jew in the Franco-Masonry and the
secret society.

"This imputation to the Jews of all
horrors of the Franc-Maconnerie, at-on this,
we tried to do the least bit. We do not agree
testons not that the Jews are the enemies of
the Church; we believe that they are, as they are,
a part d'action in all the mishaps of the
Christian; we are persuaded that they con-
always born like Jesus Christ to know
where is Christianity and where one must strike for

the attenuation. But the Jewish atheist, Franco-Mason, no-
list in matter of worship, rationalist in matter
of doctrine, he is no longer a Jew, the child of Moses.
It is a lost friend, buried in the graves
"Ampurs of the century, alien to all positive dogmas,
and try to enslave his nephew to push him

'- _ radicalism of destruction. This is our opinion

more worried than ever, other than his inconsistent judgment

Generals of Bordeaux and Quimper, and of the beautiful ecclé-
siasticals and laicians of distinction.

she lets Cadmettre inch opposite
of brothers Lömann and Mer Gaume, who cross
to the conversion presented to dispersed children
_ of Israel and Judah (1). "

My venerable critic is not alone
notice. More of my readers are also
accused of "impeaching all the horrors to the Jews
de la Franc-Maconnerie ».

I conclude that I cannot express myself
very nice, in my book, my real
thought.

= The idea of attributing to the whole young nation, to
all and every Jew, generally like in
individuals, projects | terribles and the, acts abo-
minables of the Franc-Maconnerie and its
branches, it doesn't come into my spirit.

But I wanted to advance, and I keep the affairs
following information: ä '4

10 The Jewish people crossed the nations and
The A is continuously directed and
governed by a non-interrupted succession of
supreme chefs.

These bosses, I'm calling the Princes of Judah
u Rare has always cared for the hope of re-
in Palestine, their homeland, and arriving

> Catholic Review Critique, etc., September
eT + *

who,

— vm —

a day to dominate the world. They didn't let go of engaging and developing this double-expanded ransom in their nation; and they are in their en- seems to be in perfect harmony with his bosses for tend to these two butts and to put to your whole disposition his obedience and all his resources that they require.

3° All the time, and more or less according to the circonstances, the Princes of Israel were threatened, but without success, to avoid this double result.

The manifestation caused in Christian society by Protestantism and the French Revolution make them offer favorable circumstances because it hasn't been presented yet. They are are forced to make a profit.

J Par suite, the Jews, under the occult direction of their bosses, you can penetrate all parts in this Christian society which has re- pushed together even during the middle ages. Ils and they always enter in a hidden manner,

in the 18th century, in association with various

existing secret societies and in fondant eux- even of new, and in an open manner,

due to numerous conversions to Protes- tantism, should be obtained in the majority of

Civilized countries I' political and legal emancipation of citizens.

Os Wig NS LE Fe ET

a — IX —

5° By their gold, their skill, their perseverance, The Jewish Princes have arrived to take over the all the secret societies. They are born the superior and unique directors. They serve between their hands since they were united and

rattachées all, by more or less links

secrets, à la Franc-Maçonnerie Templière. They are as regulated and organized, under their authority, all the elements of the war and of the Revolution here exists throughout the world. |

6° You were able to operate this unit-
Universal fiction of the enemies of Jesus Christ and of his church, because, from the beginning, more than all other people, they are under the domination of Satan to cause your death which is for you like a second originally unlucky one; because, ensuite, of all times, and of the origin of Chris-

tianism, they came on foot, by the cabal, in

almost all occult associations
and heretical; because, finally, the form of

Even since their dispersion, an immense

secret society, and living at all points of globe, always in relation with others by religion, politics and commerce, tousjours conducted by the
Even bosses, they can receive and execute always the same plan and the same words d'ordre.

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7° It's about the middle of this formidable engine destruction, which I named the « Maçonnerie judaïque », which could confuse all the obstacles to their secular characters, to know:

ideas, institutions and Christian nations
tiennes. Their infernal work is great
advanced. Plus they know they have to

and become the unique masters of the world.

Here are the things I have exposed and
proven, it seems to me, because they are
pay attention and obtain a serious exact
men. |

I like it without a doubt that "the Jew is dead,
franc-macon, nihilist in the material of worship, ratio-
naliste in matter of doctrine, n'est plus un
Jew, child of Moise. All these Jews, there,
repeatedly affubled by a name or by another,

are even more of the Jews of the Talmud; more they

are always Jews of heart, not less than

sang. As it is, they are afraid, more or less

immediately, to your princes, and they preserve
always, without religious sentiment, less
by organ of race and nation, the desire for reta-
the joy of their homeland and the dream of the dominion.
nation-universal. Soyons sûrs that all, under
some banners that they were enraged by and
some titles that they address are served to their

manner, and of their best, the interests of their
people and the projects of the leaders of Israel.
Now that certain Jewish individuals
more ardent and more audacious, in many res-
train, tremble alone directly in the horrors
of the highest grades of masons, of the International
and nihilism, I accept it without pain. What
the three quarters of Jews from all over the world ignore them.
absolutely the maneuvers that we combine, the
procedures do not seem to be sufficient and the instruments
playing the mysterious and satanic political
of the Princes of their nation, to atteind the but
love everyone, they are all convinced. Yes,

for fifty years, beautiful
Jews are converting, individually and since-
However, in Catholicism, it is a certain thing,
thank God, and I don't hate it any more
joie. But everything doesn't prove anything against me
this and fit perfectly on the side. Everything
do not accept that the Jewish Princes cannot `
is, and not really, to the head of the Ma-
connerie and all its branches, which they do not
form the superior council and the supreme
torité, and that, finally, all the operations, all
the attacks, all the attacks on this re-
obvious heresy of our age, not yet, and not
soient, en final, combined, prepared and com-

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- XII -

asked by you. In an inconsiderate manner,
but quite real, they are, presently, more
that the vicariates of Satan lay on the earth, the
generals who lead the anti-Christian people, and
who prepares the venue for his last chef, |' Ante-
Christians |

Through documents and new developments
I wish I were under my eyes
readers, I hope to brighten up all these
points, confirming the completion of the Francs-
Macons and Jews, and defends the main title given
in this new book: the Jews, our masters!

At the festival of the Patronage of Saint Joseph,
30 Apr 1882. |

The Abbé E.-A. Chazaurr,

Honorary Chanoine.

THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS!

DOCUMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS
NEW

SUR

THE JUDICIAL QUESTION

The ideas presented in the Francs-Maçons and

Jews have not yet had any single dreams that have
takes the imagination of the author alone.

At the time when this book was published in Paris, the propo-

locations, all seem to be in the cells that contain it,
attacks and defenses, in Rome, in a series of articles
remarkable, by a newspaper of great authority, the
Catholic civilization. A French magazine summarized this tra-
say these words: « Judaism meets masonry in heaven
"Today there is an identical formula... The ju-
« He governs the world, and must necessarily
« conclude that the masonry is made Jewish, or
"that Judaism is made Franco-Macon" (1).

(1) The book of the French-Maçons and Jews in pairs at Palme,
Paris, in December 1880, under the pseudonym CC de Saint-André.
Civilization articles from January to November 4

THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS. 1

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These are my own, almost in the same terms.

This point in contemporary history is very high importance. It is obvious that we have reason to There is great danger, at this time, for the Church Catholic and Christian society in general, and particularly for France.

It is therefore imperative to give more possible advertising to documents already known, or ignorés sosqu'ici, who have a report on this serious subject, and The rapprochement and comparison cannot contribute to clearing up this question political, social and religious at the same time.

Some of these historical pieces, almost unknown Before these last years, two letters are found Jews, dating from the fifth century, who are brave, to my avis, the most serious attention.

They were taken to the market by Armana prou- published in 1880 (1), by the Review of Jewish Studies, the same year (2), and by the Courrier de la Vienne,

1881. See the Review of Historical Questions, 62nd edition, April 1st 1882; Review of Periodical Reports, p. 669. Henri de l'Épinois. | |

(1) Annual publication of the Association of More Than 1000 Women des Félibriges, the new Provençal poets, and at Laquelle, In 1881, the Review of the Catholic World reported interesting details. The Review of Romanic Languages, collection of the same origin, I believe that these two letters have also been published after the Armana proves- gau.

(2) The creation of this Berne dates from 1880. It was found under the patronage of M. Baron James de Rothschild, who reunited in Paris on November 10, 1879, a certain number of young Israelites to found a society of Jewish studies. The but announced, it is the development of love and culture of

in 1881 (1). We let them go, it seems to me, taking their exams. It's crazy; car elles revealing at several points the intimate and secret story of the Israelite nation in the previous centuries, and, by suite, in the current sections.

I propose to study these old texts with a very special one.

After having cities, dates and explained in a first chapter. then demonstrating authenticity in a second, I had to resort and develop, in a

third, with the help of other documents more

knowing the consequences here, revealing us and the others, complete and confirm the claims of the book Franks-Maçons and Jews.

letters and sciences among Israelite youth; the but real it is, as in everything that the Jews say, the advancement and the – triumph of the ideas and designs of the leaders of the nation. L'es- The general opinion of the Review is quite rationalist, if I juge by the four fascicules that I have, from the years 1880 and 1881. \

(1) Le Courrier de la Vienne published the translation of the Second, in these letters, in a series of articles, the pseudo-donym C. de Saint-Andre ; hard and incomplete work.

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FIRST CHAPTER

TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS OF THE TWO JUVENILE LETTERS © OF THE 15TH CENTURY.

This old document has been printed for the first time once in a French book, by Father Bouis, d'Arles. His work carries this title in capital letters,

setting of an illustrated frontispiece:

"THE ROYAL COURT OF THE KINGS OF ARLES DEDICATED TO MESS"?
THE COUNCILS AND GOVERNORS OF THE CITY, PARJ. BOUIS,
Pbr EN AVIGNON, BY JACQUES BRAMERAV. 1640.

On the next page, the title is repeated with some

modifications, between other cells: by JM Bovis,

prestre, 1641. in-4° (1).

We say that. in the second half of the fifteenth century, the
Jews flee from the majority of the EU kingdoms
rope, particularly from France, from Germany. de PEs-
France and Provence. They were very rich and very

(1) Michaut's biographical dictionary qualifies this book
de « rare ». The British Museum does not have it. It exists in
National Library of Paris; indicative note: L K. 7/428.
There is a couple of years, he is found in the rich library-
that of the Jesuit Fathers of the Free College of Saint-Joseph, in Poi-
tiers; but, due to the forced closure of this establishment,
the volumes were dispersed by different sides, and I ignore this
what is now becoming this example.

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many in this last kingdom or country, which fits
returned to France in 1487. That year, or
next, Charles VIH, least tolerant of the old
king of Provence, published a serious edition by
joined the Provençal Jews to become Christians,
or leave the country. In this extreme, the name
of the Jews of Provence, the Rabbi of Arles, their chief,
written to his brothers in Constantinople, January 43
1489, for their demand the conduction line à sui-
vre. On November 21 of this same year, the receipt
their answer. Tell me the cause and subject of these two
letters. Here the tenor, with a part of the ré-
inflections don't lie in frames (1).

*

Royal Crown Extract, etc.

« The consuls of Arles heard the complaints that
« all the inhabitants fought against the perfidious Jews,
« who lives in the city, because of the needs
« what they started.... Also in Arles, the people
"It was already too late because I was so happy with the hair
« to prevent all the Jews from flying into the
« Rhone ; of what King Charles averts, and despairs
« to always capture the hearts of the inhabitants
« d'Arles, chased by his editor this terrible race of the
"City and its land, since 1493."

« Two years later, the Jews are traveling big-
"But you are in France and King Louis XI has

(1) For the greater commodity of the reader, I modify the
old spelling of Bouis, all reproducing exactly

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« chased by his kingdom before he became Count of
Provence, and they were threatened by their own exile,
« Write a letter to the Jews of Constantinople, your
« asking for advice on what they are about to do. The
« A copy of this letter was faithfully printed on a
« old copy of the archives of one of the most famous
« abbeys of Provence; where I found out about
« to insert into this discourse, because of curiosity. »

Letter from the Jews of Arles sent to the Jews of
Constantinople. »

"Honorable Juzious, greetings and thanks. I want to saber
"That's the King of France who is now well
« land of provenance has made public its presence felt
« crests of the desert: and the Arles,
« d'Aix, et de Marzeillo, took our blessings,
« Our message of life, our sins,
"gas, and we are in for trouble; so what we are
"Confused as that should be done by. the law of Mozen;
"What reason do you think you're going to give up?"
"manda 20 that should have been done. »

« Chamorré Rabbin of Juzious d'Arle, 13 de
« Saturday 1489. »

« Some of Constantinople are too frightened to answer; more this
"I don't speak Hebrew or Provencal, but
"in Spanish, because this language was still well understood
and in these times I see that King René and his enemies
« The counts of Barcelona became friends with the Spanish
« gnols (1); the source found next to the other, yes
« inserted in its natural language: » |

(D « The explanation that Bouis is trying to donate money to

\

« Reply of the Jews of Constantinople to those of Arles
| and Provence. s

4 Amados brothers in Moisen, white paper with envelope
mos in la qualificaïs nos les habaijos et inform-
tunisians who pray; of what our feeling
a cabido in the same way as your brothers; the pare-
what of the great satraps and rabbis is the sequence : 2
"But what decides that the King of France hates bo-:

« Dear Christians: what he said cannot be

otros; but if Moses's hand is in his hand,

What they decide is that the man has to leave their

« see: hazed your sons merchants, parade,
"a little bit by little, quite a few swine;

a And he who decides that they should give up their lives; hazeds

« your children doctors and pharmacists, because
« quite a few clouds;

"So what decides that they destroy your sinagogues-
gas: hazed your sons canons and clergy, according to:
« who destroy their temples ;

"And what I say is that we have other vexations:

Ar Be

and the Spanish is little exact. The letter of Constantinople is written
« in Spanish quite simply because the Spanish was the
« Maternal language of the Jews of Constantinople, like the letter
« the Jews of Arles had written in Provence, because the pro-
« Vençal was the mother tongue of the Jews of Provence. L'es-
4 pages of the 15th and 16th centuries are still today the
« Language of the Jews on the Eastern Coast of the Mediterranean
« ranée. » (Note from the Review of Jewish Studies, p. 121.)
other reason, it is that the letter of Constantinople, the letter circu-
lair of: the nation's great leaders, who were also destined to
smitten Jews of Spain, like us the narrowest. |

ee

Please ensure that your children are lawyers, and note riots, and that always intent in negotiations of the Republic cas: parague, subjugating the Christians, ganeis land, and we can take them. » |
"Do not lose the order that we dare, because for experience travel that sails from abattoirs to tensed in something. »

4 VSSVFF Prince of the Jews of Constantinople
s nopola, the xxi of Casleu, 1489, » - |

"I found this reply to translate
our French language, for better communication with
irritate the ills of this nation » (4). |

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It is necessary to make some observations on
the text of these two letters before translation.

Between the Provençal text of the first letter, printed _
by Bouis, and this one reproduces I'Armana prou-
founded in 1880, there were slight differences in orthodontics

graphs which are completely indifferent to the senses.

Both Armana and Bouis are there for you; the first
written: Marselho, pronounce, ren, where the second says: Mar-
zeillo, pron, ten (2).

(1) La Royale Couronne des Roys d'Arles, etc., p. 475 ot sui-
vantes...

(2) The Armana proves itself as an article: « En
wandering through the archives of Arles, we found an old
« paperasse fort curieuse ; It is a letter written in 1489 by the
« Jews, etc... » At this point, one would have thought that the author of
Particle in my head on the views manuscript he and copied otrefois

by Abbé Bouis. But, after having given the translation only of the second letter, which bears this note: Hatred of the Royal Court

`ronne des Rois d Arles, par Bouis, p. 475. This old paper

It was not until the old book of the history of Arles was deposited

22.0

I will soon read the Spanish text of this text-
my letter which offers the most reasonable options.

The second letter, in Spanish. transcribe by

Bouis, remove spelling and printing errors

sion in several directions. Useless to fix the faults
d'orthography. As if by magic, I gave the
next places: "to prevent the destruction of suspected
to destroy lost places; – intent for intent;
– shine to shine... etc.

Here is the translation of these two letters, also literary
as possible. I soulfully remember the important passages.

I. Letter from the Jews of Arles to those of Constantinople. »

"Honorable Jews, greetings and grace. You must know
"That King of France, who is the new master of
« Country of Provence, we are obliged to cry public
"Of becoming Christians or of leaving our territory.
« And those from Arles, Aix and Marseille want to take
« our goods, our lives, our synagogues,
"good and causing us great boredom; this here
« we are sure that we must do
" for the Moise law. Voilà why we

in the archives of this city. You remain, in comparison to the tra-
French production by Bouis with the Provençal translation by l'Ar-
man, we are immediately convinced that this is not what
reproduce the version from here, even with his mistakes and his

additions, drink at a single point, where, by distraction, he gives me a member of the phrase. He says: «You are not afraid here, and

neires, etc. ». Don't forget that and you recognize. –

The Spanish text and the French translation by Bouis take all in the long run: « Do not disregard the order that we give you–NONS D.

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fear of telling us that
we're doing it. Chamor, Rabbin of the Jews of Arles,
the 43rd of Saturday 1489. »

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II. « Response of the Jews of Constantinople to these
d'Arleset de Provence. »

« My brothers and sisters in Moise, we have received your
letter in which you make us acquainted with the
anxiety and the frustrations you endure. We are
they were penetrated by a very large amount of hair. what
you–memes.

_« The opinion of the great satraps and rabbis is the following:

" – What you say that the King of France

« Christians are obliged to do it: do it, perhaps

"you can't do anything else; but the law

« Moïse stays in your heart.

" – What you say is your command

« throw away your goods: make your children merchants,
« Then, little by little, they are throwing away the Christians of
« theirs.

a – What you say is that we are watching over your life:

« make your children doctors and pharmacists, because they
« denounce the Christians their lives.

"– What you say is that they destroy your syna–

« gogues : the fate of the children of the canons and clergy,
that destroy their churches.

What you say is that you are good from others

« vexations : make sure your children are

« lawyers and notaries, and they always feel

« budget affairs; so, by placing the Christians under

Attorney ARR

if

M

– 11 –

« Your joy, you rule the world, and you and you

« Venger of you.

"Don't disregard this order that we gave you.

« Donnons, because you understand by experience that,
to the lower ones that you are, you arrive at the fact of the
« power.

*

VSSVFE; prince of the Jews of Constantine– |

"noble, the 21st of Casleu, 1489."

*

This second letter has also been translated by the abbot

Bouis.

I rectify the old N and I design, in the
soulful, the passages of his version where he ends
my love, and they are more or less perfect,

« My brothers and sisters in Moise, we have received your
letter by which you mean the crossings and
luckily I bake. (The resentment of the
we only touched you when others came.) But the view
of the greatest Rabbins and our law is that
s'en suit:

"You say that the King of France wants you
says Christians: do it, maybe nothing else can
fair; but guard the memory of Moïse in
the heart. |

4 You say that you want the Lions to make

your children are laborers, and by the way of traffic you |

aurez little by little all their.

« You are telling them that they are watching over you

lives: make your children doctors and pharmacists, where
they tried to lose their courage, without fear of punishment.

– 12 –

What they say is destroying your synagogues:
make sure your children become canons and clergy,
because they are ruining their church.

And what they say is that they support the big vexa-
tions, made by children lawyers, notaries and people here
ordinary people are busy with public affairs, and by
this means you dominate the Christians, win their
lands and you will revenge yourself.

"Do not point out the order that we give you
donnons; by experience you will see that,
The lower the prices you get, the higher you become. »

The mistakes of this translation of Bouis are easy to

see. In any case, it will not be without the use of the fair
ressortir, so that the reader penetrates better into the
true signification of this old text.

10 « But the view of the greatest rabbis and satraps
of our law. »

This passage presents an interchange of the words
text and an addition which denigrates the sense and the portée
of the original plus that it did not seem at first glance.
In the text, there is no point in "our law", nor in
plus, but only: «the view of the great satraps and
Rabbins », the appearance of the great Satrapas and Rabbi-
nos... » But I did not understand what was said here
Jewish chief executives, assessors and political advisors
and religious of the prince of the nation, and of "the aviator"
liberated between us. Il a cru à une consultation pure-
religiously speaking, the rabbis and the most religious doctors; it is
why he was our « Rabbins » before « Satrapes », and he
added "to our law".

20 « But Moses's memory is always guarded

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– 13 –

in the heart. » The « souvenir » does not express the

force of the text which establishes "the law",

30 By means of traffic » and « without pu-

niton » are the explanations that are completely legitimate-
while thinking of the text, but who is he and
nent pas.

. 4° « Make your children lawyers, notaries and people here

usually occupied with public affairs. "

This translation will destroy all the energy of the
texts: | |

« Make sure your children are lawyers, and
« notaries, and always intent on negotiating
« Republicas. » The grammatical explanation is
watch clearly.

"Procurais", act in kind, be careful. This word
principal of the phrase a for complement of two inci-

teeth that start with that; the first: « that

"Your sons are lawyers and notaries," that you
children need lawyers and notaries: the second: and that
always in negotiations between the Republics », and that
They are always concerned about state affairs. Reading sense
The truth of this passage is that they are: made in kind
that your children should be lawyers, etc., and act in kind,
de plus. which they always feel, etc...

Always "not yet" meant "ordinary".

« Intended, (to understand) the verb « understand »,
should say that only occupied by, is assigned to, administrator,
Etc. ; car te dictionary of the Spanish Academy tra-
because the verb « entender » follows the preposition en, de
this way: « think about something, occupy yourself
she, pull her, age." Consequently, "to understand in

"axis

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negotiations » must be translated by those who occupy, those who
affaires. be devoted to affairs, manage affairs.

"De Republicas", meaning "des Republics",
in the Latin sense, it is a matter of public opinion,
of the State, of the government. In the text that says this
the greater republic.

The thought of the Jewish prince is therefore greatly at-

faiblie, so as not to say denatured, par la translation

de Bouis. She is clear and energetic in the original text-
ginal : do everything that you can imagine
children become lawyers and notaries, and therefore,
the means of these functions, they can be applied without
to put the head on the administration, on the di-
Department of Public Affairs, Department of State Affairs.

50 « And by this means you will dominate the Christians
and you gain your land. »

Here is the counter-sense formula. The text on the door: « Pa-
"raque, subjugating the Christians, gain earth."

What does that mean word to word: rather, subjugating
the Christians, in subjugating the Christians, in the met-
so also under your jog (who will arrive when, by the
through your functions as lawyers and notaries, your
children will be taken into the administration of the
public affairs, budget management), ganeis
earth, you (Jews) rule the earth, it is yours
moon. The text does not say anything at all, but

au singulier. Translate "your land" is therefore a

contre-sens ; d'other part, "goose" not only

the sense of «gagner», but still and exceedingly

« conquer, reduce his power, tame, in
miners: 3 3 |

EN gy wc e RU

6° « From what you are, you will be greatly educated. »

This translation is exact. The Armana proves but this also means: "Because she is, you are "maybe better than better", because you are, you will be much higher and more. It's good sense.

According to the phrase: « You arrive at the conclusion of the power », I seem to better render the figured shape and the most powerful concision of the Spanish text, which says mot à mot: « You come to be tense for some

chose, « in something ». In Spanish, that means "something" with its many significations, a particular sense lie which is a species of litho. It means something chose in the best possible way, of all. It is this meaning that the proverbial expression comes from: "something, o nothing », it says everything or nothing, or even more, like

translated from the Academy dictionary: « by Cesar, aut nihil », or the premier, or nobody. « Come on, be careful in something » must therefore be delivered literary by : you come to be tense for the first, or well, for everything: consequently you come to the conclusion of the sance (I).

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II.

The text of our two letters does not meet one another— suddenly in the book that the abbot gives me on the day in the 11th century (1644). They have been impressed, probably—

dom ia espanola, fifth edition, Madrid the real one, and
de 1817;

J een nS u Lee nm a
PPRS . 3 – 2 Re AT me
ee cr to de a Ta ve si,

PEE Bs Lan a aS Baal

– 16 –

at least for the first time, in the 18th century, in an
Spanish question titled : La Silva Curiosa, et... pu-
stayed in Paris in 1583 with a Navarre gentleman,
named Julien de Medrano (I).

"The compiler has already written the first letter,
"from this note....: "This next paper was written
« by the Hermitage of Salamanca in the archives of
« Toledo, looking for the antiquities of the kings of
« Spain (2). »

In French: «The following letter was found by the
guard of the library of Salamanca in the
archives of Tolède, searching for antiques from
Kingdom of Spain. » |

Immediately after these lines, la Silva: curious
woman, in Spanish, the text of this first letter.
We reproduce after the Review of Jewish Studies,
and we translated.

« Charter of the Jews of Spain to the Constantinople
« nopola. Honorable Jews, health and gratitude. Separate that
"The King of Spain, by public request, has made us vol-
« see Christians; and we leave the haciendas and the vi-
« that, and we destroy our synagogues, and our

(1) The curious silver coin of Julian de Medrano, Navarro knight,
in which various useful and curious things occurred, very Conve-
nothing for ladies and gentlemen, in all virtuoso conversation and
honesta. (Paris, Nicolas Chesneau, 1583, in-8.) « The curieux record
by Julien de Medrano, a Navarre gentleman, in which he is
question of various very subtle and curious things, very useful
to women and men, for every conversation pleasant and
honest. d

(2) See, in the Review of Jewish Studies, no. 2, October–December–bre 1880, pages 307 et seq., a very interesting article, signed Alfred Morel–Fatio.

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– 17 –

« make other mistakes, the things we have confused
« sos and inciertos of what we have to do, by law
« de Mosen. We apologize and request that
« good to make arrangements, and we will send you everything
by breaking the queen's deliberation she has already made.
« Chamorro, prince of the Jews of Spain. »

What he means is: "Honored Jews, greetings and grace.
You save that the King of Spain, by order of
blink, we force ourselves to be Christian. We are in-
we live our lives and our goods, and we destroy our synagogues,
and we are well acquainted with other vexations; who we are
making us anxious and uncertain about what we are going to do
for the Moïse law. We prions you and we
suppliments of want to listen to good advice and from us
send as soon as possible the release that
You are my Pre Chamor, prince of the Jews of Es-
pagne. » |

Compare this Spanish text to our premiere
letter with the Provençal text copied by Bouis, we
immediately realize that one and the other are, how
in the general sense, absolutely identical.

By rapport aux expressions, if we retranchons
certain passages added on a side like the others,
we find that they are almost obvious, or
well that they do not consist of simple variants.
Even the Provençal text sheds two details that are not
pas the Spanish text: « What a new good lou
land of Provenance », who is the new master of the
Provence, and « the Arles, Aix and Marzeillo », these
d'Arles, d'Aix and Marseille. From his side, the text is-
pagnol women also have two details that do not stand out in

– 18 –
Provençal: "and we ask you to do well

ayuntamiento », and we supply you with good

take advice » », and now very briefly », the most important thing is sible.

Then the Provençal text like the Spanish text ending up asking for the opinion of the Jews of Constantinople, but with two phrases of different terms means all the same signification. « Send us... the deliberation that... we have done », send us the deliberation, the resolution that you accept, this the Spanish; "Tell us what you should do," tell us what we are going to do, this the provençal.

It's clear the same thing.

It must again be noted that, in the Provençal text, this are the Jews of Arles and Provence who write to those of Constantinople, which plagiarizes the King of France and of Provençaux, and that Chamor, the signatory, is quarrelled by the Rabbin of the Jews of Arles; but that, in the Spanish text, which the Jews of Spain wrote wind to those of Constantinople, which plagiarizes the king d'Spain and the Spanish, and that Chamor is apostrophized prince of the Jews of Spain. We explain more lose the reasons.

These differences are partly due to the fact that the two texts are identical, not only in terms of sense, but also in terms of aux expressions. We therefore consider them as reproducing, with some lighter variants, one primitive text.

The second letter, the reply of the Jews of Constantinople, nople, suit the premiere in the Silva Curiosa de Me-

- 19 -

drano, like in the arlesian history of the abbe

Bouis. |

This second letter confirms our review of studies Jews, «IT COMPLETELY CONFORMS TO THE TEXT OF Bouts, less naturally reading and spelling errors commissioned by the histories of Arles ».

It is very important to note that: the answer of the Jews of Constantinople is written in Spanish, and she is, of all points, apparent in the two alone au- you already know that the premiers, a Navarrais, in the 16th century, the other French çais, in the dix-septième.

Drink this unique difference: in Bouis, this response is addressed to the Jews of Provence, and in Merdrano, in those Spanish.

Remember that detail that we provide to the Review of Jewish studies (p. 303): the manuscript copies of these two letters « forming » in Spain, where they are started to circulate « from the end of the 19th century onwards »; the National Library of Paris in possession three manuscripts, the writing is of the seventh century.

CHAPTER TWO.

AUTHENTICITY OF THE TWO JUVENILE LETTERS OF THE 15TH CENTURY.

The first question that concerns her-self,

after the lecture and study of these two curious pieces, is there; are they really authentic? sont-elles

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| element and authors and the time that presumes the signatures and dates?

Many writers do not accept this authenticity. We expressly affirm that none of the systems imaginary subjects to support the negative in the background- quite seriously, because these letters contain all the intrinsic and extrinsic characters here We have to look at the facts as authentic.

From the outset, it is not possible to establish with this that clearly shows, not at what time, not by what apparently this correspondence had been made.

I. According to a first sentiment, Father Bouis will be the author of these letters. But this opinion is absolutely insustainable.

Car, this continues just M. Arsène Darmesteter, in the Review of Jewish Studies, "the wise writer does not to read the indigestible sentence aurait-it was capable to write this Spanish letter, if you live in love, are they nice and strong? And then comment and why gave him the idea of making the original in Spain-gnole ? The explanation is vague, superficial and inexact that the woman employed in this language in the document-monfere well that he ignores the real reason, that is all the first to be thrown away, and that by reason-what does it mean to simply transcribe an original which is under the eyes. Finally, this is not the case in the 15th century, in the full reign of Louis XIII, who had been singing to produce a document of this genre against the Jews;

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- 21-

" and for use? to enter into a
« obscure chronicle of Arles (1) ! » |

We couldn't reason better. Plus, if the abbey Jean-Baptiste Bouis, the clergyman of Arles, is at the point very recommendable as historical, not for the background, not by the form of his book, his testimony, how in question the document, regardless of value and

the authority that it is impossible to refuse to a father respect, formally affirming that the copy of:

these pieces "are faithfully worn out on an old
« collection of archives from one of the most famous abbeys Provence ». The sacred character of Bouis must

expelling him from all directions, and beyond

of a completely free and useless person for him-even and for his work.

Finally, this one is completely overlooked and closes the discussion, that is, the two letters exist, how many hours before that I went to the public. We venons to see that the Spanish Julien de Medrano les

had to be printed in Paris in 1583.

it is therefore clear that Bouis is not the only one, |

of our two Jewish letters.

II. The Spanish Historians D. Adolpho de Castro (2)
and D. Amador de Los Rios (3), and after the doctor

(1) Review of Jewish Studies, no. 1, July–September 1880,
. 122.

(2) History of the Jews in Spain. Cadiz. 1847. M. Alfred
Morel-Fatio, in the Review of Jewish Studies, said that M. de Castro
is the first scourge here, to his knowledge, is occupied by these
letters.

(3) Historical, political and literary studies on the Jews of
Spain, 1848 ; and Social, political and religious history of the Jews
of Spain and Portugal, 1875–1876. |

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German Kayserling (1), we have a second opinion-
nion. They present these letters as the work of the car-
dinal Jean Martinez Guizarro, or Siliceo, archeologist
de Tolède from 1546 to 1557, where the aurait
manufactured to serve the arms of the churches-
tiques from Tolède favorable to the Jews.

This pretext has already been an order, known under the
name of "Cleaning Statute", in the name of
nothing could be admitted to the rank of the chanoines, bé-
sworn-in and presbyters of the metropolitan church, without
have summer "behind the scenes of blood purity, re-
They only take so much money to enter the
military orders ». As a result, we could no longer
enter the ecclesiastical state and receive the tonsure
clerical, nor is it proclaimed with any dignity before having
established clearly that we were of pure Spanish blood, and
that one would never descend from a converted Jewish family.
This "statute" would be a great help in retaining the era;
the soul of numerous recriminations and living
controversial among the converted Jews and the
their friends and protectors who are from the clergy who
participated in the Israeli race.

Therefore, after the most important historical events, the cardinal

nal Martinez Siliceo has produced this correspondence
Juive, he entrusted himself to the circulation of numerous copies,

(1) Sephardim, Romanesque poetry of the Jews in Spain.
1859.

I no longer know these three authors. I did not point them
works under the head. Everything that I say, and everything that is
cite, in the present paragraph, I am referring to the article by M. Al-
fred Morel-Fatio. Review of Jewish Studies, no. 2, 1880, pages
301-304.

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and affirmed that he had found the origins in
the archives of his church in Toledo. But it was

demonstrate to the whole world the need for its ordon-
nance. Assuredly the expectation was triumphant:

a If you bleed this measure, you can say the cardi-

nal, you instigate against her; more voyeur then
both of them are of utmost importance to the church. Here
what the Jewish leaders have written on their Spanish subjects
before they were chased. We cannot therefore
We do not worship those Jews who are converted,
a year-old soixantaine, then leave us alone:
they weren't that old. When then the children of
These families are present, only to enter
I am a clergyman, I must say to \$'elder in the dignities of the Church-
tiques, if we accept the admettons, we will receive the traitors that
we received everything prepared long ago and everything
disposed, to avenge their fathers, to disgrace and to
lose the church. »

In the Review of Jewish Studies, M. Morel-Fatio,
with great good sense and perfect loyalty, re-
I agree with this opinion, especially because these
stories do not bring anyone expecting a
accusation is serious; they are content to affirm; and se-
admittedly because the character and the high position
the incriminated person does not allow
a fool and should completely conceal your explanation.

Mr. Morel-Fatio makes perfect sense on this point. A
pareille supposition, exude without ombre, is not
qu'une pure calomnie.

Especially since the archbishop of Toledo had taken me away-
solument no need to take a fake for

apply and justify his order. She waited for-

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bout en vertu of canon law. Car no prelate
not be obliged to pay attention to different degrees of
ecclesiastical orders and dignities, and even less
at the entrance to the clerical office, a subject that he does not
dignified, or well-known, on injustice-related grounds, the cross must be

a unpleasant day in the church. Or, throughout the ages, the forced conversion of Jews without guarantee offer ties of solidarity, and 60 years after the expulsion of the 18th Cle, the children of these Jews were violently attacked in their religious beliefs, never mind and d'assuring Christians that they put in a safe place of conscience, in the name of useful and honorable ministers. of the autel. This only reason applied canonically and fully justified the archiepiscopal order-pale (4).

It was therefore completely useless and uninteresting not for the Cardinal of Toledo, but also well that for the partisans and defenders of son « Statute of cleaning, cleaning these parts, storing them, and to take the enormous bait and switch and lomnia.

So neither us nor the others can be, and They are not the authors of our two Jewish letters.

III. A third hypothesis is feasible: "This is, " said Mr. Arsène Darmesteter, a Christian impostor

(1) Verse the end of the xvr. century, Clement VIII, by a brief statement that confirmed and renewed by Paul V in 1612, defending that the canons-priests, prebendaries and ecclesiastical dignitaries of cathedral churches, and the principal dignitaries of the collegiate churches, in the kingdoms of Portugal and Spain (Spanish Algarve, Andalusia), fussen conférées to the descendants of converted Jewish families, until

– 25 –

4 Who would have excited the Jewish community?... We ne saurians dire!> (1).

We say to ourselves, nicely, that this hypothesis Not more acceptable than the previous ones. Sans good, first off; she is in the spirit of lec-the door of these letters; but she cannot and does not accept it because an exam is too quick and superficial, sufficient to demonstrate that it is not a real semblance. -`

These letters are not found anywhere else than in the

Spanish and Provençal archives of the xvr? and the xvure century, the fool supposedly had to be a Christian

unknown from one or the other of these two centuries,
living in Spain or France.

But for France, we see absolutely nothing
reason which can explain the manufacture of parts of
this genre against the Jews, in the mid-seventh century.
M. Darmesteter in his own right; we have city
plus his words. The previous century did not offer
advantage of motifs. During the 15th and 16th centuries, the
There is no question of whether a young person is in France. The Jews
furent chased from this country to 1491, like this
Bouis, by King Louis XI. Since then, they have not been looking for
and return to the beginning of the seventh
century. At this time, some Jews from Portugal and

seventh degree of generation inclusive. This prescription
took place very late (1624, 1628) and was condemned to common law
by report to the admission of sacred and dignified orders
ecclesiastical descendants of converted Jews. (See Ferraris,

Prompt library; édition Migne, aa mot Hebreus, nos 22, |

23, 24 and 106.)

(1) Review of Jewish Studies, no. 1 July–September 1880, p. 123.

THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS. . *

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Hollande wins establishment in France, according to pretext
commerce. But that King Louis XIII took part in-
form, the ban of the kingdom, by an arrest of 23 April
1615, all the Jews who had been introduced individually
duel, and their defense force expresses itself,
under the laws enacted by the king's orders
its predecessors (1). Maybe it won't be found, or

almost no Jews in France, in the 16th and 17th centuries

cles, there was no point in exciting you
groves. The pretender is therefore not French.

Was there a Spanish from the 16th century? Nothing more, and by
same reason. Since the expulsion of 1492, Spain has

contained more that the Jews converted, at least in appearance. Consequently, throughout the course of this XVI? century, no motif exists of souls against us the other Christians. Dear friends, we are waiting to see that, to the environment of that century, in a circon where they seemed to be a terrible bastard against the Jews, these letters could not be manufactured, and could not no reason for it, nor for the archbishop of Toledo, nor by the partisans of his "Statue". It must be done return to this era, and assume that, little by little after the expulsion, this Christian haineux composed these two letters in the but to excite the vigi-launch and surveillance at the expense of the converted Jews. But, at this time, this idea could not come to person. The pre-occupation clause was impossible, and the work of invention, incontestably useless ; by the Royal and Ecclesiastical Inquisition of Es-

(1), Delamarre, Police Law, 4 vol. in-fol., tome ler, p. 285. Paris, 1706. .

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page does not have any need to be swept away to acquire taking care of his mission at this point. In vien-dra-t-on to pretend that the faussaire has made these letters before the expulsion of the end of the 15th century? Corn this supposition is not at all indescribable that the others, because, therefore, the irritation of the people was too big for me to carry it by lighting their candles. It was not necessary of inventing against the Jews; the things that amaze the populations became too visible and sensitive to eux-mêmes. The complaints and claims universal Christians sell their princes a beautiful Valaient best of the apocryphal pieces to obtain Vexpul-sion of the Jews.

This Christian, a fool by the hand, is not enough

exist.

IV. M. Morel- Fatio proposes to turn a quarter sentiment. |

He said that "the Spanish idiots of Castro and
« from Los Rios, and after you Kayserliug, you have drawn
« to serious these morceaux..... >

According to him, these two letters are « a Spanish manufacture
gnole of the 18th century », « a pleasant pastiche
a tour », « work of a Spanish, old Christian, or
"reputable, more pleasant to the touch";
it is therefore « a spiritual pleasure of a
Spanish writer of the second half of the twentieth century
century ». – « The idea has already been suggested by the

disputes that provoke cleaning, one can

theadmettre (1). »

(1). Review of Jewish Studies. n° 2, October–December 1880, p. 304.

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So, in this opinion, our two Jewish letters
apparently written by an unknown Spanish author,
in the second half of the 18th century, at the time of
the order of the Cardinal of Toledo, to move
of the Jews.

M. Morel-Fatio expressed his sentiments on the reasons
following :

1. These two letters are identical, and then the book
de Bouis printed in 1644, and in the book of Medrano
printed beautifully even before 1583. So the copy
dont s'est servi Bouis avec réplique or well sur le livre
de Medrano, or well on a manuscript found in Spain;
and it is "Boys or some conquered Arlesias" who
the titles and the descriptions of these letters, en
met, where it was needed, « Arles and Provence », to

the place of « Spain ». |

2. "It is enough, continue-t-it, to read carefully the
"Second letter, the reply of the Jews of Constantinople,
"to be assured that everything that is said
"You cannot tell us who these Jews of Spain are. plus
« or less converted, which succeeds in passing

_« the mailles of the fillets tendus by the inquisitors. »

3. This answer is not a serious written statement; this is not
can be a pleasure. First, because
what, says M. Darmesteter too, « she offers a
appearance of irony.... Certain piquant traits on the
Doctors and pharmacists do not complain-they are not
lière ?..... » Secondly, because the name of the signa-
The beginning of the first letter is a name invented by
query. The Provençal form Chamorré could be
the Hebrew Chamor, which means "day", and the Spanish form
Chamorro wants direct-"tondu, Pelé"; all appeals-

actions that are risky. Thirdly, because "the
presence deces lettres » dansun grand nombre de pu-
Spanish comedy, satirical, humorous,
and, in particular, in the curious Silva, who is a
collection of comic poems, good words, pleasant
ries, "very useful to women and men" for
engage in "honest conversation"; dismantle
Certainly this correspondence did not exist
serious value for the eyes of the Spanish of the era.

All these reasons, both intrinsic and extrinsic,
sèques, not withstanding an attentive exam.

4. First, why, without fear of anything,
pose that Bouis, or any other Provençal, has been modified
the titles and descriptions of these letters? Bouis af-

firme que sa "couple... is firmly entangled in a

old copy ». No words have been substituted
« Provence, Arles and France », to that of « Spain »,
the copy would not be reliable. What motif is available from
think? And what reason is another Arlesian, before him,

The new law requires that these changes be made, in other words

Is Medrano's book a Spanish manuscript? Pour-
what are these modifications of place in the first place,
as in the second letter, they will not
by the interested parties, the correspondents of our-
same? It is possible except that the suppositions
free from M. Morel-Fatio. We're going to show you everything
at a time when it is more clearly visible.

Then, because the Provencal manuscript is not
service Bouis is identical to the manuscript from Spain dont
to use Medrano, it does not suit rigorously that the
first should be a copy of the second; what they have come to

one and the other copied directly and exactly on a

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original commun. They would therefore be perfectly independent-
compared to one another, all in exactly the same way,

because they report to all the two, they are
moderately, only moderately, to one and the same
source.

This departure point of M. Morel-Fatio has not been done
never proven, and, indeed, no less than
certainly. |

2. The second reason is nothing more solid.

"[l suffices to read carefully the second letter, the
« Answer from the Jews of Constantinople, to be
« avoid looking »..... contrary to what M. Mo-
rel advance, to know: it does not exist at all « of
Jews of Spain, more or less well converted », but
Only the Jews have not yet converted and they
don't save too much what they have to do. And the fear,
c'est d'abord le texte de la première, d'his de-
perhaps it is clear that the conversion has not taken place;
and, then, it is the second letter itself, the re-
ponse of the Jews of Constantinople, who said positive-
ment that we can do this conversion: "to this
4 You say that the King of France or Spain
"You have to do Christian justice, make... " It is not
so no question in this correspondence of Jews
converted, "passed through the tendon fillets
by the inquisitors ».

3. I just want to know that these
Review of Jewish Studies appears to be pleasant in the sound
general of this second letter From a bout to the other on
n'y parle que d'hypocrisy, de trumpet, de vol, de
deaths, ruins and vengeance which are advised

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and orders. The pleasure that must be accepted is
well laid out and not at all boring.

Unless you mention certain spicy traits,
who calls Molière? »... This comedy is not about
cite here; by the author of the letter printed in the sixteenth century-
cle could not think of Molière, who composed and
played his comedies in seventeenth century. This author is unknown
make an allegory that this is really unfortunate in
all century and in every country: doctors and pharmacists
cairns are better off than sick people who are not well-
tore. And for these dead officials there is no point
de repression. The Jewish prince does not say that; more sa
phrase the sub-sentence. That's why Bouis a cru de-
see.complete his thought by adding: "without craindre
de puncture ».

This argument is therefore not valuable.

The next one at least again. I am surprised that

two Israelites who must know at least what little, the language and history of their race, is present the signature « Chamorré » as a name of moquerie and a pleasant surprise of the two question letters. This word, it is true, means the in the Hebrew language. But these messieurs n'i-do not ignore without thinking that this animal is not meant to be in merrymaking in the Orient as we are; que, In Asia, there are women "of remarkable beauty", and that age is estimated to be close to the horse's head; that "it is still today among some people the constitution of the people » (4). All these things Bouillet's proposals are confirmed by the texts of

(1) Dictionary of snowflakes, etc; de Bouillet, at Mot Ane.

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blisters (1). Let's leave « today » not yet in the East appealing or pleasant appeal, like in the Western Europe.

These thieves still save themselves in their nation, also good that in all countries, men and women frequently used animal names. We are knowledge of the Bible of the characters who appear layman : Caleb, dog; Zeb, wolf; Hazir, pork; Suzy, horse; Sephora, chicken; Rachel, brebis; Tabitha, cow; Eagle, cow, etc... And precisely Chamor or Hhamor, ane, is still one of these biblical names, and it is the name of a prince, the king of the Sichimites (2)!

The Chamorré and Chamorro signatures are not no risk in themselves. The Hebrew name Chamor a reçu, in Provence, the shape and the ending Provençales, Chamorré, and, in Spain, the shape and the Spanish termination, Chamorro. What this second word also has a meaning in this last language, and means tondu or pelé, this coincidence is absolutely fortunate; elle meet so confidently between different languages-

(1) See Genesis, XXII, 3. It is the mount of Abraham. - Josué, XV,18, and Juges, 1,14. It's Axa's outfit, girl from Caleb. - Ier de Samuel, or, otherwise, des Kings, XXV, 20. The Age Yes, the suit of Abigail, the rich woman of Nabal, and then of David.

– II de Samuel ou des Rois, XVII, 23: the land is the mount of Achitophel, friend of Absalom. – Ibid. XIX, 26, de Miphiboseth, Saül's little sons. – III des Rois, II, 40, de Séméi, parent de Saul. – Ib. XIII, 13, from a prophet, etc., etc. In good d'others endroits, it is worth mentioning the age as the person-distinction marks; I contradict the previous ones because the word Chamor and is employed; ailleure these are synonyms.

(2) In Hebrew H, Chamor, or Hhamor, with the very short.

Les Septantes were translated EH, and the Vulgate Hemor. Gene. ch. 33 and 34.

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rents, and, in the present case, it does not prove anything.

The intrinsic truths presented by M. Morel-Fatio in favor of his opinion n'ont done aucune solidité. Voyons si ses preuves extrinsèques are millions. fl it brought only one.

4, The presence of these two letters in the name wide Spanish, satirical and sardonic accounts, n'est point a motif that opposes what they want serious and authentic documents. Car a scribe, in him—even very authentic and very serious, can have, due to external circumstances, a ridiculous side or comical, which provokes a disturbing rise. Tell au— It has already happened, for example. the letter condemned to Perpetual galleries were once addressed to King Louis XIV, all the menaces, exposing his plans for destruction geance, and he announced that he would replace it one day on the throne (1). The color and rage of this force, its ideas and his ingenious projects, his writing, everything was be very serious about his work and very authentic; Corn this absurd letter and its contents must not be tolerated evident on the readers' lips that a tear in pitie. The piece would therefore take place in raison of the circumstances where it would be produced, in a collection of curious and pleasant stories, such as new and singular fear of aberrations innom: beautiful human skull. The correspondence The youth of the 15th century is in this case. Very serious in

(1) I cannot make my comparison in time present, because it is too clogged to fit a comparison; car, of our days, the condemned to the galleys and to

lexil in revival and are in the process of becoming the master of

pays.

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she is even and very authentic, as she has known of the Spanish Christians, they are provoking their part a great shock, by comparing his teneur and his retentions with the state of embargo and the impunity where the Jews found refuge in 18th century. It's for this reason that it has passed in the records of curious and amusing poems. like tea moignage of the sombre organ of the Jews.

Mr. Morel-Fatio cannot therefore ask for reason-ment the presence of our two letters in the receipts of good words, against their serious character and their thenticity.

5. I add more that all the other circumstances outside in the sources of my honorable opponent place their production, turn against his sentiment.

After that, they seemed to have been composed in Spain, in the second half of the 19th century, probably Toccasion de I' « Statute of cleaning , by an An unknown person who wanted to be ridiculed by the Jews.

Or to these affirmations which are not pointless accompanied by suspects, confronting his data-toriques of the era assigned to the invention.

Admettons an instant that the two Jewish letters are It just seems like a farce and a joke. After your context, the object of pleasure may not be that ci: the embarrassment and boredom of the Spanish Jews, he-sitting between two equally unpleasant things for you, or lose your goods, or renounce your religion. The pleasure sea will be in the suggested solution by the author of Morceau: «You are well-rights of being confined for a while! eh! convert-so you appear! Before you save

air

by this means of your wealth, then, in you and

these and these ways, you will benefit from it,
you are vengeful of these Christians who annoy you
If you continue, you will come to the rulers and to the victors
on your tour. »

But for the idea of a pleasant wine in spirit
of something, he must go near his material
pleasant and more pleasant characters. Or, not
only in the second half of the 18th century, but
during this twentieth century, these two conditions
absolutely absent in Spain, at the point of view
who occupy us. The pretended pleasure of the two
letters. Jews could not have applied for anything.
By now, for a long time, there were no more Jews in
barricaded and hesitant between two parties. The choices
It was made at the end of the previous century: read us
Spain and others were abandoned in y
remaining, Christians have been doing this for over 60 years
years. Here the thought of rappel could come,
as in the case of rail transport, a situation that was
current and which offered absolutely no comedy,

because pleasure does not come to anyone here.

tomber ? Ä

The circonstance of the Statute and the disputes

the occasion did not seem to be able to inspire
the idea of pleasure. Car the souvenir of this po-
The Jewish embargoed site in 1489 did not provide
pretext for the person, around 1550. Point
to the enemies of the converted Jews, to the partisans of
"Statute" here, in this holding of the ancestors of these
Jews, found a very grave motif, asking
their adherence to the episcopal order; point aux

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Jews convert themselves here, for the reason of
posed, the memory of this situation must be reduced:
because the planer laid the flat surfaces on
the sincerity of the conversion of their fathers. The question
which, as of 1550, was quite serious about
ait puissance be formed a third party n'ayant for but that
d'en rire and de s'en moquer. This did not happen in the
times of year, in Spain fewer than in the rest. Very
Certainly the Jews converted not only

this party which was the opposite of them. In this hypothesis, the pleasant maker of these letters could not be a Christian. But his invention did not see the circumstances, the character of Benin and Uniquement. moqueur qu'on lui suppose Ü'eüt was in reality a mechanical work and a calamity attack—very unpleasant to all the converted Jews. On there is no universal point in these letters the Christians, as claimed by M. Morel-Fatio. Read Jewish families become Christians and their pro-Spanish architects would be particularly tough against a fact that is absolutely pleasant for us, and very compromising for their cause. Or, the According to M. Morel, this is not a question of this genre in the history of the era.

It is therefore necessary to rebuild it after the 16th century to find the material and the subject of the play health suppose in these letters.

Hey, good! you can be my honorable advocate, or anything else, the pleasure of summer comes to an end 15th century, at that moment the Jews were really embarrassed. Corn we ask: and where? assured point by of the Jews who do not devaient nothing so are at disposal

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that make us think of others. By Christians⁹ But the Christians, at this moment, proved the sentiments all other than pleasant and tempting vis-opposite the Jews; what caused the indignation and the cold

where they made demands of all their parts.

prompt expulsion. Nothing more than the Jews, the Christians of this time there was no mood to be pleasant on their reciprocal situation.

So, not in the last years of the 15th century, not throughout the 19th century, one cannot meet de moment convenient whic place with honesty—knows the composition of a pleasure of this species.

6. Ecartons, by the way, a feasible hypothesis, but it has not been formulated by anyone yet: it is that Julien de Medrano himself would be the manufacturer of the pieces that were published.

It is quite clear that the previous reasons militant also against the presumption of a first-say to the name known, that against this of a false inconnu. Nothing more than others, Medrano could not song to combine a pleasure that never came reason, not about, of his time, and, at least that d'others, he had to have the idea and take the hair off composer and editor of two letters without interest and without gaieté, he who is available for but compiler of amusements and pleasant stories, destined to emanate "every conversation is polite and honest". In addition, it would be difficult to explain why and why the contemporary Medrano, where to buy his book, it would be imposing the fatigue of driving too many precise copies of these pieces prepared in advance

THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS. 2

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bricks and without any news. We did not understand not prefer that an old copy of this pastiche is is found precisely preserved « in the archives from one of the most famous abbeys in Provence ». Les moines n'étaient point in the use of loss their time to copy documents without value, sur-all in printed books. |

7. Finally, in his article, M. Morel-Fatio bring him even direct and temporary losses against his opinion; several passages by the authors which he calls the return journey by his base.

After that, three stories were reported, more or less long ago, the question of our two Jewish letters, MM. Castro. The Rios and Kayserling. These authors are émis on Cardinal Martinez Guizarro, or Siliceo, a assertion that renounces two parties distinct and divisible fort. In the first place, they say that these letters were written by the cardinal to say are "Cleaning Statute". With M. Morel-Fatio, we have repudiated this accusation which is not in her-even without a fair shake, and here the sailors are advanced by these stories without presuming anything.

But they confirmed in second place: Siliceo soutint that he had found the original of these letters in the archives of his church of Tolède, and his en circulation of very numerous copies. This affirmation is, without contest, perfectly separable from the pre-

mière. The two things she attributes to the cardinal can be very real historically, even that the first affirmation of the three-pronged approach is absolute-false light. Car. If we consider these two acts in Even so, they are nothing impossible, that is evident;

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and if we have regard to the character and the situation of the cardinal at this time, they no longer know very assembleable. In effect, that is what they n'est certainly not the author of these letters, if est more likely, because it is in the conditions of human nature, that is, what is found in his archives, he was impressed by their donation advertising as widely as possible and saying high the place where it took the original price, because these pieces brought so much force to the reason behind-mental of his statute.

He already thought that the three authors were

without any support from the Jews, they were instigated by the cer-the attitude of this double is, and without any other doubt, Silica has made these letters.

Mr. Morel-Fatio does not say anything about these historical sources. toriens have been able to discover this twice letters and their distribution by the Cardinal of Toledo. But it is true, and nothing is opposed to this the cross tel, two conclusions revealed which represent the system of our honorable opponent, to know: 4° because the two letters exist in the archives of the church of Toledo, before the episcopate of cardinal, it was said before 1546, then he affirmed the and have found, and that he is incapable of thinking, and, as a consequence immediate and rigorous, therefore They were not manufactured in the second half of the century; 2° then the cardinal recognizing that authentic crues; because it was all too

unable to serve documents that he was playing with –

faux, that of the manufacturers him-self, perhaps, mis to part of his character, he did not have any need for man

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to defend his cause; and again like other con-
immediate and rigorous sequence: therefore these letters are not
cannot be regarded as a pastiche and a
pleasure, perhaps a contemporary dress
for authenticities. The cardinal was actually
which is contemporary of this correspondence; car en
4489, date of letters, à 1546, commencement of son
episcopate, it is not yet 57 years old; and Siliceo is available
best for anyone with all the possibilities and convenience of
ensure the authenticity of these documents.

But M. Morel replies without hesitation: the three historical
little cities are of our century; they do not know where
they have proven this twice; they don't have
preuves ; their authority is therefore recoverable, and only
the reason that we are based on our unique
gnage. |

Soit. But M. Morel-Fatio gives us another
testimonial does not take away the value, and here
' confirm these three stories of the x1x° century.

The compiler, Julien de Medrano, author of the 19th
century, in his curious Silva with the head of our pre-
my goodness this indication that we already have
highest resolution: |

The following letter was found by the guards of
« the library of Salamanca in the archives of
« Toledo, in search of the antiquities of the kingdoms of Es-
« pagne. » |

Certainly this indication is applied to the
the second letter of the Lord is just as good as the first;
because they depend on one another and not on one
only one. Also, following this first letter, Me-
drano place immediately, without repeating his indica-

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tion, the second letter, reply of the Jews of Constantinople.

No one pretends that this note is solar:

de Medrano him-self. She was given instructions to attend draw the reader's attention to the parts mentioned, and don't

It means to note the interest. M. Morel con-

vient, you remain, formally, that Medrano is in the expensive ; what he says: "I added that the compiler already made « here is the first letter of this note where the allusion to « archives of Toledo deserve only to be published » (1).

. We have no reason to suspect the sincerity and the certainty of Medrano's testimony. We don't see nothing that this compiler made you think and by discovering a detail that was not added to the whole his oeuvre. In what but aurait-the mark with so of precision the origin of the discovery of these pieces, si was it controversial? On the other hand, he was good easy to check and verify by himself the directions and a copy of the Salamanca library.

Medrano's assertion sums up all the points celle de Bouis. Celui-ci says that the texts published in his story have been copied on a manual written in the archives of a famous abbey of Provence. Person in danger of falling asleep because his character as a respectable father ejaculates completely of a menagerie of unused weapons for him, and all caused error in something that had a it is very easy to detect. ms

Medrano's case is the same. I don't know the work, nor the moral value of this compiler; Corn

2, 1880, p. 302 and 303.

his testimony was found to be applied by all authorities of these Bouis. Yes, in effect, a manuscript of our letters were found very clearly in the 16th century in the archives of an abbey in Provence, there is nothing impossible and unbelievable that there exists a pre-me in the archives of Tolède in the 16th century. par consequently, it was very easy to get to Medrano than Be careful, you have to make an exact copy by himself or by others. The affirmations sem- blable and disinterested by these two authors. publisher their works at a distance of a century are corroding mutually. |

Therefore we must wait for dismantled and absolute ment certainly the sincerity of Julien de Medrano and the accuracy of his note.

Or his words are formal and unambiguous: the letters were found in the archives of Tolède. Donc surely they exist for their time. in 1583, au hello.

We concede well without any doubt that this manuscript The archives of Tolède have not been deposited this year same as the impression of the curious Silva. He loved and have been quite remarkable for a while. But the death of Cardinal Siliceo, in 1557, at the apparition of la Silva In 1583 he was only 26 years old. This is only amenable to conclude that the manuscript of our letters de-

exists in the archives of the cardinal, and even before.

This conclusion becomes irrefutable by the assertion by Medrano. The library of Salamanca, assures - t-he found the manuscript of these letters "in cher- chant the antiquities of the kingdoms of Spain ». Assuré-

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while this savant did not search for documents

antiques in contemporary pieces. Or, perhaps

26 years ago, the death of Siliceo was separated from

la Silva's impression, as the author's result, Medrano, and the search engine that informed him of the manuscript, contemporary of the cardinal. So this n'était certainly pas in the links be reported—either in those 26 years, or in the previous 11 years—Siliceo episcopate teeth, contemporary pieces for Medrano and the savant of Salamanca, who are search for historical antiques. Then I gave him the main on the manuscript of our two letters in fouillant and examiner of older documents, documents appearing at least during the era here preceded the cardinal's episcopate, consequently inside in 1646, and comprising the first half of century.

Therefore, the testimony of Medrano, author of the XVR' century, affirms and confirms the assertion of the three stories du xix®; therefore our two letters exist very surely—not in the archives of Tolède at least in the first half of the 14th century; so that's not the point in the second half of the same century that they were can be manufactured; So, at this point, the system M. Morel-Fatio completely broken neck.

From here we arrive at another conclusion victoriously opposed to the ideas of our honorable adverse.

How to explain the presence sensibly in the archives of The Toledo Church of these two letters, if they were not a faux, a pastiche, qu'a pleasant work of some Spanish moqueur

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of the 15th century? Whoever entered, deposited and preserve in a certain place these apocryphal pieces and . badines?

At this time, in Spain, there was no point of proper civil archives, only laïques, as we have said today; everything was clerical and between the clergy's hands. In these church archives cathedrals do not penetrate that of serious pieces and authentic, or with good reputation, because this not that by the hand, or by the orders of the sheep, that the documents have been deleted. It is still exactly the same as our days for the archives of our ancestors. Or, I ask, which describes as unbelievable that the pastiche made by the newspaper plai-Saint-Pierre le Figaro, on December 10, 1881, announced a Gambetta's coup d'Etat, in a few years here, carefully collected by order of an French and deposited in the archives of his grandfather?... So, how about these two Jewish letters, that pretend to be a bit of a joke from the second half of the twentieth century, this pleasant pastiche which awoke circulated hand to hand and greatly amused the Spanish at the expense of the Jews, he could have been, before 1583, beautiful environment of this second half of the 16th century, very little by little after its composition, precisely and honorably placed in the archives of the great metropolitan church of Toledo?...It's a moral impossibility. So, on this simple induction, the logic would confirm that our two letters existing in these archives from the 18th century, they were prepared and considered as serious and authentic pieces.

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But Julien de Medrano's testimony is trans-
This induction led to a certain conclusion. The

library of Salamanca, we say in our note,
and mistook these two letters "in search of the
antiques of the kingdoms of Spain ». This savant searched
made from old historical documents; par consequently
he did not get into trouble in the literature books
time and place, we meet at some point, you
remains in the episcopal archives. So, some
years before 1583, our letters appeared
classified as historical and historical pieces
as authentic and serious manuscripts. Mais elles
has already won many awards and prizes,

ciennement, at an earlier time even at the episcopal

cop of the Cardinal of Toledo, then, he also, the
found in the archives and is served as
historical documents. So you have to take it off more often
that the environment of the 18th century, and recognizes that our
letters have received this honorable place almost from your

apparition. Car, 57 years old, only slept on –

since their date (1489), until the beginning of
the episcopate of Siliceo (1546), which was very easy to

men of this period to ensure their value

historical; and, perhaps it is during this period
which were deposited in the archives of the church of
Toledo, the result was this rigorous consequence:
that we have acquired the certificate of their authenticity and
they were made for serious documents.

So our two letters are not just a pastiche, nj
a pleasure, and not even been seen as
telles. |

The sentiment of M. Morel-Fatio does not seem to support, but

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see, at no point. The other opinions are not more solid, we have proven it. So it is not possible to establish with some honesty, not to whatever era, or by whatever means, this correspondence aura it was made. Therefore nothing valid can be objected to the authenticity of our two Jewish letters of the fifth century.

II.

We no longer have opponents before us.

We therefore now examine ourselves—me—with this Jewish correspondence, and watch our lecture all its intrinsic and extrinsic characteristics of authenticity. | |

I. If we consider it the same, this correspondence presents all the characteristics of the truth.

Its subject, form and form, is in complete agreement with the historical circumstances where it dates. verse
At the end of the 15th century, all over Europe the populations become soulful against the Jews. Ils were chased by France, we say Bouis, in 1487. and

from Germany almost to the same era; in 1492,
They were expelled from Spain and, in 1493, from Provence.
Nothing more obvious than that, between these dates
From 1487 to 1492, the Jews became very rich and numerous
in these last two contradictions, it was very quiet
of the striking cuts around the eyes and the soulful orange
against you, nothing more croyable than they are
price to prevent your children from this situation

among others
danger, menaces and services that we have provided
subir, of the embarrassments which they proved on the conduct
to follow, when they were mis, you too, in love
d'abandon their goods and their passport.

The first letter reproduces exactly this
situation and all these impressions. She is a
in a short and simple manner, as written by people
pressure to be applied with embarrassing tires and hair. She is

so, in his ensemble, entirely in harmony

with the events of the era. She also agrees

very good with one of the main characteristics of the character `

of the Jewish Talmudists who are still attached to their
well, and not at all according to the Moses law. De 1a
the anxiety that this letter expresses in a way that lives
and is natural.

The response of the Jews of Constantinople was
same marks of veracity. His debut raises the
particular historical circumstances which motivated
the correspondence. The fundamental decision is all
to be in accordance with the teachings of the Talmud, which per-
by renouncing externally to Judaism, pourvu
who remains holy of heart. The advice given is
energetic and agile; they breathe life and spirit
of vengeance against the Christians. These qualities and these
sentiments perfectly suited to the Jewish Talmudic
distes, and surtout to their bosses. In the whole ensemble of
this letter, the circle as a kind of color con-
centre, well motivated on the part of these Jewish princes,
by redoubling the persecution of your
brothers became victims in the West to the end
of the 15th century.

If we study to present the two letters in one

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times and in their reports one with the other, we
It will be clear to everyone, after a simple reading, that they are not
font that one and only, that in one and the other there is no
not a phrase, not a word that contradicts itself,
s'écharte du sens general, which is in disagreement with the
historical circumstances, and this signals very little
the head of a fool. Both are in harmony
not perfect between them and also in their ensemble,
as in their details, with the time they don't por-
tent the date, with the character, the ideas, the feelings
ments, the croyances of those with their signatures
attributes. They are therefore authentic.

II. Not only the intrinsic characteristics of these
letters, but still all external conditions
declare in favor of their authenticity.

4. From the outset, over four centuries, this authentic
The city has not been attacked by anyone. To prove it,
quickly conclude that this had been established in the previous-
dente discussion. | o.

The text of these two letters was fixed for the pre-
once by impression in a book in 1583,
quatre-vingt-quatorze and only after their date
(1489). It was still easy to ensure that your
thenticity. The author of the book deserves it and does not have
nobody is interested in trompe l'oeil in this circumstance, not the
with none of the least of the world in good spirits; on the contrary, the
confirm that the manuscript of these letters has been found
in the important archives of a cathedral church,
by a serious pioneer, in the context of old documents
historicals.

.Whereas one must logically conclude that these texts are

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are not contemporary of this author, and they must
remonter au moins aux commencements de 16^e siècle.

Or between 1489 and the debuts of that century, there is nothing

a few years; on touche à l'origin de cette corres-
pondance. So, at this time, these letters were
placed in the archives of a metropolitan church,
and some of the historical pieces, that is, their
authenticity is not done with delicacy for the person.

Numerous copies of manuscripts circulate and are
conserve, surtout in Spain, all conform to
substance, and the largest number of identical senses
and expressions, during the 18th and 19th centuries; and the one
does not contest the authenticity of the two last-
three in one time and in one country where the descendants
The Jews seemed very interested in the fair.

Fifty years after the first impression,
They are now printed in a counter
different, but another writer deserves it,
and incapable of thinking. He did not know this pu-
anterior glaciation; what is formally said is
first a manuscript discovered in the archives of a
Famous abbey of Provence. This second author does not
no more small suspicion about the authenticity of this new
veau text, which can be found in all appearances on
premier. |

No complaint has therefore been received against these

letters neither from the contemporary century nor from the subsequent centuries

shoes, up to the dix-neuvième. Our correspondence
Juive is consequently in possession of an authentic
city incontesté for four cents ans. That is why
attacks and hypotheses formulated today,
After four centuries, nothing had been anticipated. against

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elle. You rest, we have already dismantled the inanity.

2. Moreover, after the circumstances of the time, of events, places and people, we cherish – will bring us to the account the way you don't texts could be composed, their copies were multiplied and preserved, we see that everything is plique and s'age de guía the most natural and the more logical. The ease and the great versatility of These explanations bring a new appeal to the authentic mark of these documents.

The protest of the Jews of France and Germany is trembling – bler for both the Jews of Spain and the Provence. They are under the threat of the same persecution, they must reduce for us a semi-final blable. Finding the closest ones to us others (because those from Italy are not yet in the quietude; The Popes have always protected and defended dus), the Jews of Provence and Spain are in concert between us. Your rabbis are reconciling. The situation is embarrassing. How to protect your interests particular, and especially those of their nationality and your religion? It is necessary that all part and abandon their good and their important and influential position in of the questions where they are established rich and numerous?

Let's stay better, at least for a few of us. et em –

denounce Christianity? But after that, what do you do in the interests of their nationality and the Moise law?... Do not decide these questions and cut the difficulties faced by them, the Rabbis between you that the line of conduct will be decalled to the heads of the nation. The Rabbin of Arles is charged with writing, without any effort, for these two motifs: that

has a superior authority, and that, moreover, the Rabbis of Spain, he was in a hurry to keep his letter to the Jews of Constantinople, by the way of Marseille, a city near Arles, and in commercial relations cialis very frequent with the Orient.

The letter of Rabbin Chamor is dated 1894 January 1489. The answer of the Jewish prince is from 21 November—since the same year. Dix months around s'écou—learn between these two letters. This time for us seems well long. But this interval is not explained haircut for this era. First of all, the letter d'Arles should part just on its date? And there is more detail while this day a boat leaves Marseille for the Orient? Between days the departure is done await? The delay could be long. From their side, the Jewish leaders cannot afford to be afraid of nir and de consulted the received letter. Enfin, general reason which is sufficient only to justify this interval of these months, it is that, in the 15th century, the correspondents Dances by sea, like by land, do not operate at all with the speed at which we are accustomed to our days. Bouis, in the 14th century, considers this interval as court: « Those of Constantinople, he says, toast response ».

The Prince of Jews addressed his letter to the natural—ment 4 that he had directly consulted, It is addressed to the Rabbin of Arles. Chamor has dû évi—therefore, engage to transmit this reply to his colleagues, the Rabbis of Spain, heads of different Jewish communities opposed this. They are sending so make a copy each time, and add a copy of his own letter, II was commanded by the circuses"

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tances, and all that remains is that, in this shipment, the Rabbin d'Arles says to the Spanish Rabbis: here is this that I wrote, as well as that which we agreed upon, and

here is what I was answered by the prince of the nation. |

The councils and orders of the Prince of Jews regar- mainly the fathers of the family. It is incon- testable ; the text is formula. For each subject of the complaint, the prince replies: make your children merchants, cins, canons, lawyers, etc. The Provençal Rabbis and Spanish people were therefore obliged to deliver to every father of the family a copy, and of his letter collective consultation, and circular reply the prince ; and that, after preserving the memory of the persecution which motivated this correspondence and the decision is important for the bosses, and even more so keep all order memories recus and to carry out without delay and without relax.

Before returning to each father of these two family copies, the Spanish Rabbis were necessary and make some modifications due to the difference of places: the failure returns the document in its entirety more understandable to future generations, and his

give the highest possible weight in their countries of Es- pagne. They have also written: the "King of Spain", place of the "King of France"; what was in the truth by report to us. They have glossed over the details of the culiers à la Provence, inserted by Chamor in his letter which has its reason for being under its feather, for the Provençaux and for him, representing . Special, in the context of all the communal

sailed Jews of this country, but who were not interested for the Spanish and for their Rabbis. Those are of more qualified their college of « Prince of the Jews d'Spain ». This does not offer anything impossible, nor con- tradition. Car, all in one Rabbin d' Arles, Chamor could, in addition, have the upper direction of all the Judeans of Provence and a certain authority on cells of Spain. For this double reason, it arose carried the title of "Prince v. His signature, accompanied This qualification should be produced by the Spanish Jews gnols a much larger impression than the simple appeal of "Rabbin d'Arles". |

The final phrase of our first letter of offer, in Medrano's text, a slight editorial difference with the Provençal text of Bouis; but the sense is absolutely the same (1). Nothing is opposed to this This modification is still the work of the Rabbis of Es-

pagne. |

These explanations are sufficient.

I always cross more volunteers than this last
change, and also all the others who meet
trent in the Spanish text of the two Jewish letters
At Medrano, Chamor's works are alone. En en-
sending to his Spanish colleagues a copy of his letter
au Prince de Constantinople, he can still well have
modified the editorial team in n points. II is ex-

(1) Provençal text: « We will tell you what you want to say-
"because we say what we have to do."

Text in Spanish: « We supply you with wishes to be well
« advice and send us as soon as possible the release
"that you and your partner will catch you."

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because, by analogy, these variants are reproduced
duisen quite frequently. How many other changes-
ments, it seems to me more likely that the Rabbin
d' Arles aura so that he can do it himself, in the two
copies sent, the modifications indispensable
to bring one or more conformities into line with the different conditions-
rent of places, things and people. The unique
important matter for the Rabbis of Spain, such as
for those from Provence, it was called Chamor, after having
raised to all the general sense of his demand, already
meet between us, transmit them, with the most perfect
exactitude, the tone of the response from the head of the nation.

The Rabbin of Arles simply forgot what he had to say. It is
Why, if there are some variations in the text pro-
he wrote and wrote in Spanish his letter, quanta à la se-
count letter: avis des Satraps et Rabbis v, il n'y
in a nutshell; the two texts reproduce a
in a completely identical manner.

The different subscriptions that bring us two
letters in printed books, and can also
in the manuscripts (which I cannot verify) are,
I think, the work of the Christian scribes. But there is no
It was no difficulty to accept that these changes
were executed by the Spanish Rabbis in
the copies delivered to the fathers of the family, or

Chamor, in the copies sent to his colleagues-leagues.

The moment to follow the advice and orders of prince arrived there for the Spanish Jews in 1492, and for the Jews of Provençale, the next year, 1493.

A large number abandons these two contradictions and re-flight to Italy and abroad. You can find a

– 88 – i

day, in these different places of their exile, some copies, more or less faithful, of this correspondence of their bosses. Can still discover the same texts, more or less intact, or good texts almost apparently, but very probably the expelled Jews from France, Germany and other countries trees of Europe, you have received, too, because that, over the same era, almost, they are confronted with-sulté the princes of your nation. These texts are in found in some archives, or are still imprinted more and more obscured in some old buttons.

The other Jews, not willing to abandon their

country, and comply with the relevant councils,

Judaism, to embrace, in appearance of the least, the Christian religion. But one of the preliminary acts of this abjuration, it was the remise aux hands de the ecclesiastical authority of all Talmud works-diss and others against Christianity which each Jew possessed. And converting into conditions pareilles, all the sons of Israel did not deliver exactly confidently and faithfully, without exception. the writings of their

Rabbis. History proves that they very much

dissimulates and steals their best. More il aura sufficient for some more accessible family heads to the crainte, less nice or more gentle, for that, with the Talmudical books, the correspondence of Jewish chiefs from 1489 were taken prisoner by the inquisitors. Nothing wrong with those two letters extremely curious and interesting; and because that

d'ailleurs they do not contain any direct proposition-
contrary to what they say, the young people who
copies of these copies were deemed worthy of being stolen

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in books and preserved in the archives of
churches, such as the monument to the organ and the malice
Judaic.

And that is what, in the archives of the churches where
If the abjurations are made, these letters have already been
placed alongside historical documents. Ordinary
the abjurations and baptisms of the Jews came to
in cathedrals or abbatial churches. It is for-
what we found of the copies of our letters in
the archives of a great abbey in Provence and in
, cells of the two cathedral churches of Tolède and
Barcelona (4).

Deposited, towards the end of the 15th century, in the archives of
this famous abbey in Provence doesn't speak Bouis; ces
documents and remained ignored throughout the world.
cle, and one can also say during the whole xvir and xvne.
Car, well, Bouis, in. fouling these files for.
composer his story of Arles, which he returns to the xvii-
clef and print the barrels, they do not take anything good
also noted that the book of the indigestible writer, and,
for France, they are gradually becoming
in their previous positions. That is, from the
For the 14th century, there was no longer any reason for
parler, de. question juive interessant l opinion pu-
blink.

But in Spain, things are going very differently-
remment. In the midst of this 18th century, she felt a

(1) The Spanish journal The Archives, Libraries and
museums printed (volume II, p. 254. 1872) the two Jewish letters,
from a manuscript from the archives of Bareci lene, identical, x

some words close, in the text given by Silvu Curiosa. (V. Review of Jewish studies, p. 303.)

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each

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question the young woman who passions all spirits. The « Es- ;
cleaning tattoo » of the cardinal archbishop of- –<
Tolède, Martinez Guijarro Siliceo excites the most alive!
controversial. This is actually the discovery of these
letters in the archives of his church which belonged to
cardinal the idea of his order, or good is this seu-
element according to this order that the memory
of these letters came to light, that we were looking for, re-
found and published? I don't know. Always is that,
should the fact of Cardinal Guijarro, should consequently
of the dispute raised by its «Statute», the diffusion of
copies of these letters must be considered in Spain (1). 5
Every time you want to know these strange documents and
rire; because the impressive color of the Jewish chiefs, their
outrecuidance to prevent vengeance and triumph
futures of their nation, if their individual advice and
their foreign orders were followed, they had to
to the Spanish of the 18th century the comb of the organ,
the silliness and the absurdity. It is also not eclipsing
that, for a part of our days, in Spain, the "copies
manuscripts written earlier, that is not "a large
« Spanish library which has some
a copies in the records of literary mixtures
« or historical » (2). Otherwise, it is not
more surprising that these letters are frequent
cited in light records and "humorous writings"

risky » ; because these letters came, at that time, on the side
. pleasant and ridiculous, which created a new reality
and sailor of extravagances and foils of spirit

(1) Review of Jewish Studies, p. 303.

(2) Ibid.

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human. Finally, this multiplication of copies is explained
where even the differences in the expressions that
present certain manuscripts. The fund is absolutely the
same. But he is not lonely at all, except for this

large number of copyists, some of us are not
no reason to retain the form and delay the text of
these letters (1).

So, we travel, the origin of these letters, your
destination, their conservation, their presence in the
Episcopal and abbatial archives, the multiplicity of
their copies, their variants, etc., understand and become.
justified also simply and naturally that we can
the desire.

All external circumstances and conditions
These documents therefore appear in favor of your
thenticity. On the other hand, these two letters are in-
completely unassailable.

So they are definitely authentic.

In our century, this old Jewish correspondence,
malgré the many Spanish manuscripts, n'aurait
war attracted attention, with the exception of
some rare erosion, if Europe, and we must say
the whole world was not present at this moment
of a young woman of greater gravity. From these
pieces take a singular fact and present a
importance inattendue.

(1) « Mr. de Castro, said the Review of Jewish Studies, printed
« in his History of the Jews in Spain (p. 138-141), after
« of the manuscripts which he does not cite, two versions of these letters;
« It is identical, in some words, to the text of La Silva,
"the other is more delayed, more incolorful; the fund of arms is the
« same » (p. 303).

aKo us

This is not more for the Christians of xix®
century should be read and examined these old
texts. The mind remains confined to the sky, by all this
which happens today, that the predictions are nice
Prince Jew of the 15th century found himself in the letter,
and specifically by means of advice and orders
what he said, and consequently us and the
others had to be successful and executed by the nation with
an indomitable and eerie perseverance.

This successful, evident, incontestable (we will
all the time to raise the principal fears),
This success brings to the fore the authenticity of
these letters all the weight of the brutal thing. What is it in-

possible to admit that the risk is perfect

serve the inventions of light or medium-sized enterprises
d'he is three or four cents ans.

CHAPTER III.

EXPOSURE AND PRESCRIPTION OF THE CONSEQUENCES WHICH REVEALED OF THE TWO YOUNG LETTERS OF THE XVIII CENTURY.

The authenticity of our two Jewish letters,
quite dismantled and, I believe, therefore inattac-
quable, the rest to the students at the point of view of
consequences which clearly need to be taken into account.

I therefore say: these documents are logically inappropriate-
with the three following historical truths:

1° A single command and direction centre:

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tion and a supreme authority which has always been in dispute
existed among the Jews since their dispersion until our
days.

2° The Jewish leaders and the masses of the nation with you,

not cease to dream of dominance of the world, and
Since the 15th century, these leaders have been following this but
to their people, unless it was possible, a plan that
is at the point of complete success today.

3° The princes of Judah, and this mass the most consi-
saddened by their nation, they have passed away, and are
still in the present, animated against the Christians of
sentiments allude to those of their ancestors,
to the first centuries of the church.

To irresistibly demonstrate these three deductions-
tions, I will listen and explain to my readers a
good number of other documents which augment the
force majeure de our main document. Je com-
also the thesis that could not be as
located in the Francs-Maçons works and
Jews.

I therefore have a great deal of citations to make,
the question is a question of fact, it is evident
that its strongest points must remain in
of affirmations about facts. The statements that I
The reports were primitively related, that is,
in books, or in public sheets. Lus iso-
However, they were not demonstrative and could not
does not make a great impression on the reader's mind.
It was almost as fast as the words and
gers of one or two people, who somewhat surprises the observer-
tion and very quickly the memory is taken out. Corn
the continuous reading of numerous historical documents,

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don't hesitate to watch the merging. de-
is also convincing for the reason that the audition
successive d'a foule' of témoins sincères, ensuring
everyone and always the same thing. :
In these quotes, I followed my preference
the chronological order. It can result in something
notony in the lecture; but the force and clarity of the
demonstration and acceptance. It's an advantage incon-
testable which must be done in a slightly inconvenient manner.

§ I. - Secular Unit of Command and Direction
among the dispersed Jews.

Since their dispersion, the Jews have been permanently

formed, among other peoples of the earth, a true and distinct nation, namely its supreme chief and his secondary magistrates.

This power was organized in such a way as to function ostensibly or secretly, according to the circumstances. After the ruins of Jerusalem and until today, the Jews have become more and more keen and have been led as an immense secret society.

Before their dispersion, they were exercised against this occult government genre. Car la secte des Zeles or Zélateurs, who became famous in Judaea, and who penetrated into all ranks of the nation, there was nothing vast political association, dissimulated care under a religious appearance. Pretexting a certain ardent for the Moïse law, it was very real by uniting all the Jews in a general effort against the Romaines. And in effect, from the age of 60 to 70, she organizes

THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS, | 2* o

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and opposed to us resistance and revolt.

I am about to demonstrate the truth of my first statement for three distinct periods: 4° of dispersion in xlesième; 2° of xI° to xve, and 3° of xv° up to the era contemporary.

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It is historically incontestable that, since their dispersion up to the 10th century, the Jews had a centre visible and sense of unity and direction.

In the ruins of Jerusalem 'by Titus (70), begins the first and greatest dispersion of Jews in the moon. The second is located near Adrien, after the made by Barchochébas (135). From this era, The Jews were definitively chased from Jerusalem and

of Palestine, and the whole nation is completely dispersed.

Those here, under Titus, escape on the sword, to flames and captivity, fleeing to various against Europe and Asia.

Let us direct you in the countries located in the south and to the west of the Judea, in different parties of the Roman Empire, especially in Egypt, in Italy and just-in Spain. These Jews called themselves Jews of Occidental dent. Their boss immediately stayed in Palestine, the more located in one or more of the two cities of Japhné and of Tiberias. It portrays the name of the Patriarch of Judea.

The stories also mention the establishment of these Jewish patriarchs. Less than the triumph of the Romans and the terrible vengeance that they exercise, it is a

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there are many lévites and simple Jews who do not purify resort to imitating the example of their brothers and quitting-their nation. Cached during the first times here Succeeding in the war, they repent and repent-rurent of what they foresaw of not having any more craindre. They are trying to rally in Judaism – more possible devastation to their nation, and still nir the exercise of their worship. The authority focuses on-turbulently in the hands of these wise men, and more especially from the one between you who chose to cook, and here we confuse the name of the Patriarch. His authority augmented to measure that increases the number and the resources of the Jews established in Palestine. To this group will soon be resolved, spiritually and politically-ment, all the Jewish emigrants in Egypt, in Italy, in Spain and other parties of the Roman Empire. The patriarchs exercise a very great power over you-torité. They decided on conscience and affairs cases important to the nation; they run the synagogues, like superior chefs; they established taxes; They called the officers “appointed” who por-received their orders from the Jews of the most re-culées, and who collected the tributes. Your wealth devinrent immense. These patriarchs agreed on a ostensibly or discreetly, according to the provisions of the Roman emperors at the mercy of the Jews. In 429, Théodose the Younger forbade them from establishing of perceiving taxes. Since then it is no longer this-tion of them in history.

These patriarchs of Judaea descended from all

Tribe of Levi. Their succession lasts around 350 years.
In any case, as we see, they do not fear

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actually in Israel, during all these times, that
secondary power, relevant to a higher authority
and sovereign.

The other part of the Jewish population, which left the Palestine
after the ruins of Jerusalem, it returns to the
countries located in the north and west of their country, in the
Syria, Armenia and Georgia, in Babylon and
Persian. According to the Rabbis, this is the elite of the nation

large part and the majority of families descending from

David who takes this direction and establishes it
in Babylon and in the local provinces. The historical
States of Georgia and Armenia confirm this as-
sertions of rabbinical writings, recognizing that
the Israelite element dominated in the Georgia of the pre-
miers centuries which suivrent the dispersion of Israel, and that
the royal family of Bagratides or Pagratides, in Ar-
men, it was the glory of the descent of the kings of Judah
and portrayed in his arms the harp of David (1).

These Jews, in opposition to those who emigrated
In the West of Jerusalem, Jews from the East called for it.
Their bosses, members of the royal family of David,
rent the title of Princes of captivity or exile. Read
Jewish writers make a big difference between the
Patriarchs of Judaea and the princes of exile. The pre-
miers, they say, did not mean that the lieutenants of
seconds. The princes of captivity avail the quality
and the absolute authority of the supreme chiefs over all the dis-
Persecution of Israel. After the tradition of doctors, they
There were institutions to take up the place of the old

(1) See Mizkheth and Iberia, notices about Georgia, by M. de
Ylleneuve: Paris, Douniol, 1875.

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roy ; and they have the right to exercise their empire on the Jews from all over the world. Pendant de longs siècles, their habitual foot Babylone. They exer-
cèrent their sovereign action against the Jews of the West

by the Intermediate of the Patriarchs of Judaea, and on the Jews of the East directly by themselves and by a

in a public manner, from the beginning of the twentieth century, thanks to welcome to the various dynasties from Ba-
Bylonie gradually becomes weaker.

The first, the princes of captivity, don't speaks history of Huna (ninth century). It was contemporary rain of Judah the Saint, patriarch of Judaea, who re-
knew very well his own inferiority and the auto-sovereign rite of passage of the prince over him.

The Rabbins who tell us these things must best people know the intimate history of their nation (1).

(1) To cite a single rabbinical verse, but it plays '

together with the Jews of the highest authority, Zalmud of Babylon, over the centuries, expressively affirming existence and power sovereign of the Princes of Captivity. Interpreting in the treaty Sanhedrin, folio 5 recto, the famous text of the prophecy of Jacob (Genesis 49:10): "The sceptre shall not be blown away in Judah: They are, they say, the Echmalotarques, Princes of captivity, Babylon, which receives the sceptre of Israel. d (See V Harmonie between the Church and the Synagogue, by the Knight Drach (former Rabbin converti), tome le, page 174, Paris, 1844.)

I reject the scriptural interpretation of the Talmud, which is false; we drink more water; but his testimony to existence and the authority of the Princes of Captivity preserves all its value. The rabbinical writers who edited the Babylonian Talmud lived in the places and under the power of the Princes of the captivity. Plus, everyone else, they already knew

what authority, and indeed the secret authority, of these princes –

on the Jewish nation. l

Echmalotarque is a Greek word, the dragon, which means
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In the twentieth century, the Caliphs of the Orient, effrayed by the
the power and the awe of the princes of captivity,
declare the enemies of the Jews. [ls close their
numerous and thriving academies, disperse their
doctors, and led to the death of their Prince Ezechias (1005).
This persecution forces the Jews of the East to abandon
but, almost all, the contradictions that they have become habitable
in peace for a long time. Let us flee to
Arabia, the others, in larger numbers, are withdrawing
to the West, and even to France and Spain (1).

Since the present century, history has spoken no more
of the Jewish princes in captivity (2).

IT.

This would be an error of thought that this silence of
The story is equivalent to a real disparity of the princes
de lexil, and that, since that century, the Jews

Prince of captivity. (Ib. p. 173.) Racine probably, I believe»
"Exna, lien, and Ap, commander, reign. |

(1) See for sources and details: History of the Jews since
Jesus Christ now present, etc... by M. Basnage, volume V-III,
Irish party, p. 1 to 112, passim. La Haye, 1716.–Les Juifs d' Occi-
dent, etc., by Arthur Beugnot. Preliminary discourse, p. 20, et
Part III, pages 15 et seq. Paris, 1824. – Dictionary
encyclopedia of Catholic theology, etc., translated from the
edited by I. Goschler, Chanoine, etc. 3rd edition. Paris, 1870,
tome XII, article Juif, etc., etc... (I therefore cite this
Dictionary under this title is also available: Goschler's Dictionary.)

(2) The famous traveling rabbinic, Benjamin de Tudèle, pretends
to have a, still regnant in Babylone, of his time, at
12th century, but his testimony is unique; no other author

dentomporain n'en speak j it is not certain that

There is no longer any central power or sovereign chiefs. Until now the stories have been formally firmé; but it is because, according to the procedures of the old criticism, they only understood of exterior history. Today the light is made sur tout un order de causes in the events of historiques, sur le quel one n'avait point porté précédemment so that you have serious attention. We have applied, to our belief, we are extremely Catholics, that since For over a century, religious and political upheavals tics and social, in the two worlds, are dependent, the plus. souvent, of occult causes, which only render truly explainable and understandable. This cannot be any more beautiful: in the depths of history apparently, he is you, and there is still a story basement.

Because the life and actions of companies are Cretes, and the Masonic Juvenile in particular, have possible and are continued under the terms of the company external and official, for over a century, we can legally induce that, in the centuries ago, the Jewish nation had already been constituted almost entirely in secret by the speculators, before its dispersion, but still well pu continue to be governed by the same manner, after this dispersion. It is without doubt one of the basic means dont s'est serve la Providence divine to preserve these people are intolerant of other peoples. par consequently, nothing is too much to believe that, all in dis-

noticed that the Rabbin had personally traveled
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paraissant of external history, the Jewish princes, these words of captivity or exile do not point out in reality, but Prince Ezechias brings you success—those who continued to govern Israel in the brown and secret.

It is easy, effective, to understand and accept as very possible and very probable as these two series of successful events in the history of the Jewish nation, this society is universal and perpetually secret. Phone

of his sovereign characters appeared in his
tower like Israeli chief conductors and played a

role known, in ostensibly exercising authority, to
of favorable periods; then, before the persecution
violently, or simply in difficult times,
They are hidden and perpetuated by success-
mysterious and ignored situation. Never fly any further to the
public scene during the centuries, the existence of these
men have not mentioned the exterior by anyone
documents. From there the stories have ended and
affirmed that they no longer exist. And depending
not the people themselves, not even the institution
there was no need to sit and work in the course
of the following centuries. The history of the first times of
The Papauté then offers a very obvious phenomenon
and also trumpet for the 8 puennes
of the Roman Empire. |

These inductions, very legitimate and very probable by
They themselves are transformed into historical conclusions.
which are certain by our two Jewish letters of 1489.

After having the premiere, one is welcome to ask for it-
why the Jews of Provence and Spain are
all search for advice or direction in

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their anxiety and their determination + for the Moïse law »°
Car, if really then their embarrassment is on a
point of religion and a touch of conscience, for-
What are they addressed to their own Rabbis?

Everything close to us, and even everything to do with us, they
arrived, at this time, by many doctors

in their sacred science. In particular, in these times-

there, lived precisely in Spain, occupying a
social position of the most educated, minister and advisor
of the kings, the very famous Rabbin Abrabanel, and one of their
doctors the most considered and the most heard. It was
certainly even to your useful advice
and of saying decisions. So the Jews of Spain and
de Provence has not yet found sufficient authority
pouring himself into this doctor, nothing more than

all the others, it is clear that they were looking

and wants to have the decision of a religious authority the highest possible for you, even higher at among the most renowned doctors and rabbis.

Where this letter of consultation is sent to Constantinople by the Spanish and Provençal Jews we con-

to conclude logically that, at the fifth century,

the Jewish people received a supreme religious blessing, residing in this village.

But if we examine with attention the text of this consultation and response, we understand immediately that it did not appear in this correspondent-pondering of a purely religious question.

In reality, the Jews of Provence and Spain not have any difficulty of conscience in particular circumstance; car they saved well which they were completely free, at all points of

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see, or to leave the country, or to remain an apostate.
= The example of the first party disappeared from their possession by a large number of your brothers from France and d'Germany. From the beginning, in the previous centuries, once, in parallel occurrence, their ancestors already done something else. On the other hand, they did not ignore the point that their sacred code par excellence, the Talmud, and obeyed by all your doctors and by the entire nation, above even the books of Moïse, they allowed absolute change of religion in appearance, in the case of necessity, because inside they remain faithful to Judaism. It seems then that they There is no real need for consultation wise man, and that your letter was saris but. Corn, pour well understand what they are doing « incertain of this qu'étaient fair for the Moïse law », il must connaître the true sense of this last expression. Among the Talmudist Jews, this is certain, "the law, the cult, the religion of Moïse » express the same idea and they are the same ones that "the Jewish nationality". For us, religion and nationality are not enough. The variety that "what we believe in is for the Moïse law"

wants to say truly: "This is what we have to do in the interests of our nationality, for the advancement of our nation ». The truth is that the consultation Jews from Provence and Spain were born in donner knowledge of the persecution that they subis- said to their brothers of the Orient, and then surpassed the demand- the thing that these between you here, do not leave abandon their country, embrace Christianity, must be done in the interests of the nation juive. And the expectation is that the answer is

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Constantinople doesn't talk about anything else. d Faites-

you Christians, because you cannot do anything else- ment », if you want to stay; but always guard the "Moise's law in the heart". That is not the decision you Talmud. Then, that's the capital and special point

from the response of the Jewish leaders: in our interests |

nation, « do things that your children deserve » mé- decins, pharmacists, chanoines, lawyers, etc., etc., afin which by then you can come to remove the chrétiens, to put them under the yoke, to revenge you of you and to dominate the world. It was therefore a line of conduct political and social activities that are required, and that, In effect, the Spanish and Provençal Jews were welcomed. Because we explain perfectly why, leaving between all their doctors and rabbis of the congregation sins and even at home, they are addressing you, loin, in Constantinople, because that must be tenant for us of all evidence, in this city ré- said their superior, not only religious. but also political; there was the head and heart "of the nation,

In addition, we learn the text of the second what was this boss, his origin and his power. Incon- testamentary this "Prince of Jews" did not make her discover Lexis in Constantinople towards the end of The 18th century cannot be anything other than a succession of these princes of captivity who reigned at once

en Babylonia; by the denomination of « Grands Satrapes », that this prince is to his advisors and assessors-seurs, Perse and Babylone appear to rally.

This boss exercises supreme authority because he is which is addressed, in difficult circumstances, the

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Jews from many Western nations. It is by him that they are subject to formal orders and a clean traced conducting line; and these orders and this direction has been accepted and persevered follow the whole nation, as we test plus loin. This man left me alone if the prince of Constantinople has not yet become the supreme chief of all the Jews. Like his predecessors, he wants to demolish completely unknown, except for the "non-Jews", because it does not signify that the initials of his name or their names.

For this and historically, it was just

"Here we have a chain of succession hidden, but intermittent, of the princes of the people Jewish woman of the 15th century. We give women to understand this one passed away in the year 1005, after death the prince of Lexile Ezechias.

Obligations to return to the country no Successors stop and fix themselves, by preference, to Constantinople. This city was a central point between the Orient and the West. From there they continue, secure, and secretly, to monitor and diriger all the Jews replenished in Europe, in Asia and in Atrique. |

At this time, the Jews found themselves established in large number in almost all the euro-peninsulas located west of Constantinople, in Italy, in France, in Germany, in Spain, etc... North of this city, in our current Russia, there is the-then the fifth century the Jewish Kingdom of Armenia and the Georgia, under the Jewish dynasties of Pagratides and des Rupees, then the BUND: which has not been reversed

ee

in the 14th century by the Mogols; and further north, a

another Jewish kingdom, the Kingdom of the Chazars, founded

of the last century, on the banks of the Volga. South of Constantinople, in Africa, is already there, before the Christian, a Jewish state that has long been a persecutor you christianism. In Arabia, the racial population Judaism took a very high number and was conspicuous titled in the kingdom, before Jesus Christ, according to all probability. And of his kings, in the fourth century, especially the Christians. It is in Constantinople, in the Oriental Indies." flourished, since the twentieth century, the Jewish kingdom of Crangor, which lasted a thousand years. Read

Jews invaded China where they were arrested |

made by very respectable establishments (1). Constantinople was therefore, by its position, the stay the most convenient for the Jewish princes to portée of conductor his brothers of the race disseminated on an extremely long stretch. It is the centre where they

have been governed since the fifth century including

vement.

III.

Following our reasoning by induction,

We say: from the 15th to the 19th century, the succession of the princes of Israel can perpetuate everything too

(1) See the old building called M. de Villeneuve, Notices on the Georgia; Bouillet's historical dictionary, 1880 edition, in the words Armenia, Georgia, Pagratides and Rupen; et Diction-

Goschler's wife, at Cosri's. .

THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS, | 3

1h –

well, and without any more difficulties, than from x1° to xv'; et, consequently, during these last four centuries, The Jews have themselves a unique centre of government – not and supreme boss of all their nations. It is very likely that these princes have always been in the same families and who have lived in the same place, in Constantinople.

We explain this reasoning: by three factors – formulas and two incontestable facts, témoignages and things that appear in our 19th century.

I. In 1815, a famous German writer, “and luminaries of the School of Philosophical Journalists, dont, consequently, the testimonial should not be suspect, and who has been studied with greater care question of the Jews and their situation at that time (1). J.-L. Kubler, wrote these lines very remarkably in the meaning of our present thesis:

a The Jews form a political-religious sect, placed – “under the wise theocratic despotism of the rabbis. “Not only are they separated and conjugated « Between us, in the light of certain religious dogmas, « Young, but they constitute a hereditary society, « everything to be done, for everything that concerns life Ordinary, habitual trade, little education. « Pleasant, excluding all progress, and taking care of « between us the spirit of caste and family by « the formal suspension of all alliances with per- « sons of another religion... Judaism does not exist – more summer, even today, from a political perspective,

(1) The question of whether the court had made one of the first decisions sessions of the Congress of Vienna in 1816,

nt –

“religious and physical, a spirit of caste here, by « the rigueur, the inexorable partiality of his partisans, « It doesn't matter in any other class of men in Europe. The Jews form ALL OVER THE LAND, AFTER

« THEIR PROPERTIES ARE A SPECIAL NATION, INSTRUCTED BY
« INSTITUTIONS, IDEAS AND POLITICAL PRACTICES
« Religious people who penetrate deeply and deeply
« in a manner in social life, that the subjects of Israelites
« of a Christian state constituent, under good reports
a essentials, A STATE IN THE STATE (1). "

A fifty-year-old woman, a man
more serious still, and everything is the same, we come
from the bottom of Eastern Europe.

In 1868, three members of the legislative chamber
of the Russian States, including the President himself
of this assembly, presented to its government
a law draft restoring civil and political equality
The Jews are very widely established in Romania. This
Jews are all of the Talmudist faith, the true Jews of
middle age (2).

(1) See Goschler's Dictionary, on the Emancipation of
Jews. See Kubler, coup d'oeuvre of the diplomatic deliberations of
– Congress of Vienne, t. III, p. 390. – The addition of the
Universal Biography of Feller, by Perennès (volume XIII.

Besançon, 1838), which also includes the title of this work by Kubler:

Commentary on the acts of the Congress of Vienna, 1814 and 1815,
8 vols. in-8°. – Sur J.-L. Kubler, see these two dictionaries-
naires.

(2) M. Ernest Desjardins, professor at the University, in a
brochure entitled Les Israelites en Moldavia, 1868 (la Moldavia
is a province of the Russian States), the skin in these terms:
"They are ignorant, superstitious, avaricious, wise, usurpers,
fourbes and hiding sales v. – It's all good to make a Jew
you Talmud,

wu Ta. LS

A 2° – 2-235 – ee a Re À qu

– 16 –

We present in the presentation the themes of this project

the following statements:

« The Romanian population is inundated
of a part race. hostile, who formed, on the side of the nation
Romania, a foreign nationality and opposed to the homeland
territories of celle-ci... The Jewish race is distinguished from
Romanians by their origin, by their hearts, their language, their
religion, its morality, and especially because it obstructs
remain absolutely isolated from society, and to preserve
all fusion with other foreign races... The Jews,
forced by need, subjected to extreme pressure to the
torment of the non-Jewish states, but they cannot
agree to become an integrated team. They are not
can reveal to your spirit THE IDEA OF THE JEWISH ESTATES,
idea that we GO, AT ALL OCCASION, to defend ourselves and
live by all their actions. They are not alone
a religious sect, they are overwhelming the expression of
certain racial and ethnic indiscriminate particularities and certain
invincible fears of NATIONALITY. That is why the
Jew of Spain, of Anglia, of France and of the
Pologne, it's not Polish, it's not French, it's not English, it's not
Spanish, HE STILL REMAINS JEWS, like his ancestors
biblical times... At the Jews, LA LO! RELIGIOUS is
also LA LO! CIVILE, and vice versa... She is in "the same
« time A POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONSTITUTION which suits
« the individual in all his actions and in all the
« eras of his life... and which concentrates in the word
_« JUDAISM (1)... Judaism, some part of which is

(1) I ask the reader to compare these words well with the
Russian deputies with what I affirmed most about the
true sense of the words "the Moïse law". It is incontestable

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"find, it is forced from the former A STATE IN THE STATE" (1).
With the help of these two reports, another published
ciste, M. Herman Kuhn, comes to mind, seven-five
ans after Kubier, in the last year of 1881, that the
political and social position of the Jews in Germany is
entirely the same old thing.

"The position of the Jews, we say, is far ahead.

« geuse. On the side of common civil law to all
citizens, they have preserved their old franchises,
their corporate and autonomy rights... Every
The Jewish community manages it, lives
taxes, called their officers and rabbis, directed their

schools, without intervention by civil authority. The names
Breuses and rich Jewish associations play a
immunity, absolute inviolability... The Judges
VERY LIKELY TO FORM A STATE IN THE STATE (2). »

The philosopher Kubler wrote in 1815, the thirteenth
Russian deputies, in 1868, the Catholic journalist
Kuhn, in 1881, said to the Jews, "We see, absolutely

ARARAA a A

that in our days, as in the past, these
expressions "law of Moise, religion, worship, Judaism", ont la
same meaning that « Jewish nationality, Jewish race, government-
ment national, constitution juive, État juif».

(i) See Israelite Archives, IX and X. 1868. This journal 'Jewish

Paris overwhelmed by the Russian newspapers and published
this important document, in the field of combat, because
which makes one too familiar and stigmatize vices, idiotic ideas
and revolutionaries and subversive projects against the Jewish nation.
I give you more than a few other extracts, not the least interesting that
" they are. See also The Jew, Judaism, etc., by M. Gougenot of
Mousseaux (Plon. Paris, 1869), which produced it in large quantities;
chap. XIe, p. 444 et seq.

(2) V. Review of the Catholic World. The question Juive en Alle-
magne, no. 15 October 1881,

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E TA Es,

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bright the same things. They show us the
Germany and Romania, in a few thousand places of
distance, living and acting in a situation of
that intellectual, political and social everything is identical-
tiques.

We therefore know with certainty that these three
writes the real political and social state of the Jews in our

xix^e siècle. ;

But for the Jewish race to "stay put to rest" isolated » and « to preserve any fusion with other foreign races », so that the Jews always in their spirit this "idea of the Jewish State", and this "invincible reverence for their nationality" that all their actions, on all occasions, are strong and alive, so that the Jew "remains always Jew", so which can constitute, in part, the Eloi- let's hear from others, "UN ESTABLISHED IN ESTABLISHMENT", and formerly « ALL OVER THE LAND » « A SPECIAL NATION, AYANT HIS INSTITUTIONS, HIS IDEAS AND HIS POLICY PRACTICES TICKETS and religious », the obvious necessity must be in spite of the fact that the Jewish people are with us, and today, A CENTRE OF AUTHORITY AND DIRECTION, A SOVEREIGN POWER who maintains these ideas and in this physical and moral situation, and also must be universally observed and compelled.

His exclusive religion and his sacred code, the Talmud, despite their immense influence, they never got suffice alone to produce this impressive result of his to cross nations and centuries without being not in his croyance, not in his race, not in his son indomitable nationality. There you are without a doubt a special action of the divine Providence that can

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appeal to a miraculous sense. More than ordinary God does not point to the people alone, to say, to strikes of miracles. Employed most intensively in they guide the general roads and the means humans. It is just that he directs and protects his church.

If Catholicism does not reach you in the Papauté roman a powerful centre of direction and authority, It is incontestable that the Evangelists and the writers tolifiques n'auraient jamais pu alone maintain the unit and the perpetuation of its beliefs and institutions, and that since. long time nations. Catholics and the Catholicism seemed to diverge.

It is by a means analogous to that of the Jewish people preserved religiously and politically during the centuries of its dispersion throughout the world.

II. This breach of moral order has been corroborated by two irreconcilable and well demonstrated facts in the sense of our proposition.

The first date of 1823. In this year, an Israelite of the most distinguished in France, Rabbin Paul Drach, de Strasbourg, converts to Catholicism. Dragon has made long and serious studies on all rabbinical writings, and on the Talmud in particular. II was director of the Jewish school in Strasbourg. The title and the diploma of Rabbin, doctor of law, which he has was conferred by the principal great Rabbis of France, the works that failed to publish with successful in the defense of Judaism, estimation and self-rite of passage did not play against his coreligionists, he said "the expected first victory in Great Rabbin who would come to vacate. » Paul Drach fit the sacrifice of all these advantages and of all: these

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Expectations: He rejects Judaism and enters the Church catholic. But everyone looked at him as if he were terrible persecution. The woman abandons, enemy named with her three children. « The good competition. the Jews are needed for this valuable company », | which was a vengeance of the synagogue against Drach. "The ravisseurs take their measurements well, that the search for the most active authority » no parvin- rental point to discover the direction that will take you fugitives. "We are facing investigations into the po- "run up to the moon. trace of the passage of four « individual from Paris to London, via Calais and « Douvres. » | |

This takes place in the capital of the Angleterre, where the The Jews hide the scoundrel and children of Paul Drach. Here, under a false name, Mr Drach with his children « be displayed publicly by the Jews of this « city, always in relation with those 4 Paris. These last ones, at the rest, saved very well "She was a refugee, without having to learn « of their coreligionists from the other side of the " Some ".

The unfortunate father, in despair, intends to take legal action "to rape small children, in the but, not « to take the plunge, but to find the trace « of his children. Several mandates for comparison « furent decerned against the Isradlites that we saved « perfectly instructed the retreat of Madame « Dragon. » We don't put any effort into it.

« The police continue to misery Drach,

« Nearly two years old, I did not discover what had happened
« the knowledge of the youngest Jewish children, not only

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« element in Angleterre, but still in all countries
'Where is Jacob's race dispersed?' The incontestable
« address of the French police &choua against the pro-
_« It is very discreet that the Jews save themselves from watching
« Goyim (1), every time it is of interest to him-
« WHAT A NATIONAL ACT...

"... That the slits can be measured by the authorities
of all countries against the vast and permanent conjugation
RATION OF A PEOPLE here, VERY IMPORTANT NETWORK THAT
SOLID, JETTED OVER THE GLOBE, PORTABLE HIS FORCES
TOUT 0% surgit an event that interests the Israeli name-
lite ! " |

After having used the effect of the gamble, or plutôt
by the action of divine Providence, which his children
found in London, Drach poses for himself
this objection: «But how do they get it,
'« These little innocents? He addressed it to the authorities,
"The English legislature recognized, as we do, the
« Father's rights over his children? At its premiere in-
« Marche, the Jews, masters of his family, use DES
« BIG MONTHLY THINGS DON'T DISCOUNT, the hardest part is DISCOUNTING
"RAY for always!"

That's why Drach decided to hire the rude employer. N
his tour succeeded in returning to his children and to the
lever of the hands of his enemies.

[the term is long spoken, assuring that it is
"trustworthy", and "applied the testimony of a very large
« number of recommended people and plus-
« evidence of exact authenticity (2) ».

RR " A

(1) Non-Christian Jews.

(2) See Harmony between the Church and the Synagogue, volume 1*,

3*

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Or what and the affirmations don't those who the victim, accompanying the report, forms a presumption with the greatest force to support our thesis. Cars, here, there is no stranger who speaks to the people Jew, it is one of his principal members, a Rabbi of the most estimated and the most verses in the science of the religious law, which must therefore be perfect- while instructing those who regard their nation, their state, of its organization, of its direction, of its governing ment. After his formal statements, the Jews, 19th century, forms an immense and permanent con- juration ; They are constituted as a kind of re- it looks too solid, it wraps around the moon; this is a people of conspirators; he is a woman and a man discretion and habits even to his small en- fans. He, Drach, was the victim of this organization- tion that, in his quality of Rabbin, he knew that well and generously gave himself over to his family.

But the consequence that comes with the most full evidence of this fact and of veridical assertions According to this old Rabbin, the Jews are not capable blemishes of action, of joy "for two years Contestable address of the police » from a large country, to inspire « a deep discretion among the smallest of their children in all the countries where the race of Jacob », disposing of « large means », former "permanent agreement", to be "a network vast autant that solidly jettied across the globe," of power « send your forces wherever an event occurs here

p. 1 to 89. – In his book, M. Drach appropriated the text All these events are done by one of his friends. |

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interest the Israeli name because they have a centre of authority and sovereign power, from where the organisation the formation of an affair, the word of order, the movement and the direction, which is universally recognized and obeyed

by all of us throughout the world.

The second makes me more reluctant yet

that the first.

A quarter of an hour later, in February 1840, Father Thomas, French Capuchin, and his servant were assassinated in Damascus (Syria) by the main Jews of this city. The murderers delighted with this two Christian victims and receiving their blood,

in the but to repeat a religious rite prescribed by
'their traditions.

The disparity between these two men eveilla
immediately general attention. Informed by voice
public, the consul of France, Mr. the count of Ratti-
Menton, defending the country's justice and claiming the re-
search and find the perfect match. By care and
under the direction of Chérif-Pacha, supreme magistrate
and Governor General of Syria, a process is underway
slowed and actively slowed, like the Jews as-.
Sassins are convinced of their horrific crime, and
they expect the most favorable and by their own
avex.

Four between us receive their thanks for having
fact of revelations; the other two are condemned to
mort.

But, at the first news of this matter, the
Jews from all over the world are meeting in
action. The European press, which has already been in
large group sold, learn a long concert of rehearsals

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minat ions bruyantes, not against the assassins, but against-
three assassins, against the French consul, against the
justice of the Damascus. We are trying to keep the promise, the ex-
cuser the murderers; on calomnie lé victims and all
those who fill the castle with merit from a hero
is abominable. At the same time as Israel's delegates
is impressive on all sides, offering enormous sums-
me to subordinate false témoins , gain the
juges, obtain the acquisition of the coupables, then the
delaying the execution, finally thanks to the prisoners.

One of these Jewish deputies, sent by the Israelis,
lites of Europe, leading the English Jew 'Sir Moses
Montefiore and the French Jew Isaac-Adolphe Crémieux (1),
parvint 4 heard from Méhémet-Ali, vice-king of
Syria and Egypt, who agree, for nothing, to make
at the liberty of the assassins.

Receiving the appreciation of what was done by
one of the men who best know the secrets of
Jewish world, Rabbin Drach, don't. we venons
to recount the trials:

« The assassins of Father Thomas in Damascus: said he,

« Convinced of his crime, he was arrested 4 times
« vengeance of the law BY THE EFFORTS OF THE JEWS
« OF ALL COUNTRIES. A delegation of Israelis from Mar-
"which was transported from France to the East for...
"The Egyptian pact cites the grace of the coupables.
"The silver played a key role in this matter. »

(1) This Crémieux, who appeared in 1840, is the man of our
two revolutions of 1848 and 1870, and the famous president of
The Universal Israelite Alliance, founded in 1859, is dead.
11 February 1880, and not 1874, as he said by mistake of print-
sion the book Francs-Maçons et Jewís, p. 334, note.

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You have to watch that Drach makes this reflection,
describing the abandonment of his children, and in recon-
born, not only its own impulse,
but also to the authorities of all countries against
vast and permanent conjugation of a people... who
his forces wherever an event occurs that interests the
Israelite name » (1).

In this event, I only noticed a single point,
. This is the perfect ensemble with everything you need,
ways and means, the Jews of Europe and Asia are
Venus in the safety of her brothers from Damascus. Where we are
deyons conclude forcefully that, if, of our
days, Israel does not have a center of unity and direction,
If the Jews of each country do not form the same
impoverished, independent and almost foreign
one of the others, if, in each case, against and in the
two hemispheric regions, they were not all separated and
mandated by a universal authority recognized and
obéie, how it would be—they occupied some
miserable assassins, convaincus, condamnés and per-
so in a coin from the Orient? How they auraient-them
pu s'entendre si unanimated de all les points de
Asia and Europe to act in the same way, and
surtout to reunite these gold coins that he fell from-
think in the company, and pay at the Muslim pacha
in exchange for the benefit of these criminal offences (2)?

(1) On the harmony between the Church and the Synagogue, t. 1", page 79,
grade 6. |

(2) On this abominable crime of Damas, on the details of the pro-
these and on the maneuvers of the Jews of the whole world, see: the
Authentic parts of the process which are deposited with the Ministry of

foreign affairs in Paris; 2° the historical relationship of affairs

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Of these two things, like the three testimonies of cities,
The result is that very certainly, in the 19th century,
The Jews were princes and supreme chiefs of the
which, on the entire surface of the globe, they are commanded
of and directed.

Consequently, since this fifth century, where a do-
We authentically prove their existence, just-
in our dizzying nineteenth century, including the search
the resignation of these chiefs took place temporarily.

This must be accepted as incontestable
our first proposal: a unique centre for
command and direction and an authority over
The first uncontested one has always existed among the Jews
since their dispersion until our days (1).

of Syria, from 1840 to 1842, and the complete procedure directed
born in 1840 against the Jews of Damas, etc., by Achille Laurent,
member of the Christian Society. 2 vols. Paris, Gaume frères, 1846 ;
30 The Friends of Religion, volumes OV and CVI, from April to September
1840, and the universe of the same year and of the same months; 40 I' His-
Rohrbacher universal roof, book 91°; 5° Le Juif, le Ju-
Daism and Judaization of the Christian peoples, by the knight
Gougenot des Mousseaux. Paris, Henri Plon, 1869, the lady of the
interesting extracts from the pieces of the Damascus process.

On the apparent, perpetually more reiterated facts, where
children have been the victims, and their despair and their influence
more in pluscroissante you can see the universe every day of the month
of January 1859 and this same journal of April 5, 1879 and June 18821

(1) The Jewish doctors and rabbis do not dare to
of the interim existence of this central authority in its
nation, to annihilate the power of the famous prophecy of Jacob in
regarding the Messie's situation and ultimately his accomplishment.

In Genesis (49-10), Jacob cries out: (No resurrection
sceptrum of Judah, and dux, of femore ejus, donec veniat hi-
tendus est. » « The sceptre shall not be burned by Judah, nor the prince
of his posterity, to the extent that this one should be sent. »
We have seen better the interpretation and translation of

A necessary décolletage corolla. This is central torrential rain, since the nineteenth century, an authority completely ignored in his name and inconvenient as she is sitting, she is therefore exercising in a completely hidden way. Because when we I have already affirmed that the Jewish nation has been leading, since almost nine centuries, like an immense so-secret society. The story in effect is nothing more than that

Talmud: «The sceptre is not defiled in Judah: these are the « Echmalotarques, princes of the captivity in Babylon, who tien- "is the sceptre of Israel". In the second part of the text, the Talmud translated by a doctor, in the prince's place.

The sceptre is the external, visible and recognized symbol of authority royal, of sovereign authority; it cannot therefore be designed and pre-means an external, visible and contagious authority. Or none of these characters are not suitable for the authorities who are new and who are still the Jews, since their dispersion. The authority of the princes of Vexil to Babylone was not, however, a "shadow of authority", like Anne and Caiphe in Jerusalem, at the time of Jesus Christ. Something great that she felt morally and secretly-ment on the nation, externally and visibly, it was Herod, it was the Roman governors, it was the Caliphs of Babylon lonie here, of course, held the sceptre. A like the other era, the sword was taken from Judah; he was no longer in Judah. We believe that the Jewish Kings of Armenia have been descending songs by David. They have truly held the sceptre. But what do you think nothing contrary to the prophecy, because this sceptre returns to Judah, it has been around for seven hundred cents now. You remain, from a side the complete veil of external authority of the princes of exile passed away in the last century; d'an other side, the sceptre spread out from all the Jewish kingdoms of Asia, after their ruin in the 14th and 16th centuries, cles; consequently, since less than three cents, we have more of a sceptre in Judah: and the Messiah awaits the Jews in not yet naked. But, on the contrary, precisely to this first era, where, for the first time, the scent of Judah, passing by the princes of Asmoneen, descendant of this tribute, to the hands of the foreign Hero, !'Idumeen, the Messiah of Christians, Our Lord Jesus Christ, Sons of God and Sons of Our Lady, is born in this world and has been proved by her miracles

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plus few Jewish supreme leaders, since the dis-external partition of the princes of captivity. Assuré- because they are not left inactive; and it is by their

impulse and by their underground orders that are good

his origin and his divine mission. Therefore, existence is incontestable, amid the Jews, this supreme and absolute authority, exercised by of the unknown and of a hidden manner, for centuries, no evidence of Christian interpretation and application of the prophecy of Jacob. |

She does not benefit from this prophecy, not at least célèbre, d'Osee: d These many sons of Israel, without "And his prince, and his sacrifice, and his altars, and his ephod, « and without theraphim » (c. III, 4). 4 During long days, the en- The children of Israel will be without king, without prince, without sacrifice, and without autel, and without ephod, and without therapy. » The words here- Widely translated by king and prince, one cannot understand that external authority, visible and conniving. Of this prophetic text, the The result is that the Israelites have to be, over the long days, without royalty and without external royalty, visible and recognizable, gou- vernant, like all the rest of the nation, without a centre of direction and authority by name among men and women of all, as well as the other people in possession. Quant à Pau- sacred trust, the Jews in reality have no more witnesses, since the ruins of the temple by Titus at least, even after the principles of their own theology (see note on page 97). The religious authority that the Rabbis and other chiefs know and incomprehensible, he rigorously excommunicates the Jews, and because they insist on doing so, it is absolutely nothing towards God and at the point of view of conscience. Ainsi This other terrible prediction follows in its entirety: « For a long time, Israel will be denied freedom God, without a priest (II Paralip. xv, 3).

What many writers say is that the Jews, since their dispersion, no longer a centre of authority, neither political nor religious greeux, therefore one must only hear from a visible and known centre, like among other peoples, and under the religious relationship of a truly legitimate authority. This one does not exist of making a central and supreme authority, but hidden, not Jews follow, and have always followed the religious direction and political.

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movements of all nature are carried out in the centuries have passed into their nation, and without good also, with the other people. The stories have related the facts, without looking for the cause first, lack of precautions or external indications. According to this report, our two letters of 1489, in which we ap-

prenant the perpetual succession of these princes, are a precious revelation.

To make our thesis more and more obvious,
We remain to resolve two interesting questions which differs from the previous one, to know:
1° What a summer, and what is still today is tendencies of the authority of the princes and chiefs of Israel? We he had already qualified as absolute, sovereign, contested. Everything that we have related to facts and testimonies demonstrate well that she is en effect. But for the question of this authority should be completely lit, it is necessary to expose and its origin and the motifs for which it is based are respected by the entire Jewish nation. 2° By some means and the way these bosses take them to govern their people dispersed from one corner of the world to the other? source a summer. and this is what the organisation administrative and political which makes possible this government-universal mind?

We will study this double point in the two following sections.

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IV.

The authority of the princes and supreme chiefs of Israel always summer, and is still our time, absolutely, uncontested and universally opposed, because eyes of all the Jews, she is nothing other than the Tan- is the Grand Sanhedrin.

I. What is truly the origin of the real date of its first commencements, the Sanhedrin, or Grand Council, existed before the Jews dispersion and siege in Jerusalem.

This assembly, political, religious and judicial, once, it was charged with all the important matters of the nation. She recruited herself and chose says its own members. His authority was immense. The great prince, who had made a part of the law, was Ordinarily the boss. It is she who is portaken to the last resort all causes grave jugées in the first instance by the lower courts. The Sanhedrin could inflict the death penalty (1).

(1) The Jewish coins of the two first centuries before Jesus-Christ and the first century of our time testify to this the great authority of the Sanhedrin and of his habitual chief, the grand prêtre.

Since Jean Hyrcan, son and successor of Simon Machabée (135-106 before Jesus Christ), the Jewish coins appear on the face this legend, surrounded by a crown of olives: Jean the great prêtre and the council of the Jews.

He then went on to say, "I am Judas Aristobulus, my son" (106-105).

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The Sanhedrin is composed of seventeen and our members- bres, savoir: d'a president, in Hebrew Nasi or Náci, boss, prince, and seventy-four assessors. This memory not divided into three separate classes:

10 The Princes of the Priests: « Principes Sacerdotum . This general denomination does not mean alone- while the great prince in action and his predecessors still alive, but also the heads of the 4th sacred families.

20 Les Scribes: « Writers of the people », or doctors of the law. They formed a large corporation and powerful, because the ministry was very interested in inter-apply the Mosaic Law. Under the theocracy of the Jews, religion and politics find themselves in the dark-united states; also the writers were always

They carry, with the crown of olives: Judas the great prince and the Jewish Council.

One of the three types of coins that we left Alexandre Jannée, brother and successor of Aristobulus (105-78), reproduces the same inscription: Jonathan the great priest and the council of Jews. Regarding the coins of a second type, it is written in Hebrew: Jonathan the King, and in Greek: Alexandre (aged) the King.

Alexandre II, son of Alexandre Jannée, also planned his coins, the title of the King, in Greek: d'Alexandre, King.

The last coins of the Asmonean princes, Antigone

(40-37), depicted on the face, in Greek: the King Antigone, and on the lapel, in Hebrew: Mathathias the great priest and the great council of the Jew. This legendary Hebrew teaches us that Mathathias the Hebrew name of the Jewish prince here, in Greek, was Antigone.

Since the Christian era, we have found many coins that we reports on the era of the first Jewish revolt against the Romans (66-67), and here are these legends: Eléazar the great pré're ; Simon Nasi Israel, Simon, prince of Israel.

(See Review of Biblical and Oriental Studies: the coin at les Jews, in the journal le Monde, 5 May 1882.) i

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legal and theological advice. They appeared almost all of the Pharisees, and they were great credit to the people. What was not the more illustrious among us, such as Nicodemus, the Gamaliel, who entered the Sanhedrin.

3° The Old People: « Older People », It is to the notables, who were among the chiefs of main families. They constitute the pure element within the meaning of the Grand Council of the Nation (1).

In the prince, the Sanhedrin came for the principal mission to preserve the oral lot, it says this true and legitimate condition. venue of Moïse and the prophets and transmits living voices, to the source of Our-Lord and the disciples have made frequent allusions, and this was the commentary and the complement of the The written law says so from the Bible (2).

(1) See Holy Bible of Lethiellieux. Brangile de saint Matthieu, p. 54, note. – On the Sanhedrin, see again Fleury: Maurs of the Israelites. – Dom Calmet: Dictionary of the Bible. – Basnage : History of the Jews, etc., t. III. – Drach: Of harmony between the Church and the Synagogue, etc., t. Ier, p. 125 et seq., etc., etc.

The Zvangiles and the Acts of the Apostles speak about the Grand Council of the Jewish Nation, or Sanhedrin, notably: Evangeliles: Matt. ch. 2, v. 4: When Herod, "assembling all the princes of the priests and the scribes of the people, ask them where the Christ ». This assembly was nothing other than the Sanhedrin; then, ch. 6, v. 22: 4 He who says to his brother Raca will be justiciable of the Council: and again, ch. 23, verse 2 and 3 : « The scribes and the The Pharisees are seated on the throne of Moses; observe then and do everything they want you." (V. Sainte Bible. Ev. s. saint Matthieu.) In the recital of the Passion of N.-S., all the Evan-

listed: S. Matth. Ch. 26, vers. 57-66. – Chap. 27, v. 1er, –
S. Marc. Ch. 14, v. 55-64. – Ch. 15. v. 1. – St. Luc. Ch. 22, v.
66-71. – S. Jean. Ch. 18; v. 13 ets. – Actes of the Apothecaries. Chapter 4,
v. Zet s. – Ch. 5, v. 21 ets. – Ch. 6, v. 12, etc., etc.

(2) V. Drach, On the harmony between the Church and the Synagogue
t. Ier, p. 125 et 127.

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When the sceptre of Judah departed, under Herod the Idu-
In other words, the power of the Grand Council is unique –
reduced in size. From the outside viewpoint and governor-
mentally, she no longer has a weak action; elle de-
almost nothing when the Judiciary is reduced in
Roman province, and that the emperors had enthroned
at the Sanhédrin the right to condemn to death, quarantine
and around the ruins of Jerusalem. |

But it is undeniable that, even then, in this
situation externally, the Sanhedrin and
his ordinary president, the grand sir, left on
all the Jews, under the religious, political and
national, a moral influence and an occult authority
of the most important, and that the real direction of the
Jewish nation, either in Palestine or abroad,
was absolutely between their hands. We have a
fear, among others, in the general revolt
of the Jews against the Romains, before their first dis-
persion. Companies in this genre, and on a
échelle, ne puero avoir lieu sans qu'il existe a
centre of authority, either visible or secret, universal
recognized and understood, which combines and organizes the
things that impose movement. This centre, just
qu'à la ruine du Temple, fut le Sanhédrin de Jérú-
salem. | | |

This Grand Council disagreed in the first dis-
persion.

But the authors of the Talmud and the rabbinical writers-
Yours sincerely, we assure you that the Grand Council of
the nation was reconstructed in Babylonia. We
have told, after us, how the elite of the people
Jews, in large part, and the majority of family issues

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the King-Prophet took refuge in this contradiction

in the year 70, following the victory of Titus. Ouch the environment of these exiles is recovering the debris of Sanhedrin. Extraordinarily attached to their traditional tions and in their costumes, the Jews are embossed with restore the central authority of your nation. His head is gone placed one of the descendants of David, between the doctors of the law which receives, with the title of Prince de exile or captivity, the quality and power of supreme head of all Israeli dispersion. On the side If he reforms the Grand Council, he will not be entitled the presidency; and therefore the princes of the nation, deposits of sovereign power, always choose between the doctors of the law, members of the nouveau Sanhedrin.

It is not at all impossible for them, from 70 to 135, general uprisings of the Jews against the Romains, outside the Jew under Trajan, in the Jew under Adrien. aient was inspired and commanded by the princes of l'exile.

What is it in itself, and well that, according to a certain times, around the Patriarchs of Judaea, authority of his- condaire, if grouped by famous schools or academies, where doctors Emoraim sort out writing the first parts of the Talmud (1), it is Certainly, in the 18th century, at the funeral of Saint Jerome who lived in this country, he didn't have any more, or what more do doctors do under the law in Palestine (2); et that, throughout the century, supreme, religious and political power

(1) The Mishnah and the Ghemara of Jerusalem.

(2) Comment. in Oseam, in prologo; around fine:

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litique of the nation availed its unique seat in the Babylonia.

To establish the authority and spiritual mission of their doctors, Talmudists and rabbinical writers- tes les fonts remonter until Moses by a chain tradi- tional interruption, the rings are communicated to us the oral law that the conductor of Israel receives God, dissaint them, even |

times when the lot was written on Mount Sinai. This
The chain of doctors under the law is divided into several
series. \

The first series of Moise's films goes to Esdras

inclusive. She calls herself the series of prophets.
The second begins with Simeon the Just, great father
after Esdras. She appealed to the doctors' series
Thanaites (it is a tradition that has been preserved
and transmits living voices the tradition, the oral law), and
more Misnites (it is the authors of the Misna or
Mishnah). The most prestigious awards are given to you
next: Hillel, who was on the mother side of the.
race of David and who lived under Auguste and Herod
l'Ancien. Saint Jerome speaks in his commentary
sur Isaie, chap. want, and the name Hellel. Rabban (1)

Simeon, his son, believed that generally he was

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(1) The title of "Rabban" is most distinguished from all the
honorary titles that could be received by Jewish doctors.
After this title disappeared. these Rabbi and Ribbi, given very clearly
to the doctors of the Jewish academies and those of Rab, Rab:
Bana, Rabboni, Abba, Mar, names of the Chaldeans or Babylonians;
which the doctors of the academies of Babylonia receive; «
Not only that, seven doctors who have carried the top title of Rab-
ban, all reveal the dignity of Wéoi p. (See Drach, De l'har:
monie between the Church and the Synagogue, eto., ti I", p. 146.)

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Simeon de l'Evangelile. Rabban Gamaliel the old, son
the previous one. It is on his feet that Paul studied the law
mosaic (1). This famous Jewish doctor converts to
Christianity and devotion to Saint Gamaliel. Rabbi Judah,
named Saint Naci, little son of Gamaliel. II
becomes Patriarch of Judaea. We've already spoken in this way.
This is the doctor who lived in the second century of the Christian era.
tienne) is determined to implement by written law the oral law,
because she doesn't want to lose her memory of the
mes. He composes this but the work appealed to Mishnah,
It is a second law, an oral law. Israel in its entirety
welcomed with applause this evening. Read
immediate disciples of Judah the Saint wrote the
supplements of the Mishnah, on his lessons, and closed
the series of doctors Thanaites or Misnites.

The 3rd series of doctors takes place at Emoraim (where controversial, explicant). They present and interpret different parties of the Mishnah. and their work for-
mèrent d'abord de Jerusalem, et more late

. the Ghemara of Babylon. The Mishnah and these two Ghe-

mara composed the work called the Talmud, which is par excellence the sacred, religious, social and politics of the Jewish nation. Ilfutterminé au commencement of the sixth century (2).

The 4th series includes the doctors who say Seburaim (opinions). They give their opinion on the phone or

point of the Talmud. More of their teachings

(1) « Secus pedes Gamaliel eruditus juxta veritatem paternæ legislature. » Act. Apostle. C. 22, v. 3.

(2) Ghémara, c is - A - direct interpretation, explanation. Talmud,

It is a doctrine, the perfect doctrine, par excellence.

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have been introduced into this code and have made like a second and last closure of the Talmud, a little after the turn of the century.

The 5th and last series takes place in the Gaonim (illustrative, excellents, seigneurs). At the last century, the great persecution of Babylonia with end at the academies of these doctors and their successors, who are no longer nude in a visible and familiar manner. Beaucoup plus late, the wind blows, in Spain suddenly, renowned youth schools and famous doctors, but without having any link in succession report with Yes large traditional chain (1).

That was why, as I affirmed, after the

Rabbins, the savant Drach, together with these doctors of the law, Thanaites, Emoraim, Seburaim and Gaonim, that dispersion in the twentieth century, continued

choose the sovereign heads of the Jewish nation (2). Et

it is on this large traditional chain of doctors,
They don't tighten their rings any more or less,
se are applied and apply again to the Jewish Talmud-
said to pretend that Israel always possessed
rightly so, the doctors of the law, and that he has not given up on having

his head a spiritual power that is legitimate, truly

of divine origin, and also it is obligatory to obey as
to God himself (3).

(1) See Drach, On the harmony between the Church and the Synagogue,
tome I, pages 141 to 173. See Maimonides: Introduction to
Yad Hhazaka (the strong one, translated from the Talmud).

(2) Drach, ibidem, pages 172 et 173.

(3) Therefore the Talmud positively recognized that, "since the |

« last dispersal of Jews, there are no more doctors in Israel,
"Because the imposition of the hands, once interrupted, cannot
« more to repeat. The Messie alone... could give this sign

LES JÜIFS, OUR MAITRES, 3°

ES May

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It is incontestable that, from an external viewpoint
and officially, the princes of captivity and their Sanhedrin
there is no weak authority under the dominator-
tion of the caliphs of Babylon. Your situation is different
cell war of the Sanhedrin of Jerusalem under the
Romaines. But their moral authority and their action oc-
cult dispersed across the nation even more than in the
the former Grand Council.

The reason is that this political power and

religious of the princes of captivity and their asses-
His was affirmed and recognized by the Talmud itself.
Translating and interpreting the prophecy of Ja-
cob (Genès. c. 49, v. 10): The sceptre shall not be
Judah, or the prince of his posterity, even if he
the one who must be sent; « The Talmud says: The scep-
« They do not leave Judah: these are the princes of

' « outside the vertu of printing the character of the doctor of the

4 loi v. (V. Drach, On the Harmony between the Church and the Synagogue,

tome Ie, page 113. The quote from the Talmud, reported by the Sanhedrin, fol. 13

verso et fol. 14 recto; traité Aboda-Zara, fol. 8 verso, et Maimo-
nides, comment. sur la Mishnah de Sanhedrin , ch. Ir, par. 3, et
his treaty of the same title, ch. 4.) The Talmud still says that
« the authority (spiritual and legitimate) of the Sanhedrin of Jerusalem

€ these quarantine years in front of the ruins of the Second Temple B, that is.

addressed precisely to the era of Notre-Seigneur's Passion.
(Drach, ibidem, page 113. V. traité Sanhedrin, fol. 41 recto ;
Aboda-Zara, fol. 8 verso.) What proves that, even to the eyes of
authors of the Talmud, the ancient spiritual authority, venue of
God by Moses no longer exists in Israel because his transmission
regulation has been passed. These streets, arrachés aux Jews, in this
point as in good of others, by the force of truth, not
not employed their doctors to teach them the opposite of
live voice, and by writing in the same works, like, by
For example, in the Talmud, they are a little concerned about their own

- contradictions,

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the captivity that takes the sceptre of Israel; and the

« legislator in his posterity: these are the descendants |

"Hillel who teaches religion to the multi-

« tude (1). »

This text provides evidence that, for the authors, of the Talmud, or Ghemara of Babylon, the princes of the captivity was the legitimate continuing and deten- costs of concentrated sovereign power abroad in the tribe of Judah. According to the expressions: "the legislature later in his posthumous speech: these are the descendants of Hillel, etc. », these doctors Emoraim are designing themselves, and their other colleagues. We are dissatisfied with David and of Judah, like Hillel, they are "descendants" dances » and the successes in the spiritual mission teaching "religion to the multitude". By consé- quent, after their affirmation, he had, in the yea, in Babylon, among the princes of captivity, real doctors of the law, as in the past, to Jerusalem, outside the great priest. For you then nothing has changed in the political and religious powers friends of the nation: that of Jerusalem was perpetuated- done in that of Babylone.

Or the Talmud summer, and is still the absolute rule and universal of all Israel, adopted by him without hesitation situation is not contested, that's its deadline. Plus let's go thundering of numerous and fearful of respect and support of the Jews for the en- seigneuryisms of their sacred code. So, from the sixth century, the Jews, after the affirmations and

(1) Talmud, traité Sanhédrin, fol. 5 recto. – Of harmony, then. 9 ib., page 174.

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the prescriptions revised and incontestated by their Tal-

mud, one must consider the princes of captivity and their advice as the successeurs and their former rises the members of their ancient Sanhedrin, like increasing the strength of us and others, like consequently the only legitimate power of the governor-nemental, at times religious and political, of the nation dispersed. |

These affirmations of the Talmud, which continue-as taught and commented by the Rabbis in the following centuries, « in every city and in every contrary, as Maimonides affirms, they have formed the conscience of the Jews, who are crosses obliged to obey with the greatest respect and with precision and a perfect execution of orders and decisions sions of this supreme authority, and of the consultant in all the embarrassing and difficult circumstances

ciles. | | |

We have as expect these real provisions

and persecutors in Israel, our two Jewish letters of 15th century. They are in effect a consultation of Jews from two great countries, and a response the supreme boss, giving his orders and tracing the lead to follow.

The change of seat of this central authority and the external disparity cannot be made to the Jews impression unfavorable, not diminishing in what this should have respect for their neighbors. Naturally they are all was prevented from doing anything, and persecution violence of the Caliphs of the East, and the translation of supreme authority in Constantinople. Instructions by an experience well over a century ago, the Jews were

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completely understands without a doubt the incomprehensible

to their bosses to put themselves aside and hide for!' avan-days and the health of the nation.

An important reminder here is the acceptable place. The Christian historians have tort you, it seems to us, to agree, just now, almost no value to the assertions and quotations of Talmudic writers

and the Rabbis who are Venus after us. The Protestant Basnage, in particular, pretending that he does not have worse historians than us others (1).

These appreciations are inaccurate. What authors Talmudists and rabbinists do not care that a middle- create confidence when they describe the history of non-Jews, soit. But when they talk about parti- the head of their nation, of their intimate affairs, they

parlent of those who saved it pertinemment, of those who"

have known, either by themselves, or by the gnages or writings transmitted in the shadow and the secret, so that it appears in all occult societies. Read Christians who cite these words, while assessing the Rabbis of ignorance, exasperation, or vanity invention, because we did not find any documents exteriors which confirm their statements, have spoken of what they did not understand, some were reasoned about, in this point, as they have already done almost everything about events in our history of Europe and America, since a century. They did not know that he had, in of apparent and official history, a series of facts caches containing the preparation and the real cause of public facts. The works of French writers-

) History of the Jews, t. III, c. VII.

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Macons, carbonari, internationalists and others, we

have been beautifully applied in this matter. The veracity of

their allocations are checked and dismantled,
called by the events here and today, and
by turning the things that will come
the history of tomorrow. Person at this time not for-
rait reasonably reiterate in good faith the reports of
occult and completely ignored facts from history
official and patented, stories in their books on the
Franc-Masonry and other secret societies,
by F.. F.. Bazot, Ragon, Clavel, Rédarès, Witt,
Louis Blanc, de Saint-Elme, Fribourg, etc., etc.

We must appreciate and play the same way this
that the Talmudists and Rabbis have reported
the intimate history of their nation here, in its entirety,
since ten years, nothing else than a
immense secret society. l] would therefore be inexact and
raire presentation of declaring without value and without
weight their claims about the reconstitution in Babylon
of the Central Political and Religious Authority of the
Judeoliberalism. All we have to say is that these
Christian stories that we currently possess,
on the hidden actions of this people, plus
lights that pass by. The affirmations of the valley
mud and the authors of the rabbinical works, touching on this reestablishment-
central and absolute power in the dispersion
d'Israël, are fully confirmed and by our documents
at least from 1489, and by contemporary witnesses
of Jewish writers and others whom we have called, and
the things that we have reported, and by all that
pass under our eyes.

This conclusion therefore dismantled us and

Therefore, indisputable: the power here, since their exile from Palestine, always really directed the descendants of Jacob, working too hard to discover green, even in the shade and the secret, it was all periods extremely strong and influential, universal respect and obey.

II. From there we can see how it was but that, throughout the centuries, there is no important movement, no notable change

eu lieu in the Jewish nation, without its superiors–

I did not know, ordered and directed, or at least permitted and monitored.

Consequently, it is certain that the great transformation, our day's work, in a portion of the people Jew, he cannot escape from his watchful eye.

This, which has not yet been carried out outside of their

direction and contrary to their orders.

The change of the Jew's allure in the dix-neu-
The fourth century has not resulted in a gamble joyfully, of a spontaneous movement, of a developing natural and inconscientious. It cannot be, and it is not In reality, the combination of impulse and command because of its central and sovereign power. Car, very Certainly, the Talmudist Jew is stubborn attached to its ancient institutions, to its law, to its cult, to its uses, it did not come true, nor did it come from the sort out his youth, pass par-desserts formalities of his sacred and blessed book, fryer with the non-Jews, adopt their clothes and their hearts, without and have been excited and pushed in all ways by this superior authority against the Talmud of even ordered the most comprehensive submission.

Drone

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The leaders of Israel have not yet left since the ruins of their nation, observing a careful and sad eye, throughout the world, all the events here, near or far, could favor their instincts of profit, universal domination, and infatigable spirit of their nation, the return to Palestine.

The dissolution in Christian society by Protestantism, and above all the practical consequences which reveals itself from a political, social and religious, which only arouses the attention of these Jewish princes. At the beginning of the xvin® century these results are evident with more force and d'éclat. At this time, and even since the end of the September, especially in Europe, Jews were treated with welcome and enjoyment of great freedom. This is because, in accordance with the instructions and orders of the chefs, the smartest, the most active party and Israel's richest person begins to sell his real estate wealth of many centuries and of his life exclusively tal-mudique, to evacuate Christian society and to act on it in three different ways, by the social these secrets, through civil and political emancipation and through conversions to Protestantism.

This movement of transformation and its influence on.

our companies are moving very quickly; then, in the last thirty-fourth century, their progress must be reasonable, and finally, after great French revolution and its physical suites and morales, this movement and this action reach their apogee by all means at once, in the course of our dix-nineteenth century.

These statements are not ours alone. Read

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Modern Jews recognize themselves as the reality of
These occasional causes of their rapid transformation
tion, and they came to half the means that they were
employed to produce.

« The Israelite, who published a Jewish review in 1866,

look very nice, he didn't recognize ANYTHING

€

"WHAT HAS TO BE TRAVELLED HERE, FOR THREE SEASONS,
« scorched, and for four decades, transformed Van-
« cienne organization of the company (1). The dough is soufflé
"The persecution is no longer an obligation for us to serve the
« us against others; we can walk alone,
« without fear of attacks against us or our
« foi..... We have observed developments in the company
« modern, we have seriously meditated on the con-
« sequences that they have to have for our worship (2),
«

and part of the avoironien found which demonstrated to us the

"It is necessary to re-establish the link with the community,
« and, on the contrary, new reasons have emerged for
« maintain and strengthen {3}. »

These transparent words from the Jewish leaf
to understand how the Jewish leaders are
exploited this "movement" which broke, then re-
to the old European society, feudal and catholic
lique, and what results they have in store for their
people.

By their entry into the secret societies and in the

(1) It is said since Luther and since Erosion and
practical application of the principles of 1789, called «principes mo-

dernes v.

(2) Religion and nationality are one and the same choice for the Jews.

(3) Univers isradlite, III, page 129, 1866.

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Protestant sects, the Jews were able to help and contributed to this conversion. By manipulation civile and political, they no longer need to "settle us against others » in the ghettos or the Jews; they can "walk isolated". "; that's what they

font almost completely today, and even very solvent without saying that they are, or are not, of the Jewish race-

que. But the Jews are well protected by the

relax, because of this new freedom, « the link of the "Jewish community," the link between Talmudic judiciary.

The Jewish princes remain cautious:
They do not intend to « modernize » their nation throughout. In addition, they have "fortified" this link by adjoining and multiplying by centres

"New Form Jews, Community Auxiliary

and of parallel societies, such as the Masonry and its branches, entées sur celle du Judaism, et compose elements of all people and all religions.

The Jewish bosses meet in all their hands reunited, and it is incontestable that the "link of the The Jewish community, which has become triple, is now singularly "fortified", it means that the puis- without his princes being so grandiose.

Make the rapid history of these three means which they have put into practice to transform a party of their people and the launch against the Christian society-tienne.

1. We have presented and proven in the book: Francs-Maçons and Jews, comment on a certain name of Israel-lites were admitted into the secret societies and new forms were taken; how they succeeded to take everything little by little and to put it under the

| - 107 - .

exclusive and absolute direction for your princes. We no longer have to think about this subject.

2. That the Jews acquire a certain influence in secret societies. in the 14th century. they are 4 to occupy their civil emancipation and political, and at the request of the governments of the European Union

penis. The company was difficult. In Germany, the

Protestants and the Maçons Templiers are mounting all 4 are opposed to the Jews. The lodges refused to accept the fit in your mouth. In France, Catholics and he-

reticences, and even the luminaries of the philo-

sophistry and revolutionaries, the upper maçons, « Vol- « Taire and Rousseau, to quote the most eminent, "They were hostile to the Jews, and they did not cross « dignes de tolerance: still well underestimated- "They wanted to see freedom and equality agreed with the

« Children of Israel (1) ». That's why they don't fire of serious attempts for their emancipation that the end of the century, when they were named and then-

saints in the French masonry. A first test, – but indirectly, in 1785, in Metz, "liberal city

par excellence v, here, for several centuries, because in his place there is a model of youth. (2). The Society Royal Academy of Sciences and Arts of this city with au course, for the year 1787, the next question: is it of means to make the Jews more useful and cheerful in France?

(1) Review of Jewish Studies, 1880, no. 1, pages 83 et seq. – Emancipation of the Jews, by Ab. Cahen, grand Rabbin; work very interesting. |

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Apart from the memories presented on this issue, the famous Abbé Grégoire, curé of Embermenil,

one of the most favorable to the Jews: it concluded

their complete emancipation. In the commission ehar-

thanks for the reading and examination of manuscripts, we remember the name of the speaker, adviser to Parliament de Metz, who is passionate about this issue and who ask and get the reporter ». The report de Roederer and the plan of a memoir that he wrote even on the question posed, concluding also with the emancipation of the Jews. To the same surgical era—says a new lawyer for the Israeli cause, the Count of Mirabeau, here, in a book entitled : On the reform of the

Jewish liturgy (London, 1787; Paris and Brussels, 1788),

arrived at the same conclusion. These three men, Grégoire, Roederer and Mirabeau, named for him, in 1789, deputies to the National Assembly. [Ils s'y rencontre with Duport and Barnave, and all successively

with warmth and eloquence towards the upper assembly

the defense of the Jews. In 1791, on December 27, the vote took place Duport's proposal, by the whole Jewish community that gave the civil servants a helping hand and even recognized how French (1). This was the starting point of the emancipation—totalitarianism of the Jews. Five years later, in 1807, Napoleon restore the Jewish nation religiously and civilly in his empire, and with all the Jews on their feet that the other French, in agreement with their freedom and equality under the law.

Or these defenders and protectors of the Jews were all of the highest grade masonry francs. Mirabeau, Roederer

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1, p. 84.

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Grégoire, Duport and Barnave formed part of the committee secret of the Grand-Orient of France and the club of the

Propaganda, founded in 1785, and in the following, from 1790,

the terror regime was decided. L'empereur Napoléon appeared to him also in the masonry and had received a very high rating. He considered and supported by the masonry order as the instrument of destruction political and social actions such as the Franco-Masonry has resolved to operate in the rest of Europe and which in our unfortunate country (1).

This emancipation of the Jews is established in the Germans, due to the domination French under Napoleon (2). After the chute, she

abrogée presque partout, drinking France. But, since then,

The Jews were parvenus, in this century, mainly through universal and constant efforts of francs-Masons of Europe and America, to conquer all the citizens' rights, in almost the entire civil world lisé.

3. Le N is a magnolia review German (3), it is "the middle of the masonry".

Even the Jews, who became francs-maçons without hesitation,

siter, your little reluctance to convert to pro-

testantism. By the way, their bosses who authorized them, |

in the 15th century, to enter the Catholic Church when "They couldn't do anything else," he said, more strong reason, they allow, or push the buttons

(1) VP Deschamps, The Secret Companies and the Society.

(2) These blessings of Napoleon I should like to consider These Jews are like their real Messi. It was not one of his precursors.

(3) P. Deschamps, Les Sociétés, etc.

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– 110 –

of preference to embrace one or more thousand
sects of the Reformation. By the way, the Jews penetrated directly
deliberately and ostensibly in Christian society,
and parvenaient with much more convenience, and in all
freedom, to immense wealth and to many honours
neuros. But of course, by this means, they can be better
hide their semi-original, their dominant features–
tion and their consequences are contrary to our social order. It is
for this reason that the Jews are Protestants
and if large numbers. How these Israelites convert to the
resist, even those who are suitable for Islamism or
to any other false religion, no point in going
Jews of aspiration and sentiment: « they preserve
always the law of Moïse in the heart », and they
vaillent, like their other unconverted brothers, to
realization of “projects and expectations of Israel”.
The top Jewish bosses save the money and they understand
except for those on their Talmudist subjects.

*

This transformation is impressive, wants and for–
follow the princes of Judah, share today
their nation in two well–distinct parts: the Jews

Talmudists, and the modern Jews, whom I appealed for, for more precise, "modernised by opposition to premiers that transform their antique charms.

The Talmudis, « composed by the old generation,
« of the people of the countryside and of those of the lower
« Class of cities recognizes the religious authority
« des Rabbis, the legislative authority of the Talmud, obser-
« carefully read the law, not mosaic,
"But Rabbinical, do not tell the Christians that

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– 111 – N

"for your interests, and continue to be
« Traditional enemies of the Church. IT'S THE MONTH IN-

« DESTRUCTIBLE OF THE NATION, which supports until
« end in his attitude and his loyalty to preserve the
« Ecritures (1) ».

The neglected are the least numerous. This is you here, under the excitations and orders of your Supreme chefs are admitted, most cautiously, in Christian society, and soon, the abandonment of all parts are parvenus to take his direction, and of course, if God does not arrest me, dominate entirely to destroy more safely.

They are distinguished. in four classes: 1st militants,

2° the reformed, 3° the indifferent, 4° the converted.

10 The militants are the Jews who were launched in the political and social aspect. They are great and secret instruments of destruction of all kinds, mis en created by the princes of lanation. They deliver to the Franc-Masonry and secret societies, even the more violent, their frames are the strongest and their chiefly the most active. In religion, they declare themselves versatile, fiery and irreconcilable people of the Catholic Church liqueur and its dogmas; they dissent and mount, in their surly, rationalist, sceptical writers, materialists; athees. In politics, they show gene- rather like the enemies of the governments

legitimate in all countries, and especially of the princes of the Bourbon family. They disagree on preference to the parties. constitutional monarchists, soit

(1). Dictionary of Goschler, in German, note. The Abbé Qoschler is of the Jewish race;

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liberals, republicans, revolutionaries and more or less advanced. They are pulling in the press, which is almost between their hands, and by the way attacking, insulting and destroying all the princes of the moral and religious order. They leave, at the hour present, in Europe, and particularly in France, all the top governmental and administrative positions nistratives. All of you, nice, before entering The Masonry began by converting at Protestantism, or the reformed, or the indifferents.

20 The reforms which can be divided into reforms me Talmudists and anti-Talmudists in reforms.

The leaders, all accepting the external organisation, religious woman who is forced by the powers civil servants, in France and abroad, preserve their rabbinical and his secular expectations, reverent the Talmud and the authority of the Rabbis, like the simmany Talmudists, and observe their prescriptions, only that they can, in everything that is not incompatible with company practices. modern.

The seconds, "bright, rich, well educated, were saved the rabbis' youth, the surviving forms of the Synagogue "gogue, the anti-social hearts of their ancestors; Corn "Not a Christian, always willing to serve their historical name and their dogmas fundamentalmentaux, stating the need for a cult, abhorrent the desorbing and vigilance of the rites purely rabbiniques, they have invented a reformed religion not the landgood is always the blessing, the ceremonies, the the tradition, but in what they have introduced « the order of decadence, a more regular song,

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« the use of the organ, of the prediction, of a lamp
« brilliant, etc., etc. Outside of religious meetings,
"Where the blessed are the Sabbath and the great days

« of party, and the biggest name once by

« They do not practice any Jewish rite at all–
"That is, living as they can, and by preference,
« with the Christians (1). "
« 30 The indifferent, like all the religious
« people, do not be indifferent to tradition, to
« reform, not of the rabbis, not of the synagogues, not of
"Moise, or the Consulate, at the seam of the circumcision.
"They do not preserve the Jewish name with respect
« Honorable people, because they do not need it–
"Make a change against these Christians.
« When the opportunity arises, they are faced with
« Christian pillars, font without baptist hesitation
« your children, and practice in this case, at home

« the religious beliefs of your family, a tolé–

« a person who could serve as an example of Catholicism
« what name (2). » |

4° The converts. Under this name I understand uniquely–
while the very numerous Jews who have passed away
testantism. In general, these types of conversions are
are not serious. They are written without scruples about the
part of the Jews, after the principles of the Talmud and the
probation of their bosses. They don't have a motif
sincerely religious. These Christians, they say,
Jews remain ahead of everything, and always face each other
all interests of Judaism.

(1) Goschler's Dictionary, same article,
(2) Ibid.

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— 114 —

We have to enter into our nomenclature—
the Jews converted to Catholicism because
our era, these are usually the souls convert—
thin and solid surfaces. These Catholic Jews are leaving
absolutely Jewish according to their senses and aspirations
you Talmud. Spiritually they no longer care what
Pape. The princes of the nation lose all of them
authority, either direct, either indirect, either ostensible, either

cached. Even these top Jewish leaders are dissatisfied with these converts; they regard them as renegades and traitors: they are the persecuted and the persuasive traitors. see Rabbin Drach and others. Read Princes of Israel here, in the 15th century, allowed their subjects to be made Christians in the need, have been by experience that the conversion, even apparent, of a Jewish family to true Christianity, it is in Catholicism, after several generations, by completely removing these branches from the Judah. There are 14 reasons for absolute failure, Before the reform, their companies against society christian. They don't get bored and introduce themselves, d'hypocrites conversions, a sufficiency of Jews to provide you with solid attack instruments: serious against her; so that the entrance in a Protestant sect. something that leaves the majority of times, the converted Jews of heart and always accessible by good sides to the influence and direction of the Prince of Israel (1).

(1) Two reflections by the famous Rabbin Converti, Pau Drach, you have to have your place here. – "The good conversions to Christianity, he says, are not taking place

| – 115 –

Tel is, at this time, at the end of our dix-nineteenth century, the state of the Jewish nation. About these two portions are distinct from their people, among the Jews Talmudists and on the modernized Jews, the chiefs su- k we begin by continuing to exercise, from a world wide angle to |

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the other, their sovereign and uncontested authority. i
How can they be recognized, today- |

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today, and how the government works universal, we expose and test in the section s uivante.

"Generally speaking, the Jews of this last class (the « Jews who are purely Talmugists and reformed Talmudists, the Jews

« by the mass of the nation), because they were, as they were, wrong,
"or foul plutôt, set off from the point of departure; but the
« others (the modernized ones), not croying to oneself, do not offer war of
"take a stand for the apostolate."

"This movement (of conversion) is very extraordinary in the
« Jewish nation, and this seems to be a certain sign of the last

~« Time of the world, beginning to manifest itself, there is a

« taine d'années (verse 1820), in all countries, but surtout en
4 France... Jacob's children return in foul, unexplained-
« ration, as I am Catholic. A party will be lost dancing pro-
d testantism. But it is not rare to see these Israelites, miserable
"Obviously driven away, take the right road. »

Rapprochs of these words by two writers plus con-
times:

"If we compare this strange movement of Judaism
4 modern with the property where it is rented for more than
"18 centuries, we cannot recognize some pro-
"visit the remains of Jacob?" » (Notice on the congregation
of the Religious of Notre-Dame de Sion.)

a Here, all by one coup, after 18 centuries of incomprehensible
« fixed, everything changed (in a part of the Jewish people), everything burned out,
& everything changes; glaring sign of a new and predicted era
« fantastic events! »... The end of the age
"It can be very close to us, and for a very long time. " Of
Mousseaux, Le Juif, le Judaïsme, etc.

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Thanks to the old organization of their people and some modifications that they have added, the princes de Judah, since the dispersion until our days, governed very easily the Jewish nation, throughout the surface of the globe.

Their mode of governance must be studied during long periods only: 4° of dispersion in the 11th century; 20 during the middle ages; 3° of xvi° century at xlx° intensely,

I. It is incontestable that, since the beginning of the Christian woman, the Jews possessed many and flourishing establishments in almost all countries known about this era. We are content to quote in accordance with the Acts of the Apothecaries. On the day of the Pentecost coast, disenchanted, « found, staying in Jerusalem, of the Jews, religious men, of the whole nation who is under the sky... Parthes, Medes, Elamites, those which inhabits Mesopotamia, Judaea, and Cappadocia. the Pont and Asia, Phrygia, Pamphylia, Egypt and the conflicts of Libya, Greece, and those

Venus of Rome, Jews and proselytes, Christians and Arabs ».

(Chap. u, verses 5, 9, 10 and 11.)

These "religious men" came, for the greater part, of Jewish colonies established in these contradictions. All the years, mainly for Easter and Pentecost festivities. tecôte, a large number of Jews, residing outside from Palestine, returns to Jerusalem, and stays

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naient some time, and, their devotion to religion returned to their country of residence.

He then received frequent reports between the mother and nation and the Jewish colonies, if they are elected as their foot-sent. These reports were not exclusively reliable old: they died, by themselves, necessarily civil and political; car, we soap, at the Jews, worship and religion, it was also nationality, because all the obligations of the individual, at the point of political view; civil and social, was regulated by the religious region. That day, for the Jew, not only from the Palestine tine, but the whole world, the first and the most

high authority, so that he could not stand in everything and before everything, it was the religious authority of Jérusalem.

This annual event is also held on a grand scale

Jewish colonies therefore easily gained influence and Governmental function of the Sanhedrin on all colonies of the nation where they are established. Quoi

de. easier, more effective, for the great cook and for

the members of the Council, who are obliged to
The heads and principals of these numerous caravans
who came and stayed, on the occasion of the festivals, in
the capital of Judaea? |
The organization of these colonies is beyond our control-

to dress and understand, in another way, the ease of

government of the mother-father.

We know, of course, that, by the Acts of the Apôtres (1), between other sources, which in the cities and

(1) Act. of the Apothecary, ch. ix, 2; - XIII, 5 et 14 ; - XIV, 1; XVII, 1 et 10; - XVIII, 4 et 19; - XIX, 8.

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in places of some importance where they were colonized, the Jews moved to synagogues, and more or less. less large number, according to the number of their population-

tion. These buildings were built normally in the districts where this population was the largest agglomeration-rée (1). She found her physical centre and surplus moral, because the synagogue was the place of reunion religious obligatory for all Jews.

« Every synagogue has its own authorities and its ministres. » The first of these authorities was the head of the synagogue which the Evangelist calls "archisynagogus v. "It is available to assessors or advisors of the elderly, "He also appealed to pastors and presidents. Ceux-« he regulated with his organization the synagogue, having encountered violations of the law, condemned « Meritorious hair removers. » Comme all the external, moral and religious life of the Jews was regulated by the Moise law, the heads of the synagogue exercised an authority on their coreligionists absolutely, which goes as far as the right to sentence

(1) « In antiquity, the Jews moved to separate quarters, "in certain cities where they exercise city rights. In Rome, "For example, they live near the Vatican, then the wood of « the nymph Egerie. (Basnage, t. rv, p. 1048.) The needs of "See and meet frequently, to listen to your "Common interests and, where necessary, to be guided mutually « strong, they did not allow themselves to be drawn into a large dis-« Unlike others: the exclusive character of their institutions « tions and their slightly sociable nature make them ready to live a à l'écart. They also tend to group around a "central point which naturally had to be its temple" (their synagogue). (Jewish Studies Review, 1880. n° 2, p. 267. – Antiquity and organization of the Jews of Comtat Venaissin, by Leon Bardinet,

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death, when this right had not been taken away by the

Princes of peace do not the Jewish colonies inhabit the territory. The ministers began to sing... the surveillant... which closed the doors... and the collectors

of the aumônes. It is available in more detail, attached to each

synagogue, dix assistants, designed by a Hebrew word meaning "men of leisure" and who are obliged to

have been present all the time and celebrated a office. The presence of these two good men from The loss was absolutely necessary, not only for that we put the religious office, but also because it permits to build a synagogue (4).

Also located in the vicinity of the Jewish colony, the synagogue-good, by means of its internal organisation,

The natural and comfortable intermediate layer between the colonial pulation and the national religious authorities those of the mother-father. It was no longer easy at Sanhé- in which he sent it to the head of the synagogue of letters or messengers, to deliver an order, im-

give a direction, give a word of order. These two proceeded from habitual use, as we travel

by the Acts of the Apostles on the subject of Saint Paul (2).

On their side, the heads of the synagogue, said public-

at religious meetings, or secretly,

(1) See Goschler's Dictionary, at the Synagogue.

(2) Saint Paul, arrived in Rome under the guard of Roman soldiers, convicts in prison the principal Jews of this city here he said: «We have not received a letter from the Jew to "That's the subject, and no brother is there who has spoken to us, or we « this is also yours sometimes. (Act. Ap., ch. XXVIII, v.21.) The colony Roman juvenile did not yet have it preceded by the Sanhedrin de en de Saint Paul, his famous apostle, and his BUCCOA, |

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according to need, by their ministers, and in particular by the three essential assistants, "men of leisure", able to communicate more quickly an order. an alert, a reassurance, to cha- with the members of the colony.

When, at 70 and 155, Jesus Christ, the Jews
Palestine was finally abandoned and dispersed
said by the Roman world, they are looking everywhere
a refuge in their colonies. Then they found
new establishments, further or less away
of the old, according to the circumstances, but always
in the same conditions. The central authority finds
placed and fixed for centuries in Babylon. From
the mode of governance of the Jewish nation is
point changed 'and it won't be any more difficult, for
his princes and his great bosses. They die more under
the main thing is that the fowls are returned to Jérusalem
for annual solitude, but by letters

and by message they always correspond with
the synagogues of the most populous colonies. their
new residence. The habit and attraction that long-
time again Jerusalem and the mother-father exercise
to all Jews that direct relations with
They are preserved for several centuries after
their ruin. This is what explains the influence and sound-
said that, for about four cents an year, the patriarchs
those of the Jews who belong to the Jews of the West.
They expect and maintain the mandatory interim measures
betwixt you and the princes of captivity. From, the
second power to spread, Jewish baby bosses
Ionians reprise the government directly from all
nation, and continuing the conductor, by the interme-

- 1211 -

day of the synagogues, up to the last century, and Le
the same conditions. |

II. At the beginning of this century, the
- princes of Lexil, as we have told it, trans-
bring to ASIE the seat and the centre of their
power.

Throughout the middle ages, and up to our
Even today, this authority is being exercised against the Jews
talmudisants, by nearly identical paths to cells
of the previous centuries. Only in Christian countries
At the moment, Jewish establishments are undergoing some modifications.
physical descriptions that we indiquons briève-
ment. a |

In antiquity and up to the complete constitution
of the Christian state, the Jews came agglomerated their
demurred and constituted their districts, in the different
rents cities of the Western Empire: almost
guise. They formed, as always, a company

morally close and physically forbidden to all the non-Jews. But outside their streets were left open and completely separated from other streets of the city inhabited by the peoples or the Christians. Ouch. middle age, under the action of the Church and by My orders. of civil power, this state of things shall be modified. Read Jewish neighborhoods were closed off by barriers and... of the doors, and access was forbidden to everyone else. descendants of Jacob. These are on their side. recurrent formal defense of the offenders who in their special districts, which we generally appeal for "the Juiverie», and in Italy «the Ghetto». |

A modernized Jew explains this transformation-

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In the cities, the Jews "have the habit of
« group around a central point... They escaped by
« To dress in their religion detested the curiosity of the
« Portune des païens, the attention of the Christians is blind,
« and of those shocked by the singularity of their rites and
« of their usages. Because there is no trouble in his
« tranquillity and enjoyment of one's religious autonomy
« Jesus, the synagogue had shown itself to be prudent in its isolation.
The Christian groves surprised everyone in their isolation and
« ly parqua. It seems to us that this was the origin of the
Ghetto or Juiveries (1) ».

This explanation is incomplete and incorrect. Another Jewish, contemporary also, more impartial and more true-dique, expose this origin in these terms:

The Catholic Church « energetically condemned
« by the Pontifical Body the Fureurs of these Inimitiés
« cruel (against the Jews), even those who
« of the represal. She covered her eyes with her wise men
« tremblants ; she is not born to be arracher
« To the popular fury, they open their doors
"inviolables where they found security. It's Rome
"here is the example of this protective charity;
"She conceived for the Jews a district in part, and more
Other cities have imitated the Pontiff's initiative
« romans. Thanks to the places of refuge, the Jews live
« together around their synagogue, in accordance with
« their laws, under the authority of their spiritual leaders, and
"They enter into full and complete recreation of their cult.
« From the ghetto, the origin does not become a thought

2, p. 267-68.- Leon Bardinet,
Antiquity and organization of the Juiveries of the Comtat Venaissin.

"Hospitalier, very lonely and very lonely during our days.

« Philanthropy is a dark picture, and

"Deploy, in just the right way, the disrepute and the malpractice.

"But we know that they have a general time-

"While all the cities adopt the same approach. Ouch

« middle age, Christian civilization did not

« his organ to transform into palace the fragile de-

« deaths of this world... . Yes, with the progress of

« century, we singularly embellish the cities of exile

« Earth, it must not be taken away that the Jews do not have

« continuous movement. The ghettos are left behind-

"narrow like the populations that are declining.

"These are the Jews who have remained in the state or

« be found. It also means that these habitats are

"brées not their disappointing point; car today itself

and they prefer to others. Since the launch

« because of his rain, Pie IX to me all the districts of

to Rome at their disposal, while they remain obstinate

"Not to leave the ghetto, and they remain volunteers-

« attached mind (1) ».

In their ghetto, the Jews of middle age come
therefore a refuge provided for us by the Church, against
the furious, often motivated, populations
chrétiennes. They are governed a little like the
previous eras. |

The affirmation of the RP Ratisbonne is confirmed in this
last point by a remarkable and very interesting article-
published by the Jewish Review of the City. The author, M. Léon
Bardinet, declared, after authentic sources,

0) Za Question Juive, par lo Ri P. Ratisbonne ,(ieraslite eon ·
verti), pi 16 at 17. Paris, 1868: |

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the organization of the Juiveries of the Comtat Venaissin, au
- environment of the 16th century. He says with reason that we can,
"without running the risk of falling," take this or-
organization of the 15th century for the type of cell of all
Ghetto during the middle ages, because "the persistence
« Israelite traditions and institutions do not allow
« not to assume that the organization of the ghetto has received
"a lack of essential modifications".

I will cite textually as well as analyse
a part of the fleet which was made under the statutes of
Ghetto d'Avignon de 1558. We met through the Por-
Organization of all the Judiciaries of the Christian States
during the centuries of the middle ages.

It must not be forgotten that he is a modernized Jew here
speak. |

« In their ghetto, the Israelites..., embarrassed with
« public affairs are over, it represents what their
« Christian society rejected the inter-
« grail of their citizens' rights; it was real
"for our city; they only found a
« type of political existence. THE JUVENILE COMMUNITY
« FORMAIT A SMALL STATE IN THE STATE, A TRUE
"REPUBLIC, with its assemblies or parliaments, its sta-
« Yes, they are private magistrates. Recognize and protect-
« given by the government (1), she played under her
« surveillance, a certain political freedom and a
« Complete religious autonomy: she chose her-
even its magistrates, made its laws, regulated its taxes,
and delivered without obstacles to all the practices of sound

a RA

(I) Du Pape, in Avignon; knights, of the Christian kings.

– 1233 –

« The population of this small country..... was
« governed by a single assembly, named Par-
"element, or Council", and composed of a certain name-
wide range of members "designated by the election".

This council is recruiting "himself and to name
even in the three classes of the population ».

I note that this organisation of parliament
of the ghetto resemble beaucoup à celle du Sanhédrin
of Jerusalem.

"This Council is the sovereign assembly of the city
« juive; reunited in their hands the legislative power
" and the executive power. It is he who addresses his statutes,
« which authorizes the levy of its taxes.....,
« take their magistrates, their officials...

"It is he who receives the complaints that
« community and judge the differences that arise between
"she and her individuals; the conductor, in a word, all
"his affairs, all his administration; it is the
"Head and arms..." "The rules are made by the council,
"And then approved" by the government, "they are
"Mandatory for all Jews. Quiconque comes to
« the offender is condemned, excommunicated and banned from the
« juiverie..... » « And, to the force that gave him
"Its omnipotence, the council added again that
"He took the sanction of religion, which led to
« his disposition makes the most rigorous of the
« Israelite gism and the most brutal. This pain

« consisted of making a terrible mess (1), not the vio-

« lation could reach the head of the detachable more
« suspicious facts..... » « This is still here

(1) The brake or anathem.

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4 summarized the wildest, most severe and most
« The Bible's colored cables were in the hands of
government of the judiciary, a strong arm,
an instrument of terror, we direct almost
torture. » |

« The council's omnipotence was enough to
a bornes », which he assigned to the Christian princes.
fl him « was forbidden to pronounce other words that

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« amendment and excommunication..... » « No sooner said than done,

« Inside, the government of the judiciary, theo-
a crisis, because it appealed to the religious sanction-
« jesus; republican, because it was based on the electoral
« tion; aristocratic, because the election was made,
"not by the governors, but by the governors of our country-

« Even, it has great power of action and power-
"It is easy to degenerate into despotism...", well
which is "in dependence and under surveillance
of sovereign power... » II was « almost all
« IN THE MAIN OF THE RICHES, It's about time
« small name. » |

One can still note the combination of attributions
This council of the ghetto made a compromise with
cells of the Sanhedrin.

The other civil servants of the juvenile court
the Treasurer, who has the security and responsibility of

. deniers of the community; the bull guards, or

of the archives, and the Messenger, interim agent between
the government and the governors who were "in charge of
transmit to the whole judiciary the orders, mandates
invitations and notifications » from the council.

Together with the ministers of religion and worship,
mention the collectors of the aumônes who collected

the donors of the public and private charity: they tenaient,
for example, the poor cash register; the lecturers of the
laws, or sermons, songs, etc., etc.

"All these ministers," says the Review; young, older
« or at least without any pain under the Rabbin's rule,
« who must necessarily exist, because we
« He found his name in the statutes of 1558.
"It can be and there are many; can be tasty
« expensive laws, or sermons, they were very
a table Rabbins. »

"It is the internal organization of the judiciary."
.... « What surprises us... is loyalty, it is atta-
« firmly opined by the Jewish race to its old institutions
« tutorials. These are still the same usages, the same
« Yes, the same religion, the same worship; the spirit of
« Bible (1) absolutely and quite loudly in the government-
"Not here, these Republican forms are
« always a mixture of OLIGARCHY and theocracy-
a tie (2). »

By looking at one side, what we have written
more touching the organization of synagogues and the
government of each Jewish colony, at the time of

the Roman Empire, and, of course, this tableau of the Jewish middle-aged man, traced by an Israeli on the documents irresistible things, we travel manifestly that, at the Jews', he is nowhere near you, or almost nowhere changed from one era to the other, and that, in effect, "this are always the same usages, the same laws », and

(1) It must be read, because it is more consistent with the truth, the spirit of the Talmud |

(2) Journal of Jewish Studies, 1880, no. 2, pages 274 to 288.

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these "old institutions" because they are declining opinion attached.

We understand that when it was perfectly combined it easily accessible to the princes of the nation, resident in Constantinople. nople, of the sovereign conductor. in the world whole, since the 18th century up to the 19th century, and from then on, getting in touch with the chiefs and rabbis of the Ghetto or juveniles, only by means of emissaries special, as was the case with the patriarchs– Judea's chest, or in letters, like our pieces In 1489 the Jewish Prince of Constantinople proved moreover, it is made for the Provençal and Spanish rabbis gnols. |

III. Bu xvi? in the 19th century, including, I chef Israeli supremacy has not been more embarrassed for governor of your nation.

The Jews are disappointed that they were average age, a little bit close.

In the East, their state and their organization are not element changed. Without recourse to the reports here above, a simple detail is enough for us to vaincre. It's a receipt in the mail. the process of assassins de Damas.

A letter from the French Consul, Mr. the Count of Ratti-Menton, informs Chérif-Pacha that a Jewish mission has been offers cing cent thousand pièces to get in fa– condemned the switching of the hair of

dead in all other castles. And as required-
because this Jew should take a too cautious approach-
rable, he replied that "this thing should not be taken
about the person, but she was found ready in the cash register

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of the synagogue (which appealed to the Papal Cash Register
. ores (1) ».

We have seen that, under the Roman Empire, every
synagogue, and, aumoyen âge, each judiciary has its
collectors and its cash register. It is therefore in-
core of itself in the Jews of the East to our
era (1840). Where it is permissible to conclude that
The organization of these juveniles is not
difiée.

Plus, this detail proves that the money
This child fund, if well fed, was not
always destined and employed in the soulage of the né-
cessitous. He then proved that they were enormous,
by means of these reserve boxes, the power to
At the national level, it was possible to reunite in some
days and weeks where Israel's interests demand
daient. Here we discovered one of the many and
intangible sources of financial power of
Jews.

In the West, freedom and equality of rights are neglected
policies agreed successively with the Jews in the

plus the civilized countries, the general situation and the... |

organization of the mass Jewish people not soon
Nothing different: their judges are in the same state. U.N
all recent and irreversible statements to us in
a promising future for the Jews of Germany
more special, but also in the same time for
all the rights of Europe.

Regarding the material situation of the Israelites

() Achille Laurent, Relations of Syrian affairs. etc., volume
90, 1840.

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in the German Empire in the year 1881, that is,
criticizes the Review of the Catholic World: |

“The position of the Jews is still advantageous. On the side
« civil rights, common to all citizens, ILS ONT
« PRESERVE YOUR OLD FRANCHISES, YOUR RIGHTS
CORPORATION AND AUTONOMY. IS THE TRUE FORMULA–
WITH A STATE IN THE STATE. EVERY JUVENILE COMMUNITY
SHE-MANAGES, LIVES THE IMPACT, NAME SES
TEACHERS AND RABBINS, CONDUCTING THEIR SCHOOLS, WITHOUT IN-
INTERVENTION BY THE CIVIL AUTHORITY. The most famous and
rich Jewish associations GETTING AN IMMUNITY,
OF ABSOLUTE INVIOABILITY, as well as the anti-
semities do not sing to touch. The budget of the commu-
Sailing youth from Berlin loses a million five cents
mille marks (plus two million francs) em-
« committed to worship in several synagogues-
« gues, hospital, orphanage, hospice of
« old, from Rabbinical Schools, and beyond
« SCHOOL OF HIGH JUDAISM STUDIES. »

« THE LORD OF MAI, who tends to be anything less than
« To embrace Catholicism, while reducing its role
« There is no ministerial institution for the
« juifs. And therefore these rules have been EXPRESSLY
BLIES FOR ALL RELIGIONS professed in Prussia.
But people are not afraid to apply to
«Jewish communities who play a role in
exceptionally, whether Catholics or Protestants
no singing was enough to pretend (1)! v

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(1) Review of the Catholic World, the Jewish Question in Germany, by Herman Kukn, no. 15 October 1881, pages 71 and 72.
renseignements provided by this important article, which I already

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It is evident, according to this quotation, that the Juive-regions of Germany, in the year of the Christian era 1881, not different in any way, as regards their situation prior to the war, as far as their internal organisation and their administration autonome, of the middle-age ghetto (1).

So, you xvi? in our 19th century including the

cited earlier, referring to several serious conclusions. Pour I understand better, I completely understand the extract present, textual part, analysis part:

« Promoting all political rights, solidly cantonal
« In their privileges, the Jews have been abused: from this position d advantageous that they were inexplicable... They were...
"With warmth and passion, the Christian religious people...
He excited the crowds against the church and threw himself into the Kulturkampf,
"with a strongly impetuous hair. Everything is fine, as it is
« Catholics, the minority excluding official favorites,
"Only for a reason, and that all the organs of power were
« to support... »

But the Jews are called the Protestants, and are confused of internal religious affairs of the State and the Church official, those who are angry, raise the alarm and organize the anti-Semitic line, here, of course, you can't get anywhere, that I expected and said in French-Magnons and Jews, p. 541.

Everything is a new reality, first of all, that find the Jew's head, of our days surtout, in all occurrences—where the division can be introduced into Christianity, and the persecution suffered against the Catholics; and in second where the power of the Jews in Germany is greatest, because neither the May laws nor the anti-Semitic efforts

don't let them get drunk, don't let them burn. They are the real masters of the empire. Bismarck, Guillaume and the other ministers and clubs from Europe and America are not that happy and confident with instruments. It will be useful to repeat this citation and these conclusions in these paragraphs which follow.

(1) The Israelites who possess our days in Germany and all rights and all benefits of citizens, don't worry, we see you renewing your antiques privileges, at these rests of the middle age, at this position advanced that they made the Church, in those centuries "ten-

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Princes of Judah have possessed and possessed the same facilities that, in all previous eras, allowed the sovereignty of their nation.

*

But we don't imagine that this power governmental measures cannot be exercised today that about the Jewish Talmudists, about this mass ignorance and at the end of the June race, again curled under the jog of the Rabbi.

When the top Jewish bosses have decided to sort out their youth and their lives, right there-Talmudic reuse, a certain portion of their subjects to attack Christian society, they are good you need to prepare and establish yourself outside the ghetto, some other means too safe and too easy, even to keep the Jews modernized under their dependence and they transmit their wishes. |

For the Jewish militants, they are the masonry lodges exclusively Judaic. Rappelons-nous letémoignage

of this Protestant Franco-Mason from Berlin who assured
1862 :

« There are still other things: exclusive compositions-
« At least among the Jews, in the sources the non-Jews do not
« d'accès... In London... there are two Jewish lodges here
"The Christians don't have to pass their sentences. It is the
"which reunites all the sons of the revolutionary elements-
« teachers who came to the Christian lodges...

breux et violents ». They are plained without leaving the house
the provocation "which obliged them then to "serr the
us against the others ». But he said well that this persecution
it was not until they dissented, because they believed that
precisely what they asked for.

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« In Rome, another lodge, entirely composed of

« Jews, where all the tram drivers meet,
« Our Lady of Lourdes in the Christian Lodges, is
« the supreme tribunal of the Revolution. From there are

« led by other lodges, such as the chefs

« crets ; of sorts that the majority of revolutionaries
"Christians are not like puppets' avenues,
"movement by the Jews, even if
« mystery (1). »

These logs, composed solely of N uifs, exist
also in the other hemisphere, in the United States of America
rich. The Jewish Journal The Israeli Archives have made us
know the Masonic order, all Judaism, and
Beni-Berith, or Sons of Valliance (2).

Be in constant contact with the heads of these 8
Jews are all too possible and easy for the princes
news from Judah that it was for their predecessors

for centuries, and that is for you, in this mo-

ment, to put it and to maintain it in relation with

the synagogues and the Jews of the whole world.

These militant Jews who flee from the eyes of the superficial servant, where children are lost d'Israël, they have done everything as well as the Talmudists, in the main and under the direction of the grand chefs of the nation.

The reformed Talmudists do not escape any more

that the Talmudists purs. The princes are for agents intermediaries, as well as heads of simple synagogues and the modern ones, soit les Rabbins des consis-

(1) V. Francs-Magons et Juifs, pages 503 et suiv.

(2) Tom. XX, p. 885-86. 1866. – V. . he Jews, p. 507.

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local towers, only ploughed and surrounded by the grand Rabbin of each central bank, like in France and in many other countries.

How many anti-Talmudist reforms, among the indifferent, to the converts of Protestant sects and others, the chiefs Jews have established themselves for us, he is 25 years old, the famous association, if powerful at this time, appealed to the Alliance israelite universal. She warmed up, we said, 1859, the judge M. Cahen, director of the Israelite Archives, « to strengthen the fraternal link of Visraelism of a whole world (1) », it is for one in one make all the modernized Jews who today repu- serves their old Jewish name and would be called « Israelites ». Less than 10 years later, in 1867, Mr Adolphe Crémieux, President of this alliance Israelite, disappointed on his tour: "Israel dispersed... not available _« more centre, more representative, more defensive- « of common interests. Now everything is « changed. A thriving company that finds access « Above the strongest thrones, it is always « prepare to take back our rights, « A COMBATTER this « Men who are always our enemies

"RACE AND THOSE OF LIGHT AND FREEDOM".

Translate: society... always ready... to fight the Catholics; and recognize in these words hostile the Jew of the race who has not yet ceased to consider the Church as the nephew of his nation, and also the franc-maçon grand maître d' écossaises, where of the Maçonians, "light" and "liberty". The Jew of the Talmud was "dispersed" and lost his place in the center.

(1) V. Francs-Maçons et Juifs, p. 334.

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We've dismantled it. Best regards, M. Crémieux
We want to make the change. But it was true that the modernized Jews, the Jews of modern principles and The progress did not come to an end before 1859: every operated almost individually. By the Alliance Universal Israelites, they are all united between them and become fortified like an army.

To enjoy the strength and power of this association juive, carefully read the following extract from a Russian newspaper, the Golos de Saint-Petersbourg :, _

"To the journalists, M. Crémieux, is delivering

« in Saint-Petersburg, before heading to Berlin a

« General Assembly of l' Alliance israelite universal,
« who proposes to deal with the unfortunate situation
« of the Jews in Western Russia. This famous

« alliance is clearly deterred from its destination-

« primitive function which occupies exclusively the
« Moral development of the Jewish race. Suburban area
« direction of a former republican minister, she has
« Let us not talk about politics, and Mr Crémieux
"I am seriously considering the role of President of the
"Universal Jewish Republic. He is directly involved in
« report with the governments of other countries,
"As he himself was the head of a government.
"And this is more strange, certain governments of his

« responding like a man investing in a soul-
« verain Í » | T

« The whole world is crying out for soul
« Mr Crémieux, on the subject of the alleged persecution
« of the Jews in the Danubian Principality. The a
« I would also like to address questions to our governor-
« ment, when we were expelled from Saint-Pétersbourg

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"Jews who do not have the right to be slaves, and they are
« parvenu to obtain the detailed explanations on this
« subject. » |

"What then, according to Mr Crémieux?" A head of the
« yes, or a simple private person?.... It seems to us that
"treat him as with an official

"It does not conform to our dignity, nor to our good
« sens. II does not, as it says, the Jewish state, in this
« Wait. It cannot therefore be a question of a governor-
« not Jewish, and at least not even a unified government
« sell..... His success in Romania encourages

"can intervene in our Jewish affairs...

« In Bucharest, the friendly councils of Napoleon III

"can be received like orders, but at Saint-
« Petersburg ? (4) »

Everything is indignant against the allures and the action of
President of the Universal Israeli Alliance, the journalist
Russian list cannot be overestimated by noticing the power
of this association, the power which clearly does not re-
does not appear in the sole person of lawyer Crémieux.

The Golos article was written in 1869. Since then, the
developments and the influence of |' Alliance israelite ont
follow a constantly croissant march. A new
question of whether the young man died in 1881 in Russia. The célè-
bre president Crémieux is dead; but the alliance does not
no peril no periclité. Even though she already knows years, she
actively intervenes in favor of its coreligionnai-
res; and Russia resisted as in 1859 (2).

a) V. le Golos, 3, 15 October 1869.

(2) See the journal l'Univers de May, June and July 1881, du

July 26, 1881 and January 26 and 30, 1882.

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The Israeli Alliance EGGS? is therefore, in first place, a Jewish new education centre, and, in itself, times, an auxiliary community; because it also opens his ranks among men of all races and all religions region. Because they are committed to supporting interests of the Jews who agree to be instructed by the merits, to submit his ideas and his influence, they devien-mentioned for him a particular species of « converts », which he regards and protects like brothers (1).

Therefore, thanks to the old and recent organisation of

the nation, not a single Jew of the universe, except the Jew sincerely convert to Catholicism, do not escape to the action and the immediate, or median, direction of central power of Israel.

Everything that we have established in this first paragraph 166 contains two evidential sentences:

4° It was without a beautiful brush and without long efforts that the great Jewish chiefs of our century are embodied successively all the secret societies, they were unified and placed under their domination.

The Jewish nation has been formed and led since less than a few cents, like a vast occult society, the families who supply the princes of Israel and their assessors have, through this exercise, in keeping with the traditional spirit of each race, acquire a consumption experience and a skill unique in this genre of governance and influence

(1) See the developments and conclusions from this statement

in paragraph III, no. VII.

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mysterious to individuals and masses. Also the top Jewish leaders, because it was possible for them to put in regular contact with men of secret companies, they think they can arrive very quickly to gather them, and to maneuver with self-defence force of finesse.

In addition, these top bosses and these princes of the nation, a great name of other Jews were formed, they also, in the manner of qualities suitable for inaperture management of the population. Car the personal bosses of each synagogue and of each judiciary, sorts of small re-aristocratic and oligarchic publics, common seen, must be sorely obliged, especially for come and stay in power, especially for the governor-to their recalcitrant community, to act on a ma-kidney more or less worn out, and to put in movement of the more or less secret departments. The Princes de Judah therefore take hold of the head, which surpasses the occasions suitable for the users, men precious, perfectly trained in their role and all prepared to be solid and sturdy frames of n'im-doors of patent or occult associations. These are these men who have composed the first phalanges of Jews modernize.

Add the power of gold. Only the Jewish princes possessing golden veins that never burst. When these companies, Templar Masonry and the very, want to act outside their rooms and do any political or religious company, the gold devint absolutely necessary. The top Jewish bosses are leaving delivered in all circumstances, without hesitation and without 8e

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let ; but for reimbursement they have imposed their authority and their volunteers. |

It is only through their long experience that they not natural, their wealth is ineffective, their ability and the address of their agents immediately, they have to be of the Franc-Maçonnerie and all its branches,

and demonstrate their absolute domination over the world in-
tier des occult associations (1). |

The second corollar, not the least evident, deserves all
reader's attention: Combining is therefore formidable
The power of the Jewish princes in the nineteenth century!
Because they have 4 orders, cantons in expurgated
nable positions, on the entire surface of the globe, two
immense armies, perfectly distinct and perfectly
disciplined, here, under their leadership, in writing
qu'a single one, to know: their own nation, which
take seven million subjects. according to us (2), or
dix-sept million, according to the others (3); then the association
Judaico-Maconian tradition, even more comprehensible,
Do not appoint the members with the huge number
of a thirty-million dollar (4). The Princes: of Israel
they are not present & their disposition
the most effective ways to become the masters of
world ?...

(1) See the facts in the French-Masons and Jews, p. 488
and follow.

(2) Francs-Maçons et Juifs, p.671.

(3) Bouillet's historical dictionary, last edition, 1880,
also with Jews.

(4) Francs» Magons et Juifs, page 367.

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VI.

Or today the Grand Duke of Judah,
and this chief of chiefs, this prince of princes, who directs
sovereignty and absolute justice and
all the masonry?... I ignore it. They live in Cons-
tantinople in the 15th century; they can still find in
this is their ordinary and principal seat
and official of their power?... Constantinople is
always the central point between the Orient and the West and
the closest thing to Palestine. It is certain
in Constantinople where the knot of the fa-
my question from the Orient, which is important for the Jews,
as regards the coverage of their countries of origin, and in
because their princes play the most active role, the
more skillful and more mysterious.

Combine the supreme boss of the Jews at—he is present of « satraps and grand rabbis » for assessors and advisors? I do not have any document that can l'éclairer at this point.

The Grand Council of Doctors of the Law has already reconstituted titled on the side of the princes of exile, in Babylon, in their lives cle; it was in this new Sanhedrin that d'ordi— Instead, the heads of the nation, the princes of captivity; this state of things to last until — once century. The Writers of the Talmud and the Rabbis We have recently examined these particularities of his— intimate gate of their nation. But from now on century, we don't own anything. docu—

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because it can make us believe, even our two letters de 1489. .

By letter from the Jewish Prince of Constantinople, we indubitably saves that the succession of the princes of captivity continued, and until the fifteenth century they have resided in this city: Plus, we can in— according to the same text that the Grand Council exists yet, because the prince speaks of "Satrapes and great Rabbins » don't give the opinion before reply— dre. The prolific power and the vitality exceptional— among the Jewish people (4) allowing them to suppose that the families of doctors under the law of the one century are perpetuated until their fifth birthday, and from then on dix-neuvième. |

At this moment, the Supreme Council which assists the princejuif, and the president is his name and position absolutely apparent to the councils here Has life succeeded in the New Century? I don't know anything.

M. des Mousseaux we assure, from a certain source, that the Sovereign Council of the French-Masonry and all secret societies "are composed of new individus », not five to one should be of nationality Judaic (2). This is what the Sanhedrin is currently saying d'Israel. Jewish chiefs refused to accept "Goim" in the supreme direction of your nation. These two members are placed without prejudice in the great advises the Prince's assessors, who are charged de mener, under his control and his authority, the world

of the masonry and its branches. It must be said

(1) François-Magons et Juifs, p. 609:
Ibidem, p. 513.

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autant of "this half-sister of the individual who don-
called their orders from the secret societies of Europe en-
animals (1) », and « these four or six who belong
the cards (2) ». These are the same things that they don't
speaks M. des Mousseaux. These characters are not
Certainly the Jewish delegates of the Prince of
nation. |

I am convinced that the Grand Council which directs
all of Israel in our era, with a president, ndei, or
prince, to his head, is "composed and functioning, at little
chose now, like the times past, according to its traditions
tions and prescriptions of the Talmud, for these two
serious reasons: because the Jewish nation, in its
almost totalitarian, is exclusively and rigorously
Talmudic reuse, until the beginning of
19th century, even in the West, because it is not
having "an attachment to his old
institutions ". |

It is therefore in this sovereign assembly, in this |
Sanhedrin of the Jewish people who are discussing _
and rules that are discussed and regulated by the movements- _
elements of all kinds, anti-political, anti-social and
anti-religious, which operates in the present- __
back in the future. It's time to prepare the triomphe-
complete and final result of the race of Jacob and his
bosses.

Quant in the secret of the deliberations, for us to
evaincre that he is well guarded and that, only, the savior
not already accomplished, only the reasoning of

(1) François-Magons et Juifs, p. 506 and 507.

(2) Ibid. p. 480.

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induction, or rather a species of philosophical intuition
que, we can discover something, it is enough
to tell what Rabbin Drach says, about
the removal of his children:

And the police, about two years old, do not

« discover what it was like to know the smallest
« Jewish children, not only in France, not only-
« At least in Angleterre, but still in all countries
"Where Jacob's race is dispersed. »

Yes, « every time it is of interest to some
National affair », the little Jewish children of our country
are well dressed at will, which will be
great chiefs of Israel?...

*

Our first general proposal and its annexes
are therefore certain : T |

A unique direction and command centre
it is constantly maintained among the Jews, since
their dispersion until our days. This authority sou-
veraine was exercised by the Supreme Princes of Israel,
assisted by a senior council, for continuation
of the old Sanhedrin. She continues to exercise
even, at the current time, in an absolute and in-
contested, secret and easy.

Demonstrate now that these great chefs
Judas has passed away and is clearly present
the thought of universal domination, which they have in-
formed the drawing and the plan, and they are well
to become the unique masters of our civil societies
lisées.

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– {44 –

\$ II. – The Jewish leaders and the masses of the nation with
You have always believed in the domination of the world, and
Then in the 15th century, these princes had to follow in this but
to their people, unless it was possible, a plan that
is at the point of success.

At all times the Jewish people think to themselves that,
day, with triumphant power and glorious rain
you Messie, he became the leader of all the people
and dominated the universe. This idea and this hope
he appears from the interpretation of the prophecies of
sianiques, adopted and taught by the Synagogue elle-
same. This interpretation, true to the original, was
absolutely false, considering the circonstance of fashion and
of the era. That's why, when the real Messie,
the poor and humble Jesus of Nazareth, revendiqua this
title this mission, and present it with its truth
divines and his miracles for all riches, and with
his stupid ignorant fishermen for the whole army, the
organ and trumpet members of the Grand Council, chiefs
religious and political aspects of the Jewish nation, the Repoussé
sat outside, full of color and moustache, and the fire
put to death by the Romains.

We find the first indications written by the doctor-
trines of the Synagogue at this point and the sentiment
néral and dominant that they came and developed
ran to the Jews, asking Jesus for

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the mother of the apologists Jacques and Jean: «Order that
_ « my two sons who say as one to your right,
"and the other to your left, in your kingdom."
(Matt. xx, 20.) And again in the exclusion of the
foul, at the day of the Rameaux: « Good, the rain is coming
of our father David » (Marc, x1, 10); and in the interro-
Gation of disciples after the resurrection of the Sauveur:
"Sir, it is in this time that you will recover
the kingdom of Israel » ? (Acts 1:16.) |

It is evident that this woman, the believers, the disci-
ples, the idiot, all the people and ill-wishers,
The Messiah's future rain and his glory came
after the teachings in the synagogues
by the doctors of the law. |

In a celebrated passage from his war history
of the Jews, the writer Joseph clearly affirms the

expectations of his nation and his leaders: |

"This is what primarily determines the Jews for the
"War against the Romans, this is a prophecy
« ambiguous, contained in sacred books, know: that,
and at these times, some of them from their country, OBTIEN-
« DRAW THE EMPIRE OF THE WORLD. They are applicable to you-
"Even this prophecy, and good name of your doctors
« self-assurance about his interpretation. » (De
« Beautiful Judaism, lib. VI, cap. v, no. 4)

The Roman historians Suétone and Tacite consistently
the same thing happened. |

"Throughout the East," said the Prime Minister, "he was accepted
"This ancient and persevering belief that, after
« The prophecies, at this time, of men part
« Judee DOMINATES THE WORLD. » (In Vespas.)

THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS!

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= The second speaks in the same terms:

« He was convinced of a great name
"That, according to the tenor of ancient sacred writings,
« At that time, the Orient became powerful,
"And that the men of the Jewish party DOMINATE THE
« MONDE. » (Hist. lib. V.)

This ancient and persecuting woman is
Israel's future cannot be implanted in part
people of the country as a result of the diffusion
made by the Jews themselves and by their sacred oracles
and the interpretations of their doctors.

The last war of the Jews against the Romans,
under Barchochébas, that's the same cause. |

After their ruin and their final dispersion, the
bosses are insulting their people with them, across
the world, this indomitable hope that will
to all their receptions at the Messie venue. The
mass of the nation and its princes always attend
this powerful triumphant, this glorious liberator,
shall end the exile of Israel and bring him the empire of
world. 7 ba |

The testimonies of all provenances and of all

era established that this belief is enraged and indestructible among the Jewish people (1).

For the past centuries, I content myself with a rappel some-us : |

At last, Saint Jerome, who was in the current of Jewish beliefs, said: "The Jews pretend-
"But at the end of the century, our nation will

(1) I repeat, to be more complete, several citations made already in the French-Masons and Jews.

ee

» confident and powerful, transform all the kingdoms of the
« earth and rain alternately (1) ».

In the 18th century, the Talmud expressed the same idea of a otherwise:

« To come (the Messie era), no
« nation, no language is able to subjugate
« war the Jews... All the nations of the world-
"stands and converts" (to Judaism) (2).

Nine cents more late, ideas and expectations the Jews do not vary. We in two reports re-remarkable testimonies, the one where the other of Judaism.

The German savant Reuchlin says to him: Jews of 5th century in these terms:

"They await with impatience the wars, the ruins of the provinces and the ruins of the kingdoms. Your this is the hope of a triumph (among all the non-Jews) similar to that of Moise sur les Chananéens, and here would be the prelude to a glorious return to Jerusalem table in its magnificent antique. These ideas are my love of rabbinical commentaries on the prophets. They have it has been TRADITIONALLY TRANSMITTED AND INCLUSIVE in the spirit of this nation: and so it is prepared, all the time, the Israelites at this event, TERME SUPREME OF THE ASPIRATORS OF THE JUVENILE RACE (3). » |

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- (1) « Judei.... Israel... in fine sæculorum volunt esse fortissima mother and omnia reign against and reign in the sternum. 5
(Com. in Dan, c. II.) V. Francs-Magons et Juifs, page 653.
(2) Talmud, traité Meghilia, fol. 2 recto ; and treaty Aboda-Zara, fol. 3 verso; cité par Drach, The harmony between U' Church the Synagogue, etc., t. I", p. 555.
(3) V. Framos-Magons et Juifs, p. 654.

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His testimony is sufficient for all centuries
anterior. It is admirably confirmed by our
document: Jew of the same century, the letter of the prince of
Constantinople.

This piece from 1489, secret correspondence, destined
not only the Jews, but also the ideas and
expectations of their people's leaders have always been
same: «By putting the Christians under your leadership,
you dominate the world...; you will understand by experience
that, unlike you, you come to. make
of power.

Of our days, nothing has changed Jans these thoughts of
Jews, both from the Orient and the West. _

The Orient no longer loses its hope for a
soon, little by little, see Jerusalem « capital of all
the nations under a Jewish chief (1) ».

In the West, hope is not only persevering, but
he is more than happy with the successes.

For the first month of our nineteenth century,
we have the precise affirmation of Rabbin Drach, dont
The authority on this point is irreversible. Here is what it
we learn the ideas and expectations of our
nation and its leaders during this era, after the
teaching of your doctors and your rabbis:

"The Messiah must be a great conqueror, who
« Where all the nations of the world are Jewish slaves.

« They will return to the Holy Land, triomphe
« Phants and charges of wealthy people evacuated to the infi-

(1) Read the two citations made in REEL and Jews,
p. 454-55. pe

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« items (1). » « The object of his mission will be delivered
Israel dispersed, leaving the country in the Holy Land,
to establish and consolidate a temporary rain not
It will last all over the world. All nations therefore
will be taken to the Jews, and the Jews will

their strength is that of the individuals who compose and of their
goods (2). »

For the second month of our century, I multiply

to draw my citations and I take them from all
prices:

In 1860, a German, named Stamm, published
in Amsterdam a book in the same way as the advertisement in the world

(1) V. On the harmony between the Church and the Synagogue, 1844,
p. 98.

(2) V. Deuvième letter from a Rabbin converted to the Israelites, his
brothers, on the reasons for his conversion, p. 99. Paris, 1827. This
affirmations of the famous Rabbin are certainly more probable
that he had already learned in these ideas and that he had
taught to others, In this second letter, the story
sur \$on enfance a pleasant and characteristic anecdote, which
comes to the aid of his words and our citations: (In school
"Where I was, in Strasbourg, the children were caught in the resolution of
« fair, at the first appearance of the Messie, mainly bass on
« all the confectioners' shops in the city. We are discussing for
"know who will deposit that precious butin. In attendance
"The dragees were distributed with forceful foot and toe strikes.
& These ad hominem arguments constitute a convention, in truth
"Because everyone had to watch what he always said. I'm
« dressed for a long time, for me, the state of a beautiful place
& shop on the Place d'Armes, where I had just arrived
« my devolution. » (Deuxième lettre, p. 319.) Les doctrines talmu-
diques sur la triumph de Israel à la Messie venue

therefore taught and abused by Jewish children in France itself,
at the beginning of this century everything was quite middle age.
This was not a mistake in teaching these ideas
reigned in all its spirits among the Jewish people, but only
of teaching.

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that the kingdom of universal freedom on earth is
was taken away by the Jews.

In the same year, another, German, also,
and here signe Sammtter, address a long letter to a
Berlin journal to demonstrate that « now the
Jews must take the place of the noblesse chré-
tienne », and that « God dispersed the Jews on the earth
whole, because they are like a ferment for all
the people, and like the prisoners, destined to RÉGNER one day
FOR ALL MEN ».

What will be this “rain of universal freedom” and
the Jew, another son of Jacob of Frankfurt, said
in 1858 :

"Rome, he wrote, here he is, for several centuries,
« The Jewish people have been hurt on their feet and must be torn apart by the
"Forces unite this same people here, by their own means,
"light shines on the whole world and brings humanity
« an eminent service (1). »

It is important to repeat these words by other analogues, also professed by the Jewish ears.

In 1861, the president of the Universal Israelite Alliance said, lawyer Crémieux, wrote in several of his discourse :

"Israel will not stop." This little boy, it's the
« Greatness of God..... A messianism of new
« Days must be cleared and developed... A Jerusalem
"of new order, holy assent between the East and

(1) See the World, 12 November 1875, which cites the time
d' Amsterdam, the Prussian Votksblatt of Berlin, n° 229, 1860,
and the Frankfurter Journal of 1858, no. 346,

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« The West must replace the double city of the Césars
« and the Popes (1). »

In 1864, a French Jew from Nancy, M. Lévy Bing,
wrote these:

© gene He would have closed since the first
« the last of our books (sacred and liturgical) is gone
"Chase the Jerusalem of our dreams!" And these aspirations,
« These thoughts are not even something intimate,
"Personnel for our race is a universal need.....
"It is necessary... to see soon..... a tribunal
a supreme, the great demolished publics, the
« complaints between nation and nation, young man at last
« department, and don't grasp the slogan foi. And this word is
"The word of God, pronounced by his young sons, the He-
« breux, and towards the source it is inclined with respect to all
les puinés, it is the universality of men, ours
« Brothers, our friends, our disciples (2). »

The reservations of M. Lévy Bing are not small,
because after that it is necessary that, soon, the
nation juive submits to the Supreme Court, and jugeant
in the last resort, from all over the world, the
people, universal arbitrator, do not grasp the word, par
consequently the Pope's people. fl is not alone in this
ideas:

"God, who in 1866 created the universe of Paris,
"Israel chooses to be the torchbearer of Vhuma-

« nité (3). 5

In 1868, M. Isidor, Grand Rabbin of France,

(1) Archives isradlites, XXV, p. 515 and 600. Paris, 1851.

(2) Israelite Archives, p. 335 & 350. 1864.

(3) Univers israelite, IL, p. 71. 1866.

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contains some of the ideas which particularly appeal to M. Crémieux. The analysis:

The world's metropolis must regenerate (by the Jew) be in London, in Paris, in Rome, but Jerusalem, re-levée of its ruins, « a new Jerusalem », ap-pelée to great destinies, and who will be "at the time the « city of past and future (1) ».

We see, under a form or under another, all These Jewish boutons express the hope and expectation of the universal domination, physical or moral, of their race. These modernized Jews read like the Universe Israelites and M. Lévy Bing, who are Orthodox, are reformed Talmudists, the others are pure reformists, anti-Talmudistes et Progressives (2).

(1) Archives Israelites, XI, p. 495. 1868.

(2) On the question of the Messiah, the Jews of our day divided into two camps. For the anti-Talmudist Jews, the Messie is no longer a man, and his appearance will not be a mistake particular. Messie, for you, is a philosophical idea, which appears in Jacob's race, is the progressive idea and revolutionary who tried to break all religions, institutions and societies based on revelations, sacred books and positive and exclusive doctrines. The Messie venue is a philosophical era and all a set of events; it is the current era, our era of revolution and progress, head of the march the modernized Jew, and who prepares the complete triumph of his nation.

For the Jewish Talmudists, pure and reformed, the Messiah is always a real character, and his venue, like his triumph, a future special event. These faithful of the Talmud regard the current era, this philosophical era that we traverse—sons and among their brothers anti-Talmudistes, militants, etc., have a big part in the action and a call for revolutionnaire, like one of the stages that prepare the venue and the triomphe—very much desired by your Messie. (V. The Jew, the Judaism, etc., (p. 474–75, et passim.)

Remarks here of two new things. 1° The Jews anti—

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To these tesmoignages Venus d'Israël, additions of the te-christian sentiments.

The manifesto of the Russian deputies of 1868 is still provide us with a guarantee that the ideas and expectations

The Jewish Talmudists' prayers of the 19th century are ideutical

to those of the middle age Jews.

History proves, they say, that Judaism is
"characterized by predomination and exclusivism
« the most severe... Pushed by an instinctive force to
« isolate yourself in the environment of the people who surround you,
"(the Jews) said that they cannot make a case
« Commune with the Christian people, because they are their
« diametrically opposed in every way. We observed at
« Contrary to what we mean by transport,
« Be it big, be it small, they introduce

absolutely, by the effect of their presence, the germs ©

"of destruction and dissolution; because their tendency is
"DEATH FROM THE OTHERS' RUINS. And how much
« According to the reconnaissance, it is completely overcrowded
« They are alienating the people who have given them
"Hospitality, because they regard it as
« usurpers. That's why they use fonts from all
« means to acquire new rights of su—

Talmudists are the least numerous, what the most aggressive against Christian society. The Talmudists form the mass

of the nation, the portion of beaucoup the most considerable, established primarily in the Eastern European countries and in the vast regions of Africa and Asia. 2° The Princes -de Judah governs and leads absolutely these two parties of their people and are afraid of one like the other, so, at the time marked by God, there was no difficulty in this which they acclaim to all the people and the doctrine of a man who would be the antechrist.

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€ PREMISES AND DOMINATION OF THE UNIVERSITY, rights
"which they confirmed by their ancient reli-
greek..... D

"The Jews consider the time when they fit
other people like a time of expiation, d'é-
fear, exile, and the inhabitants of the country where Ns are

dispersed like enemies; can they attend the moment celebrities where they constituted new A DISTINCT NATIONALITY. Their religion nourishes of this hope, in their faisant opening the perspective of a brilliant future, where, finally, your SOULS DOMI- DON'T CARE ABOUT HUMANITY IN THE WHOLE! ».....

"It is for us a fact that resulted in all these details, such as the perseverance with the source the Jews take racism and accept sent to Romania, it is what they say about it here This Jewish State is the first realization of YOUR IDEAS OF PREDOMINATION OVER CHRISTIAN PEOPLE- TIENS (4). »

The Russian deputies who know perfectly the Jews, because they have studied and seen in the work for a long time in their proper country, parlent of this people, through the reporting of ideas, expectations and actions, absolutely as we have done middle age. These Jewish talmudists of the second month of our century are therefore entirely reminiscent of their fathers of the reclus era, and those attending, all like you, your day of triumph and domination universal.

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(1) The motifs of the draft law against emancipation of the Jews of Romania: – Archives Israelites, IX and X, 1868.

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Finally a nice appreciation, it is a little more for a year now, we know that we are beginning . generally today to recognize the reality of

these desires and these ambitions visible to the people contemporary Jew.

In an article from the Universe (27 January 1881) titled The mental alienation in Italy reveals the strange following brands:

« Strange things! The Jews have been apart five times more- "But the other social classes..... The fact of

« The predisposition of Jews to foil is not particular
« to Italy; on the signal in other counters, and the
"It is explained by two reasons: the one who comes from
« prepared for the gain, of the passion of the avarice; the other
« of the ambitious goal that modern freedom and
« their success in politics, in finance, in
« press, in education, in philosophy, in
"The arts developed together with the Jews. II is good
« Certainly this race is strong and intelligent,
« in the midst of his sometimes virtuous circles,
« REMAINS THIS TODAY THE EMPIRE OF THE WORLD. She is an author
« distinguish yourself by the head, although she lacks
«

heart. In her, ingratitude is innate, and vice versa

« give way to ambition. »

II note that these citations are complementary
fisantes.

All these statements are consistent, from sources and
dates are different, so it is an unreasonable demonstration.
sand of existence among the contemporary Jews and
at their chefs' helm of a dream and an invincible wait-
blemishes of their future domination of the entire universe,

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II.

But, in addition, our Jewish letters of 1489 give us four-
there is a new and inattentive light on the
thoughts of Israel.

From the 15th century onwards, the Jewish princes
they are more willing to wait and see; they have
formally wanted to act. They have conceived a plan of
walk in the pattern of transforming their lengths
expectations in reality; they imposed on all their
nation, here, sitôt that times have offered the opportunity
properly, faithfully and persistently executed.

The simple reading of the letter from Prince of Constantine
tinople proves that it renferme the trace of a
conducting line nice and clear.
But this line of conduct is not limited to one case

particular; it is not local, to say the least, and not see that the only Spanish and Provençal Jews sax. It is evident, by context, that 'this letter give a general direction, applicable to the Jews of all countries and all times, then the result to obtain is universal: «Put the Christians under the joug... », « parvenir. by virtue of the power, and « rule the world ». Because this is what it is, It is evidently necessary that all the Jews of the moon-to take the part and summarize the efforts common, identical and persevering in the same sens.

Therefore this letter escapes us, not only the pre-

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permanent sense of the idea of universal domination in the spirit of the Jewish princes, but more than life, of a certain plan conceived by us to realize your secular ambitions.

The princes of Judah came and formed this plan before

the 15th century? They were asked to apply in the previous centuries? I don't know. But it is sure that, during all ages, and since the 18th century 18th century, when our Western societies had serve a certain degree of Christianity, the Jews do not they don't take them in, they don't throw them away. We are finding some-us, here and there, who take up positions educated, or who are considered to be at the cause of their talents, at the expense of their extraordinary wealth, but the action is absolutely zero, as far as the difference fusion and influence of their ideas.

To ensure that your ambitious projects succeed» He failed to convince the Jews, always, that his plan of action had well and gently formulated, then an energetic and sagace direction, a complete and persistent obéis-sance to their bosses, and finally the circumstances favora-bles. They told you all these things.

We must agree that the routing line should be Jews are the most skilled. In vain and in an acclimatizing manner with a lens, in need of a subtle conversion cover, tou-these important positions and all the living forces of Christian Nations, Commerce and Finance, Magic treasury and barrage, management of public affairs

and privately, the Jews were forced to arrive infallibly, in a short time, to hold everything between your hands and to completely dominate all these people.

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The Jewish prince here wrote this letter of 1489, or not import what its predecessors imagined plan certainly gave you genius inspiration. He admired the resources of his race, orgueilleuse, tenace, vindicative. intelligent and pro-living among all other human races, wonderfully done by consistently among all reports to accept, operate and maintain the application of this plan and the realization of these designs.

That's when. him and his successors have done well and tighten with secure tool that they use, that they knew it perfectly and was well organized nisé, as we have proven, for an easy direction.

The history of a past that has been somewhat lost, that of a present lamentable and full of menaces for a near-nir, demonstrating that the Jews are universally caught and adopted the ideas of their bosses.

However, it was not possible to conclude that all

the indistinct Jews, Talmudists and modernists of

all degrees in the social school are complete in the current of actions and gestures, projects and trauma, and the deeply mysterious politics of your supreme princes. At a certain moment, the nation to the reception, and it was received without any delay at other, a powerful impulse that changes the shape, is of general orders or specific prescriptions, be it defence or advice, and here; partner of senior managers, he has been informed, on all points of the globe, by its interim and immediate chiefs-diets. This impulse last summer is still today d'autant more docilely accepted and faithfully followed

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by the Jews that she agrees perfectly with their secular aspirations and that it leads to incontestable and extraordinary successes. They are therefore put, and set yourself to execute, and continue to execute the plans of their bosses with a loyalty, a perseverance and a surprising ability, without having to need anything know in their ideas, their drawings and their voices. Can he must necessarily arrive, as the Jewish author observes judiciously. etc., that there really is "a big difference... between this "What exists and say is the community of Jews, and the secret « think of the chiefs and masters of the mysteries of the « judiciary (1). »

I'm going to say more: it's possible, it's even conceivable that the near totalitarianism of the Jews was also known not the members of the Grand Council, and again at least his president, prince sovereign of all Israel; and even the biggest number ignores existence of these great characters and one thing absolutely nothing and does not hurt at all in the way that the nation is governed. You will be nicely surprised by your affirming that there are other authorities above heads of their judges or rabbis and grand Rabbis of their synagogues.

The reason for this is that the people The Jew has been around for centuries, like a society secret. We know that in the French-Masonry, generally in the occult associations, the community the members do not know that their immediate bosses and not in relations with each other alone, without saying goodbye,

(1) Gougenot des Mousseaux, *Le Juif*, etc., p. XXXIV,

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well sane, or at least without stopping to think that there may be others. Those who save, and who are looking for more long, possessing degrees educated; They are little known and they preserve a secret absolu à l'égard des chefs supérieurs. It is

Even in the Jewish nation, the big bosses are

be too rigorous to keep you inconvenient.

This situation can be produced even outside of secret societies. The summer experience was made in our

proper country and in the Catholic Church. There is a quarantine for years under the Gallic regime, the thought and name of the Sovereign Pontiff was quite evocative of the spirit of simple, faithful people, the majority does not pay any attention to the role, not to the need for baptism in the Church, and pen-said to be afraid that there was a Pope. For you, the only ones Existing and indispensable leaders in the government spiritually, it was the witch and the cure.

The ignorance of the great majority of Jews in the East of their supreme chiefs and the government of their nation was therefore not bombarded, nor was it contrary-

gate with their star and their perseverance to pour -

the execution of the duties of these bosses, when they are presented the appropriate occasions. |

These occasions, we say, were well favorable. |

Protestantism, the upheavals of society chrétienne, the shelter and the mask of the Masonry and of other secret societies, have potentially helped the Jew in his work. For France in particular, our successive revolutions, our progress in Virréli-region, indifference, incapacity and complexity of our

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governments, have been procured by the Jews, primarily in the nineteenth century, the greatest facilities to penetrate absolutely, remove everything, even without hypo-a mandatory crisis, and without being foreseeable.

And they say, the inattention and insult of the Catholic what Christians are open to all Israel the possible entries.

That the Jewish plan was already known in the 15th century, not only to the Christians, but also to those who folie absolutement inoffensive; what is xvr? century, even

After the outbreak of the Reformation, the waiting was exciting

in the Spanish there was a huge shock,
the conceit. Christian society seemed strong,
it is available well and has withstood for a long time
Jew, what we could, what we should have done even if nothing
craindre. 1

But at the beginning of the nineteenth century,

after the intellectual and moral orgies of the great

Revolution, it is well placed to monitor the menaces
the Jewish people, at least after the warnings
that authorized voices made data available to the company
European.

Mr. de Bonald, who sought to justify the regime under
The Jews have been leaving for France,
wrote in 1819 the following words, which were
like an advert that fits under our
eyes:

"The Jews, because they always replied in
« France, united between us, like those who suffer for
"a single cause, and intelligence with the transgressive Jews
« gers, surely, has served its wealthy to acquire
« a great influence in the popular elections,

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"and certainly serve their influence to acquire DE
« NEW RICHES (4). »

It is not the letter that we are travelling from
eyes? It does not mean that these lines are the
summarized by a contemporary journalist, from our
political elections since a decade?

In 1831, a Christian association protecting the
Jews, disappeared in one of his reports, and here they are at the address
of all Christianity: |

"When the Christians reconcile themselves to their
"I renounce being Christian and despising the prose-
« Jews lie, but not only Jews will be their
"Egaux, but THEY WILL BE ABLE TO GET THEIR MASTERS (2). »

We are helping to put on a wonderful show. Les catho-
liquids and the Christians, accepting and proclaiming
the modern principles, the Revolution or the Antichrist
tianism, only open in the ranks of the parties
said liberally, should be involved in the associations
patents and occults of masonry, to the replenishing
and to the impostors, they become «conselytes» and
"New brothers" for the Jews, who have already made
the valet and instruments of their princes.

The warnings of these two writers of the com-
The measures of our century have become dissident.
People don't want to pay attention. Favorite tour
the Jewish visions.

(1) De Bonald, Mélanges, t. II, p. 256. Paris, 1819, in-8°. XI.

of the complete oeuvre. – These words by Philosopher Pilustre
are, from a political perspective, one of the most justifiable reasons-
tives of the establishment and maintenance of the ghetto.

(2) Goschler's Dictionary, art. Emancipation of the Jews.

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Few people know that if the Jews do not come
no plan and no plans, and more,
unity of direction and universality of obedience and
d'efforts, but we have not seen the programme of
1489 accompanied by a letter, as we have in our
apparently today; he is no longer there, he is not
contestant: the fact is that which imposes. It is enough to
repeat what he says, operate and see.

III.

Take a look, from one side, the prince's program
de Judah in his main points, and, of the others, the
situation of the Jews at the current time.

In the 15th century, 1489, the prince of the nation wrote
Constantinople on the subjects of Provence and Spain
persecuted, in these terms:

« Make your children MARCHANDS, little by little
"They are throwing away the Christians from their homes. » |

« Make sure your children are LAWYERS AND
« NOTARIES AND THAT THEY ALWAYS HAVE AFFAIRS
« THE STATE, therefore, in meeting THE CHRISTIANS UNDER
"YOUR JOKE, YOU RULE THE WORLD, and you
"I can defeat you. » |

In the 19th century, many journalists stated
the situation in Israel.

In terms of commercial and financial reporting, they are un-
nimes to discover that the Jews are directing the branches
the most important in commerce and industry,
which they break the monopoly of finance, of

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Exchange, gold, silver, all kinds of metals
cieux, of all kinds of transport routes. ..; qu'il
"It is not companies that Jews do not have
« large part, point of public dismay that they do not accept
« rent, point of disaster that they were not prepared for and do not
« ts ne profitent... v; that through their trade and their
finances, « the Jews of the nineteenth century are deve-
« we have a power towards the source of the decline
more large men of the state, and here, from time to time
"other, to be erected as far as the thrones" (4).

Under the governmental and political report, this
Journalists also affirmed in 1844 that the minis-

are the most important of the largest countries in.

Europe is ruled by the Jews, and all
European policy is threatened secretly by us;
at 185%: « they are the masters... and on the throne of
world (2) "; in 1872 : that THE CONSOLIDATED FIGHTS
are ENTIRELY from the law, not the origin

Judaism is the most deeply unknown of the Christians;
in 1875 and 1876: which they possessed and inspired almost

(1) V. Francs-Maçons et Juifs, p. 531-37, where these statements are cités allut au long, with their sources.

(2) This last word is not known in France and Jews. She is Michelet, a well-known anti-Catholic writer. Here is what he says: (At the middle age, he who says where is gold, "The true alchemist, the true sorcerer, is the Jew. The Jew, « The man in the world... it is he who must address... Sale « and prosperous nation!... But they have solved the problem of 4 volatile the wealth. Affranchised by the letter of change, they « They are now free, they are MASTERS | The soufflets and souff- (bikes, voila, TO THE CROWN OF THE WORLD! » M. Hallez, writer favorable to the Jews, reports in his book Les Juifs en France (Paris, 1854, p. 37-38) this passage of a discourse or of a confé- rence de Michelet,

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all the press; that through them they form the opinion...

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they are the Reds of the Era; in 1881: that « the € UNIVERSAL DOMINATION, as the conquerors have « surprised, it's between your hands (1) ».

(1) It is of utmost importance, I already said in com- threatening this work, that the brightest possible light is on the financial and political power of the Jew here, according to the prediction of M. de Bonald, is one to amen the other, and reciprocity. That's why, without being too long on this subject, I cite here in many different statements recent ones which have not yet been assigned to the French-Masons and Jews:

"Europe is hostile to Israel's domination. The Jews are « stunned ALL THE ESTATES of a new mortgage, and of a « mortgage that these states cannot easily repay with « their income. Universal domination, so conquered- « rants have dreamed, the Jews from between their hands, Jerusalem a € tribute imposed ON ALL EMPIRES. La. first part of € public revenue from ALL STATES, the clearest product of « work of all, pass in the Jewish exchange under the name € OUT OF NATIONAL INTEREST. » (The Jews of the East, by M. Wolski, work published by Le Contemporain, delivery of

July 1881. – V. also the Universe, July 17, 1881.) 1

L' Estafette, in an article on the stock exchange, says the magazine financier of the newspaper Le Figaro and says: "This financial magazine It is impossible to say that the current situation is due to the antagonism existing between bankers and companies credit v. The relay adds: "All the courage of Figaro « stop there; he who says that this thing is between the bang « Israelites and the French bank. That's not it. conclude that the "The ruin of the French bank is not likely to bring « France in service, it is a matter of thanks to a BANDE € ISRAELITE who does not work for HIS POLICE « TIQUE. I think this is good because Figaro is also known "that I love this place. He also knows well that I am talking about « Tenu, he is there a few days, at Versailles, with one of the most huppés « from the band: « in two years, the Catholics are not fed "that is why THE JEWS ARE LOST v. The proposal is textual and not « less topical. » (City of the Universe, February 28, 1882.)

The reader did not forget, without doubt, the recent disaster of the The Union General Bank prepared and caused by Jewish financiers,

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And for France in particular, these journalists disent, en 4847: that all the graduates and lucrative jobs tifs, see those of the magistracy, are to be nominated you Jew; in 1878: that in the highest positions of government, court of cassation, court of accounts, Council of State, Chambers, Institute, etc., the number of Jews who are admitted are 80 to 100 times more consi- It is surprising that their digital situation, compared to The Catholics did not have to worry (1). En In 1881, all journalists reported this: « Ily currently in France cent soixante-dix-neuf « Prefecture governors, assistant prefects and councillors here « they are Jews (2) ».

Finally, two reports in French- Macons and Jews, and it is useful to bring under the eyes of the readers and to recommend to their serious reflections, perfectly summarizing the situation of-

(1) V. Francs-Macons et Juifs, p. 531-87.

(2) V. Courrier de la Vienne, 5 June 1881. – The Universe of December 2, 1881 contains what follows: «Beautiful people, « Here the movement of the population takes place, that is, « last time, ask what could be better the code

« of the Israeli population of France, in the presence of the role of
 "more and more expensive for the Jewish element, in public life.
 « The review of 1872 gives us the number of 14 Israelites
 « by the thousand inhabitants, as well as that of the Catholic population
 The average price is €9,800, for 10,000 people. Malgré this disproportionate
 "Enormous role, played by the Israeli element, taking the proportion
 "actions that are inappropriate for those who play the same element in Austria,
 "Whereas 380 Israelites are counted by thirty-four thousand inhabitants,
 "We have an Israelite on the ministerial bench, of many
 « Israeli senators and deputies, all a phalanx of presidencies and
 « of Israelite sub-presidents, judges and Israeli substitutes by
 « douzaine ; how much at the bar, it was no longer counting
 "The Jewish lawyers, they are very numerous. »

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juif au . dix nineteenth century in the two hemispheres
 pheres.

The RP Ratisbon, converted Jew, shall become ruler
 Catholic, strong in the course of the things of his nation,
 designed in 1868:

« Naturally skilled, ingenious and possessed by

the instinct of DOMINATION, the Jews HAVE ENJOYED GREAT
 « DUELLEMENT all the avenues that lead to
 « riches, dignities, power. Your spirit is

little by little infiltrated into modern civilization. IIs

« conducting the stock exchange, the press, the theatre, the literature-
 « ture, the administrations, the great voyages of com-
 « munication by land and sea, and by ascending
 "Of THEIR FORTUNE and their genius, THEY ARE GETTING STARTED-
 "REE, Q the hour that it is, AS IN A NETWORK, TOUTE THE
 « CHRISTIAN SOCIETY (A). »

These words are even more true today
 (in 1832) that when they were written, he was quatorze
 ans; because the rising march of the Jew is not
 ralenty.

Dix ans after 1878, a distinguished economist,
 and not relying on scientific data
 economic and statistical, confirmed the affirmations
 almost all apparent:

"What functions, what honors, what attributes

tions that privileges are, in our century, the

« property of Israel I... THE ELVATION NEAR DISRAEL
« AT THE FACT OF THE GREAT seems certain, perhaps, IN
"AT THIS MOMENT, nobody should argue. Yes, at

(1) La Question juive, page 9. Paris, 1868.

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a little less than a major change in the order and the
« movement of societies, we see, little by little,
« something extraordinary that made a marriage
« du sort, GOVERNOR OF THE NATIONS: AFTER YOU APPLY
« ALL THE RICHES, and then multiply
"without measuring, chasing" from behind him, the habi-
« all over the earth (1). » |
= Now take the razor to compare the angles,
the cries of indignation and alarm of all these published
cistus, proférés in the mid-19th century, with the
plan of confiscation and domination traced by the
Prince Juif of the XVIII, and see these various documents
do not let us pass by the other living and effervescent
light | |

This evacuation programme, slowly and successfully,
« of all the important positions and of all the
living forces of the Christian nations, trade and
finances, magistracy and barrage, management of
private and public affairs », it is not admirable-
ment realized? | | |
To the Jews of 4489, humiliated and persecuted, it was
said: | | | =.

« YOU ARE MET BY THE CHRISTIANS, IN YOUR YOGA,
DOMINATE THE WORLD... Don't forget the ORDER
that we donnons you because you perceive by expé-

riences that, lower than you are, you arrive AU

GET THE POWER. » l
The Jews of 1868, 1875, 1878 and 1884 are particularly

recognized and proclaimed that

(1) M. du Mesnil-Marigny, History of the political economy of
old peoples. 1878, p. 283.

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"THE PARTNERS ARE AS IN A WHOLE NETWORK

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIETY; They are the Kings of the Era;
their next elevation seems to be at FAITE DES GRANDEURS
Certainly, UNIVERSAL DOMINATION is between you

mains. » |

SOURCE REUSSITE!

We cannot leave another rap-
apparently, of little importance, but who is
value, and this is very strange.

"Make sure your children are LAWYERS...

"and now ILLUSION OF STATE AFFAIRS v,
wrote, in 1489, the Jewish Prince of Constantinople. Or
It is historically certain that, Mr. Lawyers,

for over a century, playing an extremely important role |
important in all political affairs, in France

particularly. At the end of the 19th century, the rem-
said the lodges of the secret societies; they are subscribers
again today. They were born in large numbers in
all the political assemblies of our first re-
evolution, but my memory does not make me any mistake in this
point, of all the corporations suppressed by the
Constituent Assembly, alone, of the lawyers who are separated and
maintenance. In our revolutions of 1848 and 1870,
not only they are. found many strong en-
core in the various legislative bodies, but they
by the most senior directors of our republics. And pre-
sentence (1882), as then, we say with
a journalist from 1872: All lawyers, our masters (1)!
Combien y at-il en que momento de jews parmi

(1) V. Franos-Magong et Juifs, p. 646, note.

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Gentlemen of the barreau? This would be a statistically significant
eager to produce and publish. The journal l'Univers,
we have seen, but I will answer you in general
to this question: "How much on the bar, it was not
more and count the Jewish lawyers, BUT THEY ARE NOMBRE.
It would be almost impossible to believe that this Jewish prince
to you the prophetic intuition of the influence anticipated-

rante and the dominant role that had to be taken
public affairs, at our time, the art of speech
and the corporation of lawyers. |

The Jew therefore wants to dominate the world. Since four
centuries ago, the line of traffic followed for at-
' but he was traced and imposed by the bosses
supremes of his nation. Since almost a century, the
Jews of all countries, profiting from the circonstances favor-
rables, it applies with the greatest intensity, and with
the most precise discipline, to put into practice the pro-
gramme and to realize the plan and the drawings of their
bosses. It cannot be explained, it seems to me,
support the opposite. But finally, by impossible, the
meet someone who contests the existence of
this idea and this project of universal domination
to the Jews, in the past, it would be obligatory, by the
a striking example of what to expect from a
less, in the present, due to the power of the
mense dont they have, and by many wonderful
success that they have already obtained, the princes of Israel doi-
have the thought and the formal resolution of deve-
not the unique and absolute masters of the universe. Cars,
nothing more than the other men, these princes Jus ne
are poured out of the organ and 1

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IV.

A primitive plan, the princes of the Jewish nation
'have added, of our days, a detail of the highest
importance, on what political men are
well, to my opinion, to give the most serious attention-
tion. |

The Jew sees clearly today that he touches
almost to his but. Again some efforts, again
some years ago, and the whole world, Christian and
païen, sera under the head of his chefs.

But his organ, his breath of grandeur, the need for
take his revenge for many centuries of mépris, ne
he does not allow himself to be subjected to domination
hidden and unknown of the largest number, if real and
if absolutely necessary, it can be. The Jew pretends to be present
impose his will on the nations, and on the Christian nations-
tiennes surtout, like a Jew, like a Jewish people, under
his name, proclaimed and accepted, by Jacob's sons. The as-
desire to dominate and govern all the "non-Jews",

like the Turks who dominate and govern the Greeks,
like the English dominate and govern the
Hindus.

To achieve this result, it must be
a centre of nationality. It must exist first
some part, in Palestine or abroad, like people
recognized. This situation is not the case anymore; and the
European governments, particularly Russia, the
he had to feel in several circumstances. Yes, the

A RP ARE EE S, Pa Ay gt

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Golos, from Saint-Petersburg, dated 3 to 5) 0C-
tobre 1869 : «It is not, as we say, the Jewish state in
this moment; it cannot therefore be a question of a governor-

not a Jew v. And, in July 1881, the Russian Agency for `

The same city declared: "A general complaint in
favorite of the Jews is impossible, see that they do not exist
Jewish government, Jewish administration (I) v.

Malgré all the secret power they possess, and en

reason itself for its tendency, this position is affected, and,

to say better, without regard to the state and the government
existing vernements, must be profoundly vexing and hu-
milier, we understand without pain, the prince's organ
sovereign of Israel and its assessors.

It is very natural and very acceptable what they want
moving and sorting. Even so, they are parve-

nus to get almost entirely for the individuals of

their nation the titles and rights of citizens. of itself
They propose to make donations to their people and to their

government occupies a distinct place and a rank

determined and advantageous in the environment of the civilized states.
Return to Palestine and rebuild your nation

lité is certainly good. the indomitable hope and

the most ardent desire of the Jewish princes and their nation. But, for the time being, this matter is open
rait of obstacles too large to avoid and
quite difficult to assemble. You remain, exist
from the beginning some of the Jews as a nation re-
known and accepted, this will ensure preparation and

advance the favorable solution for the return to Palestine (2).

(1) Univers, 26 July 1881.

(2) I may well be able to announce new developments here

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That's why, for thirty years now,
ron, the Jews are actively seeking to create this centre

nationally, this against Israelites, in the Danube provinces.

Biennes, today kingdom of Romania.

This statement is serious and does not produce my
particular concepts. She comes from the authorities
other educated and confident: from the beginning. of the de-
put the wheels in motion.

I repeat the phrases that are remarkable, already mentioned,
this kind of manifestation that they have presented to their
vernement and which was published in all the newspapers
of their countries in 1868 (1): |

"It is for us, they say, a fact that

« results of all these details, such as the PERSÉ-
« EVENT with the help of the JEWS PRESENTED BY RACINE AND
« ACCESSING IN ROMANIA. It's what they are talking about
« GET HERE THIS JEWISH STATE, WHICH IS THE
« first realization of your ideas of predation
« on the Christian people. »

The affirmation is nice and precise. For the deputies
. Russians, it is a fact, consequently indefinite-

nice that the Jews in Romania are

STATE AND A JUDAISM GOVERNMENT.

Remarks well the value of this testimony. This
are three deputies and the President of the Sovereign Assembly

this question. This desire and this hope are sufficiently demon-
very in Francs-Magons and Jews, p. 653 et seq. How much
The future event of this return is a point of exegesis
sacred. |

(1) Statement of the motives of the draft law against emancipation
of the Jews in Romania. (Archives Israelites, IX and X, 1868.)

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Romanian woman who advances this fact, who is
assures and denounces them and
Europe!

But it is not for the sole purpose of this that it is conse-
done and affirmed. The Russian people all say that

same thing. The Jew Crémieux and the press author-

can recognize him. |

"The prejudice against the Jews, avoue ce-ci, is

"At this point (in Romania) that a candidate for a seat

« vacant in the Constituent Assembly was engaged for-

"I have always been impressed by his profession,

« j'ai in my hands, & vote against all proposals-

favorable attitude towards the Jews. » And the motif associated is

that: « foreigners, the Jews of ROMANIA,
PALESTINE, and BUCHAREST, THE NEW JERUSA-
LEM (1). »

On the other hand, the newspaper la Presse reports that T is reporting |
ceci:

« The Russian nation accuses Sir Moses Monte-
flower (2) to appear in the Danubian Principality
for FAIR A NEW PALESTINE, for
to Romania, their territory and their products (3).

This irresponsible and shocking testimony of all
little is it a veritable revelation of the project that
The Jewish princes were added to their plan in 1489.

This project, they work to make it a success through

(1) Archives Israelites, XVI, p. 719. 1866.

(2) Sir Moses Montefiore is the same English Jew that we
had seen intervene, in 1840, in favor of the assassins of
Father Thomas de Damas, in company with M. Crémieux,

(3) Archives tsradlites, XX, p. 929, 1867.

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efforts of the whole nation: Talmudists and Jews
modernizes itself as much as it can.

According to the orders of their chiefs, the Talmudic Jews

of the Romanians' neighbors have suffered a
ritable evacuation of this small state. The deputies
Romanians died in 1868, in their exposition:

« The invasion of Jews in Romania, and particularly
in Romania in the seventh quarter, at a price in
these last years, the proportions are reasonable,
which affected the Romanian population; car
they are caught in a hostile, hostile part race,
who formed on the side of the Romanian nation a national
foreign language and opposed to the interests of the cell-la...
These evaders are currently forming a popular
lation floating DE OVER FIVE CENTS A MILLE AMES.....
« here CONTINUALLY GROWS. »

In the following years, two journalists consta-
because this Jewish invasion is always in full swing (1).
By an official document dated 9 July 1879, and

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addressed to all European countries, the premier mi-

President of the Russian Government, M. Campineano,
his complaint with amertume (2). The statistics of the
In 1878 and 1879 he proved that, between these two alone
years, TWO CENT A MILLE JUIFS, Venus of Russia and of Au-
triche, was established in Romania (3).

(1) In 1875, the anonymous author of a brochure entitled: La
Romania and German politics in the East. Paris, printing house
railway station; and in 1879, M. Emmanuel Crezzu-
lesco, former diplomatic agent of Romania in Paris, in his
book: The Israelites in Romania, Paris, Dentu.

(2) V. Havas et Univers agency, 22 July 1879.

(8) World of 12 October 1879,

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These Jews immediately become owners of
large, very extensive areas, or by acquisitions
direct, or by mortgage, guarantees of
their uses. Mr. Campineano says in his memoir
that, « in Moldova, a large part of the

rural property is found engaged between their hands " and that she will pass completely soon.

The Russian Jews were asked to insist on Government of the Danubian Provinces their éman-
cipation, it means equality of civil and political rights.
them with the indigenous people.

This concession has the greatest importance for the success of the Jewish princes' plan; car « the pro-
rural priest, says M. Campineano, plays the main role in the country's political organisation, particularly in the constitution of the electoral colleges which call Senate and which also competes for the formation of the Chamber of Deputies v. So the Jews, they already have the major part of the property in Romania, arri-
went beyond obtaining citizens' rights, it was manifest that the same blow acquired the upper main in the elections. Evidence seems to be nom-
more Israelis for deputies and senators, and, In very few years, they would become the uni-
these and the highest directors of the administration, of the politics and government. Romania is trans-
formed insensitively in the Jewish state, but it pours by the princes of Judah it was found completely mind and noiseless.

But the nation and the Russian authorities, preventing all these consequences and not being able to absorb bees by the Jews, pronounced with the greatest

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energy against their emancipation. All the laws here they refused the title and violated citizens' rights rigorously maintained.

So the top leaders of Israel, to triumph in this resistance, firent march their other corps d'ar-
mee. The modernized Jews of the Alliance israelite univer-
they embark on their battle line tour. II false
There is a reason to intervene. The apparent motif is moving found: the Jews of Moldavia are forced to pretend through popular services and persecutions (in 1867). The
The Russian government is clearly demonstrating serious inquiry that the Jews themselves are
€ OCCASIONNÉ, Sinon provoked the movement (1) », the pretext sought was at their disposal; it was all what the Israeli leaders want. " & 4

Exhibited by the President of the Alliance, lawyer Crémieux, make, by the press, the world aware of its suffering

and of his menaces. II wrote, "the most dictatorial tone, letters on letters to all European governments,

(1) The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Mr Stefan Golescu, then, replied in these terms to Sir Montefiore: "I am in a position to assure you, Sir, that the troubles "The Jews are not afraid, because they are very regrettable to all « Egarde, are little to present the gravity which was attributed to them « very inexactly. The truth is that I would like to add it, ` d'after Venguéte's data have been processed, this « your religious leaders would be in trouble "Occasionally, not provocatively, the movement is unnecessary. it happens ». (City by the Israelite Universe, VIII, p. 371, 1868, and by The Jew, et al., 423.) Regarding this alleged persecution, the President of the Chamber The Romanian legislature pronounces these phrases with applause—said: « These are you (the Jews) who are astonishing, and these are always you who are crying. G. Archives israélites, VI, p- 266, 1868, and The Jew, ibid.

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the sommant d'intervenir en favor des Jews, malheu-

reuses victims of roumaine intolerance, and d'exiger their total emancipation, in order to prevent the return of pareillos persecutions. The governments, all plus or less than by the Jewish Masonry, respond with a déférence that they are seriously occupying this matter. They intervene effectively in this sense of the Romanian authorities. |

On his side, M. Crémieux, assisted by Sir Montefiore, are returned to the Danubian provinces to act on the places in favor of its coreligionists, aux the assurance that, before one day, they would be punished by all civil and political rights of Russian indigenous peoples (1).

In general, the efforts of the Jews and their defenders not at all, at this time, completely successful; they bri-stands against the unanimous and desperate resistance of the nation roumaine,

But the Jew escapes because this tension exists. There is no point cessé to pour suivre the same but, and, for y arrive late or late, but the spirit of work is

Romania and the rest of Europe. |

Dix ans after these events, the Berlin congress (1878), by its article 41, it essentially stated the complete paternity of the Jews in Romania. This success has been achieved was obtained by the infatigable Crémieux, thanks to the pres- exercised by him before the Minister of Plenary French, the Franco-Anglican Waddington. Le gou- The Russian Federation recently protested strongly. French republican dies of all its weight in fa-

(1) See Israeli University journalists and archives ae de 1867 & 1869, et le Jew, etc., ch. XI'. 0

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veur of the Jews. She has implemented this article 44 for condition sine gud non de sa reconnaissance offi- Romania's capital as independent power. Since then, not only has this independence been recognized by all states of Europe, but the Rou- mania for the summer 1881 in kingdom (1881). It is to be that, to crown Prince Charles aura cede, and that the Jewish chiefs, these supreme and mys- leading figures in all European politics, obtain sufficient cause (1).

Owners who are in possession of a large portion of the ritoire and the capitals of this kingdom, the Jews, citizens because of Romania, because then it will become rapid accordingly -the masters at the point of view of politics and gou- vernemental. We see without doubt, in a time more or less elected, a Jewish state is constituted in

(1) This campaign, fought together since 1867, against Romania, by the Talmudic Jews and the modernized Jews is a new presumption of the existence of a central power and: of a unique direction in the Jewish nation. All the Jews of The world therefore has to comply with the same authority and by executing the orders. On this issue of Romania, |' Alliance Universal Israelite has become a centre of action, not a lawyer Crémieux, the supreme boss; but it wasn't all that simple qu'un mean d'action et ce franc-maçon, un instrument En 1840, the alliance did not exist because it was completely new years later And then, at the occasion of the crime Ladies, all the venerated Jews of the West are in concert in favor of the Jewish Talmudists of the East, and with you, the same

Crémieux and Montefiore, who were not "presidents of any association, but above all, some grade franc-maçons educated. The Jews of the West and the East were therefore protected and directed, at this time, as now, by an authority central and sovereign which does not reside in an alliance that captured in the person of the Jews Crémieux and Montefiore.

Approx

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this little country here, at a certain moment, could be good take the republican form, and not the king, the president-dent or the dictator will be the lieutenant soumis and dé-visited the prince, in an unknown name, who governs the na-Judeoliberalism. In a relatively small number of years, this State shall be reasonable; because I don't know that the Jews do not benefit the princes modern policies that are, according to all appearances, of their invention, or rather, at least, they have summered,

by their press, patrons and promoters the

more ardent. And of these principles, the establishment and the grouping of states by nationality, to produce the Italy and Germany united, to the benefit of people and the Christian princes. The Jewish people don't know, just here, it serves him himself, because he does not have point in territory where it is a central point and attractive of nationality. But this condition is realized in Romania, where the Jews lived against neighbors of this kingdom, Russian Jews, Austrians Turkish dogs, operate under orders and direction of their bosses, a movement of concentration in

the border provinces of Romania. Then, and

true to the principle of nationality, the Russian Jewish State advertise these provinces, like the people in ma-

joy of the Israelites. Under pressure from the masonry,

European governments are taking a more relaxed approach autrefois. Subsequently, these provinces will

followed by known procedures or by the procedures:

new, in keeping with time and progress; et
in less than a quarter of a century, a Jewish state
tense and compact it was formed on the Danube.

It is easy to understand the power of politics

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As

tique the Jewish chiefs auraient at this era between the

mains. In part, as per Prime Minister's order, their
Kingdom or their Republic fought for a great

torité in the councils and external affairs of

l'Europe. Of the others, they continued to dominate and
direct the European governments through their financial

these and by the masonry association and its annexes.

This will then be a game for us to establish and maintain
stand in anti-Christian republics throughout the country
d'Europe, including these republics,
in others by war or by alliances,
and finally absorb everything in their. Europe
was also transformed into this Universal Republic
which afflicts and precludes all the secret societies,

vassals and slaves of the Jews. Are the princes of Israel already

The Ottoman Empire was not transformed by the inter-
media of Russia, and occupied Palestine, no
8 'opposed more when they grasped directly
conquer this land together.

Transport its centre of action and its capital at

Jerusalem, and one of the members of these
Messianic families, descendants of David, since
long time can be all the time great Patriarch of
the Mason and Supreme Prince of the Nation, ISRAEL
DOMINATE THE WORLD VISIBLY. It will rain
absolutely and completely des Jews, et . without any harm,
that of the Antechrist.

What is it about their situation in Romania, and

of their successes present and to come in this opposite,

we are confident that, at the point of failure

succeeded where their general plan came, the princes
Jews, and their people with you, can no longer be
THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS, | 6

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tendre fishing, by all the powerful means dont
they have, "at the mercy" of power and grandeur,
it is about putting the upper hand on everything,
to fully exploit sovereign power
in the entire universe.

It therefore affects all men extremely, and
especially among Catholics and Christians,
know what the dispositions are to your equestrian, and
This is the special character of their future dominants.

This will be the subject of the following pages. |

\$III. – The chief leaders of Judah, and the mass of their
tion, was in the past, and is still in the present,
animated against the Christian sentiments of all things
blables to those of their ancestors, to the first centuries

of the Church.

I.

One thing is absolutely certain: the Jewish nation current descendants of these pharisees and others Jews who repossess and crucify the Messiah, Jesus-Christ, and here, of revolts in revolts against the Romans, have amended the ruins of their nation and their disfinal and total suspension across the world.

According to Drach, the synagogue currently there is nothing else that the continuation of pharisaism (I). | I

(1) Diach, Do the harmony between the Church and the Synagogue. t; learner, pages 21; 60, 86, 249; and all I own.

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Or we savors by the evangelists, by the others

parties of the New Testament and part of the documents historically, what was morally these pharisees,

this senior class and leader of the nation:

men orgueilleux, envieux, avarés, hypocrites, vindictors, persecutors, anger against the Christians and against all that raised the name of Jesus. | |

You first came to power in the sixteenth century, not you, not your nation not changing. The writings of the fathers and authors ecclesiastical in front of you. In this last century their doctors estimate the highest levels in the immense compilation appealed to the Talmud the quintessence of their teachings against Christianity, and their wild horse against the Christians. | |

« The Babylonian Talmud closed... the first

years of the century. 11 minutes ago it was accepted by all Israel (1). »

(1) Drach, De l'harmonie, ibid., p. 164. – The Talmud, our

I have déjà vu, it is divided into two very distinct parts: the

Mishnah, or Misna, which is the proper text, and which is a

mélange of legitimate and true traditions, reproduction of the law oral, and false traditions, inventions of the Pharisees; 2v Les deux Ghémara, comments made posthumously on the Mishna. The Prime Minister appealed to Ghemara of Jerusalem and said also inappropriate Talmud of Jerusalem, composed by the 1st 3rd century by academic doctors, or Jewish schools, from the Palestine, at the time of the Patriarchs of Judaea. This Ghemara We have not had great success with the Jews, we have not produced great effect sur eux. The Rabbins have a deep respect for this Mind you, but they rarely advise. The second one appealed Ghemara of Babylone, and again, inexactly, Talmud of Babylone, the commentary was made on the Mishnah, from the 4th to the 6th century, in the academies 'Jews of Babylon, under the Princes of the captivité, It is this part of the Talmud which plays the role of the

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Since this era, up to our days, this receipt is come for the whole nation, for its doctors and for his bosses, the sacred cure. par excellence, superior even from the books of Moses (1). He was careful, he studied and... by all, like the supreme and indisputable code of the religious, moral, political and social law.

greater and of absolute influence on all Jews; it is also those who breed in larger numbers all kinds of surdites, obscenities, impieties, blasphemy teachings-towers and prescriptions against the Christian religion and the Christians. The Mishnah is divided into six volumes: each order is divided into treaties, each treated, into chapters or distinctions. The Jews design each of these orders, treaties and chapters by one, two or three words that begin, as we do for the Bulls of the Sovereign Pontiffs. No The Ghemara of Jerusalem, nor the Ghemara of Babylone, explained all the traits of the Mishnah. The Talmud in its entirety form a large in-folio folder. (V. Drach, De l'harmonie, etc., pages 124, 124, 149, 170.)

(1) In the Jewish nation, 4 a single sect, called the Caraites,

does not recognize that the law of Moses repeals the Talmud; maisfcette do not enter your account beyond a few faithful cents." (Achille Laurent, History of Syrian affairs, etc. – The Jew, the Jew dalame, etc., p. 9.) How long has this been formed? sect, the histories vary. Let us remount the Caraites a century and half before the Christian era. (V. l'abbé Blanc, Course of Ecclesiastical History, t. I, p. 8, 1853). The others no the font dates back to the 8th century AD of our earth. (V. Dictionary of Goschler, au mot Caraites.) ;

The Caraites Jews, resident primarily in Cairo, in Constanta-
tinople and in the surroundings of this city, in Nicomedie, in Crimea
and in Poland. (V. same dictionary.)

The report of a trip to Poland and Russia, published by the University
on February 22, 1859, under the signature A. Morin, lady on the
'Please note the following details which contradict the previous opinions-`
teeth of historians, as far as the origin of this Jewish sect is concerned:

« The Polish Jews (they are all Talmudists) professed a
« A very real apology for the Charités established in Crimea since
4 centuries ago... We visited with interest, not far from

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This was not contested by anyone and did not survive.
But finally, until the ombre of a dot on the
According to my readers, I will cite in the first place two
testimonies that vaudront for all seasons with-
take a look between you? and the 19th century exclusively, and
for our contemporary era, I am adding to the
mations of two or three irreconcilable authors.

One of the most celebrated Jewish doctors. Moise Maimo-

nide, Rabbin of the nineteenth century, « not the authority is

great, says Drach, in the synagogue 88 » by the
of the Talmud in these terms:

"Everything that the Ghemara of Babylon contains is

mandatory for all of Israel. And by obligation every city,

each one conforms to the established patterns
by the doctors of La Ghémara, to follow their arrests,

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from Ghémara it was approved by all of Israel.
And the stories that have given these institutions, these
crests, established these costumes, pronounced these decisions,
taught these doctrines, formed both the universal
few of Israel's doctors, but the majority. Ge sunt

aH ARARA 2

« Batchi-Séraï, the mountain of Tchut-fut-Kale, where
« the leaders of this tribe. Let's... look at the Bibles
« Magnificent, portées, as they say, by their fathers of
« Jerusalem in Babylon, and their descendants shall not be
& they are separate. They reject the Talmud, assuring that their fathers
"They are not arrested in Judaism at the end of the captivity, and they
"They are innocent of the murder of Justice... They generally
« a large turban and long robes in rich colors. Yours
« Women don't like being blind. They have a grave fortification,
"And, in all their usages, something that brings back the ancient
« Orient. »

to travel according to their institutions. Car the body

those who come from tradition the foundations of

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"All the laws, generation after generation, in remonstrance
« like Moïse (1). »

This authority of the Talmud of Babylon is great
quite respectfully, after that same doctor,
the violator of his prescriptions must die,

and even without judging:

"Those who violate the precepts of the scribes,
and must be more severe than those here
"Moise's law is violent. The infringer of the law
« It can be absurd, but the offender of the pre-
« The Rabbis's words must be punishable by death... The pre-
« my faithful servants must kill the Jew here
« Not the Rabbinic tradition .. Not témoin, not admo-
"Preparable actions, not games are necessary.
« Quiconque makes this execution a blessing
to the work: he opened the scandal (2). »

The whole commentary on these texts would be superfluous.

These other words of a Rabbi of the 20th century are not
not least tested:

"The immense compilation of the Talmud is re-
« two part Jews with a rapidity almost miraculous

« louis. She accepted her appearance, as the-

« genuine pressure and sincere deference to the traditional law. Ve
"Many schools where the Talmud becomes the object of

(1) Preliminary discourse of Yad Hhazaka (most powerful),
famously translated from the Talmud, published in Hebrew by the Rabbinical Doctor.

V. Drach, De l'harmonie, etc., t. Ier, p. 164 et 179, et Diction-

by Goschler, according to Maimonides.

(2) Maimonides: Treatise of Rebellious Doctors, C. III, p. 52.V.
Drach, Second Letter from a Converted Rabbin, p. 332. The Jew,
etc., p. 51 and 79. According to the words of the sages, scribes and rabbis, Maimo-
denounce the authors of the Talmud of Babylon.

No LS |

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« At least the most respectable, it will take a hit in

« East and West. His case-law dictates
« accepted by all the communities (Jews), and this
« triple barrier. educated by the Rabbis of Palestine
« and of Babylonia around the Torah (1) do not meet-
"Not a single thermometer that wants to burn. Com-
"If this transmission fits, it will be difficult for the
« dire; but the fact is that the work closes on the edges
« the Euphrates fell, in an instant, between the main
« Jews who live on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube
« and of the Vistule (2). The attachment of the Jews to the
« The Talmud naturally wanted to signal this work
« gigantic in the attention of their enemies (3). »

Our citations of the contemporary era are not
less affirmative on the same subject.

Mr. Achille Laurent, one of the members of the "Society

(1) The Torah is the law of Moses; the triple barrier, it is the
Mishnah and the two Ghemara.

(2) Rabbin Lazard, author of these lines, ignores or
ignoring, although "this transmission" is easy and little "
raculeuse », in reason of the hidden organization of the government
of the Jewish nation, and of the existence of a unique centre for
commandment and supreme power. This trans-
mission of the Talmud between the hands of all the Jews of the world,
"in an instant", and of these Talmudical schools which surprise,
everything in one fell swoop, in the East and in the West, is a new and
to join in with those who have exposed us most deeply, touching
the absolute authority of the Princes of Israel, their communications
prompts and regulations with all the Jewish communities,
from the West as from the East, and the perfect submission from cells.
are to your sovereign orders.

(3) Archives Israelites, XII, p. 554-55, 15 June 1867. Paris,
article by Rabbin Lazard. – This journal was published on this date,
France, the modernized Jewish body, said anti-talmological reforms
distes.

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orientale » the most current Jewish questions
Asia, in its own right, on the supreme level
torité do not play the Talmud, at our time, to the eyes
of all the Jews in general, and of the Orient in parti-
cup : |

"The law passed by Moïse to the Hebrew people,
It is not that today the law on
Jews. She stood out in the comments; and the
Talmud, that is the book that says THE AUTHOR'S PLUS
chez ce peuple, compose of the Mishnah which is
the text, and of the Ghémara who is the commen-
taire. Their reunion forms the complete body of the doctor-
trine traditionnelle et de la religion..... The Talmud de
Babylone is the only one who will follow..... The two Tales

mudslide, as is well known, the law and

the prophets. IT'S THE RELIGIOUS CODE OF THE JU:FS Mo-
DERNES..... It's that all the
croyances ; and when one has the courage to run this
immense income, we still find THE CAUSES
AGISSANTS of the people's forests against the rest of the dis-
Persecuted by Israel It is the book that students and that
so all those here, including the Jews, pretend to

title of savant..... It is this comment (the Ghé- -

mara of Babylon) which are derived from the chimeras
of the cabal, the dangerous errors of magic,
the invocation of good and bad spirits, a long
amas of moral errors, and a theogony taken
à la Chaldee and à la Perse. The Ghémara is, SELON LES
JEWS MODERN, the achievement, the perfection; et
it's the same as what his name means in Hebrew;
but, in reality, this comment destroys the law
by its ridiculous or absurd interpretations, and by

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« the PRINCIPLES OF HONEY which contain for all the
"Me, that's not part of what he calls the
« People of God (4). »

A testimonial still more difficult, because it is 1
We are supported by the statements of the old Rabbin
Drach here, over the course of many years, studied and
seized the Talmud and the Ghemava of Banylone in parti-
culier.

It is, we say, this body of canon law, religious

"and civil once, WHO RULES, JUST AT THIS MOMENT (1844),
"THE JEWS' CONDUIT attached itself to their mistake.....

"For the Jews PROFESS A RELIGIOUS RESPECT
« HERE YOU ARE FANATIC.....

"We have already spoken to you with respect that the Jews

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According to the Talmud, the disciples added
"Here is a passage from the Menorah, a book that plays
« Dune of great authority in the modern synagogue.

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other receipts (3) are chosen from what we have
"I believe in the law of Moses, our
"Master... And if something bothers us,
"Or unbelievable, we must attribute the plague to the
« weakness of our understanding that they teach-
« ments. And quite simply, there are pleasures in what
« what is it that they said, ... to receive the chat-
« ment (4), »

(1) Achille Laurent, Historical relation of the affairs of Syria,
etc. Paris, 1846. Tome II, p. 3851-52-53. – V. Le Juif, etc., p. 79,
90, 91.

(2) We design by this name the Rabbis, authors of the Tal-
mud (note from Dragon).

(3) These are the parts of the Talmud,

(4) Drach, De Pharimonie, etc., t. I, p. 164 and 515. Paris, 1844.

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Everything that they (2) said in the Medraschim and

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Terminons by some more recent statements,
price to the contemporary Jews:

"The Talmud, says the Israelite universe, is not alone-
ment the Jewish Civil and Ecclesiastical Code, but the
is a work of great importance for the savant, On
it never happened that the authors of the Talmud were well
Jewish Merit (4). | |

The Talmud for two thousand years in summer, and it is
EVEN MORE, AN OBJECT OF DEMONSTRATION for the Israelites, dont
it is the religious code (2). »

It is therefore not contestable that the Talmud, since
his appearance up to the current era, always
jouï, and jouit still, of the greatest influence and
by a staunch and uncontested authority on the mass of the
Jewish nation.

Or, according to the historical axiom, all people submit in
his formation Yaction irresistible of his sacred book, you
book that is for him the rule of his life, the director of
his private life and the regulator of his social life and
political. According to the Old Testament, the people
Israelite, evangelical and Apostolic writers have created the
Christian people, the Koran produces the nations mu-
sulmanes, etc... We don't have any swords,
the experience of our time, a simple leaf

daily finished by forcing his readers to assist him
ideas and trends?

Consequently, this is the Talmud which tells us
molded, to express also the character of all the Jews,

(1) Univers israélite, XII, p. 568, August 1866. Paris. This journal
it was, at that time, the modernized Jewish body, called for ortho-
doxes, c'est-à-dire, of the Talmudist reforms.

(2) My Journal, p. 452, June 1867.

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at school age, and here, from our days, from the

Jewish Talmudist, and perpetual in this & noyau indestruct-
tible de la nation » all My bad dispositions
of the centuries of the passes.

We don't have any need for us to stop in
the long exposition of particular facts and in their inter-
minable discussion, afin de savoir de quels sentiments
The current Jews and their princes are animated against the
other men, and especially against the Christians
tiens (4). II We need to consult the Talmud. En

. examine the moral direction that their code

supreme and the prescriptions that impose on you, we
aurons la knowledge et ja exact measure des dispo-
Habitual and dominant positions that resent our
égard the Talmudic Jews.et their bosses.

II.

It is not possible to make any more citations with the
Even the Talmud text under the eyes: I did not know

but he carried his enormous bags; but I blew myself away

sources here, for secondary purposes, are none the less
sure. | |

1° I take my first citations in a ma-
Latin text from the 18th century (2), which contains the title: Ex-
tractiones de Talmut, Extracts from the Talmud.

8th

(1) To obtain numerous facts and details, consult the

book by Knight Gougenot des Mousseaux, The Jew, Judaism
and the Judaization of the Christian peoples, Paris, 1869, and above all
Chapters IV, V and VI.

(2) No 16, 558 of the National Library of Paris, fol. 28]

I understand everything that I am saying and I quote my manuscript

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It is a work that has been composed, following the
controversy over the Talmud, committed in 1240, in Paris,
and after the orders of the Emperor of Châteauroux, chance-
lier de l'Université, « in the drawing of illuminating the
« theologies on errors, obscurities and
« blasphemes of the Talmud, because they cannot point,
« by ignorance, consider the Talmud as unread
« without danger and which must be tolerated (1). »

a very interesting work published by the Revue des études juives,
1880, no. 2, and 1881, nos. 4 and 5, entitled: The controversy of 1240 on
the Talmud, signed Isidore Loeb.

(1) Here is where the origin of this PE ESA comes from after this
who reports the manuscript Hetractations of the Talmud in the Pro-
logue in secundam partem. Verse 1236, a Jew from La Rochelle,
named Nicolas Donin, embraces Christianity. It was a
very savant Hebrew. According to his coreligionists, he had
without any knowledge of the Hebrew language
new converts doors, in 1239, towards the Pope, an accusation

in rule against the Talmud. Gregory IX, then reigning, addressed of the bulls of the Kings and Horses of France, d'Angleterre, de Castille de Léon, etc., bearing the copies of the Talmud. He had absolutely no intention of conducting an open investigation on the subject. As a result of these orders, he was at Paris in the year 1240. between Nicolas Donin and four of the most savant Rabbis of the époque—that is, a long and serious discussion, and the next step is The Talmud was condemned and the copies burned publicly. (V. the Review of the Young City's Highest.) M. Isidore Loeb pretends that Nicolas Donin collaborated with the work Extractions de Talmut.

I allow myself to report here to Mr. Isidore Loeb an amusing distraction which escaped in its article titled : Bulls iné—quotations from the Popes, no. 1, of the Review of Jewish Studies, p. 118. I'll cite three pontifical bullets which invalidate the cross. The third is Report on the transformation in the Jewish Synagogue Church d'Orléans, orderly transformation by Philippe Auguste, after their expulsion, in 1182, and confirmed by Pope Celestine III. In this confirmation bulletin, the Pope made an allusion to Psalm 76, verse 11 (Hebrews, 77, v. 11): He mutatio Right Excelsi, it is a change of the right of the Tres-Haut,

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At the end of the manuscript one finds, among other documents,

ments, thirty-four articles or accusations that the

Pope Gregory IX took sides against the Talmud. A every article, the author adds a comment, Cest—

à dire, the indication of the ends of the Talmud where there was

these accusations were made, and at the same time the incriminating words of the Rabbis, editors of this code sacred place of the Jews.

It is this part of the manuscript, reproduced in English—

as the Review of Studies says that I am impressed

citations.

The author of Extracts from the Talmud says that it is made

assisted by two Christians "very erudite in Hebrew", and
The Review of Jewish Studies ensures that the translation of
these ends of the Ghemara of Babylone « are exact,
"precise, very scientific, and the sense of passage in

"generally well-seen". We are therefore certain of a-

see, through these extracts, the pure truth about the teachings-
ments of the Talmud.

allusion to circumstance by virtue of the change of this
Jewish Synagogue in Christian Church, expressed in these terms:
& Specialiter autem mutationem ipsam dextrae Excelsi, que in
Pra:scripts of the series of facts dignified, apostolic author
confirmamus », etc. : « Or, in a special way, this change
of the right of the Tres- Haut, here, in all that has followed-
ment made and ordered, is the manifestation of his goodness, by
our apostolic authority, we confirm, etc. » These words
« Rightly so, » M. Loeb with this single note: « I do not
understands this passage. The words "right ÆExcelsi d'Indique-
they crossed the right of V Church (III) representing the arms
Right of the Cross or of Jesus? ».... It is clear to all that
Mr. Isidore Loeb did not understand, and that distracted him
which recites verse 11 of Psalm 77, according to the Hebrews,

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I content myself with reproducing the articles that prou-
blow the whistle more than you think about my propositions.
Article Ier. - The Jews affirm that the law which they
appeals to the Talmud that was promulgated by Dien.

II. They transmit the message to God.

IV. (It is also said that the law of the Talmud was
preserved without being written down, until it is

men who call doctors and scribes here
because it does not differ from the memory of
men, the writer in a writing without volume de-
understand the text of the Bible. |

V. In this Talmudic law one finds, among other
absurdities that doctors and writers say are suppose-
riesen aux prophets ; |

VI. And they had to change the words of the law;

VII. And that they must croon even when they are
that the left is the right, or the right, the left.

I do not give him the return to the Talmud, nor the commen-
taire dont the manuscript of the accompanying Extractions
these articles because they do not offer any material to us
to contest. They confirm everything that has been said
above the authority of the Talmud among the Jews.

VIII. "And those who do not observe what they say,
rite of death. » | |

"She is in the Order of Moed, treated by Erubim
« (fol. 21. 6.), chapter Ocim pacim, where it is said: Rabha |
« make this sound:... My sons, listen to the words of
« write more about the words of the law. .; quiconque
"transgress the words of the scribes, merging death...
« Rab Papa says: This teaches us that this is

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« The phrase "the witch's tongue" is the punishment for
« the boiling water. » |

X. « Parmi eux (the writers and doctors of the valley.
mud) tl yen a qui ont donné pour law: The best of

« chrétiens, tue-le. » » |

– « Rabbi Simeon says: The best of the Christians,
tue-le; the best of the snakes, scratches his head...

The best Christians can therefore be like a
mechanized. »

XII. « Unchristianity can be trumpeted, by ruse or arti-
« Fice, unlucky. » He who is in the Order of Yeshua,
« traité Baba-Kamma (fol. 38. a), chapter Schor, etc...;
« in the Mishnah, etc... « According to the doctors,
"Behold, God has delivered to the Jews all the goods
"of other nations."

« In the same way Baba-Kamma wrote, fol. 143, a
« et b), chapter Ha-Goze (the voluntary), Rabbi Siméon
"This means: We cannot give an object aimed at a Christian;
"But a lost object by him, 'we can't wait. »

« Rabbi Samuel says: He is allowed to profit from the
« Christian's account; and we prove it
« this followed by many examples of the doc-
expensive. » |

– « Rabbi Ismael says: If you are a Christian and an Israelite
« come to you for a different, if you can
"Make sure that the Israelites have gained the cause following the law
"Jew, do it, and say to christ: it is our law-
« lation; or well, following the Christian law,
« attack the Israelites, and say to the Christians: it is your
« legislature. If, on the contrary, you cannot
« win the Israelites in one way or another), on

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« Employed against Christians, students and women-
« of (1)..... » 8

– « Rabhaa says: An Israeli son who is now in
« the affair of a Christian and {témoigne in his favor
« before the tribunal of gentlemen against a son of Israel
my brother, we excommunicate. » | Ä

XIII. « Quiconque doesn't want to keep an eye on his
still not enough to protest at the beginning of the year.
"that the desires or the strengths that he can make in
"The year is zero."

a Ceci sits in the Order of Naschim, treated by Nédarim
« (fol. 23. h.), chapter Arba nédarim, et. »

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XIV. « Three certain Jews may deliver some
« Everything remains the same as it was. » to
4 « This is what lies in the Moëd, traité Hagiga (fol. 10. a.),
a chapter 1°, etc. » |

XXX. "Three times a day, in the prayer that they remember-
« dent as the most important, they maudlin the
« ministers of the Church, the Kings, and all the others,
to the Jews, who are the enemies of the Jews. » |

"This prayer is in the Talmud, and we must say

(1) M. Des Mousseaux, in his book *The Jew, etc.*, reproduced also this end of the Talmud, and it happened, in 1869, that the reflection vante: « So give a truly Orthodox Israelite for cheers to Christ! » I added, in 1882: This situation is com- attacked for the Catholics of France. The Jews have evacuated the barreau, the magistrates, the Council of State, the prefectures, sub-prefectures and their councils, etc... And we already know, by expect- rience, how they render justice to religious people, to priests, to the clergy. We announce a renewal of the magic- treat asise. What will happen with this new magistracy, all Jewish, or humble servant of the Jew? The Catholics are against take care not to have any proceedings with the Jews, or with their converts, the Franco-Masons.

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"Start, feet are jointed, and the one who writes must be
« stop talking about other things, when even a

"The snake rolled around his heel. The plus, the

« Rabbin (in the public office) said (twice) to
"high voice, and the faithful answer amen" 4 each
« imprecation. This paragraph applies in
« because they think these things we have said ci-
« Below is already edited:

a What for the converts (to Christianity) is not
«point of hope! Amen! And that all the Minim
(infidèles, it is said by Christians) should be dispersed on
« the hour! Amen! And that all enemies of sound
"The people of Israel need us in pieces... Amen!" Et
« destroy the kingdom of perversity
"Roman, then, after the fall, the Church, the Christian Church!"
« Amen! It breezes, it blows, and turns us all towards
« my promptness and our days! Amen! Benis
« sois-tu. our God, who blows us away and returns
« the empire! Amen ! »

"This paragraph is invoked by the blessing of the Minim,
"and all the prayers. the blessings of the Lord, what is he and
« in nineteenth century... Rabbi Levi says: The blessing

« the Minim was instituted at Jabné (Japhné); Glose

« by Salomon: long after the death of others,
« After the heresy of Jesus Nocera (of Nazareth), who
to turn the words of the living God ».....
« In the order of the Lord, according to Rosh Hashanah, chapter
« he said: The Little Ones are the disciples of
a Nocturnal Jesus who once sang the words of
« Living God. These same words are found in the
"the same order, treated by Berakhot" (1).

(1) Saint Jerome did not ignore this abominable prayer of

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We hope that we will stop there and we
contain these extracts from the Talmud. But we want
'But our theory gives the evidence itself.

20 We then met under the eyes of our readers
of other extracts from the Talmud analyzed and summarized by
Sixteenth century Siena, Jewish convert of the fifteenth century, in his
Holy Library. The indication is that the
rights corresponding to the Talmud.

– « We order everyone to be Jewish, three times by

« Today, pray to all the Christian people. And praise God
« of confiding and destroying with his kings and
« His princes. And that surpasses the Jewish priests

« capture three times a day, in the synagogue, this
"Pray to the glory of Jesus of Nazareth. » – (Tamuld

. (Ghémara de Babylone), order 1°, treaty 1, distinction
(or chapter) 4.) |

– God commands the Jews to adopt

"Do not import this means, either by force or by violence–
« Lence, or by use, or by volition, the goods of the christ-
tiens. » (Ibid.) | |

– « He has ordered all the Jews to look at the

Jews: (Judæi), that is... we are persevering in blasphemy
and for only these, in all synagogues, under the name of Naza-
renorum anathematizant vocabulum christianum (Comm.in Isa.
lib. 11, C. v, vers. 18, 19.) 4

Maïmonide says in his Treatise of Prayer that the sinners
« insert this blessing in the prayer form, after
bringing the family into the mouth of all (Yad Hhazaka, Traité
of the prayer, ch. II, par. (Learn more.)

Drach assures that the editorial of this prayer varies greatly
"Because the prayer books are printed in the poor countries
'to the Christians or to the Mohammedans.' Of harmony, tome Fer,
p. 100.

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« Christians like brutes, and do not treat
"Other than that, like brutal beasts. » (Ord. 4,
tr. 8.) * = ©

– « That the Jews cannot touch me at all among the people,
"but it is effective by all possible means
« to endure life alone. » (Ord. 4, tr. 8. dist. 2.)

– « There is a Jew who sees a Christian on the side of a

"Predict, it's time to prescribe." »
'Ord. 4, tr. 8.)

– « The Christian states are more shocking than

« the states of other peoples, and it is a moindre
« lucky (for a Jew) to serve a prince
"a man like a prince christian. » (Ord. 2. tr. 4,
dist.2.)

– « Christian churches are houses of'

« perdition and the places of idolatry that the Jews are
« tenus de struire. (Ord. A, tr. 1, dist. 2.)

– The Christian Evangelists who must be
"entitled: the iniquity revealed and the bad luck manifested,
« must be burned by the Jews... etc... (A). »

3° Another report that the person was not afraid
to recover, it is the Rabbin who converts Drach, who

we have said several times, and we cite

souvent yet. He, on the Talmud and its doctrine,
all the skills you want:.

"We say that here, by virtue of having long been
« He gave the Talmud and explained its doctrine, after

(1) Sixti Senensis Bibliotheca Sancta. 1610, p. 124. See
Ferraris, Prompt Bibliotheca, au mot Hebrew, ed. My, nos 83–
90. – V. Rohrbacher, Universal History of the Catholic Church,
livre 70, ed. L. Vives. Paris, 1873, t. 8, p. 221–22. |

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to follow a special course, following LNG
« years, among the most renowned Israeli doctors
"More than this century... we are talking with people who know
« lack of cause and impartiality (1).
... « We find, continue, the passages that
declaring that the precepts of justice, of equitability, of
charity against the next, not only are they not
_« applicable to Christian ideology, but a crime is committed
to those who acted differently... » Le Talmud
« Defending expressly to save the death of a non-
« Jew... to give him his lost effects,... to have
e pitié », etc... (2). « After the Talmud, the total of
« Precepts of the Law of God.... not at all
« six-cent -treize, know 248 affirmative precepts... and
« 365 negatives »... « The positive predictions 185° and
198° Ordinarily, these are to use non-Jewish people,
and that is, to destroy without management and without pitting
les idols et les idoldtres (3)»..... « We say that les
Rabbis consider the Christians like the Idad-
tres. »... (4). |

40 Finally, one reads again in the Talmud, affirming that
tour M. the Chevalier Gougenot des Mousseaux:

« Descendants of Abraham, the Lord will send you
« gnawed by the mouth of Ezechiel: You will find my treasure
« skin... it's about telling you: you are men,
« the other peoples of the world are not men,

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(1) Drach, The Harmony between the Church and the Synagogue, 1844, t. I, p. 122.

(2) Ibid. ; p. 167, and note where Drach cites: Traité Aboda-Zara, fol. 13, verso et fol. 20, recto. Traité Baba-Kamma, fol. 29, verso.

(3) Ibid., p. 170.

(4) See ibid., p. 167.

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2 they are the best v. « Read and said to Israel:
"You are the brebis of my pâturage, you have the

about "the quality of men, compared to the nations of the world

"I don't know the quality of the beasts.

The Christians' possessions are or should be
« Reputed like a desert, or like the sand of
the sea: the first in the world will be the property of

fair (A). » |

These analyses set these textual extracts sufficiently,

us, to give a precise and complete idea of
the spirit and prescriptions of the Talmud, by report

to Christianity and the Christians. |
-This sacred Jewish code teaches positively

that hypocrisy, paroxysm, trumpeting, hate,
the fire and the death are not only permitted, but

orders to all Jews in the Christian faith, and that these

they must be considered and treated by him that

like animals.

III.

But you can object to this teaching-

ments are born, in the course of a letter
dead.

To the contrary. By relying on these principles

(1) The Jew, Judaism and the Judaization of the Christian peoples
tiens, p. 127 and 128, where the author is cited: Bertolucci, Dominican,
Great Rabbinical Library. Rome, 1675-1693, 4 vols. in-fol.,
part. III, p. 555, and Talmud, traité Raba-Metsigna, fol. 114, recto,
edit, d'Amsterdam, 1645.

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of the Talmud and in the commentaries in their Scriptures, the

IUIF doctors of all eras have profoundly
inculcated in their nation, morale the most monstrous
against non-Jews and especially against
chrétiens.

I leave behind the first six centuries that are
follow the publication of the Talmud, and I do not take my
expect something from the outside.

Maïmonide, doctor of high weights in his era
and even today in the modern synagogue, sou-
sustained "an anti-social morality v. He «admitted with
« one has brought the most extravagant dreams of
« rabbins. It was one of the most fanatical Jewish doctors-
tiques and the most intolerant towards other nations.
"He taught that this is a divine preceptor to destroy the
sure the non-Jews that he is defending their safety
vie ; that, in certain cases, on the doorstep, or
"cure your death, it's a pity to have it
of us (1) 5.

In his commentary on the Mishnah, traité Sanhé-
in there, ch. 10, this same doctor, after having numbered

the 13 articles I added: "The one who crosses all these
« fundamental points for communion
"from Israel, it is a preceptor of love, of having the
charity for him, and observer 4 is afraid of everything
that God prescribes between man and his near,
when even the force of passion led to
catch the fish. But if something is enough
perverse to write one of these articles of mine, it is out

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(1) Drach, De l'harmonie, etc., t. Ier, p. 558.

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| "of the communion of Israel, and it is a preceptor of the

(detester. et DE L'EXTERMINER (1) ».
In the 18th century, Rabbin Isaiah said of himself:

« The Israelite who is subjected to a foreign cult must

he considered that CHRISTIANITY was his weapon, and he flew into the depths;
because it is buried in a hole and can be easily
while it remains, we have to take it (2) »

Rabbin Joseph Albo taught these things in the 15th century:

"Perhaps the life of the idolater (of the Christian) is at

"The discretion of the Jews, with greater reason, is good (3)".

Even in the same century, one of the most famous doctors and
the most authoritative among the Jews, Rabbin Isaac Abra-

banel, exhaled his anger against Christianity and the Christians in all their works, and especially in his Proverbs salutis, where it was announced, for the next century-vant, the venue of the Messiah and the extermination by the Jews of all the Christians (4).

The reader does not notice that the resemblance that exists between the doctrine of the Talmud and the teachings of these rabbins from the 11th to the 15th century, We don't know anyone who knows more, and between the sentiments expressed and the orders given, at the guard of the Christians, by the Jewish Prince of Constantinople and his assessors, in their letter of 1489:

(1) Ibid., p. 106. – V. aussi Buxtorfii Synagogue Judaica.

(2) Summary of the Avocado-Zara. Cod. vatic. Hebrew, no. 184,

p.65. – V. Le Juif, etc., p. 132.

(3) Joseph Albo, Foundations of the Faith, p. III, c. 25. V. De l'harmonie, etc., t. Ier, p. 167.

(4) De l'harmonie, etc., t. Ier, p. 383 et 556, vol. II, p. XXIII and 84. – On Abrabanel, see also the best-known authors, Beugnot and bassinet, etc,

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Ra RK „ „„ K „

– 204 –

« Make your children merchants, after which they throw –
« let the Christians know their goodness; – Make your own
"Doctors and pharmacists, because they are Christians
« their life; – Make your children canons and clergy.
"because they destroy their churches; – Make your own
"Fants lawyers and notaries, then, taking the chré-
"tie under the jog, you can become a VENER OF EUROPE. "
Quant in the contemporary era, one of the premiers
works of Rabbin Drach confirmed in a manner
general these teachings of the Talmud and of the doctors
Jews: | |

"This will be the place, he says, to meet the
« Intolerant and inhumane maxims that the rabbins
« professed to the eye of the converted Jews, of the Christians,
« of the people and the Jews who reveal the secrets of the
« synagogue... But the Christian charity defends me
« publish, if it is not absolutely necessary, the tra-
« production of revolting passages that I could
« quote »... « The Talmud and other works of the rabbis
« contain a scourge of protests against the Christians and
« Christianity, and blasphemy against our
« divine redeemer. Since the knowledge of the
The Hebrew language is spreading in Europe, the im-
Jewish primers have warned against cancellation
all these passages, leaving gaps in their
place. The substitute names are those which
de Minim, Goyim nohherim (Christians), Meshoumim
moumerim (baptized Jews). The rabbins teach
verbally what indicates these lacunes, and their recti-
find the words changed in drawing. Some also
reestablishing itself in the main, in its examples, the
suppressions and political corrections of the editors

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– 905 –

« juifs. This last case has arrived in the copy of
« I have the Talmud. Helvicus says, in his
"Treaty on the Paraphrases of the Chaldean Bibles,
4 p. 10, which has a Talmud, a Jew shall not
« serve before him, and in all these corrections
"it was made with feathers (A)". |

Of all these statements the result that this concludes
General Secretary, after Rohrbacher's story, is the ex-
pressing the truth itself:

(1) Drach, Second Letter from a Converted Rabbin, ec., p. 300
et 301; city in Rohrbacher, universal history of the church
liv. 70, t. 8, ed. Vives, p. 222, and also in Le Juif, etc.
pp. 94, 95.

Rohrbacher reproduces. after this "second letter" the

citations of "these revolting passages" that Drach does not want
translate "by charity". As they are different from those indi-

These are the Extractions of the Talmud, I copy here some of them |

of these citations, to the abundance of law: TALMUD, traités :,
Aboda-Zara, fol. 4, verso (in Tocephot), fol. 10, verso (Ibid.),

fol. 26, verso; – Sanhedrin, fol. 7, recto (in glossary Jarkhi); – `

Hhoulin, fol. 13, verso. – Baba Kamma, fol. 17, recto; –
DOCTORS: Maimonide, Traités: de l'hemicide, ch., 4, paragr.,
10 ; De Vidolatrie, ch. 10, paragraph. 1; The Rebellious Doctors, ch. 3, paragraph.
read and follow, ch. 9, paragraph. 1° and following; Of the king, ch. 9, paragraph. 2
Injuries, ch. 8, pay. 11, etc., etc. ; Correspondence théologi-
that of Rabbi Ascher, class 17¢ n° 1, 3, 6, etc. etc, (See Rohr-
bacher.)

– Drach cite, in De V'harmonie, etc., t. Ier. p. 167 and 168, and

passage of the circular of the Jewish Synod of Poland (1631), which
enjoint "under the pain of major excommunication, which ne rien-
& first in the editions to come, either from the Mishnah, or from the
% Ghémara, who has reported well or badly on the acts of Jesus

& the Nazarene..., and leave it white, in these editions, the
« endroits who have treated Jesus the Nazarene, and to put 4 the
& place a circle, like this 0, who averts the Rabbins and
& the teachers of the school teach young people these life skills
« voice only. By means of this warning, the savants
« between the Nazarenes (Christians) there are no more pretexts for
« we attack this subject 3 .

THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS. 6.

— 206 — |

"Beyond the Divine Law, above the Bible,
« Jew with a human law, a rabbinical law, the
« Talmud. Or the Talmud, not only allows
Jew, but he commands and recommends TROM-
PER and of the DOOR CHRISTIAN, when he finds himself in
casino. It is a terrible thing and I deserve it
« all the attention of the people and the kings »... « After
« these principles of your Talmud and L'EDUCATING CON-
« FORM OF THEIR DOCTORS, the Jews cannot and cannot
« do not hesitate any more to make a scruple of TROMPER and
« DO THE CHRISTIANS, they do not have any regrets and
« repeat that you have Christ. Following the moral tal-
« mudic, there is no such thing as prudence, which can
_« obligatory to abstain (1).*»

FRANCE

IV.

We know well that the Jews have been solicited from
destroy the force of all these accusatory statements
by persistent denials which are not worthy of
qualified and interested. They cannot prove themselves
that these indestructible teachings no longer exist
in the Talmud and in the writings of their doctors. Is
do not dismantle it instead today. The Jews
modernized plaident, the best that they can, in ta-
because this code has been passed on to your country (2):

(1) Rohrbacher, vol. 70, t. 8, ed. Vives, p. 221 and 222.

(2) I reproduce in particular the plea that Mr. Isidor
Loeb did, passim, in favor of the Talmud, in his previous article
city. |

We don't understand this book, they say; the Talmud differed from their times and their countries; they and overcome the fears and fears. Very conscious of the words that we repeat to these doctors are not data by you as the prescriptions or the prescripts-tionsdurables. This is the beginning of a crisis of indignation that they smother the Romans in their arms brothers. According to the Talmudical laws concerning the goim, such as, for example, the 19th Benediction, which is ceased, after several centuries, to have a sense for the Jews; they were preserved by force of habit, out of respect for tradition. They have been reproduced in the writings of the rabbis of middle age, what, de- and for a long time, they were considered as Tom-bees in despair. There are some Jewish doctors here, middle age, teaching the maxims of humanity and tolerance opposed to that of the Talmud. The word goim, that Rather be by Christians. I don't like this meaning in the Talmud; he means peace only. This is of Jewish apostates and sinners who have given Faust-Christians' sense of this expression is that also trumpeted those who were crosses. Judaism has come to always a high school of religion and morals; without this, he had succeeded a thousand times without losing cution.

We want to put science into practice rabbinical of the modern defenders of the Talmud. Corn they appear very late to us the meaning of the code religious and political of their nation, even though of the savants of all ages, of all countries and of the Jewish race Even so, we have exposed the true meaning of its teachings and his recipes. Saint Jerome, the

Pope Gregory IX, author of Extracts, Nicolas Donin, Sixte de Sienne, Maïmonide, Abrabanel, the Rabbin Drach, and good others. are the authorities dont we cannot help but infirm the timidities. We has reproduced their words. Of plus, all, writers of middle age and contemporary authors, assuring that, of their time, the prescriptions of the Talmud were seized and practiced rigorously in all places by the Jews. What is it that some Rabbis are exposing a doctrine less inhumane than that of the Talmud, the

I don't like this book and don't take it
its principles are executable, and this cannot be demonstrated
point non plus that the almost universality of the rabbis
Jews do not teach, and the mass of the nation does not follow

strictly its doctrines. Say that the Jews convert,
accusators of the Talmud, they are not apostates and
calomniateurs, do not diminish the value of their
affirmations. Because it still remains this double is indefinite-
niable. First, these converted Jews were a
nimes, throughout the era, to present accusations
identical. Let us compare what has been said by
Nicolas Donin in the 13th century, Sixteenth century and
Rabbin Drach at 19°! In a language and under a
different forms, they even reproduce the same in the Talmud
ches. And these three Jews are not the only accusers.
It has raised a large number in almost all
centuries and decades all over the world, not the works
Regarding the Talmud, you are more or less notorious.
What interests these men, unknown to the majority of
times we are different from others in their people and in
their writings, they made us into faussaires
by making successive millions of dollars? Peut-

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to make the statements precise and
proven by a Rabbin Drach, for example, here,

perfectly understands the persecutions aux

exposes the part of his brothers of the race, abandon
to be Christian, only through love of the
truthfully recognized, his position is advantageous in the

Judaism and a more brilliant future yet? You remain,

in second place, this other thing is there, indestructible, to
know the existence of these teachings
in the Talmud and in the writings of the Rabbis, the more
famous and most heard in Israel. One can remove and
leave certain passages blank; there are editions
since then the supercherry has disappeared (1).

When in the true sense of the word « Goim », after

Authors say that Hebrew science is not

sus de allocate this word in the Talmud and at the rabbinical writers, it means very certain says chrétien. It is enough to bring in the paro- by M. Drach; it says formally:

« The Jews appealed, and they appealed again (1859), the Christians Goim; well, a particular Christian, they are the designers of the word oi, singular masculine of Goim, and a Christian by the word Goïa (feminine singulier). This word God was, before Jesus Christ, a name general; the Jews have become a special name,

(1) « The first editions of the Talmud, said Drach, offer the text of this code in all its integrity, like that of Cracovie, from Venice in 1530, from Amsterdam, 1600, in fol. small format. I must return to the great rabbinical table of Venice, in 4 vols., printed in Bamberg, to find the hostile passages conducted against the Christians. » (Second letter from a Rabbin converted etc., p. 300, 301.) |

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restraint to the only Christians. They appeal from the Muslims Goim, but Ishmaelim (1). »

If by « Judaism » the defenders of the Talmud entendent les books de Moïse, or even the Old Testament- But overall, we are in agreement. Ce « Judaïsme » is veritable « a high school of religion region and morals ». But they mean by this "Talmudism" or "Rabbinism", all these that we have cited the moral precepts of this " religion proves that it is just the opposite of what he said. Malgré les. persecutions, « the Judaïsme » to cross the centuries, it is true; toute- Sometimes we know that this is not because of its value, not because sa vertu, but with a special drawing of the divine Pro- insight, aided by the secret and powerful organization social welfare of the Jewish people.

W.

It is therefore not surprising because it is still

very simple and logical, that under this impression per-
regularly attended and ravished by the recipes and
the teachings of the Talmud and their doctors, by
the excitement and orders of their princes, the Jews
still have in your heart the most beautiful feelings of

(1) See Catholic Hebrew lexicon of Guillelmi Gesenii,
published and expurgated by Drach, edited. Migne, 1859. – Written
indifference Goim, or Goyim or Goym.

ZI –

Hanns. and the younger generation desires vengeance against the so-

Christian spirit and the Christians.

These explicit dispositions before these assassins
numerous individuals, and to the circumstances' executive
blemishes, men, women, and especially children, that
They have repeated all the centuries that have passed and even the
our (1). Haine and religion agreed for
the commanders. The Jewish writers and others pretend-
dent que ce sont des calomnies, because the law of
God who "proclaims the Jews" is the opposite. The

The answer and the expectation are also false, the one that

tre. We are led to see that religion is truly pro-
united by the Jewish nation, inspire against and global
denounce these criminal actions. In addition, to all the épo-
ques, the Jews were legally convinced of this
violent crimes. « Say, for every answer, that the
The teams and the judges are the arbiters, it is not
nobody says; car all criminal in face of danger » (2).

In addition, the sentiments of this people are
the appetite for domination, font understand comment
The Jew has always been dispersed, throughout the ages and
en contraires, a revolutionary par excellence.

This arrangement is not naturally in the
temperament and in the character of the Jews. Chez eux,
we say, they are authoritarian in all the force
of the term, and they accept without fear of living under a
absolute power, including the organisation of governments
story of the nation since it is dispersed and dis-

iron discipline of the Franc-Maçonnerie. This role, they

(1) see above, pages 83 et seq., and page 86, note.

(2) Rohrbacher, liv. 70, t. 8, p. 221.

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prank like a means of vengeance and like a weapon
de combat. The Jews are revolutionary in the
three people, and against other people, before all
against the Christian people. This attitude and this
reaction they are inspired by their bosses and by their
doctors. | |

We had a difficult idea up to the point where
Jewish doctors confront revolutionary republicans
in their writings. With particular merit in being signaled
the famous Rabbin of the 15th century, we have already
said the Jew Abrabanel. This doctor, minister under
several Christian kings, it was an exalted republic,
a radical force, an enemy of the kings,
accusing all its forces against the government
monarch and representative as the worst
that men don't have to choose. |

"His opinions on this subject, says Count Beugnot,
"They are quite exclusive, quite outlandish, that is,
« From under a monarchy, I have no two rappers
porter (1). » |

No surprise there when the Jewish nation,
in his ensemble, the forest, the desire for vengeance and

all imaginable plots against Christianity,
the monarchies and Christian societies are secure
sloppy, imprecise and incessant. `

The Jew has always been in revolt, open or hidden, _
of sentiment or action, against the governments and
the people who suffer in their environment. We are
have a formidable presence in the ceremony
d'installation of the Prince of Captivity in Babylone.

(1) See History of the Jews of the West, 3rd part, p. 216 and 219.

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According to this ceremony which was made public
and in a large pump, thanks to the protection that
gave birth to the Jews, the kings and the sultans, possessors of
descendants of Babylonia, every new prince has
to make many prayers. One between others had
be spoken in low voices, where the prince escaped
for the universal rain of his nation, and, in the same time,
FOR THE RUIN AND DESTRUCTION OF OTHER PRINCES.
In reporting this historical detail, the Protestant Bas-
nage makes this reflection, just for his time, and

justified by the facts in the letter: "In effect, the rain

"The Jews cannot be left behind among the debris of others
« monarchies. » The Talmud, we have seen, pres-
crit to all his faithful, three times a day, a prayer
analogue, in which they have to maudit the peu-
very Christian and prays to God for the peace and the exter-
miner with his kings and his princes. At our temps, at 17°
century, Buxtorf made a note with some instances
these sons of the synagogue met the Lord of the Fair
pass between your hands ALL THE RICHES OF
CHRISTIAN RUINS, and to excite between us, from the Orient to
l'West, THE MOST AFFECTIVE WAR OF EXTERMINATION (1).

It provided an interesting study on the action

secret, more or less effective, the Jewish people, in

(1) V. Buxtorf Jewish Synagogue, and 1' Church and Synagogue

by L. Rupert. Casterman,. 1859, p. 27, and The Jew, etc., p.131. – It is not particularly difficult to get to the end of our 19th century, for the justification of Christian nations, more or less apostates, these prayers of the Jews are not entirely ment exacted? Quant to the possession of wealth and to the ruin Christian financier, these two points are almost complete-ment obtenus.

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the various revolutions here, during the course of the cles, the empires have been reversed and transformed.

You must not lose sight of these provisions and this Perpetual attitude of the Jews towards the people Christians, if you want to well understand and appreciate the history of this nation during the middle ages. Read more _ dear people that I lived in, Basnage and Beugnot after him, Plutôt wrote an apology that told a true story of Jews since their dispersion. They don't see that the beautiful sides of this people, in need of the most in the shadow that appears dangerous and just-ment hai.

We represent the Jew printing the movement commerce, finance, industry, even sciences and arts, so, but we cannot fake truth in the face without cessation like a mishap reuse victim of the "fanaticism" of the Christians and "of centuries of twilight». The Christians of these times understand very well your real interests that these today. They do not want to leave Chris- neither tyrannize, nor ruin, nor rule by the Jews. This will be a great illusion of belief that the Jews did not exist in the world, since its dispersion, a troupe of unfortunate pariahs, without force or support. « Your weakness was not apparent » said very judiciously M. des Mousseaux (I). Car by your strong organization in a huge secret society, by their trade expected, by their or her genius, they were in there has been a reduction in power, here, too, our era, was forced to "burn out"

(1) Le Juif, etc., p. 338.

trones ». They targeted the Christian society of mean age that they are against us today. They wanted to break away, to destroy, to take parer par all les means in their power, occultes or publics, according to the circumstances. But they don't succeed because they are hidden or violent, They found out from the powerful hierarchy of the because they have no place and no puret rather penetrate. You hit the bottom of the society, at middle age, princes and subjects, great and small, avaient far from it, and also a living intelligence the true principle of social conservation, for intro- in their ranks a revolutionary haineux tel that the Jew. We tolerated and kept saying the carriage. But when by their organ and their loudness, when by their uses, their efforts, their attacks of all kinds, insults and patents, against the social and religious order, when through their sacred acts, laws and all their Talmudic crimes, the Jews avail pushed against the patience of popular Christian, therefore, or well the princes, by their expulsion orders, gave satisfaction 4 the just color of the people, or well the populations are angry, if justice is done for them- myself, violently rejected I belong to their environment. Israel will soon restore its families, its fortunes and his plots, and the Christians breathe a little in peace.

The stories have been told for quite a long time and with quite a of acquiring popular representatives of the middle

age against the Jews, and quite a letter and with quite a

complexions adoucis the furious attacks of the Jews against the christian society.

VI.

Corn. you say, we speak to the Jews here n'existent plus; at the Jews of our day we will not find No apparent dispositions, no partial acts.

Deep error! The Jewish Talmudists of the present are semblable in those of the past.

Even in France they were there in the pre-election half of our century. Rabbin Drach is coming to us speak at all times of the "maximally tolerant" inhumane that the Rabbis professed to the eye of converts, Christians, peacemakers and Jews here reveal the secret of the synagogue (1). It's good to teachings of the Rabbis of his time (1827) which made allusion, because he added that "the Christian charity of defending the doctrine which they profess, and by telling the whole world what it is abominable. These are the Rabbis, their contemporary rains and his old colleagues, who teach verbal-ment that this is my wife or 4 children in the text you Talmud.

M. Drach 'we provide an "outside in a work later (1845) a belief that the doctrines and the practices of the Jewish Talmudics have not changed, even in France, in the mid-19th century.

The Talmud teaches that "all the three (Jews) are « He is in court in Israel and has the same authority that

(1) Drach, Deuwidme lettres, etc., Paris 1827.

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"the same authority as the Moïse tribunal" (4); » en "Plus, that three Jewish men can be deceived « something that only happens once (2). »

After these principles of your sacred code, «DE NOS

DAYS AFTER... the three Jews the least civilized, said Drach, the more I see, the more I have to put it in games, formed a tribunal here, in the eyes of the SYNA- _ GOGUE, with full authority, WE ARE AWARE OF HAVING DIRE, to deliver their coreligionists from their graves,

to cancel their promises and commitments more

sacred, both for the past and for the future » (8).....

"The Jew adds to the poorer one who loses his conscience « very full of promises and blessings, make an addition « three of his brothers, who constitute themselves in three- « bunal. Regarding this course, the statement that he is withdrawing from

all the promises and all the serments that
"He has already articulated it, and he retracts it. They are
"In fact, he says at the end of his protest that
"I don't know the specifications. Which they then have to
« Eyes, O Rabbis, as I have numbered in
« details. The tribunal, without any other form of procedure, declares

« the demands and promises are nothing, nothing and

« non avenues (4). »

But, to evict the Jews even the hair of
reunite three of their coreligionists, the synagogue
made solely for the community « at least
once for this ceremony called, Hapharat Né-

(1) Talmud, traité Rosh Hashanah, fol. 25 recto.

(2) See more, art. XIV, of the Hatractiones du Talmud.

(3) Drach, On the Harmony between the Church and the Synagogue, t. Ie,

p. 487.

(4) Ibid. p. 559.

LEL JEWS OUR MASTERS. | 7

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darim (cancellation of vows and promises),
communément in the days of penance, since the
from early morning to September month, until
evening of the expiation party..... Before that song
in the synagogue the first prayer « of the

« Expiation party, three men meet in court,
« and places in the head of the assistance, CANCELLED BY YOUR
© FULL AUTHORITY according to their wishes, commitments and
« Each assembly contains parts, as many as
« the year that is about to be heard is like that of the year
"Where we enter is. We call it Col Nidre ».
We don't need anything, Drach agrees, to do

appreciate the funniest effect of these two ceremonies, if

opposed to all the principles of morality the most simple (1). "

They are teachings, and it is practical of the CURRENT SYNAGOGUE, even in full civilisation French. |

Also the actions of his trustees respond to his trines.

"As for Saint Paul, we tell the same rabbin

"Dragon,... I was converted by the voice of God
« (1823)... But he... is the object of the
« haine and the persecution of the children of the synagogue,
"This will surprise you immensely. ».....
"A terrible persecution was made against me. »... « The
"Seigneur says he will thwart the plots of the best
« certificates (2). » |

"My mother, said of her the doctor Morel, other

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(1) De l'harmonie, etc., t. Ier, p. 559.

(2) Ib. p. 33 et 72.

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"Converted Jew (1836)... leaves the capital, after... ma

« conversion, due to the intolerance of the Israelites
« Paris. » « Otherwise, add Drach, the mother, rests
« Juive, not coupable, having a Catholic son–

« liqueur (I). » oe |

Well, others would be cited which appear,
not only at the first, but at the second
half of this century, and this is the demonstration of the
put in practice persecutory, by the synagogue,
these "intolerant and inhumane maxims" professed
by his Rabbis and his doctors to the mercy of the Jews
green and christian. | |

That's why we shouldn't be surprised to hear
of contemporary authors appreciate the manner of
more severe, but the more just, the moral value of

Jewish Talmudists of our days. Because the historical law is different: rather than formed in the same way, they are the same dispositions and the same vices qu'au-trefois. ar |

« The Jews, in 1854, died M. Hallez, a defender pourtant de la cause Israelite, have preserved almost in-their practical superstitious tactics and their hearts tionals, INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE CONDITIONS

tions of modern society (2). » | E

"The Jew, assures ML Rupert in 1859, will not be treated

« Business saga with Christians inspired by desire

« from the trumpeters. Do not come against us as fourberies,

« He received with all his might, and without scruples, the fruit

« you commit a sacred act to your prejudice, and

(1) De l'harmonie, etc., t. Ier, p.251.

(2) Hallez, The Jews of France. 1854, p. 262-63.

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even the poor learner to perfect himself

in his art. Let's look for a sect

more horrible, more dangerous and MORE FUNNY

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE like the Jewish sect everywhere. NUIT

AND TODAY THESE MEN ARE AWARE OF MEDIATING THE

LOW PRESSURE AND REDUCE THE POWER OF

CHRÉTIENS »..... 6... They employ all genres pos-

fraudulent and insincere, with all

the apparent signs of welcome, of friendship

or a charming full-service shop (1). »

Far too late, men who know

well, because they took all the days of their victims,

traced the Jews and Judaism a little flat-

expensive but reliable. We want to speak to the deputies

roumains and their manifestation dont we have Tepro-

duit preceded by long extracts. Observations that

these Jewish Talmudists of Romania live in a country

which still has on this date (1868) the law protecting

against you the christians. |

« Owners of immense sums, disenchant the dé-

putés roumains, naturally enclins to exploit

those of another race, and driven by their instinct

predominant in terms of speed, the Jews are attached to

USAGE WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, and on a plate

school, which they have been decimated and reduced 4 the misery of

« millions of opulent families. The use is based

A FUNNY SEA, which is stretching over all the
social corps, which draws the same source of forces
vital to the nation. . . . The Jews can

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(1) L. Rupert, The Church and the Synagogue. Paris, 1859, pages 208,
211. – V. Le Juif, etc., p. 138–39.

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very little demand the tolerance that their religion is

the most exclusive and the most oppressive; can not alone
Judaism does not accept anyone who is part of his family,

ligieuse, but he condemns LA HAINE AND THE PERSECU–

PERPETUARY TION to those who do not appear
to the Israelite race. This irreconcilable exclusivism, which
is assimilated to the blood of the Jewish race,
THE CONTINUOUS WAR THAT IT DECLARES TO THE HIGH
Moral ideas do not penetrate all institutions
of the Christian state, ideas that form the moral basis of
our civil society. v.... «Judaism, as religion

region, one cannot remain in a just environment: it must be

dominated or dominant; because it constitutes a special cult
who is born in his own name, that the descendants of A-
braham, regarding the rest of humanity as HORS
LAW OF.. ö

6. .. The Russian state is tolerant of the exercise of
all the cults, but it cannot be for a religious
intolerant and wild region.....the dogs are not
anti-social... who consider our Christian society

like impiety and sacrilege..... which remains secret-

while its followers in the permanent state of war
with the population that accepts them in their... and

but the main thing is to destroy the most interesting graves

of the nation.».....

"From a legal perspective, Jews cannot
claiming e-rights from Romania, because
which they do not want to abandon their exclusivism
secular... are treated fraternally by those who
treated in implausible ways.»

M. des Mousseaux also said with reason, in 1869:
"The Jew is, by the making of this Talmud education-

ame. mn

" A a un came 2 me des 5' an SU a. 1111

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dique... the man of patience, and the best that all
other, he said to be waiting; he said he would cut the ruse, the pre-
venance and the caline, A LA HAINE SOURDE, aux plus
gentle and detestable songs of the heart...
as a result of the services you provide,
in a moment of frankness, a Jew to a Christian,
I want... to give you a warning: I'm afraid of a
"Jew, what is the friendship that he calls you" (1). »
The Jews of the Talmud, and they are the most beautiful
quite, not different at that point, in the second
half of our century, half of our middle ages.

RAAR

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VII.

Now you insist:

The Jew changes beautifully; it is great in progress. Drach himself discovered, in 1844, that "the « Talmudical schools' programs recently updated... « aux dépenses du Talmud »..... that « the science of Talmud

" mud declined beautifully (2) ". Consequently, let it

be left to modern society. The Jew mo-

The Jewish Talmudist is no longer the only one who was threatened; and soon all Israel will be transformed. |

This is what Plutôt says: the Jew of Progress took the modern society. Because this is not our Christian society-tienne who imposes on the Jews his ideas and his direction; ce are against the Jews who have been impoverished by their

(D Le Juif, etc., p. 137 et 138.

(2) De l'harmonie, etc., t. I", p. 234.

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own ideas and here the conductor. It's not that bad that they have succeeded in breaking our social order rooted in Christianity, and penetrating all the

sides (1). Our modern society, if organist and if

taking into account the European society of centuries ago, she could not defend herself as well as she did. She says that the sad advantage of other very humble servant of the Jew, "dressed and dressed by "all of them as in a network".

And this success is not just attributed to the best Jews

sentiments towards his slave girl. |

From the beginning of the Jewish Talmudists, in the 19th century, as in the past, the largest part and the "the indestructible enemy of the nation". We venons studying his current impressions against the Christian nisme and the christians. Otherwise, it did not matter that the whole nation is ready to reconcile Talmud and the Rabbis. We have seen more skin que. In 1881, the Jewish community of Berlin entered depends on his budget "of the rabbinical schools", and on-

. all a school of advanced Jewish studies. The material

of teaching at a rabbinical school and high Jewish studies cannot be said to be the case. Talmud and the other writings of the rabbis, and Judaism. It is without not even the guys from Berlin know it.

For the modernized Jews, they still form that a weak portion of the Jewish people, and they are not not best disposed towards us that the Talmud-disants. .

To have a fairer and nicer idea of diss

(1) See Francs-Magons and Jews, p. 690-93.

- 99% -

positions of this party of Israel, between them different categories, the necessary distinctions.

The Talmudist reforms, always more or less under the influence of their religious code and your Rabbis, do not distinguish themselves as a Jewish beaucoup purely Talmudists, as far as their internal and external conditions are concerned-ral, by report to the generality of the Christians. More, in their social relations, good name between us we have learned the forms and practiced the usages of our Christian societies.

Protestant converts do not acquire ordinary their change of religion no welcome en-to Christianity. Only their aversion to the Catholicism is increasing all the time, no matter how their innocence is heresy. They are private men, or

political figures, sometimes expressed in intuit-
Even conservators, they do not dare to
put in all questions and in all circumstances
against the Catholic Church; and absolutely, and always, source
that is their position in the social sector, these Jews
_ Protestants work, above all, for their interests |
and the elevation of the Israelite race. e

The anti-Talmudist reformers and the indifferent semi-
blent avoir des dispositions noticeably different en-
towards the Christians and the Catholics. They don't point to
the fear of these last sects' antipathy
. Protestants, and they are no longer against Christianity the
repulse avenges that give the Talmud. Souvenir them
are "more tolerant than certain Catholics of the name."
It is only with you that you find mainly the Israeli-
lites « rich, bright, well-educated ». To these two cats:
almost all large financiers

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European Jews. Welfare towards the poor of
n'import seu religion is one of the beaux sides of
Instructive and fortunate women of this class. We do
they do this justice.

In any case, if the "anti-Talmudites" and the "indiffé-
rents » are not specified by the adversaries
of Christianity, they easily tolerate Catholics and
Christians, we say through experience that they are far from
protector in religious and political affairs, and
particularly in the money affair where Christians and Jews are
found in conflict. They don't always think so, even
justice and law, reason and protection for the Jews. Car
naturally they remain in your instincts and
the trends of the race. A stronger reason must be maintained
for sure that these Jews, all in all the best dis-
posed by the nation at the mercy of Christianity, font and
. cause commune with Israel, that is what it says
some big question regarding the advantages and
the exaltation of their race.

An Israelite-born writer made up of a few words
the portrait of the rich German Jews of our environment
century.

"The Jews of Germany, he says, have acquired fortunes
Considering that the majority depends on large
fiscence. Because the German Jew is weak and organ-wielding,
fier and vindicatif, HE HAS NEVER LOST THE DEFAULTS OF HIS

PÈRES (1). » Some of the highest lines, this author makes said, almost in the same order of ideas, the portrait of our rich Jews of France. In the meantime, the other con-

(1) A. Cerfberr de Medelsheim, The Jews, their history, their mœurs, etc. Paris, 1847, p. 39.

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ic Sal IR;

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_ thirteen, and we can say throughout Europe, since thirteen years, this moral painting of the Jew opulently modernized is always very precise. It would not have improved.

Two famous political men, of the Jewish race, from France, the other side of the Atlantic, supplies us with the conduct of all their lives, the exact measure of what the lucky and high-ranking Jews who pose in conservators, ordinary font at the society's guard Christians who welcome and suffer at their ' head.

The first and foremost famous lawyer, Adolphe Crémieux, here, twice, sat by the masters of the destinies of France, in 1848 and 1870, and who became president of) Universal Israelite Alliance since 1859 until its death in 1880. All his life, this Jew is occupied with an activity promoting affairs, interests, complaints, disputes between his brothers of the race and his nation. He said and said, not only in France, but in Syria, in Romania, in Russia, in Algeria, etc., etc. And for the benefit of the Jewish people, well above his French nation, it exerted immense influence and enormous power of action that gave him his highest grades mason, his presidency of the Alliance israélite and his posts rose in the state. Creamy was, he said, like many other Jews of his genre. d'un com- very kind and friendly in our relations with the Catholics in general, and with the dignitaries of the Church in private.

The second is the Jew Disraëli, who became Lord Beaconsfield, and head of the conservation party in Angleterre. Of Journalists who did not suspect us have already become aware of the veritable sentiments of this Jew passed into Protestantism.

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By his conversion, Benjamin Disraëli says the leaf

. Italian Fanfulla, "assured civil and to politicians who open the door to power."

But Disraeli made a Jew in his heart. It does not dissimulate

« He has shown himself to be INVINCIBLE REPUTATION against the Europeans, 'It is said against the non-Jews' (No. 21 April 1881).

And, add the Review of the Catholic World (15 June 1881),

« The testamentary executor of the Jewish choice, Natha-

« nielRostchild... » La Ragione, democratic journal

from Milan, look, from his side, the conversion of this

man "like pure speculation". End of the Ar-Israelites of April 28 and May 5, 1881 affirmed that "Disraeli's love for Judaism always

"It was a croissant with years," and that, "in beautiful

« coup of the synagogues of Angleterre, one of the prayers

"specials in the memory of the illustrious chancellor". –

"We therefore waited for good Israelites" (1). »

In summary, this double category of modern Jewish nises, anti-talmudic and indifferent, well that the best disposed towards Catholics and Christians, us and other recipients of the testimonies of personal and personal welcome, plus or less marked, and more or less thinner, according to the case. But Christian societies, even society Catholic, there is nothing good to wait for you. Once established, by the civil law, the Christian égaz, these Jews, as he had said in 1831, but and what a wish: it is to become their jurors, their legal

(1) See Review of the Catholic World, 15 June 1881, p. 629. Ceci cor firme ce que ... facts about the conversion of Jews to Protestantism.

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lateurs, your masters, it's to be put to the highest
summed up their company to be better placed in the
destroying the transformer in its guise.

How many Jewish militants are the main army?
Against the Christian idea and Christian powers
by the Princes of Israel. In this invasion, the others
Jews modernized the office of the support troops and the
renfort. The sentiments of these Jewish militants against the
Christians and Christianity are not good, not
caches. They form a composition in which haine are mixed
Jews, violent antipathies towards heresy, and
against the aversion of the masonry and the secret societies.

The Israelite Goschler made this Jew-le portrait
next : =

« When the wind of the century turns to incredulity,
« persecution of the Church, like our days, the Jew,
« ignoring the oppression so long it
« Yes, and the head is generous that he tends the Church,
« become ARROGANT, INSOLENT, HAINEUX ; he replenished the
« world of its sorrows; he is associated with all the
« hostile people come to the Church and flee, IN ITS INTOLERANCE-
« REVOLUTIONARY RANCE, the most inconsistent of
« sectarians (4) ». 'i |

The journal l'Univers summarizes very precisely, in 1881,
the current moral situation of the Jewish nation vis-à-vis
of Christians and Catholics. My appreciation is
directly directed at the Italian Jew in particular;

(1) Encyclopedic dictionary, art. Emancipation of the Jews,
note: 4 See this note, the strange articles written in this
sense in the Israeli journalists, such as the Israeli Archives,
Israelite Truth, published in Paris. 5

but it also applies in reality to all the Jews of
world :

"If the Rabbis and the Israelites have parted-
« I have once felt their admiration for the generosity of
a Roman Pontiff, we said that today the Ingra-
« attitude and the Jewish grove in general... How much

« young people's letter class (the modernized ones). they occupy the
"Journalists, they are in Parliament, they make the electoral
« tions, she dominates the finance, she continues to
‡ TRADITION OF HONEYS IMPLACABLE against Christ and son
« Church (1). »

VIII.

It is another thing that we absolutely certain do not
they are well persuaded. it's all these Jews
modernized, or protestant, or reformed, or
less orthodox, less members or less violent
of occult, solitary, free-pen-
seurs and athees, are not at all in war
us against the others and not against the Talmud-
are the purest and the most celebrated. We have already
make note: these are the different bodies of a
even the army which operates differently, according to the plans
and the orders of the general in chief.

Everyone, inside, is united and given to
a same attachment and a same release to their
race and to their nationality, and with a single desire
domination ; and all also, outside, today,

(1) Universe of 16 September 1881.

– 930 –

meet and are united on the same terrain, on
the terrain of modern principles.

1. The divisions between the Jews are called Orthodox or Re-
Talmudic reforms and anti-Talmudic reforms, said
also reformists and progressives here in France
Indeed, the modernized Jewish camp was agitated, towards the
environment of this century, there were no attacks of method
and tactics.

_ Orthodox tenants no longer agree
speak of the Talmud and 4 reject his prescriptions
which could bring contemporary society together; more they
persecuted to "conform to the ideas of the times
"To the Torah, and not to the Torah, ideas of the times" (I).

The reformists, on the contrary, were repudiated
even this pretended orthodoxy, which would not have been

plus that the shadow of the Talmud, which was again pro-captured by Western Judaism at the beginning of century, because they disliked their opponents:

"The property is not, at this moment, legally binding, and not the ADVANTAGE of the person...» (2). « Your observations surprised at the Judaism that has to be accepted », and "we have already turned to PROSELYTICAL ACTIVITY that we DEVONS exercise » (3). |

It was a good matter of tactics only. lé anti-Talmudists came to say more fully the thought and the but, and best understands the mysterious orders of the Princes of the nation. They dissent to the Orthodox, as clearly stated: people between the

(1) Univers israelite V, p. 196. 1868.

(2) Archives Israelites XIX, p. 835. 1866.

(8) Zhidem X, p. 448. 1867

x al.

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Jews are not afraid, at this moment, of the rest of the bile; We DEVONS go ahead, practice the prose: lytism which we are commanded to accept and Judaism; we stop at the Talmud, even revised, corrected and moderate, it would not be to the advantage of the person. Also the agreement must intervene promptly between the two partisan. |

Convened by secret order of the top leaders of Israel, On June 29, 1869, a grand synod of Israelites was held in Leipzig (4). Representatives of the Jewish nation, Venus of all

countries of Europe, is reuniting under the presidency of

Professor Lazarus, Berlin. The Orthodox Jews and the Jewish reformists separated the two main factions of this Jewish council. The debates were very heated-mes. But finally, all the members were adopted the insanity and in support of the following proposal, presented by Dr. Philipson of Bonn and recommended called by the Grand Rabbin of Belgium, Astruc:

"The Synod recognized that the development and « REALIZATION of the PRINCIPES MODERNES are the safest « guarantees of the present and future of JUDAISM and its

« MEMBERS. Our conditions are the most energetic-
« vitality for an expansive life and MORE SKIN
« DEVELOPMENT of Judaism. » |

Every term of this motion that we have

(1) See the newspapers of the era and The Jews, etc., p. 334. –
Five months later, he returned to Rome as he needed and
providential Council of the Vatican, which created unity in the city of
God, at the moment when Satan operated unity in his evil city.
Remarquons also noted that the location of the Jewish Synod is Leipzig, the
town with exclusively Jewish lodges. V. Francs-Maçons and Jews,
p. 606. |

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almost all of them are gone: it is full of things and must be
. studied carefully.

From the beginning, better than today (1882), we
savons ce que signifie les grandes d'un principes,
dernes. It's the revolution. autrement says the anti-christ-
tianism in governments, in politics,
in the civil administration, in science, in
schools, in religious ideas and practices,
in the company. That the thinkers who have followed seriously-
the movement of minds and things since
a quarter of an century, comparing 1869 and 18821
They do not believe that the "realization of the principles of
otherwise" should not be more effective? Douteront-
they are by this realization of plus in plus perfect
"Judaism and its members" do not have "sure
guarantees » for « the present », and not on the point
expect a more beautiful "future"? « Existence » –
The current trend of "Judaism" is not "expansive" at
supreme degree, and does not go to the "highest"
development v, universal domination? The Jews,
we have dismantled it, it is almost time for
all the masters. Here I am looking. « this realization of
principles modern » voted by the synod of israel of
1869? The Jew evidently, the Jew modernized, by his
constant efforts, using powerful means of action –
don't dispose, the gold, the press, the franc-masonry and
its branches.

The modernized Jew is therefore ostensibly
head of the Revolution; he is the boss and the
director; the path to success is success. The publication
German ciste Kuhn, in this year 4869, desait à

about the Jewish Council and its motion: "This reven-

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4 indication of modern principles in favor of Judaism
« This is the most humiliating thing for our democrats,
« In contrast, the Jews are now dressing like
"THE REAL FILE CHEFS OF PROGRESS. Lu domina-
« Jewish financiers' support for men of progress
« find also explained and justified. »

M. Kuhn for the reason that he stated « this advertisement
of modern principles » from the side of the Jews, and their
retention, displayed all the way up, to the bosses
de file du progrès, it is the turn of the Revolution and the
Anti-Christianism and the domination of financiers
Jews among the Christians of contemporary society;
but it becomes clear in its explanation: it takes a
effect for a cause.

"Our democrats" have not been humiliated at all

by the Jewish synodal motion; car already for a long time

The Jew modernized the dominions and directed them in the
revolutionary progress, in a hidden manner, by
Masonry has its secret societies. It is because it
became the absolute master in the world throughout the
associations and occult sects, which the Jew osé is
pose publicly in the lead and return to the light
of the sun the title and the power to play in the

tenebres. The princes of Judah wanted this, in the united

to Chrétien, their brothers of race and subjects parvinsent
little by little the top managers of everything,
open as secret. It is also that the
Revolution, under the leadership of the Jew and the Jewish leadership, is on the way
of the secret societies and is due to arrive in May-
braid on the grand day of the company.

By the authority of the synod of 1869, these principles
moderns have therefore been accepted by the whole nation, and

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are born for Israel as a second sacred code,
that modernized Jews and Talmudic Jews revive and
follow faithfully.

2. All modernised countries are united on this
rain. These principles make your Talmud special to you.
They regard and treat like their brothers all those
where the adoptive, the practical, the supporting, the
some races and religions that exist. All tenants
of these princes are the particular « converts » and
immediately modernized by the Jews.

The Talmudists also adopted, in their own way,
the partisans of modern principles. That is what these
princes have been received by all of Israel, some of the others
people who are listening and practicing are
censured are admitted into the synagogue, and are assimilated
to these foreign converts who ceased to be "
brutes » and the « men » who fell
love and protect like Jacob's children. The Jew
Talmudists also recognized the partisans of these
modern principles such as « true converts to the
justice », like «the new brothers », that God
to surprise and "understand perfectly" that
certain Jews the value and the high destinies of the
nation. |

– It is always brothers of the race, of sentiments
and of combating the modernized, the Talmudic
they grow in heart to the eye of this considerable
of non-Jews, of all these different groups of Jews,
raux, francs-maçons, sectaires of a thousand sorts here, under
the banner of the modern princes, marching according to the
the sovereign will and direction of the Princes of Judah.

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IX.

Disons donc as general conclusions:

1. The Jewish Talmudist reserves his grove today
for all foreigners to the principles of modernity,
and beyond for all their adversaries, for all those
who despairs and fears the "Counter-Revolution", by
consequently for all the true and sincere catholic

liquefied.

2. The Jews modernized, Israel's portion the smallest

numerous, but the most beautiful and the most active
sante, if the ideas are particularly appropriate
anti-Christian, anti-Catholic and satanic
niques projects that shape what calls for the Révo-
lution.

These are the usual sentiments of these two por-
actions of the Jewish nation against the backdrop of the Christians and
Catholics in their ensemble.

3. Quant aux dispositions et aux relations des indi-
Jewish people with Christian individuals, we know
that the Jewish man did not marry those who
commercial and business reports. For the modern Jew-
nisé, when he is the master, he does not suffer on his side
that of slaves, or at least of servants;
the non-independent Jew is generally in his eyes
which is an enemy to remove and destroy.

4. We all know that very little
These Jews are modernized today, in their rela-

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social and individual measures, urban areas,
vigilance and even hospitality for the Christians
and for men of a different race than theirs. We
admettons still have a good name among the Jews of
this category is not really in the heart of any
sentiment pronounced despair and vengeance against the
Christians and Catholics take an individual approach.

5. But these restrictions do exist, one must have

no matter the name is animated against all of you
the aversions and all the oppositions that can
inspire anti-Christianism, and that, according to this report,
they do not give anything to the Jews rigorously talmu-
distes.

6. Finally we are strong, Catholics. we are understand that all these modernized, Jews welcome-lants and Jews ennemis, united and united today in a collective action destructive of the idea and of the Christian Society, those with rage and by haine, these-there coldness and by principle, in the but to implement the plans of their supreme boss, and the secular expectations of their nation. We have done it We are delighted to announce that our exterior civic ization and philanthropy. They are not necessarily today, at the expense of Catholic society, as well as Prince Metternich dissatisfied, who knew he good. that "first-time revolutionaries" are free.

Their works are presumably irreversible. Rappelons-les.

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X

Since the late 18th century, in France, the Jews The idea of the Republic was born and raised, as in dream of revolutions and destructions. This genre of The government is in fact the cleanest, we have the sad experience of accumulating ruins upon ruins.

The filling for ancient Greek and Latin, Inspired by the pretended Renaissance, had already been prepared the paths to this idea here, without the previous one, pu ni take, ni live with an essential people Catholic and monarchical. The Jews do not know you difficult to adopt the gouache from the Templar lodges republican vernement, like the fastest way to satisfy their enemies against the kings of France and against the popes. It may well be today that the leaders of our great Revolution have not point, in the beginning, the drawing of reverse the monarchy and its replacement by the Republic (1). This thought suggested to them, or broke their order in a few days longer, after 1792, by the lodges masons; and the cells were not controlled, - they are not entirely convinced that in our century, but certainly very inspired and advised by the many Jews who left the members of the plus influences. |

(1) See Review of the Catholic World, April, May and June 1879, Journal of a Parisian bourgeois under the terror.

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From the 1920s onwards, in all countries where their
tion and their power is increasing, and in France in
particularly, the Jews did not leave, by their instruments
among others the French masonry and secret societies,
to reprise and defend the republican idea,
push to the establishment of the republics, of the pre-
parer, when the people did not leave their walls, by the
constitutional monarchies, and the republics a
times established, of the trainers in all the activities
which disorganizes and ultimately ruins societies. |

At this moment, the Jew is in the process of
throughout Europe, to this disorganization, by stages
nagées. Between their hands the Revolution operates in every country,
with a lens sage, by degrees calculated and by strokes
_ measured. Voyage to France alone.

First we want to act entirely under the appearance of the
legality; on a decisive physical and mental violence
rales the most odious are executed under the cover
of the law. The opinion is expected to be advanced; then
one frappe a grand conp; then we have to stop for a while-
see the emotion calmer and the impression softened of
memories. As we know well the light character,
easily insinuate yourself to the French! Plustard
one learned, with the same pauses, the desire com-
mended. Laws destructive of religion, of the Church
Catholic, of authority, of freedom and of dignity
of the fathers of the family, elaborate and impressive
I took it in a very lens-controlled and measured way. We present to you by
ties only, in the milieu of parliamentary comedies,
of disputes between legislators which detract from the attention
of irrational conservators. She: fit after a
resistance invariably follows several failures-

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lances. The resistance of a moment makes the conser-
father aveugle that there are still serious guarantees
for social order; failures, forecasts and surprises
imposed, allowing the Jewish and masonry of
confront religion and social Christianity
a network of anti-religious and anti-liberal laws in
because the Jew counts them little by little, parinter-
valleys, and the snow caps are snug. Ilentendbien arrive
to the result that one day, in our France, elsewhere,

Catholicos, faithful, may be closed and sold

the effects of worship without anyone advertising, because that there is no more light, or almost more, of the trustworthy. | DNS

The Jews are afraid to enter without blaspheming the Catholics. cism, and to make Europe a little bit more dissatisfied with the girl

the Church, LENTEMENTS, BUT SURE. This Jewish program

of our time is so faithfully followed that
1489. Beyond all the others who fear the de-
mount very clearly, it only suffices to prove
quenous together between the hands of the Jews; que Maçonne-
France, Republic, France, Europe, everything is lost by us.
Because the French character is not capable of being left to
him alone, these are smart and happy readers. La « furiefranc-
çaise » appears to be in bad shape rather than in good.
Our first Republic was not led by the
jews ; It's not surprising that the advisors. Also in four
years, from 1789 to 1793, she was born in all the
verses, to all the destructions. And voilà, soon
few years ago the Third Republic was proclaimed
by the silk-mason francs of the Jews, with the Jew Cré-
best to your head, and it is not that we descend
the path quickly becomes a circuit through which our fathers go from 89 to 100;

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ke ren a ts >

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and we haven't yet arrived at your point. The
juifprocède after long reflections, with calm and savam-
ment. He said he would wait; the only point to recover some
little by little, to advance further with greater security. To a
energetic resistance, as in Germany, is being done
of concessions more apparent than solid, which he
not afraid of repeating too late; devant lagi-
violent situation, the atmosphere without any doubt the skill of the
vrir, at the moment opportune, a powerful diversion here
the absorber, and everything to the detriment of our misery-
reuse France, which is the primary objective of its projects

destroyers. |

The Jew all today in his power; the rule
tout. It keeps the appetites furious at the bottom by the
promised, by large, by the cry of the canon. II
The convoys and high ambitions are
the honors and the lucrative position. Also, since

these two years, at our place as if we were

we see, and that we will again parade in the
high regions, meaning of dupes, puppets and
of Israel's valets?..... The Jewish princes are waiting
calmly their but..... at least that, by the inter-
vention of Providence, something is missing in
their equipment. Fiat!

This way of proceeding is absolutely outside the
French temperament, easily explained in
a race that can survive for centuries,
also lives that the first days, his haine, are
desire for vengeance, his dreams, and who persecuted him,
without leaving, in the tracked program application
by our Jewish letters for almost 400 years.

It is therefore a duel to death which takes place between the

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the Jewish race and the Christian society, in preparation for the day
in more striking proportions today.

Here comes the Jewish triumph that was impossible.
It seems almost as if it were a total disaster

of our companies and to the complete ruin of the Christian States–

tiens, |

Also the sovereign prince of Judah, his assessors, and
the other great leaders of the nation, they can save
make a start of grief and vengeance satisfactory
made, seeing what they have made of Christian Europe–
tienne, of Catholic France, and comment on their
the foot on the gorge and the destructive parts
piece.

They must be faithful to their success!

XI.

These men are not afraid, not monsters. It is impossible, contrary to what these bosses Supreme Leaders of Israel lack intellectual qualities—the and superior morals. I believe you have an intelligence very old, and an admirably thick head for the organization and perfection of the matérielles, and for the direction and management of the masses humans and nations.

They are expected to have a first order qualification, s'appliquant, and in a successful manner, to make you totally incomprehensible, beyond your ennemis. To all the ambitious geniuses, they

THE JEWS, OUR MASTERS. 7*

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save not to recollect any means, because that can advance some of your projects. Even that the Roman Senate and many famous people from his—toire, they have the talent to use all the instruments that they are able to say what they want.

I understand that these sovereign dictators of Israel are religious in their way, which they have the bitter of their law and of their worship, when even they per—they order the number of their brothers and subjects attacking and opposing all religions.

From their point of view, they start a war, a war acharnée, d'attre, but just and holy, for glory of Israel and of his God, against all that is opposed to the doctrines of the Talmud, to their sacred prophecies, to the realization of their expectations. In the war, the The general conceived his battle plan, which he carried out tion, the command. Song torrents, fires of cities, of ravages of countryside, of destruction and the horrors without name are the consequence of his ideas and his orders. No, not everyone from well, I assume that humans are sweet and that they are of character, the person does not think that this general take these suites foreshadowed by the war, if the challenge and reiterate its strategic dispositions; Because it requires a necessity, it requires a duty.

I imagine that the great Jewish chef and his superiors must be in this moral state with regard to everything that comes to their attention; than that they find themselves in a situation-says that they can become even less responsive sand. |

The Jews, in effect, are not alone, they are afraid to perform

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the ruins of all kinds that surround us

eyes. They have many accomplices between the Christians, and some of the Catholics too, who

“act and more immediately, et. confident with more

of rage and least of calm. |

The main one, or the only one, which leads
The Jewish leaders of our century found themselves above, but not beyond all the objectives that are proposed ambitious of every species of the civilized world. The Jew wants to destroy Christian video and all social order

– chrétien. Or, in our era, the declassed princes,
As the democrats said, they wanted and

chent par-dessus à joir so widely that possible « of concupiscence of the chair and eyes, and of the organ of life . But for those who arrive there, the 'a fallu, and he must always be good at reading elements and destruction caused to their port the objects of their convoy. They then want to destroy,

you too. That's why I agreed that it would be soon

between these Jews and these Christians. In the course of these

Four decades later, the march of Judah the Iscariot is

still repeated and concluded.

In exchanging your services, I thank you, your

says the Jew, all means of satisfying your ambitions,
your cupidities, your passions; only help me to
convert the Church and Christian society. And the sons and
– the brothers of Christ have consented to sell their master
and your father, to deliver his oath, your mother, the saint
Catholic Church; they are constituted as assassins
at the Jewish wages. Celui-ci when all the introductions

in his masonry, in this pandemonium where he is

'data meets all the heretical forests and

. – 24k –

schisms of the past and present, all the revolts
the current organ and impetus, all the
bestial aspirations of modern sensualism. Then to
The disposition of these goods has been misleading
Jews and all the forces of secret societies, including
which they can play for themselves, but also in
even time, working for the Jew.

And the princes of Judah are not you, and are not
even more keen to look and take it easy.
They just need to say, at the right moment,
. best direction to survive in the world of destruction,
and to maintain unity and absolute respect for the environment
of the rank of their formidable masonry army.

Done, under their high surveillance, Jews and apostates
Christians, one and only, Jews, and many more
that is, they are my blessing. They destroyed everything
which supported the church; they are ready to destroy |
she-it-self. By the eyes of these renegades, the Church
Catholic always a great torment: in its presence
one cannot stop playing without regrets and without fear

so she has to displease.
These claims of the Jew are strongly disputed between us:
They are like dogs in the kennel. They work

to be reversed mutually; they change politics
as easy as clothing; they fit in a
governmental form to another, at the expense of their
colors or their ambitions; they ranted the front–

titles and institutions of the people; their souls come together against nation; They shattered the world through the common repeated uprisings of wars and black revolutions; little imported to the Princes of Israel; they are inquieted averagely, their interests are at a disadvantage.

"

Because their valets, in their agitations and their bouleversements, destroying something from the church Catholic and Christian social order, they are satisfied. facts. Of course, these characters in the action and more or less retentive, but in the background real slaves and puppets, which the upper The leaders of Judah supported and favored and longer, this will be the preference of the man here saura demolish the best, it's the plus big and the most secure. They laugh, reject and replace the instruments are defective. used or rebellious. The replaced at their present point, they do not know that bars of choice. For over 50 years, the secret cause all politics in the civilized world is here.

If, to these senior managers and to these supervisors of sot de formidable destructions, l'on made this object-serious action: When you hear the order is already broken

Christian socialism and racism in all two hemispheres notion and all practice of religion some conquer, you It will be impossible to establish and maintain domination 'universal that you dream about on the masses of income in-governors, they replied: We are devastated now, because today is our only but; we have to overcome the obstacles to our projects by all means and means. Mais quand We build our own account, we act differently. We, and our people in their whole being, we are religious. The Lord Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are always our God. The devils are destined to be our slaves, and the slaves must have the same religion that their masters. The Christians, however, became fierce that the

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– 216 –

countries, tombstoned under the blow of the anatomy that had
book of the Law against Idolized Peoples; et al., or
They converted to the religion of Moses and adored

the God of Israel. or well we kill everyone,

like our fathers, by divine order, have been exterminated on
entered the people of Chanaan. |

Tel is the future that the chiefs of Judah reserve à
all the non-Jews. It is, in effect, in this sense that

the Talmudics, the compact body and "indestructible

of the nation », interpreting the prophecies of the ancient
Testament.

XI.

It will therefore be a long time before all the Catholics,
all the Christians, and all those who pretend
conservators, finally, face this enemy,

In reality, they are involved.

It says: We are in the rain of the Revolution,

we are giving up the joy of the revolution. The pages elo-

harsh, and quite genuine, are written by men
of talent and authority over the things that plague us: but
This is not enough at all. He did not want to stay on this

abstract terrain. It is necessary to sort the considered

purely philosophical arguments and to see where it is,
At our time, the visible and tangible engine of the
Revolution. Car the Revolution, this perpetual war
you misunderstand the good, you find it and it always comes to life
in men; they propagate, strengthen and triumph

by men; it is not an epidemic virus

– 247 –

that the ostriches are transported throughout all countries. The choice
of capital importance, it is to know and to see
what are these men, after the unmasking, then-
which they hide, and, in combat, surely. en
they believe that it is possible to move and destroy.

In the classes lit up by the company, a certain
number of serious spirits recognized today
That the Revolution is the Franco-Maconnery. Malheu-
reusement les gens absolutely convaincus of what happened his-
torticolis are not yet very large. Mais la
Franc-Masonry is not entirely true of the
Revolution. He was judged to have said: "The pro-
testantism, it is the middle of the Franco-Masonry»;
of even one must say: « Masonry is not that
voted by Yes Revolution ». The cause is total, permanent,
principally efficient; et, hello! trop effective, this
are the Jews. In this formidable battle of the king of
revolutionaries, Satan, against the Catholic Church, here,
in the 15th century, beginning to take proportions
If they are thundering, these old troupes are venues, since
. for a cent, enter the battle line under a
shape and with new arms, and bring to the

Revolutionize a competition of effective power. A
the present hour, the Revolution, in all its reality,
It is the Jewish nation, active throughout the world,
the orders of his chiefs, in several army corps and under
many teachers, inside, outside and to meet
of the Catholic and Christian society. In the two
hemispherics, Republic. Franc-Masonry, Juiverie,
are a single and the same thing.

The Republic, it is usually the flag. the éti-
squeeze, watch; The masonry is absolutely the

– 248 –

dream, the soldier, the army; la Juiverie, it is always
the heart, the direction, the command. OUR ENEMIES,
IT'S A JEW! – |

The counter-revolution cannot be real and adequate
so let's do that in one of these two ways, or
by the destruction of the Jew or by his conversion. The
Jewish people are "indestructible": sacred books
the teaching. His action could be linked and his
reduced power, for a time, by the roads pro-
identities that appear longer, after
give to the Catholic Church and to societies a cer-
no period of rebellion and triumph relative. More
Judaism cannot separate itself from the people's environment. À
a moment or to another, he repeats his march
ascendant and revolutionary. Only, the conversion to
Catholicism brought about the revolution.

I have exposed myself to some means which I believe are
sensible, at the current time, with some success
against the political and anti-social action of the Jews, and of the
relax a little (4). And of course, I say,
this would mean that the most extensive advertising on this
truth that, 'in all respects, and particularly in
France, everything is forgotten by the Princes of
Judah and his subjects, Israelites and Franco-Masons.

But here I propose a procedure that seems to me
appealed for more success, to know: A UNIVERSAL LEAGUE-
SALES PRAYERS AND ASSISTANCES, IN THE INTENT
to obtain the conversion of the Jews and the Franco-Macedonian brothers.
The perseverant prayer together with an incalculable

(1) By courier from Vienna, from Poitiers, especially from
August 27, 1881.

power. Who expects the results to be rapid and étendus, there is a quarantine of years, when proposed to the Archbishopric of Notre-Dame-des-Vic- - towers of Paris the general and daily prayer for the return of the Angleterre to the Catholic Church!

What a precious resource for the Church that converts sion of this Jewish nation, not it is just to recon- naître the wonderful natural qualities! This people not only the people of God have chosen and formed by him. He is well behaved; but, like old buried, he preserved the gifts of nature for the first time.

How not to be interested in them magnificent ruins!

I believe, for me, everything wrong that it causes us do and want to do it, I can't stop loving this race of Jews, I am interested in everything that laregarde, to all its movements in the world, to all its progress. It is the race that appears to Jesus, Mary and Joseph, the Apostles and First Christians.

Without a doubt, today like others, under _the vast majority of mistakes and vices from the Talmud When the envelope is opened, the Jew presents a repugnant aspect; it is the more so, the more egregious. Mais voyezdonc quelle transformation soudaine operates on it at the moon contact of his secular wheel with Christian civilization- tienne! Despite all their efforts to save the completely, heretical and masonry sects preserve their insecurities and the fire that Jesus Christ met on the ground. A pain the Jew is touched, and yet he is no longer recognized- sable. These men are these Israelites, even protesters- tants, even enemies! How intelligence develops

e
|

- 280 -

to you, quickly and admirably! Sources

works she produces! They don't have any hearts, I say. This It's not for a big name, quite true. They say the Christians and especially the Catholics. We welcome the dismantling, and this is still unfortunate that

definitely not. But there are some gouttes from the charity
Jesus Christ and his true Church buried in
these hearts, which men complete and perfect
They have passed We admire this transfiguration
in our conversion to Catholicism. The list of these
saints and savants of Judaism, who, thanks to us,
days on the feet of the real Messie, it would be too long
fair. What beautiful names they breed! And if the nation
totally converted! what people! As the representative
turn the place which is due to its title by the
human family, it is said that the first thing to do is
all the people of the land! Uh! we have no redouters
hence its universal domination. We appeal-
contrary to all our wishes. With their genius,
their stimulating activity, their natural energy, and
all their other qualities transformed and surhaus-
seen by the dons of the Spirit-Saint, the children of Jacob
the universe immediately turned to Jesus Christ.

Verrons-we en effect, more or less, the Jew
Catholics begin to operate in the world this immense
changing and realizing the spiritual unity preached by

the Evangelical: one bird and one pastor; or well, after

has been the restorer of the empire of Satan, Israel,
miraculously lifting the bandeau of his eyes and
prostrate at the feet of the real Messie,-sera-ti} for
the Church a supreme consolation and a last rest?...

- Scriptural problem of an ardue solution!...

. - 1.7 -

It is still the case that, after the formal doctrine of
Saint Paul, the refuge of the Jewish nation was a very
very good for the people, his conversion would
bring to the world the advantage of a special order and
extraordinary: life ex mortuis (1).

Prisoners therefore ardently for the conversion of Jews
and the Franco-Mason francs, their converts.

Can these lines fall under a man's eyes
in the heart of the author, and suggesting to establish and direct
an association of prayers and good works for
the entire conversion of these powerful enemies of the

holy catholic church!

I now register my name with the associates,
and I begin daily prayers in this
intention. |

(1) If there is a universal reconciliation mission, which assumes
tio, nisi vita ex mortuis? (Ad Rom. c. XI, v. 15.)

In the two books Franco-Masons and Jews and The Jews
masters! I have exposed and proven the disastrous influence on the
Christian world of the Jewish nation, inspired and directed by Satan.
On the repairing and benevolent action for all humanity
whole of these same converts, I prepare a work of lon-
I think that, dear friend, I hope I have a publishing day ahead of me.

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

I. – ANTI-SEMITIST AGITATION (see p. 130 and below)
vantes).

This opposition movement and struggle against
The Jewish race, which began in Germany, is aimed at
Austria, and it was revived by the last attack
that the Jewish Talmudists were there. This offer will be
embarrassed, because it is not already, in its retention and
in its consequences by the secret maneuvers of
their bosses. It is to suppose that this agitation, sus-
citée surtout par les protestants de l'empire germana-
nique, without serious results until this hour, will
arrested and absorbed in major events that
the princes of Israel prepare and will soon be attacked,
according to their habitual tactics. An attendant, they are
profit, because it is there, for their sakes, and they
the outbreak of the European conflict which is
trame sur la question d'Orient, et la affaire de
Tunisia and Egypt are not a prodrome. This
interminable question of the Orient, dont les Princes de
Judas tienent the principal sons, est pour ou par-
above all the question of Palestine.

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II. The Young Man in Russia Question. dE p. 136)

Due to the presence of many Jews in

the nihilist association, general Loris-Mélikof |

(May 1880) joined all the foreign Jews of Aban-
thunder Saint-Peterbourg within six hours.

(V. Francs-Maçons et Juifs, page 503). Otherwise,

The following year, in various locations,

the Empire, incendiary and pillaging of Israeli property

by the Russian nihilists. It was two beautiful occasions

for a Universal Israelite Alliance to intervene. Elle

there is no lack of active participation in order to benefit from

the general and local politics of the Prince of Israel. The

Russia resisted (V. p. 136). But, as always, the

finally get to grips with it, thanks to the power

d'action and at the disposal of its top bosses. The day- 5

naux de Vienne (Austria) we meet in effect

(June 1882) that General Ignatius's chute is due &

their opinions on the judicial question. His success in

may, Count Tolstoy is a friend of the Jews and

condemn every measure of persecution against you.

(V. Courrier de la Vienne, 18 June 1882.)

III. RECENT MOVEMENTS OF THE ISRAEL POPULATIONS OF THE EUROPE-ORIENTAL. (V. pages 175 et seq.)

In these last years, the Princes of Israel have
printed, and continue to print to the Jews of the EU-
rope orientale a movement of emigration here, I
think, tell them about their former kingdom
8th

- 284 -

provisional in Romania and to prepare their return
definitely in Palestine. They are employed in this double
but all means and benefits from all occasions.

The opposition and some complaints are being voiced by the people
Russians all over the world came almost entirely to an end in 1879

In 1881, the Jewish invasion of this small country. More

Grand chefs have never been embarrassed before an obs-
tact contrary to their projects. They employed this

sometimes violent proceedings. These things are over

before the transformation of the Russian Empire into

kingdom. The Russian nihilists, instruments of the Jew

Like the other branches of masonry, they are me, by his orders, to pill the goods and to burn the houses of a notable number of Israelites habi-

. the provinces of south-west Russia, and their neighbors

from Romania. They were chased by you and the have been forced to flee by millions to Romania, and in the Austrian border provinces. (V. Uni- in the month of May 1881, notam. n° of 22.) Comment, in a parallel context, the Roumains could Are they complaining about the entry of Jews into their country? How apparently they refused to accept these things- glad fugitives and those who seek refuge in our security and trust? They are not indignant towards us all of Europe? They also don't understand this and are lazy. This way of operating an emigration and this roguery are all made in their looks and habits of the top Jewish leaders who dare to sacrifice

in need of fortune, and life itself, of some members of the nation, in interest and for success of their secular children. At this same time, we loud noise advertisement in the public sheets that

- 255 -

_ thousands of solemn Russian Jews came to demand and obtain the permission to pass in Spain, after being arrested to the persecution of the nihilists. It was quite simple a new rouerie of the Princes of Israel and one of These comedies are not made in Germany. They are propo-. meant only to distract attention from this big new and closing the bottle in Roumains, s'more they went to complain. Indeed, these Jews are not are all in Spain, but good, like the others, in Romania and in the opposite direction. (V. Universe of 20 and 25 June 1881.)

After the nihilist violence, Jewish leaders use now the anti-Semitic agitation, pour in and accelerate this migration movement. The governor- ment Russian is in danger and we learn this now- the Jew's maneuver in an official document

(July 1882):

The information from the Ministry of the Interior states "This circular, indeed. qu'un grand nombre d'is-

« Raélites, influenced by false noises, repellent by
« agents of certain foreign Israeli associations,
« leave your homes to emigrate to other countries. v
(V. Courrier de la Vienne, 24–25 July 1882.)

Things have to pass from the same mania
in Austria.

It is not difficult to recognize in these
foreign societies of the Universal Israelite Alliance
here, and in these "other countries", the Danube provinces
biennial. Since Prince Charles resigned from the pres-
Juve, after being proclaimed King of Romania, the
Jews can, without any fear, and do
by the orders of your bosses, leave to all sides

– 2356 –

in their states. If they get older, they will, and
to tell them about an invasion of Palestine, sembla-
be careful, they are doing well in Romania.

A journal of this kingdom, Russian Independence,
we have, in a recent article, these curious and im-
important information:

"The Jews sing," he says, "to leave us." They are
makes the decision to establish itself in Palestine and to refrain
I am the kingdom of Jerusalem. This time, he said that
really decided to put into effect this beautiful decree-
sion; what are your organs doing?
P Aperatorul, from Bucharest, the advertisement: _ |

« The idea of colonization of Palestine begins
"to take Racine into the hearts of Israelites in the country.
"The Jews are leaving the social classes and are associated
« with pleasure at this cheerful idea. A reunion with eu
In Jassy on Sunday, the Israelis were the most
"Considerable and priceless. This reunion on a
"decided to take the capital to come to the aid
"to the poor Jewish people who want to emigrate. A committee
"It was announced that this would be the case, and here's how it was composed:
"MM. Dr Lippe, President; Isr. Singer and Jules
« Adolf, vice-presidents ; Moise Mates, Martin Salter
« and Edouard Kirschen, secretaries. à

' The Aperatorul advert in the outside continues 1'Indé-
Romanian counterpart, that in Jassy it had formed a so-
the city of ten families who have decided to emigrate
grow in Palestine to protect agriculture. »

A belief that the Russian people, in 1882, were

the defect in the government has not changed
_ sentiment towards the Jews, it is the conclusion of the
same journal article: |

– 957 –

We wish this committee the greatest success,
and we are convinced that the government should
come, him too, to help all the Jewish emigrants. Qu'on
free transport to the border, and that
let them pass with all the honors that their
are you.

– "Only that we take measurements for everyone |
These Jews, once out of the country, can no longer stand and
trer. " | Br

(See Annales.de the mission of Notre-Dame de Zion
in holy land. (Trimestral Bulletin, no. 21, June 1882.)

That the Russians are doing well, the Jews are not leaving- |
they point to all Romania, and abandon
no their projects on this subject. If the scrutiny
given by the Russian leaf is exact, and nothing
can suggest the opposite, it must be concluded
that the Princes of Israel have decided to apply to the
Palestine the deportation program that their
subjects have been executed with great success in the environment of
Christian nations. They are always working to
send Roumanie to establish a Jewish state; Corn
in attendance that they absolutely love the masters, this
country will serve its central point and the ral-
liement. The top chefs will dress and push
the Israelites need the most. We are preparing
and we are organizing everything for a serious colonization and
quickly, and the colons part. Romania,
even with its current government, and even better
when the Jewish monarchy of Our Lady becomes public,
serving the mother-father temporarily in the care of
colonies of the Judea. That this company succeeds, that

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The Jews are beginning to settle, silently, little by little
little by little, by family (people today, they save
well, they cannot be lifted), and in a long time
court, they former the majority of the population.
So, well, they arrive to be picked up by ruse and

by a departure from the governmental direction
and politics of this country, or rather their great name
give the Princes of Judah a powerful reason
to advertise for you and your nation this part of
the Turkish Empire in the Rules of the Question of the Orient,
or well, in a conquest war, they will
their brothers in the precious auxiliary race. Laquelle
of these hypotheses be realized? God only says.

But these successes and all these movements of the
Israelite race, in our era, paradisiacal announce, to
courtesy of the courtesy can-be, the performance of good
of the prophetic texts of our holy books. |

ERROR.

– Lakes

Page 6, in the place of honorables, read: honorablez.
Ibid, where appropriate, read: OE; the cause.
Page 7, in the place of the King, read: EL Rey.

Ibid, in the place of A la, read: ALO.

Ibid, in the place of paraque las, read: paraque LES,
Page 9, in the middle, read: INTENDED.

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FRANC-MACONNERIE
+ By a Frant-Magon who is still plus.

DEDIE TO ALL HONORABLE PEOPLE.

The country is available on the TV
a revo-axillary phalange
lutipnnaires. |

TRAILLARD,
Franc-Macon.

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FRANC-MACONNERIE,

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FRANC-MACONNERIE
For a franc that is not enough.

TO ALL HONORABLE PEOPLE,

The nation has its head on all
a pharyngitis pharyngitis
lutiennaires,

TRAILLARD,
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3 RE eer -- w --

WARNING. _

-- Gran

I was a parvenu on the page of illusions;
the spring sunshine shone on
my front, and an immense desire for}
know the reason for each event
ment ne cessait d'agitate my friend
My heart, burning with love,
was attached to the whole
the young people to this giant who saved the
king, broke the thrones, and said-

ae e
took Europe to its own devices. Des mon en-
fance, the record of his victories and his
_ triumph has exalted my imagination-
tion; and my pain was immense, when-
that I snatch my star, fortune
abandon, and enemies' hands
transport on foreign land.
Not knowing the Bourbons that
by history, ignorance of what exists
even some members of this fa-
mille auguste, and this one with a hair that
the fish takes new reins from
government. I think attribute
to trahison the Emperor's Chute.

We regret that a secret company has
nicely contributed to his misfortunes;
but I don't know what to do. Je m'at-
so join the Napoleonic party,
and with him I can't wait to do
turn-face under the new name of
liberals. This party will become popular,

—ñ— co, Gore ap PL . — nn E a Er

— VII —

ii also has journalists at its disposal
tion, the characters who patronize
naient paraissaient act with so much
good thing is that I have the crosses since then, and
I attached myself firmly. I'm not late
I don't realize that the majority of
my friends appeared in society
we were quite right to have
contributed to the Napoleonic Wars, and I
don't understand anything about this mystery. U.N
between you where I work for myself
declare that the company did not
member only possessed the secrets that
I'm looking. I hate the employer
the necessary means to be ad-
mis. After a few years, I'm part-
all grades of the division
exterior or symbolic. The more multi-
please forgive me, I judged it well
of no avail to know the secrets
which would have convinced me; but this is

we VIII —

crets, I don't know them anymore. On me
expressed his need to be
always ready to see my brothers at
depends on my life, to avenge death
d'Adonhram, personnage évidem-
fabulously, to deliver to the people
of oppression, and to practice the li-
berté, equality, fraternity surtout
in the lodges; but no other mys-
there didn't surprise me. I don't ignore it
unlike Louis-Philippe d Or-
The Grand Orient has created
France. I assume that I am in the
loggias interiors or in the graden

chapitraux, I can finally see it
lift the veil which caught me the truth;
with great force and precision I pass
now by all these grades, et. each
devins Maîtreécossais. What is not
my tonnage, when after having

supported the most effrayan-

=

tes, I realize that I am marching from
labyrinths upon labyrinths! Je ne pus
again discover, by force of observation-
tions, which has a deep forest of
minded against the religion here, had made the
joy of my child and my
youth. Compared to 1850,
and the agitation was great, in the lo-
total We met swords, we carried
and guns to support Yes, I am free
naked. The throne of Charles X. ren.
verse, and our Grand-Orient will proclaim
meroides French. A painful experience
ejaculated that he was exposed accused of
trahison. Louis-Philippe paused at
all his serments. To punish with-
treat me in an infamous way, of young people
attentive to his days; Corn
it was written that the rain did not end
qu'en 1848. So all the mysteries
furent dévoilés; but I can't get the
%

PR ER

I say here: I only say that
I understand the maxims the most hidden
their rank in dogma; I can't read it anymore
in the secret acts of the Order that
I don't have any entries yet
era. I expect the best days,
trained the French masonry in
his own books, I finally quit a
Company that I am not used to:
naître, and I am today offering to
public the fruit of my investigations is
of my studies. Grasp the sky with 14
I received from God and from the
men are afraid of a life of nonsense!

she

"HISTORY

| FRANC-MAGONNERIE.

.
wate

to verse 5 of the three chré-
Seas long Europe: the whole is coming
vertie aux lumines de la foi, a noble and
holy enthusiasm takes hold of the people;
absolutely no one wants to leave it until the end of
monuments éternels de la religion sainte
in. where one found peace and
happy. Therefore, the corporate form
worker training that tackles the problems
vinees and here, in the middle of the.
subscribers of princes, sheep and
of the faithful, raising these monuments su-
blimes and these giant basilicas here

1

- 2 - N

feront à jamais the admiration of the post-
said the most receipient.

These corporations issue the title of Con-
frérie des Masons de Saint-Jean, En ré-
compensate their loss for religion,
the sovereign Pontiffs and meme 'those kings
the leasing of corvées, impo-
sitions ct de all tes otre charges im-
placed among the remnants of the population. Delà
they win the name of Francs-Maçons. Plus
their z&te allait croissant , plus aubsi' fu-
rent 'many of the privileges they have
rent ehrichis. How they come to you
head the archnects more agile and the
reveal the most intelligent, on their
the 'monopoly exempt -d'étever
in all the Christian monuments
refigious. Devenus finished many times, they are

divisible; formed various companies
and do not touch anything except
Friends, in Italy, in Spain, but one
Angleterre, En Alferragne and just déis
they know the Phe as the nerd from PEurope.

3

In 1270, Pope Nicholas Hl confirmed
all their privileges, their privileges
special diplomas. accompanied by di-
favorite spiritual verses. All the Popes
'finally up to Benoit XH his opponent
The most popular signals are the af-
fruition of local statutes, editions
"royal, municipal regulations, etc.
As the ordinary arrives, when
sees 'associations youre united by
«welcome and kind regards, everyone
-in their peregrines some hom-
my perverse and evildoers who do not delay
pus to repair the shingle across the island
good grain. H is formed in the environment of
a propaganda hall 'impie. The hom-
with superior rank, which in
devenus les chesses, laissèrent le but ma-
material for attaching to the doctrinesmau-
'Waíses: even they initiate their infections-
ries; of the kind that these doetrines ayant
deeply penetrated the social body, the
Masons were accused of searching & in-
4,

- 4 -

'woduire in the PEghse des, schismes;, des
heresies, troubles and desses in
the States. They already had Venus until
Yes, I disagree. Supreme Pontiff and
against all sovereigns. Finally the parut
evident that the Masons worked to re-
'table the order of the Templars, a | Wenger: Yes
death of the Grand-Maitre sur les kings who
-was condemned, or they delivered
'in their meetings with all the crimes
'Don't be these lasts. there were accusations;
That's what Rebold says in his
tower of the Franc-Masonry. We are
therefore I am obliged to send a letter
Yes, destruction of this cause for celebration; without
this knowledge, the reader. pourrait

difficult to understand what we are
trepreneurs say Sur – Yes Frane; Manon
nery. '
: The Order of the Temple: f ut
established. par. Hugues de Paganis. J1 available
for everything: that a Christian charity
lienne can inspire zéle—in favor of

at

trust that the passion was committed to visiting the
places sanctified by the presence of Sau-
veur. These knights; where is it from-'
tend to log and guide the feet
travelers, soon return celebrated
by their exploits against the Satrasins. On
can say that their courage and their piety '

they acquire a reputation proportionate
trained in the services they provide to
Christian World. Pope Eugene Ill con-
this order which must soon be

some throughout Europe, only by chance
of his arms, but always with his goods
ses. The preserve. these latest advantages; :

but he also loses his religious spirit.

devoted his existence and his prosperity. On:

it is time to return to the position here
they had it made. Yes, that was more
a simple solution in the practice
tique of their true premieres; on their
reprochait of horrible crimes, of for-
facts that ultimately amend their:
tuction: When even they were still

20 eN

in their strength and that he failed
have the courage to speak out
their vices, Matthieu Paris les aceusait
having changed in tense lights
of their predecessors, to have aban-

given their vocation to deliver to the

bition and to the debauchery. They had to
not tyrans, usurpers, injustices. Universities.
of intelligence with the Infideles, they
said that the projects of the princes chré-

tiens , Frédéric Il meets in communi-

quanta of his plans to Sudan of Babylon,

here,. detesting the perfidy, and warning this

emperor, your other crimes have not been committed

not very large, not very large;

but now enough to understand

that we must not throw away the cat-

verse by the way, this order is fa-

mix.

To His Excellency Philippe-le-Bel, King of France,
two sick men for their crimes
advertise what they have important
seeks to revel in the subject of the Templars.

I, om

Philippe was amazed at what he learned, without
anyway, and add a lot of weight,
stop by caution, on a single day
all the Templars. who is found in the
kingdom; on the examination, on the question and
Ton was replaced by many testimonies-
ges qui appear s'ajouter aux simples
soupçonsqu'on avait d'abreast concçus. In
every province, in every kingdom
or Christian Empire, in every tribune-
never got hold of the same crimes.
The legal acts preserved. up to us
days are unanimous, we watch the
Templars sold as crime, li-
vrég aux most vulnerable packages,

The result of these two is that the
Templars, on the day of their reception, re-
Jesus Christ is with you,
the Cross, the cavaliere of crachats; which
chose especially the Friday-

Saint to renew these outrages; qu'au
place to love the Savior, they prostrate-
there is a monstrous head and

he ge
Vadoraient ; which they were entitled to deliver
us to others to leave the
abominations contrary to nature; which
appeared: to the flames of the children who
existence remains unknown to them; qu'ils
s 'committed to continuing to follow, without
no exception, the orders of your boss
called the Grand-Maitre, to save nothing
sacred and profane, to see how li-
cite all that concerned the good of their
Order and insist on not wearing the hor-
ribles secrets of their night mysteries,
under the pain of the worst prisoners.

By making these, several temperatures

pliers add what we have with.
trained to these horrors through violence, the
prison and the most cruel treatments; which
would have liked to imitate a great name-
bre d'others here, in view of these subscriptions-
tions, entered into other orders
religious, but they did not know what to do
by the crainte of terrible vengeance
which they came to craind; that already they

= 9 -

these crimes have been secretly confessed
and received Vabselution. They assure
raient, and versed d'abundantes lammers',
which for a long time they wanted to be
reconcile with religion. pa

After many testimonials,
none of the various parties from PEurope, the:
Pope Clement V complied with the final decision-
there are no complaints about the frequencies
Trahisons that the Christian princes had:
victims in their wars against the Sar-
rasins; il consentit qu'on poursuivit le ju-
gement of the Templars. So we agree
cent: quarantine of these knights in Paris.
All fonts are the same, except three
who has no knowledge -

of crimes committed against their order. The Pope,
on this, no more cross should be taken to
This information is provided by religious and
of French gentlemen. II in fact
make a new one in Poitou, in pre-
sense of cardinals and other .emen
characters that he himself designs. lei
| 1.

– 10 –

still looking back at the same things that happened
with complete freedom. Le Grand-Maitre Mo-
lay and all the chefs renovate in.
presence of the Pope for the thirty-first time.
One of the servant brothers called in tea-
moignage by the Grand-Maitre, ensure the
the truth of everything that has been said. These same
information continuing, not following
a few days, but during several
"nées à Paris, in Normandy, in Cham-
in France, in Provence, in Languedoc, etc.
A synod held in London on the English Channel,
and for two months we heard repeating
the same confessions, the same infa-
bad; Parliament therefore annexed the order `
whole and confiscate all his goods. Cepen-
then we still have the same information
tions throughout Italy, in Ravenna, in
Bologna, at Pisces,"4 Florence; and, bad
Pressing of several thousand euros –
reux d'absoudre those who swear by
justifier, we cannot find the same things
results, ` |

– 11 –

I know that we want to justify this
big criminals, unlike Philippe-
The beauty was guided by a spirit of
geance that the tortures had been carried out
of the forces that the government
French convoyed leg well immensely of
this order, that is.; mais, d'abord, Philippe-
The good Lord welcomed the Grand Master Molay,
point that the design is for sale
and of his children. He did not admit it
a single land of the Order for its profit, and
all the verbal processes signal to us
two cents a day as if very free- _
ment. The conciliations do not want

that the Templars subjected me to torture,
and the Pope makes the greatest efforts for
find the innocent knights; he declares
zero the prince's poursuits,
and suspend their functions the arche-
old and young inquisitors. Gette
conduct yourself strangely, that the king accu-
Pope Clement says he favors the cri-
mes of the Templars. They don't return

ee
qu'after having asked about his _pre-
sense, not like a young man, but like a
siren of the innocents, soixante
and sweet knights. It only fits
to justify the objection of those who have
favorites. If the error occurs,
their mouths are already repeated li-
quickly and without objection. II laissa plu-
sick days are sleeping, before allowing
that we have our own deposits;
but we persecute freely in
their confessions. he asks him-me
the Grand-Maitre and the principal super-
tournaments of various provinces of Au-dela de
the sea; he asks those who
infirmities persist in our country; on their
lit the deposits of others, and they and adhe-
rent. This is after having requested
These great coupables are persistent
in their declarations, and their having-
mandé sur ce point their whole
freedom, which is obliged to accept that the plague
trumpet that he reiterates the menaces

|

sil

to French sheep and sheep and let's see
complete the process. vg |

It is therefore clear that the Tömpliers
detachable | of the best deals
monstrosity; qu' 'il n'y eut in their pro-
it is not haine, not envie, not passion quel-
conque : it is done to the detriment of certain
The defendants wanted the justifiers. We will
trying to think that the people who want the

find innocents in some depth:
hold game memory, how could-
we assume that we are good, in the
France alone, two cents knights are de-
clearly voluntarily detachable from more
grahdes horreurs dont they sont perfect-
'ments innocents? This would be an infamy
almost as hidden as the crimes of
memes, It's true that Jacques Molay,
after having supported three times the
truth of these avenues, I want to retract:
but the scenes from this scene are in your
no need to brush to know that this big
The criminal was attacked by murderers and

= e

reconstructions of their former glory.
Ses regards, son gesture, sa voice, tout an-
there was no spirit about it, just like that. The
she explains that it has not appeared any more-
but for a long time the company did not
The Grand-Maitre, it's all about the Supé-
general manager. I never had anything else
against his 2nd and, in mountain on the

tit,

rats, ne ce moment supreme, protester
of their innocence? It did not work
believe that all the Templars
infamies don't we parlons. il n 'y. en eut
not convicted in Spain, not in
Mayence. It even made it clear that
the nine thousand houses that owned this
Order is powerful, there are several of them
These atrocities are unknown. On croit
Generally speaking, the two tiers in fu-
rent infected, where more than one de- |

=“

- 15 -

testassent or not abandoned, au
moment of their reception, qu'après bea
coup of bad treatments and the me-
naces the most terrible. '

Things are really impressive, and here
very much that everything else comes together
The Templars are coupable, it is that
plus thirteen or quarantine. mille suryé-
yourselves to the destruction of your order, the.
even to Philippe and Clément V here.
they were condemned. They disperse
in various countries, in several countries,
me where they didn't come anywhere near. and the
do not find anyone who accuses injustice
the judgment was against their order, not
one which retracts the avenues which it has made
in the prisons where they flee
while the process lasts. Tels are ce-
while men like the French-Ma-
They regard their masters and
don't they glorify themselves by going down.

They descended badly-
ment. It is enough to convince you that

- 16 -

browsing their archives and examining the
intimate reports between your order and this
of the Templar. After their destruction, the
Templars escaped to the proscription
reunite quite often in Ecosse
to preserve their harmful substances.
mysteries. According to their code, they
add the view of the kings and
of the popes who came to destroy their infer-
national society; They judge by knowing their
authority and to convert the religion here
anathemated their impies of dogma, Pour.
they are linked to the Macons who already
were buried in corruption, their
transmit to them. mysteries of iniquity,
their serments, they haggle against God
of the Christians, against the priests, against
the kings. These mystères are Venus up to
us with an increase in malice,
of rage and anger against society as a whole
whole that they would destroy, in precipice-
so in the abime that is in the summit, and
in leading to the surfacing of the earth which is dam,
the bottom base.

In the time where the confréries of Macons constructed the magnificent eagles
ses què nous adinirons again, he falls to
their faces are the most expert men, the
plus instructions. But as they were ra-
res and that compared to the Masons playing-
saint of great privileges, which they ad-
met in their company. same. of
men who were not Christians,
what we have allowed: to follow their cult
in secret, it is a wine from the Orient, from Italy,
tuxquels are joined by: Sarrasin's Venus
d'Spain. In view of these men dis-
tingués by their art, the characters the
more emaciated and more instructed
found flattened the title of Member ho-
noraire; II fat so easy aux Templiers,
here we are too. of distinguished men
guess: because this body is composed
of many different items.
doctrines and their mysterious secrets.

The Acts of Latomorum, which are other
chose: that my history of the Frants-Maçons

– =

written by their adepts, dissent in
their volume V, page 5, which from the year
1155 the Frane-Maconnerie was placed under
the patronage of the Grand-Maitre of the Temp-
pliers, which all matters of: this as-
The society was divided by the Templars.
It is so clear that already in this era,
the corporation of masons takes over
aux Templiers and in need of a protectorate
real. During the Masonic era, the
Jewish philosophical doctrines, Egyptian
Hebrew, Greek and Christian. L'an
13t#The Templars, desperate to
see restore your order dont les bens
came to the Joannites, s'af-
affiliated to the Masonic corporation, and
King Bruce les and reunited legally, s'en
declare the Grand-Maitre, and your lady
the name of the Order of François-Maçons. Plus
late kings, princes and grandees
characters who completely ignored the

. but and the doctrines of the Frane-Macon-
nerie s'y firent receive : sens that Henri VI,

– 19 –

Guillaume d'Orange, Baubusson, etc.
When the nobles and princes revin-
rent from the Orient, after the mishap
issue of cruises for the capture of
places saints, find almost all
ruined in their fortune, at the place of attri-
buer their ruin in the life of their teacher
come soon, they reject the mistake
on the clergy and the kings; and for it
revenge for all the times, they will be released
in the French Masonry where they discovered
vrit his mysterious affairs and his hat against
the Church and the governments. This document
The tires of Power are titled: The
Franc-Maconnerie, etc., by Acerellos.
Vers Pan 1535, les Francs-Macons
already spread throughout Europe
western and meridional. He even tried
which they fear at the point of attack
but. What is it about, the governments
beginning to take shading; en
the kind that these-ci, is traveling discovered,
publish a piece that they don't send

– 90 –

a copy in each box, and in con-
carefully serve the original for.
serve their justification. In this piece
It is worth mentioning the main logs at
Vienna, in Austria, in London, in Paris,
in Lyon, Antwerp, Madrid, Venice. Colo-
gne, et, de beaucoup d'others, Son éten-
due ne. allow pas that I am here
copy, it is necessary to report the passages
gone the plus sailors. The voices: « In
« these bad times where the discord
« and the dissent of citizens
< but the trouble and the disasters,
< impute to our society of Francs-Ma-
« cones of princes and machinations |
« secret and public. To dress on
"We measure the profane and us.
« go to the public exposition, because
"that we are all bound by a pact
« and inviolable mysteries, we
« accuse of wanting to restore the order of

"Templars, recover yourselves. biens ct
K her domains and avenge the death of

=

– 21 –

last Grand-Maitre on the dedeen-
dances of kings and princes who are in

| rent-coupables; and says that, for this,

eve +6

in the Church, the troubles and the sediment

tions in the empires; that we are
my-animés by the forest against the soul-

our Pontiff; against the emperor and the

sovereigns; that we do not want to

knew other power than ours-

riesen dont we execute the orders
secrets by letters and by mandates

missionary resources: occult; what
we are pleased to announce that we have assembled

that people are linked by
horrible and despicable after having

« reflect, we have resolved to expose
« but of our order and of sending

"a copy of all the logs, Or, our

0

Very antique and very secret order

not led by the Templars; it existed
" already in Palestine, in Great Britain and in

the Roman Empire. Establishing disputes

«

«

«

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– 22 –

of the different sects of Christianity,

some knights imbued of truth
principles of morality, croyant see the
religion ugly and corrupt, volatile
conservator. the good princes graced
in the heart of men and women
the joy of being part of the mortars, formed
rent an association where it is
masters, companions and brothers

unis. Here are the doctors and nurses and

a lighting and lighting e-commerce

science. The Grand Master or Patriarch
'who,' said he, 'who knows what brothers' names,

still exist today; and C is by

his cares that give us this writing

tire of old charts, for dé-
clarify that in our Society the areas
of the light is reflected on all
brothers and even on the. profane world.
According to our wishes, we
We never want to question the religion

'go to the:nation. It does not have to be
no physical exertion for pro-

– 25 –

« See who wants to learn from you.
"Our princes must love everyone
« these men. Our secrets and our mystique-
« There is nothing else but what to repeat
« Our welcome is without ostentation. No
West brother of the: Society, at least
« do not know our mysteries, which he does not
«It was announced by a master in seven days that
« Res, it cannot give the fear of
sar eption by the signs and the words
« :dont'so servent les Franes-Macbens dE-
« dimbourg. Because our company
a chef who is the Grand-Maitre, the
"I must always have it in my heart-
« ponder 'of letters and deputies on
"'All the earth,' after all, cannot be
« seul Corps. » | me f
Sar is written, in the midst of 80s
signatures allmandes, 'écossaises et au-
tres, ily in a two-part French version
De Colligni, Virieux (1).

(1) Several authors have assured that the
German, Swiss and English princes who are

/

– 2% –

One can only notice that the: Masons as.
surely here they are not allied to

Templars, opposed to finishing the veu-
 lent that the signs are intended for these uses
 Edinburgh which is precisely the city where
 The Templars then joined the French
 Macon's. Both the Templars and the French
 The Macons are good brothers, and we
 come later in an obvious manner.
 Since then we have not spoken,
 Frane-Maconnerie is known to be launching
 in politics at least in England;
 after the war between the house of Lan-
 castre.et d'Yorck to laquelle elle part,
 'In 1645 she married King Charles I.'
 of his throne and fortune to perish on
 the faint-hearted. It's her, on the contrary, here,
 . aydnt reçu les serments de Charles II pen-
 then his exile, the replacement on the throne of
 his fathers forty years and more late. Since then
 deliver them and their countries to Protestantism,
 : 1 nothing but libertines, but francs-

,

- k-

For the French Francs-Magoris: acquire a
 say power in Angleterre, that the roses
 so it is difficult to get used to the
 which inspired them, but improved
 so as not to become slaves. Ainsi
 Elisabeth sends the soldiers to close
 the grand lodge Yorck, but the officers
 welcome invitations to initiate; who is
 place, and they fire at the queen a report
 tres-favorable. La Franc-Maçonnerie, de-
 then this era became very strong;
 - so reprimanded in Angleterre, according to
 their bosses have more or less access to
 throne; when the dix-
 At the turn of the century she decided that she would
 trait in the 'logs the men of all
 the cults, the Jews; tures, etc.; car, dit-on,
 The Franco-Maconnery Alliance is an alliance between
 manitaire destinée à perfectionner Phu-
 manifesto. But the masonry of An-
 glacier, and parlons of what had been
 France this infernal society. |
 Des Pan 1535, it: and available in France

– 26 –

two large lodges: Pune in Paris, the other in Lyon; but working in the area, they gradually catching attention. We say alone—because they contribute more late great opportunity to support the wars of religion., in favor of the Calvinists who ravagèrent several provinces and s emparent from Lyon, Macon, etc., to their commit the most horrible attention—actually Louis XIV, realizing that Franc-Maçonnere arrived in France its ramifications, repairs in the Bastille all the Grand Masters of the Order; no sooner said than done, the Duke of Antin It went wrong, and the attack was not carried out. This moment, the masonry is recovering this in all of France, we are talking about Paris the lodge masters, one escaped for — Grand-Maitre the Count of Clermont here it's so inacuf, what's wrong with that YOrdre de sessere in the whole kingdom and to dress longer at all times blaze of the field under the rain

– 27 –

Louis XV. It is a confusing situation—ge. The grand lodge of Paris bears the name of Grand National Lodge of France; malgre this pretentious denomination, it is of other lodges that wanted to be independent—pendants of celle-ci, say that the large lodge of Paris. This one arrives in Paris and is repeat in all the main cities of France. II and the écossaises logs, allmandes, the logs of the temperature system pliers, of Villuminism, etc. All these Various versions of Francs-Maçons are available Procedure inanimate; but everything is It's just the same. It was said in a néral de détruire alle siècle de superstition, it is all about religion; all iyrannie, it's all about the government, all authority; to establish freedom, it is said, disorder and confusion; fraternity, which means liberty—public transport, the community of fine foods and children, the destruction of the fa— | mille; equality, which means sharing

– 28 –

of the goods; the universal pillage, the brigantine
days in grand style. Ceci will be clearly demon-
very, when we say but that S is
always proposed the Franc-Masonry, and
of what she proposes again. Here
what Acerellos says, stories already
city of the Masonic Order: if it is
examine the various systems, we see fa-
specifically that everyone fights in pairs
different batinières, celle de la Croix
(it is the Templars' fault), and that
the flamboyant star, which is the. panos
phié impie ou nature pure opposee d
any species of cult.

Even though the French masonry is not
She is not dressed in the high class of the so-
citation; that it does not corrupt the sa-
shoes, philosophers, nobility,
France becomes a truly religious country
everything is done by religion; education,
instruction, literature, newspapers,
everything was covered with a religious cache
which manifested itself in a thousand ways;

– 29 –

until thés qua: les. logs,:se_propagèrent ,
d'impiété "the license, the libertinage , Vine
subordination. progresses rapidly.
Perverse men, apparently
Franc-Masonry, pure, punished
repellent of their doctrines and
'publish this job. impie and 'monsirueux that
des büyaux.du: last of the priests on put
dtrangler the last of the kings. It is therefore
'be franc-maçon. Voltaire. wrote to the bun of
's adeptes: Ecrason's Pinfame; cetinfame
it was. a. Ses. to the 'religion of. Jesus-
oa |
This fate at 17 78 that I drew at Chartres,
Fun plus tard Philippe- Egalité, après
'have all the answers, be sure to receive
_Grand-Maitre.au. Grand Orient. On com-
– then landed in Paris only a quarter of an hour ago
lodges Maconniques and two cents quarantine-
.sept in the provinces. Elles reconnais-
– says all the Grand Orient like the
'Torite, supreme. Until the confusion –
it was extreme; of systems \$ without name
2.

more partisans, and more
ridiculous, the most bizarre things are attached
a huge number of dupes. They did not
I agree that on two points: their haine
furious against religion and against
monarchy. Voltaire, in order to receive,
got into it all over the place
philosophical and imaginative. Diderot, the Alem-
bert, Condorcet, La Harpe, Fréret ; Hel-
vétius, Marmontel, Morelet, Beaudeau,
Barthelemy, Raynal, Montesquieu and the
Marquis d'Argenson, minister of Louis IV;
all these perverted men are burning brightly
'd'être Francs-Maçons or of their service de
support only by their writings, only by their
advice (1). But they don't know
almost too much to dissimulate, the des-
true of all religion and the establishment-

J) It is at this time that the super-
Jesuit résegue, against the French
'Masonry makes the greatest efforts, because

which they supported by religion and
monarchy. | ie Ra pre

part of a universal republic and
associate. As they appeared, their
under the name of Rainier-
rate of progress of the human spirit,
progress of light, destruction of the
reurs, discovery of the truth, they gagnè-
rent Frederie, king of Prussia, grand en-
beyond religion; Joseph II, Emperor
d' Austria; Catherine, Empress of
Russia; the king of Poland, the king of Da-
Nemarck, the King of Sweden and the majority of
princes of Germany. All these people, without
s'en douter, worked at the anéantisse-
with their own power. Pour s'en
Convaincre, we do not need to read your
correspondence, and considering their
oeuvre. Not only they kill
the Jesuits, like one of the more
solid columns of the Church, but they are
serve religion, serve all your

efforts to separate the animals from the
eommunion du Saint - Siege; they are-
Roger has the right to visit all the cor-

,

-.52 -

res pondances of the prelates and the priests
with the Court of Rome and all the almonds
other animals that do not belong
permit. to reunite in council. On, that is
that the Pope was the enemy of all these,
powers and that one had to stand on guard. |
against him, and against all the sheep. , .

'After the Frane-Maconnerie cuts
the conquest of both crowned heads,
she does not refrain from complaining against the. su-
persecution, against fanaticism; elle tour-
nait en ridicule all the ceremonies sa-
created, the Roman liturgy, and everything that
entered the clergy and part of the
faithfully respect the sovereign Pon-
depth and the Roman church. Big name
d'évêques, étourdis or fascinated by these çla-
meurs, a new form emerges on
sacred rite, changing their Breviaries,
retracing almost everything that I have
thanks to their attachment to Saint-Siège,
but they are buried in a serious error;
This did not change, in the

- 33 -

form that. wanted the French masonry,
it was the total destruction of this

exists. TE

The measure that kings and princes
religion begins, it is displayed
hostiles at Sains-Siege and is
of spiritual power, the Franc-Ma-
gonnerie, by the mouth of his philosophical
phes, they exalted like the heroes here
there are a number of errors that appear
lairs. Bayle, Voltaire, Fontenelle redou-
sluggish and combative with more
'for this reason: they appeal for truth.
They employ all the arms that

Ferudition, philosophy, passion and talents can be provided. Is prirent.tous les ions, all forms, since the pleasure up to the point of pathos, since the pamphlet to the most skilled compilation, just- from the novel. The theatres, by their or- dres "retaining the words of tyranny, de superstition ; means of covering their he is furious under the. voyage of patriotism

= sh

to philanthropy, to love, good and of truth. Hs eurent l'art de ca- remove the prejudices to carry the surer cuts, not surprising fit several times, not even a single whole, showing those who are alarmed of their projects and their trends, which they not wanted in the religion that a little more tolerance, in the policy that little by little freedom. They come to menopause ger the government when they fight- religion and worship are dead when They fought against what they called the tyranny; all in showing that they are wanted to abuse the most revolting tants, they understand and the authority and the re- ligion in their prince; revoquant iout en doute is published that the ruse and the force came to establish the religion and the power to keep people in the slavery, they taught to friends of Yes, freedom that superstition covers the despotism of an imperious ruler,

3% =

qu n must briser this idol -infme for to destroy then despotism and acquire finally yes freedom. They did not attempt to reclaim more the independence of reason and berté d'writing like the salut of the genre bumain, and profitable to relieve Catholicism as a complete hy- Simply put, don't leave the house very much that domination in the blood of its victims, the religious and the religious servants like useless people to Ja sọ- ciété, the fools who nourish themselves des:sueurs of the people in trampan by

superstition and fanaticism. Jls.dépei-
gnajent dareligion. as the result of the
more badges of mischief; they poured
in the administration, in the wounds;
in the laws; I found absolutely nothing ap-
pression. durreté, barbary; the kings, the
Priests, the magistrates were
eyes of the monsters who prodigiously. The
bloody human beings and who made men
the march of their ambition and the

aw36 -

their despotism. They published a book of
hello where all men will be
brothers, where there was no more war
where reason, tolerance, .
appeared in sovereignty.

The conjured givenèrent to their iiss
which was: other than the clubs,
of the names that indiquainted their pre-
tend to the public well, as these
economists. They are trying to get
Youverture d'écoles industrials et élé-
mentaires for fools gambling
nesse, and in particular the country of writing which they
made composer and print. A club
of this species, Voltaire was pres-
dent à vie, reunites at the baron's hotel
d'Holbach; d'Alembert ; Turgot, Cöndor-
this, Diderot, La Harpe and: Lamoigneu
guard-des-Sceaux in a fixed position. Volume:
tairé, writing to d'Alembert on October 27
1765, he recommended Tor-
three of the Franes-Magons; and this is what happened
era when we saw the nobles and all the

- 57 -.

philosophers enter en masse in the lo-
ges, which forms something under the
Presidency of the Grand Orient Pilippe-Ega-
lité, due d'Orléans. | Ä

I cannot resist the desire to let go
Here speaks Louis Blanc, leader of the revolution-
tion of 1848, dignitary Franc-Maçon,
in its history of the first revolution
French version. Here is what he says: « Ex-

« City for a long time by the French
* Masonry, France, embankment
« ciblesdésirs, agitated by a thousand hopes
« confused, got price since some
« sometimes a strange aspect. Alors com-
« stop running away from the people
« rumors that stir in the sense
« various. We spoke of characters
« between us by redoubled seeds
"and all to the tenebreux sais.
« We are dissatisfied with the secrets
« here lies treasure; on their attributes
a built a magical power.. They come
« the boss who was looking for

8th

E.

« in the heart and here and there
« just a stunning opulence.
« The phone between you also did not save you
« domains, no contracts, no rents, no

'« family, meant a soulful existence
'« Vera, and thought more in good faith
that the princes are in spectacles and in fe-
tes. It was Philippe d'Or's silver
« léans that we also replenished for soul-
and deliver the people at the right time; read
4 disciples and added what was missing.
« They enjoy living swimming in
« Fetude of the occult sciences, C'était
to dissuade surveillance and stun
« Pinquiétude du government. S'ils

« traveling around mysteries,

« It was to dominate the look better

"and of the wonderful devil credulity; yours

« chiefs (all philosophers) were
supporters of the revolution; lor qui ser-

have to prepare, this or that prepare-

« the fondue in magic pans ,

gone from the central food bank

1

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– 59 –

by secret documents, by the
conspirators' descriptions,

« But stop importing from-
find the reader in my
then burned under the trumpets, under
the autels, the revolutionaries well-
very profound and aggressive that the
philosophes encyclopedists.

« An association composed of men
of all countries, of all religions, of
everything lies between us under the spell of
continue to guard in an inviting manner-
label the secret of their existence inté-
rieure, soumis à des réseaux lugubres,
taking over fantastic ceremonies,
ensures the welfare and rent
for égaux, which splits into three
classes, apprentices, companions and mal-
tres, cest en cela que consiste la
Franc-Masonry; mystique institute
tion that we have to go down again

« friend of architects.

4 Or, at the age of the French Revolution,

5.

«

«

«

£

– 40 –

Caise, the Franc-Maconnerie is under threat
vait d'avoir prise un development im-
menses. Replacing in Europe en-
animals, she inspired the meditative genius
from Germany, strongly agitated the
France, and presented the image
of a society founded on the princes”
contrary to those of civil society.

In the masonry lodges the pre-
intentions of the hereditary organ
proscrites , and the privileges of the nais-
suddenly ejected. When the profane wanted
is initiated, the entrance into the room

appealed to the Cabinet of Reflections; he lisait

on the walls, tendus of black and cou-
green funeral emblems this in
Description: If you have any distinctions
Humans, sisters, who don't know anything about here.
According to the discourse of the orator, the recipient

while I realized that the but of the Franc-

Masonry was to remove the distinct
functions of color, rank, and nation;
to combat fanaticism; delete the

sa hi =

« nation to nation. It was

«

I explained what I meant by
q p a q q P

« the temple was raised to the status of a great architect

«

the universe, temple without columns,
symbols of strength and wisdom,
was crowned with grenades of ram-
mitie. To pray in God was the only
see demanded; also it was available above
the throne of the president of each lodge,
a delta radiating to the center duquel
was written in Hebrew letters the name
of Jehovah (God). |

_ «Ainsi, by the bases of its existence

The Franc-Maçonnerie tended to declare
all the institutions. It is true that
The Masonic Order parlait de la sou-
mission aux lois, du respect aux sou-
verains that the Masons were
king in the monarchical states and
to the supreme magistrates in the republic
blinks; but these reserves remained
commandees'par la prudence à des ass-
ciations menaced by the governor-

I
shady parts that cannot
destroy revolutionary influences
de la Franc-Maçonnerie. Those here in
continuously build the part well
are rich or poor, noble or wealthy-
biting; but, besides, all
must be recognized as égaux and s'ap-

_player brothers. It was a propaganda

in action, a living prediction.

"From an outside perspective, he had an om-

bre, a mystery, a terrible ending
to pronounce, a secret to learn
for the good price of ef-
frayantes courageous subies, a
secret to keep, under the hair you want
to execution and to death; of the signs
private individuals except the brothers who are re-
known about the two corners of the

land; of the ceremonies that are reported

became a story of death and sem-
will conceal ideas of vengeance.
What can we find more properly at
former conspirators? Comment

¢

EEE

"a separate institution, aux. approaches
« d'a crisis, she did not give up
« arms at the address of the sectaires, at the genius
« of freedom ? |
_« The institution is expanding, the demo-
« Cratie gourmet and take place; on the side
« A great stroke of luck to my brothers, not the mason
« black served uniquely to charm
« the organ and to occupy the leisure, he
« (EUR which is overwhelmed by thoughts
« getives, those that the spirit of revolution
« OPS agitation »

Already the court of Louis XV was reprimanded
de Franes-Maeons. The Count of Argenson,
the Pompadour, the two of Choiseul and
M, de Malesherbes was completely outside of
conjured. When Louis XVI mounted on
the throne, Voltaire greeted Frederick; « Je

do not know if our young king is marching on the
traces of his predecessor; but I know
what he chose for his ministers that
almost philosophers. » II wrote these
on August 3, 1775, This prince cut, in effect,

u eee

the misfortune of being surrounded by philosophers,

I should say Francs-Maçons during
it's all raining. Turgot was completely destroyed in
the conjugation; The Necker House is
other minister, for a long time the
place of their reunions. The revolutionary
The rest also took Brienne to the throne
Archbishop of Paris, expecting his
obtain the trahison of all the other évé-
ques. The counts, the marquises, the che-
valiers, the members of parliament, the
Lawyers have been gaining a lot of money from
jurisprudence throughout Europe. All of these
empires do not occupy themselves with fighting this
which cited prejudices, errors
popular right now in the asylums of
clergy

« Soon, add white, it will be produced
« rent innovations from a re-
« doubly, like the three degrees of
« Ordinary masonry involves a
« large number of men opposed to
« state and principle of harassment

a

«

Irishman
whole being prepared, the innovators.
multiplying these degrees. They create
the rear logs for the hottest ones.
They add the grades of Elu, Che-
valier, du Soleil, de la sainte Observer-
vance, de Homme regenerated. It was
autant of sanctuaries tenebreux dont
the doors did not open until after a
long series of estimates, calculated by

"in order to see and observe the progress

of revolutionary education of
adepts, their constance and the tremble of
your heart.

« Yes, in a practical environment
bloody, too eerie, everything is rap-

portrait of franchising ideas

and equality. Also Francs-Maçons

inspired a vague terror to the gou-

vernements. It must not be thrown

they were anathématised in Rome

by Clement XII and several others

three papers; poursuivis in Spain by

PInquisition, persecuted in Naples, and
3.

*
` « qu'en France la Sorbonne declares
« dignes de strait, Ally,
« thanks to the baby mechanism of his in-
« institution, the Franc-Maçonnerie finds
« in the nobles and princes more de
« protectors who are enemies. The King of Fré-
« She caught the frog and the table, Pour-
« what is it? The existence of the highest grades
« very carefully taken care of by these
« Me, they only saved the French
« Masonry what could you do to your
s drer sans péri. They did not come to
« I am angry because they kept
« in the lower grades where the bottom
« The doctrines are not entirely confusing-
« ment, Beaucoup n'y voyaient qu'une
« occasion of entertainment, of the ban-
« what a joy and a comedy of sorrow
« galite; but here the comedy touches on
« drama. H arriva que les organs
« Contemptuous people cover the
« Their name and their influence on the
« prizes directed against each other. v

You understand, kings, princes, nobles, -
bourgeois, people, you understand,
This is Louis Blanc the Frane-Magon here.
we declare that in the French-

aerie we need you to see that this is
without any harm, we will serve you at the
prices directed against. you-memes,, more
Jaissons speaks Louis Blane, eat him
who is in charge of instructing you if you
in ephemeral cases,

« Except for the springs that don't
"We say, there is only one, not one
"The dissertation is not at all necessary,
"It was the Duke of Chartres who left his family
"by Danton, this Philippe-Equality is eluded-
« bre in the fasts of the revolution (which
"vote for the death of the king), but he who
« to his suspected tour of the revolution here
« yours. What a young man and still read
« to the delight of the spectators, the
« let's get the spirit of opposition here
"There is a lot of crime in the branches
« this. The French masonry company was founded.

1

She gave him a domination
exercise without effort, he promised the
« travel to real domination,
"and he prepared a throne less in
« view, but less exposed than this
« Louis XVI. He therefore accepts the large
The boss who offered him that and the Franc-
« Masonry is being strengthened, constituted by the Or-
« three on the principles entirely de-
« Mocratic and sarcastic, the name of Grand-
« Orient. At this moment, the Masonry
to attack most men who
« We found ourselves in the midst of the melting
« revolutionary. » |

Stop here for an instant reply from
Louis Blanc, and said that in 1785, the 15
February, the French Franc-Maconnery,
before the explosion of the great revolution,
address two circulars to all French-
Masons of Europe to engage in
be one more straight, to put together
to their work and to reunite in Paris,
In these circulars they say that the ar-

« Not only that, it is already imported
because prudence does not allow for
fier au paper, et mintre à Fimpres-
sion; that we cannot even do anything
divulge in the presence of all the adepts,
but we will reunite separately the app-
prentis auxquels on dira ce qui sera per-
my by prudence, and then on
may explain more clearly the-
by the superior masters. II sen suit
always that the masters alone are the real
according to the Order, and that the other Masons
In reality, the valets and the sol-
that of the riot for the bullfighters-
ments. The masters are seated ensuite at the
head of the government, when the victory
is gaining, and the others, after having cried
toot: under the cap! so: Vive la
charte, or live freedom and equality! en
are quittes for some heads or some-
these members of less and less
more low in the shadows or in the misery,

- 30 -

as we have seen in every re-
volution. But let's talk again Louis
Blanc who knows the secrets of the Order
in the quality of Maitre-Maçon. The congress
now based in Paris; Germany and send
its illuminated.

R 2 RF S & SX RER R

RR BR

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« In the box of the new sisters, add
Louis Blanc, we will meet Bailly,
Brissot, Camille Desmoulins Condorcet,
Danton, Petion, etc. This is Fauchet, Gou-
pil and others who dominate in the box
de Bouche-de-Fer. Sit back and relax
of the Vingt-Deux at the Palais-Royal. Lors-
that the revolution grew, the log of the

Candeur promises the rendez-vous of Philip d'Orléans; some of them are afraid of Lafayette, Lameth, etc. But the French-Magonnerie does not have anything of a homogeneous character, every log has its system, everything else agreed to reverse the order established. »

It is also the French-Masonry

8th

prepare the premiere revolution, excite the ignorant people to revolt, to make it the most beautiful promises, and it seems that the whole nation was in rebellion, but that she only passed through the streets incoherent. |

Unlike what it said in masses in all the excesses, other members of The Order of Louis XVI who left without contradict the king with the best intentions, and He encouraged protests from the more fierce loyalty. They made him the painting was more distressed than the more effrayant of the revolutionary force and the Impuissance royale, so mounted in certain concessions the peace and the consolidation of the throne. He wanted to thus to him to tear, one to one, all the means to support you. Employer tour at tour leads to flattery and menace, they renewed the ministers to replace them their gray, isolating the sovereign of his service the most faithful, and save

– 32 –

maintain, above all, the strength of the state. Legislative power, executive power, all of them approach the army. They are not slow to proclaim the rights of the man, rejoicing the king in the Temple, old prison of Molay, and the fire die to avenge the death of the Grand-Maitre des Templiers; also the desire of the Franc-Masonry is found in game.

Already they have taken possession of the goods of emigrants and all those who possessed

the convents and the churches. Goods are served
goes to nourish the poor. Afternoon
they sell them at a high price, the indigents
mourning of peace; to deliver the
their import units, we invent the depots
of warning, and soon these species of
prisons become insufficient for the con-
tenir. There is nothing more than another cult that
him for good reason; more in com-
pension on create the assignments and the law
you maximum ; the guillotine is in per-

ee

manence ; on emprisonna, on exile, on
fusilla, a mitre, a head-cutting,
on fit the war, on quadruple the impetus,
on ruining trade, on establishing
clubs, on planta des arbres de liberte, on
ctala absolutely the symbols of the Franc-
Masonry: the level, the sill, the
compass, the compass; on brisa les cloches,
we close the churches, we chase the priests,
we burn the castles, we destroy the
clochers, the misery falls on his head;
but the Francs-Macons enrich themselves and
governor. On woman a pension aux
girls-boys; he is no longer powdered,
but at least there are no more teachers
to complain against these horrors. Read
The Francs-Maçons were very happy, the
de Voltaire was accompanied, they came from-
true Pinfame! -3

Until 1792 the Jacobins or Francs-
French Masons have not yet found their date
that day they called their
freedom; but the 12th of August this year,

N o

quarantine hours after decree
the decadence of Louis XVI, the monarch
what is said was brought to the Temple, this
revolted join absolutely the words li-
bravery and equality. They publish, at this point-
sion, an arrest which ended in nothing
their secret: « See, they wrote, all
"France is not a great country;
all French are Francs-Macons and
the whole universe will be soon. The great
but it is finally realized; freedom, equality,
all men are brothers. Voilà no-

"Three codes, that's our wish. France
« must know the real authors of
« the great revolution. » Yes, it's easy
of the connaitre and of their fair hon-
new! they can say anything
cells that will follow.

Together with the emigrants who were refu-
giés is on Angleterre, is airborne, plus
sieurs à where the revolution finally came
green eyes, replenished more
having been members of this infernal

R

R RB

– 55 –

association and having at least indirect
ment contributed to this horrible bouleverse-
ment. We can quote between other Lally
Tolendal. Another disaster occurred in 1768
became aware of his long absence from
loges and that the pressure is strong
render, because he is preparing the cho-
are of the utmost importance. « J'enten-
dis, add the same, I understand the things
who offends me at the point where I am
cross obliged to prevent a minister.
I said to him that the king's days had ended in
danger that the State was threatened; the minis
I am sure that my opinions are not-
not fond of. II crossed without pain
with an army of 200,000 men
there was nothing to hide from the French-Ma-
çons ; but when the king was arrested at Va-
Rennes, he was disappointed: I saved everything
since two years, how is it done?
I don't know what to do? »

This was not enough to have dethroned the
king, having been arrested and condemned to

– 56 –

dead; the French-Masonry decree that
I didn't get the point of God. At the place of
the Christian was the order of the day

a prostitute: says the religion
region of the Francs-Maçons, when they
the power in the hand. Tel is therefore your
_ cult! |

Some Germans do not speak out against
treatment. In a circular from 1783, they
disent: « Quite a meditation on our three
grades, easily recognize under these
symbols that form freedom and equality
the foundations of our order; sagesse, force,
beautiful, here we have our columns. » It's about time
beauty is our God!

The French masonry has achieved its
but. She had already killed the king for her
ger les Templiers; the throne was reversed,
the churches closed, the cars destroyed, the
poured and weaponized princes, the blood
scattered in the streets, the poor people
souffrait, France is covered in ruins
and of course, the government was between

tea

the hands of the French masonry! more the
group of students from lodges and clubs, where
the low part was served for ac-
complete his work leaving the grounds of
this, and returns to the name of the people
against its own superiors,
ries. Bientôt we see the masters of the pre-
mières logs mount on lemême échafaud
you led the king. La Franc-
Masonry is powerful to convert

and to destroy, but weak like a
enfant to drive his work, It is
even if God takes revenge on his enemies.
The chefs of the French masonry furent
if he is mistreated, he will only stay three days
in Paris; everything else falls apart under the
redoubled soups of the Jacobins. Le Grand-
Orient, which had its day with Philippe-Ega-
lité, reconstituted on 27 December 1799,
and in 1800 he had the soixante-quatorze lo-
total Three years later, the Grand Lodge
Ask him to revise his statutes; ceite
three-year hard revision. Like the Vice

great with speed, in 1804 it was
three cents logs; at the location of three degrees
It's already thirty-three. We have seen
which was too dangerous to leave
take the mysteries to the grave, on the re-
serve therefore for the higher education grades;
the lower grades are completely ignored
where on earth are the men, these are the niais of the Or-
dre qui sans en con-
read the signification. Napoleon I, who
aware of the danger of this association,
in good politics do not want to be
member, persuaded that he should not let go-
do not penetrate the secrets; but it fits
also his brother Joseph Grand-Maitre,
hoping for this way to prevent
the plots. When Joseph became
King of Spain, he agreed with Cambacérès
under the title of Grand-Mattre adjoint. par
the freedom that he left to all the lodges, the
gain their confidence and hope to reunite
all the Masons around the Grand Orient.
They regard themselves as their sau-

- 59 -

price; also the revenues from this rap-
portrayed by Joseph deux million and
Cambacérés cent mille francs annual-
ment. We won't be disappointed when
one says that in 1812, a thousand four-century-
new lodges released by the Grand Orient de
France, and includes the military lodges here
composed of new regiments, On
in made the opening and left the séance

~ au orl de Vive I Eu pereur! by means
of the military lodges, Napoleon enchained
all the officers in each box. The
The Prime Minister was one of his partisans.
It was a powerful means of surveillance
and police. The French Masonry is based in:
traveled to Spain and Portugal, she

. and fat d'aluminum emulsifier; il s'en
served to create an imperial party.
In general, this gives the Masons
sdumis , it is what they expected , applied
of Napoleon's powerful protection,
can give all the people a royal
me of brothers. Otherwise, he did not

00 =

do not believe that the emperor was a partisan of
the Franc-Maconnerie, he was released from
Contrary, but in good political terms the super-
portrait and s'aide. |

It did not seem possible to believe that
Frane-Maconnerie is always loyal to
Napoleon. When she is clear
that it was not an instrument anymore-
three of her hands, she forms in Prussia a
powerful association for the expulsion of
Napoleon. To escape from this, he falls
hearing all the logs of the Alle-
magne, get the approval of the king of
Prusse, where we gave the hope of the
German sovereignty, and preparing the
defects, casualties in the army
French don't the bosses appear
to the lodges. Acerellos, histories of the Franc-
Masonry, assures that in 1813 the lodges
contribute significantly to the defeat
of those who weighed on all the crowns-
Europe's markets. Finally everything is transformed
the colossus.

= 61: =

When the giant collapsed, the French
Masonry; who crossed the borders of Germany-
a vast republic, watching that
something was impossible in a moment
where all the princes come to their disposal
tion of the formidable armies, parvint à
obtain at the Congress of Vienna the reconstitu-
tion of the Swiss Republic, which
then his action foyer, ainsi
a liberal constitution for the
France. Louis XVIII, circonvenu par les
Francs-Maçons, donna her chart here more

later she returns her family into exile.
Louis XVIII, parvenu on the throne of his
fathers, cruel power to govern tenants
the environment between liberalism and royalism
tea. Under the name of the liberties, the Francs-
Macons renews all its tactics
which ushered in the first revolution.
They serve the press, the tribune,
of the jury, of the associations, to attack

and calm without leaving the government
in an infamous manner and organize a

&

– 62 –

new revolution. In all of Germany-
gne and throughout the Angleterre the companies
Masons initiate a development
excessive, colleges, universities, the
literature, all gained in this sect;
the Protestant presiding judges
furent acquises. We welcome the people
to regard the liberties as their souls
animals, your friends. This denomination is
gue was not capable of destroying or
governments, or nations, like the
name of Franc-Maçon. The liberties
rent considered as friends, soul -
tied to everything that was weak.

This is because of the congress of Ve-
Count Augwitz presented a me-
moire where it disappeared everything that was available to
redoubt of the Franc-Maçonnerie. « Arrive
"At the end of my career, he says, I believe
it is my duty to throw a coup
-« d'oeil sur les menées de secre-
« You don't let the poison harm humanity
"Today I'm older than you. Their his-

E5

toirc. is close to my life, I am two

to give you some details. Mon

education and my dispositions me don-
no desire to penetrate more pro-
founded in the sanctuary of the
science; before knowing and before

« to understand the situation where I am

R

A
{La}

R A R R A R A A

« I have volunteered, I have

direction supérieure de la Franc-Ma-
convoy of Prussia, of Poland
and from Russia. Le deisme and even the a-
thisism became the religion of the sects,
the central seat was in Berlin, but
it was the domination of the world. They
let him conquer the throne and serve
of kings to dominate and then the
destroy. The bosses were in correspondence-
pondance assidue , their employees
particular numbers and sent re-
ciprocation of the emitters. La révo-
French solution and the government avail
was resolved and the result was
associations and funerals. » This is it.

- 64 -

Sorry, I don't know any words
fit a living impression on the emperors
from Austria and Russia. Subject to
France the revolution is advancing beyond
giant. It is certain that the generation here
-grandissait under the rains of Louis XVIII
and Charles X gave his arms and soul
tie of the Franc-Maçonnerie who had
net in the university and in all the
large schools.

Lafayette, great masonry figure,
Laffite and others are deploying an activity
infatigable to amene a revolution,
and the Macons are exercising a certain in-
influence on the elections of the deputies who
decreed finally the reversal of the gou-
vernement. Fischer, in his review of the
Franc-Masonry, ensuring that the francs-
Macons in France became more numerous
that the electorates. Louis Blanc, this boss
of the revolution which informed all the
secrets of the Order, tell us Poriginedu

Carbonarism in France. Mais n'oublions

09 –

not to mention something important.

About the era we don't speak out –
He assassinated the Duke of Berry. This .
where does the coup go – was it only coupable?
The French masonry received its army
bras? Louis-Philippe, intimately linked to
the logs, did he get paid and led the way?
II was always free to each one to
more on this point a judgment to his ma-
kidney. This cannot be the object of a
doute, it seemed that we were
bring the royal family to its source,
or at least one of its members
the most capable. Louis-Philippe was
Grand Orient!

Leave a comment now, Louis Blanc.
On 1 May 1821, three young men from Ba-
« zard, Flottard and Bucher find
« Standing in front of a round table, rue Co-
« skin. This is the result of meditation on this
« three unknown men who are looking for Celts
« Charbonnerie (Carbonarism) here, what
"That month, I embraced France.

4.

– 66m

The troubles of June 1820 came
to result in the military conspiracy of
August 19th She had already warmed up the evening of the
'bat; the shocking coup on the conspirators
"got stuck in the American box. Read
the main members are dispersed; Jou-
– Bert and Dugier leave for Naples which
The Masons are preparing for a full reform
lution ; the two young people offer their
service and joy their heads. But the army
satrichicane To demand this revolution,
and refute General Foy's predictions
the Franc-Maçon. Dugier report under san
wear the tricolor ribbon, sign of his
especially in the Italian Charbonnerie, and
teaches to Flotard the mysteries of this

association Masonnique ignored in France
ce. The log here tells you that
this sect was semblable to an army
' born to Christ the patriot by excel-
'tence. We do not follow this principle, but
it is stated that the Bourbons have already
ramenès par l'étrange , the Francs-Ma-

- 67 -

cons Charbonniers returns to France
the right to rule over the government here
he liked it. We share this Macon-
high-end retail, central retail and
special offers. To escape from
penal code, we fix the number for eighty
log, but the high sale is composed
of seven founding members. All of them
other sales were too high
and in doing so the instruments are
But like the soldiers who fell at this
association, it was declared that each
member had a gun and quarantined car-
touches; on Sex in the arms on the
parquet covered with straw to avoid
I understand. The secret is well guarded
that the government is not aware of anything.

When France covered these
sales like a network , I'm head of
conjures itself defiantly and is
lying with Lafayette. Bazard is charged
to build confidence. Lafayette married
no and enter with him in the upper
sell his friends deputies.

- 68 -

Once applied to this person -
nages, the conjured ones repeat themselves in
the departments, Flotard in the West,
Dugier in Burgundy, Rouen in
Brittany, Joubert in Alsace; en
little by little there are plots and
conspirators throughout France. Les sol-
that won at the Franc-Macon party, in
garrison changer, col-servant
Charbonniers porters. We don-
without letters and a piece of money
in copper divided into two; to this sign,

were recognized in the cities where they
allaient habiter. Ainsi la revolution mar-
chait d'un pas senza rapide d'un
throne and to a new bouleversement
of the company (1).

è

(1) Here's how to print the journal
Friends of the People of September 15, 1830: and De
4815 to 1830 the secret society of Carbonari, 5
arrived in Italy and will be returned soon
throughout Europe, it threatens all the kings. Elle
registered in France a certain number of de-
putés, and several between our main toys-

- 69 -

Charles X, threatened by re- agitation
revolutionary which manifests itself in the
Rooms and everything, buried in a
great perplexity. Click on the article

tenant a grand role under Louis-Philippe.

According to these chefs who constitute I sell su-
first (name given to their log) was another
sale of the product formed the famous committee of
recteur, the government does not stop
meet the members who were named
de cing. This committee established the reports of
the sale is not with the high sale, where
composed of representatives of private individuals
res which has been one of fifty-five mem-
bres, Jamais association ne with more of ri-
gueur in the choice of its members. Elle
demanded an independent fortune, an educational
cation distinguished, a passionate love of the
berté, an invincible horror of despotism,
a courage that reaches beyond the
dead, but what is proposed by the association
was the reversal of the throne by the means
of the press and arms. Every member
should have a gun and at least quarantine
cartridges. Supreme sales received an-
now two million who were the fruit
of volunteers and who were em-
ployed but propos The revolution had
be done by the deputies; the poor, people
excited by you and by the journalists prit-

– 70 –

XIV of the Charter, the ordinances
these don't all over the world even in the soul-
come present. The organ journalists of
the Franc-Maçonnerie appeals to the cons-
pirates with weapons. The king gave up his arms,
Today, manifestoes and the court
is obliged to withdraw to Rambouillet.
The legendary house and other summer
These Masons won the accelerator of rap-
ports mensongers and infames on the fidelity-
the troops who are here to help
–no orders and no shouting of
fight for the king. According to this time,
'Dupin and others rushed to Neuilly for
averür Louis-Philippe d'Orléans , Grand-
Maitre des Franes-Maçons, he is
believe it or not, the revolution has come
| victorious and that the people] waited for

texts of orders for self-discovery.
Charles X died and the revolution happened. n
Agar comment parlait PAm du Peuple dont

editors were all French-Masons,
1 that honest people understand!

| eo

give him the reins of the government,
Lafayette succumbed to the fire in the streets
the outbreak of war is like a plague of other
three loggias. Charles X, near
those who displeased him with his lost cause,
be obliged to wash and take
sadly the path of exile,

The old throne gave way to the scrouler, the
Fayette and her accomplices hate the
learn something new that they donate to their
chef Louis-Philippe d'Orléans, who took the
premier king bourgeois like the Pappe-
layperson. The conjured, there is nothing more to
craindre, revealing openly that they
conspired for five years; et.
as the elergé was opposed to all
its forces to conspire without power
stop, they attack him in

Taccablant of calomnies, proclaiming
that the priests wanted to restore the dime
and the feudal rights which they wished to re-
put the people in slavery, force them to
charrue for him to work the land

- 72 -

like animals; that the priests
sent enormous sums for
go to the stranger, every night they
exercised with arms in the churches
with their adepts, that the basements of
churches were empty handed. The people
furieux wanted to visit the churches and
Even the cures, it is placed on the cross
public, the breeze or the reverse; l'é-
Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois railway line, at Pa-
ris, was sacked, and Sainte-Geneviève
changed to a païen temple. It happens even
question of delivering the presidents, and
by the replacements or by the school teachers
auxquels absolutely fit to beat beautiful
houses, or by Protestant ministers
which undermines France to rebuild
their doctrine, supported by the governor-
ment.

However, the people are gradually becoming
little by little the trumpet sounded. The purchase is better
again, when consigned, in the place
thousands of men in quarantine, taken to

- 73 -

four-thirty thousand; when trading
buried and that the impressions there aren't.
was worth more than nine cents
millions, far from being ported to the seventh or
huitcents millions. The French-Masons
also notice that their bosses
trumpeted and that Louis-Philippe ne
kept no promises that they had
made; that the bourgeois king did not work
to gain his fortune, which he placed in
'Angleterre and the Americas in summer
enormous. Exposing the conspiracies re-
beginning. -

France has launched the revolutionary
naires, and their victory is an effroyable

retention. All the thrones of Europe»
rope broke, one cut that the re-
revolution would be general, as the Franc-
Masonry has acquired power!
Unless you know that Belgium
who delivers a protestant king for
tomb between the hands of another king
Protestant who does not seek re-

8th

- 74 -

ligion., but if you leave: surround the
Ministers of France and Macon. The King of Saxony
'lost part of his authority and
a constitution, A Brunswick the sou-
The club is chased, the Polish company
a war under the influence of alcohol;
Italy broke away, Switzerland itself and
North America is embarrassing, launching
no one is listening to you, I want to say
of the Protestant ministers, modifying their
constitutions against the Catholics, and
'Saccagerent of churches and oaths.

Carbonisation, which has won prizes in
come to Italy, don't stay away. A la
suite of disasters of 1830, agents
Revolutionaries of Paris e4 of Switzerland
appear in this beautiful country. Modene and
Bologna bears the flag of the Republic of
volte; Rome follows their example. What is
-rainbows of -Grey paper
goire XVII.. Without vigilance of the seere-
Bernetii State Council, the city of Rome tom-
bait in anarchy. Their plot is over

- 15: -

departed, they jetted over Parme. Mary
Louise is chased by her relatives. At Spoleto
the papers are required to send troops away for
deliver the archives which will take longer
Pie IX ; mais.vaineus, the rebels from
Ancestors and massacre the mayor. Vain-
cus and not discouraged, they ask for font
a national guard on the grand scale,
They are about to become bosses. The Pope
the excommunicate, they. present these errors:
three spiritual; car they don't cross

God. Approved by the government of
France here supports. absolutely the revolution
languages, the Franks-Macons demand
an amnesty. The Pope pardons the prince
Canino, at Mamiani, at Mazini and at heaw
coup d' oeuvres; but those who work at
simply repeat the ideas. sevolutionnai-
res under the name of a scientific congress.

This congress is reunited every year
either in a city, either in an au-
tre. Gregory XVI takes the only one who
do not allow in its Elats. We flaltait

;

aa
the governments of Turin, Naples
and even Rome, in their entre-
see the possibility of expanding your territory
and to become more powerful. Gregory XVI
died on 1 June 1846. This time
velle, the secret societies push a
cry of joy. The barrier was broken;
Italy's grand movement is over
finally explode. We met the heart of
Pie IX, who succeeded Gregory XVI; read
revolutionaries exalt themselves to the nines;
they want to be their guards, they are incompetent
against all the administrations, their
suggesting horrible intentions, in the
accused of criminal plots; some
cardinaux, disent les Franks-Macons, veu-
perhaps five thousand Romans would die.
Every day the admirers of Saint Father
are assassinated, their days are not
not in safety. We are in administrative custody-
expensive provinces, and the journalists from! Eu-
rope publishes absolutely those who are right-
what was discovered against the Pope

ee
they become their only support. On de-
calls on a national guard
nals. to help the Pope in the reforms
which meditates on the well-being of its subjects,
without exposing his person to vengeance
of the reactionaries. It is just that the revolution
tion advances beyond giant. On éloignetous
the Pope's former servants, and on the

do not go beyond the edge of the
bee, pushing the crisis of joy. Even
even at the time of the French Revolutionary
Masons of Lucques propose to the prince
the example of Pie IX, demanded the
reforms that were agreed upon. It is
life of joy which lasted from the foil, and on
created Vive Pie IX! The parties are over
by insults to God; compensation for-
freedom of patriots.

Louis-Philippe had already been raised on the
throne qu'en qualité de Grand-Maitre
des Francs-Maçons ; but parvenu to son
but, he occupies more of his children than
of promises made to the Order, It is not long:

= FR aa

not to evict his person Lafayette:
Laffite and the other chief masons. The affair
blit, autant qu'il le put, the power of the Or-
- dre qu'il avait eue. Des lors ses anciens amis
judge himself guilty. After a thousand attempts
d'assassinate and well of partial revolts, the
and today the Maconniques meet in various
places, especially in Saintes where we are
a new way to escape from the crowd.
But Louis-Philippe, who knew everything-
these Russian employees to detach their
parent, for a long time,
attacks, and, for its safety, evaporates
to build the gigantic fortifications of Pa-
ris. Therefore the crust becomes vulnerable, like
the eagle in the sky does not rise from a ro-
cher; but he took his friends and
their vengeance would erupt.

In a large number of cities, the
Francs-Maçons, applied by the orators
de la Chambre, organizer of banquets
under various pretexts. When it happened,
tion to make the same thing in Paris, the

- 79 sec

the government wants to oppose it; the ora-
The most distinguished guests of the room: .
protesting, foreseeing the insurrection: ct
blame the government for the attack
against freedom. Louis-Philippe is done

obliged to resort to extreme measures;'
but the crowd grew in the street, and he,
who crossed safely, holding on to it
était sur la nouveauté nouveau which ap-
almost entirely in the Franc-
Masonry, also well known among the
plus.opinions of the revolutionary party and
a large part of the bourgeoisie,
soon found in the same perplexity
that his cousin Charles X had
trône. At the moment of tempest, he
far too close to the target. Ainsi
to take advice he could not
that is, the voice of the trahison (1). Dune
part on secretly executing the revolution
tion, d'un autre on montrait à Ba

(Y) Everyone in the world knows the role that you
M. Thiers in these circumstances.

- 80 -

because for the service of the prince, we per-
said that he could not tolerate this
banquets that were infallibly
the disorder; then it attracted the
head to the embezzler. Odilon Barrot, sou-
by the pretender conservation party
as well as by the reform party,
everyone was sold to the Franc-Maçon-
black, white soon group around him
a few million workers and three thousand
school students. The National Guard, ap -
Pelée to support the monarchy, and not to travel
in the opposition deputies that
passive resistance says that we have had
seized in the lodges, refused his consent
course to the monarchy without being delivered to the
revolution. The troupe fit d'abord son de-
see and remain mistress of the ground; Corn,
During these times, the entourage of Louis-
Philippe persuaded him that the troupe was
indecisive, that the insurrection was grandiose at
eye view, that soon his days will not be
more secure, The old man at marriage

- 81 -

{want whites, terror sensation, woman sa
resignation in favor of his little son
it was Charles X, when the Duke of Orléans

leans dix-huit an auparavant avait sou-
-levé against the Franc-Maçonnerie. So
his old friends, seeing that pimping
he broke away, turned against him and
abandoning, not subject to es-
to preserve their places. They fire
a last effort in favor of the count of
London; but we replied to the Duchess pro-
testante who presented his son: He is too
tard. The answer came in 1830 at the
Duchess of Berry here, she also had
presented to the people the Duke of Bordeaux.
It is only by his throne that Louis-
Philippe, not by the power of Pin-
surrection, but victim of torture.
Also this old conspirator, in part
pour lexil, s'écria-t-il « It's like
Charles X! » Yes, the same conspiracy
who had already perished Louis XVI, tomb of Na-
Poleon, assassin of the Duke of Berry, pro-
8th.

- 82 -

clamer to Louis XVIII his charter of
revolutions, the same one that was reversed
Charles X, chassa Re à son

trip.
Cest. even if France submits Vigno-

miniature of life, on February 24, 1848, soumise.

at the age of 18 at the Franco-Masonry
person of Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin,
Louis Blanc. and consorts. Bientôt des dé-
puts from the Grand Lodge of France, revêtus
of their insignia, worth depositing between

J

the hands of the provisional government.

their act of adhesion to the republic. Gré-

best, Garnier-Pages and Pagnerre, also
decorated with the insignia of their grade, region-

vent the deputation which pronounced a dis-
presented by the body of Bertrand, president:

of the Commercial Court, in quality of re-
presenting the Grand Master. « Le Grand-
The Orient de France declares, in the glare of
and Grand-Architected of the universe, which comes
« express the sentiments of the French

« Masonry on the subject of, agitation and

- 83 ss

1

ciate who is taiiifestée. Sur Ih bán-
: kidney of Macens, of all times, this

The teacher has written words: Freedom,
Egalité, Fraternity! Ne Kapplaudissent

what the nation receives from the consecrated
masonry function. Quarantine a thousand Ma-

divided into three cents boxes

prompt their confederates to the governor-

« not new. Crerhieux responds

what the Grand Architect means:
homies are free.. In all the
times, mem under the tyranny of the po-
see, Fa Masonry is lost
these words are: Freedom, equality.
Fraternity. The recipe is found

in the masonry; sur toute la sur-

« face of the earth that signifies Auguste is

A

known from Frane-Macon. Welcome to
all the parties of the world, the Grand-

Architects of the moon reunite all the

people in the same mood. » The

deputation retires from office a thousand times

petes from Vive la republic! :

- 8b -

On March 10th, Lamartine arrived at the hotel.
The following statement will be: & I am the
conviction that you are from France-
Masonry that gave birth to great ideas
here we have launched the foundation of the revolution
from 1789, from 1830 and from 1848. » And main-
tenant understand that all the
maux de la France viennent de la Franc-
Masonry? This improvised government
be obliged to submit an assembly
blue national. This Assembly must
accept the new constitution of the
France and all the state forces
for the conquest of Europe at the Repu-
blik. But the nation that is upset
still the weakest sufferers at the first,
and caused a deep aversion. It was
easy to predict that this governor-
no longer tended to the republic
social. Also, despite all its influence
on the elections, the Assembly, without
ramener outsit the monarchy, s'opposa
opening to democratic institutions

Sb os
 ques and sociales, The government pro-
 _visoire, entered into his plans, souleva
 the masses of workers here distributed
 the treasures of France. It was said that
 chase the Assembly and form a committee
 of public army salute with power without
 bornes. So, we propose domi-
 in France by terror, and sou-
 put the universe at the crossroads of the republic
 social. The report on the events of
 months of May and months of August are not designed
 what four names : Ledru-Rollin, Louis
 Blane, Caussidière and Proudhon; more the
 formally declare that they have been pre-
 instead of the government of Dont Lamar-
 the chef told him, it was said by laFranc-
 Masonry; we wanted the reversal of
 the Assembly which opposes everything
 capable of new developments.
 II signals a multitude of functional
 res loud in the departments and
 agents of the clubs paid by the governor-
 ment to tighten the people under the

*

. - 86 -
 power of socialism. The 15th of April
 rat a bulletin ins-lequel on lisait ces
 lyrics: If the elections are not a triumph-
 for social truth, tl still remains ati
 people who make the barriers a mean
 de salit , cest d'annullel les decisions d uns
 fake representation. Pendant ce temps-
 Yes, we appealed to national workshops
 all the bad subjects for the former
 a formidable army capable of
 to be thrown onto the assembly. Your name
 passed cent mille. The Red Newspapers
 threatened to throw the dé-
 putés in the Seine, s'they do not anticipate
 a socialist march. Louis Blanc and
 The defendant was accused of being on the
 costs of effective movement here
 place against PAssemblée on 16 April. Source-
 what days ahead, what last came
 convoked at the prefecture all the commissioners
 police officers and they arrested their
 mollesse, their smile, and their recommendation

client to speak to the bourgeois and

To 87 –

men of order who are waiting for them
long to respond, four cents.
thousands of workers did not hear the signal.
to rush through Paris, they are not laissez-faire
no stone on stone. Grandmenil, écri-
vant: to his naughty side in Angers, he said:.
Caussidière recommend to bring here
some of your famous bombs; Corn
silence before everything! In other words, the minister:
held in his cabinet of conciliabales
nocturnes; we met a question Pexis-
tenence of the National Assembly. The plus,,
My club is chaired by Sobrier and
these human rights by Vilain,,.
deputy of the 'officers in charge of. par-
run to all the garrisons to engage
the troops to attack their bosses.

These two clubs comprise more than
ransom thousands of all army members. When
where the attack on the Assembly took place,
find on Sobrier where there are various prices-
secrets that should be published after the
dissolution of the national representation;

– 88 –

only lisait: « Establishment of a committee of
public greetings, transport defense,
gent monnayed, death pangs against all
French who emigrated, suppression of
all administrations, formation of
community committees, etc. » In Lyon, the
The mayors of the city and not at all~
tends to signal to put all
in fire and song. We no longer speak that
pilling and guillotine. Enfin la Franc-
Masonry wanted to rain on each
vres, du sang et des d'combres. Hayreu-
while the National Assembly invests the
General Cavaignac of the Supreme Council
door. The bourgeoisie and the combat troops-
tired for three days with courage;
the dictator triumphs. But how about the
savait favorable to the republic, it does not
appealed to the presidency, and the defendant
in private life.

After two years of fighting in the order
and the disorder, we wait to close the
four national lodges of France, en-

- 89 -

following the Grand Orient, then finally all the
clubs, all the lodges.

But the Franco-Magnolian revolution
not been born to shake the
France under the weight of its power, to
to destroy his treasures, to destroy the
mercy, to stop the industry, and to fair
trembler everything that has an honest heart-
not to exaggerate all the bad things
. sions, to arracher the centaines of curés à
their troupes of cherries; she has the
carry embarrassment and desolation throughout
l'Europe. Yes, in 1847, the great agitation
expensive and French-Inacon Mazzini got excited
of powerful demonstrations in all
the Piedmont. King Charles Albert, in lieu
of the reprimand, let yourself be seduced by the
because all of Italy is crying
sceptre, d'aililleurs truly paternal. Also
de toute parte n'understand that this crisis
repeated by a million voices: Vive
Charles-Albert! Vive Pie IX! We have no part-
milk that of reforms and constitutions.

- 90 -

Against the backdrop of February's revolution
_ triumphed in France, which secret societies
they are agitating with fury in the Peninsula,
Rome is reading satanic joys, tou-
these nights the city is filled with lanterns
and lights of joy. The population, in united
shape or in gunnels, street circuit
with tricolor flags, in a hurry
the Marseillaise. Evidence Paris and Rome
se tendaient la main, On court à l'ambas-
sade d Autriche, on breeze the statue of
_ Pempereur, we burn our armouries, we do
and then hunt the Jesuits. En vain Pie IX
give a new constitution, on him
responding to the famous phrase: II is too
tard. The city of Vienna is now
combustion; Metternich, he supported
Louis-Philippe is chased; the emperor

From Austria he himself is obliged to flee. Ouch
March 15, Berlin is covered by a barrier-
of; effroyables commotions! the king takes
It's gone. This same day, explosion revo-
solution in Milan! on massacre les au-

| - 91 -

torités, the troupe cannot support the choir.
March 20th, revolution & Parme! the
Prince of Wales is a triumphant prince, but he was
ignites the effusion of song. His humanity is
forlorn, he takes the path of exile. The
March 22, the Republic is proclaimed
Venice; Place Saint-Marc is demolished
and the triumphant revolution; absolutely the
Furious people take their arms, and Paul-
torité is anéante. In all Ptalie on
do not see any improvised battalions; all
the clochers sunk the tocsin, and lee peu-
please be guided by the transport that takes
of the fureur and of the foil all the time.

'Fous the tears are. ebranles ou ren-
verses. |

Looking at this movement, Charles
Albert that the French-Macedons proclaim
the king of all Italy lets himself be fascinated
and declares itself against Austria. It is not
don't know that Mazzini and his accomplices don't
let him serve you, for the sake of the
leperdre. Then he tried to escape

*

-. 92 -

the Austrians of Lombardy, their pre-
tendus amis proclaimed the republic to
. Milan. At all events we cannot see that
perfidious. Romarino, Mazzini's student, is
not to proclaim the Republic to
Hello, in the place where Italy is located in No-
vare. Tandis que la king de Naples trumpeted
envelop his soldiers in the Italian war,
Mazzini and his agents launch a
formidable insurrection in its capital.
The Franc-Maçonnerie also decided to
love all the princes of Italy, but c'é-
ready to detonate. Cependant Ferdi-
nand II reported on the revolution of

Naples a striking triumph that gives you a
immense result, and that helps to save
l'Europe. |

Abandoned by the revolution in its ca-
capital, he failed to reconquer Sicily,
Here, too, was the beginning of a revolution.
If it was well served, a simple de-
demonstration, accompanied by a detachment
right, is it enough to hold a hand?

*

— OF —

in fact; but one thing is certain
sent an army to be speary
tatatrice of what happened. Subject,
after long periods of inactivity, on attack
the rebels; immediately they are dispersed,
but not entirely stupid; the general
Desaulet can promise a victory
Certainly, but it seems that this
glory and let the time pass to the Masons
solutions to reunite, to call the
English to their rescue and to the rescue
their canons. In a few occurrences,
the king has a great council; more along
of traits like that of Charles X:
"Sir, tell them, the capital is in-
_ surrection, the English declare in favor-
for the revolution, the army is not
Plus, the revolts are about to bomb
the city, the guns are raised on
your head, give a chart or everything is
lost. » A parliament of men in.
where the trumpet king had placed his trust.
Mazzini said that the revolution is

— 94 — .

given by the sovereigns; à sorce de les trom-
by way of attachment protests,
the word is found accomplished. The king of
Naples has a constitution that
does it accelerate the revolution.

On says comment the effroyable tempête
dechained across Europe by the Char-
Bonnerie and the Francs-Magons are at peace,
from the energy of this good and

prince, followed by force and prudence
dence of the new emperor of Austria,
finally by the energy of Louis-Napoléon ac-
currently emperor of the French.

What we have to say. We cannot help but
material, it is easy to see that all the
maux, all the revolutions that are
in Europe since 1970
. And now, they are the works of secret societies...
The civil wars, the assassinations, the
deaths and the expulsion of kings, the im-
pots forced, - abolition of all religion, the
communism in society, the des-
destruction of order and family, the ruin

2ND FLOOR -
general, the assimilation of peoples to a
troupe of wild animals and the do-
supreme and despotic power, voilà ce
that means the Frane-Maçonnerie. Si son
history was not enough to prove, we
only bypass their statutes. Nous n'au-
rons qu'à ouvrir las eyes 'for being con-
vaincus que si damais salle atteignait
but, the moral world would be an anti-Pu-
niyers died in barbarity, the human
nité touched it at its end.

BUT DE RA FRANC-MAÇONNERIE. PUBLISHED BY
THE MACONS ARE OUT OF THE WAY. MISCELLANEOUS
CIHCONS TANGE, eC SA aw à Be

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see the proper words of Heim-
bugs pronounced in a box at 19
January 1843: "If the power is obstructed

E ==
to maintain that the spirit of the era
repousse and which is used for a long time, the
a stronger power must be lifted and
breeze these entrances. It is necessary that the old
échafaudages (State and religion) s'écrou-
lent, and it is through the violence that they will
reversed. What time should be used
tomber, and if the mortars are looking for the

conserver, qu'é n'accusent qu'eux-mé-
me when they were 8 under the
ruins. »

The Masonic Review for Finstruc-
tion of the brothers contains this passage remar-
quable: « He must keep the brother in the
continuous meditation on certain ideas
social, important; our constitution
is democratic. Union of Members
of different religions in religion
nature, equality of rights, joys
communes. The priests of religion, au
place to see in us the auxiliaries and the
useful preparations, no mistake in the long run
times still mean farewell: they

¢

= 07

we are accused of idolatry if we
voulions donner à l'humanité a per-
sonnification, like on a costume from the
work for the divinity. »

The French-Masonry also proposes
three things: the destruction of everything here
exist, This is the old demo fading
read, the abolition of all religions, to create
a new religion: this religion con-
sister to put God on the side and to make
man and God. Voilà the cult of the
déesse Raison. pu

The Masons' Manual contains these
roles pronounced by Gottald Salomon,
preacher Israelite, member of the lodge
The Naked Aurora in Hamburg: « Pour-
what in all the Franc-Maçonnerie no
meet-t-one pas a single christian symbol-
tien? Why the compass, the compass, the
level? Why the name of Christ is not-
he was not pronounced once in the
serments? Why don't we see pas-
rer la ereix? a Christian masonry

6

would be a blatant contradiction, a
ele carré, etc. »

Count Fernig, French General ct
Vice-President of all the lodges in France
ce, wrote & Berlin: « In France on de-
- tell the candidate not what he is,
but what is his life. Our God is not
of particular name, it is the Grand-Arehi-
tecte de Vunivers, the worker at
Pequerre. Maintain religious prejudices
the middle-dge, it is not the law of the pro-
grès. » Klos, one of the most instructive
The Magons say it is impossible
of introduction in the masonry. un chris-
positive tianism. The book of the eonstitu-
tion. of the great logs declare that in
la. Franc-Masonry does not propose
that to practice social rights. Ainsi
the French Masonry. is a company here
not true, and he cannot ally himself with
Christianity.

. If we chips a coup- d'oeil on the
Lutomia of July 1849, we are

5

"that masonry is an institution
Christian teaching, which is the wall of
Christian prejudices, raised by men
friends of darkness and mensonge,
little by little. For those who do not-
sat put a big tide on the edi-
of imposture, they have concluded an alliance
with the power to educate, to teach a religious
region of the State, introduces hypocrisy in the
company; but soon the Samson of a
main 1 demonstrate the difference; U.N
dangerous cracking fits duck-
dre in the temples of the Masonry,
and, under the protection of secret, of the hom-
with all my heart and soul
reux fought, and the lights pene-
crossing through all the openings. » (Sans
doute the lights of hell.)

In the memoir of the jubilee mason
In 1833, these offensive phrases were published:
domination now, and with her the scaling
vague. The thieves gave bad advice, and

rent: Should our kingdom collapse? :

– 100 –

He looking for fireworks and jets at
in the area of the battlefield an object of-
wine to make your instrument
perversion. What was this divine object? The
Do not pronounce the word "this is a horrible"
ble magic, which in little syllabuses signify
the combination of horror: assassination, assassin-
sin, assassinated; it is Christianity. Corn
of noble and generous men at heart
form an alliance that ensures the
triumph; she appeals to Franc-Macon-
nery. »

The Franc-Maçonnerie also considers the
Christianity as its legal enemy;
she has to destroy it at all costs. It is
so that the journalists who are
sells not to proclaim freedom
of saying everything, and of discovering the blackest
'calomnies against the fathers and against the
religions. All the bad guys who come to
Humanity is attributed to the priests. Si
Cholera starts with fury, and that
clergyman sacrifices himself to save and serve

– 101:–

The sick are healed by the people:
I think that the priests are emphasizing
the fountains. It must absolutely be achieved,
destroy the clergyman who is the defender of
the order of dogma and morals. |

But new cites testimonies;
laisons parler Blumenhagen , venerable
distinguished by the Masons. In the son
Manuscript for the Brothers in 1828, the ex-
firstly: "It is absolutely forbidden to
servation of the civil governments. Je le
disclarity; he said well
of the existence of our association. No
you will not see the naked naked women who are
balance on our heads? We must raffle
fermir, before the storm hits us-
porte, What is very advantageous from
drrober our secrets about the eyes of the mon-

de, we must communicate with our
to our other preserved secrets. We
devons act with prudence and energy for
protect yourself because it is in our

bonne mère la masonnerie. L'enfance st
6.

– 102 –

the adolescents of our order have passed away;
it must be firmly established in the
heart of:chaquf. pays. When in all
the university visits the Masonic temple,
the powerful land faces eux-
even more sin, abandon us
main the domination of the world, and lay-
give people the freedom that we give them
prepared aurons. Who is the master of the world
We agree once again that we
aurons takes the but silly desire,
and the people don't look any further * |
princes who part ways with the initiators. »

A seat is not slanted, before
The Masonry has completed a part of
eette prediction, Two years after, she cou-
ronna Louis-Philippe son Grand-Maitre;
but they want to get rid of
her secrets, she turns into
1848. 2s nn |

Here are some thoughts extracted from a
discourse of Traillard pronounced in a
loge in Lyon: « Autrefois, when the Ma-

– 105 –

The sounds are quite loud for sub-
train their productions to investigative
tions de la police, this glorious transgression
sion was punished by a long detention
or by exile. Just like before. grew the a-
rage. Yes, the reason, the philosophy , 7
demolished the old stone-to-stone building
and in 1920 the foundations; the char of
The state was stunned, the nation was convo-
what; The rights of the poor are violated. pro- |

clamés, the people know that the old order
of things should have been destroyed. The nation
had a whole phalanx of the
revolutionary dación. His orators
the dogma of freedom prevailed here
always had fouled feet by the
civil society; this dogma is today
delivered in all codes. We have
the mission to continue the work. Avant
everything, we believe we will take from the in-
education of the youth; and instruction
should not be allowed to pass, because the individual
quit the school; she must embrace all the

– 104 –

ages of life. Do not suffer that the
Catholicism exploits the power that the so-
laid low in the man's heart.
Aim for equality and justice; the people do not
no need for large yellows. Morality
immediately abandon the fraternity;
it will be clearer than that of PEvan-
gil. »
The Franc-Maconnerie is still
was composed of revolutionary ideas-
res, she always wanted to destroy this
exist; enrayer le char de l'Etat, s'empa-
education by mutual schools
and the institutes that are in conflict
against religion, and morality deserves better
that of the Evangelical. These are Franc-
Mason adds to his teaching these pa-
roles : « Protestantism is not that
middle of the masonry. Celle-ei a con-
state the antipathy that exists between the doctor-
cross and cell of the church. »

Here is another one, Gieseler who
1848 also sat in the Chamber of Deputies of the Com-

– 105 –

pas-d'Or, mixing his voice with that of Ma-
French characters who celebrated their
triumph: "Freedom is no longer needed.
to flee to the shadow of our lodges. Elle
pedestrian zone without barriers in public places.
The great era has finally arrived. We
greetings with joy to the children of

the freedom here, apparently in the form of grapes,
ferments, &cume, to remove this
who is impure and makes the links where
But wanted the container. With the word éga-
lité, it combats the excessive ac-
cordée aux avantages de la condition, des
riches, of honour. The quality of
The toy makes all the distinction. »
Masonry also needs to be leveled up completely. The
no more wealth to live
the poor through work and the aumone.

Comments now Fischer, speaking
in the Lodge of Apollo in Leipzig in 1849:
« In our Germany, all our efforts
must tend towards the success of democracy-
tie. Someone alive who is the resistance,

a |

the aristocracy the most epinephrine is forced
by knowing that the system of privileges and
of the tutelary, for there is already one,
is lost in an irrevocable manner, Ni
the riches are overwhelmed, nor science
profound, can not seek the domi-
nation. Democracy is an event
although our art was necessary
drive and that our art pushes more
loin encore. Democracy is our
. fant. For over a century, we have
viewed with great care the parches of the
nobility and ribbons of distinction. Read
universities and the evangelical church (it is-
(Protestantism) we have given
a powerful contingent. Our Principle
fundamentally is the fusion of all the
whole in the same fraternity. It is not
not without violent opposition,
can even be without a war
glante. The choice is not yet decided
dee; our case is not yet clear. »

The thing is clear, the wings peu-

- 407 -

let's see: What does the Franc-Macors-
nery? a republic that embraces Pu-
nivers, and the Francs-Macons in the

bosses. They do not want kings, nor religion,
no distinction, just for you.
They nourish themselves with sweat and blood
the people, and the laissez-faire in. the deses-
perhaps without the hope of a better life.
Echoes these words of Fischer, they are
appeared in the Marennique Review of 1880
were pronounced in a box: « When-
qworl attack the religious side of the Order,
to fight a chimera. The great ma-
jeering from the Order not only unaddressed
not Christianity, but she is. combat
to excess. »

Rya in the raid ARRE a
large number of dupes that do not appear
in this association that the ideas
beneficiaries et al. d'humanité.
How expensive it is to reveal the secrets
of the Order, they supported the Magon- -
she doesn't work for the good public, she

- 108 -

a horrible, completely out of order exterior.
"Fischer will be loading the instructions:
The people here, in 1848, had raised the
tendency of the revolution came to be written on
their banners victorious these three words
Augustus: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity;
sacred words that have long been with us
pronunciation with emotion in our
many masons. After the revolution of
France, in the midst of an immense con-
ears of citizens who applauded at
government of the republic, on vit,
en plein midi, opposite the Francs-Magons.
We heard their orators say with or-
gueil: Your victory is a black victory. It is
We are here, since centuries, we are
consecrated in silence to the worship of liberty,
of legality, of fraternity. We are happy
sons ee day fortunate where the princes of
The Masons have been part of the
Yes, where can I finally overcome the
voyages that led us over to the re-
guards against enemies of light. It is

- 109 -

we who have preserved this sacred fire right
that's beautiful. day that our eyes can

finally see; democracy is the child of
Yes, masonry. This is not the cause of
his triumph that we have recognized
in 1848; this is not because of his
It is a mistake that we are renewing today-
d'hui.» (Words pronounced in Leipzig en
1849 and printed.). Ä

_ Voila, a lot of truth in a few words.
The French Masons declare that the
sorry it's her work, she's not happy
worked in secret for the sake of order,
she wants the taxes to be increased as in
'1848; she wants to see the eom-
mercy, hurt the red republic, the
Voraces en guenille governor en mai-
three, and the honest people tremble, Il
'add: « It's a serious thing that
There is an association here, by its Consti-
tution itself, convo me ardently the do-
mination. The brothers who come to
Masonic innocence is the dignity of

7

- 410 =
they appealed to the Gods of the earth. » The
Maéotinerie therefore absolutely wants the do-
mination. What joy for the people,
when it says no!... We
we have in our work, and we have summer
'saisis d'admiration. What good are they
faith oo 1 |
: Continuations to make us edifier; it's tou-
Fischer who speaks: "Humanity in
summer: happy and like. retreated by the

-first French revolution (by the
guillotine and confiscation, by the ren-
. Versenent de la religion; certes!) Leg
He hurry and privately get back to normal. La der-
animals revolution to freedom and equality
to add the fried food (yes, and in quality
of brothers the men devaient is pillé
read us the others by order of the company
that Wulaient les Masons). Preserves the
goavernail in your faithful hands, veil-
love for world education in fondant
of institutions for the age that immediately
delaying youth. » You have rai-

t

– 111 –

son, M. Fischer; on the train where you walk,
you are going to the wilderness, to the
destruction of society, the end of the world
cannot wait, and you will be greeted by
the devil?

Giese, member of a Hall lodge, Éri-
It was said in 1848 that "the various societies
of craftsmen, of bourgeois, of polytechnics,
techniques and others, even the societies
of song pours the same but that the
loges. " II spoke more clearly, SÜ
said that these companies form the so-
those of the French masonry. It is for
that the workers of Paris and Lyon
are always ready to revolt at the pre-
me by order, as well as the schools
polytechniques and a great deal of others.
There are no master masons here
shoveling? 4

I now think Maurice Muller,
former trainee at the law firm
citizen of Berlin and member of a lodge. In
his work of religious reform, he says:

7T. >

– 412 –

"A real paganism is closer to
for us a Christianity has fallen; nous
said that the masonry had exercised a
healthy influence on the negation of the ca-
tholicism. » Even Maçon prefers the pa-
ganism to catholicism. Living the moon
masons who teach us
to love Jupiter and Venus! E
Here comes Draeseke, protesting
so don't the journal *Astrée* reports the
spoken pronounced in a lodge in 1849.
What will be discovered by the ignorant of us?
mysterious things. We teach that
in the Franc-Masonry he is de-
crets that will never be known

of those who are of the highest dignities.
Even when we see the princes or the
kings become heads of masonry, on
can therefore be assured that they will not
no secret. Laissons speaks Draeseke: |
"In our temples, he says, he is without
something was said about a secret, even for the
say more precisely, we do not speak that

– 115 –

the secrets. The one who is in the eyes
initiated without entering our sanctuaries;
but others do not get along well with the
know, don't meme by the means of
all its grades; it is a profane thing,
even ascend to the Orient of the Temple, and fit-it
examine the Grand Master's jewelry. Read
means that we employ for re-
solve this problem, our symbols, our
images, our signs, we regard
like secrets. Our symbols are not
not the object represented, they are not
allusions. » So we are well prepared
that the majority of Francs-Magons, even
Sometimes the Grand-Maitre, he is not
of the dupes that are left by the
don't they know about the portee.
Behind you he is among the others who
discover the secret. I] suffice it to say that
see their disposition of the men linked
by their strengths and they must
in the occasion under the hair of death, like
this arrived in Rossi in 1848 and is now

– 114 –

coup d'others who were afraid to have
. They were not yet sufficiently faithful to their commitments.
Ainsi fussiez-vous prince or king and grand-
Head of the Franc-Maconnerie, you are |
a profane, you will never say anything, La Franc-
Masonry considers the man as
a bid or like a machine orga-
no, she never comes and immortality, Jen
woman prays. In a lodge of love
The masters' pun pronounced the words
following: « How we have the
full of temptation to dispute if the embarrassment is done
before us or with us? The eme subit
all the body modifications, she su-
bit the same modification that the body.

The heart is part of the body, it is the body of his-self. If we notice the causes of the establishment of the spirit lité, we see that they are not Pef-fet of the very interesting policy of the pre-three. This dogma was very useful for gou-reject the ignorant. » I am no longer now that the Francs-Macons

==Ji

no authority, no religion, your secret is the most intimate done h make all the men an immense froppé de hêtes whic h rien in clean, but who presumes according to their force what they need for as-souverir their faith; and misfortune to this BE Sera pap the more fort! he was condemned to perish, because it is not another law that force, ©

. To confirm the truth of the observations previous actions, and to ensure that the Franc-Maconnerie is a monstrosity indigenous peoples of the wild, here located in the forests of America or l'Océanie, I finish this notice by quoting, from the red on the front, some extracts of another phrase pronounced in the log de Liege; and I tairai the one from this Franc-Mason in respect of his person, what is not I deserve not. |

– a When the man considers that his only by tontes the creatures is done

– 116 –

d'intelligence, he is the author of the that this intelligence was agreed to deliver entirely to the pleasures where are you together with the prayer?... say that the name of God is a word spoken. de sens. That man then leaves search outside the world what the are those who bring him joy that the nature refuses him, that he studies nature, that the application reveals itself to its owner congratulations. This is not a point out of nature that we may seek divinity; They say that nature is God. Tenons we are therefore in nature. Source that

is the cause that throws the man into the
stay what he is used to, the existence of man
it is a fact. What he says preaches what he
look for it to be preserved.

« Superstition is spreading across everything, and
vigorously corrupt. If the Christian religion
had been proven to come from God or from
nature, he said, met with sou-
missions; but religions are inventing

The
things by imposters more or less
— skilled. What the Christian religion is
it's good for the children's authors; in
what she tells her institute she deserves
nothing. Before proving the divinity of the re-
ligion, he would prove the existence of
God. » |

« As for his ministers, the bad
conduct of the sacred doctrinal church
of a large number of individuals who
composed of degrading the majesty of the pre-
sented Etre qu'on suppose; we do not per-
not as pure as a source
can produce a lot of salt. The de-
the eruptions of these people, somewhat respectable,
the credence. They don't all believe
in the main to open the body, but they are
the power to lose one's heart. The vulgar
is contrary to their belief, and is without
exam. We see it ourselves, in this century,
of people who have more light
that he did not fall, he asks you
in the cry of despair at the sovereign

7.

— 118 —

Yes. This is dangerous because the
people are seduced and trained by the per-
sons don't venerate the knowledge. "

« When the Christian religion will
ripped off her mother's plates, she does not
wait point derigueur; people instructed not
he had to respect the exterior, and

laissez-faire vulgaires bas motifs d' être
sorry, these pains and these rewards
chimeras of happiness or misfortune
éternels. v

The legislators imagine ap-
link religion to politics and the
stop the collapse of civil institutions
by religious institutions. We have
felt the insufficiency of the law; de là le be-
should appeal to your divinity for help.
If the natural woman was not satisfied, she would
– gave to the princes who are not
of citizens charged by other citizens
to ensure the safety of all, and that
subjects that require justice to be fair,
dead or late, by insurgent against an

* o – MP –

tovilégynese fuur quepor la viplenoe.»

I am a nation that wants to
a moral is said, he must teach
Yenfance and n'auront need ni de su-
persecutions in the eminences. The priests and
the tyrants lined up for the destruction of
human genres are subject to the
“to discover the reason why they died-
–gnent and qu'il écrasent under the Bee de
their divine songs »

"My dear brothers, this law, this
'Deity, O princes, are your princes,
your dogma, your law. It's your pro-
payment that you have committed your
en faisant partie de l'art royal (de la
Frane-Magonnerie). The honor of all
impose the sacred obligation to fight the
eau 'de l'espèce humaine, la supersti-
sien, and he substitutes the code N
not in nature."

from me. she tried hard to contain my in-
dignification while I am transcribing this
amas d'horrible blasphemes; I've

– 120 –

which meets all the requirements of

bad for the enemies of humanity, the
crown jewels, headdresses
are all the scélérats who have bouleversed the
world, we had to write a summary
plus complete d'ordures, de scélérates et
of infamies that they are. All the fury,
all the rage of the devil to penetrate you
in the heart of this Maçon, for his ins-
burn the grove, the rage does not exist
against all men, all laws,
all the princes, all the religions and
against God to come to me
all the principles the most consoling and
to strengthen the belief that man is not
very fin de que de livre aux pleasures
maux qui environnement, il s'en faut que
it would have been better to descend to the last degree
of abrasion and weakness.
But after all, he must know the
sa franchise ; it is the only one of all the
Francs-Maçons who gave you the courage to
completely lift the veil that covers your

– 11 –

mysteries and their secrets. The others are
wind of enigmas, of parabolas, the pronon-
cent a word that evokes you like
a light for you to let go in
a deep obscurity. Here is more secret.
This brother speaks to the brothers who will not
not convinced of what he is saying. Son dis-
course will not be distributed among friends
persecuted in the lodges of France, d'Alle-
magne, from Spain, from Italy, from Belgium
and America. He can then speak to his heart
open. It is good that they call the
fundamental principles of the French
Masonry, because there are no mistakes.
Or, here are these principles; résumés,
finally, know what to do
Franc-Maçon by his side: |

1° There is no point in God, it is the
tower which is God; I don't know this well
what is it, nature, but little by little
door; if you pay better, say that.
the man is God. Ä |

2° The man, unfortunately, is 8

– 122 –

is a prayer; and it can and should be delivered
to the pleasures of the beasts that God is.
{What a horrible God!}

3° The man is a woman, everything is
sit in his body; It is his body.
chair who thinks, who instructs, who cal-
cule who foreshadows the future, who has ideas
spiritual, Comment des pensées spiritual-
current events can be transformed into a
corps matériel, I don't know anything, I know
only that the other beasts do not
of spiritual thoughts; but man
is not today who receives 'good privileges'
total; who are they? I don't know anything,
It's a mystery, can I explain?

4' Because there is no point in God,
nément il n'y a ni angels, ai saints, ni.dé-
mons. However, the demon here is good
I am not God without sin, but I am not
I don't know.

'5° Puisqu'il n'y a pas de God, the reli-
This region is a superstition, and we must
specter that nature lives like the
bests.

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6° All the brothers are almost
ghosts and monsters. I know they are not
living pas si mal that me, here, after me
Doctrine, both live together and pray, I
because they are better for men
what me; but they don't like the Franc-
Masonry, they are not French masons
çons, these are monsters: they pé-
fissent. |

7° The kings, the emperors, all the
civil authorities are tyrannical, without
except for Henri IV and Saint Louis. What
fait-on of the tyrant? We are detonating, we are
hunt, we hunt; it must be done by all
Your princes: voilà the conclusion.
This Fl is truly a fool that has
people who teach respect for religion,

who worships God, who serves the princes
ees; these people then become the people.

9° Finally, notice carefully that
this Macon speaks in a box in presence
of his brothers, whose discourse must be
eoramuniqu& to all the logistic centers of the EU-

- 124 -

rope; instead of taking his brothers to tea-
Minus, these principles are their dogma,
Many of them are worthy of proclaiming. Ainsi
the but of the Franc-Maconnerie is of all
reverse, that no longer lets support that
chaos, to make all the men a
troupe of wild animals that do not
tant plus retenus, ni. by divine laws,
not by human rights, must be de-
first read us the others. Disons, in termi-
nant, that Satan in all his fury n'a
we have invented a more effective way
to destroy the world. Telle est cepen-
and Thorrible company which is replenished
throughout Europe, almost
all the sovereigns who flaunt, who ex-
cite their passions, which do not leave their
display religion and church as a
obstacle to their power; it's her here
conducting the monarchs of Turin, de Bade,
even from Brussels; who exercises one more time-
almost sovereign over the people
from Italy, Piedmont, Switzerland, and

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dont let ramifications tend & be deve-
lopper de plus en plus. Everything that is
passed in Spain just now
we write these lines, the monarchy here
periclite, religion already persecuted, and
In America the churches are burning, all
This is the work of the French masonry.
The Queen of Spain enraptures the char that
precipitate. We see that the char is revolu-
tionalist will stop or if it is scratched

by him. - 4

We end up working in pairs
latest citations. L'4stree, manuel des
Francs-Maçons, these proposals ex-

traites d'un discourse by F. Sidow: « 1° Il
it was too difficult to fight on
grand day. It is about promoting freedom
of thought and sentiment of the indé-
thought that he was looking for a replacement
This gigantic monument was raised by
the ambition. Under the cover of the authority
Even the masonry worked hard
the work which he had confiscated. 2° La Maçon-

- 126 -

black you suit foot A foot, eat all of you
no, I think they are just in the in-
time of your love. She will monitor you on
the ombre environment will envelop you
ronne. His influence secret breeze all
your plans, your powerful arms will bring you
love the handle that you notice with-
three of them. The insensed cris cannot be affected
becomes its power. 3° She is holding up
on the throne, by the means of men
normative documents that are associated with our projects.
race to your impulsion, the genius of
Pindépendance embraces the whole heart
reux; the Punivers course, ignited
all the people. It's up to you that
people need to see their chains
brisées. 5° Yes, without leaving, it is
at the influence of the masonry that is required
attribute major political events
ques. 6° In the following, a noble road, the
Masonry, this August rule of law,
triumph over all his opponents and do-
tera the universe of his laws. 7° Heureux, si

- 127 -

I was born in the heart of young Ma-
with this August sentiment of Tindepen-
dance! Introducing politics in
The masonry will be like the arch
from Israel where the Levites alone came
right to hand. »

Let's talk now Mazzini, this
famous head of secret societies. Below
direction, the clubs firent des progrès in-
months in Italy and throughout the EU-
rope. Here is their program: "The rege-
generation must take place in large
countries, like France by the people; in

the others, especially in Italy, by the princes.

« The Pope enters the path of reform
me by necessity, the King of Piedmont by
Tidée de la couronne d'Italie, the two of
Tuscany by inclination, weakness, imitation
tion; the king of Naples by contrast. Read
people therefore have to speak loudly
and commander of the insurrection. Ä

«Those who appear under the

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their princes ought to express their
care, singing, so as not to drop the ef-
fray and not too loose; profiteer
of the minimum concession to reunite and
remuer les masses, simulant the recon-
birth. The festivals, the hymns and the at-
troops give birth to ideas
in giving the people demanding, and 'light-
back on his force. »

ie

ORGANIZATION OF YOUNG ITALIA.

« ARTICLE 1°. The organization is ins-
titular for the destruction of all
governorates of the Peninsula and for
former single state under the regime régime
publicain. u

« Ant. 2. Mant reconnu les horribles

– 129 –

lack of absolute power and those more
grands encore des monarchies constituted
functionally, we work hard. to base
a republic, one and indivisible.

« Art. 30. Those who do not obey
orders of the secret society, or here
in revealing the mysteries, it seems
gnarded without remission. Chatting myself

for the characters. |

« Art. 31. The secret court pronounced
change the sentence and design one or two
affiliated for immediate execution.

« Art. 32. Quiconque refuses execution-
cuter the arrest will be censored parjure, and,
like that, it's on the field.

« Arr. 33. If the coupable breaks, the
will poursuivi without resting anywhere,
and should be amazed by a great invitation
sible, he lies in his mother's bed, or
in the tabernacle of Christ. |

« Art. 34. Every tribunal shall be secret
competent, not only for players
the adepts coupables, but to make

– 130 –

kill anyone who has aura
it was astonishing anathema.

« Art. 39. The officers shall carry a
antique form dague; the sub-officers
and soldiers armed with rifles and bayonets,
plus a long-legged handle, at-
fastened to the belt, and on which they pre-
teront serment. Signed MAZZINI. »

It is after this Magonnique law that
thrown under the iron of the assassins executed.
editors of Mazinienne's top works,
the director of the police in Modena, the
Chief of Police of Naples, the legatee
Ravenna, Lessing of Zurich, the genealogists
raux Latour, d'Auverswal, de Lambert,
de Lignowski and Count Rossi. An infectious
the death of others in
all of Italy. I request now,
an honest man can be French-
Macon? He could become an accomplice of the AS.
sassins, destroyers of public records.
of the property destroyers,
of the family, of society as a whole?

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II is true that the very large number of
Frane-Macons ignores the real threat of

the Society; but why don't they
 s'instruct d'after history? why-
 they tend to close their eyes in front
 I do, the incontestable presumptions, the
 main pieces? Misfortune to the princes here
 imagine that you are caring or tolerant
 the monster, they laughed, and that
 menagerie. With him he has no peace nor
 treve; it slips completely into the
 Councils of Kings for the taking and
 troiaper under the appearance of devotion;
 his army is always ready, his point-
 gnards always price à frapper. Moi-
 even who writes these lines and who
 nêtré some-us of the mysteries of this
 infernal society, I love not what I
 death, if some observers, my
 aneians eonfreres, know that they
 appeal to the plaintiff. Je serai trop heute-
 reux, sir, by my death, I will pierce the
 crime that I committed in my

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timidly in a society that I don't
 ignore the drawings. |

ee

RULES FOR RECEPTION OF GRADE MACONNIQUES.

The masonry grades are divided into
 two parties. The first one understands the
 three first grades of exterior, or symbol-
 liquefied. On the outside names; because
 that the Macons who are in ruins are
 in contact with the outside world that
 profane appeals, because they are not
 the instruments or like the soldiers of
 higher grades, ready to execute with-
 glement the resolutions taken by the division
 interior design. The appeals are also sym-
 bolts, because the mysteries of the

- 14153 -

Franc-Maçonnerie is not yours-
 lés, whic h are in an obs-

healing and symbolic.

The second division calls inside,
because of the deeper secret she doesn't
Senvironne, the most secret ceremonies
tes and du but qu'it is proposed. On the ap-
skin still Rose-Croix, because it
decoration is red in memory of the Temp-
pliers that lead to the founders. The
do not enter into good details;
I need to tell him that he is
more essential in the admission to some
exterior and interior grades.

The person who wants to learn is
lead to the log indicated on the day. Between
in a solitary room where you find
wind two illuminated chandeliers. Here, the rest
only a few times, after what time is
his clothes; we met at the gau coast
who and his right hand, his souls are mis
in slippers, he takes off his hat and
his silver, he bandages his eyes

8th

– 154 –

and on the way to a black room.
II does not have his bandeau after a
certain times when he heard it staggeringly
three big coups. Then he got involved in a
table on the top there is a lamp al-
light, a dead head and even a bi-
ble. The room is completely covered in black
parsed of signs and marks in a saucepan.
A brother between him and him asks why
the desire is to be received; if it already appears
belongs to some other association, and gil
consent to submit to the surveys, On
he threw his hat and his sword
is in a state of submission;
one returns some time after, and
ayant bandaged the eyes, on the way to
gates of the temple. The log is from eoul
blue, the throne of the Venerable, the tables
and the officers are of the same color.

The Venerable is here, under a blanket;
behind, left and right, are the
brothers; right ahead; the secretary, to

left, the orator and the sitter. Devant

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there is a table on the ground where you can see three

chandeliers allumées, a Bible, a
_ cross and a compass; on the side
from the West there are two surveillance officers; en-
three of you are the master of the ceremonies; sur
the sides are two ranks of brothers De-
by a species of autel there is a car-
rése longe rése rugs sur la sant peint
all kinds of masonry instruments;
around, there are three goats all around, at
porte, a sentinel defending Ven-
tied to all profane. The Venerable then
a slap in the face: «By order,
my brothers; » the addition: « Surveillants, in-
former brothers who want to create a
reception area for apprentices. » On
check if the doors are well closed,
it is well-kept, and the surveillance
_ dissent football, It is the word that passes, here
pronounce letter to letter alternative-
ment. Then the master said that he wanted to
face this person like brother Macon,
that he was favorable, that

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nothing against his reputation and
which was placed in the temple parvis,
in the black room. The one who is char-
'to prepare the candidates assure also
which is in the intention to admit. The
Venerable order from T to see now
veau and explain it energetically
the things that he will impose, and that
the will is persistent. On the way to the
temple gate; the Venerable Communi-
who responds and adds some features
which characterizes. The candidate frappé
three big hits at the temple gate,
à Vexterieur, and the Venerable woman
cut off the maillet in a loud voice: "By order, my
brothers. »Everyone becomes their constituent
apprenticeship lodge; the master added: « Surveil-
lant, see here amazement. » The surveillance
« approach, open and ask: «This is
là? » The producer replies: «A man

free, who wishes to be admitted in the order
des Franes-Maçons. » On request the name,
the age, the state, the religion of the candidate, is

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already appeared to some society and some
are the motifs that exist, which are
guarantee, as we direct our path.
The novice answers all these questions;
therefore we allow him to enter; on open the
doors with loud noise.
His position is at the poi-
. tranela point dune sword, and he finds
in the face of the Venerable who is on his son
throne. He asked if he wanted to be ad-
mis, after what the order is that
make three trips. The surveillance
his new place the sword on the chest,
and when he arrived at the Méri-Colonel
dionale, near l'autel, the lady master
a coup de maillet and all the brothers agi-
tent their skin boards here, by the frô-
element, produce on the candidate a
indicative impression. The lion, the candidate
is conducted in the assembly area by
the seventh side. The master reads a
sentence and he does it again two trips-
total After that, the Vencrable makes a

i – 158 –

my voice is strong and swaying: you are
still free, he says; we can
'you are traveling to the right place where you are;
yes, here, your name will not be pronounced
in this assembly; I agree with you
some moments of reflection. »
After a few minutes, he asked
a precise answer. When he replied
nicement, Yes: the Majtre says: « The sort
and it's over, I'm not there for anyone. Conduisez
the candidate to the auction by the three
masons. » He is on his knees, his feet
are in a cross, his head is posed
on a Bible. The Venerable says: « Placez
with compass on the side where the heart lies; "
and the addition: "You have well reflected on
'what are you going to do? You are ready to
confirm by your blood what you already knew
with celebrities, and ready to continue? » The re-

pond: Yes. Then the master lit the silence
next and the candidate repeated the question.

x I am right, by the name of the architect
stun the world, they never forget the

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secrets, the signs, the attachments,
the words, doctrines and usages of
Francs-Maçons; to guard everything
an external silence. I promise and I am true
that I never take, not by the plus-
me, not by signs, not by words, not
by gestures that men do not write, li-
tograph, engrave or print; the no
we publish what we believe here, no
this one might confide me in the future. Si
I lack my word, I ask myself
Yes, the next question is: why don't I cry?
wres with a red iron, qu'on me cut the
main, qu'on'm'arrache la langue, qu'on
I cut the gorge; that my body
sit in a box when ad-
meet a new brother, in punishment of
my infidelity and to offend the others;
that we burn next, that we jet the
sendres aux vents; that it does not remain
trace of my treachery. Also true that the
Great God see me. Ainsi soit-il.» Soors on
make a harmony conducted by

– 40 –

lee brother musicians; the Venerable takes
the maillet, and place the compass on the
candidate's breast, he says after having
there are three hits: "I welcome you to
name of the Freres-Maçons in the name of
the architect of all the world, in his name
of the Supreme Chiefs of the Order, in truth
you can't trust me, and I
embrace like a real Frere-Macon.
Surveillant brother, lead the way
the temple. »

The Venerable adds some words
energetics. We do not leave the box
qu'a weak light, and we are little
near the tense, meaning a lamp-
pe à l'esprit de vin burns on the autel; tou-

These brothers' swords are directed on
the candidate, and everyone pronounced a voice
source: That God punishes the patient. On
his eyes are tied, it is about him
a complete chain; at the moment where
unbande les eyes du novice, one makes mon-
give him a flame and everyone writes:
So passes the glory of the world.

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The master says: « My brother, from myself
that you have seen all the points of
swords directed against you, for you
display the punctuation that is reserved for
features; of the same thing that the safety
you don't forget what you need. Read
swords are cut off, you are sick
in the chain of brothers. » We have to
then teach the novice, on the way to
Master, the health is strange; the
Master him with the apprentice table, the
white scull, a pair of gloves
whites to wear in the box with a sign
of innocence, and another pair for his
favorite. He explains the signs of Macon-
niques, the guttural, which signifies the serment
ready: when he cuts the gorge, it is
` infidèle. They say: we are on the move,
reunite the four doigts under menton,
and the hand will touch the right ear;
then pull the hand up to the shoulder
right, and let's let it rain
up to the waist. The word of the order is yes-
kin, God created me,

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For reception at the level of comipa-
gnon, the ceremonies are almost
memes, meaning that we can just adjust
qu'à seven times, and qu'au-desses du
Grand-Maître in the box, we have the star
flamboyant in the midst of Laquelle
find the letter G; the battles chan-
gent; the couture and arms of the recipients
are discovered; They also fit with the
black room. The cinq font applicants
voyages : the first, armed with a maillet
and a scissors; the second, from a eompas
and of a rule; the third, from a pin-

this and a rule; the fourth, of a cross and rule the penny; at five, they not very helpful. After seven, nothing and others ceremonies, recommended by the company gnomes that never return; they are in font serment. On their behalf the table was sniffed by of blue silk ribbons, on their women the sign that consists in placing the hand on the ground" due to the heart, and the hand forms a équerre; then let's just slide the

– 445 –

but on the chest. We teach you the eating habits of their own; on the happy ones; to declare that he is minute and the master is withdraw, assuming the box is closed. |

For the Master's degree, the log is all decorated in black; sur Pautel is a dead head on the side of a lamp shining on the spirit of wine; There is a tear on the carpet, souvent a brother servant and is pleased. The the law is obscure; all the brothers are dead of black; Sometimes we add a ta- appears black embroidered with a dead head. Read formulas are almost the same as for the previous degrees. We introduce the companion to the reculons, the two-man team: to lorient; he has to do ainsi three tours in his disant time in temps: "Think about death, it comes closer," or other similar words. After certain questions, the Master, who appeals to Venetian rable, have to approach the candidate from Paul- without masonry; he broke the cer- cueil, which souvent is not what is in painting;

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'fe Venerable said: « Surveillant brother, do not harm the body. » We retire from cer- cueil the mannequin, s'il y en a, de ma- kidney that the candidate does not see. The Venerable lies under the oath, the maillet à la main, in front of the candidate, by two brothers near the circus, and he lies a symbolic discourse; after what is he place the maillet on the front three times. The investigators identified the candidate by behind and flying in the circle or

on the carpet; on the cover of a mornin' cloth
thou, on all sides the flamboyant star,
the whole box is well lit and on
chant. A surveillance camera is currently taking the
main. the candidate in doubt: The fear
abandon the chair; another takes the
three main and said: The chair abandons the
os. The master approaches, says to the
whole head in dismay: I am writing
the relax. He met his feet against his feet,
these knees against his knees and the release;
then he put his left hand on his shoulder

PEEEE

left to right ear: Mav,
putrefaction, and left ear: Berac,
in appearance; So, we have a
hymn, we demand the serment of our souls
never return to the younger brothers or to the
profane. On his announcement the cat-
chisme. The Master's sign is made in
holding the main right and applying the
open hand on the belly, but that's
hold the back of the main guid in front
the eyes.

For the Master's degree and perfect or eco-
said, the room is decorated with green colors;
on the carpets there is a reindeer, a
sing, a lion, a pelican. We do not
don't eat that much; it must be of-
finished. The Venerable is placed in Porient. The
candidate is locked in the black room,
put a rope around it and it is advertised by
three batteries. We ask him if he is from-
towards freedom and equality; s'il a du
courage and constancy. After the ré-
I mean, it's introduced. We are approaching the

9

- 146 -

renard, followed by the song, by the edlom-
he, etc:, and he returned to the reindeer. After
an exam . severe on the previous grades-
dents, the mountain up to the throne; there, the pro-
nonce the fermentation that renourishes all eyes
what he already did before, in fact
nobody knows the lower classes
not to the profane, and sd dévoue to all the

it's dark and quiet. infidèle. Ensuite le Vénérable Pembrasse, the communiqué of the gnes, the word that passes, which is Adonaj that the skin, then the table, the green cord, the hero of Saint-André, and his the catechism, |

II. we remain. to say quelanes 'words of grades intérieurs;. qu'on namme., Anat
_Crossing the River Ghapitraux. -5 ~

The first grade is on
or eco-companion. D'abord la cham-
'Bre, the board and the awning are covered
of black; the Grand Master is dressed in black,
his hat is embroidered with blue stars, the
a black ear and a quarter-inch handle

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ordinary insignia. Everyone is, outside the
Ordinary signs, a long coat of
devil. On the eaves there is a lamp and a
crown. In the outdoor room is
a black brother and a lamp surrounded by
a shabby chic funeral drape; in a trois-
The room is brightly lit and
a black brother. After various ceremonies,.
the lodge is declared open; two brothers,
Pun in the outdoor room, the other
inside, waiting at the Par-
candidate's rive. When he crossed the
first room with master quality;
in the second, a brother placed himself in Tau-
tel him ask how the use behave better
dangers that threaten, and why
do not be content with the Master's degree
which he obtained. If the candidate is looking for
sort it out, he says he shouldn't take it
three to him, if his life is ruined;
but if he persists in his project, we
Pautel conduit; we ask you if, au
the name of the already prepared, it can be
- 9.

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of not daring to tell any brother of
lower levels of secrets that lie
devoid of energy. After the affirmative reply, on
he took a sonnet, then he pre-
sent a lamp in silence: « Venerable
brother, the roads are dark; buy

this light to find the route; » et
He showed him an added sword: "Si
you return without having a doubt
vaincante que vous avez l'entrée,
say that you are persuaded by this sword; il
you will not have more permits after you
do not repeat the turn to the rear. »

The applicant arrives at the room of
environment, meets a brother the sniper at
the head that asks him where he wants everything.
The candidate replied that he had instru-
necessary items to discover the route.
Arrived at the door of the interior piece, the
make a coup de sonnet. Le Grand-
The master cries out: Brothers, be vigilant. The
the door opens and the black brothers encircle
the postulant, armed with swords. Les frè-

1

- 149 -

res qui are outside, the Grand-
Master asks who is he, etc.; then, sa-
teaching the brothers, he informs them about
saying that the venerable brother is
'admis. The superior brothers respond
by an affirmative sign, the others, in
putting their lanterns in front of their eyes.
The Grand-Maitre added: "Please pray
remain with the venerable brother. » The surveillance

Lants take their swords crossed over the
candidate's breasts, and what they say
the formula for the sentence and the law of no-
but to discover the secrets of the grades
inferior and less than the profane.

He promises in the most sacred way;

the addition that is not trustworthy, it means
it is bad, I must return or regenerate-
more, and commit to supporting his brothers in
his good and his song.

After that, we have to accept the
during the écosais journeys. Ensuite, the
black brothers, who were caught in the
tour d'une table, the surveillance font tour-

– 1450 –

our new brother to the East,
font make eighth-seventh not in the temp-
very, both to the west and to the middle,
and your black brothers, carrying their lanterns
before their eyes, allowing the
conduise à l'autel. We jet to the knees;
he had his hand on the autel, but that was
put a stick on his chest. Le Grand-
The master said: « Promise me to dé-
protect the masonry of your life and the
your song and renew your soul? »
Then he stands on his head, makes the sign
of the crown and the fact that it is raised. So,
on the ground that is about to be made,
the crown of his main army, the name
I learn from the Ecossaise lodge. The place
the point of his hand on the cou, the
the new brother's breasts and mouth.
A black brother received the message and said to him: « Soyez
the welcome. » We're heading for a
bouret noir where are the instruments of sound
grades. We give you an instruction; on him
promised to reveal secrets later

and we take him in a uniform manner, a cordon with
of dead heads, a sonnet, a
lantern and a pointer don't put it away-
put the signification in an alleyway.
gorique. We end with the Catechism, where
It is a question of revenge for the death of a
man who was assassinated.

For the reception of a master. 80
or Chevalier de Saint-André, the Autel and the
thrones are white in color, ornés
of a heroine from Saint-André; on the Autel, the
ya Bible, compass, rule, sword, crown»
no, illuminated lamp, six candles. Les frè-
he had the bare sword in his hand; on a cous»
without red are the insignias that must
are conferred; on a blue cushion are the
jewels from the lodge; there is a green in the south,
The eerie memories and the pre-cau-
tion slightly different from the previous ones. _

It's true. to stand as a candidate for the Evangelical Church
de Saint Jeanqu'il ne dévoilera jamais aux
brothers inherit the secrets of the Order. Cn

he makes a second attempt to replenish

– 152 –

the Master's duties, wherever
we are talking about sending and de-
protect his brothers; he met at the corner a
golden cord, in his place that she had left the
instrument of death of several hundred and
I wanted it to be there myself
sort. The introducer announces what is coming
that pass into the outdoor room.
On request permission to enter
the candidate; then we rapped three coups
d'épée à la porte: it opens; more than
near the order of the Venerable, we will see
here it is; then we repeat the attacks;
the novice is introduced. The Grand Master
he asked a question, sur
his age, his state, his desire. The consent-
generally accepted, we have to do it
all the non-masonry, the signs, the
attouchements; the brothers answered
with a sign of surprise and entanglement.
We address the new candidate
questions dont on ddresse procès-verbal ,
as well as the answers. On an order from

§ – 153 –

Grand-Maitre, the inspectors are
their swords on his chest and his head
In the Bible, pronounce these words: « En
face of the Grand Architect of Luniver, the
Grand-Mattre de cette loge, des surveil-
lants and officers and brothers of the écossais, I
we are committed and legally defending our Or-
dre, of stretching and of not letting me smear
not by fire, not by flame, not by
the persecutions of acquiring everything
my functions. If you take me away-
ments, I agree to submit all the suppli-
these, all the things that I
she left me in my old age
teeth: also true that God helps me, the
supreme architect. v

After that, . we have to travel the
candidate; at each tour, the surveillance
Lants give him a coup de croix. After
that the brothers have expressed their consent:
by the noise they make with their

blier, on the four-point conduit

cardinaux; then the very top brightening ` 9..

- 134 - e

tenant the rope I didn't speak, on place
the candidate as a machine ready A
soulever a loud fardeau, and the Grand-
The master said to him: «Before having an egg-
walk in this dream, I love you
that you have carefully examined
your conscience and your conduct; pou-
sometimes you just have to count on yourself, and
you have enough strength to support
the light that you contemplate here? »
After the applicant's response, the Grand-
The master replied: "We see!" » Now
the precipitation releases, it is thrown on
him, he said to the wind, he put the sword
in his heart and asked: "Where have-
did you get the word from the master? » The reply:
« In the middle of nowhere. » So, the
Grand-Maitre added: « I am content with
you; you have perfectly supported the
épreuves; you support the same cell-
those who await you again. » Le Mai-
three ceremonies tour around the cou
the candidate the rope that holds and in don-

and was opposed to Haut-Eclairant, where
he says: & Venerable brother, your way is.
ineertuin, I have a expectation of peace.
there is an obvious danger; but you
cannot collect more than the remains.
You're ready to go. who could you,
arrive. Surveillance brother, conduct. the
brother in wonderful clothes. » »
On the place under the grass, to reculons, and:
the master says; « Brothers lighting up, .appro-
at your service at matheurdur. ». The brothers,
in fact, their sponsons: author of
lui; the grand maitre d' penetrates. in the environment,
his application on my buttocks- ka pointe de
son: épée ; two other brothers meet
their swords on their legs. Le Grand-Mai-
three times four times in succession the front,
and in the prepositions if pronounce these months:
« 1° I am not in the right of power

reveta,' with the consent of the brothers;
2° gous this green; 3° I admire you;
4° by this fourth cut in grade: de
Master chef. » On the way to the golden cord,

– 456 –

on the embrasse and on the conduit to the autel. The
place a hand on the crown, the other
on the Bible. Yes, he pronounced it a nou-
slowly, renew all those here
have already been agreed, and by law,
invoking the supreme architect. So
the Grand-Maitre took his sword, the
blier, the red ribbon of Maitre écossais,
the maillet, etc., and his explicit allegorical
every object, even if
the decorations of the box. In this same
conversation, the Grand Master explains the
cross of Saint-André which serves as a decoration-
tion, in silence André was a disciple
de Saint Jean qu'êt à pas-
tron, after tromper les simples, and that
for Grand-Maitre of the Francs-Maçons, this
which is always an absurdity and a
abominable impiety.

By admiring the candidates to a level
somehow, the Grand-Maitre is missing
I also like to talk with a big
serious the story of a pretender Adonhi-

– 157 – |

ram that doesn't exist anymore. It was, that the
Grand-Maitre, the first and without contre-
said the most savant architect who works
to the construction of the Temple of Solomon;
but of the companions, indigenous people of this
they did not receive the same salary
that the masters assassinate; dependent
other workers jurors claim revenge
mort. All the ceremonies, all the
instruments of masonry, such as
the maillet and the sword seem not to have
but enough to avenge this death. Yes,
count it not a parabolic, it would
everything is much more fun for the children;
but we say that this Adonhiram is not
because Jacques Molay doesn't have
said, here, the Grand Master of the Temp-
pliers , fut convaincu des crimes les plus

abominable and condemned to death. Or,
the Francs-Maçons, funded by the Tem-
pliers who surveilled are judged to be victorious
the destruction of their order by the ren-
verse of royalty and religion

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where a common agreement was reached
their power becomes dangerous
religion and FRIat. Here is the real story of
la Maeonnerie. It is not necessary

insist on a point that is evident from-
almost everything that was said in this his-
tour. The French masonry wants to re-
ligion the deesse of reason, and for gou-
vernement the universal republic here
for the sake of equality, freedom,
ternity: freedom from disorder and misery,
Equality in the sharing of goods and
brigandage, fraternity in prisons
and the faint-hearted. This is what we have seen
in all revolutions: in France, in
Kalie, in Germany and abroad, when
The French-Macedons were the masters.
We can quote Philippe Egalité,. Ro-
bespierre , Ledru-Rollin " Barbès , Louis
White in France; en Italy Mazzini , Ca-
nino; in Spain, at this moment, a
Democrats' mistake, eh? It has to be. a la
Franc-Masonry of the Bouleversements,

– 139, –

of the revolution,. and for her-even the
places and the dictatorship. At reception
by a Grand Master, the ornament
The main thing is the triangle. . Yes, like
for the other grades, black room,
compass, maillet, Bible, autel; on menace
of the most offensive chats the candidate
which revealed the secrets; he sailed the
head and the law of not declaring anything here
that is, even to the Grand Master,
all the order; of the secrets that we learned
dra, A little less than having to obtain the permit-
sion of the Master of the Lodge. We declare
Therefore the Magons of the lower grades
do not know any more the real things

secrets of the Order, which those who are not
nothing, and that.me at the moment we have no
can still explain the. points con-
tenuis in his serment and in the ceremonial
monies , that time to learn the
cause and reason,

Finally, the fourth degree of the Order
interior is the Grand-Croix de

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St-Jean, or the perfect lodge. Unlike the
candidate is in the black room, the
The master opens the box and addresses on the
asking several questions to ensure
that we are safe, and that we are not at all
sun that doesn't have the degrees you want. The de-
mande le mot d'ordre, exige les attouche-
ments, signs, etc. Then a brother
assistant will ask the candidate, in:
the black room, if you can imagine
what point was a hypocrite who did not want.
who know the latest secrets, or is it
decided to live and die in accordance with
all his servants; then, after replying, :
let's leave it again reflecting in the chamber-
very obscure. We return to him, the frappe to
the door opens, the inside, and approaches
the throne that calls Solomon. The
Master, address these words: « You are
let them know the secrets here,
Since the first grade, you have not been
presented as allegory. Si jamais
you betray me, I know I have the right

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that you pierce this sword, and that I
I'll take care of myself to punish me
to give a black heart, a
creature is imprisoned at the level of the Master
true. I ask you now
if you want your whole life to remain faithful
au secret. V. Yes.-You can read the
hello to your friends as guaranteed
you keep the secret that you
confiera? eat well, it is
grave. Otherwise I will engage you in atten-
dreencore some temps.» Surprise reply

he women to read the 21° and 22° chapters
of the Apocalypse in an outer room-
Fire, or good brother hears him in action
Yes read, this one produces a stronger one
impression. He returns immediately and pronounces
his soul remains in the presence of God that
take a look, in the presence of the Grand-
Master and all the brothers, and said: « What
the loss of his name and he goes to
all the mice, he reveals the secrets here
probably confiscated; also true, he says, that God

9
- 162 -

help me and my holy word!... » Le Maître
the baise in the front and he swept all
kinds of blessings, S il est fidèle à sa
promise. After that, he gave the sign
which consists in closed hands and
educated, and the word of order which is Zaba-
reth, God is my wall, or Da Kineth,
God is my blessing. The decor
of a white cordon cross and the declaration
appointee of the French masonry.

How we are becoming more and more new
admis malgré all ses serments , on him
make a disgraceful discussion where we are
Moses, the Holy Trinity, the Evangelist, the
saints Innocents, Jésus-Christ, the nou-
velle Jerusalem , etc. In the end everything is mys-
tere. What we mean now is that the Franc-
Masonry is an innocent choice; l'inno-
scene does not show the light, it is
watch with simplicity. And always this
what do you get from certain gra-
of, he had horrible ceremonies-
mysterious, assassination figures

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sinat, etc. It cannot be said that
swords, these handles that play a
grand role: everything. admissions,
there is something evocative that breathes
he sang. But here I am, without doubt, who is
clearly stated in these accusations.
In several manuscripts and rituals
a report from the Franc-Maçonnerie, 2TM
part, one finds the curious details on

Velu des neufs, The dark room is
black tendon. There is a species in the background
of cave covered with tree branches;
there is an ass ghost; a head garnish
the hair is simply styled. on the
corps. Someone tells us that the door
a royal crown. Opposite a table
there is a stool in front of the stool; and
transparent blue represents a bra
armed with a sword; he is already there. table
a portable lamp and a large poi-
gnard ; from the other side of the room
It is a fountain that repels water.
The candidate is therefore the head of the

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on the fingers; he cried: « No
Don't look, your eyes won't open
greens that when we hear three frappe
coups. » We close the door and abandon
the candidate for his reflections. On frappe
three strokes, they reveal their eyes
and remain only to examine the objects lugu-
hot and irritating people who are around him.
A brother in a serious relationship, he makes
take in a goblet of water to the fountain-
taine, in his dismay: « Buvez, car il vous
remains well to be fair. » Then add: « Buy
now this lamp and this handle,
resolved at the bottom of the cave,
wonder what you find, defend-
dez- you, and you shall be deserved to be saved. "
The between; the brother wears the suit, he watches the fan-
he said to him: "Fraganza. v It is true, the head
tomb. « Turn on the light, cry the brother,
take the head off your hair and follow-
moi. » |

A constant tradition that always ra-
said that when Philippe-Egalité fits

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receive Grand-Orient, we have to cut it
the head of a crowned king. Also, vote
the death of Louis XVI his parents!

Here are the orders for masonry banquets:
The table, if possible, is set on iron
on horseback; soul of the Venerable at the summit.

Everything that sets at the festivities porte a nom de
 war. The wine is very powdery, the pain
 brute stone, cannon glasses, candles
 all around stars, napkins with drapes,
 the tuile dishes, the truffle spoons, the
 pork forks, scissor knives,
 the sand sea, the brilliant powder liqueurs
 etc. We examine carefully if no
 profane n'est entré, et l'on soigneu-
 while the doors are closed. When we want to eat
 the health, the Venerable says: Align the ca-
 none (the glasses), attention, poor things!
 (So we take the knives from the
 left, right glasses.) The
 add: Hide the poor! to the health of the
 Republic or of the King, of the Emperor,
 Jon the Constances. A game, fire, good

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fire, fire light plus ef ; and the one that was: then on
 applaud three times. The Venerable Lady
 a coup de maillet and we sat down. H en
 . estde.même of other health facilities in Venera-
 ble, to the surveillance officers, to the brothers, etc.,
 up to sept. Ensuite on entonne des cou-
 plets à la glory of the Frane-Magonnerie;
 after what the Venerable asks for: Source
 What time is it?-The surveillance: Minute. Puts-
 that is minute, leaving the work,
 nothing but the brotherly meringue.: II frappe
 then three maillet strokes, each
 quit his enlistments and retire.
 bes: Competent Masonic francs. between
 your years since creation. you
 moon; even when we said 1857,
 yours Pan: 5856. They belong to
 months the same names as the Jews, even at.
 little by little, and starting their year at
 Months from April to March.

To be admitted in a sym-
 I'll teach you a ball, it costs 120 francs;
 eompagnon, 40 fr.; Maitre, 60 fr.; po

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affiliation; 30 fr.; diploma, 6 fr.; cotisa-
 tion annuelle, 36 fr.; regulations, 1 fr. ö0 e.;
 a year ago for the Grand Orient,

. 2 fr.; for winemaking in the Grand Orient, 7 fr.

What is, at this moment, the Grand-Maitre or the Grand-Orient of all France-Masonry? This question may be of interest to more, a reader. Or, all the authors which are occupied assuring that "est Lord Palmerston, Minister of the Government Mont-Anglais. Lord Palmerston, born head of French masonry in the whole universe and parvenu at the direction of the government of Son Pays, fit punish his Masonic brothers. in all the branches de l'administration, Dès , when the Angleterre which, while good, years, fighting in favor of the monarchy chie, not only in her, but in Europe as a whole, adopted for the pre- once the principle of non-intervention tion. in all the revolutions that survinrent. She covers her protection, au

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least passive, all the insurrections. From this uncertain success of the revolutionnaires in France, in Portugal, in Belgium that, in Holland, in Brazil, in Switzerland, in Italy, in Rome, absolutely. If the Hongrie, Poland, Switzerland, Naples, Siege, Milan, Vienna and Berlin, greet each other in their revolutionary tendencies, or the insurrection broke out too late, on in future at peace with the people for their sovereigns, or to the loyalty of their armies. There was an English agent here, concert with Mazzini; conducted the log of Capranica Theatre, where Jes Assassins of Count Rossi, minister of Pie IX, who took a step to have a repair rer his mistakes passed in servant fidelity- ment the head of the church. All over the world said that it is from London that part of the rection and the word of order for all the loges and secret societies of France, from Germany, Switzerland, Italy, all the five days. like the Gazelle dissait

– 4169 –

Prussian on April 4, 1851. It is by the

masonry propaganda at the moment
determined the signal is given for a
general war in a whole kingdom
entire. The direction of Palmerston pos-
located non-stop by many agents,
She also has some considerations-
bles. She gave the army a budget for
the payers. This character is always
display the fierce anarctic tousles protector-
chistes and all the revolutionary committees:
naires. Under the head the rongeur is
Franc-Magconry prepares for Angleterre
of the days of the devil, for a longer time
or less elected, and can be in Europe
good of misfortune; and misfortune to the states
here you go together with her!

e.
CONCLUSION,

to

Of everything that we have said, the suit

necessary that the French-Masonry
' 10

- 470 -

1° tire his origine des Templiers, c'est-à-
says, of a company which has completely rejected
once by religious power and by the
civil power; dont the boss perit of the
head of the bourreau to cause his crimes,
the most infamous that could possibly be
giner, and his rebellious impetus quine
tended to the total destruction of the
religions; 2° that the French masonry is
pour but; after the three-month trek
of the Prime Ministers who own the
believe that de.venger on the kings and the
sovereigns in general the order of the Temp-
pliers; 3° that which shall evade his will,
she wants to return all divine authority and
human, fair trade society
say that it is organized, establish a re-
public, social and universal, and s'em-
protect all lucrative places;

4° which takes too long to arrive
Christianity which orders the obeisance
to the authorities and respect for the good
sweater: it's for the French-Magons

-4

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'even those who have not initiated
mystères, brings an instinctive grove to
'religion and the sacred; 5% that
Frane-Maconnerie is the mother of all
Secret societies say that the carbon-
narism, Villuminism, young France,
young Europe, socialism, etc.; 6° que
this company is actually more dangerous,
which is applied to the soils of the
more excruciating not very many members
recognize the meaning and the portent.
Enter the Franc-Mactonnerie, this
done you know what you didn't know,
it is a fair trade in impiety and
destruction. Already his army is innominate-
brave ; the governments and the peoples
who are committed to their own conservation
must do the recording while it is
and it is still time. I am sure that the
Most of the sovereigns of Europe are
entourage of Franes-Macons where the scourge,
which covers all their procedures;
flatten their penchants; but the poor<

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without absolutism and even
despotism; both the excitatory and the
risky treacherous, at expense
ruinous for the people, at the expense
exaggerated; so they show the way of
peace and happiness in the government
not representative and constitutional;
looking to stay in a state of sus-
continue to fear the Church which they
font consider like your enemy the
more dangerous. They were journalists at
their wages, they are embracing Tinstruc-
public function, to strengthen the influence
of the clergy and of expressing the sentiment of the
foi. They threatened the emancipation of the national
nalités, speaking without losing freedom for the

people, in their books and their journalists.
They are the secret supporters of the protest-
tax and free exam without having
more of us to Protestantism than to Catholicism
licism. They provoke the reunification of phil-
lanthropic and scientific for and trou-
see the opportunity to replenish your doctrines

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revolutionaries and anarchists. Absolutely
this active and inaccessible company is 'appli-
that of the destruction of the Church, of the E.
act and of the property, speaking without
the end of freedom, unity, fraternity
ternity. There is a moment or two, to force
provocation, they bring the people back
content; So they are at your service a
The whole army is ready, and I hope that the guard
national account in its own name and
with no number of adepts, the tour is played,
the revolution is done. |

What do you mean by "pay attention"? all the re-
volutions that have escalated in Europe. de-
then seventy-five years were prepared,
conducted and executed by the Franc-Ma-
connerie ; the chefs have said a few times,
they are happy. But they are a re-
universal public and social; Taboli-
tion of all worship and the rain of the rai-
son; they dissent, they proclaim.in se-
It's between you and something: in public.
Their members surround the thrones,

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occupy the majority of ministers in
the State, in the provinces, in the Pensei-
gnement, in the parliaments of all
pays. The chefs of the Frane-Macorinerie
disposing of enormous sums and work-
become active and explore Europe.
The Grand Chapter of the German Masons
It says: The Revolutionary Order of Europe
for long years.

I don't know what I'm waiting for
have revealed the secrets of a company
powerful and vindictive; but I confess
that if I knew, his plans would be
his projects, but I never wanted to have

with her medium report. I don't have
'I thought that I could propose a boulevard-
is the universe, the destruction of all authoritarian
tea, of all worship, and of driving the people
like a troupe of horses to satisfy his
ambition: now I have to say goodbye
of this monstrous association, I
eloigne, I am the denouncer, I am the madman,
and I invite all the honest people to Sen

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to escape, to have in execution, to
hey moi. |

The unfortunate king of Serdaigne is, in this
moment, the point of view of all the
Franc-Maconnerie.. We watch it in
perspective the Italian unity reunites under
his sceptre; the Pope and the brothers like
an obstacle to his expectations; Austria »
like an incommodious friend; it is for-
what we have to do with conceiving a tree
marked against the father who died
. for his support in the adversities
where he lives unfailingly, sil n'a
no force to evict his person from
characters who work for the prescriber
Charlés-Albert. On the separate floor
the Austrian who could be
very useful when you treat them
front prepared his chute. Mazzini entertains
around his whole army
of conspirators who succumb to his
those who flatten their ambition and who,
after serving him, they will precipitate.

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like his opponent, in the procl.mant
monster and tyrant in the name of equality and
the fraternity. There is no more light for him
of the Italian monarchy, but can-be
exile or I don't know what I'm doing.

Monarchs are unfortunate, be prudent
and vigilants; your enemy, like a lion
rugissant, tour without cessation near
you for you to dévorer, everything in you ca-
ressant.

Understand, king, and instruct yourself! in-
annoy you, people, how the catastrophe
what we are preparing is the color of the flowers
ves of sang and you plunge into the

_ maux tels que vous puissiez des hurle-

ments, you maudire those who
auront trumpeted by the mouth of the rich
and of goodness.

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**Full text of " Naudh, Diest Daber,
Radowsky, Grattenauer, Balder, Meyers "**

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The Jews

and the

German state.

"For since you are seeking justice, be assured
"You shall have justice more than you desire."

(Merchant of Venice.)

H. Naudh. t

Eleventh, enlarged edition.

Chemnitz, 1883.

Publisher of Ernst Schmeitzner.

Amsterdam: CASülpke, Athens: C. Wilberg, Brussels: C. Muquardt
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Foreword by the Editor
the eighth edition.

Classical works have the experience that
they remain "forever young." After more than two thousand years
Today, young people still read Homer's immortal poems
Shakespeare is still the one nobody has ever heard of.
rich playwrights. But works of poetry and art
strive by their very nature to rise above the
Time and the present. Not the real
Child of this present: the pamphlet or brochure.
She just wants to follow the moment, the current situation
serve, wants to have her say on pending matters, on
Party movements, social developments, in short: about
"burning questions" become audible and think
not whether it still fits after four weeks or in
her garment is already outdated.

Schreiber was all the more surprised when he
The following document fell into my hands by chance, the
in the date of the seventh edition the year 1862 is shown.
So it must have been written around 1859.
Nevertheless, he, who was given the freedom to reissue,
it did not seem advisable to say a word about it
change: because it is so appropriate for today's times, as
whether they have just flowed from the same witty pen

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who at that time put forward their ideas so boldly and so powerfully
thrown onto the paper. Yes, even more, the gloomy
observations made by the author, the conclusions
ments that he derived from the given moments of his time
for the future in which we live, have changed so noticeably
worthy fulfilled that to pursue this page of the book,
particularly capable of captivating the interest of every reader.

Therefore, we did not change anything, but handed over to the
audience this text as it was written 16 years ago
was seen as proof that even before us there was
There were people who, in the midst of the loudest cries
for 'equal rights for the Jews' just as
thought, as we, taught by experience, to think
be forced.

Berlin in January 1877.

The editor.

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Foreword to the third edition.

— — — — —

I know that before various learned tribunes
nals rather the whole of morality and its most sacred product,
religion, than the Jewish nation.
I say that no Jew ever deceived me, because I never
with one that I repeatedly teased Jews
at your own risk and to your own detriment in protection
I have assumed that this is not a reflection of personal animosity on my part.
What I said I believe to be true; I said it so because I
that seems necessary; I add that the procedure
many recent writers with regard to the Jews, very consequent
seems to be contrary to my opinion and that I believe I have a right to
say what and how I think it. If you don't like what I say,
pleases, let him not curse, let him not slander, let him not insult
but refute the above facts.

Fichte, Contribution to the Correction of the Judgments of
audience about the French Revolution.

This small writing is, upon its entry into the world
encountered many misunderstandings and has
Assessment suffered disfigurements, which one for their
fencing was needed.

We are accused of animosity against the Jews
while we only have our judgment, not our
We had a practical
ical purpose in mind, we wanted to reach the large audience
to clear up the prevailing confusion and
To replace instinct with insight. To achieve this
To achieve this goal, the big issue had to be addressed in a very
crowded into a small space, and a
A certain liveliness of expression is necessary to attract the reader
to keep your attention. But we are behind in this

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the needs and have the accuracy
and logic of some reviewers is still asking too much.
It has been overlooked that we have to give the Jews the general
In the worst case, no longer want to contest rights:
| and only guard against making an un-
to derive a conditional right to hold public offices.
| No one has a right to this, and the re-
| Government shall, at its reasonable discretion, select among the candidates
| to choose. As the examination is a schematized exercise
This choice regarding knowledge, it can be a question
according to Christianity for character and morality
but the right to vote is still exhausted by this
No law requires that an applicant be employed
must be, and we renounce the benefit of
Jews. We would have a minister,
which, when state functions are transferred by other
as expediency reasons for a
breaker to his land, and we demand not only
Consideration of the candidate's ability to exercise
of the official activity, but also that the office is
In the eyes of the people, his occupation was not due to the necessary
We hereby refer to the
Prussian disciplinary law, which identified a deficiency in this
Relationship threatened with cassation, and on the practice of
military ranks.
We are not in agreement with our legal opinion on the

Jews neither through the example of Jewish schoolmasters nor by the fact of Jewish representatives. If this from direct and unanimous election of all municipal members or all the country's inhabitants, then one wants to leave the danger to the voters. If The latter, however, exercise a guardianship insofar as an opposing minority, or the election is limited, or indirectly, then they exceed their authority nis through Jewish appointments. They were a

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general annoyance is just as unjustified as it is obvious
People who had been accused of corruption should have been allowed to vote.
but someone is not because he commits a single act,
for which he has come to terms with the justice system, but
insofar as he is thereby at odds with the ruling
moral principles.
But Judaism openly acknowledges such conflict,
for we believe to have clearly demonstrated that his nature
the foundation of the German state, the Christian
Morality is hostile. The fact that the German people
contrary to the law, and is therefore likely to lead to the loss of the offices
and make the state body unsightly, we probably need
not add anything else.

The individual can individualize and differentiate
to see how far Judaism is present in Cohn or Levy.
prevail, or rendered harmless by the improving culture
be: his personal inclination may be the danger of deception
But the state is not a person and has
no personal considerations. He only made general
laws and must recognize the moral
foundation of these laws as the first condition.
The German state may impose this requirement on the German
identification as natural and generally assume that
whether the Christian confession is only an ethical
or at the same time as a religious one. He
but must not alter the moral content of a foreign, particular
ignore the religion, and therefore not the foreign
Race, if it is the incarnation of a state-dangerous
dogma. And this is true of the Jews, whose
God's covenant a direct declaration of war against every
other people and is peculiar to the race.
Being a Jew means giving your advantage to the rest of the world
hostile and have no morality towards it
be considered as the gain of Israel: Judaism is

the idolization of useful injustice. Every people must

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Therefore, beware of the Jew, and he may bear the odium
carry his flag as long as he carries it, and he may
| and call himself a Christian when he is no longer fully
' permanent Jew. The state is not called upon to ensure the authenticity
his Judaism: he must take him at his word
and officially recognizes as Jews only orthodox, proper
Jews. Moreover, we could give the individual Jew his
Race may be overlooked, but the explicit confession
his breach with the morality of the same, we must not
| and this can only be done satisfactorily
| by converting to Christianity. Through the
| But baptism at the same time he is separated from his tribe
and more accessible to culture.

There was a sect of Thugs in East India, which
Robbery and murder had become a religious dogma.
The British government can be expected to make a, albeit
practically still innocent confessor of this dogma in
. States? And if Thugism has been around for three
thousand years the hereditary property of a completely unknown
7 mixed preserved, special tribe, would have been
one can reasonably demand from the state that
he takes no notice of the racial peculiarity, but
but the individual after the at best only very imperfect
should judge the acquaintance with it?

The English followed a simpler anthropology,
They hanged the whole sect, not according to the evidence of the
individual practical debt, but on the theoretical
religious confession.

The great French Revolution brought the plague of
political phrase across the continent because it
not like the English, who used their land for natural
Blüthe developed to the needs of its own people
The French ideologists of that time
did not want a constitution for France, but a
Constitution for humanity by creating the

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History ignored and forgot that the good Lord
the world not with a human abstraction, not with
the human being in general, but with concrete Frenchmen,
English, Germans etc. under given practical conditions
conditions, and that the statesman only
should worry about his people, while he should take care of
humanity in general leaves to heaven.
have therefore not made the state a living organism
mus, but a dead mechanism, an aggregate
of zeros, who alternately appear as dreamers or philistines,
Praetorians or crooks, and instead of wasting their time
political institutions for French people,
she accompanied it with childish declamations about human rights
corrupted. How the selfishness of the Jew has reached a
special private god, so the unwise led.
The Frenchman's arrogance led him to the opposite error.
thume of the general abstract state.

German liberalism is not immune to this error
remained free, he has more the state of the idea than the
German state. However, we give a few indications regarding
the present question to consider whether in the German
legislation does not already contain the liberal principle in provisional
sufficiently represented and whether there is not less
on further sacrifices to the theory than on reasonable applications
struction and practical development. But if you count
in this respect, to significant profit by transfer
transfer of state functions to Jews?

German liberalism is digging through its position
on the Jewish question his own grave, because a Judaism
State representation would have to be a mindless toy
in the hands of absolutism because it lacks the sym-
pathy among the people. But it also destroys the
Patriotism of the latter, if it is influenced by Jewish communal
and state officials finally manage to ensure that the
Love for the Fatherland through disgust for the Jewish innkeeper-

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a mistake, and the German people would be a general laughter if it were Jewish wanted to take into account tendentious cries more than himself. However, England has no Jewish civil servants and is regarding the taste for Jewish communal and state representatives are still behind us, because the latter may in each individual case require special permission of Parliament, and what blessing the French have given to the Jews employed in their administration, is more than doubtful.

But both countries enjoy an enviable Lack of Israel, and imagine, on the other hand, which society threatens Germany.

It seems to us that our liberal party is bad if she has no nobler profession than that of plowing the Jew's field in the yoke of phrase, and our practical statesmen we would like to shout that history is a reasonable violation against empty school wisdom more easily forgive than one, thoughtless adherence to principles for the sake of the German Volke committed deliberate Judaization.

But where laws allow for unreasonable interpretation, let it go, it must be improved, and where this obstacle should find the error in the mechanism of the legislation environment and put an end to it. A German state in whose Institutions and administration of the Jew nestles, goes as surely as a house that the sponge attacks.

Berlin, March 1861.

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To the ninth edition.

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The editor of the eighth edition is now been called away by death and so may the Authors are permitted to publish this ninth unchanged edition

with a few words. As a warning, like the
work was intended when it first appeared, comes
It is admittedly too late, but at least it may lead to the realization
take advantage of the evil that has come upon us.

It came quicker than we feared.
sought the approval of "public" opinion and believed
not to withhold a special tenderness from the Jews
who are in possession of the newspaper press these "public
form a personal* opinion and guide the voting cattle.

But being stupid is not one of the faults of the Jews:
They have used their time well. They are ministers, lawmakers
employers, judges, administrative and municipal officials and
have become more and more important and have achieved legislation that
opens the door to fraud and deceit, basic
property and business handed over to usury and stock exchange
and puts monetary transactions entirely into their hands.

Then they incited the 'Culturkampf'.
it seems obvious that church and state should work together
belong because they have a common task. The
The Church should develop the moral consciousness which
finds its expression in the laws of the state and

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Both must therefore be based on the same conception of the divine
world order. But Christian worldview
does not get along with Jewish blood and the Jews
recognized very correctly in the Christian Church a
opposing community, to whose dissolution they are the
Teachings of the separation of church from state and of
the religionless elementary school. So, hope
she, nothing will stand in the way of her rule.

The downside for us is: a ruined country, impoverished
Cities and a completely wild people who have lost their desire
to work and respect for any authority
have come.

Perhaps it will be said that a "battle for
the existence" emerging race through the attained superiority
weight turns out to be the better one. This is the case with the
Jews, whose strength lies in a mistake.
alone they would achieve nothing, but for their advancement
within the German people they have before them the
Lack of honour. Not that they are always aware

act dishonorably, but they, like all Semites, lack the Germanic concept of honour. The German relates everything on the mind, the Jew on the advantage.

And then one more thing.

For barely two hundred years, the thoroughbred horses developed for special speed and already No other horse can compete on the racetrack How can a race that has been Jacob's spotted lambs in strict inbreeding on such Lists is bred to outperform everything in the arena of fraud? Is this proof of value?

Thus, with surprising speed, the "Jewish Reich of the German Nation" – and from this time History will show the decline of the German people date.

Because we have little hope of rescue from this

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foreign rule. It was very easy to keep the Jews away hold and truly little need to tell us about the neck. But getting rid of them now will be very difficult to hold. Although the natural recoil against the Jewish economy in the Social Democracy but what it has to offer contradicts the prevailing lifestyle habits too much to avoid the To question success – this help would also be slightly too expensive.

But we ourselves are more effective in applying means to be "educated", and so Michel is suffering from the Jewish mange perish miserably.

Berlin, October 1878.

The author.

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I.

Profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra. rursum concessa apud illos quae nobis incesta sue abstinent memoria cladis qua ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat. cui id animal obnoxium septimo the otium placuisse ferunt. quia is finem laborum tulerit; your blandient inertia, septimum quoque annum ignaviae date Cetera instituta sinistra foeda pravitate valere. Nam pessimus quisque spretis roligionibus patriis tributa et stipes illuc gerebant: and auctae Judaeorum res, et quia apud ipsos fides obstinata, misericordia in promptu, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium. Separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, projectissima ad libidinem gens, alienarum concubitu abstinent; inter se nihil illicitum. Circumcidere genitalia institute, ut diversitate noscantur. Transgressi in morem eorum idem usurpant, nec quisquam prius imbuuntur, quam contemnere deos exuere patriam, parentes liberos fratres vilia habere Judaeorum mos absurdus sordidusque.

Tacit. hist. V, 4–5.

One speaks of the emancipation of the Jews as a issue of modern times and discusses a "Jewish question" with abstract phrases about equality and human rights. As everywhere where the phrase comes up, there is confusion confusion and exaggeration – not a little promoted by the daily press, which is largely in the hands of Jews, and through chamber speeches, which mainly mainly composed of newspaper keywords. A An unbiased discussion may therefore be timely.

The topic has long since ceased to be a humane to be, and is hardly a social, but essentially a political and national one. It is no longer about general human rights for the Jews: this will

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not withheld from them in Germany. They are here in
Regarding the protection of property and the person
completely equal to other nationals and with regard to
cess is completely unrestricted. So far,
is enough for them. But they want more. They want
Judges, officers and church patrons become, estates
exercise rights and penetrate into the administration. They
demand a share in the state itself. And with doubtful
authority, with erroneous humanity and with strange
Individual governments are opposed to them.
came.

The first question is whether the Jews, to their
have a right to govern Germans,
because that is now the phrase about Jewish emancipation
in correct translation. To assert such a
To be able to do so, they would have to prove either,
that they are able and willing to be completely
to merge into a German state, as this one presents itself to them
or that it has a tradition of actual
have the necessary authorization.

It is obvious that the first alternative
impossible because it is incompatible with Judaism, and
that the second does not apply because it is based only on the right
of the oppressor,

It is incompatible to be absorbed in a Christian
or in any other state with Judaism,
because the latter is not based solely on a particular religion
but rather on a theocratic political
Constitution, and because as a result the Jewish religion
more than any other absolutely and only a state
religion is.

"Will you therefore obey my voice and
"keep my covenant, and you shall inherit my property
"be before all peoples: for the whole earth
"is mine."

You

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"And you shall give me a priestly kingdom

"and be a holy people."

Exodus 19:5 and 6

This Jewish constitution is in the canonical Books of Moses; everything later is not derived originally from God and is therefore considered as a more alien. This is not to be considered here. It is a the Jews and Jehovah as the worldly king of the Jews concluded contract to achieve external advantages. The Jews will enjoy well-being, prosperity, offspring and in particular the property of their neighbors if they follow the commandments of their God. If they do this, They will be punished with material losses and threatened with physical harm. That is why the Religious law simultaneously governs civil law and vice versa. State and church coincide, and whoever leaves the state He leaves the church at the same time. It is probably think that the Jews were forced to submit to a foreign, externally subjugate non-Jewish states, but it is impossible for them to voluntarily immerse themselves completely in it. They cannot help but feel in their innermost hearts the young dian community as a state within the state and have This has been proven against the pressure of millennia. just seek it, Jewish corporations and Jewish schools to impose Christian officials and Christian teachers, and one will hear what outcry about oppression rises.

Jehovah expressly establishes his covenant only with Abraham's descendants, no other people can enter this family status and benefited from it. The Jewish religion is therefore exclusively and Anyone who does not belong to the family is outside the half of the law. Therefore, the foreigners within of the Jewish state measured by a completely different standard than the Jews themselves and remain half without rights.

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"You shall not eat any carcass of a stranger in
"You may give it to your son, that he may eat it,
"or sell it to a stranger."
Deuteronomy 14:21

But the foreign peoples living next to the Jews
are handed over to the former as an object of robbery.
Among the Jews, the concept of humanity is
the minimum: only to your own kind. They form
the most arrogant and exclusive aristocracy, but a
Aristocracy of dirty materialism, not higher
Properties. And this exclusivity is such a

essential part of their contract with God – the actual
essential prerequisite and basis of it – that it

without a break with himself and his God the Jew cannot
It is possible to include non-Jewish community members without support
as equal. God says to Isaac
Genesis 26:3:
"Be a stranger in this land, and I
"I want to be with you and bless you."
and it says Deuteronomy 17:15:

"But you shall choose one of your brothers to
"Set kings over you, you cannot just
"a stranger who is not your brother, over
"sit down."

Now Jewish law has such a detailed and
down to the smallest detail casuistry, because it is only for a
certain relationship is given that there is every development
interpretation. Its rules are not
general principles, but concrete regulations, and
Despite their number, each one is an integral part of the
The smallest deviation is as bad as the largest.
Jehovah knows the difference between crime, offense
and transgression not yet, he knows nothing of essential
essential or inessential parts of a contract. Any

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broken pieces cannot be glued back together by any means.

Judaism lacks a continuation in the afterlife.

Jew must therefore not hope to be saved in another life by personal consultation with his God forgiveness for small deviations, or to remove them from the error of the validity of his rules. His divine contract is only valid for this world and he has no means here, to reconcile himself with God. He may therefore be careful not to lose one's worldly claims; with He is not allowed to deal with the criticism of his religion. He must remain the unchanging, eternal Jew, or he will hear to be Jewish.

In the latter case, it is of no concern to us at this point

For now we are only dealing with real Jews

A Jew who has not accepted the positive statutes

his religion is nothing and to whom this is

only applies to an ethical symbol, then

also too little emphasis on the Christian symbol

in order to avoid conversion to the Christian

church. Willer, without Jew

to be the inconveniences of Judaism

still wear, he has that with his taste

But we leave the Reform Jews to their

Confusion: on church without religion and on a critical

We do not understand dogma; we also find in the expression

» Reform Jews* face an insoluble contradiction.

If the Jews therefore believe the principle of unconditional equality, ity of nationals for themselves, so

They forget that they are in the impossibility of doing the same for

to be accepted, and they must not complain,

if their own principle of exclusion contradicts them.

is held.

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II.

The Jew who speaks about the solid, one might say insurmountable fortifications that lie before him, to general justice, human rights and

Love of truth penetrates, is a hero and a saint

liger. I do not know whether there were or are any. I want

believe it as soon as I see it. Just don't sell me

beautiful appearance for reality! – Would you always like to

Jews do not believe in Jesus Christ, even if they want

believe in no God, if only they do not believe in two different
different moral laws and a misanthropic God
believed. —...

... . Does the state fear that certain opinions will cause
Follow, he can all those who are known to have the same
done, from the ability to become citizens;
even he may be adopted by all who desire citizenship,
the assurance that they have renounced those opinions,
and the solemn adoption of the new teachings
conflicting obligations; he may demand all which
do not want to give this assurance, from his community
community and from the enjoyment of all civil rights.

Fichte, French Revolution,

But also from an ethical point of view, the inviolability
compatibility of the Jews with the German state becomes clear when
they should be able to deal with the directly opposing
to accept the existing rules of their religion.

The Christian religion is a popular religion in Germany.
region and from Christian morality all civil
institutions. Christianity
— namely in German conception and development —
is the moral foundation of civil society
But the Jews are hostile to Christianity, and
It is precisely his morality. While Judaism is based on

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a hereditary only within the family, against the rest of humanity
ity directed partnership agreements with Jehovah, as the chief
of the House of Israel, Christianity is the religion
of general equality and love of humanity, a
The Christian therefore sees in every other
Man his brother, the Jew his enemy; for
If he considers himself chosen, he must accept the rejection and
demand discrimination against others.

When Isaac gives his son Jacob his last blessing,
he wishes Genesis 27:29:

“Peoples must serve you and people must

"fall at your feet. Be a master of your
"Brothers and your mother's children must
"fall at your feet. Cursed be he who curses you,
"Blessed is he who blesses you!"

Slavery is the natural prerequisite of the Jewish
State. Because Jehovah and Moses are male,
the woman also fights for her rights. She is only property
of the man and subjected to him without will. The
Polygamy goes without saying.

But since Jehovah has used the Jews to the detriment of the
rest of the world, he abandons the divine justice
ity and thus compromised, he may no longer dare to
to appeal to the moral feeling of his people. He is
now forced to do the latter by promises of advances
and by threats of external punishments in disputed
and uncritical obedience, and he faces
therefore as a God of vengeance, who punishes sins
of the fathers visits the children until the third and
fourth member. A compilation of such profane
Temptations and dire warnings can be found in Deuteronomy 28.
He can no longer demand that the Jews
common moral principles, which he himself
has broken, but he must give them certain
practical rules. This gives them the opportunity to

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Judging their actions does not meet the standard of
inner value, but that of external success and
the agreement with the letter.

Christianity provides the special Jewish
general human morality, and when occasionally
If the Jew submits to this latter, he does
that in disobedience and because the man in him is not completely
oppressed by the Jews.

Christianity wants to raise man to God.
raise, the Jew draws his God down to himself.

Christianity seeks moral principles through
to bring the religious form to life, to Judaism
uses the latter to bypass it.

Jehovah is the God of favoritism and injustice

right. The God of the Christians is the God of love and Grace, an all-encompassing, fatherly God.

The purposes of Christianity are not external, material successes, but spiritual ones; his kingdom is not of this world. It does not want to make people rich, but improve; it does not cling to the word, but looks at the heart; it does not promise prosperity, but moral satisfaction; its result is not Arrogance, but dignity.

A reconciliation of these opposites is impossible.

If the Jew rejects the Christian doctrine of human
If he wanted to recognize equality, he would
Destroy the foundation of Judaism, while the
Christianity offered him a solution that suited his taste.
damage for this concession.
His promises do not refer to the Christian
Bliss of satisfied conscience, not of heaven
of the poor sufferer. He is denied worldly comfort
spoken under the condition of literal obedience
sams, and he is commanded to be rigidly arrogant. He should
not consider other people to be his equals, he should

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the Philistines, for Jehovah will injustice them
to fulfill his promises with their property.

So you can see that this is not just about ab-
deviations in the religious form, and that the
Jews can never be prepared to end their segregation.
Obedient to their laws and their inner being
Rather, they have for thousands of years fought against all other
Peoples observed strict isolation. And where now
Christian states, following the principle of tolerance,
lift the barriers on their part, the reason
not in a change of mind of the Jews – which is impossible
is – but in the misunderstanding liberality of this
States themselves. The Jews persist in their opposition.
Even today they mutilate their children in order to
the prescribed external symbol of isolation-
They did not even bother to sign their
Sabbath to the Sunday of the rest of the world.
although the difference now existing is nowhere in their
Religion is required, but without any dogmatic

Conflict could be lifted, as he arbitrarily and although they have an honest existence impossible coin must, if they also have the Sunday of Christian state and therefore only during the week should have five working days.

Many Jewish festivals are not religious, but historical folk festivals. Passover is the festival of Flight from Egypt, and the unleavened, dried bread dough – matzo – is the memory of the fact that at that time there was no more time, to sour and bake the bread for the hike. The Feast of Tabernacles is the Jewish harvest festival and at the same time Memories of their Egyptian homes. But their Purim is the festival of revenge, which they take on a People who had received them were pleased, not only

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against their real persecutors, but also against those who only seemed to have an unfriendly disposition.
»So the Jews struck down all their enemies
"with the sword battle and strangling and
"killed, and did according to their will to
"those who were their enemies."
Esther 9:5

Some other customs are still rooted in the feeling of being a special people and striving to as such and this striving was reflected still very much alive among the entire European Jewry. when Napoleon I called a Sanhedrin to Paris to by the restored old Supreme Court Jerusalem to the Jews scattered throughout all countries and make them organs of his politics. There were no protests from any country, and nowhere did the Jews did not consider themselves to be the people of the land they inhabited, but The new era of Judaism was greeted with joy on all sides welcomed.

Pharaoh already said Exodus 1:10.

"For where a war would arise,
"They also join our enemies and

"fight against us."

The Jews therefore do not place themselves within the German State and the German people, but against them
The latter has always been regarded as a foreign
Initially, when the German Empire
Chamberlains personal property of the emperor, which
sold, pawned or given away the same, then
soon tolerated in individual small colonies,
soon displaced, occasionally exterminated and yet again
always under special restricted conditions
conditions as "protected Jews" etc., until the most recent times
living, they have no other right to acquire through tradition
than that which is given to them by their own

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viewpoints: namely the right of foreigners,
which every constitutional state has its own
citizens in life and limb, which they take in
and to participate in its administration he did not
can be forced.

The fact that Jews have recently been called up for military service
attracted, does not give them a claim to
other state offices. Military service is a duty, not a
Right, and a return for the state-given
Protection of property and acquisition. It has the character
the delivery.

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III.")

But the world wants to exist above all things, – aur gc-
right way, if it can be, – unjustly, if it
there is no other way.

Julius Fröbel, Theory of Politics.

It goes without saying that only one
Equity rights can be spoken of at all, not of

a formal one. If the Prussian constitution provides for equality of all Prussians before the law, so refers This only applies to the private and criminal law areas. Exercise of state functions can never be the subject of a general legal claim; the state can such an obligation, because he cannot Make every member a government councilor or officer. On the contrary, one must demand from the state that it The most precise and ruthless only those capable of position.

The state offices, for example, as a branch of business want to see what one cannot deny to the Jews. would be an absurdity.

The Constitution (Article 4) states:

"All Prussians are equal before the law.

*) In this and the following chapter, as in some other whose passages one remembers the time at which they were written The above also applies to the law of the North German Federal Constitution of 3 July 1869, "concerning the equality of the Con- sessions in civil and civic relations", which has been incorporated into the German Reich Constitution. Note to the 11th edition.

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he
"There are no privileges of class. The public
"official offices are subject to compliance with the
"Laws established conditions for all
"Accessible to those with skills."

It should be noted in advance that these talkative statements ments are directed against the difference between classes and therefore, according to known legal rule, only in this sense The first set promises consistent application of the laws, but without the possibility legal inequalities. The second does not apply to the Jews, because they are not a class, but a religious community and a race. He leads the last sentence, which speaks against the preferential treatment of the nobility and against nepotism in state investments The whole thing is a promise to the people that

From now on, when filling positions, only public considerations
social welfare and not personal: it is not a
Promises to the candidates, as in the
Constitution could not find a place. It does not say that the
Jews are among the capable, and even less so
a subjugation of the Prussian state to Jewish
Exploitation. A law that would subject Jews to
German state is never right and therefore a
Such an interpretation can never be correct. This would mean
the ethical and national foundation of our entire culture
The task of the German state is a German
Society, and he would with his submission to
the Jews commit suicide. No master has
scher, no government and no legislative body
People a right: until the destruction of the power
A power of attorney from the donor is not sufficient.

But any doubt is removed by Article 47, which
is:

"The King fills all positions in the army, as well as

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»in the other branches of the civil service, as far as
"not the law of the Gospel prescribes anything else."

A law which gave the Jews a privilege to
State offices are still missing and for the time being, therefore, the
King is not hindered, according to the needs of the country
and to proceed according to the rules of good taste.

So when the Jews appeal to the constitution,
They would have to prove that they were of service to the German people.
his misfortune and that this after
demand of them.

But even a cursory look at the
practical conditions prevailing in the German state
the inability of Jews to hold public office became clear.
A preacher without a nose is impossible because he
the community, and a Jew, for example, as an educator
and teachers at public institutions is already
This is impracticable because the youth, whether rightly
or injustice, in their respect a distinction between
Germans and Jews to the detriment of the latter.

Similar considerations are also available to the Jew in other
But what is more, the
German state the services of its officials on Sunday
days and the Jew also on Saturday
is not allowed to work. A Jewish official must
The state therefore has to pay five-day work per week as much as
a Christian six-day. But the Jewish
Officials on Saturday, he is a Sabbath-violator, ie
in his conscience and in the eyes of his fellow believers
and the connoisseur of Judaism a cursed criminal
and he proves that his salary is more important to him than the
statutes of his religion. This deprives him of the office of state
unworthy. If he wants to deal with a freer conception of
Religion, the reason for his remaining in the
Judaism's preference for tribal traditions or contradictions
against the morality of Christianity. In both

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In some cases, public employment would be dangerous.
It would be if bad taste were the only excuse.
should constitute the basis for the Jew's condemnation.

But also those who rely on misunderstood
constitutional provisions in thoughtless recklessness
are easy to deal with their own consequences
They claim that religion and race
indifferent and therefore the Jew should not be excluded.
What applies to one official must be correct for all officials
Do these wise statesmen now dare to
to govern a German state with only Jewish officials?
You will admit that such a complete
Judaism would be perceived as an intolerable evil.
But if Jewish officials commit an intolerable evil
were, some might be bearable, but still
still an evil that should not be done to the people
that should.

It is an old Germanic legal principle that the
Germans can only be judged by their peers.
The objection that it would be cheap to have a team of Germans and
Jewish mixed society also one of Germans and
Jews to subject mixed government and jurisdiction
throw, therefore, excludes an injustice against the Germans
which a German state is not entitled to and leads
also leads to an arithmetic absurdity. If in
Prussia the seventy-fourth person is a Jew, so

Of the fifty-one thousand existing in 1856,
one hundred ninety-seven civil servants six hundred seven-
ninety must be Jews: six hundred ninety-eight
would be as inadmissible as six hundred ninety-six. And
This ratio should be in all provinces, indeed in all districts
be modified proportionately.

The state officials act in the name of the King and
represent it in their sphere of influence: they are actually
ly the organs and members of the king. The king himself

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According to the saying of Frederick the Great and according to
the Constitution is the first official in the state. What all-
What applies to the individual members also applies to the whole, which applies to all off
is correct, must also be correct for the first. Would
a Jew as king twenty-four hours in a German
rule the icy lands?

Hopefully we are not there yet.

For the time being, we want to keep the Jews in private life among ourselves
endure as we must, and thank heaven that we
in religion such a convenient and practical means
to keep the race out of state life.
gens would thereby itself be a violation of law
The right to become a Privy Councillor would not be
if such an "inalienable human right" as the right
personal freedom or the right to live. And
Nevertheless, we violate both of these for reasons of state
expediency – and with no other justification
punishment – by imprisoning or killing the criminal.
Salus populi suprema lex.

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Ly,

The two great men (Alexander and Caesar) thought.
of course not to the Hellenic or Italo-Hellenic
to place Jewish nationality on an equal footing with the European nationality.
But the Jew, who does not, like the Westerner, have the Pandora
gift of political organization and against the
State behaves essentially indifferently; which also
difficult to find the core of its national identity
than willingly exchange it with any nation
nality and to a certain extent the alien
Folk character (?) – the Jew was therefore
perfect for a state that is built on the ruins
built by a hundred living polities and with a
be given a nationality that has been blurred in advance
Even in the ancient world, Judaism was an effective
same ferment of cosmopolitanism and national de-

composition.

Mommsen, Roman History.

If it is further stated (Article 12) that the enjoyment of
civil rights should be independent of the religious
gios confessions, only passive rights can be
be meant, because enjoyment is not practice. One does
no pleasure, but one feels it: one enjoys,
by influencing the cause of pleasure
It is at least clear that this determination
This provision only applies to those general rights which
every citizen has as such, but not for the
special rights of public representation and
Church patronage, which is based on special titles.

These rights date back to a time when manors
did not pass from the hands of the nobility, as was already the case in
Their name is based on this. They tied themselves to such property by

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they are provided with the necessary means for their exercise
persons, but they remained for the nobility
reserved, insofar as it is not merely an empty pretension,
but the organic significance of the larger basic
property for himself, which in those times was actually the
State represented. Because the German nobility did not believe in Ma-
Joraten stuck because the difference between him and the
wealthy, educated middle class are in fact in the rest

Finally, the latter was also denied the right to acquire exercise of noble land ownership is permitted.

No more importance was attached to whether the life of the earlier ancestors with knightly murder, scientific filled with studies or useful work, because It was assumed that the ideal direction of the German sufficient assets to acquire a manor educational aspirations instead of bald self-interest It was also assumed that the social eminent position that comes with owning a manor, the noble spirit of the owner and his family produce and maintain, even without the sexual tradition of the noble family, and that the principles of Honour, culture and public spirit in exercising his so-called honorary rights. The transfer conformity with the state religion, at least in the main matter, the Christian foundation of the state Ethics was a self-evident prerequisite. tender liberal development, it was hard to give the Jews the operation of larger agricultural businesses due to the inaccessibility of the manors. believed with impunity the commercial value of the large land to be able to separate private property from state property, and yab therefore the knights' estates were worth to the Jews, as far as they were a means of trade, by depriving them of those rights withheld information concerning the state and the church. Our In my view, this was a political mistake,

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because already indirectly in the land ownership a certain power but the error is excusable. The church patronage, however, to an enemy of this Church, a descendant lings and heirs of the founder's executioners hand it over is unthinkable.

As far as our district councils are concerned, the same the manor owners with the help of a very weak urban and rural representation over the common affairs and the communal taxes of the The aim was to determine the assumption that the noble landowner, because above the small-mundane pursuit of acquisition, from a higher and more correct points of view the interests of the district as a whole, as the limited Citizens of small towns. Since such a status point did not trust the Jew, so the same

by the district councils by law and tradition
With what power this legal
Condition by mere interpretation of a vague
Ministerial Regulation based on the constitutional provision
We cannot understand how this was allowed to happen.
With more correct consequence, everyone would then be free to
to call oneself count or prince and to use the predicates
Serene Highness and Highness, because the Constitution
But it is clear to us that the
District residents are offended when they get a
Jewish-infested district council and that the
last trace of respect for it disappears
would.

The Jewish manor owner bought his estate,
knowing that for him the right of the
District Council does not stick. He therefore does not have this right
paid. If the unpleasant encounters on the
Silesian district councils, the Jews protested against their
admission as an insult to their personal honor.

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but rather of their right of ownership; if they
Unfortunately, he was not shot in a duel, as was otherwise the case under
the successors of the knights, but with the
Ministry sought protection for the rights to their land;
If they therefore make this question a question of material
Value, it was the corresponding, albeit
not polite response from the other estates,
to offer monetary compensation for this real right in question.
But both parties were mistaken. The Jew had
the alleged right with the property was not acquired:
Therefore he had nothing to sell.

Moreover, it is clear that constitutions such as
are now fashionable, only have meaning insofar as they are practical
make statistical determinations. Where they express principles,
they are only deposits of phrase, political childish
toy that resigns itself to fantasy without real
ual value. The latter only has special laws. But where
wanted to decree such that everyone had power or office in the
State must obtain who buys a manor or a
passed the exam, it would be worse than in China, and

At the same time, emigration would have to be banned,
so that the inhabitants had no other escape than
to slit open one's stomach. Mandarinism is only
tolerable with obstacles and choices.

If it follows from the above that the Jews neither
a natural nor a historical right to the German
State and that their participation is not a
It is not a question of law but of expediency,
Let us allow this controversy to be separated from a mass of humanistic
Confusion freed and the only correct point of view
to have won.

The question itself has already been partly answered.

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V.

The German nation has emerged from the worst
because they lost their nationality, the basis of all living
saved his life.

Hegel.

Only in the invisible and hidden from one's own eyes
peculiarities of nations, as that where
through them with the source of original life
The guarantee of their present and future
Dignity, virtue, merit; are these by mixing
and rubbing blunted, so separation from the
spiritual nature, from this flatness, from this fusion

all to the uniform and interrelated
ruin.
Fichte, Speeches to the German Nation.

If all people were equal by nature,
the state is nothing more than the organized human
Society. But the concept of humanity is not defined in any
individual, it includes the white as well as the Negro,
the Hurons and the Chinese. The abstract law of thought
is the same for all people, but thinking and doing

are diverse because they are characterized by the special spiritual and moral disposition, which is not only based on the individual duum, but even more radically after the race
These actual differences in the system cannot be lifted and have in the real world
Only the facts are right, and one cannot deceive a blind to be a painter, or to educate a deaf-born child to be a musician.
The philosophized "man in general" lives nowhere and for him there is no state. Living humanity but breaks down into groups according to natural differences

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similar disposition and descent, which the feeling of natural solidarity with peoples who according to local and historical conditions and the popular custom, which precedes the law, its common

beings into a state.

The state is therefore not an abstraction of the

human society, but it is the expression of a People's personality. His profession is not to run an inn, but to be a home. It is subject to the all-common conditions of humanity, but also the special that of the nation. He has to develop the strength of his people, and this is only due to the peculiar features of the same
He can also fulfill his duty to protect of persons and property is not sufficient if he merely He wants to be judge and executioner. He needs school to to educate the minds of his people and religion, to support the moral feeling of the same. He can therefore a leadership of public education and a state religion cannot be avoided: both of course national, like the spirit and ideals of the people.

The folk custom and the feeling of natural togetherness hangs – the national feeling – are therefore the basis of People and state. But they are only possible with equal polite, not with a strangely thrown together population, and require institutions that protect the characteristics of the people and thereby bring about the state of affairs which we call political freedom

unity. This also requires unity of nationality and is only conceivable in such a case. An arbitrary scheme would see the state as a foreign oppressive mechanism and both the moral feeling disturb and dissolve the natural bond.

It is not given to the human mind to peculiarities of a people theoretically complete to grasp and formulate: they only expressed themselves practically

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in history. Therefore, state institutions not be designed according to abstract rules, but are the practical needs and the natural development development from the people and its history And if this latter is to happen, then the organs of state development, regional and Communal representatives, state and municipal officials people, so that the nature of the same – the nation- nalitit – participates in them. Such a creation of the State institutions from the nature of the people, however, The latter, in turn, is the most important in its handling. The state must therefore be a natural unity and people and Officials feel that they belong together. This is the basis the instinctive hatred of foreign rule.

A people becomes paralyzed and corrupted when it is governed by its own peculiarity. Thus, the development development of civil liberties in France through crude and thoughtless crushing of all historical circumstances have long prevented England on the other hand, with wise and careful consideration the latter and saves from the political straitjacket an arbitrary and abstract codified legislation progressed naturally. The state decline of the German Empire dates from the aspirations of the German Emperor, to make it a Roman emperor, from the rule the Roman Church, whose dignitaries were German Reich princes, and from the introduction of Roman law by foreign-educated lawyers.

The whole of history teaches that unity of nations nality is necessary for the existence of a state and that States without such a system will perish because they lack lively popular consciousness is missing.

The Romans had, through strict training of the national

nal peculiarity the power to subjugate the world
But just as the new acquisitions are no longer

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could be assimilated, the Roman Empire ceased to be a state and became a mere country complex, which carried the seeds of decay within it. But the red mic influence was enough to restore the vitality of the subjugated Nations. None, neither in Europe nor Asia or Africa, after the demise of the Roman rule to bring it back to independent life; the cosmopolitanism of the world empire had victors and vanquished ruined and they all became the prey of fresh peoples with intact nationality. The Romans only have ethnic corpses and the decay of the Byzantine heritage continues under similar conditions among the Turks.

We have another, closer, Example of the impossibility of different, completely alien to unite nationalities into a living state, if one is not able to completely control the others suppress. If this latter is the case, and it is often a historical necessity, so after long struggles and suffering mixed peoples with a new and perhaps even better character emerge "as this in some respects the English claim about themselves. But such results, despite close kinship, are a half a millennium of political suffering and national death of the original elements.

Lust for fame or other common interests may for specific purposes in countries with foreign elements elements temporarily replace the national feeling, but in normal circumstances it is so much the basis of all patriotic virtues, that even a weakening of it becomes dangerous. The ancestors of Frederick the Great had The, incidentally quite similar population of the Brandenburg Burgian provinces to form a Prussian people. and developed a strict Prussianism: the possibility the incredible achievements in the Seven Years' War was the result. But the rule introduced by Frederick himself

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French education, the emerging in literature
national indifference, the contagious cosmopolitan madness
meaning of the French Revolution and the result of the political
nic acquisitions in the company beginning
Jewish population in 1806 in those who were exposed to these influences
educated classes political and moral incompetence
made general, in the same people who few
Years later, when it regained its national enthusiasm
found, seemed to consist almost entirely of heroes.
The French only survived their revolution because
they were forced to protect their national feeling against external
to awaken enemies. But inside they have the natural
growing organization so thoroughly destroyed that it
only develop political action externally
until Europe gets tired of entertainment.

So if the German state is the personification of
German people, the people living in Germany belong
Jews are as little part of the German state as the tapeworm
to the patient. They are only German-speaking Jews,
non-Jewish Germans.") The people will be
even the most daring arts cannot be misled. And so
long they were not considered by the Germans as their equals, but
are considered Jews, must be brought into
the German state the national feeling of the Germans
violated and the confidence of moral community undermined.
The latter already bring sufficient

*) We owe the following characteristic anecdote to
an unnamed benefactor.

"A German who has just arrived gets a haircut in a barber's
New York's parlor. The black artist asks him where he
come, and is very pleased to hear that he is a "German: because,
he says, my mother is also a German. The astonished
Countryman thought the black man was crazy until he learned that his
pitch-black woman mother from one of the German-speaking districts
of the United States."

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Victims by treating the Jews to such an extent as tolerate a foreign component among themselves, to which the existing conditions are not natural and therefore makes a more limited form of government necessary than if a homogeneous national character and a reliable national *sitt*e will take on the most difficult part of the legislation.

And one nation is also better than the other for the development of human society in general
 So little external institutions in and of themselves necessary for the existence of human society could be – otherwise it would never have been possible come – they are not sufficient on their own.
 Written law can only be the expression of the people's conscience. but not a cage for neutralizing beasts
 Whoever is permitted to commit a wrong without fear of punishment ple, he occasionally does wrong even where he
 Punishment is threatened if the impulse is stronger than the threat: laws have never prevented crime.
 Only the natural feeling for justice is the guiding letter of humanity that protects and preserves it, and This itself is nothing but the expression of the in every being alongside the drive for self-preservation drive for the preservation of the species. From the point of view of human society we call these two
 Drives “duties”; their balancing against each other the Moral law: the inner condition of existence of human Society, which Christ expressed in the sentence: “Do Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.”
 a people who impose on the individual the disproportionate Neglecting one's own interest for the benefit of the
 If the state wanted to impose a duty on the common good, perish because he lacks the necessary support in the prosperity The individual's being would be missing. But where the drive of Self-preservation – selfishness – prevails, then the Community suffers so much that the individual also suffers suffers.

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One must not imagine that a state can
knew virtue of its members through this knowledge
replace and find his salvation in the sole development of the
status could be found. In the big picture and objectively
cs it is clear to the latter that without a sense of community, every
Individuals in the state must be neglected, but for the
special case and the directly involved parties
The example is often different. If the soldier who has a
battery, reckons, the fate is for him
always a stupid thing to do. In such moments,
the mind, but the unconscious virtue and
wisdom must give way to love of country. The more
the natural disposition of a people is subject to the moral law
speaks, a more perfect state of human
human society will make the same possible.

Let us now take a closer look at the Jews in order to
to find out what we can expect from them in this regard.
If they fail this test,
more powerful than the Germans, this would be a
Reason enough for their exclusion. A reasonable
action of the state can never lead to the subordination of a
better race to a worse one. Whoever in America
the European population to withdraw from
To let Negroes rule would simply lead to a madhouse
be plugged in.

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VI.

Even before the Christian era, the Jews were
Romans and Greeks because of the same characteristics
which still today pushes us away from them.
The name "Jew" was already a swear word in Augustus' time.

" . Vin tu"
"Curtis Judaeis oppedere? . . . *
Horat. Sat. 1. 9.

There is no nation which, by its characteristics,
as firmly as the Jews. Since then, two thousand years have passed
of pressure and persecution has come upon them, they
have left their country, their external existence as Volk
have to give up in order to be in the finest distribution with others
Nations to come into the most effective contact. Now
Take the Jews from Poland, Portugal, Germany,

England or anywhere else, he is the same everywhere – neither Pole nor Englishman, neither Portuguese nor German – He has remained the genuine and unadulterated Jew. More–thousand years of isolation and inbreeding have made the The dominant dominance of the race type was consolidated and the thinking wisely made a part of it. Jewish blood and Jewish sense have become inseparable, and we must not only see Judaism as a religion, but also be understood as the expression of a racial peculiarity, and in doing so also involve the indifferent Jews.

The possibility of assimilation of the Jews by

Sint ut sunt, aut non sint.

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of the German people is doubtful to us. The fusion different peoples only happens through oppression and Mixing of blood, never through mere coexistence. It has been found in closely related branches of the Indo–European tribe in France and England despite these aids long time, but in history there is no Example of the mixing of a people of this family with a member of the Semitic, and even less of the Balancing without mixing. These races are so' foreign, like oil and water. What irreconcilably separates them, is the concept of personal honour, which the Ger–mane bases his life and which the Semite is completely missing. Because of this contrast, the punic wars were wars of extermination, and neither the Roman, nor the Arab or Ottoman Empire have ever been able to to abolish it by the utmost force. And Germans and Jews represent the two extreme poles. The Germans are the most ideal branch of the Indo–Europeans and the Jews are considered even within the Semitic robbery animal group, among their own relatives as the least noble Offspring of the family, as already in the physiognomy of the The nobility of the Arabs is lacking. For the Germans, the moral emotional feeling so vivid that in a thousand years of history became the leading cultural people of the world, without the need ence of written law. The Jews lacked to the extent that Moses had nothing more urgent to do, when his horde entered a system of special prohibitions to force against the horrors that other peoples

are unknown. The Jews boast of the antiquity of these
their legislation, but you can't force a people
Worse things can be said than that it was born
have been beaten into the criminal's fetters
This lack of civic dignity has made them
remained insensitive to pressure and even less has
a mere contact with other peoples had an effect on them.

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Even today, the Jew's melon head reflects
a different world than in the broad skull of the German
The fusion of different nations is also beginning
always with the religion in which the popular instinct
quite rightly sees an expression of character and on that
religious hatred is the basis. And here they show through
their continued existence as confessional Jews their resistance
against this merger. Or do they demand that we
approach them and knowingly and intentionally resemble them
should be, as we protect ourselves from secret infection
Unfortunately, you cannot protect yourself? You would be bold enough to
such an insult, but it would be an advantage for
They should not live among Jews instead of Germans!

But if the Jews have the possibility of a blood
mixture, the question is settled. The
German will have his children born to a Jewish woman
hardly send them to the synagogue and only a few German
Women will be so lost to see a Jew in the
to help the increase of Israel, to daily in their children
apart from the accusation of the corrupt Germanic race
nor to feel the anger of the unpleasant confession.
This mixing would therefore be a matter of future experience.
tion: we could not stop them, but we trust in
the taste of our people. With the current
But we must count genuine Jews as they are.

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VII.

They must have human rights, even if they are the same as us.
not grant them; for they are men, and their
Injustice does not entitle us to become equal to them. –

But giving them civil rights, I see at least
No other solution than to cut off all their heads in one night.
cut and set up others in which also non-cine
Jewish idea. To protect ourselves from them, see
I have no other means than to give them their promised Land
to conquer and send them all there.
Fichte, French Revolution.

We have shown that Judaism is described
through the most blatant particularism and racial supremacy
exercise, and that the human horizon of the Jew is not
beyond Abraham's seed. All other nations
are only objects of robbery and use. They
have been entrusted by Jehovah with the world, which is
their booty and no one else has any right to it.
It would be foolish under such circumstances to
Jewish official to expect that he Jews and non-
Jews with equal interest. That would mean
Unfaithfulness to his tribe and disobedience to his

To ask God to be righteous before the Philistines.
What it means when the Jews in a foreign
States come to power, they themselves have us in the book
Esther tells the story of the Babylonian captivity
Jews settled between the Medes and the Persians
seem to have not made themselves particularly popular there, as everywhere else
for the king had ten thousand talents
Silver was offered for the permission to present them

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egg

to drive or exterminate. A Jewish whore who had
was to take the place of the one who was shamed for her
To flatter the exiled Queen Vasthi, the king
drunk and not only obtained the hindsight
direction of the almighty minister and originator of the Jewish
enemy plans, but also the establishment of their
Mordecai took his place. Mordecai immediately ordered
the murder of those hostile to the Jews throughout
Land, seventy-five thousand in number, in one day,
which was subsequently celebrated as Purim. And the Jews
ruled and boast:
8, 17. "And in every country and city where
"Place of the king's word and commandment came,

"There was joy and gladness among the Jews, prosperity
"live and good days, that many of the peoples in
"Land Jews became; for the fear of
"Jews came upon them."
9, 3. "And all the princes of the land, and princes, and
"Governors and officials of the king raised
"the Jews; for the fear of Mordecai came
"about them."
10, 3. "For Mordecai the Jew was the second
"King Ahasuerus, and great among the Jews,
"and acceptable among the multitude of his brethren,
"who sought good for his people and spoke the
"Best for all his seed."

We do not doubt the latter. But as the
poor Medes and Persians have suffered in the meantime, seems
The Jews are not worth a word. Who can
a goosebumps in their place?

Just as wolves eat each other,
But when the pack is robbing, it still holds together,
despite mutual hostility, a common, solidarity
Selfishness strengthens the Jews and increases their dangerousness.
In obtaining offices, Israel would have the

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opportunity to create new suction roots in the marrow of the
German people, and in a German state
Appointing a Jew as judge would be more senseless than appointing a
Turks to become Consistorial Councillors. Rather,
the existence of such a tribe within or alongside
other families of peoples and the thousand-year-old
The hostile instinct of the latter is not without justification.

"You will devour all the nations that the Lord
"your God will give you."
Deuteronomy 7:16

When there were no more neighbors to kill and plunder,
but when the tide turned and history
had taken revenge on the Jews when they no longer
They could be predators, so they became parasites: but they
remained enemies of their surroundings. They fought against these
Although they no longer carried open weapons, they still used their

Weaknesses, their difficulties. Wherever rebellion or War devastated a country, wherever a calamity all or brought individuals into need, into the purse of the Jew The misery of others always poured out the cornucopia of ringing blessing. He felt good, like the louse in the scab and with The instinct of the vulture has Israel mostly begun threatening decay of sick peoples was sensed from afar, so that the ruin of states is so closely linked to the expansion of Jewish ic element in them is in direct proportion, that it is difficult to decide what is the cause and what consequence.

Germany has occasionally distanced itself from the Jews and has only recently been permanently France has also fallen into disrepair. The experience here is not yet ripe.") England has such great foreign world relationships that there is a small ulcer at home But look at what has become of Poland, which

*) Has now matured. Note on 11th edition.

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the Jews on the operation of a new Esther in that time than in the other countries of the Middle East. The Jews have the development development of the same is suppressed like a poisonous mildew. The straight, honest work could not arise alongside the pliant, cunning, loitering Jew, who in Her- presentation of things and creation of values little, but in the treatment of the person of his customers much more, and while he put all his effort into the Weaknesses of the frivolous nobility immersed in luxury used it, sucking it out by first making it comfortable, then became indispensable. So the Polish cities are dirty Jewish nests and Polish land ownership was usury, while a capable middle class the cities also brought the nobility on the right track And yet, if anywhere, the Jews had in Poland the opportunity to prove their civic usefulness They constituted almost exclusively the population of the Cities and for a long time even had significant privileges. They had their own municipalities and their own Jewish jurisdiction, before which even their Polish opponents had to take justice and against Jews only by Jews

witnesses could prove. One understands what the
wanted to say. Like other successes for Slavic countries,
'ler German immigration! But judo had no
Heart for the country in which he lived, no joy in
his prime. He was interested in the exploitation of the next
advantage, and this grew with the general

lerben. He carried out the execution with a cold hand.

"But you eat the fat and clothe yourselves

"with the wool, and slaughter the dung; but

"You do not want to feed the sheep."

Ezekiel 34:3

Poland has become a victim of excessive cultivation and

"extermination of Jews the possibility of his resurrection

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cut off; for in a country whose cities are almost
throughout a completely different race with a completely different
Religion, a healthy independent

Poland has not developed into a state.

education has seriously sinned against history, but it may
console himself with the satisfaction of losing his conquerors
through the Nessus shirt of this Jewish dowry another
to have taken posthumous revenge.

The impossibility of a fruitful and complete

However, the coming community is not limited to

on the relations between Jews and non-Jews. In

The nature of the former also includes other elements of

Incompatibility. Even among themselves they would not

be able to form a state that respects human

Even back then, when she was suppressing her

barn and exploitable slaves, ruled vainly

Abominations and discord in Canaan. Nor would it be without

internal reason for the decomposition and crumbling of

It is clear that the Jews still today are in all other

countries and yet never suffered homesickness

Much more likely they would like it than the

harshest punishment, again as their own people in it

to be instituted the once promised land, which only

deserved its name as long as it was not yet

was inhabited by Jews.

VIII.

To the fear and the aversion which one feels in
Egypt has always harbored against them, and is joined by the
Disgust and a deep, repulsive contempt.

Schiller.

As the Jews developed a tribal consciousness over time,
Having achieved his status, they expressed this in a myth of
unmixed family lineage. This myth is
important for the assessment of the Jews, because they themselves in
summed up the nature of their race and their hostile
blissful isolation from others, but
It appears to be historically unfounded, and Numbers 12:1 already states:
It is mentioned that Moses himself had a Moor as his wife
There are still today among the Jews
a broad type of physiognomy, which is strongly reminiscent of the
Neger remembers:

"And with them came many rabble and
"Sheep and cattle and almost much livestock.*
Exodus 12:38.

In Egypt, from where the Jews originated as a people
For a long time, another tradition has been preserved,
and since the Egyptians at that time were at a much higher level of culture,
level than the Jews ever were, so we must look to their
We attach some importance to the tradition. We know the same
by Manetho, a learned Egyptian priest, who
lived around 260 BC and to whom the archives of his caste
were at his command and by Hekateus of Abdera, who
was in Egypt at the time of the first Ptolemy. The latter

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Diodorus preserved this story together with another
relation, and one mainly related to the latter.
Manetho's unanimous quotation is found in Josephus,
who, himself a Jew, came to Rome under Titus, and in
his polemic against Apion, an Alexandrian philosopher

taught, recapitulated the bad reputation of the Jews.

It will not be without interest to examine the relevant
To cite the main passages. Diodorus, fragm. lib. 34:

"In order to purify their land, the Egyptians once
"All those who have the white leprosy and scales
"had on their bodies, as cursed people
"brought together and thrown across the border. These
"Outcasts now came together and formed
"the people of the Jews; they took the surrounding Jerusalem
"into remote areas and planted hatred against
"the people away. For of all peoples they are
"the only ones who have no fellowship with others
"held. The founder of Jerusalem was Moses, who
"also brought the people together and those wicked
"Laws of misanthropy have been given."

Diodorus after Hecataeus, fragment. lib. 40:

"Once upon a time, when a plague broke out in Egypt,
"Most people attributed the cause of the evil to the
"Wrath towards the deity. Since many strangers from different
"whose origin lived in Egypt and for the Holy
"and the victims had different customs, it was
"that the fatherly way of worship at
"had come to an end among the Egyptians. Then they thought
"Now the Egyptians, that no relief from the evil
"would be shared if they were the people of foreign
"Descent not removed. When these now expelled: en
"were, the noblest and bravest part of the
"lived, as some say, among noble and famous
"Leaders, Danaus and Cadmus, to Hellas. The
"The greatest multitude invaded the land, which, not

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"far from Egypt, now called Judea
"and was completely empty of residents at that time. This
"Moses led the wanderer, who by insight and
"Bravery was the most distinguished among them
"He also arranged the sacrifices and the way of life differently
"than among other peoples; because of their own
"excommunication he led a misanthropic and inhospitable
"life. But in the end, his laws are
"inscribed: — Moses heard this from God and

"tell it to the Jews!"

The story according to Manetho in Josephus (c. Apion I, 26)

says, abbreviating the unimportant, roughly:

"To obtain the grace of the gods and to see their face
"To see, King Amenhotep (Menephta) decided to
"To cleanse the land of all leprous, unclean people
"bern. Therefore he let these, eighty thousand in number,
"from all over Egypt and put them in the stone
"breaks east of the Nile. Among them were
"some learned priests who were stricken with leprosy.
"these have now been working hard in the quarries for a long time
"had been tortured, the king granted their request
"and left to them the land abandoned by the Hyksos
"City of Awaris. But since the unclean were in Awaris,
"They put an apostate priest of Heliopolis,
"Osarsiph, as their leader and swore to serve him in
"To obey everything. He gave them first the
"Law not to worship any gods and to follow the Egyptian
"not to keep away from animals that are considered sacred, but to
"to sacrifice and to consume, also they should with Nie-
"man, all the co-conspirators keep company.
"Having given these and many other laws,
"which were contrary to the Egyptian laws,
"Osarsiph ordered them to set to work on repairing the
"To build city walls and prepare for war against the
"King Amenhotep is to be armed. By adding a few more an-

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"who consulted the priests and those infected, sent
"He sent messengers to the shepherds who were driven out by Thetmosis
"were, to the city of Jerusalem and urged them
"to wage war against Egypt with them. In Awaris, the city
"of their ancestors, he will give them abundantly what
"they need, and make the land subject to them.
"These came to Awaris rejoicing, two hundred thousand
"Man. King Amenophis now moved with three
"a hundred thousand Egyptians against the unclean,
"But when they came to meet him, he took the battle
"not because he believed he was fighting against the gods,
"but quickly returned to Memphis; – for
"The king remembered a prophecy that others

"to help the unclean and to destroy Egypt for thirteen years
"long rule. He ordered the priests to
"To hide images of gods, and left the most in
"the sacred animals worshipped in the temples to Memphis
"and took these and Apis with him and went
"with the army and the multitude of the Egyptians after
"Ethiopia. But the unclean and the Jerusalemites
"took possession of Egypt and raged shamefully in the
"Lands. They not only burned the towns and villages
"and were not content to plunder the sanctuaries
"and to destroy the images of the gods, they also forced the
"Priests and prophets, sacrificers and slayers of the holy
"to become naked animals, and then threw them naked
"and ate the animals fit for consumption, so
"that their dominion shall be given to all who commit this godlessness
"had to watch, the worst time seemed. After three
"Ten years later, Amenhotep returned from Ethiopia
"back, gave battle to the unclean and the shepherds,
"subdued them, killed many and pursued the rest until
"to the borders of Syria. But it is said that the
"Priest who gave them the constitution and the laws
"and was called Osarsiph, changed his name and Moses
"was called."

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If you take into account this Egyptian tradition
If we want, the Jews would have emerged from the committee of
different peoples; like the Romans, they would have
formed from a rabble that had gathered together. But while
to Rome the most enterprising and strong men
of the land, the land of Goshen was the gathering
place of the lazy, the vicious and the lepers, who
avoided work there and finally because of the dirt
and the epidemics prevailing among them from the country
were driven. The last peculiarities speak
also the many cleanliness and
Health rules. That the Egyptians were followed to
bringing them back seems to be Jewish boasting,
and the plagues of Egypt a Jewish metaphor for the
Suffering of the country from the presence of the Jews.

As Ptolemy Phiscon all the Jews of Alexandria
with her sons and daughters naked his elephant
to have them trampled on, then seized
the intelligent animals are so disgusted that they turn around
and expressed their indignation at such imposition
their captors. The Alexandrian Jews, however,
celebrated the anniversary of this success. The Jews have
'since then many similar successes of disgust have been celebrated.

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IX.

The soul of the people springs from its idea of work-
as can be seen from his practice of work
Fe is of course not only work per se, but also
a sharp difference in the idea of work
honor and work ethic, which the Semites

from the Aryan.

Riehl, German Work.

If you examine a people for their expediency,
seeks, not only the intellectual disposition, but also
The physical one is essential, and this corresponds to the
Jews have their origin. In this respect they have
against the Germanic tribes the shortcomings of the southern
races, without their advantages. They lack the physical
strength and the vigorous temperament. They have
not the fullness of the muscles of Nordic peoples and lack
The taut tendons of the Arabs. If they are fleshy
are, is this not an effect of the highly developed
muscle fiber, but an accumulation of loose, spongy
fat tissue. Their bones are not strong, like the
Germanic peoples, and not solid, as with other southern countries.
Her entire bone structure is defective; her chest is
not broad and arched, the shoulders not straight and
flat, neck and hips not upright; the arm is incorrect
at the shoulder, the thigh incorrectly at the hip
offset, the knees rarely straight, mostly inward and
forward, the ankle crooked, the heel outward and
iang, the metatarsal bones more or less to the flat

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foot developed and balls and toes not regularly
lying on top.

From this incorrect construction, from the missing spams
strength of their muscles create those energyless and unsightly
movements that we smile at in them, and that shyness
from physical work and exertion, which is so essential
influence on their history and the formation of their
idea of God. A people who do not work
can or wants to, is dependent on plundering others and
cannot need a God who would fill all of humanity with
equal rights.

It is an annual experience that
In the military conscription, Jews had a relatively
provide a much smaller contingent of useful recruits than
the rest of the population, and that during marches and maneuvers
the ailing people are suffering a disproportionate share
consist of Jews.

Apion already told (Josephus, c. Apion. lib. II. 2):
“When they had made a march of six days,
“They had buboes and therefore they rested on the seventh
“ten days after they entered the land which is now
“Judea is called, saved, and called the day
“Sabbath, retaining the language of the Egyptians. For
“The Egyptians call the bubonic disease Sabbatosis
(343 327516), 4

No Germanic people would have the farmer
envy the shepherds, among the Jews Cain killed Abel,
because the demands of physical exertion and
The Jew does not want to be
produce work and thereby earn, but at most
occasionally gain from work. The German calls
by work “Müller”, “Schmidt”, “Zimmermann”, the
Jew after predatory animals, “lion”, “wolf”, “fox”, or

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if he wants to disguise himself, sentimentally “Rosenthal”, “Lilie”,
“Star” – never useful. Throughout the whole Jewish

This aversion to work goes back a long way. Its traditions begin with a nomadic existence. Although surrounded by agricultural peoples and industrial cities, the Jews wander around and leave their animals by filling the low labor needs through slavery. ven. With the right feeling, the robust The figure of Esau was pushed out of the Jewish community. Because he worked, Jacob outwits him with the lentil dish, and while he goes hunting for his sick father, he cheats him out of his father's blessing. In the Bible Genesis 25:21 says:

"And when the boys grew up,
"Esau was a hunter and a farmer, but Jacob was a
"pious man and stayed in the huts."

We would say Jacob was the right one of the two Jew, as the common language imagines him. "Jacob" means "rogue". –

In Egypt, the suffering begins when the Jews work, and when Jehovah gave his people the promised If he promises him a land, he does not promise him hard-working Cities, not favorable ports, not fertile fields, but but a country

"flowing with milk and honey",
a country that provides abundant food without work
As long as the Jews have owned this land,
In history it has never been replaced by agriculture or industry diligence. At that time they did not practice Trade to some extent because it involves physical exertion required caravans to travel through the interior.
In the almost two thousand years since the destruction Jerusalem, where the Jews were scattered throughout the world, There is no trace of industry anywhere among them.

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shows, not even in Italy, where they had long before been in a individual cities in large numbers and under relatively favorable conditions. One has never heard that Milanese steel goods, Lombard silk goods, Netian glassware and Florentine goldwork of any

as if they had owed their advantages to a Jewish hand,
but even then the ghettos were the dungeons
for old clothes and junk, the offices for poisons and
Love potions, the hiding places of theft, the homeland
of usury. For more than a generation, in the
most states no longer an obstacle to Jewish work; as
But the Jews have paid little attention to it! How
few have left the trade for the craft
– unless this also provides an opportunity for haggling
there are – and especially how few Jews do you see there,
where work pays well, but also requires capable and mainly
where reliable performance is required, namely in factories
and especially in machine factories!

In the rural towns of our Polish provinces and
of the Kingdom of Poland, in which mostly a solid hand-
lack of a working class, the Jews often confess
to a craft, mainly they are tailors.
Sunday morning you can see these Jewish tailors for hundreds
see the Jews move into the country. There the Jewish
tailor a vice of the uneconomical female political
African rural population. While the man is at work
The Jew sits with the woman and talks to her about her clothing
needs by giving her the advantage of acquisition
What this type of acquisition consists of can be
experience if you take the Sabbath on Friday evening
returning swarm of these cutters. – A
Everyone gasps under a bundle as high as a house, the spoils of the
Week. Open such a bag: horse blankets, sacks,
a saddle girth, some straps, a ploughshare, horseshoes,
a door handle, sheepskins, some plucked sheep wool,

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Feathers, the stopper of a brass tap, bottles, etc.
– this is the content, mostly the landlord of the customers
stolen and exchanged for profit. This is
Jewish industrial activity there, and one can imagine
how much he benefits the country!

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X.

Theology is anthropology.
Feuerbach,

As for the knowledge of their moral and spiritual
As for peculiarities, the Jews have given us
worked into the hand.

The highest right, the most perfect dignity, which
are imaginable to man, he lays in his idea of God
His God is the ideal of himself and in his
Religion expresses his morality. Thus, the
religious myths of all peoples the true essence of
The latter embodies the sensual
The need for beauty, among the Nordic peoples the fantastic
tastic adventurous spirit and the change of
Seasons inspired poetic conception of nature, which
gave the gods their special character.

We may therefore assume that in the Jewish
God a complete compendium of Jewish essence
find it in the original and oldest
Myth before the influence of foreign philosophy
asserted itself and gradually developed an opposition to the
Jewish religious beliefs, which then
ultimately led to Christianity. This is only linked
entirely externally to the already falsified Judaism.
Only after the Assyrian captivity of the ten Israelite
tic tribes were destroyed and replaced in Canaan by immigrants
power of the victorious people, only after

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the Jewish remnant in Babylonian captivity with
the teachings of Zoroaster and Alexander's campaign with the
Greek and Indian philosophy in close contact
only after several conquests over the
Jews, the development of Christianity was
Its origins date back to the 500-year-old
Buddhism, whose missionaries spread throughout the known world
The moral teaching of the

Buddha agrees with the Christian one almost word for word;
the stay in the desert of John and Christ,
the hair garment which the latter gave to his disciples.
post and which then became the monk's habit, corresponded
Buddhist rule, as well as that of the Christian Church
accepted hermit and monastic life, asceticism,
Rosary and the Tonsure: What we know about Christ,
comes from Jewish sources and is part of the special
purpose of uniting Christianity with Judaism
In the first case, one must not
overlooked that in revolution against the Jewish form-
rule and among the proletariat, which
actually distanced themselves from the material promises
closed, on which Judaism was actually placed
It is no coincidence that the three wise men, who
Christ, not Jewish, but foreign philosophers
sophen, "Wise Men from the East.* The genuine Jews
was rather the new religion of the transcendental Com-
munism is an abomination.

The Christian religion is opposed to the ancient Persian and
Indian worship much closer than to Judaism,
how the idea of a spiritual development after
death is almost a peculiarity of the peoples of the
Indo-European language group and with the ideal
direction that these peoples
to the height of their culture and which has led the Jews
missing.

— — Ka RS AA de ar SM, 22 —

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Even at a superficial glance, it is obvious
that Christianity only exists within the Aryan people
family. But in the Germanic tribe
it has become so alive that it can affect the person
Christ and the entire Jewish tradition no longer

In the latter, as far as it is contained in the Old Testament
contained, those peoples have their own consciousness and
their ideals into it, and gave the Jews a completely different
deserved thanks. An unbiased criticism brings
There is little edification to be found in those criminal legends.

If one considers, by the way, that the Semitic peoples
ker, although the Arabs were partly temporarily Christians

had become, Mosaism or Islam, a more robust, but equally selfish and theocratically intolerant same variety of Judaism, in which the fantastic sensual transcendence balanced by predestination the Turanian peoples the person-destroying, Buddhist historical religions; that even within the Christian Church the Slavs mainly to the Greek, the Romans and Celts to the Catholic and almost only pure Germanic peoples belong to the Protestant faith, It is striking how religions have racial characteristics possibilities because they reflect the moral nature of the people It is no coincidence that Christ is associated with Germanic facial features and even mostly painted blonde.

If in the later Jewish religious writings There are hints of life after death and of retribution in the afterlife, these are mistakes which through the influence of foreign philosophy and religion come: Mistakes for Judaism, because the secular The form of the same is based on the idea of a later clarification and a higher judge from beyond That Jesus was born among the Jews cannot cannot be opposed; for apostles of freedom

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can only arise where pressure prevails. Religion of hatred had to give birth to the dogma of love, but the Jews rushed to destroy their schematism to dismiss.

One cannot therefore define Judaism as:
Forerunner of Christianity, it has the same only caused by the contrast.

The first four books of Moses are many hundreds Years older than the first echoes of Christianity, and come from a time when the peculiar development of a nomadic tribe without disruption by the influence of neighboring peoples could take place. And if they even in the form that has come down to us there are many traces Iranian influence, the specifically Jewish They are easy to recognize. They are also not old, but still perfectly fitting, and the last, which has immortalized Judaism in its original form.

As we see in Jehovah a mirror of the Jewish
conscience, we may consider the figures of the patriarchs
in her executed sculpture for typical illustrations of the
Jewish character and the results of the investigation
the results derived from it to a judgment about the
Jews in general. We prefer this path
a consideration of the latter in individual examples.
What matters to us is that the Jewish essence is independent
from the accidental nature of its individual appearance, according to its
inner necessity, as it presents itself in
his poetry and in his history.
We want to prove on these foundations that such
Statements are necessary and natural because they are in
character of the people, but we do not want a
malicious collection of discarded modern 'facts
to use such contestable evidence to their
Reason to conclude. If the present Jews also

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are not to blame for their ancient poetry, so
This poetry is to blame for them. Their god legend is
the Conservatory of the Jewish Conscience and
The patriarchs are the paradigms of Israel up to the present day.
day. Anyone who deviates is not a real Jew.

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XI.

Shylock. by my soul I swear,
That no man's tongue shall speak of me
Has power: I stand here on my bill.
Nl a
But well, you would do this out of love for humanity,
Shylock. I cannot find it; it is not in the light.

We have already indicated that Jehovah's covenant with the Jews only on certain temporal and immoral purposes and only under the condition of the strictest obedience to the Jews the special Its regulations contain Jehovah cannot therefore be summed up in a few general sentences. men, but it includes one down to the smallest detail claused contract. The so-called Ten Commandments, which still show a fairly general form, are probably lich from Moscs from the Egyptian priestly school taken and are very striking in their version. falling away from the very concrete and practical ones, the remaining, more Jewish statutes, which go into detail of the Pentateuch.

As seems natural under such circumstances, on the other hand, the Jew is not at all superior superficial or gullible businessman. He demands prompt fulfilment on his part. Without interruption his God admonished him, without ceasing to reproach hear and he is compelled to maintain his credits occasionally with manna and quail in particular

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As soon as he met with Moses in doctrinal digressions, it will be abolished and the golden calf proclaimed. The whole relationship is an extremely disrespectful:

"And Jacob made a vow, saying,
"God will be with me and keep me on the
"The way I travel, and give bread to eat,
"and to put on clothes, and to return in peace
"who bring home to my father, then shall the
"Lord be my God."

Genesis 28:20, 21

We must therefore encourage the Jews to hold on to their Statutes do not count as religiosity; they have in their religion, if one defines the relationship between to call them and their God religion at all, not the expression of moral principles, not principles for a wide range of applications, but only special contract provisions, to which they are subject to penalty of loss

are bound by their rights.

If the Christian is unfaithful to the tenets of his religion
he sins, but he has hope through repentance
and better behavior to atone for his guilt and his
to restore inner peace.

When the Jew eats pork, or on Shabbat
does something useful, he exposes himself to Jehovah's vengeance
and he knows what that means. His wealth should
shall perish, his body shall perish, he shall
their own children eat up out of hunger.

The Christian is called to base his actions on the
To examine the requirements of his morality and to deal with the same
The Jew has only to deal with the
to complete the required formalities to bring Jehovah to
to make a defaulting debtor: he is not in the spirit
But this quibbling over words dries up the heart

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and cruelty and heartlessness run through the whole f
Jewish history. 5
Right at the beginning of the Jewish myth, at the sin |
fiuth, strikes us as an abomination and at the same time a naive i
Self-irony. The Jewish God has called people to '
created in their own image – that is, Jews – and they have the
World populated. There you find that among all this
There is only one family in humanity that has something better than
deserves to be drowned. A clean society –
and a merciful God!
The most despicable ruthlessness is later shown in
Jewish interaction with other tribes. Friendly
the patriarchs are received by the peoples of Canaan,
but immediately they let their God take away the inheritance of their
Guests promise and are also immediately ready to
To liquidate the inheritance by eradicating it.
Robbery and murder of their wealthy neighbors make them
God's law and their God still impresses upon them, no one
to keep alive. The extermination of their fellow human beings
is her incessant preoccupation with a ruthlessness
ity without equal in history. The Jewish priest

and the Levite passed by the half-slain man.
who found no mercy before the poor Samaritan
appeared and provided assistance.

Christ says Matt. 22:

"You shall love God with all your soul and with
"with all your heart and your neighbor as yourself
"These are the greatest commandments in
"from whom all the Law and the Prophets
"are holding."

He therefore points out that if we under God the ethical
Understanding the principle, the inner judge, your own
conscience and considers this to be sufficient. But he had
not the Jews in mind, with whom he was just in
In contrast, such a provision was sufficient

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Jehovah had to give them a detailed
Codex, he had to forbid them directly not to
to kill, steal or commit adultery, he had to show piety to them
against parents and honesty towards others explicitly
dictate: he could not rely on her own heart.
let.

Even today there is nothing more cruel than the way
and manner in which the Jew treats animals. Who
has a Jewish butcher, peddler or carter with
other horses than those he was supposed to "kill"
bought for a pittance? However, the advantage
owner, who for a few thalers the poor animal
to this fate, not to be praised either: but
He did not want to see such torture while
the Jew is free from such weakness.

One would encourage the solidarity of the Jews among themselves,
the support they give each other
wrongly attribute it to a loving heart.

On the one hand, the existence of the Jews as foreigners
a sense of community within other nations.
have survived. Thousands of years of printing
and shared suffering, they have also led to a certain
(Unity of resistance forced. On the other hand
but their law prescribes consideration for Israel
which they do not know for other peoples, because in
Israel they flatter the mysterious taste of their

God's.

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XII.

Shylock. – . . . When I say he is a good man, I mean
with that, understand me, that he is wealthy. –

Shylock. – Well, well, well: A diamond gone. costs me two thousand

Ducats to Frankfurt? The curse has only now fallen on our
People liked it, I have never felt it until now. Two-
a thousand ducats for it! and even more precious, precious
Jewels! I wish my daughter were dead among my
Füssen and put the jewels in the Obren! Wanted, they
would lie in a coffin at my feet. and the ducats in the
Sarge!

The Jews because of their love for their children or
Parents want to praise it, they would be told to the special
service that they are human. But their practice
is more human than their principles; because one sees
Father Abraham sacrificed his son. Like the banker
from a customer to whom he gives credit, for testing purposes
payment to see if he is sure about it
Jehovah calls on the son of Abraham
just for the sake of trying, and Abraham proves to be
prompt businessman: rewarded by the promise
Genesis 22:17:

"that I will bless your Samon and multiply him,
"like the stars in the sky and like the sand
"on the seashore, and your descendants shall inherit
"the gates of his enemies."

The world of the
Jews. He has placed his God on profit, on the
Profit he tests him, and because of profit he obeys
him. His religion is the religion of advantage. Nowhere

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a higher perspective is found in it. The World does not ask him to harmonize with it. He has no aesthetic tical need, he does not seek harmony, not satisfaction of his conscience, not knowledge, but advantage.

Jehovah knows his people well and has therefore seventh day is forbidden for worldly pursuits. No other people have had to do this, but For the Jews it has remained ineffective. The Jew also has made a business out of the Sabbath. It is not a day of rest or moral contemplation, not a day of joy and enjoyment, but a day of formality and subtlety to his bear with God to be enough.

The advantage breaks through every relationship. Sahra Hagar takes her out of the house to give Isaac the inheritance society, and despite the poetic material, The story of Joseph is actually only about the Self-interest. First Joseph is the braggart of his brothers, then they take revenge by making money from him. Other motives are foreign to the Jew. How horrified are Joseph's brothers, when they returned from the purchase of grain in Egypt find their money back in the bag, how incomprehensible, How scary is apparent unselfishness to you? The conclusion of the beautiful parable is that Joseph sucked the whole country dry and put it in his pocket has come.

In the hands of the Jew every question turns into

a question of money: he is the real Midas; and how Midas hungers for gold. Enjoyment requires in-restraint and calmness that the Jew lacks. Enjoyment is the feeling of agreement, it presupposes devotion out; making a profit requires reserved intention. The Jew has dried up in the abstraction of profit, the living

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Nature is dead to him, his life a wasteland, his world a mathematical example. But because he makes everything the subject who makes the calculation because he measurable and unmeasurable

because it confuses moral values against material ones.

You

He is doing stupid calculations. His self-interest is completely
lich narrow-minded. His hand devalues wealth; for
This is not a means for him, but an end. The Jew asks
only what he has, not what he is: from his forefathers
he only praises that they were rich people, and with
He happily tells how Jacob met his father-in-law Laban
cheated out of the spotted lambs and the Jewish mother
Rachel gave her father the golden household gods as a farewell gift
stolen. Jehovah is a willing helper. He strikes the
Egyptians with blindness, so that they might serve the Jews in the day
before fleeing, borrow their valuables, which 'those with
take.

"For this the Lord had given grace to the people
"before the ex-priests, that they lent to them, and
stole it from the Egyptians."
Leviticus 11:36.

But when the latter returned their stolen property
He drowns her in a miracle and saves
the thieves.

So the Jew sets out to become rich. the dignity
which alone gives importance to wealth.
and while he is chasing his phantom, he steps under
the feet, what makes life beautiful. His life hides
or in filth and shame, but on the Sabbath he feeds
lonely in the barren luxury of the back room
a miserable Jewish quarter.

After Titus destroyed Jerusalem,
oa large part of those taken as prisoners to Rome
Jews arrived there. Only with difficulty did they manage to
stent of the most unspeakable complaint. They were
Jen later by the Popes into one of the most unhealthy

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—

and deepest parts of the city: that he is the dirtiest
They made sure of it themselves. High walls enclosed them
one in a room that does not have half of its inhabitants

in a humane way. Only to be
They were allowed to leave the camp at certain times of the day,
but found protection against the mischief of the mob
she herself in her dungeon. Whatever disgrace
Everything that could be imagined was done to them and
Until the end of the seventeenth century,
she on the Corso between buffaloes and donkeys in front of the
People run a race, naked. A few miles away
von, in Florence, they found under the protection of the Mediei
almost complete freedom. They had nothing in Rome that
should have prevented them from emigrating, neither basic
possession, nor respect; but the consideration for the locale
Customers of rags and vices left them with scorn and
Forget shame.

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XIII.

People believe they are brave only because they
are aware of their actions, but the causes
do not know who they were intended for.

Spinoza.

It is not surprising that a father who
because of external gain is immediately ready to give up his son
to slaughter, also in his relationships as a husband the
Advantage to advise, in which otherwise with oriental
When Abraham came from
Hunger must go to Egypt and there because of the
beauty of his Sarah to be removed from the way
He plays the cautious one by using it for his
sister and to prevent any coercion
and to obtain rich reward to Pharaoh in the
He repeats this remedy at a
later journey to Gerar to Abimelech.

Genesis 12 and 20.

In both cases, such wisdom brings him the
subsequent indignation of his pagan hosts,
but his own aesthetic conscience is unlikely to
incommode, that he rather gave his son Isaac
this practical solution, which is the same
uses, as he later with his wife Rebekka
comes to Abimelech.

Genesis 26:7

For us, such lists are not only heartless,
not only lack of taste, but also lack of

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male dignity: but the reassuring prognostikon
can we ask these people that they can
which knightly weakness will never come to harm
become.

Moreover, the relationship between the woman and
Marriage was considered unholy by the Jewish patriarchs.
Polygamy may have contributed to this,
but it must be surprising that in the preferred proper
wives the complete relegation of the female
emotional feeling behind considerations of external prestige
When Sarah fears she will remain barren, she lays
She gave Abraham her maid Hagar to have children
to maintain an influence, and Rachel and Leah compete
formal in these speculations towards Jacob.

The type of Jewish marriages that took place between Isaac
and Rebekah, has remained unchanged to this day
day. The opponents rarely met before
Only it is no longer just the father of the groom
chamois, who sends his camel loads to the bride,
This too must not be allowed to enter the
new family. Abrahams still marries Solin
not a woman, but a beneficial union, a
Position, a business and especially a dowry: the
Woman is just the vehicle.

Of course, the faithful servant would now
Bethuels cannot be found and counted as easily as
formerly; the iron cupboard looks no different from the outside
whether empty or full; but Israel is not behind the times
The marriage of his daughters is a
orderly business, they have courses on the stock exchange
and demand and supply are collected in the books
special broker (Schatchin), whose specialty this industry
is: "they make in fine meat products", as the Jewish
witz says. The Schatchin receives customary for connections
appointments in the same city, for those with foreign

places two percent of the agreed dowries. In his Registers – the herbaria of the flowers of Zion – these according to age, characteristics and dowry, and his A skilled hand searches for the also precisely registered Beau's to pair properly so that the negotiations are not encounter insurmountable difficulties and through sent bidding and trading on this and that side the business could be concluded. Exploring advertisements, offers, recommendations, photographic correspondence samples, guarantees, permanent employment on inspection or on Immediately: the entire commercial apparatus will be movement. "Fine goods" rarely remain a letter for long. The waiting Rebekah of the East, if her charms on the secure foundations, which consist of Sarmatian interest on each other, and the love-hungry Isaac the banks of the Rhine, if his father's camels carry the right weight – whether they travel hundreds of miles separate, generously calculated brokerage fee will bring them together find, so that the connection of their mutual dowries gives a good sound. But this connection is urgent; because if the value of the engaged papers changes If the situation changes significantly, it is in danger.

Where such combinations are made for personal reasons shipwreck, the obstacle goes ninety-nine times under a hundred from the female part. This is also in the Jewess the natural dowry of the woman, the feeling, not died out, that it does not sometimes oppose the profane Plans of parents should make revolution; and it deserves Recognition that the taste of Jewish women is more influenced by mental deficiencies rather than physical advantages. Of course, the latter are in no case very seductive.

On account of the more human female nature you should also set it mainly if in this way concluded marriages mostly tolerable family relationships

Others depend on life with their family.
thus forced to create a tolerable existence within it.
stability to maintain.

Moreover, the Jewish nature in women is wherever possible
ly even more repulsive than in the man, because it is in even
is more unfeminine than inhuman.

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XIV.

Better a living dog than a dead lion.
... because the dead... deserve nothing more.
Solomon,

How the Jew gains advantage over his family relationships
ness decides, he also assigns to him the taste
on his own person. Under pressure he is wary.
scrupulous, cheeky towards indulgence; where he deserves, he cannot
be insulted and where he pays, he believes everything
allowed. Conceit represents pride, vanity represents honor.

Jacob had hurt Esau so badly that he
the encounter with him on his return from Laban
in mortal fear. But fortunately,
He had a night to think things over. The haste, regret-
to courageously appear before the offended brother and
He does not bother to appeal to his heart for forgiveness
guilty. He is not an expert in such matters, his own
Heart gives him no guidance, but he understands
Goats, donkeys and camels and knows their value
and he lets them become his advocate.
However, he will not be able to resist an unguarded feeling
he tries to get by with as little as he can by
he divides the pile into three parts, which are in certain
If Esau is satisfied with the first,
The rest would be spared. But the matter fails. The
Brother does not want to accept anything and falls to the offender for free
around his neck. This is worrying because it makes him feel
is understandable; or suspects malice, and after he has

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After having persuaded Esau to go ahead, he proposes hurrying sideways. |

The pursuit of national development, such as
 It now occurs in all European peoples, the outcome
 pressure of an aesthetic instinct and to a certain extent
 Border is justified and necessary. The peoples want to
 also externally with their inner peculiarities in
 Harmony and shape their existence independently.
 It is very characteristic that right now the Jews alone
 Do everything in their power to smuggle themselves into other peoples
 and to cover up. The suspicion of an evil national
 conscience is obvious. But they will not tell anyone about
 their good will, nor about the possibility of
 completely to other nationalities. They have
 never possessed a useless local patriotism. Their arch-
 fathers have wandered, as the advantage brought with it
 has: Connections have transplanted them to Egypt, effort
 bliss and other better prospects for
 migration. Because it has no organ for the purposeless
 Enjoyment of nature, no need for aesthetic rejection
 rounding of their lives, so they are the only
 People in the world without a sense of home and were never with
 the land that bore them. They have grown
 never learn to feel like his children, but are vagabonds
 remained, which advantage, descent and God's contract
 where patriotism is expressed in the
 connections of the gang, and which coincidentally
 in this or that hostel. That you are in this
 hostel to plunder the children of the house as far as possible
 It goes without saying that I am looking for something, but if occasionally a
 Hauscolleete, you will find yourself with noise – and
 with little.

They later recounted their heroic deeds,
 they performed in the German wars of liberation. They had
 Unfortunately, the files of the War Ministries were forgotten, in

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which this patriotism manifests itself in cowardly and cheap
 But they have always been
 remembered, and during the French rule they were.
 as far as it was useful, good French.

When family disputes among their hosts affect the house-peace, they have always managed to find their way on the side where the fat globules on the communal soup.

With the political phrase the Jew stirs up his Advantages the civil discord and on the back of the stupid mob he makes his faces like the monkey on the camel. Already during the anarchy, which Caesar's reign, Jews were the main screamers of the street meetings. Of course with the same Successes that crowned all political endeavors which is patronized by Jews and thus in the public esteem were ruined. And anyway, the The Jews' desire to invade other peoples and destroy them To destroy nationality, necessary for Caesarism. What People would laugh if a Negro were to enter German public assemblies. lungs as "German brothers"! But what The Jews who are making themselves German must laugh when "Michel" puts them on the shield – who in their hearts are much more foreign to the "German brother" than the Negro in the skin! Only the German primary voter, to whom the Conflict between word and thought not yet so is in the mood, is amazed by the declamation, which flatters him by giving his moderate desires a He applauds the bold tirades that the Jew utters under the protection of the crowd, and which are not nearly as silly as they sound. But Truth and beauty are twin sisters, and while While the Jew seeks to abuse her, she avenges the Grace, as his tactlessness deprives him of success.

It was on that infamous occasion in Potsdam

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1848 a hard fate for a German king that a Jew could boast of personally inviting him to listen to have admonished the truth. But it was a difficult Punishment for the Jewish voting people that the political truth ity was deprived of its reputation by such a herald But at that time it was not far from being German imperial crown, instead of as previously by the hand of the successor of Peter, henceforth from the hand of the descendants Abraham's, and "Michel" considered not what trouble he would have had later to see the young dian moth damage from the imperial ermine

to knock out.

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15th century

Again, when the people rule, it is not
otherwise possible. The bad must creep in.
Has the bad now crept into the public
Business, so no hostilities arise among the
Bad, but strong friendships, because the
ruin the common good, they are in cahoots,
This kind of thing goes on until someone reaches the top of the
people comes and drives those people away.

Herodotus

We have seen above that human society
society the limitation of selfishness through consideration of
the species and the state the devotion of the individual to
the whole requires, and that this consideration and
This devotion must be in the nature of the citizens.
is the Jewish essence, as it has developed to us,
against.

A race that the dogma of the chosen people
who in their religion only the cult of
material benefit, which in its legal opinion
is determined only by the advantage which the moral
Categories treated arithmetically, which the family to
an object of the business and the self-interest
as the principle of its existence, while it
hates work, such a race is repugnant to every state
and hostile to humanity. The only possibility of their
History has understood existence for thousands of years.
It has spread them in isolation all over the globe.
scattered like caterpillars over a (garden: and she has

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against the judgment of the world and the millennia

The name Jew means in every language that—
Same, it is everywhere the expression of reproach against the

aspiration and aversion to character. Already

This general reluctance would judge the Jews, because

the common instinct of all peoples and all times

cannot be unfounded.

We have in the entrance the entry of the Jews
in the German state erring humanity; we
have now shown that there is a violation of the majority,
of the Germans is for the benefit of the minority, the Jews,
undeserved on both sides. But at the same time we see
that it is not only a humane but also a political
error, because the state life would only have consequences
One cannot argue that the
Jews will improve with more intimate treatment and
that one must therefore give them time to get away from the
long pressures. They are not such Jews,
because they were oppressed, but they were oppressed,
because they were such Jews; this is supported by the equality
nature of the relationship under the most diverse circumstances
stands.

But we are not like the good God who
and non-Jews with the same love of the Creator in
breasts; we do not live in paradise, where everything
without interest, but we are only Germans in a
German state, which is concerned with German concerns and
efforts and with German blood, and we
are not at all willing to make it a better
institution for the neglected children of the world.
because it would become a penitentiary for ourselves
And the reformatory is likely to be of dubious
successes work.

Recent natural science claims that the
various animal species through gradual influence

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external circumstances from the original forms.

On Madeira, for example, the beetles became wingless because

always the occasionally flying up from the wind into the sea

Butterflies, on the other hand, where the

Flying is a condition of life, there would have much stronger wings

than on the mainland, because the weak-winged regular

moderately the fate of the flying beetles. But

This experience does not yet open up the prospect of useful

conversion of the mold or on moral

Improvement of the liver fluke. We know that a

rotten apple cannot be replaced by a whole basket of healthy ones.

is healed, but infects them with its rot, as well as

We know that the Jew is dirty. We have no

Hope for the improvement of the Jews through adoption

On the part of other peoples, at least not within a

Time that could still interest us. If after ten

thousand years this our Scripture on the heart of a

fossil Jews are found, we fear, even then

nor because of the agreement of our drawing with

to be praised by the then living specimens.

The Jew is smarter and tougher than beetles and butterflies.

ling: it is not exposed to the free current, no wind

capable of sweeping him from the earth. His peculiarities

It is precisely this fact that removes him from the influences of culture. The ethical

Laws do not affect him, because he does not exist as a people,

but as an exception. He lives among other nations

only temporarily, on a business trip. His heart, so-

far as it is weak, strikes at most for Israel. He lacks

moral idealism. Friendly concessions,

innocent trust, which is always based on one's own honesty

do not encourage him to imitate, but

are being abused by him,

to warn against similar weaknesses. The exploitation
This is his profession. His ways are not the open
paths of human development, but the background

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doors and the secret paths. His parasitic selfishness
makes him incapable of forming his own state, but
it deprives him of the improvement provided by his environment. As long as
there are other nations, is the peculiar existence
these peoples' ichneumons secured: thoroughly improved
they will first become – but then necessarily
– when the whole world will be thoroughly Judaized.
Otherwise they would have to perish or
in floating into the ether to reach distant solar
systems. The planets that are more closely associated with them
ten of ours and especially our night-watching moon
would of course flee: they would have to be separated from our
be guided by modern German statesmen.

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XVI.

How could such a neglected race of people become a free
Man, an enlightened mind, a hero or a statesman
proceed. Schiller.

If it turns out that Judaism
his nature and the Jews by their character un-
compatible with the German state, we still have
to counter the objection that this race through its
mental disposition entitled to special consideration
own.

This objection is of very modern origin and only

has become important since the press accused the Jews
fall because the exploitation of daily literature of the un-
orderly, superficial, intrusive, wise-talking
and cheeky nature of the Jew. Jewish
alleged scholars and artists are exiled from their tribes
genosson puffed up with the utmost bluster, not
perhaps out of ignorance or sheer bad taste and in
missverstaudo non interest in science and art, son-
to boast about Israel. But the stupid crowd follows
the loudest voice, and finally even buys Jewish
Rheumatism chains and Revalenta Arabica.

"Who can praise Hercules when no one blames him?"
said the ancients. – "Who can blame the Jew, since
"He is praised!" it was said later.

But when humanism became fashionable,
the Jews a cheap opportunity for beautiful discoveries

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which doubly appeal to the mind and heart of the explorer
were well calculated because the excess was tacitly
twisting of the traditional disgust.
What is not all about Jewish profundity, poetry, mercy,
kindness and babbled about Jewish nobility and genius
by people who, apart from Nathan the Wise, never
had known a Jew and even less recognized him! And
how complacent the Jews have taken this nonsense at face value
The same racial arrogance that once dominated the
lepers exiled from Egypt became the chosen
People of God, now lets the poor
Jews, after he had barely heard the protests against him.
shyness is transformed into tolerance and compassion, mentally
superior to his surroundings. But he completely forgets
that he cannot attribute the current progress in his situation to his
own improvement, but the milder disposition of these
environment, which he has only been able to draw from such
make good-heartedness the accusation of greater stupidity
could.

There is certainly nothing more stupid than the kind
how German liberalism is now distancing itself from the Jews
The same German liberalism that
was already trying to free the German people from foreign rule.

society of the Jews, as it is property and blood that
to break that of the French. The same German
Liberalism, which from the Paulskirche influenced the German
wanted to give up possessions in Poland and Italy by
Nationality considerations for the foreign population to
damage to the Germans and which now
in the Jewish question to the detriment of the Germans this name
The same German liberalism
mus, which is essentially aimed at spiritual goals.
cosmopolitan Jesuit order aimed at death and life
would pursue, but is enthusiastic about it, which is no less
outside the state, no less cosmopolitan

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litically related, but only purposes of material
exploitative, cultureless Jewish
manages to get the chestnuts out of the fire.

Among the ancient civilised peoples, the Jews were not
only because of their character, but also in terms of
despised the mind. The Jew was in Rome, what the
Bohemian or Hungarian in the Viennese farce and the Schöppen-
städter in the German saying.

"Credat Judaeus Apolla!" (Horat. Sat. 5.)

Tacitus says (hist. 5., 8.) of the Jews:

"While the Assyrians, Medes and Persians
"Orient dominated, they were the most
"despised part of the oppressed."

"After the Macedonians had become the superior force
"were reached, King Antiochus tried to
"To eradicate superstition and Greek customs
"to introduce this most abominable people
"improve."

Josephus (c. Ap., 2, 14.) states:

"But he (Apollonius) also says that we
"most talentless of the barbarians and that we
"for this reason alone no useful for life
"invention."

Even today, the superstition about the outstanding
the intellect and the predominant talents of the Jews
very similar to the medieval popular conception of the devil.
The latter was feared because of his intrigues and
Lists, and after all he plays a role in all stories
and fairy tales the role of the stupid devil, until he became
This has become a proverb. The same is true of the
Jew, whose cleverness is always thought to be invalid
and who in anecdotes and jokes always the ridiculous
game. And not without reason.

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First, as a test of the special talent,
exercise of a race requires that it asserts itself and
see in their environment. Among the Jews,
the opposite was the case and no people
They have been able to gain respect since their creation.

Religious diversity alone is not a sufficient

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Sorry, because the religious distance between Jews
and Muslims is lower than that between the latter
and Christians, and compared to the Indian religions
the qude is at least not worse. There is everywhere
the German was hated but respected, the Jew was
respected and not even hated.

The Jews must also be considered to have a special talent.
their earlier history. They left
Egypt, when it was in the prime of its ancient development
development. So with a large cultural contribution, and

Canaan when Hellas was still unknown. They are later with the Phoenicians, Assyrians, Medes and Greeks into the most intimate relationships. But during the throughout the entire existence of their empire, it has never been compared can be neither with Greece nor Egypt and the relatively young Rome, nor with the ancient Assyrian and Indian cultural states.

From Jewish philosophy, Jewish science, Jewish art or fine literature, nothing has changed in the History has made itself felt, and from the brilliant Salomonian era we know of boastful wealth thum and clumsy splendor, but at the educated After the description of the temple we can taste reasonable doubt. The oldest parts of the Pentateuch are not older than Iliad and Odyssey, the other writings of all Testaments fall into the Periclean Age or this side of it. Now compare with this the same contemporary Greek philosophy and literature to create a

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To obtain a measure of the brutality of the Jewish spirit, his bungling in form and his taste lack of representation.

The one-sided gravitation of the Jewish spirit against The advantage proves his poverty and maintains it. The Jew thinks only of himself, never of the matter. He wants material personal gain or satisfaction of vanity; before the truth He has no respect for humanity if it is not directly A scientific direction is thereby closed. and his spirit was cursed with the infertility The Jew does not cultivate a science not for their own sake, but to trade in knowledge. Therefore, no epoch-making scientific Discovery, no radically useful invention to the name of a Jew.

In philosophy, the former main science, they have not achieved anything; what comes to them is, is just practical casuistry and wordplay. Your God-idea cannot become a philosophical one for them alongside their surroundings. sophical merit. The god of Moses is not an immanent, but an outsider

standing., not a principle, but a person, as the
Jude needed to do business with him, with a
Business staff of angels. He is neither all-
present, still omniscient. In paradise he goes after
walk at noon and look for Adam and Eve and Sodom
he travels to the local inspection. He is also physically, because
He eats roast veal and cakes at Abraham's, wrestles with
Jacob and appears to Moses in the cloud. He is a living
idol to whom sacrifices are made, but he is not even the
only one, because Moses himself has a snake made of bronze
and worship for protection against snake bites. It
It is known that Moses even called his God by the name
from the Egyptians. The esoteric theo-

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The Egyptian priests, however, used this term to describe
Name a final impersonal world spirit, whose only
individual characteristics to the people through animals and other
representations were symbolized. Now, when Moses
general world spirit to a personal Jewish king
profaned, he evidently made a philosophical retreat
step, and when one confronts the God of the world,
like the watchmaker of the watch, then it is completely irrelevant
which number of watchmakers one assumes. With the Jewish
The invention of monotheism has therefore by no means
a lot on itself.

But there is a Jewish philosophical celebrity
ity – Spinoza, – but the Jews have made sure
that this exception cannot be attributed to them.
They have expelled the man from their community, with
placed under the ecclesiastical ban and destroyed by assassins
But Spinoza was not only in philo-
sophical, but failed in every respect: he was
selfless, hardworking and modest.

What Moses Mendelssohn has done immortally,
knows mainly the glorious inscription on his fause,
which through the need of their existence becomes themselves
He has a mediation of Judaism with the

Reason is attempted by negotiating on both sides, but when his friends praise his support for the latter he dismissed this as slander.

It was not difficult at that time to use Rousseau's phrases before Robespierre could use them had practically illustrated the madness. The whole world was embarrassed and the Jews quickly exploited the general deception for themselves. At that time the nest was created, in which later the literary and aesthetic Berlin Jewish school, where we suffered so much have and still suffer. And Lessing helped who in his "Nathan" a German professorial colloquium

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quium between Jews and Turks and in no "Jews" a mystical person through highly chivalrous intervention mixture into life-threatening adventures that all Gratitude spurned and thereby also externally the Jews not be guessed because it might be too much for nature. would be tempted to condemn such a person in Jewish form to create.

Of the other sciences, mathematics says especially to the understanding of the Jews, because they only formal, but does not require creative ability. However, only in Recently, some have distinguished themselves in this area. an earlier maintenance of them, especially in their application astronomy, as it was practiced by the Chaldeans, Egyptians and Arabs once practiced with great love, is no trace remained among the Jews. Applied mechanics is completely foreign to them, and if to this day there has never been a significant Jewish mechanic, Although great financial success can be achieved, This shows irrefutably that the Jew has the confidence casualness and creative imagination are definitely lacking. which require services in this area.

Historiography and philology are never associated with whose successes have been cultivated by Jews. The Jew it is more about using than understanding the people: he looks at the world as the Indian looks at his Because of this incorrect direction, he is

uninteresting to present the ethical idea in history.
seek and impossible to understand it. Every sacrificial
courageous, enthusiastic people must be like a madhouse
and every hero as a foolish dreamer who
forgets his profit.

As far as language is concerned, he is only interested
as a means to an end, not as an organic expression of
human thought. The only philological merit

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of the Jews around Germany is the creation of a German
thieves' language made up of Germanized Jewish words.

The natural sciences also offer no grateful
field of Jewish activity. The quiet diligence
of the naturalist is the unstable temperament of the Jew
contrary to nature and with cleverness it is impossible to
She will not be fooled by cheeky questions.
bluff, nor catch in cunning speculations: she answers
only conscientious and laborious research and only
question. And often she doesn't answer at all
not, and the naturalist may not consider wasted effort
let him be discouraged by valuing the truth more highly than
his success. This explains why of the many
Jews who in modern times have focused on natural science
thrown, relatively few only a moderate
have attained rank in it.

It will be objected that in earlier times the Jews
have occupied an important position as physicians.
They were introduced to the healing arts by their church,
because the Pentateuch makes every priest a doctor and so
would have had a great deal of medical experience very early on.
tung he must collect them. But only in the earlier
Middle Ages, after the decline of the Roman and Greek
Science has given them medical reputation, and
they probably have this more to do with their context
with the Arabs, rather than its own resources.
At that time, however, the healing arts were more of a bold application
individual drastic measures, rather than a scientifically
Principles-based procedure, and it is not over-
surprising when the effect-seeking ruthlessness of the
Jews achieved conspicuous successes, the reverse of which is a

silent lawn covers. However, since the media has more scientific apparatus, since comprehensive thorough knowledge and conscientious investigation can no longer be replaced by seemingly ingenious frivolity,

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The value of Jewish doctors has changed. The few with reason and not by Reclamo awarded are in no way related to the innumerable peanuts scher, which, often on profit sharing with inns and Pharmacies, mainly in the provinces of overpopulation prevent erosion.

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XVII.

Odi profanum vulgus et arceo.
Horat

In fine literature and the arts, the Jew had indeed had more glory by virtue of the trumpet of Israel, but no longer deserves any more. He also has no ideals in art, but purposes. That art must edify by which brings truth to light as beauty, and that Even jokes should not offend moral feelings, unknown to the Jew. With his speculation on the Effect he has taken possession of the manner and his audacity ity has helped him to achieve successes that have offset the declining demonstrate the taste of the age.

It is strange that the ascending development German literature owes nothing to the Jews. This only appeared when the literary apparatus was no longer to create individually, but already fully developed

They also lead our Alexan-
They have the style and phrase
to external tools, from the pathos
Distortion made, sentimentality replaced feeling
set, nature outdone by affectation and the
Shamelessness sold as a joke.

Börne and Heine do not refute this. Both felt
was initially so at odds with Judaism that
they were baptized: not to become Christians, but
to separate themselves from the Jews also outwardly. Both
are excellent in their linguistic form. But the result

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stere only achieves significant results in polemics and criticism, while
he in his enthusiasm to lead the German people after the
Improving the French models proves how foreign
he is the former. And in arrogance the true Jew steps
The latter shows in his prose writings
such a trivial vanity that one then also thinks of one's
beautiful songs. From the same
constant irony at least one should
they are more for products of a refined manufacture than for creations
function of a poetic mind. Otherwise he would
a wonderful mixture of German Romanticism and Jewish
cynicism. And there is no more bitter Jewish
more mocking than Heine.

In the Jewish tragedies and plays – with
or without melodramatic embellishment – the dense
teristic poverty in vain behind accumulations of scenic
and declamatory effects, and the modern
Jewish farce, we mean the one made by and for Jews,
is the most disgusting thing of its kind. The decay
The German stage grows with the ratio in which
The Jews, with their achievements or as spectators,
their taste in it.

Nothing of Greek music has been preserved
but that the Greeks were a musical people,
We see from the myth of Orpheus, who through music
tames wild animals and appeases demons. A loving
The sluggish shepherd god is a suitable musician

patron. But Jewish music appears to us as a means for
external, even mechanical purposes, if we all-
if you refrain from Miriam's singing with timpani accompaniment.
First as a means of destruction of Jericho, whose strong walls
for six days the instrumental concert courageously
Hold firm, but on the seventh the added vocal
achievements of Israel; – then we hear that countless

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Medianites in front of three hundred Jewish trombone virtuosos-
which Gideon unleashes on them.

The unfortunate Saul suffered the same fate as us with the
Meyerbeer's operas. For the first time he will be musically
amazed and calmed; – repeated enjoyment
But he can not stand it and finally gets into such
Despair that he turned against the Jewish
Poetry defends itself.

Music expresses inner states and transmits
them. The musical is an unconscious thought sub-

jective content, which by consensus in the listener

resonates and develops without the stimulus being perceived as
something external might be perceived. Effects
cups themselves individually with the means of music, with
Tone (instrumentation) and harmony to the ear, with rhythm
nus and melody impose themselves on the mind; but music as
The perception of beauty through the ear should not be willful
create not only physical effects but also aesthetic satisfaction.
To master the individual musical means, to
the Jew's talent is sufficient, he makes a loud noise
and rhythmic noise, but not music. From the
The sanctuary of beauty is destroyed by the poor
purpose of his mind excluded:*) Beauty
and intentionality are just as incompatible as intentionality
and Jew. And because he feels that, there is
his lyrical music sought classicism or sentimental
Affectation and for his dramatic he reaches for all
tools of external representation and surpasses
in punch lines, contrasts and mass effects up to the

Abuse of the listener. – The exploitation of the virtuoso
The persecution of the Jews is based on the same reason.

*) Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy had, exceptionally, a
German understanding of music, but his poetic ability
was struck with Jewish infertility.

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Saul, where is your spear?

As for painting and sculpture, Jehovah knew
probably why he had his portrait painted by the hand of a
Jewish artist. The visual arts
do not want to imitate nature, but rather its effects.
The artist must therefore focus on nature and how it
understand what moves people. The Jew lacks
the organ. Even in painting it is only
He makes an impression through form or
Color on the eye, through object or situation on the
reason – in both cases at the expense of truth and
Beauty, – but a complete enjoyment of art creates
He does not, and therefore he does not paint landscapes, it
unless their strangeness promised an effect.
Otherwise, the landscape can only be created through the harmonious
African impression and the mood that they create in the
May the Messiah not fail to appear, who
which drives the shopkeepers and money changers out of the temple of art!

The Jew's low ability to
Sense of beauty is also reflected in his clothing and
in his behavior. While it is the task of the
educated taste is that the clothing is harsh on the wearer.
monically adapt, the Mosaic youth loves to, despite
his unfit body to disguise himself as a cavalier
in a costume that suggests a life under knightly
habits, and hides his love of peace
He hides behind a warlike moustache and goatee.
Jew is either boastfully or shabbily dressed,
separated and clean rarely, and from his religious
Among the regulations he has most thoroughly observed those of cleanliness
overcome. And look how he eats!

Since he does not see people in their own relationship
but only refers to himself and his advantage.

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His social behavior is clumsy and in
Reason even with external polishing common, because it is not
based on respect for oneself and others. It is
arrogant or shy, affected or clumsy: the balance
He does not know any undemanding dignity.

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XVIII.

He often goes to great lengths to find a very poor
for the sake of blessed gain, he applies ingenuity, perseverance
willpower to a degree that he considers the most rewarding
honest work could never even remotely win:
In his most tireless brain-racking, he devises lists about
which every honest man's reason stands still: he holds
great importance is attached to the external honor of his profession, indeed he suspects
even something of the poetry of the work and enjoys the
Humor of his pranks, He only lacks a
Trifle to the real worker: the moral motive and
the moral goal, and with this trifle he lacks everything.

Riehl. German Work.

The Jews are praised for their skill in
Businesses, which, however, never resulted in the production
new values, but only in the appropriation of existing

asserts.

The fact of a better disposition for trade
Profits would not initially do anything for a higher spiritual
organization of the Jews as a whole, it would itself be
undoubted; but the superiority of the Jew in trade
is only apparent and, where it shows itself, mostly goes to
Costs of moral dignity. Even in trade, as in the
Work, the Jew seeks not earnings but profit.
He has no intention of acquiring the
human society a corresponding achievement
grant, but he seeks his advantage without conscience
for the value of what he offered. As he
is opposed to the moral world order.
he does not focus his activity on it either.

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The German has the need to live his life according to
to develop and perfect all aspects. He
seeks only external success on the side, and the aesthetic
Satisfaction in his existence is the most important thing for him. He
has ideals in its relations with the state, with its
family and to his own person, which he has to realize
lichen strives; – the entire periphery of his life circle
is therefore important to him and he concentrates all his interest
not so much on the one point of material success, as
the Jew. He is therefore easily outwitted by the latter,
because he has no understanding for such an unpleasant
Nothing is so easy to see through as the
flat Jewish cleverness: but the German falls for her
Victims by not believing in them and by accusing the Jews of
calculated using an inappropriate moral formula.
The alleged commercial superiority of the Jews is based on this, and
we can easily prove that they are of little value
for the community. It only shows itself where the
Success of the business more from a clever treatment
the person, as from an expert use
of the commodity and of a wise calculation of its value
movements. It was an economic
It was a mistake to believe that the Jews could be of any use to
Capital to move to a country. The Jewish capital has
never denied its parasitic nature: it did not serve to

Production, but for robbery.

Trade seeks its advantage by creating a
Goods are sold for more than they cost him.
There are three essentially different paths.

You can buy the goods at a cheap place
buy and look for a more expensive place to sell
create.

You can buy the goods at a cheap time
and save it for expensive times.

You can buy the goods in bulk and sell

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sell individually or vice versa; in the former case a
Profit for the isolation on the general trade
value, in the latter the reward for the collection
deduction from the general commercial value when purchasing
calculating.

The first two activities make up the large
Trade, the promoter of world civilization. Its profit
is not only the benefit of the directly involved persons
sons, but also of the country. Anyone who is
buys a thousand thalers of grain in a German port,
this sends to England, with twenty-five thousand
Thalers and used the proceeds to buy a cargo
English iron, which in turn is five-and-a-half
twenty thousand thalers profit, that is fifty-
a thousand thalers richer, but his country with him,
because it has instead of the exported value of one hundred
thousand thalers received one half higher.

The speculator who invested the hundred thousand thalers in
a coffee warehouse and keeps it until it is one hundred
worth fifty thousand thalers, also has
his the wealth of the country by fifty thousand
Thaler enlarged.

Arders with the retail trade.

The value of a commodity in world trade is
by the manner in which they are distributed or collected in

not touched at any angle and the competition is often influenced by local circumstances or But if the retailer of iron goods takes too much profit for his activity, so he limits the use below the natural measure and the progress of the country. If the buyer of wool to the sheep farmers a high wage of his mediation, he thereby hinders the natural economic development of production to the detriment of the country. In both cases, the excessive advantage of the

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intermediary is not based on an increase in the total wealth, but only on a different distribution of the same.

With the large trade in goods, the Jews only exceptionally, whether his profit from movement of the goods or the fluctuations of their Werthes was expected. His businesses include a comprehensive overview and a scientific understanding nism of world conditions, as well as a calmness of character, such as are denied to the petty talent of the Jews. In the earliest times, these have dominated the great overseas Trade was left to the Phoenicians, and when in the Middle Ages the flow of Levantine goods through Italy, in in which the Jews lived in large numbers, her hand has little to do with it. But in the The Jews settled early on in large storage areas and waited for the setbacks in the trade economy. His goods were fake gems and cut Zechinen, his activity was speculation on the unsunny luxury or the anxious need of his fellow citizens.

The Jew deals with the goods mainly in the Retail trade and only where every transaction is subject to a little trick, because he has a Preference. Truthfulness is instinctively questionable to him and appears to him as a weakness. We have already mentioned, how he found his ideal in the patriarchs, and especially in his exclusive Jacob, through tricks and whistles, lies and Deception completed and as he also Jehovah not empty He does not like to trade in food, with coffee and sugar, where the competition is great and the Control is easy. But cut goods and the thousand Small items of female finery, as well as objects of general luxury eludes a quick examination

and provide an opportunity to exploit the customer's illusions.
The most attractive in this respect is peddling.

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For a similar reason, the Jew lies down on the junk.
Anyone who wants to sell his clothes and household goods is
usually in need, and therefore in a situation that is difficult for the Jew,
in trade compassion does not deter, favorable mood, and
Moreover, the objects usually have no viable value.

In general, the Jew may in treating the person
be more skillful in all respects than the German.
It is more convenient in shops because it has moral standards
not bring into the business, but only the advantage
in mind and with the shortcomings of the personal
confrontation and shameful demands without indignation,
with unfortunate consequences, with banker's lot or punishment, without
He accepts despair. For this reason, he
War supplies, negotiations of government bonds and all
prefer those transactions which are carried out with a com-
mechanism of officials who are responsible for
the unscrupulous cunning of the Jew in the treatment of
people is comfortable or promises additional benefits.

Likewise, the forwarding industry and the extensive
modern commissions, trained by the Jews,
business of their organization because it is used for expense calculations
and other achievements of art an incalculable
But because the Jew in business had his advantage
part mainly in minor matters, he brings a
wrong standard and morality down and from that
arises the general complaint of solid trade that
the Jew ruins every business. A virtuosity in the
those commercial activities which exploit crime
or based on the same, from the smuggling trade
to theft, the Jews will not be praised
want to count.

In the livestock trade he leaves cattle and pigs aside,
which only has a real, immediately determined by scales and measure
have a consumption value to be delivered; on the other hand, monopolized
He almost started the horse trade, where he had a lot of gambling

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finds space to work on the mood of the seller and to stimulate the buyer's imagination. And in fact The Jew turns almost every horse business into an art piece.

Where he buys grain from the farmers, he loves it to seek salvation in secondary stipulations and in difficulties that follow from them. He likes to make love transactions in which the advance payment exceeds the poor producers about the disproportionately low price, and he especially likes to buy more than can be delivered, in the hope of finding new to conclude contracts while leaving the seller at his mercy or disgrace in his hand.

The wool trade mainly goes through the hands of the Jew, where the seller advances and the buyer Credit needs. Between these two needs or— The Jew organizes a clientele, where the Secondary use of capital is the main thing and the real commercial value of the goods remains in the dark.

Where the Jew mediates between the great world trade and retail trade, this is based on a similar basis, as well as where he factories In manufacturing branches which require a special technical qualification of the owner, he is not to find.

The large-scale money trade, the exchange of money as a payment equalization of distant places, in earlier times went to the Jews passed by. But because in Rome the interest rate is limited, because in the Middle Ages, through canon law, it was banned, only to be later re-prohibited by the state under dishonorable To be regulated by the punishments, the Jew found an opportunity opportunity for profitable traffic, which soon had its own thumping province. He was not hindered by ecclesiastical considerations and he developed usury by giving the legal irrationality, bourgeois shamelessness

In some countries, it was also openly
in this respect a difference between Jewish honor
and others, such as the Prussian Land Law
Jews are allowed to pay an interest rate three percent higher than the
other nationals. If you consider the Jewish welfare
cites the state as proof of business talent, then
This benefit is underestimated. The Jews enjoy
for two thousand years throughout the civilized
Europe and they are rather proving their incompetence
by the fact that there is still a fortune apart from the
If you add up the assets that were
hundred years in the hands of European Jewry
was only one million thalers, so certainly
a hundred times too low, and to this day interest on interest
calculates at three percent annually, although on average
The Jews undoubtedly much more concerned about their Christian
actually raised the rate allowed by the competitor,
Jewish wealth today would be worth over one hundred and thirty
billion thalers, almost the entire value of Europe
must be. –

But the Jews have other circumstances for themselves
By engaging in usury for ages,
diligently, they have always kept their assets in better condition
readiness than others who are in land,
briquettes or goods. While the latter
in the event of political calamities, the devaluation of their property
thuse as a direct loss, the Jews saw in
Such times are always a welcome opportunity to
profit from the difficulties of others, or their capital
to invest in lower values and through the later
To increase improvement. From such circumstances or
Most of the large modern aircraft come from war supplies.
Jewish assets.

By the way, one is concerned about the Jewish Reich-
thum as a whole is usually too big an idea.

The same is relatively insignificant and only falls into the eyes, because Jewish wealth is always lurking and the wealthy Jew is kept by the good Society remains excluded, i.e. on the public The development of traffic in the, securities that have recently been created on a massive scale the richer Jews moved to the stock exchanges, and Vienna, Berlin and Frankfurt turned into Jerusalemite suburbs. But the Jew did not present himself on the capital market as middleman, but established as a commission agent, from the reasons already mentioned above. He acts on the Stock exchange rarely for his own account, unless he Connections in the direction of a joint-stock company, opportunity to commit fraud with foundations, or other privileges that he used to exploit the public could use and no one's memory will be lacking suffer from fresh examples. Corrupt officials, speculative ministers and rulers who are involved in the stock exchange and in the field of dizziness, the gleaning of this want to know what the tax collector might have missed, favorable to the Jews.

How this in the world of thought the truth disregarded and the beauty distorted, he brings into the Realm of material values, corruption and depravation. And here too he proves himself to be only clever and bold bungler.

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19th century

We are the fools of the most complicated education, the Fools not only of the arts and sciences, but of the most miserable dilettantism in politics, as in music. A A few dozen renowned or obscure writers may nns at will the ideas, the articles of faith and world-views that belong to the overcome statuses Students who failed the exam speak to give the people political viability in newspapers or and editorials proclaim in force of the tripod, the They stem from Europe's bankruptcy and international wars. world peace or the end of the world.

Bogumil Goltz, Behind the Fig Leaves.

We see, therefore, that the Jews are neither in the interest of the good taste nor economic benefit, neither neither for cultural nor for financial offices are desirable.

We consider it a misfortune to be born a Jew
as we consider it a misfortune to be crippled
But our pity cannot
compel us to take this misfortune upon ourselves, in-
which we give the Jews our state administration or the
Entrust cripples with our defense.

If the Orthodox Jew is concerned about the ethical content
his religion is impossible for the German state, so
no exception may be made in favor of the indifferent Jew
be made if he does not even have so much good will
shows to be baptized and as much education as the
Christianity as a cultural stage. The character of a

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Person eludes the investigation; no experience is
exhaustive. No human being ever lacks one of the human
properties, only their mixing ratio is
different and this difference has in the fleeting
Traffic of daily life often does not give reason to show oneself,
because the core of the human being does not come to light
Superficial observation easily misses inconsistencies
differences in disposition, which in their consequences
Separate the hero from the criminal and many people live
in civil honors, who only lacked opportunity
to become thieves and murderers, and are loving fa-
family fathers or friendly bar buddies. But a
Life insurance considers it wrong to give its shareholders
the assurance of a seemingly healthy
people whose ancestors through generations
died of consumption, and so the
State does not allow its citizens the risk of three thousand years
inherited Jewish disposition in the officials. Against

This would also make the most artificial legislation impossible for the little protection, while the German Nature in the rulers a whole lot of constitution replaced.

Things must be bad for the German government if it could not defend itself against the Jews. A political party which opposes the German state would take on the unjust claims of the Jews because If she needed their support in other respects, by sufficiently proving their weakness and dealing with destroy themselves through this anti-national aspiration. But those innocent enthusiasts who are in the Jews want to subject themselves to political asceticism, to reach the heaven of their phrase and their taste in favor of their error, will gladly agree to a practice that saves the former. The Jew, by his nature, is probably not

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Nation as repugnant as the German one with its universal Nature and its ideal direction, and the German must feel deeply offended in his rights, in order to to show political solidarity with the Jews.

A government, however, which focuses on something else as its rational necessity, must in The consequence of this erroneous position is an error in the others and thereby give the Jew a hand have incited the passions of the great So she may then go through the feeling of her Weakness led to a fearful reliance on Israel. driven and deviate from public opinion. guilty, this ghost that the political quacks salber of our time to get the last bit of sense But public opinion, which seems to Statesman should consider is not the pub wisdom of the beer mug or the Rhenish Schoppen. Nor is it found in meetings whose members elements of arithmetic and psychological as well as political incorrect electoral systems and often equally from the inclination of the masses, as from the judgment of the

formed are removed, while their meaning is on the
The outcry of the Jewish press is based on the
Don't applaud them when they decide and don't have any personal
personal sympathy when they are sent home.
The people only hold on to them because of the principle of
act, even if it is a paper one, although the fruits
such senseless template economy so far only taxes,
Debts and Jews. That public opinion will'
nor by the few and mostly ignorant
Newspaper writers, which from the daily business
The audience was allowed to use printed blotting paper as a
arrogant existence by promoting their trivial
Wisdom calls the voice of the people and calls
believe that only by doing so can we give the right

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ordination that they submit them to the approval of the
Press assure. As Jewish advocates they are around 80
less to be considered than they themselves
Jews or dependent on Jewish patrons or customers
A newspaper only proves partially and only in
the main features of the political inclination of their readership
circle: the secondary shades are represented by foreign
Correspondence, feuilletons and advertisements predominated and
Jewish pretensions will not give any German a newspaper
In general, however, the general public has
practical questions of politics no legitimate judgment,
because he lacks the necessary expertise. Does it
on such occasions a "public opinion"
This is a temporary, usually artificially induced
Madness, which the statesman can easily and quickly eliminate.
cool down when it is directed towards the healthy human
reason and boldly opposes the error of the mob.
But if the issue at hand is discussed throughout the country
would be put to the vote: "whether one would prefer Jewish
or German officials,* we want the party
be suspect if not the original German original
voters for Germans answers. Public "opinion"
must be taken into account if they have legitimate ethical
or national principles, because then it is based on
a foundation that the statesman cannot fight
may, and is better called the "reasonable opinion".
If a government constantly influences taste and judgment
challenges and hurts the dignity of her people, she creates
the same a passive disgust that denies her any support

She then falls into the awareness of her weakness when slightest nudge. This is how the revolution of 1848 came about in Prussia. If the people are also suffering unbearable moral and material pressure, anger outbreaks, as in the French Revolution of 1789. Then a keyword, a phrase, a "time-

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idea" is the flag of the masses, but it is not the driving force. The masses act only out of passion, not out of But with our topic there is no need: the German people do not revolt easily and certainly not out of pure longing for Jews. But governments which science and the moral law the Church, and the natural rights of the people the historical opposite set (we are not talking about property, for which it only historical right), which thus the realm of darkness and death, such Governments will also protect the country from the entourage of Such governments make, by using religion as a tool of oppression want to abuse, any appeal to it hates and provoke with their ecclesiastical phrases in consequence one that is very close to the confused mass of the semi-educated underlying confusion of religion and church Declaration against the "Christian Germanic* state – as whether for the existing Germans an unchristian, un-Germanic state would be conceivable.

If they further lead the people into the discarded and grown-out dress. not follow the historical development, but contradict, they give rise to error as their opposite. as if the state were like a pile of equally sized grains of sand without natural and historical context, and thereby weakening the national feeling. They therefore open indirectly in a double sense to the Jews door and gate.

But we have one consolation.

What the end of Jewish rule was,

the Jews fail to tell us in the book of Esther.
If in Germany the throne with Jewish queens
be decorated when Jewish barons at German
Courts shine when the ministerial portfolios in Jewish

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hands and in Frankfurt Jewish Federal
delegates should meet so that "the fear of the Jews about
the people would come," then it would be possible that "Michel"
a thorough cleaning of his house of circumcision
preferred.

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The rational state cannot be replaced by artificial
precautions can be built from any available material.
but the nation must first be formed and
be raised,

Fichte, Speeches to the German Nation.

We have sought out the Jews in their ideals, their
role models, their poetry and their history. We
have tried to portray the Jewish essence, not the
individual Jew. No individual is the perfect
pressure of his race and our picture may not reflect the similarity
of the individual portrait without being incorrect.

We want to exclude every Jew who
our portrayal may feel hurt, because he recognizes
thereby recognizes as defects what we have criticized and shows
an advance in his insight into moral principles
of human society, which we must praise,

we should also distrust his self-knowledge.

We did not intend to offend, but to—
knowledge, as far as our weak powers reached,
and we hope for the approval of the insightful and
Unbiased among the Jews themselves. We know and
Some of them, in whom the racial peculiarity
abilities are so limited that they are detrimental to human
We are therefore very inclined to
measures, but not to accept individual alleged
Model Jews as evidence against our general judgment
We refer to the views
of the reader, whose feeling we lend a justification

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and on whose experiences we write the catalogue
wanted.

We have the Jewish essence in its ugliness
show, but we do not want to preach hatred of Jews.
We want to call upon our hearts to
to renounce our judgment; we want to
Jews love man, even if we are afraid of the Jew
We must be careful in this person. We want to give him the
We want to help him to improve, but we want to help him to improve.
waiting like one cares for a sick person whose infection
one fears: we want to take precautions so that he
no longer cause any harm.

If in a distant time perhaps a more beautiful
Morality must have entered the heart of the chosen people,
if this heart exceeds the measure of Abraham's seed
expanded and should have room for all of humanity,
when truth and beauty replace the golden
calf and centuries of moral elevation
proved the break with the legacy of millennia
would have if the word "Jewish" were to appear
heard, the German an adjective
for the character, then our late
Descendants lack the reason and the opportunity to distinguish between
to make a distinction between Germans and Jews.

But for now, we bid Israel farewell with the
Hand and say with the politeness of Othello:

". . I love thee,
"But never again be an officer of mine."

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Statistical Appendix.")

A mäclı-
hostile state, which is in conflict with all others in the
constant wars, and which in some cases is terrible
weighs heavily on the citizens; it is Judaism. I believe
not, and I hope to demonstrate in the following that the same
by having a separate and so tightly chained
State, but by the fact that this State is based on hatred
of the entire human race, so fear-
From a people whose least
ancestors higher than the rest of us all have our
history, and in an emir who is older than her, his
Forefather sees, that to the body slackened
and the spirit that kills every noble feeling
trade has condemned; that up to his duties and
Rights, and until in the soul of the Allfather all others
separates itself from itself, – from such a people something should
Can you expect anything different? You agree with me on all this.
and can not deny it, and speaks sweet words of
Tolerance and human rights and civil rights. Er-
Do you not remember the state within the state?
Do you not understand the comprehensible idea that the
Jews who, without you, are citizens of a state that is more firmly
and mightier than all your own, even if you
nor give citizenship in your states, your remaining
citizens will be completely trampled underfoot:

Fichte, French Revolution.

"Tenacity of the Jewish tribe. We know a
"Human tribe that by far more than any other
"thrives in all countries and climates: it is the Jewish one.
"It seems to be a 'monopoly of cosmopolitanism'

*) The Jews had managed to get into the official
Statistics not to be listed specifically for a while. Note.
to the 11th edition

Among the most terrible, barbaric

"The Jews endured persecution everywhere,

"it does not lead to their complete expulsion or extermination

"One could see that their

"increase is far greater than that of the relatives

"of all other nations. But in particular the

"Mortality among them the lowest. – Even in Al-

"where not only the Europeans were so terribly wiped out

"but where the Moorish and the Negro

"Population has been decisively reduced, Jewish immigration

"residents and they alone, to show an increase, and

"As a result of an excess of births over the

"Deaths.

"When de Neufville began his calculation of the life

"duration of the various estates in Frankfurt occupied

"I was struck by the old age that so many Jews

"He made (according to the Frankfurt Civil Status

"registers from 1846–1848) and arrived at

"essentially to the following results:

"Christians have died with Jews with

"The fourth part 6 years 11 M. 28 years 3 M.

"The Half 6.0.6. 53 " 1,

"Three quarters 59 8 103 71 " –

"However, in assessing this, we should take into account the two

"important moments should not be overlooked, firstly, that the Jews

"usually avoid any hard work, on the other hand, their

"moderate, sober lifestyle. But both are not enough

"to explain the relationship in its full extent.

"We come to the conclusion that

"here an unequal tenacity of life is revealed, as we

"This difference in the weak American

"Indian race on the one hand, and those in warm climates

"so infinitely enduring Negroes on the other side

"already perceived.* (Kolb, Handbook of Comparative Statistics.)

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Dieterici states that under 10,000
Christians Jews

400,355 were born annually
at the same time 296 216 died
104 139 remained as an increase

so that the predominance of Jews in this surplus
is based only on lower mortality, which is
even beyond the age of seventy, while
while births are declining as a result of fewer marriages.
remain, which for Christians and Jews as 893 to 719
Israel is thus compensating for the lack of young, strong
People by an unreasonable number of old Jews, and
For us, this also combines the useful with the pleasant.

This resilience proves to be even less than
an economic virtue, as the Jews already in the
youth are incompetent. In the Prussian army there were
In 1878, they were appointed as non-commissioned officers and commoners of 10,000
987 Protestants in the country, Catholics
37,55, Jews 38,,,. The latter therefore hardly provide two
fifth as many useful recruits as the Germans.

Of the Prussian provinces, Posen and
Pomerania fairly similar population density similar climate,
similar soil conditions and similar conditions of
urban to rural population. The agricultural
Industry is the main source of income in both. In
In 1858, there was one Jew for every 20 inhabitants in Posen and one
break up in 1955, in Pomerania 1 Jew in 110 and one
Crimes at 2747. This is not to say that
this predominance of punished crimes committed by Jews
The Jew stays behind the front, and
is either only an intellectual author, or promotes the
Crime indirectly as a hollow man or even just through his
peculiar position in traffic. In Pomerania the
Jewish village innkeeper, the wandering Jewish tailor and
The spying Hausir Jew. Only by secret paths does the

Jew after the crime.

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Plate IV.

distribution of the Jews.

Austria

Russia with Poland

Holland

Prussia

Germany without
Austria and
Prussia

Türkiye, European

Romania

Denmark

France

Italy

Switzerland

England

Greece

Belgium

Sweden

Europe

The whole earth

number of Jews.

So there are
per 1 Jew
other people.

1858. 1875.

34 31

43 33

50

73

92

152 ?

? 15

317 ?

487,720

520 923

775 385

800 200

2060 557

3066 7

3600 ?

12 ?

186 ?

Norway, Spain and Portugal lack Jews,

Prussia

Bavaria

Württemberg

Bathe

1040570 1167000
1500000 2298000
64,000
242,416
190 300
70,000 r
? 247,000
8,200?
74,000 50,000
41,000 29,000
3,146,700
36,000 40,000
600 2 600
1500 ?
1000 ?
3 500 000 ?
7,000,000?
Plate V
Germany.

number of Jews.

1858.
is
57,000
10,430
23,600

Saxony (Kingdom) 1420

Hesse

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?

1880.
363,790
53,949
15,331
27,278

6516
26,746

So there are
per 1 Jew
other people.

? 74
80 97
168 150
54 57
1500 456
7 34

So there are

Number of Jews. per 1 Jew
other people.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin 3120 3 686 200 155
Mecklenb.-Strelitz 680 () 493 140 200
Saxe-Weimar 1450 (2) 1248 190 257
Oldenburg 1500 1654 200 198
Braunschweig 1000 1388 270 249
Saxe-Meiningen 1530 1627 111 129
" Altenburg 1400 ©) 33 100 4697
"Coburg-Gotha 1600 (2) 490 100 396
Anhalt 1400 1752 127 132
Schwarzbg.-Rudolstadt 200 (2) 45 340 1783
" Sondershausen 200 212 315 335
Waldeck 800 854 Tl 65
Reuss older line > 60 ? 845
"Younger line ? 69 ? 1 467
Lippe Schaumburg no 295 – 119
" Detmold 600 1030 170 115
Lübeck 500 560 97 112
Bremen 50 766 1840 203
Hamburg 7 000 16 024 29 27
Alsace-Lorraine ? 39 274 ? 39
German Empire ? 562 751 ? 79

The data from 1858 about the Jews in the German
Small states seem to be very unreliable.

Plate VI.
Former Polish and Prussian

provinces.
So there are
Number of Jews per 1 Judea
other people.

1858. 1880. 1858. 1880.
The Russian Kingdom of Poland 575,000 ? 7 ?
Austrian Galicia 400 000 2 11 ?

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Province of Brandenburg
(Berlin

Hanover

Hesse-Nassau

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(Frankfurt a. M.

Pomerania

Posen

(City of Poznan
East Prussia
West Prussia
Rhineland
Saxony
Silesia

Schleswig-Holstein
Westphalia

Hohenzollern

number of Jews.

1858.

27,247

15,800

11,700

23,000

4,800

12,037

72 198

7,766

35,888

33,439

5514

39 045

»

16 099

»

1880.

66 245

53,949

14,760

41,316

13,881

13,886

56,609

7,063

18,218

26,547

43,694

6,700

52,682

3,522

18,810

771

So there are

per 1 Jew
other people.
1858. 1880.
80 50
29 20
150 140
52 37
15 9:
109 109
19 29
6 S)
1 106
57 53
93 94
380 344
83 76
? 321
97 112
? 87

The province of Posen is mainly based in Berlin
emptied because the Jews there were too dense to benefit from the rest:
population to live comfortably. Moreover,
There was a proportional increase in the number of Jews, who
which is very noticeable not only in Berlin but also in Frankfurt am Main.

Plate VII.

In Prussia between 1875 and 1879, on average
Children from each marriage:

- 1) between Evangelicals 4:20
- 2) a Catholic 5.20
- 3) Š Evangelical and
Catholic 3.20
- 4) A Dissidents 4.53
- 5) m Jews 4.43
- 6) j Jews and Christians 1.55

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In the latter mixed marriages, the circumstance instead that the number of children, if the father is Jewish, is 1.45, if the mother is Jewish but is 1.64.

The above wonderful numbers find their origin clarification in the racial differences. The largest part of the Catholics living in Prussia are of Slavic origin, as the provinces of West Prussia and Posen have the highest Birth rates: 45.9 and 46.2 per 1000 inhabitants after and similar phenomena in Upper Silesia Königshütte with 53.6 and Beuthen with 51.2 are only reached or exceeded by a few Rhenish factory towns. where probably the Catholic areas usual early marriages. The influence of race This is also reflected in the lower number of children in the Catholic mixed marriages between Protestants, which in the majority The majority are probably Slavic-German mixed marriages. Surprisingly, however, the reduction in the number of children in the Christian-Jewish mixed marriages, which barely make up a third of children from unions between the two races More striking than nature does here, There is no evidence that Ariar and Jews do not belong together and we would envy his courage, which, compared to these numbers, wanted to claim that the Jews were Germans.

From Tables IV, V and VI it will be seen where the Jewish advocates probably do not know, and where they are probably Jews themselves. The latter is probably the most common case. We intended a statistic of political newspapers in relation to their Judeification, but on closer inspection This proved to be unnecessary. The number of Jews-free Blätter is extremely small and is limited to Berlin to a few mostly ultra-conservatives. The the rest are all more or less in Jewish hands or in Jewish gangs.

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Every state restricts the individual for the best of the whole. So perhaps in his need versatility, but always as an inconvenience

felt, all the more so as the forms of government were
human development is driven by constant further education
The newspapers are therefore always sure to criticize
to flatter the inclination of the audience, and this ne-
Negative criticism is the special profession of the too positive
Creation-incapable Jew who has no history, the
could inspire him with respect, and which German people
and German state neither grown fond of nor
are understandable. In addition, the entire political development
development has now taken a particularly destructive direction.
The pursuit of dissolution is also what drives the Jews in
bright bunch strangely enough in the German national club
Where historical state forms of foreign peoples are settled,
When things are to be torn apart, the Jew is ahead because he feels.
to fight against his own obstacle. But if it
to get serious about the German national empire
should, he will not suffer in this and he will then
from the "higher" standpoint of cosmopolitanism
attempt a new decomposition.

For the time being, the lack of a purely national newspaper
press is not the least of the many evils of German
country, especially in a time which can only be achieved through public
The people breathe so
as if in an atmosphere filled with Jewish miasma
sphere and Jewish emptiness and superficiality, Jewish
Tastelessness, unreliability and incompetence.
Jewish shamelessness and depravity, Jewish filth
gradually permeate everything. The Jewish question also owes
this evil their existence. For an uninformed German
schen would not be a question. But the choir of Jewish
Newspaper writers are pushing the interest of the Jews with
almost ridiculous impudence in the foreground.

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ee:

As real Jews, they act as if the whole world were only
was created for their sake, and claim that the Jews
question is a question of life and death for Germany. You have
Conversely, right, because Germany is in danger,
to ruin themselves at the hands of the Jews. They praise or
criticize a government depending on whether it is more or less
their accomplices humiliated themselves. They act as a form of
change of political virtue the claim to the German
to surrender their nationality for the benefit of the Jews
undress, without knowing what depravity has already

lies in this imposition. And most people have no thoughts of their own and fill the empty space of their brain with garbage of undigested school phrases and unwashed newspaper articles, which the latter in force the inertia of thought through its eternal repetition preferable seem dangerous and stultifying.

The ethically and politically corrupting influence of the Jews is further enhanced by the fact that they are as close as possible to the capitals and in the state centers
In the Prussian state in 1816, there were
Jews 83 inhabitants, in Berlin 59. – In 1858 this was
ratio 73 and 29, but in 1880 75 and 20, and yet
In the meantime, the Christian population of Berlin
increased many times more than that of the whole
State. This is considered to be due to the overall small
The number of Jews is not insignificant. Some poisons have
even in small quantities and these include the Jewish
poison because it so dangerously stimulates bad selfishness.
The attentive observer cannot fail to notice how
truly frightening in Berlin the Judaization in morality,
Taste and wit have increased – and unfortunately
Now the capitals have a profound influence on the
whole country.

In 1846, 80,,, percent of Jews in Prussia lived in

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Gen Cities, 19,3: in the country, and among the latter
11.13 in Westphalia and on the Rhine alone.

“This is connected with the condition of the poor winegrower
“on the Rhine and the poverty of the Paderborn peasants
“who are often forced to make advances on their
“to borrow future harvests from the Jew.” (Dieterici, Mitth.
d. extra. Bureau in Berlin 1849.)

While in 1846 the Jews only made up '/,,, of the total population
keration, approximately / of the doctors were Jewish. They
amounted to 0.026 of all Jews, of which
0.093 from begging, 0.097 from domestic service, 0.055 from
mechanical trades, 0.039 of daily wages and only 0.009
from agriculture and horticulture. The rest of the haggling

and what depends on it. Laziness and its peculiar
"Business direction" the Jews would soon be involved in similar
circumstances into the state career, as has been the case so far in
the medical one. God save us!

Europe is relatively free from climatic epidemics,
but blessed with Jews in particular, although it is due to their
Invention is actually innocent. In Holland they are
Spanish and Portuguese legacy: they are
There even as civil servants endure, because Holland is more of the
center of a colonial empire, as a self-contained
state. But they are much stricter than in Germany
excluded from society and belong mainly
to the rabble of the big cities. That they do not belong to industry
and pursue legitimate trade, proves their low
Number in England, Belgium and Bremen. The tüch-
active Lower Saxon tribe and the industrious population
of the former Elector of Saxony has remained relatively unscathed.
But the small courtyards of the younger
Saxon and Anhalt lines prove to be favorable
breeding grounds, as well as the southern German princely
thümer, where priests and mistresses have long ruled

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After Hamburg, the smuggling trade and the
dealing in government securities, lotteries and usury.

First and foremost in Germany is the capital of the
former Reich, Frankfurt, and it is comforting to see her
Capital of the German Empire of the future, which will then
will probably be called "Jewish land" instead of Germany, worthy
to see emulated. A seductive metropolis! –
And yet in Brandenburg the Jews only became
the Great Elector was readmitted.

The special position of the Jews in the Reich has also
had an influence on their distribution in the same. In
In the Middle Ages, the Jews were the property of the German
Emperor, who wrote them in a peculiar manner
system against the people. They were treated with
special privileges of usury against payment of a
profit share to the emperors, which later developed into a
Bounties were developed. In 1310, for example, Hein-
Rich VII. gave the Jews in Nuremberg for the Piund Heller

two weekly from locals, three from foreigners
Heller interest. Soon the local
Authorities also claim a share of the booty,
and the imperial permission to keep a
certain number of Jews paid dearly or as a special
Reward and grace granted. For example, in 1301
Albrecht I. to the Wildgrave Konrad, as long as 3 Jews on
Dhaun until this right is granted by the Empire
with 150 marks. Emperors, princes and imperial
Knights cared for the Jews with jealous tenderness.
They were allowed to buy houses and properties, and
with which their useful effectiveness would not be disturbed
could only be proven with the help of Jewish witnesses against
they are proven. They received special community
administration and a synagogue was established throughout the empire.
hierarchy and thus promotes a connection,
which strengthens the power of the Jews and all division

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of the German civil society. The Jews:
then caused more damage in the cities than the robbers
knights outside, and absorbed everything in their area so thoroughly
It is obvious that one was often forced to wash the sponge
Marien express again by using their assets
confiscated or the destruction of their debt claims
And if in some places the people
broke this vampyre-like taxation mechanism,
by killing the Jews, people were often ashamed.
to represent them and to demand accountability for their lives.
but only demanded compensation for the fiscal
Interest. Their behavior was in fact so bad that
In 1338, Duke Henry of Bavaria expressly granted the citizens
in Deckendorf assured his and his country's favor "therefore,
that they burned and destroyed his Jews at Deckendorf
by taking everything they had taken from them
or were guilty when they left their property. And Maxi-
In 1498, Maximilian I ordered the Nuremberg Council to
Judaism – because it is based on the number,
which the city had been liberated, increased significantly,
the citizens through their usurious dealings and fraudulent
bonds have fallen into debt and, if
no change in this, even more come down
and because several lost people in their bosom
ity was encouraged by the Jews, which led to theft
steel and other evil dealings would have taken place – with their

moving property within a period to be determined
the city and their houses, synagogue and
other reasons to the mayor of Nuremberg
berg. At the same time, the city is to
not be guilty and neither by him nor by his
Descendants are encouraged to keep their own or their
areas to accept Jews again.

On the whole, however, the Jews led as the holy
Roman Empire leeches were actually a privileged existence

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stenz, in which they were even supported by papal bulls.
They suffered no pressure other than the
of self-earned contempt, and under no curse,
than that of their own nature. They were already there-
ever as arrogant as now, and our "Jewish question" is
This is not new at all. After Frederick I had
House of Austria had allowed Jews to be kept, was already
1237 Frederick II ordered, "as befits a Christian-
royal princes", the city of Vienna and its
To give citizens the privilege of exempting Jews from official
should be excluded.

With the decline of the imperial power and
the development of cities worsened their
The individual governments could not
fail to do justice to the people's disgust, and
the restriction of freedom of movement, originally divided
Consequence of the imperial privileged economy, partly from the
Jewish communities themselves as protection against competition
their hunting grounds, a weapon of the
Cities against the Jews.

If we have to consider the Jews more dangerous,
than is happening in England and France, so rightly
The numerical relationships make us feel better. On the Thames and
There is also less fear of locusts than on
Don. Against the first two countries we have
Prussia had relatively over 200,000 Jews too many.

Whoever takes this surplus from us, we want to
The rest, although the same can also be used for state offices
one of the current main evils of the Jewish official,
the large Jewish clan outside the office, lost
would have.

For the time being, the German state which has the
Jews especially wanted to pamper themselves, the largest part
at least the Jews of Germany, Austria and
Prussia – about one and a half million, the Polish

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Reserve not counted – pull on the neck, as reward
or as a punishment, and that is a warning even without the warning
The Polish example calls for caution.
smartest state would get rid of most of the Jews.

For us, the German Jewish question seems simply
to lie. – Either the Jews are content with
with, with us on an equal footing as private individuals
to live, or if they do not want to do so,
agrees to use her talents to endure foreign
Climates use. The pain of separation will
we survive.

Only a stupid ideologist can
States want to let go of the Jews. The most beautiful
Prineipia would be too expensive for the Jews.
But the indifferent practitioners who believe that
I have to take this bad world as it is and
circumstances allow their natural development, notice
we that they place themselves under the animal and that they
insult nature through its meanness. Even the animal
judges and chooses, but man sets the standard
his ideals and strives to introduce them into life.
This is also natural and so humanity has
Services of their nature to this day at the
bad world, which otherwise would have been even worse.
would have been.

We also have our ancestors to thank for this.

“Freedom was for them,” says Fichte, “that they
“Germans remained that they continued their affairs
“independent and original according to their own spirit

"to decide, and accordingly also in their
"To move forward with further training and that they have this self-
"constancy also to their offspring:
"Slavery was called all those blessings which
"the Romans proposed because they wanted something different, because
"Germans, because they had to become half Romans. It

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"stands for itself, they presuppose that everyone, before
"he would rather die than become this, and that a true
"Germans can only want to live in order to be Germans."
"To be and to remain, and to make his own
"to educate."

"They did not all die, they left slavery
"not seen, they have left freedom to their
"Children. It is thanks to their persistent resistance that
"whole new world, that it is there, as it is there. Would
"the Romans succeeded in subjugating them too, and, as
"this is what the Romans did everywhere, to distinguish them as a nation
"the whole development of humanity would have
"a different, and one cannot believe, more pleasant
"Direction taken. We owe them the next
"Heirs of their soil, their language and their mentality,
"that we are still Germans, that the electricity original *
"and independent life still supports us; they-
"We thank them for everything we have been as a nation,
"If it is not over with us now and the last
"drops of blood descended from them flow in our veins-
"is victorious, we will owe them everything we still have
"will be further away."

But what about the bravery of our ancestors before the
Romans, let this be our folly and laziness

lose humanity to the Jews?

*

* *

The Berlin Jews were required to marry
among them a certain amount of porcelain from the royal
factory. When the king received the quantity—
wanted to raise the stakes, he was expressed the fear that
then the Jews would prefer to be baptized.

Frederick the Great wrote on the edge of the foreground—
position:

“You can’t be of the devil!”

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The campaign.

The Jews have supplied my armies in Poland,
I wanted to give them a political existence, I wanted
make them a nation and citizens, but they are too
Nothing was of any use other than to haggle old clothes. I was
forced to enforce the laws against usury, which
Farmers in Alsace thanked me for this.

Napoleon, Mem. d. St. Helöne,

The movement against the Jews took hold in Germany
wider circles than those resulting from the law of 3 July
1869, and at the same time
the post-French war dizziness
epoch, Jewish virtuosity also in this direction in
bright light. The liveliness of the object
rate then increases with the subsequent decline
course of all employment relationships and reached the
At the lowest point of the same, it reached its peak. Now, at the
gradual, albeit weak, recovery
The fight seems to be waning and the opponents are hoping
easy that he will fall asleep at all. We share
This fear is not justified. The fact that the Jews are generally considered
The course of the disease shows that real evil can be felt
Movement and its extension. The large mass of the
People are not stimulated by theoretical questions,
but only through tangible suffering and their opinion about
the cause is formed from practical experience. As long as
The people fared well, endured it, albeit with indignation.
courage, the damage that the Jew had caused him: but when
the measure of need was full, it set itself against the

You

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brutal effectiveness of his tormentors. If
it now seems to have calmed down again, so the nothingness
to say. In order to eliminate the evil in a sensible way
The crowd was not at all skilled at doing this, their
But lively appearance has attracted the attention of those
circles that have previously avoided a thorough discussion
who had shied away from the question and who were nevertheless
are calling to solve it. She will not be released again by
disappear from the agenda.

That more decisive results have not already been achieved,
is not due to the enemies, but to the friends of the
Movement. On the one hand, it became too tumultuous
led, as is hardly avoidable if the people
The demands that no one among Jews
buy or that one should even drive them out, are indeed
thoroughly intended, but practically not achievable; they bring
the danger of violence and because they are
far, they arouse sympathy for those threatened. What
What we can still achieve is the elimination of
Jews from state and communal offices and the useful
The necessity and necessity of such a measure must be
time even the slowest mind and the dumbest
eye become clear.

Another problem was the active participation
of the clergy. When a court preacher in Berlin addresses the
The movement took the lead and called meetings to discuss

the Jewish question, this certainly had the good thing,

that the matter is not, as in literature, from the
Jews who dominated the press were kept silent and
could be expressed and this merit must be recognized
But the clergyman has to take into account
which detract from a proper treatment of the issue.
Unfortunately, the Church has adopted the Old Testament
and the Protestant one relies solely on the Bible. It
It is now difficult for her to condemn the new Jews, while

You

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while she should venerate the old ones, because if you look closely,
both are equal and you lose the only decisive
Argument of racial peculiarity, which is the
The main thing is that religious moments can only be used to explain
these should be cited in a way that
which the clergyman, who focuses on objective and Jewish
Revelation is forbidden. The Christian Church has
nothing to do with the question and if the means to solve
solution should lie in the advice: "Let us improve ourselves"
we would consider the opposite to be more effective, because
If we were not too good-natured, the Jews would have
cannot grow beyond one's control. The "improvement" should
but probably actually means "becoming more pious", and under
The servant of the church understands "more pious" to mean "more ecclesiastical."
Now, unfortunately, the Protestant Church has all-
gradually managed to become in complete opposition to
the great multitude of the people, so that the
sesto ecclesiastical veneer is enough, a matter in wide circles
This veneer has given the anti-Semitic
Movement is damaged because many people have so little interest in the Orthodox
than the Jews and it was feared that between
these two had the choice. The Protestant Church
has unfortunately forgotten that it is not, like the Catholic, a
can claim greater infallibility for itself,
but arose from criticism and as a result
must go away with time. Their priests cannot
like the Catholics, rely on a special inspiration
They differ from the layman only by
the robe. The faith they demand will only
from the judgment and the layman's own opinion
lasts, but these have changed since the Lutheran Catechism.
chism and the Augsburg Confession, as
It would be hopeless if humanity in 300
years had made no progress at all. The religious
Need will last as long as people live, because

it is as old as humanity and independent of any
 Church confession lives in man the seed
 a religion. It is also very desirable that '
 the woman, the child and all those who are in
 their intellectual development does not progress much beyond the child-
 come, a common church for the satisfaction of this
 religious need, and a personal God as
 The bearer of the moral law makes it itself more alive.
 But the form of this satisfaction must adapt to the increasing
 enlightenment, which is accompanied by the progressive
 Natural science is breaking out inexorably. The whole world
 remains a miracle, but since we see it as a
 recognize the ordered, we reject the disorderly wonders
 and to the extent that the educated person learns to understand,
 that every idea of God must necessarily be false,
 Because the final cause remains incomprehensible, even á
 the thoughts of the more biased, because doubt is just
 as contagious as superstition. Since the content of the
 Religion can only have subjective truth, so the
 Church presents this according to the existing faith
 offer, otherwise it creates in its community, instead of edification
 of the mind, critical resistance of the intellect.
 Protestant Orthodoxy came and therefore
 kanu us such a church, which, moreover, is
 executor of the testament of Judaism, little
 was in the fight against the Jews. Our
 We place our hope in the youth. The development of
 The next generation is under the rule of the
 observational sciences and it will develop its
 Do not close your eyes to the foolish statement that
 all people are equal. Radical changes -
 in the views of men require time
 and we ourselves could hardly hope from the beginning that
 praised land yet to reach. Our aim was only
 to show our descendants the way through humanistic

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desert and to protect them from Jewish ruin.
 preserve.

While in foreign policy the nationality

principle to rule, the opponents of the anti-Semitic movement strives to make it into science to deny, as paradoxical as this may seem and because Germans educated in England and France and in German-country-educated English and French, when they are in the language of the country, are hard to distinguish from the actual children of the country, so be
It was claimed that even the Jew would become German if he speak German.

The absurdity of this claim is obvious.
Language is indeed the expression of a mental property thümllichkeit and also an adopted foreign language does not remain entirely without intellectual impact on the speech But it is not the essence of this peculiarity and only its expression, insofar as it is related to this particular Spirit owes its origin, which is not the case with the Jews who have long since lost their mother tongue.
loren and learn all other languages and mumble, as the parrot chatters. But the Aryan peoples. Romans, Celts, Germanic tribes and Slavs, are, like their Languages, branches of one and the same tribe and the ethnic group of Western and Central Europe can One could even almost call it a Germanic one, because the Italians and Spaniards, like the French and English, this is Germanic element in large and partly in over-
If, with this large natural similarity the small, thousand-year-old Under the influence of various circumstances, separation can easily be blurred and with the disappearance of the linguistic feature become unrecognizable, it is no rule can be derived for the behavior of such a completely

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cream-like race, like the Semitic, and if you consider the Descendant of immigrant English or French not can separate them more from the Germans, but never- + man so blind as not to recognize the Jew, may his family have also lived in Germany for 500 years.
The head and limbs of the Jew distinguish him radically from the German, and how his limbs are unable to work are, his head is lazy and houses a
Morality that makes a life without work possible and reduce him to the position of the parasite and the stranger

among other peoples.

Locke's view that the moral feeling of man
not the result of an innate disposition, but
the product of practical experience, the continued
no longer be afraid of advanced science.

"The social instincts of animals have recently
with full justification as the primary sources of morality also for the
People have been called upon to protect us from
the admirable power of animal duty
To convince us of our feelings, we only need an ant
We immediately see in the middle of the
Destruction of thousands of zealous citizens not with rescue
of their own dear life, but with the
Protection of the dear community to which they belong.
Brave warriors fight back, nurses
The youth save the dolls on which the future of the
ant colony and busy workers immediately begin
to clear away the rubble with undaunted courage
and to set up new dwellings." (Haeckel.)

This morality is innate in ants, as in the 8
Jews have theirs and the latter will only change
when the body of the Jews will have changed.
because the mind is a function of the body. How not
all species of ants have the same instinct for the organization

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sation of their community, not all have
Different types of people have the same way of thinking.
Jews, among other things, the innate
A sense of home and they prove themselves to be
an ethical monstrosity. Of course, it is impossible to
Differences in the character of different peoples
creative, but the moral disposition reflects
in religion and when in Genesis (Genesis 1:27)
It is said: "And God created man in his own image,"
This only means that man has made his God his
image and all objective revelation is
only the image of the subjective conception of God. Because
but contradictions in religion – not only ecclesiastical
Deviations – also contradictions in morality
they can never create a feeling of national unity

"Nowhere well," says Max Müller,
"we find a more striking proof of the correctness
our view that religion even more than the
Language is the source of popular consciousness, as in the
History of the Jews, who so eagerly sought the chosen
people. The difference between the language
the Jews and the dialects of the Phoenicians, the Moabites
and other neighboring tribes was not as large as the
Difference between the dialects of Greece.
It was the worship of Jehovah that made the Jewish people
what it was, the people of Jehovah, who
through his God, far more than through his language, from
the people of Camos (the Moabites) and from the
worshippers of Baal and Ashtoreth. The wandering
The different tribes of Israel owe their national consciousness
his God consciousness.*

This justifies the importance we attach to the
The latter have been included. And because it is the expression of the
Racial morality of a race that has been in pure inbreeding for thousands of years
We do not want to talk about the fact that

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Jews are ruled and judged by Jews and
not let our children be raised by Jews, and
will not let up, even if Goethe is right
should:

"There is every man in all your land

In one way or another related to Israel."

Berlin, February 1883.

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Published by Ernst Schmeitzner in Chemnitz.
and available from any bookstore:

Bauer, Bruno, Orientation on the Bismarck Era.

H. 8.–

– Disraeli's romantic and Bismarck's socialist Imperialism. AM. 6.–

– latest writings. See Schmeitzner's Monthly, Vol. I.

Issue i–6.

The Revue des deux mondes says about the author, among other things: ,.... in addition. that Bauer occupies a high position in the realm of scholars, due to the By the strength of his steely mind, his dashing spirit and his gripping and rich in imagery, so that he ranks among the writers who to force the attention of the audience The great erudition researches, which he devoted to the problem of the homely origin of Christianity, have given him a well-deserved Fame..... He appears in the Germany of today like a survivor among the living; but the living sometimes have little Life within itself, and the youth is often very old. It leaves the grey-headed great thoughts, the drive of the spirit and the fire." Similarly, many other domestic and foreign magazines.

Dühring, Dr. E., Robert Mayer the Galileo of the 19th century derts. An introduction to his achievements and fate.

With his portrait in steel engraving. 1. 4.–

An excellent – and incidentally the only existing detailed – shield the achievements and fate of the greatest scientific discoverer of our century, which his contemporaries faced with persecution and hostility until Crimes were worthwhile. The depictions of the famous author are all the more

to appreciate when he had been in personal contact with RM and thus from first source.

– The parties in the Jewish question. See Schmeitzuer's Monthly magazine. Vol. I. Issue 7, 8.

This essay is the continuation of the brochure "E. Dühring. the Jewish question as a question of race, morals and culture.*

Frantz, Constantin, World Politics with Special Reference
reference to Germany. Issue 1 . 2.50, Issue 2 M 250,
Issue 3 A. 3.60.

World trade, Universal Postal Union, perhaps soon also World Telegraph Union,
powers as opposed to great powers, world economy as opposed to national
economy, these words clearly indicate the nature of the factors that determine the fate
of humanity from now on. The rest says the
title itself.

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Fritze, Ludwig, Indian Theater. Collection of Indian Dramas
in metric translation.
Vol. I. Sakuntala. brosch. A. 2.70, elegant born M. 3.50.

" II. Ratnavali, or the string of pearls. brosch. / 2.40, *
eleg. born M. 3. –

" III. Mricchakatika, or: The earthen cart.
brosh. , 4.40.

– Meghaduta, that is the cloud messenger. A poem by
Kalidasa. Metrically translated from Sanskrit.
brosh. A. 1.50, elegant born M. 2.–

These translations of Indian masterpieces are based on newly discovered original
texts and reproduced them in exemplary German.

Monthly magazine, Schmeitzner's Internationale. Journal for
the general association for the fight against Judaism

Alliance antijuive universale. I. Vol. 1882. II. Vol. 1883.

Price per quarter AM. 4. –

This monthly journal is the only official organ of the General Association
agreement to combat Judaism Alliance antijuive universelle and
contains all publications and announcements of this association
unification highly valuable treatises on the Jewish question and on economic
Economic and social problems from an international point of view In addition to these
The monthly magazine publishes works by the most outstanding writers from all countries.
detailed discussions of the latest manifestations of anti-Jewish and ethnic *
economic and social literature and under the heading "Communications from
Theaters of War* the most interesting and current reports on the progress of

anti-Jewish movement.

The subscription to Schmeitener's Internationale Monatsschrift can be purchased at any solid bookbinding, as well as by sending the amount to the publisher by Ernst Schmeitzner in Chemnitz (Saxony).

Nietzsche, Friedrich, The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of music. AM. 3.60.

– Untimely reflections.

1st piece. David Strauss, the Confessor and the Writer

steller. M. 3. –

2. Part. On the Benefits and Disadvantages of History for the Life. AM. 3.–

3rd piece. Schopenhauer as educator. M 3. –

4th pack. Richard Wagner in Bayreuth. M. 3. –

– Richard Wagner – Bayreuth. Traduit en francais par M. Baumgartner. A. 2.70.

– Human, All Too Human. A book for free Spirits. Dedicated to the memory of Voltaire for the memorial

celebration of his death, May 30, 1878. S
brosch. M. 10.–, born A. 11.50.

– Monstrous, All Too Human. Appendix: Miscellaneous Opinions and sayings. ,

– The Wanderer and his Shadow. . 6. –

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Nietzsche, Friedrich, Dawn. Thoughts on the moral prejudices. M. 10. –

– Idylls from Messina see Schmeitzner's Monthly. Vol. I, Issue 5

- The Gay Science. MH 6.40.
- Thus Spoke Zarathustra (under the press).
- Photography, in cabinet and visiting format.

Overbeck, Franz, On the Christianity of our present

Theology. Dispute and Peace Writing. M. 5. –
– Studies on the history of the early church. Ba. I. AM. 10. –

Contents: 1. On the pseudo-Justinian letter to Diognetus. – 2. On the The Roman emperors from Trajan to Marcus Aurelius fought against the Cliris and their View of the Church Writers, – 3. On the Relationship of the Old Church to slavery in the Roman Empire.

– On the History of the Canon. Two Essays. 1. The Tradition of the early Church on the Epistle to the Hebrews. – 2. The New Testament canon and the Muratorian fragment.

. 10. –

Pischel, Richard, Assalayanasuttam. Sanskrit and English. A. 2.50.

The content is a disputation between the Buddha and the Brabman Assalāyana about the indifference of the 4 castes.

Ree, Dr. Paul, The Origin of Moral Sentiments. M. 2.80.

Sainte – Beuve, people of the 18th century. According to the ''Causeries du Lundi'' translated from French.

M. 6.–

Contents: 1. Fontenelle. 2. Montesquieu. 3. Letters of Madame de Grafigny, or: Voltaire in Cirey. 4. Mrs. du Chatelet. Sequel to Voltaire in Cirey. 5. Ms

by Latour-Franqueville and Jean Jacques Rousseau, 6. Diderot. 7. Vauvenargues. 8. Letters from Mademoiselle de Lespinnasse. 9. Beaumarchais.

Sainte-Beuve is considered the most intelligent, learned and fairest critic in present-day France. This collection of essays from his "Causeries du Lundi" are the finest thing one can learn about character, life and works of the great French thinkers and poets of the last century.

Stein, Heinrich v., "The Madness of a Hero". Comments on the teachings and person of Giordano Bruno. See Schmeitzner's Monthly Magazine. Vol. I. Issues 1, 2, 3.

– Heroes and world, dramatic images. Introduced by Richard Wagner. AC. 4.20.

Stöpel, Franz, The Free Society. Attempt at a Solution the conflict between individualism and socialism. A. 6.60.

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Eiser, Dr. Otto, On Richard Wagner's relations with Schopenhauer and the basic idea of Christianity.

M. -.60.

– Richard Wagner's "The Ring of the Nibelung." An exegetic experiment. M. 1.–

Förster, Bernh., Richard Wagner as founder of a Germanian national style with comparative views on the Cultures of other Indo-European nations. A lecture.

AM. -.75.

Ground tax, the Chemnitzer, and their dangerous Consequences. M. -.30.

Frey, Wilibald, Give us colonies! A socio-political warning call from the German youth. A -.30.

Kistler, Cyrill, Elementary Musical Theory. M. 2.40.
– Harmony for teachers and students. A. 3.–

Knoblauch, Hugo, The German Reichstag elections of the 4th and 5th legislative period 1878 and 1881, collected and graphically represented. AW. 1.20.

Kutschbach, A., Experiences of a war correspondent in Montenegro and Herzegovina . during the Insurrection in 1875. A. 1.–

– Lassalle's Death. Following the Memoirs of Helene von Racowitza "My Relationship with Ferdinand Lassalle"

and to supplement them. AC. 3.60.

– Sophie Solntzeff – Ferd. Lassalle. A Love Episode from the life of Ferdinand Lassalle. – Diary – Correspondence – Confessions. A critical study.

M. 2.60.

Marr, Wilh. Antisemitic Notebooks.

I. The Jewish War, its mistakes and how to organize it

siren is. A. –.60.

II. Jews and Social Democrats, the golden rats and red mice. M. – 60.

III. Open your eyes, you German newspaper readers. M.. –.80.

Mayrberger, Karl, The Harmony of Richard Wagner in German Leitmotifs from "Tristan and Isolde" explained. A. 1.–

Ohorn, Anton, Wanderings in Bohemia. M. 3.–

Porges, Heinrich, The stage rehearsals for the Bayreuth Festival of 1876.

I. The Rhinegold. M. 1.25.

II. The Valkyrie. A. 1.25.

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Jewish Mirror."

A

hand and moral paintings

old and new times Fe

from

Hartwig von Hundt= Radowsky |

the Adam

With a copper.

us
Samm)

and the land was ruined
from the vermin.

Mofes II. Cap. 8. V. 24,

NS000BBEB0BBBI00

Reutlingen, 1821.
in the JN Enßlin' bookstore.
(Price 40 kr.)

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seed of Abraham
kindly dedicated
from

Grattenauer the Second.

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Beloved Jewish people!

The highly acclaimed restaurateurs and caterers in
Berlin and other cities give the Hos
honored dance and sausage-loving audience
the Goyim often have wonderful picnics, and
You, chosen people of God, must always
with dry or watery mouth
see and must not eat of it, because the
Sausages are not kosher, but, as you
You imagine yourself made of flesh and
Blood of your biological uncles, cousins,
cousins and aunts.

Behold, therefore I will from a truly Christian point of view
With all my heart I have mercy on you, and
Give you a sausage picknick so that your
Let your heart be glad, and your soul
rejoice in the Lord with singing and leaping for joy
gen, with harps and psalteries. Also
there is no lack of onion» and garlic=

sausages, because you like them even better,
as Uncle Esau the lentils, because they have
before you a sweet smell.

Therefore rejoice with your hands, you youth
and rejoice, O daughters of Judah!
Sing a new song, with tambourine and
Trumpets, trombones and cymbals.
Above all, bring the MeCHFels to Fidibus
with which the Goyim gave you
have, and you, old soft-furred A.
MS, don't forget the papers I
in the anguish of my heart I presented myself to you.
I will pay you everything I
I owe you, so that you may praise the
Lord, and boast of me: "Non, it is
an honest man! He paid me
mai money with the interests and the persons=
ten in blanke Laggidore, and has given á
Sausage picknick for our family on top of that!
wai!= |

Grattenauer the Second.

Foreword!

The most powerful description of the mind
The nature and behavior of the Jews is outlined by the
Prophet Ezekiel in the 2aft chapter, where he
Name of God to the Israelite people
Fate proclaimed: o, |

"Thus says the Lord GOD: O city that
You who shed your blood, that your
a time will come; and you will have the sons with you
do so that you defile yourself. You
you are guilty of the blood you shed
pour out, and defile yourself with idols,
which you make, that your years must come
fen. Therefore I will make you a mockery among

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— —. Arm 2 22 — — 2 *
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VIII

the heathens and to the derision of all lands
chen. Both near and far
They will mock you, that you are a shameful
terrible rumor and great misery.
Behold, the princes (nobles) of Israel
He is powerful enough to shed blood for you. Va-
They despise their father and mother, and do the stranger
the violence and injustice, the widows and orphans
for cause for. Thou despisest my sanctuaries-
mer, and profane my Sabbaths. Ver-
find counsel in you, so that the blood may be shed
for. They eat on the mountains and trade
wantonly. They expose the shame of the fathers
and compel the women in their illness,
and interact with each other, friend with friend=
the abomination of woman; they dishonor their own
Schnur with all mischief; fit nethzüchti=
against her own sisters, her father
Daughters; they take gifts so that they
shed blood; they proliferate and translate one
others, and drive their greed against their neighbor-
for, and do violence to one another and forget
mine also! says the Lord God. Behold, I
I throw my hands together at your greed,
which you drive, and over the blood, so in
is shed upon you. -- You are a people who

IX

not to clean it, like a country that is not
is rained on, in the time of wrath. The pros-
phets who are in it have banded together,
To devour souls like a roaring lion,
when he robs, and makes the widows many
in it. Their priests pervert my law
wickedly and desecrate my sanctuary. They
keep no distinction between the holy and the unholy
difference, and do not teach what is pure and
be unclean, and do not keep my Sabbaths,
and I will be profaned among them. Their
Princes find in it how the traveling with
fe, to shed blood and kill souls
because of their greed. And their prophets
they whitewash with loose lime, preach loose parts-
things, and prophesy lies to them, saying:
says the Lord God! says the Lord

Lord has not spoken. The people of the land
use violence, and rob and exploit the
poor, and do violence to strangers
and injustice." l

The censor in Jerufalem must probably
lich was a secret Christian (Goi),
or the prophet also has fine work in wisdom
mar or Hamburg publish and print;

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fifth, the above passage would certainly not refer to the
posterity. Incidentally, it is still
find their application today.

The author. |

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What were the Jews?

Every people in the world have always prayed for Malice and revenge, through cowardice, pride, superstition, through usury, fraud and theft more unpleasantly distinguished than the Jews. In their Throughout history, one can hardly find a single noble, Spirit and soul uplifting trait, almost no generous and beautiful action, as we see in the Greeks and Romans and almost all older and newer peoples so many encounter. Anyone who has ever carefully leafing through the Holy Scriptures, you will convince that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, these praised patriarchs of the Jews, arch-rogues and nothing better than the majority of their descendants.

This judgment seems harsh. Therefore, let us throw it A look at the biblical story that leads us to must serve as a guideline for our faith. So first Father Abraham.

Moses himself describes him to us as the worst of the swindler, usurer and liar that could possibly exist,

and what Moses tells of him must not be taken from Judah

which are still doubted by Christians.

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When father Abraham went to Egypt to to live quite cheaply, he said to Sarah, his Woman: Behold, I know that thou art a beautiful woman from the face, when the Egyptians see you,

They will say, This is his wife, and they will

strangle for your sake, and will keep you= Dear, just say you are my sister, so that it may be better for me for Your sake, and

my soul lives for your sake.

Sarah did as her pure husband had commanded her
She was given to Pharaoh, king of the
Egypt, as beautiful, and he took her
because he believed her to be unmarried, as a co-sleeper in his
House. The pious patriarch received for the Kupp=
wages in "sheep and cattle, donkeys, servants,
"Maids, donkeys (a compilation!!!)
"and camels." – When Pharaoh learned that Sarah
was not Abraham's sister, he proved himself above
all expectations noble and generous. He gave the
his wife back to his matchmaker husband and left
They both, with everything they had, on the thrust
and bring them out to the land.

The trick had been too profitable for
the pious patriarch of the Jews did not see him again
should have tried. He therefore went to Gerar and
gave fine woman against the local king Abimelech
for his sister. Abimelech fell in love
the few from the, such as Pharaoh, feeded the from
unmarried, so he took her as his concubine
self. But as soon as he learned that she was Abraham's wife
then, he sent them without touching them further,

back, and gave her husband a lot of

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sheep, cattle, servants and maids; the Sa=

But he gave her "as punishment," a thousand silver=

linge, along with the permission to stay with her husband in
to live in any country where she wanted.

In this way, Abraham, who was already
was rich, enormous treasures; only who
could probably have the
scheming, deceitful and procuring Jews
misjudge the sheep, donkeys, she-donkeys, and goats
etc. more than honor and virtue
of a woman, and who would rather be a thousand times
cuckolded, rather than committing a shameful

Profit Should have sacrificed, If it had been effective=ly feared that he would be robbed of his beautiful Killing for the sake of a woman, betrayed the lie, that Sara is her sister, a complete man-lack of trust in God and man. That those

Peoples do not deserve such mistrust, shows

their behavior. However, if they were really so vicious been, as Abraham claimed, why then did he go to them? He only wanted to gain treasures; the His wife's charms were a commodity for him, with which he exploited, and he even called the dishonorable gain that he thereby obtained, a

Blessing from God. So this patriarch was the foot

the, so is still the case for most of his descendants=No trade is too shameful and degrading if just to earn some money from it.

In his old age, Abraham impregnated his wife

maid, Hagar, and drove her afterwards, all fathers and denying human feeling, with the Son, the

she gave birth to him, into the desert. There she would have

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come from hunger and thirst, if not for all. ruling hand of God made them into a fountain of water and took her and her child's life.

Can anything be more outrageous than this hand-situations with which Abraham's life is tainted?

And yet the Jews praise him as the pious Ken and Beft among all their ancestors. One must therefore wish not to know the worst nen.

This Abraham, whose whole demeanor shows,

that he had neither love nor trust in God,
claimed to be in the most precise relationship with God,
for whose chosen one he blasphemously claimed to be. Gets
He believed that his dreams were inspired by Jehovah,
whom he would have to obey blindly. Then he lured
Isaac, whom he loved since February, through false
Foreshadowings of Mount Moriah to mark it as
But suddenly a
another voice in him, which he heard from heaven
thought he could hear it, and Isaac was saved.

This was exactly like his "Tate." He too
made, following Abraham's example, the charms of his wife
into a commercial article, and gave Rebekah also
against King Abimelech of Gerar for his sister
often to look after "sheep and cattle, goats and donkeys.
men, servants and maids," to barter for it;
But the ruse failed. The king once looked
fine window, "that Isaac was joking with his wife
Rebekah," he called him to him, and held out to him
his deceit. Isaac confessed the deception,
and excused him by saying that he was afraid
to be strangled for the sake of a fine woman. The noble

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The courageous king therefore forbade anyone at Tos
the penalty of not touching the two spouses. |

If Isaac's fear were not an empty fear,
wall, it still showed extraordinary
lack of trust in God and human
Righteousness. He who believes others are capable of so much evil, betrays
felt a high degree of some depravity. Probably
upon, however, that lie was intended to be a lure
for the king and the inhabitants of Gerar,
to give the beautiful supposed virgin Rebekka many
lover and her husband quite large "Perfente"
to fish. Didn't Isaac have this intention, why
Did he not go with his wife to a country
where their virtue was not endangered? The
The world was sparsely populated at that time; there were needs
not much, and abundantly rich in everything that
Necessities of life, find those Orientals,
in which Isaac lived. There were fertile
Areas in abundance, where he and his
would have withdrawn and lived in quiet seclusion
Only Father Abraham's lucrative

He had in mind a pimping band; he also wanted to
chen "Rebbe" and he did not succeed,
at least not in Gerar, where through Abraham
was already made wise. Meanwhile, he accumulated, after
the testimony of the Holy Scripture, but tremendous
treasures; he quarreled and fought with all the peoples

among whom he lived, and through fine riches
and his temper became so terrible that
Kings made alliances with him. Whether he also
Rental contracts for fine marriage beds with them cinging,
as he wanted at Gerar, we will not. i

16

His pious son Jacob was the worst of the
heir, heir hunter and fraudster, whom the sun has ever
ne behind. This is how ibn Mofes presents it to us, who
furely knew better than the rabbis and Jewish

Scribes. Even some Christian theologians
gen, especially in older times, this Jacob as a
models of virtue and fear of God,
is hard to understand. This probably came
because they believed because the Bible was a divine
faced and holy book, then people,
of whom she speaks, also for pious and hot
lig apply. |

Jacob was nothing less than good. For a
Rich Linfen he haggled his tired, hungry brother
who took away the then precious right of primogeniture,
cheated him with the help of his unworthy mother
the blessing of the old blind father, whom he thereby
deceived him by putting on Esau's clothes and following his voice=
aped and through all sorts of cunning and magical means
He robbed his father-in-law Laban of his property and
Blood.

And a person of this rabble dares to
Christian edifying writings even as a model
to praise virtue? – If Providence
admitted that his story was preserved for us,
she certainly did not want him to be an example of the aftermath
imitation, but an object of abhorrence,
of displeasure and contempt. All
Jewish crooks and swindlers are allowed to
Not to be recognized as their patriarch and master.

Of Jacob's sons, Mophes tells us abominations,

which the soul of every righteous person to the utmost

17th

Fore sister Dinah was from Sichem, the son of the king of the Hivites. Sichem offered to marry / and Jacob's treacherous sons= ne agreed on the condition that Sichem and the whole people were cut off. This fhah, and now the revenge, robbery and bloodthirst= The Israelites attacked the still-drinking inhabitants, strangled every male, even Shechem and his father Hamor, plundered and ravaged

Town and country, and made the women and children who became slaves. The old man, from the Jews and their

The vengeance of Jacob, who was highly praised, did not grieve about this, every human feeling to the depths offensive atrocity, but merely expressed fine

Fear that the other inhabitants would like to sodomize

vengeance on him and destroy him in turn.

The story of Jofeyh is just as disgusting, one of the youngest sons of Jacob. This Jeseyh, a dream interpreter, like almost all Jews of Abraham's times, was from his brothers, partly from Ge= winnfücht, partly out of resentment and envy, because he has a silly dream he had, to his advantage for twenty pieces of silver to the Ishmaelites *), which later brought him back to Egypt

5) Jacob's sons have often been accused of makes her brother for such a ridiculous price sold. This is an injustice to them. She knew= ten quite well how much a Jew is worth, and make= certainly gave the Ishmaelites a good beard. These,

also half Jews, led the Egyptians again with Sofeph au, as the episode shows *

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18

sold. They made their father believe that a wil-
of the Tpier had torn apart the beloved Jofepb, whereby
the fine, blood-stained skirt for activity
their statement. Joseph, meanwhile, arrived
through intrigues and dreams in Egypt to the
highest honors, because "he became the first after
the king." Through grain usury and the purchase of
Grain he caused a famine, acquired
immense treasures, attracted his father and his brothers
those with whom he had reconciled, in the
Land, and gave them the most beautiful province of Gofen
as property.

Judah, Jacob's eldest son, slept with his own
daughter-in-law, and wanted to stone her later
fen. But the clever string proved to him above all
world that he himself is Father to the child, and
saved her life. Onan, the son of this
Judah, was the inventor of that body and soul disruption=
vice, which bears its name after him,
and is still very popular among the Jews. One wants
assure that there is no Jew who does not believe in Onan's
altars. I don't know. By the way,
However, the Joraelites are far from this invention

prouder than we Germans of the air pump,

because Onan was the only inventive mind in
entire Old Testaments and |
From this brief account of the history of Abras
Bam, Isaac, and Jacob, and their sons, and
grandchildren, it turns out that they are the worst imaginable
guilty of their crimes. Where did one find
probably ever a family that has so little sexual intercourse
fen fo committed many vices and crimes Where was

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probably ever a family that among such a large number of members only one blameless person counted? This one was – Benjamin. He took at least no part in the murder of the Siche with and in the sale of his brother, because as the former happened, he was, at least according to the most fafian history, not yet born, and as Joseph was sold, he was still too young to Participants). Just one more look at all other members of this clean clan? che vices and crimes! The first two tribes fathers engage in a shameful, dishonorable trade with their Welbers, and find matchmakers, The Third haggling for a miserable dish Linfen the hungry brother the most precious right of primogeniture, and cheats him afterwards, by means of a forgery crime chens, for which everyone who begins it among us Christians.

ge, broom and branding, or on.

life in prison for the father's blessing?

cheats his father-in-law not only for money |

and property, but also both daughters, whose maids also have to indulge in fine air. The rest violate the most sacred treaties, find bloodthirsty, predatory, cowardly liars, fraudsters, murderers and Robbers who steal husbands from wives, children their fathers, their sisters kill their brothers, and then beat them in slave bonds. Yes, they

*) Therefore, when one meets Jews who are not completely bad and corrupted, so one would believe that they were from the tribe of Benjamin. Incidentally, there is rarely much Good things about it |

violate the most sacred bonds of blood so much that they even sell their own brother. One of these Wicked man seduces his son's wife and wants to afterwards let him be killed so that his shame would be hidden remain; the other brings a disgusting vice into the World, from which everyone who knows its consequences,

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shuddered back with disgust. These were the regular "father of those who walked and acted among us, wu=

swindling and swindling Jews; the forefathers

our Israelite elegants, aestheticians and drees –

maturgen, most of whom, by appearance, descended from Onan; the progenitors of the lands and Berteliuden, who with scabies and vermin infest our Occupy countries like their ancestors did Egypt; the Forefathers of legitimate Jewish citizens, the with all murderers, robbers, thieves and counterfeiterers

always have stolen goods for sale, and

in any crime by counsel and deed, or by to be involved in complicity and concealment; the founding fathers of the major suppliers who have nothing wish than war, in order to supply the fie vere speak and do not do, enormous sums of money pay, and the unfortunate Christian warriors to starve and languish; the tribe fathers finally of the noble Jewish gentlemen of and without, our emperors, kings, princes and republics borrow money at high interest rates, what they and their ancestors gave to the Christian citizens gladly exploited, stole and robbed. On

Most of these Israelites are Ezekiel's predecessors

words given description with good reason

turn around.

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21

and now we are driving in our historical Dar= position continued. | |
The Jews had therefore, through Joseph's influence,

ö Land of Gofen in Egypt received as property.

All vermin multiply quickly; so does Abraham's

Same. In a short time this brood had the whole of Egypt

deep land flooded (2 Kings 1:7) and

All means of Jewish reproduction were in vain.

4

to set limits on the use of force.

Mofes, a man educated at the Egyptian court, with

Jew, who was inundated with mob deeds, forced the king
| Barco through various miracles, the authenticity of which we

so little doubt as we can guarantee

can sift the children of Israel out of Egypt

fen, Incidentally, none of those miracles is more dignified and natural than that the Egyptians of the Jews were infected with scabies and lice.

Both articles are still available among the richest

bankers and the so-called aesthetic and elegant Israelites.

Before their departure from Egypt, as it bites at Moses, all the male firstborn of the Egypt^r killed, and besides, the Jews love the latter a multitude of gold and silver utensils and clothing, and went under the worthless pretexts! The Lord has given it to them like rogues. Holy, righteous We^r fen, you had to admit yourself as the originator and instigator a theft from Your chosen people^r complain! Who would want to see all the evil done^r 'count which the Jews until the founding of their State in Canaan? Everywhere their

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Footsteps covered with ashes, blood and corpses;

Wherever they came, they scorched and burned, murdered and

| drove the inhabitants out of their lands, and

they took this into account.

{iR Mofes was not a great military leader but a man of insight, courage and self-confidence. His site ten laws that he gave to the Jews were only suitable to accustom them to a certain order;

in order to refine them. The Israelites themselves bent.

| cruel, cruel and bloodthirsty, thought their God

also as a vengeful, hot-tempered and only

i being reconcilable through blood. But the amount

| of sacrifices which Mofes introduced, and for which he

i wisely determined certain perpetrators, because otherwise

4 the Jews in their murderous intent, in the manner of Kloos “also

people, and like their father Abraham perhaps their

their own children have chosen to do so. The latter

a nevertheless by many; they burned their urns

i; as a sacrifice, and let their sons and daughters pass through

B Give fire (2 Chron. 33, v. 6. Ezek. 20, v. 26).

Through those bloody beasts ordered by Moses

| However, the victims were the Jews in their hard, grans

RB famen sense always more strengthened, because fine man

It can be gentle and mild, who sees God as one

Wüthrich thinks. |

From the Mosalfic law it also follows that |

among the chosen people the most unnatural La= i

fler were in vogue, which one could hardly imagine at the i

most refined and through the highest degree of 3

luxury found in the most corrupt peoples; vices that

were detested even by the Sybarites, and the 4
not mentioned among us Christians, at least not mentioned

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may be described more precisely. (2 B. Mos. 22, V. 9,
also 3 B. Mof. 15. 10. 17.) Certainly Moses asked this
Violin not given, and thr compliance nods fo
beard frowned upon if those crimes are not among the
Joraeltten had been so frequent. Nevertheless, later complained=

am the prophets everywhere in their scriptures=

about such atrocities.
Despite your depravity and worthlessness

ö the Jews were and still are the most

people of the world. They always formed and fought
nor for the chosen people of God, and believed
from time immemorial that on Father Abrabam's tremendous
Laps only for the place, but for the non-Jews (the
Aceum and Gojim) there is no room in heaven. I
wants to give you a place on the lap of your patriarch
do not confine yourself, for I am afraid of vermin;
but my heavenly Father has many mansions. He
I will not even be given a room.
This foolish delusion was, by the way,
that of their Levitical priestly tribe, whose entire
earthly prosperity based on it, continued
and thereby all spiritual communication

\ bound with non-Jewish peoples, and all Cite

penetrated by enlightenment. A people who
lives in mental seclusion for hundreds of years, is equal
a puddle full of standing water, which aw Mans
gel of movement into pestilential decay. Ob=
Just as the Jews in later times some trade
undercut connections with other nations, fo
They only sought the gold and silver of the
to acquire it without revealing their knowledge and

To expand concepts. Quite naturally, your fie hiel=

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24

ten fih for the chosen people, which through his

High Priests, Levites and Prophets in the exact= connection with God. What could they do the knowledge of the Goyim whom they so deeply despised and Accum alfo are of use. Therefore, they were left with Arts and sciences, which were developed among the Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans were in such splendid bloom, foreign. How could they have appropriated any of it? len; there were no gold and silver utensils, no clothes with precious stones, no cedar wood. Even their architecture reached, according to the description, which we have from Solomon's Temple; in Aesthete The vacuum art of a beaver can be seen A temple was an immense, disorderly splendor. work, not a magnificent, simple, spirit and spirit raise your spirit to the great architect of the worlds. of the building. How could the Jews possibly

can accomplish truly great and noble things,
who have no taste for anything noble except for precious stones
and metals.

Their spiritual, foolish religious arrogance
The skipped graduation also had the
The result is that the last germ of true morality is stifled
All her virtue and fear of God consisted
in the exact observance of the Mosaic ceremonial.
law, because they believed that this would secure the fulfillment
lung Mer released from other duties. The worst
They could do evil and shameful deeds with little
costly sacrifices and prayers of various kinds

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penitents, and whoever had no inclination `|

we were allowed to wait until the annual atonement sacrifice,
where with a bull and two rams all

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misdeeds of the whole people were done away with.
a billy goat was given all the favors
that of the Israelite people, which it in a year
had committed, by the high priest on the head

and with this enormous burden he was in

hunted into the desert. (2 B. Mof. 16, V. 21.) Terms
such kind could not possibly harm the moral feeling
The Jews thereby sank to the
lowest level of depravity and contempt
tion among other peoples; and certainly
one may assume that the Greek myth of
the vengeful Nemesis, who despite the guilty
all prayers and sacrifices, a stronger promotion=
means of morality, as the ridiculous
Jewish goat, who is associated with the annual crimes
a whole nation, to peddle in the
driven out into the wilderness.

Literature and history of foreign peoples, which enlighten the minds of the Jews and thus wonderful examples in everything that is noble, great and he, may have been called, could have presented, remain under the indicated conditions completely unknown. Their own history showed them on the other hand, almost the only example of greatness of soul and moral refinement; we have this in the Vaz Abraham, his father Isaac and his father Jacob and their sons and grandchildren, to whom the Jews are given preference over all other people give. |

Moses appears in the Bible only as a military leader, and little as flirting in domestic and bourgeois Life. That gratitude is not a fundamental trait in his

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character, proves fine behavior towards the Phas tao, and in general gratitude does not belong to the virtues of the Jews. As the leader of the latter Moses used all the means available to him for prayer and which, although perhaps not always equally rightly chosen, but highly forgivable, to to keep the stubborn people in check. His The situation was certainly not enviable. Hardly, Blücher and Wellington may have decided one infested with hereditary scabies, lice and fleas= tes, wallowing in all vices and impurities. the foot, bold in good fortune, despondent in misfortune denbeer, if you also give them the Rais ferkrone of Canaan would have offered for it. Despite all Merits that Moses, by the way, earned for the Israelites acquired, they proved themselves ungrateful, and their descendants come find still secretly dissatisfied with him, because he, already in their Old Testament version, a very popular usury was so strictly prohibited. (2 B. Moses 22, v. 21-27, and 3 B. Moses 35, 36, 37.) Joshua, the successor of Mophes, was a wild, haughty, thirsty for blood, silver and gold warrior who could easily be called the Jewish Tilly He burned the city (Jerich) with everything, what is in it, and only brings the treasonous whore Rabab, who took in his spies men batte, along with her family, are alive. ten even then Jews and whores from a map, if the intention was to treason against the country. The silver, gold, iron and bronze utensils, which Joshua and Jericho found, because they

were not burned, wisely placed in the treasury.

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By the way, the Israelites already under Joshua's
Citing a brilliant proof of their hero,
muths. A detachment of three thousand Jews left
namely, thirty-six inhabitants of ur
put to flight. "As is the case with
Joshua is called, the heart of the people melted, and was
to Wafer, and Joshua himself wailed and lamented
te: "Oh, if only we had stayed beyond the Jordan,
as we had begun." (Jof. 7, V. 7.) Hiers
one can see that the Jews of earlier times were just as cowardly
Cowards, like their current descendants. Only
in scorching and burning, in murder and plundering
the defenseless and the hundreds of times overpowered
their bravery. When they finally managed to take the city
To conquer Ai, they murdered all the inhabitants
inhabitants with the edge of the sword, divided the
loot among themselves, and turned the city into ete
a rubble heap. The inhabitants of Gibeon had

"Cx

Peace treaty with Joshua. Ibn repented
However, this contract, and in order not to make it obvious
break, he made the Gibeonites into slaves, and
condemned them to the chopping of wood for all eternity and
Carrying Water at the House of the Lord.

Particularly outrageous was Joshua's trial against
the five captured kings of Jerusalem, of He
bron, of Jarmuth, of Lachish and of Eglon. All

The chiefs of the Jewish military had to face this
happy princes first step on their necks, then
Jofua struck them, killed them, and left them at five
me hang. Much evil has been said of Bonaparte
said and sung, but where did he ever commit such

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Abomination? Wherever Joshua went,
he the place with its inhabitants, if he
not let him perish by the sword. One and

thirty kings – admittedly duodemonarchs, as
there is still today – lost through his
insatiable thirst for blood not only their lands, but
but also their lives, and their unfortunate subjects
were also killed. No people of older
and modern times ever waged such a cruel war.
The Seytbi, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans,
the Carthaginians, the Goths and the Vandals proved
far more humane towards their enemies than the eye
chosen people of God, but also braver. Joshua gave
neither as a general nor as a human being worthy of imitation
worthy example. He was rough, cruel, cowardly, predatory=
greedy, untruthful; in short, he was a Jew in the fullest
sense of the word. He would never have such fierce fights
If he had made a frier, he would not have had a lot of

ner peoples against you, who even through a

where quarrels were settled, he met with strong opposition
it had to be done. The Jews showed in this conquest=
wars of independence, where they almost always prevailed through their superiority
beit Steger, only cowardice, but never courage.
Only small, weak peoples grabbed one by one
others, because according to Jewish custom they always had to

be sure that the superior force was on their side,

and that they at least unite man against man
The Jews never had courage,
never had enough soul size to face an equally strong
To face enemies freely, openly and undauntedly
pen, and to offer the tip. oo.

After Joshua's death, they waged wars against the

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The inhabitants of Canaan continued with the same cruelty.
Among the judges who from now on will be their
leaders, we only noticed two that were

the Israelites as a few rare heroes
 One was Jephthab, of whom it is said:
 "He was a valiant hero, but a bastard."
 But he was more than that, he was a Rån-
 berbaupmann, and since like tends to like |
 so the Jews elected him as their state
 For a victory he won against the Amos
 niter erfecht, he vowed the first thing that came out of his
 front door to meet him, the Lord to a
 Burnt offering. When he returned, his only
 daughter to meet him, and the barbarian was cruel
 enough, after he gave her two months to live
 had allowed him to sacrifice himself to a shameful death by fire.
 This was, moreover, a shameful violation of the mo=
 fai law, which prohibited all human sacrifices
 were! However, we find here the only large
 Train in the whole of Jewish history (. When Jeph=
 thah announce to his daughter her terrible fate
 dete, she answered him: Do me gladly, my bas
 ter, as you have promised the Lord; for He has
 smelled of your enemies! Noble and glorious he=
 fhere the daughter of Jephthaba appears to us as a
 noble Spartan! When will a Jewish soul ever
 raise yourself up again to such a soul!

*) For Hefus Christ does not belong to the Jews, but
 us Christians. What is great, sublime and divine
 ness in his life and his actions, which

the Jews who persecuted and crucified him=
 ten, not for yourself. " Ä

30 | :

The other hero among the Jewish judges was
 the infamous Samson, a true Hercules among
 the Hebrews! The myth of Samfon has become man=
 chemical witty idea; it contains much
 Allegorical, and offers a wonderful poetic
 material, Samson is the image of the rough,
 Passions controlled power, but through time
 and the struggle with the circumstances again
 and in the rage of despair everything and
 even destroyed itself. May one still
 the story of Samson's murderous foxes
 and smile at the donkey's jaw with which he dew.
 fend of his enemies, the Philistines are
 I don't know if he would have laughed about it.
 lic deeds is without doubt the last where he

house in which three thousand people were
were collected, a real child's play, because after
Diericke and other authors can have a small
pamphlet, if it unfortunately hits a
quite solid state building flies, such as the
Prussian, it will also be destroyed.

We will ignore the other Jews.
They were all people who today would
day would hardly have made village mayors.
One of them, Ybimelich, had seventy brothers
who murdered. The Israelis chose such scoundrels=

ten to their heads of state. A proof ib.
depravity. Ä

War against weak, webless peoples, combined
with robbery, murder and arson were under the direction of
the judges, the only occupation of the judiciary
This of course had to be for their morality –

if they are talking about such things

can have the worst consequences. They made

idols to themselves, and everyone did what was right

(Judges 21, v. 25.) The worst disgrace=

were practiced publicly. Only one of the same,
which caused a war among the Israelites themselves,
we list here. Let everyone then judge whether
probably a worthless race ever the earth
inhabited, as Abraham's seed, a Levite
from the hill country of Ephraim was his unfaithful wife
escaped and found herself with her father in Bethlehem
lehem Judah. The husband sought her out again, and
traveled home with her after reconciliation. Une
On the way he was welcomed in Gibeah by
an old man and entertained him. Suddenly
However, the inhabitants of the city came and demanded
the innkeeper to bring out his guest,
because they committed a more than vicious crime against him
The old man was shameful enough to
instead of the stranger, fhis own daughter, "who is still a
virgin," the villains insisted
But at their request, until finally the Levite

his wife out to them. She was
taken, and by them so animalistic the whole night
so badly that she was found dead in the morning
was. Where was ever a people in whose land
by an entire male and manly city population
my fuch atrocities were desired and committed? Where

was, where is the father who, like that wicked
old woman, his innocent daughter, to such a fol

failde could offer? Where would the husband be,
who, like this Levite, is the wife of the shameful

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ft and most brutal treatment, and not
fine last drop of blood for her?
You really don't know whether you will be more outraged

by the boundless depravity of the inhabitants,

or by the infamy of the old man, who every
Suffocating fatherly feelings, giving them his virgin daughter
ter offers, or by the worthlessness of the
Boys from their husband, who gave them his own wife in
the arms, and thus at the same time into a flame and
painful death! |
The inhabitants of Gibeah were Benide

minites. Proof that Benjamin's descendants

nothing better than that of the other sons of Fas
kob. This was even more evident. The Levlt
namely, destroys the body of his unfortunate

woman into twelve pieces, and sent them - true=

apparently pickled – “in all the borders of Israel.”

These dispatches must have been quite strong upon their arrival
smelled of the Holy Spirit, for all the tribes of the Jews

Exclusion of the Benjaminites gathered four
hundreds of thousands of men protested against the injustice of the inhabitants
ner of Gibeah. The tribe of Benjamin,
who did not want to admit this, placed an army against them

but lost in a battle over five and

twenty thousand men, and Gibeah with all the rest
Cities of Benjamin were burned; the inhabitants
were killed, and the whole tribe was almost
When this had happened, the
Barbarians, who even innocent women do not
had spared their cruelty, and regretted
that the whole clean tribe of Benjamin will now go out

must / since the few remaining through the

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were robbed of their wives by the murderer's sword, and the other Israelites had all sworn to not to give their daughters as wives. To that To prevent misfortunes, they gave those of Benjamin the advice to go to a festival in Nilo,

there in the vineyards, out of the city to lie in wait for the coming virgin, and violently

to rob. The fine advice was followed, and the

Benjaminite vermin thrived in his rapid

reproductive capacity soon returns to its previous Strength. This story also proves that Jewish revenge knows no bounds. Not only her insults ger, but all who belong to the same or They destroy them. Even the child in the They do not spare the cradle, and this is because of this niger, because there is no opposition to them, the cowards. It was able to achieve. Truly brave peoples, and no matter how cruel they are, they will have pity on the child, and if it belongs to their bitterest enemy. But the worthless, cowardly Jew strangles, cat-like, preferably where he has nothing to fear, because Cruelty and cowardice are sisters. The last there is always a proof of the deepest depravity.

Eli's and Samuel's peaceful bobepriestly Lela The Jews soon became tired of this. They a king. In vain Samuel tried to persuade them folly of their wish with the most solid reasons they insisted on their demand, and the donkey driver Saul – a king worthy of the Jews – ascended the Israelite throne. This donkey driver will as the finest among all Jews of that time (1 Sam. 9, V. 2.) One can see from this

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34

an idea of the Jewish refinement of that time

make, because Saul was a rude, deceitful, cowardly Tyrant, whose government and example by no means were capable of raising the Jews to a higher level of morality, but rather contributed to it to make it even worse.

His heir to the throne David, the famous inventor the Uriasbricfe, appears in its entirety and

activity as an insidious, false, murderous

lustful man. Through treason and base ingratitude against the Gauls family he had seized the crown torn. His cleaning and his domestic life was just as bad as it was unfortunate. Who can live without Resentment and Bitterness David's Shameful Story with Bathsheba? Where was ever a tyrant, who committed a crying injustice when this King, in whom the Jews saw a saint and a

Man of God? One of David's sons

took up arms against him and raped his concubines; another defiled his own sister ster, and was murdered by his brothers for it.

Evidence enough that David's child-rearing was just like that.

thick was, as a fine example. Even in the high

ter let the old, enervated scoundrel, under the lå-

ridiculous excuses to warm up, a nice Putting girls in requisition to achieve subtle sensuality to indulge. f

Solomon, this model of wisdom, of God= fear of virtue, which after David's death to Fudenfrone had no less than seven=

~ one hundred wives and three hundred concubines. From this one can get an idea of one's chastity and

Make abstinence. May heaven preserve every
Land before a king like Solomon! Through the
splendor, in which he surpassed all other princes
wanted, and especially by building a magnificent,
and precious but tasteless temple he expressed
the Jewish people so much that the greater part
of the same after his death another, even if
no better family to the throne.

By the way, Solomon was bearded, vindictive and gray-
fam. His brother Adonia) welem, after the
Rights of primogeniture, which would have been due to the crown,
he murdered Ambringen, and Joab and Ados
nia, who insulted her father, and those of this
He had long since forgiven, and had him executed as well.

He was supposed to have been whiter than all men
time, whiter than the Jewish poets
Ethan, Hemen, Chaleol and Darda, whose white
Unfortunately, nothing has come to our times. Uf.
according to the actions which the Holy Scripture
from him we can not give a high opinion
grasp of his praised insights.
He had his wives commit a shameful
Idolatry seduced, and his Jewish nature
faithful, he wanted to accumulate more gold and silver,
as for the moral improvement of the enemy people; to whom he
a most pernicious example of doing something.

These are the most praised kings of the Jews. Their.

th successors were actually all even worse.

loving without heroism and bravery, superstitious

without fear of God and virtue, they overthrew their country

deeper and deeper into ruin, until finally Nebuchadnezzar,

tempted by the treasures of Solomon's Tespe /
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Judea was brought to war, and the whole people

kill, partly into captivity in Babylon
led. `

One could almost think that the Israelites had...
among the already highly educated Babylonians
morally and spiritually refine. Only Jews are
Jews; what does not come from them, what does not belong to
easy and quick money gain, that will
despised by them. The non-Jew regards
Gold and silver only as a means of life; the

Jew, on the other hand, considers it the purpose of life, and

for its sole purpose this purpose as far as possible
to achieve the same level of professionalism. The training
the Jews under the Babylonians prevented
by the hostile isolation in which they

feach other from all other peoples; through the

bitter, insidious resentment that they harbor against their
victors, and perhaps even through pressure
and harshness. Added to this were their religious
principles that do not allow them to participate in the
pleasant pleasures and guests of other faiths=
allow where the heart is between acquaintances
and strangers friendly where Mei=

nitions and views fo pleasantly corrected and aug.

exchanged, and where the bitterest enemies
can be reconciled.

All these and many other causes that are in the
religious and political ideas of the Israelites,
in their national character, in their physical and
poisonous nature and even in their external
relationships with other peoples, and with their
whole being intimately and intimately connected

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find, did not allow any kind of education and higher

perfection flourish among them, and hardened

the became more and more rejected over time= worthless and worthlessness.
 So insidious, lurking deceit, dirty avarice and usury, and an invincible tendency to deceit and intrigue, envy, vain pride bound with slavish, parasitic sycophancy, Lust, relentless revenge and cruelty, defiant boasting in happiness and despondent cowardice in Misfortune: these were and are, and will forever be the fundamental components of the Jewish national character. In addition, there is their specific smell, which they through their unnatural vices, as a have acquired common heritage, and the them so subtly in the Holy Scripture with the words ten: {I have made yourselves stinking with your sins!} is advanced. |

All these indestructible qualities of the mind and body were certainly not suitable between the Jews and other nations a friendly to achieve a rapprochement or even a merger act; Such a rapprochement or fusion would create a complete physical fecund and moral corruption. The Here one followed the example of the ancient peoples, (the Babylonians, Persians, Medes and Romans) follow the ridiculous proselytizing and every Jews to prevent conversion to Christianity,

with not the poison of physical and moral, the The diseases that were common among the Israelites also appeared in the Christian scripture

The Hebrews are already in Abra=

\$y.

bam's lap, if their grindheads also
 | not by Christian priests with wove wafer
 i watered, their lips also not with the body and
 | Blood of the one they crucified fed and watered
 i werden. This makes fic so little fmoral as pby=
 fhich improved; this is proven by all the Jews who
 converted to Christianity.

But we return to the older history
 of the Israelites. | |
 Even before that Babylonian captivity,
 they exposed themselves to all the most shameful atrocities and vices in
 They sacrificed, like father Abraham to Isaac
 wanted to do, and Jephthah really wanted to do to his daughter
 that their children in the fire went with prophecies |
 and magic arts, and were considered a highly
 corrupt people with ease from King Affy=
 z riens overcome, and led into captivity.
 Through their misdeeds and their rebelliousness
 Here too they incurred the wrath of their conquerors, and hatred
 man the minister of Ahasuerus z vieth diefem, that
 unruly people, who even the laws and orders
 The council deserved
 of the country and was really applauded, and the king
 sent to all provinces of His great empire
 Commands to execute. | 5
 However, the cunning Jew Mordechai had previously
 his foster daughter, Esther), to Ahasuerus,

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*) That Esther, with her inherited, disgusting lust
 the smell we mentioned earlier, the light

wife of a Persian monarch,
who has all the beauties of his vast kingdom at his command

mise

- 39

the fine Gemablin Vasthi had cast out, into the Ebe=
bed, and on Estherchen's
bloodthirsty request, the wretched king let his

ftood, one must either rely on the weak sense of smell
of Ahasuerus or the cold, or the many
Myrrh and spices, which means either a
anoointed the whole year before to remove their Jewish odor
to lose. Perhaps it was also a whim of a
old jaded voluptuary, who, as we know,
not very noble, and often the unnatural=
most repulsive means of satisfying desire
de chooses. If some of them, by the way, the usual
fvecififhen Jewish smell for prejudice or
fiction, it is proof that it is
neither Jewish comrades nor with their noses
This disgusting smell has its natural,
by doctors, facial researchers and theologians
ly proven cause, and its existence is believed to be more
than twenty places in the Holy Scripture itself
teaches, which is why it cannot be doubted at all.
The Jews had through their abominable and repulsive
natural vice that is often condemned in the Bible
been, one, under the southern sky highest
terrible disease, leprosy (hereditary scabies), according to Une
but contracted elephantiasis, from which the blessed
Job suffered so much. With this illness the wi=
odour, and it was the
Reason why the Egyptians so willingly treated the Jews with
ellen, stolen from them, lied to and
That Abraham's
Seeds still bear the same pestilential burden
No one will doubt that the disease is incurably afflicted,
who had only once seen and smelled Jews.

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hang his faithful servant Haman, gave the house of the
 his same vengeful Jewish wife, and he.
 gave the Jews permission: "in one day to

to destroy, strangle and overthrow all power

of the people and the country, familiar to the women and

children, and to rob them of their property." (Esther 8, V. 11.) |

The gray-haired Jews, full of joy and delight over
 this despicable permission murdered eighty thousand
 innocent residents who were responsible for the early departure of their
 had to pay for the order given by the worthless kings.

Á This event, and the annual festival, which
 The fact that Jews still celebrate this day proves their
 their thirst for revenge, their murder, and their robbery and their
 thrownness is probably clear enough.

When Chkiftus was born, the morality
 the Jewish people's suffering reached its highest peak
 enough. They had long since stopped seeking an independent
 to form a state and were conquered by Roman
 heads of state and small elected from their midst
 Four princes ruled. Certainly not because the
 Jews, as they claim the chosen people

The Hebrew fragrance was formerly used for the health of
 Non-Jews were considered so dangerous that especially in the
 Prussian states through their own police laws all
 Tenants were forbidden to rent property which they had:
 to sell the vacant rooms in whole or in part to Jews
 after rent. For the same reason, in L. zig,
 Rostok and many other places questioned the Jews,
 to settle down, and in some cities,
 as Frankfurt am Main ze. they had their separate
 neighborhoods and streets.

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God, but because they are among all the peoples of the earth
were the most corrupt, Providence let the world-
Savior will appear among them; for they will light erg!

Light on where it is dark, not where it is bright
Abraham's murderous descendants locked

However, their ears are open to the blissful teachings which
Jesus gave them. It was they, not the Romans,
who persecuted, hated and
finally crucified because he loudly and without fear
their abominations, the chairs of their benches th-
money changers and shopkeepers, and buyers
and sellers who, with their haggling, destroy the house of
Lord, expelled from it. A Jew, not a
It was Römer who asked his friend and teacher for a
handful of silver to the vengeful enemies.
Jewish high priests brought him to the cross, where
the Roman Pilate, who was to be his judge,
found no fault in him.

Soon afterwards, as Christ had already foreseen,

had said, and how with the stubborn mind
of the Jews, who are constantly revolting against the
Romans began to expect their capital Je-
rusalem destroyed by Titus. At this moment of
misfortune and misery, fear and despair
The Israelites demonstrated in the most outrageous way how
fever greed, robbery and murderous greed have mastered them
They plundered and strangled each other in the
camped, and partly already burning city=
others; they ate their own children and devoured
against their gold and silver, in order to still have their
Treasures to keep. The Romans, of these more

When informed of the cruelty to animals, many slaughtered

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| Thousands of the captured Jews, or cut them off |
| the bodies to that, in such an unheard of and
| to get hidden money in an unprecedented way. | |
f From which people in the world has history told us
; were the features of a wicked avarice preserved?
; not a single one, and one would also doubt beer,
| if not himself a Jewish historian,
f the eyewitness was, it reported,

How can one speak of a people who
eighteen hundred years to such a degree of
\$ had sunk to the most horrific depravity,
| think that it is not capable of moral improvement
I big fey? | | |
\$ 5 The hostile, insidious isolation,
1 in which even after the destruction of Jerusalem the Jews
if fih of all the peoples among whom they lived,
far away, they could neither improve nor communicate with others
I Nations merge. Through their revolts against
“The Romans went and the Christians who were
1 (the latter were often confused with the Jews, N
bearded persecutions, and when finally the Christian |
thum fic had spread, they raged secretly |
2 against those who confessed it, profaned the church= |
i chen shrines, destroyed the altars, poisoned the
1 some countries the springs and wells, murdered

and robbed the Christians, and thereby caused |

also these, killing many of them. In Spain,

Italy and Germany were given terrible judgments
about them; but they always remained what they were; and
They will never be punished by severity or by militia

de beffert, never good people and legal states.

citizens. “*

2,

What do the Jews think?

You their usury and their spirit of racketeering, their deceit |
and frauds, their filthy, insatiable desires= |
greed, which no disgrace is dishonorable, fine crime
is too shameful; the Jews, despite the deep .
contempt in which they live among educated peoples (
ben, fih raised to a woblō status, which gave them the
most important influence on all public affairs
With their immense wealth, fier

“even better than Archimedes with his screw, which

World off its axis. Emperors, kings and
Princes sit with them at the chalk and ink;
They have lent money to entire nations at high interest rates

lent what they did not get through honest, charitable

acquisition, but through lies and deceit, through cunning,

Robbery and theft gathered together. Foot fat all

Capitals and trading cities of the world have their
Exchange banks, their money deposits and warehouses
fer. Where a war is to be fought, there gather

The circumcised vampires, like eagles around the

Carrion, incite princes and peoples even more against
each other and make loans for human slaughter=

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free to gain usurious percentages.
But can one truly say that the Jews
Lords of the world, and that emperors and kings
are of service.

This situation is even more dangerous because no

people celebrate and be more intimate with all other people
(together, as the Jews. The circumcised Ba-
ron and the common Schacherfchmuel recognize (under
fich) subtle difference of status, while the
Christians through thousands of political and religious bores

; judge always find divided among themselves. The youth
they have a common goal to defend
They find it quite unwelcome to use all means to achieve this.
From the state of shame and contempt, in

whom they had overthrown by their wickedness and misdeeds

ö, they want to gain power at the expense of Christians
and reputation tremble. Money is the solution and everyone
wickedness that helps them to do so, and only not one
harms their fellow believers, according to their reason.
fent law. Therefore, in their eyes, even the
Perjury against a Christian is permitted, and Christians=
Murder is considered a crime by them. Whoever
can deceive a God and does not do it, or who
even allows himself to be deceived by a gold, he must
Repent. No Jew may
because of a crime committed against a Christian
was committed. Compliance with these principles,
which have never been denied by the Israelites, makes
fhe unfit to ever be good citizens among non-Jews

dian peoples. The end justifies the

Means! it bites the Jesuits, and this is also
the faith of the Jews, and yet the purpose of the

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found even more apparent brightness for themselves,
than the Jewish one, who does not have the slightest
appearance of legality

Here you will see the poisonous formation of many un-
more Jewish elegance "aesthete and verse maker
those who perform in shows and concerts
always the big word fiiben and iben garlic=
to hide the smell by using musk and muskrat 5
But this valid training consists in nothing but
in sounding brass and clanging cymbals, in nothing but
in vain parroting of common sayings
and phrases that come from a Jewish nutcracker like=
which, when chewed, only causes boredom and disgust.

I do not deny that non-Jewish scholars
5 can acquire; but they will never be there=)

through refinement in spirit and heart. You will learn the
sciences like haggling, to dawdle with it
and to prosper, and to amass treasures; by no means
to be useful to humanity.

One often cites individual examples of virtue
Jews, who then spread a
a strange, strange glow, but
just look at these pious sons of Abra=
bam more precisely in your whole public and ugly=
chen life and work= and certainly the heat
veneer that surrounds them, turns into hypocrisy
dissolve. Usury and greed, lies and
Deceptions are as hereditary among the Jews as scabies;
"at impossible. that a Jew could become good; a
Emperor or king can make him a nobleman,
but never make him a noble man. The Ver=
The fufficiency of this people is too great; it rises through the

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thousands of years of hatred and resentment against other villains
ker with each passing day even higher; and therefore it would be a
It would be a miracle if a Jew, grown up and raised
surrounded by his parents and fellow believers
noffen, ever truly to a significant level
moral refinement! The power of him

surrounding examples, the principles which one

ibm from his youth on, the well-deserved Zu=
ft of shame and contempt, in which fhis

People are; All this stifles every germ of

Morality and sensibility, which in a fine heart
Perhaps Spinoza was
For thousands of years he was the only Jew who was spiritually
and morally speaking, in an unusual and...
distinguish himself in a beneficial way from his fellow believers
net. He completely ignored them and despised them
just as much as they liked him. He was so exaggerated
The celebrated Mendelssohn was nothing more and nothing
less than a Talmudic Jew, who despite

fine ingenuity of Leffings, Abbt's and Nikolai's

strong participation hardly contributes to the glory of a
great world-wise man. Only the fact
The fact that he was a Jew made him remarkable; whether it
was in a better state with his morality than with that of his
Fellow believers, it's a question! |

But suppose there were a
Jew who was less bad than the rest,
very rare and individual exceptions can never
Standard for assessing a significant number of
other people. An unusual chain of events
the relationship and a happy reunion
of circumstances may perhaps now and then

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47

make an exception, but never the rule
is lifted. There are cases where white El=
parents have black children, so can always a
A Jew will be born who, as it were,
Israelite monster, not a Nussnader, or Auwai=
face, no onion smell and no organ
brings with him into the world Indeffen — —exempla
sunt rara; the Savior's utterance will remain forever, that
One does not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from
the thistles could be read as a rule.

It is also known that the Jews
out of a desire to proselytize, partly from other
Reasons often steal Christian children, because they
educate the young, and then make them their servants
need. These Hebrew-translated abbreviations
The Goyim can never fully trace their origins
deny, whose signs fit only through the mis-
fication in several generations.

Just as the Jews and Gypsies in language),
Customs and external education striking similarities
paben, and therefore conclude that they are of the same descent
let, then also between both is the crime of
Child theft is common. The
Fate of the unfortunate, in this way their parents
teen kidnapped little ones. Some are brought to good

prices; others are prepared for all sorts of strange

Jumping, contortions and ridiculous gestures

“) The language of the Gypsies contains a lot of words=
tern and Neden beards, which are also found in the Jewish-German
fchen and in the so-called Jewish robbers= or
thieves' language.

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ee a ne a nn un ea
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48

bears off, and lets them, like monkeys and bears for

money; many have to work in cages as bushmen

ners, New Zealanders, Kaffirs etc. travel the world,
and are also shown for money; some were
the tricks of their alleged parents

fien and thefts, and a lot of these |

stolen Christian children are even being

slaughtered, which with the blood of the unfortunate
against the victims of silly and Aleroslänke customs
take).

*) This is unfortunately a more than false statement

confirmed truth. Only a few years ago creignes

A terrible incident of this kind occurred in Moravia. In
In a small town there lived a rich rabbi who
generally regarded as a very honest Jew and
Through flattery and small

He had given gifts to the six to eight-year-old daughter of his
Neighbor, a poor craftsman, lured to him,
who visited the house every day to play with the children
to play. On a rainy evening, late
fie fih, and she was shown the same

She offered the Hebrew's daughter, who was in her old age, a bed.
The children jokingly swapped their beds and at night
clothes with each other; but little Christ has hardly
ftin her eyes closed as she was dazzled by the shimmer
a lamp and a loud scream of horror

wakes up, sees her Jewish host, who has his own
daughter and now desperately holding out his hands

Fortunately, at the same time the
Parents of the failed sacrifice, who their deaths
ter miss; the Nabbiner must finally open the front door
open and confess his entire crime, for which he
received the just punishment.

49

A people who commit crimes of this kind
can allow, should never be tolerated among Christians
Sixty to seventy years ago,

in some parts of Germany the Gypsies=

ner, the ancestral relatives of the Jews and Egyptians

ter from the forests in which they built their huts

had beaten, rounded up, and how

Raubthlere shot dead; and never were the Zigen-
ner but so dangerous to a Christian state as
the Jews. Their crimes consisted of petty theft=
ftabbing, fortune-telling, kidnapping children (but rarely in
child or human murder), and their consistent
Poverty secured the peoples among whom they lived,
that they were never able to gain an advantage.
Nor did they live in such hostile areas

closedness against other nations, such as the Jews.

Often they left their hordes and mixed
where they are only offered acceptance, tolerance and legal

cher acquisition was granted, with the other peoples;

But this will never happen to the Jews.
The ridiculous arrogance of the Israelites for

to keep the chosen people of the Lord, and you

bitter, secret resentment against all non-Jews
will forever be between them and the latter an un=
form a surmountable wall that cannot be crossed by any laws,
no educational institutions, no share in the
civil rights can be destroyed.
The most sacred duties of man are violated by

Jew without fear, where it is his own or the superior

part of his people, if only no punishment

to be feared. Through ancestral, never to be pacified

destructive greed and intrigue, through indomitable

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hostility towards Christians, through superstition
and religious prejudices, through education and evil
Examples of everything truly good and noble

blunt, find Abramam's children always ready, Auf.tif.

ter, theunchmer, promoter and fence of the abhorrent
most serious crimes; and anyone who
Anyone who wants to commit a crime must not fear the provisions,
if only this does not give rise to a predominant "rebdes"
lasts, trust the first, best Jew
It is precisely through this wickedness that the Hebrews plant
he also saw their own moral corruption among the
Christians, and all princes would have long since
and governments, instead of ridiculous castles in the air for the
To build the betterment of the Jews, to expel them from their states
ten banish, such a cesspool of crime
, shame and vice must necessarily the whole
ze folution of moral atmosphere, and in the end the
Christians to an equal level of depravity
tear down.

This will happen all the easier and faster,
when the Jews, through their enormous wealth,
her ever-increasing influence on the cabinet=
te and the governments, and by the omnipotence,
with which they are one of the most important branches of literature
and especially to take control of the book trade, more
the public opinion that is still fighting against them
will have silenced. Will this
If no goal is set for general striving, then with ra=
With fic steps the time will come when Abramam's
seeds in the palaces of our kings and princes
live, and how, fine slaves will be. |

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3.

The Jews as Citizens.

S. Dohm's well-known work on the
 befennment of the Jews, some governments
 ments from the vain delusion that the
 Israelites really a moral and spiritual
 noble coloured, and perhaps even in the course
 the time would merge with the other peoples
 They were therefore given several lines
 but all civil rights, and also other
 Rulers who were not taken by that madness
 were, did the same, because they were either with Jews
 and Jewish comrades already high on the chalk bands
 or wanted to go even higher.
 However, this was just as foolish as it was unfair /
 f because the Jew can never become a good citizen.
 Only he who can do this can lead the people,
 which grants him civil rights, just as
 fvery much and more than any other loves, who fih
 considers it an honor to be a member of this people, and
 the country in which it lives, its fatherland
 But that is impossible for the Jew. One
 give him all the civil rights of the state, ia one clears
 \$4?

| advantages for himself over the other national applicants
 | i one, he will never see them as his countrymen, never their country

as his fatherland; always his
 Views to the Orient, to the beloved Canaan
 directed, which attracts him just as much as
 the north the magnet. The Austrian or
 Prussian Jew baron does not say when he, "under
 fine Lait" if: I am an Austrian or a
 Prussian; but: "I am a Jew!" He is in
 foreigners of the Portuguese or Russian faith=
 enjoyed, even if this was still so strange and
 unknown, more favored than fine non-Jewish
 Fellow citizen and countryman, the "God remains
 ä Gol, and a Jew is a Jew," and even if he tan-
 fend noble diplomas and citizenship cards in the pocket

fcbe and feft the holy spirit order and the ei=

fhould have a cross in his buttonhole.

The Jews, as hereditary enemies of Christianity and
fine confessor, could not even then be a good man.
ger of a Christian state, even if they are in
moral considerations were not so corrupt. No legal
human being who, as a citizen or resident,
to live and be protected by a people who believe differently
wants, the religion of the same may become a public
mention of his hatred and contempt
len, and even the fellow citizens who support it, who
Provide protection and security, curse and
curse. This is what the Jews do in their
festivals and religious services.

On the morning of her New Year's Day, which was in autumn.
they fall, they rise early in the morning, seven white
Clothes on, started tututü Sholom Leho, Lechv

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53

Scholom, and curse the scriptures, then Ba-
fen ft they on a goat horn, which however does not
Goi hands may come. If the horn sounds quite bright,
then they rejoice and are glad because they think that
meant a happy one for them, but for the Christians a
unlucky year: it sounds dull and
not dell, then free fie: "Anwai, we will bas
ben ä bäufes Foor, and the Goyim boben Glück! Dav
Then one asks the other whether he is not in the vo=
cheated or »criminated« a Christian last year
pelt" (beftoblen) babe? Can he say yes to dad, fo.
they claimed he was a "Corban" or a victim
brought; if not, he must do penance, if
When the poses pass, they give in heaps, eat and
drink and make themselves lousy. Afterwards they run
to a stream or river, shaking their clothes
and speak from Micah Chapter 7, V. 19: I cast
all my sins into the bottomless pit of the sea).
From this hatred against the Christians, as well as from
the silly superstition that all crimes
can be atone for through some ceremonies; arises
their oath and loyalty, which they are absolutely incapable of
capable of producing legal and reliable citizens
to become. – ns
If a Jew swears to a Christian,
one cannot trust one's oath because it
It is customary among them that anyone who takes a vow
or takes an oath before a Rabbi or three

8 25 4 „ or Lar | ua g
) M. f. Ernst Ferdinand Heß Judengefifsel. T. 1, Chap.
6. and Joh. Buxtorffs“ Sjnagöga: Judaica, cap. 18.
et 19, venere ES 73 % %..

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the Jewish men can report! it is him
sorry that he had promised and sworn this or that
babe, and he asks for absolution or forgiveness,
which is then granted without hesitation.
It agrees with the teaching of Rabbi Salamon, and
these are based on Mofes, which he admits: that
a father of his daughter, and a husband of his
can destroy a woman's vows and oaths.

“Furthermore, the Jews believe that perjury is
no sin and no crime at all, because
the great reconciliation rite every year in all
Synagogues the following absolution was given and by
the three most distinguished Jews of each community
is said: “All vows, promises, promises
upper rings and oaths that we promise and swear,
“and all contracts and obligations that we enter into=

will go from this Day of Atonement until

“the next one, repent now familiarly, and
“toll therefore be dissolved, destroyed and declared invalid
be transfigured, so that they should neither be held nor
vows should be considered as having been performed. Therefore,

“our vows are not vows, and our oaths
There can be no oaths.” This terrible dissolution

functions formula of all future domestic,
civil and public ties seem to be
Instructions for the mofatfchen absolution: “It will be Vere
will give to the whole congregation of the children of Israel,

“And also to the stranger who dwells among us

because the whole people are in such ignorance c.,
fih self-designed babes *) he
– –L– eb OA eT Meee ok

9 N. perg. herewith. D. Sob: Millers. Sudaismus p. 1483,
like Grattenauer's well-known writings against the Jews.

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to give the Jewish oath a higher degree of credibility
To give dignity, one had previously in several
Countries introduced that a Jew who is against a
Christians wanted to swear, before taking the oath
a freshly milking sow all twelve teats, (because
fo many it had to be because of the twelve tribes 9
Some people refrained from doing so out of disgust
the unclean nurse the oath; but whether the truth
haftigkelt of those who taught the bitter cup, and
after the enjoyment sworn, far faith perishes
te, is the question. It would have been wiser,
one should never and under no circumstances ask a Ju=
those who were allowed to attend the Cide; led by ceremonies of
The oath had to be taken by Christians on their holy
lose their independence. Most Jews would
gens fchiffically by such from the derivation
a false oath; it would like
because there may be some elegants and aesthetes! The
others do not find febr efel, and these latter give
only appearances. |

A people who have the most important obligations
tel of the Meufchen so shamefully and in such a high degree
de verbobnt, is not able to attract good members
to deliver to any state society. From the Ju=
This is because of the absolute advantage that
fie each of their fellow believers before all others
People give, even less to expect. They
know, as I said? no other fatherland than
their lost paradise, their Canaan. They love
fine man who is not circumcised and
Abraham's dirty seed.

Without love for their homeland, without sense of honour,

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and only guided by greed, avarice and

Greed will be found in all dangerous circles

treason, conspiracies and intrigues.
the state secrets of their, in the enemy
foreigners, with them etd in verse
most intimate contact with fellow believers
and thereby put the state in danger and disaster

Do not say that the Jewish

citizens with no important business
I will make it known. Some Jewish money changers
knows earlier than the Field Marshal: when and
where the war berry should march; and more precisely
the ultimatum of the terms of peace, as the
ambassadors commissioned to support the situation.

The corruption of Jews is well known; they

buy father and mother, wife and child, brother
and sister! This is what their older and younger
History! How can one trust a people?
en, who has no shame for a handful of silver pieces=
that seems too difficult and then just that much easier,
if only they were against the Goyim, whom he hated anyway
is exercised! | Ä

A good citizen must be physically refined
man; he must give his special advantages to the
able and willing to subordinate themselves to the best of the whole.
But the Jews are a people steeped in shame and vice.
sunken people, which has just as little moral
and capable of intellectual refinement, as in the state if,
good, loyal, only thinking about legal acquisition
citizens. Their special advantages
give ions above all; only achieve these,
then it is indifferent to them whether the state and its

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ne remaining inhabitants exist or perish, and
which, as is well known, is common to all Jews and Jewish comrades
ignoble mentality would have abolished that government
to exercise their civil rights
share.

One says, of course: by giving the Indians the
Citizenship, they were also given the

associated duties of other citizens
ger. But to fulfill some and even the
The most difficult of these duties are physical and moral.
lically completely unsuitable, so that one can consequently
without obtaining the worst of them.

iteberties was the division of the ftitsbürgerli=
entitlement to the Jews was an injustice of the
governments against the non-Jewish inhabitants. This
fe and their predecessors had founded the states,
they were sacrificed with their property, their blood and their lives
defended and secured against internal and external enemies,
and now a class was morally and spiritually
coarse protégés who probably use the state,
but had never been of any use to him. The
The aspirations of the Jews were different from those of the
Christians in a hostile and diametrical direction
against, and for, such an unjust and unpolitical battle.
it was decided to grant rights to the Jewish people,
through which it has its wealth, its everything
the spirit of haggling and usury that is taking over, and
this tireless efforts to promote trade and
to destroy the Christian inhabitants,
soon a predominance over the latter will be achieved
How quickly the Jews reproduce,
The Egyptians already knew, and only the many

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Places of formerly existing regulations, according to which
only a certain number of Jewish families
We owe the fact that he was able to settle down at home

it is that not all Corites are of Jewish origin

vermin have been driven out of Europe.

The fear that this will happen one day is
certainly not exaggerated. Twelve Jewish families
increased in the short period of 430
Jaoren on six hundred thousand men on foot, oh=
ne the women and children and a crowd of rabble.

To what monstrous heights would not be reached in five

tens of years the basis of the now woven in Europe,

2 million Jewish families
teen, if their unbridled rabbit-like behavior
species and reproductive drives were not
limits have been set?

and yet in many European
Countries will soon gain the upper hand, if not
among them through strict laws the .
the circumcision is introduced.

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The Jews as merchants, money changers
and Hansirer.

The types of employment that require little effort

required, but offer rich monetary gain, find
the Indians the most beloved. In addition to this comes the inherited
chess spirit that from early childhood in the poor
fed and educated the most begging Jews. The
fer chess spirit and the early love of money shows
fic) is noticeable among the children of the Israelites Fick.

The little Jewish boy who had grown out of diapers,
who can hardly babble, will not, like the Kine

that of the Christians, if one gives him a

a whip, small weapons and soldiers made of tin,

on the other hand, some pieces of pretty shiny money

laid down, reaching for those, but for those;

the girl will prefer a handful of pennies=
ge, as a doll or a small kitchen appliance,
Spinning wheel and the like. Early on the Jewish children begin
who begins to haggle; sisters and brothers give themselves
not, as with us, fruit/ sweets and toys

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for free, they buy it or exchange it with each other,
rob it of the person to whom it is sold or given
have appeared, gone again, and bite, scratch and
are concerned about it. The parents watch with joy=
tears to this Wufuze of their favorites, call
in “crimping” and rejoicing in the Eight Jewish
sense of the little Israelite brood.

Even love, which is not found in other peoples,
Taking into account birth and money, is among the
Jews are not free from the selfish interests of those who seek money.
Surely an Israelite will choose a wife,
which do not mean anything to him, according to fine proportions=
the dowry, or influential connections to=
brings, or at least the economy, ie
the Shaher, counting and changing money and
understands “our traffic” in general.
The Aexmere, whose circumstances do not even allow this
the latter consideration, and which is nevertheless
powerful sexual drives to marry
feels overwhelmed, is less responsive to physical stimuli,
than to see which girl eats the least
and drinks, in the dirtiest and shabbier
clothed, and the strongest bones in the body,

The unselfish sense of beauty is something too high

and noble than a Jew could have. Money

it the Lofuag; only what helps; tft good and

fbeautiful: to all others useless and fad.

After this, it is no wonder that the Jews fih
almost exclusively on trade and financial transactions,

or focus on fuch branches of industry that do not require strenuous
me, physical exertion, and yet

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give a rich profit, they may by the way fo
fmudgy and disgusting, as they want. =
The Jew as a buyer is, by the way, one of the
most harmful people in the state. Through his
connections with other Jews and Jewish comrades
he quickly and easily learned of any impending event
liffement, then secretly buys the supplies and
Were for a sports money, maybe half=
te or one-third of the factory price or the material
real value itself, and then partly falsifies it
himself or through his dealers so cheaply that we=
the other merchants, nor manufacturers with him equal
chen Schrin can adhere, and him also, fhe
like it or not, must fall into the hands of
In this way, not only the creditors of the
Vankerottmacher cheated, but the fall of the
factories and other Christian trading houses
brings misery to countless families, who
partly their bread-earnings, partly their capital
ren. One should not object that this rapid and
cheap sale also again to the buyers.
ten come; only legality of trade and
Action is the basis of all prosperity in
State. Whether I give the yard of cloth to the honest buyer

man or manufacturer with five thalers,
or whether I could buy it for two thalers from a Jewish
Crooks never make me poorer or
richer; because more than the latter less
from me, I run the risk of receiving from others the
through him are unhappy to be brought.
But even more dangerous are the money changers=

the Jews to the state. They not only have the

entire credit of the same, but also the credit
individual citizens. It is on them that
it depends on how long a trading house, a factory
fitter or a land property of the public
Trust in financial transactions whether or not.
Without honor or conscience they seek credit.
ly family father to undermine their exhibited
ten bills of exchange and bonds from the fears
to get a ridiculous sum of money from their creditors,
and then on the ruins of the poor deceived
to build their palaces for their creditors and their debtors.

In addition, they possess all the knowledge and all the
tel, to falsify and degrade the cash
The Jew must be circumcised; if he has no
If he has to circumcise children, he takes ducats
or Thaler, or even less money. A
A lot of Jews are petfhirftcher, and thus in
Able to have the main pieces counterfeited
far away. The money changers put the bad money in their
re bags and pouches, and woe to him who
Open these bags and pouches and the Rich=
activity of the coins contained therein
wanted! The Jewish money changer asked in his
Comtoir neither space nor time: but if one does it
without his presence, and discovers a fraud, bilf
Heaven, then you should have mixed it yourself,
and just want to rip off the honest Hebrew.

Most dangerous and shameful not only for
the property, but also for the life of the
Citizens are the Jewish peddlers. They are
the spies of their rich and noble faith=

brothers; the scouts, instigators, participants

and fences of all thieves and robbers; the
 Seducer of the servants, to whom they gave the stolen
 Good bargaining and smuggling; the Stö=
 destroyer and destroyer of all Christian trade and
 trade. i
 Through this assertion, truly the
 Israelite vermin by no means too much.
 the pretext and usually also with the intention,
 wanting to sell something, sneak band=
 Jews enter the houses of Christians, spy on all
 Opportunities and angles, notice money=
 cabinets, suitcases, dressers and rooms, and ftat=
 ten after their Jewish and non-Jewish thieves=
 and robbers report. The servants' messengers
 They like to attack them, in order to later use threats and
 To force the accused to commit thefts.
 The fact that the Jenisch or thieves' language fart
 all peddlers and many other Jews
 ftänkllich is, and mostly with the Jüdischdeut=
 agrees with the law, guarantees the truth of the
 If you see a band of robbers or thieves
 catches, usually also find peddling Jews
 below. | | ij
 Already earlier if indicated how Ge the Christian
 chen trade and industry. Find the ab.
 takers and squanderers of their rich Glan.
 members of the fraudulent bankruptcies for a
 goods purchased for a pittance. They apparently take
 no or little advantage, and therefore make ima
 mer quick turnover. The lower price to
 one often trades good goods from them; and at
 which no honest merchant can withstand, brings

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They have a lot of buyers, but often through
 The goods and the measure are being deceived. That's all I am.
 nothing changes; people flirt freely, and the Christian
 Merchants, manufacturers and craftsmen must
 other families, Ä
 Is it quite natural that a Jew with eight
 Grofchen through his trade easier, faster and
 often achieves greater wealth than the
 Christ perhaps with a hundred or even a thousand gui=
 neen. The Jew is a vermin without honor and
 Shame, without conscience and righteousness, from the
 Accustomed to haggling from the cradle, he lets himself be

pen and brand, if only it is "whole and
he is paid quite well." The Christian, on the other hand,
is educated in the principles of virtue, and
if he could really drown his conscience
nen, it will be extremely difficult for him to
To deny sense of honor and shame.

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5th

The Jews as artists, manufacturers and
| Craftsmen.

E; gives the arts very many different kinds, and therefore
It would be very wrong to denounce Abraham's children
but the ability to do all arts without exception
fpeak. Where can you find more skilled Taichen-
fplayer, pickpocket, toothbrusher, corpse-thorn and
Ducat cutters, Kipperers and Wipperers, as under

ibnen? In all these arts you will find the teachers

fters of the Christians, and will forever be their

Masters remain. Only to the beautiful and blind

Arts that ennoble the spirit and the eye and
No one has the talent to make their heart happy.

The true artist lives and weaves with his spirit
fle in a beautiful ideal world, and if fine
Structures and representations also from the earthly
taken, they always appear in a

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refined form or contain a subtle irony of
common reality. |

But the mind of a Jew can never lead to anything
high and noble, and where he raises the meanness
wanted to mock him, he cannot do so, because he must
be the yes word of all meanness, he would I
mock yourself.

We want to admit that a Jew can paint a painting
by Raphael or Guido Reni, the coarser
forms with great fidelity; but
the high, divine spirit that animates it, he will
completely blur, and we will have nothing but a
common caricature. Even create
The Jews, as artists, have absolutely nothing, because
inasmuch as their physical generative power is, forasmuch
they lack all spiritual creativity. As
God created his glorious image, man, and wanted
the devil made an epigram on it, and fabricated
a Jew. The children of Israel can only follow
them and imitate, but their tampering finds,
like them, mean, disgusting caricatures.

The pose of Our Traffic is theatrical
by non-Jews, a delightful picture of the
Jewish activities and work. But they wanted to
who perform this pose, one would have an effect
see a Jewish junk shop, and everyone
would run away in disgust. The Jew
Neither a higher life nor a common life is available
verböbnen. tis

Already at Solomon's Temple the
Israelites through the many golden hind legs (podices),

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which they stated that all sense of morality=
ity, decency and beauty were lacking).

But we now turn to the Jew as mechanical artist. Here he is or seems to be more in fine spirit, because here no spiritual beauty is no horsepower, no divine genius, no elevation of the mind about the common goings-on and activities in the ir. difficult life, and does not require any irony of life. Not honor and fame, but the acquisition of money is the | The purpose of these arts, and it is also to make money, what the Jew considers to be the only destiny existence. But it is precisely this circumstance that Blame it on Lak the Ifraelites as mechanical art= ler (3. B. Ubrmacher, maker of mufifalifcher In= ftrumente &c.) never anything useful and truly Git= tes. Either they take bad material, or they process it poorly, or they seek Material, from a cheaper species through a gilding, a gilding or the like the An= to give to a precious one. The non-Jewish Artists, on the other hand, are not only dependent on money advertising; he also desires the fame of a skillful and lawful man, and is therefore almost always better and just as woblfile Deliver work. Should the Jew, however, good things and at the same price, then one can assume that he has the material

9 The Jews are said to be fine artists furthermore the essays: The Jew as Scholar, writers and poets, and: the Jews

| as Mephibetifer and dramaturge.

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to a, mentioned in the previous section, gaun

received in a dirty way, or a dirty side view have. |

and craftsmen. Woe to the poor Christian who
a Jewish factory owner! The Fens
felt more merciful than a Jew. The latter demands
only bad work and pays for it, the interrogation
men after, good; this one desires good work, and best
pay poorly and, where possible, with false
coin. 1 5

In addition, the Israeli has an outrageous high
courage towards everyone who serves him, works for him,
or depends on him. As creeping as he usually is
flatters and caresses, where he has a little advantage
then, acquire a patron or sell a product to
the man can bring, so defiant, so hard and gee
He is obliging when he has to demand or even command
bat. Through brutality and severity against Christian un-
servants, workers and servants flee the Israelites
particularly felt responsible for the alleged "injustice"
avenge whatever happens to them at the hands of the Goyim.
Therefore, it should not be tolerated that
Jews employed Christian day laborers and servants
may take; these are not only used by them
to hunt, but to set their wage and master or
to please her Jewish co-master, to make her comfortable
men set themselves in the end to the most shameful and nothing-
most worthy things. The morality of Christian disciples
boys and girls are kept in the houses of Israelite
rulers are far more at risk than in open
Brothels. The disgusting Jewish sex is

The Jews act no better than factory owners

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most unnatural and shameful deeds and crimes
then always the most beloved *)

A Christian father should never
or his daughter in service to a Jewish bread-owner
give it, but rather rent it to a demon.

If the Jew wants to be served, let him be served

Shakespeare describes the Jew Shylock
certainly not bright and natural enough;
not only the flesh of the Christians do the Israelites want
liten, not only do they want to suck their blood;
They also want to devour their soul.

This behavior is also the reason why no Jewish
fher manufacturer and craftsman good and suitable
to deliver goods. No legal person,
who is not forced to do so by the most pressing need, works
them. They themselves are too lazy, too stingy and cheating=
rif) to create something neat and
To create something useful, and because of this they are
trade, brushing teeth Leichdorn = and Nas
yellow cutting and similar disgusting things, rock
ten take up a civil trade, and do so
Yes, but they will never reach real fullness.
bring prosperity and mastery. ,

*) In Ben a few years ago there was a Jewish brawl
man D—, who had several Christian youths in fine
services, which he abused for a vice,

which I do not want to name. Two actors who
who were there at that time were wicked enough to
Hebrew villain for rich payment as a Kupp=
to serve the Lord and to offer him other sacrifices.

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6th
The Jew as Bookseller?

A threatening, unpleasant sign of the
Time is indisputably the powerful aspiration of the Jews,
the most beautiful and noblest branch of all trade, the
Book trade, which focuses on the moral, intellectual and political
political condition of the nation, indeed of humanity,
main of the most important influence is to
travel. :

The bookseller should not only be a merchant,
not only have the purpose of collecting money and treasures
fharvest, he should also be a citizen of the world in the higher
Sense of the word strive, if possible, to

to promote what is in the field of science
and arts are useful and beneficial to humanity,
and contribute to their education and refinement
But this requires that the bookseller himself
corrupted human being fy, and the will and the Cins
fight babe to meet that purpose. This can
a Jew never again. He will never be able

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fefn, science or art the least
To make sacrifices; this is what his dirty
Self-interest is not. He who has no sense of honor,
will do nothing for his honor, and for the honor of his
Fatherland, even less so, especially since he
knows no fatherland except that where milk and honey
flows in streams, and where every grape is so large,
like a mouse's head. The Jew is considered a book=
handler fh Allow everything that only bad things happened
may be thought of: the reprint and distribution
reprinted or shameful writings; treason
of press secrets, pretenses and embezzlement
publication of the manuscripts entrusted to him for publishing;
Oppression and fraud of any kind against the
writer; in short, any means that brings him money
and benefits, literature should also
and art, religion and morals, even humanity
perish because of it. |

It may also be the case among Christian book dealers
some who might be willing to do the same
do; only the feeling of shame and disgrace, which
ches the Jew does not know, it is usually
fuch actions restraint. Ä i

The Jewish book trade is dangerous for the
Happiness, security and fortune of many writers
and publishers. Works are often published whose
the author and publisher are not named or recognized at all
want. Through contact with Jewish book dealers
learn it becomes almost impossible to discover such secrets
to keep hidden. The Jews find curious, fore
lovable, talkative, corruptible and treacherous.

For money you can learn everything that they is entrusted.

What was already mentioned above about the Jewish merchants | |

has been proposed at all, also applies to the Jewish Book dealers. They travel all over the world with all their fellow believers, like burrs, on the Eugfte together, sniff and sense everything that in trade and commerce, much easier and from aid the Christians. Every bankruptcy, every Falliffemeut they know long in advance, even if it is still outbreaks, because they find it common to through their usurious spirit of such events They use their science very cleverly. lich, and pass the message to each other. One "rampi" the bankrupt under the table his Publisher and its range ah, and so the

Christian booksellers and believers on nothingness

feverest fuffered out of their own. Cases of this kind are

only too often, and some are still too new and too I remember that it was necessary. Evidence here—

supply.

The book guides are also supported by the Jewish Bookstores are at risk, not only because the Jews only on the hoped-for profit and not at all on the quality of their publishing works; but because often give old and new books incorrect titles printed, which no Christian book dealer, unless he is a literary street robber is, will do.

Only those who have spiritual value and possess

can appreciate the poisonous value of people, books and judge works of art; the Jew knows this

but nothing, because in everything that is not junk
and haggling, he is so simple and stupid,
like the filthy, unclean animals whose flesh
he does not eat because they are his biological aunts and
Uncle find. – 0

Therefore, no Israelite is capable of being a useful
bookseller or scholar. He believes
divides the value of all things according to the cubit measure or

by weight, and estimates a fairly thick far=

sweaty book, with graceful long periods far
more difficult than a small one, which has few words, but
contains a lot of things).

) Poets who sold their works to Jewish bookstores
buy and want to be well paid, they just have to
Hexameter or iambic – like the Baron de
la MF feine (to the German youth, about Kotzebue's
murder). I remember one funny thing=
dispute that recently broke out between
a young and very intellectual poet and a
a Jew, the old, one-eyed bus with the braids of the Vistula
dealer Sch –, happened. The poet had given him
for a fairly good fee a collection of small, old
lerliebster poems sold, and sent to the
to receive money. The Jewish publisher received
amazed at the little verses and the “horrible” money,
what he spends on it, immediately runs to the

Poets: “Main, Mr. Kriegsroth, you raised me bee
trogen; I have bought a collection
of poems. I thought you would
deliver good wob, usable wohn, horrible wohn!
But you sent me such a small verse,
they are not even wide fwai Soll! What do you do

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Consequently, no Jew was allowed to enter the book trade
No Christian writer should allow a

Israelites publish a work; no Christian

Bookseller or book buyer would have to be from some
Jews take a book.

To suddenly put an end to Jewish book-smuggling
To do this, I suggest to all Christian

I with it? Did you think that because I had
If there was an eye, could I not see it? I do
probably see more with your one eye than you with your
fwai. Mr. Baraun, who cultivated me,
horrible man whom Gothe and Stollberg raised—
fet oof fein Kopf 4 poet's wreath, which he does not want

let's take a whole band full of fifteen-foot

Janben and all very myftical, nothing but myftical.
Then I said: Mr. Baraun, if you still
give fu to every iambic c half a foot, then I want
I give the same money that I give to the Lord
Kriegsroth!" But main, Mr. Kriegsroth has
deceive me salvi veni, that I might get it out!
You are a fraudster!" That the Jew in this last
Words suddenly taken by the wing to the stairs

down and thrown out of the house,
you can imagine. Unfortunately, his
hat stayed up. "Main, Mr. Kriegsroth," he calls
Now from the streets to the poet, may I ask you,
that they threw me down. He has me-
costs money." The request was kindly
granted. Incidentally, one can see from this story,
that a Jew neither has insight into scientific dina
keit y 8. has a sense of honor.

75

booksellers, printers and writers,
to make the following agreement:

1) No Christian bookseller may sell any
accept a book or something similar from a Jew,
prescribe or buy. Whoever does so will be completely
treated as a Jew, and in his consideration

the same obligations as those in respect of the

Jews should take place.

2) No bookseller or writer shall
a book printer who, after announcing the
taking part in this association for a Jew a book
prints asked to print something, also at Straß
to be treated as a Jew.

3) Just as little may a writer
let the book dealer publish any work,
or to one that comes out of a Jew,
or contributions to works edited by a Jew
far away, he does so after making known his acceptance
this association; no Christian book seller
with the above punishment, again embarrassed something from him.

4) No Christian should be led by a Jewish Scripture-
seller a work in Verlag nebmen.

5) All baptized Israelites must be Jews
be expected.

This would be roughly the basis of such a
Agreement, whereby not only the Jewish
chertrödel, but also her journalism
I do not doubt that insightful

Booksellers and writers who otherwise have the core
and the continued flourishing of our literature is at heart,
should find my suggestions acceptable, and

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I would be delighted if a club
\$ about kind would come about. We Germans find a
large, independent and in our own country
de living people. We can protect our moral and
| intellectual education themselves, and need
: no Jews included. u

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7th

The Jew as Scholar?

It would be very wrong to
deny Jews a certain kind of ingenuity
wanted. As soon as it comes to making a profit;
They are better and faster than the Scriptures, which
their benefit or harm, you have a
an instinct that guides them and which is supported by the
practice in haggling and traffic to a great
fen, has developed strength similar to the intellect.
Actual understanding and such cognitive powers of

Soul, which is suitable for a higher spiritual activity
but do not possess them. | |

Therefore, they also find themselves unable to teach scholars in the better
sense of the word. You have to deal with many
animals have a strong memory in common,
like the parrot, a lot of things and words
learn by heart; they can only learn concepts
not grasp. A learned Jew is nothing more than
a living cupboard full of books, of which the original

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78

lich sense, however, nothing is known to him, and the
on the education of his mind and heart not the min=
have had the greatest influence.

Meanwhile, many Jews like to give themselves the reputation
a great eruōōs. They throw up with

fnapped phrases, common sayings and words around-
but her head is too tight to do what she
memory, in a way that is useful to the world
To train catfish, to assemble them, and to
to apply properly in the cases that occur, or even
feel like creating something spiritually good and great.

The only scientific branch to which the
Jews really have inclination and ability, is the
arithmetic; but they also rise to the heights
's just to feel free. They like to stay with the
four species and at the fractures; but never a
Jude has to calculate a problem correctly. Should he
receiver, if the result is always too large; he should
zablen, then it is again too low; he subtracts
also very much, where he should add by law,
and makes a zero where there should be a nine.
However, no one is more adept at correcting his accounting errors
ler to smear than a Jew. He will overwhelm you.
witness, bass two times two eight it, if he has something
should get; and that four times four is two if

You will receive from him.

That is why you should not make a Jew a teacher
of arithmetic. His examples are always
wrong, no matter how right they seem. l |

I maintain that the Jew is incapable of being a scholar=
ter, that is, a man who through spirit and

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useful to the world's science and for further education
be effective for his contemporaries and posterity
can. * 1 |

Here Abraham's seed is transferred to Mendel's=
fohn, Maimon, Herz, Lazarus, Bendavid and others
"grey" men. Whoever Mendelssohn

I have already said that he owes his fame to this. Read
Nicolai and Abbt let some rays of light into
fine fudengedirn fell; but only a screen remained=

more like the shimmer of a glowworm
towards the shining light of the sun. Mendelssohn was
until the end a biased Talmudic Jew. What
he published on some philosophical subjects,
would never have been mentioned if one had
Time does not consider it a miracle that a Js
de also writes books. After a hundred years, when
only the culture spread more that
the Orang Outang and baboons also have their
PHadons, their philosophical treatises, their
Jerusalem, translate their Psalms and
Aesthetics reasoning, as cleverly and perhaps even more cleverly,
as Mendelssohn and Lazarus Bendavid, and unftrai=
far more learned and thorough than all Jewish
Elegants and aesthetes of Berlin. For the science
ten if actually nothing was done by the Hebrews and
But if people really find that
Jews achieved something as writers and scholars,
fe can be safely assumed that they are not
descended from Abraham's seed, but stole
Christian children or descendants of stolen and
unfortunate people raised in Judaism.

80

Moreover, one must not be deceived,
through the alleged spiritual works of many Jews.
how their "untrained" ones curl, fo
also scribble their "learned" and writing
feller from the writings of Christians and non-Jews
what suits them and then give it to

their own creation. Mendelsohn has on dice

He scribbled a lot in this way. He especially read
all the crumbs very carefully, those of Leffings,
Abbts, Nicolais, Gleims and others at their tables
len, pour a garlic and onion broth over it,
and entertained the reading world with it. Hepp Hepp!

81

8th

The Jew as great and as beautiful

spirit.

A Jew as a great and beautiful spirit
It is, however, somewhat difficult to imagine, since the
handles of great, of beautiful and of spirit quite
contradict the nature of the Hebrews. But many
Israelites want big and {thy

Spirit he is, and this deserves Lies chapters

already has its place. 1

under a "horrible spirit of thre
Lait "promises Abraham's descendants, either
1) just a big rascal, or 2) also a
those who publicly eat pork, hare,
Oysters, eels, crabs and similar unclean animals
of which Moses said, Thou shalt not
eat of it, and who also has his
and every other religion in a dismissive tone
fchatters, and virtue and morality with genuine Jewish=

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82

to ridicule the joke as miserable chimeras
fucht). é

The first type of great minds included almost all
Jews have always been, because even if they are not directly
robbed, stole and robbed, so cheated and
They did, and the big ones actually found
ly the largest and – rightest.

Another kind of greatness of mind that can be seen in many
len Israelites, namely eating unclean,
with them partly near related animals the
Jews of Berlin mainly to King Frederick
Wilhelm, the First, of Prussia.

This monarch was a great friend of hunting,
and in the Thiergarten near Berlin there was in his time
not as now, only two-legged, but also four
footed game in abundance. The wild boars and sows
He often had pigs shot, as is said,
and send them to the rich Jews' house, where

this is a little more than the usual price
The money was then partly given to the
Bringers, partly given to the poor, or otherwise to
charitable purposes for non-Jewish residents
related. Abraham's seed, who fought against the unbe=
Because she had a dislike for roast meat, she often had to
ten times below the purchase price of written

*) As Mr. Saul Afcher in his fine essay: about
the future fate of Christianity (m. f. the
second piece of the Falken from 1819.) God will be
protect the church. It is called Abraham's
Sami, not oppressed by any Jesuits or monks
become.

83

ual gourmets. Finally, the thing was
but too bad, since the king protected himself by the
Mosaic diet could not be maintained, the Jewish diet
to provide the forests with ever more abundant game.
When He organized a parforce hunt, they were afraid
Israel's tame and peaceful children in Berlin still
more than their wild cousins in the animal=
garden. They therefore discussed amicably what to
thun fey. Owl :

An old rabbi, whose mouth may be a little
watered, gave the advice. »It would be a sin,
if you should spend the silly money so for nothing
to the Goyim; money is more than mice
Law: one would like to eat the wild
Pig and the harbor, and do not throw the money
fo away." i

The council was certainly not an architople council, and
was followed by many. It was found that the
Mr. Obeime and Miss Bafel, although they
pure and not kosher, but a February
smell and taste. This was the
Reason that not only many Jews of Berlin, but
Other Israelites now also ham pigs and
roast rabbit, and consequently "horrible ghosts"
find. l | |

An excellent level of their intellectual greatness owes
So the Jews fell for the joke which a royal
cher Goi with her strict diet. Now everyone is
among them who eats pork, a "horrible
spirit" and whoever eats the most and is right

can smack like a pig, is indisputably the big one.

That many Jews also do not only

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84

of the external forms, but also of the essential

every religion for the sign of a "horrible"
spirit, is with such a lowly sunk vol=
ke really no wonder.

But we go to the beautiful spirits and
Abraham's seed.

These are the most disgusting, intrusive,
most talkative and arrogant egoists who only
to find. They chatter incessantly, want
Judge everything that falls into the field of fine arts
born, they crowd the theaters at Fee
the one that is for a connoisseur or semi-connoisseur
ten, whisper to him whether the piece "seems or
not fhin fey," what this or that acting- |
for worshipers and love affairs, and others
Things they are not even asked for, and the
No one wants to know about them,

This breed particularly likes to show itself on the
pleasure places of large cities, in quite elegant clothing,
the cigar is constantly in the mouth, around his knob= |
to let the smell of leek joke, and the clever ideas,
which it ate or caught during the week,
to bring the man. Woe to him who with Ifraeliti=
fchische aesthetes. He is ten times
more tormented than Laocoon by fine snakes.
When a Jew has a clever or witty thought
has or curls, so pulls and stretches and chews the cud
he does it until there is nothing more sensible to it.

The most unbearable are the Jewish poets.
They persecute anyone who gives them a fine
wants to lend her patience with her silly nonsense.
ten verses, and ask about each stanza and each

i

85

Paragraphs with a grinning, smug smile: "Is it not bibih? Isn't it fhaia? Isn't it real aifthetifc?" I speak here from experience; more than twenty such Israelite poets I knew them. All booksellers run after them, and shout: Buy! Buy! Every magazine every Entertainment work, every paperback they want with their rotten eggs. The Here issuing such writings they almost tower the house, demand only "watinig Haunaurar, only two Luggidore for the bow, above to be soled " and are naughty and rough, if you wash her with the polite remark! "that it is very interesting, ft is not suitable for the purpose," he wants to return. They make it even worse, these Jewish poets. In enormous unstamped packages they send to the editors of contemporary and entertainment publications your beautifully written and badly made fingers= products, boast of their (completely unknown) spread out writer's rubble, and give their fellow believers written instructions, the honor rare for the sent, (NB. unsolicited, and very welcome) manuscript by Mr. RN to tremble. If you don't pay, of course, they shout: Au wal, he offered to preserve the Wohr, and does not want soled the money! |

Some even expect Christian writers their brokers, commissioners and sub-brokers and to them to their unripe Jewish cherries casually among the booksellers, whereby because the friendly and gentle promise is

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add: »that one should have from one Tholer of jes the Luggidor, which the bookbinder is commanded to do."

They also want to be told what to do ben a short preface to their work in order to em. pfeblen with the readers," or that one should praise it rightly advertise and evaluate prices in critical journals foll, for which fhe would like to give a good douceur (in German; tip); and such silly Intrusiveness and insinuations are more.

The works of these Jewish poets are documented

which, incidentally, entirely reflects the spirit and character of their people.
 Stolen and crumpled items, without selection
 and arrangement glued together, or a chaotic
 masses of adventurous images, common sayings
 and bombast, from which the Jewish beard always comes=
 pre-viewed are the usual contents. From poetic=
 creative power, originality, grandeur
 of thoughts and feelings is nothing in the
 Jews. For poets there is no eagle that
 fid big and strong with bold flight to the sun
 trembles, but an ugly, wingless crow, which
 croaking around in the earthly mud. Where the Jew
 When he wants to be sublime, he makes himself ridiculous; when he
 wants to say something funny, he is blunt and mean.
 A Jewish poet in W – n, who celebrated the death of his
 lover, who is the daughter of a scoundrel=, books=
 or clothes dealer, began to complain
 fine trance with the grandiose words: "Kla-
 Behold, you oaks in the valley of Jehoshaphat, for the cedar
 on Lebanon ift." Or the comparison of a Kaob-
 leek-scented Jewish prostitute with the cedar of Lebanon,
 was, by God, a bit daring.

87

True to their Jewish nature, the Israelite
 {chen poets and writers Everything through which
 fie "can win eppis Moos!, honor at the
 They are contemporary and have a place in posterity
 for no appeal; money is the solution, is the goal
 all Jewish endeavors. Therefore, they deceive themselves in
 their verses wherever they can. – For a long
 For every syllable they give a short one; for four short ones they give
 long; and often hit one foot and probably more
 rere below. Three and fourth half-foot hexameters
 buy them for six-footers, and give at most one
 old-fashioned suggestion syllable because they
 the suggestion is accustomed. Woe to the at-
 publisher who is not Voffens, Apels and Herr-
 man's works on verse digestion have been thoroughly studied,
 and gets involved with Jewish poets. You will
 with their suggestions, with their short syllables and
 their three and four half-foot hexameters on the
 Bring the begging stick!

Even false rhymes (Puter –or Judenr ei=
 me *) spend them like fake ducats, and ret
 men e.g. Sinn on blübn, weiss on Reife,
 and other such frauds, which no
 Christian poets are so easily guilty.

*) The poems of Dr. August Kuhn, (the

Editor of Schlesinger's Freimuthigen für be-
fharmed and unhooked readers) contain a mene-
ge fuch Jews = or Puterreime, which is why evil-
bafte people blew up in Berlin: the Mr. Doc-
ter had himself secretly circumcised. This was
but just as wrong as fine rhymes.

So sparing the Jewish verse makers with their syllables
ben find, so generous find the prose writers with their
words. What a Christian writer can do with two
Words say, they use a hundred, whole
of course! The more words, the more lines, and
the more times, the more pages and sheets, through
which the publisher, who the nonsense according to sheet number
pay; want to embarrass. Therefore
the talkativeness and breadth in their humorous
Essays, in their carnations, their hydrangeas, etc.

By their works shall I know them! Tell us
Savior! and then one recognizes that Israel's
descendants no such poetic and romantic spirit
find nothing, as some people would like to think
The surnames which they, after a,
regulation issued in most countries, since
several years ago, sound quite
pretty and poetic e.g. Hyacinth scent, Li.

lienfstengel, Adlersheim, Levkojenfels,

Violenfap, Wonnethal, only these charming
Names have neither the smell nor the poetic spirit
the Hebrews improved. The bat will never be a |
Nightingale, and even if you have the most beautiful
name to her.

To give my readers a taste of the aesthetic
fcient, poetic and dramaturgical insights of the
Jews, I share here a leafy
fpeaked to, whose truth is even less doubted
can be described as the great Berlin conspiracy.

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9th

Aaron Cohn and Adolph Marcus Schleswicher; or the Jews as Aesthetes and dramaturges.

(Maron Chon, a Jewish elegant and dramaturg Adolph Marcus Schleswicher, a native of the Vistula, one-eyed clothes, rags and book dealers.)
Aaron Cohn sits, a bottle of rum in front of him, and studies
in Kuhn's Frankness.

AM Gr les wicher (entering) Shabbes!
Aaron Chon. Shabbes! Sit down.
AM Schleswicher. Nohn, have you been
fen last night to the comedy? Did you
color the stick from Maria Steuerfche and from the
Elifabeth? I could not give because I had
to negotiate an old coat and 'Poor Pampu'
fchen. Tell me, was it nice?
Aaron Chon. Oh wobl! 's wor fchain, wun=
I seem to be mistaken! Wonderfully aesthetic! |
AM Schleswicher. Tell me,
what is it when you say: aifthetic?

|

Aaron Chon. Nohn, don't you understand
German? When the table shakes and I ride
him, and say: at, stand up table! and he stands, it is
then not good, isn't it then fhin?

AM Schles wicher. Sou mer Gott! Now
I understand it! Aesthetic is good, in fhain! So
Tell me something about the comedy, and whether
Did you really laugh?

Aaron Cohn. My, it wasn't for the
chen, it was a crying shame! It was a tragedy!

AM Schleswicher. What is that, a
Tragö she?

Aaron Chon. A tragedy is a tragedy,
a tragedy where there is crying and moaning!

AM Schleswicher. Main, for what?

Aaron Chon. Because in a tragedy there is always
one hanged, or beheaded, or broken on the wheel, or
impaled. |

AM Schleswicher. That must be nice!
Really aesthetic! I would like to see it if
If only the tickets weren't so expensive, but I want
go to the gallery when the tragedy happens again.
Or tell me something about the tragedy!
Is it nice to see?

Aaron Chon, Of course it was pretty!
aesthetic. The Queen Elizabeth, oh, she was
wonderful. She asked you to turn your head to the slide
the one made of pure genuine diamonds; I said it was genuine
Farewell to you! I still have thousands of
Tholer, if I ask, for the diadem.

AM Schleswicher. Oh, that must have been
be fine, truly aesthetic!

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Aaron Cohn. And she had a room
of pure gold, and covered with purple.

AM Schleswicher. With purple? What
Do you know? And what kind of clothes was she wearing?
Are you counting me out?

Aaron Cohn. From pure Lyon lace,
now everything is set with genuine diamonds and jewels
and pearls!

AM Schleswicher. Main, if I
I asked for the dress; I wanted to give all my
Biccher!

Aaron Cohn. And if only I had the

Head jewelry and the rings she wore to the

Finger, I wanted to give it all maine humo=

rist essays, and pay off all my debts,
and yet remain a & kept man!

A. Schleewich er., But the Clifabeth,
Did she play her role well?

Aaron Chon, yeah she played well!
Let them behead Mary! They raised the
Goilm and her women all moaned, whimpered,
shivered, cried, like children, and I have
but wept with, because I could not create the
diadem, and the gold and silver utensils, and
the dress with the real diamonds and jewels
and pearls from the Cain Elizabeth.

AM Schleswicher. Main, that must be
beings are wonderful! Raise your heads
the Mary?

Aaron Cohn. That doesn't appear at the front

"the bee! Everything is sprayed with blood!"

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That would not be a fist-befic. That happens behind the backdrops.

AM Schleswicher. Main, then I give
but not because of a penny. Why should I be
follow main money, if I do not follow the best
of the whole story? Say here, want
They have a garlic sausage – it's kosher!
It's really aesthetic! My little dove did it herself
stuffed.

Aaron Cohn. No, no, thank you, I can
not eat the sausage with garlic, because I have to
afterwards go to my father-in-law's butt, where
the most liberal and witty minds come together
from our people and also from the Goyim. If I
then Hobe eats the sausage, then they speak
Goyim behind me, that I am a Jew, and that

I smell like garlic!

AM Schleswicher. Hey, quake yourself
oof for a bargain when you go to F-r-s.
Here I want to put it down for you! (He puts the sausage
on a stack of books.)

Aaron Eo hn. Main, you should swear
zen, you scoundrel! He put the sausage on me
my hydrangeas and carnations! Nohn will
Everything smells of garlic! (He gives YES Schles=
against a few obrfeisen.)

AM Schleswicher. Wai shouted, he has
beat me! He offered me beat! Nohn wants
I ran to the Rabbi and told him.

94

10th

The Jew as Doctor and Pharmacist.

The doctor should not only establish his science
know, but also refined man people=
He should be a friend in the highest sense of the word and
the pursuit of money to the bohemian pursuit

to be useful to suffering humanity, always subordinate.

The it is impossible for the Jew and that is and he can never properly fulfill the duties of a doctor If a Jew is actually able would be to acquire all the knowledge of a good doctor, The character of this people is too corrupt for that one can seek help from a Jew without fear doctor could entrust. a

Even the deadly haf which Abraham's seed me against all Goyim, corruption, haggling The depravity and depravity of this breed must

writings, fH of the Jewish Council in To serve cases of illness The Jewish doctor is

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94

so good poison, as a remedy, if he only Eppis Moos can win with this.

, Moreover, one does not only seek help from the Doctors; he is often followed by his friend, Fröler and Be a counselor to those who suffer. He often experiences the domestic secrets of the same and must be fo be able to remain silent as well as to talk about their illness No Jewish nutcracker face can do that. What an Israelite knows, subtle faiths experience and also others, when he through fine conversation can only gain advantages, and no may fear harm.

For these reasons, no Jew was allowed to to practice Hygiene's divine art. Even among their own people, this should not occur to them. be allowed sometimes.

It is really striking that the Jews in Oeutsch=
country nor their freedom of trade up to the pharmacy=
kerkft have expanded, since a pharmacy ime
It is a "fhappiness" mortgage lender that gives such wonderful
Perfents." By the way, a Jewish pharmacy
rightly be considered a privileged poisoning
can, both because of the deterioration of the medicine
means which the Hebrews rightly propose
may suspend, as because of his compliance
which gives all the fortune hunters and crooks the
most dangerous poisons would be sold. |

A people who, as history teaches us,
had sunk enough, wells and springs were well

poison; a people who harbor the deadliest hatred against

all Christians, and expresses it openly, also allows
fear the worst.

In

Therefore, no Hebrew should be allowed
to step into the sickbed of a Christian as a doctor
The last sigh of the dying person is
It was a joy for him to hear the complaints of his wife and
Children will probably be his mockery, but not his
arouse pity. If one really wanted to
Allow doctors to exercise their knowledge,
So they simply followed the Israeli approach.
limit vermin. Would you like to have as many of them
also deliver in Abrahams Ghoos, as they only form-
ten, that would not be a loss for humanity,
but a real gain.

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11th

The Jew as Nobleman.

Rise Turkish Bafa can be more arrogant on fine

three horse tails, as a baron on a fair

aristocracy, especially against non-Jews who had something
to him, or in a dependent relationship to
Friedrich Buchholz says somewhere: "a
honest Jew is even rarer than a wooden
Fur hat." If this is the case, how much rarer must
there still be a noble Jew. From a Ffracelite
To make a nobleman is as easy as a feather, but in
No prince in the world can put a foot on a noble man
the transform. The scheming and gambling spirit

sticks to the Hebrews, like the smell of onions and the

Hereditary scabies and cannot be removed by baptism.
fch, nor by a diploma. A
Jewish Baron is also in the largest
With the eyes of a falcon,
He looks around in all directions to see if there is any
where a Rebbes is to be made for him, whether not some
a god takes his hat off to him and is amazed

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97

fehr, if nobody greets him. To all the nobles
and rich he pushes himself flatteringly and wars
appropriately; against anyone who is not noble
and is rich, can neither benefit nor harm him,
and even below him he is contemptible, rude
and mean.

So arrogant the ennobled Jew towards the Christians.
sten iit, so condescending is he towards his faith
enjoyed; for even the poorest beggar seems
worth "a thousand per cent" more to him than the Kaiser i
or king who granted him nobility.

This gathering of the noble and rich
Jews with the lesser ones, would be their people
It would be an honor if it did not have the evil purpose of
common effort to suppress all Christians
and destroy it. This is revealed
especially with their enormous usury and trade
shops where poor and rich, noble and
offer each other a faithful hand and help each other.

Therefore, Jewish barons whose ancestors
A hundred years ago and less, band, begging and
Junk Jews were emperors and kings and nephews
borrow enormous sums from the public and completely
ze Reiche had it pledged as collateral.

Under such circumstances it will be no wonder
feen, if after a short time Jewish dynasties en-
ascend to the European throne. Money is stronger than the
Archimedes' screw, and most of the money
The Jews are in their hands. They should therefore be
their endeavour to fully mature it, not
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98

by nobility and dignity that they were given for their
Usury is targeted, encourage even more.

The Jew has no feeling of guilt, but he
loves honorary titles and does not allow any expense or
He will not make any effort to obtain it, because he knows
that they would be with him among the great and powerful, whom he would like
may easily gain access.

So the nobility, so the titles,
which some princes gave away to Jews, these
by no means refined or improved, but only
even worse, and ruinous for humanity
made more transparent, and therefore it would be desirable that
in future the usury of the Jews with brooms and
Branding, but not with medals and honors
worthwhile, which with an Ifraelite fic) little better
except for a golden medallion on the neck
fe of a known unclean domestic animal, from which
Moses commanded the Jews, "You shall not eat of it."

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12th

The Jew as a Soldier?

The Jews have never defended themselves through courage,
but distinguished by cowardice in their wars.
Nowhere in their history can one find a real
heroes; only through superior force and through lift
they won their victories. The Canaanite peoples
were too much divided within themselves by dissensions
divided in order to offer strong resistance to the Jews,
and hence it came about that Abraham's seed so easily

overcome. Perhaps the moral corruption=

The status of these peoples has risen too high for them to
_ will be subjugated,

In recent times, the Jews have certainly
found pleasure in the wars of the Christians
They took no other active part than
than through loans, deliveries, token tenders
and other business, where they princes and peoples
properly crimp. N ae

a

Only in the Seven Years' War did the Mauschel in Prague the courageous decision, »that they also wanted to equip a small regiment of their people against the Emperor of Prussia." The regiment was actually erected and marched with long fat beards, shiny uniforms and weapons with a large influx of people from the City. Important deeds were expected from Israel's heroes, but they were barely an hour world of Prague, when she received a messenger from her mother sent the commanders with the message: » fie would have come to the mill, but the miller's They did not want to let little boys cross the bridge, and always throw them with Dr -. They would have therefore withdrew and asked Mr Com-clients that he sent them one or two Man Sauvegarde to help them across the bridge."

This feature alone proves that the Jews are not great war heroes. Every citizen is obliged, in times of general distress and danger, to To help defend the fatherland. Anyone who is capable

dt and does not do it; no good citizen can

fe, which is why the Jews have no right to claim chen on civil rights. Cowardly Work is a fundamental feature of the character of the Hebrews and reveals itself especially in war. They immediately shout: oh well! when we talk about powder and lead, and laws through their trembling, chattering and Even the Christian warriors were discontented. Therefore, it is not advisable to classify Hebrews under Christian armies; but they follow them

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101

ft form troop detachments) fo run they
immediately at the first shot *) and direct through
A hasty flight would bring even greater disaster.
A Jew becomes a citizen rather than a warrior.
He did not understand the value of life and
would rather endure the most shameful existence than
courageously faced an honorable death.
To such a people one must neither say anything good,
expect something big. De

Therefore, in military states, they were given
least of all grant citizenship. Whoever
a right to fulfill obligations
can, nor likes, he may also exercise the right
do not possess. Out of cowardice the Jews withdraw
the noblest and highest obligation, the state
and defend their fellow citizens where necessary
to bite; How is it then possible that one
precisely the most important advantages which the state
society with regard to trade and industry
be presented, can admit! |

) In the battle of Leipzig, as I have heard,
truthful man told, a very funny incident.
A Jew who, I don't know in which regiment
ft, suddenly a cry of pity arose: au wai! au
wai! I got a shot, I feel blood on my
abdomen! and fell unconscious from the horse. His chest
meraden immediately took him in, and when the
Wundarit examined the damage and found that the mouse
elchen fimperturbed a little out of fear and this
for blood.

{02

. Moreover, no Jew recognizes another fatherland

than our beloved Canaan, no other lands
people than the scoundrels; how could he
But even if he had the courage of a Bayard,
probably loyal and brave fighting warrior in a
Christian armies. The Israelites also
no sense of honor; no desire to shine
de deeds, respect and
2 To acquire love and fame among posterity,
raises her chest. They only strive for shining
. Metal and daper can be used to spy,
| but not to be used as defenders of the fatherland.

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43,

Saul Ifafchar and Aaron Marcus Schles
wicher's sensible thoughts about

freedom of trade.

© ot J fafchar. They were well behaved,
in the newspaper that freedom of trade remains?

AM Schleswicher. Main, what cares
us the freedom of trade, if we only keep the
freedom from spoilage.

Saul Ifafchar: We raised poppies!
But it seems that with the freedom of trade,
We can become everything we want, when we
only raised moss. We can become Aptecker, we can
nen we become doctor, we can become Buchs
traders and skilled workers, we can become Baraune
and counts and princes, if only we raised moss,

that we can revoke the trade license?

AM Schleswicher. Main, where I was offered
dream à dream, because we have lifted the ruin=

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404

freibelt. Behold, I have lost my face in
Dream that I came to Peking after a year
and there came to meet me all the virgins and

Young man of our country with raisins and harps

and guitars and were decorated with pearls and
Jewels, with a loud eighth stain and then I ask
why they were so happy, they picked me up—
lead into the city, and boben me instructed
a small alley, which now bites the Israelites=
Gaffe and boben asked, that now bites the Goyims=

ftra0. I also said that the Goyim and

Accum were the servants and slaves and had to
serve and work for us. They lifted me up excitedly
the plow, they must plow our field and
We sowed it and we harvested it.

Nohn, it will come true what is spoken
Our rabbis say that it will come a golda
a time when we will rule over all nations,
and countries, but not across rivers and seas
because Mauses has not put any beams underneath,
the Gods will see that we also know
what is beautiful and noble.

Saul Ifafchar. Main fowe fuch always,
we have no sense of the noble. We have
wobl more sense for the noble than fie? Do we know

but better than the metal and the stain than
the Goyim! It is proof that we have much
feeling for the noble.

AM Schlesvichen. Wai screamed! what
hair ich! i

Saul Issachar: Well, what then?

405

l. M. Sales again, Loof, loof! it's calling
pepp! bepp! |
Saul Ifafchar. Main! Where is now left for us
fere depravity! Loof, loof! save yourself, I hear
The cannons are already thundering.
AM Schleswicher. Should we God, if
If only I had my books. –
Saul Ifafchar. And if I had
my falcon's wings.

— —

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Reflections on Improvement, Eradication=
persecution and expulsion of the Jews.

Since Dohm's time, much has been said about bourgeois and
spiritual improvement of the Jews, and in
some countries granted them important rights
some of which are not even Christian

Citizens were entitled to it. It was believed that
through to improve, and perhaps gradually with

to merge with the scriptures; only those rights would
which they merely see as further scope for their
haggling and their sense of usury, and instead
fih to approach the Christians, fih hardened the Ff-
taclites more and more in their old hostile attitude
unity. | |

Corit and Fude find mutually repulsive poles,
find metals without elective affinity, where no

Thought of fusion takes place. Give

a Jew all seven sacraments among a thousand=
any form, give it besides the water=, also
the baptism of fire! He will cry: "Oh, what are you doing

I don't feel any pain, I want to be right
gerne ä Goi!" but he will remain a Jew forever.
This is seen in all the Israelites who come to Christ=
thume transgressed, they remained what they were. A

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EEE DEPTH EA PENG SER Sw T

Jew can never become better, because the little good
te what is in him, is already at the e

I dung carved away.

The plan of the Ifraelites to confront the Christians
melting was certainly one of the most ridiculous fools
ities of the enlightened eighteenth century.

Abraham's seed has even more original sins than
Hereditary scabies; this would be the only thing that the Christians
fts through a merger or union with
him, could win.

Through the rights, which can be found in several lanes
but turned to the Israelites, one violated the duty=
against the Christian citizens.
thereby the reason for the, in many areas lord.
prevailing poverty and food insecurity, as the
Jews all trade and all businesses of their Christian
chen inhabitants suffocated; and so Bers was given
cause of the moral corruption which
the lower classes and the customary
logical consequence of lack of food. What should one
but begin with Abraham's impure seed?

Here I would like to make several suggestions, where

satisfied by the Heppmänner, and all the un=

a goal would be set for the Jews.

1) Sell Israel's children to the English
the one which the fat of the blacks in their indi-
fch plantations could be used excellently.

2) As is well known, the Jews have a wonderful
Scent organ for precious metals and stones, and wür=
which are therefore well suited to mining. If you want
they should not be sold to the British,

If you make miners out of them, but give them

my

108

such clothes that have neither pockets nor lining
have; and seal their mouths every time that
with them neither ores nor precious stones are swallowed and
can curl. To prevent this even better,
all secret police spies would have to be guarded
and watchmen at the mines, 1 then
would be taken care of as well.

3) So that the Jews would not reproduce any further,
you could also hang everything on the wall
p-kelt, fatt es befhneiden, ver fhneiden in the future
let's go.

Their wives and daughters would be very well off
white female educational institutes, as barmber-
zig sisters to use. Through their knob-
leek, and onion smell would spoil some marriages=
man shrink from sin, and consequently to
contribute to morality.

The best thing would be to cleanse the country
completely free of vermin, and there is also
if two means.

Either to destroy them completely, or to
like Pharaoh, the Meiniger, Würzburger and Frank.

further it has been done, to the land binausjachen,
only one should not, like the king of Egypt,
gold, silver and precious utensils with them
the way, but what they have in precious stones,
Money, government bonds and bills of exchange,
We Christians find this completely
for everything that the Hebrews possess,
fit has been smeared on us and other peoples. – After the
destruction of Jerusalem they became slaves and bed=

109

ler, and only later acquired through their usury

and their swindles Everything that they still own.
Although I am of my opinion, the killing of a

Jews neither for sin nor for crime,
fimpily a police error, fo who=
I would never advise you to do this, as is now the case in other
cases seems to become fashionable to condemn unheard
men and punish. If one wanted to exterminate them,
fo a painful court would have to be set down
to punish them for their thousands of years of mischief.
judge, but such an investigation would still
more than Varrn=Haftings's notorious pro-
process, and the verdict could easily be:
that all Jews were filled with gold and precious stones
fpied, boiled in liquid silver for their wickedness
But that would be a pity, for the
beautiful precious metals and stones with which our kings

kings and princes pay their debts, troops

and equip ships, wage war, and other
achieve philanthropic and charitable purposes
The best thing to do would therefore be to break
te the Jews who in Germany, except for a few
big and small gentlemen, few admirers more

have, all on the thrust, and after the gee

blessed land, where milk and honey flow within
and the big grapes grow. With a few

fend cannons, one could drive the vermin over the
Türkiye comfortably away, Abraham's descendants
would have their circumcised half-brothers, the Ismae-
liten also further fbove, and we would have Con,
ftantinople without a drop of Christian blood then like=
who conquers. |

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To improve their morals and the Shaher-
To drive out the devil from them, one would only have to ask Napole=
on Bonabarte was recalled by Helena and appointed him
kings of the Jews. Hopefully he would
diligently use them for wars against the Turks, where=
through her courage would be strengthened again, and perhaps
they could thus be completely eradicated from the earth
be erased without the need to use one's own hand
to lay claim to them. For Napoleon, the empire would be a
permanent old age pension, and with the well-known bravery
The strength of the Israelite warriors should not be feared,
that their conquering king would think of it
de to wage war on our monarchs. Na-
poleon could also be febr well the initial letters,
with which Pilate adorned the cross of our Hetland,
namely INR put on his coins
where one would then have to read: Primus Napoleon,
Rex Judaeorum, or also: Imperator Napoleon,
Rex Judaeorum. (I express my heartfelt wish that
this is for the good of the Jews; then one will
see that the Gentile Pilate was just such a good pros
phet was, as one of Samuel's times throughout
ten Old Testaments.

The fact that the Israelites, by the way, opposed the proposed
a king no dangerous conspiracies
and would not tolerate any demagogic activities,

since Napoleon, according to the assurances of some of the those who had previously worshipped him, out of Abrahamic Seeds should have sprouted.

The Jews would therefore be very wise if they soon to Frankfurt am Main or in Carlsbad a held a meeting and made arrangements for in Germany one would no longer shout after them:

pepy, bepp!

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Truth about Bismarck.

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I. Introduction.

in terms of imagination, which fih a nation, je nad

their character, of the supreme ruler of the universe
“ Beings, of the Deity used to make, have the

People's heroes, formed and supported by their imagination |
u become, after whose embodiment and realization they strive
And in them the outstanding abilities and character=

!yüge, as well as the ideal goals of the sexes for the
pressure. – The Greek saw in his Hercules, in
Thefeus, in Apollo – in physical strength and beauty,

– in boldness and in shining wisdom; the Roman in
the pair of brothers suckled by the she-wolf, or in the

| 7 'Caesar, fleeing from the land, the figures which his folklore=

reality most, for example, the Hebrew

in the brutal patriarchy of Abraham, in the
deceitful cunning of a Jacob, or in the revolutionary

lutionary, deeply thought-out, popular wisdom of a Moses
N

me ee

l 11 15 Appearances, the 2 smell of blood of a finer kind for
lead him and are therefore closest to his popular instincts |
– What heroic ideals does the German have? –

At the most turbulent place on the most turbulent continent, surrounded
of the movement of all peoples of Europe, lies the Germanic
Homeland. The same against the influx of other nations
to defend and preserve his race, was
the earliest days of German history to the present day
the task that constantly engages all the forces of this people in
demand and to a continuous exercise and development
winding. – What the man fought for most ardently
and fought for, he also tends to love and value the most
to hold and so developed from this constant dispute
for the preservation of the homeland, for the soil to which the race

that ardent love of country, which often characterizes Germans

excellently distinguished and exalted above other nations
and which is one of the best qualities of the German character
Because this love of country is the mother of all
Virtues which, if upheld by a man, make him victorious
leads through all the struggles and adversities of life.
These have been the reasons why the German nation has always

those men among them held highest and

which represents this love of country most vividly and purely
and in the fight with weapons and with the
Words have given expression to the same. So in fact

In the truest sense of the word, the defender of the fatherland is the real hero =

and hero of the Germanic people, the higher and more luminous his figure
tender in the sky of fine ideals, the purer and more authentic
more and more of the fighters proved this fine love of country.

Therefore, the heroic figure of Armin could never be
go and be forgotten in German hearts, so much

afterwards a foreign fanaticism had tried,
through a religious figure the luminous rays
manic sun and to obscure its truth. The

5

heroic work of a Luther, insofar as a strong fatherland
love was the main factor in his work, is known to all Germans
always live in the heart, and left Frederick the Great from an

and for them "the king without equal" a ruler to whom

no other people has a similar one to offer,
such, however, his patriotic work in particular sets him apart

Highest sphere of the heroic ideals of the Germanic people. – Prussia
linked after Friedrich for a moment deep again, to enter the
Fighting for its resurrection a whole series of patriotic

To produce heroes, at the head of which is the heroic figure of the old

Blücher stands and spoils "the pens of the diplomats"

then again many things and thwarted the goals that the German

Nation in the struggle for its national independence
it was a natural and logical end result
of ideas, of diplomatic work another time
the realization of German unity dreams can be expected. Five=
Tens of years of a benevolent peace were brought about by
the German lands. The pike in the European
Carp ponds, the Gaul, began after a long abstinence
to disturb the Germanic circles again. The Prussian

Diplomacy was primarily the patriotic task of
part to guard these circles and many important forces of the=

They have been active in this regard for decades.

Now it was time to see the results of the cautious diploma=
tic activity in order to be able to

to take action.

But the Prussian monarchy was weakened, in probably

calculated way by the foreign elements
past movements of the revolution of Anno 48 and the

direct harmonious cooperation with his people

robs. The dishonorable behavior of those who support that movement
led to catastrophes among the people, such a noble heart

as it was in Frederick William the Fourth for the Fatherland

| struck, broke and in its place led the sceptre

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a soldierly, strict hand, in whose energy the evil spirits
the indignation already instinctively its most successful
recognized the enemy and therefore fought him to the death
The military discipline had
to finally achieve victory and the unleashed demons
the revolution. Only from this
military power and its further development
expect a healthy development of all conditions.
But a huge obstacle stood in the way of this development
contrary to the limitation which the parliamentary
Powers those of the monarchy through the "48 Achievements-
fcies". The Parliament was
in this way became the battlefield on which these battles
for the good of the fatherland to be resolved
beings.
Seldom has a German prince found a

clearer and higher ideal of the greatness of his fatherland. |

and of the ways by which the latter could be reached
lives, as in the heart of King William. "No one can
overcome the impressions of his early childhood," says Goethe, and
fo the experiences and experiences of the early years of youth
of the monarch deeply sown in the receptive young heart,
blossomed from this heart into the active
ft of the man. The tears of a Queen Louise may
the seed fertilized and the thunder of Leipzig and Waterloo
have raised it strongly. Without the Kamaſchendienst

long years that followed, which the position of the prince with

dry duty demanded that he be tired, the prince ascended
the throne. The field on which this
shaky throne and for the fatherland most
or in the only way to act, the Parliament, was the
direct action of the ruler and often had
the instruments which the crown has to exert an effect there
had to serve the objectives prevailing in these parliaments

and patriotism, proved to be unsuitable
and refused the service and demanded frequent changes.

ö Now the attention was directed to the Lord of Bis=marck. Even before 1848, Bismarck had made some strong
Word in the state parliament the proof of his oratorical talent

delivered, and the presupposition awakened that he in the best
In the truest sense of the word, a loyal king and a man wholly
old Prussian mentality.

.

II. Gender a

= 2 each gender has 1 characteristics
E an. Kind does not let go of kind, hunts an old German
Proverb and this is in a much broader 3
extends than those under the impression of an augers.
| regular time movement standing genders of the modern
world in general. From the perspective of

past of a tribe, as far as f secure information about it

are present, we can recognize which fruits,
berfelbe. It is therefore appropriate to

a sure judgment about Bismarck's deepest qualities

to gain, also on the origin and past of his ">
gender. This will help us

Standards, means and fundamentals are provided to create a

To properly judge a man who has been in charge of public affairs for decades |

Attention to a certain extent; a

and in the leadership of the movements of our time a fo – os
essential part. The dispute as to whether the bis.

mn m 2 – a

3

Maarck family is of bourgeois or noble origin,
cannot play a role. The gender of a
every human being living on earth is as ancient as this
Earth itself. It is quite unimportant whether and how the times
Favor and Chance Documents about the Ancestors of a Man

preserved, only its kind remains an eternal inheritance.
But there is no doubt that the most important researcher of Brandenburg
fworse, Riedel, right, if he foon and

before the splendour that the princely title bestows a deceptive

Shine on the past of the Bismarck family,

; noted: "It can be said that in the cities of the Mark and

especially in Stendal with the names of Bismarck on=

emerging citizen families from which the branch arose,
whose vitality not only exceeds that of Bismarck the Highest

noble families of the Mark, but also all

other branches of the family in their existence, according to

Principles of unbiased historical research only

be taken that they are nothing more noble
were distinguished by personal competence as Nad-

come simple citizens of the under the crossier happiness=

flourishing town of Bismarck." The name "Bismarck"
In this case, it means a man who comes from the place

Bismarck, settling in a foreign place, after his

origin – such as "Berliner, Glogauer, Breslauer" –
For this reason we also find the

| first verifiable ancestor of the current Prince Bismarck

among the inmates of a civil trade

City, the city of Stendal in the Altmarck. There belonged the

Bismarck's guild of "clothes cutters", which included the

p Cloth makers and sellers and also the tailors
The landscape is favourable for sheep farming, in
the Stendal lies, the trade of this guild may have

one of the most profitable and significant, whereby

it is a speculative, focused on the acquisition of material wealth=

=. jr ge:

pects of the sexes primarily concerned in natural
Weife suggested that one should turn to this particular branch of industry
– The "most famous" descendant of this garment=
fchneider, Prince Bismarck himself, is therefore ignorant of the origin
and nature of his sex in error, if he such,
this personal statement, next to that of the High=

Zollern has taken the opportunity to present himself because his

Family has lived in the Brandenburg region for a longer period and

powerful as this was, since in this respect
only about the species! By virtue of this species
but find the Hohenzollerns of birth and nobility a ruler=
Gender. But the Bismarcks have just as little
Traditions nor their nature to rule a Be=
ability to prove, but are of
House from a shopkeeper's family! | 4

Already with the first Bismarck, the so-called Stamm-
father, Rudolf von Bismarck, who ruled from 1309 to 1338 in
documents appear, and a member of the tailors=
Guild of Stendal, we find those outstanding characters=
traits of this kind, whose predominantly egoistic commercial
meaning is essentially directed towards material acquisition and the

half unsuitable makes any one effective for the common good= |

to exercise rule that is useful to the people. Apparently, this is where the
To find reasons why this Bismarck soon
brought great wealth, but was excommunicated
and his son Nicholas, at the expense of

large financial resources to persuade the Church to
To lift the ban after the father's death. This Ni=
klaus Bismarck's ruthless oppression of the poorer class
He also further led to the fact that he was forced to
to leave the city of Stendal and retreat to the countryside.
Here, deprived of the opportunity to work as a dressmaker on
To increase his wealth, he now started to make money=
business with the wasteful Ludwig of Bavaria, the

Si |

at that time the Mart Brandenburg to call their Margrave
had the misfortune. Through these financial transactions and the be=
significant sums of money which he gave to that reckless Mark=
count advanced, our Klaus soon brought it
to the point that the foreign Margrave gave him one of the main
castles of the country, Burgstall Castle in the south of the Altmark,
to a fixed male fief. Only in this way is this
so-called "founding father" in the ranks of the Altmark
nobility.

It may not be the case for this new lord of the castle, Klaus Bismarck
suspicion that he was in the Brandenburg
Landing by the appearance of the false Woldemar erupting
storms of war no side for his benevolent fief=
Lord Ludwig seized and fully enjoyed his new possession

always remained calm, one could not know where things would run!! Under these circumstances that cunning of staying completely in the background, every= if the best part of bravery! – As soon as 1353 the storms had passed and the Bavarian Margraves who had successfully held out against Woldemar, We see Klaus Bismarck again in the safe and peaceful position of a Margravian Councillor at the side of the Bavarian ruler. But as a relative of Klaus. Dietrich von Portitz, the archiepiscopal chair in Magde= castle, and in that rich benefice a more advantageous –Service, Klaus let his prince down again and entered the service of the diocese to take part in the administration to participate in the same insofar as he is the foreign and War affairs left to his colleagues and only that of the finances. After six years Regiments, the Archbishop and most of his estate and the office of his executor, as can be seen from the documents, strangely enough, Mr. Financial Manager Klaus Bismarck, the latter

– 12 –

The result was that the archbishop's inheritance was multiple disagreements arose! – Klaus Bismarck the forerunner= could see that an advantage for him in a successor on the Archbishop's Chair in Magdeburg no longer find it, quickly left this service to return to the those of the Brandenburg Margraves and In 1368 he became the head of the Margravian Brandenburg state administration, where he behaves in such a so that Emperor Charles IV felt compelled to in 1373 by force of arms. Bismarck was constantly waiting for this life-threatening executive by no means, but moved quickly to Burgstall “back to private life” where he, of course, left behind a very significant fortune, died. He is buried in Burg= ftable, where his memorial stone in the with few words meaningful style of those times, which bore the inscription: “Nicolaus de Bismarck miles” – “Nicholas of Bismarck, Prince= servant”. This Bismarck has often been called his famous successor come compared to the present and around the reader= to give him the opportunity to draw his comparisons and to test

To make it clear that “kind never leaves kind”, we have

To take a closer look at his biography to enter into. |

| He also left behind two sons, like the former Chancellor |

the above. These Klaus II. and Hans may, as the
the process of "great fathers" in a generation is common.

the case, also have been intellectually insignificant, because

we find them nowhere in public affairs=
ities of those times. Hans Bismarck died without
descendants and Klaus II also left two sons,
Klaus III and Henning. We find these two Bismarcks
initially neither in public office nor otherwise politically
active. But her private activity seems quite separate
nature, for which they were punished with

– 13 –

of the church ban, which was a very bad
Performance of the two can be assumed. Can also

not determine for which crimes this excommunication was
the aforementioned was imposed, then surely
serious crimes that Bismarcke committed

dangerous subjects, because this excommunication,

which exempts those affected from any civil and even
religious community, was in those times a
the strictest measures by which the state punishes criminals
But apparently these Bismarcks had that fufficiency
| folitude and cleverly calculating submission, which is evident in persons
fons without a strong character but with an outstanding personality
egoism often occurs. The violent
false Emperor Sigismund, who was burned at Hus
fuffered such general disregard, the burgrave
sent by Nuremberg as Margrave into the country,
Both brothers willingly served the unknown ruler
to Klaus in order to do financial business with him!
– Henning to apply for that less than honorable office
to be used as a condemner of the knight Holzendorff

E, when the latter followed his wandering friend Dietrich

von Quitzow in his castle at Oranienburg good-naturedly

This was in 1414 and the Bismarcke, of which there is now always a whole nest full of families on the Burgstall estate, remained as soon as the Hohenzollerns a strong sovereign hand in the

Chinese countries, from all political concerns employment. As we saw above, the "Bismarcke also to the new rulers in the country, fo devoted they had also shown themselves to him, these wise rulers they did not continue to work for them. Probably The Hohenzollerns refrained from doing so because they were =" had to lay down, first of all the better elements in the country to insure and therefore not to

3
which was already so common in the country had bad experiences. – Every time has its character, which corresponds to the development of its corresponding spirits is favorable. The time when under the Judaization of state and society a "financial genius" in the service of diplomacy of the state could gain entry and highest position, had not yet arrived for the Bismarcke. Only in the year In 1512 we find a Bismarck in the service of the Elector

admitted and it is indicative of the opinion that the

Mr.] cher of that family had that he was with the had to be content with the lowly office of "Haidereuter".

Around the year 1550, Bismarck= was living on one of the estates. family, on Burgstall, four households of this clan But this estate was located in the middle of that extensive electoral forests, which are currently known under the name the Letzlinger Haide are known. It could not be avoided, that between people such as Bismarcke already fince the appearance of this gender, especially since a whole bunch of them were gathered in Burgstall, it to constant disputes between the electoral hunters and those settlers. – The Elector Johann Georg therefore saw himself forced to stop these attacks by putting an end to all Bismarcks from Burg– ftable and the same, probably also about their Association to separate the estates Crevefe, Fısch= beck and Schönhausen. In this way The latter place was the ancestral seat of the former Reich Chancellor. The enfeoffment of Schönhausen took place on the third day of Easter 1563. – These Bismarcks of Schönhausen turned now devoted themselves essentially to the military service of their sovereigns.

'The strict discipline and the high spirit of honour, whereby

the Hohenzollerns made the military the most outstanding achievement
means of attracting the people, it is probably
that now this Bismarcke on Schönhausen a

BE oe

for a long time, although without any special distinction, but

also lived without any particular harm to the general public. That spirit
Meanwhile, he who rebels against discipline when he once

| the nature of a sex always comes back to the fore=
This was proved by Ludolf August von Bismarck=
Eo Schönhaufen, when he was in Magdeburg in 1730 as a lieutenant colonel

stabbed a lackey. This murder must, however,

took place under very aggravating circumstances, so that
the murderer had reason to do so under all circumstances

fts to hide; he therefore cowardly hid the
body of the slain man under a bed and fled.

Through the mediation of a favorite of Empress Anna
in the Russian service, he led fih in the same but
there too, that he was exiled to Siberia.

The grandfather of the later Chancellor, Karl

Alexander von Bismarck, born in 1727, who, through the favour of his
maternal uncle, the ambassador von Dewitz, the first

fly attempt, instead of under the rough unproductive
Prussian war garb into the soft armchairs of diplomacy

to hatch, but escaped in this attempt the everywhere

Friedrich, who carefully watched over the welfare of his people

of the Great. In the concept of being an embassy attaché with

To go to Vienna with Mr. von Dewitz, he was
"Junker Alexander" was summoned to the King's cabinet,
soon after a short conversation, the prospective diplomat

into the military. "Karl Alexander," says the historian
riker, "entered the room of the

King and came out as a cavalry officer!" The

military personnel strenuously demanding personal activity and ability
service, however, pleased the former "young diplomat"
by no means, which is why he soon took his leave and went to

the native herds to Schönhausen. About

this activity there is nothing left for posterity=

come as a in sultry French language

– 16 –

written pastoral idyll, containing a eulogy to fine –
Woman! A native of Schönfeld, fine cousin. From the
Of the four sons born from this marriage, the youngest, Karl
Wilhelm Ferdinand, born in Schönhausen on 13 November
1773, the heir of the Schönhausen estate and with the
July 7, 1806 married daughter of Cabinet Councilor Menken,
Louise Wilhelmine, on 1 April 1815 the father of the
Baptism of Otto Eduard Leopold, later called Prince
Bismarck. "Who, where from the men, where the fathers",
the forefather of Greek folk poetry, Homer, asks his heroes
according to the tribe, kind and origin of a man, because the Be=
answer to this question alone provides a safe standard,
who tells us the true saying: the apple does not fall far
from the tree, the innermost core of a human being with security=
ity and then to reap the fruits of his life's work=
ability to predict. For this reason,
we look back at the life and work of the former

Chancellor Prince von Bismarck, as far as the crowded brevity of a narrow framework, with whose ancestry we had to deal with it. This was all the more appropriate and necessary, as the present Prince Bismarck recently did not hesitate to speak with his "dynasty" and that of the Hohenzollern to allow themselves a parallel. |

The boldness of such a comparison calls for a rebuke and a critique of Bismarck's forfe. We have seen who and what the Bismarck, one of whose descendants in this century made so much talk about himself.

World history knows what the Hohenzollerns were. – They have given Prussia and thus the German people a series of begotten by rulers, as they were equally noble, magnanimous and tolerant among all nations and times without equal stand there.

III. Biography of the.

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g | D&D: von Bismarck was the fourth of six siblings.

Already in his sixth year, his parents were worried
© gives rise to the boy who is more notorious for his strictness

to the famous Planmann educational institution

give. This may be required by the boy's nature

ni ,geivefen fein, but that throws a special light on the mother's heart qualities, which a further illustration

tion by using in Bismarck circles those

5 Woman "the mind" and the father on the other hand "the heart!"
= gom used to call.

Otto von Bismarck was still concerned in later years about

= bie, complained about the harshness "with which in that institution the system been maintained precisely against him", a harshness that but certainly had good reasons. – "Father Bismarck", fays a historiographer politely, "loved the Qand-life, was bored in Berlin and always submitted to the wishes

the famoured wife" and further noted

He said, "that he does not make great demands on special
7 3 5

PBa DE Truth about Bismarck.

ss He

whose intellectual development or even knowledge could be measured";
In addition, he was very deaf. From his "military time",

which he wisely completed with a troop unit, the chief

a relative of the same name, this father used to

Bismarck describes it as particularly remarkable: "that he .
for five years every morning at four o'clock the Raras `
biners measured out their oats", probably this was

thus his most significant military achievement.

About his life with this father he writes
Otto, the son, to his sister in a letter:
| "Next I live here with my father reading, smoking, |
walking, helping him eat lampreys and playing sometimes

a comedy with him that he likes to call Fox Hunt."
This father died in 1845. – The mother's father Otto
von Bismarck had served as Privy Cabinet Councillor under the

irregular government of Frederick William II as a simple
Officials have been able to bring such enormous wealth that

he, despite his humble origins, acquired the important position of ruler
fchschaft Königs=Wufterhausen near Berlin.

His superior minister Bischofswerder and others who
knew him well, accuse him of the French Revolution=

to have been a secret supporter of the Jacobin party.

This is for a Prussian official who relies on his loyalty

was sworn to a king who was fighting those
Revolution and the bloody villains of Robespierre on fine `
Jahne had written, an extraordinarily serious accusation.

Furthermore, this Cabinet Council of the King is
"His overly verbose and philanthropic
Cabinet orders, his excessive leniency spread over the
government an appearance of weakness." It is remarkable=

worth that fic) this accusation completely coincides with the- -
the one that one can attribute to the government of that king in general and
also in natural succession to the first years of the reign
Frederick William III believes he must do something.

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- 19 -

Weakness, which is known to have led to the catastrophe of Jena and
brought the Prussian state to the brink of collapse.

Given the significant influence that a Secret Cabin

nettsrat at that time to exercise influence on the course of politics

There can be no doubt that Menken as

even representative of that weakness is also a major factor of that

—

conditions that were so extraordinarily severe consequences for the Prussian monarchy. But that he was also a Jacobin, a supporter of the revolution and

there in this respect with the demonic son of Revolutions, Napoleon, in the end results of his principles

on the ruins of the Prussian monarchy, gives deep

to think. It has been claimed that Menken was of Jewish origin

but since all genealogical threads behind him

tear, it has not yet been proven — It is

everything is part of the blood!

The lordship of Wusterhausen was inherited by a son of the Kabinetsrat, who has a wife and five children, thus the real and right-wing cousins of the former Chancellor

Prince von Bismarck left behind. These five siblings Menken, the closest blood relatives of a prince Bismarck, are still alive, and in deepest poverty!

As writer of this same in the year 1882, i.e.

Times of the splendour of the many millions counting on Prince Bismarck, the family lived in a small

poor little house, which is situated on the slope of a hill, “the

Vogelfang“, near Neuemühle, not far from Königs-Wusterhausen |

hausen, an hour by train from Berlin. Bismarck had

of course, avoid any approach to these poor people

boten, as Fürff i "a Fürff has no

poor starving blood relatives!!!

The mother, a biological aunt of "the prince", a

ancient old woman of 89 years, had four of her children with her,

None of them, although all very old, had a

ER 8 2

own households in the nibelage of the conditions to |

She, who was married to the second daughter

bedridden for many years from illness and old age,

the household for the sick and the two sons, a few

Old men, one of whom was a merchant, the other an estate manager

was led by the eldest daughter. Everything, the furniture, the clothes, the

calm, resigned, sorrowful faces of the five old

People testified to deep, years of poverty, abandonment and

Deprivation. – Prince Bismarck's brother had the

Family by a clergyman in Wusterhausen annually fix=

Paying out one hundred marks in monthly installments makes little

another son, who was a surveyor, is still alive, just as impoverished

and unmarried in Wusterhausen) per day and person

less than 34 pfennigs! The family received

directly – nothing. – All respect to the un and

Completion of the Old Age Pension Law! –! |

From their humble apartment, the family was able

far into the plain of Königs=Wusterhausen, which

almost incalculable property, the meadows, forests, fields and

To overlook fields with a glance that was once a proud,

had been rich property. |

What an irony of fate, what a tremendous

There was tragedy in these circumstances! – Here the immersion

in deepest poverty and a great helpless old age, grieving

bending under the burden of years and the memory of

a better time! – There in Berlin, whose towers rise from

the haze and smoke of the machine slavery of our year=

hundred on the distant horizon, a far beyond right

and justification bloated phantom and here the ageing

Living witnesses of the origin of that fantastic greatness. |

Find people like plants and how to use plants:
ftill the first impulse can recognize their nature, fo
also shows clearly in the youth of the man what the

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E age will bring from him and to recognize that is enough

few character traits. – From Planmann's Force=
educational institution Otto von Bismarck came to the Friedrich=
Wilhelm=Gymnasium, then to the Gymnasium zum Grauen

ay monastery, the latter, although one of the most excellent of the |

State, but he will soon leave again and join the

Werderfsche Gymnasium had to be assigned. Already

the frequent change that parents and educators otherwise see as one
good education extremely detrimental, most to be avoided
shows clearly what difficulties arise in this
Jalle offered. The boy learned little, got into trouble with some

Teacher in a grim, quite unchildlike rancorous mood and showed

neither those driven by a fresh youthful exuberance

Carelessness, which excuses so many things, nor any

ideal enthusiasm betraying finer feelings of the heart,
which forms the basis of generous thinking and action of the

man is wont to be. In this dull-hearted insensitivity

ity to find the reasons why Otto von Bis=
Marck joined his classmates little or not at all
and the same from those times therefore no childhood friend=

ur fcities. There are further characteristics of a extraordinary insensitivity and lack of respect, that, for example, the Boy for the ideal figures in his father's park at Schön=

The crowd had no other feelings than those of to make the aim of his hunting rifles; and the outbreak of the cholera that was raging across Europe at the time,

wished for in order to get a holiday. This

Rallies, however, were by no means superior to the the childhood, but precisely those years of life, in which all the feelings and thoughts of a man are

to develop most clearly and in this respect the basis | of character begins to form. "The young Bismarck,

is reported regarding the latter trait, rented

a horse and rode repeatedly on the highway to Friedrichs ≠

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— 22 —

li field, from which area he expected the cholera.

The front doors at that time bore a warning sign=

(table) But one day he fell off his horse and had to experience the invasion of the m in t Berlin before he

could leave cured."

From Berlin, the young man then went to university=

verfity Göttingen, "he studied there three!
semester", without ever attending a college, but

spent his time idle or at feasts, one of which
almost got into a duel. Even as a high school student in
Berlin had striven to acquire such a hero=
to be able to boast of a courageous duel, but to
fhowever, a brave Jewish youth was chosen as his opponent=
who bore the grim name "Wolf", but
but, like the ancient Parthians, fought by fleeing backwards. – Now
The young student was in Göttingen, on the occasion of a wild
night party, where the empty bottles were used as projectiles
on the passers-by, before the university=
judge, where this incident, combined with the
cheeky appearance before the judge, with a bulldog

appear, which is on the neck of the old defenseless official

was incited, earned a harsh rebuke. The angry

To vent his anger over the deserved punishment, the

He then punished four police officers who were coming towards him on the street.

which resulted in a fourfold demand. – A
real measure! And a fourfold one! – The matter
could become dangerous, but a cunning

Way out. – Those four students belonged to the corps of
Hanoverians and Bismarck had to settle the
Demand from the Brunswick Corps "the weapons

occupied", but then jumped, a very unusual thing in student life

unheard-of occurrence contrary to comment, quickly among the Han=
Noverans in the corps, whereby he then of course the four

Duel. Bismarck himself claimed that he later

23388

to have had some twenty duels in Göttingen, but,
Thank God, any traces of this courage of
Brother Studio honoring scars he has as proof of his
courage and is thus exposed to all unpleasant
Luckily escaped physical injury. Only a little bit away=
pliant blade is said to have slashed the cheek of the man named
last and left a scar there. Since such a
"Schmiß" has no validity in the Pauk=Comment, fo
God knows why this blade tip is so uncommented=
What will become a good hook,
bends in time: Later, a Bismarck revealed
this courage to fight through the infamous duel=
demand of the dwarfish, short-sighted Professor Virchow,
on the occasion of a statement made by the latter in the House of Representatives.
He also heroically challenged Professor Mommsen, who
he knew exactly that the hard-working hands of the old
Scholars only with the pen, but no longer with sword
or Piftof. – The performance with the
Bulldog reminds us of that ominous incident where the bite
Marck's personal dog in his capacity as ambassador
Russia under the inviolability of international law
Russian Chancellor, Prince Gortschakow, in Bismarck's
Present and home torn to the ground. An event,
what we see in its consequences – small causes have great effects
– could cost the peace of Europe, but certainly not
to increase the valuable friendship of Russia
wore.

| "In the stormy life, reports George Hefkiel with
open irony, which Bismarck had led in Göttingen,
he understandably found no leisure to attend college,
nevertheless, he received very nice certificates about his hard work!!!
Returning to Berlin, Bismarck actually visited
fay and write, two colleges "and ift after these two
hours never appeared in a college again,"

– 24 –

notes a biographer. To what extent under such circumstances
from a good university education or any other reason
It is easy to see that one can speak of a literal study of Bismarck
measured. With the diverse family connections up to
marcks in Berlin could, however, of course,
good protection is not lacking. He therefore visited

only a so-called trainee press, whose purpose is
is to recruit young people for the external aspects of the service
fttzen, successfully completed the auscultator examination, was in
the latter property at Easter 1835 for the judicial service
sworn in and employed at the city court in Berlin. In this
Bismarck first had the honor of being honored at a ball
the Prince of Prussia, later Kaiser Wilhelm
After a short conversation, the prince remarked to
the now long-standing young court official
with a subtle smile: "The judiciary selects its young
People are now probably being cut out according to the standard!" Was that
However, nothing less than a compliment, fuch characterizes
this remark shows the insight and humorous
Irony, which was so characteristic of the prince.
Of course, armed with such preliminary studies, the
young auscultator also on such an easy post not
long claim, already in the following year he had to
left again and wanted to join the administrative service
Bismarck was therefore invited to the government in Aachen
where a Count von Arnim= Boitzenburg was president
Bismarck could of course also
not enough, already in the autumn of 1837 he had to do the same=
if left after one year of residence in
Aachen had been enough to put the young official in a state
which gives rise to Ezekiel's remark: "Despite=
Bismarck, with the help of a friend, was still quite
got off relatively lightly, he still had the after-effects for years afterwards (ö)
had not completely overcome it." Another attempt at the

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Government in Potsdam had no better success, here too
he soon had to leave the service again, and so we see

Bismarck was already in 1838 in another place, in Greifswald=
forest, with the intention of meeting his already in Potsdam=

military service as a one-year member of the Jäger Battalion and on the neighboring agricultural Afa-
demie to listen to lectures in Eldena. – This year as
“One-year-old” among the hunters, then the on request
permission granted in the spring of 1843. a few months as
Lieutenant in the fourth Uhlán Regiment in Treptow Serves:
to do so constitute the only active legitimization which
Bismarck to the Prussian military. – It has the An=
It seems as if Bismarck really wanted to do the same in the latter case.
had the intention of devoting himself permanently to military service. But
the extreme dissatisfaction which the commanding colonel=
Lieutenant von Plehwe, later General and a recognized
capable military, with the leadership of Bismarck, it was

well, which caused the latter to quit soon again here too=

animals, and now there was no other choice but
to visit the paternal hurdles. Under the leadership of the
“intelligent” father, the goods were already fo
fever declined, that since 1839 the older brother
Bismarck's administration of the Pomeranian estate Kniephof
had to take over, whereby his brother Otto
This relationship, however, only lasted until

Summer 1841. Otto von Bismarck soon came into conflict with his

older brother, Bernhard, in disagreements, Bernhard died
and left the economy to Otto alone. With the sale

administration of Kniephof was the duty of a knighthood=

members of the Pomeranian Provincial Parliament
connected, which the young manor owner had so little to do with
nüsity that he was able to “already after the first sefsion”
Brother had to take his place again.

After the mother had died in November 1839

– 26 –

was, his father also passed away in 1845. Already at
During his father's lifetime, Bismarck had worried his father by
to take over the Schönhausen estate, immediately after its
Death, in November 1845, his son Otto took possession
and it seems that from this point on the main properties

ferences of his personality the first attempts to develop winding. First he knew the position of a to take possession of the dike captain, not with the intention of being in this service primarily useful to the common good to do, but, as he writes to his sister: through the irrigation and drainage conditions of his property to get your hands on. – With the possession of Schönhausen was now also the duty of a member of the Knighthood for the Jerichow district. Bismarck may now also have been informed that public speaking less knowledge and right life experience as practice and boldness are required and so he took because in 1847 at the sessions of the Provincial Diet Merseburg. On 28 July 1847, Bismarck had Johanna von Puttkamer married and on her honeymoon had the good fortune to go to Venice on a trip to Italy sensitive king Frederick William IV In the acquaintance thus initiated, the origin matter of Bismarck's subsequent appointment to the State service to search for travel memories and travel acquaintances tend to be particularly lively at home afterwards remain. – Bismarck had, as can be seen from his letters to his Sister, has long had the intention to to get married and in this relationship already several made futile attempts, but the extremely poor Reputation in which he stood, especially strengthened by a wild Life full of indescribable orgies, during his stay= holding at Kniephof, may have contributed significantly to his achievement have been an obstacle to this purpose. Now his choice was,

experienced.

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ui unbekannt for what reasons, on Johanna von Puttkamer

Although the lady was by no means a physical Beauty, or outstanding intellectual qualities, or Youth was a particularly distinguished personality, so were the parents, especially the mother, vigorously opposed "this game!" – "I was," the father later admitted

Puttkamer, "as if he had been hit in the head with an axe," when he

from the proposal and acceptance of her daughter

But: Phomme absurde seul ne change pas! – hunts
the Frenchman – and one may talk about the later Reichs=
Chancellor and princes think as they like, it is absurd in Be=
train of willingness to change has never been and
this time it was decided by the entry of a woman |
one that has changed for the better.

IV. before the revolution.

As is well known, Friedrich Wilhelm IV thought very much
of a free exchange of opinions. It
| gives a clear insight into the pure heart and
noble spirit of this monarch, that he the men of his people
also considered to be mainly open and honest and not to be

danger in it when he, by patent of February 1847,

gave the people a parliamentary constitution, in the form
of the United Parliament. This gave the so-called
“liberal” party but a highly questionable tool and
Means of agitation against the previous absolute monarchical rule
conception, to which Prussia owed its strength and greatness alone, into the
Hands. The political struggles of those unclear times were,
thus forced onto parliamentary ground. In these
Fighting was therefore naturally the decisive

Weapon, whereby the means of power are unequally distributed from the outset.

The parliamentary party of the Conservatives,
which on the side of the old proven monarchical principle
ft had not only bad, but no speakers at all,
Meanwhile, the opposing “liberal party” through excellent
experienced fighter of speech was represented. – Among the blind
The one-eyed man is king! – and Bismarck therefore had a
easy game, on the feet of the conservative party soon as

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one of the most outstanding speakers. He had to
thereby not only among the conservatives, but also among the noble

ly also with his ruler in a special preface
It is noteworthy that Bismarck was the first
line with a member of the liberal party in the Contro-
verfen, whose Jewish family relationship was prominent
outstanding and so succinct nature and that in another
If Bismarck were to fail, the liberal parties would
Emancipation of the Jews as the subject of his discussions
in a particularly hostile manner. The
Events and phenomena of the year 1847 justify
to the assumption that the liberal current of those times
predominantly Jewish undercurrents moving to the bottom
A presumption that was confirmed by the events of the following
year, 1848, especially with regard to the disastrous catastrophes,
to which this otherwise so German-patriotic movement later
was driven against his will, receives a sure confirmation.
In those statements by Bismarck about the Jews, with which
he openly expressed his anti-Semitism, which also explains the
Bitterness that can be felt from Berlin in the Jewish-liberal
Press later tried to stir up so violently for years. – The
rule, which controlled Judaism primarily from Berlin
ft been able to practice for more than eighty years and the
“liberal” support of this particularly Jewish influence is
partly ignored, partly underestimated and therein lies
the error of an incorrect assessment of the events of time
their causes and their perishability. It was therefore the
Courage and the ruthlessness of a politician
who, with the intention and hope of a political career
boldly confronted such a powerful and treacherous opponent.

The then 32-year-old bishop created datorial masterpieces
Marck did not achieve this with those speeches, but the
young politician showed that he knew those Poles in
which the time moved and that, by taking sides

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against Judaism and its miserable followers. and with
Energy stood up for his kingship, Bismarck himself as a
element which in the great struggle of our year-
hundred – the struggle of monarchical Germany with
the freedom-feigning tyranny of Judaism – a be-
interpreting warriors too finely. – As from the storm
When Napoleon rose to power after the Revolution, those
times that a hero would arise who would lead a new
epoch of transformations and developments to the true
| Germany is a blessed genius. – We will see,

whether in these points Bismarck had fulfilled the task of his life

has become faithful and give an assessment of his
some excerpts from N then
e speeches.

| "Speech in 1847 in the Prussian Landtag."

For me, the words "By the Grace of God",
which Christian rulers add to their names, no empty

Sound, but I see in it the confession that the

princes the scepter which God has given them,
according to God's will on earth. As God's
But I can only recognize what is in the Christian
Gospels have been revealed, and I believe in my
Rights to be, if I call such a state a Christian
who has set himself the task of explaining the doctrine of
Christianity to realize, to realize. That this is
State does not succeed in all respects, that was yesterday
the honorable representative from the County of Mark (Rep. v. Vincke)

in a more subtle than my religious feelings

beneficial parallels between the truths of Evan-
gelium and the paragraphs of the Landrecht.
Even if the solution does not always work, I believe
I believe that the realization of Christian doctrine is the purpose

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of the state; but that with the help of the Jews we can achieve this
I cannot believe that they should come closer than before. He
If one recognizes the religious foundation of the state at all,
so I believe that this foundation can only be found in us by the Christians
tum. If we deprive the state of this religious foundation,
so we as a state retain nothing but a random aggregate
of rights, a kind of bulwark against the war of all against
All that the older philosophy has established. His
Legislation will then no longer derive from the original source of
eternal truth, but from the vague and
changing concepts of humanity, as they are expressed in
the minds of those at the top.
How in such states the ideas of the communists

about the immorality of property, about the high moral
Value of theft as an attempt to violate the innate rights
of the people, the right to assert themselves,
want to dispute, if they feel the strength to do so, is
not clear; because these ideas are also influenced by their bearers
considered humane and indeed as the true flower of
Humanity. Therefore, gentlemen, we diminish
We do not take away the people's Christianity by showing them that
it is not necessary for its legislators! Let us assume
Do not let him believe that our legislation comes from the
source of Christianity, and that the state
realization of Christianity, even if he
Purpose not always achieved! – I am based on the theory of
"Question on some practical moments. In the country=
where the Edict of 1812 applies (by which all the
then extent of the Prussian state with General=
privileges, patents of naturalization, letters of protection and con=
Jews who were given cessations for domestic and Prussian state=
citizens), the Jews, as far as I can remember, are missing
remember, no other rights than that of the
To hold offices. They now claim this,

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they demand, district administrators, generals, ministers, yes under certain circumstances
would also like to become Minister of Culture. I admit that
I am full of prejudices, I have, as I said, with the
sucked breast milk, and I cannot manage to
to argue away; because, if I, as a representative of the

sacred majesty of the king,

whom I am supposed to obey, I must confess that I am deeply
would feel depressed and bowed down that the joy=
integrity and the upright sense of honor with which
I now strive to fulfill my duties towards the state
I share this feeling with the mass of the lower
layers of the population and am not ashamed of this society.
Why the Jews have not succeeded in many years=
hundreds of people's sympathy increased
I do not wish to examine in detail how to obtain it;
an honored speaker from the county of Mark has the reasons
more clearly than I would like to repeat here.
Only one thing is not clear to me, namely how the honorable
Speaker those people whom he, if I understood correctly, as
too bad for his company, to his superiors
officials, even to ministers, if he does not
needs. The honored speaker expressed his conviction,

that the Jews, no matter what they wanted to be, would change
could and would, and cited as proof what they
I must reply that we
not with the Maccabees of old, nor with the Jews
the future, but with the Jews of the past~~=~~
as they are now. About how they are now, I want
I cannot allow myself to make a blanket judgment. I confess
that in Berlin and in larger cities in general the
Jewry consists almost entirely of respectable people;
I admit that such things are not only common in the countryside
Exceptions are made, although I must say that the contrary
We have spoken of the charity

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of the Jews in support of their cause. Well, Bei~~=~~

Example against example – I want to give another one! I want
give an example in which a whole history of the
relationships between Jews and Christians. I know a

Area where the Jewish population in the countryside is numerous
is where there are farmers who do not call anything their property on
their entire property; from the bed to the stove fork

all furniture belongs to the Jew, the cattle in the stable belongs

the Jew, and the farmer pays for each one his

_ daily rent; the grain in the field and in the barn

belongs to the Jew, and the Jew sells the farmer the
Bread~~=~~, seed~~=~~ and fodder grain by the meter. From a similar~~=~~

Christian usury, at least in my practice

never heard of it! One leads to the excuse of these errors
that they needed to escape from the oppressed circumstances of the Jews
If I listen to the speeches of

| – yesterday I would like to believe that we in

lived in the times of the Jew-baiting, that every Jew daily

everything that the honest Shylock

would endure if he only became rich. But I see no

I see nothing anywhere, but I only see, as I said, that the

Jew cannot become a civil servant, and now I am

a strong conclusion that because someone does not become a civil servant

can, he must become a usurer. One of the deputies

the Pomeranian Knighthood (Abg. v. Gottberg) is so far

to assert that the Jews are exempt from any nobler

employment, with the exception of trade, is excluded.

But the only thing they are excluded from is the port

the bureaucracy, and I appeal to the honorable speaker

felbst whether he does not go too far in his assertion, the

lies in the fact that only the civil service and trade are noble

occupations should be. Another speaker would like to |

I would rather join those who want to emancipate the Jews,

if they themselves tear down the barriers that they have set before us
u Balder, Truth about Bismarck. 3 .

The high assembly has heard some anecdotes read out, so she will also allow me to read one. by which I demonstrate how little the Jews are inclined find, to abandon the rigidity of their customs. | A Jewish scholar of high esteem, whom I I do not want to name, but I will tell privately to each of those present who wants to know, whom many of us and who lives in one of the larger cities of the state is well regarded, holds so firmly to the old statutes that he dared not carry anything on the Sabbath, not even a handkerchief in his pocket. This lack was for him associated with inconveniences against which he spoke in the rabbi-Niš books found the following way out. I tell how a Jew himself told me this. It should be permitted, something to wear on the Sabbath in a place that is personally. Furthermore, another rabbinical teaching, As I have heard, the principle that an official of the King represented it to such an extent that sales of royal property, which such an official undertakes, have validity. The scholar in question therefore had a Subordinate police officer, bought from him for a Thaler in fictitious purchase the official's apartment with all environments of the same, to which the right of disposition of the official, i.e. the whole city of the King, and since then he has worn his handkerchief with good conscience in the pocket. If this is on the green wood happens, by an excellent scholar, by a ver= ftant man living in the world, I ask what We have from the great mass of Polish Jews even not to think of expecting in this respect? I for I will personally vote against the Bill because I am concerned about the corporatization of people, who do not want to form a corporation and do not expect any benefit can, because a corporation, if the whole corporation of

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received with prejudice and aversion by those involved will remain a stillborn child. I for my part would be in favour of extending the 1812 law to all ical provinces agree, perhaps with a reservation, in With regard to Pofen those exceptional provisions to meet the level of morality of many Jews there in

property. In addition,
if the situation of Polish Jews changes significantly
would, for could. this could be a significant attraction on
Millions of Russian Jews who live in Russia, my
In my opinion, they can no longer feel at home. But whether
a relocation of the same is desirable, I leave
to judge those who have had the good fortune to Russian
To get to know Jews en masse. I also believe that the
Jews residing in Posen, even if they are allowed to
not in significant quantities to the German provinces
will emigrate because the comparatively – I would like
do not like to choose an expression that could hurt –
Carelessness of the Polish character with regard to temporal
Property has always made the Jews of Poland an El Dorado.

"It is nowadays," says George Hefkiel of the Speeches
from the years 1847 and 48, there are not many who,
once so praised speeches of the first united state parliament
without a wistful smile, it was just the
The heyday of the liberal phrase, which in a way intoxicating
which we no longer have a clear idea of.

Bismarck also found it intoxicating, but he
sobered up very quickly when he thought he realized that
the great speakers who, in the power of the February Patent
spoke, a goal that was not in the spirit of this
It did not seem honest to him to rely on the
Legal basis of the February Patent, against whose meaning
and spirit to fight for modern constitutionalism.

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A hostile air blew towards him from this
liberal phrase, and the more splendidly it is expressed rhetorically
happy, the more repulsive it became to him, especially where
The untruth was obvious to him. He needed a

It takes time to realize that it is only the liberal

Phrafe was, under whose rule otherwise very honorable
Men in the best faith said completely false things
and deep distrust came over him. He began to understand
how dangerous such an intangible power could be to the monarchy
could." í |

V. From 1848 to 1866.

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u may in fact be essentially due to the effects
writing which the Bismarck statements
caused that this time the impudent Jewish
Demands whose realization would bring much harm to the people and the country
were rejected by the united state parliament.
It was to be expected that a very special hatred would arise
against the author and create antagonism towards him
would be able to have the most energetic effect if
The Jews used the German elements as tools.
It remains to be seen to what extent the Prussian
or German people a less monarchical and more
constitutional constitution is really a blessing, but peace
Rich William IV had created the united
Landtag that he was well inclined to use every means
to allow the voice of the people to be heard clearly and directly
hear, and get a clear picture of its contemporary

Needs. A revolution in particular
such a despicable riot as the one which
In 1848, the war spread from Berlin across the country,

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But considering all the circumstances, it is not
to assume that the German population of Berlin fih to
this insane and disastrous catastrophe of the 48ers
If she had allowed herself to be carried away and seduced for years, she would have had th
the Jews already in the underlying their actions
evil intentions and final goals as
the present, which is now better informed about it. But the Jews,
who saw that they were on a lawful and peaceful path
were unable to implement their plans, provoked the
achievement of their purposes the brutalities of those to new creations
and unrest-prone times. Apart from the uncontrollable
personal machinations and incitement of Jews, which
ftrong and widespread, that everyone in the people who
times, even personally experienced them, were
it is primarily the already in Jewish hands
Newspapers, which used the organs to incite the people
formed. | |

| "The Newspaper Hall, tells one of the most renowned and
the person who knows the inner conditions of Berlin best

possibilities of those days, in 1847 by a speculative, active and clever Jew, Doctor Julius, founded in Ver=

connection with the great newspaper reading institute under the – fame name, one does not say too much when one reads this newspaper accused of being one of the main causes of the March events too fine; because their editorial office and that reading institute were the headquarters of the armed conspirators, Poland and French on March 18 and 19. The entire editorial staff, all employees and informants were Jews, and of the most poisonous kind, for whom all means are to achieve their purpose.”

| “On the worthlessness and meanness of the tone
In this paper one has no concept at all in a ge= orderly state – and salvation to every state where one cannot

Immediately after March 19,

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4 the long-held revolutionary bile suddenly burst into such violent

Streams out that even then it was not yet so
Reason for this was too much for corrupt Berliners, and several
People came to the editorial office and the Jews
with the threat that he would be shot
would be like a mad dog if he dared to continue

to continue to complain. Then the "BeitungShalle"

a few weeks gently and moderately; but when the mob rulers= society spread in Berlin, Mr. Julius immediately started to than ever before, continually appealed to the bloody violence and spiraled into a truly dangerous power, which finally led to the arrival of the troops in Berlin failed. General von Wrangel banned fomediately the newspaper. The whole gang of Jewish boys who now did not know where to lay their crocodile eggs, went to Neustadt=Eberswalde, a small town four miles from Berlin, and continued from there

For the time being, the paper is available on a very limited scale for

few subscribers to continue printing until the state of siege was lifted. But then the flood of e again with double the force." |

"The reform, ultra-radical, all Jews, open |
Preaching the Republic, mean and dragging everything into the mud.
Of course with the. ,Zeitung3halle forbidden as long as the Be=
storage condition lasted."

The rude impudence
and impudence of the Jews in the person of the so-called
politician Johann Jakoby as he occasionally
a deputation into which the Jew tried to force his way
had wanted to give King Frederick William IV a
shameless insult against the majesty of the
35 sovereign was all the more dishonorable, as in the king

Palafte a mockery of all feelings

House rules were associated with this. | Ä

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It is obvious that such eventualities
the insightful monarch soon reminded him of the one
which, as early as 1847, with such apt and clear original-
had recognized and rejected some Jewish attacks.

Bismarck, who in all his statements described himself as a
energetic opponent of the revolution and staunch supporter of the
monarchical principle and therefore a sober
insight into the political conditions of his time,
was founded on 2 February 1849 in Rathenow-
election speech as a representative of the Wefthavel district-
land=Zauche into the second chamber of the Prussian Landtag
elected. From the speeches given there we give in-
ftehnend in the extract the one from September 6, 1849,
because it expresses those views
which, as long as Bismarck has proven himself loyal to them,
principles of his work until 1870
and formed the foundation on which the same
as a patriot he undoubtedly had a good basis at that time.

In the following session of the Second Chamber, which was opened on 7 August 1849, the Royal state government by Lieutenant General von Radowitz official notice on the status of the German Ver= drafting matter, in particular on the conclusion of the so-called= called the Three Kings Alliance. The commission proposed Chamber to give its consent to this. In the During the debate, MP von Bismarck=Schönhausen gave the following speech:

"I will not allow myself to test the patience of the high Chamber to a lecture on constitutional law take, nor de rebus omnibus et de quibusdam aliis fpeak. I want to stick to the matter; I also want to neither to the comfortable side of the question, nor to your German fhln hearts, but only to the simple Prussians= understood. The present Commission draft falls apart into two essentially different parts. The first deals with

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with the completion of the actual commission
Commission to assess the Royal Government's

The second part contains a proposal,
which is only loosely connected with that of the Commission

The first part of the report

I agree with the Commission's draft, although not in the same version, but in that of the previously read amendments, co-signed by me, namely because in the circumstance that I am with the Ver= draft version, which forms the basis of the Epiphany Treaty lies, do not fully agree, find no reason can withdraw my support from a ministry in to which I refer the representatives of social and state Civilization, in contrast to democracy, recognize and honor. However, I cannot suppress the wish that may be the last time that the achievements of the Prussian sword with a generous hand, to meet the insatiable demands of a phantom peaceful, which under the fictitious name of Zeitgeist or public opinion the reason of princes and Peoples stunned with his cries until everyone was afraid of the Shadow of the other fears and all forget that under the lion's skin of the ghost hides a being, of noisy but not very frightening nature. I do not fail to recognize that the content of the constitution was conditioned by previous Promises whose holiness is as high to me as any

someone. I also recognize that the constitution is given in a moment when the political situation in Germany different than today, and that the constitution may be a would have been different if the solution of the political turmoil with the same clarity as now, would have But the fact that the version was given under unfavorable auspices, caused me all the more to recognize them only on the condition

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that a revision and the approval of the Prussian Kam= reserved for the individual. It therefore goes without saying that that I am against the last part of the Commission's draft, which contains an interpretation of § 111, I agree. I I am doubtful how I can motivate this vote fshould, since I neither in the commission draft nor in the today's debate from that side of the House even one Shadow of the attempt to justify this motion I was able to discover. The application says in other words so much that we, the Prussian chambers, the future of our Fatherland irrevocably bound to the decision of a Reich= Assembly, whose composition we still do not know; and to the decision of a future Ministry, which we do not yet know; because who guarantees us that the Ministry, which is now our all joy at the head of the administration, to the perhaps very distant point in time when this question will be answered divorce will come, nor does this passage claim. Whoever

guarantees us that by then there will not be men of this

same direction as those which not long ago Time our king the rejected crown of Frankfurt= I am voting against this motion because I consider it prematurely, firstly with regard to the rules of procedure. The commission was only tasked with examining the submissions of the government= to discuss the proposal, but not to discuss the Camphausen proposal of the First Chamber, who, as a special request, The procedure prescribed by the Rules of Procedure should have been followed. The application is also premature because it does not provide any practical result would be granted if it were accepted in this form; because if it were to have a practical effect, it would have to be in the form a law to which we have the consent of the other Factors of legislation seek, given fine. He will. in its present form, it would have no value than that of a news note for the

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drafting committee, if they are up to Article 111 of the Ber:
I do not know whether we will have reached
I don't have more important things to do. I think the
Application also premature because I confirm the existence of the Three
royal alliance is not yet sufficiently secured to be
existence to form the basis of our decisions. I remind you
to the reservations of Saxony and Hanover, they are
reservations of such a substantial nature that they prevent the return

those powers will indisputably justify themselves as soon as
succeeds in bringing all German states except Austria to the
For the accession of Bavaria and

Württemberg has so far shown little prospect, and I believe

not that the recent parliamentary negotiations
the prospects in this matter have been improved. (Laughter.)
No other difficulty of execution seems to me
to be appreciated in its full extent. This is the
The way in which the federal state is to be nested in the
sides as a legitimately existing recognized German federation.
Should those states which were under Prussian Imperial rule=
Board of Directors to join the Alliance in the German
If the Confederation is represented by Prussia, it contradicts the
nature of the new federal state; how this contradiction
I do not know how this would be mediated. On the other hand, the essential
most important prerogatives which Prussia had as the head of the Reich
come, absorbed by the empowerments of the German
Federal Republic. According to the present treaty, for example,
Prussia as Reich Executive Committee to decide on war or peace
foft; according to the Federal Act, the same right applies to
the same cases to the Federation. Whose decisions should
According to this, it would not be impossible that the whole
Federal State, due to opposing obstacles of various
Kind, a stillborn child would remain, in which case we are dealing here
would fight over the emperor's beard. But then
the much-maligned German Confederation, the last binding force of German

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fical unity, as also the Commissioner of the Royal.

Government has already hinted at this possibility in its speech has; only I must confess that according to the characterization the effectiveness of the covenant, which is the beginning of that speech contained, but was not prepared for this conclusion. – However, apart from the timing of this application I must also declare myself against it materially. If Among the factors of the revision of the constitution, the fear that a Prussian chamber can form an anti-Prussian Refult of the revision could be kaffed, yes I can not wait for the rights of Prussia to be adequately taken into account be worn, and therefore I want to give myself or my Nadh-consequence reserve the right to reject this contract, if they emerge from the melting pot of revision of non-Prussian than now. Who are the factors of this revision? A state house with less than a quarter of Prussia, a People's House, whose predominantly democratic, and therefore Prussian, enemy composition is not in doubt. We have from experience, especially from the conservative Parts of the rural population that they have been Elections mostly not involved, that for every hundred, which fat did not participate in the election, according to my calculations 75 Conservatives and a quarter Democrats came. If were to be re-elected at this moment, it would be difficult fe, even for Prussian elections the Conservatives on the Land in motion, let alone for Neits-elections for which the interest in our eastern provinces is extremely far away; on the other hand, the Democratic Party ftill now very busy to gain ground in the Reich elections to regain what she had lost through her reckless de= stability in the last elections. In relation to on the non-Prussian states we will agree on fup that they provide a strong surplus of radicalism, and even the better elements from there are not inclined

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to protect and promote Prussian power. I can therefore be considered as a result of the revision in the best case, if the background of a possibly caffing Prussian com= mer disappears, do not expect much better than the confirmation

This draft. The disadvantages for Prussia, which the

The draft itself carries within itself, the MP Camphausen in his speech in the First Chamber, from which I assume can, that it will be familiar to you all, in such a striking I have explained it in such a way that I have nothing to add According to his own words, the King of

Prussia's initiative, its veto in legislation; it can be forced against his will to comply with laws votes that he disapproves of; Prussia renounces the free Disposition over his army and his finances and obliged felf, to throw all his assets of all kinds into the Bankruptcy of the other German states without expectation an equivalent. The Prussian Ministry would descend= fink to a provincial authority, under the leadership of a Reich Ministry, which in turn is dependent on a Parliaments, in whose House of Lords by right and in the Lower House with the help of the local democracy the Prussian fhân interests in the minority, which would be honorable= most important rights of the Prussian chambers would to the Reich Parliament, and what are they offering us as compensation for such losses for which I was not knows how someone who votes for it can make his vote Prussian Want to justify to voters? We are offered the Reich Executive Board, which was staffed by a meager executive, which of Saxony and Hanover, perhaps also of the other states of the narrower alliance, whose accession declaration ments are not included, is considered an open question, a reservation from which it can be inferred that the Prussian The board will experience strong attacks from this side. Should we emerge victorious from this attack,

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I have already indicated in what way the prerogatives of these Board of Directors are absorbed by the rights of the German Confederation. Now, from the other side, It has been claimed that the more powerful, when he is with the lesser more powerful, would always be able to fhis power, even if the form of representation allows it not allowed to assert. On the one hand, this indicates the company with the lion, I immediately notice the legal name is not included... (Voice from the square: Societas leonina!) Societas leonina, thank you (Laughter), which other states would like even more could stay away from this alliance. On the other hand, the Recent history has taught us that in this strange time of The strong is weak through his caution, the weak ftronk is through his audacity. I can on this page find no equivalent for our sacrifices, I must therefore only seek in the beautiful consciousness, an unselfish, noble policy, the needs of a national rebirth, the historical task Prussia, the moving principles of the previous year, and how such expressions more sounds that are more beautiful than sharp. I I am of the opinion that the "moving principles" of the previous

year were much more social than national in nature; the national movement would be limited to a few, but certainly here= outstanding men remained confined to a narrow circle, if it does not shake the ground beneath our feet was that the social element was drawn into the movement, that through false representations the desire for possession-greed for other people's property, the envy of the less well-off was incited against the rich and these passions now gained ground all the more easily, the more through a long-standing freethinking nurtured at the top (grumbles on the left Page) the moral elements of resistance in the hearts

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of the people were destroyed. I do not believe that these Evils through democratic concessions or through German Unity projects will be lifted, the disease lies deeper; but I deny that in the Prussian people the need for national rebirth along the lines of the Frankfurt theories were present. It is here today the politics of Frederick the Great are mentioned several times and these have even been identified with the application of the Commission. This is an equality that I do not believe in believe; Frederick II would not have made the report; I I believe rather that he remembers the most outstanding property ity of Prussian nationality, to the warlike element in her, and not without success. He would have knew that even today, as in the times of our fathers, the sound of the trumpet, which accompanies the flags of the sovereign calls, has not lost its charm for a Prussian ear, whether it is a defence of our borders, It was about Prussia's glory and greatness. He would have had the choice, after the break with Frankfurt, to join the old comrades in arms, to join Austria, there the brilliant role which the Emperor of Russia played, in alliance with Austria, the common enemy, the revolution. Or he would have been free to which, with the same right with which he conquered Silesia, Refusal of the Frankfurt Imperial Crown to be given to the Germans lack what their constitution should be, at the risk of to throw the sword into the scales. This would be a national Prussian policy. It would have put Prussia in in the first case in community with Austria, in the other case by itself the right position to Germany to gain the power it deserves in Europe. The However, the present draft constitution destroys the specific Prussianism; I believe I am exempt from proof of this, since Camphausen's speech on this subject is completely

knowing; but in doing so it destroys the best pillars of

fcher power. Therefore, the royal commissioner is right

when he presented the reasons against this draft constitution in pairs and said: the design is attacked from various sides, he almost said can, of all. But I would not conclude from this that the design was good, but the other way around, that nobody likes him, perhaps with the sole exception of those who participated in its creation. Whoever

Did what was meant to be held in Germany hold?

It was certainly not the Frankfurt Assembly. Much= I must also answer the Royal Commissioner here more where he says that the Frankfurt Assembly has done much We have repelled it. But I do not have the slightest Art known, I only know that the 38th Prussian Regiment on September 18th, which we rejected, which was the Frankfurt Parliament together with the Pre-Parliament above us (On September 18, 1848, the Frankfurt Revolt took place, in which Prince Lichnowski and General von Auerswald met their downfall; the Prussian The 38th Austrian Regiment restored order.) What

What kept us was precisely the fpecific Prussianism=

It was the remnant of the heretical Prussianism that Revolution had survived, the Prussian army, the Prussian ssian treasure, the fruits of many years of intelligent Prussian Administration and the lively interaction that took place in Prussia between king and people. It was the attachment the Prussian population to the ancestral dynasty, it were the old Prussian virtues of honour, loyalty, obedience and bravery, which the army, of whose bone structure, starting from the officer corps, up to the youngest

ft recruits. (Bravo!) This army has no

tricolor enthusiasms, in it you will be just as little,
than in the rest of the Prussian people, the need for

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a national rebirth. She is satisfied with
the name Prussia and proud of the name Prussia. This
Crowds, they follow the black-and-white banner, not the
tricolor, under the black and white banner they die with
Joys for their fatherland. They have had the tricolour since
March 18th as the standard of their opponents.
Among them are the sounds of the Prussian song, the Deffauer
and the Hohenfriedberg March well known and loved,

but I have never heard a Prussian soldier sing:

"What is the German Fatherland?" (A single Bravo
on the right. Sign of displeasure.) The people, from
from which this army emerged, whose truest representative
aunt this army is, according to the beautiful and correct saying
the President of the First Chamber, has no need to
Prussian monarchy disappearing into the rotten
Fermentation of South German indiscipline. His loyalty does not stick
on a paper Reichsvorft, not on a sixth
Council of Princes, it adheres to the living and free King
of Prussia, the heir of his fathers. This people, my
Gentlemen, whatever it wants, we want it too. All
Speakers I have heard want it too, but in a different way.
different ways. We all want the Prussian eagle
fprotecting its wings from the Memel to the Donnersberg
and spread dominatingly, but we want to see him free, not
bound by a new Regensburg Reichstag and not
clipped at the wings by that equalizing hedge trimmer
from Frankfurt, which we remember very well that
only in Gotha was it transformed into a peaceful instrument
while a few weeks earlier it had been seen as a threatening weapon
against Prussianism and against the regulations of our
King. (The so-called hereditary imperial
Party of the Frankfurt Parliament declared in a statement

meeting in Gotha on 26 June 1849 with 130 against

18 votes for the so-called "Union" of the north and
Balder, Truth about Bismarck. 4

Central German states under Prussia's leadership.) Prussia
We are and we want to remain Prussians; I know that I
with these words the confession of the Prussian army, the
confession of the majority of my countrymen, and
I hope to God that we will remain Prussians for a long time
will be when this piece of paper is forgotten, as
a dry autumn leaf." (Lively Bravo!)

In August 1851, Bismarck was appointed by his king
to the Bundestag=Envoy to represent Prussia in
Frankfurt am Main appointed. – The more the political deftruk=
tive movement of 1848 faded into the background,
which calls for a joint cooperation between the federal governments
made necessary, the more the
Jealousy of the individual powers over the course of time in the

Foreground: Schwarzenberg's policy in Austria
reigned, that of Prussia became more and more sulky

to the side and it showed in the eight years the bis–

marck until 1859 as representative of Prussia in Frank=

was still present, not even a trace of any success,
which the ambassador has to earn for the position of his state–
On the contrary, under Bismarck's
Leadership, Prussia's affairs at the Federation–
days into ever greater disadvantages and we find here the first
Traces of the dead-end policy that resulted from the Biblical
Marck's work was subsequently always and in all parts
remained. Apparently the simple Prussian under=
thanenverft, which Bismarck in narrower domestic circles
indeed, with a loyal and robust bravery,
not enough to carry out the business of a Greater German policy of Prussia
in a successful manner. Prussia remained ine –
Consequently, there is nothing left but to use the nearby

commercial relationship with the sovereign of all Russia ai
justified strong reliance on Russia. Russia's justified .
Caring for oneself meant that one was disadvantaged from the outset

Episode that marked Prussian history with the “shame of

| Olomouc”, had already shown so clearly.

As early as December 3, 1850, Bismarck had the Prussian line, which led to Olmütz, in a longer speech and therefore there is no need to discuss whether those who bitterly deny him a part of to blame the Olomouc affair.

| As early as May 1851, Bismarck had become the former Frankf

further Prussian ambassador to the Bundestag, General von

Rochow, as Legation Secretary and he succeeded to take over the position of his superior as early as autumn. The processes that caused this are not entirely clear, but but they are somewhat illuminated by the unwillingness of the former Bundestag envoy revealed this and also the Prince of Prussia, who on 11 July 1851 Frankfurt, said on the way to his accommodation= quarters against General von Rochow “his concerns about the fact that this Landwehr lieutenant (Bismarck was in such uniform to the day) to become Bundestag envoy folle. ni

With his first official act, Bismarck entered Frankfurt in a strange contrast with its parliament mentarian partisanship in 1847. He rented

the villa of the Jew Rothi child.

After an eight-year-long, mostly hunting and many Travel-seasoned stays in Frankfurt, from whose results deeds nothing can be mentioned, Bismarck was finally Ambassador transferred to Petersburg. l

FROM the eight years of my Frankfurt administration”, the same writes, dd Petersburg, May 12, 1859, “have As a result of my experiences, I am convinced that= taken that the then federal institutions for Prussia an oppressive, in critical times a life-threatening shackle

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without granting us the same equivalents,
which Austria, with a much greater degree of its own
free movement, from them."

Bismarck had therefore clearly seen the grievances,
but despite eight years of influence, nothing has changed.

However, the facts have subsequently shown that the

former Bundestag envoy finished in fine conclusion-
ments, because nowhere does it appear that Austria has a
would have been of greater benefit and at the critical moment
that Bundestag constitution Prussia not in the least
embarrassed. – The tendentious falsification of a one-sided representation
position has succeeded in bringing the former Bundestag into the
common to bring into the light, as if it were a kind of
A bogeyman, a completely useless device. A
A fairer historiography will one day say something different about this
The fact that it divides all German states by
He was able to express the commonality of all
to protect German interests in a very excellent way
and to promote. Now the excellent German
Tribes of Austria separated and left there, a game-
ball of the fire surrounding Slavic-Czech elements and it
requires the clumsy and unreliable apparatus of the
alliance with one of the most diverse nationalities
existing monarchy, in order to be able to call ourselves Germans
against other peoples. It is a well-known fact-
matter that, as the law is the help of all the weak,
who do not know how to handle their own moral law,
also, for example, those in a society whose inertia
ability or intolerance to stay in that
Society is spoiled, always most of all after the statutes have been changed

and this may in a certain sense refer to those
Bundestag and the above Bismarckian remark insofar

apply, as it is established that in fact there
little has happened and it has been neglected, which only

The guilt of individual personalities, but not that of the...

direction itself. – We have already mentioned notices and every unbiased clear judge must from the Facts come to the same conclusions, all politics Bismarck has always been a dead-end policy that can only be violent measures finally found a remedy and all the successes of this great statesman are based on that the Prussian military leadership at the given moment then always succeeded in cutting the Gordian knot which the bishops

To smash the Marckian policy in a fierce manner.

In Frankfurt, too, the situation was

During Bismarck's eight-year tenure, he found himself in a situation

The latter only believed that he could repair it by he pushed for war. The then Prussian Ministry Hohenzollern-Schleinitz knew how to avoid this civil war vain and Bismarck was recalled on 5 March 1859 and as ambassador to Petersburg, where, as he himself recognized, Prince Gortschakoff became his teacher; appears to be the only benefit that Bismarck got from his three-year-long stays, which were interrupted by various illnesses was interrupted, created in Petersburg. In the meantime King Frederick William IV died in early 1861. Wilhelm I, who by profession and inclination was always a soldier-tic-minded king, soon had to turn his attention entirely to an advisor to his government who was already in In 1859, the diplomatic means were replaced by war. wanted to set a serious ultimatum. The energetic rulers have more reason than those liberal clergy elements in their own country that support the revolutionary movements

of 48 owed their actual life to, to a high degree hostile to the military activities of the king and thereby, partly with a well thought-out intention, partly in a

evil delusion, the real and traditional power Prussia. Were now also the

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half had already sent hints to Bismarck in Petersburg regarding

– “he was appointed Minister President, and

this plan was abandoned for reasons of peace–
and Vig-, who had already been recalled from Petersburg,
Marck was first appointed ambassador in Paris on May 23, 1862
Probably the king only gave Bismarck
who, as he himself admits in his letters, very much wished
to come to Paris, probably lured by the super-
very pleasant stay in France, which the same
fo then knew how to make himself as pleasant as possible,
almost the entire time until September of the same year
filled with pleasure trips in southern France
Bismarck, however, seems to have been aware of the uncertainty of his
Staying at the Paris court was probably too fine.
To be sure about this, he threatens in a letter from
Toulouse on 12 September 1862 “Bang and fall with
fine farewell!” – Through the strong revolutionary
currents permeated unpatriotic and uncomprehending
The driving force of the so-called liberal parties was the monar-
Chinese, but especially the military power of the king
caught up in an ever-increasing crush of factions,

from which only a completely ruthless, a complete

A method that risks breaking the situation is a way out
wanted and for this purpose the previous Russian ambassador, the
Gortschakoff's student, appeared to be the right man.
intrepid step of the king, which the so-called libe-
Bismarck, hated by the ral parties, as Minister President
to appoint, initially gave these parties a salutary
Fear struck. “Bismarck, this is the coup d'état,” cried one
democratic organ looked frightened and another made
felt with the irony: “A Mr. von Schönhausen, who
in Prussia will do well.” Incidentally, Bismarck
the new mission by no means so fearlessly and undauntedly,
as the ray of its subsequent gilding makes it shine.

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It comes to situations in which one, as Bismarck shyly
wanted to retreat, his king emphasized the appeal to

8 had to judge him: "And you want to be a German man

fein?!" But this also shows at this point and immediately
At the beginning the often misunderstood fact that not Bismarck, but
but King William himself was the one who pushed forward vigorously
strength that ultimately led to such brilliant results.
But it is also psychologically explicable that only one
such a purely patriotic thinking and feeling spirit as he gives us
in our first emperor so high, so pure and high
patriotic results could emerge. But not as
actual author a man who, like Bismarck,
love of country was able to express itself in a letter:
"It would be despairing even now if we were to
love of country with our salvation."

Incidentally, Bismarck seems to have understood the situation
perceived as overly anxious and gloomy and for Prussia
French revolutionary conditions feared. His
statements of the time: "Death on the scaffold is
under certain circumstances just as honorable as in battle=
field!" or: "I can think of worse ways to die,
than the execution" justify the above conclusion. Very
However, such statements do not sound courageous.
sincere enthusiasm and pure love of country, which
unselfishly strive for the best, they will certainly

do not come to mind.

Incidentally, this "conflict period" has since gone far beyond

their importance exaggerated. Apparently to those who
between ruler and people in this regard,
to appear in a more meaningful light than they
deserve it. The ruler needed to achieve the political
interests, and thus the entire economic existence of its
To be able to permanently represent and protect the people, for its
military force more money than the government with the

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People's Representation; this was briefly the
situation. – There is no phase of Prussian history
given, nor will it ever exist, where the Prussian
The vast majority of the people do not unconditionally
fides of his royal ruler. But that in
in this case between ruler and people, apparently only,
The fact that no understanding could be reached was solely due to the lack of
skill of the government organs and the influence that

foreign elements in the people's representation directly and indirectly
The war later destroyed all
Resistances broken and the differences through a lucky
to compensate for the eventual outcome of the wars in a way
might have been easy in his time to
a beneficial restoration of larger monarchical
want to limit those factors that differ between
people and rulers. Because this did not happen,
but under the Bismarck regime those factors that
can keep the gap between ruler and people open, nor
experienced a strengthening, the named has this conflict
a distant and gloomy future. Imagine
But let us think about what would have happened if that conflict=
time has not found its solution in the fortunes of war? – The above,
Bismarck's words expressing anxious feelings,
of scaffolds that foreshadowed the senseless fury of the revolution
can be found by anyone who really knows the Prussian people,
only arouse a smile. Indulgence and weakness are
the mothers of revolutions. But those who
would have been inclined to do so, knew that the
noble good nature of Frederick William IV reached its end
and that on his throne the energetic former
Prince of Prussia, who did not idle the military
held power in his strong and determined hands.
Bismarck had to reckon with this and we believe that the
above statements by the same in a well-calculated manner

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are only made to give the painting the brightest possible colors
and the danger of "conflict" appears greater
to let it be as it really was. War and strife is
always the final result of all the policies of Prince Bis=
marck and therefore his entire diplomacy is always a sack=
gas policy, whose dazzling result was only in
the strength of the Prussian army, which is why this
and their direct leaders, the ruler Wilhelm, Moltke 2c.
the glory of the glorious developments and no one
In the case of unfortunate wars,
all situations were extremely disastrous for the Prussian state
full. But what could a Bismarck ris=

fieren? If the wars he started turned out badly,
he had only been the servant of his master, like many, and
could leave it at any time; the more successful the wars were, the more
better for him. If King Wilhelm then considered Bismarck as
Minister=President at the head of responsibility
ft, the conditions at that time were just such that
demanded just such a personality. – As the

Wood is, then you have to take the axe! – The dispute with
The Progressive Party in the parliaments demanded in the first place
Line a man who, in addition to sufficient eloquence=
ity, that insensitive persistence which in the
Able to withstand all attacks or to resist them
appropriate passivity. For the representation
But to the outside world, as Prussia's situation at that time
were required a man who was above all interested in ruf=
desired by the court and the rulers there
was personally acceptable. All these qualities were possessed by the
new Prussian Minister President, however, to a high degree.
To overcome all difficulties within was
However, the war is a radical and life-and-death
the whole state. But he was
a means. "The Prussian people know," wrote the Cologne

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Newspaper that Mr. von Bismarck only saw external complications
to bring about peace within, or at least to
to silence" and there is no doubt that not
the national goals that were later celebrated, but only the
above unedifying conditions the cause of the war
were. | ee

On November 19, 1863, King Frederick VII.
of Denmark died. Prince Friedrich of Holftein-
Augustenburg, now the rightful heir to the duchies
Schleswig and Holstein, declared on 19 November its
Ascension to power and since the German Confederation was
rights of the Duke, Denmark also already Holstein
vacated, the Duke would, in a proper
course of events, the ruler of his inherited lands-
which undoubtedly not only fulfills the most fervent wishes
the Schleswig-Holfteiner, but also the hopes of
all of Germany have found a satisfactory fulfillment
would. u |

To the world's great surprise,
Prussia and Austria, the previous rivals in the German
Bunde and the first representatives of legitimacy in Germany,
disregarding the covenant, and breaking the legitimacy, in
the barriers, occupied the duchies with their troops
and claimed the latter for themselves. Bismarck
the most bitter opponent of Austria to date, this federal
brotherhood through the Peace of Gaftein, his first and
most diplomatic masterpieces, on 14 August 1865 the
crown. A crown that later proved to be the proven,
what it was considered from the beginning by the whole world: as the
Snake band of a feigned friendship. – The little
family deeds of a man, says Shakespeare with
other words, shed the brightest light on the peculiarity
and the character of a person and it is to a high degree

in this respect significant that in the time of this his

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stay in Gastein, the Bismarck who in the Sabre 1847

this opinion of the indignity of the Jews such a
true-sounding expression, now as
Prussian Minister-President, husband and father of three children,
considered it not contrary to his dignity to show his tender
To express friendship for a Jewish lady by
give him the opportunity to take a photo with her=
had it graphed.

| "About this Lucca photograph (Bismarck Hath writes
to a dear friend who was indiscreet enough to
letter to the public) you would also be

You would probably judge less harshly if you knew which

coincidences it owes its existence to", and further:
"Would God that I should know beyond what is known to the world
will not have other sins on my soul for which
I hope for forgiveness in trust in Christ's blood! As

As a statesman, I am not even sufficiently ruthless (see
Arnim) I feel, rather cowardly, and that because

It is not easy to always answer the questions that come to me
To gain clarity on the basis of which trust in God
grows." – One can blame the writer of such omissions
the criticism of the same gladly dispenses, they grant even without
the latter provides a deep insight into the character and way of thinking of the
Author. – The Photographed, Pauline Lucca, alias
Luke, perhaps this biblical name also had a special
Suggestion to the letter writer, enjoyed later as
Singer in Berlin a very important patronage to
Royal Opera, which she later, breaching her contract,
if she had to leave suddenly. She also had the bill
on the humane good nature of their monarch more and more
and finally in an above all measure of respect for
the royal dignity.

3 By the way, this "Lucca Photography" deserves a picture
from the still life of Bismarck's bathing season at the time

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of the Treaty of Gastein, with regard to the subsequent
Life and work of Bismarck, but a very special
achtung. The staunch anti-Semite of 1847.
Bismarck was, despite the assassination attempt by the Jew Cohn=Blind,
a still living and meanwhile such a powerful man
that the Jews had to reckon with him. The
Jews, whom Bismarck had previously detested so extraordinarily and
who had violently attacked and fought, it had to be considered
find advice to deal with this power, the fight against which
proved futile, to pose in a different way and to
Mephisto=violin put on other strings. – "Where the devil
can't come himself, he sends a woman!" – It is
probable that the first beginnings of this change
of the Jews dates back to the times when Bismarck was in
Frankfurt the villa of the famous Rothschild; as official
apartment for himself as Prussian ambassador and thus the
great anti-Semite of 1847 a Jew as landlord
to take, did not hesitate. The representative of Rothschild
was in Berlin – Bleichröder! here may be the first connection=
point to look for fine. – The Cape diamonds often show a
Point from which, over time, the whole stone
fragmented; only the expert knows this. The Jews are often
several good diamond experts, in such cases they lay a
heavy golden ring around the stone and can then
trade and cheat with it for a long time.

Bismarck would have in fact
To be and remain a good diamond also requires a profession
had. | | |

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" St The Glory Years.

It is the task of the warrior to win in battle,
war" "for if it is that of the statesman and his own=
natural virtue to avoid conflict and where it exists
is to balance it out. The entire diplomatic career
Bismarck's shows nowhere, neither in internal nor in external
matters that it is in any field

managed to settle disputes or avoid them and
is precisely the junction of the defensive politics to a Gad-
gas policy means that everything in it is finally
a violent solution. | | |
Despite the successes of the Prussian arms in Schleswig-
Holstein, whereby the main point of contention, the military surplus
gave, but offered sufficient justification, the
new Prime Minister does not want any reconciliation between
the estates and it required the Kata-
ftrophe of 1866 to finally put this confusion into perspective=
strike. | | ne 4 |
The victory fanfares of Königsgrätz had died away

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and thanks to the bravery of Prussian warriors: The
A huge gamble had been played! The situation overcome
is best characterized in the words of that Prussian
General who said to Bismarck on the day of Königgrätz:
"That is your luck, if it had been different, the
old women beat you to death with a broomstick."

About what happened in the beginnings and consequences of this
Prussian=Austrian War for right or wrong
There is no longer any dispute as to whether the
The rule of the stronger applies, especially in the life of the peoples. The long
Rivalry between the two empires in Germany was there-
by decided that the latter should be divided into two parts, the
Confederation dissolved and Prussia became the absolute ruler in the
hegemony of northern Germany. – Prussian warriors
and Prussian weapons have performed wonders of
Bravery done! Indeed miracles! These miracles
have not only achieved victory, no, what is much more important,
the unpredictable speed of their successes have the right-
early intervention of Russia and the lurking France
and thus a deep humiliation or more precisely
permanent corruption of German conditions was prevented.
Bismarck could, as soon as he intended to start the civil war with
Austria to begin to insist on the neutrality of Russia and
France, because both states are concerned about the destruction-
consolidation of the German Confederation, that bulwark which now
since half a century all pernicious disputes-
ities from the interior of Germany,
a fragmentation that would lead Austria into the
violence of France and Italy, Prussia into dependency-
ity of Russia, the other small federal states in
which brought with it the danger of being attacked by domestic or foreign larger
to be mistreated at will by the powers. These alone are
the calculated reasons for the neutrality of these two
States. Not the diplomatic wisdom of Bismarck,

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which exposed Germany to this terrible danger and just

as was heading towards a Russian satrapy of Prussia,
what eliminated this danger, but the incomparable
The skill with which King Wilhelm and Moltke,

the Prussian bravery armed with needle guns
speed to victories, the speed of which no one, even

the winner did not believe.

Europe, especially France, was astonished by
these rapid successes and had to realize that it was the

E Quick-wittedness, but especially the equipment with the

Needle gun was no match for the envied victor.

It is one of the darkest, but quite characteristic
Points of Bismarck's policy and this alone
scribe, if at that time these successes of the Prussian army
management not only towards France not exploited at all
it, but even became a German fiasco! What
Bismarck in the above "Lucca Letters" about himself as a statesman
man hunts himself, has also seen a clear confirmation here
found that there is no doubt about that truth.
But also in a letter from this time to another
Dame is only a new confirmation of this truth
find: "The nation, says a precise diplomatic expert
with apt satire in relation to this letter is Mr.

We owe Bismarck our deepest gratitude for the fact that he

has been kind enough to inform the nation through a published

Letter to his wife dated July 9, 1866,

that the king had to accept unequal peace conditions
it than he. – Conditions which (as Mr. von Bismarck

timidly says), sounded as if we were alone in Europe

. instead of having three military neighbors." |

| There are small, but powerful, big-

Marck unfortunately had so many years afterwards, highly significant

from ent character traits that the spouse who flows to

Time of Peace of Gastein with a Jewish woman photographed

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at the time of the Peace of Prague towards his wife dares to ironize his monarch in this way. We But we also see that our brave ruler at that time thought and wanted differently and in this his better will was hindered by Bismarck's activities, which the latter as the result of that brilliant weapon deeds of 1866, towards France, to the unheard-of humiliation of Germany, which was declared by France demanded surrender of Luxembourg and German-Limited burg. A surrender that the Bismarck diplomats matie later, not without reason, the veil of oblivion to spread the world has been very keen.

"There was a party at the Berlin court in 1867," Bismarck later admitted, carelessly, that "the war (with France) because Prussia was better prepared, than France. I rejected these reasons. I have never admitted that the obvious weakness of a people a sufficient reason to declare war on him. I told the king that the hour of battle with God ftände!"!! -!

The outrageous blasphemy contained in this statement against the most sacred interests of his nation and his Lord-fschers would consider this statement by Bismarck as not credible- appear in prison, if it had not been published so recently, in May 1890, and the Frenchman Henri des Houx made. - The one who is no longer in the pay of his ruler former Chancellor of the German Empire, did not need Interested more in finding the truth within oneself or to hide it from his family circle and can do the same in- especially the above-mentioned French, known to be against Germany to entrust very evil-minded newspaper writers, because such Bismarck in the light of a very special high-

generosity towards France. A generous-
ity that the former statesman would have in the event of an un-

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successful war for his possessions perhaps from bes

French would be credited! The holly (French
fifch = houx) and the one in the Bismarck coat of arms
Wayweeds are both found on graves

finding plants!

The Prussian warriors Ga fich 1866 their old
heroism; Prussian diplomacy under
Leadership of Mr. von Bismarck? !?! - -?
| "After a victory as quick and decisive as he had
had been fought for, he (Bismarck) sent Baron
Herring to Vienna with proposals that would create a North German
Confederation under Prussian and a South German Confederation under
Austrian leadership - thus a fragmentation
Germany - made possible."

Only the slowness of Vienna, perhaps also the local

fight, has thwarted this. Moreover, the defeated
Austria suffered no further disadvantages, only Italy benefited from this
felben the fruits of Prussia's victories and for the latter
The bill had to be paid by those German middle states,
whose friendship for centuries was the most German pillar
of the German profession of Prussia and always its friends in
They lost their faith in German
loyalty to the Confederation, against which Saxony, Prussia and Germany
country's cause, but especially in the large national
decisive battles of the liberation wars *
remained unmolested. |

Can Bismarck's parliamentary fortunes
possibility can only give a highly unfavorable testimony that it

she, even after several years, was unable to find the inner

To reconcile disputes, the means deserves, however,
he now used to achieve a balance in this respect
to bring about, from that monarchical standpoint,
which Bismarck has represented with great emphasis for so long, the

the strongest condemnation. – It is fitting that we like and

Balder, Truth About Bismarck.

a grave sin against those monarchical princes
zipien, to whom alone the Prussian people brought happiness and greatness
owes, if Bismarck, and he alone is to blame,
those moments that led to the infamous incident,
the so-called granting of indemnity. – Bismarck
felvelly was not an active soldier and fighter, it may
therefore the noble pride of the warrior is incomprehensible
fine, who, if he joyfully gave his life for his fatherland,
the proof of the highest devotion to the same
in the most valid way and no longer has to rely on
a grace to be expected from those who, in a ge-
remained carelessly at the hearth that the warrior
with his blood. Those who protected Prussia
Warriors had made it so infinitely more difficult to
to be able to protect the father in the hour of danger-
country, would have reason and duty
as soon as the facts showed them the threatening
dangers and their errors had shown, the
To secure indemnity from these warriors. It is
outrageous, unforgivable and morally corrupt that
a Bismarckian policy such in the innermost moral
The requirement inherent in the nature of true humanity in the
dared to twist the natural opposite. Completely un=
But it is characteristic of this Bismarckian policy when the same
the supreme warlord from the field of victory to such a sick
to enter the field. Prussian cannons carry the
Inscription: Ultima Ratio Regis, so in the last instance this shall be:
Voluntas Regis suprema lex an der Krone Prussien fts
remain holy, we do not want to lose those principles
who alone are able to permanently politically
to remain strong.

Of course, Mr. von Bismarck had with this
Indemnity procedures left the parliamentary ground in a
splendid and comfortable way. From this safe

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Parquet has been so generous and
peaceful former Chancellor of the German Reich
all those laurels won by the bravery of the warriors,

on his never endangered by the dangers of battles
Head knew how to unite. |

All these affairs are also reported by King William
has not gone unnoticed. "Soon after the Luxembourg
"Trade that narrows the gap to the weak opponent (France)
"the division of national territory without a blow of the sword,
"The King conferred with the Crown Prince and the Under-
"State Secretary of the Foreign Office, von Gruner, regarding
"the replacement of Count Bismarck by another person=
"personality. The extraordinary skill of the count
"von Bismarck proved himself even in a phase whose
"History still has to be written!"

The above remark is made by a close connoisseur of those
Conditions, however, we believe that that unfortunate phase of
subsequent twenty-year regime in which Bismarck
at the side of an ageing monarch,
whose heart and mind are far too pure and chivalrous
were to assume other properties that
themselves were far away, probably never fully illuminated and in the
the right light can be set.

When the Kingdom of Hanover was annexed,
by confiscating the assets of the deposed rulers=
family Forty-eight million marks – the so-called
Welfenfonds – became the property of the Prussian state
Bismarck knew how to ensure that the enormous
Annual interest on this capital, supposedly to combat "wel=
fishermen's activities" and deposited

the enormous sum from – his friend Bleichröder! –

It must be regarded as an absolutely unheard-of, all traditions

scientific financial administration of Prussia contradictory

It can be described as an incident that this huge sum of
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48 million marks of foreign property, instead of the
Affairs appointed by the secure Prussian authorities: the
Royal Bank or the Royal Maritime Trading Company, a
Private individual to whom the Jews Bleichröder were entrusted ().
On the other hand, however, the matter offered some advantages.
Could the capital from such a private hand also

be lost more easily, but the extremely low
 interest rate of the same, of three percent, to the one who
 in his hands, an enormous credit, so that the same
 was able to earn ten times the interest rate and
 Bismarck, whose then still small fortune was invested in
 the administration of his friend Bleichröder, had, as
 Issuer of the interest of the Welfenfonds, especially in the
 discreet way in which they have been used, a much
 more convenient than if he were to use one of those old=
 accustomed to Prussian precision and narrow-mindedness *
 lichen Kassen would have had to do. |
 "It resulted in fic), writes on 25 October 1891 a
 Berliner Zeitung that the Welfenfonds for these purposes that=
 was not actually used; that since 1870 there was a reason to
 such use did not exist at all, that the funds
 in the service of press corruption &c. also to bonuses and
 Loans for loyal heirs of the House of Bismarck=
 meritus. Twenty-nine
 According to expert estimates, millions of Markl are to be deducted
 lich the administrative costs of the "brilliant statesman"
 made available to the Welfenfonds. Nine=
 Bismarck has violated the law and
 right for his journalistic pimps, for the maintenance
 a legion of police spies &c. for the loan needs=
 friends of fine friends without s.. .. and shyness
 That he thwarted an accounting by
 the documents went up in smoke, testifies to the cleanliness=
 ity of his activities. And unfortunately it is not to be expected that

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he is held accountable by the rulers who are now at the helm=
 ftability and can be forced to pay damages." In
 the times that preceded the dismissal of the former Reich Chancellor
 preceded, is probably an accounting of the
 demanded the use of those millions, but Bismarck refused
 which he was able to evade by stating that the documents
 were presented to the late Kaiser Wilhelm and then
 burned with his consent. It can therefore
 The whereabouts of the funds are unknown. Only
 The Reichs= has over the small amount of 300,000 Marks
 Chancellor immediately presented an account and the State Minister of
 Bötticher, his former friend, as the recipient of the
 nunziert, as the deposed Bismarck had cause to
 believed that he no longer considered the person mentioned as his friend
 That was very good and conscientious and shows
 the goodwill about the whereabouts of those millions
 To spread light. But Excellency von Bötticher has her
 loyal entitlement to receive that sum has been proven
 and so the one who in twenty years has that huge sum

of 29 million in such a way that
whose whereabouts are highly problematic, even
in this one small case the honest proof that
indebted that any other person in unlawful
participated in the consumption of those funds.
Perhaps the former Chancellor was not
unpleasant, for the so-called fight against social
Democracy takes large sums of this money into account
which were all the more important to standardize,

the more this red paper ghost, on the one placed beneath it

Pulling strings, gesticulating around the horizon of politics.
– A very instructive effect in this respect was a de
unveiling of the government of free Switzerland, as the same, to
nameless annoyance of certain people, the matter on=
discovered that an anarchist newspaper in Zurich with Prussian

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supported by state funds from the Guelph Fund.
– The anarchists are to a certain extent to be trusted to the extracts
equal; from one anarchist you can make 100 social democrats–
crats, and the manufacture and export of the

extract was therefore easier. –

The insult that Switzerland has also received in the
Reptilian press had to endure about it, has a profound
bitterness and alienation of our compatriots in the Alps
resulted in the reconciliation, one of those difficult
legacy for the new Reich administration,
with which the Bismarckian economy also in countless
other cases, the future of our people was burdened. Mert–
It is worthy that with the day when Bismarck appeared on the horizon
of the offices he held disappeared, the "social–
democratic bogeyman" also included his gesticulations
and now again with the social democratic members
citizens, how to talk to reasonable men.

We are convinced, Mr. von Bismarck, who is such a
excellent accountant and steward of his own affairs
is that the same man who once conducted his political business without
may have started to have a fortune of around 40 million
Mark, is well able to overcome these vanished
millions down to the last cent. –

All the more so since a result of the expenditure of such an
The sum to be paid is clearly visible, namely: the
twenty-year-old unshakable power of this "brilliant

statesman!" Because the successes of 1866

financially strengthened, a Bismarck was able to defeat all enemies
to suppress the foreign powers and to create a daily literature
create, before whose raging noise all the better voices of the
Nation will fall silent, all opinions opposing it
had to be invalidated. Bismarck, who had the newspaper writers
once in Parliament as a result of degenerate existences
recruiting, must have known "his people"; however,
| |

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The latter often complained quietly and loudly that the
Princes knew too well how cheaply these "people" could be subjugated.
were held.

"We have already mentioned that at the time when
the Guelph Fund had not yet gone into full action,
and the means from this are not yet sufficient to achieve the general
to control opinion and popular voice and popular mood
to formulate, King Wilhelm after 1866 seriously
with the plan to remove Bismarck from office
"The extraordinary skill of Count Bis=
marck" proved its worth here too. The previously mentioned Le=
gationsrat von Gruner, one of the most excellent men
this profession and this time, the profession had this people
still much to be useful, had to, as soon as its monarch thought it good
found to confer with him independently, the Bismarckian
bitterness and a treatment that forced him
to say goodbye. When Mr. von Gruner then left the
King was appointed as Privy Councillor, prevented
the Chancellor the publication of the Royal Award
in the Staatsanzeiger and an official paper was allowed to
lauben, the deserving servant and friend of his sovereign
"as Excellency somewhere in the territory of the House Ministry"
– This was just a small sample from the
Beginning of the golden bells of the Welfenfonds
. ushered in the "Bismarck era", which is now in favor of the Prussian
this state and its honorable civil service,
an era that transformed the most sacred goods of the people into the greatest
danger and to the brink of the abyss of a demagogic
decomposition.

Due to the successes of the Prussian arms in 1866 the power and jealousy of France was so provoked that a counterattack from there for the future with Security could be expected. With this eventuality Prussian diplomacy was henceforth to be considered primarily

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and must have done everything possible to prevent it. The

Friendship of Russia and neutrality of England were

we were absolutely certain shortly after 66. Austria was weakened and all of Europe was under the impression of the overwhelming power of the Prussian weapons. | |

The Prussian General Staff, headed by King Wilhelm and Moltke, the credit goes to this clearly

seen through and in accordance with the general The will of the people at that time wanted the war in a timely manner.

At a time when the result is sure to be feen and Bismarck ift, as he himself admitted, the one who thwarted the war, the French in-between being militarily strong and armed and then the fate of the German nation to such a daring and powerful dice game, such as that of 1870, naturally had to be.

Moritz Bufch, the biographical mood maker Bis=marcks, also tells in his book "Graf Bismarck and his people" as he is in the comfortable, the blood of thousands of brave German warriors with laurels decorated diplomatic armchairs at Versailles still comfortable boasted that in 1867, at the time of the Luxembourg question, to have prevented the war with France. – With ver= The profound poet Ezekiel tells us with the most profound irony, how he once at Varzin a donkey at the lush laurels

the local orangeries are a pleasure to behold.

In August 1866, "when the triumphal celebrations in Prussia greatest," the French Emperor, who was with Bismarck

fever had personally interacted with him, could confidently dare to
to demand compensation from the victor! Vilbort,
the war correspondent of the Parisian "Revue moderne" tells,
that he was on the occasion of his departure from the Prussian capital=
quarters, in August 1866 to Bismarck at the moment of

Farewell words:

"Mr. Minister, do you want to ask me a very indiscreet question
Am I taking war or peace with me to
Paris??

| Herr von Bismarck replied animatedly: "The friendship,
a lasting friendship with France! I cherish the firm
Hope that France and Prussia in the future
dualism of intelligence and progress

"It seemed to us, however, Vilbort continues, as
We were surprised at these words by a strange smile on
the lips of a man who is destined to be in the Prussian
to play an important role in politics, the Privy Council

Baron von We visited him the next morning

and confessed to him how much this smile meant to us
would have been given. |

"You are leaving for France this evening," he said,
Now give me your word of honour until Paris
To keep a secret that I want to confide to you: before
fourteen days have passed, we will end the war on the Rhine
have if France gives up its territorial claims
It demands from us what we cannot give
Prussia will not give up an inch of German
We cannot do it without all of Germany
to rebel against us, and if necessary,
Germany prefers to fight against France rather than against us
raise."

Perhaps Bismarck's answer above can be applied to
a monument of the same as a new catchphrase of
author of that word, which also has wings:
"We Germans fear God and no one else in the
World" appropriately, all the more so since reason
It can be assumed that Bismarck at that time
at the expense of a "territorial compensation" completely seriously

meant and only by the decided will

of his monarch.

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But the Legation Counsellor, who at the appropriate time to correct the subtle turn of phrase of his superior and the knew how to find the right German answer? – . . The felf of a Frenchman highly valued ability of his German father– It was self-evident that he would be able to render great services to the country lich, since that courageous statement had to become known, among The Bismarck regime did not allow for development. Series of official adversities is that capable Prussian Officials were soon forced out of office.

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VII. The successes of 187 0.

The events of 1864 and 1866 were for Germans
land the preludes on a small scale to the actions of

* 1870–1871 and some following years and especially regarding Bismarck in more than one respect. |
| –Prussian diplomacy, led by Bismarck, had not to recognize the immense danger with stupid eyes which for Germany was to defeat France for four years
Time to arm Prussia, or North= to outstrip Germany. The entire power of Germanic War enthusiasm, the most superhuman effort of a wise military leadership, unlimited sacrifices of blood and gold, and above all the benevolent providence of a deity now belonged to now also deal with this enemy of Germany to finish in time.

The full extent of the danger in Germany at that time was caused by that omission, shows on the other hand

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also in the fact that the then head of the frequent Reich politics, the Saxon Count Beust, meanwhile had succeeded in bringing the resurgent Austria, the compliant Italy, strengthened by Prussia, and the armed France the preliminaries of a war against Prussia to bring about a covenant directed against the world, whose strength and Prussia would certainly have been defeated by surprise if not for the France's haste and overestimation of itself forced by the quick action at Ems this would have been forestalled.
– The deity itself with the approaching autumn and a fevere winter then secured our country from other enemies and when spring returned to the same, German Warriors have already done the work and taken honest care of it, that not again so much German blood, so many German tears had flowed. |

Not the writer of that Lucca letter, but the noble Determination and the proud noble feeling of a mighty It was a royal heart that with a quick heroic impulses at Ems all those diplomatic confusions paralyzed, and the Gordian knot of the latter with rapid sword blows pierced through.

The Legation Counsellor, Baron von Los, a diplomat in all a man deeply privy to the mathematical affairs of that time reports: |

“The fact is that the application of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne in 1870 with approval of the Reich Chancellor. |

The fact is that the subsequent decision to withdraw

drawing of the Hohenzollern candidacy under responsibility=ability of the Reich Chancellor.

It is undoubted that this withdrawal is a diplomatic defeat.

It is undoubted that the Chancellor of the Reich supported the Hohenzollern would not have put forward his candidacy if he had

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+ had happened that he had seen the defeat of the retreat=

would suffer.

With this defeat, the Chancellor wanted to make peace buy, that is, avoid war.

N Nevertheless, he could not avoid the war.

The war with France (which Bismarck had just said –

anxiously wanted to avoid), that is, the happy outcome

+ the same, the Reich Chancellor owes his current

him such a fortunate position of power.”

The publication of the above in 1876 had to “the great statesman” was very unpleasant, he asked

against the author, and the same was, in that the facts had to be admitted, to prison sentence condemned because it was assumed that the author had want to say that Bismarck had more luck than sense!! The diplomat, who in 1867 with Luxembourg=Limburg had not shied away from sacrificing part of Germany, to uselessly escape a war that would destroy all promises of success for himself, had once again on Cost of German honor, instead of the candidacy for the Spanish to leave the throne to the Spanish, the same to the French obediently annulled in order to achieve a foul peace secure. |

Only the unexpected blindness of the Napoleonic

Court, which was not satisfied with this defeat inflicted on Bismarck

contented, has given us the war in time, which Bismarck

anxiously tried to avoid. That the French in 1870 underestimated the strength of the Germans, even overestimated their

forces deceived and provoked into a premature attack

were, Mr. von Bismarck truly had a go at it innocent.

After an incomparable winning streak of thirty years won battles, Count Bismarck was one of the At the head of the diplomatic leadership, the double

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addition, the north and south of the fatherland, which until now

were already linked by war and customs alliance, politically and our future relations with France In the first place, as we have seen, it required from the diary of the Crown Prince, who entered various warnings of the Crown Prince and the orders of the King, to enable Count Bismarck to to drop any objections to this, and to allow the southern German courts to join the North German Confederation and to propose the resurrection of the kingdom. – We see, that it was not only Bismarck who idea of reestablishing the German Empire and strived for their realization, but that he even by very energetic measures of the highest army and State leadership had to be forced to take the necessary to take appropriate steps.

But then it was again the generous one for everything great and noble so enthusiastic King Ludwig of Bavaria,

who, on his own initiative, presented the King of Prussia with

German imperial crown. It is highly dependent on It is striking that these two midwives of the new German Empire and the most distinguished witnesses the same: King Ludwig and Crown Prince Friedrich, to Time when Bismarck later had all power and splendor

of the empire was able to attract such an unnatural
had to find a mysterious end. Let us now see that
Bismarck on the plan of the actual founding of the Reich
only a passive part serving higher orders

and what he later gained in the development of the same into his own

Activity was left to him, as the facts teach under
his influence a highly impractical and unfortunate outcome
winding, then it is up to him with the second one=
task of making peace even worse
fallen and the failures of the same have bad consequences

Tsar, |

– After centuries of struggle, the brave
ity of the German warriors, whose excellent military leadership
always malicious neighbors finally without resistance in our
The German nation could expect that
This never-to-be-repeated opportunity will be used to defeat the enemy
to permanently paralyze the bliss of the same, and if not
forever so that its power will last beyond human ages
break. And what happened? – how did this peace come?
concluded, how are these unprecedented military successes exploited?

– The consequences show it best, the consequences that always
are the best witnesses! – Barely a decade after the
Wars, France was stronger than ever, against
currently in a firm alliance with Russia, whose
century-old loyal, brave and intimate friendship we
through Bismarck's political wisdom and in=
follow the latter Russia's sympathies to the otherwise
hated revolutionary France.

| The futile attempts made by the French government
man Thiers made during the war with all powers
to find help and support for France, had to
Sufficiently shown that the latter was isolated throughout Europe at that time

– Under these circumstances and since the number of our
troops at the end of the war were larger and the latter stronger
as at the beginning of the war, we also have Paris and France in
our power, it would undoubtedly be an easy task
being, European politics and state relations
to ensure a permanent existence under German influence
give France a division and Germany itself a
to obtain such power and position that it is impossible
made us fight for peace again, for
we have to fear for our position and our status.

| "Prince Bismarck alone is to blame for this," says one
Historians, the tremendous successes that the German

surrender and insight in that happy period, to

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to have led to a result which already the next
The future is no longer secure. We have seen what
known facts the assumption that a different outcome
would have been possible, support, and find the bill
by observing the Reich Chancellor's proceedings in
other critical situations. In the whole series of
major actions in which he was involved and which he took part
wisely set in motion himself, we see the Prince Bis-
Marck advocates the reaping of smaller successes, where the
striving for greater danger or its
lively caution (see the Lucca letter) appear dangerous
could, even if the future through this contentment was not
less than exonerated. In exercising this Cigen-
tüstlich he carries Austria before the war of 1866 and
also after the victory the division of Germany into two parts, which
which could have caused the nation to tear apart for a long time.
In maintaining the same character trait, he finds it
Prussia's great achievement, according to all our countrymen
brave alliance against the foreign invasion for
dares to restore unity and empire. Under considerable
Influence of the same maxim of his inter- which is evident everywhere
national action, as we must conclude from all,
he conquered France too late and with difficulty with
Conditions which immediately prove to be insufficient for
prove our security. In the first case, in 1866, it was
France, which for selfish reasons offers it better
conditions when Bismarck, the victor's lawyer,
Austria, against the judgment of his royal lord,
In the second case, it was the king and crown-
prince, who aimed at establishing unity, at renewing the
Empire, the worrying contradictions of the Prince of Bis-
Marck, passed. The third case, peace with
France, was organized according to Bismarck's intentions

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and has initiated the terrible threat that we failed
have been subject to our utmost counter-effort ever since.

War reparations were another major
subject of the peace agreement. Had the Jew Bleichröder
falready with so much success for Bismarck the millions of

Guelph Fund in delicate – fingers, now his pure

impeccable hands also serve the billions.

For this purpose, Bismarck called his friend Bleichröder
Versailles. The events of 1866 were, as mentioned,
just a small prelude to the later actions
en gros. The Jews start small. The producer Bleich-
Röders traded in rags, which he then traded in

= 2 pieces of paper that are made from it; “the rags” were

from then on only used to clean foreign gold. –

Among the German families, who have been noble for centuries

and purely proven in the trade, was

Bismarck found no member worthy of being included in the billing-
ft with a nation whose greed has been
For a long time, these families have given much wealth and blood
Fcofet had.

Only a nobleman with a full-sounding name was called to-
Of course, he did not understand anything about “the matter”,
that was not relevant. Only the external form
because of, and to give relief to the matter and to the Jew the

f decent coat of a count's companion, was
the same initially moved in, but of course then immediately
pushed aside.

On the Manipulations in the Determination of War
compensation is, with prudent caution, nothing from the German side
became known, but the French could not

Don't keep your mouth shut. – One of the most reliable
And most honourable Frenchman, Jules Favre, who at this

war costs=business, has in his book:
Gouvernement de la Defense Nationale notable
Balder, Truth About Bismarck. 6

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Revelations made, which, since the book itself in German country was not granted distribution by the former Consul General Schramm in Milan in his "Gloffes" in i become public.

According to Jules Favre's report, the Chancellor had Contribution initially set at six billion and wished that the French government would seek the help of the Bleichröder and Count Henckel von Donnersmarck at These gentlemen had their financial plan to Messrs. Thiers, Favre and a parliamentary Commission. The presentation, however, had such a meticulous impression that the same was from the "feeling national dignity" had been rejected by the French.

These financiers would have been grateful for their efforts no less than "three billion" in "guarantee, commission-fions" (On the Romanian railways Bleichröder later proved to the detriment of the same what he understands under this artificial term.) Bismarck then ultimately from the participation of the Prussian bankers and the contribution even reduced by one billion. – Schramm puts the matter as as if Bismarck had, by leaving a billion from those already established and agreed "six" the silence of the French about the "meticulous" and "unworthy" proposals of the Prussian bankers– want to buy.

German sect has never responded to these suspicious messages. an official correction follows, which is due to the way how under the Bismarck regime even the smallest inconvenience– acceptable expression, if only it was possible to lower– and presented as untrue, to a high degree is striking.

Incidentally, it later became known that Bleichröder and Count Donnersmarck himself were not in agreement, as

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Bleichröder reduced France's performance to just two

billion, but Count Donnersmarck at ten billion
Bismarck initially estimated eight billion

then went down to six and finally to five.

While Count Donnersmarck was excluded, Bleich-
Röder continued negotiations with Thiers and there are
strong reasons to believe that the Jew Bleich-

Röder visited Count Arnim during these conferences
Thiers suspected and in the duel Bismarck with

Arnim played an ambiguous role.
Count Donnersmarck, who had the contribution force Frank-

Reich had correctly estimated at ten billion,

cold; – what did he understand about such

“Business!” – But Bleichröder was in view of fine –

Earnings from this financial transaction, at the instigation of his

loyal friend Bismarck into the Prussian nobility

and with the Iron Cross First Class, as is well known
awarded for great bravery, decorated. – Very good perfi-
The Kladderadatsch flirted with this “knight” by

Decoration in the form of coupon scissors. The enemy-

The French, however, had reason in their recognition
ity for the services rendered to them by the Jew

to remain behind, awarded him the highest award
of the country the Order of the Legion of Honour! and then presented

mockingly on the Place Vendôme in Paris one of the gold mass of the billions of gold-plated blocks that reduced accordingly with each repayment, the French showed how easy these five billion became for them and – that the sidelined German count with his ten billion

– was right! But the French were not alone in a position to pay those five billion easily,

but also in the two decades that followed, four times sum – twenty billion – on their army equipment

to use.

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The “billion dollar blessing” was now spread over Germany shouted out! Bismarck, the strong man at the head of the Reich government, Bleichröder, his noble comrade, as secret Councilor and political confidant of the Reich Chancellor, as well as Administrator of the Guelph Fund! –! –! What was the need now nor “the tutelage of a narrow-minded Prussian Government”! – Away with the fatherly care of a noble ruling family, which for centuries has ruled our ruled the country and led it from poverty to prosperity had! – Away with all trade and – change! Inhibiting Shackles and barriers; long live the freedom and glory of new German Empire under Bismarck and Bleichröder! Under the leadership of such forces, Bleichröder the modern Faust and the strong fist “Bismarck” united, the brilliance= time of the new era begins. |

“The intimate relationships, asked the Kreuzzeitung, of Mr. von Bleichröder to Prince Bismarck should be at least at least from the pre-ministerial time of the prince= as the same only with Prussian embassy business and without significant assets his sovereign in Petersburg, Paris, Frankfurt, all= had to have good advice in financial matters.”

So these two men had already recognized each other and found before the world had any idea of its significance and to get to know them in larger actions ity, actions whose field is now primarily the stock exchange and the press were.

It was certainly extremely practical and is a further evidence of the well-known household sense that the former Chancellor in some matters—ities that he has proven the one who founded the Guelph Fund in his hands and thereby in his financial and moral credit before the public such a significant expansion, now also in finance and

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other matters were also consulted. This could both parties only be beneficial and instructed and sharpened the Chancellor's understanding of financial matters. In this way, the Lord "Baron" von Bleichröder became a *Art spiritus familiaris* of the Reich Chancellor. | It is often rightly and from the most competent side pointed out that Bismarck was influenced by the internal, the people= and economic affairs no understanding. However, the Reich Chancellery submitted a proposal to Bismarck= often intervened in such matters and so it was because it is very practical when assessing the latter *ae fspiritus familiaris*, which it from fine Jewish racial origin, all these inner opportunities to convert into simple monetary points and therefore to be judged with practice. Bleichröder, said the – *Krenzzeitung*, if smart enough to always hide behind the scenes to keep, he even keeps his person unknown, his photo= graphy is never seen in any shop window (in addition although aesthetic reasons may also have played a role) and nowhere does it emerge. "As already indicated, Furthermore, the *Kreuzzeitung* at that time, follow, as everywhere, fuch also in the North German Confederation and German Empire the high finance circles, mostly made up of Jews, with vigilant eye on the course of state finance and economic policy and leave nothing undone in the course of this policy can have any beneficial effect on them, the Jews. So, above all, the highest-ranking banker in every Lande, which of course is even more a Jew, an extraordinary fffe interest in it with the leading statesmen and those who can become intimate relationships and to position himself towards them in such a way that his advice regarding the rules to be followed in financial and economic matters Politics is always heard and followed as far as possible. – That Mr. von Bleichröder, who was also the representative of the

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also ruling Rothschild family is to fit in

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feeds and does not lack success, understands himself in reason by itself and lies in the nature of the circumstances (to Bismarck). It is known that Mr. von Bleichröder with the Prince Chancellor often. – From good We know from the source that the most important financial Laws of the new German empire of intellectual authors–ficiency of Mr. von Bleichröder."

Did all this make Bleichröder a highly respected person? comfortable and compliant tools, it was added that Bismarck in such cases influenced by the Jews Bleichröder economic operations always require support the entire Jewish press was certain. In the latter respect It remained a significant factor that Bleichröder alone foon, as Wilmanns tells us in his book: "The golden Internationale" tells, more than fifty German newspapers in his property and others in his pay.

From this point of view, a clear view can be throw light on the dark paths that the fate of the German people were forced to live under such leadership. After Bismarck had already been a member of the North German Confederation the people as a first-fruits gift of this important state–man with equal, universal and direct suffrage The Chancellor wanted to give him a second happy gift regarding the uplift of the soil credit relationships.

Already in the so-called Conflict period, Bismarck had the sublime idea of taming the unruly Borgoiſie to serve a "popular movement" and to this Purposes with the well-known Lafalle (a French name, to German: "the dirt"), a connection to which he fuch later boasted in the Reichstag. This spiritual marriages children was that right to vote and the destructive social democracy. This time the great Chancellor

really a decent man to consult, the well-known one= excellent Rodbertus. He worked out the plan, which also under the title "To explain and remedy the present Credit distress of real estate" appeared in print, but so far is excellently the same, but had one flaw – that the Stock exchange, in whose realization no business would have been made Of course, the plan was also Bleichröder and those to whom he is in financial matters a guardian was impossible. – After the months previously by the organs of the stock exchange with a sharp polemic

the campaign on the fortifications built by Frederick the Great
Credit institutions were opened, the Berliner Börsenzeitung reported
On 10 December 1869 the news that Bleichröder and
other bankers in Berlin set up a pension credit institution
the model of the French credit fonciers.

Since the latter is already considered in France as a perfect
Fraud has become known and its intention and ultimate goal
the capitalists finally become owners of the mortgaged land
to make pieces, with a storm of displeasure in the
French chambers were exposed, fo fag fon in this
impression a completely shameless impudence – but the same
was nevertheless carried out!!! | |

“As such a more contemporary credit institution, Dr. Meyer,
On 21 March 1870, the Prussian Central Soil Credit was founded
Aktien=Gefellschaft zu Berlin licensed with the following
violation of legal equality with the already existing
Mortgage banks and also the countryside with unheard of
Privileges both in terms of flexibility regarding the interest rate, the
Rates and loan-to-value limits as well as the scope of business=
In fact, the bank, which had already been exposed as a fraudulent bank,
Foncier copied in Berlin! Among the concessionaires were
fich Hanseemann, Miquel, Bleichröder, Rothschild, Oppenheim &c.
It allows a significant insight behind the scenes
ministerial maneuvers, that only as Count of Lippe

had gone, it happened that the concession to the Prussian
Central=Boden=Kredit=Bank suddenly sprang into existence.

You can see that the reason was the elimination of this
honorable officials and a fuller power tentwoitering of
Bismarck era remains to be seen.

“Count Bismarck”, writes Dr. Rudolph Meyer in that
Book “Political Founders”, “be yourself with one or
half a million in shares at par and have
omit made a significant profit.”

The well-known representative of the fonferbative party
District Administrator von Dieft=Daber, claimed this in his time, and is
thereby become the object of a cabal which for those
Phase of the “Bismarck era” is very characteristic. In the
justified presumption that the intimate relationships
Bleichröder as Minister President and Chancellor of the
State could only be of permanent disadvantage,
Mr. von Dieft in association with some other members
the conservative party attempted to make Bismarck the
The task of this highly unfortunate connection.
The latter did not succeed, so there was reason to increase the strong
Chain of these relationships in other than the purposes of the
to seek causes that unite the state.

As soon as that participation is linked to shares in the said Bodenkreditbank was betrayed, Mr. v. Blankenburg was with a corresponding request to the Reich Chancellor Bismarck. According to information received directly from Bismarck's division confirmed v. Blankenburg in a letter dated 19 March 1876 "that Bismarck, however, bought that share for 108 received from Bleichröder." |

The first step, tells Dr. R. Meyer in his fine book = "Political founders", on the corruption of politicians by the stock market was in broad daylight. The shares were soon increased to 130 percent, i.e. for the In= A term certificate for which 40 thalers had been paid was received

= as

you got 70 thalers on the stock exchange, so you earned with it fine Money in just a few weeks 70 percent.
von Dieft reports on the aforementioned ee

Blankenburg:

"About 5 March 1876, von Blankenburg in fact personally to Prince Bismarck in Berlin and writes on 19 March 1876 (to Dieft) a letter with a declaration of honor in which he declared him to be a true health-loving man and the course to which Bleichröder bought the shares for Bismarck, at 108." Furthermore: "The real Privy Councillor von Thiele has with full certainty in the spring of 1877 the information about the referral purchase of a significant amount of shares in the Prussian Zentral-Boden-Kredit-Bank in the name of pp Bismarck According to the information of Mr. von Savigny, who received this news received directly from von Rothschild, confirmed under oath. | Aleichröder Hat in a against Dr. Rudolph Meyer as a result of the fine brochure by Bismarck defamation suit filed on February 14, 1877: That he Russian Central Land Credit Mortgage Bonds bought for Prince Bismarck, which was confused with the Prussian Central Land Credit Shares had been.

7 This statement by Bleichröder seems to be in ceinem very strange light, which is known to be the Russian Klredit shares have never been at the current price of 108, but always only had a rate of 85!

| Since Mr. von Dieft also has a Berlin Stock Exchange sworn brokers the truth of those division, concerning the allocation of those Prussian central Bodenkredit shares to Bismarck and von Dieft furthermore the testimonies of Miquel, Wagener and Scheele about it

to call, Dieft took the opportunity
Bismarck's friend, Mr. Bleichröder, publicly of the Mein=

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to accuse under oath. An accusation to which Bleichröder
although it was delivered to him from two sides, each
answer has remained unanswered!

When Bismarck, because of this affair against von Dieft,
When the defendant filed a defamation suit, the latter in turn demanded the presentation
of Bleichröder's books and the interrogation of the above-mentioned
Witnesses. – These witnesses and the books would have, since Bleich-
Röder has already sworn an oath to reveal the truth-
If Bismarck had not received those shares, he would have had to
to prove this and insist on the production of the books.

The books are not presented, those witnesses are not
heard! – and von Dieft is based on the Bleichröder
Sentenced to two months in prison without oath. About the value

However, the recently published
Book: "The Oath of a Jew" by H. Ahlwardt, strange

Exclusions. Ahlwardt accuses Bleichröder in another
matter to have committed a knowing perjury, but the
The accused remained silent. |

The use of billions. – As a beautiful
day through the press, the enormous sum
of the share of this allocated to Prussia was already a short
Sold out within a short time after their receipt, no one in
large audience of the Prussian state, where those
countless millions remained in such a short period of time
were and one could hear even then general cries of
astonishment about it.

Those mentioned above under the auspices of the Jewish
administrator of the millions of the Welfenfonds in its early days
foundations that existed before the French War
fould, however, at the time of the billion-dollar fraud, and during
the time of Bismarck's further power development,
grow up like a "poison tree", as it is equally pernicious
Never before in world history have Jewish branches
any people spread.

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"Rarely perhaps never before in world history, fayed the Kreuzzeitung on June 29, 1875, is a time= point for a great economic policy more favorable than the period after the war of 1870 made it possible for Germany. – Perhaps never before in the German history was a time more geared towards for the lasting welfare of the nation great creative than in the last four years and perhaps never a great moment for the state economy has been miserably thwarted, regrettably stunted, more completely botched than in the period after the French War."

"The honor of intellectual authorship – this economic economic atrophy of Germany in its best state blossom – must be from the great financial=national economy= lichen Spiritus familiaris of the New German Empire, the Lord von Bleichröder can be called upon."

"The Brandenburgers, the Danes and Swedes are the Beggar of Europe", Frederick the Great once said of his native land, and yet he left the latter as a prosperous country. This was only achieved by this one Highness= zoller with extremely limited resources, what would the= fame already with a small part of those huge sums have been able to achieve?? – The most important cultural works It was possible to connect the country with canals through= move, improve the bad country roads, protect the forests, improve and by cultivating wasteland to immeasurable increase national wealth. Sciences and arts endow, promote a thousand useful enterprises! – Nothing! None of this happened! "Never," notes Dr. A. Meyer, "a state has at its disposal such a colofal sum feffen and never before has a significant sum been so unheard of been used uselessly for the people."

While the amount of capital accruing to the government tals through the rapid repayment enforced by Bismarck

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on the part of France in the most erroneous time too quickly after Germany, the money was on the other hand created by Repayment of government bonds (which can now be must make large advances to bankers on the German money market. Through this inflow of capital, which especially on the Berlin Stock Exchange, the Green fraud of the years 1872–73 possible, the people's welfare– ft was attacked in fine roots and the rogue un–

moral was carried into all German family circles. During the Bismarck regime what the nation would have a Blessings must be turned into a curse. The rich Gold stream, the payment for centuries by the Gauls the robbery and deception committed against us, this treasure, won after a hundred battles with the blood of thousands of German sons, turned into a flood of poison that devastated our fields. The German people must not be deceived about this and must Therefore, it should be openly stated that at the grave of all of those brilliant hopes to which the glorious and mighty feats of arms of his sons, under the leadership Kaiser Wilhelm and Moltke were entitled to do so.

With deep sadness the patriot must reflect on this testify that the conditions described here are the foundations the disgrace of the founding period. The most complete constant evaporation of the 5000 million of the French War reparations were made without any created significant and lasting benefits for the nation The crown and the main point of these billions= Evaporation, says the Kreuzzeitung 1875, is however the famous Disability Fund – or rather the shameful robbery of the that capital which was intended to serve those who through the fight for the fatherland on whose gratitude and support were dependent on this and also to be able to grant. |

This outrageous fraud by which some people are

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: Leadership of the Empire in a strange connection banking institutions had become able to salvage the patriotic blood to siphon off millions of dollars from the Disability Fund, through the envy of the beasts among each other for the prey quarreling crooks became public knowledge.

“The Disability Fund Act”, reports the association Dr. R. Meyer, who was best informed about the situation, “had the Allocation of funds for the three Reich Funds in Hungarian priorities were only permitted ‘provisionally’.” The same should be replaced by other named persons by 1 July 1876 Funds to be replaced. But now the discount company ft the fund notoriously unrealizable, because partly un= fecure, sometimes completely worthless priorities, which the government could not sell. They, this government= namely, under the leadership of Bismarck, came to the Reichstag passed a law that extended the deadline by four years ago for the sale.

What would be the use of this deadline? The worthless funds

were not improved by this, so it had to be a heimer plan! – The Reich Chancellor began suddenly to engage in Reichseisenbahn=politics! – The Reich should all railways, including those whose bad papers those sovereign wealth funds were defrauded, then these priorities became government bonds and also “fine”, in this way the committed infernal fraud. Truly a clever Plan, which of course comes from one of those banks from the Mi= who was worried about her responsibility niftern but was later readily accepted. For Bleichröder also joined this plan because it Welfenfonds had also covered it with railway waste paper. On 9 November this proposal came to the first reading in the Reichstag. Prince Bismarck was of course not present, but in Varzin. Windthorst wanted to take the matter to

– 4 =

referred to a commission, “because otherwise he would have immediately been concrete!!” – A member of the administrative authority of the Invalid Fund, von Noftitz=Wallwitz, explained that the priorities (those same rotten railway papers) are almost all meeting of the competent authority “on the orders of the Reich Chancellor “N! Eugen Richter von der Fort= ftep party claimed: the absent Reich Chancellor bear the blame alone and – the ministers present remained silent about it.

In order to temporarily suppress Windthorst’s revelations, to cut the matter, referred the matter to the Budget Commission, whose chairman was Mr. von Bennigsen, whose lazy Altenbeken Railway=Priorities also owned by the state funds were located! The “Eisenbahn=Zeitung” now published a Article about this commission meeting, in which they correctly predicted– said that the corruption system of the liberal consortium has now been revealed and is facing bankruptcy, “the current most important question,” that newspaper aptly stated: “If Prince Bismarck takes the liquidation into his own hands take what he can, or will he go bankrupt be involved and liquidated? = has the choice, but even this choice.” |

This article earned the editor 14 days in prison because of – insulting Bismarck! while dealing with the strictest Lupe fair judgment but an insult in it certainly not, but rather finds that such a true language the man who was so cautious in his private financial affairs– representative of the German Empire must have been very unpleasant.

But the courageous newspaper was not deterred by this, it brought now the most precise details, which horrendous sums already one of those nefarious bank crooks in bad papers delivered to the Reich Fund and what enormous amounts these Crooks had defrauded them. These revelations, The practiced concealment system could no longer be used=

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rightly preserved and the whole shameless plundering of the state

A j fund came to light. Until then, this was a cover-up

fysteften fogar fo far and deferred by the Reich government

ii been extended so that the government representatives were instructed

T even the Reichstag Commission appointed for this purpose

the communication about the purchase prices and other agreements to refuse! Now there was danger. Prince Bis= Marck quickly returned from Varzin. Windthorst was in

Reichstag not "concretely" (he could also have used the expression "indis=

But it was announced: Bismarck want to make peace with Rome!!! |

When the Disability Fund Act came to the second reading,

"Windthorst was silent, Herr von Schorlemmer=Alst only made ftimid remarks and as Lord von Ludwig too strong

Windthorst had to consider it as being in the interest of the

Centre Party to disavow the aforementioned.

Events had taken place behind the scenes,

which may become known in more detail later, so much

However, it can be clearly seen from the above hints,

which machinations and selfish interests often

most sacred feelings and rights of the German people to that
Time served as a plaything. Incidentally, those "Ver-

ftändigungen" between Windthorst and Bismarck later the
Points of contact with such a peculiar nemesis,
that it is worthwhile to point this out here. As soon as His Majesty-

our present Emperor with energetic hand in the
It took Bis-
Marck's very special support against the same is strong in
To obtain office and prestige. The clever leader of Zen-
trums saw the waving and sinking hand and it was

of course, that he should approach it from that side

sought, who this hand in touching friendship, these fingers,
who had already been suspected of perjury so often,

nz flungen held. Therefore, if Windthorst fic) as known

- 9 -

to the Jew Bleichröder to mediate the further ge-
and through the golden gates of the Guelph Fund,
whom the Jew was considered a good guardian by the Reich Chancellor-
was clearly set, sought the entrance to Bismarck, so
The clever advocate of the Jesuits followed only one
Commandments of wisdom and of previous experience.
"On the ruins of the Guelph Fund, peace with
Rome will be closed," reports the author of the book
"Political Founder" as early as 1876, why should the clever
The experimenter, Windthorst, cannot assume that in 1890
would again betray paths that were opened by Bleichröder's
Trefor? - But there is a drastic approach to the old-
Germanic myth-like phrase in it, when in the
- moments where Cyflop, Gnom and Jude talk about the "Hoard of

Lower Saxony" to create a shining Siegfried figure in the dark grotto enters. That spirit of Frederick the Great

who personally watches over the people's welfare, is in the high-zeollern, thank God, still alive.

The next morning, after that well-known secret= full conference between Windthorst and Bismarck appeared jhon: early, waking the Chancellor from his dreams, the Kaiser was there and, contrary to expectations, showed himself above all The result was that Germany finally was freed from a regiment under which everything that in the worst sense in German as well as in Semitic people as "Jew", has blossomed into its most glorious bloom was. – But let us come back. In the House of Representatives Later, von Camphausen was just as negligent as the The provincial fund created for the Disability Fund was discussed. The matter ended just like that of the Disabled Fund in the Reich days. The center remained silent and the incompetent conservatives embarrassed themselves. The latter then brought up, in order to apparently to do something honest, the results of the botched

Lasker's Railway Investigation Commission,

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which is more serious for liberals than for conservatives The conservative Mr. von Below=Saleske had promised a major attack on the liberal founders. Suddenly the rumor emerged that Prince Bismarck want to become conservative again!!! – Through the Ber= liner Handelsgefellschaft, where Bleichröder is the board of directors is, was a huge sum of priorities of the Halle=Sorau=

aoe Gubener Bahn, which was on the verge of bankruptcy, whose papers

were completely lazy and went into the provincial fund.

| Another blatant fraud occurred at the Provincial Fund. The provinces had to use the funds that were in it and 1876 were distributed, at the rate of last December 1875 decrease. Now suddenly in the last December= week a bull market in these funds on the stock exchange, initially

In January, the artificially driven funds naturally fell

back to its old level. This price increase could only
The purpose is to prevent damage to the provinces by vehicles.

to conceal the careless occupancy of Minister Camphausen. The
Minister was therefore also inter=ected in the House of Representatives
pelliert, but was not ashamed to declare, enemies of the direction=
would probably have staged this price increase,
to cause embarrassment to the same. With devastating

. Hohne seized the railway newspaper of this original

Excuse. She gave the names of the brokers who
Fake purchases on the stock exchange and demanded in a
of ministerial insults ft article the ftätsanwalt=

action against the guilty. The public prosecutor

is unfortunately in Prussia by the Minister of Justice, then Fried=
berg, a fellow tribesman of Bleichröder, dependent. Because of all
the articles of the
Railway newspaper about the fraud with the "invalids"
Sovereign wealth funds that were intentionally written to
to provoke a lawsuit against the paper and to
Bringing fraud to court is never e raised,
. Truth about Bismarck.

Bavarian |

State Library

Munich

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although the paper has otherwise reported more than a dozen charges of

had to endure completely unfounded "insults to Bismarck".
The matter was too dirty for the government to
dare to expose them to judicial investigation.
Of course, the prosecutor also took action against the shrinking
lerian price drivers do not apply.

In the provincial parliaments this matter came up again
In the Brandenburg Provincial Parliament,
Mr. von Winterfeldt~~Menkin~~ a sharp speech against the
Government. A commission was set up to examine the
The matter was initiated. In August, this commission declared that

= Government met with fine rebuke and with deep silence

the Provincial Parliament this resolution of Count von Kleist-
Tschernowitz: "That was the first act of love that
the young German-conservative party of the government
that and the first indelible snare, the fire
thereby piling it up on itself.

Bismarck wanted to become conservative again!

There is almost no mistake that the then
German Reich and Prussian state governments do not
guilty just for her scandalous relationships
to Berlin financiers.

Did Bismarck know nothing about all these events?
– so he was unworthy to be Chancellor; – did he do this-
fame but knew? – – –? Now the answer to that
can safely be left to every German man.

The editor of the Deutsche Eisenbahnzeitung, Mr.
Gehlfen, had to flee the country and fell into deepest misery
He was, of course, not a Jew. –
| "The game," says Dr. Haller in his 1878 book-
book "Loyalty to Persuasion", which has now been
fifteen years, namely since the first intervention of the opposing
current Chancellor in the Schleswig-Holstein movement,

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with the, kelboeife admittedly quite unclear, but at least

honest feelings of the German people, not without their

own heavy debt, has
meanwhile bitterly avenged. – Yes, we have lost something.

through this game, we have shown our loyalty to our convictions

lost; and whoever is concerned about the when and how of the loss
lustes wants to teach, the question to the signatories

the addresses to the Prince of Augustenburg, in order to conclude

ly to reach those who support the shameful procedure
against Count Arnim for political reasons

which in 1874 was responsible for the expulsion of German

Citizens voted without judgment and law and

the majority of which were still A in 1878

emergency laws will be approved."
Doctor Haller, a son of the former mayor=

master of Hamburg, was a government councilor in the Reich office,
and familiar with many processes in it. As a ver=
loving man and man of honor and character

Haller decided to give up his position there. Soon after

was never found.

Afterwards everything is certain about the opinion about l
Nation about the true causes of those shameful events
walkways to the north and onto the wrong tracks
to lead.

J.

First it was the Jew Lasker, whose

oi "revelations" were called upon to expose this dishonorable deception
also from the parliamentary side. It grants

but a look behind the curtain that Lasker to Bleich-
zoder in very intimate relationships. Through the
mediation by Lasker, his political friend, Mr.
Weber, former mayor of Gera, General Vere

treter e
en;

| Haller disappeared on a e = fine corpse |

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earth
– 100—

Who, on the other hand, does not remember that time
by official and non-official press Jews so glorified
touching friendship between “the great Bismarck and
the little Lasker”, which at that time was in fact
ft, but did not stop the great Bismarck, as soon as
this little friend was dead, the same from the ge-
protected stage of Parliament than the character-

risk what is called a countryless Jew.

And yet this Jew Lasker, who was later so reviled,
once a very powerful man during the Bismarck era.
Already at the beginning of 1870 he succeeded in loyal alliance with
his friend Miquel to repeal the usury law.
State to regain its previous power over the joint-stock companies
and become the creator of that stock law,
which saves us the whole founding and agiotage fraud
that shameful founding period.

In January and February 1873, the deputy
Lasker's so-called "founding speeches" were
a disgusting spectacle, as the Jew is confronted with a
theatrical pose as moral judge and protector of the Wan
of the German people. i

The devilish comedy had only the purpose – like the
Thief shouts: Stop the thief! – The general attention=
folitude of the countless outrageous villainies of Jewish
founders in the country. In addition,
the aforementioned frauds committed against the sovereign wealth funds

under the blanket. "Under the dust, says the book "Political founders", which Lasker stirred up, went "Gelfenkirchen" – a great fraud – and on May 22nd the disability fund was founded. i | As Lasker later stated in the inquest Commission did nothing and neglected everything to achieve any to fulfill the promises he made so pathetically

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and to reveal even one of the countless villainies his malicious intent appeared in the right light. The whole The success of Lasker's tirades was that, by quite insignificant amounts, mundane matters some nobles were compromised and Bismarck one of the best civil servants, Privy Councillor Wagener The well-known deputy von Dieft= The courage which pp. Lasker in his writing "Der fit= substantial ground in state life" for his hypocritical approach to be held accountable, but an infinite amount of danger the highest state interest through the appearance of Qas- kers also ran, a Bismarck never even had the v To say the slightest word against it was considered a fine duty, Bismarck unconcernedly let that dirty mud noble cloak of state prestige and general Morals and only when the deputy Lasker in New York had died on the streets, he considered it advise to give the "dead man" some ee about the grave out e ;

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But whoever ift fGulor

This question is raised by the best expert of those times, the Dr. Rudolph Meyer, who has already been quoted several times, and answers the same in his book "Political Founders Berlin 1877, as follows: | : "We are not afraid to say it: The man it | guilt, whose immense power has never once been needed to stop this destruction. Whoever the stamp of his essence on his time and on press the claim, like Prince Bismarck, who is

responsible for the shape of the sign, a our
l Society wears on its forehead. |

— m —

When a man of such authority through his body=
sheet an ex-revolutionary declared incapable of satisfaction
proclaimed leader of "his" party and in
this salon, when he sees the greediest and most-
most notorious founder of Europe shakes his hand and in his
house, receives him as a daily guest, then it is
Of course, the idolaters of all classes who reject him
how he clears his throat and how he spits, is considered an honor,
with the head of the ring in intimate relations

ftstand. No wonder that court nobility, court marshals, ceremonies=
masters and ladies-in-waiting entrust him with their savings and
sit at his table without being sure of their savings
and that in Parliament the branded
Coward listens respectfully to whom the mighty Chancellor
well will! |

There is no minister of any European
State, which is in such friendly relations with a
Upftart of the monetary ostentation, like Prince Bismarck |
to the fine house Jew Bleichröder.

One would be wrong to say that
our age, our country is so rotten and corrupt as
the France of Louis XV. But we want
We say, and we want to stand up for this, that corruption
has assumed unheard-of dimensions in Germany, since
the Bismarck system reigns there. ;

This system is responsible for the fact that the German
Nation has not shown itself worthy of the great destinies, to
which they returned after the wars of 1866 and 1870
seemed.

The happy wars which Kaiser Wilhelm and his
Generals led, is not the beginning of a new
cultural era, but the end of Christian civilization,
whose carriers we thought we were. The system, which is based on
weighs on us like a nightmare, bears no trace of Christianity.

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Everywhere there is only one God, before whom everything bows and all:

God Mammon and his filthy priests; all, only the
Army not and the warlord!

Sadowa and Sedan are not highlights of a higher,
f ...
Emperor with paternal e promoted military advantage
excellence.

The German Empire in its present form is not
the total expression of all the forces slumbering within the nation.
Rather, they are suppressed and prevented from developing.
hindered by the terrible pressure that capitalism

. exerts on us, a capitalist dominion, which has its origin solely

thanks to the fact that Prince Bismarck gave her his mighty
Poor lent. And whoever rebels against it is a Reichs=
enemy will be outlawed and crushed. Under the protection of this
Poor people thrive and flourish, the tyranny of money, and the Jewish
Christian fraud, and they again produce this disgusting,
varnished, tasteless barbarism, which on its flat feet
the staffage from Mühlendamm through the streets of our
large cities, and, where abroad, next to the
Representatives of less ingeniously managed nations as fellow
Anyone who dares to present a candidate is contemptuously rejected.
It can be proven that Prince Bismarck was responsible
responsibility for this outrageous mismanagement not from his
shoulders onto other shoulders. He
had to do it if he wanted to or could do it, as the
Plundering of those funds came to public cognition,

in which the bloody honorary pay of our brave men would have been

should rest as in a god's box. He was concerned with the protection
and hoard above this god's box, and when it came out=
came that he was touched, the prince did not take the plunder
of those with the step of his heavy foot in the deserved
descended into the abyss of shame and punishment, but he
has raised him against the few poor men who

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had the courage to try to snatch the prey from the predators;
He has raised this foot, and who knows how soon he will fall—
will come upon those who have nothing to oppose him,
like clean hands and a heart full of honor and love of country.

Since he did not want to let them go, who plundered what
not be what was ours, so we ung from him
turn around.

He has used his power in a ruthless manner
used to find ourselves in a state of service:
lism, which has its analogue in the civilized world
and finds only one parallel in history; and even
this only parallel is – a fable that Babel of
Gessler's hat!

A Berlin court declares the prince to be the
Man who stands at the head of the state, a leaflet of the
alleged conservatives that the prince the ministers
dismisses, and yet he is not our monarch! The German
The press is silent about him where it cannot flatter, because
the criticism is dangerous and the prosecutor represents
Success in court the sentence that the prince, because more than
an average person, even hypothetically, could be insulted
could.

We are already an incomprehensible spectacle on the verge of extinction
lande. In America they write: "The present German Re=
government is one of the most absolute that the world has ever seen
There have been autocracies, but never such a
thorough and systematic rule of the state over the
Individual. The German Empire is the embodiment of the
paternalistic system. The state is everything, the citizen
nothing. It is the principle of universal supervision.
The political ignorance of the people is almost incomprehensible.
The people get used to the paternalistic system and
loves it even at the expense of personal freedom." |

The "state", the "empire", the "government", all these

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Concepts, they always only contain the description of a concept,
of the "secular man Bismarck"! |

. Whoever takes everything upon himself is also responsible for
everything! The glory that everyone has won, he has kept for himself alone
harvested. Quod multorum fuit unus habet. – The Empire=
tum, which belongs to everyone, his friends, the founders, have
With angry force he demands laws that
Authority, and the – – Parliament approved
laws, forgetting whose authority it protects,
whose sins it approves, what has become of the authority
He even rejects the laws of the neighboring states,
reaches its aggravation and presses the Bismarck stamp i into the

Belgian Penal Code.

It is a terrible regime under which we live. His
But the name is Bismarck! | u

Not without a compassionate smile can we look at the naive
aspirations of the weak, so-called conservatives,
who are struggling to find the owner of such power in the nets
their meaningless programs.

He will catch you, you weaklings!

He will set his heavy foot on your neck
and will not let you rise again until your humble
face bears the marks of the stamp of his soles!

For us the question is different. |

We now know for sure that with Prince Bismarck
it is no longer possible to return to healthier conditions.
In vain did his oldest friends, friends of his
youth and his prime, asked him to
separated from people whose breath pollutes, who only
the still struggles to protect his strong hand from the public prosecutor.
He let the time of grace pass unused.
We know that if the government of the country
Hands since 1871, if simple
simple men had sat in the king's council, no

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only one of the terrible foundations that the stock exchange
the Berlin Stock Exchange would exist. We know
that the "Kulturkampf" does not divide the German nation,
the need would not live in palaces and huts. So=
as long as Prince Bismarck remains the only powerful idol
the German nation will become the Reich, the Reich the Chancellor
be sacrificed, and the Chancellor – belongs to the Jews and
founders. Therefore, in our politics there is only one
bound route:

Elimination of the current system and its carrier.

Of course, the author of the above
open words immediately in the most violent way "as a common ≠
individual". The book was searched for by
a strict confiscation. Doctor Meyer saved
to Canada, where he lived under modest circumstances as
Farmer still lingers. But the manly deed of his true
and patriotic word to the brave, brave man

The German fatherland has every reason to forget this.

In no case is the misunderstanding practiced by Bismarck violence has become more obvious and no one has the justice thinking minds of the nation more bitterly than the case Arnim. Count Arnim had, upon recall of his messenger= fcient positions in Paris some otherwise indifferent and worthless documents in his custody because their content could protect him from an intrigue directed against him. These documents of church-political content were, however, This was briefly the fact that by the uncontrollable income from the Welfenfonds fed brood of the press to a tremendous crime was exaggerated and then used to. deserving count, the best diplomat of his time, the undoubtedly have made significant contributions to his fatherland

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would be charged and sentenced to a harsh prison sentence= to bring punishment.

§ 133 of the Criminal Code, on the basis of which the Count sentenced, reads:

"Anyone who has a document, register, file or counterfeit ft, which was for official storage in a certain places, or which are assigned to an official or have been handed over to a third party, intentionally destroyed, fide, or damages, will be punished with imprisonment." The Chancellor, who had previously been an ambassador himself,

It was clear from my own experience that even a departed ambassadors always still have the files is a competent person, and this person, if required, never to regard the documents submitted as "put aside" were traditionally worn.

Count Arnim says in fine writing: "Pro nihilo" very aptly, that he had only the understandable intention to | Embassy Chancellery not to hand over those documents, which contained evidence of the abusive treatment, which he has been given.

The Count, in his health through the von Bismarck insults inflicted on him for years already on the attacked to the utmost, escaped the recognized threat that threatened him Imprisonment due to flight abroad. |

Bismarck could therefore know for sure that the count in the case of a new lawsuit to the required personal truth-taking of his right could not appear in the same.

A new, even more serious lawsuit was filed because of land-treason was therefore plotted against the count, because he was in the difficult negotiations with the French government regarding the repayment of the billions, a delay should have caused.

On 15 March 1873, the German Empire and France concluded a convention through Count Arnim,

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whereby the payment of the remaining installments of the French

War guilt and the conditions under which, in accordance with

these installment payments the French territory will be evacuated

should have been determined. | –

Prince Bismarck announced in the Reichstag with great Emphasis this convention and reaped for these excellent

Agreements that are solely the merit of the excellent

diplomats of Count Arnim, the stormy applause the assembly and the admiration of the audience on that laurel-crowned forehead that participated in the whole war with France and its successes were so innocent. It is generally known how extraordinary this unprecedentedly fast

France's repayment surprised Germany at that time, and Now its sole director, Count Arnim, was to take part in a delay! Already after the agreement

Bismarck made this accusation of delay – how

As is well known, a critic always arouses the suspicion that he can make it better – but let the accusation sink, as Count Arnim, energetically petitioned the Kaiser for a Juchung had demanded.

Now after three years, in 1876, when Bismarck The count knew that he would not return abroad, that treason suit was initiated and – eu Arnim ver-judge!

But the preliminary question arises: Why was a count

Arnim, the most proven and best force of the Prussian

Diplomacy treated so disgracefully and by an ambassador= post where he had rendered such excellent service to his nation had achieved something such as Bismarck could never boast of

can, repressed? One part of the answer to this question

can be found in the remark that Bismarck personally made against

Arnim made ("Pro nihilo" p. 78). "They conspire with the Empress and you will not rest until you are here at

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Tables", namely as Chancellor. It is a pity that the Bismarck's fears did not come true.

But a Arnim gives another answer by.

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"Prince Bismarck on 1 September 1873 to the Lord:

Philippsborn said that he could help the count to overthrow the

Never forgive Mr. Thiers, because this Thiers France

inevitably into the arms of Mr Gambetta and anarchy

would have driven us!" – "Into anarchy!" In the

That was a very nice intention of the man who opposed the Frenchman de Houx boasted that he, even at his own expense. the ruin of his own people, against the French so peacefully minded and would never have attacked them. as long as they appeared weaker than the Germans. A fairly brave politics, perhaps only to be excused by the one whose noble producer "the carbine measured the oats". Count; Arnim comments that he never knowingly revolutionizing a country. –

Undoubtedly a noble and very justified position, but He is not getting to the heart of the matter. A revolution lution of France by a Gambetta government expect was a political fallacy, a piece of that dead-end policy, which is an essential characteristic of Bismarck's The main thing, however, remains that Bi-Marck strove to bring the Jew Gambetta to to bring dominion.

If we look for the cause of this extraordinary If we are looking for a strange fact, it is first obvious to look for the to research those Jewish connections and influences, who were close enough to the Chancellor of the German Empire, in order to exert such a significant influence on the same that the same the representative of the German nation on a the most sacred vital interests of the Aryan peoples There must be powerful, with the

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most insidious Jewish lift on all human and male machinations calculated to exploit human weaknesses, transform the great anti-Semitic of 1847 and into such a fog. The already mentioned Jewess Lukas, Bismarck's former companion during that deceptive peace of Gaftein, was now a long pushed aside employee of those working behind the scenes= the Jewish power. This Jewish power, which, after the Jew Israel under the name Disraeli the ruler of England= everything had to be done to ensure that it was also carried out by a Jew to occupy the highest position of power in France. – If Arnim dies, after the above concessions by Bismarck, had been vain, so it was with the omnipotence to which the Jews in Prussia under the Bismarck era, It is understandable that this omnipotence now ordered Arnim's removal as messenger | ee put in scene. Ä |

Those banking transactions, the Jewish vacillation,

this haggling and manoeuvring with the political parties, this legislation influenced by selfish special interests, have long shown the attentive observer that some a Jewish hand was involved in the city tax.

The material connection alone meant that Bleichröder to come into close contact with Bismarck "In money matters, comfort ends" says Hansemann – "but friendship often starts with that" thought his neighbor on Behrenstrasse. A "friendship" which the clever Jew gradually developed into a ruler to expand, the extent of which is not known in public – Jules Favre already mentioned, that, as already mentioned, Bleichröder had already fought against Count Arnim agitated, a proof of how uncomfortable the Jews such a brave, genuinely German-thinking man, because "Bleichröder" is not Bleichröder alone! – To make the fabric clear

To see through it, it is important to keep in mind that Bleichröder

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Röder was originally the agent of the Frankfurt-based Rothschild. From this dominating the entire Jewish world The Paris Rothschild clan, despite its revelation in 1870, bitter inner hatred against everything German – he even put a high price on the head of the old King of Prussia – nevertheless Consul General for Prussia in Paris. The Jews of the whole world are under a blanket under which one can see will and opinion Rothschild's smells the most.

The German Count Arnim, the most deserving diplomat Prussia, after losing his only daughter, in Auslande then soon died of grief.

F But this Bismarckian policy brought the German people another misfortune: the ecclesiastical unrest in the country and the intensification of social class conflicts. "The Consequences are always the best witnesses" and these consequences have too clearly shown to the whole world what nonsense this so-called "church policy", to which Count Arnim also gave a different opponents, actually, was, than that it was a

| would require further explanation.

"We are not going to Canoffa!" was the phrase that was issued by Bismarck as a slogan for a fight, which has become a disgrace for its fighter, since the fame, after its only result was a deep bitterness

German hearts among themselves, but not the
"bold" representative of the German imperial dignity, the Reich Chancellor
Bismarck, but the entire German people in that fortress
wintery desolation and onto a track where the same
stood at the bare feet of a bitter disappointment and "in

full midday glow of our imperial glory" a secret chill

in the best feelings of his heart. –

However, the proclaimer of that phrase, as soon as he was heard from the Spaniards
in the dispute over the Caroline Islands in a tight squeeze

was driven to show the penitents in the castle courtyard the magnificent

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Spectacle of him standing on the battlements of Canoffa,
from the Pope for proven devotion in the warm coat
of the Order of Christ. "Going to Canoffa
we don't!!!"

As for social democracy, which has already become so
obvious confusion and bitterness of minds
Given the occasion, it is from this initially purely economic-
movement only through access and intervention
Bismarck's regime became the political hydra that imposed on itself
greatest burden and danger. We saw how through the
meeting with Laffalle Bismarck a political devil
wanted to paint it as a bogeyman on the wall and
fo much good in some ideas of the Social Democrats
fome may be, under an evil leadership the
Evil in one thing! – From the day Bismarck
his representative, Wagner, officially to participate in those
Social Democratic Congress in Eisennach, in October 1874,
fent, the political arrogance and excess
that direction. Bismarck aimed to use pacts of this
or that kind of social democracy that would lead to a people's
party, in his political machinations
serve. * | |

"Bismarck thought he had us, but we have him!"

The Social Democrats later mocked through the mouth of the
MP Bebel, the all-powerful Chancellor and the
miserable fiasco, which this all-powerful Chancellor then
nor experienced the successes of the Socialist Law, showed
Here too, as in church politics, as in the above small
. Examples of fine financial operations that not only in the
external, but also throughout the internal affairs–

all the wisdom of the operations of this "great diplomat"
maten" in the finale of a dead-end policy that
all paths the German people, as far as Bismarck's work
as far as it was concerned, consistently led to deep disaster.

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"The little Herzogovina – this matter is
~ not worth the bones of a Pomeranian grenadier," rang out
another phrase into the world and did not fail
the one who said it in many people's eyes in the

intended light of a fatherly caring patriot
How great does it sound when the German
Reich Chancellor is able to talk about such small things,
which has now attracted the most attention for decades
great powers claim to speak of a trifle. Until=
Marc the Giant, the little Herzogowina as a jumping jack
in his hand! The whole world cheered this latest pose of
great Reich actor and yet how pitifully hollow was
Pose and phrase.

Russia's war with Turkey was marked by a
Fiasco for the former ended. After the above
Germany had no say in those matters
the slightest interest. Nevertheless, Bismarck stuck his hands,
as he said: "as an honest broker" into play, and this
Hands practiced in unravelling the Gordian knots of dead-end politics
took action. The flags of the "Berlin Con=
greffes" waved on the Bismarckian official and private
apartment in Wilhelmstraße; an arrogant violation of
highest authority of the Empire, the German Emperor. "I
Prince Bismarck then proclaimed in the Reichstag, "had the
Order of St. Andrew with diamonds, because I am on the
Congress had acted as a Russian, as far as a German
only could." We do not doubt for a moment that the prince
in view of such a brilliant decoration that adorned his person=
tation took his "humility" to the extreme. "I have
no reservations," proclaimed the courageous statesman=
man further, "to humiliate my fatherland for the sake of peace
and thus corresponded to the feeling of all Germans." – Yes
The humiliation was there, but the feeling of the Germans

the head of the German affairs] . and
Balder, Truth about Bismarck.

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sneeringly hit him in the face. Perhaps he meant
Bleichröder's friend therefore only used the "German" one.
The blood shed by Russia's warriors was thus
pays that some of the disputed lands are given to the Judaized
Defterreich and its Jewish legion there now a
gained further scope for expansion. The Romanian
Volkaber, which should still his bravery in the fight for the antifemifitic

Russia had shown itself so brilliantly, was in his confidence
to Germany's "honest brokers" terribly deceived and
despite all opposition with bound hands and feet
delivered to his bloodsuckers, the Jews.

So acted the one who allowed himself to be in this
matter to the political market public as Germany's
honest broker. The concept of an honest
But brokers also include an honest commission, the Yer-
would be a problem, since Germany does not pay this fee
The above word about Jewish bloodsuckers
– isn't it unfair? –? Just ask the
Bismarck's intimate family friend, the Jew Bleichröder in
"Berlin, whether Bismarck could confirm to him that he
who never knew the Jews as bloodsuckers! –!

But the peace that was so humbly achieved? –? God grant,
that the Russians do not hold Germany accountable for what a man
has sinned against them! That the now alienated hundred-
year-old loyal Russian friend now the common enemy,
the Gaul, on the waves of Kronstadt, the Marseille
fingering, fraternally pressed to the heart, lets bad things
suspect. – But let us not forget the main thing. Not a single
"Pomeranian Grenadier", but a noble German prince, "
who undertook the dangerous but patriotic task,
in Bulgaria for German interests in those countries-
who have a great future, when the danger
approached him and he was able to protect the
German politics to require from this under the leadership

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Bismarck's miserable abandonment. Even a social democratic representative, the courageous Bebel, felt betrayed. This gives rise to the issue being considered by Germany as "one of the

most shameful of the century".

But the person must have a diplomatic eye,

who fails to recognize that it is precisely "that little bit of heart=

zogowina" or the oriental affair in

highest degree the attention of all cabinets in Europe deserved. This matter, which concerns the entry and exit

point of all military development in Europe is

not a Pomeranian grenadier, but a whole

Army. English=Austrian diplomats seem to have better understood the position that the Battenberger, who defended him so heroically, was abandoned,

had to let it sink shamefully, and immediately reoccupied it for themselves.

The preservation of an independent state has to take up a similar position on the lower Danube, such as Europe has lost to Poland, for example, and It goes without saying that for Germany it is not It can be indifferent which prince rules there. – The Battenberger, who provided such brilliant evidence of his warfare had to conquer Constantinople and there as brother-in-law of the German Kaiser a powerful Germany closely allied This could not achieve the great goal of a clear, energetic German policy. Bismarck alone has the same stupidly trampled into the dust and with the noble love of two

Hearts here too the heart of German hopes the death=
flock. But so much of the external misery and the debt=
lich, the political disarray and entanglement caused by

the Bismarck era has also come to Germany,
all this is minor and fades into the background compared to the
The extent of the misfortune which the German people have suffered through the
the overgrowth of Jews that had swelled under Bismarck

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Everything fell into the dust under Bismarck; only
the Jews are beyond all fears overwhelmingly powerful
and overgrown, yes, that Germany is not
is no longer a country of the Germans! – The whole era until-
marck, whose system and regime bears in all its joints
and folds the stamp of an unheard-of protection of the
Judaism. The result of Bismarck's influence
Emancipation Law of 3 July 1869 has the last
Barriers torn down that existed in the offices and dignities
of the state still protected the pure German element from the
influx of the corrosive Jewish manure. Shortly after 1870,
as a first "achievement" of the glorious war and
the so-called "German unification", the last cities
(Dresden, Rostock ec. 2c.) and landscapes that until then
still preserved clean from the Jewish plague, the right
to prevent their "Jewish fellow citizens" from moving in
refuse. Can a drop of manure spoil a lake,
fo now Jews invaded everywhere in floods and caught
gan, the state in its best places primarily naturally
in the Reich offices in such a way that in the difficult
abilities that prevent vermin from being expelled,
the danger of a complete Judaization of the state and
society appears as an inevitable fact.

For Germany, the movement of Judaism
mainly from Berlin. Here the Jews, from
From 1870 until Bismarck's departure from 30,000 to about
90 000. One cannot say that the behavior
Berlin's Jewry did not exist until the 1960s
would have been a decent, reserved one. The
in the Berlin Jewry until then dominant and tonane=
giving families, the Magnus, Reichenheim, War=
fauer, Mendelssohn and others had through their, already through
leadership proven over several generations is a fully valid
claim to be held in value and reputation

and from such Jewish circles came that reconciling and conciliatory breath of peace and true education which best promotes the prosperity of state and society secured. – What is the situation in this area now? –? With Bismarck came Bleichröder, with Bleichröder Bismarck, a few worthy contemporaries, to power and prestige. A long since overcome standpoint was that of the better Jewry was once represented in Berlin as a nobler spiritual movement. It has grown high from all directions real Jewish rabble gathered here, all better Jewish elements in themselves and as the supreme worthy leader and king stands in the halo of together – piled up Mammon's Bleichröder! The brave Friend and confidant of Bismarck, the chosen one Guardian of the Welfenfonds, the collector of billions, Holder of the Prussian Iron Cross for Proven Bravery= ity and the French Order of the Legion of Honour. – This Bleichröder as a discreet administrator of the Welfenfonds, who Money whip swung over the howling advertising cattle of 50 German newspapers that had been taken into his power, whose waving the Jewish press of the whole world paid attention to the to inform of all the machinations that were going on under the branches of the international poison tree of the Jewish stock exchange were conürted – truly for a man like Bismarck, who lacked in ability and character everything that the Hohenzollern worthy to rule, a not to be underestimated appreciative strength and support. – But “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a Tooth!” says the old Jew; “Step by step the deals are being done makes,” says the new Jew. – Bleichröder has in this De= centuries of his work the enormous capital of 700 million lion marks were brought together. From the German forces This one Jew therefore has to pay more contribution to himself than to show the German people the whole misery of the Napoleon I's wars. – But that was the work

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Bleichröders only for 'fine person. A Jew, however, ensures as well known, always as much as possible for his fellow races, because only through the advance of the entire Jewish column the The exploitation of other nations is possible and from this solidarity– the existence of the individual Jew always So it happened that during the Bismarck era, Jews began to invade everywhere in droves and were able to force their way in and destroy the most sacred and highest institutions and offices of the state

of Bleichröder's racial comrades.

"The Prussian ministers are the clerks of the company

Bismarck!" remarked Windhorst with bitter scorn but very

aptly in the House of Representatives and for this company of
The so-called "honest broker" is characterized by the fact that

the same with preference of the Jews for their negotiations

served. – The Ministry of Justice was filled by Friedberg,
the Reichsgerichts=Presidency with Samfon, the agricultural=
ficient Ministry with Friedenthal, then with Lucius,
formerly called Hecht, even the Ministry of Culture was

Falk and then placed in hands whose work and

Taking sides gave rise to the assumption that apart from one
numerous followers of Jewish clans not also direct Jewish
Origin is the cause. – We also see in the
current holder of the Ministry of Justice, Bismarck

as State Secretary of the Reich Justice Office
had the honor of learning and was therefore appointed Minister of Justice

promoted that there was a direct Jewish racial community
no longer necessary to elements of our highest state
authorities in an activity of such pronounced
philofemitic tendency that the whole people about it
prevailing complaint has already been raised several times in the Prussian parliament

ordnungenhaus had to enforce. In the Ueher=

fublation of the justice system by the Jews is Prussia
among all countries in the world as the saddest example

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and we find no example in world history of any

another people who in this suicidal manner

granted dominion over himself to another inferior race. That in the imperial offices primarily, even often as Legation councilors are among the most preferred positions, as well as to the consulates and other administrative offices of the Reich, the Jews were admitted in droves by Bismarck found, is self-evident. Anyone who knows the species, with which the Jews extend their haggling to everything and thereby in a hostile manner against other nations only under certain other hand in hand, can measure what a tremendous damage to German reputation and German power at home and abroad. – The sharp The mockery of Windhorst's statement was also completely justified. Everything bore the character of "the business". Presumably Bismarck had just been in the "Ge= feccess" of the Reich that of his friend Bleich= Röder as a model, with the only exception, that the clever Jew primarily targets the honest Germans to his staff, but Bismarck soon heard of a General Staff was surrounded by Jews and Jewish comrades, which, as supple as the Jew is, is best suited to Bis= Marck's spirit, Bismarck's will and work – a new good news from the so-called German Empire – to spread it all over the world. This is how it came about that all foreign and domestic authorities, the ministries, con= fiulate, embassies with Jews and Germany has lost its venerable reputation, and not only among the Russians, French or other neighboring peoples, but all over the world Germans have never been more hated than now. Meanwhile, the The press, which was under the leadership of Bleichröder's racial comrades, while it was whipped up to trumpet out into all Welt: "How horrible the Germans are under their horrible

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Bismarck!" so that the German Michel under the fog of this Self-incense is not the truth of the naked fact discovered that the German people would never again follow the paths to decline than those who were on which the Bismarck regime led us. Undoubtedly, the new German Empire would have led the Germans to a high level of development of all national virtues and strengths; throw we take a look at its real results.

"It is almost," says the author of "Rembrand

as an educator" his meaningful book, for public
It has become a secret that the entire intellectual life of the German
People are currently in a state of slow,
some even think that it is in rapid decline!" – –
In truth, everything in Germany has fallen,
under Bismarck's regime, the Jews alone rose
come, "their thanks, says one of the most astute
observer of our time, Bismarck deserves not to be
of the German people!" – With the rise of the Jews
But the German national spirit, German prosperity,
German character and German honour are declining. These are the
Reasons why the "author of Rembrandt" with his
above statement is correct. En

It must be striking that a man who at the beginning
his public appearance as such an enraged anti-Semite
showed, and this appearance as well as the closely related
patriotic associations loyal to the king his state
Careere owed to his rise to the status of
high disadvantages of his people and his dynasty
has shown itself to be subservient to Jewish interests. It shows that
the wickedness of Judaism in its brightest light.
A man of Bismarck's position and reputation in the
But to draw nets of their interests was to the highest degree
in the interest of the Jews. This earlier anti-Semitism
was only the request for this ensnarement with the

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to proceed with greater cunning and caution. In this
Relationship reminds Bismarck of Macbeth. The evil spirits,

those he wanted to use, used him and led him to the

Abyss. – But what mascot dreams might be
– Without the state-disintegrating element
of the Jews can never be the dangerous
Poison of revolutionary transformations, but least of all of

Thought of a change in our centuries-long

and supported by the most sincere love of the people
Dynasty and – the for all political

machinations extraordinarily keen eye of the
This was certainly not unclear to the appointed Reich Chancellor.
A later, more detailed historical research may
remain reserved for the tangled threads
of lies and intrigue, cabal and B.. T

to trace, with which to advance into all departments of the state

The Jews have been given the opportunity. Little light=

rays fall into the gearbox.

The cheeky Jew Johann Jacoby, the rebel of 1848

the shameful insulter of the noble monarch, was in 1870

because of pro-French democratic demonstrations
von Vogel von Falkenstein arrested when his political affairs
drives became dangerous at the beginning of the war of 1870.
At Bismarck's behest, he was released and
his perishable freedom returned. |

The outbreak of war with France, tells
Dr. R. Meyer, met the development of "patriotic
Reich friends Bleichröder rc. 2c. hart, who were considered world houses.
All major plans had to be postponed. We remember

to the abolition already brought about by Miquel and Lasker

of the Stock and Usury Law. The North German Confederation
took out a war loan at a rate of 88 percent in the amount
of 100 million thalers. The "patriotic" Berlin

Boörfe subscribed a total of – three million! –! Mr. Lasker,

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this hypocritical advocate of fine, founding tribal
comrade, Bleichröder's legal counsel, said later in the
Reichstag, one cannot blame the bankers for this
make, with their business capital they would have

cannot participate in such uncertain "businesses", with their
They would have done it abundantly with private capital.

One would have thought that the love of Count Vis-
marck for his friends Bleichröder &c. &c. through this inscription
let it cool down. Not at all! He forgot and
gave in this case once and when he received the 5 billion
War contribution imposed on the French, he had Bleichröder
come to Paris to seek * "advice" for the fatherland
to make it usable.

The anti-Semite Bismarck, who in 1847 called it a
Humiliation of his German feelings declared a Jew
to be seen in the Prussian official's coat, called in 1872 by the
stage of the Reichstag into the people to represent the state offices,
which the Jews had won under his rule,
feuphemism: "The Jews have a talent for governing!"

But, despite the friends glowing on golden altars
Bismarck's friendship with the Jew Bleichröder, despite the

intimate friendship of one of his sons to the "house
Treitel" (the same one who once married the wife of a friend
escaped, but was recaptured), despite the tender friend-
ship of the two young Bismarckes with Paul Lindau, Commerce-
Rat Cohn and other appetizing sons of Israel, who even
occasionally in tender hugs and kisses their expression
found print, Bismarck has the animal comparison of
"German stallions and the Jewish mare", which the Bio-
Count Bismarck, Moritz Bufch, reported by the same, to
did not dare to exemplify his descendants.

Should this Jewish "governance" express the
Opinion that the Jews have no access to the blood and life of
German people, but not entirely from the

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innermost heart of the former Reich Chancellor?

Goethe lets through angels, from which through Mephistopheles
in all hell-pits come forth, the pure rest
to heaven, only in the spaces of his work
the stench of hell remained.

VIII. Bismarck's political legacy.

* Prospects of Peace", polemicized shortly after his

Bismarck's departure against the Englishman Kling-

© fton, "I find it excellent. The Russian official relations have always been extremely friendly. The attitude of the French government is exemplary and the French people sincerely peaceful in views such as Hopes that thanks to the Triple Alliance peace will be achieved in Europe long guaranteed." | De oan

On his youngest birthday, the self-catechized conscious statesman addressed his guests as follows: "I ask you, my fellow countrymen, whether the share I have always had in your Have you been satisfied with the way I have dealt with your fate? – (Here general Consent with a loud "Yes, yes!" If he is satisfied, then I am confident that you will hold on to it. Let us that, fo the enemies can come from all sides, from

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East and West at the same time, they cannot fight against us We'll beat them all! Challenge and we will not attack, but if they come, they shall let's see."

How splendid all this sounds, a boulanger would have couldn't do any better.

The people's views on Bismarck are divided because they are not clear. "Not everyone's eyes are feperated, looking backwards, upwards and forwards fheck! " – The number of those is currently not small, who would like to exalt Bismarck to heaven. After these We owe everything to Bismarck; Germany is only alive through him. Bismarck is the truth and the light, we alone owe all salvation. We ask: Who has Right? and we answer: Only he for whom the facts witness! – The facts that alone count for the truth allowed among honest men! That is why we have In the course of this writing facts brought only to our attention living evidence of the facts and represent only the requirement for the honest reader to read in a sober, unbiased and true way of this logic of the fact things follow.

It is finally time for the general public to stop the time and the circumstances through the lens of beauty= dyeing workshop, which the man from Schönhausen gave to the= fame, but it is also primarily Beit, this man once in the light, in the light of a sober true Er= knowledge.

We have the two above omissions of Bismarck reproduced because they are for his kind, the world sand to sprinkle in the eyes, for the way of his work and speech are highly characteristic.

"Bismarck's art consists in this," says Br..... "not to do things well, but also to do them as cheaply as possible

=; 196 odes

In short, the real talent lies in the fine - Word dexterity. In one case he has always been really great, admirable and remains so, in the word= heroism. (The Berlin term for this is different). But such internally hollow, untruthful actions, as it is, the longer all the more, must produce bad fruits, must finally also become apparent as what it is."

This observation is completely accurate and correct for the entire life and work of Bismarck. the same in a very eminent way the art of turning everything towards himself and relate to himself and his work, despite the desolation in both, to make it the pivot point of all circles.

Bismarck, who claims the Triple Alliance for his work, presents it as an eternal, unshakable bulwark of peace dens. Not afraid of the obvious untruth= ity, which as such is known to the whole world, he therefore lets Russians and French in the light of a peaceful society finnung appear.

"The French people, truly peaceful in An= visions like in . whether the Englishman ee did not blush with shame? -

Of course, Bismarck was "a statesman and courtier." mann", the same reminds of his fine colleague, Hofmann Apollonius in Hamlet, who can create any cloud formation as he wishes and need for a camel or a weasel |

"By none of his many outstanding qualities", writes a newspaper, "Prince Bismarck has the world more in Astonishment than by the ingenious impartiality which he always faced the changing circumstances From the harshest cultural warrior he has fimperatively to liquidate his failed May legislation. With the same ease He transformed himself from a moderate free trader and spoke representatives of men such as Delbrück, Bam=

: berger x. 3c. defended views on extreme protection= Zöllner. The ardent admirer of Austria became

he was the ally of the 'revolutionary' Italians and the=

the same man who signed the infamous agreement with Russia

at the time of the Polish uprising, did not contribute the least

Concerns about this 'traditional' system in the Prussian

Russian policy with the opposite German=Austrian

alliance.”

Bismarck's statement against his birthday guests,
She has also given 100,000 sisters from the mouth of the
mentioned, it is nothing more than blasphemy. With
a heroic air, like Therfites, he strikes the whole world,
all enemies of Germany from East and West into the pan
– with the – “mouth”!

A soldierly emperor at the head of his brave
Army could speak such words! A Bismarck who never=
times a danger threatening Germany as a warrior brave
opposed? – A boulander cannot do it better.
And what is true about such omissions of a
Speakers' platforms=heroes? – Nothing more than – nothing! They
fare Rodamontats, which have only one purpose, which He=
to make the creators of the same appear “great”.

After the war between 1866 and 1870, and between 1871 and 1875,
Bismarck's diplomacy in the policy against France
fuch had been missed, France was already in 1875
ftronger back than ever, the many so-called Bismarck=
The “cold water jets” produced nothing more than a
ever greater bitterness, and the seemingly weakness
many concessions only aroused the scorn of the French,
who would have become aggressive long ago if they had not been isolated
and without allies. But the Bismarckian

Politics also ensured this and thanks to it the hundred-year-old loyal friend of the monarchy of Prussia, the autocratic Russia now in alliance with the French Republic, and

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Germany is plunged into the dangerous situation of an army that was between two enemies. This is according to Bismarck's nature this direction.

For Italy, England, Denmark, Sweden and for the other states, however, are, thanks to this Bismarckian success—let the circumstances actually be such that any of these countries have no interest in the integrity of the German Reich will have, and each of them only through his distress can harvest. This is the result of Bismarck's policy in Europe. The one in non-European countries received first a bright lighting at the solution of the Carolines-island question. Then it was Africa's turn. The big-nice plans of Doctor Peters there, which gave us the possession of East Africa would undoubtedly have secured, fail, “because Germany in its stupidity over-listened to by England. The latter saw what was at stake ft, the German state leadership understood nothing. And indeed at a time when Bismarck was more undisputed than ever, still everything ~ led.” — Then, with hugs and kisses, Bismarck, who was taking leave, and on the basis of his friends—Major appointed Imperial Commander of East Africa Wißmann, the statesman then knew no bolder instructions as: “Peace and friendship with England.”

That the current Chancellor still succeeded a fo evil overture nor the finale of the surrender of Giving Heligoland to Germany was, according to this Bismarck—fhed botchfe nor one for the wise state leadership of his successor's charitable patriotic deed.

Since there is now a lot of debate regarding domestic politics, church and School, Industrial and Agricultural Legislation, Social Democracy cracy and ultramontaniam looks even worse and Bismarck here too only the confusion of a goal and result—inactive economy, one can continue the laborious

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The task of those who now stand at the head of the state, the endless difficulties of the tasks of the young

Kaiser and the new Chancellor. Will the German people have the prospect of rising again from the abyss into which Bismarck led it, it is this bad situation and its difficult cure always he weigh and trustfully follow a young ruler who is the noblest will, follow one calmly and truly thinking and acting Chancellor, who clearly and selflessly has grasped his patriotic task.

A creation of the former Reich Chancellor is, in its external form, the Reichstag. We have even seen what foul feelings, compared to the best classes of the state, the middle classes, this form the people's representation owed its existence. The creation of a Reichstag at all was an unconditional consequence of the happy outcome of the wars together led German tribes. This happy outcome But Bismarck was completely innocent of the wars, the The need for a Reichstag was therefore not fcause, but only the forms of the same, from which the equal, universal and direct suffrage, whereby the members elements are determined, the most essential and a really

Bismarck's creation.

| A joker once said about some MPs
| hunted: You will receive only three thalers for your representation Diets, but she is also after that. – The members of the Reichstags receive nothing. According to Bismarck's assumption "Honor should reward them, patriotism should drive them." But since it is well known that you cannot pay for your diet with this money, Bismarck evidently departed from the genuine Bismarckian tendency that no one who is without money, or the not belonging to the wealthy class, to this honor and

Vlaaterlandsliebe can have a claim. – = moneyless

Balder, Truth about Bismarck.

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Proletarians of all classes are thus separated from one of the kind expression of their love of country, of this honor to serve the fatherland and to use their intellectual powers Only those who have the material means can become a member of the Reichstag. The electorate

but on the other hand, the great dark mass of the people, by virtue of their enormous superiority over those and predominance, which by virtue of spirit, education or Was naturally and legally the sole leader of the nation are entitled and able. Through this until-Marck's electoral system is considered the most simple-minded and incompetent man in the state, by virtue of his insignificant major ego—as much as the noblest and most gifted spirit of the nation. — With this torch thrown among “the eternally blind” Bismarck, and he alone is to blame for the great called upon to act in the interests of state, which goes far beyond the insight and power of these masses and thereby for themselves and for the other part of the people a heavy and pernicious curse upon the nation Of course, Bismarck himself, in true bishopric, Marck-like, hastened to abandon the tried and tested electoral system for The Prussian House of Representatives, on the other hand, was the “most fworst” publicly, apparently to show his to give a glorifying relief to “great works of art”. It is indicative of the most serene insight of this “great statesman” that it never became the Clarity that every craftsman, every farmer on every beer bench announces it every day, by demanding that the interests of his profession be To see their peers represented in the Reichstag. In the Words Estates= Assembly is expressed what the Reichstag in an electoral system of the nation had to.

But the truth is: Now comes to the Reichstag

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as a representative of the national opinion is not the entitled person ft of his ft, but the one who, before large masses

can best persuade. Those who have their perfon= are chosen because of their value and reputation, these are

against low. — A nice training of the national spirit! —

But one can also see from this product of Bismarck's work,

It was not for nothing that people like Bleichröder and Consorts, friends and advisors of the “Iron Count”. The The entire Reichstag electoral system smells of Bleichröder and Lafalle.

From the solid ground of manly action in war
the German people into the barren swamp of a hollow
To have led parliamentarism is the merit of Bis-
marcks. Where oaks should grow, reptiles are bred,
under whose wild howl the holy voice of nature
of spring, which brought the German peoples after fierce battles
it had risen so gloriously, has fallen silent again. That if
the real result of the work of one man,
through whose ancestry the German people already in
could have informed in advance of which
The origin of this apple that had fallen to Eris, and what
from the fruit of such a tree.

Under these circumstances, there are few fruits of

Value that the tree of the new German Empire has given us

and these few, like the army, the

Reichspost, the civil status laws are partly completely without,
partly directly opposed to Bismarck's will and actions.

There is no need for discussion because it is sufficiently
It is recognized that we have our army, this best educational
means of the nation, and whose present unity only

our ruling house and those men like Prince
Leopold von Deffau, Scharnhorst, Moltke, who

Prussian rulers to the development of this great national
work.

It is similar with the postal service, whose date |

=y 192 "om:

then as Reichspost, in fact an exemplary
gigantic work, which is entirely attributable to the person who
fame still actively leads. The constant orders-
conditions which this excellent civil servant
was known to have always been exposed by Bismarck, show on
best that he was one of the few on whom the first
The aforementioned Windthorst designation was not applied.
This may be the very reason why this work is still
has a pure, unspoiled character and that it is not

succeeded in Judaizing it as well. |

The civil status laws, however, have a Truth and clarity of Bismarck's work especially characterizing history. In France, on the Prussian left bank of the Rhine and other countries since time immemorial age in application, these laws owe their existence to the German Reichstag essentially gave rise to the liberal party, whose assistance which Bismarck used at that time for his operations, since the conservatives had little interest in such innovations at that time fympathic towards them. But as soon as Bismarck had once again ruined the Liberals and to his Preservation was dependent on the Conservatives, the same with that well-known tearful declaration before the Reichstag, where he stated, with particular reference to the marriage law, those laws were forced upon him against his will. "I was then ill in Varzin, the "Iron Count" spoke, the Ministers demanded acceptance of the law and threatened otherwise with dismissal and so I had to give in." |

However, in May 1874, Kaiser Wilhelm entered into a War Minister Roon wrote a letter to Lugano:

"I have lived through difficult days! The marriage law, about that I think like you, it was not possible for me to inhibit, since Prince Bismarck also advocated the same feparated, although I wrote against it despite my frailty and pointed out the facultative marriage – in vain."

These two contradictory explanations of Emperor and Chancellor require no comment.

It is noteworthy, however, that in the period when the Liberals, even against the will of the Kaiser, the Prince Bismarck had to serve in his operations, – or was it is the other way around – especially those mysterious banks= Operations regarding the discussed occupancy of the invalid= fund, the Provincial Fund, the Welfenfonds rc. fall, Ope= rations, which "that Christian banking liberalism, which the dirtiest e through thick and thin", fo was in a close relationship.

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IX. Papers.

[8 Bismarck had the enormous sums at his disposal

– perhaps he had taken them from his officials=

salary saved – to Varzin, his Pomeranian |
Estate, about 35000 acres = 15/, deuntje square miles
To enlarge, Bleichröder's friend, the Cöslin
Jude Behrend opened a wood pulp factory in Varzin, which
highly advantageous utilization of the Varzin forests
It was mentioned in a Berlin newspaper at the time,
that Bismarck Behrend also owns 8 percent of the operating capital
annually. – It was, of course, the pure
Coincidence that in the Cöslin paper factory that Behrend
all paper for the German Reichspost, Tele-
graphy and for the state railways to dispatches,
Envelopes, tickets, postcards, etc. were made!

Tea eee 8 –

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Count Arnim reports in his fine book "Pro nihilo" how
Kaiser Wilhelm said about Bismarck: "Rancune is
once the predominant character trait of Prince Bismarck,
it is sad to have to state this." – In.
In 1876/77 alone, 1140 lawsuits for defamation were pending
Bismarck's, including against harmless maids, old

Women &c. – everything could offend "His Serene Highness", the

to each claim their personal consent and

| signature. – To cover the enormous annual amount

In order to be able to deal with these insult claims,
His Serene Highness will fill out the forms separately for you on Varziner
Paper printed. A local newspaper had the penalty
sum of these "Bismarck complaints" over several thousand years
calculated on the freedom and honor of Bismarck's fellow citizens.
And yet this noble man dared to give up his position in
Parliaments to use the same with the complaint

In addition, in such defamation actions there is always a

unjustified leniency is being exercised. He, the highest state

official, the President of the Prussian Ministries made this with at the same time the holiest institution in the country: the judiciary, the blunt accusation of bias. Even then, people were already timid about the excess this sensitivity and pointed out that Friedrich the Great Pasquille ignored him and publicly lowered But it would be impudent to hang such a noble gentleman= fcher to draw parallels with a Bismarck who

The term "practical Christianity" was probably invented, but with

fine insults were extraordinarily, glaringly illustrated.

God bless it, what an immense amount of bitterness and malice that in the proceedings of such a well-known man lying example in the minds of the German people and has sown a seed of rancour and vengeance on= let go, which is precisely the best side of the German national= character, the comfortable harmlessness, threatens to spoil.

== 136: =

On April 29, 1881, His Serene Highness Prince Bismarck was informed that he had been expelled from the King's Magistrate= The royal residence city of Berlin was being treated extremely unfairly. From the podium of the Reichstag, the Chancellor of the German Empire to the German people that this magistrate imposing taxes on him in an unlawful manner. The brave conservative-minded highest Reich officials had to because of his political views, from a thoroughly progressive-minded authority. It had the an= feem as if it were for the poor millionaire Bismarck by several hundred thousand, which in this way were illegally taken. – In his reply said the deputy von Forckenbeck, who in his own office as mayor of Berlin severely attacked was, that the collection of this fee was completely in order and on the basis of a ministerial to the – Livestock Diseases Act.

It was, as explained here, must be, not a personal tax of Bismarck, but a fee for his horses in the amount of

– Mk. 3 and 50 Pfennig! –

There may be faint memories of this veterinary incident have contributed to the fact that the magistrate of Berlin

this his friend Bismarck some time later a just
if a monument commemorating the animal world was erected. Bismarck
fts, or rather sits as a cornice=figure on the central=
Market hall in Berlin, left front corner, surrounded by the
Emblems of dismembered cattle carcasses, a b4 in the = –
as a butcher's apprentice.

But not in all cases did the former Reichs=
Chancellor regarding the "incorrect" information about his taxes

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such a public retaliation. He generously followed
the Bible verse: Forgive your enemies! and made
a similar matter in a very discreet and friendly manner
although it was grimly rejected by a brother of his
ftmost enemy, the deputy Eugen Richter, namely from
City Councillor Hermes of Berlin, who had
a voter meeting claimed that the millionaire Bis=
marck, his residential buildings in Schönhausen of the cheaper tax=
fent because I registered them as barns. Hermes against=
then called in a tame exhortation in the Voffifische
newspaper his claim. "Graf Herbert von Bismarck
was personally with me," Mr. Hermes confided to his
Friends with a happy smile, "to get back to
to point out my mistake!
This was all the more condescending and friendly from
Lord Count, as the same, then only recently exhausted
had returned from a short trip to Paris,
whom they went there with the wife of a friend, Paul
Lindau, who is now divorced and residing in America,
had. |

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| Bismarck, who had already spent most of the year
in his villagities at Friedrichsruhe and Varzin
had to wait a second time because of the overload of work
Director's position in the Reich Chancellery for any person
As a result of the opposition from the Progressive Party
However, despite the opposition expressed, the amount allocated for this purpose in the bu
Sum of pp. 6000 Marks rejected. The matter
was of course exaggerated in the Bismarck newspapers
as a highly political one. In the resulting
The proposal was now thrown out by the stagnant movement, through
to raise a sum of money and to donate it to the Reich

Chancellor to make them available in order to use the interest to finance the necessary salary for a second director.

The patriotic enthusiasm incited by the court preacher Stöcker movement was initially used to get things moving.

When their favorable result quickly spread beyond the ran out – l'appetit vient en mangeant – the dived further idea of a “Bismarck donation”.

| A large sum of money had to be raised, which Prince Bismarck as a patriotic capital in defense upcoming 70th birthday to some charitable patriot= wanted to make it available for fcient purposes. After the the “Kaifer=Wilhelm=Spende”, whose millions were donated by the generous monarchs such a fheeg use ge= had found.

This “Bismarck” donation also grew through the collection throughout the empire, which often included the emergency funds of the working and poor, soon to several million.

The progressive newspapers warned! Their nn “Bismarck will take the money and use it for fih,” caused a storm of indignation in all other circles Such an assertion was called “a disgrace” complete slander”, which no well-meaning German will believe could and wanted. – “Such throughout the empire among poor and Empire due to the incident with that Kaiser-Wilhelm=Spende together collected grofchen takes for fhis person a Prince Bismarck mre it was said everywhere with great indignation. |

The millions were together and His Serene Highness Prince Bismarck, the immensely rich man – he took fhe and quietly put it in his own pocket! That was in April 1885. |

Some high nobles stood at the 'Spite to Formalities of allocating this gift. A

Part of the money was used to purchase land |

to enlarge the Bismarck estate Schön=

and thereby the wrong opinion was created=

called, which still prevailed in the widest circles

is as if it had been true that Bismarck, who himself was not in
be able to return his old ancestral property. In the
But the Schönhausen estate is always in its and its
The majority of the remainder of the Mil=
The prince took the lions in cash. Non olet! – !

When Walter Scott, the famous English poet,

the fraud of his London banker his whole laborious
had lost the assets he had acquired and had been sold by the banker
had got into great debt, he was given by the noblest
Hand that can be given in this respect, from the English

Parliaments, in consideration of his great services to the
intellectual life of the English people, a large endowment –

Three million marks were offered as compensation. The money was
as I said, not in the whole country of any other purpose
because of begging, but flowed directly from the
English treasury. "I am a Scottish nobleman,"
replied the poet, and therefore cannot give me anything
laffen! The friendly, noble and pure offer with it
negative. " 7

It is known that Windhorst, who was the son of a

small poor farmer, of whom Drofte=Vfchering as

hereditary lessor of the Windhorst farm near Ofter=Cappeln
in Hanover, was, for himself and to defend the far=
expenses incurred as a member of the Reichstag 3c. 3c. nothing

further possessed than the pension, which the same us e

e Minister received.

In recognition of his great services to the Zentrum party therefore offered the same to the aging statesman a capital of 300,000 Marks. But Windhorst refused the gift: "What I have done, I have done for my Fatherland country as my duty and can not do anything for it. Claim your reward!

An invalid worker in Cologne had for the Bismarck Donation 20 marks signed. "But Drickes," said the Be district administrator asked him, "How can you beg for alms recipient subscribe 20 marks for such a purpose?" – "Sir," replied Drickes, "we don't have to pay for that either, I thought we wanted to sit it down." b

Bismarck's acceptance of the money for his Person has a terrible impression on the German people Among those whose affection the Chancellor until then, because they had their patriotism after the own hearts and Bismarck as an unselfish useful, selfless patriots believed they had to value highly, the matter aroused obvious consternation.

But even more detrimental and lasting was the effect of the nice example of the larger part of the people who do not is accustomed to reckoning with that ideal power which the sacred unpaid and priceless inheritance of those folk, which by secular power or spiritual force the nation – Bismarck climbed down through that payment from the higher region, into which popular belief gradually had raised up. – The independently thinking and

Fo ae
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Sensitive parts of the people began to open their eyes about a long-standing deception, "this man cannot be the one he wanted us to be.

say to yourself.

"Everyone has their price!" and, "Politics spoils

the character!" was heard as "winged words" of the Reichs-

Chancellor proclaim to his people. Words whose apparent
Truth is enveloped in a terrible moral poison. – Christ
suffered the cross for his conviction, a Judas took the
Silver pieces! – The good in the human heart shall never
subject to any price and in particular to the
German man remain holy under all circumstances; woe

where it is different!

What is Politics? – Leadership and Struggle of Life
are the highest politics and the highest German religion
It remains to lead life in all struggles in such a way that
we emerge from it pure and noble.

"Everyone has his price!" – Yes, that's the fear-
Jewish and Jewish morality of our time in Germany
become, at which the same core is rotten and at which it
Our time, which bears the stamp
that worthy Dioscuri couple

Bismarck and Bleichröder!

Is there nothing more sacred in life than money,

why does he give his life in the fight for the

Fatherland?

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It is a well-known fact that under the regime
Bismarck, the most talented and best civil servants
left their service or to accept one-
No one satisfied the excellent Chancellor of the
German Empire, only for its highly intelligent morals-
pure sons, the highest state offices were good enough
But how such vacancies arose,
just one example. During a visit by the Emperor of Rupert
Kaiser Wilhelm had given Undersecretary of State von Thiele
ordered to present a high Russian dignitary with a high
Order to deliver, yes that that dignitary with the-

fame still at a meeting taking place on the evening of the same day
Prince Bis-

marck, who as Minister-President awarded the Order
to sign, but had already turned against the Kaiser
previously opposed, let Mr. von Thiele, despite several
repeated attempts and this one, pressed by time,
followed after prior consultation with his colleagues, now
directly to the command of his emperor. As a result,
this honorable and highly talented civil servant a
action, which forced him to immediately present his
to submit his resignation. As a result, he was ordered to the Emperor,
the latter explained to Mr. von Thiele that he did not want to let him go.

In a new audience, the emperor was
to explain that von Thiele's stay in the foreign
Office was impossible. With what motivation Bismarck
Of course, it is not possible to fathom how
he, however, dealt with the truth on occasion,
You know that Bismarck, for example, in a speech on 22 November 1877
in a letter read out to the Royal Court of Appeal, he claimed:

"he had never seen Mr. von Dieft in his house
seen", while the aforementioned person provided documentary evidence that he had seen
to have been there with Bismarck. Furthermore, before the
treatise on the Hanoverian Provincial Fund in the Ab-

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Bismarck had appointed the two deputies of
Vincke and von Dieft-Daber for a discussion in writing
invited to his house and was on this occasion

expressly stated:

that a promise of His Majesty the King is not
present, the same rather as the one to the island of Mainau
told the deputation that followed him that he must first
Ask your state parliament. | |

Nevertheless, Bismarck led the debate in

House of Representatives put the King's promise into action.

Later he had to do this following a request from the two above mentioned in the provincial correspondence should be corrected.

In the public House of Representatives, Bismarck knew that Sensation by claiming against the truth,

that even in the Berlin police headquarters occasionally

of the assassination attempt Cohn=Blind permitted demonstrations against him.

The then police chief von Bernuth was unable to complaint addressed to the Ministry of the Interior, von Bismarck could not obtain a correction and left

his post, which was later taken over by Mr. von Madai, who from Rothschild's city, Frankfurt a. M., came to Berlin and of his willingness to serve Bleichröder Ahlwardt

in his book "The Oath of a Jew" such hair-raising makes announcements, was occupied.

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text

one to His Serene Highness the Firen Bismarck petition addressed to

Most Serene Prince,
Most Highly Commanding Lord Chancellor and
Minister=President!

For some time now, the minds of serious fathers have been country-loving men of all classes and parties through the disproportionate overgrowth of the Jewish national element into deepest concern. The previously held by many expectation of a fusion of the Semitic and the Germanic Element has, despite the complete equality of both, a deceptive one. It is not about equality of the Jews with us, but rather about

a depletion of our unique advantages through the
The prevalence of Judaism. For the threat of this

We see particular danger in the fact that the rising .

Influence of the Jews in the last instance on race=Peculiar=
ties which the noble German nation neither accepts
wants nor may, without losing oneself. This danger is
recognizable and already recognized by many. In fact,
The Germanic ideal of chivalry, honesty, genuine
Religiosity in many already infected by Judaism
Germans to move in order to create a Jewish
To make room for Pseudo=Ideal.

Although we now trust that all of these
indicated and related damages to your

ap Bon . ve gy re – – n

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laucht keen statesmanlike eye does not find it missed, fo
We also believe that we expressly testify
that the German nation should abandon this pernicious
Influence of a foreign race with increasing bitterness
and from their government protection and relief in this emergency

situation expected.

'Based on the existing and under Jewish influence
legislation that arose: supported by the wealth that
one has acquired through skillful use of the same; Bildner
public opinion by means of a largely refined,
influenced and corrupted by them; legislative
Violence in the field of traffic through the
hands concentrated capital; sole rulers on the economic
factors through stock exchanges and banks, it has the Jewish
Race understood how to constantly exert its disastrous influence
increase, so that today it not only affects the economy=
social conditions and the prosperity of the German people,
but also its culture and religion and consequently
his most expensive political and religious goods with the

threatened by dangers.

These dangers must be reduced to the extent
fincrease, as the Jews succeed in fhordes – as this
as is already the case today – in professional sectors and in particular
to penetrate into official positions which were previously denied to them.
were closed and which must remain closed to them,
if not the authority of the laws in their foundations
elements and their one to an Ann
degenerate. |

However, mere complaints and wishes are of no use here
done, rather, it is necessary to cut the axe to the root of the evil
As Judaism is a real power, so
it can only be fought by real means of power.
This includes, above all, the reform and addition of a
Legislation that promotes the exploitation and . of

Balder, Truth about Bismarck.

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German people by the Jews and the Jewish people
fights infected Germans. As such
harmful parts of our legislation appear to us: the tax–
freedom of stock market capital. the German Reichsbank in the
Form of a joint-stock company, the trade and business
freedom, the rewarding of crimes through too lenient punishment–
punishment and granting of a comfortable existence, the advertisements–
freedom and individual smaller laws by which individuals
handed over to the financial power of Judaism without protection and a
Part of the total strength of the German nation to the special interest
is made available to a foreign race.

We do not want to take away the privileges granted to foreigners
Hospitality will wither away, rather than the German nation of
a kind of foreign rule, which they no longer
There is danger in delay, therefore
We present to Your Serene Highness the respectful request
to approach:

that the Highnesses give law to bodies of

German Empire and Prussia as soon as possible

want to make templates through which

1. the mass immigration of Jews from the East
is made more difficult;
2. those branches of business which, like stock exchanges
and banks, from the Jews and the
individuals seduced by Jewish views
used to exploit the German people
can be controlled and, if possible,
be highly taxed;
3. the official professional circles whose authority
through the penetration of Jewish views
is endangered, with the right of choice,
similar to what Fitch did with the officer corps [Hon
has long since proven itself.

– 147 –

Senebmigen € Your Serene Highness the insurance of the Reken
Reverence with which we remain as
With 268,000 signatures from men from the highest
and lowest classes of the fatherland, this
Petition to the Chancellor of the German Empire in the spring of 1881
A living, coming from the deepest hearts of the people
Complaint represents the content of that petition. Days, weeks,
Not only the signatories waited for months, years, but
all tribes of Germany for an answer; it never happened
the slightest notice, the slightest suggestion. What
the millionaire Bismarck – Bleichröder's friend of the
kind unfortunate conditions of the German people. –
Only with – Bleichröder is the petition the subject of lively
discussions. – The Roman augurs
when they met each other!
Judaism played the comedy of progress and
of liberalism, Bismarck blew when those collections were floating,
the conservative horn for gathering – the troops against
the evil progress, this uncalled “judge” over things,
which do not concern him. But not so soon were those collections
ments were completed, the fronts swung. In the whole
Bleichröder's Jewish press was now teeming with articles
and parallels, as at these and those times, at these
and those occasions in France, Russia, Austria,
or in non-European predatory states great statesmen
large sums and “donations” taken for merits
and undeserving and how good, fair and praiseworthy one of the
nice thing. – Truly a nice moral, worthy of this
whole system of lies and deceit, dishonor, treachery
and hypocrisy, which, to a new religion, emerged from this
wants to impose the outdated femiftic filth on the world.

But the other troop front also swung. In the
highly patriotic conservative movement of that time, which
under the leadership of the court preacher Stöcker, the whole

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– 1486 –

German people have long awakened anti-feminist
Question had been written on its flags, was now, after
the Bismarck donation found such a successful conclusion,
immediately raised the slogan: "Disarm against the Jews!" –
The conservative movement of the time, "the conservative breath"
as the Chancellor put it mildly diplomatically
enough, it had to become unnerved and regress.
This was easy to predict, because every patriotic
Movement that aims to remedy the evil conditions in the Father=
To really improve the country, first of all address the Jewish question
Since in the Jews all the abuses of the time congruent
and from these a devouring cancer damage in all circumstances
arises, whose continued existence the German people are sure to
downfall. Every healthy reaction in the German people
must therefore naturally first be directed against the Jews.
But Bismarck has all political parties, regardless–
much whether their goals are the noblest interests of the fatherland

concerned, or only for common and selfish purposes

ftung, always played a game. It only seemed to him
on keeping everything in constant motion and always in the middle–
points of this movement, all parties in dependence
and to always remain independent. Even a
It must be clear to the stupid eye that in this way the whole
Nation fell into that state of nervous excitement which
prosperity and destroyed all peaceful creativity, so that all
Idealism, all conviction that any firm
Sanctuary for heart and mind, thereby in the
dust of generality and meanness. –
What did Bismarck care? – "What did
him the ruins of his fatherland, if only he could stand on top of it
fat!" – Whether Jew or nobleman, whether scoundrel or patriot

– if only they were in his politically motivated purchases
operating hands use: |

r

From the Berlin movement of that time, Bis

marck, as soon as this movement had reached a high tide,

a Mr. Cremer, whom he used as an agent

man to lead this movement for his own purposes
wanted. Various such attempts with Mr. Hofprediger

Stöcker had failed because of the latter's independence. |

This Cremer, a former member of the Center Party, who is now
ran alongside the conservative party, which the liberal
Berliner Tageblatt in memory of his dark experiences
among the Spanish Carlist gangs always "Don Jose Cristobal"

. was the model of a Jesuit in civil dress.

So much and so little of life and needs

of a people like a Jesuit, in all points of

Sincerity and cunning like a Jesuit, always a
9

reservatio mentalis behind and one in front of fih, he also possessed

that treacherous Jesuit eloquence that ignites more
than convinced, which dazzles more than it tames.
Cremer, whose personal relationships are politicians by profession

too fine. – It is characteristic of both parts that between

This Cremer and Bismarck soon had a deep bond friendship that lasted several years, during the former Carlist party supporter of the Reichs=chancellor in Berlin mostly daily, and also in Friedrichsruhe and Varzin, and Cremer, for example, publicly boasted

could even wear the great Chancellor's underwear

Perhaps a Carlist

mystical=religious custom, similar mental and physical

Expressing friendship, like the blood oath of the natives= inhabitant of Madagascar represents him. This creamer, who previously an eloquent and staunch anti-Semite,

suddenly launched the motion in the Conservative Party, the Antisemitism "for the time being" from the conservative program

– The liberal party claimed that Cremer received 30,000 Marks from Bleichröder, but that was

Rigen, 43 — rn N 55;–k engri

ah R0! it

untrue, even von Bismarck has that bosom friend Cremer

not that amount, but much more. – Bleich= Röder was only the keeper of the Welfenfonds! –! To the

Place of propaganda against the real cancer damage of Ja=udendom, followed with fine machination now a full=

minimum persecution of the terrorist bogeyman of Social Democracy, and it was so out of the question regular measures in this regard are envisaged=

assumed that a social revolution was the undoubted consequence
and a Bismarck then again the "savior of the people-
society! – The plan probably went

then into a vast, immeasurable darkness, at whose

End, according to the well-known patterns and processes of Konz
fulat and Hausmeierdom, a Macbethesque dream of a

Bismarck dynasty etc. etc. wandered around. – First of all,
it was a small disruption caused by the fatal revelations at

the well-known trial "Ihring-Mahlow"; then chatted

a small Swiss cantonal government quite "unworthy of a
great diplomacy!" and revealed that in
Switzerland an anarchist newspaper with Prussian sub-
vention (f. Guelph Fund)!!! – Of course he-
Storms of insults arose in the Welfenfonds press
about these "uncertain cantonists", Switzerland was considered
a "completely wild country", but – it has
nothing further was damaged, their free mountains remained standing, while

Bismarck's fantasy mountains, thank God, not with
those revolutionary rats came into the weeks. The
Social Democrats, however, through these and many other such

Warned by omens, were then on guard and n
become cautious.

ee oy,

Yet another demonstration of the deposed Reich-
Chancellor deserves special attention. His
bear after the abdication, the provocative statement
against the crown and state administration, is recorded in history

E Prussia, thank God, without equal! – Never before

has a dismissed official dared to act in such an ungrateful manner-
in an exciting and inflammatory manner against the government

and their rulers, as Bismarck did after his

Deposition has given the world an evil spectacle. All;

these omissions bear the unmistakable stamp of
Intention, distrust and discontent become an evil seed for the
future in the country. And if at the time when

that former Chancellor of the German Empire did not even

found beneath fine dignity, with the most poisonous German enemies
French and Russian press reporters

to hold conferences, the content of which will then be presented in those countries
found their appreciation in a scornful manner, a Swiss newspaper

News from Berlin brought:

"The fact that Minister von Bötticher had suggested
Prince Bismarck because of his publications

before a State Court, which shall

Council but rejected it"

fo it seems completely credible. A man who

Loyalty to the king always on his lips in the most pompous manner
who has made the slightest statement against himself
judged as a violation of the state principle
and severely punished, goes against the grandson of the sublime
ruler, to whom he owed everything, behaved in such a way!!!
This alone is enough to show what Bismarck,
in whom the world has long been looking for a real patriot

| always thought, in truth was and is!
Did the former Chancellor of the German Reich really believe
he will also this time, as he has done for twenty years, have such an easy
accidentally won gamble and the Prussian

man's" in the blink of an eye against the centuries=
proven loyalty of its rulers?

No! – In reality, even a Bismarck can

He would not have been stupid to believe that; he had only, like all

these adventurous Fausts and Macbeths in one point

of the witches' sabbath he had caused, the sabbath is a
Jewish festival, calculated: On the iron armor of the loyalty of the
Prussian people, all these poisoned arrows are powerless

Only with the higher love and reverence,

with greater confidence and self-confidence

the Prussian to his young ruler, who in the Be=
awareness of his own strength and noble will under his dignity

hold, like a Bismarck, against every empty curse
to take punitive action. Every plague seeks to spread, but

Bismarck's "disturbance bacillus" is found in the

strong body of Prussian national consciousness no sickness

ity, and the old "speaker" in Friedrichs=
peace may calm down, the people of Frederick the Great
he will never be able to incite against his ruler.

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As long as Bismarck's true colour was hidden behind the
splendor of his offices, his real spiritual nature

behind abilities and virtues of his environment, his true

Character and true disposition behind the mask
a noble love of country; with

this offices fell the scenery and this true N |

came to light.

Had Bismarck really been that genuine spirit for

which he was held so many times for so long, just after his
departures, in a complete freedom this would have been

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– 153 –

most perfect. – In exile and in the lonely
Patriots and apostles proved themselves in the desert.
"Ce n'est pas a grand homme c'est a grosse-tête,"

| once said a Frenchman about Bismarck, and after his

This apt judgment of his intimate connoisseurs has
confirmation and a more groundbreaking spread
found. ph

Even in the constantly maintained external drapery of this
Their comedy is shown in form. – The most perfect counterpart
Bismarck's part is Moltke. What is apparent in that regard is
this being. Moltke achieved tremendous and demanding

nothing, promised nothing and granted everything. Bismarck

Opposite. Here being and not seeming, there seeming
and not being. This is evident even in the outside.

the mighty war hero, the storm-tested leader of the battle

ten, Moltke, in a simple coat, in a simple field cap

feems, loves a Bismarck who has that deficient activity=
legitimacy to the military, who has the dangers of war
always seen only from a diplomatic distance, who, when he

The thunder of the cannons heard, whose powder did not smell,

a boulanger in martial costumes facing the audience

Bismarck, who never drew his sword for a military

who was able to pull off a timid action, who knows him
not from the common personal and pictorial representation
position, with huge ft, with that mighty battle=
sword, which would always have been a comfort to its leader

He, who never fought in the brave war

To defy bullet and sword took the opportunity that never
Danger and pleasure of the cavalry storm to prove the patriotism

tic honor, whose forehead never yielded to the warlike blow

and was exposed to defying stab, appears in the splendor of
Helmet and armor of a brave cavalry general. This
Costume=helmet of his diplomatic Highness feems particularly
to be a favorite piece of martial drapery.

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When the Association for Berlin History once examined the old Reich=

Chancellor's apartment in Wilhelmstrasse, this was

Helmet as the only showpiece of a whole series of bare furniture=ter pictureless room on a large diplomatic table

– A Prussian battle helmet like

a Gessler hat at the “green table”. – A characteristic Bismarck's still life. – But the

The rank of cavalry general was not comparable to that of Bismarck.

and many of the civiliter had a deal of honour with

to fight it out, then

to his surprise, he learned that the “General Bismarck” as a military man not a civilian in matters of honor=come, since in this respect it is facing a war court; while by way of the military court=ability, in turn, a General Bis= active for satisfaction Marck could not be found.

“That’s how it is,” said the famous Berlin reindeer Neu=man, “have no houses of their own and no shelter yet.”

Bismarck got fat. The newspapers – among those of the “Baron” Bleichröder had to be a certain personal

Jealousy about it – announced weekly in

Pounds expressed the enormous girth of his

Your Highness. What Bismarck did not get enough of from Caffius, he had

von Fallftaff too much: “My belly, my belly brings me * around!” he said. We find many fat, incompetent rulers

– Frederick the Great, Napoleon were small bodied= size – the fat is, as it were, the testimony that nature of inertia and inability, therefore the same

become unpleasant, especially for those who are among the great minds must be reckoned with. In fact,

among all the truly great minds of Germany and other

– 155 –

Nations no one who externally bears that testimony of nature would have been enough. An Aesculapius ex machina had to come V and Mr. Schwenniger appeared. The son, Count Herbert Bismarck, had the same through Paul Lindau on a Bierbank in Munich. Perhaps

Lindau the aforementioned fine ffellett-like properties and hence the recommendation that brought him to the prince.

“Don’t ask me so much!” replied the fat Your Highness to the inquiring doctor. “If Your Highness do not want to be asked, Your Serene Highness must a veterinarian, he doesn't ask his patients either?” His Serene Highness Prince Bismarck immediately recognized that the respondent was the right doctor and began successfully the cure.

“The rescue of such a dear, heroic life”, as The Apostle Cremer later addressed a people on this occasion assembly, but definitely required the highest Gratitude of the somewhat defatted, which, according to country= usual terms, as a doctor's fee in a large monetary= sum would have had to be expressed.

Be it that the prince is currently “not at

= coffee, or that the doctor in question was the “boring mother-

mons” already had too much. In short, the reward The nameless doctor was that he was von Friedrichsruh directly to a professorship the University of Berlin. – Under the decent Berlin professorship arose, however, over the sudden Penetration of this deux ex machina of Aesculapius a ge= tremendous noise. And rightly so! – Because so “perfectly and without a doubt” the matter was truly not. – Doctor Schwenniger had been in Munich for the dishonor a grave with the wife of a friend a sharp exchange suffered a prison sentence, was thereby what is called elsewhere

has become "impossible" and should now be replaced without further ado by

– 156 –

a professor's coat from the university of the Reich capital
be rehabilitated – because – – well because he happened to be a
Prussian official who arrogated the power to
Pounds of fat had been removed. It is certain that this pro-
fefforentitel Bismarck no money, the relevant Berlin
Faculty has suffered an indelible insult.

All protests were of no use, the Schwe – Schwenniger
remained, despite that eyesore and today? – now today is
the "Schwenniger=Kur" en vogue and you can find the same
shouted out in all Jewish newspapers, whose greasy owners
this clean story of the Goims their bright joy and
feel a warm sympathy.

a

Was it not Bismarck, the brave duellist, who was the statesman?
man from that Lucca letter, who made it loudly out into the world

cried out: "We Germans fear God and no one else in the
World!" and then, immediately after he had taken part in the Reichstag

Leipzigerstrasse proclaimed this "very latest" wisdom to the world,
at the side of his noble offspring Herbert, the "intelligent
gentleman's "morally pure future chancellor, his nearby apartment
in Wilhelm=Straße, accompanied by vicious
dogs, a large mass of admiring plebs and –
a whole army of secret criminal officers, appoint the
to protect the brave Reich Chancellor. – "We Germans fear
God and no one else in the world! N
Mr. von Caprivi had barely taken office as Chancellor when
fo he dismissed that Sauve=Garde of pale fear, far from any
silly phrase as a fearless German man and
honorable Prussian warrior by showing through his actions. |

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– 157 –

"You have," a local scholar recently wrote to

a well-known and formerly often mentioned member of the konfer=
" vative party, "undauntedly opened the fight against the
Man who brought such unspeakable misfortune upon Germany
– how much the future will teach. They did
This at a time when he was still the Almighty and the
his peculiar lack of soul nobility ruthlessly to
could assert itself against all those who did not agree with him.
conditionally submitted. Today, when things are thankfully different
has become, where finally the nightmare of Bismarck's intellectual
Papacy has been taken away, nevertheless the most=
Most people prefer to continue wearing the old chains that
elementary outbursts of enthusiasm for 'the greatest German
fchian statesman" never ends. Is the dog's nature
in the character of the German fo predominantly developed?
It was only through the disastrous influence of Bismarck that
"regime" has come to the fore? – Or is it
a downright pitiful, unique in world history
Inability to see what is in front of your eyes and the simplest
to understand? Because really the connection between the
Rotting of our inner states, which in a frightening way
now comes to light, between the increasingly dark
external situation and what Bismarck meant
fhed, failed, transgressed and sinned, fhould still=
be understandable even to the blindest person. –
of all kinds of reptiles and people who are
. because it would be best to use the most modest language possible
lead, ranted against the "meanness", scorned Bismarck
fall to you. | | |

| 'The dying lion being kicked by the eagle.'
As if this dying man had ever been a lion!! At most
He belongs to the lion society, in which the
"Hirfch" – the wolf is found. A felt ignoble
He was a character like the history of which few

== ASR: =

For twenty years he has served the good of the fatherland

finer, sacrificed to selfishness. With the greatest ruthlessness=
During this time he has subjugated everything that thinks differently–
And now he alone should be untouchable?

For this and many other reasons, one could
the German people are literally despairing. But, perhaps
but the time came when Bismarck's ban was finally lifted–

is broken. Only then can it be done again with
get better."

There are still many "enthusiasts" who
following the "old train", the borrowed splendor of "Hercules

of the century" in the arena. That is

Manner of the mob. This is often

made an opportunity.

For example, in the recently sent Meraai
"Volksovation" on the occasion of Bismarck's journey through the
Stettin Station to Berlin. The quiet observer of the
Scene was reflected in the quality of the journeymen, who
the "great architect of the empire" here their ovations
brought, only too clearly to which "building" they belong

and people like the "Hofmauxermefter" Stargardt, whom the
Newspapers as the only willing wreath donors at this

Opportunity, one may say that trowel-leading N
Master Bismarck would certainly grant it.

N

We must content ourselves with only a few De Epi-

foden and character traits in a concise manner in order to.

with some vivid main features the image of a Bismarck,
to indicate what it really is.

May the infinite richness of the material that E

to a complete, truthful depiction of this

figure is present, which in the deception prepared by it

| unparalleled in world history, it unites a gifted

Plutarch received.

A more detailed historical research and history

. fcription must also be reserved to the dark

To lift the veil over the whole background of those gloomy
Contexts that include the "Geffken trial" and the death
of the noble King Ludwig of Bavaria will be the aftermath.

In December 1891, the former Chancellor

| against a deputation of citizens of the city of Siegen:

"If what I have seen in many areas with the trowel

I have painstakingly gathered together, threatens to collapse,

\$ I will be there fine!"

What heroism; what selfless sacrifice!

Is the old "diplomat" perhaps waiting for the

Land once again everything is upside down, German=

country's warriors then sacrifice blood and life again
tremendous victories and diplomacy the chestnuts from the

Bring fire and in the glow of that fire that gilded

Hero can stand up again, the blood-won booty

than to boastfully proclaim one's property and then distribute it

himself and his chosen people?
The time demanded for Germany the hero we
at the beginning of this paper, but Bismarck

Do not be mistaken, the German people also notice

to come to terms with what had happened to him.

Two millennia ago, the need and longing
the nations of the Mediterranean for a hero who would lead them
and some in the turmoil of religious and philosophical
Uncertainties of vain human wisdom and also on the Hori-
zone of our Baltic peoples appeared that of the ideals

The Hebrew god figure, illuminated by moral purity,
far beyond the real, therefore always unattainable

2: 160 –

bare star in the sky of human will and action
has remained. – For centuries, these
German peoples to regain the real power
and virtue granting national unity and greatness, which leads to
a complete development of the ideal qualities
a nation is the basic condition. It seemed
the big moment – and when the clouds of smoke and fog
the necessary wars had evaporated, the sobered
View of Germania on that hard-won field of victory
a new figure who has become a ruler of this land
was, not that golden-curved Siegfried-figure of Germanic
Ideals, no, – grinning and bald stands the new ruler, who

Germany's ruling Jew! A terrible deception.
Who is to blame? we ask and we answer
In other words: No one other than the one who is concerned about the
results of these battles and assumed leadership and this leadership-
tion led to such a disastrous result!

“With the ladle eee – Should that be a
mocking irony?

You cannot build anything with a trowel.
the sword brought together those mighty building blocks
which scratches the Bismarck trowel and with that
deceptive whitewash, which forms whitewashed graves,
have become sticky and spoiled.

Throw those who clearly recognize this and from
are able to judge, do not intend that they judge one-sidedly, in
biased bitterness make an unjust judgment in this
thing. No person, no reputation, no passion has
to make a judgment here, only the facts with their un-
merciless logic. These are not opinions, they are facts
things we know about gender, life, work, character and
Successes of a Bismarck have brought, facts that this
Man crowns of glory, the others, the heroic forehead of our

immortalized Kaiser, belonging to Moltke and others, and

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– 161 –

justified on his bare head, the fact is,
that Bismarck is celebrated for his successes and allows himself to be celebrated,
in which he has no legitimate interest, such as the
Fact teach and therefore this publication has the
Right to call oneself:

The truth about Bismarck!

Balder, Truth about Bismarck. 11

X. Defamation.

March 20, 1890 can be a memorial day for all time
joyful nature for Germany. On this day

The German Emperor bid farewell to the Reich Chancellor
Prince Bismarck from the public service. What Vis-
marck of the German nation, the more time

separates him from us and a sober, honest consideration

regains ground, becoming increasingly clear to the people.
this hollow apparent greatness took true greatness of character

and spirit, which alone can give true value only a people

alone can make happy and stable, in the
Dust. For almost thirty years, Germany has been
Marck had to endure the emptiness and deception that radiated.
Nothing of what this time of the little that is in the
internal facilities appear appropriate and promising for the long term,
At can be traced back to this man. Prussia's excellent

– 163 –

i proven old legislation was replaced by new unusable forms Bg

sacrificed, the national welfare was given to the best and most worthy
Preservation of the same, stolen from the middle classes, poverty and
Bitterness has entered the millions of hearts that

thrown into the hands of the propertyless proletariat. Into unworthy hands
has come the wealth of the people who have this wealth
on the battlefields of work and war with the

sweat and blood of his sons. Without the
Eye on the big picture with a wise view of the future

fent mind, his limited
Looking only at the selfish need for momentary appearance
and splendour, with such example and such teaching a
Creating egoism, whose base idolatry destroys all ideal

and threatens to destroy the noble spiritual goods of the nation.

Awakening incomprehensible concepts of freedom, which the true

Freedom abused in its further consequences the

destroy the state order and the only secure ruling

To destroy the authority of the monarchical principle, Bismarck

fet itself in stark contradiction with all those hopes,

which, till his first appearance before and during the Revolution, opening his way to the service of the state and

E | Paving the way to the heart of the nation.

One, hero of fine national hopes, Ger-

manias in the tremendous changes of our century,

in Bismarck the German believed he had found the same

– never before has our people been subjected to a more terrible |

modest!

Moving forward quietly from century to century,

ever more powerful (fic) unfolding in fine action, always shining=

expanding more fully, the ruling house of the High
Zollern led his Prussian people to the top and leadership
the German nation and all its highest hopes
richly fulfilled.

Once before in the long course of these times

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a warning example of how disastrous the intervening
position of another ruling hand, which was between
people and their ruling family.

The legend of the people took revenge. Count
Schwarzenberg, who also influenced Brandenburg's fortunes in the
fo deeply moving and changing times of the thirty-year
war so disastrously led; his ostracized head is said to be
fallen by the executioner's hand, in the burial vault of St. Nicholas' Church

Spandau. – Our humane times, the humane
Rulers who introduced them with blessings left the
Retribution to the providential fate of Providence. May
as once from the forests around Burgstall, from the Saxons=
forest, which the kind benevolence of the ruler gave to the
Servant gave, the fist of this servant now threatening and
disrespectfully raise against the Lord of the people and the country; this
People, this country will not be deterred, will not allow itself to be disturbed in
the newly blossoming trust and this trust must be fogens=
bear rich fruits of the future, as it is again a Hohenzollern
with a hopeful heart, which the purest will
the noblest spirit. May no one again stand between
People and rulers urge and may the consciousness, the
Thoughts are becoming clearer and more energetic, that
There is no better salvation for Germany than a solid
Gathering of all the tribes around the Hohen-
eee |

Radelli & Hille, Leipzig.

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Bon Carl Pinde in Peåpig can be purchased at:

The Jews of Berlin.

According to bishistorical sources Edited
| by

A. Wyking.

Second edition, 116 pp.

| Price 1 Mark. |

This document, which serves as source material on the Berlin Jews in almost complete completeness, ift appeared years ago. In the irrefutability = her evidence from documents and facts was the= fame particularly unpleasant for the Jewry. Of course, The Berlin daily press ignored them. But that was not enough. By buying up claims on the first The publisher was ruined. The second Bookstore, where the edition will be kept safe and secure. was brought to the same fate; this=

At one time, the Jews also had the success that the whole edition fell into the hands of the creditors and – immediately was destroyed. The writing is thus almost completely remained unknown. The new edition now available draws characterized by low price and excellent equipment.

died of Gustav Mot in Zn

Further:

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The Cid a Jew

ö von
Hermann Ahtwardt,
Rector in Berlin.
Price 1 Mark.

This little booklet was distributed in 40,000 copies, | has caused such a sensational stir that it is probably

It is hardly necessary to pay particular attention to the content:
to make family

Radeli & Hille. Leipzig

bookbinding
Theo Starfire
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moneymaking and socialism,

Individual strikes
on domestic politics
of |
Prince Bismarck
with original correspondences of the same

: bon a
Otto von Dieft-Haber. x
Mot 105 "A mighty fortress is our God."

Second improved edition with an expanded foreword.

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Bertin, 1875.

Marites & Mühlbrecht.
Bookstore for political science and law.

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Permission to publish the original letters
Prince Bismarck was expressly requested from him and
nothing was objected to.

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Vorworld

The first edition of our little book is, despite the obvious
the silence of the official and semi-official newspapers so quickly
been sold out, that we repeatedly asked from different sides for
were requested to organize a second one.

We agree with this, but do not consider it time yet,
to be clearer and limit ourselves to only the An=
note on page 10 of the first edition to add an addition,
to which we draw special attention here.

A large number of misleading printing errors are
been corrected. '

Various attacks are being made against us by the daily press.
which we also respond to in this preface.

That we are close to the stock exchange papers and their purposes
newspapers would be thoroughly processed,
we could be prepared. The other newspapers are generally
still treats us leniently. From which we are saved by various
friendly mediations so far received flower selection
We will only highlight the most noteworthy points as briefly as possible.

The Magdeburger Zeitung had informed us in No. 484 about the statement was put into his mouth that "if the government does not other paths, one will be forced to deal with all recklessness to clarify facts." She has this misunderstanding and a second one with regard to civil marriage but by agreement printing of a letter in No. 493, that we only considered the latter if the provocations of the official press and the attacks against the independent elements in the country did not stop.

The Nationalzeitung, after publishing without any legitimate reason our small writing with an explanation associated with the economic reform party – (ours Name only happens to be the first in the alphabet under that explanation) – and has indicated that simply an attempt by the old conservative party, the terrain on economic

To regain territory that had been lost on political fei, in No. 487 the following sentences: "For this purpose one uses The Orthodox fear the end of the world, they seek the Prince Bismarck, whose merit culminates in the fact that he has managed to throw off prejudices, to present it as whether he personally would agree with it and only because of the whose minister is not allowed to appear, one tries to... rity for one's own purposes. pp...-... Furthermore: "If the party gained the majority, we would not experience more than what we experienced in the fifties, a funny revision of the latest legislation: General Voting right, freedom of movement, freedom of trade, property tax, – there would be measures material enough for feverish activity. Not a single Every creative thought can be found in these programs We get nothing but the old recipes of reaction, which are as old as human society." Finally: "Until clearly shows that this is not about old conservative agitation we will be forced to join the agrarian party and the economic Reform Party to be considered identical with Junkerdom."

We asked the Nationalzeitung itself to consider whether this tone fits with the seriousness of the task, for which we have written our little brochure and expect from her the already promised remedy. All this she brings, without foft a word from the brochure, nor the program of the innkeeper= fcient Reform Party, whose content they nevertheless dismissive criticism. If it does not finally to discover the only thought in the two documents and see them as an outflow of the "Junkerdom" considered, we will wait and see whether it leads to an explanation this judgment or whether we agree with her, which we would like to avoid, – perhaps even in a slightly modified key must.

The Kreuzzeitung prints in No. 246 a section from the brochure and then continues in a postscript: "So far Mr. v. Dieft=Daber. As is well known, he takes a special=théné political position and does not directly count itself to the Kreuzzeitung Party." And then: "We only want one thing note that his entire exceptional standpoint

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– VI –

on an unconquered or not at all surmountable=the contradictions between head and heart seems. We want to subjectively respect this contradiction and hence to the repeated assurances that he did not want to grasp, but only clarify, make no comment on our part. But objectively we must judge political "Keep relationships to what the head, and not to what the heart speaks. Yes, the material supplied is even much more valuable than it is against the language of the heart and far of every possible irritation."

Why our position is a "peculiar political" should be because we do not directly belong to the Kreuzzeitung party and we therefore take an "exceptional" standpoint It is not clear to us what should be done. A single newspaper can, according to our In my view, a particular party direction is not currently relevant say or represent, because in this transitional stage it is There are no clearly defined parties at all; unless there are such which either blur or are only directed at the attack. Furthermore, we believe that our essentially based on the real=politics with the retention of Christian and monarchical principles daments directed standpoint is therefore not yet exceptio=nell deserves to be called because he is not directly the cross= newspaper. We are even less able to accept the alleged To clarify the contradiction of the head and heart. The The latter has absolutely nothing to do with this, unless the patriotic heart is meant by this. An attack, or a Clarification can be as precise as a hair, but it still needs not to be bitter, especially if the person against whom they directed, has by no means given up, but rather still a great and noble disposition. The latter may probably also a point of difference between us and the Kreuz=Zeitung. –

The "Deutsche Landeszeitung" wishes in No. 244 that we should have spoken more clearly, saying: "It's just a pity, that Mr. v. Diešt acted too discreetly and even much can be guessed." The accusation that we are too lenient and backward=

been holding, has also been done to us several times. We believe, however, that too much restraint and discretion is more likely to be excused than too little. |

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The "Post" in No. 246 has given us on the whole a benevolent
However, it brings against the
At the end of her detailed article she wrote the following sentences: "The author has his intention not to have any direct opposition to the prince Bismarck, faithfully held on. The title of his work looks darker than the content justifies. Overall, Mr. v. Dieft the present of our state is probably too gloomy No earthly state is perfect, every time has its own evils and every law that marks a progress net, but also brings forth new complaints, which one can The question then still remains whether the purchased goods were worth the purchase price, whether the profit achieved fchschrift the bad things that come with it outweigh the bad. We believe that the latter is the case. Not only our external Power has risen gloriously, and our inner The situation is constantly improving. Against the inconveniences We do not close our eyes; but we do not have to exaggerate. The fight against evil and bad will never times on earth." We regret that "Post" in this optimism, according to which they "our inner situation as being in constant improvement", not to follow and ask that they forgive us the exaggerations of which they accused, individually. To emphasize just one thing, fo The low percentage of church weddings in the Cities since October 1st have been opposed to all ideal concepts In view of the consequences of the Civil Status Act, the tip will probably break off. And the Protestant Church is called upon to organize and ftärke thou! – but made more difficult according to the instructions of the Ober church council the exercise of discipline, and even seems to be the co to postpone the appointment of the Provincial Synods, which but first the organization should bring. Nor can We admit that the title of our little book is gloomy free, than the content, and that we see too gloomy. One must can also read between the lines, and some readers will This will make the gloomy thoughts that we are faced with more understandable. Because of the restraint we imposed on ourselves, we did not fully were able to express themselves. |

The "Volkszeitung" writes in No. 247: "Much interest has

the writing of a member of the altfonfervative party, Mr. v. Dieft=Daber awakens ɾc. i. As with most, fo We and our readers also owe this interest to mostly only two letters that the author wrote over the years received at his suggestion from Prince Bismarck and published in the same, from which it is quite clear= goes, how extremely little it has to do with the liberal transformation. of the leading statesman has to say, from which the Thousands of National Liberals from the common Philistine= fugge fuch to tell ɾc. .. The second letter, however, lets grateful to us against the rigid attitude of the old conservative party recognize that, according to Bismarck's own inclinations, the civil status law is certainly much less decisive and fund would have been the case if the said party had and had not cut his tablecloth in the meantime." Well, we congratulate the state government on this recognition of the Progress Report regarding the fruits of that "health" of the Civil Status Act and have nothing to add.

The "Staatsbürger=Zeitung" in No. 295A holds fiğ about our call to the nobility to establish a serious school to go through, not to shy away from work and among the workers for the state to be in the forefront. Then the Con= fervatismus in Prussia have a future and then notices "In the same breath where they (the Junkers) spoke about the omnipotence of capital and their efforts with the cloak of Christian love, the authority of the State in the service of their egoism! The wages of the workers whose interests they claim to protect feel against the "money power", perhaps even more The "socialism" they call for is supposed to be replaced by the Destruction of universal suffrage, freedom of coalition and freedom of movement should be silenced! In fact, Junkerdom has not yet been sufficiently recognized, the self-accusation which comes from the mouth of Mr. v. Dieft=Daber, should all Banish doubts about the character of "conservatism", which is happily buried and will never rise again." We only register this without going into further detail= fetting with the sheet. We only notice in

– X –

the hope that the correction will not fail to materialize, that further reduction of wages, of Junkerdom ɾc. not a word is written in our Scripture.

The "Berliner Börsenzeitung" notes: "The booklet This is further evidence that even relatively moderate members the conservative party's hatred of the "new era", the "Li= "centralism" and "parliamentarism" have become almost fixed ideas= As a single example of the strange ways in which state-saving ideas of Mr. v. Dieft, free from the Bor- highlighted, instead of universal direct suffrage to introduce a five-fold distilled voting mode, so that the municipality the district representation, from which the provincial representation and finally the Landtag and Reichstag should emerge." On a We have no intention of reaching an understanding of any kind here either. and are happy to admit that the ideas of the stock exchange papers are state= become more saving than ours.

The least polite to us is probably the Neue Stettiner Newspaper, which as its motto as in the Prussian Adler wears the Suum cuique. In No. 492 she first regrets that the letters addressed to us by the Prince Chancellor without all political content and purely conventional replies on outpourings of the heart. With extraordinary patience I confess Prince Bismarck thanked me for receiving these lamentations also occasionally for this and regret not having time for the rest have to respond to the comments made, or declare them to be superfluous. The paper confirms then gives us the possession of a "Pomeranian stubbornness" and concludes: "The entire content of Dieft's book proves that this empty Rodomontaden. Such unclear and undisciplined minds, like Mr. v. Dieft, can never give the state and a government with fixed goals become dangerous. Because they do not know what they want." Why so rude; it must surely Some of what we did in the paper which by the way, only in the category of small barkers should have been sitting. In the rest, we very much acknowledge the "Pomeranian stubbornness" and congratulate the paper on its clear Opinion on the content of Bismarck's letters.

The Ostsee-Zeitung, published in the same place (Stettin),

(No. 490) notes, however, with various other sheets, of those letters, "that they shed some interesting light on the situation stance of the prince on the questions of internal reform."

The Danziger Dampfboot (also the Wefer-Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt) state: "How must the Auf= conception of the present is only now emerging in the minds of these gentlemen crystallize, if even this Mr. v. Dieft instead of the all= common direct suffrage a formal distillation apparatus on= wants to build, in which the farmers first elect the district representatives fallen, then the district representation, the provincial representation, the Provinzialvertretung the Landtag and the Landtag finally the Reichs= day. Such a fifth of juice would, of course, probably be

taste of the Conservatives; but Germany will not be that it would never have become Germany if the gentlemen Conservatives had remained at the helm."

We can simply counter this: Germany may not forget that it would never have become Germany if Prince Bismarck was not once against the parties with which he now compromised and ruled, stood in the breach. The army= Reorganization would be according to the will of the same gentlemen not carried out at that time, the war of 1866 not fought and who knows what the outcome of the campaign of 1870/71?

The Conferservatives have, in their loyal steadfastness in that time no small share in the successes in both the parliamentary conflict than on the battlefields! From stock exchanges= swindlers and doctrinaire newspaper writers was on the latter little to see.

The Berliner Tageblatt also expresses itself in No. 242 like the Danzig steamboat, but then in No. 246 the following= measures: "By naturally and with full sufficiency= thuung on the side which Mr. v. Dieft is fighting, fuch we must nevertheless respect the honesty and the indomitable nature of men= attitude of the same. His brochure is called "Money Power and Socialism" and describes the influence which the monetary power exercised on Prussian administrative states has, twenty years back and reveals to us a picture in which= chem the integrity of the Prussian civil service in a nude

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ity is portrayed that makes us frightened. As painful as it is also is to expose the wound in one's own flesh, so the Experience has taught that the fresh air of the full public the most appropriate remedy for all the harms of public life We therefore only fulfill a painful duty when we Piece from the history of our then young constitutional life, as reflected in an episode of the aforementioned brochure, without any make-up to our readers. We ask that= half an insight into our today's supplement." There is then the entire Annex I is printed. This sheet, although fine= standing on our political standpoint, it seems to have more understanding of this system than, for example, the New Stettiner Zeitung and also "die Post".

The "Germania" has in various numbers

mern (237, 241, 244) discussed the brochure. In a review,

which contains the latter number, it says: "Before such
But "liberalism" turns a blind eye to these revelations
to: he does not want to see his reflection and even less others
It is of course not a recommendation of the omnipotent
State, "state conscience" and "state morality" that many
Papers which present Lasker's ... revelations as patriotic
deeds, remained silent in the face of Dieft's revelations.
Even sadder is the silence of the big newspaper, which still

always to represent the conservative interests of Protestantism
ten claimed, (Norddeutsche Allgemeine?) – but in fine shyness,
"to call things by their true name, prefers to

To throw the cloak of "love" over such events, instead of
To open the eyes of readers to the danger threatening the community
open. And the official and national liberal press dares
about the integrity of the Prussian civil service
But this is by no means done out of conviction,
but only because it fits into the "liberal stuff" at the moment.
The paper continues: "Mr. v. Dieft, however, should, in addition to
the thanks he deserves for spreading "A Little Light",
to ask the question: Why is it late? Why did he have four
ten years of silence about things that, according to his own
opinion has such a general interest that it still
worthy of publication." To this we reply that it

– XIL –

us personally a more satisfying satisfaction
It would have been better to clarify the situation and
especially the inhabitants of the 9 years in honor
governed circle to provide an explanation about our separation:
that in 1860 we also gave the President of the Herrenhaus –
had already handed over the whole matter, but that we were in
Consequence of a message given to us by his mouth from a high place
request for the in and of itself not easy loyal sacrifice
of silence for the time being moved us and that this
sacrifices are still carried out by us to a large extent
becomes.

At the end of the review of "Germania" it says:
In the autumn of 1862, His Majesty the King spoke publicly about
out from: j

"I can only thank you all for the patriotic gestures
 which you lay down on the throne. I hope that the con-
 servative principles, which I consider to be the foundations in
 In my program of 1858, which
 but have often been misinterpreted, again more and more
 will come into effect. The constitution which I have
 my late brother and sworn to, forms
 the foundation of the state; but I will never admit that ways
 which are just as little founded in the constitution as
 compatible with the rights of the Crown.
 But the party agitations have other higher values
 the game; because the religious sense of the people is being misled
 that must not happen, and I will do my part
 work to ensure that the faith is preserved among the people. We must
 Everyone should be awake and stay awake so that things will get better again; because
 Many phenomena are again as in 1848.
 It is my duty and my will to preserve all the precious goods of the Father=
 country, and I will oppose any unjustified incursion
 resist with firmness. May God give me the strength to do so.
 Trust with me: God has never abandoned Prussia. Yes,
 Without God we can do nothing; He must give us
 help is coming! But now we also want to stand before God
 no longer bend and only rely on your own strength.
 is the cause of so much evil."

– XI –

Golden words, worthy of a king, to remember
 today is the time.

The "Wage", a journal edited by Dr. Guido Weiß, published in Berlin
 weekly newspaper, also prints Appendix I in No. 42
 completely, but introduces it with words whose delicious
 Humor is really worth reading. It says, among other things: "Mr.
 v. Dieft was district administrator of the Elberfeld district in the 1950s;
 experienced two conflicts (1858 and 1868). . . . He then
 participated in the war and since then seems to have become part of the Bohemian
 Forests of agricultural policy have been cut down. From them
 he casts his "shadow" against Prince Bismarck, who
 wisely, has no objection to the audience enjoying the
 a one-sided exchange of opinions, which he, the prince,
 was the only one who was to share it from now on. .. The larger
 Part of the pamphlet is filled with complaints about the socialist movement,
 the lack of a breach of contract law, the abolition of baptism=
 force and whatever else the Pomeranian landowner had to
 winter whiff with the pastor loci and the inspector
 Heart swells. Many of these reflections he has already
 had it printed earlier and then he says like in Precifa the
 Schloßvoigt: "It doesn't matter, you could hear it more often!" We

thank the editor for the pleasure he gave us
But they note that the "Bohemian forests of the
Agrarian policy" just like the "feudals" once did.
a ghost with which one can gruesomely treat small children
tried to make.

The major official and semi-official newspapers, the Nord-
German Allgemeine, the Kölnische and the National» Zeitung
we have nothing to acknowledge, because they are still silent (with
Except for the skilful mixing that the Nationalzeitung with
the program of the economic reform party according to the above
delivered) entirely. You may still need instructions
wait, which in this case may be somewhat difficult. Whether
it should really be possible for them to keep quiet about the matter?

From the Norddeutsche Allgemeine this appears all the more
happier after the thorough explanation we have provided in Annex VI.
the brochure.

– xv –

We still have discussions of the "Volks-
newspaper" and Nationalzeitung" from 10th and 11th of the month:
The former brings in No. 262 under the heading: "A
History of Corruption from the Pious Time" a guide
article in which she personally addressed us in the words: "the
The conduct of the district administrator is consistently honorable and
can only earn him respect even in the eyes of his political
opponent win" – treated benevolently, whose following
But the final words require a response. The same
After having briefly reproduced Annex I, the following should be read:
"But what does that have to do with the drop shadow in the
"Regiment Bismarck? The author of this
"Scripture wants to portray the godless present and its
"The main piece shows us how rotten and corrupt=
"pirt the past was where the Ortho:

"doxie was in full bloom!"

"This revelation is worthy of recognition, but it proves
"the opposite of what the Revealer believes"

"seen." –

First of all, we note that true piety is associated with
Corruption has absolutely nothing to do with the appearance
on the other hand, neither a pious nor an ungodly person
envy. Otherwise, take it easy! We boldly claim that
the present time both in their social stock exchange circles, as well as
Unfortunately, in the circles of some of the parliamentarians and
statesmen are already more rotten and corrupt than

the one that the "Volkszeitung" has in mind. We will also to persevere in our motto through truth to clarity! on the other hand, we should not be forced to provide further clarifications until until we consider them absolutely necessary.

The "National=Zeitung" takes in No. 525 of its previously mentioned accusations, according to which our writing as in connection with the program of economic reform party and the specter of agricultural policy and as an flow of Junkerdom, nothing back, although they had promised us earlier; yes, she even agreed to the recording of the above passage – as far as it concerns your paper – is refused. We leave it to the reader's judgment to determine the fine loyalty of this

– XVI =>

If you also look at the future as "poor", we are happy to confirm that theirs is richer in stock market interests and blurred doctrine narism. The events and achievements of this party, which they only offered to help Prince Bismarck thank you, we will show in the future who is right. but even the "Magdeburgische Zeitung" already reported on the worsening effects of civil marriage on the Protestant Church population, as it recently stated that in Magdeburg and in the surrounding villages only the very slightest Part of the couple seeking a church marriage. As The main reason is the retention of the church fee= Finally, we note to the "National=Zeitung" that not we, as she claims, in the military law for now the per= fpective to a republic, but that this, as we led by an outstanding member of their party in front of Witnesses happened, which we described as "ridden away".

Daber, November 12, 1874.

von Dieft=Daber.

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There is no doubt that all of Germany is Prince Bismarck for the eminent successes of his foreign policy is obliged to express his greatest gratitude, but on the other hand, his domestic policy, which has been in a transitional phase for several years fisch is located, shadows, after which the fear is close is that they easily obscure those external successes, even to a great extent

can destroy parts.

Because what good are external successes if the inner strength and the discipline will be lost! For the religious and fundamental foundations of the German people are threatened in the current situation such dangers; – who would want that deny? –

The direction which the government system and the laws have taken, in our opinion, increased this drive and accelerate decomposition. |

Let us not deceive ourselves about this. – The time in which we live, has in some respects great similarity to which preceded the French Revolution. at that time hostility towards Christianity, money power– fraud, corruption, agitation of the masses, and no sustainable organization against it by the government and society legislation.

We can only add the hope that the House of Hohenzollern put up a strong resistance in good time= ft and that the German people through God's help will have the strength to save ourselves from the abyss into which France sank at that time.

More than 20 years ago we started the fight against the demoralizing financial powers such as now the social question arises.

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As for the latter, we find the challenge that one fides the government of the industrial workers – population through strong organization of their estate household to devote a warm interest, and thus to do everything energetically to fight, which is rightly a reason for dissatisfaction= ity, but on the other hand also through legislation and executive is to be practiced.

Unfortunately, a picture unfolds before us of how the Indiscipline in the country is making rapid progress and the power of money has a demoralizing effect in our fatherland, the Equality before the law undermines, depraves the Seamtendland virt and all the members of society, including the people's representatives, more and more eats away. l

It seems to be a serious, holy task to be vigilant and

against these ever more pressing enemies! The money hydra, from which socialism emerged with, is ruthless on to kick in the head. The history of other European countries which, in particular, the events in America, contain for Germany an urgent warning!

To achieve great goals, ruthless effort is necessary—sometimes necessary False considerations do not harm rarely the interests of the country!

In ongoing challenges, be it in the official Daily press, or in officially inspired brochures, the independent dependent, untouched by financial fraud and ambition, elements of the country, which primarily make up the land, bombarded, even in loyalty to His Majesty the Emperor and King was suspected. This independent party, whether probably because of its stability it is particularly suited to the true to protect and secure the interests of the country and throne has so far remained silent. However, she explains that to have reached the outermost limit.

There is rightly a concern in those independent circles with regard to a certain loyal reserve towards the past and fear of openly opposing the leading statesman and we ourselves are among those who believe the latter to prevent this. This position should now be confirmed will hold, although after those continuous provocations of the

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Government press from the other side almost emphasizes the effort to continue the fight to the death. If this changes Appearance does not and later the necessity arises, ruthlessly to clarify facts, so on this side at least openly and honestly “with God and knightly weapons” — according to the statement of Gustav Adolph — be fought.

There is no intention here to act in an aggressive Instead of engaging in sharp criticism, it is more appropriate to seek moderate and Gentle restraint should be exercised wherever possible. Only unshakable loyalty to the Emperor and King, the interest of the country, the love for the dear German fatherland comes first!

The task we set ourselves is serious and difficult! Success — when God is not powerful in the weak fee — probably only slightly. There is no evidence of violent attacks and

There will be no lack of speculations! We do not shy away from and would like to proclaim with Luther: I

"Here I stand! I can do nothing else! God help me! Amen!"

Where such a task is concerned, even a free word about such an important statesman as Fürst Bismarck, at the place. One of his greatest supporters – in some relationships but also the toughest opponents – should give the prince once said:

"He has no idea about the moral needs of the country;"

whereupon the prince initially rejected, but after a few days with replied to the comment:

"It was a sharp remark to him in the presence of the beard was shot past!"

There is a certain truth in this, but also a kind of apology for the prince and the hope that he in an open and honest discussion towards oneself at times does not necessarily behave in a repellent manner.

From these points of view, we want to present the leading statesman

I. the government system,

II. the parties and their ability to govern, as well as

III. the expected shape of the future
. 1*

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We will briefly examine the events of the past. We will look back at the destructive money power and the social question.

The boundary between what is in the interest of the matter must be said now and what is better still remains secret, is often difficult to find. We After practicing silence for many years, we will Try to draw the line according to your own prudent discretion.

Wherever one believes to find frankness, we ask Forbearance. Our free word does not mean to hurt, but only Form of historical criticism can be a stimulus and a warning.

Written in August 1874.

von Dieft-Daber.

I.

The government system is best examined at the Direction which the legislation has taken in recent times tried and in its results. We declare ourselves against this direction because it is not based on the sober and serious knowledge of practical life, but on beautiful sounding doctrines and ideal theories, because they were not with wise caution to the historical past of the country. but in hasty haste, without considering fight on the level of public education and without sparing the popular consciousness created laws.

Here we can draw on the words which we found in a earlier small paper: The Reform of the Prussian Administration 1869, Berlin at Julius Springer, following an expert opinion Stein's from the year 1822*), where page 17 three main ideas are highlighted:

1. That the bureaucracy" ") felt its guiding principles

drawn from real life;

2. That the laws in earlier times were in the law= Commissions were prepared and thus less frequently appeared, but just and lasting;

3. That the future does not end in a destructive and vain dreams, but rather a naturally created, through tradition and history- ftory sacred past.

Regarding point 2 we noted there (pages 18 and 19): "We "must change the way in which the laws are currently being prepared, "the stage before the introduction by voting among the

) Stein's Life of Berk, Volume V, page 732, following.

**) which now more and more favors liberalism and Manchesterism expires, -

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various departments agreed to provide the Lands

"day members briefly, yes often immediately before the visit
 "advice and finally, so to speak, with the Bee
 "acceleration notice as laws perfect, for a
 "deep and the interests of the country in their
 "Permanently damaging to health and stability
 "Keep the shortage. With completely different guarantees of life=
 "ability and duration the laws would arise, even if
 "There are permanent legislative commissions, similar to the one that has long been
 "Blessing of the country existing State Council, existed, which
 "from independent and with rich experience in the individual
 "Men equipped with various branches of state life"
 "supposed to be assigned the task of implementing the laws at leisure
 "Attracting the best skilled workers in the country and, in order to
 "to express, to prepare, so to speak, from a single source.
 "The recruitment of individual, highly qualified officials to
 "These commissions are by no means excluded from
 "The main forces, however, must be composed of non-officials
 "The endless voting of the individual ministries, whereby
 "the work is delayed indefinitely, only to finally
 "to achieve no practical results, it would not be necessary
 "but after the preparatory work and the preliminary editorial
 "of the law, the legislative commissions would enter into
 "State Ministries (NB. we imagine the latter stripped of
 "from the terrible burden of petty business, the endless
 "writing, which now oppresses them) for final editing
 "together. Finally, the members of the state parliament should be given a
 "such a proposal, after the King's approval of the=
 "obtained at least 3 months before the meeting
 "of the Landtag – (under certain circumstances
 "at most with the obligation not to publish them before
 "Beginning of the SefSION) – so that they can be put in a position
 "will inform yourself thoroughly about it."

Regarding point 3 it says (pages 22 and 23):

"The third main idea is a true sense of the word
 "confervative and contains a right warning to all those=
 "those who, while erasing all historical facts,
 "damente of the state tabula rasa in the new organization

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"Would like to do. We are talking here in the exclusion of Stein
 "our deep-seated conviction that the administrative
 "Reorganization can only be viable if it is based on
 "the historical foundations, on them, by applying
 "the improving hand, forbaut. Stein says about this under the
 "22 November 1822 in a letter to Count Capodiftria:*)
 "The Crown Prince seems to depart from the principle
 "go not to create, but to the historical and

"to develop existing elements or to make them useful
 "to make them perfect, to modify and to
 "to those which are made possible by the progress of
 "Education has been developed and perfected, on this
 "How to strengthen social institutions and
 "to avoid the shocks and frictions which
 "between the old and new elements, when
 "one neglects to combine it with wisdom. –
 "If the young, moral, religious, intellectual and noble
 "Prince is well supported, I am sure that he
 "the task assigned to him by the king"
 "single and first) early rights to gratitude
 "will acquire his people." –
 "V These beautiful, valuable and true to life
 Stein's ideas could not be fully
 "come into effect when the power of the bureaucracy
 "and their influences in key positions are already so resounding
 "were that even a mental power like Stein possessed,
 "was paralyzed after a few years." --

And now we ask, are these teachings of Baron von Stein,
 who had a talent and strength as a statesman, that
 not to be ashamed of Prince Bismarck as a role model
 needed, from his successors, the current statesmen,
 been followed? – We answer No! and will
 a series of laws, but as
 which is why the explicit remark must take place that we
 us by no means with arrogance a dismissive assessment
 of the state laws, but only in the interest of the matter

) Stein's Life of Perle, Volume V, pages 764 and 765.

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want to demonstrate that the consequences, far from it

social and moral relationship over our fatherland
 threaten to break, and unfortunately, as it seems, on the culminations=
 points have not yet been reached, through legislation with pre=
 prepared and favored. One will immediately see a
 turn to – and it is several times with a certain justification
 objected:") –
 "The new conditions must be constituted,
 "so the government is not in a position to act as in
 "ordinary times to withdraw a law if
 "damaging provisions to bring it about
 "bring, are in it; they must just be included in the purchase"
 "Be taken, because the government must be able

"to remain able to govern."

We quote this objection here in its wording (without to represent the version), but immediately reply that it depends but also on the spirit in which these organizations happened, and it would be above all a moderation in the According to Stein's basic rule, it is desirable to stand still is not our solution and was truly that of the Baron von Stein does not. We want to look with open eyes and 'help to promote the construction of the German Reich without narrow-mindedness, but consider it absolutely necessary,

"the Christian and moral foundations of the

Dent's life and

"the future of a country defined by tradition and boat sacred past!"

Rather, we sympathize with some other statements of those

small text, whose author, unknown to us,

has set itself a task completely opposite to ours.

For example, we sign the following sentences (pages 16 and 17 of this paper):

"In every thing he understands something about, there is

"Man is conservative, because if this were not the case,

"Conservatism would not be a truth." With the

*) Compare a small text entitled "A Word for Bismarck's Inner Politics by a Conservative." N 1874, F. Schneider u. Comp.) page 20.

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"With work comes understanding and with the
"Confession gives rise to the conferservative attitude."

We see this now with the beginning implementation of the Self-government in the district committees. Self-progress people (– unless they are completely crazy) – work in all practical conferservative principles. We would just like to

doubt that the author of that little work in much of what he otherwise expresses, in the sense indicated by himself above to be counted among the "conservatives" and ask whether he not subject to self-deception?

There is one thing above all that is important when presenting and advice of most recent laws catches our eye:

The government defends and does not hold a shady position, but gives its principles – (if they exist at all which has) – with ease:

As in the art of war a general or fortress commander client is obliged to observe certain rules, such as must steadfastly resist the attack, even the storm, before he can withdraw, surrender the fortress, and also in of statecraft. The confidence of an army in the leadership a commander-in-chief would soon be lost if he quickly vacates his position or gives up his fixed place too early. A court martial pronounces his sentence and executes him ruthless. History will one day record an even stricter Judge about the success of the internal policy of the leading statesman of whom we speak.

Discipline and quick-wittedness, prudence and iron strength characterize the successes of our generals and armies in the last German wars. With trust in God and humility, without over= raising, the German warriors faced the enemy's attack and therefore God pinned victory on their flags. –

What we most value in the conduct of foreign policy by Prince Bismarck, is next to the eminent Ability with which he understood Germany "through blood and iron" together, just moderation. The It already belongs to history and can therefore be boldly It can be said that it was Prince Bismarck who was responsible for a strong current from high place against in the year 1866 it through=

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knew that the old Hohenzollern ancestral lands (Ansbach and Baireuth) remained with Bavaria and Austria had no village was taken. The beneficial consequences for the year 1870 fhave not failed to materialize! Because who knows whether Bavaria will would have rushed to the flag with joyful loyalty to the federal government if it had Loss of those parts of the country would have been to bemoan. The peace treaty in 1871 was moderate. The fortress Belfort remained in France, the billions were reduced. –

What is striking, however, is that almost simultaneously with the

beginning of the great successes in foreign policy in 1866 saw the turning point in the Count's domestic policy. Bismarck and gradually an abandonment of the Position occurs, which he had defended until then.

Mr. von Bismarck has always openly declared himself a royalist and acted as such. We do not believe that the spirit of the newer legislation, as well as according to various Characteristics in recent times to Royalism in equally energetic In the same way as before, services are still provided.")

Count Bismarck made his debut with:

1. The indemnity investigation and
2. universal equal voting rights.

This was followed by:

3. freedom of trade and association and freedom of speed;

*) Remembering the restraint we imposed on ourselves, we remember to the noble history of a Berlin banker and a gambler, a newspaper founder, to the reason for which the Undersecretary of State von Thile suddenly left, to the way in which in a few days the Central-Boden-credit society, as well as the Hannoversche Provinzial-Fonds, the draft of the Civil Marriage Law, the Military Law came, etc. Some character traits in this respect have so far been little studied. That the monarchy is suffering damage in the current times, There should be no doubt. The task of the leading statesman It will be necessary to help build a strong dam against this, have to contribute significantly to a modified direction of the newer legislation In many circles, several times, as we have experienced, even in military There is no clarity about this in the circles. A single spark could create this clarity.

We only want to highlight the intimacy that exists between certain financial greats and some high statesmen. We ask, where does it come from?

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the Hanover Provincial Fund;

the Act of Stock and the Freedom of Usury,

tax legislation;

the district order as the beginning of the administrative-reform organization;

8. the School Supervision Act and the Church Laws;

9. civil marriage and the abolition of compulsory baptism;

10. the military law.

It would exceed the limits of the task set for us. ten, we wanted to go into a detailed discussion of all these Laws occur where not even the chronological order could be paused precisely to ensure the togetherness individual ones. Only a few main points should be highlighted= be lifted.

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1. The Indemnity Law was the first step which the leading statesman a turn in his inner Politics. He had truly shown that he could stood to stand in the breach and in the years which usually referred to as the "conflict period". He – against the will of the parties with whom he is now working, – this cannot be emphasized enough, – the foundations to his foreign successes. Nor do we judge with the sharpness, as it happens from some sides, just about this indemnity law. Because we are, we fear not to speak openly, no friend of the so-called Backdoors to the provisions of the Constitution or, which is pretty much equivalent to the validity of Ministerial Rescripts and Structures against the Regulations a law.

At first glance, the indemnity law has a rather innocent appearance, but upon closer examination the matter gains a different shape.

For the continued collection of taxes and the payment of the maintenance and defense of the country The state government was also without the creation of a budget law according to the constitution and This was the legal basis for her conduct.

at a time when the currents in the House of Representatives how often ideal constitutional theories are more important than real ones were inclined to devote themselves to the needs of the state. Where would we be? if Mr. von Bismarck did not resist But that after a victorious battle Count Bismarck with a royal proposal before the country= day and the same party that he has just joined for the salvation of the Father= country, in a sense pronouncing a "Pater peccavi", was too far-reaching a concession to parliamentarism

and in our opinion could not damage the reputation of the crown
We would have agreed to declare
can, if to appease all theoretical constitutional
consider a draft law from the middle of the state parliament
would have been requested in which the subsequent discharge
for all expenditures of the state government over the budget
been granted and the latter did not react defensively
But the chosen form of a royal proposal seemed
at least for us it is not appropriate to the situation.

2. Universal equal voting rights (Article 20 of the
Reich Constitution) is probably with the exception of the extreme and
ultramontane clerical party, after the experiences which
fits application in practice has offered a large number
of defenders can no longer be found. Even in the national=
liberal party, as far as we know, many of its
former supporters came to a different view.

If we briefly follow its history,
However, the decisions on this form of voting were
meeting of the constituent North German Reichstag by
earlier statements of the Prussian government from the years
1863 and 1864 in such a way that a free Ent=
conclusion in another direction hardly seemed possible.

In the Reichstag debate, MPs Weber,

*) Compare the statement of the representative of Prussia in the Federal Republic of Germany
Assembly of January 22, 1863; the report of the entire Ministry
to the King on 15 September 1863; the urgent request of the Prussians=
fch Government at the Federal Diet of April 9, 1864; the Circular=De=
pefsche of June 10, 1864.

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von Zehmen, Grumbrecht, von Below, von Sybel against,
MP Windhorst was already in favour of the proposal at that time.

The Member von Sybel states in particular,

"that the universal direct and equal suffrage for
"Every kind of parliamentarism is always the beginning of
"End. The same would only be folent=
"can have rich consequences if all people have the same
"Measure of intellectual education, social prosperity and morality
"strong character. It is in eminent
"Sense of the word a political right of dominion. He
"must urgently and warningly request that the German King=

"tun not to falsify by using such massive elements
"elements of democratic dictatorship in the German federal
: "Graft the state!"

The MP Windhorst, on the other hand, perhaps already in
foreseeing the clerical turmoil, sees himself
"called for some reflection", consider this election=
right but
"as a given fact",

and the deputy Schul ze-Delitzsch sees this as
"the only effective counterweight to the fo=
"cialist egalitarianism."

Count Bismarck is under emphasis on the status
quo the question is debatable,

"he considers it open until someone convinces him
"demonstrate that a different electoral law would be better and freer
"of defects than that presented."

There is reason to hope that in the
Hürften Reich Chancellor the conviction of the necessity
a change in this electoral law due to the events more
and has matured more. Because it is both in the clerical,
as a social democratic direction as the most
Agitational agent works, but anyone who wants to see
but there can be no more doubt.

The annual recurring applications for allowances from
the center of the Reichstag must be given to the leading statesman
Furthermore, make it clear that the prerequisite and condition under

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to whom alone he believed he was entitled to propose this form of election,
do not apply, or are no longer respected by the majority.
We first list the statements of some heads of state
men and historians.
Walter Bagehot writes about English constitutional conditions
and mentions in this work the universal equal right to vote
"the ultra-democratic theory."

Macaulay speaks in a speech to the House of
Commons, May 3, 1842), as follows:

"The core of the charter is the Aigen Stimm=
"Right. If you refuse, it won't matter much
"what you otherwise admit; but if you admit it, then comes

"It doesn't matter what you otherwise refuse. Admit it
"Then the fatherland is lost. – My firm belief
"according to generation, it is incompatible in our fatherland, not
"with this or that, but with every form of government, yes with
"All forms of government are incompatible with
"property and therefore incompatible with a cultural
"state. Imbued with this conviction, I will
"with all the strength that God has given me to resist every suggestion
"which directly or indirectly leads to the granting
"of universal suffrage."

The Reichstag deputy von Minnigerode has
Recently, in the form of a historical review, a study on
the universal equal right to vote, which we here
can refer to") but note immediately that we are talking about his
Final vote:

Replacement by the three-class electoral system based on a
Reich income tax
completely different. Because we hold the three-class electoral system,
which mainly benefits the bourgeoisie and the moneybags
thrust is just as faulty. It says on pages 20 and 21:

"And in fact, this right to vote has the greatest
"Share in the successes of the previous socialist
"Agitation in Germany. The simple truth that the

*) Article 20 of the 5 by Wilhelm Baron von Minnigerode,
Berlin 1874 (F. Schneider and Comp.).

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"brought misguided masses to the ballot box, insight
"and possessions can be overwhelmed with their voices, – this truth
"The agitation does not rest and intoxicates the urban
"Working district. And who guarantees that the country will not also
"people in larger numbers than before, – just look at Schles
"wig-Holstein, – in the circle of socialist doctrines
"frick and a general social league with its "terrorism
"becomes the scourge of the Dentfian Empire."

And further pages 23 to 25 regarding the constitutional
history of France: |

"The first act of the French Revolution had already
"played and yet the Conftituante of 1791 made the

"Participation in the primary election meetings (assemblées primaires)
 still dependent on the payment of an annual tax, which
 "the value of three working days (the value of which is increased every six years
 "should be determined by the corps législatif) is equivalent to
 "and the absence of a wage-earning employment relationship.
 "It was only the Convention Constitution of 1793 that introduced the restrictive
 "loose general suffrage, which, however, immediately
 "already in the Directorial Constitution of 1795
 "was replaced by a census system. Now the
 "The right to vote again made dependent on ownership or usufruct"
 "usefulness worth at least 200 or 150 working days in
 "the cities, according to their size and in the countryside of
 "at least 200 working days. How fast was the reaction
 "occurred in the short period from 1793 to 1795, after
 "for the first time this attempt was made and with the terrorist-
 "mus of the Convention had to pay the price. The reactionary
 "The amendment was even passed with 1,056,390 votes against 49,973
 "Joyfully accepted in the assemblées primaires
 "So the French Revolution of 1789 was itself
 "mistaken in these people's rights. As the democratic
 "Works associations today already belong to the Progressive Party, which has brought them
 "Has called life, grow over the head and in bright heaps
 "to go over to the social democratic camp, – because the stone
 "doubles and triples its speed in falling and
 "The unnatural children rebel against their own father, –
 "So democracy must also on a larger scale lead to socialism and

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"will lead to anarchy and sabre regiment, as in
 "France! And then we should continue in the daring game of
 "newly resurrected German imperial power the unlimited
 "Confronting the masses with solidarity!"

Finally, Georg von Vincke speaks in a letter
 from July 1868 to us,

"that in the future we all have the voice:
 "the eyes would still be overflowing."

How we imagine the solution to this question in the future,
 We will come back to this briefly in III., but note here
 It is clear that the district order, despite its many shortcomings,
 which, if they are not of a fundamental nature, are often found in new
 organizations must first accept
 can provide a healing support. The many
 Elections that have recently been thrown into the country,
 find it certainly very uncomfortable and often our
 View not conform. Only if the area representation by
 Elections from the municipalities, the provincial representatives

tion in the same way from the circles, then the provincial representation will conduct the state elections and the state days can elect the Reichstag. It seems to us that this is thought arising from practical life is too subtle, "against the Consequently, the liberal parties will not object and which has freed the country from much unrest and agitation would free. –

As a temporary solution for the first time, to get something quickly Having something ready at hand, Count Bismarck could at best to resort to universal equal voting rights, in the long run he will not be able or willing to keep it himself. –

3. Freedom of trade and association, as well as freedom speed laws may in some respects be a which have been based on the right idea, the execution of the same in the way it happened, but also shot over the goal and was based in some main features on liberal Theories and not on practical life. Above all, Here again the basic rule of Baron von Stein, the new legislation with the historical

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past with caution to wisdom
bind,
been disregarded.
We do not believe that the unfettered and hasty

The revision of these laws even among the National Liberals

will still find many defenders.

"People cannot become free without
Freedom educated to fine,"*) chases Buckle in his fine story
of English Civilization and compares in this respect the
Contrasts in culture Development of English and

French people. We fully agree that

such an education also among the German people in principle

But you cannot make a people free by
 immediately breaks with the historical past and suddenly
 into the open air. Then the impacts and frictions occur,
 which Stein says are better avoided. We be=
 find ourselves in the same right now.
 The same mistake was made in this legislation
 which, as it has recently been the case with the introduction of civil marriage, the
 abolished compulsory baptism, &c. – (to which we return below=
 come). The following organization
 The Protestant Church should avoid the evil consequences that this
 Laws must be carried with them without fail after their introduction
 become, offer resistance. One should have, before the fg strikes
 unity (of the trade, the coalition, etc.) and all
 former organic institutes, guilds and the like
 abolished the power to organize the lower classes, to give them
 Norms by which they could organize their households give
 The state government as well as the individual worker=
 donors could devote greater interest to them. Through state
 organized and supervised worker support, health,
 Funeral funds, &c., possibly with compulsory accession of the parties, would be much
 The guilds were not to be abolished,
 but to transform it according to the need. l
 The worst part of the successes of these without caution
 The introduced laws are the lack of discipline which has thereby arisen in the country

*) Buckle, History of English Civilization Volume I, ae II,
 Pages 112 and 113.

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um fic) and thus again the focialiftifhen
 Agitations are encouraged. Inform yourself about the
 Views of simple master craftsmen, which are directly related to the practical
 tic life, not in their political direction but
 fogar belong to the so-called Progressive Party). They be=
 customers unanimously that full, unrestricted freedom in .
 this legislation is not sustainable in the long term.

It is the urge of all social classes, including the
 trade and workers, in an organization that organizes the whole
 to live. It is not without reason that one has remarked
 makes that in Schleswig-Holfstein the socialist thrusts in the
 Trades are now appearing more strongly because the desire for organization
 fation there is still a ftronger one, the guilds also only
 were abolished there in a short period of time. Previously, a corps=
 spirit in the trades, the master had a patriarchal
 Authority and was regarded as a father. Through the current
 He will be more than hostile towards freedom.

The contrast between employers and employees is entirely erroneous, because their interests are common and not opposite.

A rich and interesting material is offered in this drawing up the petitions received by the Reichstag. A of the same, starting from the building trades in Kiel, appears particularly precise and may therefore individual sentences from it find their place here. It says there:

"A law which applies to a large area of human
"real life brings new principles to bear and a lot
"traditional institutions are eliminated, regardless
"the most thorough examination by astute theoreticians in
"in practice there are gaps and with consistent implementation of the
"Underlying principles unforeseen conflicts with
"actually existing circumstances.

"It is therefore primarily the practitioners who are called upon, after

*) It should be noted here that the term "Progressive Party"
(like many political slogans) is not very descriptive, insofar as we
but all belong to progress, only with the measure which the practical
state life requires.

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"the effect of a certain law for a time with attention=
"fembly pursued the in their view existing
"To point out gaps and hardships and to request additions and amendments
"to make the same suggestions.

"But above all other practitioners, the members of the
"Construction trades are able to continue with the further training of
"Trade regulations. The circumstances bring it with
"that the provisions of the Trade Regulations
"Principles have no other trade such great practical
"have gained importance, especially in the construction industry, ie in the=
"especially among the bricklayers and carpenters and that no other
"Industry in a similar way suffers from the adverse effects of,
"moods that do not correspond to practical requirements
"suffers from the Reich law. |

"It may be described as a generally known fact=
"that the great mass of industrial workers after
"Removal of the previous order from all
"flow of employers emancipated, the domination social-
"democratic leader fallen victim to incapable of self-determination"

"constant judgment on the social issues of the present, and
"usually about the conditions of life and work
"To determine, the workers have become tools of men
"those who, under the pretense of obtaining favorable wages=
"and working conditions aimed at undermining all state
"economist and social order.

"Proof of this are those sheets which are in many thousands
"of copies to be distributed in the working class circles.
"Almost every issue of the "Neue Socialdemokraten" brings a
"The story of the "soldier's misery"? – why are police
"Novellas printed to show "how the aristocrats live?" –
"Which is why at every opportunity not only the most malicious provocation
"against the possessing classes, but at the same time no less
"hateful attacks against national feeling, national
"Morals and Religion?

"In place of the previous compliance with the order=
"employer's rights and respect for them
"standing authority, is not a matter of conscious independence=
"a relationship based on mutual respect: The

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– 20 –

"Today, the journeyman is the employer's enemy against:
"above."

"The provision in Section 109 of the Trade Regulation Act, according to which
"the journeymen and assistants are obliged to comply with the orders of the
"Obeying the employer is a dead letter.
"a complaint based on better knowledge about defective work,
"– as daily experience teaches – in many cases the fo=
"immediate abandonment of work by the journeymen. The
"14-day notice of termination required under Section 110 of the Trade Code
"is of no importance in such cases. A worker who
"is forced by the authorities to return to work,
"is sluggish and useless.

"It has come to the point that employers are in br
"Rule to allow the arbitrary departure of the workers
"must, while the journeymen, if it suits their interests,
"with the greatest persistence on the 14-day notice period
"exist.

"The socialist worker can no longer do this either,
"what he could achieve under different circumstances. The comfortable
"Theory of equality of all workers excludes any excellent
"Performance out. –

"The free worker may not work if the
"tent agitators have decided to strike; he must not. so much
"and work as well as he can, because it is in the plan of his leadership
"is to do as little work as possible for high wages
"deliver; finally, he must not take work where the same
"is offered if the association has decided to allow the arrival of
"To keep workers away from the place in question. The freedom=
"individual's freedom, which the Trade Regulations in principle
"has recognized, practically ensure, is one of the main
"legislative tasks of the legislature

"If it is now clear that something must be done,
"to combat the dangerous phenomena,
"which, as a result of the introduced trade and
"Freedom of coalition has been stopped, so it can
"only ask, by what legal provisions on

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"industrial area the evil can be remedied?
"That in other areas a lot can happen, especially
"through strict surveillance and vigorous suppression of the
"those associations and magazines which pursue dangerous purposes
"To openly display it, to point it out is not the task of the
"signed trader- a...an

Are these not thoughts taken from practical life
of such clear precision as can be expected from a theoretician, – and
would he still be so astute – would it be difficult to expect?

When it comes to the possible Remedia here
to state immediately in brief, it must be noted in advance,
»that rebuilding is always more difficult than tearing down
and that it becomes more difficult the longer the above
the lack of discipline in the country described in the petition–
lasts. From this point of view it seems incomprehensible,
why the state government did not act earlier against that discipline=
loose conditions in the country and against the openly displayed
socialist activities have occurred? Such things are growing like an avalanche=
well behaved, but cannot be stopped so quickly.*) If you have
want to gather more eye-catching experiences first?

Now such things are likely to be the case according to the descriptions in the mentioned
Petition is available in sufficient quantities and also among the agricultural

The poison begins to take effect on the workers, in which direction
tation the Quednau Affair") gives food for thought. The

Damage that the country has suffered in all directions, ift–
greater than the wealth of experience that the state
men, it seems, wanted to collect. In recent times

By the way, the state government is starting to fight against the focal lift
activities something ud to appear, which we expressly res
register.

In the province of Prussia there is what is little known

*) The motto of the above-quoted brochure by the representative von Minnigerode is: "Build dams early, before the water gets blocked!"

**) The indecenter way of many papers alleged ultra-anti-montane and anti-district efforts of the Orthodox and Conservatives have been blamed, while on the contrary could have called out to them: "The spirits I have called, I will now not let go." –

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fine, unlike the other provinces of the kingdom Reich, a special regulation, according to which day laborers and cottagers can be forcibly repatriated. Through The highest order of August 8, 1837 is for the Province of Prussia determined, "that in disputes between the servants and the infleute in the province of Prussia, about the An- and deduction and on the fulfillment of the contract via obligations undertaken during the existing employment relationship, the police authority on the same In the same way as is legally required for the actual servants' affairs prescribed ift, issue the provisional provisions, and subject to the reservation of both parties against it the application for judicial ee to execution."

Section 108 of the Trade Code contains a loge principle, However, the decision is in the hands of the local authority authorities, which in many cases may not be qualified to do so, which is why the establishment of commercial courts is intended. On the other hand, it would be advisable and it would have been hereby can be taken, the police authority of the provisional administrative to transmit the strategic decision by the shortest route, without taking the legal path to a higher level of influence. | It is also proposed that the coalition rights granted to the workers freedom is not abused to make the worker a slave of the decisions taken in socialist associations, by monitoring these associations and their conclusions, as well as through strict application and appropriate extension of the provisions of Section 153 of the Trade Ordinance penal provisions contained in the Act on Independence individual worker's right to object to the decisions of the association true.

The Kiel petition mentioned above says about the point which She also proposes the following:

"But the reduction of working hours and the
"Increasing wages are not the ultimate goals for which
"What the workers strive for is shown very clearly when the
"Socialist party in one place, such as in Hamburg

– 23 –

"burg, – feels strong enough to deal with, their further demands
"to emerge. |

"In Hamburg, under the influence of the general
"my German Workers' Association bricklayers and carpenters
"from employers not only the approval of their initial
"the demands made by the strike with regard to wages and
"working hours: they also demand compensation,
"which do not benefit the individual workers,
"which is to flow into the agitation fund of the association and
"At the same time, we demand that from now on every commitment by
"assisted through the mediation of the Hamburg Plenipotentiary
"of the General German Workers' Association. Not enough
"so that the workers enforce working and wage conditions
"want, which are not justified by the circumstances, they
"also want to force the acquiescent employers to give them
"to provide compensation with the means to be used elsewhere
"to be able to successfully enforce the same unjustified coercion,
"and finally they want the direct contractual relationship between
"between the employer and the individual worker in this respect
"side, as it should be the matter of the socialist association, alone
"to determine which workers in this or that
"Employers should work.

"It goes without saying that if these demands
"be enforced, on the one hand the personal freedom of the individual
"Workers are restricted to a far greater extent than in previous
"Times, and indeed only in favour of a council and
"anti-worker agitation and that on the other hand the workers
"Genderers should stop fine free contractors, rather in all
"relations relating to the employment relationship only to the
"Arbitrariness of an association whose dangerous
"and harmful tendencies are obvious. Acted
"It is only a matter of the struggle for working hours and wages,
"employers must now, as in previous times, protect their interests
"can adequately represent the employees. With
"Associations of journeymen, assistants or factory workers, such as
"fit has in mind S 152 of the Trade Regulations, whose only and
"The true purpose is to achieve favourable working conditions,
"employers will then, under all circumstances, be obliged to

"satisfying both parties. Comparisons are coming. The situation is completely different

"But if the working conditions are only a pretext,
"If the true purpose of the workers' associations is the social
"Revolution is. The fight with these associations can be
"Employers alone cannot lead attacks which are directed against any
"standing order must be directed by all places
"whose task it is to promote the state and social
"To maintain order, be rejected."

We also support the suggestion made several times,
to introduce work books by law. It is
every worker to conclude a new employment contract
impossible, as long as he cannot prove that
this liability towards the former employer in legal
We have been solved and the latter is also the case with well-known
To avoid punishment, to employ any workers,
who are not happy about the legal solution of their
previous employment relationship.

For the unlawful conclusion of contracts according to
Both parties are liable for any damage caused in both directions
close.

A similar provision is also contained in the Austrian
Trade Act of 1872, in which Section 58 reads:

: "The trader is obliged to pay the
of the expired contract leaving the job
help to provide a certificate of termination of the contractual relationship
that existed between them. The trade-
The driver may not take on any assistant who is not
can demonstrate that his obligation to the previous work-
was legally resolved towards the employer. A commercial
drifter who knowingly takes on a fugitive journeyman,
is jointly and severally liable with the latter for the damage
responsible for informing the former employer of your
escape was caused."

In England, the trade unions are responsible for the solidarity
Obligation of compensation. | e

These regulations will also apply to rural workers
and to be applied to the servants. Because the means,
which now the landowners and the rulers against the

contract-breaking workers and against the recalcitrant servants messenger, find it quite inadequate and the lack of discipline increases also in these directions with rapid progression.

The question of the necessity of criminal prosecution consequences of the fraudulent breach of contract have been discussed so much that we limit ourselves to the most concise presentation possible. restrict.

It seems to us beyond doubt that such a criminal offence follow-up must occur insofar as a civil law reaction to Compensation proves to be unfeasible or inadequate This modification also provides the basis for progress objections often heard from the Christian and socialist side, that criminal prosecution for breach of contract also lets against the other party (the employer) Because in most cases this will lead to the damage can be stopped on a civil law measure can.

»The well-known criminalist Privy Councillor Dr. von Wächter in Leipzig has issued a legal opinion on the breach of contract issue given, which agrees with this and from Ben we derive the following Take sentences:

"According to general principles or, if you like, nad)
"In my opinion, the nature of the matter makes punishment permissible
"and legally required, as soon as a wrong has been committed by the
"Art is that in order to combat the unlawful will of the
"Guilty and to the sanction of the existing legal order, so
"as in satisfaction for the violated right the mere civil right

"compulsory reimbursement and compensation is not sufficient. This reason
"sentence determines the boundary between punishable wrong and
"the so-called civil injustice. .

"If one applies this basic question to the question of whether
"injurious breach or non-fulfilment of a private
"legally binding punishment is justified,
"this question is to be answered in the negative as a rule. Because in the
"most cases of this kind and generally of the dolos injury
"an obligation or the refusal to perform it shall be the
"civil law reaction (compulsion to fulfill and to compensate
"of financial loss) must be sufficient to repress the contrary

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"legal will and to make amends for the right violated.
"But this is not the case without exception. There are

"Cases of fraudulent breach of an obligation in which it is clear
"that the civil law reaction is not sufficient to address the problem
"requirements of the law, thus the tasks of legislation
"suffice. In my opinion, these cases include the
"The present case. The worker, who arbitrarily
"Breaks the contract and the obligation he has assumed
"Obligations dolos evades, is through his dolofes
"illegal procedure causes great embarrassment to his employer

"and disruptions in its business and a generally not

"insignificant and depending on the time of the breach of contract and the
"cause very serious damage to concrete circumstances.
"The law must react against such a procedure of the worker
"must, cannot be subject to doubt. But the mere civil law=
A simple reaction would not be sufficient here; the
"point to this reaction alone would in most such

"The right to damages is in most cases
"quite illusory fine, since, apart from anything else, the worker
"mostly will not be able to repair the damage caused
"to be replaced. It is therefore in such cases the criminal
"Reaction is absolutely necessary and due to the importance of
"violated right and the intensity of the unlawful will
"of the infringer is entirely justified.

"This is especially the case in our times.
"The workers now enjoy, quite differently than in the past,
"police times, with full right a very extensive freedom=
"ity; they are even authorized to strike, if they are not there
"be guilty of coercion or individual participants
"are in breach of contract. But all the more decisively, in this
"great freedom, abuses of it must be countered

"A serious abuse, however, is the arbitrary breach

"of the concluded labour contract, which has just been concluded with that free=
"particularly dangerous for public order
"is. In addition, this abuse is now
"has become part of the daily routine and is therefore not only

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"the individual, but also the general interests in
"highly endangered"

"Also in our current Reich legislation we find the
"Recognition of the principle that a fraudulent breach of contract
"Workers should be punished with public punishment if important
"Interests are violated by him. The Seaman's Regulations
"of the German Empire of 27 December 1872 punished at the
"Employment contracts which a seaman enters into with the skipper or shipowner
"closes the fraudulent breach of this contract in § 81 and sets
"against the sailor who, after a concluded contract,
"keeps hidden in order to avoid taking up the service,
upon request a fine of up to 20 thalers and if he runs away,
"in order to avoid continuing the service, a monetary
"punishment up to 100 thalers or imprisonment up to 3 months.

"I consider the motion to ban the workers' blatant breach of contract
"(and resp. the employer) with public punishment, for
"an important and necessary addition to the current
"common criminal law in the spirit of our criminal law"
"main." -

According to this legal opinion, the question of legal
Admissibility of criminal prosecution of fraudulent contracts=
breakage is no longer subject to any concerns,") their rapid
Completion must be justified just as much. Because even worse
than the material disadvantages which the habitual
Contract breaches are the moral corruption that
Growing up of a generation in which loyalty and faith,
the conscientious maintenance of liabilities incurred under=
will dig.

The complaints of farmers have also been ongoing for a long time
in this respect, without the state government until=
had taken the slightest notice of it. The recalcitrant and
towards contract-breaking servants and day labourers, also
the landowners almost completely unprotected and Councilor Dr. von Wächter

) In England, the much-vaunted land of freedom, there exists a
criminal prosecution of fraudulent breach of contract already underway.

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is very right when he refers to the only permissible
Civil action is described as a mockery.

We have spoken to many master craftsmen who
explain that only a few teaching contracts are still being used by the teaching
Such apprenticeship contracts are held in
usually for 4 years, the boys break the same
but often after 2 years and then figure abroad as.

journeymen, which nobody can prevent them from doing given their freedom of trade. That such fellows are just bunglers can be seen, think, and the masters also almost universally express the view that the training of proper men for the future can no longer be counted, only the stock from earlier times with a few exceptions, is still capable of performing. In addition, that since the new legislation even the compulsory admission and return of the apprentice to his master – (probably as contradicting modern civilization) – no longer permissible is, but here too it is only a civil action for compensation supply.

A few months ago, many public newspapers reported news of an alleged Supreme Court decision, according to which the compulsory return of a service offered to the unlawfully abandoned service, as the personal freedom should no longer be permissible. So unconceivable such a decision to the legal expert also immediately appeared; since he complied with the legal provision of § 167 of the Criminal Code, the news still found immediately received by a large number of authorities, especially with many mayors of small towns, who, due to this de facto refused to return. For months in this respect a kind of justitium. One would now have expected should wait that due to all these public messages the Ministry of the Interior is so interested in such, namely damaging the legal situation in the country that there was also a public rectification and instruction of the police authorities. This alone was not the case, but it required the request of a time editorial office (of the Magdeburg Correspondent) at the

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qu. Ministry, to which the answer was given recently, There is no knowledge of such a decision by the Supreme Court.

It should be noted that we are in and of ourselves forced return will have little effect on its success if it can only happen to servants in the way it does now. not add that the servant, day labourer or apprentice, be made liable for costs by means of a seizure of wages can, he will often get little out of the return usually runs away immediately and the power has on top of that the transport costs and, if a prison punishment was imposed, to pay maintenance payments. In addition, Forced repatriation tends to provoke rebellion.

On the criminal prosecution of a breach of contract However, the worker's prevention of the

conclusion of a new employment contract.
Because the penal provisions for breach of contract cannot be effective if the worker can move freely from the place, where he was working, remove and place in another place can find work. Does he know, however, that without a certificate of cannot find a job after ending the old relationship,
The new employer also knows that when accepting a job, worker without proper credentials,
ber power, this will not only protect the worker from careless breach of contract, but N on the work itself the exert the most favorable influence.

Freedom of movement is no less suited to
to loosen discipline and circumvent existing laws
This is particularly true with regard to the general
my military duty, this cornerstone of Prussia
state, and now the honorary duty of every German.
We omit the discussion of some other evils, such as
e.g. in the case of supportive housing, the growing pro= letariat in the big cities, 2c. off, so as not to go too far and only go into detail about general military service.

Those who, like us, were still fortunate enough to have
The campaign of 1870 and 1871 from the first to the
to take an active part in the last few days, one should not blame him,

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that he attaches particular importance to this duty of honour! Who
Furthermore, as we have done in previous years when managing a Rheini= fic circle, has collected experiences, to what extent
except through bribes and fraudulent means of all kinds,
also through fictitious emigrations – (which mostly only take place during of the military service years) – deprivation of
Military services tend to take place, it must be a wonder
assume that against the enormous progress under the company
fraudulent deprivations of freedom of movement from
Military services have not long since put practical means into practice
“One only needs to look at the government offices
to look through the endless rows of those
which, and in fact mostly without emigration conferences,
on the other hand, not infrequently under the pretext of a judgment
laubung, – that duty of honor fih evade. " ")

We do not wish to restrict free movement, nor
less to see the passport requirement restored and just as little
Emigration is restricted by prohibitive laws
fet. But what could happen – should there also be a
If a change in the law on this point were necessary,

initially a control in all German seaports and possibly also (with certain restrictions) at the borders of the German Reich, according to which all those in military service persons of age by a certificate from the Local Police authority would be obliged to prove that they are obliged against the state are not hindered from leaving. "

Furthermore, the previously required certificates of the district To restore substitute authorities, after which vacation and Emigration requests of military conscripts can be denied, if they are convinced that they are being sought in order to

*) See Annex I.

**) As a curiosity, it should be mentioned here that until 1 January 1873, the all Prussian State Railways emigrants at reduced rates to the seaports. From the private railways and steamships cheaper transport is still often provided by public transport.

wu) If this certificate also refers to the freedom from liabilities against the community and against private individuals, it could at the same time be an effective fame means against the withdrawal of the obligation to support poor people obedient and against fraudulent breach of contract.

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to avoid military service. It is clear that it is necessary to put a stop to such cases menfions, as they already exist. Because for everyone who fhis military duty is evaded, another man must cover of the replacement requirement, and in some circles as we hear, difficulties for this coverage so that a transfer from other replacement districts is required becomes lich.

Individual changes in the legislation concerning the poor care, insofar as it is related to freedom of movement, will also be necessary. l

Finally, the fact is that vagabondism is freedom of movement has increased in such a way that it has led to a has become a real plague for rural areas. Here too Practical measures could easily be proposed against this, although this civilized society (the North Germans Brothers of the Federation, as they soon after the enactment of the Freedom of Movement Act in Mecklenburg) – with a somewhat firm fist on should be taken. |

All these serious difficulties under which the country is suffering and which has been reported in the public papers for a long time.

When the most bitter complaints are heard, the high statesmen have little to do with it.

4. The Law on the Hanoverian Provincial Union, about which we now want to say a few words, is not a political, but rather a mere financial law, the nature of its However, implementation contributes significantly to clarifying the situation and refutes Count Bismarck's claim that On the part of the Conferservative Party a break with him had been brought about.)

The financial situation of the Prussian state was in February 1868, despite the optimistic representation of the Ministry of Finance, by no means brilliant. The shortly preceding deposition=

*) We only intend to give the necessary exposition of a historical {hen event, by no means an attack against the prince, as we to the same, reminding him in detail of those events, expressly in a letter previously communicated. |

u III ee

The law had already claimed very significant sums A large part of the conservative faction believed already in this law in the financial interest of the country . to have to offer resistance, but immediately gave it up when it became known that a promise of His Majesty the King and, moreover, Count Bismarck declared that the consent of the Landtag to make a cabinet question. The latter also reported from a reliable source when the law was presented= draft of the Hanover Provincial Fund, which again for a capital of about 15 million thalers, whose interest is to be used for provincial purposes for the Province of Hanover, primarily intended for road construction etc. The overwhelming majority*) of the deputies was originally against the approval of such a high sum, because it would be seen as a disadvantage for the old provinces. also the motive given by the state government that through such a grant of money an improvement in the mood the Hanoverian would be evoked, not valid believed he was allowed to.

On 19 January 1868, Count Bismarck invited two members of the House of Representatives – (that one is nobody, the other the con= conservative faction) – in writing to a meeting this provincial fund question.

After a detailed discussion lasting more than an hour Count Bismarck gave these two members first of all the promise not to raise any Cabinet questions from this opportunity and then declared himself with regard to the submitted to him by one of these two deputies blow that went there,

of the Royal State Government in the state budget= Budget for 1868 the amount of 500,000 thalers to the purposes listed in the present draft law to approve, and

) This majority was composed of all parties, a sufficient the proof that it was not a predominantly political question. The At that time 123 members e conferservative Fraction was initially almost a= fobediently against it.

to request the same at the latest upon presentation of the State budget for 1869 to the state parliament a firm plan for the all provinces to to present funds to be transferred to self-government,

something like this:

"In the specific position held by the State Minister= rium in the matter once chosen, one cannot demand that he support this proposal in the House of Representatives, otherwise he would be heard and would be in some Relationship a means of information, which fits Wishes fogar accommodate, because he actually has the intention not to turn Hanover into a provincial= Associations, especially parts of To reunite East Frisia with Westphalia He was assisted in the implementation of this plan by various reasons and the short time so far been hindered. Now a year's grace has been gained, "It might still be possible to realize it."

The soon to be announced by one of the two MPs with a certain solemnity still asked him a question:

Whether in any way His Majesty the King committed by a commitment or a promise? Count Bismarck replied: .

"No, gentlemen, I can reassure you about that, His Majesty has rather given the detachment that followed him putation on the island of Mainau gave the answer: He

cannot make a promise, but must first ask his state parliament."

Now that the mediation procedure presented above
The proposal was submitted in the approximately three-weekly
interim period until the bill is placed on the agenda
came, that clear answer and its by the two delegates
ordered further communication notwithstanding, an
alleged Royal promise from the officials under the Ab=
led into battle continuously and successfully.
that even then a formal split in the conservative
faction.

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In the session of the House of Representatives on 6 February
In 1868, Count Bismarck concluded his speech by saying:
measures (cfr. stenographic report, page 1456):

"I have spoken primarily for this purpose,
"in order to factually determine how the promises
"behaves, which are given. The Hanoverian Provincial
"The state parliament has unanimously approved the motion known to you
"His Majesty the King was not
"present here. The Ministry has therefore
"Request for the information of His Majesty, then on the
"Island of Mainau in Lake Constance, brought and around the Er=
"permission to give the answer which the
"Oberpräsident Graf Stolberg later gave and
"which I may assume to be known. It is therefore a
"Consent given with the King's authorization. |

"The previous speaker (Mr. von Binde) reminded me
"parliamentary habits, according to which I
"I don't want to drag in names that don't belong here.
"It is perhaps more of a remnant of the old
"Sourdough, that I am not yet able to
"Royal Government of His Majesty
"to the extent that the previous speaker
"separate." (Bravo)

We intended to hold this meeting in the form of a personal
ical remark (insofar as we are convinced by the repeated contrary
were in fact personally compromised) – so=
to allow a public correction to occur, failed
but it was done by the second above-mentioned deputy, who
sitting in front of us, held back by it.

The general impression in the House of Representatives had to be after the fact that a Royal promise had been given and Kardorff's proposal,

the Province of Hanover for its own administration the contribution of 500,000 thalers annually from the state budget to transfer income and this sum to be set on the Ordinary of the Budget from now on, – passed with 197 votes against 192. A

further vote on the above-mentioned Count Bismarck's previously submitted proposal was still pending. –

Meanwhile, on the evening of February 6, a festival took place at In the name of His Majesty the King. We remain duly silent about the known events on the same. One delegate who, upon written invitation from Count Bismarck on 19 January and to which the latter responded question the absence of a Royal Assent secured, His Majesty was received that evening by the Count Bismarck himself.")

In the vote that followed the next day, all these events have made a number of minds shaky and that motion was rejected.

The official provincial correspondence (No. 7) of February 2nd then brought the following sentences:
"The Government further argued that an express Royal Promise to the Hanoverian Estates granted, the non-fulfillment of which would give the worst impression would do.
And furthermore:

"The government, as the Prime Minister has repeatedly stated,
"has assured the Conservative Party, as little as any
"other party, to defend its principles on any issue
"sacrifice and act against their political conscience.
"because questions of principle and conscience are important for the party
"admittedly not available, for the government there
"against their well-founded and clearly expressed
"Not only important political obligations, but
"the very redemption of a promise made in the name of the King.
"given Buftage were in question, – therefore, could and
"The government had to expect that the Conservative Party
"all concerns of merely practical importance, all
"reasons of moderation willingly accept the government's

"higher considerations that are given priority

*) It is expressly stated here: His Majesty the King can criticize us, as harshly as he wants, it will not harm us and our loyalty will therefore not waver even by a hair's breadth.

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– 36 –

"would sacrifice. One may assume that the vast majority=

„the conservative members of parliament would have acted in this way; if

"not through the influence of individual party leaders

"about the real position of the government on the matter"

"would have been spread.

As a result of this, the truth is slapped right in the face=

The official article was addressed by one of the two above-mentioned upon written invitation from Count Bismarck

MPs wrote a private letter to the Minister on 14 February= president. It had a rapid effect. It was

a revocation in the provincial correspondence was promised.

felbe appears weekly only once every Wednesday and contained

on 19 February (in No. 8) which, however, by rewriting

somewhat weakened revocation. The one on February 20th

scheduled House of Lords meeting on the draft law

has since been postponed to the 18th (i.e. one day before publication

above revocation), as we were informed. The reason

This installation should not be difficult to find. The fragments

The formation of the Conservative Party began as early as February 1868.

It had to happen and was not a misfortune in and of itself.

a party that has so little independence and strength of character

in fih united – (there were too many nerds in it), – “)

that it would burst apart at the first gust of wind, no

exert beneficial political weight.

In the sessions of 6 March 1872 on the occasion of the

Debate on the School Supervision Act in the House of Lords, the

Prince Bismarck, referring to the above events, said the following:

"No government has ever had an interest in a con=

"ferservative party, but the party is worried

"that sometimes even. (Bravo. Laughter.) We have

"4 years ago similar groundless, I do not want

"to avoid wilfully provoked disputes
"Mr. von Waldaw spoke earlier about the pressure
"of the parties. Nobody pressured us. If we
"in fact, we were pressured by some party,

*) We say this openly, without wanting to offend anyone;
But those who itch may scratch themselves.

—

— Bf —

"Nobody would have done that when the then conference
"active party that has done everything to keep the government
"to urge them to direct their support more towards
"search links." |

We ask: had according to the above truthful representation
this accusation an internal justification? do we have a dispute
deliberately conjured up? is the government of us to the left
been pushed?

After that speech in Sercenhäfe we were already fighting in
Community with the second deputy, who is seriously behind him
ongoing discussions with Count Bismarck as a result of written
Invitation of the same on 19 January 1868, a
public statement, but they refrained from doing so out of respect
for the leading statesman, as we have not yet seen any
grip, but only the constant provocations of the official
A clarification of the facts to the press, which
must be demonstrated, intend.

For the same reason, we will refrain from going into more detail
on some suspicious attacks against those conservative MPs
which, due to concerns of conscience, after the most faithful examination, did not
believed they could vote for the proposal and through the official
inspired papers of that time were persecuted in the most malicious way.")

5. The Act and the Freedom of Usury. We
We now turn to the legislation which we believe
primarily promotes entrepreneurship and fraud, so
the social conditions of the state, especially in moral
relationship, has caused serious wounds.

Accordingly, we feel that the overwhelming amount of material
the obligation to make short, penetrating remarks at
the further laws, because otherwise we fall into the error

would fall into the trap of writing a book that would be less
The aim would have been to advertise as a brochure in as
condensed brevity.

The addiction to getting rich easily and effortlessly

*) Just think of the inspired articles in Zeidler's Correspondenz
and the threat of a liberal district order that arose at that time.

To become, it is through stock exchange transactions, railway ventures,
other share transactions and foundations, whereby the integrity
is all too easily lost, a major cancer damage lies
fer time, which eats away at the marrow of the country. The
Legislation which has encouraged this activity is supported by the parties
teien have been brought into being, which now the spirits which they
cried, cannot get rid of them and are stuck in their own
integrity is threatened.

At the same time, this legislation has led to internal opposition
fays. Because if the well-known article of trade=
code of law on the one hand stipulates that shares may only be issued at par
may be, but at the same time the usury laws were repealed.
den, a riddle arose which sometimes cannot be
Because it was temporarily impossible to solve 4- to 7-cent
Securities of such companies at par on the stock exchange under=
From this arose the well-known general enterprises
and the circumvention of the law by artificially increasing
of the proposals to which the supervisory authority itself advises
granted.

An expert opinion from the trade is interesting in this regard=
and Ministry of Finance from 1868, which was
Acts of the Commission of Inquiry into the Civil Aviation
and whose closing words are as follows:

"Of course, both the building contractors,

"like the financiers, who also earn from their participation

"and in proportion to the magnitude of the risk, which

ches caused by the exchange rate losses, and the money increase

"wall that the preparation requires. It is therefore not

"only the difference of the average course at which

"the shares come onto the market against the nominal amount,

"but also the total amount of that profit=

"fies, which belongs to the building contractor and the financiers

"is lost for the company. In order to

"significant loss of capital, the company nevertheless fully

"constantly or at least completely with the available means

"to be implemented, on the one hand the investment

"capital as high as possible EDEL on the other hand

"as cheaply as possible"

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The Deutsche Landeszeitung of 24 July No. 170 adds
to which: |

"The ministerial memorandum only provides relief for everything
"in the amendment of the existing legislation, which is now
"insufficient control is permitted.

"The Commission's rapporteur believes
"to owe it to oneself to respect the views of a minority in
"to express the Commission. These statements
"find the living arguments of bourgeois Hantefinance
"and the Borfe. They read: The existing laws
"social restrictions are to blame, with their elimination
"Everything has been achieved. Free riding school, free agistage in
"the monetary operations and – No one will be exempted from the law=
"to hear talk about bypasses. The irregularities that occurred=
"abilities are completely natural consequences of the financial situation and the
"Situation of the company. An acetylene company for
"Railways may only be operated under the Act of 1870"
"lie, then it will fulfill its cultural purpose.
"All these evils can only be eliminated if the reason
"the same is abolished and this lies in the existing
"legal provisions of full payment and the like.
"The healthy sense of the public must be
"Assessment of danger and protection of one's own
"Leave it to one's own interests."

"If we consider the per=
"fon the minority, which this most modern of all "freedoms
"heiten" may have been well-received, fo is among the
"4 members of the Landtag, none could be found, – so
"the minority of 2 or 3 among the officials. That may
"will again serve as a sign of how deeply the most doctrinaire

"Manchester has already naturalized in these circles.....
"We are ready to tell the truth without ruth and
"hereby clarify: behind this kind of freedom of the unpunished
"Court simulation immediately ranks the freedom to be proclaimed
"of unpunished theft and robbery. The same audience
"can also protect one's own interests
"see that it is not stolen."

The Qu. Commission of Inquiry (whose results have been

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Recently published in bookstores,) has the expectations which
one linked to them in this respect, precisely that riddle against
about not being able to fulfill, although the shutdown of some
abuses can be expected from her.

The situation is different with personnel issues.
the Commission's arguments have pretty much come to nothing.
The specific intention to take action here may not be
have been present, otherwise many other witnesses would have
must be heard, which are not heard or according to Eng=
We want to thank the representative Dr. Lasker
not to anticipate this, who has already undertaken individual cases
to examine it more closely and now halfway will not stand
remain, but the others should be given equal consideration
will have to appreciate, as he also promised. Whether with
same success for his popularity? remains for all of us=
doubtful.") – We have too much confidence in
the fufficiency of the moral task which he set himself, as that
we should assume that he will before the further solution of the same
shrink back: The money hydra must ruthlessly attack the head
and all unsound "founders," – wherever they are
fit, – may ftumble so that they stretch their legs in the air.
The fatherland can only benefit from this fall! –

Moreover, one should not be surprised at the
relationships in the Ministry of Trade have been raised when
a Prussian Minister of Trade for almost two decades, which
was previously denied, at the same time a silent partner in a large
Rhenish banking and trading hanfes, or as it is in
The Ministerial Referipte of 6 February 1859 states:

"upon taking up his present office with his former

"Socien concluded a contract in the action in question

"through which he has his capital under

"left the terms of the deal intact."

) We do not mean to say that MP Dr. Lasker is based on popularity but we have been met with sharp attacks from many newspapers, which now set the tone for public opinion, completely comprehended. Popularity with all the ovations that follow from it, seems to us to be the inner man of very dubious value. In any case, we have never knew how to swim with the current.

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In addition, the eldest son of the Minister of Trade stepped in as Afocié entered the business and the latter thus remained indirect shareholder.

The Minister of Trade is known to play a key role in determining the Amount of dividends and reserve funds of the railways, etc. with and experiences them some time earlier than the audience and the stock exchange. He should have been an angel and not a human, if he does not make use of this knowledge
Many students still come from that school, who would now find it difficult to endure such an education: wind.

In what autocratic manner the Minister of Trade in the concession and administration of the railways in the 1950s, said the MPs Kühne, Reichenheim and Milde already in the meeting of the MP house of 19 March 1859 – (compare the stenographic report) – quite positively,

“that the manner of executing the law on iron railways by the Minister of Trade in the highest instance against the public without rights and without protection. Because while according to the law of 3 November 1838, Minister could have appealed to the King, now the supreme authority is the Minister of Trade, who be a party in many cases.”

With a few words we would like to address the postponement of the value of money through the establishment of private note banks, the freedom of action, etc. By creating a such a large amount of partly poorly founded Paper value is the value of the products and the daily wage, which a solid business, e.g. land ownership

and many craftsmen can pay completely out of place, a
artificial gathering of workers in the large
Cities have been affected. The difficulties of the social
Questions are essentially related to this. A stock company
ftschaft, a general entrepreneur, a founder, little
on whether they have to pay 1 or 2 thalers for a service
You prefer to think only of the advance

– 42 –

What the shareholders will receive later, whether a
They don't care whether a noise will follow.
The coal-fired railways in particular are
Power, which was supported by the Reich Railway Office
It will be difficult to put up a sufficient dam
can. |

The differential tariffs also find an artificial
Building, which leads to an unsustainable price reduction in the long term.
smuggling and devaluation of domestic products. The
Member of Parliament Seiler recently discussed this issue in detail
and aptly in a Royal Saxon
Chamber, which was discussed by this
has been taken. |

It is interesting that even the Rhenish Railway Directorate
in their latest annual reports just published, the following
views expressed:

"A landowner who opposes the increase in wages
"prices cannot follow, suddenly finds himself surrounded by a large
"Number of fine workers left. and met with the remaining
"that of such intense discontent that he loses the desire to
"fine trade, which in truth is the main
"industry of the nation and which is more important
"than all the others, is completely spoiled. If a
"If such a situation lasts longer, it is ruin and a death
"Cultural land is the inevitable consequence. Even in the ge=

fulent Rhine Province has in recent years at some
"It has been observed in some places that the greenhouse flowering
"Industry will harness the power withdrawn from agriculture
"turned to the Eldorado of industry. Prices
"of land ownership and rent fell and at individual
"Places that were previously cultivated due to a lack of hands
"to have remained temporarily without culture."
We have not heard, however, that the same direction
differential tariff system"), but we know
that in the assessment of the tariff issues which were recently

*) The Rheinische
Railway companies have partially excluded themselves.

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and Ae Nek

by the Ministry of Trade (which is also the
Ministry of Agriculture currently represents) – appointed
Commission, representatives of the agricultural
Trade was not consulted at all, but only representatives of the
trade, industry and railways!

6. The tax legislation.

There will probably be no need for any special proof, since
It has been publicly discussed many times which direction
This legislation also follows. The stock and stock exchanges=
Businesses go freely, while the land and
the small business sector is overburdened.

We want to use the jeremiads, which in the last respect
Farmers and small business owners have often been
folent has been found, but not increased, but rather in advance
add that the landowners own a large part of the.
bear the blame yourself. Until Hannibal is at the gates,
They do not come out of the burrow and patiently hold their
back to be crammed on. Therefore, it is not too
It is surprising that, given the activity of other classes of
population develop, fall behind.

Nor do we want to be guilty of exaggerations,
which have also not rarely been undermined, especially since we as a whole
still too loyal and too noble to think the material
the economic disadvantage of excessive taxation
The results will soon enough be reflected in the well-being
of the entire state itself, so that the proof
will already be led by this.

On the other hand, the whole Srl is also
governed by a stable interest of the agricultural
fkilled and solid trade. And since
Prince Bismarck has not yet given the land ownership even a well=
willing look, then the fight against the
Time direction is all the more difficult. From the Vice President of the
State Ministry, Finance Minister Camphausen, who was one of
We said earlier that he comes from a Rhenish banking family
once publicly (in a presentation on the real estate stamp

at the last agricultural congress) – that we have no

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means to “instill in him thoughts of love for the property”
spend,” – and will probably give this up if
no other forces are involved.

The implementation of the consolidation of state schools–
We cannot deny our recognition to them. But may
In general, one cannot overlook how much the Finance Minister
the influx of billions into the country
and how easy it is to provide the Landtag with good
to present financial results.

From other productive tax ideas or from a
large-scale planned tax reform
we have not heard anything about it yet. A good finance minister
has, in our opinion, not only the current and the next
following budget year, but he has
taking into account the given factors as soon as possible

to clarify how things will be in 5, 10 years 2c. with the state=
finances will look like.

The result of such an operation is
only the new class and income tax law. We
apologize if we do not do the same according to any
tion as a favorable and practical one.
It does not offer any significant relief to the lower classes, but
but on the contrary, by fixing the income rates
down to 140 thalers for a uniform assessment
hardly surmountable difficulties and creates social instability
peace. An income of 200 thalers, for example, for a job
Worker family is in some provinces of the state at best
sufficient, it means in other (and especially in factory=
regions on the Rhine) is very little, indeed insufficient.
Should both families be taxed equally?
It is also in the hands of the assessment authorities
also those families who have an income of over 140 thalers,
for special reasons, large number of children 3c. completely
to be released. Where does the local assessment committee begin?
miffion this limit? A senior government official, whom we
asked about it, told us the number of 5 children. Now
but a day laborer family with 5 children is often much better off,

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than one with 3 or 4. If one is assessed and the Nad-bar family remains free, so this gives cause for great dissatisfaction and the head of the community is blamed for he had judged unfairly and impartially.

Writing and list-keeping - (almost the only reason one advocates the complete release of entire classes of the population, the but their nationality, albeit with only minor exceptions to be lazy, to act, to lead) - is not reduced, but rather increased, since also by all persons, which are not assessed, income lists, and not in the roll itself as before, but in special copies be assessed zc. 2c. The Prussian bureaucracy appears it almost seems like an unthinkable case and a serious impossibility right, from a list that used to be fashionable, the sub-authorities On the contrary, new eruptions are constantly being place invented. -

It seems to us, in general, that German country from other countries, especially England and France rich in the practical implementation of indirect tax systems has been overtaken. The whole German movement is also Here, as already stated in the introduction, a more doctrinaire than practical. We want and can strengthen the systems of those countries cannot be presented as exemplary. country, due to its insular location, they are subject to other preconditions subjected to France, not only not exemplary, but, particularly in recent times, in our opinion, reprehensible. are derived from indirect taxes, the tobacco tax, the bill of exchange stamps and other stamp duties such enormously high revenues deduced that if we follow them in these directions only to some extent measures followed, the annoying matriculation fees became superfluous The salt tax was also abolished, the Immo bill stamps could be reduced.

We will completely abolish the direct taxes of our geographical phical situation, in which we also in case of war must be able to count on secure income, not go without But it would be possible to transfer the basic and Building tax to the districts and municipalities for self-determination administration (which we publicly suggested as early as 1869),

==. From: =

since the even more correct complete elimination of the same for the probably cannot be expected in the near future.

A tobacco tax should be seriously considered if their income was initially only limited to half a thaler per capita of the population, i.e. for Germany around 20 million Thaler. At the moment it only brings in 3,600,000 Thlr., whereas in France over 76,000,000 Thlr. and in England=land 47,000,000 thalers. We want to pay off France's debts However, they cannot be used as a model and therefore require such a large amount either. –

In the lecture on the real estate stamp on this year's Congress of German Farmers we have already developed a tax reform idea and refer to the stenographic report. We only quote the Words of the Government Commissioner, Privy Chief Financial Officer Burghart from the meeting of the North German Confederation on 21. May 1869 to: |

“While in France, England, Austria, Belgium and

“a number of other states the last decades

“Dozens of laws have been brought about, all in the pursuit

“uniting, the forms of traffic and the changing

“To follow the increasing importance of freight transport, our

“Stamp laws ruins from a time more than

“fifty years. The natural consequence of this is that

“what was originally good, very significant exhibitions

“is subject to. The most important groups of legal

“businesses completely exempted from tax,

“in a certain sense in an insular situation, the stream of

“Movement in tax legislation towards completely unacceptable

“reachable. Why? Because they have taken forms,

“which the stamp legislation did not provide for at that time=

“Could see and then ignore it later.”

And furthermore:

"The trend of our time is definitely against the
"to somehow restrict it, to inhibit it through monopolies
"or by a vexatary surveillance; but he also goes
"decided to distribute taxes fairly,
"Taxes should not be placed preferentially on land ownership;

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"taxes on movable assets should also be
"lay the Steners from the working classes as much as
"as far away as possible and privileges, may they
"of a factual or legal nature,
"create.

We also mentioned the proposal by the Federal Chancellor Count
Bismarck expressed in a few words the decisive
thank:

"Capital is to be grasped where it is in its paper
"Apparition occurs!"

and expressed the hope that it would be possible to convince the prince
Reich Chancellor for the motion submitted and its motives, in
which the stamp duty of shares, stock exchange closing-
feem, bill of exchange indofament and Giro at the same time as one
Object for one of the matriculation contributions, the annual tax, zc.
to warm up the atmosphere that is envisaged by the febende Reichsstener.

Finally, we introduced the Ca-
binetsordre of April 30, 1847, which stipulates the following:

"Since the costs incurred in commercial transactions
"Contracts for purchase and delivery transactions under the
"current state of this traffic, which is used for purchases of movable property
"prescribed stamp is 4 percent too high,*) fo be:
"I hereby agree that henceforth everyone in the commercial
"Traffic over movable objects including
"of shares and other valuable papers, free
"it is a purchase concluded with or without a sworn broker"
"and supply contract, regardless of whether it is under trade=
"driving or other persons, only
"a stamp duty of 15 Sgr. for each copy of the contract
"shall be subject to."

We express the wish that similar relief
also for the real estate soon, the real estate stamp
to at least 4 percent soon, also the Be=
calculation of the value stamp on sales of real estate

such a way that the Rubrica III registered

*) The property pays 1 percent.

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mortgage debt (the real economic turnover accordingly) will be deducted from the purchase price.

We have not been able to find out whether even the slightest Stamp of 15 Sgr. above Cabinet Order according to the Actien and stock exchange transactions is really levied? – but would like it almost doubt. –

The lecture of Mr. von Wedemeyer, which he gave in Presence of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince in Congress on the workers' question, has been ignored by the liberal newspapers disfigured and violently attacked, probably only for the reason because he often hit the nail on the head. We do not fully agree with all of the statements made by the same, recommend him in the stenographic report but strongly to Reading, especially as it provides important insights into how the social question with inappropriate protective tariff legislation and the state-threatening shift in all economic conditions in favor of capital.

7. The district order as the beginning of the administrative meorganization.

Baron von Stein asks in his above-mentioned good-eighth of November 1822:

“The relative weakness of the Prussian monarchy against the neighboring states can only be achieved through moral and intellectual Strength, through willingness to make great sacrifices of goods and Blood must be replaced in the inevitable times of danger, and this devotion to the fatherland becomes noble=ly generated by the common spirit, which arises from the partial-Participation in the community and participation in the Community Affairs..... The Pure bureaucracy is further mainly corrupted by ical that it paralyzes the community spirit, which is bare participation in public life is formed, first out of love for the community, the community, the province arises and gradually elevates to love of country.

Finally, the military and civil Institutions contradict each other; this slows

men the common spirit, the former presuppose it by

– 49 –

All to the militia, All to the sacrifice of their property and blood
call for the defense of their fatherland.

The defects can be partly eliminated, partly reduced=
those established by municipal, district and provincial constitutions,
which reduce administrative costs, the new
resist the urge to dig into the dead paperwork
Bring life, independence and mobility–
promote the independence of the provincial authorities by–
protect against their arbitrariness and promote community spirit

awaken and spread."

We added in 1869: "Is this report not
full of succinct truths and not every sentence fits
the current situation? Are the shortcomings of the administration not
ft already clearly highlighted then and present, because of the
enormous upswing in all traffic conditions in the interim
time, perhaps even on an increased scale?
read that Stein's report with attention sentence by sentence
through and you will see the pointers for an administrative=
Reorganization in essence in brief hints therein
find again. l

From this it follows that we are in agreement with the main idea which
also the newly introduced district ordinance of 13 December
cember 1872, are fully in agreement,
namely the

the participation of the district residents in the administration.

We said the following about it in July 1869:

"In the organization of the local authorities,
to proceed from the principle that essentially only the
Assumption of public duties also the
claim to rights in the district, provincial» representation zc
granted! And here the Lords Grundbefiger may fig
said finely that the time of the inactive member
attack is over. Unfortunately, they often have to –
and the writer of this cannot completely free himself from it
to exclude – the accusation of a certain indolence and

*) Page 17 J. c.
2 Pages 28 and 29 J. c.

a kind of *dégout*, both in representation of one's own interests than in participation in public.

Businesses, are made. Some of this may due to the way in which things are now managed from above, – but there still remains a good remnant of old, beloved laziness which must be fought with all our energy. We remind We are reminded here of what Stein has said in many places about the “*depay: firten officials*” says. God save us from with the introduction of self-government, an army of fall into the hands of subordinate scribes! But this can can only be avoided if the property on which shoulders preferably rest on self-government must have the persistent strength to intervene actively. How Stone in a fine, strong and original way in –counter– remarks on a letter from Wilhelm von Humboldt more= professionally expressed: “)

“But of course you have to get rid of the donkeys and good horses clamped when you want to move large loads;” – and:

“However, it would be time to get rid of the donkeys and to harness the grips, but will it happen?

We believe that it will not be difficult to people living in the area, men with the necessary Intelligence, provided that the administration and competence of the local and recourse instances is organized completely differently. If the land ownership but the opportunity that now presents itself will pass, he shows himself negligent in his willingness to perform public duties ten, he himself presents a statement of incapacity attest and it is with its influence on the public affairs for a long time to come.

Yes, he would thereby prove, in a sense, that he constantly needs to be patronized by the man, so you can't complain about it.”

We further stressed that a submitted AEE alone does not provide a proper overall picture of the entire reorganization

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- *) Stein's Life of Perg, Volume X., pages 773, 775. – Without us We want to make a comparison of some kind. –
- *) Page 6, 24 and 25 J. c.

Plan could be given without the clarity about such a circular order but only fragmentary and not permanently viable to be able to act. In addition, there is nothing against it to start with the district order, even because the district in the Prussian state was the most viable local association and perhaps the association that extends over the whole monarchy, – which is not the case with other associations – for pretty much in complete agreement today.: Then we continued verbatim:

“For the new Provincial District and an Essentially only one large main frame is required, in the – albeit under implementation of the principle of self-administration, shifting the focus to the local Instance, complete reorganization of the competence boundaries, elimination of the multiple governments in the endless courts, – the individual special laws and statutes while preserving the provincial peculiarities as much as possible abilities, can join in. The other special

regulations would be made with full expert cooperation correction of the provincial transgressions.”

The number of districts in the individual districts was significantly lower than they are now in the administrative districts to execution, in the formation of which the first act of the decentralizing self-government on the part of the Minister of the interior in such a way that he most property denominated in a smaller number of administrative districts respect for the new district representatives appointed by law overturned without further ado and remonstrances of these representatives but rarely noticed. We know of many such cases.

We previously commented on this as follows:”)

“Each district is to be divided into approximately 6 to 10 districts,

to whom the district captains, in the manner of the district administrators, are presented and appointed by the King, with clearly defined functions and to provide for the assignment of executive forces. Main aspects in the instruction for these local authorities should a minimum of paperwork and paperwork. This

*) Page 32 lc
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jelben "are preferably only active on site
and would be an excellent preparatory school for the district administrators=
as well as for the higher civil service."

It is clear that in the long run these larger
fhowever, they are likely to prove to be much more viable than
now the many small administrative districts,*) so that one can probably
will move on to combining several of the latter,
which, after the provincial representations had been formed,
whose report can also be made later. The lower
The number of heads of office can then be reduced to the most qualified persons
personalities fall.

One must also admit that if one gives every
walter of a larger administrative district directly assigns a gendarme
can, the execution will be a better one than now,
where the gendarmes mostly still report directly to the district administrators,
They then send the reports to the heads of the offices, whereby
Loss of time and a lot of useless writing arise.

However, the pressure of the bureaucracy must then
from above also fall away, since with such a healthy
Self-administration is not sustainable in the long run. This
we have already explained in detail in 1869. –

In contrast, the district government colleges seem to be losing their strength
to be strengthened by a large number of new budgetary positions
want, while it is unclear to us how, for example, the departments
of the Interior alongside the administrative courts and district courts
committees should continue to exist. A large number of things
would, however, have to be properly organized in the district
definitely end. –

With all these principles, by the end of August 1869
Count Bismarck declared his agreement" n) and it is highly
to regret that he did not stick to it, but rather the
management of this extremely important organizational work more
has merely placed it in the hands of the Minister of the Interior.

The latter, in any case, has ftill ...
and in a number of positions that are not practical

*) In the area in which we live, for example, there are

population of just over 50,000 souls 32 administrative districts.

**) Please compare the original correspondence in Appendix II.

Amendments of the House of Representatives were accepted too quickly, so that he even put himself in a position to submit his proposal to the The Herrenhaus, on the other hand, undoubtedly made the mistake of amending the bill to the other house, to rely on pure negation – the we considered completely reprehensible – and to restrict it in a to end dead ends.

We do not like to talk about the pairs thrust, especially since delicate Questions are touched upon. We only believe in this much= to interpret that it was not the initiative of the leading statesman. All parties should now agree that it is one of the most deplorable episodes our parliamentary history.

Whatever the case, we believe that

with the introduced district order, although it is our wishes does not fully meet, a good start has been made and the official activity of the district committee as well as that of the Head of Office is in a pleasing development. May the state government now the young plant of self-government appropriately nurture them from the pressure from above and protect it from intruders who do not belong there (e.g. the registrar's office, which we will come back to below) protect. –

Whether the composition of the circle If a change should not be necessary, we will continue. undecided, although abuses in some circles have already have emerged.

We had made certain proposals on this in 1869 (page 36 lc)

8. The School Supervision Act and the Church Laws affect we only historically, since a cautious assessment is necessary here Everything is required, including the sustainable effects and successes the laws cannot yet be overlooked.

But we do not hesitate to say how our Position from the outset on these laws, which we also have not been able to change anything essential so far.

First of all, we want to state openly that we

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The position which the Kreuzzeitung has taken on these issues taken and still partly takes, cannot join.

From the beginning he was not an unbiased and bitter man. freedom, whereby a clear judgment always suffers damage.") By the way, at this moment it is very difficult for a Newspaper, to represent a party direction, since we are in a transitional stage.

Our position is clear from the letter to Prince Bismarck of 23 May 1873 **) and we recommend to all serious Christians hereby heartily trust in God. – We can let the letter be printed only in its third part and just=jowenig the detailed answer of the Prince Reich Chancellor, although we are likely to receive approval from the latter.

In our view, the ICU Supervision Act would could have taken a more peaceful course if the state government also adheres to the agreed amendment (smoking main) would have been held on.

This was, as we were told, from one of the state minister even corrected it himself and is expected the whole fight would have taken on much smaller dimensions, if the attempt had been made, which would probably have been successful would be to get by with it. – But now we have deviated from that again We hold it from both sides – forgive us for the Expression – for a narrow-mindedness, which has such far-reaching consequences

to form –

i With regard to the Church laws, we have discussed in the letter of 23 May 1873 (Annex III) had already been stated in this regard.

"That we should fight in the way it happened

"due to various concerns and doubts about his

"Feasibility; would have been difficult to open,"

*) We would also like to underline the great aversion which is expressed by other Kreuzzeitung is not justified. Because a Noli me tangere always has something untenable, and a small papacy, which one fights, one will not want to erect. We appreciate the paper precisely because of its independence, although we often (e.g. the essays on the gravediggers of the regional church etc.) with him not about=agree.

**) Annex III.

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But now that it has progressed so far, every true patriot must say that the state government cannot possibly go back. The challenging persistence of the Roman clergy is difficult

ly suited to initiate peace. –

The provocation of the fight is in any case from the
Popes started from the dogma of infallibility, before
whose acceptance the German bishops, even the Council, urgently
The French War, which broke out in July 1870
postponed the fight. The establishment of the German Imperial
thums, however, appeared unbearable to the Ultramontanes and they
The formation of the Centrum fraction caused a new provocation
cation. The disobedience of the bishops against the state
law became a fact. l

Can one blame Prince Bismarck for
To defend against this attack and to protect the German
Empire takes every means it deems appropriate? This
the basis of the church laws. The fight which they waged on the
Geistftesfelde opened, is undoubtedly of even greater magnitude,
more incalculable consequences than the hot battles that the
German armies fought on the French battlefields.

Let us hope that the leading statesman in this
once a fight broke out between his allies in the divine
fear that he carries in his heart, and not in the enemy
fociety against Christianity, because otherwise the
Success can easily be detrimental, rather than beneficial, to the evangelical
lish Church.

In history we often find that kings and
Statesmen become instruments in the hand of God.
Consider the strengthening of the Reformation in England
country under Henry VIII, without any comparison
move in any direction with him and that time here
May God purify us all so that we can
are to lead everything to his honor! –

We often spoke with serious Catholics about the situation
and found in them partly a crater of passion,
partly a dignified understanding and the willingness to
reconciliation; – but all of them represent the idea that only

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by an agreement between the two leaders, Sailer
and Pope, the conflict could end –

May God guide the hearts of both of them, that at the right time
take the right path!

9. Obligatory civil marriage and abolished baptism=
forced. R

In England too, under Cromwell, compulsory Civil marriage had been introduced for several years. After his death, During the Restoration, however, it was immediately abolished again.

During French rule, it temporarily came under Jerome to Hanover and Westphalia. In the Rhine Province it still exists in those parts where the Code Napoleon applies. But the conditions there are completely different from those in most other Prussian provinces. (Compare the following following letter to the Prince Chancellor of the Reich dated 3 February 1874, Appendix IV.) *)

We already discussed this law at the beginning of January d. J. de lege ferenda publicly pronounced and repeated Here, first of all, only the basic features of that detailed explanation. Our conviction – which we cannot change now in the Stande fare – went there,

I. that we clearly understand the Christian foundations of our country, religion and family, threatened by this, but at the same time

II. the way in which it is designed in terms of fine workmanship

Organs required ift, not for permanent can consider feasible.

We motivated these two points as follows:

Ad I. First of all, it should be recognized that an emergency exists, for the elimination of which the state government of the legislative factors the necessary help as quickly as possible to perform, as well as the necessity ability to carry out the fight that has begun with the Roman clergy could have no doubt. The state However, the government is going too far if it Land in the bill, while in fact in the predominantly larger parts of it such a state of emergency

) Annex IV,

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do not exist at all. We in Pomerania at least, – and so it is the case in many other provinces fine – noticed by an emergency which necessitated the introduction of compulsory Civil marriage or even the abolition of compulsory baptism is necessary made, nothing, therefore also required a law aimed at that not.

All moderate parties in the House of Representatives would have

serious concerns about the law were expressed positively,
but in the principle of supporting the government's proposals,
their reassurance. The Prince Chancellor also emphasized in fine
Speech of December 17th explicitly,
"that the law does not conform to his personal convictions
"correspond"

and
"that he was not willing, but only reluctant
"and after a great struggle to the proposal

5 closed."

When he then, to the lively applause of the House,
inflict, | |

"that he had learned to use his personal skills to
"subordinate to the needs of the state"
and |

"that he is a member of the overall needs and demands
"of the state in the interest of peace and
"prosperity of his fatherland towards disciplined and
"subordinate statesman," .

fuch fuch fay is certainly of high and calculable statesmanlike importance
ized meaning, but we differed in our view with him,
that the Qu. law with its permanently drastic consequences
really help to establish the welfare of the state. Because
To put it mildly, the law will affect the simple rural population
scrutiny in their conscience. One will not know how
It is understandable that the Royal authorities suddenly
Prescription to baptize children and have marriage blessed on=
raised free. – Through the inconspicuous additional provision of § 53:
"All provisions contrary to this law shall
The same applies to the provisions

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which a state influence on the execution of the

order baptism,"
a deep cut will be made into the Christian family consciousness
and if one wants to draw a sharp consequence from it, then
thereby the requirement which our fatherland has hitherto considered as one.
Christian state was abolished.

Moreover, many who pushed for the law were –
there is no hesitation in saying this openly, – the
Hostility towards Christianity is the real reason for this.
The state government is certainly far from this, but it must
also guard against any harmful appearance. ... –

The Chancellor said in the above-mentioned speech that expressly

"that the state is compelled by the requirement of self-defence
"to enact the law to compensate for the damages of a
"To avert parts of His Majesty's subjects,
"which the rebellion of the bishops against the
"and give the state control over this part of the Royal
"subjects."

We then proposed de lege ferenda those measures
through which, the same as we assumed from the state
government only intended to achieve success, which was far
but most of the country was saved from the disastrous consequences
remain and the work of peace, according to the own N of
Chancellor, would be promoted more.

Ad II. The draft law takes as registrar in the
5 eastern provinces the heads of the districts in sight. We are
convinced that these functions are not permanently available
Mr. v. Bismarck-Schönhausen said in his
speech given in the House of Representatives on 15 November 1849:

"The civil marriage, the blessing of which only takes place after the Civil Act
"let the Church be the bearer of the train
"the subaltern bureaucracy."

We could not assume that it is the life's work of the
Large landowners, from whose ranks the
Heads of Office should emerge, be, in the ranks of the subalterns=
bureaucracy as a registrar, thereby becoming part of the
office to attend marriages, births and deaths

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cases in the register. In any case, they would be
beginning self-government have enough to do, so that
This too may suffer. According to the new district regulations
The duties of an office manager are clearly defined and
The reason for this distinction is the explanations, the qu.
to take on voluntary work; one should keep one's distance
refrain from expanding it at will, because that would only
to contribute to the fact that one can legally authorize oneself after 3 years
got rid of it again.

The proposals, which in our view constitute a fparen=
the transition to compulsory civil marriage – (if their
general introduction by the state government for
was considered absolutely necessary) – and a practical, almost

would have enabled the maintenance of civil registers free of charge, emerge from the correspondence with the Prince Chancellor of February 3rd c., his reply of 11th and our further reply dated 13 February c.)

Essentially, they concentrate when one considers the idea a little more, in the following points:

a. The civil validity of the marriage depends on its entry

entry in the civil register is required.

b. These registers, as well as those of births and Deaths are usually attended by the priests according to a prescribed form in duplo and receive *fidem publicam*.

For each circle of the monarchy, a official appointed by the President, who in the those cases where the marriage has to be registered in the registers where the priests have reservations about registration before increase. g

c. Where in individual districts in several places present clergymen employed under the law do not function giren, the number of district registrars (ad b) increased or it can also be temporarily for all entries exclusively by registrars be made.

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d. The legal provisions concerning baptism coercion can be temporarily suspended in such circles be set.

e. Cases ad c and d are proposed by the Ministry of State by Royal Decree ft right.

f. Supervision of the civil registers of the clergy lead the superintendents, the district standes officials are appointed by the district committee Beau: sighted.

g. The registrations of marriage, birth and

Deaths are subject to certain taxes, whereas
The parish fees are waived and the parish priest can
contribution of those taxes in part to the compensation of the same
more detailed provision of a special law
become. .

We are by no means convinced by these proposals,
that we do not see improvements in some respects
should gladly accept, but believe that in this way the
Basic rule of Baron von Stein,

“the shocks and frictions are more avoided, the old and
“new elements would have been more easily connected.”

The law was similar when it was presented by
the State Government in the draft (with regard to Section 6)
been projected and it is well known that the crown has its
serious concerns about the implementation of the draft
was reassured by the principle of this paragraph. Unfortunately
This principle is also applied in the deliberations in the House of Representatives
was quickly abandoned by the ministry.

In our opinion, the House of Lords should have accepted the proposal
of Mr. von Kleff-Retzow, the management of the civil registers
by the priests to prohibit completely, for the above practical
reasons (although it may otherwise have some advantages in principle)
not join, but rather reinstate Section 6 of the government bill
and by the provision proposed by us (ad b)
The petitions of the pastors to the manor house,
in which they expressed their concerns about the leadership of the estate
expressed in a more regæstic way, were for the most part only

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because they were accused of having reservations about their conscience in the Member of F
home and thus prevent them from taking over the registers
Rather, one might wish there,
thereby making it impossible for them.

The upcoming experiences will now teach how
the law in this way that shakes the public consciousness
We fear that soon a large percentage
Gentiles; that many married couples, especially in the
Cities will not have their marriage blessed by the priests,
especially if the registration with the registrar is free of charge
and the priest still has to charge fees
The registrars, as far as they are
some landowners (we have no doubt that this is for loyal and
patriotic considerations) to take on this post
ready to be found, – should in the not too distant future become the one=

fight come to the conclusion that their strengths, especially as regards the conducting these office business, with the embarrassing accuracy to leading registers and previous correspondence enough, have overestimated. – Nor will the circles= Committees overseeing the large number of civil districts in a practical and successful manner and it There will be some confusion, especially since many of them are The municipal head appointed by the official was found to be unqualified white. –

The young self-government in the districts finally becomes,

“as a drag-bearer of the subaltern bureaucracy,”
– to use the words of Mr. von Bismarck –
under this mixture of honorary office with office duties, suffer infallibly. – A compulsion for the adoption of the Registry Office with those office heads who are also The state government will hopefully not Because it would be against the ratio legis if one replaces the heads of the office as a result of an amendment exempted from the takeover in order to use it in its capacity as Gutsvorsteher in another paragraph again According to this ratio legis, according to our approach, fight estate manager only for their municipal district (not for a larger district) to take over the position as a state=

– 62 –

officials are forced to do so because the law expressly prohibits equal to municipal leaders, who, for example, in a city are only responsible for this municipal district must take over the office.

The danger posed by the law on civil marriage and the abolition of compulsory baptism, especially for the lower classes We still believe that the negative impact of the population on fvery large. Unfortunately, this danger is largely ignored by the

underestimated by the largest number of all educated people because they lives, to look for other people behind the same bushes, behind which they themselves are and because they overlook the fact that the Concepts of morality, decency, and honor, which in our entire society from the soil of Christianity and who have awakened to this and the Christian Ethics as a foundation, among the lower classes of the population is less developed.*) In these replace the Christian faith and the forms of Christianity that sense of morality and they will lose their grip as soon as one weakens the faith and the forms thereof.

The now initiated organization of the evangelical

Church should have preceded these laws, just as the Repayment of parish fees and other precautions that we have already indicated.

The Federation with the Church in its overwhelming number of enemy ne made some people suspicious make!

It is in our time to respond to the currents of Socialism, – every reason to reject the Christian To strengthen the foundation of Polke! Also Friedrich the Great – although he was a Voltairian – has the Christian Faith life is protected and cared for! This should be remembered fine. – –

10. The Military Law.

Who does not remember the tension with which the debates

*) These words are intended to describe only the educational level while on the other hand morality and fear of God are population classes are often more common and in the a classes the opposite.

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about this law in the last session of the Reichstag.

The reorganization of the army had its trials existed and one should have thought that the doctrinaire theories would be abandoned.

His Majesty the Emperor and King emphasized in the New Year's= address to the generals that he insisted on the unconditional implementation of the law the greatest importance and not will be shaken. The well-known statesmanlike speech of Field Marshal Count Moltke in the Reichstag struck powerfully and the hope grew that the state government would of Section 1 would definitely remain firm.

Instead of deffen there was a septenate) from the commissions= consultations and agreements of the leading statesman= which was then followed in the plenary debate by the well-known speech of Mr. von Bennigfen.

We do not want to go into the details we know= but only mention that an outstanding member of the National Liberal Party made the statement before witnesses at that time that:

"The monarchy could not avoid a second conflict
"not tolerated; such a person would destroy the re=

"public result!"

and we are, on the other hand, convinced that this national liberal is "strongly misguided", and that rather § 1 of the law would have been passed with great fanfare if the Government only remained firm.

Of course, socialism and ultramontanism are happy about this defeat of the government; because they are faced with uncertainty and would prefer a secure organization of the army and who knows what it will look like in 7 years.

Serious people with long life experience have not seldom expressed our conviction that within a longer period of time (about 50 years) also for Germany opens up the perspective of a republic! Unfortunately we are unable to do so if the conditions continue to develop at the same pace

*) We want to refer to the analogy of the French model as in the general equal voting rights, civil marriage, etc. only indicate, without a to draw conclusions from it.

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continue to advance, even to describe them as "misguided", warn Rather, all whose hearts resist it, faithfully and firmly under the flag which we will unfold below (ad III).

II.

The parties and their ability to govern only be illuminated in short strokes, since the overwhelmingly large amount of material in our task to compressed Brevity is a must.

Let us first return to the words which we allegierten about the struggle of the parties in the small writing in 1869 asked:*)

"The internal questions of state life are in a kind of war action, nobody can deny that. But the struggle between the parties is by no means sufficient clarified. There is only one thing that above all determines this struggle characterizes and dominates the minds. It is the deeply based mistrust or, perhaps more correctly, the total lack of trust. Let us not deny that

such a state of affairs is not entirely unjustified
has established itself in many ways. Prejudices of all kinds, personal
arrogance, irritability, negative judgments
without going deeper into the matter, bias
due to a lack of selflessness and independence from per-
personal secondary purposes, the sharpness has over time
We do not want to offend any party, but we can
in sincerity but also none, – especially the fo-
so-called conferservative not, – of this sharpness and
acquit of arrogance. Moreover, if a
wise ambition, a fluctuation of views and
Beliefs according to certain currents, with a
Lack of productivity and n under

*) Page 6 and 7 le

– 65 –

Homage to the principle that truth can only be found within
half of a party is found, – to light, fo must
an unprejudiced man who does not want to become anything, but
only honestly the interests of the fatherland in mind
has, often feel wonderful about it."

Based on these principles, we cannot
existing parties consider capable of governing, most of all=
least but almost those who now call themselves "conservative"
call it), but it is not found. A decomposition of the conferva=
active party in particular had to take place. This decomposition
will be when the practical consequences of the strengthening powers
demonstrating in the power of money and socialism, the
Degradation of the monarchy, hostility towards
Christianity etc. comes closer to us, also the
other parties. A large
Part of the members of parliament. A clarification has already been
treat!

For us the name means very little to the matter. |

a. Independence"" and self-sufficiency (also neither mini-
fterialism nor ambition, freedom from financial fraud,
no matter how finely wrapped it is.)

b. Connection to practical life, i.e. Realpolitik, (a
careful construction and wise connection of the
legislation with the country's historical past
according to the basic rule of Baron von Stein);

c. Upholding the emperor and kingship;

d. A solid Christian foundation in earnest fear of God, without too narrow confessional boundaries (at least no enemy against Christianity)

would be for us the clarification moments of a political party, that we could join.

*) Perfect ministerialism is, in our opinion, one of the greatest weaknesses of each party. We add more information on this point in Annex V. the excerpt from statements of a former Reichstag and Landtag member which, although somewhat strong in form, contain a great deal of truth.
*) For this reason, the civil service should be organized in a constitution= nian state only in rarer cases and not in such a large number

be found in the parliaments.
5

Although we have one of the above-mentioned brochures "A Word for Bismarck's domestic policy" just opposite task and often deviated from their statements= deviate, we can still look at their authors in the following sentences reconnect (page 4 1. c.):

"What are the fundamental properties of a true

"Aristocracy? Not wealth, not sinecures, not

"One's own honor," not birth, but serious, strict work

"work that earns general respect and, after

"rightly measured merits, which increase their lives and their

"Activity for others who are quietly at home

"Handling nnn nn. and which

"Finally, all these virtues of self-denial through their

"For example, he breathes into the soul of his subordinates and

"clothed with humility, which is the only ornament of every virtue

"must be if she wants to make herself worthy of this name.

"These qualities I demand from an aristocracy which

"worthy to lead their people; whatever leadership each

"healthy people then with joy and pride such aristocrats

"leaves entry into their community to no merit

"and no talent is denied if it is deemed worthy

"You know. Look back at the last wars and you

"will recognize how much this is true for our army=

"has healed."

With the much-discussed brochure "Conservative Self= criticism," which is attributed to official origin, would like we prefer not to concern ourselves with it, as otherwise we would be forced to engage in a stubborn battle with her. But it also holds many things that are right and from which we can learn, which we are always inclined to do. For example, on page 3 we find and 10 following, unfortunately justified sentences:

"Our political friends participate little or not at all

"not at work, on public opinion

"to influence. Let's just say it straight out: the

"what work means at all is not the strong side

"the conservative party. Our like-minded people maintain

"to let things go as they go, the newspapers

"to let the government rule and to

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"I intend to keep quiet about the course of events

"to be quite disgruntled, to be annoyed with the press and

"to reason about the government"

and furthermore:

"and when they hold back, they say so=

"stop the service immediately, barricade yourself in the house and yard

"and close your eyes and ears.

If only the final words of that Scripture could also become truth=

If it becomes the rule and, as was the case before,

part, become a more and more established habit,

that the Prussian Junkerdom is going through a serious school,

Acquires knowledge of all kinds, does not shy away from work and

flanders, submits to the state examination well prepared, offices

accepts") and in the leadership of the same honor, enough, under

the workers for the state in the front row! Then Conservatism will have a future in Prussia!

After all these statements, we are unable to identify with the former old conservative party, although we had joined their ranks for years, he: However, we are happy to acknowledge that we ourselves are often lacked diligence, reconciliation and discipline. The latter However, it was difficult to practice if something was planned for one evening. closed, but the next morning, with a different direction of the ministerial wind, was swung away again. –

In our humble opinion, only non-subordinate bureau offices, e.g. registrar offices, because we are the establishment of the authority of the Grand “landowners do not want this law on the one hand, and on the other hand the mixture of the embarrassingly formal office service with the honorary offices of the district order cannot be considered appropriate and sustainable. A= The property can be used as a flow if it fulfils the functions in the district committee, Office and estate manager, 2. seized with devotion and zeal, according to all directions enough to exert special influence on the execution of the Baptism and church blessing of marriage still belong to the Connection to the historical past of the country to the pastors. He will more secure if the spouses and parents are bound by the law will have the registration done with the priest beforehand. By avoiding duplicate routes, they are given help and Koslen saved. Both from the practical point of view, the work working population and important things.

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We cannot afford only ultramontane efforts imputed, which in general belong to the members of the conservative Party, with few exceptions, wrongly attributed the fare. –

And this is the place to say a few words about the official and semi-official press, which, it seems, the task of overcoming all healthy conservative ie independent pending sentiments. A member of the Reichstag (signed: “One of the twenty-one Conservatives of the German fch Reichstag”) published in June of this year Fol= gender:

"The official and semi-official press has repeatedly
"old conservative party attacked in a way that
"it hardly seems possible in decent newspapers. In a
"Article of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is e.g.
"recognised by the conservative faction of the Reichstag
"thought and in one breath made various invectives against the
"old conservative party. I now ask who in all
"Who elected the current conservative MPs?
"But only the Conferservative Party, which has a well-known
"Number of old conservatives in itself. If nothing
"the less the old-confervative party from the
"Officials are drawn into the red, it is almost
"It is incomprehensible for the government to allow this vile
"The activities of their hired writers do not end. I should
"think that the government has two enemies within,
"the Social Democrats and Ultramontanes truly
"enough, without them having the desire to artificially
"to create a third π .

"It is therefore extremely regrettable that now
"Everything is being done by the officials to
"conservative fraction of the Reichstag among their party comrades
"to discredit.

"But it almost seems that not enough has been done
"believed that if you support the Conservatives before the elections
"honored with the epithet: 'enemy of the Reich', so that we
"the delightful spectacle in the electoral district of Memel-Heidefrug

60

"had Field Marshal Count Moltke as candidate
"to see the party hostile to the Reich elected." – π .
"Should the official and semi-official papers not soon
"strike a different tone, then the conservative
"The question arises whether the budget consultation
"would have to vote for the Reptile Fund to be either very
"would be cut, or would have to stop completely π ."

And truly, we must agree with this expression of
Surprise and consternation*). The Conservatives, may
they have otherwise made mistakes and may be said to have
what you want, l

have always stood firm in unshakable loyalty to
King and Fatherland, for Emperor and Empire!

If a part of them, due to serious concerns of conscience, does not
for the School Supervision Act, some of the Church laws and the Civil=
before he believed he could vote, this is by no means the

to derive justification for doubting this.

III.

If we now look at the anticipated design of the
If we want to dedicate a few words to this, we would like to note here in advance,
that we by no means appear as prophets, much less our
fights, rather than those that are absolutely authoritative.

God's ways are often wonderful, and so we hope that
He also our beloved German fatherland from all the inner
To His glory, we will lead you out of the confusion with strength!
The German people still have too strong a fund and
too healthy elements in itself for it not to be able to
to eradicate harmful efforts! May each individual
Begin reform in the fear of God! |

In our frequently cited small paper we said in
Years 1869:

*) See Appendix VI for a description of the characteristics
the officiāl Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

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“Unfortunately, it is difficult for only a few German minds
“by way of voluntary deliberation on a political question
“to agree and yet we are convinced that in order to do this
“to interject here that, if the previous
“existing mistrust after previous approach=
“the understanding requires a unification of a large part of the
“Members of the conservative, free conservative, old liberal
“and national liberal factions would probably be feasible,
“if only the main foundations are clarified as common
“and would be determined, while the finer nuances of a
“freer and less restricted position within the
“Party must be released. In such a case
“a preparatory merger of the parties would be
“Exclusion of all questions which are not necessarily relevant to
“Competence of the state parliament (such as the church=
“cultural and confessional) main condition. Likewise
“greater brevity and precision in parliamentary
“Negotiations. Or should the participants in the
“Debates are not able to express their thoughts on the matter
“short and squat, without much impression, clarity and
“To be able to pronounce additions that weaken success?
“the spirits are so poor, or the vanity so great, in

"Jutereffe of the matter not that in ten minutes
"to be able to do what now often takes an hour? In
"the extent of our parliamentary life now,
"it is impossible without damage and decomposition of the whole
"permanently exist!"

One might now perhaps regard this view as ideal and un= executable, but it must be taken into account that in
In 1869 a struggle such as that which gave rise to the Church laws,
could not have been foreseen in any way. |

Furthermore, we remain of the opinion that a family
melting of the parties through the real conditions and through
the social question will inevitably take place and are not
fear that this fusion with God's help
finally in the direction of a found conservatism
must follow! – The social enemy is cementing us, who are still

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search for names to express our party shades,
into a large fighting party.

The clarification moments will be the fe, m |
we have already listed sub II. (a. to d.).

Christian foundation (at least no hostility towards the
Christianity),

Upholding the monarchical principle and

Selfless Realpolitik

fe the flags under which the sons of the same German
fatherland.

A look at England teaches us that there too the Con-
fervatismus has recently regained ground. A
English newspaper (the Standard) wrote in June of this year
following sentences:

"German liberalism looks with satisfaction

"that the state has adopted part of its program

"and trusts that the acceptance of the rest is only

"a question of time fet. Liberalism in German–

"land is wonderfully "created" by Prince Bismarck

Who can say where, with such skillful

"Where will his education end with teaching?"

We repeat: Education must be in a healthy
Conservatism finally ends. Would like to give the Prince of the Empire
Chancellor to give in to such a thing, the German
fic Empire, however, the time of crisis, which probably still precedes
will go, will be shortened!

We would like to see the pace of legislation moderated.
However, one should not be afraid to revise some of the views,
which we mentioned") initially by using thread
Commissions, and think about installing the
Provincial representatives soon began to implement the universal equal voting
quite this means of agitation for ultramontanism
and to eliminate socialism. Those who do not oppose this

*) We include here mainly the numbers 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10,
but at the same time note that we also consider other laws to be in need of revision
hold, e.g. the penal code, its application theory, and imprisonment
criminal liability of juvenile offenders under 12 years of age in the long term
may not appear tenable.

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(particularly by the representative Windhorst in fine rows
day speeches) heard saying:

"He wanted to see the one who would dare to take part in the general

"to shake up my equal voting rights."

does not move us. We must approach the task of
and if that requires nerves, then get some! – –

The Reichstag member von Minnigerode warns in his
cited document page 21:

"How similar are the conditions in
"France, from which we borrowed the suffrage universel
"have – it is really an experiment after imperialisti=
"fch pattern. The Empire of Napoleon III showed
"under the existence of this form of election, in part the same
"Phenomena as they make themselves felt in our country: The
"Clergy and workers were the foundation on which

"he tried to build his empire. And at the same time which
"Coercive measures against the association system and the press
"in this France with the democratic general
"Right to vote! What spectator role was the corps legislature relegated to?
"latif condemned! And the modern French Republic
"with the same right to vote, no less openly pays homage to the
"Terrorism and the Hierarchy."

Please heed this warning.

However, we must also address the task of
the household of the industrial working population=
to organize the people according to their estates and to give them, under the same
ftituency of breeding in the country and thorough Stener-
reform to grant the relief in their existence, on
which they are entitled to. The unsound founding and
the money hydra, on the other hand, from which socialism draws nourishment
is to step on the head without consideration.

We concluded our little paper from 1869 with
following words:

"Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra,"
and yet the hope remains unshakable in us, it will
"the man who has the calling to do so,
"while maintaining historical continuity, the
"internal tasks of state life still have to be solved, which

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"truly no less in their national successes

"are to be struck as brilliant feats of arms. –

"May God strengthen him! May He also guide the heart of His
"Your Majesty the King, that he may recognize the necessity=
"the possibility of such a spiritual rebirth of the country!" –

May this hope be realized, should it
also go through hard struggle! But all of us who
faithfully mean, do not want to forget that we are sons of the same
Fatherland, are called to extend their hands to us and
Trust in God and fear of God at his Ce
to participate!

Finally, to us, as a man who has left his homeland
loves with all his soul and has always been ready to sacrifice body and
Life, how to use one's best strengths for it, may
one cannot blame him if he does not take the seriousness of the task
fpeaking out openly.

Annex I.

The general military obligation is in our

land already repeatedly attacked, also by the financial powers
been exposed and we believe that we are preserving them for some time
at some time (between 1851 and 1859) was not without success.
to have dedicated ourselves to fighting against the power of money
but still came up short. We intend to –
thinking of the restraint we imposed on ourselves, – not here
to come forward with revelations, but in the interest of the
Some notes on this matter, those already belonging to history
Events follow.

We will not mention any names, – (nomina sunt odiosa)
– but we guarantee the factual accuracy of the
facts. í

In the administration of a Rhenish district") it was
It has been found that most of the wealthy conscripts
the rich merchant, factory owner= and banker families of the
Military service through bribes, fictitious emigration and
other fraudulent means. This had such a high
Degree reached that with a population of the district of approximately
140,000 inhabitants only 5 one-year volunteers in
one year. The district administrator of that district took action against this
He managed to conftrate individual cases and was in
As a result of this, the Ministry of War and the Ministry of

*) This also means that a promise is finally fulfilled which the
Landrat to the inhabitants of that district upon his departure in 1860
gave and may they be content with this for the time being.

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Within him an open order for further investigation for
the entire monarchy. The investigation revealed that the
wealthy young people in large numbers in the
different years to certain places (Cöln, Berlin,
Breslau, Glatz, Magdeburg) and there encountered all sorts of fraud=
ly (bribery of doctors and sergeants, forgery
of certificates, representations of other persons, fictitious physical defects &c.)
had evaded military service. It also turned out
that relatives of two state ministers were involved in the investigation
were wrapped.

One of these two ministers wanted the sub-
investigation commissioner to know whether he himself, his son or nephew
were involved in the investigation and commented when this
answered evasively, as follows:

"The matter which has been suggested is completely
"founded, but one should not interpret it too strictly,
"since the fact that money is often given to doctors
"would be paid, observantly still from the
"French times, where the parents, who
"in general, they were very afraid of having their sons serve
"to run away, for the same for money remplants would have
"can buy."

The other minister also wanted to know whether one
thence his brothers were involved in the investigation and spoke
then – (he was Minister of Justice at the time) – with recognition
valuable openness to this:

"It had been with him since his earliest youth
"It was known that the exemptions from the Royal
"Military service by earning money – usually
"40 Frd'or. – paid for it, in fine hometown with
"has been openly pursued continuously
"they are. He named a military doctor in Düsseldorf,
"of whom it was known that he alone took nothing,
"while, on the contrary, the rest of the
"Military doctors knew that they were responsible for the designated
"or a similar amount for the issuance of a certificate
"ready. – Since the authorities, who did not have this
"can remain hidden, nothing has been done about it so far

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"would have, so the audience deserves, which thereby

i "been led to believe that such a release
"for money there is nothing particularly unlawful, a certain
"Excuse me, while he was using the principle that
"such bribes must be stopped,
"can only be completely agreed.") –

The investigation took on large dimensions, in Cologne
and Breslau were fully established companies
to release conscripts, many court cases
judgments were made and several hundred conscripts
were subsequently employed in the workers' departments.
At that time, some of the financial institutions of that circle had not
shied away from sending an address to His Majesty the King (Frederick

Wilhelm IV) which called for the removal of the district administrator from the district. This was, however, very ungraciously rejected, and said to His Majesty: "It was an impertinence to send such things." –

In the meantime, other influences were also felt in Berlin. already asserted. The Qu. District Administrator received one day a telegraphic dispatch from the Minister of War, which gave him the order to go to Berlin in view of this come and receive further instructions from the Ministry of War. Once there, he learned that His Majesty the King was inspired to the idea, which probably= conscripts against payment of significant amounts of money= sums (up to 2000 thalers) from the workers' departments or to release from employment in the same and from to create a fund for a charitable foundation. The Cabinet Order ordering this was issued by the General Adjutant already drafted and he (the district administrator) intended to dissuade His Majesty from this idea= The lecture to His Majesty took place in Char= lottenburg after dinner and managed to to convince them through vivid representations that a Such an arrangement would produce the worst impression, indeed

9) Compare the reports to the Ministers of the Interior and of War of November 27 and 29, 1854.

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would be equality before the law and the privileges
scription of general military service obligation in
to endanger Prussia at all. – His Majesty
complained that the investigation did not meet the energetic
proceed as he wishes, because, as it seems, highly
ftant persons were involved in it, dismissed the district administrator
most graciously and ordered him to go to Ge= the next day.
community with the Chief of the Army=Department of the War Ministry=
rium to Bellevue Palace to meet with the Minister=
advise to bring the matter up again. This
The two people followed orders and found the
Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of His Majesty the King in Belle=
vue also gathered. After waiting about an hour
had been given to them by the Secret Cabinet Council of the
feid:
"His Majesty regretted having to take the two gentlemen out=
to have tried, but you would hesitate to
to be presented and would like the gentlemen to
go home."

On the other hand, a conference of 5 ministers took place later, to which the district administrator was also called. One of the both above-mentioned ministers (the Minister of Justice) was in this Conference and gave his opinion:

"It would certainly be His Majesty's turn to die=bed to reassure you that the Most High had accepted the mild idea of reducing the People from the workers' departments against payment of to release sums of money. He (the minister) asked for it= enough to respond to it."

However, the majority of the Ministerial Council spoke out against it and, as a result of a report, the king from that idea for which He, especially with the help of a very influential police president in had been won to a high degree.

An immediate commission was set up to deal with this and its chairman the Prince of Prussia (now reigning King Majesty) with the task of To review the files in all individual cases and report on them

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to report where, for example, reduced sentences and pardons are a The above-mentioned Chairman of the Commission has later said to the district administrator personally: "He has looked through all the individual cases and must "say that the district administrator was absolutely right and according to the "laws have been acted upon; one would do him injustice "To accuse of harshness." In the meantime, the investigation took on ever greater dimensions and it turned out that even higher-ranking officials, especially one in the Ministry of the Interior, involved The Minister of the Interior, who was informed of this division was made, asked the district administrator whether he the relevant department head in the ministry mentioned not trust? When he denied this, the minister replied that he also had reason to strongly disapprove of the person concerned He will ensure that he will have his I was given a leave of absence from the civil service. The latter happened. But as the departed from the councils a farewell= Festivities were given, the Minister ate, as the country= council was informed, even with.") The above-mentioned Chief of the Army Division in War= Ministry expressed its concern about the ever-increasing spread of Investigation into the district administrator: "He personally sympathizes fully with his "Energy, but it is not energetic in keeping with the times

"to be, one must maneuver!"

to which he could only reply,
"that he then for the commission entrusted to him
"not puff, because he only does it evenly without looking
"the person can carry out. He also
"painful in the highest military authority of the Prussian
"to have heard such a statement from the State.""")

*) We mention this only to demonstrate how it has already become customary was to cover the cloak of love to cover corruptions, although in honor= fufficiency of the then Minister of the Interior not even the slightest doubt prevails.

**) This incident was brought to our attention during the discussions on § 1 of the Military Law in the last Reichstag.

7

Some time later, the district administrator received an order from the Minister of the Interior and of War, of the Contents, he may consider his commission as terminated. –

Although the investigations themselves do not provide sufficient had been taken, the salutary shock had nevertheless had worked for several years and in that Rhenish district the stronger Implementation of the law has resulted in the number of one-year volunteer in the year in which the study began, rose from 5 to 31 compared to the previous year and Over the course of a further four years it increased to approximately 70.

Now the financial powers and the military ferft to hard-hit families in the circle the fer= The presence of the district administrator had become almost unbearable fe, and soon an opportunity was found, through the influence one of the two ministers mentioned above brought about his removal to lead.

At the time of the new era in November 1858, the qu. District Councillor on the occasion of the elections to the House of Representatives as Elector in a preliminary assembly of about 150, mostly the belonging to the merchant class, electors for requested items test simply by raising the arm against re-election of the then Minister of Trade. This was immediately telegraphic complaints to Berlin to the Minister of Trade and addressed by him to the Minister of the Interior, which The result was that the district administrator, without being informed the content of those complaints with its justification–

ung, his function as election commissioner
was raised. |

Immediately afterwards, the State Ministry intended to
in the interest of the service to the government in Oppeln
fet. ,

The district administrator subsequently reported to the Minister
of the Interior telegraphically that before he could discuss the present
the complaints were heard, he did not want a transfer
will be able to accept. In response to this dispatch, the Mini=
fter des Innen to the Landrat by refcript of 13 Decem=
about 1858:

5

"That he could only call upon him, who in the decree
"from the 9th of the month announced transfer without further ado
"to submit; let it remain so,
"may an investigation be carried out into his conduct at the
"Elections turn out however they may. By the minister
"consider this matter as settled and for the
"In case the journey to Oppeln takes the district administrator over
"Berlin should lead, no reason would be found
"can come back to him about it,
"he could only recommend that he get it from a similar person
"to grasp viewpoints."

The district administrator then requested the initiation of a
investigation and explained that the current
attacks against him came almost exclusively from a number of people who
either themselves or their close relatives in the years 1854
and in 1855 under investigation for illegal confiscation
been involved in military service and therefore
acted hostilely towards him.

The Minister of the Interior replied on December 16th
ember:

"That he settled the matter by his (above) decree of 9.
"consider it settled and the district administrator on this only
"also any further discussion on the
"Election matter and the district administrator's personal relationship"
"hunger to be insignificant."

On 15 December the District Administrator had sent to His Royal
His Highness the Prince Regent in an immediate submission the
Please addressed,

him in a matter concerning his official honor
to grant a personal hearing before

based on the one-sided statements of a party such involved in the military investigation matter been, a measure (the transfer) was carried out which is suitable to ensure the honor and success to destroy his 8 years of office in the district; adding that he was completely abŷen, since it, compared to the matter and the principle of justice, which is at stake,

infinitely little whether he loses his district office and the state service is not lost.

When no response was received within 14 days, the district administrator made preparations for his departure from the State services and, having arrived in Berlin, had the Minister of the Interior that, as a result of the information communicated to him, Interpretation in the (above mentioned) rescripts of 13 and December 16th I won't be coming to see him at all.

On the other hand, the district administrator was informed that the President of the State Ministry would be happy to receive and speak to him. He told him that he had met a state minister in Düsseldorf a. D. and gave him his opinion on the situation I said:

"that a procedure such as that against the Qu. Landrat
"kept, perhaps once in Turkey=
"could come, but in Prussia not yet
"had been there."

He then ordered the district administrator to explain to him the reasons for his resignation against the Qu. Minister. We remain silent here first about these reasons, because we do not like to compromising matters without compelling necessity and without a predominant higher interest in the public bring. |

The President of the State Ministry instructed the District Administrator to come back to him the following day (4 January 1859) and then told him

"that the Minister of the Interior is of the opinion
"which he could not divide, that a country=
"do not advise against a minister at all
"may vote;

that he had to look through the files and say that the type the procedure of the government sent to the district town Commiffars (who later also served as Election Commiffar=
girte) – was an inappropriate one;

he also does not understand why the district administrator is so strict measures had been taken, whereas other countries councilors who went much further in the elections than he had gone, nothing had happened. After his (the

6

– 82 –

In the opinion of the Prime Minister, the Prince Regent must Landrat see and speak and have the Most High This has already been practically promised to him.

The Prime Minister then ordered the district administrator to remain in Berlin and to inform the government of D. notify.

There were presented by His Royal Highness Prince Regent Thereupon two audiences were ordered, to which the order but each time the district administrator was so late that it was it was impossible to appear.

After the second frustrated audience, the district administrator already secretly by the wing adjutant Colonel N. reported that the opposite influence had now penetrated and he will no longer be able to get to the audience at all.")

On 8 January, the Prime Minister informed him that His Royal Highness the Prince-Regents it now prefer not to receive him personally, because he would not accept the frankness of the district administrator. He (the Minister President) has indeed Guarantee in this direction, but with fine ficht did not get through. He now orders the district administrator,

what he had already presented to him verbally, in writing

and to forward it to the Minister report to be addressed to the President immediately in Berlin to prepare. ")

On 3 January, the district administrator had already taken the Ministerium des Innens to receive the request to register there find. |

The Minister of the Interior first read to the district administrator a Cabinet Order of 31 December 1858, according to which His His Royal Highness the Prince Regent did not consider it necessary,

*) Later, the district administrator learned from a reliable source the actual

Reason for this influence and it is only noted here that after this
The power of money was again at play.

**) The district administrator had made the proposal to the Prime Minister
immediately go with him to the Qu. Minister and tell the latter everything,
what he had said to him in his presence to his face. This
but was rejected.

ae BI a

the district administrator about the transfer, which is not a disciplinary punishment
should take place and made the following offers:

1. He has prepared a ministerial refcript for the district administrator,
which he (the minister) wanted to publish, from=
to the effect that the honor of the country=
council completely unharmed and in his transfer no
type of disciplinary procedure;
2. It is not necessary to refer the district administrator to the government
tion in Oppeln, but it could also
another government, e.g. Merfeburg, where the position
a vacant government council,
3. It will also be possible to arrange for the district administrator to
full current salary, including extra
statutory 300 Thaler rent compensation and 200
Thaler extraordinary allowance.

When the district administrator declared that he had to reject all this,
because he claims it as an act of justice
must first decide on the accusation of bias and on
the complaints which were lodged with the Minister of the Interior
should have entered into the removal from his functions as
Election Commissioner, without having been consulted,
and now his immediate transfer
should have the right to be heard with his justification,
the Minister of the Interior became very angry and remarked:

"He already knew from the district administrator's family that
they are such a tough people."

The report of the district administrator, which he submitted on the orders of the minister
president then submitted, was sent to the qu. Minister, against
which the district administrator had voted for, for official declaration=
He denied the truth of the content."

By refcript of 6 February 1859, the two
Minister of the Interior and Finance to the President
the Rhine Province.

that they are in the interest of the entire State Ministry,
especially in the interest of the Minister and also

*) Later, a large part of the facts appeared in another press=
trials were proven by sworn testimony.

6*

– 84 –

of the qu. Landrath's report to Mr. Minifter-
president communicated to the Qu. Minister, and also, fo=
to the extent that the means were available in Berlin to clarify
In this case, the case against the minister
The above mentioned have been found to be groundless. If now
hereby, since the Qu. Minister initiated legal proceedings
because of his personal defamation
declared that he wanted to take up the matter as he=
appear empty, the Oberpräsident would still receive the
Order,

the district administrator to withdraw the above-mentioned
move.

In case of inclination to do so, his fuffi-
nomination to the Government Council at the highest level
which, also with regard to the execution of the transfer, has its special
Wishes are taken into account. If, on the other hand, the district administrator
not willing to let the matter rest, so
the ministers in this case the disciplinary procedure
for breach of official duties and immediate dismissal?
suspension on. ö

Since the district administrator declared,
not a word of the Prime Minister's order

to withdraw the official report submitted,
fo the President immediately suspended his office. While
Now in the course of the examination a large number of eyes: and
Eyewitnesses to most of the facts mentioned in that report=
matters (which the Qu. Minister had denied)
and the district administrator believed he could rightly assume
that he is entitled to implement the exceptio veritatis
would be, were in the accusation, which was a sentence
'left out from a letter from the Prime Minister,') now the

*) This letter was already in the hands of the exceptional

the well-known Ober~~s~~, who was commissioned to prepare this indictment public prosecutor S. and if that omitted sentence of the prosecution were have continued to remove the main foundation of the justification.

The Minister of the Interior later had to testify under oath that he had knowledge of the order of the Prime Minister. As the the position of a "denunciation" can be tolerated at all could, seems astonishing." –

en. OR: ae

facts stated in the report as untrue, but nevertheless the evidence was declared irrelevant. The disciplinary judge~~s~~ Court also examined all the most recent Landwehr men did not call in witnesses because he did not considered himself authorized to conduct an investigation against the Qu. Minister but limited it to whether the address to the Prime Minister named witness to the District Administrator communicated the facts mentioned therein? He spoke to the district administrator about the accusation maliciously or recklessly an unfounded de~~s~~ nunciation against the Qu. Minister and thereby to have violated his general official duties, | completely free; actually stated that according to the official oaths Statements by the Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, the report to the Prime Minister the character of a denunciation under no circumstances to settle disputes, fuch as that the District Administrator receives those communications lich had been made, of which he in the Be~~s~~ judgement of January 9th, claiming that they were made to him and would certainly have voted for him in the parliamentary elections in November 1858 against the election of the Minister of Trade to agree.") | However, he gave him a fine for inappropriate extra-official behavior a reprimand.

) Through a letter addressed to the two ministers of the Department on 13 April 1859 The district administrator has requested the relevant minister to take legal action against him and the other witnesses if he could claim that in the report of the district administrator to the Prime Minister, which had been presented to him in an official capacity, was untrue. The words of that report are: ; "But does Minister N. believe he can assert that "only one iota of the information given in the report of January 9, 1859 "Facta, untrue, so he will me and the other persons named therein "Eyewitnesses and earwitnesses for insult in office or in person~~s~~ "little insult, which I am in his

"I wouldn't have hesitated for a moment."

No decision has been made in this regard.

ei B0 ee

How this reference came about, the district administrator later learned from an authentic source, but the details about it here still kept quiet.

Refused to pay any examination costs
the district administrator decided and they were therefore put down
beat.

In any case, the complete unfoundedness of the official suspension of the district administrator and demanded the same therefore, after a closed investigation, the, albeit only temporary, reinstatement in his office as district administrator. –

When, probably out of respect for the Qu. Minister, not to enter into it, but to carry out the transfer immediately wanted, the district administrator requested the highest authority under waiver on pension his farewell and remained with this decision conclusion, despite the benevolent intention and with a counter-representations made in the hope of obtaining speedy satisfaction the Minister of the Interior (Count Schwerin), who later joined. He had written to the district administrator in a long private letter his expressed real regret that he had made his decision to resign from the civil service, and him, referring to his large family (the private which the district administrator possessed was only a very small one) requested again.

On February 28, 1860, the district administrator replied:

"The step of saying goodbye that I now
"inevitably have to do, has for me, I deny it
"not, in some respects and especially in the
"Look at my family, a lot of hardship, alone I
"I hope my children will thank me one day,
"that I would rather have advantages for her, her education, etc.
"given, but not sacrificed my official honor
"I have not left the honorable path. Because
"after such a procedure, – take Excellency oe
"Not a bad expression—I'd rather be called a woodcutter.
"iein, as a Prussian. Official. Se"

On April 16, 1860, the dismissal was granted without pension.
approved. –

The President of the Disciplinary Court spoke

ze 9] 2

later against the district administrator under the expression of disgrace on the procedure followed:

"That minister will never in his whole life

"again, that he did not take the evidence himself

"requested, rather wrapped himself in his ministerial cloak

"and have let everything happen to me." –

The Qu. Minister, however, remained for years in commercial minifter and as stated above (sub I, 5), filer and indirect shareholder of a large banking house in that district= city! –

Annex II.

(See page 52.)

Daber, July 8, 1869.

To the |

Royal Minister President

Counts of Bismarck=Schönhausen

Excellency. |

Your Excellency

will perhaps not be happy about the sight of my writings

be particularly pleased and I also cannot deny that I

the decision to write these lines was not easy. Nevertheless

I place the matter above any personal like or dislike

and hope that Your Excellency will do the same.

Imbued with the conviction that the internal organi=

fation question urgently needs a solution and that any longer

Delay with great disadvantages, even dangers, for the state

I also believe that the crisis in the

Financial issues are closely related to that. Based on this

I consider it the duty of every man who

ical circumstances is reasonably close, to the best of his ability

to help solve this crisis and have therefore undertaken

in a short and concise manner a work on the reform of the Prussian

administration, which I will soon present to the public –

(although not under my name) – to hand over.

= Without Your Excellency authority and strong support

pressure can solve the problem, I am further convinced of this by=

urged, not take place and I remember in this respect

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lively the communications Your Excellency on that evening of January 19, 1868.

Since a more detailed personal discussion is difficult to enable, on the other hand, I am concerned about Your Excellency's opinion in view of the current opportunity of such a publication I would like to be informed, I dare to offer the most obedient Inquiry whether Your Excellency would like to receive a confidential submission of find the manuscript appropriate for review and allow it would?

I would also like to ask you this question during Your Excellency's withdrawal from the business, if I am not my neighbor v. B. had been informed the day before yesterday that he was impressed by your fresh appearance at the train station in Wangerin would have been happy a few days ago.

With greatest respect and reverence
Your Excellency

most obedient
von Dieft.

i | Barzin, July 12, 1869.
Mr. von Dieft=Daber
Your Highness.

Your Excellency's kind letter of January 8th, I have with a sincere thank you, and please convince yourself to be that I have any written or oral relationship with You will always be pleased. I don't even think factual differences of opinion between political opponents in personal contact, and to the opponents I have They never counted.

I welcome every suggestion and every contribution to the promotion our inner reorganization for a good work, even if I I am uncertain whether God will ever be pleased to give even one To force a dozen German minds under one roof so that at least a legal draft comes to light. Clear the way=

willing consideration, to my knowledge, I have never experienced
3 of our countrymen had agreed on a political question.
Nevertheless, it will be of great interest to me to hear your views
to know and I gladly accept the intended sending
against, provided that you do not have a detailed discussion of the issues
expect from me; unfortunately, I am not yet able to do so.
What B. takes for health is precisely my suffering; he considers
Excitement for freshness. I hope to find the latter again when I
I have just learned to sleep at night again.

With best regards, I am
Your Highness

most devoted
von Bismarck.

After the thesis was submitted on August 8th
the following answer was given:

Varzin, August 31, 1869.
Mr. von Dieft=Daber,
Your Highness.

Your Highness
I had hoped to see the attachment to your kind letter of 8 c.
during my intended presence in Stettin or in your
area, to be able to go back personally, and to some
oral comments, which I partly for lack of
of labor, partly for collegial reasons, a written
cannot give a clear expression. Apart from the fact that
Writing attacks me, any written omission of
me, insofar as they are from the proposal which was made to the Landtag
will be, should deviate, a kind of counter-program
within the Ministry. To establish such a
I am not entitled to do so. Two months ago I temporarily
to participate in the work of the Royal Ministry
renounced, and hear outwardly that since then a draft of a

District regulations have been completed, but I know the content
not. You will agree with me that under such circumstances

ft, as long as I still belong to the Royal Ministry,
must impose silence.

I have read your work with pleasure and look forward
to see it again in print. It is an eloquent testimony to the
that the application of the accusation of "indolence" (p. 28)
on you is not justified. I am with the essential
fundamental principles based on long-standing conviction
But if we want to achieve practical success, I believe
We must remember that the best is the enemy of the good;
and we must not use the usual, mostly only the Nega=
tion of the reform, that we have to accept the par=
mental restructuring, because the general restructuring is necessary anyway and
is therefore imminent. Let us first stick to the
pending template on the district ordinance and its area. Ge=
succeeds in restoring this important wing of the building to a livable condition
riren, then follows the corps de logis and the rest. I do not know,
how far the Interior Minister's proposal will reach,
But above all, let us beware of the error that
we cannot start with the district, if not province, municipality
and the state would be reworked at the same time. This would push
The matter is put on hold. A second requirement to
To achieve the goals, keeping the party tactics away from the
Question. The discussions of the winter have shown that
On this ground neither the opposition is as impractical as the
Conferservatives, nor the latter are as reactionary as the Liberals
believed. The people from the countryside and the practical among the
Students were actually from Hoverbeck to Blankenburg=Kleft
much less far from each other than they had previously thought.
Therefore, I would advise you to wait until the meeting of the
Landtag discussions of various party leaders under one
others before the animosity of the plenary
deliberations cause conflicts and divisions, which mostly
find it more personal than factual. |

Unfortunately, I have not been feeling as well as before in the last few days
Weeks; the change in weather has given me a cold, and I fear
that I will not be able to come to Stettin etc. Therefore

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I am writing these lines in disobedience to medical orders
and indeed not without disadvantage for the next night. But
I can no longer leave you without an answer.

With sincere respect, I am
Your Highness

most devoted
von Bismarck.

The horizontal lead lines in the manuscript would be m.
E. a larger paragraph in print is recommended.

Annex III.

(See page 54.)

Daber, May 23, 1873.
His Serene Highness
the Reich Chancellor
Prince Bismarck.

Your Serene Highness

gave me a short message before leaving for Petersburg
sent by Mr. Geh. Rth. Bucher

3) In church politics, I would hardly fight
in the way you have done –
(due to various concerns and in doubt about fine Durd-
feasibility) – but now that he has reached this point!
was, I have been openly on your side for a long time. *

In my opinion, the bitter opposition of the Cross=
newspaper on right-wing small-mindedness. Because, if the evangelical
fhân Church was so weak that it could not even
Dangers that a law may entail should be avoided
ftould be a pity for them. If the All=
mighty God has a look, every pastor, in which now often
hidden a little pope, humbly doing his duty, also
every serious Christian follows his path in true fear of God,
Instead of harm, much blessing can come from it. About
Two months ago, a simple country priest from the area visited me
area and poured out his heart to me. After we discussed the matter
After discussing it seriously, he explained that he was relieved to be leaving me.

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He had only had fine “daily Kreuzzeitung food” so far
and thereby became more and more bitter.
Of course, the keynote, I add, must never be enemy=

society against Christianity, but must be pure
Remain in the fear of God. –
Against the abuses of the Catholic clergy, it was necessary
but urgently a dam. Your Serene Highness has in this
relationship a brave ally in Dr. Martin Luther. With
I am most interested in the life of this man
train to the present time. I take the liberty of
to draw your attention to some points which he particularly
in his writing:
"To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation" 1520,
"dedicated to Nicolaus von Amsberg".

There he writes: |
"I want to write a little book to the German nobility"

"ben; I succeed in making them the Word of God

"step, and you will see what follows

"It was not out of pure greed or malice that

"I, a poor man, dared to stand up for your high

"Would speak. The hardship and hardship that all

"The Christian estates, formerly Germany, are pressing, not

"Not only me, but everyone has often been moved to free

"and to ask for help has now forced me to

"to cry out and call whether God will give someone poison

"wanted to extend his hand to the miserable "nation."

"First, what we need to do in this matter is that we

"Always look forward with great seriousness and do not start with confidence

"great power or reason, although all the world's might

"unfer would be; for God does not like and will not tolerate that a

"good work will begin in the confidence of one's own power

"and reason, he pushes it to the ground, nothing helps for it,

"as it says in Psalm 33: There will be no king=

"stand by their great power and no army by

"the greatness of his strength. And for that reason,

"I, it shall come in time that the dear princes emperors

"Frederick the First and the Other, and many more German

"Emperor, so miserably found by the Popes with feet

– 95 –

"trodden and suppressed, for whom the world feared.

"They may have relied on their power more than

"on God, that is why they had to fall."

"The Romanists have three walls with great

"Agility drawn around her, so that she could protect herself until now,

"that no one has been able to reform it, thereby the whole

"Christianity has fallen terribly. Firstly, if one

"has pressed upon them with secular power, they have

"fret and said: Secular power has no right

"over them; but again, spiritually over the world-

"which. On the other hand, they have been linked with the Holy Scripture

"wanted to punish, they countered that the writing was due

"No one can interpret it except the Pope. Thirdly,

"If one threatens them with a council, they will invent that

"Let no one call a council except the Pope.

"So they secretly stole 3 rods from us, so that they

"may be unpunished, and may be in secure fortification of this

"three walls set up to keep out all kinds of mischief and wickedness,

"as we now see."

Luther knocks down the first wall by

Distinction between spiritual and secular status for a

Poem and hypocrisy explains and says: All Christians are true= spiritual estate and there is no difference between them,

for the sake of office alone, as Paul says in 1 Cor. 12, we are all one body, but each member has its own Work so that it serves others. This makes everything that we have a baptism, gospel and faith and are equal Christians. For baptism, gospel and faith, the make only spiritual and Christian people

"Therefore, secular, Christian power should exercise its office

"freely and without hindrance, regardless of whether it is Pope, Bishop, Priest

"suffer whoever is touched. He who is venerable, suffers; what is venerable

"What has rightly been said against it is pure fabrication

"Roman presumption. For thus St. Paul says to all

"Christians: Every soul (I hold the Pope too)

"fhall be subject to the authority, for it shall not perish=

"foth the sword. She serves God by punishing

"of the wicked and to the praise of the pious i

it, "OG: ez

"The other wall," Luther continues, "is still

"less and less competent, that they only want to be masters of the Scripture

' "I believe that even if they have not learned anything in it all their lives,

"measure themselves only against the authorities, deceive us with unbelievable

"ashamed words, the Pope should not err in his faith,

"whether he is evil or pious, let him not have a book=

"show bars"

He then goes on to discuss the sayings of the Holy Scripture for and again and says:

"There are indeed pious Christians among us who

"the right faith, spirit, understanding, word and opinion

"Christ; if we now had the same words and understanding

"and follow the Pope alone, the whole
"Faith and the Christian Church denied, we could
"not say: I believe in a holy Christian
"Church; but must say, I believe in the Pope
"u Rome, and therefore the written Church entirely in a
"People pull, which is nothing but devilish
"would be a hellish mistake."
"The third wall – concludes Luther – falls from it
"even if these first two fall. For if the Pope goes against
"Scripture acts, we are obliged to support Scripture
"in punishing and forcing, according to the word of Christ: Sin
"your brother against you and f.H w. e

I always intended to publish something about it, but knew
but not whether it would be in time.

Finally, Your Serene Highness, may I not first of all convey the
fure I add that I do not say all these words in arrogant
presumption, but in loyalty for the good of our Father=
country addressed to you. |

With greatest respect
Your Serene Highness

most obedient
von Dieft.

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o Berlin, May 27, 1873.
Mr. von Dieft=Daber
Your Highness.

Your Highness letter of the 23rd of this month I have
and thank you for the benevolent attitude, which
dictated the same. My previous political connection

ding with my privative ee the landowners,
could have been more fruitful if.
(here follows a longer discussion, which we will not go into here
can reproduce).

Your Highness receives the assurance of my
highest respect.

von Bismarck.

Annex IV.

To page 56.)

Berlin, February 3, 1874.

His Serene Highness
the Reich Chancellor

Prince Bismarck.

Your Serene Highness

I sincerely regret not being able to pay my respects
and therefore allow me to obediently make the following respectful
Remarks that only reflect my deep pain about the new,
as it seems, in fact imminent, general
conduct of compulsory civil marriage and in particular the
abolition of compulsory baptism finds its excuse
like.

The reasons which Your Highness gave in your last speech
for the non-existent damage to family life
the Rhine Province, I believe by three facts=
things, – after I had lived in that province for nine years –
to be able to refute.

1. The population there is extremely poor and
the organization of the Catholic Church is a very strong,
that you almost have no pair with regard to the following
church wedding. The Protestant Church lacks
Unfortunately, such a strong organisation is still
entirely and the one now being initiated will certainly take a long time,
before it achieves this goal, if at all healthy life
arises.

2. In a low population, such as on the Rhine,
thereby the religious life, also of the evangelical part,
We have in the old provinces in
cannot be expected to the same extent.

3. In the Rhine Province, the Code Napoléon applies and
according to the latter's provisions it is a reason for divorce (injure
grave) if one party owes the other after registration in
the civil registry refused the church wedding. In
In the rest of the monarchy, such a regulation does not yet exist.

After a conversation with an outstanding lawyer,
which I had here, another way out would be possible=
fufficiency, namely, even with the introduction of the obligatory
Civil marriage, to leave the clergy with the registers, to use them for the production
a duplicate and to make the latter publicum fidem at=
gain.

Only for those circles in which the
Laws do not exist or are only available for the cases in
whom the clergyman believes he must show restraint, the one=
to carry out, then possibly for a larger Be=
circ registrar had to act

In the period from the 22nd to the 28th of the month I will be here again
(Hinderfinftraße No. 8) and then perhaps have the
Honour, from Your Serene Highness in another of a great
number of landowners received the matter entrusted to me
Should there be any obstacle to this, I ask
for kind note to Daber.

With greatest respect
Your Serene Highness

most obedient

von Dieft=Daber.

7*

Mr. von Diefte=Daber,
Your Highness.

In response to your kind letter of 3 February, in which
Your concerns about the effects of the Civilftand.
fet a renewed expression, I have the honor to
reply that at the stage at which the matter
is, an oral discussion of the same with me at a
cannot lead to a practical result.

On individual modalities corresponding to your point of view
To enter into the law would certainly be possible in his time, but with
Success would only have been possible for a minister who was
the support of a strong conservative party would have been called
I thought until the School Supervision Act was discussed
to be in this case, but I have learned from my error=
and my practical sphere of influence from this experience
fpeakingly limited. |

Regarding your request to contact me at the end of this month
to speak on a matter which you are authorized to represent by
has been transferred to a number of landowners, I note that
it is not possible for me to plan my time in advance
to dispose of it, but that I will always be happy if
Your Highness my house with your personal Be=
search honor.

von Bismarck.

Daber, February 13, 1874.
His Serene Highness
the Reich Chancellor
Prince Bismarck.

| Your Serene Highness
The kind letter received today from the 11th of this month gives me
the certainty that at least it will not be unpleasant for you
ift to receive letters from me. I therefore declare from the outset
in that I am waiting for an answer, – if your much-demanded

– 101 –

Time does not allow such a thing – gladly do without and already satisfied
feen, if Your Highness the content of only one consideration
undergo.

But I don't think I can leave it without a respectful reply

to be allowed, if your nl in your last honored
express your writing,

"that on individual modalities corresponding to my point of view
It is certainly possible to deal with the civil status laws, but only
would have been possible for a minister who was committed to the
support of a strong conservative party.

Until the School Supervision Act is discussed, your
His Serene Highness believed himself to be in this case, but
convinced of your error and your practical effectiveness
circle of this experience is accordingly restricted."

Your Serene Highness's authority in the country is currently still
so great that in such serious questions of conscience you can
a certain party can achieve a lot, a great deal, with the support of the party.
Rely on God's help, – He will give you a safer
Stronger than any party! I at least have firmly
Hearts the conviction that if our enemies now turn against
such things of which Luther says:

"They should stop!"
they are already half beaten.

What stands in the way of the Royal State Government, if
the law has been returned from the House of Lords, to restore
position of the 8 6 of the government's proposal with the one in my
Letter of 3rd of the month proposed modification insists
and, wherever possible, the abolition of compulsory baptism
The law should then, if the clergy are allowed to
Registers with fides publica are usually left in place of the
Parish fees but taxes would be levied by the state, without
Difficulties and almost free of charge, whereas the
proposed employment of large landowners as
Registrars do not consider it permanently feasible
The employment of the latter then only requires
in the districts where there are currently no legally functioning
clergy exist, and in large districts for the few

– 102 –

Cases in which the venomous person believes he has to show restraint,
to make the entry.

I have regretted it and Your Highness in previous
Letters that part of the Conservative Party at
the School Supervision Act a stubborn and narrowly limited
But does it follow that the elimination of the
whole party was now required? Can Your Highness
have respect for a party that is committed to everything
the government presents, definitely says yes, or do you still call it

confer vativ, if the cancellation of the patronage is now requested
And if even the deputy Lasker, as I know,
the election of an old=conferferftative MP instead of a national=liberals, in the last Reichstag election, I give
do not give up hope, with Your Highness's wish and help
soon an independent healthy and therefore more viable conferservative
to see the party re-emerge.

In any case, the damage to the country is greater if the
Civil status laws as determined by the House of Representatives
Composition should enter into life, as if first in
nothing will happen at this meeting.

With the greatest respect
Your Serene Highness

most obedient

v. Dieft=Daber.

Annex V

(Ru ©. 65.)

As long as I was in the House of Representatives and the Reichstag,
being, I have never been able to make the observation
that FB is inclined to govern with a conservative party
was, but he demanded with a baseless, ministerial=
party and pretended that the conservative
Party should give in to this. But a party which without
Principles of the will, yes I can not say otherwise than:
the whims of an often very hasty and ill-considered acting
Ministry is not a party with which to negotiate.
any government can govern. If a ministry wants
govern with one party, then the same party also has the duty to
to agree with the party on the steps it wants to take
permanent and the outermost limits of the concessions which
it wants to do to other parties, to inform them in advance. In this
But we have been in a relationship as long as I have been in parliaments
was left without information by the government.
But a government which the party with which it governs
wants, treated in this way, should not be surprised if they are
Party is finally treated like that shepherd who always
about the wolf, although he was not there. The government
The disintegration of the conservative parties has therefore become
alone; it was she herself who had a great

Number of honest people and of more or less capable
Men were expelled from the chamber and therefore found themselves in the position
to have to govern with parties that have political
concessions

– 104 –

In any case, I am firmly convinced that if FB
ever made the effort to work with the Conservative Party in
the wise man to negotiate and govern as he does with the
national liberals, he would in fact still

be able to rely on a large conservative party

Annex VI.
(To Geite 69.)

It has happened to us that we (citing
our name) in an editorial in the Norddeutsche All=
common newspaper on March 3rd c. (No. 53) with a larger an=
Many heads of departments were attacked violently because we
when discussing civil marriage (de lege ferenda) under the expression
our pain over the expected occurrence of the
law had declared,

that we would not be able to hold the office of
to be forcibly taken over by the registrar.

The article denied us any reasonable ground,
characterized us as "in complot with ultramontaniam,
marked our declaration as not only against the new
Kreisordnung, but also as hostile to the empire against Kaiser
and Reich.

We ask where, after our above correspondence,
denfence of Prince Bismarck as evidence
ftif an official newspaper the authorization for such
public attack against us?

We responded with a sign of our name on
March 6th c. public, |

that the paid official paper in distortion of the
Truth seeks its main strength, the same therefore outside
Able to hurt us, it is rather an honor for
us to be attacked by such a newspaper.

The North Germans, on the other hand, made a further violent protest

meeting of 13 March, in which she made the claim
set up, |

– 106 –

we had asserted facts against our better knowledge,
which we knew were not true, and their
announced to readers that she would take legal action against us.
go.

On 26 March c. the newspaper's representative turned to
Order from the editor-in-chief to us, with the request that we
would like to explain to us in any convenient way that the
Blatt no pecuniary subsidy from the state government
receive, then it will be with regard to everything else, especially
regarding the words (which in distortion of the truth
main strength) calm down.

We replied that it could only be pleasant for us
to be sued by the Editor-in-Chief, as we have sufficient
Evidence that his public attack was completely indiscriminate
founded and slander against those in Arnim's hotel
fafts former head of office, were available.
After we have obtained further information, we publish
we make the following statement:

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has, as I have already reported,
"is divided, under the 13th of the month a violent de=
e "encounter against my defense from the 6th and
"thereby expressed their understandable displeasure,
"that you once for the sake of better understanding in
"has been answered in their language. I consider it
"not worth the effort even a single word objectively on
"to respond to the new attack, since the paper, as be-
"I have already noted that I am not influenced by any insinuation
"cannot injure, nor provoke by a threat.

"I have only received one explanation in the meantime,
"that the North Germans have been for a short time (about
"year period") no longer with cash,
"but only otherwise in an official manner by the
"State government should be subsidized.

"That famous one of 13 progressive people welcomed .
"Editorial, which the assembled officials
"denied" any moral basis,
"as was further stated verbally in apology,
"a cavalier". It is only regrettable,

“that he did not mention his name in order to protect the moral
“Soil from which the work sprung, somewhat closer
“to be able to check. It remains to be seen whether the North German
“will expand its readership through such editorials?”

Daber, March 31, 1874.
von Dieft-Daber.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung remained silent on this,
also dropped her publicly announced lawsuit.

We do not wish to comment on the newspaper's relations with the
State Government and only learned that they were
maintained by a Hamburg consortium whose
Board made significant financial sacrifices and ennobled
In fact, it is against any independent conference
vative attitude to the field in the most violent way, distorts the
grip of a healthy couferservatism and loves everyone who is not
blows their horn as an enemy of the Reich. That an offi=

It is certainly wonderful that such a newspaper is allowed to do this so continuously.

Printed by G. Bernstein in Berlin.

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A Word of Warning
to

all our Christian fellow citizens.

Third unchanged edition. ; a
De BIENEN 5

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bel Soh Wilh. Schmidt.
1803. 7

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An. C. Cz..

All this writing ready for printing
é war; you wrote to me from Shakspeare s
Merchant of Venice the following verses: E

I beg you, think, - She. right old j

| the Jews.
You may as well step onto the beach,
The flood was to be brought down from its height;
You may as well confront the wolf,

Why he leaves the sheep after the lamb |

| well: |

You will defend the mountain fir tree so well, |

To shake her high head and rush out,
When the storm breaks out

W | |

4 i

You may endure the hardest,
What could be harder than to soften?
Only one Inden heart. – 7
9 Please, write =
But nothing more, do not bother any further |
To improve them and to convert them – –

To your prayer and conversion, dear |
Friend, it is not seen either. I want f
But I owe you a fine answer, and

in Shylock's own words, how
and why I hate the Jews. –

There are people who do not like a smacking piglet
Can stand it; some go crazy,
If you see a cat, others can
When the bagpipe sings through the nose fi fe, |
Do not hold your urine before urination;

The masters of passion direct them
| Mad Lust and Aversion –

Now for your answer:

'As there is no real reason for Aion age
That he can't stand a smacking piglet,
Not a cat, a harmless useful animal,

Who has no bagpipes, – fo; dear friend,
a I know no reason, do not want
I ask, Ä

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He; and Biderwitten, whom the In

denvolk 3

Instilled with the illness -- |
do you have an answer now??

What Herder said is true.

w. St. 1. p. 137.) says:

"A ministry where the supply

everything counts; a household in which

"a Jew the keys to the wardrobe

"and leads to the coffee of the whole house;"

"a department or commissariat in which

"which Jew is in charge of the business;

Heine University where Jews as

"Brokers and moneylenders of the students= |

which are tolerated; -- that is what we find=

"drying out Pontine ledges

"pfe. Because, according to the old saying=

"word: where a carrion lies, there

len fih the eagles, and where foul=

| MiB ee ane and Wür=

| Birds of prey be scared away; let the decay

the mig in {seein 1 ale Eder, As, |
very shy, a It

Let the carrion be removed, and the

| 6
destroy, and the poisonous worm must fiers
Do this in time, otherwise the
Geyer meet you, and bie amem your
offspring killed.
But give full citizenship to the Jews, |
limitless privileges, unlimited concessions
– fions, factories =premiums, general leases, doz
main offices, and free property of your
"Land and property. They will give you Fonigs
rewarded because
"Years shall stand, and the flocks of the
"Jews feed; your sons and daughters
'recruiting the Jews' servants and maids
b fein; – you will be in the sweat of your
Work without face, but the chosen one. 7
"People of God will enjoy the fruits:
. mine, and live happily!) and
AE" is written the prophecy in the valley
– md; let it be done alfo,
that the orates of the 0 remain in honor
. f g
| tar

+
to

over the Jews» city, `
`o (de civitate Judaeorum)
" gee wu |
on the civil rights of the Jews.

A biftorfic; poliiffee treatise

from

Christian Ludwig,

Royal Prussian Criminal Counsel at the Chamber Court.
BVertin near Schone 1803. 8. 126 p. |

. Š A 3 . = ` . \

We are pleased to show the audience here
a document, the publication of which
the learned and respected author

'fer a new service to literature, and
even more about the needs of his contemporaries
fen, to whom every true representation
which is most detrimental to the general welfare _-

bwig Paalzow, .

chen spirit of the Gudenthams, which is like a

lush weeds the most beautiful plants
zen of the good and the beautiful suppressed everywhere,
must be warmly welcomed. That is why
We also remain committed to our readers
to read a detailed description of this document
away to familiarize them with the principles
Doing what the author has followed everywhere,
and the fine insight, love of truth and
Frankness brings equal honor.

8 |

"Juice through all countries of Europe,
says a great philosopher of our age, *)
"a powerful hostile state spreads,
"who, with all others, in the emigrating war
"lives, and terribly heavy on the Bur=
"more pressed; it is Judaism. I
"do not believe, and hope so in the future=
"to do that the same by having a
"separated and so tightly chained states
"forms, but by the fact that this state
"on the hatred of the entire human
"Gender founded and built
wilt, so terrible becomes. From a people,
"whose smallest fine ancestors rose higher up"
v rises, as all the rest of us in our history=
"ite, and in an Emir who is older than them,
"fine ancestor sees – that in all
"Peoples have seen the offspring of those who
"it from his passionately beloved father
"land expelled –; which is to this
""the body weakening and the mind for

"every noble feeling of killing retail trade and
 "Usury has condemned and will be condemned –:
 "that through the most sacred bond that mankind=
 | 'ity binds, through his religion, from our
 Grinding, from our cup of joy, and from
 "the exchange of joy with us
 "from heart to heart it is closed –;
 "that up to its duties and rights
 "and into the soul of the Allfather
 o "separates all of us from fih
 "– z; from such a people should fih
 JG Fichte Contributions to the Report of Judgments
 cher to french. Revol. ©. 146. i 3 N :

| "8 |
 "to expect something other than that
 "What we see every day is happening in a
 "State where the most absolute King
 "I cannot take my father's hut and
 "where I against the almighty minister my
 "I am right, but every Jew who has
 "invades, plunders with impunity." |
 wm Unfortunately, it is true that one has to fear
 "those tribunals rather the whole morality,
 "and its most glorious product, religion at=
 "may take hold than the Jewish nation" – but
 True, it remains eternally true that every Ger –
 fedictory legislation. ift, those basic barrels of
 Truth and wisdom to satisfy, according to
 by which Mr. Fichte judged the Jews.
 Mr. Paalzow therefore acquired a large
 merit that he is correct in these principles
 pien through a two-way presentation
 historical facts about the civil disobedience

capture of the Jews; and his Bene

remain all the more valuable
 ther, since such are based on experience and history
 evidence based on many centuries
 my convincing 'i
 arguments of speculative philosophers,
 one usually, without much fuss, the Bors
 accusation of incomprehensibility, or the objection
 makes the matter seem correct in theory=
 tig, but in the real world
 not take place. we ar |
 ITIn the first section the author provides
 a historical=political outline of the constitution

of the Jews in Egypt before and after their flight
as well as during their Babylonian times
It will not end with the destruction of Jerusalem.
The second section contains their fate in

1

nd, as the fharpfinnigg

7 10 =

East and West, in Spain, the
ancient Germania, likewise in Poland, Un=
garn, Algiers, Holland and France. Everywhere,
and at all times, the evil spirit showed itself

of Judaism in malice and fraud
on an unheard of and insulting to humanity
active in every way; everywhere there was malice
the peculiarity of the Jewish national cha=
rafters. Sveton and Tacitus, and in
modern times Holberg testifies that the

Jews from the time of the Roman Republic

hard, unruly, rebellious and irritating
pörung inclined, through their dirt and the
deep depravity of her character but the
Romans were so hated that
their temples were considered unholy, and
if they perished in droves, so little

worried, as if she was the weather from

Czech B

Heaven had come to pass. How could a
a 1 citizen, a person who
the entire known world looked with awe at _
respect a Jew?
would the education of the Romans and their noble
Insulting nature if one wanted to believe
that any Israelite has ever found favor in their eyes

a found! Everything rejected was a
. . abomination, and so the scum of the Nbs had to

fhülichen them rightly only an object
of contempt. There is nothing evil,
that not a Jew has done. In Poland
For the Jews, it was not only the customs, the coin,
the lottery, the post office and the pawn shop, but
even the Christian baptism leased,

and they sold to Christian parents the

Key to the baptismal font. Whoever does not have money
may battle must be fine, and of course his nose

v

u

the and fine beds. give to get away from
to negotiate the Jews' permission to
To accept a child into the Christian church
fen. Only Jews are
capable. In Holland, the Jews were
ig that Hollberg testifies: "if Jesus of
"Nazareth had come to Amsterdam,
no one could have stopped the Jews
"to crucify him a second time." Even
in the pirate republics, in Algiers,
Tunis and Tripoli, the Jews are
Citizenship and the power to
beige, absolutely forbidden. How
The one who even the rage
berbanden from each other!! By the way,
the Jews in Germany, even after the
Publication of the Penal Court Order, 6
the right claims: the purchased by them
stolen and looted goods and
Not to release items until
them the purchase price paid for it
money was refunded. (S. Olenfschläger Erläus
ter. the Gold. Bull p. 195.) Although the
Imperial Police Order of 1577. Tit. 20. §. 2
this privileged, disgusting theft from =~

has expressly abolished (Gerstlacher Handb.
Th. XS 1899.) such the Jews have
Means found to remove this shameful prerogative.
– even to this day in some
Particular rights and statutes, such as in
Frankfurt am Main. (S. Schloß
fer Diss, de banno Judaeorum secund. leges
Moeno–Francofurtens, quo res amissae et
Furto oblatae restituto pretio recuperantur,
Altorf 1752. §. 18) Böhmer ad CCL, Art.
235.0. 1.) Even in Prussian

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in Alsace, through the

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Theft is expressly prohibited |

will like, (Myl. Corp. CM Tom, V.
Tit. of slave labourers, beggars;

Gypsies and Jews. p. 124. Conf. v.

May 21, 1671.) A clearer proof of

There can be no such thing as a lawless form of thinking.

According to the testimonies of credible writers
ler, the Jews were therefore expelled from Egypt
expelled because the whole nation had the scabies and
had leprosy, and the shepherds even the
Cattle in the pasture were infected.
this disease elephanthiasis, the shabby

ity, and Incretius testifies that only the Egyptians
Italian Jews would have been afflicted with it.

In the same way, the Jews (1321) in
France, and on in the sweat and

Abigen the fountains
poisonous. (See Anf. Heinr. v. Zieglers
daily scene. Frankf. 1695. Fol. p. 5.
Col. 2. p. 353. Col. 1. 2. and Sebast. Mine
sters cosmography. Basel 1550. P. 192. 656.

and 660.) – Whether they even eat ten times a day
wash it once, the dirt and

stench their peculiar national heritage,
find according to the testimonies of the doctors find their

Fumes are extremely dangerous to health, –

For these very legal reasons it is also
a tenant is not allowed to fe his Quar=

animal to a Jew, (contribution.
On Juridical Literature in the Prussian State=

ten B. 1. p. 36.) and that is why the
Jews were not allowed to walk in the clean main streets of
Residential cities may live. – On which
unheard-of way the Jews killed Christian children
len, soon tortured, tortured, crucified
and drained their blood with quills=

ie

13

fow, there are credible reports about this
ft writers, (3. B. Bavaria sancta, Mins |

chen 1627. Th. 2. S. 315. Siegesmund Hof=

man's difficult to convert Judaism. Cell.

1699. p. 115.) the most reliable examples
available. In Frankfurt am Main this
atrocities under the bridge tower

painted, and the inscription was added: "To the
no 1475 on Maundy Thursday the

"Little Simon, 21 years old, from the Jus

"who killed him." The bridge tower is
now broken off, and the painting probably

cannot be restored. To wish
but it would be that in all:, cities and states

the very practical ones.
the Jews in Frankfurt a. M. introduced and
would be taken as a model. Charles the Bald
was (377) by his Jewish personal physician S es
dechia, and the Elector Prince Joachim II of
Brandenburg on the 2nd of June 1571. in Kôpe=

nick, from a Jew named Liebhold,

who was his favorite and his doctor, poisoned.

"(S. Buchholz History of the Mark Brandenburg
III. Th. \$. 12. S. 419.) It is generally

dangerous to use a Jewish doctor,
and canon law (Decretal. II. ag.
Oaus. 1, Quaest. 18. Cap. 1. Nullus eorum
qui in sacro sunt ordine, aut laicus, azyma
Judaeorum manducet, aut cum illis habitet,
'aut aliquem in infirmitatibus suis vocet,
aut medicinam ab illis,percipiat, aut cum

aa

ice cream in balneo lavet, Si vero quisquam hoe

* 2 * v

VE ee,

| *) Gotth, Friday dissertation. de Judaco Chris
| iaig t =

gtianorum ta. Lips. 17712

、

“may be recognized – so the Jews

*

14

punishment of excommunication, and the layman by punishment

forbidden to communicate. “While,”

This is stated in the Reich Police Regulations of
1530 and 1577. Tit. 32. F. 1. and Tit. 10.
\$. unice, “even the dishonest women,

“News he and Jews fih fher Klei
“use, thereby diminishing respectability

“prints, and every being and class not

“the one yellow ring on the skirt

“or caps everywhere untouched

"for their knowledge publicly

"carry." This regulation would still

be extremely necessary if the Jew ever

and could make unrecognizable. After

fecerit, si clericus est, deposition, di Jaicus, _
excommunicetur.) has made it possible for the clergy to

According to the Imperial Laws, the Jews of the Emperor

Chamberlains; however, how far they still,

fell at the highest Reich courts, their boss

ity, the author has

and Manfred Reichs=Staats=Handbook Th. 1.

p. 682 the following strange example is given

five. A Jew named Salomon Nas

than, called Wetzlar, had in Wetzlar
and Frankfurt am Main through the shameful

' frequent mischief a very well-equipped

Trade in the decisions and sentences of the
w Reichskammergerichts established. After the Be=

tragedy of the object had to be given to him for the judgment
two to eight thousand guilders are paid.

He himself determined the price, of course, and for
no other a fortune of 400,000 guilders.

the edifice was abolished

that, and on the day of June 1774 a judgment was
then published him: in which he was accused of fine

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b + .

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hideous judging and driven

Judicial proceedings forever from the residence of the
Reich Chamber Court, in 232,145

guilders fine, and six years of imprisonment

punishment condemned if all Jews

negotiators, Winkel = Advocates, Come

miffimars and unauthorized writers of the

the same thing happened! It would also be February.

It is true that a general renewal and

Validation of the Reich Law (Reich Section

v. 1551. 9. 78. 79.) and the Jews

everywhere: it would be forbidden to have a non-Jew

without official confirmation such

Contracts, and especially dry bed

from which the latter can draw up its

becomes a debtor. The regulation would also

It should be stated emphatically that bills of exchange,

which are written in the Jewish language, or

signed and inscribed with Jewish characters

been, flechtert, under penalty of non-compliance

activity for the owners, and one-year

prison sentence for the Jewish refugee

seller, should be forbidden. The frauds

of the Jews with such illegible notes
unbelievable. In Frankfurt a Jew bought
from a Christian 400 fox skins, and gave
him about that supposedly in 4
Weekly Payable \$ |
Baptist demanded payment at maturity, the
Buyer denied everything, and the bill of exchange pro=
> When he was arrested, he found that he was nothing but a fool.
contained mocking rhymes:
= > M per = Fir. U y
>. Kaafen find no foxes;
No eagles have ears

I., But when the Bers. -

e4.

Ga © 16 | i -
The God is shaved:
Ex per Fir. |
| I pay?' my 5 ui
In Warsaw a Jew presented his creditor -
about a loan of 2000 Polish guilders
Gehubim), a bill of exchange for 2000 Polish
Flies (sewubim) out, was also un= >
fameful enough to see the flies in the
natura in order to benefit from this offered
Fly delivery, which could not be disputed
'te, to try to prove in the trial that the
issuing the bill of exchange a mere joke
been. e E
Hie pigri sunt, hos tu, novels, ca veto.
We would like to thank the author for
a contribution to the history of the Jews in Nuremberg'
mountain. Here too, this people had
already in the 13th century. arrested,
that the patience of righteousness is not
could tolerate it any longer, and the council fid) sufficient _
tigt saw them driven out of the city. This
happened around mid-Lent 1449 and in the Spies
money of the honors of the most honorable Archhouse
Austria v. S. Brücken BIK 2. S.
. 4103 ift contains the following message.
"The Jews in Nuremberg stay for a time =
"here about the number to which fie the
"felbit were freed, fih fehr memebret,
"burdened the citizenry with usury and
.in poverty, also otherwise dissolute
"Rabble kept in their houses, from which

"Thefts and other evil dealings occur,
"as Emperor Maximilian on the
"Reichstag at Freyburg, 8 July 1348
nf request of the council, from the
"City, as in which the empire more ,
; ; i Le ' 'nenn

s
,

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17 2 u aa

"for it was the Jews' fault, and from their

"Area, time and destination, which the

"Rath would determine, with their driving
v ordered to take off the hat. It finds
valfo of the following year for fasting, all

"Jews moved out of the city; their houses

"fatumt all their foundations, synagogue and

"Leihhof as the Imperial Chamber of Goods has

"Marimilian gave the council 8,000 guilders:

"buys, and is the lending farm with houses across

"builds, and then decrees by council and

"It has been decided that henceforth no lawyer

"to come into the city without escort

"going should be permitted" ` Ki

We wish that every Jewish elegant
at least once in his life to Narnz

mountain, and there I am forced to take a

“to take leadership, because we believe
that this experience has something to do with it, –
to convince him of his pitiful nature,
Even in Vienna, where the Jews have been
few powerful they became (p.
: Biegler aa OS 553. Col.) because of vera
committed murders, thefts and nefarious
Vices were completely banished on February 4, 1670.
According to the latest news, they now have
once again the honest Christian merchants
so depressed that all who do not have 20,000 florins
can prove assets, leave the city.
men fallen. . de te
In the third section, the author shows
“that the nature and essence of the Jew=
thumbs the purpose of the state and the public
harmful to human welfare and highly dangerous
We ask the author, if not the
whole treatise, but at least these questions

~

et

ae

fchuitt, who is a true master fief, right

soon to be translated into German, so that
the larger, very respectable part of the

audience who does not understand Latin, the Ver=
be satisfied and the benefit is not withdrawn,
which is due to this very successful work in general

mine can be spread.

What the author says about unbelief
the impunity of the Jewish oath, is correct

febr agree with our conviction that
we here Emm as we believe, not

unimportant documentary contribution, and

Finally, I just want to point out that the

Jews, however, according to Roman and German

fic rights from all offices and public

chen dignity is completely excluded. (S. v.

Bülw and Hag emanns Croorter. and

Report p. 270).

Extract from the counter» Defragmentation

of the JK in matters of D * * wis
who the Jew S.

In the first instance it is recognized:
"that when the civil proceedings have been concluded
"will send the files to the General Fiscal
"to be sent freely to collect the apple=
"lanten on suspicion of usury to
. "to conduct an investigation" –
All against this order, and the very

Al=, which was based on suspicion of usury

egate from the AGO and the ALR,
are in a reply=promemoria, and

the deduction of the first instance properly considered,

and a repetition, what about it

Ree

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| 49

As already said, it is not necessary. Only one in the appeal=deduction of the opponent

This sentence deserves further discussion.

The opponent claims: –

“that as a Jew he has no less faith

“the servant like the plaintiff, who is a pharmacist

“ftat, hence also a Jew of Ge=

"birth, and a Christian through baptism

“become fey.”” |

a it in determining a necessary

sworn oath, I note that

1) First and foremost, that the regulation of the AG.

Th. I. Tit. 13. F. 24.) between the legal

borne Christians, and the born

Jews baptized as Christians, Feis

makes a difference. ö |

2) But in the future it will not be the case either

lanten nor fine Mandatario allowed, ice

nen to the Christian writings of Jews in ge=

judicial proceedings an A po ft a=

ten. This expression involves

an insult. It describes a defection

who denies the true faith

denied, and to heresy:

gone ift. | i

This may be done by a baptized Jew

not said in the Prussian states

because the Christian religion

'both the ruling, the Jewish but only the

tolerated ift, and no one an apostate=

ger can be called, which comes from the tole=

“When Jews argue with scriptures, it is

" "isgtern especially a necessary oath abs

"to demand; insofar as not overwhelming Grin:

and available. find, the Jew several beliefs =

mürdigleit as the + en to be attached."

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rirten Church (ex ecclesia pressa) in the herrez
schende (in ecclesiam dominarrem) fibers
goes and is converted. |

3) Precisely for this reason of conversion

must also the greater morality of the Jewish
{chen baptism child accepted, and him already

therefore a higher level of conscientiousness and

be trusted to be credible under oath.

4) But, putting this aside, there is still
many other reasons exist that make it
sufficiently justify not to treat a Jew in any

dispute against the Christian, or his

baptized former believers, to

to allow fulfillment oath. S g
According to the principles of Judaism

"if perjury especially against a Goi, that
means a non-Jew, an Abgdtti=

fchen, and a Mefchumad, that is a

baptized, apostates and apostates, the

who has denied the Jewish religion, none of us

forgivable sin because the Jew hated God
jim and Mefchumadim, who are not

belong to your neighbor, not just
who do wrong, also protest

any violence and amount
may allow acts against them.

Bava mezia Fol. 61, col. I.

Chöschem hammischpot fol. 132.
col. a. No. 95 §. 1. and Fol. 423. col. le

No. 348. in the note.
Bava kamma Fol. 113. No. 2.

Eisenmenger's discovered Judaism. Fkf.

1700th Th. II. Chapter. XI. p. 174.
Nabe ad Mishnam Tit. Bava kama Cap.

. 4 m. 6, ; l
_ Mordecai Cap. 1, Kidushim Fol. 40 a.

t 5 5 * .
h oo 0 =
B z- 1
r 5

Sean Rabbinorum v v. Jos, Karo, Ha

lae 17

Söfching's History of the Jews §. 72.

For this reason, many in |
the "teachings very experienced=

a scholar, as

Antonius. Margarita. The whole ji Br

German faith. Fkf. a. M. 1686. p. 78.

Samuel Friedt. Brenz. The stripped
pees " Nuremberg 1680.

Chapter 3, p. 12 and Chapter 4, p. 21.

Johannes Schmidt. Fiery Dragon=

poison and furious viper's gall of the Jews

against the Christians. Coburg 1682, Book 6.

Chapter 3, p. 185 ff.
Burdorf's Jewish School Chapter ar.

The damnable Jewish spit. 1658. p. 195.

Hieronymus de sancta fide libri duo con-

. tra Judaeos. Zurich 1552. p. 163 feq.
e declares that all oaths on Yom
por (Day of Atonement) by the Kol ni-

4 hed (the Abfolution) and the Mosser hamo-
doe (prayer for the dissolution of all Cide and

vow) completely and in such a way that no such sin be abolished.

| The nature of this absolution is strange,
i and I want fie fo, wie fie . =

in Brenzen's Jewish snake=
balge, chapter 2, p. 119.

Seldeni Dissert, de Synedriis et praefec- 5
= _ toris juridicis Ebraeorum Lib. Il. Cape x

XI. 6.9. p. 868.

'Estors Ds. de. resi jurisjarandi Judaeo-

rum. Marb. 1741.

indent identically sounded abbreviations literally;

| en von e eu a jo ft d |

22 oo

"know that the Jews have a special prayer
"have, in this they allow each other to mislead
"swear against the Goyim, that is, against
the Christians; and say such prayer
~ pen fie with great devotion. On the
"Evening before the festival of Yom Klppor, the long
"a day called, they prepared themselves in white
"Clothes, and walk with bare feet,
"and three of the most prominent Jews of the same
"In the place they stand for the Archa, in which they
"five books of Moses, and began to
"Pray three times in a row, once each
"higher than the other, and have a
"fpeculiar melody to it, and this prayer
"alfo is: Kol nidre feisure, veracha-
"Ne ve kenuje ve keuuse usch fuo se
"wane dena darno io nodarno, the ift:
"all our vows and covenants, and all
"the oath and vow, as they may be called

become, fhall be dead and gone, and nothing valid
"from this day Yom Kippor until
"But a year from now, the day will come again,
"for our good" and everyone gathered together
Most Jews cry out to this prayer: "Amen."
This opinion that the Kol nidre the
Cide in such a way that breaking such sins is not
de fey, aufhebe, is, however, not entirely correct.

The filthy white rabbis, as the

Rabbi Abubaf in the fine book Menörath
hammäor, Frkf. a. M. 1687. Fol. 13.
col. 4th fol. 14. col. 2. Cap. 4. |

Rab. Bechai. Interpretation of the 5 Books of Moses
fie, Venice 1546. Fol. 185, col. 3, 1.

ol, 136. col, 2nd Parasha – Mattött.

Fol. 29. col. 4. Parasha Vajera. Fol.

90. col, 9, Parasha Vajishma Jethro.

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23 .

alii itt, fine vote Cad hakkde
mach. Venice 1646. Fol. 71. col. 4.

" 0th Schin,

Rab. Salomon Zevi in the annual Theriak.
Hanau 1615. p. 19. col. I, chap. 3
No. 9, p. 18. col. 2.

The unknown author of the book

Yalkut chadash. Amfterdam 1659. Fol.

85, col, ©. No., 83.

unanimously declare that perjury, especially
but the non-fulfillment of a
Oath of promise (juramenti promise
sorii) a fd) were and punishable sin
de, and the breach of oath, (perjurium) who

for the desecration of the name of God=
tes, even against a Goi (the Me=

| dum ad or baptized Jews, mention. fie
but not in any place) is prohibited. Also
I hold it according to the testimony of the everywhere
truth-loving Cifenmenger |

" Th. II. Chap. XI. p. 400.

for only right that the Jews, as I began
lich myself believed, although not through the
Kol nidre, or by the absolution of a
Rabbis or three common Jews, (Hetha -
reth nedarim) as if he had never
sworn, could be destroyed;
and this only with regard to such matters.
vows that someone makes voluntarily, of his own accord;
without the request or request of another
done and imposed on himself, takes place.
Rab. Jacob. bar Ascher in the Book of Arba
turim. Cracow 1615. No. 619, Fol. 287, -
col. 2. Tit, Orach Chajim,
Kab. Mordechai Japheh in the Book of Lefüsç
milchut. Lublin 1519 No. 916, \$» 1.

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: 24 : 3 eee 5

Follow then col. he Tit. Lefusch hachér. .
Nevertheless, and although the
Perjury and oath-breaking are the Goyim's
Sin P Dei man these indeed deceive, `
but not in the case of fraud
may desecrate the name of God, fe |
deserve the oaths of the Jews
'No credibility, because

according to the testimony of the greatest Sabbinifhen
authorities

Menorath hamàor Fol, 13. col, 4 Cap. 1

Rabbi Salomon ben Virga in fine Buz
che Shevet Yehuda, Amsterdam 1655,
Fol. 64. col. g.

Rabb, Bechai exposition. the 5 tidhers of Moses

Fol. go. col, 2nd Parasha Vajishma Je-

© thro, Cad hakkémach Fol, 70. col. 2.

E Tit. 0th Schin,

wrong to [hwdren, and the name of God
tes to desecrate. It is

nor can it be foreseen what would prevent her
to commit the sin of perjury every day
ben, because on the Day of Atonement (Yom Kip-

por), even if not through the prayer Col

lower, but through the general vote

absolution and general forgiveness

That this is really the case, that

There is no exception to this absolution:

that even the gravest misdeed is forgiven,

j and the innocence of all sinners such as=

which is produced, "so that it is as pure as

the angels in heaven, yes, that

fogar the devil in hell their res

ftitutio in Integrum respect fund

must recognize;" – this is clearly

Wurten in

a,

I) P 5 K

oo 25

=> Méarasch, Tillim and ened. 1546) Fol. {13.
col. 2

Yalkut Shimoni (by Rabbi Simeon.

Frankf. 1587.) Fol. 94. col. 4.No. 665.

= Yalkut chádash, Fol, rer. col, L 5. No,
f IL. and 11.

Cad hakkemach. Fol. 43. col. 4.

Avodath hakkodesch (from – Rabbi Meir

ben Gabbai. Cracau 1577.) Fol. 6%

col. 4. Cap.

Sepher Kaiden Y of Rabbi Yehuda

Sulzbach 1685.) Fol. 8. col. 4. No. 20.

Rabbi Menachem of Recnat Interpretation

the 5 books of Moses. Vened. 1545. Fol.
141. col, 1. Parasha Acharémoth.
Rabb. Bechai Interpretation Fol. 195. col. 4.

and it is even more impossible that these

Fact can be denied because in the nt

Prayer for the Granting of Absolution
ly also the sin of perjury,
oath breaking, and desecration of the nose

man of God, is mentioned. The prayer is

in all prayer books (Machsors) under the
Title Tephilläth Yom Kippor. I have
this work the Machzor in Frankf. a. M.
with the German translation from the year 446.
that is 1686 in gto before me. In this it says
– e Fol. 47. col. 2. and Fol. 48. col. 1. |
“and forgive us all sins that we have committed
"than have, through desecration peiz
"of a name 'fo as well as the sins

“de, which we before you through false

"have committed an oath."
If one now considers that the
Yes, all Jews are through exile, in which
according to their foolish opinion among us

– 26

life, and by death, which fie (except the
Eternal Jews) but all have to suffer, forget
be used; if one also considers that it
according to the teachings of the Rabbis and Tal:
Muslims

See the part of Jorech dea in Schylchen
Aruch (from Rab. Joseph, Karro, Ame
– fterdam 1661.) no. 232. §, 14. Col. I,

and 2.

the oath which fle takes with his mouth, especially by order of a prince and an authority, especially a Goi fihwdren, in mind (through mental reservations) may be destroyed;

Rabb, Jacob Weil in fine book Schee -

= Jóth utheschuvot, (Vened, 1549.) Fol.

25. col. 2. n. 33. N

and when you finally know that fogar two blessed white Rabbis, the gentlemen Ak ki a and Joh nnan, according to the testimony of her colleagues, - See the treatises Calla Fol, 18, col. 2. and -Jomma Fol. 84. col. 1. desgl. Meno-yath hamma or Fol. 14. col. I. Chapter a. did not have the slightest reservation, to swear falsely in such a manner; - fo fshould actually no Jew, as such, ever to take a valid oath be justified. Rabbi Akkiva ift by the way a fo 8 9 " white and feeling - Man that he is with God the Father as a Art Grand Chancellor was appointed to manage the fet to explain, from which he also, as eis Proof of fine qualification and fine acumen, provisionally three hundred and sixty-five has provided different interpretations.

S. Othiöth Rabb, Akkiva Cracau 1584 around.

Vened, 1546. Fol. 22. col. 2.

n ORS

27

God blessed Tann through the angel Mi of be delivered with fine Gide, and has fidh also when he led the children of Işrael through the Red Sea

led, really by fine. Oaths release

den laffen. 7 | Ä Ze

See the book Megalléh amykköth, by
Rabbi Nathan Spira Ferd. 1691. Fol. 1.
col. 7. and the book Adımudeha chibhe.
or shifa from the council. Bazaleel, Duren«

fort 1693. Fol. 58. col. T.

| I must also remind you that as I

I have just noticed that perjury against a

Christians do not consider it a violation of law,

or as a moral breach of duty,

but merely as a religious sin of
the Jews; and that therefore
also, according to its system, remains completely consistent,
if you assume that such a thing is caused by a
penance and spiritual abstention
'can be erased and forgiven.
What is particularly apostate

Minim. or Meshumad) concerns, fo kang

no more poisonous enmity could have been devised,
than the one with which the righteous
9 55 their apostate co-religionists
They call, as it is in the Talmudic
Tractat, Temura Fol. 182. col. 2. and in
Schylchan Aruch Th. Jord'déa, no. 143. aude -

is expressly ordered, and as I often do myself
heard of a Christian church called Beth kak-
kilse, that means: a toilet, a secret place
ches Gemať; and Christian baptism a

extermination, hence every baptized Jew
Meschumad and this word partly

of sludge, partly of le-
hashmid, one who persecutes and

28

be deleted fol, is derived. Likewise
fie Munlarim, Malshinim and Mo-
serim, altered, slanderer and verse

rather called. They have no part in the

eternal life, and the Jews pray daily that
they should perish.

If they return to Judaism
If you want to move, you must first move on a large
sessile chairs in the synagogue (the Almemon

Aang) publicly recanted, joined the

night, while the Jews sing a psalm,
scourge, and at the door of everyone

spit and trample underfoot, from which
the remarkable example of Uriel Acosta in

Holberg's Jewish History, Altona and
Flensburg 1747. Th. II. P. 677. ff.

available ift. How can one with these

ö believe undeniable facts that

a Jew who in his eyes is a bastard
| took a true oath {fmbren
e

to swear a true oath

become?

All this – and who would admit fine
own shame? – have the Jews ever

currently stubbornly denied, even about this many
opinions of their rabbis |

Report of the Oberland Rabbi Hirfchel
LHbel, on the question: whether the Jews
according to their beliefs it is permissible to worship the Christians

ften to advantage? in Kleins Aunalen i

Volume XS 306.

Opinion of Mof. Philippfon, on
the improvement of the Jewish oath. In reference
absence of the Imperial Electoral Justice Chancellery
Written in Hanover. Neufrelitz 1797.

e taught, and fid) to . the above

came into the audience;
Ads were the importance of this for the

reasons given, especially Besos

gen: Ä

1. That if en meng er, out of enmity and

Hatred against the Jews, deliberate in=
truths; and that

I. especially under the one found in the Talmud

words: Go jim, no faith=

a

the would. |

But both are fundamentally wrong.

Ad

comrades of the Christian religion

d J. Eisenmenger was Profeffor der
Hebrew Language and Antiquities in Neis

i and has through his work on German
le

clearly demonstrated that he was very learned and
widespread knowledge of the Jewish religion and
of ritual law. The Jews themselves

were about the publication of this work, as

about a high treason that was so beneficial to them
secrets, revealed; and at the same time

of the impossibility of a fundamental opposition
interpretation of the form convinced that they
Magistrates in Frankfurt am Mayn, where that

work was printed, and when this was fruitless
remained, especially at the Imperial Courts, not before

to cease to solicit until they had a
received incorrectly that all copies were confiscated
However, the Kone
Despite the tax=order, some copies
through various
legislation and state constitution are of utmost interest
fant work has been made known, and the
repeated protests of the author
the realization of the destruction of the first

In 1700, a paragraph was passed
print of it to Berlin. – At higher

30 u |

The work was inspired by many
Experts of the residential city, and through eis
some Orientalists at the University of Halle revi=
dirt. The report was unanimous:
"that this work provides equal proofs of reason=
"literate learning, songs of truth and

"Contains frankness; also for the Rez

"governments and sayings=colleges, in
PA Tenden Jewish right-wing freedoms,
"of an even greater importance and

J "Usability free, since it is everywhere on the
"Source references and correct translations
"the main passages from the most excellent young
"German law = and moral teachers."

S. Neubauer's message from Theolo=
gen Th. 1. S. 174. ae
Baumgarten's History of Religions=

Parties p. 266.

Then appeared under the indicated pressure=

Places "Königsberg" in Berlin 1711 a

new edition.

During the Imperial Vicariate,

desen on repeated attack of the iron=

Menger heirs of the confiscation order
of the Reich Courts abolished, and the first
17700 printed original edition in the Frank
fee Herbstmeffe 1742 with the following new
printed title brought to bookstores: i
"That at 40 years of the Jewry with

"Arrested, but now
"by authority of a high kingdom= Vika
"Kiats related mee
"Johann Andrä Eisenmenger, |
"Professor of Oriental Languages at
"the University of Heidelberg, | |
"Discovered Judaism,

31

| 2 ee 1) nr ee
"thorough and truthful advice.
"judge, in what form the accursed
"Jews the Most Holy Trinity, God
"Father, Son and Holy Spirit, be afraid=
"slander and dishonor in a slanderous manner, the hot
filthy mother Chrifti spurned the new
"Testament, the Gospels and Apostles,
"to mock the Christian religion,
"and the whole of Christendom on the outside=
"ft despise and condemn: while still
"many others, hitherto among Christians,
"neither not known at all, or only partially known
"things that have been, and great errors of
"Jewish religion and theology, as well as
bmany ridiculous and entertaining fables and
"other inconsistent things come to light"
"men; everything from their own, and indeed febr –
"many, with great effort and undaunted=
diligently read books, with Miis
"drawing of the Hebrew words and their
"faithful translation into the German language
"proven to be powerful, and in two parts
"composed, each of whose fine beherigen, allée
"I carry out a certain matter –
"contains chapters dealing with the matter.
5 To all Christians for the faithful
"Message completed and signed with full=
"provided with the reefers."
printed in the year after Christ's birth 1700.
The most famous Duke of Mecklenburg=
Hofrath, Professor of Oriental
Literature, and librarian in Bützow,
Mr. Oluf Gerhard Tychfen, whose com=
peten about such objects the whole
educated world unanimously recognizes, has over

7 a 32

Eisenmenger's work in a Royal Chamber
trials in Berlin on May 17, 1787=
authorized expert opinion (I will explain it below)
I will mention here) made the following judgment:
"the von Eisenmenger from the klaf=
"fec Jewish writers
"provided extracts, find with a
"Faithfully delivered and translated, the
"can withstand any test. Since it is for a
"vomit held by the Jews themselves
"will, their Paine sayings for ute
"to explain in rhyme; so they can only
"idy itself, if reasonable Le=

"There is no honey from poison, from nonsense

"No truth, no peace out of intolerance
"learn, from enmity and hatred no
"To extract friendship and love, even
with the best will in the position." -
It would be very desirable that the iron
Mengerfcche highly valuable writing by
new, but first again
don experts. revised, and in consideration
of the style and language that would be edited,
that it is also presented to the general public as a very
instructive reading book, useful and enjoyable
could preserve. ne,
The Jews could benefit from this revision
Competition should be permitted in such a way that
they would be free to disclose the untruth
the Eisenmenger from the sources
fuccessful information, and such to all
if in the notes, as comments and notes
thoughts, to be added. Already a
other of the Jewish and Jaunerwefens fvery
»Ingenious legal scholar, it
Ph. K. Scherer in his handbook of

Bill of exchange, rift: 1801. Lh. If. S.

88. ff 35
has recently drawn attention to this, and

fine opinion g

"that the Jews do not sooner rely on civil -

"Rights and credibility of their oaths
"and testimonies against non-Jewish claims

"could do before they all

w, rightly reproached highly
Offensive passages in the Mishnah and
"Gemara, and in the important authorities

"valid writings of the Talmudic

"rabbinical moral and legal teacher, through
an accurate, correct, complete and bfz-
"publicly credible translation, according to
their true meaning and context
"presented and explained; but at the same time
a solemn confession has been made -
"that some obviously unreasonable, for `
"Morality, Honesty and Constitutionality
"fung, equally dangerous doctrines and dogma..
"men, not recognized by them
"were; and that fie fic) therefore, so that
"such dangerous principles in their
"Churches and schools not taught
"would be subject to the most careful supervision of the Christian
"wanted to submit to the authorities,"

is so completely correct that there is no objection

reasonable doubt takes place. |
Bleis now find the Jews too, and all
their experts von Dohm, Mendelssohn,
and Herder, except for Afcher and Merz,
kel would not have been able to produce a single
place of Eisenmenger's work thoroughly,
and to refute it in a convincing way.
Except for a reasoning he does not

K

—

a 82

not. Eisenmenger testifies to facts
as true, the opposite of which has never been demonstrated

man has even tried. He leads Be=weisstellen from the Jews as valid

Authorities always recognized, in their own

genes: legal disputes, and fos
even from the highest country = judiciary= colleges

who allegied to their decisions

S. Hymmens Contribution to Legal Literature
door UNTIL 28=30. B. II. 718. V. 144157.
law books, from the Talmud and from the
Gloffes and commentaries of the Rabbis,
without anyone being able to prove so far
that these allegories are false or incorrect
translated find, Not the opinions and Urs
Eisenmenger's parts, but those of him
prepared and recorded extracts, find `
the actual proofs of the theorem: that the
Jew, as such, the obligation of conscience
truthfulness towards the non-Jew, according to

The principles and dogmas of his religion,

does not recognize. Whether a Jew recognizes this religion
Zion's dogmas according to its special purpose
yproduktion, and according to the circumstances
individual moral education, for right-
moderate or unlawful; whether he is inclined
is to conduct one's actions according to this maxim
determine or not; and whether he
moral capacity, in all cases, even
with the most unconditional indifferentism in R ck=
view of religious dogmas, the commandments of the
reason to follow unalterably; of this is fine
personal respect as a human being of all=
However, every private individual, and every

the for his fellow citizens will have him after this

But legislation can

~

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23

comes, not only as humans, but also

as believers of a religious party:
they consider, and can therefore
on the attitudes and convictions of a
individual does not reflect at all because their
Regulations generally KSu must.
That the Jew, as such, but after fine
religious dogmas, no conscience

obligation of truthfulness and honesty
against" the Goyim to recognize,

remains according to the above for gene |
8

that it cannot be doubted at all.

It may be true that in different periods

various Rabbis, whether from

Weakness, sensitivity and vanity, or
out of humane reputation in the virtue of

Love of humanity, through paradoxes of the form
want to distinguish that they go against the teachings

of the Talmud and its authentic interpreters,
and generally against the canonical dogs `

men of Judaism, love towards all
premben (Nochrim) and non-Jews their faith

fellow citizens have made it a duty of conscience.

AJIn some ethical writings find stele

| Ten, which reveal co.
S. Al

ammitzwoth VR Ben. May mon.

Ed. Chachanı Chagis. p. 142, wall

t 4

E beck. 548 a

Malmon Tract, II. Hilchoth Geselach S.

4. at Beer hagole, Koschem hammisch

j at. è 26: * . ay | SN
Min Schitta Mecubezeth to bent tractate
Dava- Kama f. 133, -

" | x
;

o `

not pay the slightest attention to it.
It should and must inform the citizen in all cases

where religious obligations are at stake

"

: 3

In the book: MAT MYW DD (Se

pPher Siharei kedusha) of the Nabb: Healing

man Vital, from an Egyptian hand

Writing by Rabbi Abraham ben Assur Con-

`- stantinople 494. the Jewish small number

it is called Schar 5. Fol. 9. V. Thl. 1. col. 9.

"DD N oh 99 aeg 1

di "you follow Elle people love, even

bie Goyim," SE ae

But all this cannot be consistent with that principle

be opposed. Even if, as

although this may be difficult to prove,

ly wanted to assume that the above-mentioned

Jewish moral teacher not intentionally to

to distinguish, Paradora have gefdr.eber;

and if one could even believe that these

Claims made with true conviction

grasps find; this would only result in at most

It must be demonstrated that these writers know

who reflects the spirit of their faith and contemporaries

fen a certain peculiar heroic Mos

reality and the commandments of

reason and conscience higher

as the statutes of the Talmud geach=

tet. This means that the basic

principles of Judaism are not the only

proved to be difficult. – Individual people who

wished their enemies well and lovingly

treated, there was fogar under the Wile

the and cannibals, whose hunting= and

war heroes of every prisoner and weaver

wounded, according to the general custom of the country,

festively consumed, and whose priests every

stranger according to the church laws solemnly

oe . 37

But no one will claim that
that these savages had violated the hospitality
strangers, and the virtue of generosity
against their enemies? 27
It also goes without saying that the
Lidifdhen religious principles of
what the Jews really
– believe, find essentially different.
It would be absurd to have some or all of the feet
those who swear before the discharge of the
To ask under oath whether and what they
religious principles of Judaism
To be or not? – What writing and tra=
edition teaches what is in the Mishnah and Gema=
ra, and the Mitzvos, (commandments,) Geseiros,
(pronouncements,) takkonos, (ordinances) and
Sejogim de Rabbannan (and enclosures
the Rabbannim) is written; – from which
must be accepted by law and statute
men that the one who believes it
calls a Jew; and even fine expressions=
ful explanation that he did not believe it,
serves, fo. tenge he remains in Judaism, the sz
"half no faith, because such a one wants=
recent amendment of the principles of tolerated
Church societies, for every tolerated indication
viduum, in the form of a heterodore
public confession of faith,
absolutely inadmissible, and least of all
ig ift, where on a completely unbiased,
interested statement of a religious dissident
civil rights are established in the forum
I know very well what polemic
I am setting out this theorem as an axiom; but
I also know that there is so little in the oaths
the Christian religious parties on this

38. |

It depends on whether the individual in question has

avenging deity? it is also just fo -
little consideration for the Jewish oaths:
bol the swearing the oath the statement of the jh: -

Difchen religion: tobh begojim laharog
("even the best among the Goyim

must be killed' or the Talmudic

| Sentence: tous Goi mutter, ("ben Goi zu
fraud iff allowed") as a connecting
| Fiche regulation recognizes.

It must therefore be regarded as extremely strange and
out of inappropriate attention if the hand=
different law firm ad prot. of August 27th

1792. = . 1
(S. Philip fon ag OS 130, f
a special division of the Jews into Røde

wanted to make a statement about her ability to take the oath.

4 prophets who, from dishonest ab=

According to their classification, the Jews |
a) mere thefts that are neither to the valley=
mud, nor to the explanations and doctrines
the Rabbis believe, but otherwise morally
righteous men; |
db) Religious leaders who have no decency
take, under the guise of religion,
to cheat
c) Talmudists and Nahbanites,
believe in the Talmud and the Rabbis,
felf also before the ones from God on the My
fear the penalties imposed by the oath; and

fighths, out of mere convenience Christians
but remained Jews at heart.
According to this theory, not only the youth
the, but also the Christians, the Turks,
and all religious parties of the

j

and these in turn into countless sub-abtheis.

-\

a; 39 a
world, divided into several hundred main classes

ungen are repaired. The most complete
But in the end, the scheme would still not

complete enough to each individual
classicize. In general, however, in this one==

division of moral qualities

of a sworn person not of fine religious

separate from the common faith, rather open=
cash confounded. All religious=parties, whose

Articles of faith do not contradict the law= and

Duty=Law, Fraud and Perjury Allow
and favor, must be held capable of taking an oath
The legislator and judge must
which, however, is susceptible to some misinterpretation
Principle: ubi ecclesia, ibi est religio, benz
still be recognized without exception;

that which actually is religion,

about the law and the sentence of every

mortals sublime pe a esi

If it were therefore undoubtedly true,
that the Karaites alone have the entire holy

Old Testament Scripture for divine

—
keep the Talmud and the tradition of Rab-

binen, however, as a so-called oral law,
reject it entirely; their ant 18

fe.
principles about its holiness,

unless their religious teachings lead others to

however, to the same extent as the oaths to

their religious comrades, for complete faith

and be worthy of being held. — It would be very useful=
moderately to examine this more closely, and since the
Old Testament for the sanctity of oaths, and

against the evil of perjury, which is certain

contains the most important provisions, one also does not

suspect that in the remaining

N

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r

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Karaite faith articles others, these

principles contradicting orders
taken; great things happen to the Karaites

*

Wrong if the provision of the

AGO Th. B. Tit. X. § 343 fe
which is obviously only against the Rab

banites, ie against the followers of the newer

Jewish religion, which the Tras

dition, and even the most unlawful, duty=
most repugnant and absurd teachings of the Rabbi=

with blind faith nevertheless as un=

must accept false principles.)
The Karaites alone can only

such a claim to credibility of the oath
chen, and it goes without saying that all

Other Jewish believers who may
Incidentally, their family was from the tribe of Levi,
tribe of Reuben, or from one of the 10 other

"Tribes, or also in Portugal,
Spain, Poland and Venice, from the house

;

) ©. the examples in Rashi ad Deuteron.

127, v. 12. Talm Gittin. 56. col. 2. Rabbi
Eliezer Bereshitb Rabba cap. 10. Rabbi Jo

nathan Paraphrase of the Verse 2. B. Mofes 10.
V. 19: May David rise above Schylchen Aruch,
Orach Chayim Hilcut Pesach, cap. 467.

> `
For example, if a Jew loses his oi;

gen blessedness believe that after the 2nd B.

ofes 10 v. 19. the wind all locusts,
and also led to the Red Sea,
which are folded into vessels for food

were. Rabbi Jonathan said so.

If this one looses and that one binds, or
he claims: right fat left, and left
fe right, fo one must believe it; for that
and this, both teach words of the le=

God's will! Even Meir believed that

e

delsfohn1 – S. Jerusalem p. 57. z

-t

| 414 – |

_ Abarbanel and Maimonides, or

born in any of the five continents

and be educated, the small differences of faith=
ien who find state among them, regardless,

must be treated completely equally. It is
highly ridiculous when the Mumar-Isroel –
the Jewish freethinkers and humane rulers
maticians, or even the minors: Ju=
the boys, – which as proof of their culture
tur in the Thiergarten on stilts, on

Shabbat to eat bacon in public, on the

Promenaden Kiefewetter's logic out loud
learn, and the arias from Herod's
Bethlehem. sing, – an exception from
the general legal provisions va perz
long want to undertake. eg Pið=

A "should first read the rabbinical saying
ernen: > "

"lm haddibur kesef, hashrike scho"

d. i "if speaking is silver, then
Silence is golden." "
The Prussian legislature rightly

the following principles were established. –
(AGO Th. I. Tit. XL 343. 344. 352
to 354. \$. 230. No. 12.)

2) In matters of Jews against Jews,
which no honest people have an interest
bhaben, the Jewish witnesses may not
ve be reided. e ae E

b) In criminal cases where a hard
whether the sentence is life or death, which
the laws do not impose any fines or violations.
can, may, no Jew to take
a sworn sentence was held
den: and even the voluntary departures
against several Jewish pincers.

42

alem as a full proof=

make. "

e) In general, Jews must never
as evidence, but only for
Inquiry and further research of the
Truth can be heard when fte a
Jew in a trial with a Chelfterw

who has beaten dorgefschlag. who

d) An exception shall only be made if

za) the proposed witness is invited
difcher Schutzfude iR, and by a
Certificate from his authority can prove that

he has never been a crime
were under investigation:

»the if he where To
bb) the rights of Christian citizens in
acquired in its entirety

= bat. a oe 2 PER 1
h To the advantage of the Swiss party
Even several eyes never produce a full
provide evidence, and their statements
deserve consideration only insofar as they
with the information of a Christian
witnesses agree. l

k) Only if both parties find Jews, has
the statements of their fellow believers

pie st evidential value. "
| It is particularly noteworthy that

the general presumption of legality

(conf, litt, d. aa.) ble Jews. expressly
excluded, and the legal
accusation of having committed a crime,
'(praeemtionem pravitatis legalem) through
to refute an official order
dig find. – Everyone here will gladly recognize the
Wisdom of the Fatherland Legislature.

: 43 u |
Ad II. The Jews look very good
For fie with the claim that after
_ their religious teachings against the Goyim

duty of honesty and truthfulness=

TDuerkennen would be guilty, upon closer examination

investigation cannot get through. She fas.
then therefore through a the spirit of their talmu=
bishopric=kabalistic=rabbinic sophistry
clearly characteristic trick of the goose –
to avoid the investigation by
` They do not admit that under the word Gor

so that the scriptures would be understood. In the universe=

In general, the word should only refer to strangers and

Peoples mean (Nochri, in contrast to the

Ger Toschabh, the stranger who came to us

fer the Jew has attacked) and bes

fenders only on

a) the Accum, star worshipers and idolaters;

b) the Minim or Manichaeans, the two Gods

believe; and

© the Epicursim, or Epicuraser, who

existence of a supernatural inspiration

not recognize, nor deny that Moses

had been a prophet, and that God

concerned about the actions of people,

can be obtained.

This opinion is held by Professor Fy ds

fen in the already mentioned report on

a learned kind defended, and us

ter other especially on

. 'Maimon Hilöuth Teshuwah, Edit, Venet.

1574. Th. I. Cap. III. \$. 8. img

'Hilcith Avadah sarah C. 2. \$. 8. den

Talmudic treatise Rosh Hashanah

&darech Eliahu, Fürth 1766.

related. | | DE

44

| The report (©. the Chamber Courts

Files B. No. 109. d. 1788. f. 17. and 30.)

felp belongs to those, in the, through the Berlin

ner newspaper (dated October 1786, item 126.)

publicly known Moses=Isaac=

fchen Fidei: Commercial matter, between the Pros

feffor Tychfen, the assefor Ifr uel Loes

bel kohnftein, and the Lord Ober=Kon=

fiftorialrath Teller in Berlin, about the Fras

exchanged polemics:

whether the expression of a Jewish testament:

"not in the Jewish religion

"remain"

on the Chrtftenthum

ten heirs of the testator

that could?

Hertelle fen was a deducer of the jeni=

Party, which claimed that one should

briфтentdum could go without the following=

to fear the negative consequences that a

» the testator has intended for those

who do not believe in the Jewish religion

region would remain. – As a deducer
he has masterfully done the job, and with a
after the concessions of his opponents
superior erudition in the rabbinical
Scriptures, but also
, more proved that in all cases where he,
is not a deducer, as the most competent judge
must be considered.

Not only Mr. Lohnfstein, but also
Mr. Ober=Konsiftorialrath Teller have in
her report
See the files of the Chamber Court, p. 228, 263.)

against it, “that of the Jews of all=
“things the EGGS as Sol and fuche the

a” +

oe e et,
“who do not know the Sefetz, would be considered

ben.' | 2 R | l
According to the witnesses, the Eisenmenger
about it, this is not even possible
doubt, and even Maimon says in the Kelim
Chapter 1. F. 61. “that they are like cattle
find.” Rashi explains in the commentary. about
Avodah Sarah col. 18. 2. and 14. 2. ” that
excluded from eternal life
“and is spoken to Hell, In
Medraach Tillim fol. 50. 1. states: “the
“Goyim have no right to eternal
next to” 0
However, some rabbis in nens –
ern times from very easy to see grins

den, most solemnly protested against it, as g: B. a,

Rabbi Jacob Herfchel on the Ti=
; page of the fine book Sephat emmes vea |
. _ laschon schorith. Altona 1932. 4.
The Dber=Rabbi of Altona and Wandsbeck
in his book Kreist upleisi, Altona –T
1763 at the end of the preface.
WR little but such manifestations to
trauen iff, of which there is the one in 1763 in

Berlin, with the consent and privilege of the
Jewish Court of the Residence City
edition of the book Nachalath Schibbach,

a clear proof. On the reverse

On the front page there is also a
great Captatio benevolentiae to the Christians,
and a solemn protest that they were not on any

kind as Goyim, Nochri, Accum and Mu-

mar- Leaccum considered, ũrden. On the p
The title plate itself, however, is the place of printing

stated:

uin the printer of the gracious Lord, the

Sn.

. 46

| _bonnifen Baseniche, and ungodly devils= |

"rock of Doctor and Professor Grille."

S. Tychfen in the Buetzowschen Neben=

Hours Th. IV. P. 60 and 61.
: Acta awe of the Chamber Court p. 226,

Sole u read that the Japanese court in
Berlin 40 years ago such nonsense, pris
Vilegirt would have?? – But it goes even further.

m Nachalath Schibach. nn Th. III. p. 36.

o. 4. Chapter 28. Page 65. Page 2. Line 25.
Ber mentioned Berlin edition in the forms
a bond with clear words!

and payment shall be made in good
in this city among Jews and Accum
common coin.

Since there are no star names in Berlin
i has given, so it is understood by itself,
that with the word Accum all Christians
and non-Jews are meant, and it
remains, as Mr. Professor n en with .

bv p. 4
a punishable N 3 ki bie Hers
` issuer the opposite of their on the back=
feite ded. title page printed protest
in the book itself explicitly, namely, what
cannot be overlooked, in the forms of a
daily in legal f. åfs applicable ur=
customer has acknowledged
Only one EN remains.

Basnage says in a fine Histoire de Juifs
T. II. p. 752.
"La Synagogue avoit enfentd l'Eglise et

"Les Chretiens etoient une branche soparde

"de son tronc,"®

= - - z

ee

42

Profeffor Mähner leads in rather anti-
nn Ebraeorum Sue 1743. Tom,
p 698. an, |
goodbye Christiana, quae gonda judai-
"ca ecclesia est sed reformatata; - cujusque
- "potior pars proselyti ex gentibus sunt.
" idem Deus colitur, eodem fides, quam
- ` "Moses et Prophetæ sui edocuerunt, in-

"eulcatür. Eadem commendantur economics
"tes, quae quidem sola religionis genuina
"momenta sunt, Caetera adesse possunt
"et abesse, Sed et plerique externi cul-
"tus, ritus, festique dies iidem sunt;
z stupidodo circumcisionem, et ea excipi-
9948, quae non N hodiernus habet j jus |
"daism.

He notes in his library:

braica Tom. III. p. 177:

i "Quia Christiani illo, post Christund pose

"sum, saeculo, pro Judais habebant ur,

"cum et. Christiani idola exhorrent et

ndetestarentur, unumque vero Numen

excolent; unde tempore Claudii Impe-

-` "ratoris per Judais habiti fuerunt Chri-

nstiani, et cum Judais ex urbe cedere

"Jussi, quare hic Codex totus contra gen-

"tilium Idololatriam est, et in eorum feg

ntivitates, et ceremonias " et ritus inves 7

"hit," ce

M. Mendels (ohn claims (Serufas |

= Section 2. 55. - 39.) |

| ne that nem on Judaism

auet feif, and necessary if this

fat, with ibm about the pile

male." »

my "Mr. Fer or expresses % a. 0. the

entry: A .

\

| 48 |

"Hatred. Christianity is a branch of the ancient

"Jewish religion."

From this the Jews and Judâizan=

now the conclusion: he

that therefore the Christians from the Jews

as Mumar-Isroel, but not as Go=

lim and Mumar Leaccum would be considered.

Only the history of religion confirms

neiMeinung not, and the derivation of Chris.

ftism from Judaism, is not a historical

provable fact. The passages from the Apo=

ftelgefhistory Chapter 3 of 17. Chapter 7 of 2.

Cape. 13th B.C. 26. 28. Ch. 23rd B.C. 2nd chap. 24.

v. 14. Chapter 27. v. 17. do not prove this,

what you want to derive from it. From other

Passages of the New Testament as John 4. v.

31. 23. 24. Colossians 2. 16. 17. Hebrews 12.

24. the opposite can be proven, and

In general, the evidence from the Bible in
In this respect, not the one that the history
forerunner demands. Bu;
The hypothesis is conclusively refuted
already from 2
Dioct. Nöffelt in fine Opuscul, ad int.
script. fasc. II. Tr. de perfectione Christia»
..norum antijudaica, "EARTH"
and about the diametrical antithesis of the Christian

religion against all religions of the world,

is probably never with more depth, acumen, and
Spirit has been spoken, as in the review

about Parny's Guerre de Dienx > >

in the Athenaeum Volume NI. pp. 252. – 266.

A further discussion of this Church law
history of the controversy
but this is all the less to my purpose, since
it really only matters: 16
– 3 i 780

%

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" ie "N

bvb the Rabbanite dogma this always
very problematic derivation of the Christian
` ` thum has incorporated into its doctrines?
This is what even the most zealous Jews have: Profuras
tors could not assert themselves; and if
the word Goyim also just in general
Strangers and peoples means; so have
so that the Jewish defenders also did not

win. | se,
In Tosephos Tract. to Avodah sarah

AE "the Nochri (the

: Amsterd, 1645. Fal. 26, col. 2. states:

All Goyim (all peoples except the

"Jews without distinction, therefore also
"the Christians find idolaters";
and in the edition of Frkft. a. M. line 63.

J > strangers) find all
-.,fammt Gößendiner.? nr
Also in the Prussian states the Fus
those who have already been given to them by the grace of the Re

agents many for the rest of the legal state

citizens' freedoms that have become very oppressive
were evacuated, their poisonous taunts wis

he the Christians and the holy Christian religion
Asen; in the most shameful way thereby
that in their schools and synagogues
the curse prayer: "Alenu leschab,beah:"

with spitting and mockery of our gbtt

Holy Redeemer Feju Chriffti, and their
Children have been taught to pray. The just
and sharp decree of King Frederick I of
August 28, 17033. e
. Myl. corp. constit. marchicarum Tom. v.
A Abich. II. Cap. III. p. 142.No. 126.No. XV.
and its reiteration on July 16th
üy 1716., which in the synagogues tenth ch
and Hebrew words are as follows,

2%

ibid, Tom. VI, Abth. II. No. p. 163.
has not been sufficient, te of this
to hold a spree; since the ban on those

wicked exorcism of the Christians in the Pri-
vilegio of the Jewish families in the Neumar
of 30 October 1717, and even in the first
Genekal=Schutz= Privilegium for all Sus
in the Prussian states of 29 late 1730.

conf. Tom. V. loco cit. p. 178. and 198.
in turn has to be renewed and reinforced
There is not even the slightest bee
It is known that this curse of the

Shée die Eisenmenger |

Th. II. Chapter 2. P. 90. 188.
fo completely, and with fo deep went into

the true spirit of Judaism,
has not yet daily in the local synagogues

gogen, in us completely incomprehensible, from four
ten randomly composed recipes
densarten, by all Orthodox Jews again=
or at least at the Lauberhütten= and
Purim festivals, as well as on February 1st and r.
March, as well as on the Great Sabbath,
is spoken. This remains all the more credible
lich, since in the local synagogue the edict
dated 15 January 1716, its contents

> maß, no longer affigirt ift, which nevertheless,

as it says, fchechterdings too ewi=
times should happen, and why

a new aficionado by the N authority

that the Jews in their daily mor owe
Pray God that they have no

would be ly fen.

It's aftermath
(p. fol. 182. 28. of the attached . Ger.

Files B. No. 100. d. 1788.)

hri=

t

| i 3 | ur

fen fns, unb in saia 1 Co-

schem hammischp, Cap, 425. H. = will aude

expressly ordered:

"It should be a duty to support the free spirits and

"Naturalists, if one uses force to

"has, obviously with the sword around:

" "bring, but otherwise by cunning attacks E

to accomplish their strangulation."

That such full valid evidence regardless

tet, yet the oath of a Jew against a

| Chriften, ee deserved? ? Cred

| Judaeus Appella! -)

-

9) Regarding the meaning of the Jewish oath

is 9 86 strange:

mNHeflen; Darmfiddtfchen calls the Rid

= ir. "fobald the acd who takes the oath

doll, enters the courtroom, the court.

ner to:

"get me some pliers, and a 'singer from

eee break before the Jew swears.

A must then ask: a

| what should the window be like? " |

to which the judge replies: ee ne |

Do you think that you are swearing falsely,

"and now the devil takes you and throws you to the ground:

niter leads out, you want me too

| "to bring the Jenfter f right away? -

(Estor. de lubr. jud, jur. §. 61.) us

: In other places every Jew must have a bath |

Put on a shirt and barefoot on the teats

the selected

who had young within 14 days, behind

Other statutes determine

and swearing Jews follow up to the neck

"go into the water, but first

"circumcised member of his body

"... three times feed and perflud."

In the synagogue, the Rabbi follows the

ö Oath taking on the Schaufor and Shebborim
a teccia also a terno, Stale, Bor dem Ge
typesetting cabinet must have 5
2

riding skin liner pig mother,

* 52 2 ,

pernicious, of bourgeois society

Pergeblich in every Bat that the

dangerous, hostile spirit of the

Judaism ever change, and in a friend=

charitable genius of humanity

will change. As far as history goes,
she has also acknowledged this absolute impossibility
The French Revolution gives

from the latest historical evidence, which is about

remains strange because the so-called gez
educated Jews, especially if they were in

Paris the great consul even from behind

have seen, – the most tasteful and un=
Annihilating lies about culture and rights

their colonies in all provinces of the franki=

fch Republic. I lack the

words, whenever I hear such blatant untruths
must hear of a son of Israel who

shameful enough to suggest to me that I am in
his own cause his Jewish testimony
more than the official reports of the director=
upon officers of the Republic should believe.
From these, however, it is clear that
the revolution did not have the slightest influence on
moral education and civic life
the mass of the Jewish people. The B.

Laumond noted in fine as Prefect of the

Lower Rhine Department of new=

officially submitted official reports

a, roast a piece of ox,
b. a portion of fried fish,
8c. a little glass jug with wine,
d. one with honey,
, Ge a ditto with milk, a
w f a ditto with Debt |
laid down and binge elled. ö
Bagenfe's contribution etc. p. 36.)

8
4 +

2

53

(Statistique du Depart. de Bas-Rhin. Pae

ris an X, ©, 198 206.)
following: m:

"Has the revolution changed customs and traditions

"of the Jews changed? Have they
"other citizens? Are fe marital=

established any relationships with them?
"An affirmative answer to these various

"The questions would, however, be answered by the philosopher

philosophy and humanity are welcome,
"and set up the refutation that one

"from such an enlightened century to

"would be justified to expect. But unfortunately, what

also the cause of the aversion and

"Distrust may seem, the separation of the

E Jews and the other citizens are still

"always the same. I take the rich class

"fe, which in almost every country the predominance

"parts of the crowd renounced; by the way

"The great mass of the He=

"bræder in the same ignorance and

"Lowness away. Your religious

"Principles that are different from the rest

"Nations divide, and the hitherto

"cannot eradicate anything, find that unavoidable"

"windy obstacle of one; Année=

"provision as the common good for

"was. – You can

idea not to let go, fight for the oppressed

"Exceptions to this general mood

"of the Jewish people find fault, but their prize

"for and rabbis in general people of

"sufficient education and good mentality.

"But even if they secretly conceal all the

*

,

"To keep strangers living in exile. –

. pursue, which brings with it their office, entfa=

–

53

"If I were to do so, I would admit that it would be

"should not dare to give the slightest evidence that

"from before their fanatical crowd,

"and could not do it without danger.

So it is eternally true what that Tem=

Pelritter said to the super-clever Nathan,

and our brave exchange with the apt |

fit tones of justified indignation:

A Jew remains a Jew."

rs e
postscript,

I foresee that this writing of
my opponent his co-religionist, to
Evidence of my illegal hatred of Jews,
will be communicated. The first accusation,
with which the Jews made a Hamman, or Ju=
denfeind, belegen, is the accusation of in=
knowledge, which is all the easier to enter and believe
ben finds that rarely a lawyer, and even seldom
ner a lawyer by profession, with that lit=
ture, whose knowledge, in order to
object to write is required. Also
besides the honorary title: Ham man
Zorer Jehudim, of the thirty-eight
Insults with which the Jews denounced Christianity
fts prove, probably several will be given to them.
However, in order for the Jews, Jewish comrades, Suz
dãizanten and friends of the Jews, but especially
Jewish culture and humanity
Directors, fpeaking with the disgusting name of a
Amratzen, and the accusation of ignorance=
-ranz.in Acht nehmen maßen; fo will I to
your message that I, as a former
German theologian in Halle, partly as a student of
local orphanage, partly as a student,

¢

35 years

under the guidance of Semmler, Schulze
and Kuapp, Church History and Oriental
fche Literature studied, even before the abolition of the=
fes essay, which is only a fragment

of a larger plant, the following
writings used, therefore by no means eggs=
Menger's book, without examination and criticism,
I have written out, although this, in
Considering my purpose of showing the judges the in=
to demonstrate the credibility of the Jewish oath,
would be a reproach. ma

5 . | §. I. ko`
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9. II. ae

Sources of Jewish Law.

Anyone who is convinced of the insignificance of the iron

Menger from the Talmud communicated

fuppositions, you can read the "Translation

" is from the following writings, as I

bft have done, procure?

t

58 |

a) Mishnah, sive totius Hebraeorum juris, rituum, antiquitatum, ac legum moralium systema; cum clarrissimorum Maimonidis et Bartenorae commentariis integris, quibus accedunt: variorum auctorum notae ad versiones, in eos, quae ediderunt codices.

Latine donavit, ac notis illustravit. Guilielm. -

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translated, rewritten, and annotated

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\$. III.

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Finally, proper and thorough
Assessment of the credibility of the oath of the Jews
fellow believers, a general knowledge
nip of their civil and ecclesiastical speech
te, their religion: cult, and their political
Constitution in various tents and states

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ten. Except for the rare, greater works of Jo.
Zephus, Prideaux, Basnage, Spencer, Selde
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Vitrin nga and Bartolozzi, fi nd the following writings
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House fathers to the Ob. KR Teller. Berlin
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reserved.) – gu

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Corruption in Germany,

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Dr. Rudolph Meyer.

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Publisher of E. BIDDER. |

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Book I.

| Plans and YOUR

The French model.

The old Prussian economic policy is correctly the expression «fatherly».

Thanks to them, wise monarchs have been able to almost continuously followed each other in government, with the help by ministers who are not brilliant amateurs in the people's economy, managed to create a poor, small people to cope with unprecedented political displays of strength These princes have what the great national economist and journalist Friedrich List rightly as the The task of the wise ruler is to ensure the productive Strength of the nation increased and thereby enabled it to and more favored by the nature of their countries. to outdo and defeat powerful nations.

“ The trade, industry and agricultural policy of this monarchen had a uniform character, which one than that of tutelage and education to competence and thrift. The royal bank, the landscapes, the canal buildings, the porcelain factory, the colonies in the Oderbruch near Berlin – Everything bears the The stamp of this careful policy of the «father of the country», the his duty in setting a good example and in ensuring who sees and seeks help where it is needed.

In modern times, especially since 1848, this Politics has become more and more absent, since 1867 one has definitively and radically broken. The people are mature

Meyer, founder. 1

“

and one should only enjoy it to its full Freedom, it was said, would be achieved in unprecedented way to unleash his powers to an immense swing». |

Well, we have had this upswing and are Now, after only nine years, at the end of an exemplary los hopeless economic period, see the bankruptcy of the new system, despite the full power of the government is expended to avert it. |

But it shows itself at the same time and is no longer cover up the fact that the economic policy of the last nine years. Although no longer a truly fatherly government, but also not through free cooperation of the economically emancipated people's forces,

but that the government will use its arm and its
Means of a closely allied clique of dangerous
most unscrupulous and unscrupulous people
and still continues to lend, which the people plan-
moderately, under hypocritical assurances, his freedom and
To serve welfare, imposed laws whose existence
allowed the plundering of the people with impunity.

A society of political businessmen and industrial
A group of controversial politicians was formed in Germany, which in. the
Parliaments, the high civil service through all sorts of
He gained resources, gained influence everywhere and thus
created an economic policy that only served its own interests
interests, and even served them in a short-sighted way.
This society included smaller cliques, which in
operated in a similar way, only less extensively and
flowing and also less perishable. Finally emerged
here and there independent exploitation groups, which
The businesses of the big exploiters were simply copied on a small scale.
The people themselves, however, were, while they were being
swing vorlog, plundered at every corner and edge and
harmd by these founders.

It became clear that when the government failed to fulfil its great task,
the management of economic policy with strong and secure
Hand to get, was unfaithful that a consortium of

en ae

unscrupulous people took possession of it and now
economic providence. They crowded together,
under the pretense of great patriotism', to the Leilor
of German politics and persuaded them to
To treat opponents as enemies of the Reich. |
The conspicuous friendship of Prince Bismarck
and «his ministers», namely Mr Delbrück
and. Camphausen, for the most outstanding founders here is
and has been interpreted as if those statesmen
a reprehensible share in the dirty dealings of their:
friends of Grunder and with their help
enriched themselves at the expense of the people. In June 1875,
The Kreuz-Zeitung published an article: «The Bleichröder era-
- Delbrück: -Camphausen», the second of which stated: «The
intimate relationships of Mr. von Bleichröder with the prince
(Bismarck) may, at least indirectly, already be reminiscent of the previous
` ministerial period of the prince, when the same, in order to
with a meager Prussian ambassadorial salary and without his own
Ability to represent his sovereign in Petersburg, Paris and France

to be able to represent furt, but good advice in financial |

cial things had to be done.

The authors of these articles wanted to that Mr. von Bleichröder took over the assets of Prince Bismarck, and indeed in a very advantageous but little honorably for the latter. They said it openly, that the prince even in disreputable foundations, such as the the Prussian Central-Boden-Credit-Actien-Gesellschaft" by Mr. von Bleichröder. However, These gentlemen, who are carefully hiding in the background, never proved these claims, and the man, by which they translated these at least very ambiguous articles into the world, the former office official of the Rhine

The head of the German Railway, Dr. Perrot, declared it to be intentional

invention that that passage is a «personal insinuation tion» against the prince. He sought even an audience with the prince to personally to apologize, but was not accepted. If, as

we assume that Perrot is telling the truth in this case, lp

| 5 seconds

80 he only proves that he himself is not always what others had him write 2). "si

In October 1876, the conservative i Mr. von Diest-Daber in a brochure: «The moral Soil in State Life,» Hints about the Founding 'of the above-mentioned companies, which in Berlin

published «Deutsche Reichsglocke» for the unveiling

Prince Bismarck was involved in the founding of the consor-tialiter. Such a serious accusation cannot be raised publicly without the occasion to keep the courts busy. At this moment it is still unproven. If it is proven, then the Jewish rule under which Germany has actually been 'years languishing, in most painful but sufficient However, Prince Bismarck may certainly

like everyone else, demand that only noble

motives until he was proven guilty
And so we have the difficult task of
the friendship and favor which this powerful state-
man notorious exploiters of the people and even more
instructs us to look for reasons that do not lie in an aciniutaigen;
interest roots. .
It has been said that Prince Bismarck had 'Napoleon III,
imitated and surpassed many times. But the prince has
Firstly, too much judgment and secondly too much
Drive to make derogatory judgments in order to use others as role models.
The imitation should therefore at least not
a conscious and planned one. On the other hand,
The prince is averse to all theories, but he gives a lot
on what he sees and what he considers to be practically proven.
Even if he had no intention of attacking Napo-
Leon III, this peculiarity would make it
very explainable if he introduces that in Germany
what he had learned to appreciate in France.
=. Whether he will eventually surpass Napoleon III is
still an open question. One was inclined to use it for one's own

1) Of course, the author is in possession of the evidence for this his 2
en

= current politics at least to admit. However, nobody should
before his death. Even Napoleon
Leon III had his years of glory, as Prince Bishop
marck now, and we are also still threatened by dangers, perhaps

a European coalition.

Whether Prince Bismarck will permanently face these dangers
The future must show whether we can swear. «Politics
I drive like duck hunting. I never pull my foot
from a bulge before I can feel
I found another one to which I can make sure
can» – this is a verified statement from him. We
So here we have the policy on a case-by-case basis, which is very
It is practical as long as you always have a new, durable bulb
finds itself as soon as the old one begins to collapse under its own weight.
threatens to sink, a danger that is close, because the prince
is a heavy man and crushes everything he has under
the feet. They all experienced this, the

devoted themselves to it, the parties as well as the
People. He quickly wore them out and then

thrown: first the conservative party, now already sinking the national liberal Bülte in the swamp. The Savigny, Mier, Count Lippe; Count Arnim served him and sank, and already the most solid liberal ministerial Bülte, Delbrück, also disappeared beneath the surface, while Camp- . hausen and Falk can sink into the depths at any moment can follow.

The foreign policy of statesmen maintains a mysterious darkness. The unconditional admirers The prince praised him for having a new diplomatic tic school whose characteristics are the | 'Openness is. However, this weapon seems to be double-edged 'be, because even the prince's opponents learn to use them,

namely those opponents who were once his friends.

They strive to shed "more light" on the history of our diplomatic campaigns, and through this light we also discover very significant drop shadows. Such a Bülten policy is a policy of happiness. must always find a new bulb. People find

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who consider it safer to 'build a dam through a swamp |

to pour it than to pass it from Bülte to Bülte.

It cannot be denied that the uninvited ex-diplomatic «lantern men» themselves admit must have been that until 1870 luck was on the prince's side in has been unparalleled. As late as 1870 A completely failed venture has led him to the one. heights at which he now stands in the eyes of Europe. Through the renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern, which those lantern men an obvious diplomatic and

E call it a political embarrassment, while they blame the officials for . |

He had issued a planned act as planned.
bought peace with France, as in 1867
by: the cession of Luxembourg. Only the unexpected
blinding of Napoleon, which was inflicted on Bismarck
Not content with defeat, he won us war,
a war that Prince Bismarck was anxious to avoid
What he had brought about without a plan
The only thing that was to blame for the war was
Many, especially the French and ultramontanes, as
a well-laid plan. | \$
| But now that Prince Bismarck, thanks to his luck 2
and – Mr. von Moltke, against his will, the conqueror
France, his luck seems to have run out.
Happiness seems to be tired of taking care of it,
that all his mistakes in the Fonus
to his advantage. |

The campaign which the Chancellor launched in Italy and
ea against the Catholics, the advice,
which he presented to the English government through Count Munster
for the treatment of Irish Catholics, who
Belgian boilermaking episode and the related

the attempts to enforce security laws against foreign assassins in

throughout Europe, the hasty recognition of the
President of the Spanish Republic, Serrano, who immediately
fell on it and its fall was stopped by the more cautious Gort-
Schakoff had anticipated, the «war-in-sight episode» _
of spring 1875, which was aimed at appeasing the Reich

–. chancellor by Gortschakoff and with the abolition of the press
office closed on the orders of the Emperor, all these were
Mistakes that resulted from the sudden temper of our head of state
and which luck has already corrected
forgotten. The same applies to the Eastern question.
only word he said: «that little bit of Herzego-
w ina," has been so contradicted by events that _
Even the most trusting admirers began to doubt his
Infallibility to doubt the latest foundation of the prince,
the "Three Emperors Alliance" is on the verge of collapse.

Such are the criticisms we make of "Openness".
the diplomatic opponents of the prince about his foreign
Politics, and it will certainly be considered very undiplomatic
must explain that the prince has such an open
Criticism from highly initiated men,
While in the worst case he can only do so at the expense of
Part of the leniency that was shown in earlier

times his own superiors with differing views
and expressed judgments of the – ambassador von Bismarck
In any case, the foreign policy of the Reich is
Chancellor is no longer an undivided subject of
admiration, and it is, as I said, questionable whether he will
'will be luckier in this area than Napoleon III.
it has been, as much as we naturally. in the interest of the father-
country wishes and hopes for this. | |

But our judgment about his
domestic policy. This is often a copy of the
Napoleon III, but it was consistently a much
less grandiose and is also much faster and
failed much more miserably than that of his teacher. I

One is already justified in talking about Prince Bismarck and
To judge Napoleon as a human being and economist,
and unfortunately this does not work in either respect
of the German statesman. Napoleon knew how to
give and win. Bismarck punishes relentlessly and.
injured. Napoleon is attacked many times and much more violently
been called Bismarck – think of Victor Hugo's
«Napoléon le petit» – but he does not have a tenth part

8 En u

Muazjestvy proceedings have been initiated in twenty
years, when we had Bismarck defamation trials for fifteen
years. Napoleon has made numerous personal
won many friends and never lost one. Bismarck

has never won anyone and already almost all old friends

He lost the latter, as we have learned from a reliable source

know, admitted it himself some time ago. Still

the world is paralyzed with horror at the fate of the count
Arnim, who perhaps had the misfortune to find a suitable

To be considered the successor of the prince, and, if his
It was a great guilt to believe this ourselves; but a country

traitor out of dishonorable disposition, a traitor of

Monarch, whom he greatly admired, to whom he was related, and the
to personally represent he was called upon, and in addition
only after three years was it revealed as such, to believe that
The consciousness of public opinion is rebelling
not only in Germany, although a judgment forces us

to believe this. And what infinite damage has

this unfortunate process inflicted on the authority in Germany.
Napoleon III did not initiate a Bazaine trial,

that is what the government of the Republic did. Millions of French

bless the memory of Napoleon and secure his son

a future on the throne, despite the misfortune that
Father brought in his case across the country. Millions

Germans already hate Prince Bismarck, although

his foreign policy has not yet given any obvious impetus

But far be it from us, the prince

To blame Bismarck for the fact that his
Character lacks amiability, especially since he himself
– through completely friendless isolation on lonely cold
Height – most of all among the consequences of this character

suffering.

The situation is quite different with the public innkeeper Bismarck. 5

He is also less worthy of recognition than Napoleon in
same quality. But since the economy
Bismarck's rule the German people have to suffer much more than
Bismarck himself, the economist Bismarck remains a 1 be-
vociferous accusation of criticism.

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The prince was an ambassador in Paris and witnessed the greatest economic boom of which the Napoleonic system is capable of. Unfortunately, he had France already abandoned when that system went bankrupt piece by piece, and he is too used to believing only what he than to face the reality of the bankruptcy of that system, whose outbreak he no longer saw with his own eyes. Whether with his will or not, at least in Germany we have the imitation Napoleonic economic policy, at a time when as the faultiness of the . in France already

was practically tested.

| What was this Napoleonic economic system?

It was Caesarist socialism and St. Simonist basis. Ä

Napoleon has in 'his first half of reign all monarchs of Europe because he actually intellectually superior. In his youth and in his experienced a lot in his early adulthood and learned a lot, be filled and inspired by the ideas of the time and knew how to give them flesh and blood as a ruler.

as they were the best and noblest ideas of the century,

to whom he had lent an ear in his youth, ideas to which only religious discipline was missing to have a beneficial effect can. The Sturm und Drang period of Napoleon HI. went on in France at the St. Simonist School.

St. Simon, this grand seigneur from last year:

hundred, who is at one of the highest levels of society == with ducal rank – born and raised in an extra-

eventful life to the extreme poverty despair and had descended to the deepest misery, which to all times had only one thought, how humanity perceived

to be happy, this man whose heart is so big
and was always so childlike, who did not accept egoism.

-- knew, since he did not possess it, whose mind was so original

and so prophetically combined and only the trained
Faith was missing, is perhaps the noblest figure among all
Socialists. And how did his system have to face a pretender

| - 10

fallen, who did not live without hope, it n in great l
Style to be able to perform! Already connected the pure-
pure blanket and banished into poverty
'The young man met the same fate as the Duke.
in the attic. Even more, the dreamy
Prince with the soft heart who found it so easy to
give when he had, and who later so much and so gladly
given, the same character trait of St. Simons, especially
Both all the happiness they planned to spread,
the same people, the French, which they had originally intended.
And finally, what system could the ambitious crown
pretenders may be more sympathetic than St. Simons, who
proclaimed: "The Alliance between the Royauté and VIndustrie." ?
«The monarchy,» says St. Simon, «must defeat the revolution
lution.» How often does this phrase of the socialist
in the proclamations of the emperor! The means here-
to consists in «à établir l'administration des affaires
publiques la plus favorable à la culture, au commerce et. 4
la fabrication» in such a way that the administration
from the king into the hands of the cultivateurs, the négociants
and manufacturers les plus. capables will be placed. So
The St. Simonist «King» becomes the «Head of Industry,»
the «industrial monarch,» the economic providence of the
country, whose main task is the country's economic recovery
and the improvement of the lot of the poorest class.
St. Simonist Socialism emerged at that time in
France in this royalist form. When the
former «King», both the Bourbon and Louis Philippe,
did not take on the role assigned to him, the
Socialism is inherently democratic, but even in this
Form he turned and had to turn to the state
as Louis Blane did. The royalist |
or. Caesarist socialism is actually a
"Crown Prince Theory." However, Napoleon III did not have the
He not only participated in the master's struggles, but also experienced the
aspirations and shared the plans of the students of St. Simon's,
with whom he had already been in contact as a prisoner in Ham.
bond and some of them played such an important role

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played under his 'sceptre. Already: St. Simon had the Idea of establishing land banks «with 30 billion

Capital» to mobilize real estate.

His student, Bazard, developed this germ into the «Central-

bank, which attracts all the capital of the country and

from a center as fertilizing rain the capital

electricity to all areas of the country as planned

Since 1830, this banking idea was published in the «Globe»

by the Pereire brothers, descendants of Portuguese

Giesian Jews, defended in literature. Enfantin, Michel

In addition to these practitioners, Chevalier represented more the theoretical retic side of the system. —

Napoleon had barely come to power when the

| old. friends to the crowned socialists. Even

Enfantin emerged from his obscurity, and it

In the 1960s, he said that he had convinced the Kaiser of the

progressive inheritance tax as the “only” tax.

Michel Chevalier became the official economist of the

Empire. His loyal friend on the throne raised

him as a senator and followed his advice when he met with Eng-

k land the free trade agreement achosi.

This was a break with traditional trade policy

France since the wise Colbert times, which had a firm
and high protection of French industry for the benefit
. of the country in view. Why did
Napoleon partly with this tradition? Because he reason

had hoped that France, thanks to its policy, would soon
. would be industrially superior to all countries. The other

Countries Superior country but can from free trade
Benefiting at the expense of others. Was this hope

justified? At least it was not unjustified! Long

not as unjustified as the same hope of the German

Chevalier's successor: the so-called «free trade peddler»

burschen», Prince Smith, Faucher, Michaelis, Braun, those

it succeeded in turning the German Michel into a «free trader» – from

– In principle, of course – to do. The German does be–

Everything can be done «out of principle», even and with preference, with
| | bang your head against the wall. | | |

and IE,

History will do justice to Napoleon's conceptions
They were great and are not
all failed, and those who failed did so partially;
because their creator became ill and unable to work, which
they suffered shipwreck in the execution. The failure

The Napoleonic plans have the same reason that against 5

all socialist world improvement systems
These regularly expose people to

as «naturally good»; but unfortunately –

is only an «intelligent beast» and therefore worthy of redemption

The result of such calculation will always be the

The difference

between Napoleon, who first introduced the St. Simonist system
tried to make practical, and his imitators in
other countries is that Napoleon was more conscious
Socialist, but his imitators were crude empiricists and
«practical statesmen who, on the Napoleonic
ways to concentrate power and influence in their hands,

on the other hand, "the happiness of the masses and the direction of industry"

and similar motives were either not known at all or were considered |

silly fantasies. Let us take a quick look
Overview of Napoleon's economic policy, which, as
we will see, imitated but not achieved by us
became

The Emperor wanted England, T only equal
competitors of France in the economic field,
through the work of peace. |

England's greatness dates from the monopolization of the domestic
commerce, the first condition of which was the sea route
the Cape of Good Hope. Napoleon I had already
wanted to lay hands on Egypt. He let the land
level the Strait of Suez in order to pierce it.
The destruction of his fleet at Abukir thwarted this
. plan. His nephew took up this «Napoleonic idea» and
carried them through! `r supported Lesseps. In 1854,
the Porte, at the insistence of France, the canal sub-
take; in 1869 the first ship passed under our eyes.

a Me a .

the wife of the sick Emperor Napoleon, the canal. The Sea route from England to India was around 6000 English miles shortened, the Indian trade had to gradually return to the basin of the Mediterranean, this «French lake», But even England's trade with India was to be partly led by France. For this purpose, the route via Marseille was not sufficient for the Emperor. Napoleon I had an artificial road built from 1800 to 1807 over the Simplon. The Indian post used in Napoleon's III's time this way. The same first Napoleon had from 1802 – 1811 the artificial road over the Mont Cenis made passable. The nephew supported the Piedmontese government, which was friendly to him, in the construction of the Tunnel through this mountain. In 1857 the Construction of the Mont-Cenis railway. The exiled emperor had

nor the satisfaction of seeing its opening. Now

The English mail train goes from Alexandria via Brindisi, Mont Cenis and Calais in 147 hours to England country. France is, thanks to the clever policy of Napoleon's II, the world road between England |

E and India.

| The Kaiser supported the large steamship lines, which | not only the Mediterranean from French ports

cut, but also those who are moving to America

connection. He transferred France in the commercial area of two world parts. | – He crossed this centre with a planar moderately constructed network of railways, increased the

excellent traditional canal network and extended its

fatherly care up to the vicinal roads. He created easy communication for trade within the country, and externally

~ two paths that exclude any competition.

He also wanted to
Promote. Primarily by providing ample and
cheap credits.

When he came to the throne, he found only one money power
the House of Rothschild ; and that was the upstart

1

hostile and never lost his Orleanist sympathies.
But for his plans he needed a constantly ready
Capital power. His former friends, the Pereires,
promised to get it for him and thereby not only
to emancipate him financially from the Rothschilds, but
also him means to A his R
plans to grant.

a They founded Crédit Mobilier to promote
Industrie and Crédit Foncier for real estate.

these foundations were founded by the German-Jewish |

bankers Fould, Fould-Oppenheim and Salomon Oppenheim
jun., the latter of whom we will continue to meet again
The Crédit Mobilier Institute intended
complete control of the stock market, attraction of all
small capital of the country and use of the

the same to all kinds of great industrial ventures,
to the creation of railways, canals, mines, factories,
Transport companies that work together systematically,
should encourage and support each other. In short, the
St. Simonist Jews Emile and Isaac Pereire promised
their «industrial monarch» to create a bank for him,
by means of which he can regulate the production of the whole country
and spread prosperity everywhere. It is considered
It is clear that these role models of our Reich financiers are always

the creation of productive facilities in mind.

as Strousberg rightly boasts of himself, while the
German imitators of the Pereiras only exceptionally

built a new railway or created a new company.
Rather, they simply threw together "values" or created
Banks, which in turn founded again, and never one
economic purpose, but always only the
Achievement of a founder's profit WOE on, Everything –
just about the "premium".
Of course, both institutes, the Mobilier and
the Foncier, accomplished great things, many mighty undertakings,
Canal and railway construction, as well as the «Transatlantique »
to connect France with foreign countries.
The Credit Foncier initially made it easier for farmers to

15 –

mortgage relationships and enabled Haussmann to
Reconstruction of Paris. Both banks alone became enormous
Corruption institutions and thereby form the dark spot
in the Napoleonic government. Strousberg calls the
Mobilier aptly called it "a breeding ground for plague in banking."
The Pereires gathered a political following around them.
important men, brought corruption into Parliament,
into the ministries, into the people through the surcharge fraud.
They enriched themselves and their creatures and political
agents of unjustified · at the expense of the shareholders of their banks
and ultimately brought them to the brink of bankruptcy.
Then they turned to the emperor for help and he was
weak enough to want to grant it. But even the
Financial power of the state would be, if it were also completely
could have used, would not have been able to
to prevent the system from collapsing. |

–When the imperial government asked for subsidies for
struggling businesses of the brothers to Parliament
had to turn to the original purpose, the transfer
water holdings of those speculators and their politically highly
accomplices, at least as cleverly by
Rouher with economic and political motives
wrapped up, as Mr. Camphausen guaranteed by
Halle-Sorau-Guben enforced state funding for Bleichröder--
Disconto-Handelsgesellschaft has obscured with words.
In the French parliament alone, in Germany
In 1876, unfortunately, a man, Pouyer Quertier, who...
phrase smoke of the Vice Emperor with the breath of his mouth
and exposed the whole fraud. From then on
it was about the Pereires and their creations. They
fell into miseredit and contempt. This contempt
was fully transferred to the imperial government
and prepared their downfall. The Pereires were in civil
and involved in criminal proceedings, ruined, punished, and their-
Institutes collapsed.

Thus this side of Caesarist socialism failed,
the St. Simonist ideologists in France to
real ones. And it was precisely this failed side of his.

– 16 –

It is the system which Mr. von Bismarck, who never

sought to pursue any ideals, here in
Germany is mainly cultivated and the
has reached bankruptcy. How much we have already

also the government and the liberal party for this

Creatures of a failed policy, for the political-social =
Corruption hotbeds, have compromised, this is to be

be examined.

In France, a process has taken place at the
Pereira and the Napoleonic government, as he did instructively
We cannot imagine being richer. Perhaps,
that in the last hour, before the already
The fifth act is played to the end by France
This fifth act is one of the most popular songs in Germany
in France the title: «State aid for the deadlocked
and swindlers close to bankruptcy. In France,
the state sucked the smaller ones dry from the Mobilier. Society |
companies through state guarantees, the mere attempt
Even doing so discredited the government and
led to their downfall. The corruption of the Napoleonic
. Government could no longer be hidden from the people. The
injured and cheated shareholders of the collapsing
The government did not wrongly accuse the companies
responsible for their misfortune. The founders Pereira were
were expelled from the political stage with insults and came
to the dock. Today they are fallen figures like
their emperor, whom they mainly overthrew, because the

Despair over the scandal within the country drove Napoleon =

to war. Only new glory could make up for the

sharpen, but he found no glory, but – Sedan and |

the exile.

When Mr. von Bismarck was ambassador in Paris,
The Empire was at the height of its economic
The Mobilier and the Foncier were still flourishing.
The Chevalier and Pereire were still considered brilliant, deserving
full men. Industry and trade were still thriving,
the working class ate well and the emperor flirted
with socialism. Herr von Bismarck saw all this,

or interested people later made him aware of it
attentive. | Ä | | |

When he became minister in Prussia, the secret
A riot in France was already brewing, but it was not
covered up with the help of the government. In 1864,
the Mobilier lost its capital of 60 million. Nobody suspected
that he was already insolvent. It was not until 1867 that the matter
notorious, only in 1869 Pereiras had to be expelled from the people's parliament
Mr. von Bismarck considered them great men and
their creations worthy of imitation. He also needed
a “great and patriotic financial power” at its side, because
he had big political plans that required a lot of money,
and the House of Representatives did not want to give this ministry any
What could be more obvious than the idea that
to create such “great and patriotic financial power”?
How the experiment was carried out, we will explain in the following
develop. and also how it is already failing.

We live in the age of money. Money
– reigns, or rather those who reign whose business
it is to turn over money. Strousberg says so-
aptly: «The halo that surrounds the word “banker”
is the golden calf, before which in our time we
Everything bends. The statesman is instructed to
to maintain the trust of the capital, because
long the Bankier is the funnel through which the funds
of the audience, as long as the audience only
follows the impulses of the banking world, as long as this
Trade an undue power, a false splendor
give, and until then the bank founder will be the mass
prey. » = | |

It is possible, even probable, that Mr. von
Bismarck used the banking world for his political plans,
and so even without the assumption that he himself is a
speculator, which his accusers have not yet proven,
explain that he made the bankers a power in Germany-
country, to which almost everything and everyone now bows
must, if they do not want to be destroyed, yes, those.
The government itself no longer controls the banking world, but

=. dee

it often follows the impulses it receives from the stock market.
and must follow them. The stock exchange has already
in old Prussia an impossible case – Minister ge-
and made the candidate of their choice minister,
And it is precisely this stock market darling that is not without
Glück enforces his policy, which is said to be
I do not find the approval of the prince.
his own creation, the » political financial power » already
But the prince only reaps
the consequences of his own policy, because he has this financial
makes him stronger, while he did not need to do it.
and should not have done so. When he did, he broke with
traditional Prussian politics, and so you make
because he is rightly and reasonably personally responsible for
the disastrous consequences of this new and wrong re
economic policy. ine a

The establishment of the patriotic financial powers.

The House of S. Bleichröder and the Disconto-Gesellschaft
in Berlin are the two financial powers that Mr. von
Bismarck at the time when he was already engraved,
offered to the services which the Pereire Institutes
his teacher on the Seine. It is

From the events that follow, it can be assumed that the

Minister accepted this offer. The former house
is an older Berlin bank and was already founded by
Father of the current owner. Mr.
Gerson Bleichröder before the Bismarck period on some
One hundred thousand thalers. Its significance lay in the fact that
he was Rothschild's Berlin agent.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft was founded in 1856 by the former
Finance Minister David Hansemann, the father of the current
owner, with 10,000,000 Thaler capital, allegedly for
promotion of employment, developed from an older,
The company was founded in 1850 and is active in

a capital of only a few hundred thousand thalers
 Immediately after its constitution on a large scale
 Füsse she fell into fraudulent projects. It is remarkable
 worth that already the first society of 1850 had a
 Belgian model and the one from 1856, from the Crédit
 Mobilier was founded and also started trading
 in the manner of the latter institute. It
 It does not matter that the Disconto-Gesellschaft is a Commandit-
 Society. This was only due to the Prussian
 legislation which at that time governed this type of association
 ciations was freer than for joint-stock companies.

There must be family relationships in this book
 be entered into several times, not out of a desire for scandal,
 but because this is the only way to explain certain transactions.
 A daughter of David Hansemann is married to Georg Marx,
 the son of a bankrupt Jewish wine merchant in
 Bonn, married. This Marx ran a business with his cousin,
 August Marx, Commission business, as it is bankrupt
 Jews tend to do. They preferred to do mountain
 work, and so they gave the Disconto-Gesellschaft the
 Bleialf and Henrichshütte mines, with great pro-
 - vision for itself. A. Marx is said to have continued to work from the former hut
 10 percent of the gross profit. The Disconto-Gesell-
 schaft wanted: now its capital already in 1857 to 20,000,000
 Thaler and bring those mines into special society
 Only the crisis at that time prevented
 changed both businesses, and the Disconto-Gesellschaft remained
 with the, as it turned out, completely unprofitable
 mines. Bleialf is said to have about 10,000,000 M. successive
 and Henrichshütte cost even more.
 After a few years, the indignant shareholders of the
 Disconto-Gesellschaft the owners, Hansemann and the Jews
 Goldschmidt, to take over the latter hut on his own account.
 . Since they do not pay the purchase price to the company
 could pay, it was agreed that the repayment
 This should be done by the owner and the board of directors
 on $\frac{1}{2}$ of their 25 percent royalties annually in favor of the

Disconto-Gesellschaft renounced. Ult. 1859 cost Hen-

- 20 -

richsbütte of the Disconto-Gesellschaft 3,327,718 Thaler and
 Bleialf 155,716 Thaler; the latter account had been in ult. 1860
 to 235,815 thalers. Both huts gave nothing to the
 interest on their capital. This is how the dividend
 the Disconto-Gesellschaft from 61/, Proc. in 1855 to 131%,

Proc. in 1856 up Sorhaindo was to 5½ "ind
4 Proc. in 1857, 58 and 59.

In addition to the Disennto Society, a

other evil founder bank, the «Berliner Handelsgesellschaft»,
at which Messrs. Conrad, Gelpcke, Zwicker, Gerson von.
Bleichröder, Jacques, v. Diergardt, v. Magnus, Mevissen,
v. Oppenheim, Warschauer, Güterbock, Mendelssohn and others
were involved. These, Mr. Hansemann and his staff,
To which the high officials Scheele, Wilckens,
Schumann, Wehrmann, and the infamous Nuland
are the heroes of the former, now almost forgotten
successful founding period. Oppeln-Tarnowitz, Minerva, the
Gruben Phönix and President, now Bochumer Bergwerk,
remained the most infamous ruins of that fraudulent time.
the public prosecutor will take care of the noble founders
wanted, organized these mass petitions of the trade
which these foundations through «commercial
customs» and wanted to be excused. ES
managed to counteract the justified zeal of the public prosecutor's office
To put a damper on things and commit a great crime of great
Fraudster remains unpunished.

For some it was a warning. Mr Warschauer
2. B. has, at least for his own part, taken part in the fraud
of our days. Others have lost the fear
and only remembers that it may be
succeeds in avoiding punishment, which less wealthy
and influential criminals are caught and destroyed. These
escaped the prison with their sleeves for nothing.
In the meantime, through their political agents, they have
have the laws changed so that they proudly have four
Horses on rubber wheels are allowed to drive past the prison.
The Disconto company now came unpunished and
even without too great losses from that first a

2 21 =
period. The price of their shares in the Commandit
from 97 percent in 1863 to 121 percent at the beginning of 1869.
= This bank, which was founded in 1869 by Adolph Hansemann, the
son of David, and the Jewish co-owner Meyer Gold-
schmidt, was looking for political men early on
to bind itself to itself, and since Parliament in the sixties
years i was still relatively uninfluential in Prussia, interested
man primarily active and former officials for the institute.
There are two ways to do this: participation in emissions and
Business, or direct bribery, or admission into the
Administrative board and care of family members in

well-paid positions. Nevertheless, the latter also remains
Maneuver a bribe of influential people who
then in the given case by asserting their right
The first and more direct
type of sting almost always eludes public cognition,
the second cannot be hidden. The Disconto-Gesellschaft

E probably played both, at least the latter with virtuosity

The bank's profit is calculated at the end of each business
Yearly distributed so that on the capital 4 Proc. in advance

The owners received the surplus
285 percent. The remainder goes to reserve and super dividends. =
At the height one a we come N

to speak.

As early as 21 May 1860, the Commanditarians
the then Chief Government Councillor Wehrmann in the
elected to the administrative council, who has had such a brilliant career
When he became first councilor in the State Ministry in 1869 with
the lecture to His Majesty, he had to
endowed sinecure, which brought him more than his state
salary. The Disconto-Gesellschaft made
his failed and already unsuccessful attempt to America
exported son to the highly paid head of the depot
administration. Since he was here the laughter of his subordinates
She sent him to the stock exchange. When he also
compromised, she made him the "director" of a branch
institute and still provides him with care today, when we are not
mistaken at the Aachener Disconto-Bank. She now moved away

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more and more influential people who can be found in
two categories: I. Businessmen, II. political
Agents. In 1868 she had ad I: Baswitz, Bauendahl, Breest,
Hartmann-Chemnitz, J. Kaufmann, E. Lampson, W. Puscher,
G. Reimer, C. Winckelmann, R. Hardt, v. Diergardt, to them
L. Schäffer also came along. II: Schumann; Excellency Real. Go.
Rath, Wilckens Geh. Senior Finance Councillor, Wehrmann Geh.
Ober-Reg.-Rath, all in the Berlin ministries, and
ad I and II Baron von Eckardstein-Prötzel, Jewish
descent, businessman, blood founder and representative,
so fair in all saddles. – We will soon see,
how the Disconto-Gesellschaft its t camp of «political agents» |
more abundantly assorted.

To understand the following, it is also important to family connection of the current owner A. Hanseemann important. General von Kusserow married a daughter the banker Oppenheim, called Salloppenheim from Cologne and fathered 3 children with her, the Legation Councillor von Kusserow, current counselor in the Foreign Office, the Mrs. A. Hanseemann, and the now divorced wife of Ironmonger Ravené in Berlin. Through the connection with Oppenheim was A. Hanseemann with the rich Jewish community We see later how the relatives gather for the systematic plundering of the German people.

The House of S. Bleichröder and the Disconto – Society of A. Hanseemann offered Count Bismarck as viable seeds for the formation of the desired «great and powerful patriotic financial power,»

The year 1869 inaugurated a new economic policy for Germany, the capital liberal interest policy. Until then From 1867 onwards we had only liberal Manchester policy on Based on doctrinal considerations, which in 1867 the Freedom of Movement Act, the repeal of the usury laws (Lasker-Miquel), 1868 the trade agreement with Austria,

ie the fundamental transition from the traditional |

Protection policy for industry and commerce, brought. | |

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In 1869 the National Liberal Party followed

l purely doctrinal inspirations, it was not yet capital-
_ liberal interest party by purchasing its leaders corrupt-

2%, pirt. Inspired by Lasker, Miquel, Wehrenpfennig

«Liberal Correspondence» (LC) advocated for private, rather than State Telegraph, against the Railway Premium Bond; from which we will talk about shortly, and against the great Capital associations, such as those formed, in particular through mergers

of railway companies, «because they form a state

in the state, are not beneficial to the state.

People were also opposed to the postal service and

favoured the Kühnemann'sche Packet-Beförderungs- Anstalt.

The Royal Maritime Trade and the domains were to be

sell, transform state railways into private railways,
– Reduce railway tariffs etc. You can see everywhere the
Manchester doctrinarism. The matter should soon be a
get a different twist.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft had already in earlier
Are you involved in the issue of railway securities?

and has also been involved in railway construction since 1862.
cessions. It was used, for example, in the application for

Concession of Berlin-Lehrte from the Ministry of Trade
falling favored that the competing Berlin-Magdeburg
Railway Directorate to «contact the Disconto company
to connect.» The Disconto-Gesellschaft received the Con-
cession and transferred it to the Magdeburg-Halberstädter
Company under conditions that cost it around 2,000,000 thalers.

We ask ourselves in vain about the reason that
persuaded the minister to grant the Disconto-Gesellschaft the concession
to give, especially since the Minister of Justice officially wrote that «it follows
The suspicion arises that the Comité Hanseman is not
both a facility for the promotion of public
well-being rather than merely a private interest.
Count Lippe has this audacity – in the guesthouse

regret. His successor never made a similar remark | |

i control over the Disconto-Gesellschaft. The political

Agents of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, at that time only civil servants, were allowed

know the reasons that put pressure on the Minister of Trade.

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After this deal had ended so «advantageously»

was, the Disconto company's appetite grew. They decided to bring more and more railways under their clientele, and. initially came up with the following plan: She took over for

26 million thalers of the Upper Silesian priorities, for 281/, million of the Cologne-Mindeners, for 35½ million of the Bergisch-

Märkische and for 10 million Thaler of the Magdeburg-Halber-city railway and wanted these priority bonds in their safe, but 100,000,000 thalers in bonuses

Issue a bond at 4½ percent, which bears interest at 4 percent

and should be drawn with ½.

| It was calculated that the Disconto company would the speculation on the audience's gambling frenzy, which.

a 4½ Proc. premium paper pays more than a 4½ Proe.

Interest-bearing securities of the same security, immediately upon issue 10,000,000 Thaler «earn», apart from the Advantage that the administration of 100,000,000 thalers by so many years always brings with it; pieces and Coupons lost, capital and interest will not be paid immediately after Due date fixed etc. .

Against this project of one, as we continue:

miserable imitation of the Credit Mobilier -

legal proceedings, a storm of indignation arose:
the Disconto-Gesellschaft did not yet control the public

opinion through sufficient press bribery. Except
In the «Berliner Börsen-Zeitung» only «Spenersche» and

«Elberfelder» is open to business. The parliament
ment had not yet become part of the «Syndicate in Leipziger Strasse».
or to the «Stock Exchange No. II.». The Herrenhäusler
and the House of Representatives questioned the government and
declared themselves against the deal. In the former,

Wilckens, in the second by Eckardstein for the Disconto- –

Society and, what is very noteworthy, Miquèl let

to register «for», but came through the end of the debate
not to speak. At the Economic Congress,

The notorious founder of Deutsche Bank, Er-
finder of the nickel money and the Reichsjudenbank, Bamberger,

– 25 –

for premium bonds that are neither “monstrous nor immoral

lich”.

It emerged during these debates that the financial
Minister vd Heydt and the Minister of Trade Count Itzenplitz
the Disconto company already made binding promises
made dreams that they could not now fulfill. The
The anger of the Disconto company was boundless.
it caused a general bear market on the stock market in
Prussian government bonds to give the government its power
to make it tangible. She let the economists attack:
«We live in a practical world. By the way,
One should not forget when describing the nature of the banker,
that in the world it is precisely the banker who has the principles of
freedom» (Börsen-Zeitung of September 4, 1869).
The same newspaper warned voters on October 14 about the
those MPs who «deprive the people of their credit

= expensive.» On 18 October, she threatened the landowners,
who in the House of Lords were particularly vigorous in opposing the

Premium bond issued, with the revenge of the stock market. Finally she let all her anger vent on the unfortunate vd Heydt, who, in contrast to Itzenplitz, was the disco-Society had not defended itself at all. It threatened with «Revelations» (15 October) and since Heydt earlier, by submitting the stock exchange tax project, which is unpopular with the stock exchange had become, all levers were used against him with such Successes set in motion that he already on 28 October received his dismissal, the first minister in Prussia

The stock market obviously crashed. Itzenplitz saved himself by

Submissiveness, made everything that the Disconto-Gesellschaft and its comrades demanded to be awarded 80 glorious

The triumph of the stock market was great when

Heydt's successor, the then president of Seehandlung, Camphausen, was appointed.

Camphausen, the close relative of the famous 1848

Minister and the banker and multiple founder A. Camphausen am Rhein, was with Hansemann's family since 1848 intimate friend, as well as his first counsel at the sea-action, Scheidtman, whom the «Kreuz-Zeitung» of his

Time used to call him «Peter Minus». This standing Hansemann's lunch guest is still active.

Now the government was absolutely devoted to the stock exchange, especially since the President of the Reich Chancellery, Delbrück, his relationship with the boss of the horrific founding house Leo Delbrück u. Co., her also nabe stood, and the Sub-editor of the «National-Zeitung», Michaelis, even before he became a Privy Councillor and factotum of Delbrück, declared that «the moralist is the sworn enemy of all economic processes», which Ofenheim in Vienna freely translated: «You can't build railways with morals.» Delbrück later discovered the founding fraud no other word than: «the government could not protect people who wanted to get rid of their money. hausen's principle in managing the billions was: “No interest to lose” – regardless of security: capital's security. His remedy against the crisis was: «Reduction

setting of wages. Michaelis was already first councillor and Delbrück's right-hand man and Bismarck's most trusted advisor, Lothar Bucher, is an old protégé of Hansemann's

House. When he returned from England in the early 1960s, where

he lived as a political refugee, returned, employed
ibn David Hansemann, his now rich
Fractional comrade from 1848, with journalistic work, drew
him to his table. It is assumed that he also
was recommended to Count Bismarck from this side. He
is still a welcome summer guest on Hanseatic
mann's property on Rügen, Lanken Castle. The discount
Society knew how to make influential friends
and to flirt with her friends. In the autumn of 1876
There was even a rumor that Mr. L. Bucher should become first councilor
in the State Ministry, as which he delivered the lecture at
His Majesty would receive it. People were surprised in some
consecrated circles are even less concerned about this. as this position
has almost traditionally been occupied by people who
Börse and especially the Disconto-Gesellschaft,
are or were dependent on it. Wehrmann and Schumann
were board members of this bank. A friend in the cabinet

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But His Majesty can grant a bank, which also has concessions,

~ sions of mortgage banks, railways etc. sought,

A better government could
the stock exchange did not want when it fell after Heydt's fall.
was composed.

| This insight is in the high government circles
by the way, also widespread and who through his wit and
his, if you will, boyish openness, the
Börse for his person noble averse Minister Graf
Eulenburg has not only performed in front of numerous dinner guests,
but also towards a Rhenish prince
recently declared with regret: «The
The old pillars of the government have been destroyed. We must
from now on we will rely on the Jews. »

Thus, the influence of the stock exchange reached into the Cabinet Sr.
Majesty was a secure one, so she had through the influential

richest Privy Councillor of Berlin, Mr. G. Bleichröder, always Access to Prince Bismarck, which is not even foreign ambassadors can say about themselves, and it was only a matter of thoroughly examining the people's representatives corrupt.

The political founding agents.

The course of the failed hundred-million-dollar coup had informed the Disconto-Gesellschaft that its political Means of power are still insufficient.

The easiest way to gain political influence goes through Parliament today, as it used to go through the antechambers. Which way is the more reprehensible among Circumstances, we leave it to the moral authorities to determine Here the idea was obvious, and it was also for a short time, that Mr. Hansemann himself would be elected as a member of parliament, which would help him Wealth naturally had to become as easy as it was Strousberg had become easy. |

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Mr Hansemann alone is not only a capable businessman, but he even has a sound judgment. about himself, which is not the case with a money man and parvenu is extremely noteworthy. Hansemann lacks any oratorical talent and he has unpleasant habits ities, lacks all polished forms and is certainly that conciliatory nature which is unavoidable for the party leader. is dispensable if it is not supported by eminent gifts from others Art is replaced. On the stock exchange ten years ago, it was Years ago, only the "educated house servant", whereby the The emphasis was not placed on the adjective. Hansemann So after a short reflection he realized that he was in the lament always only plays a secondary role, no major gain political influence and the business of the discount Society certainly not so much through its effectiveness in Parliament than through his work in the management the Disconto-Gesellschaft.

So he came up with the obvious idea of Parliamentarians of reputation for the interests of the discount to win society.

One man had to be particularly recommended, who, besides political influence, at the same time businessman, banker

kier was. The number of them is not very large, and Mr. Hansemann provided new evidence of his The choice he made was evident in his insight. It fell on the Stettin representative, Consul G. Müller.

This man is not a great speaker, but N at least good enough for the house. He is a very shrewd Businessman and as such would be responsible for the Disconto-Gesellschaft has been invaluable, as the numerous foundings prove that he later participated in the events. His Influence in Parliament was in all «business» issues a very large and perhaps only from Meyer's Bremen was more surpassed by the Tibert, and rightly so, since he, apart from undisputed knowledge of all kinds of monetary operations, as «cor-right Liberal», representative of a major maritime and Trading city and rich man an abundance of properties . which help to gain influence.

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The Wah! Hansemann's was therefore an extremely fortunate wise and clever. But the plan failed a circumstance that Hansemann did not pay attention to had, because such things had never been an obstacle to him Müller had been offered the position – too much character!

Mr. Hansemann wanted to kill two birds with one stone Firstly, he wanted to beat his only co-director Meyer Goldschmidt, who for a long time was the soul of the . had been there, especially since he was ill. Hansemann, then still red-blooded, now attracted more and more the decision about all business and 'developed, as even his opponents praise him, as much diligence as – in view of his small Education – surprising skill. This autocracy which the old merchant Goldschmidt had given him Hansemann found too much taste, than he would have wanted to give it up later, and as gold schmidt had to resign because of his illness, thought Mr Hansemann does not even think about a real follow-up successor for him on the director's chair of the Disconto-Gesellschaft. So he came up with the plan to engage the – to take the political agent next to him into the direction, but not to allow him any business influence.

Mr. Müller wanted to succeed Goldschmidt take, but also the whole succession, that is, he wanted equal to Hansemann in the management the Disconto-Gesellschaft and not simply its Of course, this suited Hanseatic man did not, and the matter fell apart to his great sorrow. |

Müller then took over the representation of Meininger

_ Credit-Bank in Berlin and founded violently. Being alone
Character proved itself even now in that he
Incompatibility of this activity with the role of a law enforcement

_ gebers realized: He stepped down from the political stage, and
This is, in our opinion, a decent and the only
truly «correct» action.

– 30 – i

Since Hanseemann is now a good businessman and
Parliamentarians do not have the necessary compliance
could buy, he looked among the business-ignorant
Parliamentarians a tool, and since he is now on its
business support was not to be expected,
he is entitled to claim higher political abilities.
After a short negotiation, Mr. Miquel took the
role offered to him in the Disconto-Gesellschaft and in the
Parliament.

Mr. Miquél – whose real name is Michel
(in the Hanoverian dialect his name is pronounced Mikel
and was then Frenchified by our hero), – has
In February 1875, an oratio pro domo was held in the Reichstag.
in which he says in his defense that he had
later – as a "supervisory board" had no knowledge of the
Operations of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, that is what
Almost everything is the direction. Even as the «owner» he only
his legal department handles it. |

This is not so untrue. He actually has
Business owners have no significant influence
on the course of business, he as little as his
Co-directors Hecker and Salomonsohn. He was even
in the direction itself completely superfluous, because the
Hanseemann retained the management of the whole, the stock exchange Hecker
and the legal subject, which Miquél claims he
processed it, took care of the main legal
lawyer a. D. Salomonsohn, who is active in the field of jurisprudence.
risterei, which financiers use, much more clever
than Miquél will ever be. Since one can have a «Ge-
business owner», however, also pro forma in the bank building
must sometimes occupy themselves with – bathing trips and summer

The easily accessible occupancy in Thale was permitted.

political agents of the Disconto-Gesellschaft very liberal –
and yet you cannot do it with book lines and letters.
copying, because of the people, could commission, so he is
admittedly entrusted with less important legal work.

Hundreds of people have worked hard in this field
more experienced lawyer than the one previously employed in the municipal service

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bebe mayor, for the hen part of his
income.

Mr. Hanseemann does not throw money away and
Nothing is gone again. If he now meets the outgoing co-owner
made him chairman of the supervisory board in 1873,
Mr. Miquel must probably work elsewhere in the discount
Society such services that he deserves to be
who was indeed entitled to demand a princely salary. His
Because of his beautiful eyes, Mr. Miquèl does not have the hundred
thousands received, which Mr. v. Hanseemann after Goldschmidt's
He could easily pocket the money he left.

He has performed these services, as we shall see.
By the way, his defense is a miserable one. Even Strous-
Berg says: «But you can't take on such a position of trust
from oneself to others and must then rely on
renounce being on the supervisory board and founder at the same time
and an administration or company whose activity
one cannot guide and pursue the lust of one's.
to give a name»

As a multiple supervisory board member, earn hundreds of thousands
and then declare that one has done nothing as such,
was therefore at the expense of the supervised companies.
guilty is just silly.

But not only what Miguel allegedly didn't do.
but also what he had to do is now the subject of
Mr. Lasker himself has, according to Mr.
von Diest's notes told him on March 4, 1874,
adass also in the parliaments. the Hydra more and more
trying to penetrate» and he has Braun, Miquél,
Kardorff, Adickes, v. Eckardstein and others as such
called, «which proved to be particularly useful in the promotion
Amendment of some laws (premium bond. Note of the.
Mr. v. Diest) had shown themselves to be involved.

Lasker now replies:

«I remember the details from that year.
conversations held .not with literal accuracy
internal, but I am not able to do so alone.
reasons, but also due to circumstances in my.

Set 00 me

memory, essentially the information contained in the note to correctly reproduce the distorted statements, because I currently not only before Mr. v. Diest, but also again-bolt in circles of friends and with them in no I expressed my regret that more and more MPs are involved in business Positions that will help them promote laws appear to be involved. Possibly even It is very likely that I am referring to the 1870 in Reichstag negotiations on the admission of Premium bonds and the Prussian Centralboden-creditactiengesellschaft, because I also which I remember expressing my regret about to have that in the Board of Directors of this company a significant number of Reichstag members, different parties; I also regretted that Some of these members have proposed the issue of Premium bonds under certain normative conditions admit, introduced into the Reichstag or supported supported, while in public papers it was communicated-that company. (Disconto-Gesellschaft. See above.) with the plan to issue a premium bond It is also possible that I will also During the long conversation, a statement was made that «the Hydra» is increasingly penetrating parliaments attempts. 8 | «If Mr. v. Diest has written the note in this way, that this creates the impression that I am the named persons specifically accused and associated with the «Hydra» in connection, I leave aside, whether this was due to clumsiness or from the outset. It was intentional. But it is clear to me that It is precisely this note and the version given to it, which Mr. v. Diest made the basis of the operational plan to force me to fight against members of the national liberal party as a public prosecutor

should, without specifying to me which specific facts or

they would be prosecuted.

En 33 =

«In the letter dated February 16, 1876, Mr. v. Diest, outside the mentioned note, that I just Mr. Miquél in the conversation of March 6, 1874, as

I would have called him the founder. I cannot, with all my declare with certainty that I never considered Mr. Miquel as «Founder» before Mr. v. Diest. Because I remember exactly from that time, on other to have responded to the comments made on this matter that the business of the «Berliner Disconto-Gesellschaft» and the The nature of Mr Miquél's participation in the same completely unknown (!! In 1872 he wrote a report for the 'Disconto company on the establishment of the Romanian iron hahn-Actien-Gesellschaft, at the request of Miquél and, as the Staatsbürger Zeitung claims, for a fee of 6000 Marks. This claim by Lasker is therefore a cheeky lie.) and that I especially every because of Suspensions of «founder business» against Mr. Miquel rejection, until specific cases are identified mjisste, because I consider Mr Miquèl to be completely incapable, to participate in a fraudulent 'foundation.'

How many words, so many lies! Lasker, who in 1873 was the world all his knowledge about fraud and foundations allegedly told in Parliament and only Strousberg, Wagener, Putbus and Biron, as he himself As early as 1870, the Premium Loan and the Central Bank 'Bodencredit has had the experience that individual members these proposals, which are advantageous for the Disconto-Gesellschaft contributed or supported, ie that they acted as political Founders' agents and not as representatives of the people. He had this sad experience in his revelations in 1873 not only embezzled, but, urged by Diest, gives

He only had to accept it in 1876, after 6 years, out of necessity. But

Even now he is still trying to whitewash Miquèl, although the – in 1870 he was already the owner of the Disconto-, Society – the main benefit, a greater ,than ,the other Grijnder agents, who were only board members, of those laws! And finally we have 'in the stenographic report on the striking Meyer, founder. 3 .

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action in the House of Representatives that Miquél was

for the premium bond, so was certainly involved in the atrocities of the «Hydra». If Mr. Lasker finally considers Mr. Miquèl incapable

considers participating in fraudulent ventures,
he must have become feeble-minded! Miquél was, among other things,
Director of the Provinzial-Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Dortmund
Union, the St. Gotthard Railway – all disappeared
societies. |

In any case, Lasker's own explanation does not include the...
confession that since 1870 – we claim,
since 1869 – a ring of political agents
– the «Hydra» – constituted, who made such laws,
how she used the stock market to enrich herself
by plundering the audience.

Let us now return from Mr. Miquél to 1 whose Konei
back!

But Mr. Hansemann strengthened his position
even more. Already in July 1869, the Councillor Scheele
retired from public service in order to fully
to dedicate himself to the service of the Disconto-Gesellschaft; he was
Chairman of the Board of Directors. From businessmen
Moritz Reichenheim and Gustav Hansemann joined successively;
President and deputy were recruited as political agents
ordered by Rönne, retired Senior Finance Councillor Scheller,
Go. Rath Wehrmann since 1873, former Minister of State. D.v. Bernuth.
So influential people on all sides had to
Hansemann's big plans can be successfully supported
and – they did it.

| The then ally of Lord Aasna: |
Bleichröder, personally enjoyed excellent
drawings, the most important of which was the Kreuz-Zeitung in the
Aera articles. However, he also realized that he had a
parliamentary position. Anyone who
Bleichröder once, understands that his personality
would only provoke amusement in Parliament.
Despite all his own tribal vanity, he saw this
himself as well as Mr. Hansemann and immediately renounced

“

He began to rely on parliamentary laurels.
to use Mr. Lasker's legal advice; for how much
Fee or salary has not yet been disclosed. He
also won over his friend, the national liberal MP
Mayor of Gera, Weber, who was completely absorbed in his

services, as well as the free-conservative MPs from

Kardorff through participation in start-ups.

Later, Eugen Richter was conspicuously committed to
Interests of the financial dioceses are assumed, but is so
So carefully, the motifs have been
The same applies to Mr. von
Benda. | |

The numerous relationships with other financial consortia

and railway companies, both bank bosses successively
' , led them to other political forces,
like v. Bennigsen, Adikes etc., which we will continue to talk about
will be. | | nz

In the «Schlesische Volkszeitung» of 18 October 1876
The author has a list of still in the Reichstag or Ab-
administrative councils or directors sitting in the House of Representatives
which has 80 issues and 20

those who used to live in these houses. Now
retired, outstanding through their business activities
Deputies known from the elections are: Marquard-Barth,
Count Bochholz, v. Carlowitz, Guido Graf Henckel v. thunder
= marck, Meyer-Bremen, Consul G. Müller, v. Rothschild,
by Sänger-Grabowo, Schön, Strousberg, Wagener. From active
Members of Parliament are particularly worthy of mention: Bamberger, v. Ben-
- nigsen, Berger, v. Bernuth, v. Bethmann-Hollweg-
Runowo, Count Bethusy-Huc, v. Bonin, Dr. K. Braun,
, Braun (Hersfeld), Buhl, Bunsen, Chevallier, v. Eckardstein,
Friedenthal, Hagen, Hammacher, Handjery, Prince Karlzu Hohen-
Ilohe, Kapp, v. Kardorff, Kieschke, Koch, Laporte, Löwe -Calbe,
Count Maltzahn -Militsch, Minckwitz, Miquèl, Mosle, Müller-
Stuttgart, Count Ptickler, Duke of Ratibor, Richter-Tharand,
Reinike-Halle, v. Rönne, v. Schauss, Schöttler, Schulze-
Delitzsch, Scipio, Siemens, v. Unruh-Magdeburg, v. W edell
Malchow, v. Winter, Wölfell, Wolfsohn.
l ' 3*

I ee

The 13 MPs whose names were blocked.
printed, have with the founding of Disconto - Bleichröder
It must also be emphasized that
Sonnemann -Frankfurt, as recently revealed by revelations
the «Staatsbürger-Zeitung» has pointed out, habitual
was moderately involved in the founding of companies. A very
exhaustive list of founders. Members of Parliament hopes Mr.
O. Glagau soon in the second volume of his history
of the founding fraud. The above-mentioned
However, the main members of that consortium should be mentioned
which Mr. Lasker calls the «Hydra».
Among the above founders there is only one conservative and no

Ultramontane!

After the stock market had its friends in the government and
After the people's representatives had safely placed it, she began to press
,on their side. The national liberal correspondents
denzen have been partly carried out in the offices of the
Disconto -Gesellschaft or in their house in Charlotten-
street. For the national liberal election campaign
She contributed generously. With her diets, Miquél is still
recently traveled around Germany to spread propaganda
for the famous Reichseisenbahn project. A
A large part of the press was bribed directly.
The most important papers are the «National-
Zeitung »,and the « Frankfurter Zeitung» exposed.
For stock market newspapers, following is a given.

To clear the way for lucrative business,
some laws had to be changed. From now on
we see the liberal party more and more the doctrinaire
'Leaving the track, incredibly practical, ie capital-liberal
After 1869, the Trade Regulations introduced the...
'Big capital and big business have abandoned craftsmanship;
In 1870, the new Act was introduced, which put an end to the fraud
It opened the door and gate by completely
The penal code was also freed from such para-
graphs cleaned, the rich people with a wide conscience

'and lax Meral could become uncomfortable. These may.

= Ban
from then on. the prison with the sleeve
stripes.

Mr. O. Glagau describes the unity and
cordiality which exists between the government and the party

lament prevailed when the Actien-Gesetz was given
Count Renard, a notorious founder, was
alongside Lasker and Miquél, who made outstanding contributions.
The Reichsglocke says about the effects of this law:
«The fact that the formation of joint-stock companies leads to
shameless plundering of the audience, whose
Property and assets thus end up in the pockets of a few founders,
Board members, stock market jobbers, brokers and Jews migrated
Delbrück's statement that one
the public could not prevent their money from losing,
have removed any doubt ».

Let's get down to business! Railways.

We have said that France is responsible for our failed

Economic policy and also for the practice of our Reich

Jews in many ways was exemplary. Proof:

The House of Rothschild in Paris initially bought the Austrian Reichische Stidbahn from the Austrian state, ruined it through all sorts of financial practices and is now selling them just again to the Italian government. The same Our financial experts want to do business with us.

The impetus for this was the peculiar location of the

Duchy of Brunswick. People there feared the

nexion by Prussia in the event of the death of:

current childless Duke and wanted to monetize the railways to keep their capital for the country. The Disconto-Gesellschaft bought together with S. Bleichröder, MA von Rothschild, Eltzbacher, Meininger and Darmstadt

Bank in March 1870 the Brunswick State Railways, after negotiations had lasted almost a year,

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and founded a stock railway, in whose administration Councilor Bleichröder his partner Schwabach, the Disconto- _ Society delegated its political agent Miquèl, where through them they kept the railway under their control. | This was actually the system of our Reichsbankiers. They put some of "their people" on the board of directors or into the management of a dependent company and made through their mediation financial transactions with the same, ie actually with itself, to the detriment of the host | society and to its advantage. zo, «Mr. v. Hanseemann has the principle,» says Strousberg in the book «Dr. Strousberg and his work»,

«that he and the Disconto-Gesellschaft were involved in industrial. Matters, whatever they may be, only if the responsibility for the operation or the execution can be placed on other shoulders. This includes, under normal circumstances, his entry into influence on the administration, only the responsibility He does not take responsibility for the damage (but he does take the profit).

Dortmunder Union were Messrs. Grillo and v. Born the |

responsible supervision, at Görlitz Privy Councillor Wilckens and associates etc. If it is possible to give an institute, such as the Disconto-Gesellschaft, countless relationships create, whereby it takes into account all possible legal (ö) provisions parts, and have enormous associated capitals, a

can exercise unlimited will without being responsible

and even to be able to express their speculation in the relevant papers, in addition to full knowledge, with a

impartiality, as if they were completely devoted to the matter

far away, and that whoever loses, they will surely win The creator of this system deserves the recognition of the Owners of the discount limited partnership shares any recognition. \$ The situation is different with the wards of the Dis-account company. They are certainly suffering greatly from this. under.» |

Elsewhere, Strousberg tells how the discount Society plunders its wards. She had a number of Gentlemen who depend on her, Salomonsohn, Wilekens,

R. Hardt, Levinstein and Hanseemann's brother-in-law Ravené in the Administrative Board of the Berlin-Görlitz Railway and directed the track through it. «What was completely

| = weariness was the circumstance," says Strousberg, who as

Builder of the railway also sat on the board of directors, «that. we are not actually an independent corporation were, the slogan was from the Disconto-Gesell-

The chairman and other persons

From there, members of the Supervisory Board, a business owner and brother-in-law and other officials were also thereby TE |

Now comes a classic case of looting.
He ward by the guardian:

It was a matter of issuing four or asia

Millions of Thaler bonds issued for construction purposes over the course of of one or two years. One day

This matter came up on the agenda; the
The business owner (Salomonsohn) left.
dings; the chairman and the other above-mentioned

However, the participants remained, and now a contract was signed.

with the Disconto-Gesellschaft regarding takeover
of the bonds, according to which, among other provisions
ments, the said company shall be entitled to four or

six percent below the price for similar securities
bought. and gave her free discretion regarding acceptance

E |, whereby the interest on the proceeds

until use lower than the bond interest
I pointed out that this would mean that

a very large sum is involved in exchange rate differences,

that interest losses would arise and that a company
company that owns its bonds, priority shares entirely and
Ordinary shares have partially paid interest and which have a self-
permanent direction, the mediation of the banking world
beer is not needed, and especially since the funds are not
once necessary, the effects can be issued as needed

_ could. Mr. Lewinstein, who, I am convinced –
_ although I have no evidence for it –, in this case

business, if not primarily, then in some way

– 40 –

was interested, pleaded zealously for acceptance of the contract,
and Privy Councillor Wilckens closed, next to which
own broad approach to the question, in which he is equally
brusque manner, as soon as possible, the debate.
The contract has been accepted! Strousberg writes

next: |

«Every legally minded person will be
Man has only one judgment. Was it right that secret
rath Wilckens, member of the supervisory board of a banking institution,
who receives a royalty from the profit of this institute.
at the same time as chairman at the meeting of a committee
Council of Views on a question and leads the debate,
in which it is a question of his bank, which has been
ratio to their profits, earning hundreds of thousands
to give, and this in a supervisory board where the majority
notoriously from persons equal to him in this respect
sons, and could such a contract even
be concluded under these conditions, without other
to encourage institutes to compete?

«Formal reasons may allow such action
and leave it unpunished by law (0 no, § 263 al. 4, § 266
of the criminal law!); about the immorality of such a
There can be no doubt about the procedure; and this gentleman
Privy Councillor Wilckens was the head of the party which:
Disconto-Gesellschaft (Mr. Miquél was still Ge-
owner) and Mr. Levinstein from moral concerns
views pro bono publico through all kinds of arts
brought to this place. |

«It would not be difficult for me to prove that
the position and the low worship of the golden calf
of our time the big banks and banking institutions in-
the situation 'enabled, without transgression of the law and danger
exploit circumstances that less well-off
Imitate people only by using means
that would be considered fraudulent.
The evil example, crowned with laurels, is
but the real seducer; it undermines the

– 4 –

Right feeling, yes the right consciousness and cor-
the business world is rumbling."

Absolutely!

| In a similar way, the plundering of the
other orbits, which, as we will see, the

Disconto-Gesellschaft successively brought under its control.

The Braunschweig railway described above
business and the one with the sold concession
von: Berlin-Lehrte had yielded good benefits, already
at the founding, and continued to benefit from the permanent
to throw off the management of the railways; the matter
tasted like more. So it appeared in the Disconto-Blech-
Röder-Ring the pyramidal idea, all German
to purchase state railways, to convert them into dependent joint-stock companies
to "found" public railways, all existing private railways
by taking over their new issues and procurement
to bring their banking business under their embassy and
thus monopolizing the entire railway traffic in Germany.
polish.

The Liberal Party had always been in favour of private
railway system explained. It was easy, through their press, to
matter to the public as an immensely liberal and economic
to make the correct operation palatable. «One
has just," wrote the Berliner Börsen-Zeitung on 20 November.
ber 1869, «learned to understand that the state should
away from everything that private individuals like him, and
are proven to be often better able to lead."
And the political liberal press followed the impulse which
Killisch von Horn, the Disconto-Gesellschaft personal journalist,
gave her.

From November 1869 onwards it was announced that Disconto-Blech-
Röder with prospects of success in the purchase of the state
railways of the Kingdom of Saxony. Later
The same and allied financial powers applied for
Purchase of the Bavarian, Baden and Alsace-Lorraine
State railways, but they only succeeded in acquiring the
'Mecklenburg Friedrich-Franz-Bahn, which they built into a
Stocks – companies were reforged. The huge plan

– 4 –

With regard to the state railways, this is largely
fails. They operated more fortunately in the presence of many private
tracks.

You can't trust Mr Bleichröder so much
Finger see, like the Disconto-Gesellschaft, since he has no
Annual reports published. However, it is known that he
with Landau and Co. the Concession for Weimar-Gera
and Posen-Kreuzburg.

The reports of the Disconto-Gesellschaft indicated the following
Shops:

In 1869, the Disconto-Gesellschaft
only for the issue of:

1) Rhenish shares.

According to the report of the management of the Disconto-Gesellschaft
per 1870 it issued in this year:

2) Upper Silesian,

3) Magdeburg-Halberstädter, 1. Rhenish Railway Papers

In 1871:

4) Cologne- Minden, 2nd Upper Silesian, 3rd Magdeburg-
Halberstädter , |

5) Thuringian,

6) Nordhausen -Erfurter,

7) Bergisch-Märkische,

8) Right bank of the Oder,

9) Halle-Sorau-Gubener,

10) Berlin-Görlitz,

11) Hanover-Altenbeken railway papers.

In the year 1872: .

7th Bergisch Märkische, 2nd Upper Silesian, 9th Halle-Sorau-
Gubener, 11. Hannover-Altenbekener, 10. Berlin-Görlitzer.

12) St. Gotthard Railway, Ä

13) Berlin -Potsdam - Magdeburg,

14) Görlitz-Reichenberg railway papers.

In 1873:

4th Cologne-Minden, 7th Bergisch-Märkische, 3rd Magdeburg.
Halberstädter, 10. Berlin – Görlitzer, 11. Hannover– Altenbekener,
9. Halle– Soran –Gubener.

15) Palatinate Ludwig Railway.

he

On almost all of these tracks the Disconto- |

_ Society has a decisive influence, as is the case, for example,
by expressing that Hanseemann has some of his agents in

whose administrations were directed. Thus, in the
Board of Directors of:

1) Halle-Sorau-Guben: v. Bernuth, Hardt, Gold
Schmidt, v. Eckardstein, Herrmann. |
2) Bergisch- Märkische: Reinhardt, Russel, Wind-
horn and Weber from the Anti-Consortia, the Bleich-
Röderring,. |
3) Berlin – Potsdam – Magdeburger: Reinhardt, Reimer,
Wilckens.

4) Berlin-Görlitz: Wilekens, Hardt, Salomons ki,
Brother-in-law Ravené, Lent.

5) Brunswick: Miquél and Schwabach from

gileichröderring.

5 Lent,

6) Berlin – Anhalter: Scheele.
7) Thuringian: Reinhardt. |
– 8) Hannover – Altenbekener: Miquèl, Lent.
| 9) Magdeburg-Halberstädter: Lent and several others,
also by Nathusius-Althaldensleben and Kaufmann
eee (not yet ennobled). | |
10) Dortmund – “ronas e Hardt, Reinhardt,

11) Märkisch Posener : Reinhardt, Goldschmidt,
Hardt, Herrmann. =

12) Right Oder Bank Railway: Salomonsohn.

13) Rhine-Nahe Railway: Reinhardt. E

14) Mecklenburgische Friedrich – Franzbahn id

165) Marienburg-Mlawka is entirely under the protection of
ity of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, but we are unable to determine
the names of the e not yet 3 |
been. Ä

In this way one would continue to see
i would have been if the «crash» had not intervened
and now, more about that later, the thought in the
'Connori would have woken up, the assumed obligations
to the state. The fact that the government is

– 44 –

formation of a state within a state, but probably even
favored, certainly gives very, very serious food for thought.
The year 1869 gave birth to an international railway
undertaking life, which must first and foremost occupy us.
We have the great and brilliantly executed
Plan that Napoleon III made to conquer the Indian
To channel trade through France and to protect France through

– Canal and railways to an excellent transport area

Our statesmen also wanted to make similar
Inform the now united Germany of the situation
Canals should be built: – not a spade–
The North Sea should be connected to the Baltic Sea by
a canal near Kiel so that the small
Denmark will not block the Baltic Sea from us in a war

i can: – the most beautiful projects are in the folders of our

ministries.

The highly noteworthy project, Berlin with Dresden
The plan to connect the two countries by a canal is
Ministry of Commerce; – only the wishes of the people around the Con-
cession of the Berlin-Dresden – now failed – iron
gentlemen who were trying hard were so effective and
presented so convincingly to Mr Weisshaupt that
He in turn supported the Minister of Trade in his presentation on

the question of granting concessions his conviction

could not hide the fact that the Berlin–Dresden railway
much more «advantageous» than the construction of the canal We will
see what deceptions Mr. e indulged in
has given.

The Project, the Baltic Sea from Uckermünde to Berlin
by a canal is considered by all impartial
as one of the most useful and best for the country.
Although the Adjacents and Communes
for their part, be prepared to make the greatest sacrifices and contributions
explained, the government allegedly lacked the
Means to ensure that, through a sufficient contribution rate on their part,
to complete the work.

The country should be well–traversed by railways
– is attacked haphazardly and by pro–Reich

a AB

Founders only partially through enormous fraud
But a big project has, one really
tackled!

The French had built the Suez Canal.
Zosen and Italians enjoyed, after drilling the Mont
Cenis, the fruits of their labour. Where we have not sown
We wanted to harvest with them. A track through the St.
Gotthard was supposed to restore part of the Indian trade
into the German Rhine road, which in the Middle Ages
had been so enlivened by this trade. The Italian

Government went – more out of political wisdom and gratitude
feasibility rather than economic interest –
Switzerland also showed an inclination to support the company
Since Germany is most interested in the
matter, he was given the honor of carrying it out.
Count Bismarck was able to handle this important matter
entrust, if not to the proven friends of the Reich, .the
fed into "great and patriotic financial powers"
So we are not building the railway in Direct
'for the three states, but let us let the «Reichs–
friends» to form a joint–stock company for their edification
and: let us support it through state subsidies!

The war had delayed the matter. In October 1871

—a consortium was formed, which aimed to form a Actiengesellschaft for the construction of the St. Gotthard railway. The head of the consortium was Hansemann, as whose representative was Miquél. He concluded a contract with the representative of the Swiss cantons, A. Escher, whose Main points are:

“For the purpose of implementing the Gotthard railway Dube eue take over the management of the Discontogesellschaft, the bank for Trade and Industry, the A. Schaafhausen'sche Bankverein and S. Oppenheim Jr. and Co. formed an international consortium, which consists of a group of Swiss railway companies, banking institutions and banking houses, a group of Italian banking institutions and banking houses and a group of l 'German' banking institutions and banking houses.

The German group participates in the consortium with

– 44 –

one third of the entire business and each of the two retains other groups have equal participation.

The participation of the German group of one third of the whole business: The management of the discount company with 50%, the Bank for Trade and Industry with 200%, the A. Schaafhausen'sche Bankverein with 15%/, S. Oppenheim jun. and Comp. with 15%, you keep on the other hand the General Directorate of k. Seehandlungs- Societät in Berlin, as well as the banks MA von Rothschild and Sons in Frankfurt a. M. and S. Bleichröder in Berlin the entry into this contract. The Consortium will provide the Godhardeisenbahngesellschaft. The consortium is committed to acquire the 34 million Swiss francs shares at a price of 95% less 3% commission. The amount to be paid on this first deposit of 20%, the course discount of 5% and The commission of 3% will be charged. By depositing the second installment, after which 40% bearer interest term certificates are issued, the obligations of the Consortium regarding the acquisition of the shares The Gotthard Railway Company will issue priority bonds in Spend 68 million francs. The consortium is committed to take over these bonds at a rate of 97% less 2% commission. For each purchase of bonds the price reduction and the commission are only charged on the taken into account.”

Mr. Hansemann appears here as the only financial Entrepreneur. From the first annual report of the company schaft, dated «Lucerne, June 9, 1873», page 23 goes back to

or that his deputy is a "Reichstag deputy Miquèl in Berlin", so to speak. Miquèl has used his position of trust as a member of the Reichstag to the foreigners who participated in the company, and are now deceived, to inspire confidence. Was it not intended for this, he had to be in that official report as «Owner of the Disconto-Gesellschaft» because for a financial transaction a bank director is more important than a member of parliament.

Since, according to this treaty, German banking Jewry took the whole thing into his own hands and from foreigners only allowed related or friendly houses, so "make foreign capitalists rightly our German schen Reich-friendly bankers for the now occurred

Bed ee

Krach is responsible. In addition, this is the German Consortium that well-known clique whose members we meet in the Founding period always, united in groups, German capital rescue and who are now already on witness and prosecution bank are familiar phenomena.

The German members of the Board of Directors are led by the first Annual Report as follows: «The Gentlemen Privy Councillor A. von Hanseemann in Berlin (deputy: Reichstag member Miquèl in Berlin), Baron Karl

von Rothschild in Frankfurt a. M. (Deputy: Secret

rath Gerson von Bleichröder in Berlin), Privy Councillor Mevissen in Cologne (deputy: President Dr. Parcus in .Darmstadt), Privy Councillor Baron Abr. von Oppenheim in Cologne (deputy: Baron Albert von Oppenheim in Cologne) and Commerzienrath V. Wendelstadt in Cologne (Stellrepresentative: Director Movius in Cologne.)»

We meet Mr. Mevissen next to A. von Oppenheim and Wendelstadt also in the administrative council the Rhenish Railway, also Wendelstadt, Movius, . Mevissen in the Schaafhausen'schen Bankverein, Mevissen, Abr. v. Oppenheim in the Cologne private bank, the same and Wendelstadt in the fire insurance company Colonia, the life insurance company Concordia, the Cologne Reinsurance Company and the Cologne Hail insurance company, the Wendelstadt in the

Cologne Mining Association, in the Sieg-Rheinischer Bergwerks-association, in the Cöln-Müsener, in the Cologne Mechanical Engineering company with A. von Oppenheim, both of whom united with Mevissen and the Cologne Cotton Spinning Mill, all three in the Darmstadt bank, finally we find some those gentlemen are known as defendants or hard-hit Witnesses, Wendelstadt even as a convicted person in the trial of ` Rheinische Effectenbank. The gentlemen Hansemann-Bleich-röder-Rothschild-Miquél have thus a worthy Cooperative joins forces for this European business. The banking consortium secured an astonishing commissions, which are also deducted from the outset The situation with the shares was as follows: The consortium

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undertakes to pay 40 percent of the 34 million francs allegedly to be paid = 13,600,000 Fres., and of this 5 + 3 Proc. =

8 Proc. = 2,720,000 Fres. to be retained for themselves, so that:

only 10,880,000 Fres. will flow into the company's coffers. Expressed this means that the company receives 32 percent, which Consortium in commission about 8 Proc., or !/, of what 'The audience paid for the company. In fact, The Consortium even more, because the shares were sold in In-term notes were issued at par on 22 January 1872, but only released to "friends", immediately on 104–105 driven and sold successively. Now 60 percent are paid in.

Of the bonds, the first 3 series were issued by 48,000,000 Fres. nominally paid in. Therefore, the : Commission 2,400,000 Fres, but the profit more, because the bonds at 101 percent and then into the height.

This society, which committed itself to 102 To raise a nominal amount of 100 million francs, the German Reich 20, Italy 45, Switzerland 20 million francs subsidy à fonds perdu, and the German Reich government set up a such noble trust in Mr. Hansemann and comrades that they did not even have a seat in the Council of the Society secured the community!

This company now has the largest light

sense or fraudulently. The expenditure on procurement of the construction capital, commissions, exchange rate differences (ie profit of the Consortium) amounted to 3,320,000 Fres. up to ult. 72; in

1872 = 900,000 Fres.; in 1874 – 202,710 Fres.; in 1875 == 700,000 Fres. Total 5,122,710 Fres., while only for

20,400,000 Fres. shares and 48,000,000 Fres. bonds

Capital had nominally entered into. The company has only

have the tunnel built in Accord; the 'other works

builds them on its own and has, for example, Lines the estimate of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ million francs for the exceeded threefold by deducting 51 million Eres.

How this could happen can only be determined by an investigation

We, who know the operations by means of which

– 49 –

the Hansemann-Bleichröder-Miquel companies plundered

This is not surprising considering the number of people entrusted to them.

Hansemann has been awarded the rail supply contract for the railway . St. Gotthard Administrative Council to Mr. Hansemann as

Director of the – – Dortmunder Union! Likewise He entrusted the supply of rails to the Romanian Bahnen – his brother-in-law Raven, of course not to

lowest prices. Now that things are going wrong, the noble consortium neither the 40 percent that have not yet been paid in. on the 34 million French shares in the amount of 13,600,000 Fres., nor the IVth bond series with 20,000,000 Fres. The management of the St. Gotthard has given the Swiss

The Federal Council has drawn up a calculation according to which the deficit the respectable amount of 102 million Fres, and she requests to convene an international conference to new subsidy should be approved! |
Meanwhile, the Italian government has already declared that not wanting to do so. The Italian administrative councils have almost all resigned from their positions, and it is said that Mr. von Hanseemann also wants to withdraw, as one of the board members of the Romanian railways said, They would prefer now (when there is nothing left to earn) has nothing to do with the matter.
| For the time being, the St. Gotthard Railway is a bankrupt railway. Napoleon III pierced the Mont Cenis and the Suez Canal. canal dug. Prince Bismarck is – – less fortunate– But the dear Reich friends, Hanseemann, Bleichröder, Miquél and comrades, have had a nice Skirt on the occasion. The matter will of course There is still a lot of dust, especially in the Italian and Swiss parliaments, stir up the German parliament will probably silently approve a new subsidy. But that this financial heroic deed of our Reich Jews will make the German name popular abroad, is hardly conceivable.

Meyer, founder. * | 4

Let's get down to business! Mortgage banks.

The Börsen-Zeitung had, after the hundred million Premium bond, mainly in opposition to the basic owner of the manor house, had failed to meet the needs of threatened with revenge from high finance. This Revenge would not be long in coming.
| On 10 December 1869 the same newspaper published the News that Bleichröder and other bankers in Berlin a land credit institution based on the model of the French wanted to found Crédit Foncier. The matter was striking enough, since already in March 1869 the fraud, which Haussmann with the Foncier, in the French Chamber had caused a great storm and it was actually meant demanding more from the German people than one could With his sheepish patience, he could reasonably expect that a institute that had just failed abroad is now in Prussia imitated and regarded by the people as a blessing And yet they dared to do it – with luck!

In addition, the Foncier, as already mentioned, is the Realization of the St. Simonist Landbank. intended to make him successively the owner of the entrusted

land and thus the land ownership of France
under the rule of the capitalists of the Foneier.
Of course, St. Simon had not imagined that his
Ideal is so corrupted by the Jews who carry it out
But how could Count Bismarck, who was credited with promoting
Bleichröder's project, suddenly become a Jewish
St. Simonism had come, appeared to all insightful
all the more a mystery, since it was known that the count
had plans until recently that were not, like the one above,

the ruin of the landowners, but their well-being in mind
'had. " | pd E

It is known that Mr. von Bismarck in the Conflicts-
time the idea of winning the sympathies of the working class
to win and to politically oppose the bourgeoisie.
which gave him such an unacceptable position in the House of Representatives.
acceptable opposition. His conversation with Lassalle

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may have actually taken place, and that he was Wagener's

It is clear that Bismarck lent his ear to the advice of

The paths of socialism had changed at that time, but unlike
Napoleon that of St. Simonism. Napoleon was serious
about the popular happiness planned by St. Simon. Bismarck
wanted to join Lassalle's followers for political purposes
an abuse of which Lassalle was aware
but which he, trusting in the power of socialism,
Wagener always had an economic relationship with Lassalle.
economic reform in the sense that the
Legislation allows the diligent and orderly worker in

city and country possible. to own and

He was able to achieve independence through the paths
Lassalle did not agree and did not draw the same conclusions.
quences with him. As he sought the upliftment of the workers,
He also wanted to support the craftsmen and small landowners
increase and make them more economically efficient.

I A part, namely the larger part of the Conservatives,
disapproved of these plans and demanded even then «strict

“Discipline” for the workers, as today there are penalties for breach of contract.

But Mr. von Bismarck was inclined to follow Wagener's advice;
The result was universal equal suffrage for the North
German Confederation and the lifting of the coalition ban.
Wagener also had the prospect of convincing Count Bismarck to
Normal working day, which is not, as the « Kreuz-

Newspaper in its complete ignorance recently

~ claimed, is a social democratic invention, but in
all medieval guilds that published the «Kreuz-Zeitung»
would like to bring back to life, and the

must be the basis of any new organization of work.
| If one wanted to give the landowner class and the
small ones in particular, to help the settlement of the workers
and facilitate the transition from «cottage» and «single
lieger» to the «landowning free worker»,
So our mortgage relationships had to change.
The cancelable capital mortgage was not subject to such reforms.
Ways. These ideas were shared by Bismarck and Wagener.

| 80 easier to suggest than a so-called
| | |

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«Mortgage poverty» of the landowners prevailed – which, in addition to
noticed, is now on the rise again.

Mr. von Bismarck now had Lothar Bucher build the
great scholars, long since conservative workers
friend and socialist Rodbertus to ask him to give him a
to develop a reform plan. This was done and
The plan was printed under the title: «To explain
and relief from the current credit crisis of the real estate.
Rodbertus briefly recommended the pension system and establishment
a land rent institute. The plan is excellent and
has only the – mistake that the stock exchange in its implementation
lichung can no more do business than you
this would have been possible when the Central Landscape was founded
However, Rodbertus is not a stock market socialist, as
the Pereire, Miquel, Bamberger etc.

The farmers themselves faced the new theory
Initially hostile towards the agrarian leaders.
them. Wilmanns described himself in a presentation as

«principled opponents» of the same. Without a change their views through a scientific work so far motivated, now claim, after Rodbertus' death, that the same people, they are supporters of the theory, and Niendorf even has the audacity to write to the German Agricultural newspaper by «our» Rodbertus to "speak.

Mr. O. Beta has thoroughly examined it in that paper. and we can testify to the latter that Rodbertus about the unscientific, unsystematic and crude agitation and Polemics of several agrarian chiefs only deal with the biting uttered the most mocking remark. It is desecration of a corpse, if the former, who was dismissed for democratic activities, atheist village schoolmaster Niendorf, who never had three Write lines without major syntactical errors. speaks of «our» Rodbertus:

How Bismarck the work of the great thinker: mip taken, has not become known. But not only did nothing to carry out his plan, the legislation worked rather in the mortgage and sub-mortgage

order directly contrary to the intention of Rodbertus, by not ensuring the preservation of the landowner in possession but facilitated his expulsion from the property. Both laws are antisocial and BAD] never But even more!

Already on 20 October 1869, the Börsen-Zeitung published the Moniteur of the «Consortia» – as we call the Disconto-Society with its rat king of political helpers helpers, in contrast to the « Anticonsortia» or the «Bleichröderring» – a fierce attack on the Landscapes founded by Frederick the Great Credit institutions for landowners, which are based on the Principle of mutuality and not of share capital as a guarantee fund: «At present there is no longer any reason to individual corporations at the expense of legal equality to grant such an exclusive position. The privileges of the Today, landscapes are damaging the credit of landowners. The landowner would better protect his interests, if he creates modern credit institutions.

As such a «more modern credit institution», March 21, 1870 the «Preussische Central-Bodencredit-Actien-Gesellschaft zu Berlin», conceded, in violation of of «equality before the law» compared to the already existing Mortgage stock banks and also the landscapes, with unheard-of privileges, both in terms of mobility regarding the interest rate, the rates and loan-to-value limits as well as

The volume of business is concerned. In fact, the already Foncier, who was exposed as a fraudulent bank, copied in Berlin! the concessionaires were Disconto-Gesellschaft (Hansemann-Miquél), Bleichröder, Rothschild, Oppenheim etc. Crédit Mobilier and Foncier had already all arts aimed at exploiting the public, ie in a way that has so far been regrettable under the criminal law fraud that has not yet been foreseen, but which has all the characteristics of fraud otherwise entails, they were of course copied here. Crédit Mobilier invented the non-full payment of the shares, the «young» of the same, the artificial boom of the same with the help of the bribed press,

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before this institute was founded could justify a bull market, the reservation of the Founder, in new issues “youngsters” to be valued at par draw etc. The Prussian copy for 12,000,000 Thir. shares with only 40 percent deposit Lakes They were only nominally 106 percent of the In fact, the issuing houses had they divided it among themselves and influential people who It was the first case in Berlin that so on a large scale the bribery of influential people, namely politicians, through the accursed system of «Be-division». The first step towards corruption the politician through the stock market had happened in broad daylight. The shares were soon inflated to 130 percent, ie for the interim certificate, for which one paid 40 thalers you received 70 thalers on the stock exchange; you "earned" So with his money in just a few weeks 70 percent!! Those Conservatives who supported Dr. Perrot on the « era articles » now claim, and Diest-Reichsglocke new- ding also, Count Bismarck himself was with one or another half a million in shares at par and have 150--300,000 thalers «Banhans'sché tips) However, the proof of this is not yet and one should think that the simplest wisdom the prince before accepting such participation should have protected it, since it is a criminal abuse of office for personal gain that is to be prosecuted 'qualify and put the prince in chains in the hands of the « Beteiligter», i.e. Bleichröder's, Hansemann's, Rothschild's, Miquel's, Oppenheim's. On the other hand, the Administrative council members will receive a share of 10,000 thalers each. Shares, some even a higher one. From one (the count Arnim) it is claimed that he did not accept it. Among these were the following men of political Influence: Minister a. D. von Bernuth, v. Bethmann-Hollweg, Count Bochoholz, Braun-Wiesbaden, v. Heydén-Cartlow, v.. Kar- dorff, Miquel, v. Singer Grabow, v. Wedell-Malchow, Scheele,

v. Nathusius–Hundisburg, Kennemann–Klenka, v. Simpgpt

urn

pte Georgenburg, Wilckens, v. Eckardstein–Prötzel, Geh. upper

Finanzrath Molle, Count Arnim–Boyttzenburg. The latter joined
However, he explained that he was leaving very soon because the business
a not clean». Of course, for these gentlemen,
which was founded by the Disconto Society and its friends

e and has since been rewarded with handsome royalties

are no longer possible in Parliament or elsewhere
the interests of the country» as soon as this is compatible with the
Interests of the «Disconto–Bleichröder–Ring» collide.
The effectiveness of this bank is now over Germany
The author had already published in 1870 in the «Berliner
Revue » demonstrated that the statute even exceeded the existing
laws (whereupon the Department of Finance
Ministry, Wollny, expressly pointed out
should have!!!), that the purpose of the institute can only be
the bankers and their accomplices at the expense of the basic
to enrich the owners and to bring them under their control
bring the property finally in favor of a financial |

_.glique to expropriate, as the Jews of Foncier did.

The bank wanted to take over all existing mortgage
Banks and also the landscapes through their competition
I want to make them submit to her and merge into her.
Here we have again Pereire's plan, as it was
. Mobilier had already been carried out: the Mobilier buys namely
the shares, bonds, etc. of the company founded by him or
industrial enterprises subject to ibm, lays them
in his safe and on the basis of this security issues his own
interest-bearing bonds of up to ten times the amount of its
basic capital, so that this is an ee coverage
| granted. . |
| The advantage of this operation for professional «founders»
is obvious. Let us assume that Pereire founded a hundred.
various industrial stock companies with a
Average capital of 1 million thalers each. If he wants to
individually, each paper must have a separate one.
Advertising – through advertisements, press bribery and participation – .

made to lure the audience.
That costs a lot. Some companies «seem» to

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Audiences don't either, is known as "lazy". How
It is different when Mobilier declares: «We have for
100,000,000 thalers. Funds from companies of various
Art, all of which we, after careful examination
with the assistance of a state commissioner, found to be solid
On the basis of this, as the State Commissioner attests,
We provide funds available in our vault for
100,000,000 Thir. interest-bearing bonds of Mobilier,
for which not only those 100,000,000 thalers. various
acquired funds, but also our entire share capital
ten». For such a one-time issue of 100,000,000 Thir.
you can already depend on something, so the press is worth it
bribery. This «paper with the big company» is easy
to place, is world marketable, can be a playing paper of all
stock exchanges. |

The plan really has a lot to offer and the drum
has only one – hole! Who guarantees that the furniture
really only buys solid funds? And he has unsolid
bought.

Well, the matter was handled by Condor teria
copied under concession from the government. |

The project of the hundred million premium bond
was a copy of the – even then already considered «failed»
well-known Mobilier system: the Disconto company wanted
for 100,000,000 thalers of bonds from 4 railway companies
ties in their box and for 100,000,000 thalers.
Issue premium certificates under their guarantee. Likewise,
according to the statute the Preussische Central-Bodeneredit-Actien-
Company has the right to pay 12,000,000 thalers in cash
Basic capital for 240,000,000 thalers. Mortgage bonds of the individual
Landscapes and Asia- Mortgage banks in Germany,
Furthermore, communal, district and other bonds can be
advertise to put in their box and for the same amount
To issue «Central Pfandbriefe». Are among the
If the funds purchased are "bad", the guarantee of the Central
bank only 5 percent through its own capital. At Mobilier
it was even 10 percent, and yet this was not enough.

wee, IB ye

The dizziness still took hold. The basis of the Berlin

The Institute's structure is only half as solid as that of the then
as a fraudulent model institute. Like a. Re-
government that has the welfare of the country in mind, such
The question of how the institution could be licensed remains a mystery
until you know the exact history of its founding.
We can consider here a general
Nature will not fail. As a result, as before,
we find everywhere that the German exploiters French
Patterns slavishly and sometimes even misleading
We are dealing here with Jews – Bleichröder,
Oppenheim, Landau et al. – or Christian bankers, mostly
of Rhineland descent, like Hanseemann, Camp-
hausen, Mevissen, Rautenstrauch, Wendelstadt, Delbrück
(although not from the Rhineland). The latter comrades know
we from v. Diest's revelations: bankers' sons, too lazy and
stupid to qualify for one-year service
In Diest's time, doctors bribed and bought
Thus, she escaped from military service. When she was denounced by Diest
were, their compatriot, Minister vd Heydt, had the all-
zealous district administrator by the minister-honorable Count
Schwerin, set off. Incidentally, it is very fair that
the stock exchange, whose darlings the neglectful
Minister dismissed a conscientious official, later the
Minister himself fell. This will happen even more
people go. When you see these people, the Hanseatic
mann, Bleichröder etc., how incapable they are in Parliament
to talk about their robbery plans in the newspapers themselves.
defend, as they also do not have an original
thank you for their raids, but slavishly
the Pereiras and Lagrands copy, as finally their
senselessly constructed fraudulent company – Dortmunder
Union et al. – to such an extent that not even
a trace of "value" in the pockets of the exploited
remains, one is overcome by a feeling of disgust and
One rightly asks oneself what interest, what pleasure
Statesmen in confidential dealings with such money
can find the truly miserable intellectual proletarians

E

How noble and important appear in comparison
with them their Parisian role models! Isaac and Emil Pereire
were poor Jewish literati, but more learned than the semi-
table Penny-liner's of the Berlin Consorteria press. They
developed St. Simon's socialist idea to such an extent that
it could be exploited to deceive the same people,
St. Simon wanted to make happy. After all, a
intellectual achievement! Our Pereires can only explain the dizziness
coarsen – the ten percent coverage of the Mobilier in the
five percent of the Central-Bodencredit-Actien-Gesellschaft

weaken.

Just as deep as the German epigones of the French
Inventor of the quasi-socialist banking fraud among the
Role models, the German MPs and

According to the majority of journalists, anything economic. |

knowledge, among their French comrades. It is
no doubt that Bebel, Hasselmann and Liebknecht in
Reichstags have more thorough economic knowledge _
than the rest of the Reichstag combined.
Since Wagener's departure, the Conservatives have had no
Man who has only written three coherent sentences
had spoken about economic matters, and the
Scholar of the Liberals is Mr. Bamberger, a pure
Stock exchange socialist. When the Central-Bodencredit-Actien-Gesell-
society in Parliament and in the press,
Nor has a man had so much knowledge to point out
assign that we are dealing here with a fraudulent
cut St. Simonist idea, which
had already gone bankrupt in France! And this
clan of ignorant politicians in parliament and in the
Press, which laboriously goes from hand to mouth, from Con-
versationslexicon on the podium and in the editorial,
live, are in complete agreement that if someone turns up who
what knows and can, to denounce him or to keep him silent.
As long as Rodbertus lived, the agrarians remained silent about
him out. Now that he is dead, they have no seat
and cannot shame them with his knowledge,
they praise him as "theirs!"

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We have only had one founder in Germany,
who, if not in knowledge, then at least in genius
can at best compete with the French models,
of course also a Jew, Strousberg, and it is high
interesting, with what contempt he is treated by our parliamentary
mental heroes, from our bankers and banks
speaks.

| Strousberg believes that there have always been noble
worse among the Jews, only the emancipation
The same in Germany has resulted in this
sank, «while almost exclusively from the low-
numerous men have risen to the top
The majority of wealthy and educated

Jews are such upstarts. When the Jews were granted citizenship, they moved from degenerate communities in the East to the big cities. «With less demands and needs (than they have long had here resident «noble» Jews) and unashamedly by Scruples of any kind, it was easy for the new people to

exist to acquire wealth and displace the old. The small produce, fur and tallow trader, wealthy moved to a larger city and became the Commissioner of his former colleague in the province. Many from the poorest classes of the Jews seize with zeal and Success the scientific career (now Strousberg taunts quite openly on Lasker), starve themselves with the help of their rich fellow believers at high school and university, achieve a scientific education that is close to the heart education and savoir-faire. The greater the contradiction in this respect, the worse the Episode... The Jewish politician, whose relatives and parents perhaps usurers and crooks in the Province of Posen, in the awareness of his nobler Goals, for something particularly sublime, because he sees himself as an honest man; he feels like a swan hatched by geese and is only too easily inclined to cultivate pathological theories and, by making the real interests only of reprehensible

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side. Lack of interest as for the public good to be considered as the only healing thing. A higher other life view of the world seems to him unjustified and the other members of society. Comfort and taste, – unknown to him, called luxury and extravagance, He contrasts this with the deprivation of the masses. »

Turning to banking, Strousberg says:
«The small business in the province was, as it is today is still the case, usually with smaller or larger Advances were linked to this, and small Usury and the so-called business customs in the product, stock exchange and banking sectors, which have now also transferred to the big business. The Berlin commissioner became the small usurer usurer, and gradually transformed the commission business into the so-called banking and Commission business and brought out of his lazy Origin brought with it further customs that have developed into time to the entire commercial and stock exchange system and which today unfortunately are also being used by Jews

and Christians worship it.

It is a mistake to think of Berliners
Banks. These are all just commission
transactions for funds and foreign bills of exchange and in the larger
and smaller degrees founding houses or green
investment companies, speculators and, more recently,
with a few exceptions, usurers. The latter term
But it does not only refer to small houses – it
is almost universally accepted. Among the old private bankers
Only here you can still find houses that reflect the decent tradition
remained true to their business. High dividends
are today the criterion of prosperity, while with
greater right are an indication of the lack of solidity and
speculation. But as far as the view
is not common, high dividends must be achieved,
and speculation and usury offer the only
appropriate means... I only claim that we have no
actual banks and that most of those who

yes: GL we)

are not a support for the industry and speculation

lation, usury and immorality Hoen uud ver-

wide."

Strousberg does not make such claims
without proof, but immediately characterizes one of the «largest
most decent and finest" banks, as they are in the stock market
jargon is called, as a usury institution par excellence. He
tells how he bought shares of the company he owned for 2,700,000 rubles.
built railway Brest-Grajewo pledged at a con-
sortium Capitalisten, led by the Berlin Handels-
company, for 20 percent with monthly 1 percent
Interest on the nominal amount, i.e. for every 20 rubles
One ruble per month or twelve per year, i.e. interest on

Not counting lins, 60 percent per year!

The Berlin professional small pawnbrokers and
Of course, usurers take something more, namely from
Thaler and month 21, Sgr. The Strousberg pledge
The deal was probably made in 1872. At that time
The owners of the Berlin trading company, Messrs.

Privy Counsellor of Commerce F. Gelpcke sen.; Counsellor of Commerce Wilhelm Conrad, Fr. Gelpcke jun.; Administrative Board: the Privy Commercial Councillor Gerson v. Bleichröder, Alex. Mendelssohn, A. Borsig, H. Zwicker, Mevissen-Cologne, Commerzienrath R. Brook, Consul General V. v. Magnus, the Bankers J. Jacques, Ad. Meyer, Heinr. Wolff, Gustav Güterbock, Privy Councillor Windhorn, Baron Albr. v. Oppenheim- Cologne.

His truly expert and honest judgment
Strousberg sums up our banking system: «The banking system as such, properly understood and properly operated, is a necessary for the country and promoting all forms of traffic 'tution. How the same and everything connected with it, but is operated by us, it serves, except the foreign exchange, stock exchange and commission business, entirely wrong purposes. Certainly in terms of their solidarity venz, are our banking and mortgage institutions, bankers, Exchange shops and commission houses are nothing other than Motives for speculation and means for usury and

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to legalized fraud. The worst thing is, that this result is associated with personal, albeit wrong, with complete honesty. Our law, our state bank, the now prevailing principles and the resulting system are to blame for this. It However, there are trading houses that stick to their old traditions tions are left, these are honorable, but mostly useless, How the Jewish bankers the inventors or at least skilled users of customs that today are rampant and the usury and legalized Fraud opens the door and gate, so the more systematic- philosophical spirit of the Germanic people tries to use principles cipien and, while maintaining everything described above, to perfect our business system the following principle has been established: «In monetary matters the coziness ends». (Well-known saying David Hansemann, the father of the current owner of the Disconto Society.) The disciples of this cult have – Institutes were also founded as temples in which this basic by a number of the most capable priests with with a zeal worthy of the best cause and who at the same time in their loyalty to their convictions, nature investment and their interest and general recognition.» | !

| It is well known and is also mentioned in this book. describes that mainly the Disconto-Gesellschaft Strous- mountain. The above article mainly refers to them.

Passage. These «most capable priests» in the temple of the golden Kalbes are the business owners and board members of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, Such people are the ones who are afraid of the familiar ganges, the friendship of our ministers and of them concessions, such as those of the Central- Bodencredit- Gesellschaft- nu community. | Ze It would have been easy for the «Ring» to sell the shares The latter bank is to be pushed as high as the ,Dortmunder-Union, Laurahütte and other fraudulent companies

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if the French war had not come would be broken. |

The bank was unlucky in other ways too. It immediately started to “save” the property with cutthroat tactics. demanded high commissions, damno, administration fee and can only compete with the landscapes by higher, ie at the expense of the security of the Through this means, it has been able to That expanded their business quite quickly by ult. August 1876 for 131,000,000 M. mortgage bonds issued But since their business practices were not unknown,

she only managed to establish a small mortgage company

The landscapes founded the Central landscape and thus saved themselves from their “love”. – | But the government's favour remained with her to the extent that that their sphere of influence extends to the whole of Germany incl. Alsace-Lorraine.

In this newly acquired imperial territory, a similar interesting case.

Minister Delbrück is the cousin of A. Delbrück in Company Leo Delbrück and Co. This cousin is one of the most dangerous founders that ever existed. With the Members of Parliament Dr. L. Bamberger, G. Müller, v. Magnus, E. vd Heydt, A. von Rath, Hardt, Wendelstadt and others green- He founded the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, which Glagau founded «classic foundation» with good reason. With the already by an exploited MP beaten up and City Councillor Kieschke, City Councillor Risch, E. vd Heydt, Levien, B. Oppenheim he founded the «Deutsche Baugesellschaft»; with E. vd Heydt, Geh. Baurath Hitzig (Itzig), B. Oppen- home the «Actien-Gesellschaft für Bau-Ausführungen»; with

Count G. Henckel von Donnersmarck, G. Müller, Friedländer the «Donnersmarckhütte»; furthermore the «Hamburger-, Barmer-, Berliner-Bankverein» and a host of other companies. In the «Berliner Bankverein» his administrative board members are nossen and others, Count G. Henckel, Goldschmidt, the well-known Members of Parliament Dr. Kapp, B. Oppenheim, Kieschke; in the «Deutsche Bank» Zwicker (Gebrüder Schickler), Hardt

ze 6

(Disconto-Ring), vd Heydt, the minister's well-behaved Sohn, G. Müller, Member of Parliament Mosle, v. Rath, Wendelstadt (now convicted of fraud in Cologne).

You can see that this is also a very nice, of course if highly liberal, financial rat king, who also has the political connections through the involvement of MPs neten cannot be missing, apart from the relationship with the President of the Reich Chancellery. This « side ring » now – alongside the Consorteria of the Disconto Society and Bleichröder's Anticonsortia is admittedly a mere side-line sun – which has recently been expanded by founding the Hotel Kaiserhof has not been particularly well-known was founded in March 1872 with the concession of the «Actien-Society for Land and Communal Credit in Alsace-Lorraine» was pardoned by the imperial government. But But that is not all! The imperial government of the Reichs-country uses these, certainly very, very (for the state lawyer Tessendorf) dubious people founded bank as – deposit bank!

The paid-in share capital amounted to only 4,800,000 M in ult. 75. The mortgage business is not extensive, as only for 9,000,000 M. mortgages have been acquired. Compared to the The bank owned a tiny share capital of 15,000,000 Frs. at ult. 74. ult. 1875 for 10,000,000 M. Effects that are not specialized and where considerable losses have probably already been made. Nevertheless, this bank appears to the imperial government sure enough that she will give her 21 percent of the following funds

entrusted: There went in 1874 = 28,587,244 Frs., out = |

38,435,778, holding 36,232,103 Frs. public funds. The The government's current account balance amounted to ult. 74 = 17,127,500 Frs. So the government had ult. 74 to demand 53,300,000 Frs. The government deposits contributed ult. 75 == 7,493,069 M., Public funds were In addition, the bank had 34,216,113 M., so that the speculation lantengesellschaft over 41,600,000 M. state funds to a

The government trusts the
Bank, ten times its basic capital! Is
Is such a grant not a state subsidy?

ui

We have other mortgage stock banks in
Germany, which also caused more harm than good
However, it cannot be said that they
had an outstanding political influence.

| There is the «Preussische Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank»,
known under the name «the Jachmann'sche». It has
truly horrific foundations through her daughter, the
«Preussischen Credit-Anstalt», was founded. Its
The council also has outstanding liberal representatives
and at its head is the former minister von Bonin,
but she has never had any scandalous dealings with the state
and cannot exploit the land as much as
like the Central-Boden-Credit-Actien-Gesellschaft, since its

statutes – as well as those of all other mortgage stock companies
Banks – draw much narrower boundaries. From well-known

People still have this bank in its administration: George
Beer, von Puttlitz, v. Carstenn, v. Prillwitz, Richter-Muskau,
General v. Witzleben, Julius Alexander, Helfft, FW v. Krause
and the former MPs Dr. Engel, Ahlmann and the MP
Count Wintzingerode ordered. Among them, however, are some
evil founders, but not excellent political agents.

‘However, the eighty-year-old former minister von Bonin
by a truly astonishing impudence, by
on the ruins of the Lindenbau Association – to take care of a
new parliamentary mandate, instead of his grey
To carefully keep hair out of people's sight
and to thank God on his knees every day that Tessen-
village and throw them with disgrace and shame into the
pit. But our time has lost the shame
and the man still brazenly defies the public conscience,
whose one foot is already in the grave. The bank was
1868 and had ult. 1875 for 60 million marks
Pfandbriefe issued.

We will come back to Henckel's banks in
to speak about another chapter. The Brunswick
Hannoversche Hypothekenbank was founded by the Delbrück
Nebenring with the help of the Berliner Bankverein (Guido Graf
Henckel, Dr. Kapp, A. Delbrück, BH Goldschmidt, 5 Frege,

Meyer, Grinder.

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B. Rensemman, Count Salm-Reiferscheid) founded; in the Administration we find Frensdorff (Hannöversche Disconto-Society), F. Gelpcke jun. (Berl. Handels-Gesellschaft), F. Kayser (Norddeutsche und Internationale Bank), Ad. Levien (Berl. Bankverein), MPs Laporte, Wallich, (German Bank: Bamberger's foundation: Siemens, Kapp and Consorten). This bank also enjoys excellent political Connexions, to which they probably also owe their Concession. In 1875, it was sold for 28 million marks Pfandbriefe issued.

The Deutsche Grund-Credit-Bank zu Gotha was founded already in 1867 and enjoys even more of the smell of farm air—the administrative councilors, such as Prince Hatzfeld-Trachenberg, Count Maltzahn-Militzsch, Count Pourtalés, Baron v. Cohn-Dessau. It has relations with the Silesian Bank Association (Count Joseph Hoverden, Guido Count Henckel, Prince Carl Hohenlohe, Lehfeld, Count Schaffgotsch) and is owned by the former prosecutor von Holtzendorff, a man who was expelled from the civil service because of conspicuous liberalism. This liberalism did not prevent him from through his notorious agent Bauer, in Berlin very to do dubious business. The bank had ult. 1875 issued mortgage bonds for 78 million marks. i | At the Silesian Soil Credit Association, which was conceded in 1872, Actien-Bank, which in 1875 for 25 million Marks mortgage bonds only the former MP Elsner von Gronau

known. E |

Without significant interest because without political influence in the German Empire, the smaller mortgage banks and the southern German ones. The former include two in Schwerin, of which the Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank and others Mr. Hagen of the Progressive Party owes its existence, among the founders of the second, the Mortgage and Exchange Bank, 'we find the inevitable E. vd Heydt and Mr. Siemens again. In the Rheinische Hypothekenbank to ` Mannheim is home to the parliamentarians Professor Bluntschli, Scipio, Dr. Buhl. The Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange bank in Munich has issued mortgage bonds for 195 million marks

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issued, but has no representation in the Reichstag.
In contrast, the Süddeutsche Boden-Credit-Bank has just
since its Director, Dr. v. Schauss, as well as the administrative
rath, Count Arco- Valley was sent to the Reichstag.
the Württembergische Hypotheken-Bank, with 37 million marks
Pfandbriefe, we know Mr. Sarwey in Berlin. The
Deutsche Hypothekenbank zu Meiningen, with 46 million marks
Pfandbriefe, and the Frankfurter Hypotheken-Bank, with
26 million Marks of mortgage bonds, there seem to be no parliamentary

=- to have found a representative.

In total, there are about 30 such institutions in Germany,
of which not one in Prussia was built before 1864.
We owe them all to the
economic policy inaugurated by Prince Bismarck.

One must say that Prince Bismarck was
Paths on which he, following the advice of Wagener
and Rodbertus, and has deviated and a pernicious

Policy for land ownership. Instead of preserving
the families in possession and the settlement of the agricultural workers
through the pension system and to promote land ownership by
free from financial domination, he has the emergence
favored by capitalist banks that served the landowners
cut off the throat and – which eventually becomes
will largely go bankrupt. They 'borrow too much,
exploit the debtors too much, and the next basic
crisis will make them bankrupt in droves.
we will soon publish a special publication.
The rapid sale of indebted properties
enabling new sub-delivery order further increases the
Dangers of such mortgage banks. The Bismarck's
Agricultural policy is therefore antisocial, capitalist, as far as the
mortgage relationships into account.

At the end of this chapter we would like to
the extremely expert judgment in this area
Strousbergs about our mortgage policy, i.e. law
issuing and banking licensing.

He says our mortgage laws make it dangerous

ly, to own something that you owe money on. The
| N =

ö OBR. i

Usury has taken over and is not only limited to
Private limited that if you borrow money against mortgage

counters, it is only a matter of time, how soon you

will be ruined. The mortgage institutions have
capital intended for mortgages largely seized
and practice a hideous usury" ...

«Pupil funds, as well as the means of decent private individuals
are almost all used by mortgage institutions
taken, and these. practice the most ruthless usury. For
the first secure mortgages become quasi-Pfandbriefe
given that are not delivered, but for which a
less than par is paid out, and woe betide him
who has to sell mortgages that do not fall into the first category
category; no matter how good they are, and whether
the buyer is a mortgage institution or a usurer
Mosaic or Christian faith – the fur is
pulled over his ears and in particular and in part
rightly (!) since the introduction of our new mortgage
laws (!!), because in the implementation of the theory of our
disinterested (?) economists, the natural fixed (real estate)
liquid (mobile), i.e. lawsuit, subhastation and
To accelerate everything related to this as much as possible,

you have every mortgage property that is not the first place

or where the owner of the second position is not
can pay the man in front of him under all circumstances,

made absolutely unsafe.

«The consequences are already apparent, and they will
appear much more elegant. Especially because for a house or
Good does not always mean buyer, or more correctly,

Lovers can be found, so in a
Land where the circumstances of a debt-ridden landowner

time must be available to ensure that the necessary
Anyone who has had the opportunity to
To observe this, will have found that previously not
the creditor always resorted to extreme measures,
because he had to lose a lot of time during which he only
simple interest; but if it does come to that
came, the debtor or owner of subsequent mortgages had

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Iron usually has enough time to get the money 1
Today, short process is made, sub-
haste, which ruin the owner and the
harm mortgage creditors.

«If you want a speedy procedure,
At most, the terminated mortgage should be due
and not all other capitals. I know
seemingly decent people who only have good mortgages on
Buy for a short time and then cancel to start again
to demand a larger or smaller Damno; if not on time
interest payment, the screw is tightened in the same way
filmed, canceled and renewed with Damno.

«Usury is eating up house and landowners.
constantly, and may the well-off today only
not comfort. If they have children, divide their wealth
must, it will only be a question of time, how soon the latter
will be left penniless.

«No law can determine the market value of a mortgage
a mobile deposit; the attempt (to do so) has the
Security does not increase, even reduces usury
brought to full bloom».

Strousberg's criticism is everywhere justified and exhausted
not even the evil. But the most sad thing is that
our legislators knew this course of events before
those unfortunate laws were given that they
other proposals for a conservative mortgage
legislation 'which they did not follow.

The policy of the Reich Chancellor is also later
towards land ownership has been a fluctuating one.

At the 6th Congress of German Farmers, Dr. Rodbertus; Professor A. Wagner and author a proposal which includes an investigation – actually of all – rural

economic conditions aimed at the stated intention to reform agricultural legislation The prince seemed inclined to the matter, because he His Majesty gave a lecture on this and the Emperor ordered that the request be granted. Now

8

the Minister of Agriculture sent the following letter to Mr. Dr. Rodbertus: |
Berlin, July 15, 1875.

Ministry of Agricultural Affairs.

Your Highness will be aware that the intention which was proposed by the Sixth Congress of German Farmers to the Reich Chancellery's request for an En-quota, concerning the economic situation of the working classes in the countryside both in itself and in its context with the economic situation of real estate and capital to come closer.

Given the importance of the information provided in the application in question, specific questions and the manifold interpretation, which several of the points contained therein, especially in questions V and VI I would like to invite Your Highness as the main applicant to request me, if it is your time and your well-being allows me to elaborate in more detail in a short exposé want to know in detail the composition of a such a Commission, the course and objectives of its activities investigations, especially with regard to Question VI.

Through a discussion about your Intentions in this inquiry would be the initiation of the right path for it and the overcoming of the opposing difficulties can be greatly alleviated.

I would very much appreciate a reply as soon as possible be. a |
The Minister for Agricultural Affairs.

signed Friedenthal.
To the General Regional Councilor
Dr. Rodbertus
. Your Highness

Jagetzow.

Rodbertus' answer is:

Your Excellency, most esteemed letter of 15 July of this year,
I am most obedient to answer in the following.

Your Excellency kindly informs me that the intention which was proposed by the Sixth Congress of German Farmers to the Reich Chancellery's request for an En-
question concerning the economic situation of the working classes in the countryside both in itself and in its context with the economic situation of landowners and capital to come closer.

Your Excellency then adds: "Through a
as informative as possible about your intentions in

1

The inquiry would pave the way for the same
and the overcoming of the manifold opposing
| difficulties are greatly alleviated."

However, there must be a misunderstanding here.

The motion I submitted is not directed at the event
an inquiry", but rather on "establishment of a commission
with the task of improving the economic situation of the working classes
in the countryside both in itself and in its connection with the
economic situation of the landowner and the capital after
six points of view known to Your Excellency."

I therefore had no intention of conducting an inquiry
and in fact could have had even less, as I – as here
the word Enquête, as it seems, in the technical sense
and form in which it is for us to determine
of social facts through individual questioning of experts
become common practice – when I, I say, was convinced
that such an inquiry will never lead to even the slightest
approximately correct answers to the six questions of our

Because, even if at most in points I, II

and IV a hearing of individual practical experts

would be applicable, but points III, V and VI are absolutely
not through individual interviews, but only through statistical

This is obvious, without me having to go into it further.

Of course, the applicants have

made clear from the outset and therefore, well-intentioned, their approach
request for the establishment of a commission and not the event

However, it is possible that the word

– Enquête in Your Excellency's most esteemed letter not in that
narrower technical meaning, "but in the general sense of a
investigation in any other arbitrary form

is, in which case what I have said above is not |
 would take up space.
 = If Your Excellency wishes to know further how I
 me the composition of such a commission, the course and
 the objectives of their investigations, especially with regard to Question VI
 I do not dare to confess to the opinion that,
 if the six questions are to be answered in detail,
 in any case the three applicants must be members of the Commission
 'must, because they will not have submitted an application that they
 not to deal with all of his points thoroughly himself in the
 The personalities of the
 to provide sufficient guarantees for solving the task.
 Professor Wagner is known to be one of the most famous
 economists and greatest authorities in this science;
 Nobody surpasses Dr. Meyer in his detailed knowledge of

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workers' movements throughout Europe; I, for my part, bring at least
 the fruits of forty years of work on social
 Questions to the Commission. On the other hand, the Chancellor's
 office, only two members should be appointed, because
 Given the notorious aversion of the members of the Reich Chancellor's
 office against a serious approach to the social question could
 easy if the majority of the Commission is represented by the Chancellor
 office, a sufficient answer to the six questions
 : points still fail in the lap of the Commission itself. Nevertheless
 needs the concern that so easily arises among mere practitioners
 not to be cherished that the answer to the six questions
 points in the composition of the
 Commission would be too theoretical. Such a danger can
 These questions do not take place at all, because they are either not
 to be answered or their answers, as already indicated,
 only the most reliable statistical findings are used
 can and must. Therefore, the Commission would also
 authority, but on special questions experts
 permanent hearings, but mainly also the statistical bureaus
 of the Reich in order to be able to use the already existing
 Investigations the necessary notes for the combination of conclusions,
 'which would have to be drawn upon to answer the questions.

| "Course and aim" of the investigations. are in such cases
 composition and such powers also of the Commission
 The "course" of the work is in the order of the
 six questions clearly and I would not know what to
 in the pre-emption they enjoy, their understanding is still
 Point II, however, leads to a different conclusion.
 of annual wages, as previously generally assumed, alone
 since a Doder the distribution of the English national income
 illuminated, one must not hesitate any longer in Germany,

the annual salary according to the number of actually occurred
Paydays. Multiplying this annual wage

with the statistically determined number of actual workers.

then the figure of the annual national wage. This sum,
the number not only of real workers, but also of their
To compare the situation of the working people with the
classes is necessary because the members of

want and need to live on that national annual wage sum. -
Only when this comparison has been made does a simple
Division example, how much maintenance is, the average _

falls on every head belonging to the working class. A two-
In my humble opinion, clarity can be found in point V.
solut cannot be found. |

- ora
| \

Nor in point VJ, if only the Commission
The concept of proportional wages is common and at the same time
makes it clear that if, as a result of an increase in national production,
ductivity and production of the land and capital ownership
Part of this increase is different for land than for capital
in the case of land ownership, namely as an increase in ground rent
or increase in net yield per acre, with capital
against not as an increase in the capital rent or increase in the
profit or interest rate per cent, but as an increase
of capital rent, because with such an increase in national production
-duction, the capital must always increase accordingly
'and thus the profit or interest rate can easily be calculated on the same pro-
These requirements for the sale
understanding and determination of the relationships contained in point VI.
However, the applicants have the same conditions and circumstances
and would certainly be found in the Commission if the
applicants have the majority in it. Otherwise, the
answer from VI will have greater difficulties, perhaps even
possible because the concept of proportional wages
belongs to a newer national economic view and still
has not generally penetrated into the popular understanding; on the
various forms of rent increase in land and
Capital was first noticed by me in my social letters
been made.

If Your Excellency then finally asks about the "goals"

of the investigation we have requested, these are not others, as a faithful objective picture of the division ratio of the national income between workers, landowners and capital lists and the movement of this division ratio since 30–40 years, because only when a true picture of it is present when one knows without doubt how this relationship to Time and whether and to which side of these three participants of national income has changed over the last 30–40 years

has to be judged without risk of error whether, with what Measures and in favour of which part the state should intervene kidneys.

Because positive state intervention, be it in individual relationships, even just by passing other laws – as in the case of Real estate through the introduction of the rent principle – is finally but an honest and successful approach to the social evils. Your Excellency most obedient |
; signed Rodbertus.

Since then, ii has remained silent on the matter.
But one does not want to go through a thorough investigation

BE ae

provide evidence that the 1869–onwards followed agricultural policy only benefits cutthroats and ruined the landowner class. The mortgage shares Societies continue to proliferate – the average Damno, which is one of the most solid, the «Prussian Bodencredit-Actien-Bank zu Berlin» is 11 percent – and so we will continue to work until the same Noise that has already spread to the consortia railways, also about the mortgage banks. Here, as at all other ends of the von Bismarck since 1867 and even more since 1870 failed economic policy – bankruptcy.

os a II. Book.
founding period.

War, billions and culture war.

u The outbreak of war with France hit our
Stock exchange and the development into patriotic «world

houses» Reich friends Bleichröder– Hanseemann hard. All big plans had to be postponed. The North German Confederation took out a 5 per cent war loan at Rate of 88 percent in the amount of 100 million thalers. The patriotic Berlin Stock Exchange subscribed to a total of – – three Millions! The bond was far from being fully subscribed, and Mr. Lasker, this hypocritical advocate of his green derian tribesmen, said later in the Reichstag quite coolly, one cannot blame the bankers for this | make, with their «business capital» they would have been able to cannot participate in such an uncertain business, with their They would have done it amply with “private capital”. We know now by Lasker, who was formerly Bleichröder’s paid

Commis – as legal consultant – was that the superfluous

fraud.

Pocket money of the Berlin bankers at that time 3 million thalers

One would have thought that the Count’s love Bismarck for his friends Bleichröder, Miquèl, Hanse- man etc. cooled down a bit by this puncture But no, he forgot and forgave in this Fall once, and when he received the 5 billion war contribution imposed on the French, he sent Bleichröder to Paris come to make his advice useful for the fatherland

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It must have weighed heavily, because Gerson Bleichröder received the – “Iron Cross” for this, as if he would have used his blood like a brave man from Wörth and Sedan. The “Kladderadatsch” satirized this «Knight» by wearing his decoration in the form of a – coupon scissors.

Recently, Mr Jules Favre wrote: “Gouvernement de la Defense Nationale” is a strange one Revelation about Bleichréder’s activity in Versailles which the former Prussian General Ecclesiastic Schramm in his «Glossaries», published in Milan, to a Suspicion of Prince Bismarck was exploited. The Chancellor initially set the contribution at “six” billion and wished that the French government the help of Mr Bleichröder and

Guido Count Henckel von Donnersmarck at their departure
These gentlemen had their financial plan
Mr Thiers, Mr Favre and a parliamentary committee
mission. The lecture, however, had a « meticulous »
Impression and was from the « feeling of national.
dignity » was rejected by the French. The financiers
For their efforts, no less than
another “three billion” – probably in “guarantee commissions”,
a term that we learned from the Romanian business Bleich-
Röders will get to know and appreciate even more –
Count Bismarck finally agreed to this
from the participation of the Prussian
Bankers aside and the contribution even increased by «one»
Schramm is now, as we hope,
defamatory way, the matter as if Bismarck had
by the reduction of one billion from the previously determined
The «six» questioned by the French have made the silence about the
«meticulous» and «unworthy» proposals of the Prussians.
bankers want to buy. |

Unfortunately, there is no official response to these suspicions.
Correction from Germany has been successful so far. Although
Of course not to Prince Bismarck, so his subordinates
However, traders can be trusted to do anything, provided |

be to a rr

"

only that there is a lot of money to be made. Bleichröder's

scandalous greed and dirty business practices are
we will get to know more about Count Guido

Henckel von Donnersmarck is also one of the bloodiest

Founder. He sits on the board of directors of the Silesian
Bankverein», the «Berliner Bankverein» with A. Delbrück,

B. Oppenheim, Dr. Kapp and others, two horrific

Founder banks. He founded with A. Delbrück and comrades

the "Donnersmarckhütte", to which he guaranteed a dividend of 6 percent but did not perform, furthermore the "Schlesische Actien-Gesellschaft

for mining and zinc smelting operations» etc.

After all, one must say that the prince

Bismarck did not have a lucky hand when he financial confidants to support him in the billion dollar business, and it seems as if if the French now accept the greedy propositions wanted to use it to convince the prince himself.

These financiers are disreputable enough for that. By the way, we have learned that

Bleichröder and Count Henckel themselves did not agree Be, since the former only increases the performance of France

at 2 billion, the latter at 10 billion. Bismarck initially demanded 8 billion, then went down to 6 and finally dropped to 5. The fact is that Count Henckel was later no longer able to what communication with Mr. Thiers to maintain, while Bleichröder also continued to have relationships with Mr. Thiers remained. It was even claimed that Mr.

von Bleichröder Count Harry Arnim at Mr. Thiers.

suspected and in the duel Bismarck versus Arnim played an ambiguous role.

During the "fructification" of the five billion, bleaching Röder may also have done his work, but

There is still a thick veil over this business. It is said

According to Mr Camphausen, he had the main influence on the

Investment, or rather the pretzelization or

fragrance – as the «Kreuz-Zeitung» with a
amazing joke noticed – had. If it is the case

2

| – 78 –

st, this act secures him a permanent place in the
History: Never before has a state had such a
colossal sum, and never before has a significant
Sum so incredibly useless, even harmful for the people,
been applied.

The most important cultural works could be carried out
lead, crisscross the country with canals, which are so bad
Expand country roads, thousands of useful companies
promote – – nothing, nothing of that happened. Camphausen
took on his task like a small money changer,
whose greatest wish is “not to lose any interest”.
Seldom has absolute inability taken such a massive form
assumed, as in Mr. Camphausen.

While the bulk of the government's revenue
Capitals through the rapid departure enforced by Bismarck
payment by France in the most incorrect manner
was quickly brought to Germany, so that the financial
man of the Reich, Delbrück, or rather his friend and
Councilor Camphausen, admittedly in embarrassment
could, where with the blessing, did Bei de now in turn
also the most wrong thing one could do at that time.
They threw money en masse onto the German money
market through repayment of government bonds and through
Advances to big bankers – more on that later.
This inflow of capital, which is mainly generated through the

Berlin Stock Exchange, the founding fraud of the

The years 1872 and 73 were only possible. The stock market saw the
billions fought for by our brave men as their rightful
booty, and in those years the German people
made them poorer by their amount. The billions
We are therefore affected by the wrong policies of the Bismarck-Ministers.
Delbrück-Camphausen has become a curse.

The war brought us a second misfortune: the
ecclesiastical discord in Laude and the intensification of
social class contradictions.

Social democracy had existed since 1864.
But it was divided. The more energetic and dangerous

Theil, the Lassallean party, still obeyed the leadership

– 7 –

u: A

the learned and politically wise von Schweitzer. The man
has been badly slandered. Bebel has condemned him in the Reichstag
a "scoundrel" and Forkenbeck has the dead

not defended against this insult.

fasser knew Schweitzer very well. Schweitzer wanted –

really the welfare of the workers. Revolutions always call

Reaction and bring down a country by a generation

Schweitzer and Lassalle had followed the path of
Reform in sight: reform through strong state power
Prussia. E

Stages on this path were the general, same
and direct suffrage and the normal working day. The latter
is necessary for the workers to give them the leisure
which a person needs who has higher interests
He wants to pursue more than the one for daily bread. He is also the

first condition of an organization of work. A man,
who works an average of only 10 hours a day, wins
Muse, which he may abuse at first, but later

certainly useful for his instruction, technical perfection

or to do domestic work in his family

circles. The general right to vote is only

then a tolerable institution if one can go through such
Muse the mass to a sensible use of this
political right. The worker, who is 12 and
has to work more hours a day, cannot afford their own

political judgment and will blindly follow the first

Agitator to the ballot box and – follow to the barricade.

Schweitzer hoped that Bismarck would, after a victory over

France will follow the law on the normal working day
The workers would then gradually be encouraged to participate
involved in political life, more and more
send their representatives to Parliament and finally a general
implement gradual social reform – as is
Louis Blane and Lassalle through the Productivassociation, through
whose usefulness can be disputed, this slow

and wanted to bring about a bloodless transformation.

In this hope that Count Bismarck will take the serious

intention to build on the 1867 award of the

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to continue along the path taken by universal suffrage.

During the war, Schweitzer kept the Lassalleans in
Peace, while against the board of the «Eisenacher» Social
list party General Vogel von Falkenstein intervene
Shortly before his death, von Schweitzer told the
The author confessed that he had convinced himself in the summer of 1871,
that Bismarck would pursue an anti-social policy, and

that as a result Lassalleanism in Germany

a radical communism based on the
The moment for revolution is just lurking and I will make way.

That is why he had distanced himself from the agitation withdrawn. His prophecy has come true. We have a thoroughly revolutionary and continuously growing, united, social democratic party in Germany,

whose spread through the eternal, only oil in the fire casting, police and judicial prosecutions only

is accelerated.

In addition to the increased social unrest, the ecclesiastical struggle. Prince Bismarck also He had previously not thought of any Dispute with the Pope, he wanted to destroy the faith of the Catholics which he valued as a Conservative since 1848.

Under the influence of Wagener's advice,

he, the Bishop of Ketteler as Archbishop of Cologne

This should be the first step towards the appointment of the the same as Prince-Primate of the Catholic Church in Germany-

The Catholic Church should be a privileged corporation in Germany. The Re-government would be through the Primate with the Pope on the one hand,

with the German episcopate on the other hand.

Help from von Ketteler, who is so experienced in the social field a conservative-social reform policy should then be pursued and capitalism, Jewish rule will be broken.

When Archbishop Count Ledochowsky, whom Bismarck

himself to Posen, was in Versailles in 1871, found

he found the prince cooler than he had hoped to find

The Pope's declaration of infallibility could well This can hardly be the reason, since Count Bismarck had previously

Proposals by Count Harry Arnim and those of the Prince Hohenlohe had behaved negatively. The latter

resulted in an action by various global powers the adoption of that dogma by the Council At the meeting of the first German During the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck expressed his intention to want to merge with the center after the occupation of Rome by the Italians against his will had taken place.

Only after the annexation elements of the Centrists, like Windthorst, by the German particularists, the Bavarian Patriot Party, had been strengthened, irritated the occasional opposition of these people aroused his anger. He also made those who think and vote differently Members of the center are jointly responsible for the attitude these elements of the party. The prince gave this mood Expression in a letter to Count Frankenberg from June 1871. This resulted in the entire central fraction treated him as their enemy from then on.

This may have been pleasant for him from a other consideration: It is not inconceivable that as a result of the unexpected victories and the restoration of the German Imperial Germany, the prince had the idea, or suggested that religious unity in the new kingdom The old empire was indeed interested in the The Habsburg emperors' efforts to achieve this unity on the Catholic basis, split in the Thirty Years' War and thus led towards dissolution. The idea has great appeal for the powerful. In his hour of weakness, Friedrich Wilhelm III had when he promoted the union between Lutherans and Reformed created and to carry out by means of dragonades This union has given the Protestant Church and the Christianity in Prussia was immensely damaged. Bismarck 'was not without learning in Paris and Petersburg. The Gallicanism must have been pleasing to him. The older plan to appoint a Primate for Germany, yes

on the summary of the German Catholics and |
l , Meyer, founder. | 6

'in a way that is admittedly never compatible with the Catholic concept of the Church
completely compatible greater independence of. |

Rome. However, the proclamation of the emperor in
Versailles the idea of a replica of the Russian
Church awakens with the Emperor-Patriarch at the head
The Masonic-humanitarian-inspired old
Catholicism seemed perhaps suitable to promote Catholicism
and Protestantism into a German national church with the
Emperor to merge as Summus Episcopus.
The development of this idea was initiated by two men
had a decisive influence, if not the

The inventors are: Miquel and von Bennigsen. The latter

As a member of the Imperial Deputation in Versailles, he
senses, and Miquel has – very carelessly –
not long afterwards in the Disconto-Gesellschaft local
the officials of the same, among whom were also Catholics

were, to the effect that one could now work with the Catholic

like would soon be finished.

Perhaps this idea would not have been followed,
if the Centre does not meet the above-mentioned
particularistic addition from Bavaria
and established itself very independently. The prince can

independent people and parties. do not suffer at all,
and the leaders of the Center, Windthorst and Savigny,

Of course, he had to be less sympathetic.
tendency to let personal impressions influence his actions

permitting developments, accelerated this arrangement of things
the open break. This resulted in the liberal
ral majority of the Reichstag opposed the Prince so
more unconditionally than she fully realized,
How Bismarck could not have had any con-

= conservative majority in parliament ever again would he-
'To stir up the cultural struggle,' was the liberal
Strengthen the system in Germany and keep it in power.

With skillful use of the infallibility contained in the |

The press portrayed it as something unheard of, although the
Catholics claim that she has basically always
exists, it was easy to convince many evangelicals to the idea

– 83 Z

to win, the German Catholic Church itself must
be made permanent by Rome. As a first step

The expulsion of the Jesuits seemed appropriate, which,
rightly or wrongly, when the papal watchdogs

the courts of the German bishops. So far,

Many Protestants also followed the prince on his new path.
But they maintained an agreement with the bishops, and
through this with the Pope as the goal of the fight in mind.
But they lost more and more and finally all influence
influence on the prince, who finally surrenders himself entirely to
rivers that flowed from the so-called right side of the

ba National Liberals influenced him.

The furthest, up to the expulsion of the Jesuits,
the conservative faction, if I may still say so,
Wagener-Blanckenburg with the prince. Author went
not so far. Already in 1867 he had given the secret
Rath Wagener prepared an exposé at his request,

which stated that Germany's interest required

it is that the Pope, as spiritual leader of many millions
German subjects, not themselves a subject of a foreign
monarch, that is, he would remain sovereign of Rome
Italy is also more interested in Rome,
as the free residence of the Pope, an international significance

rather than allowing it to become the capital of a country.
In the winter of 1873–74, Moritz von
Blanckenburg to restore ecclesiastical peace
'with Prince Bismarck. We believed at that time that peace
between Emperor and Pope would be easy to establish if the
Pope again sovereign of Rome with Germany's approval
After Wagener had delivered his anti-Jesuit speech,
The author has expressed his regret about it on
the same day. Wagener's behavior explains
from the consideration of self-employment described above.
formation of the bishops of the Order of Loyola. This gentleman
was the personal owner of the author's
edited «Berliner Revue», which he received from Baron Hertefeld
after Keip's death. In the absence of the editor–

teurs was a e against the Jesuits in a sept–
| 6*

= BE,

issue of the year 1872. of the Revue public Ver–
Fasser immediately returned and inhibited the continuation,
by declaring to Mr. Wagener that he would resign from the editorial office
to want to make the paper a playground for culture
fight should be made. Mr. Wagener assured that
that he himself was nothing less against the Catholic Church
as hostile, that Old Catholicism is a deadly
born child and that the author's misuse
approved article was also directed only against the Jesuits, while
should also report such attacks to the editor
furthermore, it cannot be expected, and this is also not
happen, as the author was informed by the owner of the
The paper has always been given complete freedom of choice.

Incidentally, both Wagener and v. Blanckenburg
no friends of a Caesaropapist policy, which
alone can provide the final reason for the Culture Struggle,
This is already clear from the fact that both gentlemen did not even
belong to the Union: Wagener is an Irvingian and Blancken–
castle Altiutheraner. _Both must therefore protect the freedom of
Church wants from the state.

Since then both Wagener's and Blanckenburg's influence
on the princes stopped – in the winter of 1875–76
Blanckenburg presented Prince Bismarck with his
most flexible ideas and has since then
completely withdrawn from politics – is both the
church than the social policy of the Reich Chancellor a

has become more disastrous, and we now have every reason to avoid any external involvement – with two such bitter and powerful parties in the country.

But why did the liberal leaders, namely mainly by Bennigsen and Miquel, the princes of the path of the cultural struggle further and further? The fact The matter itself is fixed and is also once again been divulged, because that Mr. v. Bennigsen was one of the main factors that contributed to the “Cultural Struggle” driven, it is clear from the fact that he was in an unguarded Hour once declared in the Reichstag that the Center knew

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not at all «how difficult it was for the government»

to take up the ecclesiastical struggle.

How does Mr. v. Bennigsen know this? Surely only because he was with one of those who for political, social and anti-church reasons, Head of State Power for Action against the Catholics and Protestant Conservatives?

Mr. Miguel, the author of the revolutionary student tic Wartburg address of the year 1848, is of course also not yet a Christian, although he is a member of the Protestant – Provincial Synod is! People love religion over-at all and would like to completely “educate” them away. The But the Kulturkampf came at such a good time in 1871 because to employ the people and thus deprive them of the exploitative rhetorical actions that Miquèl, Bam-berger, Bennigsen and comrades were planning. The Culture struggle is the Spanish wall behind which the «Founders» hid. Just pay attention: All of those. Papers that made the most enthusiastic advertisement for foundations and who today are the loudest in calling for the exposers of the fraud scold, they have most violently fueled the Culture War and are still seeking through anti-church propaganda to keep the people busy and to keep them on the trail of the founders distract. |

No writer today is likely to be able to all the unfortunate circumstances which have led to this hopeless and

completely unnecessary dispute between the state and the most efficient Christian denomination or church have ignited and promoted, accurately and completely know and represent. So much is certain that Prince Bismarck became a cultural fighter against his will, but unfortunately, it seems, is becoming more and more involved in his found a new role and became friends with her.

After Prince Bismarck had been defeated by the opposition individual Centrum members in the spring of 1871 in a

In an irritable mood, Mr von warned:

Keudel, then a member of the Reichstag, one of his personal personal friend, who was a member of the center, with

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following words: «You will be amazed at the measure- _: rules that Prince Bismarck took against the Catholics ' will.' The more he fought the Catholic Church, the more The liberal majority became more compact and submissive in the Parliament, the more the liberal press celebrated him as the Culture War hero that he never wanted to become, never should have been. That's how things happened.

Some have not seen it, others want it not see and say that Bismarck started the war against the Church had long planned how to wage war against France.

empire for a long time, although he always wanted to >.

Afterwards, the liberal party did not let him and still does not want to give it to the «German-Conservatives». They pretend that peace is only through «the penitential procession to Canossa» and – one seems to find credence in this absurdity. The Culture Struggle has now been conducted in a way which is entirely in keeping with capitalist atheism and liberty.

ralism is adequate. Modern liberals recognize only one power: money. Their only means in culture Fighting is also “hanging the bread basket higher”. The founder Hammacher presented this idea to Mr. Falk. They want to starve the Catholic clergy. A

extremely crude and simple idea! The church has inexhaustible resources and an executor against whom the state's tax executor is a real orphan.

The ever-flowing source of help of the Church is this. Sin-consciousness of people and its executor is the death fear of the rich sinner who trembles before his judge

The Church has received more donations from dying “Liberals”, atheists and unbelievers receive as contributions

of their believers. People like Hammacher and Miquél, into whose hands the ill-gotten property of the poor, the widows and orphans, they are the ones who in the last hour enrich the church. And as long as such people are not die, the Church's resources do not dry up. Furthermore, It is a historically established fact that punishments,

and namely fines, eye ine not break but strengthen.

The fact that deportations and prison sentences are also punishments against clergy, is of course not necessarily agile in the liberal system, but in our new German Habits that have given us a legion of political and pressing processes, a total of about 6000. – of which 19 percent for insulting Bismarck.

The idea, with the help of the executor and prison guard Fighting the clergy is certainly original but not happy. The power of the clergyman does not lie in the clergy themselves, but in the millions of Christians hearts who believe in this spiritual leader, find comfort in him and hope for forgiveness of their sins. What is the use of Archbishop Ledochowsky to be deposed if the hundred thousands of his archdiocese see him as their shepherd of souls

= worship, regardless of whether he is in the palace in Posen, or in the

prison in Ostrowo or in exile in Rome. What Mr. Kubetzack in the parsonage benefits the state to Xions, if no parishioner comes to him in the church With fines, imprisonment and exile one cannot have a religious community in which faith lives. Only. People who do not believe in anything supernatural believe that only physical force and the power of Knowing and acknowledging the importance of money, could in this way Culture struggle, which has no effect on the Church, State is doing a lot of damage. But one must admit that founders cannot fight culture any other way. The founding itself is not a consequence of the culture fight, but she has done it excellently as a backdrop © It is no exaggeration to say that claim that almost all founders, with very small exceptions, were cultural fighters and liberals and, to establish, under the protection of the government, cultural In this respect, there is a connection between Founders and Culture Struggle. Now that the founding frenzy has faded into the hangover of liquidation, we see the fiercest heroes of the founding and cultural

fight, like Miquel, take the shirt to protect the Absolution for double sin by one and the same Bussgang. But first we have the actual founding period is now being historically illuminated to submit to the law. í

The Body Robbery at Strousberg.

Strousberg also has his political agents held, and it is for our democratic re-direction towards the form of government, which Circles previously and which now these agents are taken from were or will be: The «Discontu-Gesellschaft» is the Creation of the liberal minister a. D. Hanseemann; it has retain their liberal veneer to this day. But they represent perceives the liberalism of the higher and more «educated» Bourgeoisie. As a more plebeian-democratic bank, next to it is the «Deutsche Genossenschafts-Bank». The dis-Until 1869, the conto company withdrew its political agents the high liberal bureaucracy, penetrated through them into the Ministries and through Wehrmann into His Majesty's Cabinet. From 1869 onwards, when the centre of political power shifted from _ Court and ministry sank more and more into parliament, She preferred to engage liberal parliamentarians, Miquèl, Bennigsen, v. Bernuth, v. Rönne etc. The democratic «Deutsche Genossenschafts-Bank» was of course, as it was Court and in the ministries had no course on «people's men» and was led by such as Parrisius, Sörgel, Schultze- Delitzsch, Halske, Soltmann, Reichenheim – which has not prevented them from founding quite lazy companies to provide services such as «Rheinisch-Westfälische Genossenschaftsbank» – Cours 43, «Brauerei Königstadt» – Cours 23, (sugar fabrik Körbesdorf» – Cours 29 B, «Admiralsgartenbad» – Course 8 B, «Hallesche Maschinenfabrik» – Course not no longer listed, «Stadtbank» – in liquidation etc. sees, even people can – justify, whereby we

want to notice that Schultze's friend, Löwe- Calbe, also Founder, Berger-Witten and Hagen too. In addition, we also have two «conservative» banks that were also founded The calculated price for the same customer base as the Deutsche Genossenschafts-Bank is the «Schuster'sche Gewerbebank», whose board of directors includes, among others: von Olfers, Count Solms-Sonnenwalde, Geh. Rath Wagener, Quistorp-Stettin, von Hülsen-Magdeburg, von

Werdeck, –von Sprenger, the craftsmen Kafka, Neuhaus and the manufacturers Reimann and O. Krause. It is known that this bank also founded heavily, however, at the founding period, ie 1871, Wagener, Quistorp, von Werdeck, v. Sprenger, von Olfers had already resigned and was replaced by Baron v. Czettritz– Neuhaus auf Colbenitz, Schlittgen, P. Kahle, v. Ohlen and Adlerskron and Oder. Wagener has only the business of the Pommer'sche Centralbahn with the bank made.

This Schuster'sche Gewerbebank had a social political purpose: They wanted to support the artisans of free themselves from dependence on the Jewish usurer.

Another interest group was the Henckelian institutes, on the status of the landowners. 'Henckel, a very clever patron of lowly origin knew a number of aristocrats for the idea of green formation of a conservative financial power in Berlin, which also separated the landowners from the Jews. The captured aristocratic Amateurs became the victims of the clever Henckel, who Landowners did not benefit at all, but quickly richer and finally in his business with Strousberg some of his aristocratic extras and We find at Henckel's banks as

i. Administrative Board: Count Eberhard Stolberg, Count of

Solms– Barnth, Count Kleist–Juchow, Count Schaffgotsch – Koppitz,

Duke of Ujest, v. Treskow–Grocholin, Prince Putbus,

v. Brand–Lindau, Count Praschma, v. Krause–Schwartzow, General v. Derenthal, Count Lehndorf–Steinort, v. Meding, v. Ruffer, v. Seydewitz– Görlitz, v. Plötz–Gr. Weckow, Engel–

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ken– Potsdam, Tresorier Sr. Majesty Geiling, Iffland–Bückeburg, Lieutenant General Prince of Hohenlohe, lawyer Munckel. =

Director Langheinrich won for a lifetime insurance company «Friedrich Wilhelm» from similar Gruinden – the gentlemen: Duke of Ratibor, Prince Karl of

Hohenlohe, Count Maltzahn-Militzsch, Count Schulenburg-Filehne, v. Wedell-Cremzow, Count Johannes Renard, Count Pourtalés, Count Hagen-Möckern, v. Wallenberg-Pachaly. > |

Only a modest number of these men are under the professional founders and these were either never belonged to the old conservative party or are from Her participation in the above-mentioned Institutes had, as already mentioned, socio-political reasons. The situation is quite different for those among them, who later made a profession out of this. They were only fooled by Strousberg Initially, it was about businesses, which in themselves are also to be approved in order to facilitate the production of railways for our neglected eastern provinces zen. East Prussian magnates finally had an Englishman found, which was to build the East Prussian Southern Railway. This Englishman happened to be approached by Dr. Strousberg and finally pushed him out, Strousberg stepped here in relations with Count Lehndorf, Baron Romberg, Baron vd Goltz-Kallen, Chancellor v. Gossler, v. Mirbach -Sorquitten, President Maurach, Count Schwerin-Sandau, Count Schwerin-Parlese, v. Simpson -Georgenburg. =

At the Right-Oder-Ufer-Railway, his Administrative Councillors: Duke of Ujest, Councillor Heise – conservative delegate —, v. Muschwitz, v. Ruffer, v. Rother, v. Ysselstein, Duke of Ratibor, v. Schmackowsky, v. Krenski. J |

Furthermore at «Berlin-Görlitz»: Geh. Rath Richtsteig, Geh. Rath Dulon, Count Solms-Baruth, v. Seydewitz, Jacques.

At the «Märkisch-Posener»: Geh. Rath Ambronn, District Administrator Wocke, Assessor Plewe, v. Unruhe-Bomst.

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At -«Halle-Sorau-Guben»: Ambronn, Count Solms-Sonnenwalde, Duke of Ujest, Prince Putbus, Count Eberhard to Stolberg-Wernigerode.

Finally, Strousberg acquired the concession of the «Romanian Railways» for themselves, the Dukes of Ujest and Ratibor and the Counts of Lehndorf-Steinort.

All these tracks were built according to the – not by Strousberg but has long been common practice in France – ' System Strousberg was built. The completely outdated Prussian The Railway Act of 1838 prohibited the issue of shares below par. It was circumvented by issuing fake drawings for a commission

taught by respected and solvent people.

The shares were then taken over by the general contractor in payment and gave them partly in payment to entrepreneurs, had them partially sold by bankers. As such Henckel and Jaques served Dr. Strousberg.

A number of the above-mentioned

ten gentlemen and should invest 5 percent of the building capital in the rule for such start-up costs

Unfortunately, the list of those involved has not yet been have not yet been able to determine.

Although the building was constructed as poorly as possible, the shots were made as high as possible. Nevertheless

The proceeds from the shares, the press bribery and the lavish office attitude and lifestyle

Strousberg, not for the construction of the lines for which the or shares, and sought out Strousberg

To obtain a new concession, he is required to

Number of above-mentioned board members of older companies were undoubtedly helpful, although Strousberg in his published memoirs he tries to deny this.

He now issued the notes received for newly concessioned lines

Action and expanded the old lines tant bien que mal

the proceeds of the new shares. Of course, the

The drum will soon have a hole, especially since the old, very incompetent but honest Trade Minister Itzenplitz gradually

dizziness and no longer con-

ceded as with the express provision that henceforth

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should not be built in general contract. Such a v. Bennigsen, Adikes, Graf Münster also agreed and comrades when they received the concession for Hanover-Altenbeken. Nevertheless, they broke this promise and entrusted the construction to Strousberg. 300,000 thalers were "made" in founder's expenses.

As Strousberg became more and more embarrassed, he bought all kinds of objects, goods, houses, mountains, works and burdened them with enormous mortgages. Finally, around 1871, he was at the edge of his resources. The bank Rot was in sight. If it broke out, all his accomplices are compromised.

An influential party intervened.

Disconto-Bleichröder requested the «great, patriotic money power» to redeem the bankrupt Strousberg. This liquid They quietly eliminated him. They took over the Romanian

Railways by entering into a cooperation agreement with the Romanian government. special convention by virtue of which they formed an Actien-Society for the completion of the construction of these railways
The Romanian Government all criminal and criminal law related Claims against Strousberg and its co-concessions, the for example, for many millions of thalers more bonds spent more than they were entitled to spend. Strangely enough, the Hanseemann-Bleichröder Administration Mr. Strousberg & Co. not how, Despite the notoriety of that embezzlement, no state lawyer in Prussia felt compelled to take Strousberg and his The Russians were left to accuse to bring that great fraudster to justice.

The management of the new company agreed rather with Strousberg, to the great detriment of the shareholders and from then on, through its business practices, damaged the shareholders entrusted to their care even more, The government Germany and Prussia, however, supported these disloyal Manager of foreign funds: Mr. Delbrück lent the Romanian Eisenbahn-Actien-Gesellschaft 3 million thalers from the Reichshauptkasse, ie from tax groschen, of which one

after one year, a second after two and the last should be repaid after three years, at 4 percent Interest. Camphausen also lent her money through the Seehandlung 2 million thalers at bank interest. Both transactions against Deposit of Romanian priorities and guarantee of Disconto-Bleichröder. The management of the company councillors pay their shareholders 4 percent per annum, by taking 8 percent from the railroad company. So they made with these 5,000,000 thalers of state money a profit of 200,000 thalers annually! Furthermore, v. Hanseman gave his relative von Oppenheim a funded loan to the railway company at 6 percent interest and 4 percent. up front, quarterly with 1 percent, deductible commission He entrusted his brother-in-law Ravené with the rail delivery for the Romanian Railways, without any Delivery would have been publicly tendered. This and Other scandalous things were reported by the editor of the «Eisenbahn-Zeitung», now «Deutsche Reichsglocke», Mr. Joachim-Gehlsen, revealed, alone instead of the prosecutor for exploitation of the care of those administrative boards shareholders entrusted to them, furthermore due to invalid, by straw men composed of general assemblies and similar malfeasance, against the guilty parties, should have gone, he sued the editor for insult and secured a conviction. The prosecutor Simon von Zastrow made the claim that the public prosecutor's The society has been involved in the "domestic dispute" between Action-

members and the Board of Directors do not actually have to interfere. The Court acknowledged that Hansemann-Bleich-Röder had got into a «crooked position» when they themselves in the railway company for the benefit of their Banks did business, but declared 8 percent for a cheap interest, 4 percent guarantee commission for completely correct and justified his harsh judgment against Gehlsen by the

aggravating circumstance that the attacked «people in | |

highly respectable social position. A radical newspaper said that with this ruling the court had reached a limit which can no longer be exceeded without...

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A Viennese newspaper called this story «a railway scandal such as the world has never seen before» and In a well-motivated article, he described Berlin as the «Eldorado of rogues and the metropolis of fraud», in which one can only «find a few counts or more higher-born scoundrels need to be involved” in order to Free bonus on the most daring fraud, while Anyone who gives the baker a loaf of bread or a pair of boots from a cobbler.

This Romanian railway company is by two straw men, the former wine traveler Nitsche and the former non-commissioned officer Ottermann, as « directors » allegedly directed. The actual direction is exercised by Hansemann by the Administrative Board, which also includes: v. Bleichröder, Scheele, Lent, Miguel, Wiener, Wölffel, Reinhard, Riem. |

The Disconto – Gesellschaft also replaced Strousberg at the German railways built by him by joining his . contractual obligations. This made it the banker of these mostly already half bankrupt railways and she managed to make them completely insolvent within a few years by charging commissions, interest, under-par and similar “benefices”, as the French say care, until there was nothing left to clean.

How they represent the interests of Hannover-Altenbeken damaged, Strousberg complains in his work touching. When concluding a single deal, she In addition to interest and commission, there is a "profit sharing"

of 400,000 Thir. for himself and 200,000 Thir. for the Magdeburg, which is also under her «protection»

Halberstadt Railway from the contractor. How

Can you be surprised that the money at Hannover-Altenbeken is never enough, despite ever new bond creation! But one can wonder that a man like Bennisen, who approved of this fraud as a member of the supervisory board, still politically and as a civil servant is possible.

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The aristocratic administrative councils of the Strousberg Almost all of the railways withdrew, except for Mr. v. Seydewitz and some others stayed.

In contrast, the Disconto-Gesellschaft took over the liberal Founding partners of Dr. Strousberg, therefore v. Bennisen and Adikes also in the administration of Hannover-Altenbeken, after the Disconto company had already Strousberg had been displaced.

The Disconto company was far from bankrupt Railway King had to cede his Dortmund steelworks, to found the «Dortmund Union» and contributed a collective mortgage on all his houses and goods, As a result of which they are now partly already in the

_. Substation was acquired. So at the beginning of 1872

Strousberg into the Bohemian forests, to Sbirow, and Bleichröder, but even more so the Disconto-Gesellschaft,

had succeeded him in Germany. | | For these services, which Hanseemann -Bleichröder some

- high, compromised nobles, they themselves received

the nobility. They provided Strousberg's shareholders with That is no use. If the bankruptcy of 1871 really broke, they received more than they have today. The Romanian bonds were still worth 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1871, the Shares in October 1872 only 50 percent, and in August 1876

they have come down to 15 percent. In this way
Hansemann– Bleichröder– Miquèl have «German Capital
saved," as they brazenly claimed in the Gehlsen trial.
. If they had kept their dirty hands off it,
The small German capitalists would be better off.
– Disconto-Gesellschaft took over the stock exchange share of Strousberg-
sic booty, and in this case, it is known as corpse robbery
The two, who had been together until then,
stock market wolves hunting on the same trail.
7 With the fall of Strousberg, the last founding
: activity of those involved in it at all, relative
moderately few numerous high- aristocrats, except
some weak attempts at independent railway
construction. But it is a gross untruth when some con-

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conservative papers, led by the N of the Agrarian the liberal iu

Party alone is responsible for the entire founding fraud.
Trying to make it literal is just as tendentious and
unjustified, as Lasker's insults of some not
liberal founders. Even today, the Herrenhaus still has
a number of aristocrats who are considered the founders of
The tendency to quickly and without
Getting rich through work is not a privilege of class
and is evident in all parties, but it must be noted
that in the clerical party there is no and in the altcon-
almost no founders could be found. So strong
The sense of honour in this party has proved itself.
the high aristocrats of the free conservative party
However, a number of them have given in to the founder's vice, they
have heaped shame on their class and the bourgeois-`
Leaves given a right to aristocratic founders `
to speak. –

However, even these occur at the beginning of the actual
founding period, 1871 and 72, already from the stage
and now the liberal party is throwing itself headlong into the
Foundry, far, far surpassing their aristocratic predecessors.
Only a few aristocrats make this
Dance with and are cut off from their peers
and socially shunned. |

Finally, the first energetic
Reaction against the founding system and the enabling
legislation, a reaction whose merit
but not on the side of the conservative MPs
– in recent years men of rare incompetence –

but a part of the conservative press rests, and
Again, not in the main paper of the party, the
| «Kreuzzeitung », » may be searched.

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Founding madness. |

In 1872, a two-year period began in Germany.
year-long founding frenzy, the likes of which no other
country has to date. Many
Founding groups, which usually operated independently,
Occasionally, however, they also meet with others ad hoc to
to let go of a particularly big dizziness. The
Most of these groups were not in the fortunate
cial position to have political agents, could not
on legislation or administration in the interest of their
businesses. They exploited the private public
But the more such groups win over politicians,
had, the more successful their ventures became, in-
which they extended to state and society and

both plundered.

Mr. Otto Glagau has in his highly interesting and
meritorious book: «The Stock Exchange and Founding Fraud
in Berlin», the second part of which will be published soon, this
Founding activity described in a captivating way. Here
can only refer to the most dangerous of the «political founders»
As the Parliament

We have already spoken about this. It is
However, it must be emphasized that 'they are also
were directly supported by the government. The House of Leo
Delbrück & Co. received support from the Reich government,
through the aforementioned concession of the «Actien-
Society for Soil and Communal Credit for Alsace-
Lorraine». S. Abel jun. is supported by the «Welfenfonds»
supported. Also Bleichröder. The "Welfenfonds"
was the capital compensation paid by the Crown
Prussia to the dethroned princes of Hesse and
Hanover for confiscation of domains and castles
these ex-monarchs, but provisionally from a be-
should be administered by a special authority in Berlin so that
the princes did not use the capital stock for hostile operations
measures against Prussia. Since these
ventures were allegedly planned and initiated,

Meyer, founder. 7

In 1868, the government requested that it temporarily suspend the collect income from these funds and use them to combat hostile agitations of the Welfs and Hessians
One must, said Count Bismarck, «their reptiles

to their caves.» The Landtag gave (this approval and released the government from the accounting on the use of income from these funds.
They are intended in part to influence, in particular the domestic press, used in the interests of German politics
About a year ago, the Hessian may be given to the heirs of the deceased Elector
However, the government still has the Disposal of the 16,000,000 thalers of the Welfenfonds. The administrative authority established by the founding law
The fund was never formed. In the summer of 1876, Rather, it turns out that the Finance Minister has indeed income from it, but that Mr. von Bleichröder the. Capitalstock usable. Now the Fear is close and it is undisputed in the « Reichs-bell» that Mr. von Bleichröder invested the fund in very bad securities, which contributed to the Partly based on his own foundations, such as Posen-Kreuzburger Railway, to a lesser extent in the S. Abel financed Berlin-Dresden Railway shares
This allocation of funds, which entrusted to the government for administration, to founders could probably be called state aid. If the fund are endangered by, the government can in very unpleasant complications, since the King of Hannover has only one unmarried son. Dying both men without male descendants, she inherits the Prince of Wales, who was given the undiminished capital stock of the Welfenfonds. If then Bleichröder should no longer be solvent enough to 16,000,000 thalers in cash, the state men who are involved in the formation of the statutory administration authority and gave her Mr. Gerson von Bleichröder

substitutes, personally for the lost sum to be used.
The Disconto company still enjoys the

1 Camphausen's favor, which not only gave her several million

_ Thaler at $2\frac{3}{4}$ percent without security, but the Preussische Seehandlung, a state bank, completely –at her disposal. This is not only a Founders and jobbers bank, but has also developed middleman and the figurehead for shady business the Disconto-Gesellschaft and the state directly as well as harm the audience in favor of the Disconto-Gesellschaft. |

'Let us now turn to 'the period falling within s founding activity of the two, until their beginning friends defended, «great and patriotic financial powers»! The house of S. Bleichröder was originally only The Berlin agency of the House of Rothschild has been entrusted with this task. the political influence of the Disconto-Gesellschaft grew, .the closer Rothschild came to the rising sun, This already aroused Bleichröder's envy.

Much more. Reason for dissatisfaction with Hanse: man received Bleichröder through his behavior at of Strousberg's inheritance. In order to pay for the removal of those Compensation amount which Strousberg paid to the Romanian

_ Railway company to pay for unfinished construction to raise the necessary funds, was Strousberg was forced to sell part of his property But instead of Hansemann, who represents the interests of the Romanian shareholders, the sale purchase value of the works offered by Strousberg to his total amount to cover his debt to the Romanian Railway Company. related, bought he used Strousberg's works for himself and the Disconto-Gesell- and used only a portion of the proceeds to that debt, while he pays the remaining amount of the debt had Strousberg's other property mortgaged, 'so that the Romanian Railway Company is now

this demand has failed. According to another version
– l 7 * j

state
Library?
Bamberg,

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he left the remaining 2 million thalers for the discount – company and now acquires the Strousberg'schen Gentlemen for themselves personally, so that the Disconto-Gesell-

The reports of both companies are .
artificially kept so dark that it is impossible to con-
determine which of the two versions is the correct one.
But it is anyway. It must be noted that the
Public Prosecutor's Office, which investigated all these matters through various
denunciations have been suggested, persistently every
refuses to take action against Mr von Hanseemann.

In the manner described above, Hanseemann had
personally or the Disconto-Gesellschaft von Strousberg the
Dortmunder Hütte, Glückauf-Tiefbau and Othfresen for the
enormous price of 6,000,000 thalers. This
Hanseemann used his new property to acquire a very expensive
He had, as he had
mentioned in Chapter I, with Goldschmidt the Henrichshütte
had to take over personally and owed the discount
Society 1863 from this 1,200,000 thalers, which by
retained by !/, the royalties of the owner and the administrator
treasury in favor of the Disconto-Gesellschaft
In order to get rid of small possessions,
Hanseemann transformed the Henrichshütte company
1863 into a limited partnership and 1869 into a joint-stock company
with 2,250,000 thalers alleged share capital value, remained
However, he had to sit with his shares, because in 1870
with great difficulty only managed to distribute 3½ percent dividend.
The administrative board of this Hanseemann family property
consisted of Scheele, Miquèl, Bauendahl, v. Hanseemann,
J. Kauffmann, Salomonsohn, Peters and C. Waldthausen-
Aachen. Hanseemann was the discount banker on this account.
company still owed 902,131 thalers on October 29, 1872.
On this day, the General Assembly of the
Disconto-Gesellschaft, 5 million thalers new shares of the Dis- |
account- company. The Board of Directors and

the management waived Y, their royalties from the

increased capital for the future, and for this the
_ Reserve fund of the Disconto-Gesellschaft die Hanseemann'sche

bone a = se | |

Debt of 902,131 thalers, ie the shareholders of the Disconto-
They gave him company in return for the fact that he would
with 20 percent royalties from the increased share capital of
20,000,000 Thir., whereas previously he had received 25 percent.
of only 15,000,000 thalers of basic capital! Certainly
- a nice deal that Mr. v. Hanseemann did there!

Now Hanseemann increased the capital of Henrichshütte
to 2,500,000 thalers, ie he said that from now on it should be
< worth a lot, the company bought Nova Scotia for

2,500,000 Thir. and threw these two companies with those Strousberg smelting works and mines, which were valued at 6,000,000 thalers. The share capital resulting from the merger of these three companies The Dortmund Union, founded by the Germans, was first founded 11,000,000 thalers; for every 100 thalers Henrichshütte and Nova Scotia received 100 thalers of «Union».

In October 1872 the capital was increased to 13,200,000 thalers

This now marked the beginning of a tremendous, sinful and wicked
For the sake of appearances,
to those objects a few small huts and terrains
Only Nova Scotia was profitable. The value of the
The total was estimated by experts at 3–4,000,000 thalers
The shares were allegedly issued at 108 percent,
but she swindled successively up to 180 percent, which was a
fictitious value of 23%, million thalers represented! Hanseatic
The Henrichshütte, which was built in 1870 at
| Gross profit was 185,000 thalers, of which 171,000
Thllr. depreciation, so that the net income →
14,000, and whereupon he owed the Disconto-Gesellschaft
902,000 thalers owed, to be sold for 4,500,000 thalers! And

Miquel called this accursed fraud in the Reichstag

«the most correct business», which can only be achieved by «wrong
Measures of the management and the dire situation of the iron
industry in general in hopefully temporary difficulties

No one told him that he

even the Administrative Board of the Union and Henrichshütte

Also sitting next to him were: v. Hanseemann,

W. Bauendahl, W. v. Born, C.v. Born, v. Bernuth, JM Frens

—

dorff-Hannover, H. Gericke- Mühlheim, G. Hanseemann, J. Loeb, Russell, Geh. Rath Dr. Esse, Fr. Grillo, Kauffmann, A. v. Oppenheim, W. Peters, CM v. Rothschild, Scheele, R. Schulte-Gevelsberg, C. Waldthausen, Geh. Rath Wehrmann. The company distributed per 1873 = 12 percent dividend, of which there was none. The royalties of these gentlemen for 1873 amounted to 141,555 thalers, of which she generously gave half "for the benefit of the workers." These "people in highly respectable position", to which title she was legally condemned, as is well known, always perform benevolent deeds, when they cheat people. The directors received 12,000 thalers salary and 3000 thalers royalties. Their 3 and 2 deputies. Director later became a former non-commissioned officer, Ottermann, who also served as Director of the Romanian Railways! Already in 1873 it was decided 6,000,000 thalers to be issued in 6 percent priorities, of which but only 5,000,000 Thir. issued, ie in the boxes of the Disconto-Gesellschaft took over of which 3,333,000 thalers. The Royal Prussian Maritime Handbook | The development cooperation participated in the adoption of priorities of this company! The shares of the Union are now 6-8 Proc., but are completely worthless.

In relation to: this most dizzying foundation, the occurred at all – on a large scale – in this period, The report of the Disconto-Gesellschaft for 1875 contains the following: shameless passage: «The establishment of society Union was the most correct and loyal business. It fell at a time when iron prices were still normal, and no overestimation of industrial values was present. Not in education, but in the development The cause of the subsequent evil lay in the development of the Union. When the iron economy suddenly and sharply increased, from the shares of the Union with a continuous increase in the Courses became a playing paper, went with this movement in the immediate direction the objective judgment and the Reins of order lost. What in connection with the general suffering of the iron industry, is the reports of the Dortmund Union from 1874

and 1875. It is factually and documentary evidence that that the Disconto company has fulfilled its duty as a warning Banker did not fail to do so, and long before Mr. Russell He took the reorganization into his hands and did everything he could to the evil of financial overburdening of the Union: stop Already now, in this respect, the successful extensive reorganization, a turn to Better things have occurred, and experience should teach that the Disconto company in its conduct in this regard, also both: one's own interest, as well as the

acted correctly in the interests of the Union."
However, it is clear that Hansemann and Accomplisen
who valued the Union's objects far above their value,
themselves through their stock exchange agents drove the shares and
playing paper and not the administration of the Union
from senseless business, since the
_ Disconto-Gesellschaft with the Union the same administration
had! All lies and deception! j
We cannot deny ourselves the opportunity to read Strousberg's very
competent judgment on this foundation to follow
He says: «The premium in this case was so
unjustified that they are considered immoral.
. Can draw. What would Mr. Lasker say if the
– Disconto-Gesellschaft these factories for 11,000,000 Thaler
bought and spent 15,000,000 shares? And
but this happened in a different, legal (!) and noble (!)
way; namely, in the price at which these shares are traded on the
brought to market was more than this difference.
The times were favorable and the emission credit of the
Disconto-Gesellschaft large (because one can get away from their
administrative councillors did not deceive), one has both
used, and the process was far from being
ready; the audience received the
Stocks are not yet available; first things got really lustful
made so that it can be bought at the best price, and if not
no errors have been made, the systems are fully

would have been profitable and the shares would have been worth par

were, the audience would always have, apart from

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from Speed, over 13,000,000 thalers at Agios 7
lost."

The Disconto company had given Mr Bleichröder a
"Participation" in the founding of the Union was promised,
But he did not keep his word, and when Bleichröder complained,
Hansemann offered him a "compensation". Indignantly,
Mr. Gerson von Bleichröder took this "tip" and the
Hostility between the two houses broke out loudly and brightly.

The house friend of the Prussian Prime Minister
quarreled with the house friend of the Prussian Vice-
Prime Minister, because he prevented those from participating
in a great raid against the German pub-
likum has not participated. Truly, a spectacle for –

Social Democrats! And these financial evils remained
wichter to this day house friends of that highest
Prussian civil servants.

It is highly original how Mr. Gerson v. Bleich-
Röder took revenge on Mr. von Hanseemann; he did it in
In a most ingenious way, the German people bear the costs of
He paid for his revenge by quickly founding a company
which was perhaps even more dizzying than the
Union; at least it was just as rotten as it was bad.
accomplices for this raid against the German
Nation he joined Count Hugo von Henckel-Don-
nersmarck at.

The Silesian knight had in 1870 from Psi len 1
State – it is as if Disconto-Bleichröder could not
Let go of dizziness, at whose last depths you cannot
encountered the “rabble of state” – the royal hut for
1,300,000 thalers and the Laurawerk
From this Henckel-Bleichröder welded under
friendly assistance from Landau, v. Kardorff and others.
Actiengesellschaft Königs- und Laurahütte», on
which gave them the modest share capital of 6,000,000 thalers.
which was already increased to 9,000,000 thalers in 1873.
Real value allegedly about 2,000,000 thalers. To the scraper- |
nack for Mr. von Hanseemann, the «Union» only on 180
Proc. could push up, the Bleichröder-

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Consortium «0 Laura –Actien v to 261 / Proc., unfortunately had to
the German people the compensation – Hanseemann's
Today the shares are at 57, of course still around
half too high. Dividends were distributed from
1871 –75 = 121/,, 29, 20, 10, 2 Perc.; royalties calculated
the appointed administrators of foreign funds 1871 = 44,100
Thlr., 1872 271,000 Thlr. General Director is Mr.
Judge who is at the head of those protectionists,
who oppose the abolition of the iron tariff. The following
malicious question of the «Reichsglocke» is not so unpredictable
t: «How high must the iron toll be so that «Laura»
at 9,000,000 Thir. share capital profitable?» The administrative
rath consists of Gerson von Bleichröder, v. Kardorff, J. Landau,
v. Westenholz-Hamburg, H. Heimann, Geh. Rath v. Carnall-
Breslau, go. Rath Krienes-Breslau, F. Friedensburg –Breslau,
L. Behrens-Hamburg, Egells, Bergrath Ficenus, Wirkl. Le-
gationsrath Graf P. Hatzfeld, L. Ravené.

| These two colossal industrial enterprises
have not only through the premium in their shares, the
with a massive drop in share prices to the detriment of shareholders

ended, exploited the audience, but they also the solid industrialists in the iron industry have been damaged. Their directorates generally undercut all deliveries Competitors to outcompete everyone, bankrupt to buy out and secure the monopoly for sales in their area. In order to obtain the to be able to carry out the numerous orders taken on, They drew the most skilled workers from the workshops of their competitors by increasing wages enormously. Now they throw the workers out into the streets by the thousands. an eminently antisocial performance, which is reflected in the Growth in the number of Social Democrats occurs. Of course They harmed the solid entrepreneurs, but they achieved did not achieve their purpose, but suffered enormous losses themselves. In connection with the Laurahütte, the Posen-Kreuzburger Bahn, by Bleichröder, J. Landau, v. Kardorff, Count Bethusy-Huc and Friedenthal, which was also founded by The Guelph Fund supported this railway. This railway has only the

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a destination that will allow the Laurahütte to reach the Stettin market by about 5 miles. Furthermore, she, touching the border, without any lateral Traffic area, no purpose in God's world. Such purely senseless paths were concessions and are now to be purchased expensively by the state because they are naturally doomed to eternal unprofitability. dam, its builders, Bleichröder and his associates, to bankrupt But if Bleichröder goes bankrupt, the Welfenfonds bankrupt, the Welfenfonds is bankrupt so yes, We do not want to mislead the public prosecutor too much. investigation.

Of course, Hansemann also had to make a contribution to his "Union" have a distinctive railway. So he built the Münster-Emscheder Bahn, on which the Discontu company is now working hard To build Posen-Kreuzburg and Laurahütte-To exploit iron, Bleichröder founded with Rothschild in Frankfurt, Friedenthal-Breslau, J. Landau and v. Kardorff the «German Reich and Continental Railway – Construction Society», which oversaw the entire railway construction in Germany land, but after taking over a number of construction commitments. On the share capital of 10,000,000 thalers, 40 percent were added. counted, the shares were driven to 123, so that the interimsschein cost 63. Now you can get it for 25. You

also began the construction of the Weimar–Gera railway, whose Founders Bleichröder and Landau are also. How now Bleichröder as a railway engineer in this company with himself as a representative of the railway shareholders The following is instructive in explaining what he did:

Bleichröder, Landau, v. Kardorff and comrades entrusted the construction to the above company, i.e. themselves. The shares were, less 1,164,000 thalers, which the Adjacent took part in the German Imperial and Continental Railway Construction Company from the bankers for 78 percent. and they also received 650,000 Thaler commission, so that for 10,836,000 Thaler shares only 7, 800,000 thalers of the construction company available for construction

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remained. If you add to this the ones from the adjacent ones. The sum brought, it is clear that for the construction instead of 12,000,000 Thaler not the full 9,000,000 Thaler could be used. The track is open, but not finished. Recently, it, the society wants to take up a priority and the Sue the construction company! The latter news is supposed to serve to make the priority palatable to the audience.

Such transactions with oneself are not easy for both Houses often appeared. Together they made Hansemann and Bleichröder at the Romanian Railways. At the Gott-hardtbahn handed over the rails to Hansemann himself the Dortmund Union, etc.

Strousberg calls this: Business that the Commiselonkr | "in itself" and in which the shareholder can always cheat About the case of Kreuzburg–Posen and the very

Similar to the Berlin–Dresden railway, Strousberg says: «The construction companies became general contractors and Capital subscribers, and the members of the supervisory boards of Construction company formed the whole or a significant part of Part of the supervisory board of the railways where the construction The company was a construction contractor. This was essentially ual, although not in name, builder and Construction contractor one, and the opportunity and interest was available, the shareholders in favor of the Bau– Gesell How this could happen is a mystery. bright: The construction contract could be too cheap and the Supervision should be relaxed. »

This explains why the earth's body barely opened Posen–Kreuzburg railway line This identity of the entrepreneur and builder

is the government (which is responsible for the supervision and construction

duty is incumbent) probably not e » – noticed |

Strousberg is extremely malicious.

Between two rival houses, Disconto: Bleich:
rider, a formal competition in founding now arose.
Bleichröder created:

Mine «Hibernia-Schamrock» with Conrad (trading
Society of Berlin»), Mulwani and others became Director

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Mayor and MP Weber, Lasker's special friend
and faction member. The shares were introduced
in the stock exchange on March 13, 1873 equal to 130 to 150 percent.
driven and now stand at 37. Dividend per 73 = 13, 1874
== 6, 1875 == 21), percent. Capital 5,000,000 Thlr. He be-
also participated in the establishment and expansion of
«Menden and Schwerte», «Messener Mines», «Phönix».

The Disconto company made contributions in this area:

«Gelsenkirchen» mine, together with the North
German Bank in Hamburg (Godeffroy, Westenholz), bank
association Schaafhausen (Wendelstadt, Movius, Königs, Mevissen,
vom Rath, Wittgenstein), Provinzial-Disconto, Rothschild-Frank-
furt, Sal. Oppenheim, Eltzbacher, J. Landau, Bauendahl, Grillo,
Frensdorff. The registered capital is 4,500,000 Tblr. The
Shares were immediately driven up to 133 percent on the first day,
rose to 172, now stand at about 88. Dividend per 1873 – 25,
74 = 17, 75 = 10 percent. These shares also have
the royal Prussian maritime trade which took over!!
The Disconto-Gesellschaft also participated in the
mines «Bensberg-Gladbach», «Bochum», »Vereinigter
Bonifacius», «Phoenix». _ | | i

It contributed less to industrial societies.
man sits peacefully next to Bleichröder in the «Berliner Im-
mobilien-Actien-Gesellschaft». In this field, he is
Bleichröder, who was still involved in the company
societies: «German Mirror Glass Society», «Nordstern,
Life Insurance Company», «Tivoli Brewery», «Cen-
tral-Telegraphen-Compagnie», finally to «Oeffentliche
Waterworks» and «Zoological Garden», both of which
Participations to satisfy «civic charitable

ity». |

Bleichröder has invested in banks and founded companies
He has achieved a lot. He is a member of the «Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft» with Conrad, Gelpcke, A. Mendelssohn, Borsig, Zwicker, V. v. Magnus, Güterbock – because of drawing on the French Austrian bond during the war as a traitor condemned but pardoned – Jaques, Windhorn, Mevissen, A. v. Oppenheim; «Preussische Central-Bodencredit», as

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already said; «Sächsische Bank» with v. Kaskel, R. v. Magnus, F. Mart. Magnus, Sal. Oppenheim, HC Plaut – convicted of fraud – Prince Schönburg – Waldburg, Count Königsbrück; «International Bank of Luxembourg v with Mevissen, A. v. Oppenheim, R. v. Erlanger, D. Oppenheim – Cologne, V. Wendelstadt – convicted of fraud – Königs; «Breslauer Disconto-Gesellschaft Friedenthal & Co.» with J. Landau, v. Wallenberg-Pachaly, E. Oppenheim, Molinari, PG Friedenthal, Isidor Friedenthal; «Braunschweigische Credit-Anstalt», Provinzial-Actien-Bank zu Posen». Not, that he was the administrator everywhere, but in most; He helped the others to create and give birth to young stocks.

Much less extensive, but more intensive, the Disconto -Gesellschaft worked in this field. She wanted compete with the Royal Prussian Main Bank and therefore created the «Provinzial Disconto-Gesellschaft», which have their own in all major cities in Germany Establish banks or join existing banks and from the Disconto-Gesellschaft in Berlin

. was managed uniformly. The management of this bank consisted

from the gentlemen v. Hanseemann, Miquèl, Salomonsohn and Reinhardt, was the same as that of the Diseonto -Gesellschaft, except that Hecker was replaced by Reinhardt. In The Board of Directors consisted of Scheele, W. Bauendahl, M. Goldschmidt, R. Hardt, J. Kauffmann, M. Reichenheim, Wilckens, v. Eckardstein, v. Hanseemann, Miquél, Hecker, Salomonsohn, G. Reimer, A. Lent, A. de Werth-Elberfeld, Geh. Oberfinanz rath Mölle, JW Schulten. The statutes are already so It is a constant

«Boys», but this is prevented by the «noise»
The 10,000,000 thalers shares were placed under the green which is distributed. Then on 22 November 1871 they are led at 120 percent on the stock exchange, immediately drives it to 131,

and then in a short period of time up to 186 percent. Deposit 60 percent, meaning you paid for an interim certificate of 60 Thir. nominal 146 Thir. cash. Now these shares are 79 percent, which means you pay for the same note now 39 thalers. This bank now established itself independently in

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Hanover, Bernburg, Elberfeld, Strasbourg, Hamburg, Ludwigshafen, Aachen, Duisburg, Braunschweig, Halle. They wanted to give the Reichsbank, which was to be created, the customer circle. Of course, the Berlin leaders the overview is lost all the more as it is criss-crossed and which cross the subsidiary institute at its own discount bank company foundations, and the young bank would have have long since had to liquidate if a liquidation was winding up and combining the transactions would be feasible.

The main business of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, however, was in the field of railways, which they successively all under her control. That is why she had not only the concession for "Dortmund-Gronau", but Also for «Marienburg-Mlawka» and bought them almost all priorities that were on the market at that time In order to purchase a portion of such funds from the Breslau-Schweidnitz-Freiberg railway, it came into heavy Conflict with the Darmstadt Bank for Trade and Industry, although in whose administration Mr Hansemann firmly friends A. v. Oppenheim, Wendelstadt, Mevissen, Königs among others, sit.

At the end of this founding period, i.e. 1873, we see So the two enemy groups at the head of a Series of dependent institutes, competing, more and more such things under their leadership. Bleichröder disposes of the 16 million thalers of the Guelph Fund. to whom he only gave S. Abel Jr. a little something for Berlin-Dresden The Disconto-Gesellschaft draws on the Sea trade. At the Romanian Railways, both jointly the Seehandlung and the Reichshauptkasse at their disposal. Both groups have affiliated banks institutes throughout Germany, both large iron and steel werke, both with 2 of their own railways, and the Disconto-Gesellschaft The company is still pursuing the plan to own all railways In 1873, the Mecklenburgische State Railways. The government sees this creation of two 'huge financial powers in the state not only quietly, but favors their business, whose fraudulent nature leads to

toy =

The part was no longer a secret. She loses one capable official after another, who from their – service in the more lucrative of the bankers; she knows and tolerates that one parliamentarian after another, yes, diplomatic, with the most important and secret state Foreign Office officials entrusted with matters, in the dependence on the banks and other not only knows political men in these financial agents, but listens to their advice primarily, although it is It is obvious that the same is a business-interested The ministers themselves deal with these issues in the most intimate way bloody founders. Prince Bismarck's family in Bleichröder's house, although certain officer corps had the same are not allowed to enter. Camphausen and Scheidtman (See-handlungs-rath) are the intimates of Hansemann, Lothar Bucher is his summer guest at Lanken Castle. Delbrück favors open the related house Leo Delbrück & Co., Hammacher, a multiple founder millionaire and silent main figure of the _ national-liberal party, is a friend and advisor of Delbrück and Falk and finally promotes his good friend 'Achenbach to the ministerial chair. Lasker works for the House Bleichröder and – takes with his friend and Fraction comrade Weber help insight from his high-interesting business books. Judaism penetrates with his agents in all influential circles. The – Foreign Office is teeming with full and half Semites. The entire press is subservient to the founders. The conservative Kreuzzeitung, since October 1872 under the leadership of Mr. von Nathusius-Ludom, Scheele's nephew, whose 'wandte, v. Nathusius-Hundisburg and other Nathusiusse also administrative boards of discount deposits 'are, is silent about all the deception and cultivates even more and more in its section "Trade, Commerce and Industry" and in «Submitted» above the advertisement line the ashamed advertising, takes all founder advertisements and sells There is no word of warning. In short, we are on the best ways to Jewish rule, the good Lord had an insight and created the – «noise»!

Book III Liquidation.

harbingers of the noise.

| The Disconto-Gesellschaft was able, despite having its capital to 20,000,000 thalers and the Provincial-Disconto-Society with its 6,000,000 thalers at its disposal had impossible to collect all the funds raised by the iron

railways and industrial enterprises in the safe
She actually only wanted to keep the commissioner
Nevertheless, through the billions, through which

National debt was paid off, a lot of money under the z

audience and this was all the more inclined by the press
was made, always new papers without checking the value |
to take – if only they were from a «great house that
should not abandon his children»,
when these big houses ensured a sustained bull market,
So the audience could not, with the best will in the world,
the new values absorb, and the discount society
kept huge sums of shares in the box.

Mr Camphausen was happy to help her. He lent her
firstly, 3 million thalers at $2\frac{3}{4}$ percent without deposit
from the Prussian state treasury. He discounted and loaned
barded through the set action. Mr. von Dechend, the
President of the Royal Prussian Main Bank, saw with
Shaking your head at the founders' activities. . The founders moved one
on the other ride changes and discounted them at the
Bank. The Viennese founders, who worked with the Berliners
together, set up such for up to 50,000,000 thalers.

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| : o Moved to Berlin. Already in September 1872,
Herr von Dechend den Diseont. Finally, in December,

The main bank refused bills of exchange, which apparently only
were put into circulation by founders to make money
and which were not based on a “legitimate business”.
This measure was sent by the Breslau Chamber of Commerce in
December a complaints commission, from the bloody
Founders Friedenthal and Ruffer, to Berlin.
Mr. von Benda, who, along with Eugen Richter, is the most open-hearted
always took the side of the stock exchange in parliament, questioned
Mr. v. Dechend in the House of Representatives. Despite his
brilliant justification, such pressure
on the bank president that he on 20 December
instructed the Breslau branch to discuss the change of founders again.
contiren! But the Disconto-Gesellschaft sent whole
Laundry baskets full of bills of exchange and funds after the Camphausen
sche Seehandlung, got money for it and thus thwarted
Dechend's wise policy, which has already given rise to the entrepreneurial
in the autumn of 1872 might have been put to an end if

Ministry did not have a close founding friendship
Mr. Camphausen is directly responsible for
a large part of the September 1872 still in
Scene set foundations and for the thereby the
losses inflicted on the public. Mr. von Kardorff, as

Vir will see him in Parliament and he

justified that attack in an election speech in August 1876
as follows: «I would not contact Mr Camphausen
have taken effect, if not all my efforts on
Remedy of the grievances complained of would have been in vain. If
I was a little irritated, the reason was that
that I have heard the testimony of the bank president Mr. Dechend

u had requested because during the discussion on the bank

law the ministers accused the bank president of this
made it clear that the bank encourages over-speculation
and at the same time millions of people from the sea
trading to trading houses at low interest rates
I have not taken on the position of Finance Minister
shaken; a finance minister shakes his position only
Meyer, founder. | 8

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To e

himself, if he does not 'adjust the economic conditions

and promoting the prosperity of the

country's interests.» |
But the most interesting thing is Miquél's behavior, the
According to Mr. von Dechend in the House of Representatives, a moral

Speech about the reprehensibleness of the foundations, he, the

great founders, but especially from foreign, Romanian
ian values. The audience should rather "follow local

'buy industrial funds.' So he used the good fortune opportunity to alert the public to the upcoming « Gelsenkirchner ». greedy, the « Romanians » were yes, mostly already discontinued!

According to this, there were cracking and cracking noises at every corner and Ends Beginning 1873, and now a spectacle piece staged in the most infamous way to entertain the audience. while simultaneously experiencing an unprecedented planned a major attack on the state coffers and also, covered by the dust of Lasker's revelations – in the “Disabled Fund”.

The Real Privy Senior Government Councillor Wehrmann, who had given the lecture to His Majesty was ill and unfit for service. According to his rank, Mr Wagener replace: Wehrmann was very Until he took up this influential position in the In His Majesty's Cabinet he had been a member of its board of directors. Then his wayward son was taken to the same company, and after his retirement he joined the military mann again in the Board of Directors of Disconto – Gesellsociety and even the “Union”. In this influential Position in the Emperor's Cabinet should now– Mr. Wagener which all liberals, especially Mr Camphausen, hated since 1848, who controlled all the affairs of the Disconto–Gesellschaft saw through, or at least thwarted –would have. And they were just about to do a deal, where one had to work on the heart of His Majesty, the Establishment of a fund for the glorious invalids, which the

Disconto–Gesellschaft then wanted to plunder and plundered

This fund is notoriously owned by the Disconto company

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invented. The law in question is the arches: how Windthorst aptly said on another occasion: “retrieved” been.

Sonnemann, one of the ET Typew of our «people-friendly» Jewish fraudulent politician, is "himself been involved in a myriad of foundations. The Disconto – Society, however, must support this influential man “cut” because he sometimes chatted in his «Frankfurter Zeitung» the most unpleasant things. At the beginning of February 1872 he reported that the discount

Company has 16,000,000 Thlr. Bergisch-Märkische and 5-6,000,000 Thlr. Magdeburg-Halberstadt priorities «for a disability fund to be dissolved. Nobody suspected something about such a fund, and already bought the Disconto-Gesellschaft priorities that they later really got him! It takes the political agent of the Disconto company to control the government for the horrendous, all economic science in the face plan of a successive self state fund from which the disability pensions

In March 1873,
Delbrück introduced the bill in the Reichstag. Before that, however,

Wagener, who in any case gave His Majesty «the actual would have revealed the “real purpose” of this fund.

It is highly comical that Mr. Lasker dares Mr. Wagener in a house that was filled with founders to declare him as founder and condemn him He joined him two aristocrats, princes Putbus and Prince Biron of Courland. he described the founding and construction of the “Pomeranian Centralbahn » and the « Berliner Nordbahn ». |

Now it should be noted that Wagener, firstly, speculative purposes are not pursued professionally and habitually Until 1869 he was a member of the board of directors of Schuster's Gewerbebank, which in fact pursues social policy purposes long pursued when Wagener and v. Olfers were involved: Promoting the credit of craftsmen. Until 1870, it had

only 1, and until 1872 only 2 million registered capital.
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` š or ae

14 supervisory board members 1 per 1869 approx. 11,800 thalers.

Royalties. We will later Miquel – Wehrmann; sche Get to know royalties. The founding activity of the bank only began in 1872, the share capital was increased from 1871 to 6,000,000 thalers. The bank distributed per 1871 to only 12 supervisory board members, among whom Wagener was no longer, 50, 126 thalers. The royalty on 9 members The merged administrative council received per 1872 90,000 thalers. So Wagener has

The bank's founding period with its profits did not part.

On the other hand, he founded the "Pommersche Centralbahn"

For a dozen years, the circles have been trying
Dramburg-Neustettin for a railway, negotiated with
all kinds of financiers, without «opinion» for their
located area, bombed their deputy, |

Wagener, incessantly, on the way of the state
or joint-stock company to get a railway.

Two district councillors informed him that he could not
would have to expect re-election if he did not support a railway

In 1870 he decided, with the help of the shoemaker
schen Bank to establish a joint-stock company for construction.

The capital was set at 7,360,000 Thir, half shares, half
Priority ordinary shares for 146,, kilometers, ie
50,000 Thlr. per kilometer. Berlin- Görlitz costs 73,000 Thlr.,
Halle-Sorau-Guben 83,000 Thlr., Hannover- Altenbeken for

the constructed routes 112,000 Thlr., taking into account

is that all 3 lanes have about half of the capital through
bonds to be issued at a higher value. Nevertheless,
the railway, even after Lasker's revelations, was completed,
if the government issues 1,000,000 thalers of bonds
gations, without those revelations the

Railway with the preliminarily provided capital, because it was,
This is what the investigative commission has done against its will
determined, much more solidly founded than those railways.
The track, like all the others, was built according to the
Private railways, thanks to the law of 1838, only possible
System Strousberg was built. The founders alone were

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more distinct than usual with new ideas
is fashionable in Prussia. They had only
40,000 thalers in compensation for their efforts,
and at the Berlin Stock Exchange people mocked that they were being
Lasker is quite right, since through such scoundrelry they «the
business». a

A royal Daor onin was born
set up, at the head of which the President of the Seehandlung,
Günther, who was responsible for the railway and founding fraud
yes, had to know exactly. Incredibly, the applicant received
plaintiff Lasker also has a seat on the Commission as a judge.

The Commission's report is available in print and proves

that Lasker managed to spare the liberal founders
and only the founders he attacked on
| to follow all their ways.

The commission report on the « Bormersche Central- |
bahn» fills 51 pages, which covers over 25 other railway foundations.
and projects only – – 100 pages!! At Wagenersche

All the artists will be identified by name and drawing
amount mentioned, this does not happen with any other. In these
. rather, reference is always made to «special acts», which
have never been made available to the public.
Nevertheless, the report revealed much more serious things about other
Railways, namely via Hannover – Altenbeken, Berlin Lehrte,
– Halle–Sorau–Guben and A, via the Central Railway. Fürst

i Putbus from the Northern Railway was attacked by a military

Court of Honour on the basis of the 'Investigation of the Commission
acquitted, a scrutiny procedure against Wagener
There was no indication for initiating disciplinary proceedings.
Nevertheless, he had to leave the civil service and
resigned his seat in the Reichstag. Bennigsen, Kar-
dorff, Prinz Handjery, Braun and others, who also and mostly

were more compromised, by the report of the Commission- _
sion alone, apart from its other foundations, are

today still MPs or civil servants. \

1 It was horrifying to see the profound hypocrisy,
with which the deputies, almost all of whom were the founders _
and the 333 rangers in their midst knew the

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Lasker's revelations about the crimes of three notorious
Amateurs listened to the reasons. Particularly reprehensible
was the behavior of the Conservatives, who among themselves
some founders had that they did not immediately turn the tables
returned and a thorough investigation of all, including the
liberal foundations. No one dared to challenge Lasker
who « knew Bleichröder's business books ».
“This shot went close to my back,”
a high lord said.

Prince Bismarck visited Wagener and
1874 used in official shipment to Eisenach. Eye-
Apparently he was persuaded to remain silent and tolerate
by promising a later rehabilitation. This is

not done. When he went to the Reichstag at that time and |

turned his defense into an attack,
He had already discovered the whole liberal fraud about the
He would thereby bring the country an enormous
It seems to us that he
Samson (Judges 16, v. 26–30) as a model:
Samson also waited quite a while before taking revenge.
long and then took it very thoroughly. |

Strousberg speaks about the following process-
dimensions:

«Political tolerance is a quality that
Liberals of all countries; they are always more or less
fewer sans-culottes and fanatics . . . party passion
Everyone is perceived to the highest degree by Lasker
and this alone explains the irreconcilable position,
which he has taken against Wagener; as well as party
Sympathy on the other hand, the consideration with which he
comrades, makes it understandable. (This latter
Partiality has v. Diest in: '«the moral ground in
State life» convincingly and documented).
«Wagener was a long-time political opponent, he is said to have
earlier years in connection with the Kreuzzeitung, the
their well-known activities today without him with unimaginable
weaker force, many seriously injured and many
He held an influential position.

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wealthy position and was politically inconvenient. His behavior
In the case of the Pomeranian Central Railway there were sufficient
starting points for a devastating attack, and
this opportunity was used ruthlessly... It is
correct that Wagener's position gave him the utmost
view; it seems to have been proven that he was wrong in this
and it is clear that he, Schuster and the third college at
Founding of the Pomeranian Central Railway so manipulated,
that they follow the law of form, but not of spirit
that they thus fulfilled empty forms and thereby
Profit without risk, power without responsibility,
and it cannot be denied that this is for a

High Council of the Crown is compromising. Nevertheless,
The attack would never have been so bitter if it had
would not have been incited by party hatred. Finally,
But the matter has been exaggerated. To what extent
Wagener's position in obtaining the concession
I don't know how to judge how this happened. (Not at all!
The concession had already been sold a decade ago to a con-
sortium, where Count Kleist-Juchow was based, under the
Condition that the railway was built without a state guarantee.
It could not cope with this and gladly transferred
and without any compensation the preparatory work on Wagener,
as he had the prospect of getting the money, with the help of the Schustersche
Bank, without providing a state guarantee). «One thing is clear,
that the concessionaires of this railway, if they decide to build it,
' and had not committed any other crimes

deserve medals and awards. The railway

was a necessity for a neglected poor
part of the country and, by raising it, a merit for
the state. As speculation, even properly conducted,
they never bring any benefit. If this is admitted,
the accusation of abuse of official influence
continued, because it was done for a good in the state interest
Purpose. Furthermore, Councilor Wagener had the manor.
owner, an interest and a right to the projected track
to strive to produce them. It would only be wrong to
if he is other applicants, or a different direction

55

en 120 nr

| in rank that would have, and this. was not the case.

If, as I undoubtedly believe, Wagener has been
two points are not to be blamed, a large part
the accusation to the ground, and the only question that remains is
whether he has crossed the line of legality in pursuit of profit
and decency. The former is a question
for the accused and the prosecutor, where, as I
As already mentioned, every foreign suggestion is an arrogance and
every amateur service documents malice; the
But the question of propriety concerned the gentleman's department heads.
(The permission to build the railway from his department heads
Wagener had written evidence of this. As for the profit he was aiming for,

It was absolutely and relatively the lowest that any private railway company of that period

Was, because Wagener did not even move into it) «Here

Under certain circumstances, it could be the duty of the people's representative to draw attention to it, but

only after a remedy has been provided by the superiors

A production like the one in the previous
The decision chosen in this case was unnecessary, discrediting for the Civil service, inconvenient for the superior and hard for those affected. From every syllable, from the whole demeanor, breathes revenge, not justice. I have no Reason to defend Wagener ... I am only outraged the injustice, vindictiveness and expulsion of

The fate of the Northern Railway and the Central Railway is particularly instructive. Of course, the still unknown shares of the same since the Lasker revelations

not to sell it, at any price. In vain

the organs of those railways petitioned the government for permission to issue priority bonds.
What you can expect from Hannover-Altenbeken and all other railways almost without exception, had readily granted this
The Re suggested that the foundations chosen as scapegoats

government this harmless means of information. According to the

Lasker's revelations nor supported the Reichs. and State government the Altenbeken, Magdeburg-Halberstadt, Halle - Sorau- Gubener and other railways through purchase

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their priorities for the «invalid sovereign wealth funds». The Poznan Kreuzburger shares had already been sold by the "Welfenfonds"
Of course, such a subsidy did not exist for the von Lasker and his liberal friends to ruin consecrated «conservative» tracks. Nor are there any state

guarantee was – as later for Halle–Sorau–Guben, – approved, and the half-finished railway lines were also bought not for the state, but they were left in Coneurs rathen and finally bought it from the forced sale for the state. One would think that the government constituted a precedent through which for all similar In all cases their behaviour is firmly determined; however, one could be very wrong, because not only did it have a guarantee in 1876 for Halle–Sorau–Guben, as we will see, and enforced, but in the same year it also

Purchase of Berlin–Dresden requested. This procedure of Government is biased and cannot be justified by anything.

The hated Wagener was not only overthrown, but he and his fellow concessionaires were also financially ruined and the shareholders lost every penny they invested. The tracks were purchased for their “demolition value”!

Not even those attacked by Lasker measured with the same yardstick. Wagener had to –lament. Prince Biron and Prince Putbus, however, kept their seats in the House of Lords. Wagener was criticized in the press outrageously insulted and socially ostracized, by the high bureaucracy and "cut". Biron

and Putbus still appear at court. And yet

Wagener had only one track through his constituency Biron and Putbus have business from the However, Biron is only active in the Breslau–Warsaw Railway, Putbus, on the other hand, is a Professional, albeit inexperienced founder. We have His name was already found in Chapter VIII of the Henckel's societies and the Halle–Sorau–Gubener Bahn. But he still has to deal with the ennobled banker FW von Krause, the main importer of the «Russians», the Police President of Berlin, v. Wurmb and others the fraud.

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company «Flora» was founded, which is now in bankruptcy and whose founding history is of interest to the public prosecutor is certainly suitable as an object of investigation. When the Northern Railway, Biron and Putbus had Mr. von Bülow, who has so far inexplicably concealed this fact from the Publicly kept secret and also Lasker did not denounce, to the colleague who is now Prussian

Minister of State and alter ego of Prince Bismarck is! All these people are still held in high esteem today, But Wagener was sacrificed for the founding So far, Wagener has, as I said, remained silent and Lasker's revelations have their purpose achieved. Lasker had killed two birds with one stone. beat: Wagener had to leave the civil service and was thus able to prevent the intended plundering of the state cash registers by the Disconto-Gesellschaft, and the audience was treated to the «Revelation about the Railway Swindle» that it neither the Founding fraud in mines nor the disability fund founding and plundering. Strousberg says openly, he had reason to believe that the big bankers Lasker's attacks were largely responsible for them. achieved their purpose. Under the dust that Lasker raised «Gelsenkirchen» was staged and on 22 May the "Disabled Fund" was founded.

In addition to this, a Reichstag building and A fortress construction fund was donated. These 3 funds received 247 million thalers capital. A special authority should be to manage these funds. As these but came into operation on 1 October, she found, in contradiction with the clear words of the law, the fund almost completely constantly invested, and the sea trade had on request order of the Reich Chancellery. The The first purchase took place on February 1, 1873, when there was no law on the Fund yet was in hand!

There were no guaranteed railway priorities from Reich Chancellery purchased for 92,658,300 thalers nominally.

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The authority appointed to manage those funds purchased for another 1 million thalers. The prices were very high, average 99½ percent for 4½ percent unguaranteed priority ritities. And people bought even more of these papers, so that the three funds whose value in October 1875 was 322½ million marks This business was founded after the Green popular scheme. Otto Glagau presents this Scheme page 47 ff. of his excellent book. Factory owner Flau wants to sell his factory worth 250,000 thalers

He sells the factory for 400,000 thalers to the

Founder Bär. Bär now sells the factory to a Founding Committee, the parent company of the new joint-stock company,

Wolf, Fox and Co. for 1,000,000 thalers. That's how it went
This also applies here: the Disconto company plays the role of
. Factory owner Flau. She owns 242,000,000 M. Priorities
different paths, which they follow successively and usually quite
low, let us say on average 95 percent.
She wants to get rid of them and gets in touch –
not with the founder Bär, but with the royal Prussian
sche Seehandlung, which provided these funds to her for
average price of 99½ percent. Not the founder
Bär, but the Royal Prussian Sea Trading Company is now looking
a stock company Fuchs, Wolf and Co., to which they
priorities. As such, to be cheated |
The Reich Chancellery presents itself to society, which
should place a disability fund and, as Privy Councillor
Michaelis said he did not know where to get the papers
Should. The Seehandlung now allows this fund to
for 99½), Proc. acquired priorities at 99½ Proc. Now
Minister Delbrück was able to present the « truth-
“accordingly” – such people never lie, they only engage in “politicking”.
hypocrisy» – claiming that the funds are all from the
Acquired from a sea trader for a very reasonable commission!

In April 1873, a fourth fund was created for
Endowment of the Prussian provinces by law in the amount
of 18 million marks and provisionally under NE
of Mr. Camphausen.

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During the debates about the 3 Reich Funds,
Above all, the safety of the facility was emphasized and yet
one can determine the purchaseability of regional mortgage bonds
and permitted “provisionally” the purchase of railway
Priorities. However, the Provincial Fund was legally required to
Occupancy in such funds is not permitted, so he would have
von Camphausen should be applied «pupillary safely»

But that suited the great patron of the Lord
von Hansemann not; this stronghold of constitutionalism

called on some deputies, namely the Jewish peace-

thal and Lasker and some other friends of the same
and sought their advice on how to
Millions are most effectively “fructified”. Parliament

ad hoc with its own mandate, of course, advised to set priorities buy. Which is what happened. The Disconto-Gesellschaft

accordingly delivered to the 3 Reichsfonds for 961/, million M. Priorities of the merged Hannover-Altenbekener and Magdeburg-Halberstadt railways, for 93 million M. Cologne-Minden, for 46 million M. Bergisch-Märkische; to the Provincial Fund

for 3 million M. Hannover-Altenbekener, for 3 million M. Berlin-

Görlitz. For 1,, million M. Halle-Sorau-Gubener were last fund from the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft (Conrad, v. Bleichröder) was hung. With a post of 66 million marks. Magdeburg-Halberstädter demonstrably "deserved" the disconto-Gesellschaft 1,800,000 M. The entire profit of the disconto company at state expense is not R but it must be colossal.

Those with such state support – further on is the. | too expensive purchase of priorities nothing – pardoned Some of the tracks have already been built by Strousberg and his plundered by aristocratic accomplices, partly only by the liberal supporters of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, but mostly E of both. There had to come a time when the. state government the necessary losses on the securities could no longer cover up such foul paths, and she came..

– 12% De
Noise and state aid.

In May 1873 the great catastrophe struck Austria- F rich, without this having a major impact on the Berlin Stock Exchange. impression. only the Pharisaical pride, with which one can rely on the "much more solid conditions" at home was little justified by the facts, and So not only a crisis like 1856-57 came, but a huge "noise" that never ends but the character of an incurable, insidious disease that, it seems, leads to end, to death, that is, to bankruptcy.

It is not surprising that the founded companies that provide shareholders with the same Capital not credited at the usual national rate Interest, since a large part of this capital is not in the 'foundations.' but rather in the pockets of the 'Founder'. Most of the founding

Objects are managed too carelessly and too expensively.
One should at least be able to expect a moderate pension.
But it turns out that not only this is missing,
but also that all undertakings which are
Dizziness was not infected, suffer, and now
For three years, the health situation got worse every month
make shafts.

| It cannot be the task of this work to discuss the

= Nature of crises in the system of self-superiority

traffic and the ever-increasing

international trade here a scientific study
to investigate, for example, how it is that
broad masses of people, many, many millions of people who

are productive and willing to work, have to celebrate,
because they themselves are unable to economize due to lack of cash,

although they would like to consume. This would immediately

into the abyss of the no longer gelatinizable social

question, while this little book is the summit
of the fraud, which of course the social prag
80 is serious.

a 106

On the other hand, it will be permissible to point out
that from year to year the destructive economic...
laws have their effect, which since 1867

made in Germany. Were we able to

Conservatives are not entirely free from the founding fraud.

We must say, however, that they are at the

overthrow of all old order in the economic sphere

are innocent. Prince Bismarck has the same with «his»

Ministers, his officials – Delbrück, Camphausen, Aachen–

bach, Michaelis – and with the liberal party in parliament solely to blame and solely responsible.

Of course, the new trade regulations can only be implemented after

exert their destructive influence. But now, after

7 years, she has already lost a good part of the old, solid artisan class was destroyed and the technical-moral

Education of our industrial youth has thoroughly deteriorated.

The almost complete implementation of free trade makes

only noticeable in years, since the traffic time |

needs to break new ground. Now the through cheaper capital, raw materials and cheaper transport port before our manufacturers, the English awarded the found its way into our own factory districts. Finally drives the completely silly system of weight tariffs instead of

Value tariffs, which are merely the laziness of the high officials

owes its existence to our manufacturers on the way the mass production of crude products. And so because from the most competent source from the exhibition

Philadelphia the verdict on the results of the Bismarck

economic policy: «Cheap and bad»!

Our free trade policy is, as we have already stated in gange have noticed, also a copy of the French pattern, but of course a misunderstood, un-constant, distorted copy. Napoleon III. that so much for improved communications, for opening new branches way of setting and was so careful not to lose the solid foundations

industrial production, through the dissolution of the craft institutions, for example, to destroy that he is all the more likely to the path of reducing protective tariffs.

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N when he had foolish Germany as his neighbour, which which soon opened up a lucrative market for French imports.

Moreover, the French have by no means given us the silly

weight-based customs system, but they stuck with the reasonable value tariffs. Regarding this nonsense We were certainly original. Nor did they have any

opened its borders wide, its industry is rather

in the most important sectors 2 to 3 times higher protects than ours. And where the trade-compatible protection is not sufficient, French commercial practice helps for example by granting the acquits à caution, which a premium on the export of French iron to Germany. French trade policy was clever and wise, ours is simply narrow-minded. That is Even the Social Democrats are now pointing out in very sensible editorials. Hasselmann is truly and without any joke smarter than Delbrück, Michaelis and Camphausen Zu-taken together.

That mainly the insane customs laws .
Ruin of our industry, one can clearly see
in the decline of the industry of Alsace-Lorraine.

The cotton industry must also focus on manufacturing

production of crude mass-produced goods, and the iron industrialists

Are already building factories beyond the borders, |

to gradually bring their people and their machines to France.
rich and seek an existence there that they
in the German Empire. Alsace-Lorraine

impoverished under German rule, although there were much fewer taxes than the neighboring French departments.

For these reasons, we have no temporary crisis, but a constantly evolving worsening disease of all economic conditions.

Of course, the large founding houses, whose safes are not full of cash, but full of "industrial values lie, feel this crisis very hard: the No one in the audience took the funds away from them. Firstly, the audience itself became poorer from month to month, and Secondly, it did not trust even the "finest and largest houses"

rightly no longer, especially since, despite the enormous sacrifices, could not keep the price of their own papers high.

Disconto-Commandit shares fell from 350 to 110 percent!

The "values" lying in the vaults of the founders' houses – were not only unsellable, but they usually brought no dividend at all or only a small dividend. Some Companies, especially railways, even threatened bankruptcy. A large number of founders, namely those who had no political power behind them and were not subsidized from the state coffers, already broke. | |

Of course, the eyes of the big, over founders who had political influence immediately returned to the dear state. Now the millionaires cried out for state

help! We have here, since it has been granted, again a

Piece of socialism, which is just as much after-socialism as the Pereiresche After-St. Simonism was.

| This state aid was now in the most cordial agreement mood from the Reich Chancellery, from the Prussian Ministry and granted by the Landtag and Reichstag. Everywhere the founders' friends or agents. i

The Reich government came to the aid of the stock exchange through the Coinage Act. This resulted in the devaluation of silver and the The bankers, especially the patriotic ones, The traditional houses Plaut, Warschauer and others bought the minted new gold coins by replacing them with silver into the state coffers, they melted them down and sold the bars more expensively to the mint than they minted coins. Many millions of thalers

are at the dirty hands of these «arbitrageurs» stuck, thanks to a wrong coin policy Delbrück-Camphausens. |

Then the Royal Prussian Main Bank was raised, which is only partly financed with private funds, partly with state money, and created for the German Empire a Reichsbank, which was only funded by share capital.

A huge agiotage was now again driven and

those who succeeded in receiving Reichsbank shares

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u earned large sums of money. Unfortunately,

the list of those pardoned with share certificates is not yet available, but she too will be investigated and horrific stripes shed light on the swampiness of our situation.

The main thing, however, is that the Reichsbank has ultimately the influence of big capitalists and the The influence of the government is different. The narrow The committee decides on the management. It consists from the following gentlemen: 1) Gerson von Bleichröder; 2) Gelpcke (Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft); 3) Zwicker (Gebr. Schickler); 4) Warschauer; 5) Plaut; 6) A. Meyer (EJ Meyer); 7) S. Behrend (Gebr. Behrend und Co.); 8) Arndt (EN Engelhard); 9) A. Borsig; 10) Mendelssohn; 11) A.v. Hanseatic – all in Berlin; 12) MC v. Rothschild-Frankfurt; 13) Th. Stern-Frankfurt; 14) P. Rauers-Hamburg (north | Deutsche Bank); 15) Abr. v. Oppenheim-Köln.

Our southern German allies, the Saxons, Hesse etc. rightly complain that the main bank, which has granted such significant monopolies in their countries are exclusively Berlin-Frankfurt-Hamburg financial

magnates. This bank is in fact itself a

Monopoly of a close-knit clique: Bleichröder, Zwicker, Borsig, A. Meyer, Mendelssohn, Gelpcke, Warschauer, Oppenheim in the Berlin trading company; Warsaw, Gelpcke, Mendelssohn, Zwicker, Arndt, Behrend, Meyer in

Berliner Kassen-Verein; Bleichröder, Hansemann, Gelpcke,

Henoch, Zwicker in the Berliner Immobilien-Actien-Gesellschaft; Hansemann and Bleichröder alternate as agents von Rothschild; Hansemann is related to Oppenheim; Bleichröder and Hansemann are well-known for their many deals with the bank managed by Rauers. Ten to twelve of these 15 gentlemen are – Jews. |
The 15 deputies are: 1) LW Simon (in the cash club); 2) Liebermann; 3) student (FM Magnus); 4) Julius Bleichröder (nephew of Gerson v. Bleichröder); 5) R. Hardt Oisconto-Gesellschaft); 6) Ravené (brother-in-law of Hansemann's); 7) G. Keibel; 8) v. Eckardstein (Semit, Disconto-Gesellschaft); 9) Th. Sarre; 10) B. Simon (Veit and Co.); 11) N Cohn;

Meyer, founder.

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12) E. Riess (Cash Association); 13) S. Simonsohn; 14) Helfft (Discount Society and Cash Association); 15) Henoch. –
These are all Berliners, including nine Semites or representatives of Jewish banking houses. These related and commercially grown into a pair of large rat kings, mostly Jewish bankers is the Imperial German Reichsbank, the creation of Bamberger – Delbrück –Camphausen, been handed over. This can affect our allies.
These Berlin Jews and Jewish
Not only have we enjoyed every credit at the bank, as the holder of many shares, the highest Benefit from their business, but they make for the whole empire the «price of credit», increase or decrease approve it according to their needs, since the bank discount normal price of the credit. The Presidium must of course, follow the orders of the committee. Now Mr. von Dechend may no longer cause difficulties for the founders. actions, even if he wanted to do so. Like ministers, who represent the state and not the welfare of the Jews should transfer this important function into the hands of those Jewish clique could play, that is still a mystery for the time being, but hopefully not forever.
We now come to the naked stock exchange Lassaileauie mus, the undisguised subsidy of large speculators with state funds and thus to a period which last years of the Napoleonic Empire, when Government made the – unsuccessful – attempt to State Connivance raised, evaded financial institutes through state support before the collapse

to save. |

First we have T business of the «Berliner Stadt-track.) A completely indelible eyesore

We have already pointed out the public danger of –national liberal MP Hammacher. He is the soul of the «German Railway Construction Company», which was intended to build railways on a large scale; Concessions were secured through their connections. Strousberg says that Hammacher and Paderstein gave him a

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Concession that Hammacher secured through his influence wanted to create in order to sell at a high price 'want. The company was founded in 1872 by the. Deutsche Union-Bank (progressive member of the city council) rath Hagen, national liberal MP Dr. Hammacher, Liebermann, W. von Krause, national liberal MP Dr. Braun etc.), the International Bank of Hamburg (Godeffroy, Westenholz), the Mitteldeutsche Creditbank (Ober-countries, national liberal MP Consul G. Müller), the Silesian Bank Association (Count G. Henckel von Donnersmarck, Prince Carl Hohenlohe, Count Hoverden, Count Schaffgotsch, Schweitzer), Henoch and Goldschmidt and G. Müller. The new foundation was led and advised by Consul G. Müller, Real Estate Senior Government Councillor and speaker Councillor in the Reich Chancellery Hartwig, who of course quit his job, but not without friends and influence remained, Baurath Mellin, son of the former General Construction Director von Preussen, Mr. Hammacher and various bankers. The share capital was set at 6,100,000 thalers The company undertook the construction of various tracks, which she was unable to complete, and acquired the concession for the Berlin Stadtbahn. This was to be Ostbahnhof to Charlottenburg through all of Berlin, or rather, lead away from it. This has now been colossal – «made». People bought at fabulous prices for about 12,000,000 Thir. properties in Berlin. Some commissioners were only granted 2 percent of the provisional .sions rich people. The second issue of Baubank shares, through which the capital will be brought to 20,000,000 Thir. failed because every Berliner was convinced by the fraud. The company could not meet its obligations and was facing bankruptcy. Then she turned turned to the state for help. The state granted it. In particular the noble Miquèl spoke in favor of the project in the House of Representatives. The railway is a military necessity. In the case a war with Russia, the army from the West 4 days faster through Berlin than without

this track. You always have a patriotic cloak

9*

[before

for their own business. A new law was introduced
Actien-Gesellschaft, «Berliner-Stadt-Eisenbahn» came into being,
in which the state participated as a shareholder. The state
Prussia should give 7, the Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburg
Bahn 2, the Magdeburg-Halberstädter 2, the Berlin-Ham-
burger 1, the German Railway Construction Company 4 million.
Thaler. The properties were sold to the company for 10 percent.
below book value, i.e. approximately three times the
It is already clear that
Neither the Magdeburg-Halberstadt Railway nor the construction companies
society pay their quota of 6 million thalers
that the stop is much too low, and – the
The state will probably have to pay another 15–20 million thalers!
But the construction company is so poorly managed,
that their shares, despite this enormous state aid, were 9 percent.
note. "

The government has not learned from this that it, just as
as little as the Napoleonic era, such bankruptcy
societies cannot be saved, because it makes them
Rescue attempts even today among the enemy brothers
Disconto- Bleichröder. oe

The speech of the honorable people is precious to the state.
tribune Miquèl, that is, it is actually very expensive for him.
The honourable man asserted that the bill was
very advantageous for the state and one should quickly
Due to his extensive experience in such
He assured that otherwise the state, with the rising
Real estate economy, the Berlin terrain of society
will have to pay much more in a few years.
would today, as mentioned, be half the price of the new
Society paid for it to be acquired, and where is the
rising property economy, if in a week
53 sub-departments advertised by the Berlin City Court
They are traitors to the people, but not representatives of the people,
these Miquèl's and co.; representatives of the people at best!

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The enemy brothers.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft states in its business
report for 1873 that railway priorities in the course of
year «came to the fore all the more sought-after, as

to establish certain categories of these effects by Establishment of the Reich Invalids Fund and Similar Funds opened up a larger sales area. The report fails to mention that Mr. von Hanseemann, through his agents, the idea of these now almost unrealizable funds and pushed through in the Reichstag, yes, that he almost alone benefited from them. Because it is characteristic that larger items of priority are determined exclusively by the Disconto – Gesellschaft. In particular, it is that one cannot find Bleichröder's « values » in the invalid funds, neither Posen-Kreuzburger nor Weimar-Geraer. He was solely focused on the “fructification” of the 16 million Thaler of the Welfenfonds limited, poor Bleichröder!

Was he already concerned about the intrusion into the Roth-Schild's agency and sole exploitation of the audience at the Dortmunder Union, angry at the Disconto company his anger at her reached its peak, when he even talked about the robbery of the «four invalid state funds» received nothing:

“Two women in one house,
Two cats and a mouse,

A Bone and Two Dogs:
There is no time for peace!”

| Why did the Disconto company have this last colossal bones were also peeled off all by themselves!

The Disconto-Gesellschaft was, as mentioned, intimate with Camphausen. The house Leo Delbrück & Co. of course with Minister Delbrück. Both independent founding houses approached. Camphausen and Delbrück were very Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, valued Mr Gerson von Bleichröder. He also had more sympathy for the head of Bleichröder's parliamentary cohort, Mr. von Kardorff, who is a member of the free conservative, ministerial and

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Ambassador faction, than for the national-liberal and even the unacknowledged progressive scholarship holders Hanseemann's. The Prince-Chancellor was already given the Coterie Delbrück-Camphausen, which has its own parliamentary Tarian party, uncomfortable, but it was still too powerful enough to fight them openly. The war began quietly, behind the scenes. At first, the

Disconto-Gesellschaft still had victories to record and contributed with even greater hopes. The more tangible the Crisis in the course of 1873, the more The Disconto company intervened that the huge plan to To transform state railways into joint-stock railways, for this time The House of Rothschild also sought to enormous railway commitments. Both friendly Groups came up with the obvious idea of obligations to the state. Rothschild has As is well known, he has now partially realized his plan: he sold the Lombard railways to the Italian state.

So Mr. von Hanseemann decided to gradually the Reich government the idea of the «Reich Railway System» to be brought back. The Reich was to buy all the railways. The price alone had to be high, otherwise it was impossible for him and his friends did not earn anything. So the real plan was kept secret and played next the «pro-Reich» trump card, the power of the Kaiser in the German vassal states was a very 'rings and must be enlarged. In particular, a Reich Railway Office was created to supervise over all railway matters throughout the Reich strictly The idea was popular with the centralization-hungry In mid-1873, the Imperial Iron railway office was created and – in 1869 from the civil service transferred to Mr. Scheele, who had resigned, although he in all the fraudulent foundings of the Dis e

shaft was involved.

The newspapers praised Scheele's patriotism, which «to more than 60,000 Thir. annual revenues from the

' Disconto- Gesellschaft and affiliated institutes have renounced and content himself with 5000 thalers of the Reich salary. Scheele had deserved so much and more. He was

Board of Directors of the following companies: Disconto- Gesell- schaft, Dortmunder Union, Erste Preussische Hypotheken- Stock Company, Preussische Central-Bodencredit- Stock Company

Society, Provincial Disconto – Society, Romanian Eisenbahn-Actien-Gesellschaft, Berlin – Anhalter, Magdeburg- Halberstädter, and some other railways. And these bloody founder, the Reich government provided ministerial . rank!!

: After this success, the Hansemann'sche Con-
sorteria Grosses: She wanted to bring the state completely under her control
Miquel was to replace Delbrück as President of the

: Reich Chancellery and v. Bennigsen Minister of the Interior
First Councillor in the State Ministry was, after Defense

mann's farewell, Schumann, former administrative councilor of the

Disconto-Gesellschaft, and as well as the 1876
resigned, it was said, Lothar Bucher, who had already served the old David
Hansemann has rendered literary services and the young
Hansemann's friend, should become Undersecretary of State and

received the lecture from His Majesty. In privy

At that time, Miquel was openly referred to as the

Bismarck's protected successor Delbrück, the «old and
become dull, especially since he, the sixty-year-old, a young
Woman taken.» The

'hostile brothers Disconto-Bleichröder together again
.economically, Bleichröder was able to purchase all railways
through the Reich, as he was in contact with Weimar
.Gera and Posen-Kreuzburg. But he still had
his little private plan: As the main owner of Laurahütte-
_Actien was interested in the rise in iron prices. Delbrück was

Free Trader. and passed the resolution in the Reichstag in 1873
'by abolishing every iron tariff from 1 January 1877

If this happened, the price of iron would have to fall even lower
Laurahütte, about 2, at most 3 million thalers

-value, is burdened with 9 million share capital. This
Aetien had to become almost worthless. Bleichröder

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suddenly became a protectionist, his political maker, of
Kardorff, studied Carey and made his debut in 1875 with a protective
customs brochure: "Against the Current". He took
From now on, the free traders Delbrück and Camphausen
in Parliament, Bleichröder did this in «his lectures»

with Prince Bismarck and in the dependent
Press. Delbrück, as a stock bureaucrat, had
less support than Camphausen, who had been a member of the liberal
Party is pleasant and has repeatedly proven itself as a parliamentary
constitutional model minister. Delbrück was also
who had more official dealings with Bismarck than Camphausen,

became even more inconvenient for the prince than this one. Delbrück
was therefore easier to overthrow. The
first attacks.

Bleichröder, as Privy Councillor and political representative,
maid of honor of the Chancellor, as well as administrator of the Welfen-
fund, a lot of influence on the foreign press, the distinguished
was fed from its revenues. He used it,
around 1874 Mr. Delbrück in a Viennese newspaper
following article: /

«One begins (in the Reich Chancellery) to E e the
Germany from its growing monetary wealth so far _

no fruits, but only regrettable consequences
One allows oneself to use the Ent-
to subject damages to criticism... One asks
Furthermore, whether the last measures, instead of purely came-

ralistic, rather than commercial, way

should have been tried (Bleiehröder would have
Billions have been «fructified» quite differently.) One has also
the trade and transport policy measures, the reduction

reduction of iron tariffs, tariff increases of railways
and see things from a different perspective than the

tried to assess the previous positions.
Factual reasons are followed by personal ones.
Differences between the bank's board (Dechend) and the
financial spiritus rector (Camphausen, Delbrück's
Friend) of the Reich government has already made some things known to the public
Also about the tension of the latter (ie

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Delbrück's) with the largest German bank (Roth-

shield) there was a lot to tell. At the same time, however,

The Berlin representative of that bank (the secret Councillor Mr. Gerson von Bleichröder) a persona gratissima in a decisive position. That all this results in a Decoration change is imminent, can be assumed as a fact 'will be.' |

Mr. Miquèl now seriously prepared himself to make his dream of 1848. At that time he played the communist demagogues in the Göttingen academic gymnasium association and once exclaimed: «What we have with these ministers want? You down and we up!" Now he wanted to "go up". He resigned from his position as director of the Disconto-Gesellschaft in November 1873 and remained only administrative council, in order not to go directly from the founder to the ministerial chair rise, probably also because the status of the Bank gradually felt itself to be "lazy" and he did not, if it should ever «crash», as a personally liable partner his quickly acquired princely fortune. He retreated to the less responsible full Board of Directors of the Disconto-Gesellschaft. But Mr. Scheele immediately went about his actual task. For Disconto-Bleichröder, it was a matter of providing the Reich to sell the private railways as expensively as possible. After the Prussian Railway Law, the state must, if it has a railway, which he has the right to do after a certain number of years, Twenty-five times the average net income of the last five years of the company in cash. It came i.e. the Disconto-Bleichröder-Ring, it is important to make the net profit as high as possible. . The only act of Mr. Scheele was that he a freight tariff increase of 20 percent.

The gross railway revenue in 1873 was 610 million M., of which 65 percent comes from freight transport. The Net income was 180 million marks. It was estimated that the Tariff increase the revenue of freight transport by 15 percent and the average net income of all German Orbits from 4, to 5.5, i.e. by 1, would be increased. By .

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This clever measure will be the price that the empire or

the state, if it builds the railways according to the Prussian iron

railway law buys, increased by 35 percent!

After the tariff increase was implemented, the personal sacrifice of Mr. Scheele was unnecessary and he resigned from office in July 1874. The Leo Delbrück'sche Coterie now wished her director of the German Iron railway construction company, Mr. Hartwig, as his successor. This did not work. Minister Delbrück wavered 1874 already strong. An official, Maybach, stepped in to the place. |

The railways must protect postal items against fixed fee. In order to increase the revenue of the railways and to increase their price when purchased by the state. To increase the number of children, liberals in Parliament demanded that the post office should pay like any other carrier. escaped the General Post Office, which was not part of the Consortia. director Stephan a word, which is reminiscent of Itzenplitz's statement: «He has no shares, but the stock market knows very well

which minister has such a thing. -Stephan called

namely, «the Reich's barrel should be tapped once again. This time the experiment was successful for the «Reichskellermeistern» not. It is interesting that the progressive, Mr. Eugen Richter, who became an eloquent advocate of the «Reichskeg tapper», on this and other occasions, On the other hand, Prince Bismarck was won over for the project of purchasing all railways for the Reich. Since he met with the most vehement opposition in the Federal Council, When he met with opposition, he came up with the plan to first

Prussian private railways from the state of Prussia

and then all Prussian state railways «for the cost and acquisition price" to the Reich.

This idea is also evidently an «apportioner», because it fits the «Ring» perfectly. In the Federal Council The representatives of the federal states sit, which are responsible for the financial arts of the «Reichskellermeister» have long since seen through. Or do you mean that the Saxon, Bavarian and other

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Federal Council members do not know who manages the disability fund, which is funded by the Empire?

: If they really consent to the acquisition of the
If there were to be private railways, they would only do so if
the railways would be assessed and acquired at their real value.
Then the jobbers' income from the stock exchange would disappear.
But they make it straight, and the acquisition suits them according to
the Prussian Railway Law, especially after they had
net profit through Scheele's efforts
artificially inflated. The stock market is even discounting
already the robbery to be made, because the bull market is different
in Hannover-Altenbekener and other railway shares not to
So we are again faced with a schematic
proper foundation: The main railway owner Flau (Dis-
.conto-Bleichröder) wants to sell its railways to the consortium
Fox and Wolf (German Empire) be rid of. Flau sold
them to the founder Bär (State of Prussia) for the twenty-fifth
times the artificially generated net income and makes
his «correct» nonsense. Bär generously leaves the
Founding object to the Consortium Fuchs und Wolf (to
the German Reich) at cost price! So it was
yes also done with the disability fund: Flau was discount
Society, Bear was the sea trade, and the cheated
Actien-Gesellschaft Fuchs und Wolf was the disability fund.
You can see that with little effort, ideas and
The most enormous results can be achieved through intellectual means!
We shall see by what measures the Prussian
Ministry and the Prussian Landtag for this raid
should be made susceptible to the state coffers!
| However, it can hardly be claimed that the
Role which the maritime trade plays in the business of the
conto company played with the disability fund, and
which the state of Prussia is supposed to play in the Reichsbahn business,
namely that of the founder commissioner and fictitious buyer,
a worthy one. The German vassal governments will
Of course, they also see through this maneuver, but they have
Unfortunately, they have just as little power to prevent it as they
the plundering of the funds of their and our invalids

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What is certain, however, is that the Reich
eisenbahnproject already the vassal states very excited

has, and that is to say, people and government equally. The party
cularism has made it a powerful weapon against the Reich

won. Now comes an execution of the project |

which, quite frankly, is the Berlin swindle stock exchange

many millions of thalers of Reich money, then

the love for the new German Reich in the German
Small and medium-sized states probably won't proliferate very much.

It is a serious political mistake that
From Berlin, this wedge can be driven into the young and still very.
loose imperial unity. This is already being violated so deeply

hurt sense of sovereignty and – the wallet in

the small states equally, thus hitting the heart and stomach.
the same with a hard fist, and a well-known dictating heart –
and stomach together in the given case also – the
Actions. It is assumed that the gratitude for these
Reich politics could not be avoided and once in very fatal

deeds will find expression.

With the project itself, the private railways in 'insite |

paths gradually, one can of course imagine

understood, of course under the condition that.

the former can be acquired at their true value. Even then
but it might be advisable to assign them to the individual states
in which they are located; and only about certain
main lines or railways crossing several states
to administer directly for the empire. For a uniform

Railway policy is then easily understood through the Au.

developing Reich Railway Office.

We cannot resist the opportunity to present a preliminary |
To make a remark in passing, which we have already made in the

«Reichsglocke», which was, however, used by the whole German press has ignored: |

The Reichseisenbahn project is again a pretty tough piece of practical socialism. The Social Democrats L. Blane and Lassalle claim that only the largest Capitalist, the state, the abuse of big capitalists They want to end the monopoly of

rw

the latter for certain branches of production in which

particularly noticeable, by breaking this

Productions are transferred to workers' associations, to whom the state advances the employment and working capital and whose business practices he temporarily controls. These – Productive associations gradually take control of the collective production and enter into a relationship of solidarity to each other. Finally, all private property has tools of production and the land: and is in the collective ownership of the entire people passed over.

We are now on the path of absorption of individual ownership by collective ownership, except that it appears as state property, exploited by state enterprises. Bismarck says, just like L. Blanc: «The nonsense of the great Railway companies are too big, they must disappear But he does not say: «we want to give them to workers Associations for independent management of but he says: «we want them for the state In our opinion, this is how the socialism initially in the form of state industry in our country Make no mistake, everything that is centralized and for state omnipotence is socialist, and a step necessarily and quickly draws the other after it.

This is also what happened in the Roman Empire. The craft cooperatives suffered more and more – in the third century in particular – their private character and approached the state office. Significantly, 5, the transport intermediaries took the lead in this direction, especially how to transform the railways into state institutions today

The grain for the Romans' food was brought from the Navieulariis, the state sailors. These The route and duration of the journey were prescribed, each Private transport is prohibited and a fixed wage of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the transported grain by state routes. Final All crafts became hereditary state offices. This is the typical form of cisarist socialism: the

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Imperial Palace, to the right the state factory, to the left the barracks,

to keep the state slaves in order and at work

hold.

The army of the German Reich is a model in this regard. Admittedly, it does not do what Schiller described his Wallenstein as let her demand, she does not give birth to herself, that is what

other people for her, but she creates and produces herself now already has almost everything it needs. The military treasury –

is the army's "industry chief" and the role model of the «Railway boss», «Postal boss», in short «Social Caesar» in its functions, which can still be increased infinitely. The Military Treasury has its own apartments for the army and authority, the barracks. He bakes himself, at least often

and for many regiments. He manufactures powder, weapons,

cannons. He is an army tailor and shoemaker, in short, he is

the head of a huge productive association, whose purpose

unfortunately not production in the economic sense,

but the satisfaction of needs of a state within the state, which

Army, is.

If one thinks that the railway treasury will follow the example

not follow? Surely he will. He will take the loco-motifs in their own factories, as he already has his own repair shops. He will compete with Borsig to death or buy his factory from him, probably by first becomes its creditor, as the state today is already Krupp's and Gruson's creditor. Why should he buy the wagons from private individuals? Ridiculous! He will build their own wagon building works. The coal that

He already partly comes from his own coal mines and he can'

yes, buy even more of the same. The necessary iron, he It will dig in its own mines, sell in state-owned smelters, work. The millions of railway, telegraph and postal workers,

the fiscal miners and steelworkers, machine manufacturers |

edges, etc., etc., they are all gladly in state

apartments. Why should the state not provide for them? Bake bread, like for his soldiers? Why the picture continues

We are at the beginning of an era of ciisa-

istic socialism, although of course it does not occur to us

" |

to claim that Prince Bismarck knew that he was a socialist and plans and promotes socialism. God forbid! distinguishes him from Napoleon III. Napoleon was Socialist by conviction and with full knowledge of what he did. Bismarck is the socialist against his knowledge and will and it affects those who believe in socialism in its different shades, always hilarious when He sees and hears how Bismarck attacks the Social Democrats. fights and is described by his officials as despicable people ', since he was much more successful in promoting socialism himself prepared the way for Hasenklever and Bebel together

Everything that promotes the Capital Association promotes

their transfer to the state administration and is therefore
In contrast to production under free self-responsibility
individuality, is therefore anti-individualistic, i.e.
socialist. Bismarck has the growth of the with dis-
conto-Bleichröder-grown capitalist rat king
This rat king has about twenty large tracks

dependent on himself and can now do nothing

start with them, he can not take the huge bite

in downstream, which got stuck in his throat and caused him to

Now the same rat king is shouting at the state
for help so that he could take the too large bites
down, and the dear state is happy to do that too.
Voila tout!

The famous Beier ech opened in September
received another form and is in this the
Reich Chancellor on the most Reich-friendly presentation plate
brought – from the Chamber of Commerce in Elberfeld. It is said
a Reichs-Eisenbahn-Actien-Gesellschaft was founded,
which all private railway companies and also the states and
the Reich as shareholders. The Reich guarantees the
Holders of unified railway titles a pension of
3 percent and shares the excess of $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent with
the shareholders. Here again we have Credit-Mobilier
with his large, uniform bonds, which he put into
public and as their security the papers of all
Private and state railways in Germany. Now

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But there is a significant difference: In the German : |
Replica, the empire itself is the largest shareholder. And

This largest shareholder guarantees the other shareholders a

Minimum of 5 percent pension. This is a completely new .

Form of nn and of Credit Mobilier

even !

Let us take a look at these gigantic stocks.

company!

According to Htibener's statistical table for 1876,
Germany 12,063 kilom. state and 15,894 kilom. private
There are already more now, as according to the
Reichseisenbahnamt the private railways of Germany excl.
Bavaria and with billing of some small routes ult.

June 1876 already had a length of 16,393 kilometers. Let us calculate

i.e. around 17,000 kilometres of private and 13,000 kilometres of state

According to the report of the Reich Iron and Steel
railway office, the private charges invoiced there cost

tracks on average per kilometre. 263,000 M. Let us take
If we also apply this price to the state railways, we get
a share capital of 7,890 million marks, of which 3,439 million marks

State shares and 4.451 million marks private shares. The |
The Reich's guarantee obligation would therefore be
133,, million M. annually. This would probably -

The total could be even higher, as all efforts

will do to increase the price of private railways -

and to allocate to them more titles of the Reichsactien-Gesellschaft

This interesting company, and this is currently

cited in praise of her, would be a counterpart to the Reichs-
bank in which the «Select Committee», ie the

Berlin Jews, the rash over the entire railway
Finally, it would be advisable to
entire state administration of a joint-stock company – in lease

France had been under the Ancien Régime for
known as financial tenants.

Why do you think that this hair-raising idea of a

Reichsactien-Gesellschaft has expired? Well, the failed
Prussia's hundred-million state loan for railway
purposes of the summer of 1876 has given the bankers proof

delivered that the 'State Hereditary of Prussia, thanks to the «genius-
len» economic policy of the country for 10 years, already
is failing and drying up. A huge Reich loan
of pp 5 to 6 billion marks would probably.

g not at all, at least only with enormous loss of price

On the other hand, an annual subsidy, a guarantee

tiesumme, if not by way of taxes so on
the annual recurring government bonds for
a number of years. In September

In 1876, the conditions under which the

Türkiye wanted to make peace with Serbia. Among them
The payment of a larger war cost compensation was
But if the creditless state of Serbia does not pay this amount,
As expected, it could not raise the necessary funds, an annual
tribute to the High Porte must be accepted. The stock exchange
assesses Germany's national credit as Turkey's
Serbia. The European Union is pumping us six billion
Bank Judaism no longer, but an annual stock exchange tribute
The Executor is still driving for a number of years
by German taxpayers. With the help of the
political agents can be considered the worst bankruptcy
grab as many titles of the Reich Society as possible, and

by bribing the press in these new «values»

organize an unprecedented Agiotage. On both'
` cases are «earned» by the Boursiers, and on this alone |
Austria already pays 26 million annually
lion guilders guarantee subsidy to private railways, that is
but for our Judaism a very worthy example
Example! N

It is assumed that Disconto-Bleichröder also
the project of a Reichseisenbahn-Actiengesellschaft
'stood, and so the matter has every prospect of
Realization. Unfortunately, the enemy brothers are in some
We disagree on other points, as we regret to say
will have to announce soon. But first, one
most strange phenomenon in the field of the press
be remembered, the «Deutsche Eisenbahn-Zeitung», now
German Imperial Bell», which in history
Meyer, Grinder, 10

ER a oy, To oe ee

where ; 2 : F “ –

Peay TA

this increasingly boggy period of history a
occupies a very strange position and perhaps to
Acceleration of the decomposition process is not insignificant
contributed.

The “German Railway Newspaper”.

The massive founding fraud and the associated
growing corruption of politicians in parliament went hand in hand
with an ever-increasing corruption of the
political press. Not only that numerous stock market newspapers
which, incidentally, has an averagely liberal,
political part, but the stock market gained after
and to exert decisive influence on the purely political
Press, of course through bribery.

A very effective but still relatively
A moderately decent bribery method was the donation
large advertisements. If a newspaper criticized any foundation,

The friendly founders sent the paper in the future no more advertisement, just as a newspaper of the official laundry list and official news from the Foreign Office loses if there is any government. This made it possible in a short time to prevent any derogatory criticism in the press.

But they also demanded direct advertising in the editorial. The founders therefore sent the advertisement at the same time a note which the paper in the editorial section had to include if it also included advertising. These notes are almost always correct. The "Kreuz-Zeitung" newspaper also reported she slowly but very noticeably growing intake, since Mr. von. Nathusius-Ludom, the nephew of Mr. Scheele, took over the editorial work of this paper.

Even more important was the advertising, which through clever Drafting of the report on the course of the Berlin Stock Exchange Every bull market was carefully analyzed in Dis-

en 147 –

5 9 Laura, Dortmunder Union etc. recorded and a The public was stimulated to make more and more purchases. Reclame can be found, mostly consistent, in the «Kreuz-

' Zeitung», «Post», «Norddeutsche Allgemeine» etc.

'Many newspapers worked in this way in the service of the

Stock exchange only for the advertisement. Others demanded, and if

they were influential – gained more. They were "involved"

their publishers, editors or stock market reporters, individually or everyone together in the founding business by giving them Shares at par without having to make a deposit

If the founding consortium completes its business, the participant received the premium. If the founding, and the shares were not to be issued above par, So the pressman of course did not accept the shares, had

So no loss. Such transactions are, for example, the Berlin

“National-Zeitung o, the representative and owner of the «Frankfurter Zeitung», Mr. Sonnemann, the «Berliner Börsencourier».

In addition, people appeared who founded newspapers: to extort subsidies and a share of the robbery from founders. They threatened to expose the fraud at this or that foundation, if one does not involve them and achieve

mostly serve their purpose. Since they give the founders, so to speak, the

Put a gun to your chest and with every new foundation new claims have been made, so now you can « “A KOROL Groni: nalists ».

Finally, from an insignificant local newspaper Obarlottenburg, a very strange press organ, which Deutsche Eisenbahn-Zeitung», and its editorial staff In 1874 he moved to Berlin. The paper was headed by a Mr. Joachim-Gehlsen, who in his younger years years as a book printer throughout much of the world wanders and finally literary. the most diverse The paper openly confronted the Purpose of examining Lasker's revelations on their true value, to provide the world with proof,

that it is a liberal party maneuver and not a

purest patriotism and noble moral indignation
| 10*

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carried action, through which Lasker some conservative founder dilettantes were pilloried that Rather, this was done mainly to protect one's own,

far more dangerous founding members and party comrades

to escape the attention of the audience. Character- It is teristic that the first funds to establish the paper were supplied by two Jewish-liberal founders, Mr. S. Abel Jr. and “Bankassessor” Hermann Löwen- field. Abel "financed" the Berlin-Dresden railway.

after Lasker's revelations Nobody Fonds jungen Bahnen
bought, S. Abel saw his bankruptcy before his eyes – which
even despite support from the «Welfenfonds»,
broken – if it was not possible to achieve the Laskerian
fraud. Therefore, he helped the “Railway.
newspaper». |

The editor now described quite truthfully
true to the railway construction practice in Prussia,

like all practices criticized by Lasker with prior knowledge of |

Government in all railway construction projects of the last decade, and
although even more ruthlessly judged by the liberal founders
than von Wagener-Biron-Putbns. On the other hand,
the paper draws the audience's attention to the actual
ual founding of the past years, which almost exclusively: |
was primarily run by liberals and Jews.

A reaction against the founder began |
also in some other papers. Since December 1874
Otto Glagau published in the widely read “Gartenlaube”

a series of articles about the startup scam. |

They described systematically in full truth
the events of the great exploitation process of the
Founding to liquidation. Glagau claimed that
Ninety percent of all founders were Jews. Mr. Glagan had
these excellent works have now been collected and distributed.
Result of the already published work, which i in Parliament
was repeatedly evoked and to educate the public
has worked in a highly meritorious manner. And the
– Agrarian Niendorf led «Deutsche Landes-Zeitung»

ar 5

began a not inglorious campaign against the Jews and
Founder, who since the founding of the «German-Conservative
tive party» seems to be falling asleep. The «citizens
' Zeitung», a paper widely read among the small middle class,
occasionally brought excellently written articles
about the plundering of the «disabled fund», the corruption
in the editorial office of the «National-Zeitung» and the fuss
the MP and owner of the «Frankfurter Zeitung»,
Sonnemann. The most consistent newspaper was the «Eisenbahn – Zeitung»

on the trail of the founders. Until spring 1875, the sheet on the young tracks and provided evidence, that Lasker's friends and party comrades, the gentlemen Braun-Wiesbaden, von Bennigsen, Adikes, the Freiconservative Count Münster, von Kardorff, just the same and worst done more than those "revealed" by Lasker.

The editorial team examined the state of the mortgage-Actien-Banken and finally reached the Disconto-Gesellschaft and thus logically to the actual ground of the _ most valuable entrepreneurship, as well as to the support which the state government and the parliament lent it. In June 1875 Gehlsen published an article entitled "Camp-hausen-Hanseman", who | openly disclosed this scandalous relationship explained.

On August 1, he published the first article of a whole series, which was titled: «The Schwindel en gros and the Romanian Railway Company

- society». These articles were not always in line with the

written with due care, but its content has essentially fully confirmed. The editor intervened in The founders of the "Romanian Railway Company" Society» ruthlessly attacked the gentlemen from Hanseman, by Bleichröder, Miquel, Riem, Reinhardt, Scheele etc. He called them fraudsters and deceivers. The attackers fenen did not dare to sue Mr. Gehlsen for defamation to prosecute, only the public prosecutor, who otherwise charges as a rule, pursued exceptionally the Editor for «insult». In such processes: the proof of truth only on the decision of the battle

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The accused offered to prove the truth of the to prove the alleged fraud. Strikingly, The prosecutor protested against this, but the court decided to allow it in a restricted manner, and Now Gehlsen did not prove everything he claimed but there was still a lot of extremely offensive stuff. a conviction of the editor in two instances, But the matter is not yet over, as Gehlsen has requested criminal proceedings against the informants. It must be mentioned that the Disconto-Gesellschaft loyal press had claimed that Gehlsen had used these Articles made an attempt at blackmail, and that the The prosecutor tried to prove this. The same

failed completely and left the impression of a failed
Since then, this suspicion has
confirmation of Gehlsen's tendencies, 'at least in the press,
stopped and it has been a dishonorable act for him
has not been proven.

On the other hand, attempts have been made to prevent
to render the man «harmless». Immediately after the
first hearing in this scandalous trial, which has a tremendous
Shame on the millionaires and their political accomplices
The «National-Zeitung» published an article about
the "political madness". In times of excitement,
Often, otherwise quite intelligent people are told that they have a mono-
mania. Such a situation prevails now, the persecution
or denunciation madness. The matter had its very
serious side. The testimony of an unscrupulous doctor
enough to send a person to a madhouse as insane.
to be blocked are thereby completely «harmless»
According to this site, the revelations,
which the "Volksstaat" in the summer of 1876 about the fate
sal of a Mr. von Puttkamer, a tremendous and
very – embarrassing fuss. This v. Puttkamer,
a man embittered by multiple misfortunes, accused
Prince Bismarck, the Pomeranian feudal order
1867 by law to have changed so that
the prince's wife, a née von Puttkamer, heir

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Him, the «Revealer», and other vassals,
A large fortune was lost and the woman
The prince's estate fell to him. This Lord of Puttkamer was
declared "crazy" and sent to a mental institution near Berlin
After a long time he escaped, fled to the
Switzerland, and the "Volksstaat" now publishes official
Reports from doctors and officials from Switzerland that
Mr. von Puttkamer there as a completely reasonable person
lives. – The friends of Mr. Gehlsen were informed by this
strange article in the national liberal Moniteur. very
«peculiar». However, one has not yet heard
that he had been declared insane by a doctor. |
When later in the «Reichsglocke», as the «Eisenbahn-
Zeitung» now means the revelations about the looting
. the sovereign wealth fund began, the whole crowd, from which
«Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung» to «Tribüne»,
official and national liberal newspapers, let loose. They threatened
Next, the impudent slanderers who are hiding behind
the center, held accountable,
'be destroyed and exposed. All these threats were asked by the
. «Eisenbahn-Zeitung» is regularly printed and explains,
she waited with calmness for the things that were to come. The
Articles about sovereign wealth funds were intentionally written

that they insulted ministers and MPs, and
Even the public prosecutor was openly threatened with a case
threatened, as the journalist Mandt did in Brussels against the
Royal Chief Prosecutor when he had appointed Lagrand

and the ministry that was favorable to this swindler fell.

All these bloody insults were quietly
and it is the paper, despite a truly cynical
In writing, it has not yet been possible to «rob the
State through the Disconto-Gesellschaft and Bleichröder »
to bring it before the courts in any form.

It was no secret that the author Mr Gehlsen
at that time, that is, from October 1875 onwards, literary
The «classical founder» (see
O. Glagau, the stock exchange and start-up fraud in Berlin,
Page 168) Dr. L. Bamberger, Member of Parliament for Bingen, in

– 1652 –

Reichstag called the author a revolver journalist |
When asked for pistols, the hero of

Kirchheim – Bolanden, author was charged with challenge

accused and sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress. In the presence

of the prosecutor and the panel of judges, he explained the
Bamberg residents for «unable to provide satisfaction», without
he protests or the court calls the witness Bamberger
But now comes the characteristic of
our conditions: In France, such a person would
must immediately resign his mandate and politically and
be socially dead. Completely different in Germany.
Bamberger is still the recognized leader of the National

liberals and the «Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung», then

only official organ of the Prince-Imperial Chancellor, today exempt
which also belongs to the German Conservative Party, spoke

after this – by French standards sufficient –

moral destruction of Bamberger expresses the hope that
He and his followers from the «right wing» of the national-

liberal party joined the newly formed conservative party.
and become one of its leaders. –. We
'will continue to look once again at the sad sight
game that shows the depravity of a great
-Part of the so-called "Society" in the German Empire

offers at the moment. Of course, the Reichstag, if it satisfies

faction refusing members, who are known to be through the |
court for insults committed in Parliament
can be prosecuted, does not expel its members under

the censorship of the riding whip. And since then it has been

a deputy and bloody founder on the open street
'was beaten up when he was leaving the House of Representatives

The name of this first victim of the
Bamberger's case of the only possible lynching procedure
against scoundrel members of parliament deserves posterity
It is the Member for the Royal
berg in Pr., Privy Senior Government Councillor and Senior Citizen
former master craftsman Kieschke, Director of the Deutsche Baugesellschaft

(A. Delbrück, Bensemann, Georg Halske, E. vd Heydt,
B. Oppenheim), founder of the «Kaiserhof? and main

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co-supporter of Lasker in his attack on the founding
dilettante Wagener. Otto Glagau describes p. 212 of his
often quoted book the moral indignation with which
This slapped main founder against «state aid and
damage to the national wealth.
One does not consider the mention of such names superfluous
or even consider it as an expression of scandal-mongering. If
also in a large part of the upper social class

the sense of honor and shame is completely lost and the gold-laden shame and disgrace to the If the poor man of honour is openly preferred, then the Middle and working class – admittedly still latent – a good fund. This fund of “moral warmth” must only free. and this is best done when one calls with Bismarck: “un chat un chat et Collin un coquin». | 2 8

During these proceedings in Parliament and its Echo in the press, the «Eisenbahn-Zeitung» continued undeterred with her revelations and gained from month to month . month by month in terms of the quality of its content and its influence. The paper had been publishing excellent editorials since 1874 about social-political issues, which one can Privy Councillor Wagener. From October 1875 onwards Articles appeared in the «Eisenbahn-Zeitung», the distribution of have remained unknown to date, but which have the highest social classes and partly diplomacy. They made Prince Bismarck in its foreign and economic policy to counter-state of a witty, but biting and hateful Criticism. These expertly written reports sentences gave the paper access to the highest Finally, the author of this Study since October 1875 for about three quarters of a year at the _-«Eisenbahn-Zeitung » and wrote economic, financial political articles, especially the criticisms of the Allocation of state funds in bad papers and through the entire Delbrück-Camphausen-Hanseemann system. He took This is just a work that he has been working on since 1870.

et

in the «Berliner Revue» and whose results

which he now summarizes in this book.

Finally, in the autumn of 1876, a small brochure appeared by Mr. von Diest-Daber: «The moral basis in the state living, in which not only the representative Lasker thoroughly and proof has been provided that the same had already noticed in 1870, like Miquel, Kardorff, Adickes among others, made laws in their commercial interest and how the number of these political stock market agents in the party lament increased noticeably, but also the hidden Attack of the Kreuzzeitung era article against the prince Bismarck repeated this with greater clarity. The «Deutsche Reichs-Glocke» now accused on the basis of this

Brochure the Reich Chancellor openly a consortium-division with a profit-making intention at the time of the establishment of the Prussian Central-Boden-Credit-Actien-Gesellschaft, one official misconduct, which the criminal law punishes with imprisonment and punished with imprisonment. The newspaper explained openly provoking a libel suit from the prince, to provide proof of truth. |

What will become of this cannot yet be foreseen.

The period to be described now of the exploitative have been systematically promoting enlightenment since October 1875 of the audience is mainly a story of the «Eisenbahn-Zeitung», now called «Deutsche Reichsglocke» and this is what we want to turn to now.

Exposing the government.

As early as May 1875, the «Eisenbahn-Zeitung» the conspicuous preferential treatment of the Disconto-Gesellschaft by means of the maritime action by Minister Camphausen to counter state of their criticism. Mr. von Bleichröder, who was involved in the of the invalid state funds.

Deputy von Kardorff on 10 June at this sore

Fleck: Camphausen had financed the project through loans from

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Millions at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ percent without supporting documents '(to the Disconto-Society) 'thwarted Dechend's banking policy, the put a stop to the founders by withdrawing credit The Seehandlung had established itself as a flagship for Emissions of bad founder papers (Dortmund Union) and unsound railway – priorities abused, it is ` Blame for over-speculation. Our economic policy is wrong and creates a deficit. Mr. Camphausen was to blame for this. – From then on Bleichröder worked with his followers openly support the downfall of Delbrück-Camphausen. Immediately the counter-attack came from the other side, and Although a very strange arm was used to lead him.

A number of very honorable conservative nobles had knowledge of some of the relations of our Ministers to bankers and took offense at this. They sought Already in May 1875 a man who had this relationship and found Dr. Perrot

The «Kreuz-Zeitung» provided him with

their columns. Which procedures with the

Articles before printing are still beyond the

Public. But one must remember that the Editor of the «Kreuz-Zeitung,» Mr. von Nathusius-Ludom, the nephew of Mr. Scheele and v. Nathusius-Hundisburg (Pr. Central-Boden-Credit), as well as a relative of two Nathusiusse is at the Magdeburg-Halberstädter Bahn, so This makes it very close to the Disconto-Ring. Consciously or unconsciously he may be recording and perhaps also in- inspiration of this article influenced by therefore In any case, they were able to give the Disconto company would not be more convenient if they were given by Miquel himself. would have been written. | |

In these articles there is a complete falsification The facts were: It was said that Prince Bismarck had the Consortium: Bleichröder-Delbrück-Camphausen the in- intellectual inspiration of the North German economic law assignment, so to speak, completely given to Entreprise. Mr. v. Bleichröder was the national economic spiritus familial

liaris of the German Reich, whose policy was a Jewish policy Lasker, Bamberger and Oppenheim are the real political leader of the national-liberal majority, «Miquèl represents the Christian minority of the banking Liberalism, which was associated with the Semitic leadership by Dick and Dunn goes». Mr. von Bleichröder has the coverage of the self-consuming disability fund. Finally, Kardorff's attack on Camphausen because of the naval action as a Bleichröder maneuver thought. |

Only the latter is truth, everything else is fable, and We assume that this whole series of articles is only in Interest of the Disconto-Gesellschaft admission in the «Kreuz- Newspaper». Of course, the conservative organizer and most likely Mr. Perrot, yes perhaps also Mr. von Nathusius-Ludom himself, this meaning not aware of the matter. At least for the counter- There is no direct evidence so far, and we do not want anyone on the basis of a false evidence The Disconto company is only occasionally 'lich of Kardorff's attack, although they were Miquèl and her other agents on the economic politics alone has been effective since 1872 and although At that time, Bleichröder tried in vain with Prince Bismarck

intrigued against this power. 'There was no "Consortium Bleichröder-Delbrück-Camphausen» , but a consortium I «Hansemann (Miquel, Scheele)- Delbrück -Camphausen»; did everything and lived in fierce feud with Consortium II "Bleichröder-Kardorff. The latter consortium leaned Prince Bismarck more and more. Consortium I continued free trade, Consortium II was and is at the Head of the agitation for high iron tariffs (Laurahütte). The Invalidity Fund was founded in 1872 by the Disconto - Gesellschaft invented and 1873- by her alone, excluding Bleichröder, been looted. The revelation in the Kreuz newspaper about Bleichröder's invention of the Disability Fund was so complete are untruthful and hurtful for Bleichröder,

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that it prompted Gibson to later produce the first reliable

to make revelations about this fraud. |

Such a completely distorted representation of the situation served to hold Bleichröder responsible for his actions of which he was not only innocent, but which he had even tried to prevent. Prince Bismarck was also suspected, as already mentioned, of having Bleichröder had done dishonorable business. It was very that the prince did not bring the paper under accusation, The social democratic "people's state" reproduced the

and wrote. For months in every issue: «He has

not yet sued»: One of the conservative authors of the

Article spoke openly to anyone who wanted to hear it:

«No prosecutor will bring charges because of this. Reason: One can prove the truth of all claims Prince Bismarck later said in Parliament, the greatest legal authorities have declared that Articles were written "so cleverly" that a judgment cannot be made on the basis of this, therefore he had failed to file charges. It was argued

made that the prince is not so
so meticulous that he even read printed indictments
formulare and never consulted legal opinions beforehand
before he brought charges that 19 percent of the so-paid
rich pressing processes are solely the responsibility of the Bismarck-Be-
insults that the judges even dealt with great severity
in such cases by adopting the view of the

Public Prosecutor Simon in Berlin, the prince, who

more than an average person, is particularly easy,
even «hypothetically» to insult and to make such slightest

Insulting the larger-than-life man was particularly

The President of the City Court, Mr.

Majunke to a long prison sentence, Mr. Meissner,

motivated this judgment with the fact that «Prince Bishop
Marck was at the head of the state», a motivation,
which actually amounts to an insult to the majesty:
At the head of the state, thank God, is still His Majesty.

ity of the Emperor and King, Wilhelm I! – At this notarial

cal welfare of the Berlin three-man

collegium, the city judge Reich-Osowski-Makomaski, took

It is very surprising that Prince Bismarck did not attempt
whether this perfidious attack by high-ranking men,
whose cautious form is precisely characterized by its sophistication
testimony was not punishable. Since the prince continued
drives, accusations for the smallest of trivialities against

the most insignificant people, even against a maid (!!)

to raise, it has become regrettable in large circles –
Way spread the belief that he actually had a

judicial investigation into his relations with Mr. von

Bleichröder. The Social Democrats are moving out
such suspicions of high statesmen a great

Part of their power over the minds of the currently starving

People. We, for our part, hold the Emperor's time 2

Tiberius invented lèse majesté trials, which

recently they have been targeting ministers and officials for insulting

stretches, for not only extremely useless, but directly harmful
for the existing authority. In certain
happier countries get along just fine without them.
But if you are aware of them at all, they are primarily there
indicated where a suspicion of integrity after the
pecuniary side. The fact that the «Kreuz-Zeitung»
later declared that she had suspicious dealings
of the prince does not change anything, since this
Declaration is a notorious lie, which, apart from the
many other Conservatives at any moment
can be established as such in court.

Mr. v. Bleichröder was grateful for this era-
Article of the Disconto Society not guilty.

Immediately after Kardorff's speech, the (iron-
bahn-Zeitung», «Deutsche Landes-Zeitung» and (Volks-
Zeitung» that Camphausen-Delbrück the Disconto -Ge- _

company not only through the loan at 2%, percent

supported, but also the creation of the state

funds had been given to her. Then the

Lasker-Bennigsen -Miquel published or at least inspired

Berliner Allg. Corresp.» , the official correspondence of the

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\$ aaao: –liberal party, end of Ju uni with the hack 1

the Disconto-Gesellschaft was not responsible for the allocation of funds

for these funds, but the maritime trade.

We have already shown that the maritime transaction is merely
y was pushed forward. At the end of September, Bleichröder |
through the then subsidized by him (Welfenfonds)

«Neue Freie Presse» in Vienna the first authentic news

about the disability fund business by

7 He revealed that the Disconto-Gesellschaft had sold 74 million marks

Magdeburg – Halberstädter and for 7½ million Marks Hannover-
Altenbekener (Bennigsen's paper) supplied for the funds.

This claim was confirmed in early October by the main

organ of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, the «Berliner Börsen-
Newspaper once again vigorously contradicted, with a very
blunt threat against Bleichröder.

The « Eisenbahn-Zeitung » exposed the mendacity of this
– claim on October 3, and at the same time designated
the Aera articles as a backdrop behind which the
actually guilty: Miquèl, Scheele, Disconto – Society
tried to hide.

The Disabled Fund Act had the allocation of funds
for the three Reich funds in Hungarian guaranteed priorities «only
provisionally approved. They were to be available until July 1, 1876
be replaced by other named funds.

But now the Disconto company had notoriously
` unrealizable, because partly uncertain, partly completely
worthless priorities which the government: not

. 'sell. She came to the Reichstag with a Law that provides for an extension of 4 years for the requested sale.

What would be the use of this deadline? The worthless funds do not receive any higher value through deposition, as Tobacco or wine? Well, since then the «Reichs-railway project bo into the public. The Reich should

all railways, including those whose bad papers the funds

owned, buy, then these priorities became state papers and therefore «fine», in this way the past hellish fraud. Really a

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cleverly worthless plan, which of course again from the

'Disconto-Gesellschaft', from those who were responsible for their 9

Ministers who were concerned about their own situation but later readily accepted Bleichröder later also stood up for him because he the « Welfenfonds » also with railway waste paper has spied. | a

On 9 November, this proposal came to the first reading in the Reichstag. Prince Bismarck was still in Varzin.

Windthorst wanted to refer the matter to a commission.

otherwise it would have to become "concrete" immediately. Delbrück again tried to by telling the old tale of the sea trade A member of the administrative authority of the Invalidenfonds, v. Nostitz-Wallwitz, explained that the priorities almost all were before the competent authority met "on the orders of the Reich Chancellor." Eugen Richter from the Progressive Party claimed that the absent Reichs-Chancellor alone bears all the blame and – those present the minister remained silent on this!

It was decided to temporarily suppress Windthorst's revelations.
referred the matter to the Budget Commission,

whose chairman was – – Mr. von Bennigsen, whose

lazy Altenbeken priorities also owned by the state funds
The «Eisenbahn-Zeitung» now published a
Article about this session in which she correctly predicted
that the corruption system of the liberal consortium is now:
revealed and is facing bankruptcy. «The current
The most important question is: Will Prince Bismarck liquidate
take into his own hands what he can still do, or will
he will be involved in the bankruptcy and liquidated?

He has a choice, but only this choice.

© The article earned the editor 14 days in prison
– because of Bismarck – insult. But the paper proved
now in a series of articles from the printed business _
Reports from the Disconto company itself, which horrendous
Sums of bad papers the Disconto-Gesellschaft the Reichs-
funds. For individual items, the
Newspaper even the one given by the Disconto-Gesellschaft

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| TR, profit. The government representatives had, even
still in the first Commission meeting, refused to accept the
purchase price and the terms of purchase. Those
Revelations by the “Eisenbahn-Zeitung” made the
veiling system was unnecessary, and now came the shameless
Plundering of the state coffers by the Disconto Society
to the light. =

Now, behind the scenes, events have taken place that
will probably only be known later. Prince Bismarck
returned. There was a rumor that he wanted peace
the one with Rome.

When the Disability Fund Act came into force for the second time,
Windthorst was not «concrete», Mr. v. Schorlemer – Alst
The government only acted timidly, the compromised parties
lament comrade Miquél, Bennigsen not at all, and as
When Mr. v. Ludwig did this later, he was
his faction, Windthorst, publicly disavowed. Delbrück
committed the great imprudence of taking responsibility for the
Allocation of funds from the shoulders of the Reich Chancellor
to take on his own, and the liberal majority of the
Reichstag gave Mr. Delbrück a vote of confidence! |

It is assumed that in high and military circles the endowment of the Disconto-Gesellschaft with the money intended for the disabled was disgruntled and that the careless person who assumes responsibility for this, Delbrück, now lost all support in those circles. He fell then not too long later, uncomplained and unwept.

In the House of Representatives, von Camphausen later The "provincial funds" that were also "negligently" invested were also mentioned. The case ended just like that of the Disability Fund in Reichstag. The center remained silent, and the incompetent Conservatives embarrassed themselves. The latter then brought the Results of the Lasker Railway Investigation Commission

mission, which is more serious for Liberals than for Con-

servatives, in the House of Representatives. Mr.

von Below-Saleske had a major attack on the liberal

Founder promised. Then suddenly the story appeared 'emerges that Prince Bismarck wants to restore Conservatism Meyer, founder. | 1i

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Negotiations between him and conservative people began. Mr. von Below had a conversation with the prince and – suddenly traveled from Berlin to his sick and now also deceased deceased woman. The remaining Conservatives were unable to carry out the attack planned by Below and were thoroughly influenced by the superior liberal speakers. Mr. von Below is said to have even sent Mr. von Bennigsen sent a letter of apology!

Another blatant scam occurred at the Provincial Fund. The provinces had to use the funds that were in it and 1876 were distributed, at the rate of the last December 1875. Now suddenly in the last December week a bull market in these funds on the stock exchange At the beginning of January, the artificially driven funds back to their old level. This course driving could only have the purpose of preventing the damage to the provinces by to conceal Mr. Camphausen's negligent occupancy. The minister was therefore also elected to the House of Representatives interpellated, but was not ashamed to declare, enemies of the Government would probably have put an end to this peddling set out to embarrass her. With devastating The «Eisenbahn – Zeitung» seized the scorn of this

original excuse; she gave the names of the brokers, who had listed the fictitious purchases on the stock exchange and demanded in an article full of insults against ministers the public prosecutor's intervention against the guilty parties. Unfortunately, in Prussia the public prosecutor is appointed by the Minister of Justice. Because of all the insults from the ministers teeming articles in the "Eisenbahn-Zeitung" about the fraud with the «invalid state funds», which are were written in such a way as to initiate a trial against the sheet to m... and thus this dizziness before Ge-Blatt more than a dozen accusations pia quite un- had to endure a series of insults against Bismarck. The matter was too dirty for the government to dare to submit them to judicial investigation.

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Of course, the prosecutor did not take action against the fraudulent course driver.

In the provincial parliaments this matter came up again in the Brandenburg Provincial Parliament. Mr. von Winterfeld-Menkin gave a sharp speech against the government. A commission was set up to examine the. In August, the same declared that the government. There was no blame, and with profound silence the Provinzial-Landtag. this resolution of Count von Kleist-Tschernowitz. It was the first act of love that the young German-conservative party of the government that and the first indelible disgrace that she thereby piling it upon itself. Another big scandal tainted the winter session of the Prussian Landtag.

The Provincial Fund had priorities of the « Halle-Sorau-Gubener » Bahn. This was about to declare bankruptcy. The Berlin trading company, where Mr. von Bleichröder Board of Directors, the last issue had priorities the railway with the help of the shipping company, the discount Society had given the disability fund priorities of this railway hung and even owned something similar in her

Safe. The operating surplus of the railway was in 1878 | 106,000 thalers, per 1874 = 227,000 thalers, for interest. The priorities required in those years were 325,000 Thlr.

and 447,000 thalers; the railway was thus operating with a colossal deficit. She had to go to bankruptcy,

and then the Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Handels-

The company and the provincial fund all the money which they had invested here, totalling about 4½ million thalers;

The provincial fund owned approximately 600,000 thalers of such

«Ladepfüter». To save them, the government introduced a = submission, according to which they guarantee for 380,000 thalers. Priority

_ assume daily interest, ie annually: presumably 150,000 Thlr. wanted to close. House of Lords and: House of Representatives agreed: Conservatives and Liberals were in this Bahn. compromised. As we have seen in an earlier chapter proven, the railway was a Strousberg foundation,

the first 8 of which were led by Henckel's aristocrats
| R 11*

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was in which many High Tories, especially Free Conservatives, . as a mock draftsman. Later, the railway fell into the hands of the Disconto-Gesellschaft and finally even in the trading company. All parties had an interest in keeping the matter as quiet as possible the world, all but the center. This but again behaved very tamely, aur Schröder- Lipp-city could not contain its mockery. Centrum had heard from the first consultation on the disability fund to the last via Halle-Sorau-Guben it in the Hand, both the German Imperial and the Prussian to overthrow the state government and did not use his power. This can only be understood if one looks at the people behind the negotiations between Bismarck and the Germans and Rome and considers that they not on the efforts of Cardinal Hohenlohe in Rome limited. | T

The Berlin-Dresden railway is also facing Bankruptcy. It was saved by Prince Handjery with the help of Bankhaus S. Abel jun., of course according to the Strous system. berg, was founded. Although the government was involved in the « Pomeranian schen Central-» and «Berliner Nordbahn» any subsidy dismissed and the tracks from the competition had just bought, she preferred a different procedure here. She introduced a bill that would require the state to

should buy a bankrupt railway; and not because of a expert valuation. This proposal was rejected in the ordnetenhouse: S. Abel jun. did not have enough political agents to push the matter through here. The The government, however, made every effort to protect this founder from bankruptcy, [which he has since fallen into and Camphausen even made the political mistake of to draw attention to how important it is for Prussia It must be a must to have a railway line «that leads directly into the heart of the Kingdom of Saxony». An official newspaper of the Saxon government did not fail to point out this strange Prussia's "benevolence" towards a country that had proved so successful in 1870 Allies. There are almost

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no mistake of which the present German Reich and Prussian state governments do not would have already committed a crime just to protect her scandalous relationships: 2 and R financiers

2 u obscure.

Occasionally the Berlin–Dresden railway is indicated sewaan that Prince Bismarck was notoriously on the lookout Positions that he personally considers trustworthy People value a lot. Such a man is master of

Bleichröder and is also the Cöslin Jew Behrend. The latter

owned a paper factory in Berlin. He founded in Varzin – –a wood pulp factory and thus joined Prince Bismarck into a contractual and business relationship, which gives the latter a – made beneficial use of the Varzin forests possible. It is unchallenged in the «Reichsglocke» asserted It has been reported that the prince had also provided Behrend with operating capital 8 percent annually borrowed. From the wood pulp of the Varziner Forests were used in the Cöslin factory to produce papers for the German Reichspost, telegraphy and the state railways into dispatches, envelopes, tickets, postcards, etc. The social democratic papers have not failed to point out to point out the «skewed position» in which the Reich Chancellor This was because he had a relationship with the Reichs– administration, albeit indirectly through Behrend, in business: relations. Although Behrend did these state works awarded as minimum bidder in public tender

should have received – the Supreme Audit Office would have
Otherwise, these transactions would be criticized – but one will
must say that the emperor's grace had already
even the richly endowed chancellor would have avoided the evil appearance
and Behrend's business deal with the Reichs- und
State government had to thwart it. Since he did not do so,
~ thus he has supplied the revolutionary party with a nasty weapon.
However, it is claimed that Behrend had the Reich Chancellor
: also managed to obtain papers from the Berlin-Dresden Railway
for the Welfenfonds and later for the purchase of the
Berlin-Dresden Railway worked to make this possible in such lazy
3 3 papers proved Capital . V. to save, whose management

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tung er and Camphausen – entrusted to Mr. von Bleichröder
This is claimed with even more appearance of
credibility than after the rejection of the purchase of the railway
by the state as a result of the non-saleability of the
Berlin-Dresden Fund – the shares were on ult. August 18,
the priorities 36 percent – S. Abel Jr. went bankrupt
and as a result of this bankruptcy both the Norddeutsche
Paper factory in Cöslin as Mr. Behrend himself in Concurs
got into trouble – because S. Abel Jr. is the banker of the Lord
Behrend! It is now said that the government wants to give the new
Landtage again the proposal already rejected by the old
to send it back to at least the Welfenfonds
from serious loss, of course at the expense of the
Taxpayer!

Note: The «German Reichsglocke» has
December 1876 had a very harsh fate, which perhaps
will not be easily overcome by it. It is in almost
the entire German press as a rejected paper
branded as having been recklessly defamatory
tailoring, because of an article in which
the city court director Reich of Berlin was violently attacked
It was completely ignored that
how that article got into the paper.

More than half a year ago, Mr Joachim
Gehlsen the responsible editor of the paper – in
Following a sentence of five months in prison for
Bismarck-Bleichröder-Hanseemann-Insult, not Ver-
slander – and transferred it to Mr. Talchau,
However, he retained control of the paper.
On November 14, Mr. Talchau was suddenly arrested without
he had been convicted, even accused, until then
In his place came a Mr. Schellenberg, a young
. man who had never worked on any newspaper

and wanted to learn editing here. He had an unfortunate
Of course, the entire burden of
'Editorial now even more on the shoulders of the Lord
Gehlsen, as the young editor in charge at every

| – 167 –

was still incapable of independent action. On December 6th
Mr Gehlsen received the secret message that he
should be arrested, namely, so that the witness
They wanted him to give an explanation
say whether the Legation Secretary, Mr. Otto
'von Loë, some articles unpleasant to Prince Bismarck
the «Reichs-Glocken». Mr. Gehlsen withdrew
escaped this arrest by fleeing to Switzerland, and
The editorial office of the «Reichs-Glocke» was now in
Hands of a young man who is about 6 weeks
long to even deal with the press.
This means, of course, that the paper had
actually no editorial staff!

Mr. Schellenberg introduced the next number, so nii
it went, from the still existing manuscripts together:
He found the article against Reich already set and
received him unsuspectingly. If Mr. Gehlsen had been at the place
would be a thorough research into the reliability
content preceded the publication of the article
This research has now been omitted. Puzzling
It remains unclear how that article reached the editorial office.
The paper itself speaks about this, as well as about its publication.
task and his fate as follows:

A boy with the intention of destroying our newspaper is
piece of the most sophisticated kind was conceived and carried out,
With the help of a shameful mystification, it has been possible
seditious accusations against a member of the Berlin
City Court in our newspaper.
The victim of this mystification is severely punished.
This sacrifice is of course not the real
Guilty, because the real culprit is not the one who
in good faith in the truth of those against a judge
charges brought against him, has the courage to
publish.
The real culprit is the one who edited
into believing that it is «truth», and
thus with respect for the integrity of the judiciary, in order to
a fact of the utmost importance. |
The real culprit had the intention of damaging the reputation
to deal a fatal blow to the «Reichsglocke»

" .

– 168 –

set; it was not an enemy of the. Mr. City Court Director, + gia
Rich, because he had to, like every human being, start from the most primitive...

Think that this slander is the city court's fault.

director Reich not harm, but through the inevitable –

Clarification of the facts will only benefit him and him, as an un-
guilty persecuted, would gain sympathy, for which he
otherwise perhaps would have tried in vain, | |
The anonymous informer is certainly one of them.
Circles that hate the Reichsglocke deadly, or he.
is a paid tool of these circles.

The most characteristic feature of the affair is the fact that,

as has now become clear through the trial against Schellenberg.
has proven the untruth of the accusations against Reich
complaints to the authority, where a similar
denunciation had already been investigated.
It is not true, as is often claimed, that Schellenberg
was arrested after the «Reichsglocke» with the Reich-
article had already been published. Schellenberg is.
arrested before the Reichsglocke was issued, and before the
A legal copy was submitted to the police. It is before the
An inquiry was made before the arrest as to whether the person in question
Number is already finished in print. =
| We hope that the prosecutor's zeal will succeed
to discover the villainous enemy of the «Reichsglocke» and .
in the interest of truth and the «Reichsglocke», for the welfare
to receive the punishment he deserves.
It will then become clear whether this man, like the Lord

Public Prosecutor considered it possible to be a stain on the

judicial profession, or the disgrace of another society
economic class.

Unfortunately, to our regret, Mr. Gehlsen has left, =
for the reason already mentioned in the previous issue, and
is therefore not in a position to contribute to the
To contribute to the clarification of the boy's prank. It would help
Presence may already be possible to the world.
prove how sophisticated the insidious lie in
our editorial office has been brought in. `

We can now demand that all decent
People contribute to the goal that one wanted to achieve
namely our honest efforts in the dirt of this
to stifle slander is not achieved; that they are
know how this matter is being wrongly and perfidiously
to condemn those targets for which

which the «Reichsglocke» has always courageously advocated.

The Reichsglocke had no other task,
as the mask from the face of all wicked men

m 169 –

to tear, all those who in "covered position the main
responsibility for the nameless economic misery of Germany,
for the founding fraud, for the «Bleichröderthum» and
for the associated social corruption
bear, all those who are responsible for ensuring that the transfer
procreative fidelity and the moral courage of the German nation in
parliaments, the press and civil service in the
cult of power perishes.

Not with general sounding phrases, but through con-
In some individual cases we have to open the nation's eyes,
and tried to make it clear to her which paths she is walking on,

It is not through the desire for scandal that we have scandalous
financial, diplomatic and legal transactions.
Nature, but in the feeling of indignation and
carry the awareness that a nation is doomed
when she loses her sense of morality and honor.

Not the «frivolous, useless undermining of the
Authority», as we are accused of, is the motive for our
attacks, but the exposure of the despicable, lowest
Reptile, which in turn harms the authority of that reptilian
lity, which out of slavish submission also approves of
what is bad, which is silent everywhere, where every independent
and a man driven by a sense of justice, loudly and audibly
should raise his voice, even at the risk of

to displease authority.

We only wanted to see the authority preserved, which, from
fundamental moral views, the demands of the
justice, not the needs of personal power to
guideline for their actions. ll _ .

We will of course admit that form and tone are not
always the deep meaning and the high value of the good
matter which we represented; we are also free
courageous enough to acknowledge that between wheat sometimes
chaff, which was thrown to the wind by a careful editorial team
should have been handed over to the press instead. But the things
that had to be said could not help but be painful
For it is natural that to the extent that
the flattering tones of the official press lulled the nation to sleep

have sung, in which Maasse the sharp sounds of criticism

rudely touch the ear of the, as we hope, awakening nation.
stirred. have.

We were therefore not surprised when some
shrouded in deep silence when we removed the mask
of reptilianity, officioness and correct founding
mercilessly removed from her frightened face when
the others, conscious of their means of power, accuse us of insults

2s 170. 23

search and treacherous malice without the proof of their
But we find this contemptuous
Indian-like howls of rage of those who have broken the trap into which we have fallen.
lured, use as a vain pretext to go through completely
meaningless, cynical statements that far exceed our language's
insults for the truths we have told them,
now seek revenge.

We find contemptuous the tirades of one, the Pharisaic
cloak of virtue around their nakedness beating newspaper about the
"eerie figures scurrying past in the background,"
while this newspaper has every reason to be
some of her relationships, such as those of her "silent one" to
certain stock companies, to remain silent. – Boring, how
always, we find the admonitions of those suffering from the fever of
Aera articles and protest declarations healed, improved, to
cross-crawled newspaper.

Despicable: we find the hypocritical language of those who

say:

«We should have expected that the « Reichsglocke »

through their shameless behavior: in all circles, in
who still value honor and morality, rejected

We regret that the paper often contains
found a way where, out of fear of the moral
Dirt it should have stayed away from."

We reply that thousands of readers who have Eh |
and morality still applies, the tendency and the action of our
did not refuse their consent because we have shown
have seen how much moral filth exists where it is most
least expected, because we are at beating, countless
Examples have shown that honor and morality of the whole
Nation is at stake when many of those who
Bearers of honour and morality should be committed to this
are not sufficiently aware of their responsibility. l

It is not our fault that when we carry the torch
of the frank word have shone everywhere where un-
honor, immorality, untruth and corruption in the splendor of
fame and luxury spreads: that the light
this torch, which we, in order to fulfill our duty,
spread, on "dark spots" and on "dirt"
fall.

Those we fight are to blame.

Will the "Reichsglocke" continue to exist or will it die as a result?
a prank, and the obstacles of external coercion.
means perish, it will be 'as a product of our, after remedy
demanding conditions, in their historical serious significance
be appreciated by all independent thinkers, it will be

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Ä Recognition should not be denied that they are courageous and
without any good will, although not always with the
right means, has occurred for the material and moral

emergency of the nation. £

It is more meritorious in our press conditions, criticism

to practice than for 8 reasons Halleluj jah
to sing». |

The mysterious affair remains
to admire the speed with which the unfortunate

Schellenberg was sentenced: In five days everything was

happened! The young man appeared without warning

theidiger in the dock, and the refutation of the
The defamation of Mr. Reich referred only to the

third part of the ineriminished article! |
It was claimed in the article, firstly, that

Mr. Reich received money that was given to him to pay for a banquet

This was considered un-

proven true. Only a small. remainder of the bill
had been paid somewhat late. Secondly, it was claimed that

Mr Reich was disciplinarily disciplined for inappropriate

conduct in and out of office with a reprimand

punished and therefore no longer allowed to take the oath

' President of the Court. The article follows

that such a man should not be elected chairman

for press and political processes, in which it is mainly
mainly on the observation of public decency and

Tacts: This second and for the judicial

Position of Mr. Reich far more important school

The prosecutor has not mentioned the complaint in any
and has not been refuted. Since the defendant
'appeared without a defender and in self-defense

was completely incapable, so from his side this important

The matter has not been brought to justice either.

The documents about this catastrophe of the «Reichs-Glocken»
are far from closed, and it is to be hoped that
one day "a little more light" will be shed on her final hours.

Schwindi's distress and last hope.

We have shown in the previous chapters,
that the large, too «patriotic and efficient
houses to be brought in by the “financial powers”, Disconto-Bleichröder, .
– were united until 1872 and were able to deal with the gigantic French
carried tarpaulins modelled on French patterns, the personnel
and mortgage lending in Germany,
to seize control of all its railways and initially
The iron industry was also affected by great competition
to make closing companies dependent on them.
We also saw how they moved over the Strousberg
They divided the prey and fought from then on. They hang
the state for Welf, Invalid Fortress and Imperial
day construction and provincial funds look for bad papers and find
In the midst of the crisis, we are finally able to
to be burdened with unrealizable values that the

Bankruptcy is a certain prospect if they do not

at least all railway funds in their vaults in government securities
They are therefore hatching, as they have already done with the sovereign wealth funds,
invented earlier, the Reichseisenbahn project, «apportiren»
it to the government, and the government also responds to it.
the desperate financial situation of these «Reichskellermeister»
or «Reich Priority Friends», as they call the «Reichsglocke»
now some details have to be added HEISE,
be brought.

The Bleichröder group, which includes von Kardorff E

and the well-known, «unorthographic» Jew J. Landau
Hearing him proudly say: «I am the money
power!», the Posen-Kreuzburg and Weimar-
Gera built, the former with 12, the latter 61/, million capital.

Both railways are not yet finished, or at least unprofitable |

and their papers are virtually unsellable; only shares of the
The latter railway has come to the stock exchange and is
58b, so they only have one "done" course. The
Financial group is deeply involved in the German Reich and
Continental Iron Building Company with 4,000,000 Thaler.
cash capital and a nominal rate of 68 percent,

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at Königs- und Laurahütte with 9,000, 000 Thaler capital,

a Cours 66b; at the St. Gotthard and Romanian Railway

very, very deep. Smaller commitments are beyond the
public knowledge. These listed tiberian
The wealth of those financiers is far exceeded. If they
'so the state does not at least the German railway funds
decreases, they must liquidate. The Guelph Fund alone
would not save her, even if she constantly asked him to be her
kept at their disposal.

= The business of the Disconto-Gesellschaft can be better
overlooked, although their annual reports are as dark as
possible and certainly darker than the spirit of the
Act. There is a huge upswing
to be confirmed, but since 1873 an equally terrible
Collapse follows, as can be seen from the course
The Disconto-Commandit shares were at the
beginning of the dizziness period, ult. 1868 = 121 Proc, were
up to over 350 percent and recorded in the summer of 1876
about 108-118 percent, i.e. lower than before the "upswing".
It is instructive to have an overview of the location of this bank
at the end of the last 7 years.

In 1000 thalers each amounted to:

royalty dividend

of the Ver- | = we

The capital of the bank: the owner: ee | Summa: | Proc.
1869 = 10000 ` 162 32 950 91),

1870 = 10.902 265 53 1.300 13

1871 = 13,282 702 140 25,880 24

1872 = 20,000 982 196 4,320 27

1873 == 20,000 519 106 2,800 14

1874 = 20000 370 84 . 2,400 12

1875 = 20.00 138 31 1.400 7

äurchsehn: 16,300 Sa. 3,138 642 16,050 ahb. 151/6

The reserve fund contained ult. 1868 = 847,000 thalers,
'old. 1875 – 4,238,000 thalers, so more than 3,391,000 thalers.
Menn now the state of society in 1876 was still just as

solid as ult. 1868, the average ar–

– 114 –

working capital of 16, million thalers in 7 years the
enormous sum of 23,321,000 thalers or 3,331,000 annually
Thlr. = 24 percent, which sum is divided among all

The merit of the

Business owners, four in number since 1869. Mr. Miquèl has
his share from November 1869 until 1873

and then as Chairman of the Board of Directors until spring
year 1876. Of course, 4,300,000 thalers flowed from the premium
when issuing new shares, ie the shareholders have the
entire current reserve fund. |

Currently, the status of the Disconto-Gesellschaft –
but a highly questionable one. She has so much confidence
lost that the deposits entrusted to it, which ult.

1872 = 5,575,000 Thlr., 1873 == 21,596,000 Thlr., 1874 K–
12,167,000 thalers, in 1875 it was 3,067,000 thalers.

= had fallen. In contrast, the company's own effects

= Account 1872 at 10,186,000. Thlr., 1873 = 15,846,000 Thlr.,

1874 = 11,807,000 Thlr, 1875 = 13,721,000 Thlr.; that

Debtors account 1872 = 26,912,000 thalers, 1873 =

31,626,000 thalers, 1874 = 29,702,000 thalers, 1875 = 21,005,000 :

Thlr. With these colossal commitments in effects and

The reserve for debtors has not increased but

reduced. It amounted to 7,328,000 thalers in 1872 and 1873 ==

7,813,000 thalers, 1874 = 7,621,000 thalers and was

Losses in 1875 had shrunk to 4,238,000 thalers!

The bank is driving the system of obfuscation and

Obfuscation in their annual reports so bad that they
therefore already been denounced to the public prosecutor
It does not specialize the effects and has even since
In 1869, its participation in the Dortmund-Gronau railways
Enschede and Marienburg-Mlawka with no word in
mentioned in their reports! The commitment of the Disconto-
Company at these two railways, whose funds, because

unsellable, not traded on the stock exchange at all,

should amount to 6-8 million thalers. It also sits on
the Provincial Discount Company, very strong in the God-
hard and Romanian railway, at the Dortmunder Union
- with 3,300,000 thalers in priorities alone, without including the shares.

ag 1% -

BEN - the ER EN and at very
many railways. Finally, they buy, or rather their manager
v. Hansemann, now a Strousberg dominion over
the other to «save her mortgage», which she then
Experts assure that those gentlemen
companies on average 11% of the
Debts enter!

You can see that both financial giants are bankrupt if

the state does not subsidize them. Now, of course, the state

not only no interest in rescuing the two banks
"houses, rather, its leaders should be happy if

Such great financial powers would collapse, which have

have means of power that are greater than those of the monarchy.
archen himself. The king can only employ officials if
they have passed the required examinations. The salaries
are limited, the advancement is through strict
' Standards regulated. A person promoted to a higher salary level
A civil servant who is also a Member of Parliament must

How much greater is the grace which
Mr. von Hansemann can impose on those who
In the three good years 1871–73, the
Head of the owner almost 200,000 Thaler annual royalties,
on that of the Administrative Council more than a Prussian
ministerial salary. And his loyal followers were given a cumu- |
lation of lucrative offices. Mr. Miquel was. among others.
also Director or Board Member at Dortmunder

–` Union, Provincial Discount Company, Prussian Central

Boden-Oredit-Gesellschaft, Bochumer Bergwerk, the Romanian
Nien, St. Gotthard (Hansemann's deputy), Braun-
silent track etc., etc. And this, «correct
_.Man of honour» told Parliament that when he took over

his position in the Disconto-Gesellschaft to 6–8000

Thlr. annually, although already in the year of his
Entry the owners of the Disconto company together
162,000 thalers received royalties and he took over the position
very good. with other lucrative positions.

Mr. Scheele earned less than Miquel, only about 60,000

Thaler annually. The Board of Directors of the Disconto-Gesell-

En

ee MIG ar

society took more money from this sinecure, as Miquel and

himself describes, as the entire Prussian state-l
ministry in salary! These royalties are open

and rightly described as a shameful corruption fund
subscribed, against which the reptile fund disappears.

And what opportunity did these boards of directors have to.

profitable speculation on the stock market! They were in the position of players who know all the cards, while the audience only knew their own.

These, equipped with such means of corruption
Financiers now brought an official and a member of parliament after

one another into their nets. A wise government would have

must use all permissible means to stop the corrupt powers
But we also see them today

nor strive to support them and even at the expense of the

to subsidize citizens.

There must be one that is mentioned particularly often. Track here ~-

Mention should be made which is rightly disreputable and soon, with good prospects of success, to turn to the state for subsidy by way of purchase or interest-`
guarantee. It is the Hannover-Altenbekener
Railroad.

It was presented to Count Münster, and to our embassy in London, v. Bennigsen, the President of the House of Representatives
House and State Director of Hanover, the national liberal MP Adikes and other gentlemen con-

Despite the commitment not to
To build a general enterprise, these gentlemen entrusted the
Bau to a certain Cohn. Strousberg says: «The same

has, under the provision of the share subscribers on my part and against -`

a compensation cedes his contract to me. It
A considerable founder's royalty of approximately
300,000 thalers. The reports and balance sheets are full of
Irregularities and violations of the law and are
Subject of a denunciation to the public prosecutor's office.
The railway merged with the also very lazy
Magdeburg-Halberstädter. Both are owned by the discount

about:

'ring hosted, as the previously given agreement
list of its Board of Directors.

| Strousberg describes this connection of things
as follows:

. According to the regulation of the Romanian e am
I had to rely on the discount bank
To put society on a good footing. The Magdeburg
Halberstadt Railway was at that time in intimate relations
_ to this institute (ie it was founded by the Disconto-Ge--

company; Scheele is chairman of its board of

Councillor) and wanted under all circumstances to
Hannover-Altenbekener Bahn in their hands to
through them for the Berlin-Lehrter. to achieve certain purposes
I have already mentioned that Hannover - Altenbeken
could only earn interest if the concession was granted to

the coalfield. However, this was given to a

Entrepreneurial Society, whereby, in addition to Privy Councillor
Hartwig, an assessor from the Ministry of Trade
served as director. Whether the influence of the Magdeburg
Halberstädter and Disconto-Gesellschaft was also used,
to paralyze Hannover-Altenbeken, I do not know.
Enough this railway, in its design so unprofitable, could
the Halberstadt society incalculable benefit
But the latter did not want to buy her, because she

+ could have the advantage much cheaper, and so arranged

she, the Disconto-Gesellschaft, with me about takeover
a sum of priority ordinary shares in negotiation
If I use the same and the Halberstadt railway
I was unable to fight and

had to enter into a contract with a heavy heart that

in his character almost as immoral

and in the execution I will focus on

According to this contract,
I belong to the Disconto-Gesellschaft and Halberstädter Bahn.
Number of millions of ordinary priority shares of Hannover-Altenbekener Bahn to one, the former course: only reasonable prices and involved the two institutes as Participants in my construction company under the following conditions:

Meyer, founder. 12

– 178 –

conditions: You assume no obligations under Outside and did not have to pay any subsidies if a loss that was also proven in fact because the services were paid for in cash, which I expected were withdrawn with the help of my societies. The winn – I had a positive share of 600,000 thalers as a minimum and was obliged to pay monthly of the à account payments that the railway made to me, a To pay a certain percentage. This is effectively 200,000 thalers were paid. The shares needed the Magdeburg-Halberstadt railway to the Hannover-Altenbekener to conclude a contract (ie to establish the actual

shareholders of the Hannover-Altenbekener Bahn on the 2

General Assembly.) . . . It was now to obtain approval to issue bonds (for Hannover-Altenbeken), and since it was assumed, that the Disconto-Gesellschaft and the Magdeburg-Halberstadt Railway the necessary influence

(at the Ministry), a company takeover contract with the latter. The direction --

The latter also became Director here, and members of the Disconto and Halberstädter joined the supervisory board (from Hannover-Altenbeken). The requested privilege was readily granted (the Central and Northern But not the track. Who has had the greatest influence, Mr. Lasker? Perhaps Wagener-Putbus or Miquel-Scheele- | Bennigsen??), and the railway was completed. . Through

the withholding of my funds I was forced to

Disconto – Society for help, and this
I was granted a loan of 350,000 thalers, because it suited
You don't know that I was embarrassed before I got to know
the railway regarding my construction contract, since
otherwise their share of profit would be lost and the other purposes would be
As security, the discount bank was able to
Society various objects and also my demand
against Hannover – Altenbeken with the obligation,
to release the former as soon as they are in possession of the rest
their share of profit of 400,000 thalers.

19 "Be

The Halberstadter was, I believe, also at this

Arrangement. My claim was, as far as
this is possible, examined on this occasion, and one
must have gained the conviction that the same
I transferred all rights to the Dis-
account company, with the obligation to be suable for me
to become or authorize me to do so. Now
every pressure was exerted on me; my societies stood
as powerless, although they had all the power to protect the
legium should not or could not be granted until I
abandoned the construction, and so I was forced to build a
Contract, after which I agree to continue construction
& Account of the last month's work was a
to pay a certain amount, my demands should I
later liquidate and for my delivery contracts, those
which I mentioned earlier, I was given 400,000 thalers.
paid in cash and these were paid by the Disconto company
for himself and Halberstadt as the remainder of the guaranteed
profit of 600,000 thalers, which is thus fully paid

Was kept. . . Of course the track
never prospered; because although the building company (Hartwig),
which had the concession to Westphalia, did not
no longer owns (this construction company has failed), then
it is not in the interest of the Halberstadt railway,
to make Hannover–Altenbeken independent.
Contracts are concluded with neighboring railways
which will benefit traffic in the interests of the people of Halberstadt.

Railway will benefit; on every other side the
peculiar design of the Hannover–Altenbekener
used for the same purpose, and even if the
Shares that Halberstadt owns and despite its low

Courses in their balance sheet at par (un-

legal! happens to pay dividends for Halberstadt to be able to do so, although there is already a deficit there) nothing should bring, the indirect advantage for Halbercity far outweighs this; the other shareholders at Hannover-But Altenbeken will never get anything.

80 This track was constructed with the help of the Disconto-

a 12*

- 180

Society EE First Cohn takes for himself and his accomplices 300,000 Thir., then Disconto- Halberstadt

600,000 thalers, then the railway traffic is cut off

in favor of Halberstadt, and v. Bennigsen remains quietly in the administrative building of Hannover-Altenbeken and says not a word about such fraud!

Both railways were constantly given new concessions and used the money raised for new lines to rebuild old Lines. Magdeburg-Halberstadt can now use the line Magdeburg-Erfurt could not be built due to lack of funds, although the

_ - shares based on this Lit. C. in the amount of 10,000,000

Thir. are issued and the money released from them has disappeared Hannover-Altenbeken can also use the Goslar-Grauhof and Hildesheim-Braunschweig do not build, although the 2,225,000 thalers. priorities which are allocated to these routes have already disappeared. Of these "Luftbahnactien" has even received the precautionary Ministerium Delbrück-Camphausen-(Bismarck?) which was in the inva- Of course, this is characterized by this use of funds for purposes for which they are not are considered as «disloyalty» within the meaning of the criminal law, But despite the notoriety of these crimes, no action is Public Prosecutor against the high-ranking founders, and they continue to play a role in Parliament, yes, ~ Bennigsen even presides over the House of Representatives and Lasker, who first allegedly every fraud, finally less wanted to uncover every railway fraud, and remains his best friend! And such people who will now the railways they themselves plundered for expensive

Sell money to the state and get the corresponding
Help make the law as good representatives of the people! How it
incidentally, under the proper supervision of the Prussian Han-
Minister of Finance Achenbach could happen that the
administration of those railways that serve Magdeburg-Erfurt and Goslar-
Grauhof embezzled funds for other purposes
could, is still dark and will not be sooner

be clarified, as until the Consorteria no longer has the

dominated parliaments.

– I

'Current situation and prospects.

The economic situation in Germany is currently
an extremely sad and, moreover, desolate one, because neither
the government nor any political party so far
was able to come up with a reform plan that was not
from the outset the class and one-sided interests
stamped on it. German exports are increasing
from year to year, because, as the most competent and in-
most powerful critic, Professor Reuleaux proves, our
Industry is cheap but poor and tasteless production

and agriculture no longer meets the needs of the

population. Added to this is the lack of solidity
in the delivery of our exporter, which gives us more and
more closes the world market. Imports from other
Countries are decreasing here and there, but simply
–the reason because our consumption power is also
lessens our productive power. A people that
If you don't earn anything, you can't spend anything. The prince
Bismarck has predicted the decline of our industrial performance
in Parliament on the account of the Social Democratic
Agitation was wrong. The Social Democrats led
the proof that it is precisely the industry of the
Social Democrats preferably conquered places in Philadelphia –
I have done the best I can, and that is not
falling, since intellectual activity always educates. The devotion
to socialist reading and research, this educational
Effect of course as good as any other intellectual work,
and the person who has come to research and reflection

works qualitatively better than the mentally dull one. By the way
The Parisian worker is also and since the thirties
years Socialist and. yet all workers of the world
A model of taste and elegant performance.

Minister Camphausen has highlighted the decline of our industry

found in too high wages and suggested that

may reduce them The Minister of Trade Achenbach
has complied with the Council by reducing fiscal
wages at railways, mines, etc. He also

en ee

The workers were accused of performing less than before.
Professor Nasse has drawn on reports from the Minister of Trade
even about mining fiscal operating results to the –

Minister's ignorance of his department and untruth
what the alleged reduction in work

performance. Professor A. Wagner has presented the Vice Minister–

President that his claim that too high
Wages are to blame for the crisis, at least not knowingly.
scientifically proven, but most likely false,
baseless and unsubstantiated accusations against workers by
such a high state official but embitter the masses
and endanger social peace. The
Wages in France are at least as high as in Germany–
country, considerably higher in England, and yet we can
both countries do not compete. N

It is true that the working population
a great discontent has taken hold, which is not without
had no influence on their performance, but this inadequacy
Peace is the result of wrong treatment, which
were subjected to legislation and entrepreneurs
and the responsibility falls largely on a
wrong legislation. The discontent of the wrong

impoverished middle and lower civil service classes is

no less than that of the workers. Modern law

environment also bears the greatest blame for the crisis.

As long as the Conservatives were at the helm in Prussia, they proved to be economically unproductive, impotent. The legislation fell short of urgent time requirements. demands. Since the Liberals – from 1866 onwards

E rule has not been reformed, but shaved.

The Lasker-Miquél trade regulations and those of
The stock legislation originating from these same gentlemen

destroyed the craft and accelerated the emergence

large factories. Craftsmen made more and more
The factory workers were given space. However, they did not wear any
technical and moral education nor for safety and
comfort of the existence of the factory workers.
from year to year more sloppy workers and more

8

Dissatisfied people, i.e. Social Democrats. Finally, always
poorer industrial products. a
Industrial production and wholesale trade
became more and more dependent on banks, on large
capitalists. These are mostly Jews. Jewish factory owners
and dealers are becoming more and more numerous. These primarily
work on «cheap but bad» performance, and the
Honest competitors must pay even more attention to this

Because customs legislation with its weight

tariffs on crude mass production compared to fine,
light goods. The excellent cotton industry

of Alsace is already deteriorating for this reason.
We can see the harmful influence of Judaism on

not control our industry, since the same is already done by
the liberal minister, Count Schwerin, who had until then been con-
. convert confessional into non-confessional general statistics

The Jews are looking for their activities everywhere

to hide. They will soon say like the ancient Romans:

'When our slaves begin to count us, it is
end of our rule.

The too rapid transition to free trade has already
created export premiums for many foreign industries,
when they visit the German market. Thanks to cheap
Water freight and differential tariffs provide manufacturers
England's goods for less freight to the heart of Germany,
than Silesian or Rhineland industrialists have to pay.

The French grant their iron exporters bonuses for

Export to Germany. On the other hand, we close

Russia and America are dividing their borders by high tariffs,
mostly have a prohibitive character, even Austria,
France and Italy are securing their markets more against
domestic competition than we do. In short, we are suffocating under
foreign imports and become impoverished by inhibited exports,

our trade balance is getting worse and worse, already
we lose about 1 million thalers to foreign countries every day,

and have already received more than the 5 from France
Billions sent back across the border to protect our economy.
economic deficit. Our cash is already

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Capital for this purpose is insufficient and we think
to reduce the deficit by sending out debt securities,
cover, like Turkey. The government is already looking for
to place loans in Amsterdam! Of course! The tax power
Prince Bismarck has a financial program in
Reichstag, which proves how he was able to
The cause of our calamity is completely unclear. He said,
the English people bear their taxes more easily than the
German, because it pays almost only indirect taxes. The
The essence of his financial art is to reduce the
direct and increase in indirect taxes.

In England, however, the direct ones relate to the indirect taxes like 1: 3%, in Germany like 1 : : This, but this ratio is not what determines taxes in . England is easier to bear than in Germany, but the fact that in England the head of the population more than three times the income and not three times as much tax as in Germany. The Englishman with an average income of 675 M: pays 34 M. tax annually more easily than the German with 231 M. Income 12 M. Tax. Bismarck's position is that of a financial tenant who asks himself through which Tricks he made the people have a certain tax demand so that the people will notice it the least and A statesman in the Colbertian sense

would see it as his first task to pro-

ductive power and thus increase one's income. If this has happened, then, of course, the second priority is Stener mode also has its justification. You have already heard of a government loan for productive purposes in the amount of 100 million marks only a quarter of which was subscribed. What will be the result of the subscription to bonds for coverage of deficits, and we are facing the era of the deficit, despite all the tax tricks. The expenditure of the State, especially for military purposes, grow, the ` National income is decreasing. This is the perennial deficit with the prospect of national bankruptcy. The national wealth is diminishing and the people

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Even ame: S faster the prosperity, a h. the number of small but self-employment-giving assets The founding and the sinful, through the share-law and facilitated by the lax penal law Fraud on the stock exchange has depleted capital, and He lured them out of the Pockets of small, 'independently producing' or 'for the Old people collecting modest pensions in the Arnheims rich Jews and Jewish comrades, The divorce in Reich and poor has happened unnecessarily quickly, class Contrasts have intensified, class hatred has become widespread. In the «morally corrupt France» "Breach of trust" is punished more severely than theft. Miquel has become a millionaire through professional breach of trust He has played an outstanding role in the German Criminal Code and is still chairman of the Reich Justice commission. The goat as gardener! Of course our Code pénal no punishment for breach of trust, otherwise

some of the fathers of the same are already in prison. – To the unsatisfaction with their own economic situation often came the feeling of religious oppression. The Social Democrats became more powerful and more radical at the same time. the Catholic . Masses became alarmingly agitated, revolutionary . Evolutions with a religious-social character are becoming more and more probably in case of a foreign conflict, which
A huge army is engaged on the borders. It is getting dark in Germany and the night wants to descend.
From the government: Help is not to be expected as far as the current ministers come into question. Prince Bis-Marck is notoriously knowledgeable about economic matters Nothing. His intervention, because it was unprofessional, only Damage has been done and would only cause more damage, as from his support for iron tariffs without systematic Reform of trade agreements in social-protectionist sense. Delbrück was a fanatic of laissez-faire.
He did not want to revise the Stock Corporation Act before the Commercial law would also be revised, «the matter is also urgent not, because, he said years ago, the crisis in the decline

N

| – 16 – Se
He has – thank God – said goodbye, the
_ Crisis – unfortunately not. His successor, Hoffmann, is «still not oriented or rather instructed. Like no
Influence the people despite all alleged constitutionalism on the government is clearly evident from the fact that he was given a position leading trade policy Minister whose economic views are a secret
niss! The «Reichsglocke» said at his appointment scornfully, Bismarck must first paint it before its color. Unfortunately, we do not yet know whether Bismarck put the brush in Bleichröder's protectionist Green or into Michaelis' free-trade grey.
There is no hope of any of the parties either. The thin The horse of the Princip has long been unsaddled and one has boldly mounted the round horse of interests. The liberal The party has been led by its leaders into the wake of the Great capitals and swims with the course sheet. Your.
The principle is: high course! Now the protectionist tariff promises Party a rise of them, and like the bees from the edge of the shot glass, they fall into the spiritual fluid that Löwe, Berger, Hammacher, Kardorff, Miquel and the rest the «economic and ee», as they
– Windthorst's Irony titled.
The protectionists have a central association for the Industry was created, at the head of which v. Kardorff and Reimann, both founders, stand. He wants to protect every industry

with 8–10 percent of the value. The association stands by of the iron industrialists, with the General Director Richter von – Bleichröder's Laurahütte at the top. It closes the Central Association because he was denied access Bleichröder to Prince Bismarck the iron tariff lighter hopes to push through tariffs on the entire industry. The craftsmen would benefit from the industrial protection peace, but they also call for protection for the small trade, and that does not suit the big industrialists. Both interest groups believe that the working class is always become more unbridled and demand strict discipline and order, breach of contract penalties.

This again does not serve the workers and
They declare that protection or free trade is not an option for them

– indifferent, as the mass of workers is only an object
the exploitation by manufacturers, craftsmen and landowners

u be the owner.

The landowners, the core of the agrarians and German
| ne may not want to know anything about protective tariffs,
On the other hand, they sympathize with the craftsmen and manufacturers
edges regarding the freedom of the workers
planned measures. They demand tax relief,
Tax reform, transfer of property tax to districts and
Communes, introduction of the stock exchange tax – which of course now
would not result in much, but in principle of course very
is justified.

A lot of work has gone into the creation of this party
and yet it is still anything but doubtful.
without and promising.

The agrarians had already started to emerge from the
Congress of Farmers. Already in 1869
desires for political assertion of their interests
according to the author («Berliner Revue» of 19 February 1869),
as the first in the press, the formation of a «political
Landowners' Party» and developed the basic principles of a
The program of the same can be found in the 56th and 57th volumes of that journal.
From 21 April 1869 onwards the then von Wegner
edited « Deutsche landwirthschaftliche Zeitung», from 1870.
from «Niendorf's Newspaper for Farmers and Landowners»,
the «Revue». From the Wagener side, which the «Revue»
has always served, the idea of a political agrarian
party in 1870 through a brochure: «The Future–

partisanly developed in detail from all sides. Author
'worked in 1871 on the creation of the current
main organ of the party, the «Deutsche Landes-Zeitung»,
which represents the representation of the May 15, 1869
«Breslau Programme» set itself the task. It was

long Mr. Niendorf soon, the author of the
responsible for the political section of the paper and
from the new party itself. The political

– 18 –

business dealings with the mostly noble landowners
has its hardships if one does not accept the position,
which they grant to the inspectors on their estates

There were, however, very important fundamental
Disagreements exist. The author recommended in the
Blatt der. Agrarier the legal normal working day as
basis of a social reform.] | The highly conservative

and noble board intervened and declared, «the normal

working day will be given the law of supply and demand
Demand will always remain a theoretical fiction.
different views, cooperation was impossible.

By smoothly adapting to the social

natural habits of his protectors and unconditional

Representing their favorite ideas in the press, Mr. Nien-

village the leadership of a country that is largest in terms of number and influence in th

Prussia's respectable party into his hands.

The Agrarians dominate the Congress of Farmers and

have through the downright dangerous manners

some leaders of scholars inclined towards conservatism

A. Wagner, von Goltz and others were displaced from the same, so

that in their meetings, an opposition no longer

The editorial staff of your paper can make it
hardly with the «New Social Democrat», the science
economics of the content. not with the smaller

E 'social democratic newspapers in Germany.

The agrarians now form the core of the «German-con-

Conservative Party». Since 1874, there had been rumors that Prince-

Bismarck was fed up and tired of the liberals, he wanted the
Formation of a large, conservative party to

to rule her from now on. The news received confirmation -
through Wagener's dispatch to the Kathedersocialistencon- |
Congress of October 1874. Wagener was appointed by the Chancellor

and had the author «as an expert»,
as it said in the invitation. Unfortunately,
the Prince of the proposals that the 'result of this new
were, there was no consequence. 5 Ze Ä

Bismarck's alleged conservative tendencies

considered even greater credibility by

r

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Mr. von Blanckenburg in the summer of 1874 to the agricultural

wanted to make him Minister of Economics, but the latter refused. and that he had presented His Majesty with the entry in February 1875. Establishment of a commission to investigate the situation of agricultural workers, but actually the entire economic

: Development of Germany, recommended, on the basis of an

contribution by Rodbertus, A. Wagner and the author. In- This request has not been followed either, and In Blanckenburg's place, the Semitic industrialist Friedenthal, member of the free-conservative faction, rural - Economic Minister. At the same time, it was reliably casual that Bismarck was thinking about replacing the «sick» Delbrück by Miquel and Eulenburgs by v. Bennigsen. It has been said that Bismarck really did «con-

want to become "-servative", but are convinced of the impossibility

the formation of a strong and yet «compliant» conservative . vative party and made peace with the Liberals rales. It has also been claimed with equal credibility that he had only used Wagener and Blanckenburg as an excuse to to scare the liberals and make them more compliant. The latter He would have succeeded completely.

Finally, in November 1875, the scandalous Association in the allocation of the four state funds for public It was foreseeable that the Welfenfonds would be the subject of an illumination and the history of billions as well. The official «Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung» wrote about these impending revelations In mid-November, the authorities still stated that «all unclean Suspicions about the shiny armor of integrity our heads of state would slide powerlessly. We believe to have demonstrated in the course of this book that the Actions of our statesmen, as far as financial transactions with the banks Leo Delbrück, Bleichröder and Hanse- man in question, only for lack of integrity or in the usual and average business transactions

the position of the ministers. Now it is fatal if |

a government of a large party in the component on

an = BEA e

Lack of integrity or. Average person seriously:
is checked. |

At that time, people close to the author
–sons and he himself a big misunderstanding
First, Count Spee, in the
November; negotiations from Berlin with Rome to begin
tried to establish relations; the mission of Cardinal Hohenlohe
The benevolent treatment, which was
informed persons of the change in the economic –
policy in the protectionist–socialist sense
The proposal was made to meet the author with Rodbertus in October
at the Academic Socialist Congress, as well as
other signs seemed to indicate the prince's intention
Bismarck, to get rid of the liberals and
to pursue a conservative reform policy, to make peace with
the Catholic Church. The best means
The fall of the liberal ministers and the destruction of
destruction of the liberal party by the von Lasker against
Wagener had successfully tested maneuvers, namely by
the people were shown how these people with their money
Of course, people believed at the time that
Bismarck on the management of the state funds entirely
was innocent.

The « Eisenbahn-Zeitung» now published the
revelations about the «invalid state funds»; the Center
and the Conservatives made a move against the
Government – – but both parties were not serious.
On the other hand, the
by Count Finckenstein and Udo Stollberg with the Prince
Bismarck's negotiations finally ended with bypass
Wagener's plan was brought to an end: the German-Conservative Party.
appeared, led by nothing but insignificant people, in the
Summer 1876 on stage, one third old conservative,
by the «Kreuz-Zeitung», the second third agrarian,
by the « Deutsche Landes- Zeitung» and for the third
Third Bismarckian, by the «Norddeutsche Allgemeine
Zeitung». The program was unclear. At the same time,
the «Deutsche Landes-Zeitung», which until then was mostly

. energy-led campaign against the founders, the

Brandenburg Provincial Parliament, which a little

months ago Mr Camphausen was so vehement about the occupancy
of the Provincial Fund, gave him in a

–debate–free session a testimony of honor, the friendship
the «German–Conservative Party» with Prince Bismarck was
The tacit agreement was: no

unpleasant revelations! Finally, it was announced that

beginning of September that Cardinal Hohenlohe had a new,
serious attempt to persuade the Pope to make peace
But the «Reichsglocke» said that peace between

State and Church should be built on the ruins of the Invaliden

and Welfenfonds are closed, and the continuation of the
Peace negotiations can be seen in the rise of the course
from Hannover–Altenbeken! What a turn
by God's providence! Messrs. Miquèl and Bennigsen
invent and stir up the cultural struggle in order to be able to establish

Hannover–Altenbeken, among others; and now should and must

The Culture Struggle must be ended in order to prevent the founding of

Miquèl and Bennigsen – including Hannover–Altenbeken

– to save from bankruptcy! |

| The District Administrator of the Posen District Samter, Mr.
von Knobloch, has given the keyword, the new con–

Servative (?) party must above all the principle ` `

have to support Bismarck. Another option is
Not from their program. About the economic
Reform it contains only ambiguities. The «cross sign»
tung» but still stands on the ground of
Reaction: How to help the craftsmen, that is so

easy to say. Regarding history and nationality

economy, the paper develops a hair-raising inconsistency
_ knowledge. The old guilds are considered heavenly, peaceful,
ready-made institutions, although strike, lockout and

Civil War will mark their history; the craft is to raised – on the basis of free trade, although it flourished on the «protected market»; the normal working day is the foundation of social democratic theory. i while it existed throughout the Middle Ages; the value

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a + thing will be through the service beaten des: it performs, ie a thing has as much value as it has its services has to varying degrees required appraisers, thus no fixed value – and so it goes on, a scribble, certainly up to the standard of the well-known stylistic exercises Karlchen Miesnick's in Kladderadatsch.

If this party, in fact, with the help of the Prince Bismarck in the near future the economic policy of Germany-country, one must of course beware of unpleasant Revelations are certain, but any reform will This coalition will prove incapable, as there is neither knowledge nor principles but only preconceived opinions and interesting inclinations. Of course it is possible ically, a capable and useful core will emerge from the mass of «empty rivets». But for that, you have no clue yet. ¥ |

Let us summarize our party constellation in broad terms

trains on!

The Catholic party, a militant party, must be eliminated.

party ad hoc, which will divide into interest groups, as soon as they have fought for their higher, religious principle Because the principles of party formation are subordinate. Religion is at the top, followed by economic Interest and then nationality.

Apart from the centre, we have two interests classes: haves and have-nots. The latter are no longer ` predominantly indifferent. The thinkers are either migratory or social democratic. The former are divided into two groups, Capital-Liberals and Agrar-Conservervative. The fight between the two is actually that of the guilty landowner against his mortgage and bill of exchange. believer. The success cannot be in doubt. The latter

will cut the throat of his debtor and
his place: «Ote toi, que je m'y mette! That is
Mr. Niendorf certainly won't change anything. |
| Mr. von Subhastanski on and about small bankruptcies
quarrels with his creditor Itzig and calls the state
for protection. on. Will do him little good. Subhastirt now.

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him away and sends his son as owner to Klein-
Bankrupts. Of course, he is now baptized and will
then raised to the nobility as «Lord of Hitzig».
His son will then be responsible for the editorial work of the hopefully
still flourishing «Kreuz-Zeitung», which he published during his breaks
between hunting, dinner and similar serious work, «Christian-
lich-conservative». The day laborers, servants and
Court-goers on small bankruptcies think: «It is quite
no matter whether the gracious Lord von Subhastanski or Itzigsohn
lives in the castle. We have to work equally for both
long and reward the one gives us no more penny
than the other.» These
"People of the Sultry Fist" to emigrate. On
They say to the neighboring big bankrupt when they
among themselves: «If only the time had come when we
set fire to the castle, Mr. von Subhastanski next to Itzig-
son hang on the two doorposts and lead us into the
could divide the country as the French did 80 years ago
We probably saw many construction projects there in 1870–71.
But no manor owners have been seen, and it goes into

France without them!

We had the intention to negotiate between Mr. von Subha-
stanski and the workers on small bankruptcies a better
relationship, to establish an alliance against Mr. Itzig.
But the bankrupt Baron is still too noble for that. Well, the
Pride will probably subside. But today the national
liberal correspondence right, if they, the growing
Social Democracy, the agitation of the agrarians a
suicidal. If the agrarians want and can
not to join the mass of the people against big capitalism.
seriously ally themselves, they must ally themselves with the capitalists
and unites the masses in submission and
Try to keep the job. Itzigsohn will certainly let Mr.
von Subhastanski as his inspector for small bankruptcies.
As far as we are concerned, we see this policy of the agrarians,
backwards and forwards – against capital and labor –
to strike at the same time, with arms folded and.
Meyer, founder. 7 13 i

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in the certain expectation of soon having them on their backs to see fall.

This is the situation of the country, the composition the government and the situation of the parties. Everything is the same desolate. Even more desolate is the physiognomy of society.

Let's start with what you can find in capital cities
Circles with. «Society» par excellence! They began in the past «at the Baron». Today, many Baron von exeludirt, like Baron von Hanseemann, von Bleichröder, for example. Of course, the aristocracy of the Birth plays an outstanding role, alone. in their salons the bourgeois scholar and artist; the daily writers, however, only in exceptional cases; these latter In Berlin, the men are mostly Jews, and to a large extent extremely insignificant phrases. In these really good Salons one would in vain find the founder, the aristocratic Founder's agent and also in vain one of our ministers, with the exception of Eulenburg and the military members of the Cabinet.

In contrast, the founders have ostensibly invested themselves in the They let horses run, give glittering dinners and balls. Strousberg, as the Noble Casino did not want to accept him, a special aristocratic club, in which his aristocratic protégé's had to participate.

The Millionaire Club not only unites the haute Finance, but also Minister Camphausen is a regular guest «at the table of the carp heads» in the same Camphausen, Delbrück, Falk, Achenbach, Hammacher, Miguel and others are the regular guests of Bavené and his brother-in-law Hanseemann. The house of Mr. von Bleichröder may Although not by the officers of the Regiment Garde du corps entered, but enjoys the high honor of being a family members of the Prince-Imperial Chancellor. The Ambassadors and envoys impose the gêne on themselves, Bleichröder to. because they thereby rightly or Injustice – to hope to oblige Prince Bismarck, because Bleichröder is the man «the prince wanted

– 1% –

honor" (Esther Chapter 6 Verse 6). Of course, one sees in these salons hardly ever had a visitor of the above-described good salon, and Mr. von Bleichröder and his comrades one likes to measure in these. The behavior of high civil servants with the most notorious founders is often and rightly bitter

been criticized, so far without success.

The middle class is exploited by the founders, by the lack of business he becomes more and more impoverished, religious is He is mostly indifferent. He gives himself to a hopeless pessimism. 5

The workers are partly religiously embittered, partly won by the Social Democrats and thus revolutionary minded, for the most part still a dull mass, which, however, here as everywhere and at all times, with breaking unrest with scandal and upheaval.

The society gives the faithful picture of a declining the people! 1

13*

slander,

At the end of our work we ask ourselves whether we have solved the task for which we were asked to attacked. |

We wanted to prove that the corruption of the higher layers of society have progressed far enough to this society became easy prey for the social democracy to do. |

Well, it seems that we have the promised proof. have brought. E

We have shown how since 1848 the traditional regional paternal politics of the Hohenzollerns as an overcome viewpoint. – We have shown that since the beginning of the Bismarck era of the state carriage on the breakneck path with increasing 'the speed of the steam continues to roll towards the abyss. The aim is to increase the productive power of our inhospitable The aspirations of the country are not only in the faded into the background, but was completely abandoned. It is replaced by a system of extraction and robbery of the people by bloodsuckers who curried favor with the highest government authorities, Prince Bismarck and some of « his » ministers, a System of robbery, which is not the result of happy times, and not with the demand for the Nation can be excused for having unavoidable national tasks. It is invented or imitated imitated to the disgusting greed for quick money

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the ruling Jewish and Christian founders. Clique
to satisfy.

We have shown that the proven traditions,
which the sovereign authority used to
to promote the welfare of the country, has not been replaced
are of organs that would have formed from the addition
cooperation of all economic forces of the nation. –
Rather, we have shown that the position of the caring
authorities have been taken over by the monsters
a completely barbaric egoism of the po gunen financial
ellen Consorteria.

This clique had to be liberal to enjoy the light art:
pieces of liberalism – which as a hollow product of shallow
Köpfe has long been recognized where he was born –
before the stupid eye of the German Michel once again
to provoke him to destroy everything that
what he had inherited from his ancestors like a
Property for all time. |

A clean slate had to be made because the National
robbers and slanderers had to eliminate the resistance,
which they would have found in the traditions.

Eerie figures have passed before our eyes
drawn, the disgusting rat kings – the discount
Bleichröder-Delbrück-Rings – are always and always
reappeared as soon as we reached the bottom of the ruin
researched, to which the German people are addicted. |

We saw how the first violent attack that the
Discontogesellschaft on the hundred million premium bond
undertook to join the then still unbroken resistance
of the manor house failed.

Then the Bleichröder ring appears, and after it
Having captured the minds of the leading figures, he sets in motion an even
more dangerous ransomware company – the Central-Boden-Credit-
society – in Scene. All resistance is broken
and the means by which he became A are not
secret. ;
Then the tumult of the great war resounds!

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The people come out from the holy fire and ketit i

home as winners. :

It returns, but it finds itself in the long-awaited i

Homeland the most unholy flames – fanned by those,

who shed no blood for the national cause, even if
on her dress shines the badge of honor of the brave.

The dance around the golden calf begins. The Jews

make a circle. The biggest ones crowd into the circle.

The worker, the farmer, who has the rich war
booty. not a penny of the billions of dollars will fall
in the lap. Activities without any
ground, without any demonstrable purpose,
in such enormous numbers that a dictionary would be incomprehensible. |
words must be invented to express the only, almost
word that fits all: «General Robbery Acts-
society" over and over again.

The German fraud will soon cross borders
of the Reich. In Romania, in the Gotthard tunnel com-
he proclaims the German name. In Philadelphia,
he was caught red-handed in the act of disgusting incompetence.

He cheats the invalids out of their peculium.
Fortification funds intended for the protection of our borders will
The depot, which was a displaced royal
family has been forced to leave in our hands,
is entrusted to a founder, his revenues become
used for an unfair purpose, the Capitalstock itself perceives
probably diminished in its existence.

The mere idea that it should be returned,
encounters harsh defense.

The scorn with which the proposal of the former subjects
of the exiled king is answered, poorly concealed
the anxieties of the previous administrators of the entrusted
Good. 5

The peace of the confessions is disturbed.

The brutal, arrogant term «Cultur-Kampf» is
to the slogan, as if liberalism was the undoubted
claim the privilege of culture for themselves
as if it were patriotic, moral to take part in a fight

between citizens of the same country. That the
«Cultur-Kampf» as Prince Bismarck leads or leads it
These patriots don't care whether a war will lead to civil war.

Then comes the noise! |

The state should help. To get rid of the devalued papers
To make it socially acceptable and suitable for storage again, the Reichs-
Whether we have canals, whether we have the
whether we build the necessary railways, whether we build roads, whether
Farmers should be able to use the raw material of
to produce the first necessities of life: All this is the same-
valid. If only the founding elite does not fail. May
some of the “little ones” also perish. But the matadors
should not be touched. The prosecutor punishes the attack
double, which is directed against the «high social position».
The hypothesis that the “high social position” is not
climbed on straight paths is punishable.

All concepts have become confused. The old and alone
correct idea that the noble man in his
Judgments about decent and indecent never from behind
view of money, is becoming more and more important every day.
thrown into the junk room of prejudices. Raw pleasures,
for whose sake no man will take even one step
should deviate from his straight path, dukes,
Princes, citizens, merchants into slaves.

And yet the “culture” you speak of has
nothing won!
=- You are barbarians like before! Flat, send half-educated
Products of the worst newspaper literature. «You learn.
much in Germany and knows little” – sneers a Strous-
berg! What you call education and culture, you have it.
for a month on the Boulevard des Italiens.
which you think is France, and you
hékert. the follies of the boulevard: with corner-standing
Accent under the Linden trees. |

But among you there is a daily growing army
by bitter proletarians who, in silence and with
Patience, but with dogged determination after the

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Life and the little bit of gold tinsel that you |

what is left.

Only in the army is there still moral support. The «Lieutenant-
nant» is the bearer of the principles on which the

building of society rests. He alone is the selfless

Devotion to the whole is still capable of what the human
to the master of himself and the tamer of his wild:

fellow human beings.

But it is also difficult for him to find his basic

to remain true to his principles. It is nice to see him

societies of the ennobled founder, who –
the civilian lieutenant from the list of invitees
His general is no longer allowed to visit him
a disreputable founders' club, in which the
Aristocrat sits next to the jobber. Meanwhile he also remains
without orders from the circle into which he did not enter.
heard.

But who is to blame?

We are not afraid to say it: The man is
Guilt: never once used his immense power
needed to stop this destruction. Whoever
thus imprinting the stamp of his being on his time and
to impose the claim, like Prince Bismarck,

He is responsible for the shape of the sign, which

our society carries on its forehead.

When a man of such authority through his body

sheet an ex-revolutionary declared incapable of satisfaction.

proclaimed leader of "his" party and placed him in
his salon when he sees the greediest and
shakes hands with Europe's most notorious founder and in his
house, receives him as a daily guest, then it is

Of course, the idolaters of all classes who opposed him
see how he clears his throat and how he spits, to his credit
expect to have intimate relationships with the head of the ring
No wonder that court nobility, court marshals, ceremonies
master of the palace and ladies-in-waiting entrusted him with their savings.
trust and sit at his table without being afraid of their

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savings to be safe, and that Parliament can
branded coward, to whom the
powerful Chancellor probably wants!

There is no minister of any European
State that is in such friendly relations with a

.. Upstart of the money ostentation, as Prince Bismarck

to his house Jew Bleichröder.

One would be wrong to say
that our age, our country is so rotten and corrupt,
like the France of Louis XV. But the
We want to say, and we want to stand up for this, that the
Corruption has reached unprecedented dimensions in
Germany since the Bismarck system ruled there.

This system is responsible for the German
Nation has not shown itself worthy of the great destinies,
to which they belonged after the wars of 1866 and 1870.
seemed to call.

The fortunate wars which Kaiser Wilhelm and

led by his generals are not the beginning of a
new cultural era, but the end of the Christian civilisation
lization, whose bearers we thought we were. The system,
which weighs on us like a nightmare, carries from Christianity
no trace. Everywhere only one God, before whom everything
bows and all: God Mammon and his filthy priests;
Everyone except the army and the warlord! |

Sadowa and Sedan are not highlights of a higher,
continuing movement, but the result of the
Emperor with fatherly care ordered military
Excellence.

The German Empire in its present form is not

– the total expression of all the slumbering in the nation
Forces. Rather, these are suppressed and
Development hindered by the terrible pressure exerted by the
Capitalism exerts on us, a capitalist rule that has its
Its creation is solely due to the fact that Prince Bismarck
lent her his mighty arm. And whoever opposes
rebels is an enemy of the empire and will be ostracized and crushed.
Under the protection of this arm she thrives and blooms, the

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Money tyranny, and the Jewish-Christian fraud, and they
again produce these disgusting, varnished, tasteless
Barbarism, which on its flat feet the staffage of
Mühlendamm through the streets of our big cities
and, where abroad, alongside the representatives
less brilliantly managed nations than competitors
dares to pose is contemptuously rejected.

It can be proven that Prince Bismarck was responsible
responsibility for this outrageous mismanagement is not
his shoulders onto other shoulders. or
He had to do it if he wanted to do it or
could, as the plundering of those funds for public
Cognition came, in which the bloody honorary salary of our
The brave should have rested safely as in a holy chest,
He was responsible for the protection and protection of this holy box,
and when it came out that he had been touched, the
Prince did not strike the looters with the kick of his heavy
foot into the deserved abyss of shame and punishment
down, but he has raised him up against the few
poor men who had the courage to face the predators
to want to snatch the prey; he has raised this foot,
and who knows how soon he will trample on those who
have nothing to oppose him, like clean hands and
a heart full of honour and love of country. Since he does not .
wanted to let go of those who plundered what was not his, what
was ours, we must turn away from him.

He has used his power to such a ruthless
used that we are in a state of service
lism, which has no analogy in the evilized world
and finds only one parallel in history; and even
this only parallel is – a fable, the fable of
Gessler's Hut! | |

A Berlin court declares the prince to be the
Man who is at the head of the state, a leaflet of the
alleged conservatives told that the prince
Minister dismisses, and yet he is not our monarch!

The German press is silent about him, where it does not flatter smile, because criticism is dangerous and the state

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lawyer successfully argues in court that the Prince, because more than an average person, already hypo- could be insulted theoretically.

| We are already an incomprehensible spectacle to the
In America they write: «The current German

Government is one of the most absolute that the world has ever

There have been autocracies, but there has never been such a thorough and systematic rule of the state over the individual. The German Reich is the embodiment permeation of the paternalism system. The state is everything, the Citizens nothing. It is the principle of universal responsibility The political ignorance of the people is almost unbelievable. The people are getting used to the system and even loves it at the expense of personal Freedom".

The «state», the «empire», the «government», all these Terms, they are always only the description of a grip, of the «secular man Bismarck»!

Anyone who takes everything for themselves is also responsible for Everything! The glory that everyone has won, he has for himself alone – harvested. Quod multorum fuit unus habet. – The Rich thum, which belongs to Allen, his friends, the founders, | distributed. With angry force he demands laws which to protect the authority, and the – – Parliament be- consents to laws by forgetting whose authority it protects whose sins it approves, which comes from the authority Even the laws of neighboring countries he throws, demands its tightening and presses the bite Mark stamp in the Code pénal of the Belgians. |

It is a terrible regime under which we live. His
But the name is Bismarck!

Not without a compassionate smile can we look at the naive Striving of the weak, so-called conservatives to see those who strive to bring the holder of such power into the nets of their meaningless programs.

He will catch you, you weaklings!

On your neck he will place his heavy foot
sit down and do not let you get up again until your

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humble face the traces of the stamp of his soles |
wears! | E
For us the question is different. |

We now know for sure that Prince Bis-
Marck, the return to healthier conditions is no longer possible
ly. In vain have his oldest friends, friends.
warned him in his youth and his prime, asked him
sought to separate from people whose breath. polluted,
which only his strong hand before the prosecutor laboriously
He has wasted the time of grace.
have it painted.

We know that if the government of the country
other hands since 1871, if
simple, plain men sat in the king's council
not one of the horrific foundations that
would exist that would desecrate the price list of the Berlin Stock Exchange.
We know that the "Culturkampf" the German nation
not to fragment, not to hide the need in palaces and huts
As long as Prince Bismarck alone
powerful idol remains, the German nation will be the Reich,
the empire will be sacrificed to the Chancellor, and the Chancellor
– belongs to the Jews and founders. Therefore, there is
our policy only has a fixed course of action:

Elimination of the current system and its operator.

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Printed by Oskar Leiner in Leipzig.

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German → English ▼



Full text of " Alhwardt, Perrot "

[See other formats](#)

The
desperate struggle
the

Aryan peoples with Judaism.

FERS

Stapr-Biruirung |
FRANKFURT a» MAIN |

The

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From

Hermann Ahlwardt
Rector in Berlin.

Never reach into a wasps nest,
But when you grasp, grasp firmly.

Berlin 1890.

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Publisher of F. Grobhäufner.

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3. Jew and farmer to ae .

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The path to self-liberation

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Introduction.

According to Schopenhauer, history is not a science, because it lacks the most necessary preconditions, but it is much more, namely the same for the whole human race, what reason is for the individual. Its value is therefore for humanity immeasurably, if it succeeds in its teachings, which are drawn from a wealth of details, and then to heed them.

But I am firmly convinced that our opposition—
current historians and philosophers of history in their
Research is largely based on false assumptions,
therefore also come to wrong conclusions.

The later posterity will define the present historical period
as the time of the struggle between the Indo-European original inhabitants

Europe and the Semite invaders, or, if they
Struggle should be based on principles other than the struggle of
of idealism with the Semitic realism of De-
draw.

À However, this fight is winding up, Toward it of the will
the invading Semites, for many centuries in
But in terms of cruelty, this fight is not
The only one equal. Those killed by the Semitic victors
Germanic tribes sink after a hard struggle to death without glory into a silent,
often longed-for grave. No poet describes their suffering, no
Historians pay tribute to their steadfastness, and yet
Many of them fought more bravely than the heroes of whom
what modern war history has to say.

Those historical facts which are currently considered
the cardinal points are brought to the fore, e.g. the
thousand-year-long struggles of the West Franks and East Franks for the
Lothar's legacy with its battles at Roßbach, Jena, Leipzig,
Sedan will only be regarded as an interesting
Intermediate pieces that separate the eye from the actual, much
like a revolving drama. The cat-
brawls of 1848, the constitutional struggles in Prussia from 1861 to
1866, the so-called Kulturkampf of 1871–1878 are only
are considered as spectacle pieces. In contrast, historical

"

Processes that are now only in the second or third line, e.g. the
Elevation of the Jewess Esther to the status of Royal Beloved by the
King Casimir of Poland, which enabled the Jews to
centuries in Poland, as well as the partition of Poland.
by the three neighboring powers, as this country by the.
Judaism was ripe for destruction, and in the future:
the division of Prussia, Austria and Russia by the Polish.
Jews will be called the rule of Cremieux and Gambetta in.
France, the Berlin Congress with its extradition of Romania.
to his Jewish oppressors, the Jewish emancipation of 1848,
Lasker's defection from the Progressive Party in 1866 and.
his transition to the government camp in order to gain control of the government.
German craftsmen to let their people be slaughtered, for
acquired greater significance for later historians.

The fight is as old as history itself.

Earlier, during the battles for the Mediterranean Sea and.
the coastal countries of the same was often the decision of the
weapons, which ultimately turned out unfavorably for the Semites.
Since then, that branch of the Semitic peoples which has remained with them.
one's own tribesman despises and detests him.
referred to as Hebrews, Israelites or Jews, the fight in quite.

silent, insidious moment. He has smuggled into all Aryan peoples, almost everywhere influencing the clutch is won, sucks the peoples dry and makes them then become mindless slaves. The Jewish tribe with the most wonderful gifts, a significant one. understanding, tireless energy and high community spirit. and has thereby achieved its goal of the complete subjugation of the Peoples who, in unfortunate delusion, granted him hospitality, taft reached. If the last hour does not bring salvation, then the femitic rule became unconditional.

How it became possible 15 that a numerous, warlike and hard-working, freedom-loving and proud tribe another, far less numerous, unwarlike and unprofessional ductive tribe, I will in the following investigate.

That I bring my own experiences to the forefront basic, requires some explanatory remarks. On and for themselves they are as indifferent to the whole as the experiences of one person can only be. lack them, especially since many unpleasant circumstances exist in them occur, all interesting. Nevertheless, I am writing this article experiences a high value because they are typical of what thousands have already met and thousands will still meet. My weakness, a lot of friends beyond my strength Unfortunately, it is a common habit among our people to support them, will not be eradicated among our descendants. Likewise, is the clever use of this weakness by the Hebrews. Same Cause, same effect! Therefore, my life story is quite not as insignificant as it seems. That my person

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This representation does not win, of course, but with the goal that I have set for myself, also absolutely the same guilt.

My representations are calculated only for the general public, and if these should help to close the eyes of the open and to a unanimous and ruthless fight with all legal means against the femiftic oppressors, Thus the highest goal of my life has been achieved.

The first two chapters, which are written by the German and femific national character, are by no means determined to be a exhaustive presentation. They are only intended to provide the basis form a basis on which the following can be built.

Only the final chapters summarize the final result.

The end result can, according to the nature of history, only a product of many details.

I cannot therefore avoid doing many actions living, specifically designated persons who, at least in the eyes of my own tribe, impossible I am, however, far from being able to to describe the named persons as special villains and to punish them particularly by mentioning their names. it is simply a matter of choosing from a wealth of facts to gain leading foundations that will serve the German people for later Decisions can serve as a guideline for his actions. Every Punishing individual people is far from my mind.

And now go out, my book, delight my fellow fighters, inspire the lukewarm and show all German men who are now in unfortunate delusion fight for the femitic oppressors, what inheritance they leave to their own children!

The author.

The German national character.

The German people belong to the great Aryan or Indo-Ermanian tribe. The same has his homeland true= fupon in the highlands of Iran and from there on the one hand over the Indian subcontinent, on the other hand over almost all of Europe However, there are also outstanding scholars who seek its home in Nordic countries, thus a spread from north to south. The Greeks, Romans, Gauls, Germanic and Slavic peoples are branches of the great Aryan peoples= family. The word "Aryan" is related to the Greek Word dgısrör, "the best". In fact, this tribe is in Consequence of his physical and mental constitution at the top of the human race. Do the individual peoples differ this tribe also diverse, so they have their main characteristics= fpöfe together. We turn to the purpose of this essay, to the German national character. To achieve the same To understand, we must visualize the location in which in which the German people spent their youth. It is the Jungle with all its dangers. Nowhere more than here could a strong and defiant gender will develop. The eternal closeness the danger and the constant readiness to fight for life and Death awakened bold and courageous spirit, and these have the advantages passed on to their offspring. Fear of external dangers has always been alien to the German national character. A popular saying of the modern times therefore describes a deed= thing that has been in constant validity for thousands of years. The solemn silence of the forest led the Germans to metaphysical

Daydreams in which he likes to forget the little daily worries
and accustomed to not seeing material existence as the
The reality was therefore not always
the necessary attention. What greatness, what
Depth of feeling shines out to us from the Germanic doctrine of the gods,
which had been dreamed of in the dark forests! The gods
of all peoples reflect the innermost national character best
again. As a man is, so is his God!

Military honour, loyalty, both of a friend and of a man, and
They valued fidelity to their spouse more than life.
They held on to the existing facilities with iron energy.

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– 2 –

The Germans later took a liking to the “red” gold
and strove to possess it, not out of greed, but out of
Ife the one on the shiny shimmer. In ah jener friends gave
I, the German, am very fond of the pure, untroubled enjoyment of life,
although almost always excessive drinking is
The fresh desire for the dangerous car only led him
too often to the most questionable games of chance, in which often house and
Lost his farm, wife and child and the freedom he valued above all else
gins. Their law was based on popular customs. Scholar
They therefore did not need judges. They held on to their opinion
to the point of sacrificing her life. The woman took a
fuper high position than among any other people in the ancient world. Their
Advice was often decisive. Marriage was sacred.
In sexual matters the greatest modesty prevailed.

In forests, however, the horizon is very limited, which
It is obvious that it is necessary to observe more closely.
climbed to the top of a tree, then has a much greater
field of vision, but the lower branches now almost completely obscure
the earth from which he came. Thousands of years have passed since then,
and what events have taken place during this time! The
Germans rose to the highest peak of glory, world empires
sank into the dust before them, and many German tribes went
in their own conquests. A new religion was
brought to them, who in their Balder cult had such a beautiful an=
point of contact. They rose and fell over the years=
hundreds, a new law replaced their old popular law.
The culture of the ancient Greeks and Romans was revealed to them and fulfilled
fhe with new ideas. Their disunity made them a plaything
of the peoples, until in the seventeenth century they almost
completely worn out.

Two centuries were needed to distinguish them from the rest,

to ensure that rapidly flourishing peoples regain a respected position.
Taught by experience, they are now striving upwards again with great power.
What a change over the millennia! And yet! See
We deviate from the external changes of culture, we enter into a
to their innermost being, we find the ancient Germans fully
come back. The millennia with all their changes have
the core of her character with all its good and bad
He was able to change little on either side. His pieces .
from external dangers, his bravery in war, even a
white comfort, life, property and blood in the fresh, cheerful carriage
is still present in German today. His
He still retains a penchant for metaphysical daydreaming. Even the
subordinate natures feel inclination to decide how and
where human existence comes from, about the ultimate reasons for everything
Beings. Hence the terrible seriousness in treating
all religious questions. The regrettable tendency towards dangerous
Gambling has remained, as has the tendency to play in merry company
society to free oneself from all earthly worries, whereby even now
the drink is often over-indulged.

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Only one German could speak:
I will say to the moment:

Stay a while! You are jo fhon! –
Then you may put me in chains,
Then I will gladly perish!

The German is more, than any other, the human being
of the eyes freed from all conditions of material existence=
view. This is, on the one hand, the source of his greatest happiness, on the other hand=
the reason for his severest suffering.

Goethe saw this most clearly, as a true master
by no means block this source of purest happiness, but the
75 linked later suffering. He called his
Volke to:

: Day's work! Evening guests!

Hard weeks; happy holidays!
Be your future magic word.

Of course, Mephistopheles has also made great progress since then
made! Insidious intrigues are still considered by Germans today as
something repulsive. His trustfulness and his tendency
to make the greatest sacrifices for his friends, despite the
fworst experiences cannot be eradicated. He is in the change of all
times remained an idealist. What was said above about the perspective of the
The old Germans' belief in practical matters is still valid today.
Everyone pays careful attention to what is happening in their immediate vicinity,
and over these even the lowest standing has, as Stein has already
surprised, often a wonderfully healthy judgment.
Furthermore, even the most educated circles of people often lack
calm, probing insight, and a skillful agitator who knows how to
To talk sensibly about the things of one's immediate environment can
the Germans with the help of analogy about distant things,
e.g. about political issues, they can lead to the most incredible views.

Finally, the German scholars, who, in order to refer to the Old German Wald=
to return to life, climbed to the top of a tree,
have an incredibly large overview and are considered

as lights of science throughout the world, but they
the view of the ground from which they emerged is again missing.
Nowhere in the world are scholars further away from popular life,
than in Germany. Anyone who considers what has been said so far,
He will fully understand German particularism,
plays into the smallest relationships and at all times so
drove many Germans into the camp of their enemies. In this

pPoints, foreign countries have always judged the Germans correctly

and took its measures accordingly.

| What the German means as a politician is something we have
Robert Hamerling in his great joke play "Teut" a frightening
true picture before our eyes, and it would be desirable
that every German man who is involved in politics must first
would be reflected here. The session in the
Teutoburg Forest, which deals with the question of the German Reich=

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colors. Of course, agreement cannot be reached, and the
The outvoted minority always leaves the assembly in protest
collection, or is thrown out with derisive laughter, until only
only one, the final winner, remains, but he has the
last question cannot be agreed with oneself.

} And I will not bear this conflict any longer!

I am a German, and as long as I live |

I will carry the curse of conflict with me.

Because this problem, I do not solve it, whether my

Thought warhorse I also whip bloodily —

(He pulls a small rope out of his pocket.)

At that big, beautiful oak tree over there.

I hang myself. Farewell, golden light!

The last German dies of inner conflict! —

(He hangs himself on the nearest oak tree.)

But the Germans do not lack political understanding in any
White. The precious package that contained it is our
Forefather Teut during his immigration several thousand years ago
only stolen and now found again. Before=

Currently only a few have a share in the treasure, but it is to be hoped
that it will again become common property of the entire German people. Then
the time will come of which it is said: P

And it will be on the German Mefen
Enchant the world once again!

The question arises: How is it possible that the Germans
despite their political ignorance, they did not perish

and in all millennia the attacks of their opponents, which this lack of understanding served as the basis for their undertakings, fuftally qu naught? However, the German is for all the things further away are difficult to warm, and if it is warmed, fo is the path from feeling to thought and from thought to Indeed, it is very long. But once this path has been completed, There is a fire that is difficult to extinguish. Was the old Germans once decided to fight to the death for their fatherland, he burned, if necessary, house and courtyard, in an emergency also his forests, and around him it became light and clear.

The furor Teutonicus awoke in all its fearsomeness, and he did not rest until his enemies were crushed to his feet. The furia Francese, says Carlyle, is an easy to igniting fire, and you can quickly make a cup of coffee

while cooking; the furor Teutonicus is like anthracite, very

difficult to set on fire – but then you can burn iron with it melt. | |

It is difficult for me to conclude this chapter with such brief hints to close, but further explanations would distract me from my actual purpose. I ask the reader, however, To take note of the fourteenth of Fichte's "Speeches to the German nation" and what Richard Wagner said about "German" and hunted the "German spirit". |

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All this can be found in the materials to a Catechism of Social Reform, Berlin, Aktiengesellschaft "Pioneer", Bernburgerstr. 13.

The Semitic national character.

The Semitic tribes have their homeland in Mesopotamia. These include the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Phoenicians, the Arabs and as the most subordinate of all the Jews, who the latter has always been despised by their fellow tribesmen Our character description refers to the latter alone. While the German tribe lived in dark forests femitically grew up in a completely different surroundings. Treeless deserts and endless grasslands formed fhis homeland. He could freely look in all directions, grasp the near and the far with equal sharpness. The outward–

fighting into the distance was even more necessary to see approaching
 To discover enemies in time, and this clarity of vision has
 The Jews have preserved this to this day. As far as their own
 Advantage, they are undoubtedly superior to the German in terms of broad perspective
 superior. The German could at any moment in his forests
 be attacked by a wild animal or hidden enemies.
 Boldness, perhaps bold attack alone could save him, courageous
 became his mind. The Hebrew saw his enemy in the distance
 Distance and could find a way to overcome him or
 to escape. Cunning, deceit and aversion to
 open honest fight are the basic features of his character
 His nomadic life in the desert gave him the peculiar
 He did not need to work the field
 and to win profits from him by the sweat of his brow.
 He looked after his cattle or left this work to his servants
 and was mainly engaged in the cattle trade, the
 must have been profitable enough, since Abraham gave his servant
 Eliezer would not have given so many golden and silver gifts for the bride
 his son. Disgust for any productive
 Work has remained a characteristic feature of the Jews until
 today. They leave the creation of values to
 others, but these values know few with admirable
 To bring cleverness into their possession. In pursuit of this goal
 It cannot be denied that they are very active and tireless.
 They understand the high art of getting the cheapest possible products from the producers
 to buy, or rather to buy his products without any consideration
 and sell it to the consumer at the highest possible price.
 The former does not receive the appropriate wage for his work and
 impoverished, the latter gives more for the goods than they are worth and,
 becomes impoverished too. Every nation in which the Jews are more numerous
 must therefore, by natural necessity, first of all be in poverty,
 then into Jewish dependence, finally into Jewish servitude

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fall, which is important in the known sexual inclinations of the
 Judaism, after it has been physically enervated, is also morally
 spoiled and then an easy prey (this not yet, or not yet
 so fully Jewified, opponent. That is the course of history
 from the beginning to this day. The Jews form
 to talk to their greatest defender Mommien, a ferment of
 national decomposition. | :
 We said in the previous chapter: As one eats, so is God.
 To fully appreciate the femific character, we must

Ancestors, first in and of themselves, then in the context-relationship with their God. Abraham stood by his God in the Relationship of giving and taking, usually it is used for all booty, as Jacob later did, gave 10 percent. The latter However, she only promised. Abraham always had his advantage at the top, and to this he assigned his husbandly and fatherly love In Egypt he passed off his wife as his sister and left it to the king to benefit from it. Who knows, How long this relationship would have lasted if the King of Egypt had not been caused by "secret plagues" to A second time Abraham tried this highly profitable business with the Philistine king Abimelech, but this business, which also brought rich profits, insofar as favorable than the beautiful Sarah, who has patiently waited for everything

had endured, despite her age, of great love for

this man was seized and fih was not inclined to do this relationship on command. Verses 16, 17 and 18 in 20th chapter of Genesis contains much more than the harmless reader suspects. Sarah finally separated herself from Abraham and entrusted her life in Hebron, while Abraham in the grove of Mamre, after he had acquired enough riches, tajt degenerated into a bon vivant, as Chapter 25 proves. The Old Testament always gives its reader new riddles The person who has penetrated the most deeply into this is H. Haug, Stuttgart, who in his book "The Old Testament" astonishing truths Unfortunately, the work is immediately after printing disappeared in an incomprehensible way, and only a single erem-plar, which escaped general destruction, chance has into my possession. I remember these learned and high-interesting research for your own work. But We return to Abraham. With his maid Hagar, who although he did not belong to his tribe, he had fathered a child, and with the knowledge and consent of his wife. Leading for this The idea was that with her infertility and her higher Abraham's entire possessions fell into foreign hands

would come; it would therefore be better that he should produce heirs, even

if she was not the mother. But when she unexpectedly her stay in the Philistine country she became a mother herself, fich AE vou to commit an action that is in the There is no equal in the whole history of the world. He chased away the

u growing boy, so that he would not be with Sarah's son

heir, along with his mother, of the house and farm. He, who has so many thousands of cattle, sheep and camels, as well as many servants and maids, gave to this his child, which he had with a woman from another tribe, nothing to do with some food and pushed him and his mother out into the desert, where, according to human calculation, they are a safe had to die of starvation. i

It will be the subject of later investigation whether Diele horrible character trait of Abraham even now in his descendants can be found.

Isaac did the same to his beloved wife as he did to his Father, but he, who bore no resemblance to Abraham, was probably less to blame for this than the speculative Rebecka.

Jacob, whom we rightly call Abraham the Great knew only one thing: to get rich as quickly as possible, and this He subordinated everything to these points of view. He cleverly used the Opportunity to help his tired and hungry brother, the harm= loose and trusting Esau, by granting a small, momentary enjoyment of great, highly significant rights, He also later betrayed his father in his own interest. Uncle and later father-in-law, who took him, the homeless refugee compassionately received into his house, he later cheated so much, that he became richer than him. He would have made him completely poor made if he had not been given reason to fear. After his * he bought a piece of land near Sichem, where he settled. Here he and his sons celebrated his harmlessly trusting guests a crime that in fo horribly, even the worst bands of robbers have never been came to mind. The feat of Abraham in Egypt and He could not do this with Abimelech because Leah did not have the necessary Physical stimuli were not present, but Rahel's current condition was made such an attempt impossible. Then Dina went, his daughter, to see the daughters () of the country, what all The harmless Sichem, the son of King, let himself be caught, and he slept with her. In order to make amends for his wrong To make her happy, he wanted to marry her and give her rich gifts. But Jacob's sons cunningly demanded that he first meet with his The whole people had to be circumcised. The harmless, peaceful The inhabitants agreed to everything, and the sons of Jacob led the Circumcision was carried out very thoroughly. When all the men were sick and were defenseless, they were all defeated by the sons of Jacob murdered. Let the Bible continue to speak.

ö Genesis, chapter 34, verse 26.

And they killed Hamor and his son Shechem with the

edge of the sword and took their sister Dina from the house of Shechem and went away.

27. Then the sons of Jacob came upon the slain, and pean perten the city, because they had killed their sister:

changes.

28. And they took their flocks, their herds, their cattle, and their city and in the field.

29. And they took all their possessions, all their children and their wives captured and plundered everything that was in the Dauser.

Rachel herself was so horrified that she was child died. But Jacob now had every reason to leave the area to leave as quickly as possible and to give his new name Israel now officially in order to mislead the persecutors.

The Jewish people reached the height of their development Character in Joseph. The wonderful psychological truth that shines forth from the entire Old Testament and this book in Reality makes the book of books, can be seen in his person one of the best ways to prove it.

He was conceived by Jacob at a time when he needed his cunning to get hold of his father-in-law's possessions The beloved Rachel, the confidante of his soul, was of course, initiated into all the tricks. Her son Joseph was also a worthy product of their union. On his youth= history, also on his relationship with the wife Potiphar I will not go into this, especially since there are two different statements about it. He was appointed to an important state office, and in this alone he is of our greatest interest.

It was he who abolished the Jewish system of exploitation that had could only be exercised in private circles, into state life What had previously only been implemented de facto was now by right. He was therefore the worthy forerunner of a sweet, Lasker, Gambetta &c. He knew that after a series of good Years of inflation would set in. Instead of now fhis duty as a civil servant, which simply consisted in to inform the people of his science in a timely manner, he kept them for himself, bought up all the grain stocks cheaply, and When the famine struck, he had all the grain in his hands and was able to determine the prices. These were then set so suppose that the Egyptians, in order not to lose their property, Wife and child, finally had to give up themselves in order to To obtain grain that they themselves had previously grown in the fields A similar example is that a whole free People through its own government with the help of the products of its

own diligence into complete slavery, is in the History is difficult to remember, but his relatives, He gave grain to foreigners. That he thereby committed theft on Egyptian property, he was in view of the fact that that he cared for his relatives, indifferent. Soon He took them to Egypt and gave them the best part of the land to his own. However, he was able to use the previous income residents, since he had already made them without rights. So a Jude knew how to gain the favor of a king and used this to enrich his relatives at the expense of the country and to give them a privileged position. They knew to make the best use of their new position, while providing them with a suitable

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Legislation has come to the rescue. They studied the character of the Egyptians and soon found out where to start They made a large cattle market out of the land of Goshen and soon no longer needed to work. To maintain their power strengthen, they joined forces with all dissatisfied elements, which our present-day progressives and social democrats correspond, and soon formed a state within a state.

The Egyptians were undoubtedly of Indo-European descent, the had immigrated from the East. Their religion, the caste= being and many facilities point to the Indian subcontinent. As such they needed a longer time before they could get over the unbearable became aware of their situation and even longer before they acted. But finally their patience ran out and they forced the Jews at least to pay tax, which is mainly in bricks which the kings used for their great buildings. Now it was time to work. Yes, work! Now it was time for them the right to emigrate. The Egyptian people were that it is only a short, for worship purposes Reasons necessary distance, and the Egyptians were willing enough to give them their golden and silver vessels, the acquisition of which furnished enough. They were given to the Egyptians now stolen.

Characteristic for the Jews was the dance around the golden Kalb, the desire for revolutionary uprisings against the Führer, finally the unprecedentedly cruel extermination of an entire people, to take possession of their land. They only let as many Life, when they were used to cultivate the fields and to the 1 of all other work. To eliminate dangerous enemies In later times, assassination became the preferred method. Men and women who had committed such a crime were celebrated as national heroes and heroines.

David left the subjects of a king who easily betrayed him had been sawed alive.

Nothing contributes to the characterization of the Jewish and German character than the comparison of the two national heroes Samson and Siegfried. |

Incidentally, it was already then with the heroism of the Jews are not far away. If there is no assassination, deceit or surreptitious

everything was at stake, the fortune of arms rarely flourished for them. The small people of the Philistines, inhabiting only a few square miles, was their most dangerous enemy for several centuries.

"The Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar, knew fine Hebrew brothers best. He led them out of their country and settled the kept her near him so that he could always keep an eye on her. He gave them good land on which they could feed themselves, the otherwise completely separated himself from all peoples, so that could not cause any further harm. Otherwise, as we from the story of Susanna and Daniel, more than humane treated.

They had their beautiful houses with shady gardens. | they are cutting off their own jurisdiction, even the right to life and death. |

Of course, we also see from the story of Susanna why Jewish judges in the position. | |

When Susanne did not want to accept the two judges they accused her of adultery and without Consider a false oath. According to the Jewish character, the never and nowhere anything other than one's own pleasure to the center of his thinking, something else would also be unnatural.

When the Indo-European Cyrus came to world domination, the Jews had won their game. He did not know the same and was flattered until he put her on the A number of them returned to the old Fatherland, but the rest scattered like locusts— swarmed over the whole country and began the activity that which has now, after more than two millennia, brought them close to their goal.

An apparently highly important minister of a later Persian king, Haman, recognized the danger we now face are about to succumb in time. But the attempt to do the same He paid with his life to eliminate them. A Jew, Mordecai, who, through a denunciation of 2, most likely innocent people at court and his niece had brought to the king as a prostitute, knew in association with

to bring about Haman's downfall through his niece.

Like Joseph and Mordecai, Daniel
knew how to attain a high position at a royal court.
He used it to destroy the popular religion, but without
to be able to replace it with something better. E

Let us take another look at the female gender.
There too, real sensual pleasure is the only thing that can be compared to an ideal
Love is not capable of the same.

The only idealized female person of the Old Testament,
the Sulamith in the Song of Songs, highly poetic in her speeches, where
alone does she think? Only about the joys of sexual pleasure
and the physical constitution of the lover, which leads him to procure
particularly capable of this enjoyment. |

Let us summarize the first two millennia of Jewish history.
and until the birth of Christ, so we see
the following:

Despite all the changes in fate, the Jewish character
remained completely the same from beginning to end. His
The basis is optimistic realism. The Jew wants the
Enjoy the comforts of life without consideration, because a life
after death is completely unknown to him. He wants the goods
but do not earn the money of this life themselves, but rather obtain it with cunning or
Take away power from other people. He is with sharp
ft and great activity equipped and well suited to this
To achieve the goal. Cruelty on a scale that no other

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People are caught, as well as unbridled. Wool air appears at all times
as characteristic peculiarities. His religion forms an alliance
with his private god, which is closed against all other people
The latter had to deal with everything that they had
fat, as slaves fat. They alone were the

chosen people of God, who gave them prosperity and wealth and

only became angry when they turned away from him.

They thought of their God as selfish as they themselves were.
However, it cannot be denied that at times men appeared who
the insignificance of Jewish egoistic behavior and the longing
for something higher. But in vain they preached to their
People. As soon as they recognized their true purpose, they sought

to kill them. Then they immersed themselves in the future, and you God-blessed eye saw in the distant future the Redeemer, who break the bonds of unrestrained egoism and the brotherhood love will replace it.

From such God-blessed men are the books of Old Testament, and therefore of lasting value to us. It is only wrong to describe the men identified therein as imitators. worthy examples. The unknown author of the Pentateuch undoubtedly had the intention of giving future generations the To show Jews what they are, to protect the world from them favet. His books would be destroyed, he himself He would have been doomed to death if he had wanted to do this openly. He had to therefore choose the form of glorification of those men who he wanted to denounce to the world. Therefore he sparsely glorifies elucidation is least evident where it records the most shameful deeds. However, he often reveals his intentions in a hidden way.

However, the exact explanation requires a separate book. Among all –

The Old Testament is at the forefront of anti-Semitic writings.

Have we found that the Jewish character in the years= thousands until the birth of Christ has not changed, so the question whether the Jews, after the appearance of the Savior, the preached to them self-denial and brotherly love and his love to humanity sealed with death, changed its character This is not the case. When the disciples of the Savior founded a Christian community in Jerusalem and who were preparing to lead a life according to scriptural principles, were They were killed or driven away, and Christianity now migrated to the Aryan peoples, who welcomed it with enthusiasm. Everywhere it sought to tame the egoism, to break the slave chains and people to brotherly love and denial of their own self The Roman and Greek abandoned their gods, who also only promised pleasure, the German learned the far-reaching Bowing their necks before the man on the cross. The Jew alone remained felf-faithful and therefore also a scourge for the humanity. How far he went in his selfishness is demonstrated by best of all, the Talmud, the Jewish religious book, which in the first centuries after Christ and still today the

a guiding principle for Judaism.

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As far as it extends to religious regulations, it does not concern us, but we are all the more interested in the regulations,

which regulate the contact of the Jews with the other Bölker, because
We ourselves have to suffer from these.

| The Talmud first establishes that the Mosaic propositions
fcripts, as contained in the Ten Commandments, only to the
binding towards Jews, because only in the Jew does every Jew have
to see his "neighbour", but not in his relatives
other tribes. Since nothing is forbidden with regard to them,
Everything is permitted.

The non-Jews are called Goyim, also donkeys, pigs, dogs
called.

The following sentences, which I partly attribute to the anti-Semitic
Catechism by Frey, Leipzig at Fritzsche, which I found at
I would like to recommend this book as an excellent one,
find a job: |

"One single Israelite soul for you is in the eyes
God is more valuable than all the souls of an entire people.

. (Shefa tal. praef.)"

"The sun shines on the earth, the rain fertilizes it,

just because the Israelites live there.

(Tr. Jebam, f. 63. 1 Jalk Shim. f. 124. 2.)"

"The non-Jewish peoples are like baskets into which
straw and fertilizer.

"They do not have the soul that is given to the beasts.

(Jalh, Chad. f. 154. 2.)

"A non-Jew who studies the Talmud or a
Jew who teaches a non-Jew the Talmud shall
be punished with death.

(Sanh. 59a and Chagiga 13a.)"

On the words of the Bible text: You follow the day laborer
who suffers need and is poor, do not oppress your brothers,
The Talmud adds:

"The others are excluded.

(Tr. Bav. mez. f. III.)"

"You shall not exact usury from your brother,
Brother it is forbidden, but to the rest of the people of
world it is permitted. (Jad. chas. f. 172, I.)"

Rabbi Levi ben Gerfon comments:

"These words are a commanding command. To the
You shall prosper from strangers." |

"It is lawful for the righteous to act deceitfully,
as Jacob did. (Jalk. Rub. f. 20, 2.)"

Since the Talmud had gradually grown to such an extent that it
could no longer 1, so in the year 1565, i.e. only before

300 years ago, an excerpt was made which is called Shulchan Aruch.
| "Set table." | | |

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It contains the following provisions:
| "It is forbidden for the Jew to pay 105 h. for one Akum.
non-Jews) to the detriment of others.

. ha- mish. 26. I.)

"The money of the Akum is like ownerless property.
(Ch. ha- mish. 156. 5,

"If a Jew does business with an Akum,
and another Jew helps to cheat the Akum
and cheat, both must share the winnings.

(Ch. ha- mish 183. 7)"

"Has a Jew sold something to another that
stolen from an Akum, and the Akum demands his
If the seller returns the item, the seller must return it to the buyer
Not to give back money. (Ch. ha-mish. 225. 2.)"

"There is no deceit towards the Akum.

(Ch. ha- mish. 227, 26.)

"One should not assist an Akum in childbirth
Sabbath. (Orach chayim 330. 2.)"

"Whoever returns a found Bam to an Akum
commits a great sin. If he does not do it,
to bring the Jews into good repute, 10 it is permitted.

(Ch. misch. 259.)"

"If a Jew has denounced other Jews or wants to denounce, he is liable to death, and whoever kills him, has a merit.

i (Ch. ha-misch. 388. 10.)°

The Col-nidre prayer, which every Jew recites every year on days of atonement, reads:

"All vows and obligations and conspiracies and oaths which we have made from this Day of Atonement until to the next vow, fhall 0 and promise, we all regret them and should be dissolved, released, lifted, destroyed, ineffective and invalid; our Vows shall not be vows and our oaths shall no oaths. (Shulchan Aruch I. § 619,)"

The Jews deny that the teachings of the Talmud are still be followed. | u E

But if this were the case, it could be seen in individual, personal examples, it could only be proven that the rules of the relatively young Shulchan Aruch have general validity, then the Jews formed an organic fired criminal society whose complete elimination the state with should be pursued by all means. u

The Jews themselves seem to realize this, because Lemberger Hebrew Journal writes: "A translation of the Promoting Shulchan Aruch is a baseness and God-despising gefenheit in the highest degree. Because this 1 will, if fit would come to pass, which God forbid, the misery of our

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Brothers 300 years ago in Spain necessarily also about summon us up."

We can close this chapter, especially since in the following Chapters the details of the Jewish character become even clearer will represent. |

But we can already say one thing: |

Throughout the millennia the character has remained the same. No time, no cultural change, no need, no luck has been able to change that. The forms have changed, the Revenge has remained. The fight against the Aryan peoples has been her release by Cyrus is an uninterrupted and will not end sooner, until they have completely subjugated them or they completely rid of their tormentors. In 1848 they also Germany, which had already repeated them in previous centuries had been completely unleashed. It was believed to assume that they are aware of the great trust that is placed in lay, worthy to, so to speak, step out of their skin would. |

Externally, this often happens, and even men, like Eduard von Hartmann believe that in 2 or 3 people= As we grow older, an inner transformation will also take place.

Yes, a change has taken place and will continue continue to perform, but what a.

Despite baptism and non-kosher food, more united than ever, a more dangerous enemy as ever, and will be the last moment of Salvation, then we can only patiently return to our Find the slave role.

The following chapters are intended to explain the Korum= pirung rej. Destruction of all classes by Judaism in individual to prove.

Jew and farmer.

We first quote a fragment from a speech that the Chancellor Prince Bismarck in 1847 in the united Landtage held:

"I want to give an example in which a whole story the relationship between Jews and Christians. I know a area where the Jewish population in the countryside is large, where there are farmers who do not call anything their property on their entire property. From the bed to the oven fork, everything belongs Furniture belongs to the Jew. The cattle in the stable belong to the Jew, and the farmer pays for each one his daily rent, the Grain in the field and in the barns belongs to the Jew, and the Jew sells the farmer the bread=, seed and fodder grain metzenweise. From a similar Christian usury = I at least in my practice I have never heard of it!" So said Prince Bismarck.

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In general, a farmer is understood to be a landowner owner who, with the help of a few people, managed to cultivate a fine field himself and one, at most two teams of horses

People with smaller land holdings, especially those who "without X Wad

outside help to cultivate their fields, are in the country not considered peasants themselves. They are called half-peasants, Small farmers, cottagers, Büdner etc. For our purposes it is but it is not necessary to make this distinction. We understand Farmer therefore absolutely every landowner who alone, or at least can manage his property without the help of many people.

The farmer was not always the free master of his property; he had the same from the nobleman, from the state or a larger Corporation as a fief. His farm could not be taken away from him unless he died without legitimate heirs. But Without the consent of the feudal lord he was not allowed to buy it, nor burden it with debts. To the feudal lord he had certain duties, which vary according to time and circumstances In some countries, these duties gradually grew to a heavy burden, especially in France, and these burdens ft are the ones who gave the French Revolution its terrible extent In some German countries these burdens are also been difficult, although with regard to the fubstantial dependence in which a large part of the peasants to the Jews are seen as disappearing The terrible Peasants' War in the 16th century with all fhis terrible consequences broke out in Swabia because a landowner forced his peasants to work for him in the forest To look for berries. I have stories of the villages Friedrichsfelde and Lichtenberg, in which the burdens of the individual farms are precisely are listed.

One farm had to provide a cockerel annually, the other a few bushels of grain, a third annually a boot for the Mr. Pastor etc. The most unpleasant were certainly the Hand and haulage services, which many farmers needed especially in the period had to do when they themselves were overwhelmed with work. They ft usually provided a so-called court-walker. In Prussia is the peasant class, which at that time was the lowest class formed, the entire social direction of his ruling house fpeaking, always protected against too much pressure. The duties were strictly demarcated at a very early stage. Friedrich Wilhelm I. decreed: "I do not want my officials to deal with the "Go for a walk with my farmers' horses." Frederick the Great could not be happier than when he was travelling Throughout the country it was learned that farmers had large sums of money on the

Bank. It happened that some people had invested up to 60,000
Thalers. But even the poor farmer was in his
Existence secured insofar as he has no debts on his account

make it so that it could not be taken away from him. Through the
Stein's legislation made the farmer a free owner, whereas
it strangely, many peasants resisted, which several historical

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scriber as proof of the boundless depravity of the
peasant class. In the 1930s, the
Separation was added. Until then, the farmers' fields were
in the old German way, everyone had a piece
of the better, middle and worse fields. A significant
The area was a community pasture, and everyone, even the poorest resident
of the place had the right to have a cow on this pasture, often also
to keep a pig, a sheep or a number of geese, which are
were looked after by the community shepherds. During the separation,
the individual fields were understandably combined so that
the one who received good land received a smaller number of acres.
Unfortunately, the community pastures were also divided up, and here=
The rural proletariat was created by the non-peasants
the possibility of keeping pets, especially a cow
For this reason, the separation of small
People in ferely bad memory. From now on the farmer was a
free lord like the nobleman. He could sell his property
sell at will, mortgage it, divide it among his children
share etc. In some areas the farms are so
It has been widely shared that the owners of their land only
Others have their farms
given undivided to one child, for the benefit of the other children
but burdened it with mortgages to such an extent that it could only
can still hardly receive. Still others have the remaining children
settled with the money saved. Where this was the case,
There is still a productive peasant class.
In general, however, the farmer should not long
be happy, because a new master was found who was excellent
knew how to appropriate the reward for his hard work. It was the
Hebrew, who, in incomprehensible shortsightedness, was denied the full
Civil rights had been granted. Certain character traits
It was the farmer's fault that the Jew, who was righteous in all saddles,
and can slip through any hole, used to attack the farmer=
it, one of the pillars of the fatherland, to the very core
Mark. First of all, this includes the unconditional
The farmer's secrecy towards his closest acquaintances. His
Pride does not allow this to be done for a favor in eldan affairs=
He does not need to do this with the Jew, because this
brings the money into his house with the greatest dignity.

Secondly, there is the tendency of some farmers to take legal action.

The Jew, who knows every farm well, who is in every secret and discover every sick spot, finds itself here, especially as an agent of a certain class of law~~=~~ lawyers, a rich field of his activity. Thirdly, we have The gullibility of many farmers is to be taken into account here, as soon as richer benefits are promised, or he gives in to enjoyment. spirituous beverages have been somewhat over-indulged.

In such conditions, thousands of peasants are forced to drawing of documents whose meaning they.

only later became clear in a terrible way.

Of all the examples I will only mention 2 here, the latter has the advantage of approaching the very last weeks-belong.

Schweinfurt. A picture of base greed, linked with an almost outrageous lack of conscience, the last Thursday by the holiday chamber of the Royal Regional Court trial conducted here against the merchant couple Salomon and Sophia Reis from Oberwaldbehrungen unrolled. A farmer from the area of Mellrichstadt, which is located in the most favorable financial circumstances, was for some reason forced to take out a small loan. Instead of turning to a wealthy neighbor, who probably helped him with full mortgages~~=~~ free presence would have willingly granted the requested assistance, to The farmer turned his attention to Salomon Reis. After A certificate of receipt was issued after the settlement of 340 M. and read to the farmer. Before the However, the signing of this promissory note attracted the attention of the Farmers were distracted from this document and in the meantime a promissory note previously written by Sophia Reis of 3400 M. were pushed into the place of that and also by the farmer signed without further review. Half a year later he was again forced to pay a debt of 250 M.

What was more obvious than that he turned to Salomon Reis, the he had already paid him the first amount against interest compensation of only 4 pCt. had advanced. Here he found the same friendly concessions, like the first time. But here too, the same manipulation as with the first debt certificate, When it was time to sign the debt certificate, 250 M. had arrived, the farmer, from Sophia Reis on Tugging at her coat sleeves, and discussing with her some indifferent Things, whereby he of course did not notice that instead of the previous Certificate for 250 Mk. and one for 6554 Mk. on the table which he then, without reading it again, under- The farmer, with a grateful heart for the nobility of the Salomon Reis, who, although he hardly knew him, gave him two loans

at 4 pCt., walked home with a confident spirit with the firm conviction that loyalty and faith, one of the Cardinal virtues of the German people, but not yet as completely as is often said claimed to have disappeared from the world. But what a sudden end This madness had to be experienced when the farmer one day received a was served with a legal complaint demanding payment of 6554 Mk. He immediately realized that that he had become the victim of a shameful fraud, alone with the unfortunately peculiar fear of farmers to tell anyone to communicate even the slightest thing about his distress, he had omitted to sign both debt documents to call in instrumental witnesses, while on the other hand in the service Salomon Reis's standing people easily found the correctness of the debt documents and the actual receipt of money The farmer signed this. The result was

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Of course, the farmer, who confirmed the correctness of his signature could not deny, in two instances to pay the the claimed amount of 6554 Mk., as well as to bear the very was sentenced to pay significant legal costs. So the man who had previously been in a not unfavourable financial situation, with his large family to the edge of the brought to complete financial ruin, from no other Reason, as because insatiable greed the peasant credulity, and we may also say that we knew how to take advantage of stupidity. But the matter was not yet to be settled. Despite the both civil law judgments condemning the farmer to pay– knowledge, which the farmer's plea of infringement fraud could not be taken into account due to lack of evidence, if the criminal investigation that had been initiated finally succeeded – to create as much evidence as possible to prove the criminal, certain= loose conduct of the Reis couple before the forum of the The hearing of the previous Thursday has now in its course a just as bright as unfortunately also true picture of the management of certain people Eyes that we are no longer concerned about the over– from the unfavourable situation in which our rural population finds itself, If, for example, Salomon Reis should not be afraid, to admit that in 2 cases he was responsible for loans in the amount of 1800 Mk. fiH a commission of 1100 Mk. each, alfo more than 60 pCt., has been promised and there are also people who to make such a promise, it can rightly be said It can be argued that our current social conditions

are unhealthy and corrupt to such a high degree that a Reaction to improvement is an urgent requirement of necessity. However, this goal can only be achieved if unanimous on the one hand, the doings and activities of businessmen of a certain kind is ruthlessly exposed, but on the other hand the farmer in his financial difficulties, in which everyone gets involved at some point can, is no longer afraid to, be it at his wealthy neighbors, be it to aid funds of any kind, and thus the merciless usury has every opportunity to operate it is withdrawn. Neis has also not been ashamed to Realization of his greedy manipulations one more time to use other means, defend moral reprehensibility already for this reason it is so high, because it increases the awareness of the law the people must be harmed just as much as it harms the judge not in a position to make a substantively correct judgment. Reis was looking for his maid in a small claim case to Making a false statement, thus knowingly making a false statement secure on oath to the Fg Salomon Reis has in his Boss Sophia found a worthy assistant who understood has to support her husband in all his usurious and fraudulent To strongly support manipulations. The defenders sought the innocence of their clients on the basis of a failed escape

evidence of indictment and requested for both defendants

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Acquittal, while the prosecution by the public prosecutor in its entirety – Salomon Reis was, apart from the previous-mentioned Reate also accused of theft – upright he – The verdict finally announced is likely to many personalities whose business activities are not entirely as a real one, serve as a warning to protect oneself from to avoid an unpleasant collision with the criminal law, On the other hand, it is also suitable to counteract the displeasure which the shameful loose, deceitful behavior of these people aroused some satisfaction-faction. Salomon Reis was convicted of two offenses of Fraud and an offence of attempting to induce Guilty of making a false hand vow and therefore a prison sentence of three years and a fine of 1200 M.: at the same time the citizens-deprived of his honorary rights for a period of five years. The verdict against Maria Reis was for two offenses of fraud to six months in prison. The two convicted persons also all costs are to be borne. (Mannh. Tagebl.)

The second example of this kind occurred a few weeks ago in Berlin. The large farmer Springer in Karow near Blankenburg

near Berlin, living in regular conditions, about:
often exceeds the limits of moderation when drinking and is
not always fully responsible. A few
weeks in a bar in Berlin, and two existing Jewish
Students recognized his condition. A third one was soon
A Jew was brought in to act as a buyer. The farmer saw
soon at a notary, the students were witnesses, and before the
Bauer still knew what had happened to him, the farm was
which is worth 72000 Mk., sold for 36000 Mk. The
The money to be paid to the farmer Springer in addition to the mortgage is
only due after years. Wife and children are driven from the farm,
a bid of 9000 Mk. from relatives to give the children the
Court has been rejected. I believe that easily 500
Prisoners found with a total of 2000 years in prison
which, probably forced by necessity,
have not caused as much damage to money and property as these
Gentlemen, who acted entirely legally. Such actions—
we have come under the rule of Roman law.

Of course, not every farmer will allow himself to be treated in such a crude manner.
But the Jew stalks him like a fox around a hen—
court and tries to find the most favorable point of attack.
If the farmer is short of money before the harvest, he buys the grain
on the stalk, the wool on the sheep and the calf in the mother:
Is the farmer
If a piece of cattle falls, he lends him new ones. What fetters the
farmers through the notorious cattle lending contracts,
Nieman has portrayed it as truthfully as Dr. Böckel of Marburg
in his imperial herald. The Jew is incomparable in art,
to sell things to the farmer as a peddler, which he does not

Jk

— 20 —

3 and does not want to have it at all. No weakness escapes him,
a developing love relationship. |

If the farmer has gone far enough back, the
Jew, how he could best put an end to it
He does it in order to gain as much as possible. Depending on
Circumstances either for compulsory sale or for parcelling, depending
after he has more prospect of selling the acquired farm either in
whole, or broken into pieces, to sell more profitably.
Let us assume that the parcelling is preferred. The farmer
is already in a difficult situation, but the Jew
as completely hopeless. All creditors suddenly start
He doesn't know why. In the whole area,

this difficult situation is known and portrayed in the blackest colours=

asked, he does not know where from. Yes, dear friend, it was
all the Hebrews who are stalking you, but you can prove it
He just finds the moment opportune to ask you about house
and court. The Jew now often discusses in the presence
the whole family the desperate situation and suddenly moves in with
this humane rescue plan, the farm must
The debts are added together and
The Jew assumes the guarantee that when the farm is sold,
situation of the matter several hundred or even several thousand thalers
To get more out of it. This allows you to get a larger
City, far from the malicious neighbors, a profitable
business, or it can be done in America, where the field is still
non-arable land can be bought with five dollars, where no district administrator
can fchoorn, the taxes are low and the son is not a soldier
needs to be established, a new home. A purchase contract will be
concluded at a price consisting of the above-
existing debts and the agreed surplus of the farmer.
Now the Jew is the owner, without of course even a penny
For those who withdraw from the contract,
a high conventional penalty of 3000 Mk. to 6000 ME is imposed=
Now the field is divided into plots, with care being taken
fhowever, the acquisition of each plot always involves several
Neighbours have an interest. The auction will take place at a
Time when the grain is still in the field, as short as possible
before the harvest. The beautiful grain is of course particularly attractive.
At the auction there will be free beer and liquor, as well as cigars,
and this attracts many who originally were not
thinking about buying land. Thanks to the generous donations-
But with time, a fresh life is awakened in the drinking water. Here
The Jew is in his element. He has a friendly
Word. He points out that here is the opportunity
to provide for wife and child through favorable purchase, and that this

but the very first duty of a proper family father is to
fpeakingly favorable payment terms, fts as a selfless friend
good mortgages in sight, draws attention to the good harvest,

has from an employee of the great house of Itzig or Meyer

heard that grain prices will rise significantly in the near future,

secretly squeezes the hand here, steps on the foot there, winks
The one with the eyes closed, asks casually what mother is doing, how
Wilhelm is doing in the military, and whether Bertha is grieving for him
had not already died, whether the brown cow was laying well, and whether
Sailor still has not stopped chasing the
To grab cows by the udder etc. In no time at all,
With lots of toasting, the purchase is completed.

Unsaleable items remain provisionally the property of the
Jews. He has earned many thousands, the farmer receives
his few thalers in compensation. Yes, does he get it? There are
here and there still small forgotten debt items, here and there
still have to pay costs, what is left over will be given to him
carry not heavy. If he wants to go to America, the
Jew as emigration agent, gets the tickets and knows
the family to agents in America. What kind of people are they,
Captain Carl Jenzen describes in his Illa von der Recknitz
(Merfeburg) in an almost unsurpassable manner. Even the youngest
Emigration process in Austria, in which an organized
slave trade, provides clarity on this. As a rule
he will still be able to count himself lucky if he finally succeeds—
manages to hire himself out as a worker for a farmer. Often
he becomes a tramp who ends up in some corner.

But if he actually manages to buy a small farm,
fuch often helps him little. We know how it is over there
Vacant farms whose owners have run away,
are found there in large numbers. One piece of land after another
is sold due to arrears in taxes, from the houses
Doors, windows, boards disappear, which the neighbors consider good prey
If the farmer does not go to America, but wants to live in a
If you want to start a business in the city or buy a small farm,
The Jew helped him with this too. But don't ask me how!
The end is obvious! Either he goes drunk—
bold, or he finds himself as a worker in a
City employment. The existing order has given him a
Mortal enemy, the Social Democrats, whose goals he, however,
understands nothing, has gained an ardent supporter. The state—
He blames his misfortune on God knows! If he were to
case may even be right?!

Even rich farmers are lured by the illusion of the magnificent
Life as a reindeer in a city often led to their farm
and move to the city. There he leaves it
then his more noble tribesmen, who were known as barons,
Commercial Councillors, Commercial Councillors, General Consuls, Heads of all
possible charitable institutions are held in high esteem there
and have highly respected banks with a world-renowned reputation,
him so gradually with Confols, East Prussian Southern Railway, Marien=
burg=Mlawka, building bank, land credit sc. fits beautiful thalers—
button up. |

Dear farmer or reindeer, do you want to know where you are
ind, jo take a walk through Berlin, wide open spaces, and be

If you are friends with any porter there, try to take a look
into the magnificent rooms of those houses against which the magnificent rooms
the Imperial Palaces disappear. For you and your descendants=
Of all the gold that is buried here, nothing will come
reappear, unless conditions in
Your family, which in chapter 12 at Kunst or 20 at
Morality is examined in more detail.

There is a company called Simon Böhm in Berlin.

The same currently works with millions, enjoys a
World-renowned and has a large part of the spirit and grain-
trade into their hands. Thousands and thousands of
Producers are dependent on it. N

The founder of the company used to make money in East Prussia in
farms, and the impoverished farmers know a thing or two about it
fing. A totally impoverished farmer was suddenly, probably
by suicide. The woman loaded the body onto a
Car, drove up to Mr. Böhm and brought him the same
the words: "You have pulled the wool over his eyes, here
you have it completely"! However, this did not harm Mr. Böhm
further, least of all in his cheerfulness.

He is not yet a commercial councillor, but he has
Mr. Aron Meyer, to whom I will return later,
Negotiations had already taken place earlier. |

Well-thinking men, among whom Baron von Schorlemer-
Alst, who also in other respects represents the ideal of a German man
is, which takes first place, in recent years farmers-
clubs have been founded, which are experiencing great growth.
Westphalian Farmers' Association currently has 23,000 members
both denominations. Hopefully, these associations will help to
put a stop to the Jewish activity among the country people
be pushed forward, especially if the state through legislation
comes to the rescue.

Jew and craftsman.

The artisan class emerged from the bannister class.
When Henry the Fowler saw the need to
few existing fortified cities a large number of new ones
to provide the farmer with a place of refuge in case of war
he had great difficulty populating the cities. The Germans,

real children of nature, accustomed to living alone in their fields or but to live in spacious villages, they were reluctant decided to move to a city that they saw as a coffin for Only coercion and the promise of great advances parts, which especially includes the liberation from all bondage were able to force every ninth man into the city. At first they remained farmers there and in the small

Cities to this day. With the close connection—

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However, individuals were more dependent on mutual help:

and whoever was able to meet a need in a particular to satisfy him in a good way, soon found that it was better for him fe, from the satisfaction of this need in others a business So soon people were found who were less concerned with concerned with extracting the products from the soil, as this soil products through their work into a use for the people to transform into a more bare state, that is, the first Craftsmen. With the increasing division of labour, the artisan class more and more, and as a result it leads individuals to ever greater artistic skill. To mutual For protection and defense, these craftsmen joined guilds and associations They ensured that no fraudulent treatment took place—that the apprentices were properly trained, that breeding and good morals were maintained, only properly trained were allowed to practice crafts, etc. The artisan class produced magnificent flowers, and its products still arouse the Admiration of every connoisseur. Since the clergy also have their Educational institutions were moved to the cities, they also found Opportunity for intellectual education. They also have general Things, especially in politics, played a big role. As When poetry died out among the nobility, it was taken up by the craftsmen. The Nuremberg Poets School with its Michael Behaim and Hans Sachs is still well-known today. Also a philosopher, Jacob Böhm, the craftsmen gave us. Almost every craft gradually became a craft, and the red-founder Peter Vischer in Nuremberg left us works of art that are still serve as a study for our greatest artists. The craftsman— ft became one of the greatest pillars of the empire, without which many emperors could not have held. The Thirty Years' War, which caused boundless misery everywhere in Germany, also deeply shocked the artisans. Many arts and crafts were completely lost, and only very gradually did he begin to Protection of benevolent princes, who after the war all power in their hand, began to recover. The Hohenzollerns have always devoted the utmost care to the artisan trade.

Two of the most important * a did not tolerate foreign production= niffe in the country, whose production is carried out by native craftsmen was possible. The French Reformed Church who immigrated to Berlin brought back some of the artistry that had been lost in the terrible wars. When in this century the Transport routes were constantly improving, the mobility of the people= population grew and steam power changed conditions, it became necessary to remove the rigid barriers, with which every single trade had surrounded itself, something loosen to make it possible for immigrant craftsmen to to seek their bread. A reformation of the guild system

became necessary. The Jews used this moment to

the legislation to abolish all order in the artisan trade. It It is known that the Jews in the conflict period of 1861/66

played a major role. When, under the impression of the events vøn 1866 the national liberal party under Jewish leadership party that was compatible with the government, the Jews, that they were primarily rewarded for their cooperation with the The year 1869 brought accordingly, full freedom of trade. It sounded wonderful when At that time it was said that everyone should be allowed to earn his bread in to search for any honest way. Unfortunately, with the complete dissolution of all orders of the artisan class Conditions had deteriorated to such an extent that it could soon be said: Every craftsman is free to starve wherever he pleases. This drastic decline of one of the oldest classes was felt but the German Michel was all too obvious and stretched uncomfortably back and forth. Then the fairy tale was invented, which increasing replacement of human hands by machine power, the so-called introduction of the hundred thousand iron slaves, the artisan class in favor of large-scale industry, i.e. the Jewish Stock companies destroyed, while the introduction of machine power, especially after the invention of gas engines, the Craftsmen were a great blessing if one could Organisation would not have been completely paralyzed. We will discuss this in more detail below, but first we will examine how it was possible for Judaism to achieve this glorious state, which bravely defied all the storms of the centuries and defended his rights had steadfastly defended, in less than twenty years fully= to destroy constantly. It was a real incalculable misfortune that his solid organization mainly at the instigation of the Jew Lasker at that very moment ft beaten when the same was changed in the production and sales conditions would have been most necessary to achieve the But the strong army disintegrated into a bunch of lone fighters, each of whom acted as

He thought it was good. Now the Jews had free rein. They always acted unanimously, and what one lacked in operating capital, The other gave that, and through their stock companies they knew to force thousands of small capitalists into their service. The craftsman stood there at a loss. What the well-meaning Schulze-Delitzsch with fine cooperative banks, could not even remotely replace what he had achieved with his old organization itself could have created. What should the i 3 a + syra OT? 7 + , - ena s Cet |
Craftsmen benefit from a modern bill of exchange that pays in a short time must be?

Every change is an instrument for him, with which he can only cut his fingers. His outstanding debts are fell after calculation, while unpunctuality in changing= solving is known to be accompanied by the most disastrous consequences. The first signature of a bill of exchange is for the craftsman the first step into the abyss. Even in its inner values the craftsman quickly found it. If the apprentice liked it, he left his master before completing his apprenticeship and worked

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elsewhere as a journeyman. His knowledge and skills could. only be amateurish. A proletariat of artisans emerged, and. with this the Jew began to work.

| We want to go into the individual professions and the rapid decline. Previously, there was a correspondingly large number of self-employed master tailors. No one was allowed to operate the business without the necessary knowledge nis and skills. He employed a larger or smaller number of journeymen, who work in the most diverse. Workshops in the country and often abroad demonstrate their skills- sought to increase their independence in order to eventually become independent. After the introduction of freedom of trade, Jewish businesses appeared employers who, of course, know nothing about the tailoring trade- ftände, for how could they have spent four years from morning to: to sit on the table in the evening with the needle in your hand! But the entrepreneur had money and with the Jewish students dealers rich credit. He rented a nice shop and found in the tailoring proletariat, which was just beginning to form itself, work- forces enough to not starve to death, for incomprehensibly cheap money. He gave them advances as soon as possible in order to

always have it in your hand. The ones from England
The transplanted manufacture of shoddy woolen fabrics suited him perfectly.
These fabrics are made from woolen rags and
are hardly understood by the expert, let alone by the layman of
good woolen fabrics. They are around 50 to 75 percent.
cheaper, but their durability is extremely low. The real
Craftsmen cannot carry these materials. Since the Jew jomit
fvery cheap raw materials and fvery cheap labor, he could
set incredibly cheap prices and still earn a lot of money.
The goods in his shop window are extremely tasteful and
attractively displayed, frequent newspaper advertisements draw attention to it=
noticeable, and once you are in the store, you will not easily
That the seams of the purchased suit were already
burst after a few days, the material becomes damaged after a few weeks.
is unpleasant, but in view of the cheap price
easily forgotten. The master craftsmen gradually lost their customers
one, especially those from the working class. The master:
Mainly those customers remained who only after years.
or did not pay at all. Finally, he had no choice but to simply=
if they were to become workers in a Jewish business.
Competition even for starvation wages. People tried to
The woman had to help diligently, the nights became
help, and while the organized factory workers
constantly reduced their working hours, he had to extend his.
How often do we find the craftsman and his wife long after
Midnight busily at work. Finally, young girls
or widowed women, who of course were even more
had to be satisfied with starvation wages. The following table may.
illustrate the prices that a master craftsman and a.
Jew pays |

master craftsman | Jew .
Schneider Möller, Several of the finest companies
| Kraufen=Str., in Leipziger Str.
Overcoat . Mk. 13.00 – 15.00 3.50–4.00
Black skirt " 13.00–15.00 3.50–4.00
Hofee " 3.50 – 4.00 1.00 – 1.50
Vest "° 3.00 – 4.00 1.00 – 1.59

The same applies to the production of the female
Clothing (ready-made clothing), only with the difference that here not
a solid organization was to be destroyed. The seamstresses went
either for an average payment of two marks to
their customers into their homes, received good food and
Drink, work in a heated room and have a good be=
trade, or they made the clothes in their homes
against a previously fixed price, whereby they are usually
were even better off. They saved a solid living
nice money and brought with them a self-employed family when they later married.
worked on dowry and often also a pretty penny for her

spouses into the marriage. Today the situation is different.
Most of these self-employed seamstresses have become workers
for the Jews. The starvation wages make it
impossible to give her body the right care.
The long working hours ruin the body completely. Apart from the necessary—
Apart from the most versatile clothing, they usually have nothing of their own.
Unemployment, they have the choice between hunger and
Shame. Should they enter into marriage, it will happen immediately
with debts. Her weakened body can only
giving birth to children who cannot be fed
The high infant mortality rate is the consequence of this.
they are alive, only weak workers and
bad soldiers are created. If shame is chosen, it will
at best through a short life full of splendor into the abyss.

The fate of these girls was described in an article years ago
of the Deutsche Tageblatt in a moving way. We let the—
I will follow it here in full, as far as I remember it:

Sewing, sewing, sewing in the dark December night,

Sew, sew and sew, when the sunny spring smiles,
When the cheerful swallow hovers around the gable in the courtyard,

As if she wanted to show me, to my torment, how freely she lives!

With these moving verses, Thoms
Hood the misery of London's seamstresses, and after his
After his death, no one knew how to honor him better than on his grave—
to put the inscription on the stone: "He sang the song of the shirt!"

If only someone would appear today who could sing the song of the
coats, that veritable, from the middle of reality
torn out image in which a piece of our social life in
this whole misery is revealed. The gratitude of twenty—
A thousand female souls would be his for sure. Perhaps the
Poet already among us and in the meantime only sharpens his weapons.
Of course, he could not strike a deeper note than the English

Poet would strike here, but he would find an even richer field
for his activity, for his tendency, and could one day
Cultural historians excellent material for a work: "Jewish
Clothing manufacturers as promoters of prostitution in the middle of the
19th century. The poor of the nation, the poor
The deplorable Jews claim never to have been
live chastely and modestly with their wives, except with the.
Christians, build golden mountains, of course in the sweat of
Germanic people, the poor and miserable. It is easy to save with
the descendants of Ifidor and Rebekka, who five years ago in
Rofenthaler Straße bought old clothes, adjusted them—
and sold again at 100 to 200 pCt.

and now one of the largest women's coat shops in Leipzig Street. But the other side of the coin must one should always only look at oneself, for the sake of justice. Who would not be surprised at the sight of the increasing taking ostentatious clothing stores the lot of the legions thought up by coat seamstresses?

There is a coat in the shop window with 50–100 Mk. from= praised, on which the sweat of the Christian slave sticks, of course—completely invisible, because it cannot be delivered stained, otherwise there will be a deduction from the needle money. Needle money, bitter Ironically, for three days of uninterrupted work three marks (now only still 2 marks). The Jewish wage will probably be identical with the Judas wage. For raincoats the price is 1 Mk. to 1.25 Mk. Thread, Silk and needles must also be paid from this 1.25 Mk. Yes, the Jews pay so badly! is the constant slogan these mostly young and flourishing coat seamstresses, who will one day become a curse for them. One day the Jewish clothing manufacturer or his clean manager the girl better than the goods.

Now all greed is over, and Jerusalem shows itself in this whole chastity and frivolity. One also enjoys a warm evening meal instead of the eternal diet of coffee and bread. And one night we meet on the street—dressed women who have recently become the crowd of public prostitutes They once had shame, but not anymore. If you ask One, two, three: What were you before? A coat seamstress! And Have you not been able to maintain your dignity? The Jews be—pay so badly! is the final answer.

Yes, the Jewish clothing stores are expanding, need, Misery and shame too. |

The English poet continued, not without reason:

“Sew, sew and sew, when the roosters crow in the morning,
Sew, sew and sew when the stars are in the sky!
What is the misery that eats away at the slave's work,

If the toil here that devours us is a Christian work!

Much like in the tailoring industry, the Shoemakers. The Jewish bazaars also took over the

Craftsmen's bread. If there was no cheap labor locally, forces, the production was moved to areas with cheap Housing and food prices. How the Jews tailoring introduced the shoddy goods, so they used here imitation leather made from leather waste and all kinds of fabrics—The remaining masters feed on—

weighed down by mending work. If they want to make new boots, they have to
they go to the Jewish leather dealer, since Germans are hardly present anymore—
The Jew controls the leather trade so completely,
that he also sets the prices for the tanners and white tanners,
which they become impoverished on a massive scale. Glove makers and saddlers
Things are not getting any better. The little shoemaker comes, who usually does not
once he can pay cash, to the leather dealer, he will be given prices
calculated, where it cannot exist for the duration, since the
Jewish bazaars have significantly lower prices. If Flick=
work in the family, a self-employed

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Master shoemakers are a rarity. |

In carpentry and wood carving there is hardly any
still independent masters who sell their products directly to the public
sell, at least not in Berlin. If the guild had not
had been destroyed at the crucial time, this would have
can be different.

The small masters, or as they sometimes call them, the
self-employed workers, sit with their journeymen in the workshops,
which are found in the back buildings of the suburbs, and manufacture—
adorn all the wonderful furniture that is Berlin's pride.
Friday or Saturday morning they drive with the finished items
to the Jewish furnishing shops, which were located in the main streets
the city. The masters tremble, because the in and of itself
low price is reduced to a ridiculous sum if
the smallest error can be discovered. The later buyers
about these mistakes, which he could not see with the layman's eyes

discovered, completely irrelevant. If the master likes the offered
If he doesn't pay the price, he can take the things back with him. Yes, with—

If only the journeymen would not be on Saturday evening
their reward! It would be a beautiful performance,
If it were not for the utmost punctuality here. Often
the goods are taken over but paid for with a bill of exchange,
which is not always immediately discountable. If a
simply dressed, sweaty man in the streets
Berlin passed us with conspicuous haste, so with great
Probability to assume that such a master craftsman
is someone who is trying to find wages for his journeymen somewhere.

How much the master receives for his products, and how
how much they are ultimately paid for by the public,

following table shows.

I notice that I have seen the selling prices in a very

I researched the real equipment store and then to the famous master (carpenter or woodcarver),

who showed me the delivery prices from his books.

Both tables show the same pieces.

Delivery price. Retail price.

Large carved buffet. . 185 Mk. 350 Mk.

Medium " z . " 135 * 260 "

Small 8 i 33 1 a 210 "

Large carved seal with

Cryftallalas 3 S . 65D 185"

Small mirrors. 37.50 " 60 "

They consist of sofa,

2 large, 4 small armchairs with red, pressed plush cover 670 u 990 "

Antoniette table. : cj DL y

I expressly note that the furniture store in question a highly real ijt, and the master was happy to have his fine products here— niffe to be able to settle.

Furthermore, I have read from the books of the master convinced that he can enjoy 2 large buffets (there are always 2 at the same time) made) after deduction of the price for wood, fittings, wages for carpenters, woodcarvers, polishers, a net profit of 22 Mk., say twenty-two marks, the cost of which is Glue, transport, polishing on site and are not included in the calculation. Now it often happens that the— apparently healthy wood is damaged inside and not related Then he works without any benefit.

It is not uncommon for a man to be upset after it gave the masters bills of exchange for their goods for a long time: Then, as a rule, many masters perish at the same time, while the wife of the previous furniture dealer was a fine Quar= animal in the best part of town and her husband, the absolutely nothing is to be taken except to take in sleeping boys.

The bakery used to be quite profitable. Now that the
fall grain and a is in Jewish hands, it also this

The construction belt throwers, as there are Schlofter. ee glazier,
Upholsterers, potters, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers,
Painters are ruined in other ways, about which we
want to pronounce it as it is.

The apartment is one of the most necessary and expensive furnishings—
needs. Anyone who builds housing to sell it to others
rent, wants to achieve a benefit that is also fully eloquent
But when the Jews took over the building site, the building of houses
and the mortgage business, the housing
conditions, especially in the big cities, in even
Bahnen, yes that most tenants for their apartment a lot
have to spend a larger amount than is economically justified.
In addition, the tenants often become slaves of the landlord, as

the well-known Berlin rental contracts prove. "My house is
my castle," this proud English word has for the Berliner
tenants only have a very modest significance. |

Jewish speculators have long owned a large part of the
Building land in and around Berlin was acquired cheaply, and the same is in
their hands increased many times its value. The art
The unprecedented increase in the building ground is the main cause
the housing shortage.

Secondly, they have understood how to renovate old, dilapidated or un-
to acquire numerous modern houses.

This was made possible by the fact that they took out a higher mortgage to
to take possession of such a house, if necessary with some sacrifices
and then canceled it. New mortgages
are of course not possible on old houses, and so
it is that the perhaps in quite comfortable ee
living owner, who had kept fic) completely away from the Jew, suddenly
is driven out of his house by the forced sale. The
The house itself is then sold for demolition. The building site or
The new plot of land to be built on is then preferably sold to less
capital-rich building contractors in the hope of the finished
to get the house back into their hands. As soon as the
When the builder has run out of capital, the Jew gives up the building—
money, which is paid in installments after each beam laying and well spent—
interest. Until then, the matter is completely in order, and
The Jew is convinced that in case of emergency the builder
can help in another way, or, as the technical term goes,

ftill the back is stiff, no further incidents occur.
However, this regular course is an exception. In
As a rule, the builder has somewhat overestimated his strengths, and
unexpected difficulties, which the Jew naturally solved by
this agents. The stone or wood merchant, for example,
suddenly does not want to continue delivering without immediate cash payment, the
Construction funds are left behind, the construction workers are also being paid-
forty and do not deliver any further. So the house comes during
of the building for compulsory sale. Since each bidder / of the value,
ie in Berlin you never have to pay less than 20,000 Marks bail, so
The craftsmen cannot bid. At best the stone comes-
dealer nor to his money, since this is usually capital-
is strong.

The Jew as holder of the first mortgage buys the house, the
The builder and the builders lose their money, but the Jew
has managed to establish itself on its own land without significant costs-
to build a new house in one go. Often the builder succeeds
contractor to finish the house, but he is out of danger
not yet. The house must stand empty for half a year, the
The first tenants are often unable to pay, because not everyone is
man's business to live in a newly built house, the interest
become due, and so he often falls at the same moment,
where he could believe he had reached his goal. |

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The number of construction workers who have had similar accidents in Berlin
entrepreneurs who have of course lost their money are legion.
There are people from all walks of life who have some money
and were caught up in the construction devil. Their number would still
be greater if it were not for the peculiar addiction among them,
on the property that once held their brightest hopes
sions, and which now belongs to their worst enemy,
Whether they think that this will keep the owner in peace
to disturb? That would be regrettable, because then they would be with their
Dying was based on false assumptions, as was the case with
lifetime. Only a few weeks ago, a by no means un=
wealthy master mason Röpke, Melanchtonstr. 17, on the new=
built property Swinemünderstr. 66, now 60/61. Röpke had
the building site of 3 Halpert and Pinnert, Grenadierftr.,
acquired. The whole neighborhood described the manipulations
this construction company, which is said to have driven Röpke to his death,
as unheard of.

I managed to establish relationships indirectly,
who gave me detailed information about the company's business practices.

I will share some of them here.

For better orientation let us take a specific case.

Mr. Müller purchases a building plot from the same, on which he 100,000 Mk. remains in debt; he has to pay this separately 1 pCt. commission to the company, 1 pt. to the bank, the capital to be charged interest at 5 percent.

The offered construction funds, which are paid in installments after each beam position, are also subject to interest at 5 pCt., in addition they are reduced by 1 pCt. for the company, 1 pCt. for the Bank. Since the building funds are calculated in such a way that they never run out enough, the builder will quickly find himself in financial difficulties.

He must give the company ongoing acceptances for further money, and then calculates 6 pCt. interest, 1 pCt. commission.

Prolongations will again incur 1 pCt. commission in addition to the interest

The acceptances will be paid in the next construction installment where the usual 2 pCt. are also deducted.

Now, of course, as construction continues, larger amounts of money will be generated—embarrassments, and now the company has almost won the game. The Construction is completed, the builder shoots himself or runs away, the House is purchased by the company in the foreclosure auction and then sold at great profit.

From the monstrous manipulations of the Jews to all—

Gradually almost all of Berlin's land was directly or indirectly to bring their possession, customer gives a highly interesting brochure a former vice-innkeeper of the company A. Ehrlich in Berlin, Universitätsstraße. The title page with the name of the author has unfortunately been lost in the last few days and so not available again quickly, but the name of the printer: Gödecke, formerly Müller, Berlin N., Friedrichstr. 105a, should be able to

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Enable this highly interesting, not to say indispensable to obtain a brochure.

The Jew Mr. A. Ehrlich came with a small fortune to Berlin, bought a house, set up a wholesale lumber business and knew how to work in such a way that his company now owns 54 houses, which ftall are listed by street and number. Woe to the builder who only needed a few beams for his new house from Mr. Ehrlich took!

These beams look exactly like those of the Holländermichel in the Haufſchen fairy tale. before anyone who is with Mr. A. Ehrlich entered into any business relationship! Three times

But woe to every craftsman who works for Mr. Ehrlich in his houses took over the work!

The author's depictions are downright horrifying. Ehrlich probably never paid without a trial, and at this The craftsmen literally perished in these lawsuits. The tricks There was no craftsman to match Mr. Ehrlich's skills.

The vice landlords and tenants were pure objects of exploitation. That is right, that is how it had to happen, so that finally the Germans the eyes – are far from opening.

Mr. Ehrlich is finally sentenced to a harsh prison sentence for pimping– sentenced to punishment, but was pardoned. Unfortunately, the author It is not clear who was involved in the mediation. I I have my own thoughts about this. A second charge of Mr. A. Ehrlich evaded usury, extortion and fraud by death.

Now Mr. Moritz Ehrlich, the son of the deceased, is Owner of the 54 houses, and according to the brochure, this exceeds fhis father. Mr. Bolle, now the largest dairy owner in Berlin, is said to have been brought down by Mr. A. Ehrlich, when he, equipped with great means, opened a number of houses and put Mr. Ehrlich in the hands of fell. Mr. Bolle did not despair, but rather took part in an honorable– business enterprise. Such tension– But only a few have the strength. Even the Burchardt brothers, known in Berlin as “Tapeten–Burchardt”, tells so many things happen. The father is in chains in prison– died, the sons are now multi-millionaires, one of them is Royal Court Supplier. One of these brothers is said to have his own Office only for “change of goods”, of course only for high Gentlemen. The former owner of the Orpheum, Mr. Bente, owed one of the brothers an insignificant sum, which was used as a mortgage: But he had awakened the appetite and the up– attracted attention. Mr. Burchardt acquired with victims another mortgage that was issued for a Hamburg bank on the Property was registered and then brought the same despite punctual Interest payment for the forced sale. He should pay a full million earned.

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In the processes described so far, it is mainly on the building contractor, and the construction workers fall just incidentally into ruin.

But with the actual fake buildings, it is especially aimed at this.

There are countless people in Berlin, including builders, who, completely destroyed by Judaism, to this at mercy and 1 surrender. How is that possible? Bufch, whose masterly humorous illustrations therefore appeal to us so much cozy and always interesting because they have deep psychological observations, leads us to the monkey Fips, who fits enemies Grippe, the cat, and Schnipps, the Dog, treated so cruelly and shamefully that she be filled with the greatest respect and with the greatest pleasure. Among the ruined Master builders, real, qualified master builders, will be given an chosen, with which the following sophisticated fraud is put into action:

A building plot is left to the builder. The The highest possible purchase price is entered as the first mortgage The construction begins. The absolutely necessary money is where the Hebrew owner standing in the background provided, but all construction workers will be charged with the Payment at a later date, possibly until the end of the If you absolutely do not want to wait, you will probably receive a Small thing. Will the rush of the suspicious Craftsmen, who all invested their small capital in the construction ftucked away, too big, then one fine day the builder is gone— disappeared. Even if it is finally found, it turns out out that he lives in a small room with table, bed etc. and has absolutely nothing. He has a comfortable life at the expense of the Jew year spent.

The house is being sold forcibly. workers also register their claim, what use is it to them? Because of the high deposit, they cannot bid. So the Jew a house in which the floors, stairs, windows, Water pipes, stove, wallpapering and painting, roofs, Mb— flow tubes etc. don't cost a penny and usually look very nice= And the craftsmen? Yes, about their fate 4 the newspapers nothing. But don't go straight with Ver— respect and noble self—confidence when you are in the gutter= ftone a totally drunk, ragged person lying or lead a group of arrested vagabonds past the police You see, who knows why they have sunk so low!

What you are now, I was too,

| What I am, you can become!

But if you see a commercial councillor walking past, of any charitable foundation, for my part, such a for the betterment of the fallen, whose generous protector he is. If you visit someone, do not take off your hat too devoutly:

knows how he or his ancestors rose so high!

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It's a pity, a pity that Leibnitz has been gone for so long. I would have
would have liked to have seen a face with which he could
Factually our world is the best of all conceivable worlds
clarified! Yes, if it weren't for the Jews!

These days the Roman bath in Zimmer Street is
were forcibly sold. About a million were lost
– gone. It was built by a Jew, Hoffmann,
who ran a cafe in Vienna. He came to Berlin at the instigation of
the Jewish company Fedor Berg in Beffel=Straße.

Last year, a Jewish company with 17 new
A Jewish friend of the company owner in Beffel=
Street bought all the houses at the foreclosure auction.
How much champagne might both of them have consumed that evening,
when the last house was purchased! |

Joseph in Egypt could almost be jealous of these people=
become addicted! And yet these are just bunglers compared to
our present-day money and grain Jews.

I cannot leave the chapter Jew and Craftsman,
without even looking at the delivery system. It leaves
fimperially all authorities do not accept the terrible accusation
fave that they are in almost all deliveries, which are
State funds amounting to many millions are involved, the Jews,
rejp. prefer their middlemen. Sometimes this
Preference has an almost sinister character

A very capable tailor friend of mine
in Köpenicker Straße had a delivery for the post office
actually made the lowest demand. Nevertheless,
the same into Jewish hands.

How is that possible? The Jew knows the means and ways,
to obtain the supplies that were hidden from the Germans
fhe fuffices, and even if he knew them, he would never
because his honor does not allow it. If he does
it once, he will surely fall in. Some of these means
and ways we will get to know in the chapter "Jew and Official"
learn. Through their deliveries, many Jews have become more=

multi-millionaires. We just name the companies Sachs & Co., Mohr & Speyer, Lachmann and others. We want not claim that these are not real companies and good delivered, but what blessing would it bring if the millions, which fall into the hands of the suppliers, partly for the benefit of the state come, partly directly into the hands of the producers. Making The craftsmen have to sell the goods anyway, but the profit flows into the pockets of the suppliers. Our craftsmen would not have sunk to such a low level if he had the state and Reich deliveries. One should not object that the authorities in dealing with the individual craftsmen much would have more work and would have to employ more civil servants. The few. Officials would be concerned about the well-being of one of the most important Estates pay a thousandfold, and no parliament in the world would dare to refuse to employ such officials.

In addition, the state no longer needs to employ a single civil servant—suppose, if he, instead of dealing with the individual craftsmen, act, would establish direct relations with the guilds. The military authorities have made a weak start, by ordering a number of supply wagons directly from the wheelwright. The head master of the guild has appointed the work distributed to his guild comrades, who have a nice Grofchen money earned, the authority is inexpensive and well served and the officials have not been found guilty of bribery yet. May all authorities do so, and the first step towards the rebirth of an independent craftsman—its would be done. When purchasing products from the country—Economically, in recent years, we have also started to deal directly with the producers. In the case of direct submissions only guild masters are allowed to do so. The officer class It would be advisable to have fine uniforms and other equipment directly from skilled craftsmen. Why buy the officers, why do all the Johanniter buy legal and Honorary knights, as well as a large part of the district administrators, higher foresters Tax— and police officers their uniforms etc. at the company Mohr & Speyer, which is certainly not cheap? Why a large part of the senior Reichspost officials buy their supplies at Sachs & Co.? How many craftsmen, who are certainly not worse, but would deliver much cheaper, could live from this and as independent master craftsmen occupy a respected position! My master tailor Möller in Krausen—Straße explained to me, that he, like all other masters, wears these uniforms at highest quality workmanship at 33 pCt. cheaper and yet earn good money. I don't want to be bitter, but the authorities and official persons, I cannot spare the accusation, that they participate in the overgrowth of Judaism and the decline of the craft with incomprehensible shortsightedness. This has embarrassed me, and certainly thousands of others, that the dowry of the present Crown Princess of Greece—country, the company Gerfon delivered and yet countless thousands

The hands of German workers have produced the works of art and also the drawings designed. The Jew pocketed the money, and his services are praised by all the newspapers in the world. Should the art= fent Creator of all the splendors not without mediation of a Jewish merchant? Has one but the most precious piece, the bridal veil, without such mediation Shouldn't at least the German companies Rudolf Hertzog, Heefe, Gebr. Buſch and others, of whom we know, that their workforce is paid very decently, with the Jewish company Gerson in terms of value for money and elegant design= leadership can compete?

How to become an army supplier, the following small Give an illustration to the event. At a local shoe= A young man named Nolte learned shoemaking from a master maker.

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craft, and he also learned cutting. He then joined Jacobi's leather business as a tailor, König=Straße, because it is well known that in the leather shops the flicensing is already partly concerned. The same person carried out experiments here with canvas and made shoes from it. Mr. Jacobi soon found that the invention of his cutter was practically He submitted the sailing shoes to the army administration and was applauded. Instead of asking these leather merchants to moods that were made public in his time, for To reward the invention of his cutter, he was appointed Army supplier for sailing shoes and knapsacks. However, the regulation is that army suppliers have their own tannery had to own, so he bought the tannery from Naumann.

A comment on this is superfluous. The inventions are made by Germans, the Jews become great because of it.

I will give another example of this last sentence as extra encore.

A master plumber in Silesia had in his leisure hours Chains made of zinc and copper. Through the touch Both metals are known to generate electricity, but not as he assumed, permanently, since the shiny surfaces soon oxidize. In front of the chains he had a wrapped in a shawl Pieces of sulphur were hung. It was a harmless game.

The right to manufacture these chains was acquired from him by a Jewish schoolmaster Goldberger, turned the distribution into a World business, all newspapers echoed with the praise of this Chains that were supposed to eliminate rheumatism (ö). In sulfur In any case, the same should accumulate and could then be: loved ones. These rheumatism chains, against who finally had to warn the police, Mr. Goldberger is became a rich man, his sons, Commercial Councillor Goldberger and Consul General Goldberger, have used the money to Bank, are multi-millionaires, are now directors of the international bank and jointly with other similar banks throughout Europe. Without their will, Europe can Nothing major should be undertaken. | |

And this has to do with zinc=copper waste
A master plumber done it!

Jew and worker.

The word worker does not in and of itself refer to a specific Stand. Anyone who exemplifies positive, spiritual or material values= has the right to use the honorary title of worker for fic Since it is essentially only the Jews fthose who stay away from the production of material values, fo the term worker contains a certain opposition to Judaism But people have become accustomed to seeing among workers a

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to understand a very specific class of people who are not independent, but for the account of others with the creation of positive values or engaged in other physical work. With the increasing large-scale industry, the working class has also mainly at the expense of the ee increased and is still increasing daily through new arrivals of craftsmen, farmers, merchants and civil servants, all of whom lost their independence Although the worker has fulfilled all civic duties has to fulfill, in particular the duty to defend the fatherland with its Blood, as a result of which at least in Germany enjoys all the rights of a citizen, the situation of the same is a rather regrettable one. Competition on the world market pushes down the price of the products, and since the manufacturer, still but more the merchant seeks to make a big profit, fuch the wages of the worker are reduced as much as possible. Especially In times of major business slowdowns, it is exposed to the worst social Exposed to dangers. Illness and incapacity to work as well as every accident led to his ruin until recently. Princely House of Hohenzollern, its socialist direction always

has begun to free the worker from his oppressive
 The laws on health, accident and
 Disability insurance funds bear witness to this. The full effect of the
 Only the future will show. Nevertheless, the situation of the
 Workers are still quite depressed. We will try to
 to be proven by calculation. Let us imagine a worker's
 family, consisting of husband, wife and 2 children, and take
 we assume that the man has the relative BR earnings of
 18 marks per week. The following weekly expenses must
 of these 18 marks must be disputed under all circumstances.

a) 1 (0ofwohnung von Stube

and kitchen. . . Mark 4.00
 0 classmates 8 " 0.25
 Class tax, 3rd tax bracket 12.00 Mark " 0, 25
 d) Lunch daily Mark 0.60 . . N " 420
 e) Bread. " 1.50
 f) 1 kilo of lard (butter must not be baptized
 3 , : " 1.60
 g) Bathing goods, daily Mark 0.20. 8 8 " 1.40
 h) Mart 0 and light on average daily
 t 0.20 ar » 1.40
 0 ei (rye and eichoria) e wm oh » 0.35
 k) Mi " 0.35
 l) Beer or liquor daily Mark 0, 10 „ 0, 70
 m) Contribution to the various funds .. " 0.40
 Mark 16:40

consequently, there remains for clothing, laundry, procurement
 the most necessary tools and business
 fts of property an amount remaining of . . " 1.60

Mark 18.00

u,

1 fhall the means for any extraordinary
 Expenditure may be incurred, e.g. 25 cents per day for milk, if the
 Child is still an infant and the mother in her powerless life
 because the breast cannot reach, furthermore in case of illness or
 Deaths in the family, births, blessings, etc.?
 Should a child have high talents for an art or science
 show, then training them cannot be considered at all.
 It is precisely these untrained talents that we find, if not a
 kind fate puts them on the right path, later in the breeding

The worker, however, who regularly works weekly Anyone who earns 18.00 marks is already an aristocrat among his peers. The Reichspost pays its assistant postmen and assistant workers daily Mark 2.00 and 2.25, the same amount the railway pays its Workers. Of course, the assistant postmen arrive after 10 to 12 years of service for permanent employment, and the railway workers are used as auxiliary brakes, where they are used for kilometers—funds to generate additional income, but to more than 18.00 Marks They will not come weekly. But what should one do about the Garden Administration of the City of Berlin, which charges its workers for daily 12 hours of work weekly Mark 12.00, say twelve Mark. In winter, some of them are laid off completely, then of course occasionally employed as a snow shoveler. Whoever the readers want to undertake the feat of accounting according to— How do these people survive? It is said that the a could also earn something, but how is that possible, if she has a large number of children, a child in her arms and lives with another in hope! Was such a Garden workers are unable to work after 15 to 20 years of service, he became a poor man. I had such a case 2 years ago experienced it myself. A worker Reinicke was after 15 years of loyal Work in consequence of indebtedness of his next superior from the high— and became unable to work. Everything Possible tried even to send a petition to the — to get him a pension, but all in vain. With What feeling must this man, formerly a respected farmer, receive the poor relief, which gives him a part of his ftitular rights and forces him to fave his legacy— fity, which not entirely improbably includes inheritances, to the city? The new social policy laws have also created a remedy for such a case. But the workers— circumstances require a thorough change for the better, No intelligent person can deny this. However, in many cases the presented classes of insight into the true fate of the worker and form their opinion from individual, blatantly apparent outgrowths.

The Manchester doctrine of the free play of forces and the rejection of any state interference in the economic conditions have caused the greatest disadvantage to the working class. brought luck. Just as an unarmed man cannot defend himself against heavily armed, even if air and light are equal

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distributed, the capitalless worker can hardly fight against the capitalist strong employer, even if he does not have the equal political rights. His slavery must be abolished in time worse than ever, because previously the slave owner had at least a material interest in the labor of his

To keep slaves as long as possible. Representatives of the Manchester-

ity in Germany are the Jews and those in the service of the

the same political parties. When the state made a gesture, to break with Manchester, he encountered the fiercest Resistance of the Jewish parties. The struggle of the state, the the economically weak forces against the draining by the Capital, i.e. essentially against the Jews, with those parties that continue to oppose capitalist exploitation want to keep a clear path, fills the history of the last ten The state could hope that the workers would organize and join forces on his side.

He could hope that the workers would set themselves achievable goals and would strive for these with united strength. Without question, the state aims to create an un-

to seek a solid foundation for his strength. Acceptance was allowed

He admittedly believes that human nature, as it is, demands have been made here and there to the class that has been plagued for so long would be unfulfillable, but he counted on the-funde judgment of the great masses of the people. "Raise Germany only in the saddle", Bismarck once said, "it will be able to ride".

Here Judaism, the first enemy of the working class,

committed a crime that surpassed all previous crimes-

and can never be atoned for. It has systematically mis-trust sown between the state and the working class, the organized People's forces through the most useless machinations against the State incited, destroyed the living connection and the state, which had set itself such an ideal task as never before a state, partially paralyzed. Judaism sought to cut the thread of a healthy development, by pointing the workers to the revolution. In the chapter "The Jew and Politics" we will examine this in more detail.

Meanwhile, the Jew forces the worker more and more into his services and exploits him in the most shameful way, whereby he

'I still boast, the best friend of the same too fine. The

In his eyes he wants the best of them, namely the

Money. Horrible mockery of the human race! Every single

Worker knows where the shoe pinches, but if they are together,

fo nobody knows anything about it, because one person is afraid of the other fhamed. In the form of installment deals, pawnshops, through

Clearance sales of fraudulent goods, by increasing the prices of

Workers' housing as a result of fraudulent land speculation

tions, artificial increase in the price of all necessities of life, the Jewish millions and millions of workers

and built his magnificent palaces for it. Almost in all later

We will return to this horrific activity in the following chapters.

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Jew and civil servant.

The civil service is much more dependent on craftsmen and workers—often viewed with a certain envy. The same has a firm mefen income, strictly regulated working hours and provision for the old age. The aim of social democracy is to Essentially, to make every citizen a civil servant—That is why so many parents strive to make their sons into a civil service career, and every mother is happy if her daughter has an official as her son-in-law in the House. And yet there is so much hidden in the civil service It is unfortunate that he deserves the crown in this respect. At least 60 percent of all officials are in debt and owed to the Jew—ity as a mindless prey. In the past, this was not the case. Prussia in particular had every reason to rely on its civil service to be proud. The greatest princes from the House of Hohenzollern could only carry out their social reforms with absolute loyalty to duty and incontestability of the civil service. A ver—Debt was never tolerated and was always met with dismissal punished, but neglect of duty is punished with the harshest punishments. Friedrich Wilhelm J. had one of the highest administrative official in Königsberg who had embezzled state funds without Further hanging, although he offered to pay the missing money The Prussian civil service enjoyed success under him and under the reign of his son, a world-famous figure. The Befol= The training of officials was then, even if one considers the changed Taking food prices into account, a much lower figure than now. The state was then too poor to provide its servants with a comfortable To be able to provide for one's life. Since that time, income has increased. of the officials more and more increased, here and there is even a Nevertheless, the situation of the civil servant—fts constantly deteriorated and is currently a completely un—The uninitiated cannot possibly understand this—He must say to himself as a reasonable person: The official has a certain income that he has to make do with. If he restricts his needs, as is the duty of every poor people, he can still make savings that once Children benefit. $7\frac{1}{4}$ of all civil servants are in debt, they simply do not understand how to organize themselves economically and raise Claims that do not apply to them. But if this is the case, then one can rightly proclaim: "Finis Germaniae"! These the civil service, which is made up of all sections of the population layers would indicate a depravity of the whole people, which would bring about a rapid downfall. But there is no reason for this unfortunate state of affairs, thank you Bott.

inner, moral corruption, in most cases not easy-sense or a too expensive lifestyle, but the destruction is brought about from outside, by Judaism. The civil service, like the other classes, is subject to the cunning of Judaism not – as been. The same

has first caught individuals and through these with the help of Guarantees, which a friend denies to a friend, always further circles were drawn into misfortune. Only after the officials were completely gagged up to the top, the Jewish system with its actual goals. Instead of all further Discussions I leave the life story of Rector Bombe which I wrote and published 4 years ago in the Staatsbürger newspaper published.

Victims of usury.

From time to time the audience is informed by news chatter, in which the announcement is made that an official laid hands on himself because, as he usually laconically continues, means, has been pressed too hard by fine creditors and that Life had become unbearable for him. Such news find only the symptoms of a in the circles of the bureaucracy existing evil, which is secretly spreading in a terrifying manner cease and only outwardly manifests itself through such incidents This evil consumes like a creeping poison on the brand of bureaucracy and requires a number of victims that is even greater than is generally known. It is precisely the civil service with its precisely fixed income, which therefore governs itself according to very specific norms, is exposed to this evil and falls victim to it to a far greater extent than any other profession, namely the most harmful of all trades: usury. Because it is precisely the steady and secure income that attracts those dark Men of honour who, against unaffordable percentages, “Humanity” and encourages them to effortlessly Acquisitions. On the other hand, however, it is precisely for the civil service that Exploitation by usurers is doubly dangerous, because with their fixed income, usually calculated on the necessary subsistence come, it is not possible for them to incur extraordinary expenses They are usually not able to deny a larger sum at once and therefore see themselves, if you ever need the help of such a “friend of humanity” have taken advantage of the loan and are unable to repay the loan amount to be able to repay on the due date; then they proceed to Prolongation, to which the “philanthropist” is also willing can be found, of course against due “compensation”; among the skillful hands of the usurer, the initially relatively moderately small sum with frightening speed into the giant robe, and soon the official is no longer able to

Jinfen for the increased capital, although he continued= while paid and the originally borrowed amount has long since with interest and compound interest. This is how it goes for some Years until the usurer made a good deal + and nothing loses more, even if he does not receive a penny more. Is it

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jo far, then the mask of humanity is removed thrown. The noose is tightened and the victim is lost.

But how is it that the official, despite his firm intention= comes into the situation of having to resort to the help of usurers gain weight?

Considering that the state and the municipality are doing everything they can to to create a carefree existence for their officials, to give them a to grant a reasonable income, one may, because of this advantage, omniffie will probably be suspicious.

The impartial judge must say to himself: The official has a fixed income that he knows exactly for the next few years. He has to arrange for this and also ensure that in case of emergency a nr is available. If he does this not, he has to take all the consequences on himself. In debt, especially in usurious debts, he cannot, without his own fault, come.

Is the civil service so uneconomical, reckless or wasteful that, despite their sometimes quite ample income, coming so massively falls prey to usury?

In its generality, the question must undoubtedly be answered in the negative become.

But where is the cause of the civil servants' debt to be found? We have studied this question for years and believe to have come to a final judgment. However, in order to In order to find my understanding, we needed a concrete case. We had to face a closed civil service life from beginning to to the end in all its nu: can follow, and that this only Everyone will understand that this is possible in very isolated cases.

When Professor Klinker= committed suicide some time ago fues, who was in front of his pressing creditors sought rest in the grave, and in which the fatherland a force first rank, we made every effort to to collect sufficient material to use this case to to start a fight against usury, but in vain.

The Gabriel case, which the city of Berlin has dealt with far more than 100,000 Mk. had to pay, would be suitable for this, but the exact details were missing. A few weeks ago, the headmaster Ernst Bombe poisoned himself in a cab, who as a writer and teacher of commercial sciences in- wide was known in circles. Various circumstances came together, to let us know exactly what this man's circumstances are, and Therefore, we choose this case in order to fight the battle against one of the most horrific dark sides of our modern culture, the proliferation of the civil service, to begin 2

We first give the bare facts.

On Monday, 4th of March, an acquaintance met the rector Bomb in a post office at Potsdamer Tor, where he was busy. He looked very pale, but answered to some questions in a very calm manner.

In the evening, a servant in the Bombe's apartment delivered a package of documents to the apartment. The oldest, fourteen-year-old daughter opened it and found the following at the top- the letter:

"Berlin, January 4, 1886,
4:30 p.m.
Dear Johanna!

I say goodbye to you and my 6 dear children forever! My worries are overwhelming me - I can't live this life full of mental anguish, could no longer bear it. Harassed and persecuted by I don't know what to do on all sides. I have been struggling with myself for a long time fought and struggled - ah! I would have loved to have my those children to whom my whole heart is attached. For their: For this reason, it is difficult for me to say goodbye to life.

On the attached pages you will find my latest dispositions.

I thank Karl and Louise, Kunert and Buffe and Siegert for all the good you have shown me. May you loved ones have a be better off when I am no longer here.

I urge my dear children to be faithful to one another and to stand by you. |

Farewell!
Forgive
Your unfortunate father.

postscript.

Now it is 7 o'clock! I am still struggling with myself. Oh, that is

more than a hundred deaths!

It must be!

Farewell!

Ernst.

The attached notes contained provisions regarding the School, funeral, distribution of a portion of the dead-funds to individual creditors etc.

Mrs. Bombe wandered through the streets during the night searching Berlin and found her husband the next morning as Corpse in the Charité. |

On the 9th of March, the Rector Bombe was shot at the Georgen-churchyard buried.

Apart from his superior and many colleagues, un-
Counted crowds of former students at the coffin, and the tears the latter showed what the Rector Bombe had said to the schoolchildren entrusted to him.

A heart-rending prayer of the clergyman, a dull voice
sound of earth falling on the coffin, and everything was over.

Over? No! We think that the light that shines from this grave radiates forth, shall fall into the dark night, which fills itself quietly and scary to many of our fellow citizens, especially to the officials=

ft, has lowered, To show the outrageous exploitation, the

This class in particular has fallen victim to this, and the countless Men prematurely laid in the grave, abroad, in prison-niffe, into the madhouses, into despair.

The life of Rector Bombe is almost typical for the running track of an infinite number of officials of all categories.

Ernst Bombe, born in 1836 in Kottbus, came in 1859 to Berlin to get a job as an elementary school teacher in the Ge-to seek municipal services. |

But every teacher who aspired to such a position had to at that time initially for a number of years at a Berlin private-school. The private school principals therefore never lacked of applicants, and accordingly they paid for a teacher who

they fully and completely exploited, an extremely small sum, about 300 thalers annually. In case of long-term illnesses, conscription to Military 2c. this salary was also lost. Exceptions were made, but very rarely. That especially many parish teachers in the high and highest salary levels in extremely broken relationships—nisen live, has fine reason in the above. The current City School Councilor Dr. Bertram, who has eliminated this evil, is said to This will not be forgotten by the teaching staff.

Ernst Bombe went to Berlin with rare energy to the Filling the gaps in his knowledge and skills, so that he can years several languages, but especially the commercial sciences completely mastered.

After five years of service, he was appointed with a salary of 300 thalers. employed as a parish teacher.

Now he married, trusting in his work, at the age of 28.

It happened as is often the case in marriages where If the husband has a moderate income, any further material reason—situation is missing. Two children were born in quick succession – i both died after a long illness. Then the woman became ill, in order to also, after two years of very painful illness, die. Of course, in these sad years, the The available funds are far from sufficient to cover the emergency—most necessary expenses. An unavoidable credit need. To satisfy such a need for credit, At that time, however, there were none for the official, and even now there are only few adequate measures were taken. Relatives and relatives knew who were approached for a loan, but they refused.

And now came the moment that finally in the life of the most young officials once, the unconditional advice= At this unfortunate moment he encountered a Mr. Max Cohn. This gentleman willingly lent him= willingly pay 50 thalers for 3 months against deposit of his voca—tion and a change.

Since his wife's illness continued, the 50 thalers not be repaid, and now he has been threatened with Complaint and report to the authorities forced to pay per Thaler and

= AR i

Monthly interest of 50 Pf. to be paid, ie 200 pCt. pa Uner= fear, terrible distress, false shame, the fear of the—hear, the hope of soon still a slightly interest-bearing to obtain loans, everything contributed to getting him into these nets

and this is exactly what happened to thousands of officials.
There is no escape from these nets.

The interest consumed the salary to a large extent, and since the woman's illness was not cured, a new Credit source should be sought, which of course has similar conditions In particular, a Mrs. M. later turned out to be a creditor She only charged 6 pCt. per month, that is 72 pCt. pa, also deferred the interest, which then became the capital were struck and charged interest. A debt of 300 thalers. Ral under these circumstances the entire salary in interest away. Now everyone can calculate how fine relationships Jeon when his wife died after two years of illness.

This fight with his believers, whose number eventually reached 25, Ernst Bombe fought for 21 years.
incites, sues, his energy never dies out.

He worked with incredible strength, always hoping, end= ly to get a low-interest loan somewhere, big enough to pay off all his debts. In this hope, he pushed his debts forward from quarter to quarter, always paying the high interest. The second wife brought 600 thalers. into marriage with, but it was a drop in the ocean, especially since the expenses again increased significantly; because 6 children were born in short intervals, some of whom were sick for a long time. |

Essentially, we are interested in the design of fine locations after publication of the usury law in 1881.

But before we go into this, we must ask ourselves a question answer that is obvious to every reasonable person:

Why did Ernst bomb after he had separated from the unsustainability of his circumstances, not his numbers lungs?

The legal benefit of bankruptcy, through which a merchant fease from a situation that has become untenable, the official is not at his side, but the salary deduction procedure is yes, also a legal benefit. He would be, since his authority because of his outstanding achievements he has since been appointed Rector of the 59th community school, with a significant salary of 3180 Mk. plus free accommodation and heating, even after the salary deduction procedure is more than sufficient amount left over.

The authority, which in such cases is sometimes on the disciplinary path, would hardly remove him from office removed because his official performance was outstanding

and there is no evidence of his lavish life could be.

he ee:

_ To understand why this did not happen and almost never happens until it is too late, we must remember that first

e every official conceals his indebtedness for as long as possible.

m. talented officials, such as Rector Bombe, also find on the part of their less important colleagues in and of themselves all sorts of exposed to malice. According to Schopenhauer, it is an unavoidable irreversible feature of human nature that intellectually inferior men everything is easier to forgive in others than outstanding talent, as woman knows no greater crime against others than her=nn beauty. The relationships among the officials differ of course, no different from those of the rest of humanity.

All the more, Bombe did not want to give anyone the satisfaction allow yourself to learn something about your indebtedness.

A collection of the Mo-biliars, as it was requested by the creditors before the initiation of the salary deduction procedure is always initiated, completely destroys the reputation of an official not only among acquaintances, but in the entire neighborhood. But if Bombe had all this over him he had to accept this outrageous exploitation system continue to comply, because of the guarantors. As soon as the moneylenders Believing that they have tied up their victim tightly enough, they demand Prolongations the guarantee of one or more officials. This Unfortunately, guarantees are also granted in most cases: Rector Bombe was generally known as a solid, hardworking and extremely humble man. How could probably an acquaintance who asked for a guarantee in confidence was made, they would reject it. To harm these guarantors, His honorable character did not allow it, and in addition, everyone fearing the worst from the authorities, the colleague in this financial ruin. Therefore, the enormous Let's keep on towing.

In 1881 the usury law was published. fame essentially determines: "Whoever the frivolity, the indifference= fahrenheit, or the plight of a person to attain higher, than paying or promising the usual interest rates, will be punished for usury." Of inexperience and recklessness This cannot be said for older, permanently employed civil servants,

It is up to the judge to decide whether the emergency situation has been exploited. If a maximum interest rate were set, beyond which eo ipso If usury existed, this law would have a beneficial effect. We see very well that in the case of unfunded loans, interest= rate of 10 to 15 pCt. would not be too high. But as it is, under the usury law, conditions that defy description and the entire fatherland by corrupting the civil service, with serious dangers. To understand this, let us return back to the bomb case.

When the usury law was published, all Creditors get their money. Those creditors who do not have guarantors now acted ruthlessly. |

The collection and the public 1 of the furniture did take place. the salary was seizable for years seized. The remaining creditors, to whom Bombe secured had provided guarantors, withdrew from personal contact, but hired agents who now worked with the Rector Bombe as with the countless indebted officials in relationships occurred.

These agents now came to the fore.

The Institute of Agents, alias Money Brokers, for Usury= There are currently around 50 people in Berlin who are with each other in close relationships, have their meetings and are informed about all the affairs and relationships of their Victims are well informed. Their activity consists in making changes. to "buy" and then sell them back to the lender= buy in order to conceal the usury. Handing over the purchase money to the person seeking money will of course a damno deducted, which fih between 80 and 120 pt. pa In addition, they demand a reasonable compensation. That occasionally an agent the entire money= fum is nothing unusual and especially the Rector met three times, once with the sum of 1600 marks. The financier stands as an unknown fate in the background and guides the secret paths of his creatures with invisible threads.

If a lender enters into direct contact with the loan seeker relationships, which is still to be regarded as a favorable case he protects himself against the usury law in the simplest way: He grants a loan at 6 pCt. interest pa, pays half in cash, the rest in cigars, wine etc. The price of these Goods (and what kind!) was an "appropriate" one, he can certify in writing. If he thinks so, he buys these goods for a small jofort back again. Otherwise the help= fearching officials even put these more than worthless things in his dwelling. That they are not suitable for enjoyment,

everyone will say to themselves. But what impression does it make on the neighbors, who usually see the distressed situation of a fowed officials know when they fet the 1 fty labeled wine arrive, while the children until then Maybe there was a lack of bread?! A financier in Straßburgerstraße flooded the Rector Bombe with cigars, which ber = today as unusable in the hands of the surviving relatives

find. -

Since the publication of the usury law, however, the the money men and agents strive to create artificial criminal cases to construct in which the money seeker may possibly be involved would be, in order to be thoroughly secured against the fact that the In his desperation he finally sought the protection of the law. In this way they create a denunciation from a third party, in the latter case even the best means of protection. In this respect, too, Rector Bombe has sufficient evidence-

experiences. The ones under the letter B. at the official

Bills of exchange claims received in Berlin under Article I come to the En No. 26 for the hearing. The District Judge Volkmann, who worked here until his transfer to another department several years, had a deep insight into the Official misery and handed over incoming complaints as soon as he usury, without further ado to the public prosecutor. Here- Of course, Berlin's financiers and agents got into great excitement.

During the preliminary investigation by the public prosecutor following the denunciation filed by District Judge Volkmann- ciation, a major donor in the Neuenburgerstrasse was in danger. But he had a bomb from the headmaster a note, which we will discuss in more detail below. On the basis of this appearance he had Rector Bombe released from the- various sides, threatened him with denunciation- ziation at the authorities and the public prosecutor's office, and Rector Bombe actually arranged his statements in such a way that the investigation did not He would otherwise perhaps have been, like many others, Officials, escaped from the hands of the usurers.

In this construction of artificial criminal cases, Agents and money men have been brought to an unheard of skill, and one must shudder to think of all that has already been is prepared.

First, every money man demands the following certificate: Here- I hereby certify that I live in regulated circumstances and I have no bills of exchange. My furniture is my unlimited

Property. I use the money for a beach trip, purchase of gold items x. Of course, the official has bills of exchange debts, says this also to the lender; the latter, or the agent, declares, that the whole thing is just a formality. The money seeker signs in his distress and the first point to threaten him to intimidate with a denunciation of fraud, if – The furniture belongs according to Brandenburg marriage law, if it is brought in by the wife, then she alone. Here, too, a second presentation of false facts. The third passage shall protect against the later possible objection that the emergency exploited, is also ideally suited to the officials occasionally to lower the general esteem; because that the same in his sad situation never had such luxury as stated in the certificate, has permitted, only the next acquaintances.

Everyone will of course, despite all the explanations, that the whole is absolutely meaningless, have the greatest reservations about such a to sign, but the terrible distress, the hope, that salvation is near, and as it says in "Kabale und Love"? "They did it cunningly!" This prelude is then followed by illegal wage pledges and even worse Things.

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Now the Beante is well prepared and is plundered until he either like a bomb and a thousand other dead tired volunteers dies, or like one of Bombe's acquaintances, the Ministerial Secretary H., ends up in the madhouse, or finally, as e.g. the founder of the "Pädagogische Zeitung" and the German civil servants' association, both of which are now flourishing, his office The latter was recently given to one of the most capable teachers and most capable music teachers in Berlin. Most of the time these people are so shaken inside that they can no longer even be able to formulate and implement a systematic plan. The Criminal wins, his victim bears the shame due to him still on top.

To show this with a concrete example,
We now want to try to answer the following questions:

1) What attempts has Rector Bombe made to get to the
to withdraw from knitting? |

3 Where to find the usurers and agents?

3) What is the extent of the proliferation of the civil service

assumed?

4) How can help be provided?

Before we answer the first question, let us ask we ourselves: Was in the 1 of the Rector Bomb, refp. this family, to find any point that fo rapidly to= increasing indebtedness? According to the most detailed and most reliable information, we must definitely ask this question We can, with a clear conscience, deny all persons who who have ever been in the Bombe family, to witness this— for calling for the fact that rarely in a family in a similar position of budget was managed with fewer resources than in this one. The apartment, which the family had occupied for eight years, cost annually 450 M. Miethe, while the city to the Rector Bombe paid a rent compensation of 600 M. Mrs. Bombe has in in the 17 years of their marriage never visited a theater, is never a social pleasure, has her six children alone fed and educated, has never had the help of a maid in= claimed and the clothing of the boys and girls alone made.

The children were considered famous throughout the neighborhood and in the schools they attended for a model of decency and cleanliness. Rector Bombe has, apart from the fact that He sometimes after the end of the lesson on the last day before during the holidays with his teaching colleagues in a public place never participated in festivities, nor for a long time in a public place.

He never played cards, nor did he had considerable needs.

Sometimes, however, he is in a confectionery shop reading Journals have been made; but since he was in the often short time between two private hours fine apartment not reach and in case of bad

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Weather could not stay on the street, so he had to look for accommodation somewhere.

He has been trying to escape from the entanglement of the usurers for 17 years to redeem through the most strenuous, one may well say most unheard-of work and by the effort to create a larger, low He has what we would have without the most direct evidence would never believe, as Rector year after year rke 63, previously as a teacher even 70 teaching hours per week granted.

He has carried out his duties with the greatest conscientiousness

managed and especially in his lessons, which are inspiring had an effect on the children, found forgetfulness and gained new strength-gathers for further work. Even before the start of school- He taught young merchants, as well as the end of school. From 2-4 o'clock he taught in families, from 5-9 o'clock in the commercial school of Fix, from 9½ -10½% in the evening He again gave commercial science lessons to merchants- people, and only then could he pursue his own scientific and to devote himself to literary work. That he did this successfully has, as evidenced by his collection of laws, his 1 be= works for teaching in further education schools, his churches- history and drawing books, which are available in many Berlin community schools introduced.

On Sundays he taught advanced training courses from 8am to 1pm. 0 from 2 to 4 o'clock in his fine apartment. At 5 o'clock he went fuh a commercial business, whose books he had kept for years- has led. i

His salary in recent years amounted to 3540 M. nebit 600 M. rent compensation and free heating. His year: cial additional income lasted for a number of years- by 3600 - 4000 M., ie the total income was fo great that, had he succeeded in improving his circumstances through to arrange a sufficient, low-interest loan, fhis Debts would have been quickly paid off and then a fortune- can collect.

He can prove by calculation that he has 17 years, about 70,000 marks were used to enrich the usurers- There was probably much more. Consider that this money from the beginning again led to usurious and that the bomb case is only one of thousands is, one will hardly be surprised, as it is for so many, who come here as the most miserable scroungers, succeed in a few years to accumulate a fortune and build magnificent palaces in to build the finest areas of the city; and on the other hand, one will the end of so many officials in madhouses, prisons, as Tramps in Australia or cowboys, waiters or street sweepers in America. The burial mounds of suicides form a necessary contrast to the magnificent palaces. Blessed are the children of the poor victims, if they serve messengers are received in the palaces! The council at

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the plans for the future of the Bombe children about Not to move beyond the most modest limits is Ms. Bomb has already been given. The children of the usurers are putting Of course, the business of their fathers did not continue. Several of them, one

3. B. as a high-ranking director, another as a commercial councillor, who already lives on fine pensions, are now making in – Volfs-happiness. |

Rector Bombe has, at his death, almost 30,000 Mark debts. However, this money is only partially paid off the usurers; for that is the bitter, truly devilish irony this, like many other civil servants' lives, that in the end the most honest and humane people who gave their money, to provide rescue to the disadvantaged. To achieve this ft, we must remember that Bombe has been tried to convert his high-interest debt into a low-interest That one individual cannot give up the entire sum It was to be expected that he would be able to borrow money. So he lent money here and there while concealing the full truth, larger or smaller Sums of money against little or no interest on gradual repayment. If he had acquired these sums of money at the same time, fuch would have helped him; fuch, however, he could only ever part of his debts, and the rest swelled in a short time again so that the help was in vain. The matter was here= by even worse; because Rector Bombe did not even get to it, to make even a significant partial payment to these honorable people The usurious creditors, or rather their agents, were lurking at the Salary days in and outside his home, in front of school, in the office rooms, in front of the apartments where he gave private lessons, in front of and in the city's main treasury, while others the different hours of the day in different locations in the city expected.

Dead tired and completely robbed, he arrived in the evening his apartment. These days of salary were probably the most frightening brightest of his life. For the decent creditors nothing remained left, and who can blame them, who finally for their goodwill nor their capital if they have lost the Rector Bombe made a very harsh judgment. The context in its totality they simply cannot understand, because it is lacks any experience in this area. That he has precisely this People, the fearsomeness of his last eyes– views have increased. This is not only evidenced by his repeated– brought complaints in his final dispositions, but also the Pe– mood that the funeral costs are kept to the lowest possible limited, but a part of the death benefit is paid to the individual creditors. But this deserves full recognition= recognition that before his death he had all colleagues who Are the means also those that one can only grasp shortly before death, but visibly revealed that his character remained noble until the last Moment.

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But with what tenacity the usurers seized their victims—
know how to hold on to it, as they try to take away every possibility,
To free yourself from their clutches, follow this procedure:

2½ years ago, Bombe was close to being completely rescued
A Protestant clergyman had a number of capitalists
found who were willing to pay a sufficiently large sum of money—
together to release it completely. The release of a
But of course this valuable sacrifice could not stop all the usury—
believers, and there was no lack of attempts to
to thwart plans.

One of the accountants of the above mentioned gentleman in the
Neuenburgerstrasse actually managed to do this. The same was lurking
near the Bombefe apartment, and went to
one Sunday, when the family had just sat down to dinner,
expected in the same.

This, full of happy hope and also the birthday
of a child, had, to her greatest misfortune, a calf=
roast, a real, real roast veal on the table.
Now of course a gathering of the worst of the worst!

How can a man who is so burdened with debt
allow such a luxury! There was much talk of a
another rector who is in a similar situation.
you can have a flour soup, potato soup, potatoes and bacon,
On Sundays, fresh meat is also possible, but never
find such waste! i

A deputation was sent to the clergyman concerned,
and, what was even worse, to the people behind it, whose
Names that Bombe had been coaxed out of him, to bring this case forward
and since some of the gentlemen really came to believe,
that the Bombe family was not thrifty enough,
the thing! N | |

Bomb continued to fight, now totally broken. Since then
Thoughts of death were already on his mind. Only the thought of my
Children, he often said, keep me from breaking down. The
The man in question in Neuenburgerstrasse now forced him to
To teach children two hours a day. This also reduced
Bombe's income was significant.

| Now imagine this highly gifted and scientifically
highly educated man, as he was treated by his creditors like a
treated and scolded like a schoolboy and still
must remain friendly and calm! Now imagine thousands
and thousands of officials in this situation and then think of

the consequences for the whole!

I am quite completely agree in condemning slavery of the antiquity, the servitude of the Middle Ages; but our advanced There seems to be no means to prevent the seizure of the

victim of body and soul by the usurers. Even the whip of a slave overseer would make a man cannot cause unheard of and sustained feats of strength, as the modern usurers and their agents do with bombs and.

thousands of others could have done! Of course, the right of slaves= owners of antiquity to kill their worthless slaves, The modern slave owners do not have, but it is the same unnecessary, since the victims themselves, as the Bombe case proves, take this work off their hands.

We now come to the question: Where are the usurers and <-

to look for agents?

If we answer the question where the usurers to search find, not with the full name of the person who people who have become known in this field, this has Firstly, the reason is that the "material" is too diverse, but then we are guided – and this is the main reason – by the The view that by naming names prematurely we may now would achieve just the opposite of what we intend, as we would have to fear giving the usurers new sacrifices, because in times of need some people might even do not shy away from turning to those for help, whom we want to warn and protect him. We will therefore only then come forward with full name mention when we have= testify that the person concerned has thoroughly mastered the craft is laid, and that this happens, we will, as far as possible in our strengths, that our contribution. We conceal by no means that we are faced with various difficulties that many people have not imagined will have to fight; but hopefully the fight

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nevertheless not in vain.

There are about a dozen usurers in Berlin who large capitals, hundreds of thousands of thalers. Their Names are of course the least known, as they are only known by their

By the way, we have been doing business as a loyal, proven agent for years. They entertain city travelers who receive a daily salary of 10 marks and only with the confiscation of research. A bank in the center of the city opens the Reigen. The customers of these houses are served genuinely and pay maximum of 60 pCt. pa These include high-ranking officials. The most extravagant fantasy will hardly reach the top pull too far.

The above-mentioned company, which Bombe's last hope so mercilessly destroyed, works with not much smaller sums. In recent years she has mainly devoted herself to the army: The fact that it has already had a disastrous effect here is explained a captain who was known in the Bombe family and rushed to the first support of the same, on whose body He himself has rescued some comrades by Part of his fortune sacrificed. Of course! the comradely Spirit, which has made our officer corps an incomparable ornament in field, is in times of peace the hand of the usurers, in order to help not only the indebted officers but also the wealthy ones. The medium-sized companies with a capital of 2000 There are countless people who work for up to 30,000 thalers.

The annual profit, which after all losses still amounts to half of the invested capital, will certainly As soon as the usurers feel rich enough, they move

withdraw from business. Their main customer base can be found under the subordinate officials of all ranks, clergy and teachers, Yeats: railway and postal officials, superiors and subordinates often wait in different rooms at the same time for processing.

Rank does not grant any preference here, only punctuality.

Among these usurers one finds the most outrageous crooks.

For example, a former cardboard box lived at Görlitzer Bahnhof-manufacturer Berndes, who started the business with 6000 Marks 13 years ago opened and at his death last year on the Reichs-bank had assets of 75,000 marks, while the Outfights were colossal. He still suffered great losses- However, a forgery had earned him 2 years in prison registered, but he needed it because of proven illness not to serve. It was the same "honorable man" who Editor, when the "Staatsbürger Zeitung" received a poor letter-carrier, whom he had thoroughly abused, through had his lawyer file a defamation lawsuit, which

which ended with the editor of the "Staatsb.=Ztg."
spoken and the offended usurer in the knowledge not
a declaration of honor was just made. But the lawsuit showed
enough of what such a usurer thinks he can risk.

Near the Friedrichshain lives a former miller
owner. He lacked the desire to work. Therefore, he sold
He sold his property about 21 years ago and used the proceeds
several thousand thalers into the hands of his wife, while he himself
spent his life in contemplative peace and – religious writings
This woman has become one of the worst usurers

developed. The most dangerous agents in Berlin are loyal to her

to the side.

It is mainly to her that Rector Bombe owes his misfortune.
The recently escaped bailiff Bock 1 also has
nor as an actor laid the foundation for his ruin. Unfortunately, he had
not the moral strength of the Rector Bombe. When he could not save
more, he gave himself over to gambling and drinking, and finally cheated
Friends and acquaintances and became a fugitive. The world confuses
Here again cause and effect, because Bock was formerly
a dutiful official.

This Mr. Bock had also seized the property of the above lady.
gen to A On one Christmas Eve he also
the Bombe family, including the married
shoeing the eldest boy's gifted cradle horse,
took away the children's underbeds and the blankets and
liquid feathers. The woman was left with only one dress.
She had to take off her dressing gown – 24 days before she had
Of course, Bock did all this only under the
Influences of his clients, who also had him in their hands. Now
the rich family has withdrawn from the "business".

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The eldest daughter is supposed to marry a cleric,
the youngest of whom is engaged to a trainee lawyer.

As, by the way, the views of large masses of the people in this
Points were, one could see a few years ago in the city ordinance=
A gentleman who was running for re-election was
in public assembly by a teacher of usury
He did not deny it, but declared: My money is

my goods. Every businessman tries to sell his goods—
serve as much as he can.

These are the fruits of the Manchester theory, the doctrine of
the "exploitation!"

The third category of usurers is the infinite army
the opportunistic usurer. They understand such transactions
mainly on the persuasion of the agents. In the discovery
such people is the main skill of these gentlemen. These
Occasional usurers often lose their money.
those changes which "connoisseurs" no longer want.
In the eventual fall of the official, people are always the main
substantially damaged. In surprising speed, people are
who, in the hope of multiplying their wealth, do so through
the agents invested large sums of money.

Especially distillers, who often quickly come into possession
of small capitals, small businessmen with open
Shops etc. are exposed to the siren songs of the agents. Some
these people are to be pitied. The desire to get rich quickly,
produces wonderful flowers!

We now come to the question:

To what extent has the proliferation of civil servants reached?

The uninitiated will find it difficult to make a correct
make an introduction.

No category of civil servant has protected itself from the proliferation—
Almost a quarter of all civil servants are hopelessly
have fallen into usury, while an incalculable number of

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less indebted officials from their situation nor a strict
secret power. g e n e e e n

If we include those who are covered by guarantees
as well as those who gave loans to indebted colleagues
and have not received back, we may say:

90 percent of all officials are affected by usury.

— How did this enormous debt come about? We have
learned a lot from the bomb case and needed just such a
1 to gain insight into these relationships. We are
the following discussions:

The civil service includes:

- a) senior officials;
- b) Subordinate officials, which also include elementary

teachers must count;
c) junior officials.

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Anyone who wants to attain the position of senior official has to
State after completing his university studies longer or
the time, depending on the available vacancies, free of charge

ienen. |

The subordinate officials consist of civil and
Military candidates. The civil candidates must, depending on the authority,
where you are looking for employment, either the Abitur exam
or have achieved the maturity for Prima. They appear as
Supernumeraries without salary and move up after 1 to 2 years
in the position of a dietician. |

For the prospective senior civil servants, see the university
studies and the discharge of the costly military service the means
very often, but among the subordinate officials it is almost always exhausted.
will therefore be increased for both categories in the years in which they
dedicate themselves to public service without pay, rarely without small debts
| en, especially if a longer military exercise is taking place

It will also happen that young, fun-loving
People in this most dangerous age here and there unnecessary out-
make gifts without being spendthrift.

If the young official finds in his family or friends–

knows a reasonable creditor who will lend him a small sum
for such a long time until he can get it from his own resources
come back, the way to an honorable
career path; if this does not happen, or the creditor demands
this money too early, and on top of that there are tradesmen's bills,
so the usurer is often the only way out.

. We therefore conclude: The debts of these two officials
Categories come in the first years of their employment, the
High usurious interest rates make repayment impossible, and all
later salary increases, bonuses, even small inheritances,
cannot stop the destruction.

Here and there, perhaps, someone saves himself through a rich marriage.

The ideality which, thank God, the civil service

but makes it impossible for some to behave differently,
than out of deepest inclination to marry, and the assets=
circumstances are rarely taken into consideration.

As much as this, according to Schopenhauer, is due to future generations
to the benefit, – accrues to the official himself, as we have seen in
Bomb, from it an army of worries.

If the official has escaped all dangers, he is then withdrawn–
A guarantee for a friend can still lead to ruin.

The lower-ranking officials consist entirely of military candidates.
These are awarded after twelve years of service or earlier in the case of
discharged with a civil pension certificate due to total disability.
They are free to apply for any position they
believe to be growing. But before a position is found,
Years often pass. Until then, they often have their wife and
numerous children from a pension of 5–8 thalers per month
to live comfortably, to get civilian clothes, to travel frequently for the purpose
to obtain a job, finally to cover the travel costs to

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the often distant place where they have found employment,
to dispute, and then, since the salary is usually postnumerando
paid to live out of their pocket for another full month.
Here, too, there is often an urgent need.
If the same must be satisfied by the usurer, we know
already the final outcome. |

The elementary teachers resign after completing their seminar:
time immediately into an office, even if only moderately paid. This
They escape, although they have the opportunity to live because of their educational path-
conditions know very little, very many dangers. For this
Basically, the economic situation of most teachers is infinitely
better than one would expect given their low salary.

That and why the Berlin community teachers until recently
made and had to make a most distressing exception,
we saw above.

Now we come to the fourth and most important question–
How can salvation be achieved?

Since the entire state system is under pressure from the increasing number of civil servar
If there are great dangers arising from indebtedness, the first step could be

The question arises: Can the state and municipalities not
an old regulation that required officials to sign
Prohibits exchanges, with a sharp cut all deeply indebted
office? The measure would be terrible; but we would
the last, a necessary in the interest of the state as a whole
to criticize this flexible measure because many are painfully affected by it
This approach by the authorities alone would
Officials, as long as they have a need for credit, completely
are left helplessly to the usurers. The secret—
The reduction in debt would then be even greater and
the usurer to prevent him from reporting to the authorities,
everything must be sacrificed. The
Officials to the usurer, however, as soon as it is most necessary
lacks and no other help is available. No ban can be imposed.
nothing can protect you from extreme hardship.

* The current behavior of the authorities is already
cheap enough. From any legal action against an official
an official copy is sent to the authority concerned.

His boss summons him and decrees: In three, five zc.
days you have to provide proof that the debt has been paid
is!" Of course this must happen, but where will the money come from
added?! So it must remain the case that the
only be concerned with the elimination of notoriously useless, frivolous
and wasteful officials.

A tightening of the usury law, so that usury
can actually be met, would bring an improvement,
but rescue is not possible as long as legal credit needs are not satisfied.
The best law offers loopholes, and the
The profit of usury is too tempting.

The only way out is to establish a
Event that the official accused of immoral or deviant

lavish lifestyle cannot be proven, in
Need a sufficiently high loan without too heavy burden
conditions granted.

But how should such events be organized?
The cooperative banks cannot help the official.
You have your money on notice, so you can only borrow
for short periods of time, usually three months.
The official needs long repayment periods and has to pay part-
payments. Nevertheless, the companies previously took
nfcientific officials and granted loans. Most of them.
but have found a hair in it and now reject every request.
an official for admission, and with full justification.

The officials tried to help themselves and associations

founded for self-help.

There is:

1) The Prussian Civil Servants' Association in Derjelbe has its own, very beneficial life insurance policy establishes and also grants loans with absolute security.

2) The German Civil Servants' Association in Berlin, Belleallianceplatz 7/8. The same has corporate rights, provides 3 members many advantages and benefits, also grants loans and has done a lot of good, including its own "civil servant newspaper"

created.

3) The General Civil Servants' Loan Association, Berlin,

Prinzeffinnenstr. 28.

This association forms a community, has previously had large had losses and charged its members 40 percent of their deposits. written, but now stands just like the other two clubs—under good management, secure and guaranteed to its members. some benefits.

But none of these associations can bring salvation; because

1) Sft their capital against the need, jo. significant: no matter how it may appear, a drop of water on—a 1 6155 stone. | |

2) In case of sudden emergencies, the acquisition is possible. a loan is much too slow, especially for new entrants—members.

3) The funds collected by the kassen in the interest of their other members members' required securities are rarely available and often put friends and colleagues in danger.

4) Especially the non-employed civil servants, whose preservation before debts is the most important thing, can be find the least help in these associations.

5) To redeem indebted officials who have many and exhausting negotiations with creditors are necessary. makes it impossible for the board members, who are themselves civil servants always lacking in time and often also in expertise.

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For the thorough liberation of the civil service it is necessary the association of capital for this purpose and a change of the existing laws. The capital is to be had if it is moderate profit finds absolute security.

The state has achieved this security through insignificant changes—to create a framework for the existing laws.

| At present, the official offers through fine position to the Lenders have little security. The salary deduction procedure takes an end as soon as the official retires. A life insurance The officer can let the insurance policy expire at any time, since the Authority never understands 3 * to deduct the bonuses from the salary She also has no legal right to do so.

“ Another thing would have to happen: Firstly, a legal provision necessary that the non-revocable statement by an official, the relevant state and municipal insurance companies are obliged to pay the premiums of an acquired life insurance insurance permanently from the salary, if it takes place later= to deduct the retirement from the pension and to Secondly, the health insurance funds must be obliged to Statement by the official in response to a moderate, legal regarding the. Maximum amount but precisely fixed part of the salary, over which statutory salary deduction, to a specific place against Receipt to pay. Of course, this will mean extra work for the cash registers, consequently also incur additional costs. However, these are meaningless, as long as the entire civil service is saved can be.

If these two preconditions are fulfilled, capital in establishing a civil servants' bank, which is what it seeks in the first place, absolute security.

Losses are only conceivable in the case of dismissals or vacancies. willing resignation of office. Exact statistical calculations would have to be employed to determine what percentage of the Officials have so far left office in this way. Involuntary removal from office is known in Prussia very difficult.

According to our surveys, which are not guaranteed to be accurate, claim because the sufficient statistical material missing, one out of about 200 officials leaves voluntarily or involuntarily from the service. =

Let us assume that the number after the founding of the civil servants=

bank would not decrease, which would undoubtedly be the case is, for would be $\frac{1}{2}00 = \% \text{ pCt.}$ of the loaned capital possibly can result in loss. |

This loss would of course have to be borne by those who use, be covered, either by a fixed loss premium of pCt. of the loan, or through annual levies. Perhaps The cash could also be linked to loss insurance, as Privy Councillor Schraut suggests.

Such a bank could only take the form of an Attiengefellichhaft have. A community is due to the termination of the apitalien

– 60 –

excluded. The bank would have to have significant capital and have branches in the provincial capitals. It would have to provide long-term loans with small repayment rates grant. i |

= We ask men of understanding to consider these proposals to subject it to scrutiny and to help alleviate the misery of the official– Here it is necessary to eliminate one of the sources of social emergency and to block the capital that has been criminal– exploitation, to return to honest employment– turn to it."

Now, after 4 years, I have not changed anything about these statements. But the courage to draw the final conclusions from the facts At that time I could not find any reason to draw conclusions. The reader will find this understandable when he considers that I am dealing with my numerous families would have been exposed to ruin. This is followed by I can easily tell my own life story. I can say that– fure: I have always followed the purest truth in my presentation– ity, nothing is glossed over or covered up. Since nothing is more difficult ift, as with regard to one's own person and experience completely To remain objective, I ask the reader to examine impartially and how false conclusions that I have unconsciously made, to de– right one.

a. youth.

I was born in 1846, on December 21st, as the son of a small craftsman and farmer in Crien near Anclam and attended the village school there until I was 14 years old Observed abilities brought father and teacher to the point– to introduce me to the teaching profession, which is the farmer's highest achievable goal. At the age of 16% I came

to the teacher training college in Oranienburg, was in the 2nd year of class-foreman, in the 3rd year head foreman, and on 1 October 1866 with the certificate "No. I. "very well qualified". It could not that at that time when the heat of the political struggle went up, I also had to form an opinion. Most I was outraged by the numerous peace petitions that were submitted by Gemunicipal administrations, corporations and individuals to a Time addressed to the King, as well as clear to the blindest

It had to be clear that only armed force could break the deadlock. My ancestors had served as soldiers from the Seven Years' War or corporals fought in every war, and in every one was . one of them. Emulating them was my greatest I therefore asked 20 of my colleagues to join me in an immediate submission directly to His Majesty the King with to ask them to let us join the army. All Other attempts to achieve this had failed. The literacy for this step, which may be quite embarrassing fuffificife could have been accompanied by serious consequences, I, as head of the institution all alone. But I lived in the hope that the

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Headteacher of the institution, Mr. Böckler, who took the place of the sick

Director, whose patriotic spirit we all

was known to protect us against the worst in an emergency. As I later informed him of our unauthorized action, he also declared himself willing to dedicate his whole person to us, although he had to criticize our unlawful actions. How pleasing the heart of His Majesty the King at that time has been affected by our immediate submission, the following Notice: |

Immediate report and highest order, the task and Effectiveness of the elementary school concerning: f

In the appendix 1 about which Your Royal Majesty has deigned to request a report 21 pupils of the Protestant Teachers' Seminary in Oranienburg for immediate recruitment into the army. The same dated 26 June of this year and is a beautiful proof of the patriotic spirit of these seminarians, who at a time when the decision of the fate of the fatherland by the sword was imminent, with all personal advantages in this decision to take part.

In the meantime, under God's gracious guidance, the
Circumstances have changed; the fatherland does not currently need the
military arm of these youths, but expects that they in-
stead enter the profession they have chosen in life to become a teacher
To help educate the youth of the people for the army in the fear of God
and loyalty to Your Royal Majesty's army, which has now fought
and won, has passed through the Prussian elementary school and
emerged from it; the seminarians who in the hour
were prepared to risk their lives in Your Majesty's Army
for King and Fatherland, will in the time of peace
as teachers know how to do their duty in the school, where
Youth of the people in arms.

We respectfully request Your Royal Majesty, through grace=
full implementation of the Most Highest
Order us to give appropriate notice to the relevant
Pupils of the school teachers' seminar in Oranienburg
to want to gain power.

Berlin, August 27, 1866.

by Roon. by Mühler.
To the King's Majesty
U 16750

In response to the report of the 27th of this month, I authorize you to delay the
opening of the Protestant Teachers' Seminary in Oranienburg, which
in the immediate presentation following the appendix
have asked for a fair recruitment into the army, among the now
changed circumstances, your request is to be rejected
separately, but also to open them (often, as I know from their
patriotic willingness to defend the Fatherland in my army
to help defend myself.

— 6&2? =

What the report says in general about the task
and effectiveness of the elementary school, has My approval,
and I instruct you, the Minister of Spiritual Affairs—
that, your immediate report and this My order for your information
to the school administration authorities and the elementary teaching profession
bring to.

Berlin, August 30, 1866.

signed Wilhelm
von Roon, von Mühler.

b. The first years as a teacher. War experiences.

On October 15, 1866, I was appointed as a teacher in Neu-Ruppin and stayed there until October 1, 1869. There I volunteered for a six-week military exercise and was also accepted. Through friendly Cooperation of the high school teacher Labarre and the teacher Schwenk I was able to lay the foundation for a somewhat sufficient knowledge of the two old and the two most important new languages. On October 1, 1869, I went to the higher-Buse's girls' school in Berlin, where I attended until October 1, 1873. At the sudden outbreak of war in 1870, I was I was on a holiday trip, but was able to get to the 20th Infantry Regiment in Wittenberg. My first Attempt to immediately enter the field failed because no main Man wanted a man who had only served 6 weeks. When I turned to Major von Jena, I was turned back. because I was wearing glasses. I did throw them at the Earth and shouted: "Vanity glasses", but the from behind without any order pushing comrades, who also if everyone tried to come along, they were pushed to the ground. Later I still found a job with the 2nd Company of the 20th Infantry terie Regiment and was one of the few who survived the campaign until the last day. I was able to short training period, I may not be a particularly good soldier, but I I tried to do my duty everywhere. Some small Incidents at Metz had even given me the reputation of being completely fearless and capable of dangerous missions. The Representation does not really belong here, but since the memory-rungen an dieft about the hardest hours of my life helped me out, I must almost against my will stay with them. At the outpost near Plappeville a huge shell was fired over us. When we involuntarily bent down, I found a half-dried plant, Plantago major, our well-known Plantain, which showed a very peculiar development. The Inflorescence had turned into a panicle. It was therefore a newly discovered plant. I called my comrades, sat explained to them the wonder of my discovery and made with them that we can use the new plant Plantago plappvilliana. Our interest was so great that we decided to create another

grenade and several rifle shots. The Lieutenant von Daffel came forward, took the 1 and gave me the nickname: Botanist of Metz. But he had my composure was highly valued, even the officer corps told, and I enjoyed a lot of goodwill. A few days Later the following incident occurred: The outposts on both sides fought each other incessantly. The guard line of the Lübben hunters to our right almost resembled a battle line. We had again=

brings dead and wounded. The completely useless fight, which was not encouraged by any superior, was probably mainly due to the fault of the newly arrived recruits. Between us and the French chain lay a field planted with wine, which unfortunately was not accessible. Musketeer Senz paid for his attempt to shoot a gun close to his To pick a hanging grape, with life. After I was relieved from the outpost, I stepped freely onto a stone hut, waved to the French, and they understood immediately. Right and On the left, the fire was stopped as if on command, and it developed a perhaps unique Scene. Friend and foe soon found themselves together in the vineyard and picked grapes, although our Bread bags mainly because of the salt from the French were quickly emptied. The leaders of both sides made the performance soon comes to an end, on our side the idol of Battalion, Major von Stocken, but the useless fighting had In a forest battle near Orleans my foot was I was seriously injured by a sprain, but I stayed with the troops, although the doctor still has my pay book today—whom I had sent a note to the hospital. On December 4th, the 2nd day of the battle of Orleans, I was able to meet my captain Liedke, who, despite being fatally wounded, still led us across a dangerous gap led, but collapsed at the worst point, behind a covering pile of wood. On January 6, 1871, In the meeting at Azay, I was the first to storm a ferm in the walled garden and was given access from the front and back to fire immediately. Later I was able to meet my comrade Fetkenheuer, who was left lying seriously wounded in the midst of the hail of bullets, Ferm. Here was also my special patron, the Lieutenant von Daffel, seriously injured in a similar attempt wounded. On January 10, I went with a Sergeant Hofe fo so far into the enemy line that we suddenly found ourselves in the middle of a retreating French battalion. The enemy was already so discouraged that the appearance of only 2 Prussians caused him to retreat more quickly. The following Comrades left a number of prisoners in the trenches When, late in the evening of January 11, our completely tired battalion was continually weakening because the comrades collapsed, I was able to carry on despite my painful On 12 January the Invasion of Le Mans, and thus for us the end of the war.

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I was supposed to be sent to the hospital, but I was unable to and was assigned to the headquarters, where my entire Service—which consisted of being given directly to Prince Friedrich Karl to deliver the dispatches arriving to him. The dispatch I was able to inform His Royal Highness about the concluded armistice

His Highness personally handed over.

e. My experiences as a private school teacher in Berlin.

After the campaign I returned to my old school and remained there until October 1, 1873. The income was indeed small, originally as many thalers per month as I weekly lessons, then it gradually increased monthly until to 100 marks, which was little in the Gründerzeit, especially since Clothing &c. but not insignificant demands were made, But I got out and felt incredibly comfortable there.

At this high school for girls I first had the opportunity to get to know Judaism in its essence. In each class there were about 20 percent Jewish women, a ratio that since then, probably at all higher girls' schools, of the German girls. There was a Number of exceptionally talented and hardworking, then a number absolutely unindustrious, pushy and disgusting Jewish women who became the terror of all teachers. Average— I have never known any Jewish students learned.

My observations prompted me to that I thought of anti-Semitism, to make the definite judgment:

Jewish and German girls must be taught separately This is due to the different development of the female sex in both nations. Of course, the Children are innocent of this. The Jewish girl matures very early to the woman, then fades more quickly. The Jewish Girls of 14–15 years are fully developed, the German Girl of the same age is still physically a child, as is

the mood, unless the senses are violently stimulated

In a Jewish woman, the awakening of the sexual drive is natural at that age, unnatural for a German girl

and then causes physical deterioration, nervousness, reluctance to

Work.

Through their dealings with Jewish girls, the German—
folic girls are spoiled, they hear things there that the
Sensuality must be put on alert.

The much lamented nervousness of our female sex,
the most terrible modern disease that affects families more
causes more harm than many people suspect, comes from the greatest
Part of the premature awakening of the sexual drive, which
German girls through their interaction with Jewish peers
girl is awakened. |

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I once took a fake letter from a Jewish woman, which
she had already circulated in the class in which the incidents
were portrayed in such a drastic manner on the wedding night that
I myself blushed with shame.

It is quite incomprehensible that not all the leaders of
higher girls' schools have said this publicly. Inside
everyone must be convinced of the truth of what has been said. Furthermore
is caused by this treatment of Jewish girls in the German
classmates a demanding character. The later
Life can often only meet these exaggerated demands with difficulty and under
Causing great pain to return to their legitimate position=
Why do so many high-ranking men, after they
have looked around in all possible circles, in the election
their wives finally to former elementary school students who
in terms of education? Because they have remained natural
and do not make unrealizable demands. Give our German
Girls a German education again by separating them from the
Semites, and you will soon be a more robust woman again-
human sex grow up and every man
enable him to take a wife who will go with him on-
approximately the same educational standpoint. We are in
drive, our most beautiful pearl, the real, ideal German housewife to
lose. |

A truth, albeit insignificant, but nevertheless telling:
I must mention one more example. When I was a teacher at the school
I was often asked by the parents of Jewish children
Gifts were sent to the house, the children themselves often brought
and with. German parents or children have never
done.

But when I was in the field and my return was not very
was probably told to me by the parents of many German
Girls, I still fondly remember the names Gertrud Collin,
Pauline Wentzel, Ida Striegler, Cäcilie Kafche, yes, a lot of life
means, warm underclothes, cigars, rum etc. sent,
that I must necessarily become a benefactor of half the company

Jewish children did not participate in this. The final-
The reader may draw his or her own conclusions from this.

I also experienced the Gründerzeit and the noise back then
Countless German, and even some Jewish, companies broke
together.

From the fathers of the German girls in my class
Two of them shot themselves, one in his apartment in Leipzig
street, the other in the field near the Gefundbrunnen.

A fallen Jewish merchant moved to Lützowstraße
and now owns several properties and a large sawmill.

At that time, it was far from my intention to combine these individual perceptions into a
to unite the overall wording.

| To
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d. My experiences as a parish teacher. The founding
of the German ann A guarantee and its
consequences.

On October 1, 1873, I was enrolled at the 7th Community School
in the Stallfchreiberstraße and married in
May 1874. |

In the meantime, it had found an opportunity to know my
niffe in old and new languages, it was
I was also able to give a number of lectures at the University
to visit. My friendship with the Consul General Sturz,
who was enthusiastic about all humanitarian endeavors and preferred to
position when thousands of Germans entered the Brazilian
slavery became important to me in another respect.
Through him I was first introduced to the confusing circumstances of
economics and social policy.

In 1876 I passed the exam as a teacher for secondary schools,
In 1878 he passed the rectorate examination.

Apart from serious illnesses in the family, I lived
at that time in quite happy circumstances and could still be happy-
face more difficult,

But during this time I had made observations that

filled my whole soul with horror and put me into a fight which for me, as for everyone else who dared to take it, had to be disastrous.

As an unmarried man, I had a tradesman: family lived here. Other craftsmen also came here, and through This gave me an insight into the exploitation of the craftsmen-state by the Jews.

As I became better known in teaching circles, I made a deep View into terrible misery. Most of them were deeply indebted and were exploited by the Jews. The devastation among the peasant class in my homeland appeared to me now in a new light. The characters were Here too, with one exception, Jews. When I once at the then city court, I saw the black-haired sons of Israel in the vast majority. The plaintiffs were mostly Jews, the accused and convicted were Germans. I said to myself: the court is, among other things, the main substantially to put a stop to the sophisticated Jewish exploitation to impose legality. In my superior authority the Jews ruled, partly directly, partly through their German masters. hang. Anyone who could make himself popular with an important Jew, was safe for all time. With me at the same school was a teacher named Hartwig. The whole faculty talked about him because he was at times found everywhere more than in his class. In a botany lesson he had to teach in a foreign class, He had appeared rarely and had written in the Penza book of 1 April

Registered until October 1st: Kitchen plants. At the middle school=

He had initially failed the exam, but had a teacher Tägert will do the great pedagogical work for him help. But he gave private lessons in the family of Dr. Straßmann. He was hired as rector.

It was mainly Jewish girls through whom the Kaiser received during his entry at the Brandenburg Gate in 1871 was, and yet I had only seen 2 Jews in the campaign, one Refervelieutenant, who only attracted ridicule, and behind which regularly echoed: "Mother, where is my Tompagnie", and a soldier who reported sick before the battle.

At the time of the founding of the country, the Jews owned all property brought, and when they then needed a bafe, Lasker had to Blame of the founder's fraud on a harmless German, the Princes of Putbus, push. 5

In 1876 I decided to fight against the overgrowth of Judaism, which I now understood in its totality, My friends at the 7th community school advised

but I strongly advise you to refrain from doing so in your own interest.
I decided to try to at least
To save the civil service from the hands of the Jews, hoping that this
then gain the strength to help the other estates
I must admit that this decision, which I made instead
a comfortable, pleasant life a stormy future
had to bear, was unwise insofar as all business=
lack of knowledge.

My basic idea was the following: the civil service is only
therefore fell victim to the most horrific Jewish exploitation,
because he is interested in private matters without any organization.
The individual does not have sufficient real credit because his
position that can be lost at any moment through death &c.,
does not provide sufficient security. It therefore falls in emergencies
the usurer. He must provide guarantors, and through
This guarantee system will ultimately destroy the entire profession.

But if the officials join a large, all-Germany
comprehensive union, they form a power that
can satisfy credit needs within itself. At that time
the enthusiasm for life insurance is general. I
told me: Several hundred thousand officials can have their own life=
insurance that can have far better conditions than
the rest.

If the authority, after irrevocable termination,
claim deducts the bonuses from the salary and pays them directly to the
society, even after retirement, and if
then all the officials form a society with limited
Liability, the capital will be invested in the German-
the civil servants' association, and every civil servant will be responsible for all
In future cases, have sufficient credit to protect yourself from usurious hands
save, give his sons a good education, his daughters a
appropriate dowry. Officials' daughters will not
no longer remain unmarried in such large numbers.

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The interest, maximum $5\frac{1}{2}$ pCt., is to be paid on time, the
Repayment can be arranged as desired, since in case of death-
if the police are liable. That would have been a complete rescue,
which is offset by the small additional workload of the authorities regarding the
Settlement with the life insurance company not at all in
I discussed this with Be=
knew, e.g. the teachers Rafchke, Deichen, Gohr, the accountant=
Councillor Fröhlich, the postal official a. D. Buchmann, all of whom have similar

I gave a public lecture about it. The State authorities were not approached about this matter at that time, The mayor of Berlin, Mr. Hobrecht, however, refused Hab, saying: Getting into debt is immoral!

u But it went well, as it always goes in Germany. The Particularism gained the upper hand. Four or 5 clubs at the same time, which soon reached the point where they could only They kept the external peace with great effort. Internally they were torn The Prussian Civil Servants' Association was founded in Hanover, which initially formed a pure life insurance company, it Furthermore, smaller associations were formed, of which my As far as we know, only the general civil servants' loan association in the Zeffinnen-Straße has come to fruition, finally the German official-association that wanted to implement my principles and Accordingly, in my opinion, as soon as possible with the Prussian civil servants' association would have had to merge. The German I was a member of the board of the civil servants' association and helped me through the first difficult years, although my own existence was seriously endangered. Members reported fuffed at the new club, but everyone wanted money immediately, and yet there was nothing. Without any money, the club could not The authorities had not provided us with the corporation-rights as soon as we had proven ourselves viable. Then we received an offer from the life insurance company Friedrich Wilhelm was very pleased. She wanted to give us 10,000 marks, later even more at a low interest rate, if our members would insure themselves with her. Until The entire board of directors should be members are jointly liable for this debt. It obliges us, two of their officials, the medical officer and the head-Inspector as board members, who are just-if they should be obliged as guarantors. Several members of the board-members did not like this solidarity guarantee and they left. I thought: If you want something, you have to do it completely want, and since I was willing to take over the guarantee, so were the others. We chose the teacher Gohr as chairman. He had become active in the teachers' movement, the I, by the way, was only cool about it at the time, great merits he-and founded the Pedagogical Newspaper, which the city-administration from the first day like a young Hercules The city councillor Dr. Hermes, for example, was described Mr. Gohr as the man with the broken tertian education. ir

Mr. Gohr apparently lived in excellent conditions, had fhe married a rich widow and lived in the Leipzig Street a large quarter. After the Friedrich Wilhelm loan, the club experienced a rapid upswing and soon had 900 members. Mr. Gohr told me confidentially that he was involved in the founding of the pedagogical newspaper

had contracted a debt that his wife should not know about. I should therefore give him a guarantee of 600 marks, which by the way, a mere formality. I chased this after some Hesitation. After the meeting, when we had all the board members members had gone to a bar, I was then in a hurry a bill of exchange was presented, which Robert Gohr had accepted, and in on which the amount of money was entered with numbers and letters. After a quarter of a year, Mr. Gohr declared that he was making the change: and I will sign a new one for 585 marks So it went on from quarter to quarter. The The bills became smaller and smaller, 400 Marks, 4 times 300 Marks, 2 times 200 marks. The club had flourished more and more, and the granting of corporate rights was imminent. I wanted then immediately proceed to my main goal and had to negotiations with high-ranking persons for this purpose The Prussian Civil Servants' Association also did not show His director came to Berlin and met with us in Relationships. Unfortunately, while I was studying for the Rectorate exam was absent in several meetings, due to the fault of Mr Bachmann a Jewish Mr. Fließ was elected to the board. This knew how to divide the board members and tried to overthrow the chairman by completely indebted situation, of which nobody knew anything until now, and the which he had discovered in an unknown manner and made public. The unclouded unity was lost, parties were formed, which made any progress impossible. The Friedrich Wilhelm threatened to withdraw her money, which brought us all into misfortune I then called a confidential board meeting without the Jews, and many board members declared themselves ready to support Mr. Gohr, who had to explain his situation, to enter. I refused me to sign, but gave 480 Marks, my entire assets, cash, for which the promissory note is still in in my hands. A railway operations secretary Pechartfcheque, a thoroughly solid man who does not allow himself the slightest pleasure and others gave signatures for important Sums. Later, after receipt of the corporate rights and better foundation of the association, Mr. Gohr should be removed from the board and be fully redeemed by the association. The Jew was deprived of his influence. Everything went back on track, the corporate rights were granted. But now fidh a Incident whose causes cannot be clarified. Mr. Gohr, by the way, a highly ideal nature, whose two creations, the Association of Berlin Teachers and German Officials= association, which is now in full bloom, had been transformed by the greening

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dition of the pedagogical newspaper and the proliferation by German Civil Servants' Association, which works against Judaism, many powerful enemies, and now he was open to the anti=

femitism, which at this time showed its first signs of life
 Shortly before its complete release,
 these enemies made a thorough attempt to overthrow him. It was urgent
 A previously unknown Lieutenant Stücker approached Gohr
 approached, investigated all the fine conditions, attracted a timber merchant Mr.
 Flemming, whom Gohr kept afloat, and to whom he gave his entire
 He trusted him and extracted all his secrets.
 Then he denounced Gohr to the municipal school deputation
 because of his debts and also gave all guarantors. The
 School deputation immediately initiated the disciplinary investigation
 and suspended him from office. The backers have a lot of joy
 men of Mr. Stücker did not have any involvement in this. The
 fhe was later convicted of poisoning his wife,
 As soon as Gohr's suspension from office became known,
 all creditors, and I learned things that led me to
 ground. In the changes that Gohr gave me to under-
 drawing, and which, according to his statement, always
 were redeemed within a quarter, never had a maturity date
 date. Since I assumed that he would have done the same when issuing
 ftill I wrote in it, I had not attached any importance to it.
 However, he had only used all subsequent bills of exchange to pay the interest
 for the old ones. Only the first one over 600 marks
 and yes and no. They contacted me, but only after
 and after,

*

1. Mrs. Mielenz with Mark 585.00) S8 28
2. Mr. Engelhardt " " 400.00 2.8. S p. 85
3. Mr. Reihn " 330.00 ESS 38
4. Mr. Max Cohn " " 300.00 | S58
5. Mr. Krätke 8 " 300.00 f seers
6. Mr. Peter Wirtz " " 300.00 | 5 = "RS.
7. Mr. Ehmert 1 " 200.00 | S S. s S
8. „ i ; „ W0) -& FE

Summa 2615.00

id) was thus doomed, because all except No. 3
 demanded immediate payment or high interest, for which they
 were legally fully justified, because a usury law existed
 not yet. Mrs. Mielenz, for example, charged 6% interest monthly,
 Mr. Wirtz a quarter of the capital in interest quarterly, Mr.
 Max Cohn from the Thaler monthly 50 Pfennig, equal to 200% pa
 Mr. Ehmert had a friend, the master builder Schönert,
 ft immediately complain. It was clear from his own letters that
 he had addressed to Gohr that the first bill of exchange was replaced by the second
 was paid, but Mr. Schönert swore that he knew nothing about it,
 and in the exchange process no witnesses are accepted. A
 Claim for 400 marks from a deceased creditor,

for which Pechartfcheck and I were jointly obliged, is

been paid off by us in installments. Whatever I decide I didn't see any hope of salvation. I was faced with my position as Rector, who could not be missed, since the city is only two or three Rectorate candidate. If I let it come to a complaint, then the employment is unlikely. From my little teacher= But paying off the debt was impossible. I paid the interest, which I now had to borrow myself. So My debts grew rapidly. In this distress, in which I fo feverishly excited that I could still see clearly, offered Mrs. Gohr came to her rescue. She wanted to pay off her

husband with 6000 Marks, but her husband should be kept

fufficed to hand over his salary in full to them. Half should be used to pay off the debt. It should be made from all Clubs and receive pocket money from them. During the hearing, Mrs. Gohr was appointed guardian of her children first marriage, a Jewish merchant named Cristeller moved in. We had to provide guarantors for this operation, with the exception of Mr. Pechartfcheck we commit ourselves to Mrs. Gohr, first the Ministerial Secretary Halwar, then the Railway Secretary Flemming, and finally me. The matter thus gained a better outlook= fee, because in the worst case scenario I only had to do with a single solid creditor. At this time I could consider myself saved. My condition was that Mr. Cristeller, who in his calm and highly understanding nature a highly favorable impression, almost that of a patriarch, on made me settle the Gohrfe debts myself take over.

Whatever may have happened now is for me in impenetrable Shrouded in darkness. The investigation against Gohr continued= gang, Mr. and Mrs. Gohr were in the next 8 days for I could not find Mr. Cristeller. in his apartment. Only one thing was certain, that the= those creditors to whom I was obliged, No one for the sake of payment. When I finally forced my way into the Gohrfche

apartment, I was informed that one of the worst

Jewish creditor with the bailiff Rindfleifch in Mp- essence of the family with the help of the castle in the Nobel de apartment and stole all the valuable furniture Mrs. Gohr's property was seized and immediately, with the greatest excitement, I took her with me to Leipzigerstrasse. Mrs. Gohr

was unable to speak to anyone since then and was now completely under foreign influence. However, she later received again, but for fear of new annoyances of these Art had her husband, who under all these impressions full= constantly stunned and had become a child without will, because of knowing, apparently to separate from her and also to To agree to divorce from mutual dislike. That she promised him that she would remain loyal to him in the future, It is clear from the fact that she met him in his new apartment, which I only found out much later, was often visited and with fresh

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Laundry and all comforts. If Gohr on it expected that this relationship should be a permanent one, he was mistaken fvery. With the day of divorce, all relations between fhis wife and him. Gohr pulled himself together once more, he negotiated with rich people about founding a large anti-femific newspaper. Luckhardt with his Deutsche Tageblatt came before him. The same has now turned to the National: liberals. Gohr was not allowed to show his face there. was now rapidly coming to an end. He also wrote the conservative ABC, became editor of the Deutsche Wacht, an excellent anti-Semitic magazine, but the leger could not hold on, and the German Guard went to Reason. Later I managed to give him a small private teaching circle, which, however, immediately, since it did not have a concession was threatened with dissolution. The grief over the loss- keep his wife, whom he loved until the end, the grief over all the misfortune that he, who in his drive to save humanity from to redeem them from their tormentors, but in doing so he himself was brought to ruin- The damage that had been done was too powerful. In the bottle he sought oblivion. He followed under miserable conditions in. died in a hospital. He intentionally did not wanted to cause harm, but the circumstances have put him in serious Driven by guilt. This is how one of the most brilliant, completely self-- loose men, hunted to death by Jews. Even Mrs. Gohr, the who really loved her husband, is terribly struck by misfortune= Her two sons had to be searched for in the dead of night escape from Berlin, who had been convicted of serious embezzlement a merchant Herzfeld in Heiligengeiststraße. Both have spent their beautiful money and are perhaps long since spoiled and died. One daughter married a book= holder, who later also committed embezzlement. In order to To save the child, the woman brought all her father's wealth to the boss, but during her absence her husband had

a knife. Honor of such a woman who for her husband,
who, however, through his desire to become rich, fic) to Börjen-
speculations that eventually led him into serious
She has given her last. She is allowed to
Raise your eyes proudly, even if they struggle through life
She would rather become poor than leave her husband
The only question that arises is who Mrs. Gohr herself is
the terrible, completely un-German decision to
a beloved and faithful man who is only unhappy, not bad
He could have caused much harm with his abilities
Maybe my following
Experiences are the key to this. Mrs. Gohr had the change over
6000 Marks to Mr. Crifteller, who described himself as
He asked Halwas, Flemming and me to
Payment. The first two had enough of it. Halwas, in
Concept of marrying a wealthy lady was
afflicted by the worst paranoia and of a fine nature:

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belongings to Pankow not without risk to life and limb
Flemming resigned from his post and sought a job as a business
traveler to earn an honest living. Now the Jew Christeller turned
with the entire claim against me. I would have on the
Legal processes can probably achieve something; I ran from a legal
lawyer to the other, but with the high object of 6000 Marks
A significant advance was demanded, while I did not even
knew how to feed my family. When complaining about
But you will not need 300 marks to represent your own
The case is admitted and a default judgment is made. Lawsuits
However, an official cannot claim the right to poor relief, even if he
would make an attempt. Thus, in the last half of the ninth century,
tenth century in a constitutional state that a
Citizens are completely deprived of rights. Even with a completely
fictitious demand, one would have to be condemned.
is the Jewish-Roman law, that is our much-praised Jewish
Freedom; Michael Kohlhas must still find his headless body in
I had to deal with Mr.
Crifteller gave him a number of smaller bills of exchange
and paid a large part of it in cash. When I later
got my hands on some money, I had it put on trial and
come, won the first, lost the second due to a form error
because of that, then my art was over again. Further advances

I could not pay. I had to pay 104 marks for lawyer's fees to pay.

Later, Mrs. Gohr had the rest of the claim back in hands, and I also paid her a little. But when she began to threaten the authorities, I stopped answering letters.

e. My position as principal.

My debts were settled by the Gohr company
feurch, in which I under threat of severe punishment by the
Investigating judge Zelle was forced to commit suicide, of course
But since no one accused me of waste, an unsound
lifestyle or even just a useless expenditure,
the creation of the debt through an unlawful act
Gohrs was also not disputed by any side, yes, my arm-
position as Rector, especially since other candidates were almost non-existent.
were present, at least probably. In 1880 I was
because also by the school councilor Dr. Bertram on the suggestion of the school=
Inspector Dr. Krähe was proposed to the school deputation for election.
I was so sure of my choice that I did not even consider it necessary
held the obligatory visits to the members of the school:
deputation. I did not even ask Dr. Hermes
me for the purpose of the otherwise absolutely necessary political
tic exam. If my choice had been made then,
Everything turned out well. Unfortunately, however, a member of the school committee=
members by some insinuation, perhaps by a secret
Supervisory Committee that I was in contact with the editor

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of the lit. Bureau in the Ministry of the Interior is well known
and occasionally deliver articles in a conservative sense. This
broke my neck. I was rejected, at the same time against my
Willen transferred to another school, where I also
as at all schools I have been to so far, very nice
A colleague from this school, who is now
Rector and showed me warm friendship, tried
felf in my interest, and at his instigation a
Conversation between me and the city council chairman
Dr. Straßmann, about / years after my rejection as
Rector through the school deputation. This gentleman came to me in very
openly, I would say, magnificently. I denied
in no way my affiliation with the Conservative Party, nor
less my anti-Semitism, which I did however express towards him
based only on my experiences. He recognized the eligibility-
bluntly accepted my views and declared that he himself
a mortal enemy of usury and this also through its founding

of the association against impoverishment. He also helps officials to the best of his ability, and if they were worthy of his help, he also completely financed it through the Königftädtische Genoffenschaftsbank, as he did, for example, with Rector Paulick with 18,000 Mk. He now thinks quite differently about political conditions, as before. But it is absurd to blame the sins of individuals denominational 3. He left it to me to think, what I like, but I must promise him that I will never to participate in sectarian agitation. I did this and thereby committed an injustice that is the tragic center of my entire Life. However, I said to myself at that moment: You You can make this promise calmly, because you will never throw in your life, any person because of his to attack religion. I have never done that, never approved of it, and if I do not condemn the Jews absolutely because of their social activity They could build a synagogue in any build a road. But unfortunately this reservation of conscience little use, because I knew very well what Dr. Straßmann with the euphemistic term "religious agitation"! Dr. Straßmann has done a lot of good for me. my urgent request to allow me to take the political exam with Mr. To spare Dr. Hermes, which I, as he well knew, was impossible could pass, he agreed and advised me to simply cancel the visit. Furthermore, he provided me with a completely interest-free loan of 1200 Mk., which I was able to pay off very slowly. Finally he offered me complete debt repayment through the Royal City Government noffenfschaftsbank in prospect if I after one year Whether he meant this officially or politically, he said However, not. Dr. Straßmann is now dead, but the justice requires that I reflect on my guilt and his Honourable, even humane behaviour does not veil of night, especially since it is not wrongly claimed that that he had done more for the rule of his people in Berlin,

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than any other Jew. It would have really upset me in my conscience and from the disclosure of my views held when his subordinates, partly of Germanic stock, so traitors of their own people, not in clumsy and Pte Weife again violently pushed onto the battlefield eat.

Dr. Straßmann was the enemy commander in Berlin, but-

he was a skillful general! |

On October 1, 1881, I was without any further effort appointed as a rector. employed at the 119th Community School.

f. Beginning of political entanglements.

At the time of my appointment, the political waves were Berlin was very high. I had the anti-Semitic-social movement before years ago as one of the first to help bring it to life, now it was I was forced to stay in the background. It was a fetical situation. My whole soul lived in the thought of social reform, and I felt keenly that my views. better and more correct than those of many public fighters, who I, by the way, had the warmest sympathy. In

In 1876 I took part in a militia exercise in Guben.

Among the conscripted soldiers was also a highly regarded intelligent, thoroughly honourable and sober Social Democrat, a hatter's assistant Wambsgans. I missed it even then not the victorious power of the one presented with inner conviction-social democratic ideas. Nor did it escape me that it is easy to spread the absolutely wrong ideas of social democracy with the true, legitimate and at the same time the unbiased listeners and unite them into an inseparable whole. I had discussed this with my dear comrade Wambsgans to have heated debates that did not convince either side, but both sides were not left without an impression.

One thing became clear to me even then:

"Not playing with social reform, but real, full reform with the complete elimination of Judaism alone can protect the fatherland from the most terrible crises."

Now, in 1881, when for me points of contact and connections found plenty of information, I had to keep quiet, because no doubt: My life position and thus existence My family, which was already shaken enough, was in serious Danger, if I, subordinate of a Jewish progressive city authority, made me politically noticeable.

I was almost violently pushed forward. First I received a letter from the office manager Meyer from the municipal School deputation, in which I was asked to join a progressive to join the club. Statutes and a membership fee receipt were immediately attached. This was a few days after the publication the highly significant Imperial Proclamation of 17 November Vember 1881, which caused a real storm of enthusiasm in me

The association in question had previously been non-partisan, and I would have liked to have listened to him. But now, so to speak, as In response to the Imperial Proclamation, he had entered into a I had no choice, I had to the semi-familial request decided and with explanation of the reasons, reject. |

The need to have a presence through one's own party press on the I could not suppress the desire to be kept up to date. I read the Deutsche Tageblatt, which was very well edited at the time. It was inevitable that the newspaper was often published in my office, and that my teachers, who were in the office, were eating their breakfast together, fell into their hands. Political debates were therefore inevitable, and coercion Nobody was upset about it, as I was on friendly terms with everyone—return stand.

| Suddenly a teacher, Mr. Klockow, asked for a secret conversation and informed me that all my statements by a teacher Beffe, who also attended the school I led institution was employed, the city councilor, member of the city. School deputation and house curator of my school, Mr. Nip—at, partly directly, partly through another Rector. |

That the very well-intentioned warning was unfortunately justified, I had to realize all too soon.

Mr. Ripberger invited me to his apartment, discussed with me some official matters and then drove in quite fharshly continued: We are a liberal city administration also very liberal in political terms. You can, for all I care, reddest Social Democrat, but we hate the anti-Semitics and They will not tolerate it in the city administration. An anti-Semite is under all circumstances an indecent person, you notice fich that! That was a different language than that of Dr. Straß—man, and I was so thoroughly irritated by it that I, a However, towards members of my authority in an inappropriate Weife replied: In my eyes, many more are indecent those Germans who, because of personal interests, People betrayed to a foreign one! — |

The fact that this conversation had not remained secret must I found out soon enough. My superior, Mr. School Inspector Dr. Jonas, who undoubtedly meant well by me at the time, began A few days later a conversation with the words: I just want not chase that all anti-Semitics, of which there are now so many, un—are decent, but etc.

Soon after, the official and extra-official=

official political persecutions, which have not ceased in 9 years and have developed with ever greater intensity to such an extent that ul now the highest state authorities make a decision must.

What such persecutions mean and what intrigues are involved The reader will see from what follows how this has happened.

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A compassionate smile can only evoke in me if I was persecuted by the authorities for political opposition the country. I know the conditions there too. What will it say, if an overzealous gendarme once an opposition= funny farmer for some irregularity to report and has to pay a fine of 3 Mk.? or if one of our convenient order for road improvements etc. is issued? The Anyone who believes that even one only one out of fear of such skirmishes in his political superiority conception could be influenced. The opposite is the case. Whoever political slavery and the most sophisticated, deadly political persecution

domination and enslavement until the end, the

come to Berlin. The richest German man is unfree here, as the farmer's foreman, who is the truly is a free man. More details about this follow below.

g. The development of my debt relationships.

If I had become rector in 1880, I would have had to face the huge Growth of debt perhaps, but only perhaps a dam Now this was impossible. They wanted to always remember that at only 100 pCt., without agent fees, every debt doubles in one year, in two years. Anyone who has a debt of 1000 Mk. for twenty If it were maintained for years, it would have a debt of

4, 145,152,000 Mk., with his own income still extra for ssd Sv ctu.

Agent fees would be charged. Exactly how much debt but the entire German Empire with all its states.

After I became rector and received a loan of

1200 Marks, I believed at least the largest part the usurious debts, but it did not work. What my considerations could not prevail over the cunning of the blood-suckers into whose hands I had fallen!

My goal for the future could only be the usurious debts in some way into low-interest debts. If the latter succeeded, I was saved, because I had a high income from which I could annually receive the entire. I was able to use most of it to pay off debts. That to my I was able to earn the necessary living expenses on the side, because Gradually, the literary works became well paid. Several Sometimes I have received low-interest loans from well-meaning people. Received money, but unfortunately I could never completely free myself, because almost all usurers keep their promises for a certain agreed to pay off the debt at a low price, did not hold, as soon as it came to paying. My friends were angry, The reduced debt quickly grew again, as At the beginning the total income was not sufficient to pay the interest. When the usury law came into force, no lender was involved directly with the debtor, but used the agents, through which made the money even more expensive. I was

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and after having known a whole number of them, name before—only the names Zucker, Levyfohn, Grävenitz, Lehmann, Stückgold, Conrad Troffin, Siegbert Cohn, Zodek, Mach, Klingfpor etc. They arranged financial transactions for Paris, Halpert, Zimmermann, Nikolai, M. Cohn, Redlich Dann, Stadthagen, Gericke and Balke, P. Wirtz, Natfchelsky, Tietz, Schiftau in Breslau, as well as with companies in Hamburg, Driesen etc., and also with many small business people. Since the salary together with my additional income Far from being sufficient to pay interest, the debt grew in In a flash, and the agents, in secret agreement living, new usurers were constantly coming, who were profiting from the fat When I didn't have much left to do, was to get, they took my bill of exchange from a small German business people, even at 100 pCt. They then have trouble and I've had enough worries. | They could not help but listen to the siren song of the agents who were attacking their me wanted to relieve the client, could not resist. In the period from October 1, 1881 to May 1, 1886, where my situation began, a to be regulated, above all no more usurious interest rates were paid, I have paid 20,000 marks in interest, whereby but the guilt continued to grow. When I arrived in the spring of 1886 could really think about paying off debts, the Debt annually by 2500 Marks. As evidence for this I continue below print the receipts from a single quarter, mostly postal receipts. The 35 creditors have sunk to date

to 11. I cannot spare the reader a day's salary
in the period from 1 October 1881 to 1 April 1886 with through=
I received 795 marks quarterly as a salary, rent=
damage 150 Marks, additional income about 70 Marks, total after
Deduction of 13.50 Marks widows' fund contributions approx. 1000 Mk. |
Did I manage to get the creditors and
agents, I quickly went to a beer
local at Moritzplatz. Agent Conrad Troffin was waiting there,
who worked for the company Redlich (). Mr. Redlich got
1000 Marks. I gave Troffin the 1000 Marks, a bill of exchange
over 1000 Marks and a sales receipt, as follows:
"I hereby authorize Mr. Conrad Troffin to make a bill of exchange
1000 Marks, due on... 188 "to be sold as best as possible and
to transfer the amount to me." |
Mr. Troffin brought the money to Redlich and received 750 Marks
on the new bill of exchange he brought me. 50 marks were
Then came the reward for his efforts. With the 700 marks

he to the other money people; what I finally had left,

were 550 marks. It was now 4 o'clock, and another
Agent was waiting for me at the corner of Köpenicker= and Prinzen=Straße, who was

Mr. Dann did something similar, then I went to Mr. Peter Wirtz,

redeemed my bill of exchange, which was only renewed the next day
and then went home with 10 or 20 marks. The
There was no rent left. At home, the
other agents or financiers who are postponed to the next day

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were comforted. The next day, some came to
into the office. If the money from Wirtz arrived on time,
I paid the rent, the other agents something, although it was mostly
There was a lot of noise, the agents had to find new sources of money
fearch until I, after personally meeting Mr. Keller, Mrs.
Mielentz and others had visited, on the 3rd or 4th day of rest
received, provided that the documents handed over to Mr. Tietz and received from the
Bills of exchange coming to the Reichsbank did not have to be protested.
Nothing was left for the family. How close things often were
Everyone can imagine. Fortunately, I kept chickens that
lived on the bread thrown away by the children. The
I had to support my family through private work. Sometimes
I also did not pay the rent on time. The agents met
I spoke to all kinds of officials, prosecutors, magistrates,
School inspectors, police councillors, accountants, building inspectors, criminal
commissioners, preachers, rectors, teachers, secretaries, etc.
A public prosecutor who worked in Moabit,
had his furniture on loan from a lender. A
In his desperation, District Judge Storch finally
addicted to morphine. I do not want to name living people,
Maybe it harms them, but of deceased persons
I the Rectors Gericke and Mehlhofe. Both are as a result of their
Kummers sank into the grave early. Some particularly instructive
I would like to particularly emphasize the following circumstances.

To the Jewish cigar dealer Mr. Keller brought me
the teacher Krüger. Mr. Keller gave the money interest-free. For
For 100 Mk. he gave 50 Mk. and some boxes of cigars. Since these
Cigars were not made of tobacco, so I preferred a
only box, so for 300 Mk. 150 Mk. in cash and 3 boxes of cigars.
However, whatever the nature of these, the teacher
Krüger was able to testify, to whom I gratefully dedicated some of them.
This business continued for two years. Finally,
Keller said he was fed up with the business. He earned at most
25 pCt., the lion's share will be taken by Krüger, the financier and
leader at the same time and for the effortlessly earned
money I bought a house on Thaerstrasse.

The teacher Krüger declared this information at that time to be un=
true, but did not sue Keller. Mr. Stückgold brought bills of exchange
to a Jewish banker Natfchelsky or sent them to a
Jewish company in Stuttgart. Mr. Pariser only talked to me
2 transactions, one through an agent (for 150 Mk. – 100 Mk.),
one directly (150 Mk. – 120 Mk.), then he gave me a
Mr. Halpert, who then did further business with me.
Mr. Siegbert Cohn, who was old and frail and only

brokered smaller deals, gave precise information about the Business with the officers, which is still far from grey= lame exploitation went beyond the civil service. Mr. Cohn, who only charged me 100 pCt. pa, said: "With a married officials you have to be solid, but with an officer it doesn't matter whether he bets 50 marks more or less on the boy!"

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He had earned a lot of money, but this was through a large speculation= tion, which involved the purchase of a mine, lost again. Now he was poor and was supported by the great Banks were no longer allowed to do officer business. Later, discounted he gave me a bill of exchange from a master shoemaker in Zion= Kirchstrasse. He embezzled the amount of 200 marks. I have can only pay off this sum very slowly. The wife of the A few days later he handed over to the shoemaker a colorfully printed Sheet, which became security 1, and on which he still a sum of money. In order to prevent denunciation, Neither the Jewish community nor a larger Jewish association Money paid to the shoemaker. In my case, they did not considered necessary because they knew that I would not denounce without exposing my entire situation to the public roll and thereby, with regard to my office, into serious danger As a replacement, Mr. Cohn wanted to give me a bundle of officers= certificates of honor, which he later voluntarily left behind. The Agent Mr. Levyfon was essentially a collector for uncertain Demands. Through his fault, the teacher Dasel is expelled from the Office. The most interesting thing for me was the Jewish agent Zodek, because the man still had a trace of conscience. He was a sub-agent for the Lautrup cigar store in Hamburg, (Jewish company). He ordered cigars from the same company, had himself In return for payment, he gave me a bill of exchange and brought the cigars then to the main agent. He paid half of the value Mr. Lautrup finally sued me for the bill of exchange must, strangely enough, by the Christian lawyer Kleinholz, who also took care of the complaints of Mr. P. Wirtz. I have paid off most of it, but when Mr Lautrup came to of the last little remnant threatened me and said that I was a criminal, because I sold the cigars straight away, I was a bit strong. I didn't pay the rest and have been waiting for four years in vain for further steps on his part. It was similar from

the agent Zodek with a wine deal. Finally
Mr. Zodek sought a more honorable occupation by
Catholic areas traded in crucifixes that glowed at night.
The greeting: "Praise be to Jesus Christ", he said with much
Anointing. The worst of all the creditors was the manufacturer
Berndes in Wienerstrasse, who had already been mentioned in the bombshell article
called. The tailor Zimmermann at Küftrinerplatz, whose
Managing Director Jacobsohn had a completely different method.
He passed his bills of exchange on to Wandel Jacoby, formerly Hiller,
Schlefinger ufw If the bills were not paid, he had
sue him. But if he received the money to redeem the
bills of exchange, he could not find them again afterwards. He
always wanted to have information about rent compensation,
which he had also misplaced on the due date. I had to
write new ones, and then he himself came to receive the
money to the town hall. Later he had a divorce
male recognition, waived interest and allowed

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Partial payment. Later, however, he found all the old bills of exchange and
rent receipts again, and sued for the former. So he
from a debt of perhaps 500 marks to a very wealthy gentleman
payment of 2000 to 3000 Marks. Mr.
I later got to know Redlich personally, but I was not sure
know nothing of blessing. Now I got several dozen bags=
knife, dozen ashtrays, Chinese goods and all kinds of
worthless things in payment. Finally, he declared that he
now I have earned money from me, I should send him a notarial deed=
recognition, then I could slowly withdraw the money without interest
His representative, Mr. Bruno, who works in the Bombeßsche
The person who played a role in the roast veal story went with me to the notary.
Immediately after the notarial hearing, however, he had my
all furniture seized by the bailiff Bock I Er
later explained laughingly that he had learned in secret that a
Creditor intended the same, and he wanted to forestall this.
The remaining usury transactions, some of which are very interesting,
I will spare the reader for the time being in order not to be tiring.
But if the public prosecutor wants to know exactly about it,
she only needs to go through the files of all bailiffs=
leaf through. Thousands of witnesses would then be identified

(affair. Regarding Halpert, the files of the court-Maronde, regarding Mr. Zimmermann the files of the Bailiff's students have already discovered some interesting things. Of course, such comprehensive measures would require an infinite amount of Officials, and the cancer damage would not be eradicated on this way.

There would have been an easy way out for me if I my furniture would have been quiet and my salary, as far as it was legally seizable, had it seized. 1500 Marks remain completely free, of the remaining salary only, seizable. But I wanted to spare myself the shame of having to to be picked up by the bailiff, since so far only very few of my acquaintances knew about my situation and I also always hoped to free myself completely through a larger loan, but then I was not allowed to do this because of my authority. Which Intentions of official persons who represent the majority of the school deputation had behind them, were plotting against me, the reader will

see below. When the first complaint came, I was proto=Kollarisch interrogated, where I was told that I

The worst would be expected if new lawsuits were to come forward.

These warnings not to allow new lawsuits to arise,

were then repeated many times. I had to Pay interest rates, also tolerate fraud, embezzlement of all kinds, in order to just not to let new complaints arise. Previously it was reported that the authorities would take action against usurers themselves. Since then, at least 10,000 Up to 20,000 lawsuits have been filed, but I am not aware of any protection of the civil service by reporting even those persons who have hundreds of lawsuits filed, nothing has been announced. The
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Usurers eventually became so bold that they took every opportunity threatened with the authorities and also occasionally – complaint to of the same. This behavior of the authorities makes every self-assistance provided by the law through the salary deduction procedure permitted, impossible. When I finally did not expect the worst could no longer prevent it, the circumstances had become so complicated, that the salary deduction procedure was no longer of any use to me. The usurers had meanwhile devised all sorts of means to

to prevent the officials from denouncing them. They were
been examined by lawyers and found to be good. Buz
Next, the following certificate was requested:

I, NN, hereby certify that I am in good standing
niffen, have no further debts and the borrowed
Money for a bathing trip, (business venture, Be-
fupply of better furniture). All
Furniture is my absolute property.

To my knowledge, I have never signed such a certificate.
But whoever did so was faced with an artificial criminal case.
The last passage was almost always untrue, because after
According to Marriage Law, the furniture brought by the woman belongs
this alone. When the court dismissed these notes as meaningless-
threw, came the pledging of salary and rent receipts
Legally, this is of no value, because nobody can
pawn what he does not yet own, but artificial criminal cases
could also be created from this. The agents now demanded
touching unanimity such receipts, allegedly to legitimize
tion. These were carefully prepared by the donors
to be used occasionally as a deterrent. Such
I have also repeatedly submitted income and rent receipts.
Finally, when this was no longer sufficient, they sought
after even worse things. In a meeting that after
Conviction of a usurer was held, it was decided
to obtain unrealistic bills of exchange under all circumstances.
I immediately informed one of the agents. The following
Manipulations were very interesting. Every official remained
now suddenly somewhere a payment is made, which he is sure
had calculated, and which caused him terrible embarrassment.
Suddenly an agent appeared and brought him the happy news,
that some Mr. Cohn or Levy would immediately give him the sum of money
favorable interest rates, but he should hurry, because it reflects
Another man waited for the money. Both of them hurried to the lender,
He was willing, but still required a signature so that the
The whole thing no longer has a businesslike appearance. Whoever signs,
fee it is equal to him, since the 1 of the borrower is complete
Security. The change remains in its 1 -
Now the money seeker left to quickly find a guarantor
But outside there was already another agent who
also wanted the money, at least that's what his own agent said
and now began to sing his siren song. He should quickly

write the name of his friend there, I could after=
obtain his permission, or he may use any name
write down who is in the address book. Perhaps someone is waiting at home
the hungry family waited for the money, perhaps the innkeeper threatened with
Execution! Woe to him who let himself be caught! Before he can

this friend was able to obtain subsequent permission, the
The lender had long been with him and had the bill of exchange forgery
I claim that in Berlin among the officials and
There are numerous such exchangers who are now, for the rest of their lives,
end up being exploited and not being allowed to say a word. Whether
I would not have fallen into these nets if I had not been
Who knows? But I put
those of my acquaintances who were closer to me, of these
Things in mind. We simply concluded written contracts,
that each could obligate the other up to a maximum of 600 marks.
But countless officials have met their downfall, for example:
Only recently the teacher Dasel. He had given Mr. Levyfon a
given such a bill of exchange, which passed it on to the lender,
who immediately went to the guarantor, even before Dasel
for his subsequent approval. The
Lord took the matter very seriously and denounced immediately.
When he later appeared to obtain permission, the
Denunciation already sent. Dasel is now in Plötzensee and
is serving a longer sentence because he was removed from office
through the need still let it drift further. He is considered as
excellent teacher and had thereby fallen into debt,
that he was forced to file a divorce suit against his wife
to initiate.

If all temptations did not lead to the goal, then
An attempt was made which, in terms of ingenious cunning, surpassed all
surpassed the rest, and which, I know for sure, infinitely many to
victims fell.

The agent agreed to a meeting to settle the business
arrival in a Viennese café. While he was walking to Geldman,
There was a very pretty, unambiguous lady who was a
conversation started etc. Woe, woe! The poor devil who then
fell into it, was caught by witnesses, and he bleeds even more devotedly
and allows itself to be exploited until the end of life even more peacefully than all
otherwise bound.

I was struck by the statement of a Jewish
Gentlemen. I had been hurt by a colleague, I
was angry about it and told about it when this gentleman at
came in. What did he say? Give me 100 M. and I will let him
by a woman thoroughly! That is moral
the present time.

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h. Beginning of official persecution. Rescue attempts.
failure of the same as a result of criminal acts
authorities and private individuals.

There is a regulation that a rector can carry out major repairs may only be carried out with the permission of the house curator. and I was informed by a letter from the mason Hertel about= brought, requested by Mr. Ripberger, to carry out repairs which were then carried out. When the bill was later sent in, I received from the municipal school depu= tation without prior questioning a reprimand for unauthorized repairs. I immediately sent a protest to the city's school deputation, to which I also still in my hands letter from the curator Mr. Ripberger. School inspector Dr. Jonas brought me but the next day he protested again and gave me the advice, I prefer to remain silent. In this matter I will be proved right, but I may not increase the hostility against me, who must ultimately be defeated. Dr. Jonas thought at the time ft very well with me. I followed his advice. But this first little beginning, in which absolute malice could already be discovered, because after Mr. Ripberger's lecture the reference was feen closed, already showed what I still have to achieve for the future= had to wait.

| Incidentally, Mr Ripberger's letter also had a little story. The bricklayer Hertel had taken the same back requested, but later, when measuring the rooms, in a class In the meantime, I was repeatedly close to leaving from the hands of usurers.

An agent named Zucker, who offered me several high-interest loans from a Mr. Tietz, informed me that the Dod= respected and rich Count Königsmarck of Kammnitz near Tuchel in West Prussia has already freed many officials from difficult situations.

6 cents (previously I had paid between 60 and 200 cents) with moderate I had to provide the necessary collateral

I went with Mr. Zucker to him, where he, who was with knows jet, called for the regulation Then he gave a check for 4000 Mk. to the

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Kurmärkische Ritterschaftsbank into my hands, I gave the same to Mr. Zucker, and we collected the money. The presentation of the now following events, as far as my memory serves me does not let you down, literally the sworn statement that I made in usury lawsuit against sugar last year: "A Part of the money, which I can no longer specify exactly, was handed over Mr. Zucker to pay off all the small debts that did not allow action. The ü Mr. Zucker kept the rest for himself. The next day he sat down with two creditors, Mielentz and Keller, in contact. He threatened them so much that both issued their claims for much smaller amounts than we had recorded themselves, Mr. Keller received about half, Mrs. Mielentz for 910 Mk. = 91 Mk. | There were some tough scenes, Mrs Mielentz cried and screamed and the situation became horrifying to me, so I asked Mr. Zucker himself asked us to pay the money we had offered. But I got off badly with that. He explained, I don't remember, whether in the presence of Mrs. Mielentz or Mr. Keller: If you dare to say one more word on this matter to speak into it, I will immediately send the money to the Count explaining the facts!" Both eventually took the money and gave the debt These were, in my opinion, the most persistent beliefs bigger, and Mr. Zucker explained that he and the others now had easy game. On the advice of Mr. Zucker, I wrote to Mr. Count a thank you letter that same evening, in which I announced that the matter would be resolved after the worst Creditors are already as good as finished, and I hope even to keep some money left over. Mr. Zucker did not return and is not Creditors have not approached me any further. : In the Kortum trial, Mr. Zucker himself swore that he was still at the end of December 1882 or the beginning of January 1883 had the Königsmark money in his pocket. How much he I cannot say exactly what he kept, because I cannot remember exactly I know how much he gave me. I also gave him promised compensation of 500 Mk. I therefore only want a very small sum, 1100 Mk., was declared as retained. Defendant Zucker: that I myself am supposed to have sworn that, is absolutely untrue! : Mr President, I request leave of half a year hour, then the files are there. President Friedländer: Witness, I tell you to calm down. The whole matter is not up for negotiation. Finally, let's get down to business! | | When I confronted Zucker, he explained: I have the Convinced that I would not be able to get by with the money— I have realized that you have given the Count false pretenses. reflections. I will therefore keep the money and start a paper business with it, in which big money is lost—

Then I will pay your debts. Do you want
denounce or write to the Count, you are free to do so. But
I have looked deeply enough into your circumstances and know exactly
what the authorities think about you. You are then
loren, but not me!

I paid the Count on the due date the first
300 Mk., then I took his secretary's son into boarding house, for
who were paid 240 Mk. annually, which at least covered the interest
This, however, again reduced the previously extremely limited
Life in the family was impossible. The boy had to live in
his simplest needs are satisfied, and the rejection
of my own children behind them would not have done any good either.

I had 4000 Mk. of debts more, without being redeemed.
an attempt was made. A friend of mine, a Jew, Mr.
Crohn, who knew my anti-Semitism and had to approve of it
had witnessed the whole development in the Gohrfe family,
and he undertook, entirely on his own, a very hopeful-
full rescue attempt without any selfish intention, and this was
all the more promising as he had the Crysteller affair, which I
wanted to settle the matter by litigation, also wanted to settle it peacefully and at
fhis personal relationships could. He went to a
relative, the multi-millionaire Mr. Weisbach in the Tier=
garden street, and this provided a sum of money, only 4 pt. in
Prospect of paying off all usurious debts. However, he demanded a
Testimony from me about my conduct in office. I requested the latter from
the school inspector Dr. Jonas, and the same was more than
brilliant. I received this testimony on a Sunday and
brought it to Mr. Weisbach immediately. The next Tuesday after-
I was supposed to get the money at 5 o'clock. On Sunday evening
I sat down in my office and, with meticulous precision,
ity all my liabilities, which I have had for some time
Months, – it must unfortunately be said, – even all overview
had lost.

Including the Crysteller requirement, which I consider to be
doubtful, it was over 20,000 Mk., of which the usury:
debts of about 3000 Mk. had to be paid off. This time
I demanded written promises from the usurers.
I locked this display in the table of my American
room, in which I also found various manuscripts:
preserved, fpeculiarly a serious editorial for a
Newspaper. The next morning the list and manuscripts were
disappeared, but the table cabinet was locked again.
Tuesday morning I received a letter from Mr. Weisbach, in.
who informed me that Dr. Jonas had written to him
I have, my debt amounts to so and so much, whereby the

The amount set out in the statement of Sunday evening, up to the
One was specified exactly. He did not believe that I was with the er-
I can get by with the requested amount, although I have claimed this, and
since he had also learned that I was involved in connections-

let go of people who were not sympathetic to him, he must

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last pp. I went to see Dr. Jonas and learned that Mr.
NRipberger told him the exact number yesterday. On my
Question whether he has any certainty as to the accuracy of the information
BBefe beffffen, since he had relied on mere phrases, so far
I know him, it is impossible to predict the future of an entire family, whose
ancestors and also with fine ones of their own in the closest relationships
| would have been (he belonged to the count's family on his mother's side
Schwerin, on which my ancestors have depended for centuries
5), he replied: Yes. To my second question,
= whether I might have a list of debts from my own hand
He did not answer at all when asked whether the matter had been submitted. That much was c
berger had the stolen document, and consequently also the stolen
Manufcripts, which, however, contain some not very pleasant things
contained, in his hand, but how was he in the time of evening
11 am to 7 am in the morning came into possession of the same? The
only one who had access to the office, but no key to the
My new school servant, Augustin, was the one who owned the table cabinet. He wanted
but knew nothing about it. I therefore went to his former rectors,
and what they said about him was enough for me. He
had made mistakes everywhere, was also
Police vigilant, had this secondary job because of the prohibition of the Be-
heard only nominally resigned and should eventually be dismissed
His colleagues were astonished that he was nevertheless
sent to me. I knew enough. i
Mr. Ripberger was away the next day and for me
not to speak. Soon after his return, the
| Knowledge of my situation spread like wildfire throughout the Jlachbar:
En fchacht. But the effect was not what I wanted. I had
my school, the 119th Community School in Königsbergerstraße,
In the meantime, he had secured a comfortable position and was gradually
became known to the parents of my school children. I did not
in the slightest respect, have never heard a bad remark
need, and as I have heard from many teachers from all parts of the city
who asked for my help in examination matters in An=
fay took, fuch also from all possible people the neighbor-
5 ftschaft, who asked my advice in all sorts of things. It is

OF has not occurred in the entire four years that in disputes
p between parents and teachers, the former or the latter with my consent
divorce and called the authorities.

In this respect, every attempt to harm me was in vain,
155 and in the next election three-quarters of the district voted conservative.
15 Mr. Ripberger himself was elected to the next city council
| through, but was then assigned to a 1st department of a completely foreign
district was given a mandate again.

But due to the rumors flying around, we later
secretly instructed various teachers—
fee to take steps for me, and one of them was also from
success.

A highly respectable lady, unknown to me until then, Mrs.
Chief Forester Arendt, had been represented by members of my teacher—

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felt compelled to hand over my redemption money
but also required an official certificate. This time
I did it more wisely. I went to my highest boss, the city
school councilor Profeffor Dr. Bertram. This gentleman, although personally
liberal, has never had anything else in mind than the Empor=
flourishing of the Berlin school system, and political considerations of any
what kind he has never used in assessing a rector or
teacher. The entire Berlin teaching staff adores him
as an absolutely pure, noble character, and his image shines
in this time of dark night like a calm and clear star
and will still shine in coming centuries. These words
I write this with a heavy heart, because praise from my
Mouth?! But I want to tell the whole truth, without worrying
about everything else, and this man, who is beyond reproach=
dares, even my praise can no longer hurt. Yes, what would
the Berlin school system, if it is from this side alone
would be directed!

I received the requested certificate, soon the money, a
Teacher of the school was helpful in regulating, only about
4000 Mk. of usurious debts had to be covered, for which the remaining
1000 Mk. were enough. Our activity was interrupted by
the public school ramen. On the morning of this day I gave the
last thousand-mark note available so that my father-in-law—
father would exchange him later at the post office. In the afternoon
We will then make further arrangements. It is common practice
that the Rectors on this examination day of the examination commission,
which consists of the school inspector, the house curator and some city:
as well as the neighboring school commission heads,

a breakfast. My wife had on this day, the
for them there was a lot of work involved, and since at that time, despite the number:
rich flock of children did not have a maid, a woman swing
who lived with the school servant Augustin.
for a woman who otherwise almost never sees guests, in such
Everyone can imagine that the excitement is great. After
After breakfast, the father-in-law changes the money
wanted, the thousand marks were gone. On Mrs. Schwung alone
Suspicion could fall, but she stubbornly denied it. Only after
Weeks later, light came to this matter. Augustine, who had just
found himself in a difficult situation and suddenly made large expenses.
He invited large gatherings to his house, where there was great entertainment,
dressed the whole family well, and I could also see that he
debts. But Augustin was not at all in my
The only thing left was the assumption that
that Mrs. Schwung, probably already previously from Augustin a
required to spot the opportunity to steal the money
stolen and given to Augustin.

But before I went to the extreme, I called him into my
office, pointed out to him all the suspicious aspects and
asked him to at least hand over the remaining money

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just in which case I wanted to remain silent, which I would have
could do when Augustin was to be transferred, namely to the
Principal Bombe's school. I don't know why there.
Since this also held anti-Semitic views,
The following also sheds light on this.

Augustin refused everything, and when I started to threaten
to speak, the man who had been so friendly until then suddenly

He took a completely different approach. He said: "Be completely calm, otherwise you will soon be in trouble. I have long been instructed by Mr. Ripberger to accompany you everywhere observe and also go to the clubs when you speak there That is why I am already a member of the conservative association "East Berlin" at Krampf. (Mr. Krampf was the forfeiting member of this association.) I also received money that I the Christian-social correspondence paper can read, I have leave it lying around more often so that you can see it. Mr. Ripberger has also received some things from you that you have not yet wiffen. The papers that they lost, I have Mr. Ripberger because he asked me to. If I If I get it, I will get a school clerk position at the Köllnische Gymnasium, where I can still sell beer. Let me in Quiet, then I'll leave you alone too! Say at the town hall fhe all that the thousand-mark note is just nonsense." The last remark became his misfortune. Up to a certain limit I can endure everything. But if this limit is exceeded, then for me all considerations. I immediately went to the police, gave the facts of the case, and the thief and fence were arrested that same evening. Both denied it, but Mrs. Schwung that same evening, with tears in his eyes, he made a repentant gesture— She gave the certificate to her father-in-law, who yes with the same to go to the Poft to change, from the notebook that he had in the side pocket of his jacket while he was playing with my little son She then got the certificate when she told my wife something had to obtain, to Augustin. The latter has the same— hold, and when she wanted to have some of the money, with threatened with immediate expulsion. Augustine denied everything, and only Detective Inspector Maaß was able to contact him after weeks. Augustin had met his brother-in-law in a distant pub met him, showed him a handful of hundred-mark notes and said: "You have helped me for so long, now I can help you too!" Witnesses had seen this, and when the brother-in-law sworn was taken, he immediately said, despite the family relationship the full truth. During the search of Augustin's apartment Hundreds of books were found, which, along with some Manuscripts partly to me, partly to the schoolchildren, partly to his former Rectors had been lost. Augustin was appointed to 13/, years, Ms. Schwung was sentenced to / years in prison.

All friends, including the criminal inspectors involved, gave me the urgent advice to be careful in my testimony

= to limit itself to the present charge and the incident not to mention official persons in order not to be irreconcilable— to create hostility, since after this trial I was to whom the municipal school deputation also sends a deputy had, I will leave it alone. For a year this is also really happened, but then Mr. Ripberger had liked to

to tell several teachers in a public place that I was
was arrested for forgery of bills of exchange, which he confessed to
Sources know. At that time I had already come from the East to
The news spread in a few
Days all over Berlin. Former students, my
Friends, but above all all believers from all
City residents came to my apartment to find out more.
My acquaintances on the street avoided me. I
was apparently still free, but that had to be an illusion
The author of this shameful prank, the city
appointed Mr. Ripberger, who with his political friends in
the municipal school deputation at any moment majority decisions
I was able to establish later that he was able to bring about this. The Nor:
Chairman of the Berlin Teachers' Association, Mr. Gallee, decided
liberal, but thoroughly honest man, had this matter jo em=
found it disturbing that he told me the author and the witnesses=
nete, and under his full responsibility. I would have
could have sued, but what would have been the use of this single lawsuit? I
thought: Put it with the rest! In the meantime, the misfortune in
my family has become a regular guest. Of the nine children
flowly five died, the remaining four and my wife had
to repeatedly endure serious illnesses. The worst misfortune
hit me just at the time when the confusion was greatest.
I had a wonderful boy, Benno, who was born on
severe catarrhal diseases. In the diseases in
I had already gradually given away three of the family members who were
I asked doctors I knew and who were politically friendly for help. I
could not pay anyone; they had to wait years for the fee
for their efforts. I could not therefore
dare to ask one of the gentlemen to visit me. When I
made it possible to get a doctor, help was too late.
The catarrh had developed into a lung disease that
after a year and a half of illness, he died. Finally
The decisive turning point seemed to come in 1885=
A Jewish agent brought me to the previously unknown
knew Mr. Aron Meyer. He explained to me that he had
I will free myself from my situation very quickly and thoroughly. He is
from his youth onwards a close friend of the Privy Councillor
1 Some in the secret civil cabinet of His Majesty the Emperor.

I have lived with him for many years and still come daily
several times with him. He will already have an out=
find a way to create a more than sufficient sum for me.
The 10,000 marks more would not matter at all, although
would be used for other purposes. Of course I was

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Everyone agreed. A committee of six was formed:
respectable gentlemen. They wrote a confidential letter,
which was copied and sent to known people. The
But there was no success. A creditor was given about 200 marks
I myself received 120 marks, then at death
one of my children another 20 marks. The 120 marks are
surely came from the committee member's own pocket.
Finally, I wrote the cover letter myself accompanied
of Mr. Meyer, who knew the relationships of Mr. Manche,
turned to some rich people and got about 500 marks,
with which I could at least improve my situation. When I
but finally several gentlemen said they were in the same matter

it already been claimed by other persons!
I didn't worry about the whole matter any further.

Several committee members meant well, but the author pursued purely selfish interests, for which my person was only I was therefore able to provide the rest of the Committee members would like to thank them for their goodwill, but not Mr. Maude and Mr. Meyer. The former had my views through unknown persons and has

»since then against me for a very long time in intentionally hostile disposition

ze He didn't hide the reason from me for a moment.
The latter finally wanted to use me to meet rich people to establish relationships into which he could not gain access, to introduce him there, whereupon he began the same negotiations wanted to connect with the purpose of obtaining titles &c. Then he demanded a large advance from the people. This business did not seem to me to be beyond doubt, and I rejected the same decidedly, although, as everyone can tell, with a heavy heart. Later, however, I made observations from which I concluded had to that Mr. Meyer had been doing this business for years and on a large scale and that he also achieved real success through Mr. Mauchs That a high-ranking German official would agree to such things I was unable to understand how I could give it away until Mr. Meyer about Mr. Mauchs. According to this, Mr. Mauchs Jewish tribe. His grandfather was called Moses, his religion changed and adopted the name Manche, from which then further many things became. Through some influence he is in this highly responsible position, which enables him to for good money his Jewish tribesman title and to obtain pardons. The intermediary was Mr. Meyer, who lived from this business for many years. He was but finally because of several player affairs probably in his own Kreisen had become somewhat persona minus grata, and now it came I felt as if someone wanted to use me to be a means-person. I have the willpower despite my fear-substantial emergency, not to give me any money Only a Mr. Thomas from the Keiling company & I told Thomas about this whole situation; he is went to Mr. Manche, and what happened there,

I will tell you further below. Perhaps a whole number of Jewish commercial councillors, e.g. Mr. D. Levin, Jacob Landsberger, Jacob & Valentin, for the Geh. Kommerzienrat Mannheimer, Friedländer, Pincus and others can provide further information on this. There is still much to be determined, as many entries Mr. Meyer himself wrote. All manipulations of the Mr. Some were based on an accurate knowledge of His Majesty

of the late Emperor Wilhelm I. – Emperor Wilhelm J. had such a gentle disposition that he accepted requests addressed to him personally– He was relentless only in three things, namely military offenses, offenses of nobles Persons and moral offenses, especially against school-age children children. In all other matters he granted almost every request. However, there are daily in the secret civil cabinet whole laundry baskets full of petitions, and the secret civil abinet is there to organize these letters and to These will be forwarded to the relevant authorities for assessment, then come back and, if the goods– consider it a favourable one, by the presenting Council of His Majesty for decision. Because every request that the Kaiser once had in hands, was as good as granted, so each Authority, if facts do not make this impossible, would be happy to favorable report, as soon as His Majesty notes it in blue pencil had z. BW (that is to say to the report Wilhelm), because every The authority already saw from this that His Majesty had had previously in my hand. His Majesty sought the senior officials of the secret civil cabinet in every way against temptations. He gave it to their state= Income nor free accommodation from own resources. Also All possible precautionary measures have been taken. For example, if a Application for appointment as Commercial Councillor is received, the same will to the Ministry, from there to the President, from there to the Police– Prefidium. This allows on the one hand through the district police, on the other hand by a police councillor, until recently by the Police Commissioner Greif, conduct research on the following matters: 1. moral leadership, 2. punishment, 3. military conditions, 4. assets, 5. Services to the industry or trade of the fatherland, 6. Charity, 7. Education. To top it all off, nor the elders of the merchant community were asked for an expert opinion. One would think that leaks would be completely unthinkable here. But Mr. Mauchs was able to be of use to his friends. He made it easy to get such preferential requests into the hands to reach His Majesty before they went to investigate. If the W. was on it, this was of course a great profit. Unworthy people could never do business= become a councilor or receive an order, but among the very many Those with 3rd BW enjoyed a great advantage. You can't blame rich people for a title that expresses so many advantages, and it has yes, no one would be harmed by it, even that would not be a disaster

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fe, if you subsequently thank the people involved
would testify by the act, although officials do not accept gifts
should have accepted, but Mr. Meyer has given himself large advances
let them pass on to Mr. Manch's, and that is difficult
Many have not achieved their goal and
Fear of publicity did not claim their money. Something like that
would not be possible if men of German descent in all
positions of trust. Here, through the Christian
Religion of Mr. Mauché deceived, and according to his Mb-
ftance, especially since he had pupated himself as a Frenchman, was not asked.
Hopefully no persons of Jewish descent will ever again
in positions of trust.

Making such an outrageous claim requires
of course, irrefutable evidence. I will present some of it.
I witnessed a conversation that a Mr. Valentin
(son-in-law of Commercial Councillor Mr. V. Mannheimer) in
presence of his partner Mr. Jakob with Mr. A. Meyer
Mr. Valentin said the following, almost word for word:
| It is true that we children have the urgent desire
have invited our father-in-law to his anniversary for a secret
To see the position of Commercial Councillor promoted. But everything has its
Borders. Mr. v. Madai hunts every day that it will soon be far
it, and yet nothing happens. Mrs. Greif visits us every day
and wants to have it, but nothing helps.
"It went much faster with my brother-in-law!"

a {from these two statements it emerged that the two
bohen officials must also have been in a bad situation. I was
owed money to a Jewish gentleman from Stadthagen. He had
a seizure was made from me.

It was at the time when the committee was formed, in 1885. I

asked Mr. Meyer to go to him and get me a deadline.
Last year, 1888, Mr. Stadthagen, to whom I
meanwhile gradually lost a large part of his credit
paid, with the following:
11 Are you still in touch with Meyer? No. Well,

that is not the best brother either. He boasted to me,
to be able to enforce everything, then my son, the
Cashier at Büxenstein ift, 12000 Mk. given and again fo
much is promised if Bürenfstein becomes a commercial councillor. But it is
nothing happened. We will collect the 12000 Mk.
have to. Do you want to tell him that? No. |

When I once, about 2-3 years ago, received my salary on the
When the town hall rose, Meyer was already there and waiting for me. He
urgently demanded a sum of 200 Mk. from me, since today
He had to pay rent and was in great distress. He
said he would give them back soon. I gave the 200 Mk.,
and he told me the following story: A herring dealer joked,
resident of Präfidentenftraße, had embezzled large sums of money.

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A house in Stettin was accused of presenting false books, whereby it had seen itself compelled to grant credit, denounced, and Scherz received 9 months in prison. The mother of the Lord Scherz had known him from old times and had given him the He immediately applied for a pardon—submitted a request to Mr. Manche, and he gave him an official certificate, which he immediately submitted to the State—lawyer and thereby postponement of the sentence Mr Mandé has now submitted the request for a report. In the next few days I may accompany him for fun, there he would receive money and give me mine back. I could of course only use the 200 Mk. for a maximum of 3 days. behren. Then I went to Meyer. He had a message from Mr. Manché in his hand that the request for report fe; he took this with him to Mr. Scherz, while I was in front of the door remained. When he appeared again, we went into a pastry shop, which is there in the neighborhood, and he brought one not over to me= fight amount of paper money from his pocket, of which he 100 Mk. He didn't want to have any more than that, since the the entire amount must be delivered by him to Mr. Manche must, who then does not give him more than he necessarily uses.

I paid the rest in installments over 2 years from 1–3 Mk. back. |

Mr. Meyer had a princely residence, Fürbringer: Street No. 18, maid, wet nurse and his family never drove different than in a first class cab.

I also learned from him that a very important and the circles of the fine world because of its reality and absolute Indifference with which he lost or won hundreds of thousands, highly respected player Reuter by Mr. Manchs on his mediation was avoided a severe punishment. I hung up This information is of little value. Last year, however, when Mr. Meyer at the same time with a detective inspector Trommer was complained about, which everyone was talking about at the time, a former former detective that Meyer always found himself in these fine gaming circles and has already made an immeasurable fortune wasted. |

He later secretly informed the police and left in time at the fateful hour. The companions= division went right through me. I know very well that In times of terrible hardship, man allows himself to do many things that he in another situation would not do, but harmlessly trusting people, also if they are on the path of injustice, secretly betrayed, but with remain good friends with them on the outside, then use his connection, to help them for a lot of money; no, that can no German, even if he is a criminal. Artificially, criminals, in order to then pardon them for a large sum of money

= create. I got to know the gentlemen completely and completely in following case.

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Keyling's factory is near my school and Thomas, which employs 600 - 700 people. The workers of the Factory feel satisfied, and the children of the same are characterized at school through good clothing and nutrition from others Children. It is also known throughout the area that both Gentlemen do a lot of good. In previous years I received 20 Mk., which I received from Mr. Thomas, later even more to clothe poor children. With this Mr. Thomas I came About 3 years ago in a long conversation, from which I initially he saw that he belonged to the anti-progressive party and also had anti-Semitic views. Of course, I was This makes it highly interesting, first of all because of the party that has one of its main benefactors through useless, probably intentional, Statements by a leader who ultimately also exploded the same help, but then I also thought about my own Person. Regarding the Christmas list, he referred me to various Companies, including Jewish ones, with the remark that they were charitable purposes could still give something first, and that these matter had nothing to do with politics. Then he complained fuch that the rich Jews have all the awards that the State 3 could, however, receive German men despite all their merits, were not taken into account. On this occasion He told me that years ago he had received a letter from the secret Cabinet of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince with the request to a building inspector or master builder Jung (for the exact I cannot vouch for the correctness of the name) in his distress help. The document from the Crown Prince's Secret Cabinet was presented to me. I had long been aware of similar letters. The Crown Prince had just taken his mild, charitable spirit from from his father. From his youth he has inherited most of this not so great income to quiet charitable activities for Members of all classes, and since he knew no boundaries here, he himself had fallen into Jewish hands. He is, as I later wrote in the article: "Jews and the great and powerful" due to this weakness, which in other considered the greatest princely virtue of the present time would have, even for many years in terrible sorrows which also caused his physical deterioration and death To be a Kaiser was infinitely higher as a human being than this greatest eulogists suspect. Freytag swims with his judgment everywhere on the surface. But more about that later. When the Crown Prince could no longer help himself, he recommended those seeking help, whom he would like to help after personally examining the situation, to rich people. Mr. Thomas had, on this recommendation, 38,000 marks were given. A letter of thanks from the Crown Prince was

also owned by Mr. Thomas. Later, the men-

his factory a report written by a General Staff Secretary
Immediate submission sent to His Majesty the Emperor with
the request to appoint Mr. Albert Thomas as Commercial Councillor.
This was rejected. I then told

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Mr. Thomas about my acquaintance with Mr. Manche and
Aron Meyer, did not conceal from him the relationship between the two-
other, also refused any mediation or personal-
to adopt the idea, but that Mr. Manchs in this
thing can do something and upon fulfillment of certain things also
I considered it positive that I would do something.
There is no question between us that we could have any advantage
I only met Mr Thomas much later
asked for a small loan, which I received against bill of exchange
Later I learned from Mr. Thomas as well as
from Mr. Meyer that the former had visited the latter and
went with him personally to Mr. Manche. Mr. Thomas
has donated 30,000 marks, of which 20,000 marks were donated to charitable foundations,
10,000 marks for any other use (F. Valentin and Jakob)
were intended, because there were still 5000 Mk. in a closed envelope,

Then I heard nothing about it for about a year,
until Mr. Thomas called me in and explained that he was
cheated, that he therefore had to return the money from Mr.
He only received 20,000 marks, the rest
was allegedly charged arbitrarily according to his own statement.
These 10,000 M. were later found by the lawyer Wesener
under threat of immediate legal action on behalf of Mr. Thomas
also demanded back and also paid. I could
only say that I told him in good faith the matter
I have stated that I am not responsible for anything. This
He also admitted without further ado, explaining to me that he did not
and told on this occasion that he had
a high-ranking general, whom he identified by name and address,
10,000 M. to various foundations and
hope to reach my goal now. But it didn't happen. I
was very sad about this, because I had told Mr. Thomas the names
called, and besides, I also calculated in secret, without knowing
to speak, that Mr. Thomas, if he has his heart
wish would be very useful to me and the party
In particular, I hoped that he would provide me with the means to
to establish a large, anti-Semitic, social-reformatory organ.
For this purpose I had already met with many leaders of the
Party in relation. When months passed again,
Without anything happening, I went myself to Messrs. Manche and
Meyer, confronted her seriously, made her aware of the fact

what a predicament I had gotten myself into. I was told. that nothing could be done because the elders of the merchant community had not reported favourably enough that perhaps in the future still possible jei x., but one of the gentlemen left the word "Such a locksmith!" This outraged me beyond belief.

Measures. So a German who through his own spirit to become a major factory owner and multi-millionaire: workers, bread for countless people and the fatherland's economy duftury had created a large sales article, is being sold by Jews as locksmiths, while the number of Jews,

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who had done nothing for the fatherland and had become rich through speculation made rich, dozens of Privy Counselors of Commerce and

Commercial Councillors find!

So I decided to simply use my citizenship rights to make use of it, to spurn all detours, and even with To present himself to His Majesty. Emperor Frederick was reigning at that time, on which Mr. Thomas had every reason to place his hopes. I wandered through my entire city area, introduced the individual charitable acts of Mr. Thomas personally, me all the papers of Mr. Thomas and asked the most esteemed citizen and master of the area, unfortunately also Teacher Berner, who declared himself to be an outspoken anti-Semite, to sign an immediate submission written by me, under= then drew it himself and searched for this input bypassing the Secret Civil Cabinets directly into the hands of His Majesty the Emperor Frederick. My attempts to bring about political Attempts to obtain a further recommendation from party comrades failed. This time the application was successful, because Mr Thomas was decorated with a medal. Through this I believed that friendship of Mr. Thomas and built the a great speculation, which completely change.—I had in the meantime made various discoveries made, especially a large clay deposit directly on the Elbe, which fit was ideal for the construction of a brickworks, then another important discovery in the North Sea. In Berlin, a brilliant Danish engineer and officer, Mr. Bagge, of Jews hunted to death, shot. He had various fertilizer powders invented, whose recipes along with the raw materials were placed in the hands of his Existing letters from France testified that that these fertilizers are almost completely absent there, but in a worse form ly used to grow the wonderful vegetables that one paid so dearly for it. The basis of this fertilizer powder was referred to as silt, which is found in large quantities on the Danish coast, in smaller quantities also species of the Eider, Elbe and Ems: estuary. In Espierg in Jutland, A factory was set up to extract this silt, dry it and

entire shiploads to France. Mr. Bagge had founded this factory, but was then taken over by well-known people in the usual way, Mr. Bagge was a brilliant man, but impractical in business matters and rested now in the grave. The factory is said to be in good foweft. I connected me with the former worker of the Excavator, acquired the Recipes that Bagge had brought back from France and harvested then covered with his help at the mouth of the Ribau in Jüt= land a magnificent, 4 m high silt deposit and secured me and the worker jointly the same by contract with the owners for 20 years. The first lease should be in four weeks= be paid. After my return I went to the professor Dr. Petri, who explained to me that the silt was not so concentrated= rich, when I assumed on the basis of another expert opinion that

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the same but in combination with fine fecal masses, some chili= faltpeter and lime, a fertiliser of very significant value. He is not averse to connecting with me and for this purpose the offers of several cities to give them a ton system according to its principles in order to receive a lot of fecal masses. Then I went to Professor Orth at the Agricultural College and also requested his opinion. It was consistent with that of the Pro= feffors Dr. Petri agreed. b Chu was only a little over 1½ pCt. present, so addition of chili saltpeter necessary. Since the sample, which Professor Orth had received, directly from the mouth

of the river, which carries some sulphurous soap with it, for this was also found to be a harmful component. The remaining silt did not contain this iron sulphide, and the elimination of iron sulphide by adding caustic lime was an easy matter. Now I went to Mr. Thomas, he had to examine the matter and then declared himself willing to work with us to exploit this discovery and to provide the necessary money for it. 7 of the net profit should be his and / to both of us. I travelled there again, this time not on own costs, took terrain surveys, negotiated purchase a storage area, in Hamburg with wholesale companies because of waste-taking etc. After my return I sent the above mentioned Worker to Riebeck, the next town from the camp, who The rest had to be put in order. This resulted in essential ous expenses, and he wrote for money, as he was in great embarrassment. I brought this letter to Mr. Thomas, who is now with me. On the way he told me that he had a small founded a company that will exploit the matter. Unfortunately I also received the inner certainty that in this society Jewish bankers. Then I knew the course of the matter in advance. Dr. Petri should not be called in, but can buy what he needs from us. It was enough that we should grant this society the right to to convert at any time into a stock company, in which case our share of the profit will be lost and we will have to pay a small compensation In Hamburg, a gentleman was introduced to me as Representative of Mr. Thomas, who concluded the proceedings fufhrte to Riebeck. The gentleman came along, inspected the camp, found it excellent and wanted to finish immediately, which we refused most emphatically, since our rights there-with would simply be given away. In the case of the conclusion, the Expenses there, which caused great concern, were covered. In We travelled home in a rather gloomy mood. Here I came after a short time behind a wonderful fact. The worker had negotiated with Mr. Thomas alone to obtain a position at the new company and was without my knowledge was sent to Riebeck, because the four-week-deadline had expired in the meantime, only a new contract I immediately returned and managed to find the

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To permanently secure my rights. By Mr. Thomas

I then stepped back completely and looked for a new money-man. In the meantime, however, a notice appeared in all newspapers, in which attention is drawn to the content of iron sulphide which Professor Orth had found. The worker, who was now causing me every possible harm, still hoped to

the help of Mr. Thomas at least a garden manure powder—to set up a factory, but this also failed because I and even knew the secrets of the manufacturing process. Since then I have not seen Mr. Thomas again. Not long ago I tried in writing to get the matter back on track with him to bring, but without success. In the meantime, however, my suggestion to further expand the fertilizing power of lake mud A few days ago, in the North—German Allgemeine-Zeitung that the state has larger stocks of sea silt in order to make the Lüneburg Heath productive close.

When I recently wrote to Mr. Thomas asking him This year again a donation for the clothing of several To make the children named, he sent the letter to department of the police. That was the thanks for my efforts regarding of the Order. The question arises: How did the man come to this suddenly changed attitude? The reader will almost guessed. It was inevitable that some people When they became aware of my relationship with Mr. Thomas, especially the teacher Berner and also my immediate superior, the School inspector Dr. Zwick, who urged me with great energy, to give information about my current situation. A useless intrigue to separate Mr. Thomas from me, initially without success. The following letter, for example, was sent to him sent to the bathroom. Mr. Thomas brought the same to me, had but the names were cut out.

Dear Sir .

In the matter in question I was with Mr . .. and According to this statement, I am convinced that Rector Ahlwardt ijt. The personal description is accurate and has fhe said that he would ensure that you .. . receive, but you'll bleed a lot first.

He has made unambiguous statements that you thank you very much and he has you in his hands. The process is fpeaks that you receive it completely; it should be earlier against the The person concerned must have been subject to disciplinary proceedings and he should now again be involved in a ... process. The whole The incident is said to have happened in a bar and was reported by an eyewitness a very wealthy man and gentleman . .. communicated fine (the The passages in brackets are from Mr. Thomas in the original cut out, then the letter was sent to me by this person.)

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Mr. Thomas remarks in passing: If you knew, how you would harm and hurt me with those words. You certainly refrain from doing so. I have now already heard from two sides such letters! Silence is golden!

In view of the fact that, in addition to the above-mentioned both gentlemen with no one about Mr. Thomas's matter spoken, the co-signatories of the immediate input of nothing further knew that I had not been to a bar for at least a year also by Mr Thomas except for the above-mentioned loans never asked for a penny of money, I wrote to Mr. Thomas a very harsh letter, and when he returned to Berlin, I demanded most emphatically the naming of the names of the Ars gift of the pub, so that I can account for these perfect scoundrels= Mr. Thomas said: Just leave it, it must. It is enough for you that I do not believe the whole thing, which you fthou canst see that I sent you the letter You wouldn't be able to stand up to the men. You Ion is also an open anti-Semite, you have to like something like that ate!"

Shortly afterwards I had to admit that Mr. Thomas was only joking when he boasted of his own anti-Semitic tendencies. He had founded the Norddeutsche Brewery into a stock company, and when I once had to do business in the Darmstadt bank and had to wait there for a long time I witnessed some strange conversations. First there was a senior officer, who was very warmly recommended shares of Ludwig Loewe The banker's third word was: Thomas says that and that, consequently, you have to buy now. Then came two older Ladies, and again they were told by citing Mr. Thomas a paper recommended. I was very embarrassed by this process, and I also told this to Mr. Thomas. But he found all this quite in order and said among others: "Cheating is the audience under all circumstances at every turn of Papers. All bankers agree that if a Paper comes into the audience, or if it is held back foll. The initiates always know everything in advance, and Who else should they take the money from if not the audience! Everyone has to accept that the other person is or sale of securities!

Summing everything up, I had to come to the following conclusion.

come: "Mr. Thomas as well as all other German rich

Dr

Men who still achieve greater financial success on the stock market want to, are no longer allowed to compete with their German brothers, but must, even against their will, stand with the Jews.

Men then limp to the right and left. For my

| I was in February when I received my instruction on stock exchange transactions, because

came to the conclusion that a layman could take his hand from this

dangerous toy! That Mr. Thomas

had to fall as soon as the femitic backers of the

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When the letter writers entered into personal contact with him, it was clear to me and I could not even explain it to him from his point of view

On the other hand, he will not blame me either for

I to achieve my goal, which he has known for a long time,

take the material where I find it, without regard to friend

and enemy.

After writing this months ago, I just realized

feven during the printing of this book, the monstrous aftermath

report that Mr. Albert Thomas, this multi-millionaire, who

debts never knew, the debt-free houses in Victoria-

street, in 1 2c. owns, can not consume fine income

and has no children, is completely bankrupt and also has all the assets=

fcies. The reader will ask in great surprise:

How is that possible? I don't find it strange in any way.
All well-off Germans are opposed to the Jew,
– please forgive the expression, which is absolutely nothing offensive
should have, but it fits perfectly – what the fattened pig has to
farmers. The more fattening such an animal proves, the
more it is naturally fed. With its fat, its beautiful
Ham more than pays for all the effort and expense. Mr. Thomas
had become very rich as an intelligent manufacturer and had this
Wealth increased by some clever speculations. The

Jews knew how to win him over, caused him to speculate,

where he always earned, let him look behind the couliffes, and
He already counted himself among the initiated, who was aware of the stupid
audience. It certainly made him feel good when the Puckel
scratched, that is, when his insight was praised.

Finally he was fat enough and was sold into large time stores.
wrapped, the abyss opened, and differences of many millions
stared at him. The rest is silence.

Yes, you rich German men, don't rub your hands.
Thomas was not only a good man, concerned about the well-being of his workers,
thoughtful, but also a clever man. But Mephistopheles was
him. Today it is not your turn yet. It would be
wrong to slaughter too many at once. But your time will
come, despite all wisdom. Have you not gradually
See others fall? Then you rejoice and say: Was the
but stupid! Thomas will have often said that, so one will
of you too! Your grandchildren will reap the reward of your sweat
furely not inherit. Do not be afraid of the red ghost. The
fimpily the Jews to you, that will never become flesh and bone,
No, the Jews alone attract everything to themselves. You are the fattened pigs,
who are treated well, whose pimples are scratched, the rest
People are animals that must feel the whip. The screaming
They are not forbidden to do so. Freedom is a must! Power finally
Open your eyes! Let the sacrifices made so far be enough!
Away with the Jews!

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The Treitel case.

Among those committee members concerned with the regulation
my situation was serious, belonged first and foremost to Mr. Crohn,

but unfortunately at the time when it was most needed,
was travelling. Before his departure, however, he already realised that through the-
fame would not be of any real benefit. Despite its
Benevolence for me, he also sought Mr. Mauché for his own
A lawyer in Königsberg was accused of
convicted of fraud, and to this end, if not as a lawyer,
fo to reinstate him as a magistrate, negotiated
He was in lively contact with Mr. Mauché. When he was older he wrote to me
If I remember correctly, I received a letter from Italy in which he invited me
a Mr. Moritz Treitel, Bendlerftr. 9, who was probably in
Be able to help me, as he is interested in working with Mr.
Mauché. I showed this letter to the
Mr Meyer and Mauché, and both advised me to contact Mr Treitel
I went to him and soon recognized him as a
understanding and benevolent man. After I gave him a
After giving an overview of my entire situation,
he said that he knew someone who would help me and who
no matter how high my liabilities were,
but it would be necessary to consult Mr. Mauché beforehand. The be-
apt gentleman (his name, Sulzbach, I learned much later,
namely through Mr. Meyer) is a hundred-times millionaire and lives
in Frankfurt a/ M. He had the urgent wish to have one of his
to obtain a title corresponding to its financial significance. He is
member of the Chamber of Commerce, have also already from a Thuringian
Lande, I think Coburg-Gotha, received the title of Financial Councillor, but
which was not recognized in Prussia. He was aware that
To obtain the title of Commercial Councillor, proof of
That is why he, Treitel, wanted
a meeting with Mr. Mauché to find out whether the-
solution of a completely unknown rector in Berlin at the relevant
be counted as an act of charity.

I brought this message to Mr. Mauché. This gentleman had
no time to receive Mr. Treitel, but sent Mr. A. Meyer
with a power of attorney to him.

What these gentlemen negotiated with each other is only

partially and much later became known, as especially
Mr. Treitel was definitely not a fan of superfluous talk.
I had no reason to prevent Mr Meyer from maintaining
interested in my well-being. When I got to know him,
He, a sixty-year-old bachelor, did not live in splendid
circumstances. But then his prosperity increased rapidly. He forgot-
married a young, poor girl, set up a
almost princely household, kept maids, later also wet nurse
and made all journeys in Berlin only in a 1st class cab, while
The committee's work was of little benefit to me.
But with Treitel he really acted on me, because this gentleman

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introduced myself a few days later and told me that he
I will pay him my creditors
from a certain day onwards daily in groups of 4 or 5
who would then have to bring all the debt securities with them.

Where deductions are to be made, I should say so.

Like the weary traveller, who in dark storm and
Rainy night on the heath, nowhere a resting place
finds, and yet with every step forward into the unknown, perhaps
into the abyss, rejoices brightly as soon as the rising sun
with its first golden rays illuminated his path and his
When the target was right in front of his eyes, I also cheered inwardly,
the golden sun of salvation suddenly warmly greeted me=
shone and showed me a life full of contentment and happiness.

flowers, the blessed,
Flames, the cheerful,
They spread love,
They bring joy,
Heart as it likes.
Words that are true,
Aether in the Clear
Eternal Hosts,
Day everywhere.

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lichsten-Weft. Although they both may have ulterior motives, the
the former general, relating to his people, the other egoistic,

but the benefit for me became worse, less effective? A tear went through my soul; I was still inside= I was delighted with the sun of happiness, but my Enthusiasm; the divine breath that I felt surrounded me, was no longer there for me. An insoluble dilemma arose fpliance in my soul, and the present hour was at at least capable of eliminating it. |

I believe that nowhere else will the Lefer be given less than here. fall that I suddenly break the thread of events and in theoretical considerations. Which writer could be compared with our very unique Jean Paul, but It is hardly read at all, at least at present. Why? Because while you want to follow the plot with excitement,

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falls to interrupt it at any moment and to thoughts and feelings that will delight the reader who merely wants to follow the development of the facts on which torture. But perhaps Jean Paul wants such readers not at all.

My state of mind imperatively demands this interruption, and many readers too. The sensible, serious man, the caring Father of the family, of course, will be the same, the unspeakable, almost find the confusing joy quite natural and would uninhibitedly read more. It is the duty of every human being, first and foremost, to felf, to take care of his own. A great success in this In this respect it is certainly worthy of pure joy. Virchow has this This point of view was once discussed in a brilliant speech, and this made such an impression on me that I still remember some passages, at least in its meaning, keep it faithfully in my memory. "Every individual has to take care of himself. Every individual has the duty to raise oneself higher than one's ancestors stood and to ensure that his children rise higher than he himself The sum of these individual advances means the cultural progress of humanity!

The whole world is much too big,
To take them to heart.

For this only God's lap is sufficient,
It is up to him.

A human heart is much too small,
To lovingly dedicate oneself to the world!

Understanding readers who think so will understand my former,

Let us say it bluntly, understand the egoistic state. But what
What does the philosopher say to this? I do not mean those people who are
perfection of their minds also studied philosophy and

occasionally make use of it to achieve personal purposes,

but those men who ruthlessly seek everything and everyone
the truth, which with Plato, Kant, Schopenhauer in
deepened the source of eternal truth?

You will be told:

Dear friend, with reference to Schopenhauer you have
book started. A discussion of the psychological truth
of the Old Testament, on the occasion of the birth of Joseph,
strongly towards naturalism. Here you kneel, where a purely personal,
and not so appetizing looking advantage, before
your God in dying gratitude and feel the breath
this immediate vicinity, what should we make of you
do? The probable thing is that you are a confused person
and besides, pure egoist, because how can you because of an external
advantage, which is not entirely beyond doubt, without exaggerated
Egoism in this mood? Does your devotion
to your God with money? What right do you have,
from such a standpoint, which is actually not a standpoint at all—
point is to intervene in the workings of the world? Do you demand

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perhaps because some Jews earned a good penny from you
have, which by the way is from your tribesmen e.g. Peter Wirtz,
Zimmermann etc. can also be said that now your
whole people, who truly have better things to do, the sacred
Violating the right of hospitality, driving out the peacefully immigrated Jews,
acquired wealth in whole or in part for the benefit of the whole
ity away? Didn't Dr. Straßmann do you nobly?
Because you don't imagine that he is just
I was afraid of you and your anti-Semitism. He has
other men. Didn't your friend Crohn honorably
Wasn't there two committee members
Jews? Doesn't Sulzbach in Frankfurt am Main pay all your
Debt without any return? Travel through Europe to
all directions, whether you can find such noble spirit again.
That's right, he wants to achieve something by doing this. By
proves beneficial in many respects, not only to you, he wants

Commercial Councillor, for which all other prerequisites are present
Is that something bad? Almost every person strives
for external honor. Why does every academic seek the doctorate,
which is of no use at all? Why does the craftsman hold the
Is the title of "master" so high? A hundred-times millionaire is certainly
in the right to strive for an outward sign of one's wealth,
such as the scholar is looking for an outward sign of learning
He wants to be a benefactor to you, and in return you will draw
you bring him into this discussion? Have your tribesmen
helped you, and do you deserve help at all? You have
your assumption of guarantees has brought you into misery, which
you have to pay for it fairly. Go away! How one
bed, so one sleeps!

These are harsh and justified accusations, but I want an answer
give it to it.

I will first address the first group of questions that
on my conviction. |

I have to answer: Yes, it is true that my
Soul has not achieved clarity for a quarter of a century
I could come to the point where I am filled with the most varied thoughts
and feelings and to inner balance
could not have achieved. This struggle for the truth is
It was precisely this that made me so un-
cleverly made and made me express my personal in-
terests so poorly. But I am egoistic when it comes to
traded in external goods, as little as a person,
so absolutely little that I can retrospectively
egoistic motives in order to make them understandable
Originally they were not there at all. If
But then the need struck too terribly, I did many things,
which would have been better left undone. I was brought up in the rock-solid
Belief in the Bible and as a boy I immersed myself in
religious things, have already spent hours of the holiest
religious enthusiasm. Therefore, I loved solitude and am

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my playmates hardly ever a pleasant companion
I have this absolute, unshakable belief
preserved until about the 21st year. At that time, I first noticed that
extremely shallow life of Jesus of Nazareth into the hands, but that
time made a shocking impression on me. This was followed by
then Strauss, Büchner, Moreau, Carl Voigt etc. At that time
the inner conflict was complete. I saw no salvation. The
The situation became unbearable. I thought: give in to external pressure!
Catholicism became something I envied. Finally, I turned
to the preacher Zeller in Oranienburg, whom I highly respect,

my former teacher, with the request to help me somewhere to be employed as a missionary. Soon after, a spiritual master in my apartment. I could not help but to reveal my state of mind. He directed me to the Confictorial Counselor Mr. Wichern, but told me as I left, I would do better not to reveal my mental state to him. This was a torrential bath for my soul. I still went to Mr. Wichern, but I found no consolation, only rejection.

I want to be honest, fine. What I did in 1866 was pure Enthusiasm, but in 1870 I pushed myself forward so violently, so that some fortunate coincidence can save me from this unbearable situation I did learn to pray again during this time, but for a long time I did not hold back from this mood. After 1871 I decided to first of all, to the best of our ability, into the research of the present—to study the natural sciences not as a dilettante, but seriously I owe this study, which gave me everything fidely, even by men with high scientific reputation, under=

support, many a beautiful hour. The borders

my knowledge were pushed further out, the essence of things,

the “how” became clearer to me, the final “why” was more hidden,

as ever. The final reasons were not to be found, and I began to criticize the researchers who are very inclined to important and momentous discovery a full philosophical

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system that could be overturned by the next discovery
Just keep researching! You are concerned about science and

humanity deserves it! But not everyone is called to do this,

The reason for his discovery is now also the doctrine of the ultimate reasons to discuss! I turned to philosophy, worked my way laboriously through all systems, all schools, and since I am on Every step I took was met with obstacles because of my ignorance the Greek language, I threw myself eagerly into the study

of the same, not to control them, I was too old for that, but to
to enable me to gain a deeper understanding of philosophy.

How it is possible that highly respected scholars study
I find it absolutely incomprehensible that this language should be declared superfluous.
Although I learned little enough about it, I was struck by a new
world. But what good was all the studying, what good was it,
that I even tried to understand Hegel? |
| I recognized some philosophers as nonsense makers,
fpecially our dear Herbart. Finally, fate

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– J –

Robert Gohr solved the problem. It was about time.
1882, when I tried for the last time to save him. We had
put together a small private school supply that supported him.
I had taken care of appropriate clothing myself. This man
can only be understood if one knows his inner struggles, which he
and to derive it he feverishly searched for external
Activity took hold. Such internally moved people, like Gohr, me.
and thousands of others who do not give their own external well-being the total=
ity of their mental powers, but only the absolutely necessary mufti
zen will surely become a prey of the sharp-sighted
Jews.

fan

and learn to appreciate the value of what has been discovered. The All=
common sense has greater benefits, the more it has the experience

– 108 –

Individuals, but also to the extent that they
the enjoyment of the results obtained is permitted.

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The only criterion is generality. Every thing has
only as much value as it can be generalized. The absolute
The most general thing has the greatest value. From this, every
form of appearance, e.g. the monarchy. In order to
will is directed. (Louis XIV.) The Monarchy of the High:
Zollern will for this reason overtake the monarchy of the future–

main fe.

* n *

The greatest thinkers must do it like Antaeus. The Mother Earth is humanity in general. They must return whenever they want to regain their strength.

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There is a certain given which corresponds to all the principles originally contradicts. On this basis, the current previous development. This is the different equipment of the Humans through nature. The use of the best only through the most favored has produced the tremendous difference. Nowadays, those left behind are allowed to have the necessary digest living conditions, but everything else is taken by the better Equipped for themselves. As a regulative for all this, Christ set brotherly love.

He expects the stronger to be exempt from the social and personal advantages. The state in its previous

Constitution could not compel; but Christ compels by reference – on future punishments. Philosophy has this belief of the future punishments, especially among the privileged, the atheists, i.e. opponents of God. But that these Philosophy has not been able to induce its followers to practice is a testimony against them and the entire science. Overthrow of egoism is Christ 9 The fit= Human will must be worth more than all reason.

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Modern philosophy is a reaction against the egoistic Dogmatism of the medieval hierarchy. But by doing so, inhibited its assertion, it has exceeded its goal= shot and is about to convince the moral powers of their need: to bring the child to practical and true tasks, to In the Middle Ages we see the moral powers fowe ft in their true necessity, but fhe ft are through the box-like closure of hierarchical knowledge= results have been corrupted.

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Aristotle only wrote about what he knew or at least believed.
highly probable; he remained silent about what he did not know
as an intelligent person; therefore the Hegelians do not want to see him as.
actual philosophers, but only as empiricists.

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In earlier times it was understandable if one
future citizens without knowledge of the law because the
Laws arising from the rights associated with popular morality
went; now that the law is detached from morality, it will.
almost a duty for every young citizen to become a future lawyer
to develop.

Nor did we come up with the idea of looking at Schopenhauer
not to be satisfied with the Parerga and Paralipomena, but
to study completely and seriously, as fate again intervenes
You were informed that your little school circle was being dissolved

Bee *

– 110 –

“deep, great Darwin, with deep devotion I could edify myself
in the sermon of a Christian clergyman who is faithful to his convictions and
pray to my God, which I had tried for so long in vain!

Yes, everything and everyone flowed together in untroubled harmony.
My father, a small farmer, was mainly a beekeeper!
I spent most of my youth with these animals.
Part. I was able to watch their activities for days, and I believe
hardly that much in the external course of her life was hidden from me

ebbleiben! But I could not get to the bottom of her nature
Everything is done according to their command! Everyone knows exactly
their duty, the structure of the whole, the execution in detail
develops according to a single, exact circumstances
measured plan. They always make the right decision without fail. And
but the organ that draws up this plan is missing. The Queen is
it does not, it only lays eggs, otherwise it is passive. When swarming,
the always appears very late, when the swarm settles
the often last, often not at all, because the tumbled down somewhere tired
is and must first be sought out. Here is therefore a will, even
an intellect exists without an organ. Thousands of people stand in the
Service of a will that is not present in any of them, full-
carry out purposeful work, the context of which does not require a single
oversees and directs.

Instinct! Yes, what is that? But a stupid, absolutely nothing-meaningful word!

I had many more such observations later on.

They may seem insignificant, but for the spiritual life of the individual it they are not! From this youthful observation to my last thoughts, Everything now entered into intimate contact through Schopenhauer Harmony!

It took me five years to study Schopenhauer in his entirety to understand, and when I had understood it, I was able to last, decisive step, which made Schopenhauer the greatest Apologetes of Christianity. He was not far from away from taking this step himself. Schopenhauer shows us, that the will is eternal, omniscient, infallible, and fine Evidence is incontestable for all time. What prevents him with this eternal, omniscient, infallible will also self-consciousness, instead of assuming that it is erit in the human being to the consciousness of his own self? It is merely a view of the general, albeit undoubted, misery, which causes him not to take this step.

| A self-conscious will, a God, he hunts, can this world not done, because it is so bad that it is not possible would be if it were only a little worse in any place Who would deny that with his pessimism mus is right that misery and suffering are the lot of all mortals is! If God were to ask me about my transgressions, I would first ask him: Why did you make me like this, that I could not avoid them, why did you even created this misery? That this Schopenhauerian pessimism

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in fact alone offers the possibility to live in all parts of the world Living conditions reasonably happily, if not to be What would have become of me if I had Leibnitz's optimism when I see good things everywhere waiting, ravenously longing for happiness in life?

But I took the bad for granted and accepted it mostly without emotion, but the few good things, It was a very welcome

addition!

And yet Schopenhauer with his pessimism, insofar as he is thereby prevented from realizing the final consequences of his divine thinking, wrong.

First of all, he is mistaken if he considers the mere consciousness of existence just like 0 sweeps while it is already a + ijt of high value. Also the satisfaction of all needs, so much treatment also some of them require, is a +.

He is mistaken if he believes that most living beings willingly would cease to exist if at the border of the same not the terrible guardian death with all its terrors.

He is mistaken if he believes that every suffering is a -. And all the misery of existence is also willingly granted to him, because There is really not much to discuss, he himself admits willingly admit that nothingness, that is, the unconditional limit of human thought, not the absolute, but only the relative nothingness. What lies beyond that is just for us unthinkable, but not excluded. Finally, he will with the divine (not in the biblical sense) the book of Job we must confess: I do not know, I I don't understand it, my mind can't think it up! Maybe but the opposite would be the wrong thing! Certainly it is difficult understand that often hundreds of thousands were sacrificed so that one who makes the, albeit futile, attempt to be happy to feel that thousands languish in unworthy slavery so that few spend their time in unsatisfactory luxury bring about that the entire Aryan tribe sinks to the level of slaves, so that a much lower tribe could triumph. Perhaps but it was nevertheless necessary in the development of the whole, and long after the end of things, man limps= spirit with knowledge still, and the individual will, or rather the will in the individual returns after the dissolution of his physical expression back to itself, freed from the previous bond of knowledge that prevented the overall overview.

And is Schopenhauer's statement that with the organ of intellect itself must cease, so absolutely unassailable? These are all aphoristic hints, the execution of which a number of years. I have long been with the idea of bringing these elaborated ideas to the public. That this has not happened yet, have prevented overwhelming powers. But it will happen moch. I hear mocking laughter all around. You, a pathetic, just

I want!

schoolmasters who escaped bankruptcy, educated in the regulatory time, whose entire class of many does not even belong to the formed is counted, which you here and there some fragments of a= el sciences, you want Schopenhauer's thoughts continue excessive, ridiculous arrogance, schoolmasterly conceit! Why a Hartmann was necessary in a relationship, that is what another a schoolmaster! I answer very calmly: Yes,

The living faith, the unconditional conviction of

Things that are incomprehensible to the mind are the greatest happiness of life, and infinitely enviable are all those who

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They are immune to everything that the misery of this life.

But the pondering mind easily begins to doubt in the truth first of the individual forms of religion, then in the truths of religion in general, and this all the more so, the more the spirit seeks to ascend into the light of truth. No one should tell me that a spiritually advanced person tribe would not have been burdened by these anxious doubts! Difficult struggles are associated with this doubt. Some perishes because of it, physically or mentally, some seek their Salvation in scientific research that distracts him, that a new world. He then easily finds himself in the position to reason as the supreme judge in all things, even the incomprehensible ones, to do, he no longer believes anything, but without going to the inner to get satisfaction.

| These inner struggles usually arise in a life age in which the man is already responsible for his actions, even in ma- materially, is responsible. Since he usually then If you pay too little attention to external things, this is the Time in which he was captured by the modern Mephistopheles and will never be let go again.

Arthur Schopenhauer became my greatest apologist of Christianity. His all-overpowering spirit, the blows away all objections with a breath of his mouth, comes now to help our shaken faith by understanding forces us to accept the fundamental truths of Christianity as eternal and to accept changes.

In doing so, he forces the educated and scholarly to once again—to ensure that the hitherto mildly ridiculed, by the Semites in Europe, religion of the masses, which is greatly ridiculed because of its advantage, but contains the highest and most blessed eternal truths, which which, however, subordinate minds had not understood until then. It is the bridge that connects folk religion and highest science connects the spiritually advanced, who indeed externally practice religion revered because their noble spirit, striving for the highest, possible to conquer the sanctuary of her people in to pull the dust, but were internally alienated, it is possible to feel one with their brothers again. Even the greatest Researchers and doubters can pray fervently again. He understands.

by the way, that the brotherly love of Christ is expressed in Kant's sentence: "Nothing in the world is good except the good will alone," and the Schopenhauer's teaching that the individual will must feel one with the collective will, is completely identical. He understands that Christ is real and true God, because his will is completely one with the will in general. o

And science is also thereby in reality and Truth has become free. It is no longer bound to any research. nor obliged to use any result of the same in the interest to hold back the popular religion.

But, one will reply, Schopenhauer is a Enemy of the Church. If you spend a long time dealing with it—, you must know all his attacks on them? Of course, I know them. They are partly based on narrow-mindedness, which were opposed to his research, partly on the Realization that the deep religious truths in human Forms are forced and thereby concealed according to the sentence Rousseau?: "Everything is good as it comes from the hand of the Creator comes forth, but everything perishes under the hand of man."

Finally, his striving leads him to follow the will that he sees as omniscient and eternal, self-consciousness, knowledge to deny oneself and intelligence without a physical organ to deny. The former is a contradiction in itself, to which he is led by this unconditional pessimism was forced to accept the last claim becomes invalid when the first one falls.

But he is partly right about the forms. A form is necessary for every thing, and if ancient forms are not more modern, they are all the more marked by their age—flattered and any shaking of a mold can affect the contents—edigen. However, both sister churches have experienced times in which the

Form was the essential thing, the content took a back seat; and such = deserve to be scorned by a man like Schopenhauer become.

Both churches are trying to make content the main focus again without violating the external form. I only remind you on the Catholic side to Archbishop Ketteler in Mainz and above all to the current Pope Leo XIII, on Protestant

Side to the much maligned A. Stöcker. That he the old sacred forms with living content again, This is his imperishable merit for all time.

Would the sister churches, both of which are noble, return to the original task, but finally stop thinking about the correctness of their forms and to interpret the given in this

insicht willingly accept as a given! Three times I have

everyone is set up to discuss all these things, which

absolutely does not belong here, but I have it under:

I also looked for another place, because they wanted

remember what these discussions about the Treitel case

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— 114 —

u have to do, but can not find. At least one thing will be the Readers will see that from my point of view I am absolutely I am entitled to rely unconditionally on the Bible as a source of truth= ity, but at the same time ruthlessly removing from it the—to read what is really written in it, that I am further entitled to to refer to Darwin in one breath and at the same time worship to bow down before my God.

I can deal with the second accusation of egoism more briefly. A person who puts his will in the service of the collective will to ftray, should not actually have a personal Happiness got into such an ecstatic mood. The suspicion that the purest egoism, even if hidden, is the basic feature of my

judge, cannot be rejected. But one wants to humanly direct.

For many years I was stressed out. I had no peace during the day and night. I was startled when the doorbell rang because I always suspected something terrible.

The sorrowful faces of my loved ones cut into my heart. Every Day could bring bad things, almost every day I was worried—how I can satisfy my own and yet maintain the outward appearance And that should now change in one fell swoop become! I should be free and independent, my loved ones—success, my studies, of all humanity can live? My situation is understandable. No, selfish was my zen not.

and I am accused of fighting Judaism and yet enjoyed benefits from individual Jews. I want I will not rob the individual of their merit for me. Even if I I am able to prove that everyone has purely egoistic motives, I does not want to do it. The further course and especially the conclusion: chapters will reveal the rest. The Aryan national character is therefore, despite all the slag, it stands so high because it represents the Christian and the highest philosophical thought identical with it, which found such beautiful points of contact for him from home, in himself—and inseparably united with himself. Brotherly love, the devotion of the individual to the whole is the basis

the same.

The spirit of progressive science is also moving in this direction. culture in general. Therefore, we Aryans are bearers of the same, not because we have been through all sorts of beautiful 1 of Railways, steamships 2c. the amenities of life increased slightly or not increased at all.

The Jew represents the principle of the purest and most merciful loosest egoism. He builds his happiness on destroyed existences has done so for many millennia and will do so, until external, unconditional pressure makes it impossible.

If he has achieved his goal, he is against the destroyed

i charitable, often seriously charitable, not just for show, like many

Opponents of the Jews claim that something human can be found

even with them, since they also bear the noble human face.

– 15 –

; Thank God, I can finally face these theoretical
withdraw from discussions and return to the facts,
whose development the Lefer has long been waiting impatiently
will have.

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I have expressed my joy over my final redemption above
It was large enough to take me to the largest
stupidity of my life, which is the sum of all
other stupidities. The next morning
By chance my school inspector came to my school and I told him
extremely happy about my salvation, but without mentioning names.
Days later or the next day I received from the
municipal school deputation to immediately provide proof
my debt settlement, otherwise unforgiving
disciplinary proceedings would be requested. I replied
immediately, briefly noted the efforts during the last year,
fentered the confidential appeal of the committee and made

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The hour of birth of this book was sounded. If nothing, then
otherwise the last look, filled with deep compassion,
of the Lord. Treitel condemned to eternal silence on the Jewish question.
My experience is the mother of the book, Mr.
Dr. Horwitz, the father of the same. We meet the obstetrician
below. Let us hope that the book will
parents honor.

The final redemption.

I had already had a look at the work of a writer in

Office of the Justice Councilor, what was against me in the works
The city's school deputation had filed a complaint against me with the King.
School Board of the Province of Brandenburg the Disciplinary
procedure, whereby the confidential letter from the Committee,
which is presented as an appeal for public charity
was portrayed as particularly burdensome. I waited
calmly. Finally I received a delivery note
Letter from the Royal Provincial School Board. It brought
the final, full redemption. The reader will be amazed how the
possible if I tell him the content. It said: "We
have learned that through your own fault you have fallen into serious debt—
We grant you for this, as well as for
the pledging of salary receipts and the unacceptable
Invoking public charity is a reprimand. We
warn you not to get involved in new debt obligations,
Otherwise, harsher measures may be taken against you.

It is a proof of our special confidence that this
has not already happened." That is roughly what the letter said.

I have probably never been more happy with a letter than
this reference. It meant the following: For your
old debts nothing will happen to you, if only the growth
— Debt is now coming to an end. That was full and complete
redemption.

My debts had never been so high that
I could not have paid it off from my own income. What
My situation had so far made it untenable, the un-
usurious interest, but I had to pay this because I was in
lived in constant fear of the city authorities. The constant
Threats, the constant warnings not to make new
To allow complaints to come, because then the disciplinary proceedings
initiated, the lack of any official assistance against the
Usurers, had so intimidated me that I
usurers even after seizure of my furniture and initiation
of the salary deduction procedure necessarily approve every claim
had to, in order to ensure that nothing new reached the authorities.
Now it was all over. I had nothing to do with old complaints
I had nothing to fear. I vigorously opposed all creditors,
explained to them that I was contacting them about their capital claim and
I will satisfy my needs from my own income, namely in the

— 118 —

Order that I consider appropriate. I pay interest
no more. Anyone who is not satisfied with this should do what he
could not let go. However, they were all extremely upset,
especially since they had to assume that I would support them in the Treitel case.
had obviously lied. In front of Mr. Treitel's door there was still

on the 3rd day there were beautiful performances. The second series I still had when leaving the Treitel apartment in the morning ordered, the third had also arrived that day. It But nothing could help now. Her threats made no longer made an impression, only reduced their repayment rates. As they noticed this, a quite tolerable relationship was established. Since On April 13, 1886, I was left alone, I won Time and peace, my circumstances from my own resources gradually to organize thoroughly.

In this blissful state, the happiest imaginable of everyone, because I was given the opportunity to fully own strength from the sad circumstances, but through years of work, I was faced with a single, otherwise

Pure officials were punished with the most severe punishment. This is how a royal ly, conservative, fatherly and serious authority. It is probably quite salutary, the behavior of the representatives of my nearest authority, such as | r 190 has shown in the course of my presentation, to deal with it— same.

They are small, in and of themselves insignificant processes that I have presented here. But how in the drop of water the Sun, these processes reflect the entire opposite current conditions of our Prussian fatherland with their two— soul theory.

On which side is justice, liberality, fathers= to find human benevolence, even in the face of severe punishment?

Here I was saved by a single punishment, there under under the guise of the greatest liberality (ie liberality against the bloodsuckers) were tortured to death with many poisoned needle pricks.

Now it was time to show whether I could help myself, whether I had a moral right to seek my ruin in Judaism and his even worse Mamelukes, or in my own to look for weakness of will.

It was therefore necessary to first take a clear look at the situation My furniture had been sold. It would have been a It would have been easy to save it. My wife would have only been interested

vention was necessary. But we wanted to give everything to

morally to protect oneself from any personal reproach. The greatest The German Civil Servants' Association had part of it sold.

my debt of 1300 Mk. gradually reduced to 400 Mk. in many individual installment payments up to 5 ME. But the smallness and irregularity of the payments seemed to the club. But it seemed unpleasant, because he had been in the course of the time requested the collection, which however regularly new costs arose.

sweeping"

– 119 –

Even before the final sale, I had the clock was repaid with a payment of 15 marks, but was of no use. Mr. Matzke, currently in charge of this eye-matters in the club, explained that the troubles I finally had enough of me. When I, * the car was already in front of the door, rushed once again to Mr. Matzke, I was not. A similar experience occurred to an acquaintance who had another last attempt. N

The furniture was sold for a pittance, the club satisfied, the costs covered. I was able to use my own credit not be recovered from the club, but had to be paid in the amount of fame a small loan. Then I was later charged with Non-payment of membership fees excluded from the club, shortly before a general meeting in which I intended to finally original, ideal purpose of the club. The board acted legally in all matters, but I had well reason to be concerned about the development of this child of mine, to whom I had sacrificed my existence, and that certainly would not have lived without me, to have my own thoughts. Essential offices in the fame are said to rest in Jewish hands. The remains of the furniture, As far as it was seizable, including curtains, others then let pick up.

Now that I had to think about a thorough regulation, The absence of all valuables turned out to be a great blessing. Now I could, free from worries, do whatever I wanted Determine everything.

It was therefore necessary to rebuild the house from scratch. I took furniture on loan, but not in an installment plan. After several other attempts, I turn to my friend Reihn, Langestraße 9, to whom I, as I shown above, was first obliged by the Gohrfche Bürgfschaft. He treated me honorably and later lent me new I only paid him a small sum of money for the furniture.

Rent, and larger sums that he received were used as installments
This was necessary so that
for example, the furniture became my property too early by finally paying for it.
Then seizures would immediately
has taken place.

I then set up a debt repayment plan, namely
on the basis that I have received my entire salary, including rent-
damage, to pay off the debts.

The family had to be supported by additional income.
These consist firstly of additional income from
the school, secondly from the proceeds of my literary
Work.

With the additional income from the school, it had the following
The school building, a barracks house, had no
school servant's apartment, but only a very small, barely inhabited-

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bare room. It was therefore not possible to employ a school servant,
therefore transferred the functions of the same to me. Although I received
The income of a school servant is by no means a compensation
supply, but at least I got a nice income from it.
The work was done by family members, the necessary errands were run by family members.
I took care of it myself, in the winter a worker was called in to help
But my literary work was well paid.
In paying my debts, I followed the principle of
to satisfy small creditors as first as possible. It was
Everything was excellent. In 4 years, until the end of 1889, $\frac{1}{2}$ of my
Debts paid off. |

I put the repayments of a quarter here and am
prepared to verify the accuracy of postal receipts and other documents
To prove to everyone.

Income: Expenses:
Salary. . ME 795,- Salary deduction. . Mk. 185,-
Rent compensation " 150,- zen oa a ew g 25,-

"% ifolat . 8 20,-

Mark 945,-Carpenter. " 20,-

fishery. . " 4.55

Hermann & Co.. " 45,-

apply additional income: SOW = am 7.50

* e Witzel. " 10,-

Cleaning.. ME 95 - Möller I 10 -

Cleaning of the farm Möller II 30.-

and sidewalk " 18,- School . 4 25.-

Entertainment Lamp Random j 11 30

in the office " 2.25 Sener n . N 97 -

Unterh. e. Lampe Niederschuh = © 20 -

in the hallway " 2.25 Kagker nn

Heating DEE a 61.0 Ballien i I

Mk. 185, - Lehmann . . "15,-

te Poel " 15,-

Goth . e.. " 10,-

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Uncertain additional income: Furniture money 5 " | er

For 11 editorials in the course of Stadthagen. " 9

Quarterly. Mk. 280,- atom. . . . " 20,-

+ " 185,- orpzunn . . "10,-

T 75 945,- Ber e o. "Br 2

- b. chuhmacher .. 25,-

Summa Mk. 1410,- | Saul h nn " 200,-

from " 1023.35 rent . " 150,-

Rest Mk. 386.65 Total Mk. 1023.35

These 386 Mk. 65 Pf. were enough for the household=

come from. We saw that our relationships with fast

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steps towards recovery, new courage to live returned

We didn't live badly. We had

Weekdays our meat, on Sundays sometimes our

Roast, we and the children 1 could dress, with families=

celebrate our friends, whose number has decreased to 3
was, decently entertained, could even, as I already said above,
fayed, but only with the help of the editor-in-chief Mr.
Dedo Müller, who paid for articles for which he had not yet sold
application, a six-week stay at the sea
In short, it was a pleasant life. Now that it is over
I can give you some precise information about our previous
life, first of all about my personal life. I have never
Needs that went beyond the simplest nutrition and
clothes and I don't know how I would behave in case
of wealth should make expenses for me. I have
Even as a bachelor, I did not enjoy being with my
Friends to kill time in pubs and am e.g. in the
last four years, except for the last few months in which
I often met acquaintances who collected material for me in local
had to visit, not even twice a year in a public
Locally gone. Nothing demoralizes more easily than debt. Every
Official, who is tormented by eternal worries of this kind, resorts to
hungry for some distraction, for the current state of
taner forgetfulness. Some drink excessively and eventually become
habitual drinker, another seeks forbidden female company,
a third plays.

This effect is almost a regular one, and then nothing is
easier than later with the inevitable 'gufanmenbrud cause
and effect. Almost all acts, crimes
and moral defects of officials who from time to time
Public anger is not the cause, but the We=
effects of indebtedness.

I could not help but feel the longing desire, but also
To find momentary oblivion through material pleasure, of course not
remain free. My good genius led my pipe into my
Poor woman who took over everything that otherwise beautiful ladies, drink
and games, but she was more harmless in her demands.
It was bad enough that a passion bound me
In previous years, tobacco was often lacking, and chestnuts=
leaves, had to do their duty. Such tobacco grew on
my schoolyard in abundance. With the addition of Y4 lbs of ribs=
tobacco for 10 Pf., it could be produced by the pound. Infinitely
But it was bad that the family almost always had no means to
Satisfaction of the most unavoidable needs was lacking. It came
far from the barley we get from the brewery
ft bought very cheaply for the chickens, finally made coffee=
had to face, yes, in the end – turn away in horror, reader –
We sometimes made a
Have to prepare lunch. But starvation is bitter, money
we did not have any money, nor any credit, the negotiable items

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were all gone. And all the money saved went into the coffers of the Jews, because the small German creditors were everyone was happy when they got their money back. However, they were, because they were worried about their money and immediately complained, therefore not pleasant creditors.

Why I am telling you, dear reader, these partly silly, partly horrific stories, so vividly before my eyes? Because 60 pCt. of all officials, starting with some ministers, the old However, some of their former colleagues paid less interest should have given, down to the switchman, furthermore at least 60pCt. of all small German manufacturers, merchants and workers, 90pCt. of all officers, 99pCt. of all craftsmen, exactly in the same

Living in such conditions, suffering just as much and understanding just as skillfully, to hide from the world as we understand it.

Please be honest and admit that against the The present-day servitude exceeds all previous ones, even under Napoleon I, only It was child's play. Who will end it? It is still up to the German people themselves to do this. Otherwise the Schidjal this will be done by the Russians or Social Democrats.

From April 13, 1886, however, I was subject to these conditions escaped. My circumstances gradually became quite approved; we could start saving for our children to cover, our whole way of life took on a different, more sedate, we thrived physically and mentally. The Larger creditors were deducted from their salaries satisfied, the rest I gradually finished myself, as in I have paid over 10,000 Marks in cash over the last 4 years. the remaining creditors Dann, Zimmermann pp. I thought I could deal with it by taking civil action. Now, where I can calmly deal with threats of reporting to the authorities I feel like a free man.

So of all the thousands, one was the escaped from greedy claws!

But the hatred that Judaism and its Mamelukes had thrown at me was not eliminated. Hatred of Jews is irreconcilable and extends beyond the grave.

On the other hand, despite all my self-control,
impossible, before my eyes my fatherland into the abyss
to see the role without resisting it. |

As an individual, I would probably have been left alone
could, but one was not allowed to do so for the sake of example.

Already it began to spread among the teaching staff here and there
rain. Some teachers even appeared openly in front of the Halle Gate
conservative, social-reformatory or anti-Semitic associations
A warning example of a well-known
party members became necessary. But how could this be achieved?
A horse! a horse! a kingdom for a horse!

The otherwise almost infallible recipe of removing an unpopular official
to get involved in usurious debts and then with the most peaceful and

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most pitiful expression in the world stew in his own sauce
to let it go had failed this time.

Another rogue's trick was therefore devised, me, it
whatever the cost, to eliminate it, thereby morally tainting it
to throw and thus render harmless. |

The knowingly false denunciations obviously had to
Perjury and other crimes in its wake, but the German
People are already convinced that Judaism is only
to find willing henchmen, especially since there are
is always able, and in the Berlin school system absolutely, to provide plenty
to reward. If some readers in the following dar= positions come to the idea that in Berlin at all
only the rubbish can come to the surface, so that is
not my fault.

My official relationships.

When I was transferred to the 147th Community School, which was
the school inspector Mr. Reinecke, I was in a relationship
Baden which has probably never existed in any school in the world

evening. – |

It is well known that the north of Berlin is the most popular
Rent mainly a refuge for women who have been abandoned by their marriages,
Widows and very impoverished workers. Since the children of these
People sometimes find themselves overwhelmed, so degenerate, learn

all kinds of evil, and the many hiding places offer also offers them a refuge for the night. What worries the school grows out of such children, requires

When the 147th community school was formed, all Neighbourhood schools send all their children of this type to this In my third class, among 51 students, there were 42 with No. III "unsatisfactory", were all 12 to 14 years old and fully aware of all vices. In the rest The conditions were no better in the other classes. In addition, the Institution with 10, then 13 classes only 3 teachers. The oldest of them was transferred from his previous school against his will The second, who had only been in Berlin for half a year, had already had to accept a four-time transfer. The third, 20 years old, just coming from the seminar, later Chile. Otherwise I only had female teachers, including also a Jewess, so that I was placed in the fourth boys' class "too coarse- I had to send a teacher to a boy, some of whom were twelve years old. My serious complaint about this was made by the school inspector Mr. Reinecke rudely rejected me. That I managed to raise this school I consider it a great achievement to spend time there. To rest The school only came after several years. Soon flying classes opened, then retracted, then came new flying classes, which again consist of the worst children passed.

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Right next to my school is the 73rd community school under the direction of the headmaster Mr. Fietz. I am with this Lord never, neither in good nor in evil, in other than official relations. I was therefore all the more astonished that this gentleman, but hardly of his own accord, has a spiteful took a stand against me. I had a Number of chickens, which was very necessary for me in my situation at that time They could not be a nuisance to him, since between There is a high fence on our property. Nevertheless, He complained to the authorities about it and I was forced to to lock them up. Later the gardeners came to my aid, who declared that they would no longer sow grass, so I a ey could now run again. Much later, the

ettor Fietz went on a trip with his class, the school-servant's wife had used this to do some laundry in the yard dry. But the rector had returned earlier than he-waiting, had torn the laundry to the floor and allegedly Then the woman came to me crying with the Please allow me to dry my laundry on my yard. She took the opportunity to tell me that she finally had to pour out her heart. The headmaster Mr. Fietz had repeatedly asked her husband to

to poison my chickens. After this was refused, he killed the chickens himself by throwing stones over the fence sought, whereby he had once made a serious mistake. The rector write down everything and anything about myself, especially when I leave the school during class, which he always from one of my teachers, and then he writes about it Reports that her husband first gave to the school inspector Mr. Reinecke, then, when we got another school inspector, to Mr. Dr. Zwick should have brought it. Such a report must have would not have turned out well, because Mr. Fietz would have torn it through, thrown in the trash and wrote a new one. Her husband still has the torn one. I told the woman on all these messages have not given any answer, because I left these reports of Mr. Fietz were very indifferent, also I could not The truth of the same cannot be verified. The fact was, however, that I my schoolyard, which is accessed from the street with the doors locked is absolutely inaccessible, one evening found two chickens dead.

The next evening there was another chicken in the yard, The thigh was shattered. Children had the afternoon I did not enter the schoolyard. Of course, I had no reason to to accuse one person, least of all the neighbour school servant, because he enjoyed the animals and daily threw food scraps over the fence. Someone home— However, the relevant reports must have been received by the school inspectors, because I was repeatedly leaving the School to account, which none of these gentlemen ever However, I was repeatedly able to having to leave school early, I had but then always in writing from my immediate superior leave

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requested, also appointed a representative among the teachers. Nevertheless The reports must not have been without effect. Revision, which the school inspector Reinecke carried out for 10 minutes in three subjects in my class (think of the summaries= fetting of the class), he expressed his dissatisfaction, which I my 24-year teaching career neither before nor after— came, and came to my repeated abandonment of the school. A few weeks later, Mr. Stadt= School Councilor Profeffor Dr. Bertram in association with Mr. School inspector in my class and stayed there two and a half an hour. I had to repeat pretty much everything I had learned before= and the school inspector himself examined each child. When he left, he said literally the following: “That you understand it so excellently, as anyone, I know for a long time, but I had concerns about whether You would also do it so excellently, because you often get out of the school. But I am glad that I can I can express my full appreciation for your achievements.

Now make sure that your personal circumstances are in order come!"

I want to see the man who would dare, and then probably not without personal detriment, Mr. School Superintendent Dr. Bertram to make a report to which he is not called. So something had to be officially communicated about it that I had left school without a holiday, which was certainly in line with the Truth did not agree. The reader will see clearly what I needed several vacations. I had appointments on the Court. Later, of course, I preferred a ver—I would rather have had a default judgment than have asked for leave. But the fact that I knew how to make something out of my children could prove the fact that one of my students, who had a vacancy at the higher secondary school at Andreasplatz, for years is primus in his respective class, several others that I have preparatory institute, from there the most excellent testimonials thirty to forty others who are my apprentices at Großmerchants, e.g. Liffauer, Cords &c., and also master craftsmen, in printing works, finally also in non-commissioned officer schools have proven themselves to be excellent without exception. Many Children are probably not released from my school without me would have ensured their further advancement.

When Dr. Zwick took over the school, the s—relationship even less bearable. Mr. Rector Fietz, to whom I owe my Never with a single expression had he approached the incident too closely, any agreement with the head of the school commission, Mr. Randow, the two schools the new children I only had bad children, so my entire teaching staff was outraged. Mr. Randow was, however, dependent on Mr. Fietz, as he worked as a bookbinder—master for the advanced training school of Mr. Fietz the materials Finally, I managed to understand the injustice of enrolling to be established in a specific case in an unambiguous manner.

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Mr. Randow had two very neatly dressed children Mr. Fiet At the time of admission, Mr Rector Pieg had left— It was found that the children were very frail physically and mentally. He sent the two children with a boy from the first grade simply returned to Mr. Randow, who canceled the assignment and assigned them to my school. Now I sent over this and some other cases a complaint to the school deputation Hands of the school inspector Dr. Zwick. The school inspector inspector then has as proof that he has received the complaint, probably talked to me and Rector Fietz about the case, but which occasion another, difficult to excuse Action of Rector Fietz against me, but from

I never received an answer from the authorities. If it weren't unbelievable, I would almost have to assume that the complaint has not found its proper way. So again without peace and without rights!

In everything, the effort was shown to me from all sides to bring the worst children here, I soon had reason to the belief that part of the money transferred to my school teacher was specially chosen for me.

In the school of the headmaster Fietz there was a teacher Mr. Berner. He had noticed the dissatisfaction of the school inspector, head gymnast and principal due to insufficient performance. When the rector rudely rebuked him, he denounced he presented it to the school inspector Mr. Reinecke and mixed things that didn't belong there. For years He had secretly noted many of the rector's remarks and shared these comments, which had been made in a confidant circle, with the school inspector. He told him that the headmaster had his teachers warned to be careful, because the new school inspector was called Reinecke, and what that means, everyone knows. Mr. Fietz caused the transfer of Mr. Berner, and to my greatest surprise It was brought to my school, which is located right next to the feen. At Mr. Fietz's school there was also 10 years of the teacher Michelchen. He is said to be a completely drawn teacher had been fine, but was by a spirit= disease and was taken to a mental institution on October 1, 1889. I was informed that this teacher was transferred to my school fe. I found this quite incomprehensible, because he was transferred to in the event of his entry, to receive new children who will disease, he was not allowed to go to my school where he was known to every child. Regarding the Lord Berner, I was immediately fupon his entry by the then Teacher, current Rector Brüning, warned most decisively. Most of the time I have to be careful of his kindness. As a keen reporter, he immediately brings every incident into the newspapers. The old teaching staff had avoided him most emphatically. When the constant newspaper news became too unpleasant were, some colleagues decided to teach him a lesson In Mr Berner's presence, one colleague would have

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a detailed story of a discovered gang of counterfeiters told, also giving house and name. The next day This news would have been in all the newspapers, but Mr. Berner caused great difficulties for the police, Some newspapers also refused to continue to publish to accept reporters' reports. Mr. Berner is a demonic nature, and he feared that he had not been sent to me for nothing. He changes his political views every day, depending on the liberal or conservative newspapers paid him better. As

This gentleman was at my school for some time, he visited me and told me that he was extremely happy to be at my school teach. He would have been a doomed man at the old school-fallen man, because as a result of anger he was repeatedly hit by Blur- Now he is being treated humanely and fairly and is recovering visibly. He will be eternally grateful to me for that. At my school everything is realistic, but with Mr. Fietz Some fraud. For example, the best drawings of the Boys and publicly recognized during the examinations as new Drawings exhibited, while the boys had long since be blessed.

That the teacher Mr. Klopftsch, before he came to my school, I have already been transferred four times in half a year, As a teacher I could not complain about him, but he seems to have a great hatred for me because of another matter I had my office because I was not in the School lived, furnished like a home, even put a sofa in it. Now, soon after the opening of the institution, Mr. Klopftsch had my knowledge with a young teacher, often even with two, agreed to meet in the afternoon, when there was no class, in my office so that he could give one or the other information there teaching in violin playing. When I heard about it, I held out For several reasons, it was necessary to close the office-room impossible. Mr. Klopftsch was very bitter, but I soon forgot this incident. The teacher Wehle, who was transferred to my school, was at the previous the schools for grossly exceeding his right to discipline got into serious difficulties, and finally he was I had to think involuntarily omened that a cluster of the worst children with such many teachers who were not entirely blameless, especially the attribution of the teacher Berner, no benevolent intention to Reason for official censure or denunciation= Citations from a teacher should be easy to find here, I decided after careful consideration to take the heart of the whole teaching staff through strictest justice unconditional well-being= wanting and being accommodating even in the smallest things gradually gaining and thereby creating enthusiasm for the reputation that would bring the school to great heights. This I also managed to do this for four years. I never gave up on a teacher fharsly opposed, also gave criticism in the most gentle form

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clothes, fulfills every personal wish, the requests for support several teachers warmly supported all complaints from parents m kindness, which was not an easy task, since, for example, about Mr. Wehle reported the worst things from his parents almost every week, finally even threatened with a general hangman. Some children

had been pushed so hard that they sustained serious injuries—
 others were with cattle, scoundrels, depraved
 subject. Finally, I took over all the children,
 who had done something wrong, every day
 to punish. Through my willingness to accommodate in every respect and
 my unconditional justice in the promotion exams acquired
 I finally gained the trust of the entire college,
 settled disputes among them, and some
 Years of untroubled unity and the most zealous striving. The
 School grew visibly in its inner value and prepared me
 much joy. Serious difficulties arose solely through the
 Mr. Berner. During an audit, Mr. Schulz explained to me
 inspector that his class at least in natural science, in which he
 examined was the worst he had ever known.
 I would like to take over his natural science lessons. I gave
 this lesson himself. Soon after, Mr. Klopftsch explained,
 that he could not teach children to draw who had previously been
 Mr. Berner. Finally, the teacher complained
 Wehle that the children he gets from Mr. Berner are
 quite useless, especially in dictation and arithmetic. Mr.
 I satisfied Klopftsch by also telling Mr. Berner
 the drawing class, I pointed it out to Mr. Wehle:
 It is worth noting that the examination papers prepared under supervision
 of the Bernese class are fairly error-free. Of the Manipu-
 lations which Mr. Berner subsequently made to the work,
 I didn't know anything at the time. Mr. Wehle was really in a bad
 Lage, incidentally a keen teacher, and I felt sorry for him that he
 (sic) in his understandable excitement often leads to bad things
 With Mr. Berner, however, I no longer knew which
 Lessons I should assign to him, since Dr. Angerstein had previously
 had also already withdrawn the gym classes. Personally, Mr.
 Bernese but always accommodating, kind and grateful,
 and I tried to resolve all difficulties in a friendly manner. The test
 tests generally resulted in an increasingly rapid rise
 of the school, which was also confirmed by the school inspector, who was also
 seemed to have gained confidence, as he only very rarely attended school-
 sought, confirmed in writing.

This beautiful relationship was confirmed in March 1888 by a
 entirely shrill discord. At the death of His Majesty the Emperor
 Wilhelm I called the teachers together for a conference and
 fie, in their classes the children to make a voluntary donation of
 5 Pfennig per child. The amount should be paid by 2 teachers
 to purchase a wreath that will be placed on the coffin of His Majesty
 should be laid down. To my utter astonishment,
 The teacher Mr. Wehle explained to me that he was taking part in the discussion

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folder things absolutely cannot participate and urgently request, to be exempted from attending this conference. I asked him warmly, but under the given circumstances of such Please refrain. He repeated the same question, whereupon I refused. A large proportion of the remaining teachers expressed concern that the city school deputation could take this badly. (For me highly characteristic), one declared that he personally had a contribution, another abstained from voting. Only the two oldest teachers, Mr. Berner and Mr. Leisegang, concluded accepted my request, which was thus rejected. Forget= Imagine the situation at that time! Pain was visible on the face of every German, even the reddest Social Democrat A Berlin teaching staff, however, refused out of concern about inappropriate

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satisfactory results at the nearest authority, which I alone any external expression of participation. I I jumped up indignantly and cried, no longer in control of myself, by spitting out: "Ugh, I am ashamed to be the head of such a and when Mr. Wehle wanted to answer, I shouted: "Get out!" The latter expression soon after, and I had no hesitation in telling Mr. I will later express my regret about this to the college= Now I went by my own power into the individual classes, told the children that it was intentional, especially from the students to our dead emperor a last wreath whoever wanted to do so could bring 5 pfennigs. It was The next morning it was touching that almost all the children whose parents but, as the election results show, three quarters of the Social= Democrats, brought much larger sums, even up to a Mark, probably the entire fortune of the parents. Of course All this had to be rejected, since each child only had 5 Pfennig I was allowed to bring. On this occasion I spoke about the alleged fo revolutionary-minded people and about its leaders and leaders my own considerations. A larger amount of money came sum, for which the teacher Berner received a very nice wreath, which was then also used as a sign of love and adoration the students, unfortunately not also the teaching staff of the 147th community= school, was laid at the coffin of His Majesty. Here I think that several teaching staff lack evidence of piety had not missed. A single class, that of the teacher Heifeke, had not made any contribution, although I had the children per= personally asked me to do so. When I came into the class, me a child that Mr. Heifeke had forbidden them. Mr. Heiseke was standing there. I left in silence.

The next day I called him into the office and said
um in the calmest way: "Mr. Heifeke, neither of us can
stay together, report away from school at any
a pretext, and then the matter may be settled!" Mr.
Heifeke said that I was mistaken in thinking that he had not told the children
forbidden, unfortunately he had not understood the boy's statement properly.
ftanten, because he had stood at the window. He did not belong to the

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Hanoverians, who were mostly Welfs and here democrats
He hopes that we will continue to work together
Although his declaration bears the stamp of insecurity
probability, because why else would his
Children were not involved in the collection to which I belonged
but even though I had asked for it myself, I took it as an exception
sufficiently, because further discussions on this point
were extremely embarrassing for me. The trusting relationship between
my teaching staff and I were gone. Mr. Wehle er=
clarified to me much later, when I brought this matter to the notice
If it had been, it would have been in the beginning struggle for mutual
Existential questions were involved. I did not fully understand this. Even later
the teachers had remembered a statement I had made, which I
years ago at the breakfast table. It was
once the speech of Friedrich Wilhelm IV. I said that the
the most useless Jewish-democratic intrigues brought into being
Revolution has caused immense harm to the working people and to all the
highly idealistic aspirations of the king for the benefit of those people
classes that produce the real values, a dam
The king was thereby completely shattered
and in the last years of his life even full of confusion-
doubt succumbed to the toxin that accelerated his death
They clung to this statement of mine in the
Fear that I will cause them trouble because of their behavior
than if this thought had ever entered my soul
The case was not in and of itself, but as
Symptom of such great importance. But just as the changed
Relationship between me and my teaching staff, which
naturally had to incur hatred, spread confidentially,
were then immediately presented by other parties with useless speculations=
tions were built, which, of course, were under Jewish
management, ultimately led to a catastrophe.

The Development after March 11, 1888.

The good relationship between the 1 and me

was of course over, cool politeness replaced the
Only between the teacher Berner
and I developed a more intimate friendship. Had he
but almost alone had the courage to act without fear of serious official
Follow his emperor after his resignation to pay a last honor
Since he was also far ahead of me in years,
I also let him in on some personal matters,
especially in my intention to have a
Immediate submission to His Majesty the Emperor. Also
I told him very openly that I hoped, in case of success, to
Thomas to create a large anti-Semitic social newspaper
build, also for them, in order to give them a good foundation, a separate house
to purchase. Mr. Berner signed the petition himself first.

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My trust in Mr. Berner grew even more when he
in association with Baron von Ungar-Sternberg publicly against
the election of the liberal pastor Scipio at the Dankeskirche
protested, then a comprehensive complaint to the Consistory
sent and in fact achieved the objection to the election
Of course, he had thereby incurred the fierce hatred of the
Church Council of the Dankeskirche.

From that moment on, a strange change occurred
with Mr. Berner. |

First, he suddenly found himself in possession of a house in the Seler-
ftraße, which he received from the highly progressive council architect Mr.
Stargardt had bought it with a very small down payment. This man,

this landlord, he had previously hardly fvery much

treated gently, knowing little about his character and spirit
knowingly expressed his regret that he, who was appointed by Mr. Star-
gardt still deserves a lot, is forced to spend his good time with
to kill him in a game of chess. Sometimes he had to
to keep yourself happy, and also to let yourself win.

| When the liberal preacher Haupt was appointed as second preacher
of the Thanksgiving Church, the first preacher,
Mr Baumann, confidential material showing
fould that Mr. Haupt deny the divinity of Christ, with the request,
to raise a protest again. Mr. Berner shared this

confidential communication publicly and said that he was absolutely not think about such things. He thought he would have the friends-
ft of Baron v. Ungar Sternberg through the first protest to acquire, but he had him after the matter was settled no longer noticed. Now other friends had been found who could do more than the Baron. In addition, the Deutsche Tageblatt did not pay for a long article, and jo go He then moved to the other camp. This gave him the greatest advantages. He was in the greatest Worries came, because the whole back house was empty. The Church council of the Dankeskirche rented him for a decent price two floors to confirmation halls, although one can still had managed very well without them. The municipal

Premises were not terminated in any way by the city,

The community also did not have a penny of money available for this purpose, the synod had to be addressed.

The third floor was rented by a Jewish community for the synagogue goge. All this was striking, because the immediate The proximity of the gas station does not particularly recommend the rooms. the thought immediately occurred to me that a deal had been concluded here, for which my head should be considered the price to be paid. The proof was soon found.

Mr. Thomas first received the anonymous letter, which I have printed above. Mr. Thomas Although not a specific person, he immediately asked after the council mason Stargardt, whom I did not know at all, also warned me to be careful in front of a teacher Borner or Börner in

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To be careful. The purpose of the letter was obviously to inform Mr. Thomas to hold, for my intended newspaper, even less for me personally to do something. After all, this is succeeded. Later, the most outrageous anonymous denunciations at the Royal Public Prosecutor's Office against me, namely with the most diverse manuscripts, in which the most outrageous accusations were included, so special that I sell titles for money. The witness was a baptized Jew, now Mrs. Rentier Schulz in Schlegelftraße, to which I will return below. The public prosecutor then, without my knowledge,

Investigations have been carried out, which, however, demonstrate the absurdity of the denunciation clearly to light.

Such denunciations, as I have only just become aware of, has been sent off, and finally the teacher Berner confessed that he had written them and for greater security—protection against discovery by his wife!

Nothing helped, the backers were undoubtedly pushing, and so Mr. Berner undertook the tremendous attempt to persuade the teaching staff to make a knowingly false denunciation, which, everyone had to hunt, countless perjuries in the wake. All this happened at a time when I was with all already again friendly, this and that at the Royal Provincial School Board provided support, others from bad things regarding exceeding the limits of punishment—right had been preserved.

The fact that an entire teaching staff with the exception of a single teacher, Mr. Lefegang, who since the refusal of his signature will probably have to run the gauntlet, to knowingly denounce me falsely is downright outrageous. |

If one also assumes that this teaching staff has been with the school for 5 years has been chosen for me with great care, then at least the great stupidity is incomprehensible and can only be explained if it is assumed that the reckless actions of the backers, where there is probably no shortage of promises and threats would have been lacking, depriving people of all reasonable consideration brought.

The basis of the denunciation was the one I
For many years, this has involved clothing poor children for Christmas.

I have, for as long as I can remember, been doing my job considered the suffering of my fellow human beings in my field of vision to mitigate or eliminate. My apartment is therefore of assistance. The room was never empty for those seeking. Teachers came, who seek my advice and help in examination matters in Amsterdam; they took, and no one came in vain; it
People of all classes, often completely unknown to me until then, came to me for assistance in obtaining a position, lucrative work, and most of the time they did not come in vain.
The number of people asking for support was often so large that I had to deprive my family of the necessities in order to give Meje some

can influence.

However, I considered it my most important task to schoolchildren entrusted to them in winter against the bad influences to protect. I provided boots and warm clothing.

There are who knows how many charities in Berlin institutions, often founded by noble people, but by On the whole, there is little evidence of their influence.

For example, from my school, no more than 2 children are ever considered while there are never less than 100 really needy people were. -

In my various positions as a teacher, I have thereby the gratitude of countless depressed parents and by the way, when even unsolicited, deserves the recognition of my superiors.

When I opened the 119th Community School on October 1, 1881, Rector took over, I found in this respect a quite extraordinary willing and self-sacrificing college, as it is until my departure in 1885 as the model of a teacher-college proved.

At my suggestion, a treasurer was appointed among the teachers elected, the remaining work distributed among the ladies and gentlemen, There were concerts, then collections before Christmas. and we were able to welcome 100 - 120 people for Christmas, ie all needy children regardless of their worth clothe, also provided with other small gifts, which delight the children's hearts. When we then met a We had a bad experience when we joined clubs. Every club member wanted to suggest children for the gift giving, and the school There was little left over. It still had to be collected.

When I was transferred to the 147th community school in 1885 I also found the ladies to be very accommodating and But after the girls and with them the teachers taken away from school and only teachers at the school were made, it was over.

The new college was quite hostile, and From 1886 to 1889, not a single teacher was responsible for the procurement even one mark.

Not even the poorest children were given shelter in the individual Classes have been selected with some care, and some particularly poor children were allegedly beaten by the teacher because of their lack of diligence Mr. Klopftsch took away the boots he had given him, so that I had to intervene vigorously. A mother felt so hurt that she repeatedly insulted Mr. Klopftsch

and had to be punished by the court at his request.
I couldn't even think about making my own contributions, and my
requested, with the provided list to any
Lord was refused with all sorts of excuses. "You
do everything best, we agree with everything,

but you will probably renounce our activity, because we
can be of little use!" said the teacher Mr. Heifeke.

So I was left to my own devices. Although

unfortunately not always careful enough, I said to myself in this case
but: "You must have some reliable person to control
have, because so far every action you take has been observed and
If the most harmless thing is made into a crime, someone could easily
claim that you also see the clothing of the poor children
to your advantage. Since your difficult external situation everyone
is known, such a claim would easily find credence
and the way the world is, it should be considered natural.
The inner satisfaction that you get from the happiness of others
find, greater than the grief over your own misfortune, but
. if you were to say that, you could at most be laughed at
become."

The most suitable person was the respective school-
head of the commission. He knew the children, the parents,
was able to provide advice and assistance. In 1888, around
that this is the case, was the hotel owner and house owner
Mr. Maaß, at Gartenplatz No. 6 and 7, head of the school=
commission. I finished around the end of October or beginning of November
the list, signed and stamped it, went to
Mr. Maaß and asked him to also put his name and stamp on it
to sit down, then I went to the
donors who contributed their usual amounts.

I did not meet three gentlemen, but they made their contribution with the
To embezzle these mail items would be
fraudulent intent. After completion of the collection
I went to Mr. Maaß and presented him with the list, which he considered to be the
recognized the document signed by him, asked him to determine the amount,
gave him the three postal coupons, then I got a receipt
and then destroyed the first page in his presence
of the appeal, on which the signatures were written along with the first
Drawings. The second half, which only contains drawings
I kept back the items that were there.

The destruction of the appeal took place because I was possibly-
otherwise in the next few days there will be new collections
could have undertaken to take the second, in and of itself worthless
But I had to hold back half a sheet every year. Some
Illustrators, especially those who were further away from me, only gave
fool I could convince them that they had done this in previous years

would have done too. |

The old lifts were necessary for this. Some companies
After I did not even have to wait for the boss if I had the previous
submitted documents.

So I simply glued them together and put them in the new
list and had it at hand. This made it possible for me to
in 5-6 weeks, without much loss of time, the necessary funds
Several companies also provided me with leftovers, which
could still be used quite well.

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Although the teaching staff did absolutely nothing, I thought
Dod considers it appropriate to provide an accurate account of it every year,
before Christmas regarding the funds received,
make Christmas about the use of the same. Leading for me
The idea was that the joy of success would
finally shake them out of their lethargy. Before I start
the head of the school commission, Mr. Maaß, I arranged
in the usual way a conference, presented the list to the college
for inspection, one of the gentlemen, Mr. Wehle, counted the items
The list was available to all other gentlemen.
Mr. Leisegang took the minutes and it was unanimously decided:
"The list was checked and found to be correct." Mr. Leisegang
but had asked me before the conference to make it as
to make it short, because he had an appointment at the city court
must go away. The conference, however, was delayed due to the completion
other official matters, Mr. Lefegang removed
therefore before the end of the same.

I gave the not quite finished protocol to Mr. Heifeke
to the conclusion.

The next day, Mr. Heiseke sent through a boy
the minutes book. To my utter astonishment, I saw
that Mr. Leisegang's protocol was completely eliminated. In
The new protocol prepared by Mr. Heifeke lacked the
Paffus: the list has been checked and found to be correct. |

In and for me it was all insignificant, but for me—
the thought immediately occurred to me: Someone has plotted against you
forged, whose author cannot yet be identified at the moment.

I had Mr. Heifeke come into the office immediately and

confronted him about both facts.

He wanted the page removed from the minutes book, because two handwritings in one protocol would look bad, he my subsequent approval would certainly have been expected. But the passage: "the list was checked and found to be correct", he had omitted it because he was no longer sure of the wording I asked him to immediately go to any Teachers to confirm the unanimity of the decision once again to confirm and then enter the passage subsequently. He went with me immediately to Mr. Wehle, who admitted the fact, then without me. to Mr. Bühring and then added the passage—succumbing to the disease.

But my mistrust was now awakened to the highest degree, and There was still space on the edge next to the protocol, I wrote all Post still next to it.

How right I had judged soon became apparent. I received a summons to the Molkenmarkt to a criminal inspector, where I was informed that a Jewish banker Judge from Behrenstraße because of the Christmas presents denounced me, allegedly as a result of the usury trial Tietz-Zucker. I could only laugh about it, but the criminal The police took the case very seriously. I had no reason to

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to keep something from her, without being asked, informed the artist, also the height of the drawings, was ready to give her the collected Money to show, also about the use after completion of the to give an account of the gift giving etc.

As I later learned, the police then went to many draftsmen, convinced himself of the correctness, I carried out other research and finally realized that: had acted absolutely selflessly and honestly. The case was settled. The name Judge did not come, apart from me only the police knew. Public Prosecutor's Office something about the denunciation. In a later In the minutes, Mr. Berner, the teacher, expressly referred to Richter's Denunciation pointed out. The connection will probably last forever. remain unexplained. | |

Until now, the teachers had kept themselves in the background, The accuracy was confirmed in the minutes, but they had the effect that soon turned out, even before, and when everything was useless, under the leadership of Mr. Berner, many certainly with a heavy heart. and under absolute duress, in action.

The distribution of the gifts to 92 children, the adjustment of the Boots and clothing, distribution of the remaining items, Stockings, knitting wool, warm scarves, warm undergarments, hats, Hats, gingerbread, toys for the young ones, siblings, etc. was, as usual, in my hands alone. After New Year, I with the receipted invoices to the head of the school commission Mr. Maaß, had them checked and discharged, then checked this expenses which he had incurred and cited for 12 girls; A few days later the teachers met for a conference. |

Before the conference began, I had the minutes book and all the coverings that had already been tested by Mr. Maaß on my Place at the conference table and was due to a need on I went to the farm for a moment. When I returned, most of the gentlemen were already in the office. When I returned I immediately missed two receipts, namely those of the shoemaker Jonas for 50 pairs of boots delivered and a receipt for 6 Mk. for a boy's overcoat. Although both Mr. Jonas and Even the supplier of the overcoat did not even think about the money to demand again and to give me new issued receipts, the incident was extremely unpleasant for me. I had already lost documents several times before, and Once, about a year earlier, I accused a teacher in front of assembled conference that he had such a document from my He then declared on his word of honor his innocence, and today I am firmly convinced that I really I have accused the wrong person. When I opened the After the minutes of the conference had been read out, a great storm. Mr. Berner explained that he had been authorized to inform me of the following: "Mr. Heifeke, Klopftsch and Thiede would have been in November, i.e. at a time when which I had just started with the collections, without my

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Wife went into the office and there in a book. "Catechism of the Social Republic", the Christmas list was found and.

the total amounts added together. The amount would be far higher than the one I have given. In addition, several pads were missing (of which I have not yet said a word had), please ask for clarification.

I answered very calmly: "The two of them incomprehensibly

I can replace any missing receipts in ten minutes,

But the gentlemen who found the list undoubtedly have the
The amounts signed on the back of the old lists are included in the calculation." The latter
was denied, and Mr. Heifeke even named a number of

Names of artists he had remembered. The old phrase, *daß*

the devil, if he had set up a particularly subtle game.
I also put in the wrong card, which also turned out to be true
here. Among all the names, Mr. Heifeke had chosen just those
Names of donors from the old lists that I have in this
Years due to lack of time had not visited, for example Gebr.
Delpey, Bing and several companies in Pank-Straße. I

chased therefore: "The proof that you have the old lists with before *fidh*.

had, is proven, because on the new list these names were
not available at all. Since it was only a few weeks ago, I am,
to eliminate any mistrust, ready to speak to you immediately
to go to the gentlemen concerned and introduce myself personally,
otherwise the gentlemen would not be able to remember exactly at the end.
This proposal was rejected by all. After repeated requests
At my request, Mr. Heifeke finally declared
willing to go to the Lords, but alone, but did not do so.
Nor was there any desire to obtain new receipts
to see, nor to go to Mr. Maaß to see
To provide clarity. After I have done everything on my part
had, which would serve to provide unconditional clarification on all sides

I had to become convinced that this was not

not about enlightenment, but about a long-prepared com=
plot. Certainly, Messrs. Thiede, Jahn, Schwarz,
whom I have known for years as thoroughly honorable people
had only given up under overwhelming duress. If

But if you give the devil your little finger, he will soon have the

whole hand. Soon after, I received one of eight teachers under=
signed letter in which I was asked to return within eight days
to provide more detailed information, otherwise please contact the
Authority. Of course, I had this letter
completely unnoticed. During this time Mr. Heifeke began his double
He appeared in my office and told me that he
my friend, and that each of them is compelled to

Accusation previously submitted to the school inspector for review= to sign the document. School Inspector Dr. Zwick stated,

that he would remember for all time anyone who did not sign

become.

I found this information very interesting, but nevertheless

I couldn't get involved in anything. Mr. Thiede and Mr.

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Schwarz, both certainly with good intentions, advised me to cycle

Mr. Thiede explained that he was not in a position to but did not mention the name of Dr. Zwick.

Mr Schwarz refused to answer my question as to whether he was under official supervision. After eight days, the

Denunciation to the municipal school deputation, for the attention of Dr. Zwick, and this complaint did not share the fate

my previous letter of complaint about Mr. Fietz to the municipal School deputation, for the attention of Dr. Zwick. In the denunciation of the eight teachers were now so unconditional and clearly demonstrable Untruths that certainly four of the gentlemen never would have signed if there was anything left on it

may be changed. First I was accused of

Minutes book the note, "the list has been checked and found to be correct–found", against the knowledge and will of the teaching staff itself–written, that is, to have committed a forgery.

Mr. Heifeke as secretary of the meeting made this note after consultation with has written to several other gentlemen and yet does not accept

is that the gentlemen at their very numerous meetings this

If we had not considered this case sufficiently, it turns out that knowingly false denunciation almost an entire Berlin

Teaching staff, which according to Mr. Heifeke's statements under be–official pressure, as a gang of people who mean–committing acts which are punishable by law

According to their own conviction, this

Fact cannot remain hidden if they are not all mine–

oaths were taken and the minutes book was also removed.

The latter had been lying in the office for five years for everyone's viewing–fight, but I now kept the office strictly locked, and as

This still did not seem to be sufficient, so I took it into my apartment. When it was later officially requested of me I sent it directly to the Royal Provincial School Board. I did not want to expose myself to an Arnim trial.

Secondly, the denunciation claims: "The Rector Ahlwardt has, on behalf of the teaching staff, drawn up the list signed, although the teaching staff had forbidden him to do so. This is an absolute untruth, in which there is not even a trace of There is never even a hint This kind of thing has been done, as well as in general apart from the tranrig Incident at the funeral of Kaiser Wilhelm never between a hurtful word was spoken to me and the individual teachers.

| If Mr Bühring, Thiede, Jahn, Schwarz to whom I still have a conscience, will swear in court, not for example, that the college forbade me from signing, but, that only a remote hint of this kind has been made, I will gladly be punished as slanderers and go to Plötzensee, to be among halfway honest people for at least some time. So that the gentlemen take the opportunity to sue me, I am addressing four of the signatories, Wehle, Berner, Klopftsch and Heifeke—

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knew liars and declare that they only came to their shameful deed from Fear of future evils or in hope of future rewards have given their signature. The other four I do not call them that for the time being, because otherwise they will also complain, and then there is no witness. The best thing about it all is that it had never occurred to me, even on behalf of the teacher= college. I simply wrote: "H. Ahlwardt, Grenzstr. No. 16, Rector of the Teachers' College of the 147th Community= School", as Mr. Maaß and many donors will still know. It is delightful how one can get around the uncomfortable fact= expressed that Mr. Heifeke had remembered names of people who 1888 were not used at all. It says in the Denunciation: "When checking the list, we missed several Names of donors, e.g. Gebr. Delpey." What a colossal fraud! At the conference before Christmas, no one had thought of publishing the list even to look at. Only Mr. Wehle, next to whom I sat down, was persuaded to add up the items. Only in the conference after Christmas, when I explained to the gentlemen that they had the old and the new list had been compiled, and Mr. Heifeke names of illustrators, these names gained importance. The Gentlemen have also sensed this very well, hence the large= nice lie. But there was a single remark in the denunciation, which had a glimmer of credibility to it. It said:

According to the minutes, Rector Ahlwardt announced after the Christmas present of 1886 that he still had 37.50 Mk. left he will invest it in the savings bank. About We lack proof of this money.

As a result of this denunciation, the school inspector appeared Dr. Zwick came to my office and provided information. I said that I would submit it in writing and sent the next morning a memorandum of over twenty pages Dr. Zwick. He then invited me to take the minutes fhis apartment. I went there, but asked to be to be released soon, as my wife is very seriously ill. The minutes were therefore kept brief.

To clarify the matter, I worked on a another memorandum of over 20 pages, which I also sent to Mr. Dr. Zwick presented it personally the next morning. I had taken a witness with me. I was allowed to= assume that Dr. Zwick would come after school, to hold a conference there in which the truth will be revealed should have been revealed. It did not happen. Dr. Zwick sent everything to the municipal school deputation; they also kept it not consider it necessary to conduct any investigation, but immediately sent the files for the disciplinary investigation to the Royal Provincial School Board. Compare with this behavior once the behavior of the city authorities towards progressive officials, e.g. in the below mentioned Richter and Bellardi mentioned cases. The former, who had two teachers in

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a year ago, nevertheless received the Permission to teach at the girls' school run by his wife school again. The latter, who made a knowingly false anonymous denunciation ciation against a subordinate to the authority and This was also admitted, still lives in one of the magnificent most active school buildings in Berlin and is also the head of a lucrative further education school. Of course, both highly progressive gentlemen. The Royal School College that the only right thing: it handed the whole matter over to the royal public prosecutor's office. The remaining matters were quickly dealt with. A very embarrassing, going into the smallest details However, the matter was investigated because of the 37.50 marks. The facts here were as follows: I had at Christmas 1886. 37.50 marks left, informed the teachers and asked several of the gentlemen, especially Mr. Wehle, used this money in This was rejected by all sides. The reason I could not tell the gentlemen about it, but I want to tell them now

speak openly. With my constant financial difficulties,
I was tempted to take the foreign
To attack money in times of need is too great. The need of the
A moment can do a lot, and I wanted to experience this test of strength
not to put them on unnecessarily. Therefore, when the teachers ordered the storage
refused, I explained that I then had my reasons for
To bring money to the savings bank. Significant benefit could
However, this cannot be achieved because the few interest
are offset by the payment of the book upon withdrawal
of the money. But I was also allowed to have the money
not pay because I have been repeatedly threatened with disclosure
It would then be because of this money to the worst extent
ments, as the creditor immediately seized it
I therefore had it named after my children
The public prosecutor's office now wanted to establish
ft, firstly, by whom I was threatened with the oath of disclosure
was, secondly, that it happened precisely at the time in question,
Thirdly, anyone who during the year or at Christmas receives this
Money was given to anyone who had the boots or clothing in question=
ftuckets delivered etc. I was able to document everything down to the last detail
Pfennig, and that was the end of the matter.
But imagine what would have happened if one of the
People had died or moved to an unknown location. I would have
this money for those actions of my life on which
I am fully conscious of being prouder of this than of anything else, a
ferrible suspicion must hang on me. In this case
During the investigation I repeatedly saw the files lying on the table and was
almost speechless with astonishment when I made the observation
had to that the two extensive memoranda that I submitted to the school=
inspector had handed over to Dr. Zwick, not in the files
were. While in similar investigations every paper=
ft of value, 2 thick, highly important pieces of evidence are missing here=
pieces. Where might these two documents have gone? The

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I received the news that there was nothing incriminating against me
flater, while the school inspector Dr. wick was with me
was in the office. I handed it to him immediately. I
I would like to thank the gentlemen who denounce me so often and so willingly
a new puzzle. I have not only for the clothing
my students, but for the poor people of the entire neighborhood=
fcience. This became known over the years 0 that
I finally saw children and adults from all over the place
with recommendations. The Rectors Schulz, Illig,
the head of the poor relief commission Richter, the pharmacist Selberg
successors, officials of the National Bank of Germany, the Dresden-
Bank, factory owners in the area sent people in need to me,
Officials of the National Bank, for example, once visited the wife of a sick
cab driver with 5 or 6 children, and I have also had many

lost families were brought back up, many children were blessed clothed, as the police could determine in an emergency, especially since finally some police officers were found who took me to particular need. Furthermore, last year I established for the most miserable of my students a holiday colony near Rathenow, for which I had chosen about 20 children this year. Where—Where did all this money come from? From my own resources, surely only to the smallest extent. I did not even have enough to give your own children something generous for Christmas and she had to get used to finding her own joy in the joy of others But the money had to come from somewhere Perhaps there is reason for new denunciations here, especially now that I'm going public.

After the last and most shameful denunciation, which had come from my teachers, that is, from people, to whom my heart was attached, to whom I approached with the greatest love which I under all circumstances, even to the authorities and has continued to do so so far.

gratefully acknowledged, but it was the last straw. I was exposed to all kinds of shameful things for many years, no crime except direct murder and manslaughter had been committed

I was not comfortable with always having to

fein, I also wanted to be a hammer one day. At the school=

Inspector Dr. Zwick, I vigorously requested the transfer of the Teacher Berner. I did not believe that in the whole world there was a Authority that could contact us both after the incidents that took place My request was not granted.

I then submitted my application to the Royal Provincial School Board

a complaint about which, without giving any reason, a

retained salary allowance. Finally, I started to work on the

to begin working on this long-planned book. It was this in October of Is. Of course, this could not remain hidden.

The boy Karl began to become frightened. Then

for the final and decisive blow, which would either

or my opponents, that is, not the miserable wire puppets, but whose backers must be destroyed.

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As already reported above, on 1 October 1889 the mentally ill teacher Michelchen was sent to my school. I had He entered and noticed that he had just come from Daldorf.

Two days later,

The school inspector told me that Mr. Michelchen was not should be tolerated. I dismissed this unfortunate gentleman,

by informing him in the most gentle way that he had a

vacation was granted. But his class was now without a teacher, and

I had to send a different teacher to the same school every day, who but also had to provide his own class. From this arose

of course, great inconvenience. I immediately wrote for representation, it But no reply came. A second letter was also unsuccessful. The situation became desperate, especially as it dragged on for weeks, the teachers= The college was outraged because it blamed me for doing so- possibly suspected that I was taking part in his troubles Mr. Schwarz was particularly annoyed when I showed him the fourth class of Mr. Michelchen, as soon as a representation for his class.

Since he never knew where he was, he went complainingly- leading to the school inspector, and so did Mr. Klopftsch, from whom I had deprived two hours of overtime. Now Mr. Berner's wheat. I can still see him with Mr. Schwarz on walked up and down the courtyard and talked into it. His My own situation became a little scary. During the transfer= exam I had asked a teacher to check the written work to supervise. The failure of the same is for the transfer is known to be of the utmost importance. The oral examination I then took it upon myself later. After these very important Work completed under the supervision of the second teacher, the children were removed and put in the locker, he left. So- After completion, the children should go home. A An hour later I entered the class and found all the children with the pen in hand, while the test work lay before them. I naturally presented this absolutely monstrous fact the school inspector. It was my first report in eight years. The school inspector did not comment to me, but I have just now informed you that Mr. Berner, in the opinion of Mr. school inspector, the worst teacher he had ever met, active member of the daycare center run by Dr. Zwick A few days later, immediately after the start of the- rich, Rector Fietz asked me to visit him immediately. He informed me that he had unfortunately accidentally met a teacher who was Representative for Mr. Michelchen, who has been working for a long time on his school. He regrets this, but gives me his honor= word that he had overlooked the word Michelchen. Of course, I did not take his word of honour, but I had no evidence to the contrary. So my school was ruined! But how was that possible? I had written repeatedly that Dr. Zwick had to know the situation! Of course, I was immediately forced to inform the colleague gium to a short meeting in the office, to

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to inform about the matter and the new circumstances After this had happened, and I had just asked to go to their classes, Mr. Teacher Berner stepped forward with the question why he was transferred from the 4th to the 5th grade. This question in and of itself was unjustified, after the events in the last exam downright frivolous, and I explained to him very

calm that his completely inadequate performance in this regard
Then he became as rude and insulting as
hardly ever occurred in Prussian civil service
He said to me in front of the entire college: "Do you believe
not that you are finished with us, my friends and I are collecting
material to overthrow you!" The matter
was devilishly well-laid out. I let myself be insulted by these
fall, yes there was every reason to expel me from school
jeben. I also had the school board prove that I
no longer has sufficient authority.

If I did not tolerate them, what then? I answered the Lord
Berner little, but challenged him at appropriate intervals
three times to leave the office. He did not leave, but
continued talking. If I had called a policeman, he would have been
with all the official documents, among which there is also a
ferbeftschrift against him, alone. I decided
therefore briefly. I grabbed him and transported him as quickly as possible
out the door, simply exercising my right of ownership,
what every Prussian is entitled to, and also my official duty
filling, because I had to compare the existing documents with the
protect the person who was in the office without authorization. When I grabbed him
wanted, he grabbed my coat cuffs with his hands, I
flammed it aside and may also have put his face in
Contact must have come. Mr. Berner did not go into
his class, but left despite my repeated requests,
first to keep his children busy, the schoolhouse. About a
A quarter of an hour later, I expressed my concern to Mr. Schwarz
that this incident was immediately brought back into the newspapers
Mr. Schwarz undertook to immediately introduce himself to Mr. Berner's
apartment to get him to do any
official step, but not to make it public. As
When Mr. Schwarz arrived at Mr. Berner's apartment, he was
had already been to the school inspector Dr. Zwick and had
received instructions not to go to school anymore. I was
highly astonishing, because the school inspector's apartment is
in Moabit, and it would have taken at least an hour to do this
Everything to be taken care of. Mr. Berner had, however, told Mr. Schwarz
declared that he had just met the school inspector
on the horse-drawn tram when he left Schulzendorf=
ftraÙe via MüllerftraÙe to his apartment Jer.
I found this thing hard to believe. Coincidence often plays a role
a strange role, but here it was almost too strange.
Firstly, one is not used to Dr. Zwick
secondly, he even leaves his apartment at such an early hour.

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he had to go from his apartment in Moabit to a school
the far north, to have done business there

and are already on their way to the city, thirdly Dr. Zwick, who is a non-smoker, will be in such unfavorable weather-
tion, as we had at the end of October, not at the back of the platform
form, especially since he has, as long as I have known him, opposed
Draughts were very sensitive. After 8 o'clock the cars almost
always empty and provide comfortable space inside. The windows-
However, due to the foggy weather, the windows were
difficult to see through from the outside.

If you add to that what I said below at
Schulze case, especially the alleged statement of Mr.
Dr. Zwick to Mrs. Schulze: It is my most urgent wish,
that Ahlwardt would be overthrown, and I would constantly
I want to keep my memory, but I don't want to go straight ahead, so
The following could not be considered completely impossible: A
My complaint about the missing salary supplement was submitted to
School staff, an oral complaint about the teacher Berner
It was already appropriate to submit a written request to the school deputation
possibly the school board was expected to meet the next day,
as well as an immediate complaint about the Rector Fietz; also
announced that I have started to write the present book
One appointment, one last decisive attempt
to make it is understandable. The roles were exactly distributed, and
School Inspector Dr. Zwick was waiting in a nearby
Locally on the exit. It's all zen without
other evidence than that which lies in the development itself.
The next morning, Dr. Zwick appeared at my school,
to take a report with me. A boy appeared with
a letter from Rector Fietz to Dr. Zwick. Mr.
Fietz had to announce his presence the day before
my school. I insisted
that the incident with Rector Fietz was definitely part of
matter is duly recorded in the minutes. Dr. Zwick
initially refused this, since Mr. Rector Fietz with fine explanation,
that he had overlooked the name Michelchen, quite undoubtedly the
I have spoken the truth, and any doubt on my part must
remove the word of honour of Mr. Fietz; he will stand for the truth
the statement of Mr. Fietz at the ir i School Deputation
ft safely. Almost at the same moment a lady entered the
office and introduced herself as Miss Engelke, who was
representative for Mr. Michelchen. I wanted to meet the lady
to accompany her to her class, but Dr. Zwick tried to dissuade me
by saying that I was carrying out official duties
I was no longer allowed to do anything. But I was already out the door
and stood next to the lady, because I understood the importance of the moment
Dr. Zwick followed, but remained at the
office door while I rush with the young lady
I walked to the class. Miss Engelke, I said, have
'You knew that you represented Mr. Michelchen at my school

should? Certainly, hunted she, on my assignment found that I representative for Mr. Michelchen, but I was mistaken still sent to Mr. Michelchen's old school. I expressly drew the attention of Rector Fietz to this and said that I would go to the school inspector immediately. Mr. But Rector Fietz replied: "That is not necessary, just step Please contact me for a sick teacher, I will "After this explanation, I immediately went back to the office, Dr. Zwick met me on the hallway to get me. Poor Miss Engelke! She have agreed with this statement of yours, in which you, without suspect a shameful web of lies and deceit and fraud uncovered, created a difficult position!

But I also felt quite unhappy. Previous theft, then knowingly false denunciation for fraud, documents= forgery, embezzlement, lies and deception and fraud in my subordinates, whom I treated like my children,

Lies and deceit and treachery among my colleagues, especially the Rector Fietz, whom I had always treated with respect, although This was not easy for me, as the Rector Büftenbinder was the Kenn= drawing of his educational standpoint as a teacher at the 7. Community school, around 1876, in front of the assembled teaching staff said that Fietz and his wife had a physical disagreement about it= ity had come, whether Schiller or Goethe Minna von Barnhelm Of course, this man did not pass the rector's exam At a small colloquium, to which he had to submit When he was already rector, he failed twice. When a Pillar of progress in the north of Berlin, he has of course the best school, the best children and teachers, also runs a feverfely lucrative further education school, where also foreign language Many headmasters in the area, who of course, since they already have the highest salary, even the well-paid Those who give lessons at the training school are his subordinates. In addition, Rector Fietz also heads a well-paid Volks= library. Of course, only the city can achieve such great positions Berlin, and for zealous politicians these are never unattainable. Of course, sometimes services such as those cannot be denied that the services provided to them were insufficient. This lie, deception and fraud of my subordinates and Colleagues were now under the most benevolent protection of my superiors. And even with the municipal school deputation I was never convicted in any case, no matter how severe the charges Here I was always condemned in advance. And yet I have always received the greatest recognition for my performance of office found. My private and family life was also worst of all – say nothing unfavorable. I am never a member of the school deputation or even my closest

Treated superiors in a manner other than polite and helpful.
In the office, Dr. Zwick completed the minutes and then called
as witnesses one after the other Messrs Bühring, Klopftsch and
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Schwarz into the office. I protested against all three as not
impartial. I knew from Mr. Heifeke that Mr. Bühring was
close friends with the school inspectors Dr. Zwick and Reinecke
and has the intention of having sex with a close relative of the
to enter into even more intimate relationships with Mr. Reinecke, and
he had direct benefit from my removal, as long as he believed in my
Mr Schwarz and Mr Klopftsch were
had only been to Dr. Zwick a few days before to
sue. My objection was rejected. Soon
the school inspector Dr. Zwick informed me that I was suspended from office
and I must abstain from any official act. The next
Days ago, Mr Bühring explained to me on behalf of Dr Zwick,
that he would take over the interim management of the school. I was left
not even time to take my private things, some of which
still in the office. The die was cast! Ent=
neither did I have to find my downfall, nor my opponents
had to fall.

I hope to God that I have not endured all this in vain
but that the overseers of this twelve-year martyrdom,
which all my tribesmen who dare to
to have my own dissenting opinion, in a similar way
pursue these vampires in human form, the immigrant
Jews, their final inevitable fate by a good deal
Perhaps my book is the match
which sets the powder keg on fire. The fate of their
German Mamelukes and henchmen are less of an interest to me. Perhaps
they do, plagued by their conscience, in a final reckoning
with Judaism the best services.

At that time, in order to be free in the now beginning fighting,
really wanted to retire, and expressed the same
a few days later to the Royal Provincial School Board in writing
Of course, I soon became sorry again, because after what
I had learned that I was now free in all matters even as a rector in office.
my resolution. What I have to say to the Royal School Board
had communicated, was shortly afterwards, in the most hateful way, de-titled
together with a completely incorrect presentation of the Berner case and
1 rap on the long-finished Christmas presents, from which the

ations had previously reported, in all Jewish newspapers, merk=
worthy of note also in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.
I was surprised about the latter at the time, but now I am

no longer. I read the same one for 24 years, was known there, had even repeatedly offered articles for the Sunday supplement, which were gladly accepted but then withdrawn by me, because they wanted to pay the line with only 5 pfennigs, while but the Staatsbürger Zeitung immediately gave three times as much. Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung I expected that they would correction from me. But she hid behind the Berliner Tageblatt. This promised a correction, brought it but not. The foreign newspaper is also said to have said bad things about me. fcribed, but I could apparently do this with exclusion

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I could not find the paper that appeared in public. So I was For during one year in the Jewish newspapers four times the pilloryed, and among my like-minded people I was harmed most of all, because although they hate the Jews, they believe but their newspapers. Miraculously, the Jews= newspapers every time they attacked me, also always in Der-fame issue the news that the school superintendent Dr. Bertram I will soon resign from office. I consider this simultaneous division is not a coincidence. It should be a lure for people who hope to become his successor, to me now their At the same time, I saw from the newspaper reports but that the Jews even had their spies in the school staff The Rector, Mr. Fietz, also boasted later to other persons by informing them about the course of the investigation I knew exactly, and when I heard Mr. Heiseke's statement about the participation of Dr Zwick had been recorded, He soon arrived at the school and called Mr. Heiseke to a long conversation in the office. Of course, you can also have spoken of other things. About both gentlemen I will I would like to make a casual remark here. A long time ago, before a public election, Dr. Zwick said to me: Mr. Rector, I don't understand you. You are not selfish enough. Whoever whoever opposes the course of history will be crushed by its wheels! Do you want to remember this! |

But Mr. Heifeke showed himself in all his greatness. My old seventy-year-old mother-in-law, whom I was forced to I had to leave the cleaning of the school after my departure, treated Mr. Heifeke so brutally in front of all the children that even Mr. Bühring had to intervene. The latter, however, kept the 38 Mk., which are subject to cleaning, since April 1st 6 Mk. month= ly for themselves. | |

The disciplinary investigation that is now beginning developed fied highly interesting. Unfortunately, I am legally disabled, before completion to publish the same documents from the same. All= Investigations of this kind have so far been outsourced to municipal officials

transferred, and in this way almost every
Accused eliminated. Miraculously, these were always people
my attitude. Most of them were through the introduction of the
Examination was already so numb that she was unable to take everything with her—
I am not an extremely active person, but I am a
old, gnarled, tough, Pomeranian nature, which does not easily
I brought, immediately sufficient material,
and so the investigation was placed in the hands of a high royal
authority, where I found strict judges, but certainly
Justice. There is no need for more than one. One will be the
Investigation must certainly reveal. The Royal Authority will
become convinced that it was a very serious mistake
The fact is that they have the right to supervise schools, which is so
high responsibilities, handed over in Berlin.
The city of Berlin elects the Royal School Inspectors. After

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We will know exactly the principles on which this happens later
These are then provided by the Royal Government
confirmed as Royal Officials. Under these circumstances alone
conditions can develop as I have described them and as
which were so clearly expressed at the death of Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Klopftsch case.

In order to ruin me for sure, they had a devilry
which was really admirable. To understand this
Unfortunately, despite my reluctance, I have to
personal circumstances of the teacher Klopftsch.

Mr. Klopftsch, teacher at my school since April 1st
1885, occasionally informed me that he had been with a man for 7 years.
wealthy girl in his hometown of Droffen
Shortly before the summer holidays in 1885, he asked for a necessary
Vacation to the town of Polkwitz in Silesia. When he returned,
he told me that he had given up his old engagement and
with a very rich girl, a pharmacist's daughter from Polkwitz,
engaged. The old bride was less rich and educated.

He also received over 1000 thalers from a relative
I congratulated him on his wealth, and on the day
before the salaries were paid at the town hall, which I
I asked him to give me his 390 marks on
a few days. Soon I could only give him / the
Repay the sum, which Neft receives later in several installments. On this

Mr. Klopftsch had now, at the end of 1889, reflected on the incident, when everything else did not turn against me. Therefore, Dr. Zwick was so focused on his testimony because incident should be patched up, and Mr. Klopftsch knew to give a very nasty portrayal. That Mr. Klopftsch this completely harmless and long-forgotten thing suddenly appeared examined, gave me only the full proof of the absolute malignancy of all machinations against me. At that time we had this The relationship was settled in a friendly manner without him even mentioning made the slightest remark, and later I was able to Services without which he could hardly survive in present circumstances On the wedding day he and his young wife had Woman had such a bad appearance in front of all the guests that the Those close to his wife were thinking of an immediate separation.

Since he is also completely aware of the financial situation deceived, a married life now developed, which for the duration was hardly bearable. Both spouses took refuge in each other. us, and we have used all our strength, a separation. Once he had received a letter from his mother-in-law where she took her daughter after consultation with the old, worthy pastor in Polkwitz, to immediately to leave and come home. I had to leave all my Use persuasion to get a divorce, which I considered the worst thing of all to be contraception. My wife.

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now often visited the young couple, taught the woman in the Berlin cooking style, later fed her child, and With great difficulty we kept the young couple together.

We never thought about making cash payments of any kind, such as

the attachment of a garland to to have his door replaced when the young woman moved in. Later he became ill and came up with the idea that his wife Association with their relatives with the medicine that comes from Polkwitz was sent to poison. He sent his father to me, which I then sent with a letter to his family doctor Mr. Dr. Reinsdorf. Later I repeatedly arranged for support and only then rejected a further request for support, when I learned that he had bought a very expensive velocipede At school I showed him every possible opposition– come, especially since he did his full duty here. Even later he has often made use of my good services, and We remained on friendly terms until he got caught in the nets of Mr. Berner. Here he got more and more entangled,

until he finally became one of the most zealous party supporters. Whether
Fear of disadvantages or hope of advantages guided him
It remains to be seen whether this is the case. Probably the last of the
Because he longed to be a really good drawing teacher
Drawing lessons at a further education school, which cost per hour
three marks is paid. I was able to give him the same despite—
Only a few days before my
After leaving school, Mr. Klopftsch came to me and promised
important revelations to me if I remember the following incident
remember: In his last illness he had lost his fortune
left to his father in writing, so that it might not fall into the hands
his wife. Now his father wants to remarry,
I have half thrown him and his wife out and will now
will probably keep the money. He wants to sue for it soon,
but requires a witness that the gift is only pro forma
his safety from his wife, and so that she can support him in his eventual
death has no further material interest, has taken place." I
knew the circumstances, had f. Z. this representation from his
I heard it from his mouth, but unfortunately not from his father. I could
could not serve as a witness. A few days later, however, he was—
once again the most willing tool of my opponents.

Later he swore that all these facts were untrue
or disfigured. I fear, I fear, this oath will be very
have dire consequences, because many facts are likely to be confirmed by number:
rich witnesses can prove it.

The Schulze case.

When on 28 May 1885 my son Benno, after 1½ years
sickbed, we lacked everything and everyone. Funeral=

Softener, the means to purchase mourning clothes for women
and children, had to be obtained under all circumstances. I

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I went to a Jewish agent in the royal city, who—
within the framework that one can draw for agents at all
must, was not the worst. It can be said that
alone we can conclude that, although he has no needs, he is nevertheless in
lived in anemic conditions. Therefore, and because his
decent children have worked their way up to respected positions |
I will not mention any name. The Lord met me with
his wife in front of his front door. I told him my concern
But he was at a loss for a long time because his financial men
because of his clients not paying on time.

Finally his wife came up with a new idea. She said: We .

have a cousin who later got baptized in order to join in?
to marry a policeman. She is incredibly clever, and although
Anemic from home, she helped her husband through all kinds of business,
which you do not have to worry about, but a large fortune
He was therefore able to retire
and now lives quite comfortably, although he is concerned about any
not to worry about his wife's affairs. Promise
I can't do anything for you, but I will try to:
a loan. But I'll tell you right away,
She wants to serve very much! Her husband added: I will
If you describe your distress as warmly as possible, perhaps I can beat you.
In addition, since you are the principal, Mrs Schulze could
also do so because they may possibly stimulate other speculations
Of course, depending on the situation, I was always available
condition, especially since I am completely
was constantly broken. I went with the couple to the
Schlegelfstraße, where Mrs. Schulze lived as the house owner,
and waited near the house for the result of the efforts
After some time the Lord appeared to me and told me,
that Mrs Schulze granted the loan of 100 Marks under the following
Conditions: 1. Bill of exchange for 150 Marks, payable
on 1 July, i.e. after 5 weeks, 2. as security, surrender of my
Rent receipt as of July 1st. I can pay the rent on my own
Collect the receipt yourself and then the 150 marks on July 1st.
personally or through the agent. We both went
to my apartment, made out bills of exchange and rent receipts,
We went to Mrs Schulze, who in the most charming
Weife paid out the 100 Marks and explained that if the payment was made on time
receipt of the money, also later willing to do favors
show. I deeply regret my family's loss, but one must
submit to God's will. She sent a
Kranz in my apartment. Of course I compensated the agent
for his efforts, as he honestly deserved.
On July 1st I collected the money and sent her the 150 marks by
to the agent. Bill of exchange and rental receipt were returned,
and the agent said that he had been offered a reward of 5 marks—
About 4 or 5 days after July 1st, I went
back to Mrs. Schulze, this time without the agent.
The deal was done again in a similar way. This time!

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it was 10 marks cheaper for me. I don't remember exactly,
I received 110 marks and wrote 150, or I received 100 marks
and wrote 140.

Unfortunately, given the length of time and the turmoil that
I have since experienced, my memory regarding the following
not entirely faithful. Either I paid the bill on October 1st
again and then renewed it, or the following business

was made before October 1st. It is certain, and also by me to swear that the 140 or 150 marks which I still owe to Mrs Schulze owed were included in the new business. Ms. Schulze had been incredibly kind to me. had informed me that her daughter was a teacher at the higher Böhm's girls' school, teaching in the second grade and achieve extraordinary success. One of the lower classes of this My daughter attended school as a student. From a Friend of her daughter, who is a teacher at my school, fhe learn that I was not only at the time when I was ft time I turned to her, but generally in an unfavorable Encouraged by her accommodating nature, I asked them for a larger loan, the amount of which I no longer know exactly It was probably a little over 600 marks. Mrs. Schulze immediately agreed and explained that since I was in need, no longer wants to earn anything from me, but only from neighbors= love, and because she also loves my family, whom she now visits had paid off, had grown fond of, gave the loan. She I therefore only demand 6% per annum. In payment, however, she gave me a gold watch for the price of 185 marks, because she could but not to see that a city rector without a pocket watch Furthermore, the bill of exchange of 150 marks was paid I received more than 200 marks in cash. In addition, fhe fuch agreed that her daughter would help my daughter, who had something in

French, giving private lessons, for which per One mark must be paid per hour. The entire amount I had to issue a bill of exchange, due on the next quarterly first, as well as a salary receipt. On that day I went I then went to Mrs Schulze, paid the agreed installment my collected salary, furthermore the interest, finally the Daughter gave private lessons and gave new changes and new receipt. I wanted to hand over the latter money directly to her daughter, but she explained that this was not necessary, because she would take the money anyway, as well as her daughter's salary, which she received until the last Pfennig must be handed over. She will invest it safely, and her daughter I feel quite comfortable with it. This went on for a long time. My However, repayments became smaller and smaller.

: In the meantime, a very pleasant relationship developed between us Relationship. We even exchanged letters. Mrs. Schulze with her daughter repeatedly visited my wife, especially in the afternoon in the schoolyard, and once when she about a country outing that I had taken with my teaching colleagues wanted to do it, Miss Schulze offered to join in,

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which I unfortunately had to decline, as my school did not have a single Lady was more. The more eager she found herself late in the evening

my schoolyard, where I quite regularly do my first class gathered together with the teacher

Güffow, who owned a very excellent astronomical telescope, to show the boys the wonders of heaven. This gentleman knew how to captivate Miss Schulze so much that he became engaged to her and then married. However, this marriage was later

After her daughter's engagement to Mr.

Güffow has again significantly increased Mrs Schulze's repayments demanded. I had bad experiences with my watch

It did not work, and the watchmaker Funk explained the same

It is considered to be quite worthless. The gold plate is so thin that

it gives in to the slightest pressure, and it is also

permeable and therefore never clean. An expert estimated her

Value at 25 marks. In the later civil proceedings I deposited

the fupon the court, but the court refused. Some time

After the engagement, the above-mentioned agent appeared, who in the meantime reason to disapprove of Mrs Schulze

Yes and no, and said to myself: I have learned that one of your teachers engaged to Miss Schulze. It is your duty to

to tell you more about the family. I have

left in the dark because it is not good to know everything.

But now I tell you the following: "Mrs Schulze used to be a

of the worst usurers who have already robbed many people

happy. Several officers are said to have been

shot. She often followed these gentlemen on maneuvers.

Once in a weak hour she showed me an incredible

Lots of diamond rings and gold watches. Diamonds were

it was certainly several lire; then she went with me to the yard and

opened a new coach house, which was decorated to the top with the most magnificent filled with linen, partly embroidered with count's crowns.

asked me to give her the best possible reward for all these splendours.

to bring the goods to a secret buyer who will ship them to Russia.

I brought her a Mr. Koslowsky, who also

bought a lot. I was there and was very surprised about the

Mysteriousness of the negotiations. The doors were locked.

Mr. Koslowsky committed himself to selling the items at very reasonable prices.

to sell the items abroad. The next day

I could certainly see that Mr. Koslowsky was a particularly valuable

full piece in the Börfencafé, corner of Burg- and neue Friedrichstraße,

For my efforts I received from Mrs.

Schulze three marks. The whole affair seemed very strange to me.

thoughtfully, and I could not help but feel that

here may not be all right. I

went to the police, but they chased me away because

not to search the home of a previously blameless person

My objection that people who had nothing

without any major secret income, since the husband's salary and the

The woman's income from a smaller previous repurchase transaction

were not significant, impossible to rentier and Berliner could become homeowners was not taken into account." We were extremely excited, because with this family we had personal contact. Therefore, when a few days then, on the first of the quarter, Mrs. Schulze in my apartment appeared, we told her very frankly what had happened and They called on them to free themselves from the information by filing a lawsuit against to clean the agent, otherwise we will contact your personal There was a very violent uproar— Mrs. Schulze removed it, and after an hour appeared Mr. Schulze, whom I have now seen in action for the first time. He asked me to say completely different things fhould, as the agent had told me. I had to de= feparably reject. On request, I gave a written, and if I am not mistaken, also an affidavit in which everything contained what the agent had said. This is before the arbitrator. Before the hearing I received but another letter from Mr. Schulze, which began like this: If you to my will in the oath matter against, yes pp. and now followed veiled threats and promises. When the agent soon afterwards appeared to me, he took it to himself in order to to be used as evidence at the hearing. Much later, at the civil case, he handed over to me at my urgent request this Letter for the Court and the plaintiff's consideration, he did not want to give me the letter, but promised to carefully At the hearing with the arbitrator, the Agent has maintained all his claims and is The Schulze family did not sue. This meant that I naturally draw my own conclusions. The interaction between the Schulze's family and us were of course over. Mrs. Schulze demanded all her money, while I could only explain that I could not go beyond the installment payments. Now I gave away fie the bill of exchange to a Mr. Gumpert in Pankow, who against I was sued. During the hearing I naturally referred to the usury that had taken place, set the clock for the court to— fubject, which she rejected, as well as the letter which the The court declared that all of this was indifferent to the third owner, and I must be condemned I then raised the objection that Mr. Gumpert was not the owner, but only a person who was put forward. He claimed, that he had received the bill of exchange as a gift. He was to swear to this. But then he left and asked for a new appointment for oath taking. He did not appear at this new appointment and was therefore rejected.

Later, this Mr. Gumpert, according to the explanation of the woman Schulze, her private secretary, returned the bill to Mrs. Schulze ceded, and she then sued personally. At the hearing she swore, that she had not engaged in usury. The agent sitting next to her

I immediately suggested him as a witness and he was also willing

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to testify, but the judge explained that in the exchange process witnesses would not be allowed. I then paid the bill to Mrs. Schulze in her apartment after I had agreed to fix: Her husband acknowledged in her Name and also promised in writing to give it to me at the lawyer's! to send the bill of exchange. They only wanted to make the deduction drop it if he is allowed to write in the receipt, that this was a personal favor. On the other hand, the The whole business was cancelled. As I left, Mrs. Schulze: "I was with the school principal Böhm some time ago invited, where the school inspector Dr. Zwick also introduced himself to me]. was. You have told me some lovely things! They are supposed to be even worse than Stöcker. Dr. Zwick said, that he would like to see you overthrown and the one who contributes to it He personally would only do not like to proceed!" One should consider that her daughter Lehrerin, her future son-in-law an extraordinarily capable teacher who was well entitled to expect a very rapid progress come to hope. Of course I wanted to do this immediately after the first | The agent's message will clarify, Mr Güffow, a quite honorable and harmless man, had to bear the same fays. But wonderful! From that day on, Mr. Güffow diligently avoided me. When I nevertheless started to talk about the future mother-in-law to speak to him, he explained that he did not want to know anything about it. He wanted the daughter, but not the Marry my mother. It was clear that he had been incited against me. So the destruction had to take its course. Later he was without giving any reason at the instigation of Dr. Zwick was suddenly transferred from school. Mr. Güffow was He explained that, although he was prompted by his future mother-in-law asked the school inspector for later I asked for a transfer because he still had a long way to go after his move into his mother-in-law's house before marriage wanted, but he had not thought of an immediate transfer. I was of course pleased about the transfer of this most excellent of my teachers, who had achieved astonishing results, was unpleasantly surprised, especially! he, even if he had lived in the house of his in-laws, would still have had a closer route to school than most | other teachers, and I had previously been assigned female teachers whose apartment was six times as far away. j ;

But what should I do? Later, some

mysterious person, not Mr. Güffow, who every atrocity would have indignantly rejected a connection between

Mr. Berner and Mrs. Schulze, at the time when Mr. Berner made his turn. May I clarification of Mrs. Schulze believe, yes they would have | enjoyed the most benevolent protection of Dr. Zwick. In the meantime, the headmaster Böhm, or as he was called at the school, said Mr. Director Böhm, member of the municipal school deputation. Mr. Böhm is a simple elementary school teacher, §

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and yes, the teaching staff also had a representation in the same. Describing what is to come now is superfluous, especially since Readers can take the opportunity to read the first scene of Macbeth to read through once. In the following anonymous denunciations—functions at the public prosecutor's office, some of which admittedly from Mr. and Mrs. Berner, is next to Mr. Berner Mrs Schulze was also always called as a witness. The latter then also brewed a pretty little potion a la Macbeth, which she will, however, have to drink it herself in the end. Public prosecutors attach so little importance to the denunciations so laid that she did not even question me.

The Petereit case.

As insignificant as this case is in and of itself, it has but more painfully touched than anything else and gives so much right a picture of the atrocities committed by the Jewish Mamelukes under under the guidance of their worthy masters.

About four years ago, a young, handsome man to me, who introduced himself as Petereit. He told me that he from Lithuania, school knowledge only to a very limited extent 1 because he had not received any education in his youth, and in his twentieth year to the Guard Fusilier Regiment raised. Here he had to speak some German, also a little learned to read and write, then he became an assistant postman and had the pleasure of assisting a postal worker. He then gave up his office to marry a widow Merkel, who owned a greengrocer's shop in the Gerichtsstraße They sent him to the markets, but he was not 1 because he cannot count. In addition, the markets would soon close, he would take horse and cart sell. His wife's business does not support him, and so he had to look for a position. He had whole neighborhood that I care for all those in need. take, and so he asks me to help him to obtain any, if even the lowest position in life. I did This is self-evident, and I would never refuse it.

I walked with him through the city, went to the horse-drawn tram= Society, after the Omnibus Society, to various theaters, to friends in various ministries, but nowhere did find something. Finally I came to Mr. Rewicky, office manager in the railway directorate, who used to be my colleague in the German Civil servants' association. This gave us a recommendation to the head of the Northern Railway freight yard. He Petereit as a worker with a daily wage of two marks. He but told him that he could make progress if he was good and acquire enough knowledge to pass the exam. On the way home, Petereit told me that he had learned everything from school= I don't even have one, and that he dares to ask me to give it to him. to give some lessons. He could pay me at present

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nothing for it, because they are now so poor that they can only could eat his fill, but in the future he would earn something. I followed him for three and a half years, although I was flow of free time, gave lessons without compensation, often up to eight hours per week and at the most irregular times, as his service brought with it. He first learned to read and writing, then the Latin alphabet, then we came to the beginnings in orthography. On the result of this three= After half a year of lessons, I am amazed myself. He now writes orthographically correct, masters fraction and decimal calculations, the civil calculation methods, the area= and body calculation, knows geography very well. Because of him I studied a dozen instruction books, and also brought him to the point where to write beautiful independent essays. He passed the Bremijerz, then the conductor exam with ease and was appointed Royal. He had hired a civil servant with a good salary. He had done this in a short Time reached what all other railway officials only after twelve= year of military service. Compensation I had never spoken of it before. Then he had on the railway, to enter the higher railway service in order to maybe one day to become a station master, and I just started to give him further scientific instruction than he suddenly it became known that the best places in the entire railway= service are those of the sleeping car conductors who annually Earn thousands in tips. But they have to Pass exams in French and English. I gave him also lessons in these two languages, and he made beautiful He was already able to set the time for the exam, especially since not too much is demanded. Compensation on my part was never been mentioned before. I thought he was far too poor for that. Then a strange incident occurred. His wife came one day and told me that her husband was with the wife of a innkeeper in Oranienburg and her fortune of 23,000 marks with her. After a few weeks she showed

I believe that he has reconciled with her and also has the ability which he had already given to the innkeeper's wife and returned to her, except for about 1200 marks. I should take her husband back.

I did not do this, but I did send him a Calculation, in which I was not very gentle. The number may Soon after, Mr. Petereit came to see me in my apartment, but was met by a family member at the door rejected. An attempt to speak to me at school failed also. Then one day he approached me on the street and asked with tearful eyes that I would forgive him, because his My wife has forgiven him too. Without me he would have been a lost person, his love and gratitude towards me beyond measure. I naturally demanded in the first place my money. But he said that I had just got his back-established marital peace not at this moment on the He had just given his wife 1200 marks

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appropriate and cannot at the moment come up with new demands:

He appeared so contrite that I, moved by pity, and gave him the e part of the money even further

ftunded. But he immediately gave twenty marks and one hundred marks in

Community with his wife a little later. She had, by the way.

out of caution, brought her money to a friend. Before that, fie it to me for safekeeping, which I declined for well-known reasons—I continued to teach him until the day which the catastrophe occurred in the school. Shortly before, he of a French-German and an English-German lexicon. Since he wanted to take the books with him on the road, they had to be pocket-sized However, I knew little about these books and therefore referred him to the teacher Heifeke. But that was just in the days when the gentlemen were making their last attempt. He must now have come into contact with various gentlemen and had been exposed to wonderful influences. Mr. Heifeke had played a peculiar role so far. He was half on my side, half with the opponents. We were aware of the influence of the school inspector, he reported my comments to the opponents. He wanted to become a teacher at a secondary school without secondary school exams. A few days after the disaster, Mr. Petereit asked me in a polite letter to visit him. In this apartment he told me that a senior school official in

I was in his apartment and told him that I was
was released from school and would definitely be dismissed. This
I heard that Petereit was still getting money from me, and
he will show him the way to achieve this. In my
He advised me to give him his money. I laughed and
I left in silence, but Petereit soon afterwards
Royal School Board received several complaints and inquiries about
addressed to me regarding his demand. The unheard of low=
Petereit has hardly experienced the danger of such a complaint-
fe see how he used the name of the Provincial School Board until then
has hardly heard of it. The reader will remember that the
Royal School Board had given me the urgent advice
not to incur any new debts. At the same moment,
which the high authority had to decide whether they were
of the Berner case, initiate the disciplinary investigation against me
wanted, which was more than doubtful, this complaint was
utmost importance. It showed the authorities that I

had not complied with orders and had robbed a poor official of

fhed his money. Even if the untruth later
the complaint, the investigation was once a
and then more material was found. Whoever is the higher
School officials may have been? There can be little doubt about this
prevail.

I consider this roguery to be the greatest that has ever
been perpetrated on me. I believe that Europe can be
North to South without seeing a single person

to find someone who, in the most selfless and devoted way,

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fpofts such acts of love to a stranger as I have done to
Petereit was also deeply impressed by this,
and what promises must be used to
this action! Lessons in both languages are given
he of course continued from that side, and also the most expensive

Books will be provided to him free of charge after his own written declaration
What tremendous opinion must this Peterreit have of
my good heart, since he knows exactly that I
shortly before, during actions of which I have the evidence in
hands that brought him into very serious difficulties
In view of such unheard-of things as the seduction
But now everything stops because of Peter's
most sacred relationships are no longer safe. I now fully understand
ftändig that the wife of the politically also very unpopular
Rector Vogler to the insane denunciation of her own
husband, the wife of the teacher Lampe but in temporary madness
I know of cases where even the brother is against
the brother was persecuted. Poor, depraved, German people,
that in the name of humanity you are condemning this horrific corruption
tolerate, instead of unanimously using your good house rules! One
do not object that the first actors are mostly Germans
There have always been weak natures in every age and
People, but only the
at least a clear concept. In and of themselves they would not be
become villains. The puppets dancing on the stage
are Germans, but the invisible leaders are Jews.

Other notification of the growth
the officials.

In the case of Bombe and in my own I could openly
talk, because my friend Bombe is dead, and I have that on and
for itself so human feeling, to present one's own suffering to the eye of my
To deprive fellow human beings as far as possible, in the interest of the whole
overcome. Now that I want to talk about people who
furthermore and for the most part still externally upright, I must
impose great restraint.

So unwise, with their ever increasing indebtedness
to also want to assert one's own political opinion, are
yes, only a few. Inwardly they are all angry anti-Semitics, but
externally they appear as something completely different. Therefore they have
the persecutions which are aimed at a removal from office under

not to endure under any circumstances. They will just

only sucked dry, gagged on all sides, so that they do not
shout and thereby attract general attention, and
otherwise they are left alone in their gagged situation. The few,
who claim their own political opinion, of course, share
my destiny.

For this reason, the teacher Lampe was eliminated. He

was a highly qualified teacher, had passed the secondary school exam

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and prepared for the rector's exam. In a cheerful mood
He once had a somewhat
made a ruthless anti-Semitic remark. Reckless action
A creditor was the first consequence, then he was eliminated in
Lyingly, the wall maps were in his classroom.
'The students of the other classes fetched fish in case of need
ze cards from here. With some of these girls he had
a class of students joked harmlessly and one of them
Hand placed on the shoulder, with his thumb on the chest
After the girl returned to her class=
returned, she told this laughingly to the neighbors, the class=
The teacher was disturbed by the chatter and investigated the content
of the conversation. Later she spoke to a teacher about
villig about this incident, and this, which, as the
Berlin always goes like this, the higher views about ea Lampe
knew, immediately denounced Mr. Lampe for moral offenses
the rector, who immediately reported further, and on the other
Mr. Lampe was suspended from teaching for days. It is even
It is understandable that many people in such cases lose their calm
completely loses his consideration. Lampe escaped to America,
which seemed to be an admission of guilt. As soon as he was calm
After having come to his senses, he returned, conscious of his complete
innocence. The prosecutor's investigation that has now been initiated:
The investigation revealed his complete innocence. The investigation that has since been
The disciplinary investigation was carried out by Magistrate Schreiner, who
Son of the city councilor Schreiner. Here is a new case that
municipal officials exercise the rights of royal authorities. Even
Lampe was understandably removed from his position. His wife,
due to the previous long-term growth mentally completely
shattered, was now systematically worked on so that it was temporarily completely
became permanently insane. For this reason, Lampe
nor make it possible to settle in any part of the country where
one can see through the family relationships so easily, upright
Now he is working after striking dock workers
in New York, which he did not want to join, the key
broken leg, worked as a farmhand for a farmer. Poor There!
[How dare you publicly express your feelings in Berlin?
to express your opinion!

A very special friend of mine, a city teacher, very
extraordinarily talented musician, leading singing club in Berlin
in the first place and, for example, people like the Field Marshal
[Count von Moltke and Count von Hochberg to his
[Honorary members, was in the 70s due to the disease
his wife in the usual way into usurious debts. The same
but were kept within moderate limits, since he was a very sought-after

He earned good money as a music teacher. However, in the middle of the [So he years the antifemific "truth", and this was spied When he was present at the anniversary of Prince Bismarck took part in the famous torchlight procession and sang the songs tours, he immediately received the most shameful threatening letters.

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In one of the same, which I myself have read * and in which a Jew signed as Shig Silberstein or similar, was hunted: Ludwig Löwe, who now governs Berlin, will tell you that. ftrouble! They come from office and bread! That is how it is finally came. My friend's debts were paid for by his brother, who almost got into would have fallen into the hands of Zucker and Tietz. One last little Change brought about his downfall. Dieter, the teacher! Holzmann was also obliged, and for whose payment the money falready paid, was handed over to Mrs. Holzmann played. Now remember what I said above about the | The endeavour of the usurers to create artificial criminal cases, especially . to create. I had told my friends from informed of this intention, and the teacher concerned had He had also prepared himself for this. He had contacted the teacher Holzmann and asked him for a loan of, if I am not mistaken, 150 marks, or the right to oblige him to any extent, The latter permission was gladly given, but as my friend had to admit, with a smile on his face. Later Holzmann, although he was never obliged to pay= denounced the person concerned. completely different sinister forces are in action. To denounce the Nat Holzmann wants to learn from the above-mentioned teacher Krüger and fhis Rector Staerk. At the appointments, Holzmann admitted that he granted permission, but only as a joke. In the second hearing, the statement changed again, and in the final meeting, with the revocation of all earlier statements incriminating him. His Jewish friends Zucker and Tietz had persuaded the defendant to approach Mr. Fritz Friedmann as defense counsel. He was sentenced to three sentenced to a month's imprisonment, which His Majesty immediately in pardoned and converted it into a fine of 30 marks. ; Of course, the plaintiff prosecutor had to Because of this fine of 30 marks, the Disciplinary investigation initiated. City Councilor Zelle, who also investigation against Gohr, led the investigation. City Councilor Zelle is not a hard-hearted man at heart. According to Er= settlement of the Gohr case, he told me that that the matter had been horrible to him and that he had therefore tried have to immediately forget everything related to it.

He should also subsequently express his regret to the teacher concerned.

have spoken, but he had no other Teung So ift es fchon, fo
it must come! But Mr. City Syndic Zelle will be his bread

also taste sweet!

The defendant was released after 24 years of loyal service without
Pension released. This genius was, in fact,
indeed, many geniuses are keen to create practically inexperienced and childishly harmless
Man with wife and children without bread. |
What would have become of him if he had a woman like
Gohr would have had! He was completely desperate, barely able to

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While he pursued his art according to the highest
things, had also found full recognition, even from
several American singing societies with the most honorable letters
was considered and asked to pay very significant compensation
to take over its leadership, he was hit by this blow, which made him, the
completely innocent, completely, also with regard to all his other
Plans, destroyed.

Honor of a woman who loves her husband in such a state
fully supports him, spares him from all accusations and hunger and
misery with him. He gradually straightened himself up again,
and since he had never appeared in public, he was not
such an irreconcilable hatred as Robert Gohr,
had, he received a teaching permit, looked for a
position at a Berlin private school, withdrew from all politics
completely, read the "Lokalanzeiger" at most once, and
ekes out his existence like this. When he heard about my plan to
To publish the book, he sent me a moving letter in which
to which he implored me not to speak of his experiences,
because he could then lose his bread again. Now I know
the political opinion of his school principal, but that it is a
I know he is a man of honour. Therefore I do not share your fears.
Nevertheless, I grant his request to the extent that I will not disclose his name
But to leave the case out would be a betrayal of my
fatherland.

To collect more material of this kind, I used
I asked my acquaintance in Plötzensee to find out the fate of the
imprisoned officials. Unfortunately, I also lost
the conviction that the publication of their highly interesting
experiences make their further advancement in Berlin impossible
But if it is possible for me to find a Mr. Langheinicke,
who has since been released, in Berlin, then I promise
I still have revelations that will icing on the cake of everything that has come before.

One of the highest officials said to me: "Dear friend, the
Most of our inmates deserve pity first and foremost.

We cannot get the real hardened criminals here,
who live as highly respected people in golden freedom!"

I have to make some special remarks to the police,
specially devoted to the criminal police. To put them in chains
is the greatest aspiration of the Jews.

Unfortunately, they and their specially trained
Agents have succeeded in doing this excellently. It should be an interesting
provide statistical material if it were established from the books,
how many criminal officials are not in debt to Mr. Parifer. He
deals with them in a more solid way, as he never does more than the
usual 100%. In return, he naturally expects from them
this tribesmen various favors. Had anyone from
this something to do with the criminal police, so it was his favorite
pressure: "I'll touch it!" Under his countless
current and former agents I mention Mr. Klingfpor,

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who was previously involved in a usury case in which he
did not name the people behind the crime and was acquitted by
the same court that later also heard the Tietz-Zucker case
classically done. Furthermore, I call piece gold, the bomb the
final coup de grace. When I published the bombshell articles-
light, his interrogation could have provided bad material.
Unfortunately, he was expelled as a foreigner at that very moment
and brought across the border, before that he had been left alone
Then he settled in Berlin for years
stopped by unannounced and will probably still be here. Also his
Father-in-law was an agent of Mr. Pariser, also a Mr.
Kadura, through whom Mr. Parišer once, shortly after the ver-
publication of the bombshell articles, a delicious trap was laid.
But Mr. Kadura was so clumsy that the precious
Evidence remained in my hands. Other agents were
Messrs. Conrad Troffin, Zodek, von Graewenitz, Mackiolzeck,
Rudolf Boldes. The latter, a former police officer, thought
at the time when Detective Inspector Schwerin was in charge of the police
President of Madai, as well as many high-ranking police officers for
alleged crimes, in particular alleged bribery by
denounced the Jews and Boldes, Aron Meyer and others as
witnesses had indicated, considered it appropriate to leave the scene in good time
to disappear. Then he became a usury agent for Parisians,
Walter Ehrlich's houses (fehe Jew and craftsman). Now De-
He owns a thriving wine shop and is Duke of Anhalt
Purveyor to the Court, and many police officers make their way to Mr.
Parisians through his shop, where they also stick
He goes to the police administration offices almost every day

in and out. I myself have been drinking wine for years when I was ill. from Mr. Boles and also often cigars. I was allowed but hope to learn a lot there. In this hope, I was not mistaken either. Of course, the customers of Mr. Boldes perfect anti-Semitism, and against the anti-Semitic out-ments that are made in his premises are the lectures at-tifemifc leader fvery harmless. | >

But publicly, at elections, at meetings against the Raise a protest against anti-Semitism, yes, farmer – that is quite something different. Bread tastes sweet, and in Berlin there is only Jewish Bread. I do not hate all these people, I do not despise them, but I envy them that their character allows them to act like this

If I had been able to, my little Benno, whose picture with the expressions of childlike trust looking down on me= fee, still alive. Through Mr. Boldes I also learned: early on something of the Kaduraš trap, as he also spotted my matter, put it into a usable form and- fuffifcienft place. I want to fay this to his honor but say: The goods he delivers are good, real and price-worthy worth it. Even easier game than with the at least grated Criminal investigators have been assigned to the police lieutenants. These, Most of the people who enter are extremely harmless, but are usually

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caught in the first weeks, which is of course much easier, since the gentlemen bring some debts with them from their military service. However, they usually do not have the resilience of the other officers about their terrible situation. Police Lieutenant Ebers shot himself in the Tiergarten, police lieutenant von Briesen escaped to America, police lieutenant Hintze disappeared without a trace. About half a dozen others who suddenly died– and a dozen others who are now in Berlin

I do not want to name anyone who is looking for bread elsewhere. A former Until recently, one could also become a police captain still today, as a servant at the corner of Jüden- and Stralauer- street. But let us close this chapter altogether.

The reader will now no longer find it so incomprehensible, when I say that the majority of all officials, ministers, Privy Councillors, Chief Presidents, Public Prosecutors, Court Counsellor and Judges, Lawyers down to the night watchman irretrievably in Jewish hands languish, mostly in the greatest secrecy. I will devote this book Yes, let more follow and do not rest until Germany fine house rules, and there will still be some Find opportunities to present new examples.

Perhaps some readers will overcome their shyness and share with me

also some experiences with me.

a

How about it, Mr. Justice Minister a. D. von Friedberg? You
As a former Minister of Justice, I could certainly provide the material
another six books, especially about the relationships
some of your specialist colleagues. You too, Mr. von Madai, as a former
Police President of Berlin, could you please give me some time in your spare time
certainly create as much material as I can use to
Jewish question to be solved. I would have loved to
pe also provides information about the case of Bleichröder-Kroner, Friedländer,

kannheimer, especially about how it was possible that
two daughters of a commercial councillor Kahnheim, conceived in adultery,
whose father defrauded the state of millions and was
prison, could be called upon to participate in the victory-
entry in 1871 the Kaiser Wilhelm on behalf of the city of Berlin, yes the
whole German people. One of these daughters has
flater even served as a model for the statue of Germania in
Moabit. You yourself then met Kaiser Wilhelm at the unveiling ceremony
days of the monument to the family, which was supported by the Comité
was sensibly not invited.

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8. Jew and small business owner.

The term "shopkeeper" in England refers to a small retailer.
you find a dealer with all kinds of goods who only sells directly to

which sells to consumers, in contrast to the wholesaler who sells to.
does not deal directly with consumers. In ordinary life

T FE LI y}

in sober and drunken state and accordingly
treat it properly for his own purposes. Many a Jew who has his
has earned his first spurs, is in Berlin or elsewhere now

The Jew completely controls the clothing business. constantly. Here he is in his element. Any German competition. His only aim is to eradicate them. No Jew takes Rebellion, a competitor right next to a German business= to open a business. And how is the competition now! The Jew, either wealthy himself or with capable Tribal comrades in the background, sold notoriously long time without any benefit. How long the German, who now of course is nothing sold, can withstand this roughly, is out beforehand= been spied on. on the German business in this way starved, the Jew often acquires it through accomplices and.

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Villa. Because recently the audience in the sales under Jewish company has found a hair, Yes, they are now looking for ruined German businessmen whose contract has not yet expired, to move their business premises to the Duration of their contract against payment of rent to the Jews In return, they also grant them the right to to continue running their company until the contract expires, paid a special small compensation. The audience is less suspicious here and is sheared twice. If possible, only German saleswomen are employed. To illustrate these sales, we would like to use the following example– At the Fischerbrücke No. 3 there was until the demolition of the house the cleaning business of Mrs. Böseroth. The woman was

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forced to sell their inventory. The Jew Guth, who had been involved in sales for a long time, learned about it and was willing to take over the entire inventory. During the inventory, the total value was determined according to According to Guth's own statement, the amount was well over 900 marks. Which circumstances put Mrs. Böseroth in a difficult position I do not know, but Mr. Guth negotiated the entire Stock of goods for 90 marks, say ninety marks. These were to Kaiser Wilhelmstraße No. 19, where they were with all the goods bought together under similar conditions for export– for sale. When my informant visited the store, He entered into a conversation with the Jew, whereby the latter stated that he only buys half–stolen goods. He showed him some kid gloves and said: “These gloves Shoes cost 14–18 marks per dozen in any real shop,

I, on the other hand, pay a maximum of 3–4 marks, whereby I am still
At my request, a young lady was later
prompted to ask about the selling price of the gloves. As
The highest price per pair was 1.25 marks, only a few
The same person wanted to charge 75 cents for a couple of defective ones. He trades
also with a profit of 400 pCt. How would a German
Small business owner or master craftsman must pay for this
But we find such and similar sales in all
City areas. On the way from Alexanderplatz through the
Münz-, Weinmeister-, Rofenthaler, Brunnenstraße to Invaliden-
A few weeks ago, in November 1889, I counted no less
than 27 sales, which now, in early December, have increased to over 40:
Will even half of the same A la Guth
operated, several hundred German businessmen
for their long-awaited Christmas income, and thereby to their downfall.
A speciality of the Jews is also the acquisition.
the markets in the small towns. The farmers and their servants
and maids often sell the most worthless goods at high prices:
attached, especially since the market visitors are often already on the.
Market streets in the most suitable mood for the Jews
Against the Jewish flow of speech, the incessant shouting.
and noise can the German craftsman, who with his self-
goods produced by the company to market.
Owners of the famous show booths with their cannibals,
giant women, athletes, torture and torture instruments, panoramas
with their sensual advertisements and extra cabinets, to which only
Men have access, find 90 percent Jews.

In recent times, Jewish youths, especially the
On Sundays, when the workers still have their weekly wages,
in my neighborhood from house to house, from door to door.
They carry all kinds of fabrics and delicately indicate that.
they were not acquired in real terms and therefore sold very cheaply.
buy. Of course, in an emergency they would legitimize
timize and can prove the real acquisition, but with jos
Some people are attracted to these sayings and are prone to quick-

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Up. A year ago, flannel shirts were stolen by a Jewish
Peddler offered the shirts under the statement that he
must sell at any price, as he only recently came out of the crane
had been released from home and now had to raise money for the trip,
to get to his family in Hamburg. This maneuver
He still operates it now and may now have thousands of his
sold flannel shirts.

To further ruin the small business owner and trade
The worker is carried by the second-hand dealers and second-hand dealers, who mostly come

Jews contribute a lot. Whoever sells to them is usually in
ditterer Not. The prices paid here are the value of the
object in no proportion.

I know of a very specific case where for an almost
brand new winter coat, which had cost 54 marks, from
Several second-hand dealers only offered 3 marks. In this
In this type of business, thieves also find their best customers.
The second-hand dealer brings the items acquired in this way into the dwelling
a third, innocent person, and there is a mass supply available,
then these stolen goods are transported by Jewish agents to
Russia. The pawnshops and loan offices are almost all in
Jewish hands. From these houses, at the same time,
the forbidden lottery tickets were brought to the people. The most modern
are currently the large Jewish installment deals. These
among the small officials, craftsmen and workers
cause the most limitless devastation. These businesses are shooting
like mushrooms from the earth and sometimes have thirty or more
Rooms filled with goods, e.g. the installment business of
Cohn Gebrüder in the Chausseestraße with its branch stores in
other parts of the city. Here you can find everything imaginable, from the
Room furnishings down to the smallest item of clothing. Such
Installment business floods with their agents not only
the city of Berlin and its surroundings, but also the whole of Germany
Reich. Some of them are world-wide businesses that are active in all European
capital cities have their branches. They contribute greatly to
the hatred against everything German, of which we so often see examples
to preserve, to multiply.

The agents who, with their oratory skills, sold the goods to
will receive a commission of
15 pCt. A regulator, which costs 17 marks to purchase, is
45 marks. Since only a small deposit is required,
fare the little people who are completely taken aback by the agent's flow of speech.
been stunned, only too inclined to buy the goods that are for
They may be pleasant, but not absolutely necessary.
By purchasing, they lay the foundation for their later ruin,
for how little most of them can do without, even with
quite normal circumstances, we have in the chapter "Jew and
Workers" see If young people enter into marriage
not saved enough to buy beds and furniture,

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for the marriage will be an unhappy one under all circumstances.
long-term transactions are to blame for the premature conclusion
many marriages that begin with debt and end in misery.

Come through births and deaths, illness and
Unemployment difficult times in which the repayment is not possible—
can follow, the dealer is through a very sophisticated
contract, but in the last few years only after—
initiating legal action, entitled to take back the delivered goods without
to give back the amount paid so far. When in 1871 in
When the Commune uprising took place in Paris, it was mainly
substantially such a large following because most Parisians
got into debt during the siege and had to pay rent.
payment. The amounts retained for such a long time
Changes of small businessmen should just be presented
The hope of eliminating these next worries is fading.
led the Parisians to revolt much more than their general
Location.

This is exactly how it is in Germany. The millions of
quite oppressive debts of the workers in the installment loans
drive them to social democracy, which gives them the hope of a
imminent change in the circumstances, from where the debts
no longer need to be paid.

Collecting the already half-paid items that are in the
As a rule, they are treated very carefully, always cause misfortune.
empty apartment no longer offers the worker a comfortable home,
and he drinks away his discontent in the distillation. Here he is
soon a regular guest, and often he abandons his wife and child altogether.

What terrible misery these installment deals cause
can be seen from an article in the Berlin Lokal—
Anzeiger, which certainly no one accuses of anti-Semitic tendencies
We will reproduce excerpts from them here.

The so-called furniture rental contract.

At each of the 38 departments of the District Court I Berlin
Three days of meetings are held each week. In each session
On average, thirty cases are pending for trial and
Among them there are always two or three processes whose subject
a loan agreement is formed.

This means that approximately seven to ten percent of all pending
Processes called loan contract processes.

Since approximately 75,000 cases are brought in the ordinary course of
proceedings are brought before the District Court 1 Berlin,
The annual figure for the cases brought to the attention of this Court is
following loan contracts at least 19-096. 5250 (% om Nerd
| If we now proceed from the experience that under
hundred loan contracts, a maximum of five causes for disputes

— m. —

give, one comes to the reasonable assumption that every year
In Berlin, about 200,000 loan contracts were concluded, which
The figure is rather too low than too high, since those borrowers
contract processes, the object of which is more than 300 marks, at the state
Court I. and in the calculation here except
What circumstances have now led to this kind of
of contracts such enormous distribution?

The answer is a chapter in the history of our social
development. |

The loan contract is a child of modern times. Capital
poverty and lack of credit on the one hand, increased business sense on the other
feits are his parents!

We hereby submit a furniture rental contract, as it was against
is currently common practice in almost all businesses of this type.

FI

S d.

It leases the business Cohn u. Co. to Mr. (Mrs.)

bene . the following items:

(follows the directory)

in the total value of . . . marks under the following conditions:

5.9,

Tenant who acknowledges that all items are new
and in good condition, as well as the value stated above—
meffen, are handed over, undertakes to keep them in good condition
and for any damage that occurs during the rental period—
time to the same, including the transport costs
and back alone. Is the fault of the tenant
one or another piece of the rented items is lost,
Tenant shall reimburse the full value of such as in the above
directory is specified.

If the tenant is deprived of the rented property by execution—
fts are seized, he undertakes to inform the landlord of this
to report immediately and to all through an intervention process
to reimburse the costs incurred. Failure to comply with this provision
brings about the immediate termination of this contract in accordance with the
S 3 after itself.

S 3.

Tenant has today a deposit (down payment) of Mark paid and obligated to pay for the rental use on the first of each Monthly (weekly) . . . Mark to be paid in advance. Tenant

gives the landlord the right if the rent is not paid on time is paid, all rented items immediately without prior-

To withdraw the termination and legal action.

For this purpose, the tenant hereby expressly

the authority to travel at any time of the day with as many of his

People, as he needs to transport the things, in the apartment

of the tenant and to stay there for as long as

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other than the taking over and loading of the rented property-

Tenant hereby expressly declares that

this procedure of the landlord a violation of his house-

law or any other criminal act

In addition, the deposit paid will be forfeited and must.

Tenants who may have outstanding rent until the day of the return-

Pay immediately upon receipt of the items.

§ 4.

Tenant may not rent any property under penalty of fraud-

seize or sell without the written consent of the landlord,

this apartment; he has removed every apartment

change must be notified to the landlord eight days in advance and the.

to obtain approval.

§ 5.

The duration of this loan contract is agreed for a long period

until the rental payments actually made pursuant to Section 3 are

Addition of the deposit the amount specified in § 1 of

. . . Mark. If the rent payments are regular

and are complete, the landlord undertakes to.

to transfer the rented items to the tenant as property

and the paid rent and the deposit as purchase price

to accept.

§ 6

The monthly (weekly) installment payments of

.. Marks are collected by the landlord's messenger and find

Payments only against vouchers, which are signed by the

tenant and bearing the company stamp, is valid.

| S 7.

Both parties expressly acknowledge that this contract in all points are concluded as intended and agreed and therefore the opponents have the same as a sign their full approval by their own signature.

Berlin, Del... .. kk.

Landlord: Cohn u. Co. Tenant: Müller.
Apartment ggg;

The temptation to pawn things in case of need, is always a very big one. After all, every person takes part in the fittest need, help wherever he can find it. One carries oneself with the hope of redeeming the items soon, but the MP-payments for them. However, this is often impossible, and then the business will report the the public prosecutor's office. Newspaper readers are repeatedly Mass convictions of this kind have been noticed. In Plötzensee= the sense of honour is often buried. – |

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On major Jewish holidays, when most Jews

close their businesses, the baptized ones obviously cannot, the reader can form an opinion about how few German businesses are still in existence. Of these few, the most of them are heading for certain ruin. The German fatherland has let his German merchant sink to a low point. Will he be able to straighten up?

9. Jew and wholesale trade.

The actual wholesaler, the French marchand,

is not concerned with the sale of goods to consumers. He buys them in bulk and sells them again to the Small merchant. In the Middle Ages such a merchant was an important man. His warehouses were unmissable, his trade stretched far into the distance. The Hanseatic League was essentially

a union of merchants. They formed in the cities the

so-called families or patricians, who were associated with the guilds because of the regiment in the city were often in dispute. In Hamburg and Bremen, these sexes have been preserved and do not tolerate Intruder. There alone can one still find a solid German empire-tum, to which one should not approach with secret anger, but with respect,

yes, looks at it with pride. But where else can you find the old Germans?

honorable merchant? The changed ways of the.

World trade has depressed them, the Thirty Years' War has swept away, and what was left was destroyed by the Jews Where the defiant aa lived, the Rykes and how tte whatever it may be called, at Molkenmarkt and the surrounding area, a now Nathan, Jakoby, Schlefinger, Jakobfohn, Simon, wage 2

Who would not be seized by melancholy when they see the old houses there, almost every one of which has a historical significance and is now covered with Jewish company signs? The The majority of wholesale trade is currently in the hands of

Jews, for example the grain and wool trade, the trade in oilseeds,

furs, leather, flax, hemp, spirits, cloth, manufactured goods all kinds, clothing materials, raw metals, coffee, butter, eggs, Flour, bacon, furniture and upholstery goods 2c.

So far these articles, which are often ignored by the people, can be dispensed with, have become stock exchange items, form They became a plaything for Jewish speculation, and the indispensable

FK vehi.

The people are being denied their most basic needs in a shameful manner.

expensive, while the producer is poorly paid.

The grain tariffs put a stop to Jewish speculation

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bridle than throwing large masses of grain back and forth from

from one country to another was made very difficult, and a certain state

stability came into the business. Therefore, the people are cheering against it. to incite them, as if the import of grain

- 12 -

imposed a tariff on the price formation of even remotely such flow than the speculative maneuvers of the grain Jews. The state should under no circumstances tolerate that the main food-means of the people becomes a plaything, therefore, all time affairs, the not based on real acceptance, simply prohibit it. Whoever not yet aware of the sudden rise in coffee prices in previous years. The households of even better-off people were This was only due to the speculative buying up of the Coffee stocks are to blame, which of course this time is bad news for the speculators bore fruit. But if the speculation had been successful, then coffee prices would have risen even more, and the people Millions have been taken away. The cattle trade and horses= trade has gradually come more and more into Jewish hands. all is the direct connection between producers and consumers cut up, and both are exploited. That among the Jewish wholesalers also some quite honorable people be=find, should not be denied. In the book: Illa von the Recknitz by Carl Jenzen gekerfeburg will be among all the good-for-nothing Jewish scoundrels, there was also an honorable Jew who large Jewish horse dealer Elkan (allegedly from Hamburg) The same has a newspaper editor who, in the fight against the government has allowed riots and is punished severely sentenced, to escape. The editor had protested against his written from my own views, prompted by a very beautiful Jewish singer. Elkan found this outrageous and saved the editor. The thought that the Jew must not let his champions down and therefore Mr. Jenzen did not come to accept them. But what we about the way Mr. Elkan purchases horses cannot possibly arouse our sympathy. Not many Germans will manage something like this. The House of Gerfon, the Wholesale and retail trade at the same time will certainly be considered as constantly viewed, and the highest persons cover their be= Here in Berlin the Russian newspaper has been published for many years=

ronin N. She bought a pair of genuine gold from this company—beetle shoes for the price of Mk. 13, the next day the—fame, since the lady had stepped in wet, unusable, since the Sole simply fell off. The lady sent it to the shoemaker—master St., who had to state that the shoes could not be repaired were because the sole was simply glued on and the purchased Gold beetle leather was nothing more than varnished canvas. Such Of course, no Berlin shoemaker is allowed to sell this product. The genuine gold beetle shoes cost 17 marks, the very fine Mr. Gerfon takes only 12 to 13 marks, and the fine, solvent audience. This and the previous A separate book will be devoted to this chapter.

What the German merchant can expect from the Jews, shows us an example from the reign of Frederick II. The Merchant Gotzkowsky, marchand patriot, as the king liked him who, among other things, also designed the porcelain

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manufactory, which is still known today as the Royal Porcelain

factory, had invested his entire person and his fortune, in order to protect the Berliners during the conquest of Berlin by the Russians, especially the Jewish merchant Ephraim, from terrible dangers. This Ephraim later left no stone unturned, to overthrow Gotzkowsky.

By minting counterfeit Polish and Prussian coins, the so-called Ephraimites, from whom the people hunted: Won Beautiful on the outside, terrible on the inside, Friedrich on the outside, Ephraim, he tried to remedy the king's terrible financial difficulties, and he succeeded in temporarily gaining the king's confidence—Through the most useless intrigues he brought the patriotic sacrifices, Gotzkowsky was deeply shaken and then slandered him to such an extent before the king that Frederick no help was given. Gotzkowsky perished. His porcelain factory became royal property.

Years ago, when the then owner of the cloth factory of Heffel am Grünen Weg, Mr. Ehrenfried Heffel, open to the national economic policy, he was supported by the Jews. Mair boycotted. Sales fell by almost one Million.

Where is political freedom?

But this remedy is certainly effective, and only the general Rebellion against Judaism can bring legal relief.

At present, almost the entire, by the way thoroughly anti-
The femiftically minded German merchant class was completely intimidated.
What else is going on in the Jewish wholesale trade may be explained by the following
Example: Years ago, the
Samter and Rosenfeld's leather wholesale business. Each partner
deposited 30,000 marks. Later, a dispute arose between the same
fear that even leads to public, physical discord
(Perhaps the interested reader is already beginning to
(Remember.) The scandal was so big that the police were called
One boss threw his partner out of the
After the statutory deadline had passed, in
to whom the thrown-out person was still liable for the business debts,
The sole owner of the business failed. Some goods are still
have crossed the fence. The previous
partner, and the bankrupt partner joined him
as a house servant. Then the other one failed, and now
the roles were swapped again, the previous boss now became house
It would be difficult to determine how many tanners were
this manipulation was a cover-up.
Now both gentlemen are again owners of the company, of course very
rich, and their company is now fine. Fights now need
not to be put in the spotlight anymore. Whether one of the gentlemen now
I have not been able to determine whether he is already a commercial councillor.

— .; ——— him

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10. Jew, nobility and officer.

Regarding the nobility, Germany is an exception
position. When the migration of peoples ended after almost 200 years
Battle had ended with the defeat of the Romans, dominated

Ermanian peoples throughout Europe with the exception of the East. Everywhere
They were the minority, but as conquerors they had a
large part of the land. In the emerging
In the feudal system, their leader was considered the actual owner, the great
He granted tracts of land to his subordinate leaders for hereditary use.
They divided their fiefdom further and handed over the individual pieces
their subordinates as well. The former formed the
high, the latter the lower nobility. The mass of the original inhabitants, |
which had retained most of the land,

gradually became part of the higher and lower nobility as well
feudal relationship. Each feudal lord demanded from his fief-

carriers of certain services, primarily military service, then

gradually increasing taxes, finally the lower nobility demanded

from the peasants also certain personal services. The

The victorious Germans were superior to the defeated peoples in terms of education and refined way of life, adopted from them many customs |

And customs, and from the language of the Germans, the former

victoriously invading Romans and the indigenous population formed with time a completely new language. But a mixture of

Peoples were prevented by strict laws. The German nobility

flooded the indigenous population, although he shared the same language

he spoke, opposite. Through the many wars of the 16th, 17th and

18th century, in which the entire nobility participated,

but he fell into debt and became subject to Jewish exploitation.

High stakes, here and there also an exaggerated lifestyle

contributed greatly to the indebtedness of the nobility. As a result, the-

same fine freedom, fine resilience, and was forced to

peasants more and more oppressed. In France, whose nobility

mainly as a result of the wars of Louis XIV and the lavish

life at the court of Louis XV was the most indebted,

The oppression of the peasants increased to such an extent that finally in 1789 the

Revolution broke out. Its terrible extent was given to the same

not by the Paris uprisings, which under normal circumstances

would have been easy to suppress, but by the general

Uprising of the Gauls against the Germanic tribes. The Germanic

The princely house was swept away. Whoever fled from the totally

and as a result the Germans who had been disgraced were not able to

escape, was killed. It was a death struggle between two

peoples where victory could not be in doubt. The actual

Bloodsuckers, the Jews, whose pressure the people only indirectly, through

the hands of the nobility, remained not only lost-

favoured, but were the only winners. Until then, they had |

only exploited the nobility, now the whole people joined them

available. Here they have worked so thoroughly,

that half of France is now in their hands. Anyone who

The Judaized France, German by A. Gardon, Berlin at Deubner. This Frenchman has the correct understanding of the time= history has achieved an infinite amount. This work will be the basis for later Historians understand the upcoming acts of world history learn. We will come back to this in more detail.

In Poland, the formation of the nobility took place at a time when we do not have any reasonably reliable information. But the Polish nobility was very different from the ordinary Poles. The first glance shows what the tribe is. In Germany alone the situation is different. The German nobility is the flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood. Outstanding ability=ity in war and peace have already given rise to the nobility in ancient times=which later expanded in many ways. The possession of a horse at the time of the emerging knighthood, nor later princely favor or wealth have, in addition to real advantages, created the newer nobility. The great privileges of the nobility in non-German countries have in the course of history also caused the German nobility to strive for greater rights, the feven though much good has been achieved, it is unsustainable and proved incompatible with the German character. Their elimination became necessary, and the Prussian rulers have Privileges were systematically restricted more and more until the Baron von Stein and the newer legislation remove any trace of a legal Eliminated favoritism, and rightly so. :

Nevertheless, the German nobility, by virtue of its character, his education, especially because of his selfless devotion to the State interests occupy a highly significant position, and this must remain with him under all circumstances. They are not Rights, but only duties, which thereby accrue to him in the state inkereffe imposed and also borne willingly. No country of World has a nobility that currently equates with the German nobility could be measured by selfless devotion to the fatherland. Mean= the possession of the same is, however, only very rarely to be found The Prussian nobility under Frederick II, Frederick William IV., Wilhelm J. himself with everything he owned for the father= land. Several families, e.g. the family Kleist, Schwerin, are in the Seven Years' War over 40 members fallen, and it was similar in the other wars. Many families have been completely eradicated by the wars. Should the Germans their nobility want to forget that? The Jewish press has been doing this for many years the most convulsive efforts between nobility and people to create an artificial contrast that does not exist anywhere. Should in reality someone who believes that the nobility is the enemy fuch could restore old privileges? Has it already Has anyone seen such a Junker as the Jewish newspapers describe him? daily to their readers? Certainly nobody, but everyone believes that the other has seen him! The old supremacy is perished from his own old age, was incidentally current power of the Jews in relation to the molehill to the Blocksberg.

The relationship between the soldier and his

noble officer. That the military discipline in peace
no friendship can stand, will be clear to every reasonable person=

be understandable. But who has known an officer in war

learned, who does not, as soon as higher interests do not prohibit it, every
would have been ready at any moment to give his life for the least of his
subordinates? Who would have used a German soldier
who would have thought for even a moment about
to put his officer's life in the trench?

Much has been said about the reasons for the decisive victories
Germany thought about the most warlike peoples in the world
and they in the better leadership, discipline, higher education
education of the individual man. Certainly these are
all factors that contributed to the victory. But that is actually
The secret lies in the relationship of the officer to his
soldiers, which is quite unique and cannot be imitated
How many attempts have the Jewish papers made,
to destroy this beautiful relationship too!

Who alone is it that has created in the people the absurd idea
awakened, as if the nobility were striving for an increase of its rights,
which the free German man cannot tolerate? Who
nourishes the nobility's concern about revolutionary tendencies in
the broad sections of the population?

Only Judaism with its almighty press.

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This alone finds its benefit and its joy in discord=
ftiffen and understands this masterfully.

Lost are the nobility, citizens, farmers, workers, officials,
Don't they finally know the common enemy and think about
collective defense, the nobility will be destroyed the quickest
In this, since it has been relatively
moderately free and independent of the most serious external worries
could live, the German national virtues and national weaknesses

developed in the purest way. The Jew has developed it with great skill understood how to use both the good and the bad sides, to acquire the property of the nobility and to raise a family to enslave others. Judaism does not yet seem to have reached the time to consider it to have come, but if it pleased him, Today three quarters of our noble families are leaving their property. With the unfortunate German trustfulness, with the tendency especially in the company of friends all selfishness to forget, finds the Jew, who is waiting for his time understands, quite easily the opportunity to make his first hooks Since agriculture, which the nobility had

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passion, which has been unproductive for many years, fo the Jew has found an even better field of work. The annoying gambling addiction and the senseless, but unfortunately widespread View that the higher status leads to a correspondingly higher wande oblige, have also incurred a lot of debt. Has the Jew a Once he has found a stopping point, he does not rest until he has reached the last Mark in his pocket. But there are many families who

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this relationship is unapproachable and their relationships in pattern maintained in a certain order. They are approached in a different way. It is the honorary duty of the nobility to elevate all its sons, as far as they are useful and are not indispensable for the management of the property, the officer rank, and this honorary duty can be fulfilled by the father country will not relieve him in the foreseeable future, since the wealthy Citizens of this class, which demands such heavy material sacrifices, without any corresponding material compensation being provided in prospect, not very often. The wealthy The German middle class is also in decline, and Jewish officers, the fatherland has, despite all enslavement ft yet want to entrust his children. The fatherland but is not in a position to fully grant his officers what they consider from their educational point of view and with regard to the restrictions that they impose on themselves for the sake of their professional honor must, necessarily use. Parents must therefore a certain subsidy. This could, however, be with effort, in most cases well procured, if only the young, inexperienced man who has just escaped the strict school discipline has run and is just beginning to experience greater freedom would not be exposed to other terrible dangers. Let us put ourselves in his position. His soul is still full of ideals. Friendship, devotion to his duties, but also to his comrades, fill it. In the circle of these he has

fometime, perhaps, he might be tempted to spend more than he
He has thereby committed an injustice, and the natural punishment
for enduring the hardest deprivations until the onset of his rule
We heartily wish him a moderate income. But this
At this point the Jew takes off. He pulls him, the completely
Inexperienced, into his nets, and if he does not discover himself in time
his relatives, the ruin takes its terrible
Run. It is bad that the annoying gambling addiction is also quite
often brings about conditions that open the door to the Jews.
How often has it been preached to the Germans over the course of two millennia
It has been discovered that playing for amounts that one cannot afford
can, is a disgusting vice, and that playing for insignificant
Sums whose loss can at best be borne, just as much
Enjoyment. Unfortunately, nothing helps. Not the game
in and of itself it is not the hope of profit, but
the dangerous of the car, which attracts with magic. So
As long as the player does not fully realize that he is not
Money and property, but the heart and soul of his people, he lets
not from the high stakes, and often not even then. Some would
be taught by experience, but to collect the
He has no time for experience. He falls for the Jews, Judt fiğ
flater by his 1 still later by his relatives
save, drags them all to ruin without benefiting themselves. How much
former German officers were scattered throughout the
world. Some have worked their way up, some are abroad
Waiters, porters, clerks, and finally
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found an acceptable bread. Most of them are, because their education
which was only tailored to one class, perished.

I know a cab driver in Berlin who used to
Officer was, as well as a servant, Albrecht von Rüdiger, who
formerly also belonged to the officer class. The stricter the
The more superiors deal with debts, the better for the Jew.
However, in most cases a falling officer immediately moves
Half a dozen comrades went with them to their doom. They have
rock-solid trust in his honesty, surety bonds–
fcribed. He is honest, of course, but what can he do if
he has nothing left, is all honesty of any use?

How terribly deeply indebted the officer class is, I have
the above-mentioned Mr. Siegbert Cohn, who in his time
probably one of the most initiated and during his travels through
the various garrison towns in order to understand the conditions and
has gained a lot of experience in controlling agents.
He carried whole packages of officer's certificates of honor with him.

Exhibition of the same is strictly forbidden, and an officer who
fhowever, he was persuaded to exhibit such a thing, is also
fad about how an official who pledges receipts, false
Bill of exchange given or in the manner described above in a
Cafe has let it catch. But now, what with time un-
becomes applicable, the written word of honor is broken,
fhe is lost forever. Such a certificate of honor from a
former officer who can no longer be harmed by it,
I want to print here.

I hereby declare on my word of honour that I
bill of exchange accepted by me for 1800 marks, written eighteen-
hundred, due on time.

OTe a IS, . signed by Schlippenbach.

This bill of exchange originally had 300 marks with
25 percent deduction was made. Nock significant interest payment
it had gradually increased to 1800 marks. Mr. Cohn
explained very dryly: "Whether the boy gets 50 marks more or
less are set, it doesn't matter!" Recently I have been told by
informed the most knowledgeable person that this Mr. von Schlippenbach
was one of our most capable General Staff officers.
On August 14, 1870, he received a
ferious wound. He continued to fight. Late in the afternoon
he was wounded for the second time. Nevertheless, he remained in the fighting=
line. Only late in the evening did a third bullet strike him lifeless.
He was carried from the battlefield for dead, but recovered
Since then, he has been known throughout the General Staff as
"the immortal". Yes, against the honest French bullets
he was immortal, but not against the malice of the Jews, for
whose possession and peace he had fought for. He is said to have
London have found their end. Have parents or relatives
everything is given up for rescue, then the lost one disappears

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as quietly as possible. Just don't make a fuss, that is their
Main concern, rather forego punishment of the crooks who
child raised with effort and care, whom she so eagerly gave to her father=
land, on which the father's eye often looked with pride
rested, which the mother often caressed, ruined
have. False shame is the best protective cloak of the Jews
-has always been the case. If all the victims had come forward openly,
then much misfortune would have been prevented. Some of the indebted
Officers finally try to save themselves through a rich marriage and
are ultimately forced to marry a rich Jewish woman
God forgive them! But if the nobility

have sunk so low that such connections are the norm were to be, then of course the other estates would have to seek help. The nobility would then become an ally of the worst "Tormentor of the Fatherland. That this alliance between Jew and nobility is evidently growing, unfortunately, must be considered to be a fixed one. Recently married a German officer with the daughter of Mr. von Bleichröder, who Things are said to have not gone well. The Jewish banker Hainauer has married two daughters to German nobles. Major von Goldammer married a rich Jewish woman, who received a million as a dowry. For less, he explained Lord, he would not let himself be dragged to the stable.

Even nobles of Jewish descent no longer belong more about the rarities. Apart from the Baron von Cohn, Baron von Hirsch, von Goldschmidt, von Rothschild, von Bleichröder, von Oppenheim, von Mendelssohn, we also find carriers of Names of old noble families who are of Jewish descent. Who would believe this, for example, in the case of a branch of the Treskow family: A Jew Trefekow had a large army in the wars of liberation= deliveries and was of course in this business with ease= ity a rich man, while the troops in front are fighting for the fatherland splattered their blood. He was named von Treskow (not ck) and, what is most astonishing, also the Tresckow coat of arms.

Many officers hold out for many years despite their debts, but is often at an advanced age and as a colonel or general still forced to reach for the revolver. Gablenz, the winner von Oeversee and Trautenau, had long since reached the highest military climbed the step when he reached for his pistol. The colonel of the Zittau garrisoning regiment had two adult, uncared-for daughters, when he had to shoot himself because of his debts. With what feeling He may have taken the gun in his hand! Recently he= A Lieutenant von Sydow and a Lieutenant von Holtzendorf, from the 64th Regiment in Prenzlau, and in Metz Recently a number of officers were shot, who AdmtlidG were destroyed by a single Jew.

When old Wrangel saw that his only son was not more help was possible, he sent him the pistols himself, with which the= -who actually shot himself. A field marshal who

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won great honours in the last war and was also mentioned much later declared to his son that he himself was with His Majesty the must apply for dismissal, because an indebted officer could

His Majesty cannot use it! The value of the army must be such guilt necessarily suffer, because an officer who always is worried, is constantly threatened and rushed, must finally Unfortunately, it is the most capable and talented who suffer from tension damage. Officers who perish in this way. The surplus of venom gave often pushes egoism, the interest in external well-being, The army administration would deserve thanks if it would collect material about it and make it public. How far we have come with the eternal cover-up is in front of my eyes. I am assured by the most competent source that. 0 % of all officers are in debt. That in other countries perhaps even worse than ours, as evidenced by usury-trial in Vienna against the Jew Ifidor Selinger. He has hundreds of pupils of the military educational institution perished judged or at least planted the seed of destruction in them, which they then later became officers. Unspeakable misery has been caused by created it, countless old noble and bourgeois families have sold her property to save her sons, but in vain- An indescribable movement went through the whole court-faal, as a witness, a venerable, grey-headed gentleman, on Selinger approached him and said with a moved voice and tearful eyes: "It is certain that the murderer of my son will find you!" The guilt sum of Lieutenant Franz Neugebauer, who also shot, had risen in a very short time from 300 to 3500 guilders-grow. A guilder was found in his possession. The He had sold all the fittings and gold braid to second-hand dealers or sold. The usurer received 6 years in prison, which he served at the humane Austrian prison laws, since he has the right to can make it quite pleasant. His relatives naturally continued this thriving business while he was in prison who is in charge of the matter.

11. The Jew and the princes and powerful men.

In general, the Jew in a strong monarchy the least effort, its ultimate goal, the complete control of the people He will therefore fight it under all circumstances, openly or secretly, depending on the situation. However, as long as this is not accessible, he will leave no stone unturned to Monarch in his power, be it through money, be it by exploiting his weaknesses.

As was the case in France from Louis the Pious onwards, under the great Frankish Empire of Charlemagne was in decline against Europe, until the last French king, Louis XVI. i.e. during a millennium, shows us Drumont in his above-mentioned work with great clarity.

In the enslaved princes the Jews at all times found
“ against the anger of the shamelessly exploited
people.

This is exactly what happened in Poland. King Casimir
the Jews those rights which they had enjoyed over the centuries
to separate this country from the ranks of the independent
States. Kazimir was prompted to do this by
his beautiful and extremely clever Jewish lover Esther.

How far the influence of the Jews reached in Poland, which in
Middle Ages to all Jews expelled from France, Germany, etc.
a ze opened, is best proven by the following circumstance: When
the voivodes could not agree on a king's election,
Rabbi Schäul Wahl was elected with all the royal
rights and left it to him to later choose a king after
to appoint at one's own discretion.

France expelled its 800,000 Jews in the Middle Ages into
several persecutions. They found shelter
in Germany, especially on the Rhine, then also in Poland. When it
the Jews were rid of, it continued to rise. Germany, where the
Jews were more numerous, began to decline, and Poland, which was full=
The empire that had been Judaized gradually collapsed.
France increasingly welcomed Jews back, it
The second Napoleonic rule was ruled by Jews
undermined, the present republic is completely in their hands.
The worst monsters of the first revolution, e.g. Marat,
were Jews.

In Germany, the Jews already in the early Middle Ages
caused great harm. The hatred against them was finally
so great that it led to bloody persecution. The character
According to that time, they were soon transferred to the religious
area with which they actually have nothing to do
The German emperors and princes became their saviours, among them
Circumstances also their avengers. The princes of the Middle Ages were
these are almost always in financial need. After all, the Reich
As the Jew here often and willingly
and even helped out on solid terms, he secured the
favor of the prince and in return was allowed to exploit the people as he pleased.
Emperor Sigismund, for example, was often in such distress that he had to
To maintain his court he had to settle in imperial cities, which
All costs of maintenance were covered. But if the
matter too long, then they urged departure and rarely said:
“Goodbye!” Some cities, however, did not let the emperor
not in. Some imperial princes did not fare much better.
It was very welcome to all of them to protect the Jews against high
Money to sell letters of protection. Elector Joachim von
Brandenburg could not end the misery caused by the Jews
this subjects no longer tolerated and expelled them from

country after 32 of them, convicted of serious crimes were publicly burned in Berlin. His legacy= 'Folger, however, was again forced to issue letters of protection to Jews

to spend. The indebted situation of the princes is very disastrous= for the entire development of the fatherland. Albrecht of Brandenburg, Elector of Mainz, was finally so deeply involved in: Jewish hands that he had an affair with the indulgence dealer Tetzels= He sold indulgences for a flat rate, which he delivered to the Pope. He hoped that in the confidence on Tetzels skill, on a surplus that brought him out of the As is well known, this led to Dr. Martin Luther's appearance and the subsequent separation of the churches. Later, Albrecht of Brandenburg gained sympathy for Luther, but his desperate situation prevented him from making a firm decision come, which perhaps the later terrible religious wars impossible. When Luther therefore somewhat rudely The person who treated Albert's brother, Elector Joachim I of Brandenburg, so embittered by this that he remained an enemy for his entire life Luther remained, although he himself desired a Reformation.

Under King Frederick I of Prussia, who was in constant financial need, The Jews regained enormous influence, as the impoverishment of the people clearly demonstrated. But when Friedrich Wilhelm J., this: Hero under the Hohenzollerns, came to power, had to deal with

' An end to your glory. In addition to the usual gallows at

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Berlin was also given a special iron gallows=

and every dishonest Jewish manipulation found its quick atonement. When the king noticed with his clear eyes, that the Jews were involved in the wool trade between producers and con=

fuments and thus deprived the cloth makers of wool= He banned them from trading in wool altogether, and what an over- They knew very well what breaking this commandment meant. Prussia rose to power under such circumstances. Never in this... country such a general and solid prosperity existed, as under this monarch. The country could easily a relatively much stronger army than at present. The king, who had created countless schools, left behind the country roads were improved, deserts were transformed into flourishing areas and dried up swamps, still a treasure of

many millions. His son Frederick the Great had the Jews
He was therefore unable to pay the tax.
make great demands on his people, wage brilliant wars,
rebuild burned down villages, the newly acquired,
but totally impoverished and degenerate province of West Prussia to
He brought prosperity, revitalized the industry and yet at his death many
Millions left behind. Under his successor, the good-natured,
but weak Frederick William III, the Jews poured out.
like swarms of locusts over the whole land. Soon they had
Nobility, citizens and peasants in their hands, and the state
The year 1806 showed the fruits of their activity. The
Officers, because they were deeply in debt, were unnerved. The high state
officials, because of their debts, were susceptible to foreign influences,
Army, because there were not enough funds, outdated
and rusted, the end result is therefore self-evident. The re=

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revolution of Berlin in 1848 was purely her work. She
The revolutionaries from France and Poland had at their expense
come, the profit was also for them alone. As Friedrich
Wilhelm IV was treated by the Jew Jacobi, knows
probably everyone. But not many will know that Kaiser
Frederick III also fell as a victim of Judaism.
The verdict on this noble man still sways back and forth
Gustav Freitag, from whom one could expect clarification,
has only skimmed the surface. I want a final
Picture of Kaiser Friedrich. Never in the world has a
Prince lived with a nobler heart and more benevolent intentions,
than he. In the happiness of others he found his own happiness, and
Like Titus, he considered every day a lost day,
He could not make anyone happy. The countless good,
what he has done is hidden from the world. His income as
But the Crown Prince was not in agreement with his charitable spirit
Kaiser Wilhelm had learned from his ancestor Friedrich
Wilhelm I inherited and maintained the thrifty, economical spirit
did not think his family were overly rich. Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the
for his person, however, was more than needless, got into
Follow these quiet acts of kindness to the noble and the humble very early
in debt, fell into Jewish hands, and everything else is understandable
then automatically. His bills of exchange, which are not less than 50 pCt.
were given, ran about among the worst usurers.
I bought one myself in 1882, for 3300 marks.
Of course, the debts grew so enormously that help was only
fever possible. With his debts, Emperor Frederick had many
fought as hard for years as all other mortals
have to do it with theirs too. In order not to
fever to grieve, he has kept them secret until his
savings at that time would no longer have been sufficient to pay off all debts
Finally, several Jewish banks, but

probably in the hope of providing their tribesmen with
 To achieve advantages, all the bills of exchange were bought up and the
 Money then charged to the Crown Prince at moderate rates. But
 This interest payment also took up the largest part of the crown prince's
 income. Soon after the accession of the Emperor
 Friedrich's debts amount to almost 15 million marks
 Of course, Kaiser Friedrich had the last money
 owed thanks, and since he never forgot tokens of friendship,
 fhe will occasionally say a word to them about the antifemites=
 movement, but then shamelessly expressed it
 exploited and removed without him, in the existing situation
 could speak out against it publicly. How much the femitic activity
 But what disgusted him is clear from the Friday revelations
 After that, even in his healthy days, he carried himself very seriously=
 with the idea of not running for government at all. Such a
 A man of action can only make a decision if he
 fhe is in a serious conflict of conscience. His
 views attributed to the whole people contradicted his
 real views completely.

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If we keep this in mind, the character
 Emperor Frederick's like an open book before us. The daily
 He was unable to satisfy the hundreds of requests that came in.
 This made him ill-tempered and irritable.
 Seeking the conviction that help is absolutely necessary here,
 He turned to rich people as advocates. Therefore, he was
 friendly to them. Because most of the rich people are Jews,
 He has more relationships with them than with Germans.
 Jews will almost always have provided sufficient help,
 He was grateful to them, even more grateful than for the settlement of his
 own affairs. But the eternal sorrow over the mis-
 relationship between his will and ability has finally its
 Body is destroyed. Cancer develops according to generally accepted
 popular legend always through hidden sorrow. That the Jews=
 later the man who represented Emperor Frederick in the interest of
 own wallet according to all the rules of the art cured to death
 has supported in an almost fanatical way, is only
 The whole Mackenzie affair is probably due to

This explanation will make clear its inner essence. Its
 Her Majesty the Empress Frederick knows the high status of the English-
 ficient science very precisely and was certainly very pleased when your
 suggested by German doctors Dr. Mackenzie as an authority
 That this man has really achieved great things in his field-
 There is no doubt that he has achieved this. He certainly has the disease of
 Emperor Frederick at first glance. But to understand the following
 To fully understand the tragedy, one must read something in his book between
 the lines. He is obviously trying to convey the belief
 that before his first visit to the then Crown-
 Prince in Berlin No one has spoken to him. This has not yet been reported to anyone
 noticed. Why does he do this? But business is also
 by telegraph or through third parties. The Jewish
 Creditors of the Crown Prince will receive timely notification of the appeal of the
 Dr. Mackenzie, and now with this fellow tribesman
 We have concluded the following: "In the interest of our
 Money urgently that the Crown Prince His Majesty Kaiser Wilhelm
 survive. An operation that is in any way dangerous is therefore
 to prevent under all circumstances. If you succeed in doing this, you will receive
 You so and so much 1000 pounds sterling." From this everything is now
 The following is understandable. Professor Dr. Virchow was awarded a
 false piece, and that the Crown Princess gave the man her
 had to put all her trust in the one who would heal her husband
 without dangerous surgery, is probably more than
 of course. Who in Europe would have done it differently? Everything else
 developed fic) now quite logically. The withdrawal of the crown
 princes from any medical control, the deprivation of the father-
 heart that longed for him so much, Everything will now be more than
 be understandable. The tremendous tragedy in the House of the High-
 Zollern, who despite his advanced age unexpectedly died early
 Kaiser Wilhelm, the terrible end of Kaiser Friedrich, everything
 had to occur and was brought about so that some Jewish

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Banks got their millions back without any need. Mackenzie has
 fhis share has been brought to safety and is now to be sent to America
 travel to proclaim his heroic deeds. Already at the beginning
 fhis medical practice in Berlin he will be in the fhis Jewish
 Stam mesgenoffen not unknown mile have made the plan,
 in the final outcome, which he certainly knows, any sins=
 goats in the foreground. Kaiser Friedrich was a
 thoroughly German man, his boundless good nature,
 which has already been ruinous for several Hohenzollerns, was his
 only weakness. In the case of ruling princes, this usually occurs
 more to the immediate environment than to the entire people
 Good. The Jews have used this weakness to make this love
 ling of the people, the victor of Königgrätz, Wörth and Sedan,
 into shameful bonds, from which other Jews,
 to win his heart for the interests of her tribe,

poorly liberated. Kaiser Friedrich perished because of this, sacrificed by Jews, even in death a prophetic warning for the German people to save themselves at the last minute, in order not to share his fate. When his situation later became known confidentially was, a local merchant gave him his entire fortune interest-free on the condition that never a Be- reward. It was too late. The offer was not accepted. The fate of King Ludwig of Bavaria. This august monarch, to whom Germany gave its banks: fteuhung owes in large part to the fact that Richard Wagner and glowed with noble enthusiasm for beauty, suffered from another weakness. He wanted to live in his soul= to present the ideas in space. The costs exceeded but his income, and he fell into bad hands. The Jews This time they kept themselves in the background, but since the pushed people also wanted to earn money, so the King only led to ruin all the more quickly. Should I still Rudolf von Defterreich._ fpeak, this serious naturalist on the throne? He too has been exploited for years, thereby ftireft of his life and finally decided to commit suicide- thoughts came. |

Tir Kan"

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The accidental cause of death was then found to be similar,

as with Heinrich von Kleist. We see that Judaism in his endeavor to enslave princes and peoples, three of the noblest offspring of the European ruling houses, who in their different schools of thought see themselves as representatives of the good, the beautiful and represent truth, into financial shackles, which, However, against the will of Judaism, the miserable death of the same. It would be for the history of utmost importance when we discuss the matters mentioned above= Emperor Frederick's affairs could learn all the details. I do not want to fear that the image of this so highly exalted The unfortunate ruler would suffer as a result. On the contrary, the The more the German people learn about him, the more they will the image of his own being, not only as it is, but

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Jeta Mad

also how it will be, learn to love! Maybe then it will choose German
Doctors who thoroughly cut out the cancer! The
Mackenzie method would have exactly the same effect on the German fatherland
Be successful, like with Kaiser Friedrich!

Surrounded by observers and agents, the annual
Persons, especially those who in later years will have high
Positions are called upon at all times. At the right moment
a helper offers himself in the most perfect form imaginable.
The high Lord moves under the situation of the moment, the
Accepting help, if it is difficult to go back, eee
it also happens that the attempt fails. In Potsdam
It is said publicly that a man serving in the military
Every young gentleman drastically repelled the first attempter of this kind
that in the future a second venture of this kind
has no longer been undertaken.

The report was given to me in a somewhat humorous form.
with a hint of inner satisfaction.

I saw more in it. Fehrbellin is not the exit
Sager of the first golden period of Prussian=Brandenburg=
layer, but Breda.

Perhaps Sedan will not be the second German glory period
open, but Potsdam.

Landgrave, be tough! Landgrave, be tough!

We have suffered humanly since the day
When that stranger entered;

We did not avenge the first plague,

Sent down upon us with scorn;

We practiced according to the teachings of the gods

Us through many years of forgiveness,
But finally the weight of the yoke presses
And it wants to be shaken off.

You will not waver or turn aside
From the office you have boldly elevated,

The emotion will not creep up on you,
Who betrays your faithful people;

You are so gentle, O son of the gods,
Spring cannot be milder;
Be ~~as~~terrible today, a castle weather,
And Blige let your face spit!

Because anyway, I see,

The circle of the world swings

No rest from this murderous brood,

Until the robber's nest is completely destroyed,
And nothing but a black flag
From its desolate heap of rubble blows!

(Battle of Hermann)

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12. The Jew in Justice, Medicine, Art and
science.

a. The Jew in the Justice System.

The German people are thus in an unfortunate state
that it has almost completely lost its own rights.

However, the ancient legal customs proved themselves with the following:
increasing culture as inadequate, also they were
different German tribes in less important matters often
different. Instead of adapting German law to the new circumstances
To redesign it accordingly, men were sent to the Italian
Universities that brought Roman law there. This was around
11th century understandable, as the clergy also received their rights from Rome.
The Romans have always placed great value on jurisprudence

and collected all legal rulings of a more significant nature.

Emperor Justinian in Constantinople has all these legal rulings
collected, and these are known under the name Corpus juris
still the basis of our law today. Roman law is
clearly structured according to simple, logical principles and allows
never let the judge down. But it does not correspond to the law=
consciousness of the German people, hence morality and law
often in contradiction. In all the different paragraphs with
The people cannot understand their subtleties and subtleties.

find justice, it therefore requires a legal advisor to settle the simplest things. The legal advisor who is most familiar with all sorts of subtleties, Therefore, first of all, complete a process happily. What a pity in the people by the fact that legal awareness and law fit do not cover, is immeasurable. Roman law is essentially only city rights. A single city had gradually the dominion over the world and their right to the same imposed. For urban conditions, mainly for the Trade, it was excellent, but for rural conditions little useful. Its devastating effects were evident also in the complete downfall of the Roman smallholder fit in time enough, and here is mainly the downfall of the Roman state.

Among the learned legal experts, therefore, important people of modern times, such as Professor Gierke, advocated that we break with Roman law and a new German law based on our old German law. Right. So far, these men are in the minority number, but it is to be hoped that the majority of our current students Legal professionals will turn to German law. Roman law, however, for the greater part of the German people incomprehensible, is made just for the Jew. He knows through to slip through the finest majesties in which the clumsy German What was still missing in the law of subtleties, the The new legislation, which was entirely under Jewish influence

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has come about, added. What an unheard of state

is that a German man is no longer able to To represent oneself in civil proceedings over 300 marks. This legal provision has left me personally absolutely without rights for a long time What is the situation further that the judge in the civil process does not seek the truth, nor does one of the parties any important fact that is clearly before our eyes,

may do.

He simply has to decide according to what the parties and whose witnesses presented it to him. Then the German

Clement more and more withdrawn. Jewish judges appear

numerous, and Jewish legal counsels are so prevalent that in Berlin make up about % of all lawyers (187).

few remaining German lawyers disappear

foonest, if they do not submit themselves to the mercy of Judaism

I urge the reader to be present in the court

once to the district or regional court in Jüdenstraße to walk quietly up and down the corridors and then enter a negotiating room. He will have the rock-solid Take with you the conviction that our law currently exists only to is to give the Jewish frauds the stamp of legality. To counter the current struggle between Roman and German law, which could be fatal to Judaism, to counter this with a fait accompli, the Reichs-government 10 years ago, a commission of learned legal experts, all of whom are subject to the Roman This has a new German civil law—worked at a time when the various different legal views least of all to legislative Innovations. This draft is supported by all Jewish Newspapers raised to the skies, while many insightful Germans call it disastrous! As a layman, I am able to determine the completely un-German nature of the What power would Judaism have over all tenants benefit if the principle of the draft: “Purchase breaks rent” – would be implemented. Fraudulent purchases that especially the tenants of shops would have to be ruined, then on the agenda. Likewise, marriage legislation is completely contradictory to the character of the German people.

If the “Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung” nevertheless occurs that this draft becomes law, because such a laborious 10 years of work should not be done in vain, then this is absolutely incomprehensible. Should the German people for centuries bind a bad law, so that a number of men who Hr their work was well paid, not worked for free have?

I will therefore refrain from general considerations and

come to discuss a process that I myself have been

I went through to the end.

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In Berlin there lived a postal secretary named Belling. He was from here to Breslau. There, at a cash register⁼ revision found a deficiency, and Mr. Belling made amends in many respects; At that moment he attempted suicide. It was not entirely successful, Mr. Belling was cured and then charged. During his interrogation he stated that he had been in Berlin at various I owed creditors 3000 marks. These were paid by Mr Zucker and Mr Tietz for amounts unknown to him He had approached these gentlemen in a Amount of 7000 Marks, which he will pay interest on and He was thus in such a terrible situation that he had taken money from the cash register in the Hope to be able to increase it again later. The state Attorney's office in Breslau reported to the Public Prosecutor's Office in Berlin, which seized Mr. Tietz's books and a number of persons who were named therein, to the As the reader is well known, I was also Mr. Tietz owed money, which had long since been paid I was also questioned, which made me even more uncomfortable was when I had not believed that I would ever be in contact with this gentleman A number of gentlemen, including the postal secretary Reiter, the teacher Zander, were also I was forced to testify, and Zucker and Tietz were charged. At the trial The district court judge Friedländer presided, the four assessors were apparently Germans. At the second hearing, but another gentleman took the place of the first assessor, whom I could only assume to be an Oriental from his appearance. The defense was led by Attorney Munkel.

From the beginning, the defence was based on the To make witnesses unreliable by adding other Debt relationships were proven in which the wrongdoing Sugar had pretty much everyone's prospect of Overall regulation is given and thereby everyone has their entire Debts and creditors. The first witness whose statement I heard (a number of previous statements I had not listened to) began with incriminating statements.

Then the President read him a note, which he a Mr. Halpert, whom we already know above

"I NN declare that I will not incur any further debts etc. The witness was completely biased and could not apparently not understand how this bill got here was, and his statements were now, contrary to his previous Statements to the investigating judge, for the accused quite When I wanted to start with my statements, the first assessor, whether I have not already, perhaps in the trial Klingfpor, who was also charged with usury before this court was accused and acquitted, would have stood as a witness here. I denied this, saying that I had only been there once in Augustin's trial at the regional court would have been heard as a witness.

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Then this first assessor scolded me in such a harsh manner that I was actually embarrassed. Then I made my statement= fay about my first acquaintance with sugar, how I above. This was considered irrelevant rejected. Then I gave up my relationship with Mr. Zucker and Tietz in more detail, which, however, reveals much incriminating evidence= All possible questions from the lawyers were answered I did it according to the truth, but made the wonderful discovery= coverage that the defendants or their representatives are in any a wise knowledge of my lying on the school deputation The defendant Tietz had a large number of witnesses, through which he made me appear unbelievable He had bought a new pair of trousers from Mr. Möller appointed, although he did not otherwise work for him, to the Lord Boldies wine and cigars, also bought him other shops in prospect, although he had not known him before. In In both cases he tried to make something out of them To lure out unfavorable things about me, which they did, however, at the

best will in the world. The witnesses Augustin and

Freshmen gave their statements. Augustine explained that he In the year 1883 we saw a white, or rather a goose, several times Frischeisen explained that in the 4 years from 1881 to 1885 led a more than needy life. Fresh shit, our former landlord, was called as a witness for the prosecution. Unfortunately, I cannot speak here about Mr Kortum's statements, because I have handed it over to the public prosecutor's office for investigation. The testimony of the witness Halpert was all the more important. I stand not begin to explain that this is the most important part of the whole book. The witness Halpert swore: It is not true, that I got to know Rector Ahlwardt through Mr. Barifer or with him through the same in business relations An agent gave me a bill of exchange from the same

brought, and I only met Mr. Ahlwardt much later, when the bills of exchange were not redeemed on time.

Secondly, it is not true that a change of rector Ahlwardt was handed over by a Mrs. Zabel.

Thirdly, it is not true that the List Club blames the Rector Ahlwardt paid me in whole or in part.

In vain I approached the President three or four times came up, held up a number of documents and declared: "Mr. President, the witness swears falsely that these documents prove the opposite!" I was forcefully told to calm down, the writing= pieces were not accepted.

This oath of Mr. Halpert, which is an obvious perjury is, as I have proved by irrefutable documents which I have in

my possession, is of the most tremendous

importance. Mr. Halpert was the sworn enemy of Mr. Zucker, because he himself had previously reported him for perjury,

whereupon Halpert reported Mr. Zucker for lèse majesté

and had also proved his hatred through his actions. Now,

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where a German testified against the baptized Jew Zucker, swore Halpert committed perjury in his favour, both the sugar and The aforementioned Mr. Parisian could also have proven this every day. Halpert had no advantage at all from his testimony. However, he must must have been absolutely convinced that these two Jews, one of whom was his mortal enemy, to accuse him of perjury would never be prosecuted to the detriment of a German.

I believe I have irrefutably proven the following:

1. "Where it is a German, the Jew swears without a doubt perjury.
2. "Where it is a German, the Jews through perjury, even if they were sworn enemies, and the one is also baptized by them. N
3. "The precepts of the Talmud and the Shulchan Aruch have are unconditionally valid for the Jew and are always followed.
4. Mr. Halpert, a thoroughly ritual Jew, can commit perjury swear with a clear conscience, because in fine Col=nidre

Prayer he has already made this oath in advance on the Day of Atonement declared invalid. Mrs. Arend was also in this trial and had testified what I have already said above had communicated.

Count Königsmarck was also temporarily detained taken, and he had testified that I had personally declared that a report from me to him was untrue. One will fee remember that the evening when sugar with almost ridiculous sums of two of the biggest and worst creditors had satisfied to write a letter of thanks to Count Königsmarck in which I informed him that the arrangement was so favorable conditions that I could hope we would

I didn't even use the money completely. Later I looked for Count Königsmarck, determined to tell him the full truth to say about the embezzlement of the money he transferred to me Money, of which I of course gave Mr. Zucker, who accompanied me, as he wanted to visit his uncle, did not say anything. But when I began to report, the Count was invited to the table called, so I had to leave out of decency and found later no longer have the opportunity to express my Report in which I have just reached the sent letter I also did not have the opportunity

given, in the appointment after the reading of the Count Königsmarck's ftill now I will give my explanations in a very short statement.

Lawyers severely questioned all witnesses for the prosecution. grasped, delicately hinted that they themselves might be seeking a benefit, The increase from 3000 to 7000 Marks at Belling was seen as a Act of humanity, which ultimately does not exceed 10 percent interest, portrayed the defendants as humane people, who were exploited by their victims, and were also acquitted. Much later, the original of the document came to me. nises to Gefiche. It says: It could be possible, whether- although it is not proven that Rector Ahlwardt was

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A portion of the funds borrowed for debt settlement will be used for excessive lifestyle! That is the strongest, what a court has achieved in the whole world. The opposite part was indeed proven, but because it could still be possible, therefore the witness is not credible, the defendants are acquitted= spoken, I myself made it almost impossible for all people. There is unlikely to be another usury case in Berlin. Incidentally, four of the five votes are also necessary for the ver-judgment, and I thought two members of the court were Jews. I have discussed this process here in such detail because my

According to the consensus, Halpert's statement for the entire Jewish question must become of the utmost importance.

In the Middle Ages, a Jew could not fight a German testify, and even in the last century a Jew's testimony of little value. If our ancestors had determinations based on religious intolerance or bitter experience experiences? To establish this would be a serious Task for an eager historian.

b. The Jew in Medicine, Science and Art.

The ideally designed German devotes himself to science and: Art for its own sake. All other considerations come The Jew, on the other hand, thinks of everything and everyone that he drives only on himself. Every genuine art, every genuine knowledge= ficiency are therefore lost as soon as Judaism in them is mass= They then serve only as a means to become famous quickly, i.e. rich. There are a few exceptions only confirm the rule. No one has recognized this more clearly and- spoken than Richard Wagner. In return, fine surroundings extensive scientific works in which he presents himself as a reformer mator of the entire German spirit, of the entire Jewish press, although his music is not But what is possible to keep these wonderful Creations in which the German spirit is expressed in its most ideal purity= embodies wholeness and frees us from the bonds of material individual existence, into the machinery of everyday life, if Judaism has penetrated the most into the Medicine. Jewish doctors already dominate the field everywhere. Which It is difficult to estimate the harm that has resulted from this. Medical science has proven itself to be a powerful tool for healing many internal Diseases have not yet found firm rules, but there are even highly educated physicians who believe in direct healing through external influences In some diseases, one cannot believe at all, but only limit, keep away all harmful side things. Here is right the field for the Jewish spirit of fraud Who remembers not from previous years of the daily appearing advertisers of Dr. Auerbach, who wanted to cure all stomach diseases and printed certificates of cured people en masse. What did he prescribe all patients? Hydrochloric acid, which can be obtained from a specific pharmacy

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was administered with a prescription for expensive money. What kind of doctors Who are the ones who advertise in the newspapers every day? Jews. The fame of Jewish doctors who were called to treat any high-ranking person are once attracted, sounds out again

all Jewish newspapers and will probably give them a nice piece of money. .

Some time ago, a number of German doctors together to investigate why all the positions as Kafendocctors, etc., who bring a provide a secure basis, almost all of them fell into Jewish hands. However, the positions awarded by the city of Berlin are an investigation is not necessary. During the investigations, the most monstrous things, of which I can only two come back, since the whole matter is the authorities will employ. A barber Nerrlich is a member of the commission A Jewish doctor Dr. Freudenberg made a direct attempt at bribery to become a statutory health insurance doctor. A Mr. Dr. Levy, Frankfurterstrasse, applied for the position a specialist for women, although he is only a surgeon. He was hired. Why? Imagine a woman in a painful situation in which their lives are often affected by the smallest threatened by chance, treated by this man?! By the way the gentleman used bandages that the health insurance company had to pay for, in large quantities, i.e. he also cared for his private patients who then had to pay it to him.

A Dr. Joseph Landsberger in the Kommandonstraße was Health insurance doctor of the Josephshülfe health insurance company. Young women who Those who came to him with any kind of illness were made to completely to undress her, whereupon he made great demands on her. Once Of course, on such occasions he was accompanied by his husband— forced to leave the apartment in an extraordinary manner.

Where we have come with our Jewish doctors, The de Jonge case shows this in a truly horrifying way. This Lord, himself a Jew, is far-sighted enough to realize that the Katastrophe for his people must soon break out. He sought to save it by pointing out its faults and urged them to repent. The relatives of the same took him to an insane asylum where he was buried alive. This was made possible by the Jewish doctor Dr. Mendel, by issuing a certificate of dangerous mental illness, without even having seen Dr. de Jonge. The Jew Dr. Behr, who was also a district physician, then lured him through the most common fraud into the trap. By God! on this The Jews can attack any of their opponents at any moment neutralize and condemn to spiritual death. I must confess that I myself, who would not otherwise be considered a coward I cannot resist a secret horror.

How in medicine science becomes a business has sunk, calculated to bring man into the To take money out of people's pockets in the worst hours, it is

in all other sciences as well, as soon as Judaism became widespread. What blessing can the exact natural sciences afford cities both the employment relationships and the enjoyment of life, as also present the highest philosophical research. But what will under the hands of the Jews? They use the results of the Research primarily to remove all the barriers in the people's soul to tear down those who still stand in the way of their rule. It comes. It does not occur to them to strive for the highest truth or to keep to the ground of what is given. Just think of the fantasies with which Professor Cohn last scientific congress in Berlin. Nobody dared to ridicule him, not even an anti-Semitic newspaper. Even at the congress itself, his Fantasies for which he has not even a shred of evidence could cite, did not find any serious contradiction. Even the History has come into their hands, and what the Jewish press still had some common sense left has, the Jewish professors at the universities are ruining nor completely. And now imagine a Jewish professor of philosophy, which requires the most objective thinking. A Jew and objectivity! Modern philosophy is also based on this. German literature is also almost entirely in Jewish hands. Which Food they serve to the people, we will discuss in the chapter Jude and press will discuss further. |

Every art is spoiled by them. While otherwise the Artists strived to convey the human being through their artwork to rise above the things of everyday life into the realm of ideals, while the Dutch knew how to transform even the most mundane To idealize things, it is modern art, that is, the art of the Jews. It is, to do only with sensory stimuli. Earning money is of course the only guiding thought. A German artist who opposed this would simply starve. What has become of the theaters among the Jews!? According to the ideas of our greatest poet, the theatre should, according to the Greek ideal, an educational institution. Yes, if we can still talk about education we can be, it can only be about the education of decent Girls act indecently. There is certainly enough money sometimes a Jewish Croesus for disciples of art. The Apartment, for example, which Mr. von Bleichröder junior gave to the dancer del Era in the Kanonierstraße, is likely to be the envy of many Princess. Whether this is done purely out of enthusiasm for art, may be left open. But enough of that! Should we condemn the Jews get rid of, the art with which they have blessed us, soon be gone.

13. Jew and Stock Exchange.

According to the judgment of intelligent merchants of various Times the stock exchange is a necessity, which is the central point for trade and traffic, stimulates and regulates business.

But what has become of it under the hands of the Jews? Even the Jew Lasker once said: The stock exchange is the Akademie of the violation of the law. Of course he wanted to give the stock exchange not to strike a blow, but only to gain trust in order to be able to help her more from behind. Minister Maybach called it a poisonous tree. Both names–

festinations are by no means comprehensive.

Rather, the stock exchange is the great institution that is calculated to deprive all those Aryans of their possessions, which cannot be dealt with in any other way. It is the gate, through which the free man enters into Jewish slavery, it is the new Solomon's Temple sought by the Freemasons, in which all the peoples of the world gave their property to the Jewish priests as sacrifice. What the Berlin concert artist is on a smaller scale, are the princes of the stock exchange on a large scale. Everything that the German people despite all Jewish tricks, this Moloch seeks out:

How it is done in detail, I have learned from Mr.

Thomas, and he was one of the knowledgeable. With against– If a paper is allowed to rise with mutual consent, it is recommended to the audience, always hiding one behind the other, in order to be able to blame them later, everything in the greatest Unanimity. If the paper is in the public, there are thousands of means and ways to bring it down. The more it falls, the more restless the public becomes and finally sells at any price, so as not to lose everything. Is it too cheap again? If the price is in the hands of the knowledgeable, then the game has begun from the beginning. Variety comes into the same only through the stock market participants' efforts to consume each other, without prejudice to their other unity towards the public, yes, the wool has to be given up, over which the shearers then fight. In this dispute between the makers, sometimes a chunk falls to the public and whets the appetite. For the stock exchange, no secret is buried so deep that it could not be reached. It knows how to cloud the circles of the greatest statesmen, the most bourgeois documents. When so many railways were nationalized

There were two parties, one of which was directly involved in the source, the other at a somewhat more distant, incidentally the reader known place sought to determine what offer the state will do.

The minister in question is said to have, as an insider told me in a weak hour there is no other way to help knew that he had the fair copy signed by his own wife – or sister – had it made, but I know that he also This did not always help. The report sometimes had 13*

to pass an intermediate instance before it falls into the hands of His Majesty. A lead of only four to five days: but meant a profit of millions for the Jews.

The Pope no longer rules the world, nor the princes govern more the individual countries, but the Börje, that is Judaism is the true king. Everything bows before it. The Red International was also only used as a deterrent. called to life, and they are blown up when they have done their duty. has done.

Through the stock exchange, Israel has taken the last step towards world domination= done.

A word should be said here about the Reichsbank. The= The same grants credit to all who do not need it and refuses: him to all who need him. The rich man doubles with their help his working capital and is towards the poor all the stronger. At the moment, this may not be possible any other way, but we are aware of the new, moderate social aspirations. Why was the Reichsbank not nationalized so that this aspirations can later find a starting point? The Rejection of nationalization is a serious obstacle to any social reform. The Jewish parties made before and between the. Discussions about this most important law caused a tremendous uproar. about all sorts of unimportant things, e.g. about a non-once existing work book of the miners, and during the Because of all the noise, the exhaustion was completely. extremely important banking law was passed quite quietly under the Be-foundation that everything at the Reichsbank was in perfect order. Of course, it is in the most beautiful order, certainly excellently reigns, but that is really not what is at issue here.

The conservative proponents of nationalization refused not even their final reasons, and finally the Motion, even the motion to increase state profits, by the guilt of thirty Conservatives who voted about this law, which brings the moderate social aspirations into flux

would have brought, were simply missing!

What might have been going on behind the scenes! I
To illustrate this, I want to tell a very small, insignificant story
Mr. von Kardorf is a man who, in a thoroughly regulated
He has his need for clothing
for many years at the Mohr and Speier company, where he all-
paid the bill annually. He stopped in Berlin once.
a lecture on the dual currency, which consists of well-known
reasons is a thorn in the side of the Jews. As one business-
holder read this lecture, he ordered a subordinate, immediately:
to Mr. von Kardorf a letter with the following content
We request you to write within the shortest possible time:
8 24 hours) to pay your bill, adverse-
if etc.

Of course, Mr. von Kardorf did this immediately, as he was
Little things were sublime, but the question arises: Have

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maybe some of the thirty missing members
received similar letters in which (fic) it is not about a clothing
bill, which should only cause a small annoyance, but rather
very serious things could have been involved?

The nationalization of the Reichsbank would be the first real
step against Judaism, and thirty conservative
MPs prevented this step. ;

Now there is still some noise about insignificant budget items
arise that after a few years no one thinks about anymore,
so that the newspaper reader can think of other things, and Israel
is now being harvested by the Reichsbank. If the Reichs-
bank does not have as much money as Israel needs, then it
such a thing out of paper and pays for the wealth created in this way
not even taxes. If one of us were to keep his money alone
want to do, the matter may turn out murky!

As almighty as Jewish capital is and individuals
and dominates entire peoples, the ordinary man finds it little
in the eyes. It is in the form of paper notes,
keeps in the iron shrine and carries out his exploitative and
fuckling activity in silence. The tormented and oppressed
Workers focus more on the large factories, magnificent
houses and throws his envy, and then his hatred, on their owners,
whom he considers his enemies. He is completely mistaken. These people
are usually much more dependent than he is. They are
Papers tied up in the Jewish iron locker often only give the
Name as owner, so that the owner of those notes has less

This was at the beginning of the first French Revolution. Revolution was clearly visible. The oppressive nobility was attacked, but the capitalist backers of the same, who are under pressure benefited, went free.

This is exactly how it was in the Commune uprising of 1871. The people raged against property, marriage, national greatness, historical memory—rations, clergy, but Rothschild remained unscathed. fits hundreds of millions, with fits 150 magnificent buildings has not caused anyone the slightest harm.

He had set himself the ridiculous sum of 100,000 francs. What was admittedly given to individual leaders in secret remains secret.

Therefore, in recent times, Jewish big capital has also not difficult to express the indignation of the working masses against throne and altar. In France it is so successful, it depends on whether this experiment is will be a constant success.

The monarch must pay for what Judaism is guilty of The clergyman, the preacher of Christian love, who often himself barely has to live, fol bear the hatred of the people to whom he never caused the least harm.

Of course, there is no trace of patriotism on the stock exchange. What does the Jewish capitalist care about the fatherland? The Jew chat no fatherland at all. His homeland is his

people spread all over the world. The few German capitalists are not taken into consideration, and are, moreover, often carried out by the Jews influenced and corrupted. It cannot be done often or loudly enough. It should be remembered that in 1870, the Reichstag unanimously approved war loan of 120 million on the stock exchange 3, I write three million were subscribed.

While the people gladly sacrificed their property and blood for the honour of the Fatherland, almost violently pushed himself into the field, as I which I have presented above, the stock exchange plunged the price of the consolidated bond at 80.

Was it not almost treasonous when Berlin companies Russia was financially in the saddle at a time when it sought the destruction of Germany? It seems that Stock exchange even at a decisive point the shameful behavior, especially from 1870. The reward of all the labor ftriments, all blood sacrifices, she alone has reaped The Jewish 33 finds his pride in the stock exchange, as the German in Sedan.

The stock exchange barons are well-liked and are considered friends treated by the highest statesmen. May von Bleich-Röder called Prince Bismarck his friend. The newspaper report that Bleichröder has been involved in state secret affairs for many years. niffe had been initiated, which of course always turned into cash I don't think I implemented it, but it was embarrassing touched that Bleichröder is still a guest in the Bismarck house and may touch the prince's hands with his lips. Does the prince not know that this man is under the suspicion of a deliberate, selfish considerations induced perjury that his ag was shamefully expelled from the expelled from the officer class? Is he then in such contact safe from serious infection?

This is not what I and thousands of others meant, who supported the prince's policy and thereby suffered hardship and Shame, ridicule and deadly persecution that some were laid in a bloody grave.

14. The Jew and Politics.

"The world is governed by completely different people than those think that they do not look behind the scenes. Russian diplomacy, full of secrets that make the whole of Europe pale, – who organizes and leads them? – Jews!"

Thus said the most initiated of the initiates, the Lord of Israel, or as he was later called, Lord Beaconsfield, in. a weak hour. |

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At the time these words were spoken, the Jude Gambetta, a puppet of the Parisian Roihfchild, the fate France. The Viennese Rothschild, who already owned Austria as a domain that he can paralyze at any moment, controls Austrian politics through secret threads. Lasker ruled in Germany. What do the Jews still need to achieve world domination?

And not even those are free from Jewish influences, who behaved as the greatest patriots.

Who has ever had greater influence in Russia than Katkow? He stoked the hatred of the Russians who blindly trusted him against Germany, and this hatred still exists among the nobility and Gering. After Katkow's death it turned out that who had received 30,000 rubles annually from the Jews. He

should lead to war with Germany. Why? Because
Jews all over Europe would like to earn a lot of money again,
wanted to tighten the last stitch of the net.

Who has stopped the war of 1870, which brought together two such glorious peoples,
who together could have made the world happy, into serious enemies
Who instigated the collapse of the state? the Jews.

Jewish agitators incited the people against Napoleon
either directly or through paid creatures. He should thereby
forced to direct the people's gaze outward.
As long as this, a truly great man in peace, holds the reins
in his hands, he did not let himself be determined, but when he,
feriously ill, could no longer hold on to them, the
Jews their shameful game. The Jew Wolf telegraphed to all
World that the French ambassador of Kaiser Wilhelm insulted
fe and brought the already excited French
People for all their reflection. Benedetti himself explains in his book:
Ma mission en Prusse that this was untrue. Now
the confessor of the Empress, who at that moment was on the
had a great influence on her husband, who was suffering greatly from pain,
baptized Jew Johann Maria Bauer, in action. He knew
to influence them to such an extent that the horrific war becomes
In the times of the Kulturkampf, the
Jewish press often spreads the view that Catholicism
the war was started by the Empress's confessor in order to
to put an end to the hated Protestant Prussia.
Of course, the Protestants were provoked by this, and yet
Catholicism was completely innocent of the war. A Jew had
fimperatively disguised himself as a Catholic in order to exert his disastrous influence c
right place and at the right time. The peoples
fought each other to exhaustion, the Rothschilds in Paris,
the Bleichröders in Berlin raked in the billions, collected
the gifts of love for those freezing and starving in the field
Soldiers and were therefore considered great patriots. Of course,
the two Jewish leaders were intimate friends.

Let us hear what the most important Frenchman living today,
through which France actually returned to the top of the

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Civilization and unfortunately push us into the background

feems, Mr. Eduard Drumont, literally says:

"At the last moment, however, various things seemed to come together
Here Napoleon III, a humane sovereign, a
Man of good heart, whose strong will and sharp eyes
unfortunately currently weakened by a serious physical illness,
nevertheless, the urging of the peasant kneeling before that priest
Empress resisted, despite her cry: This war is
Listen to me! There King William, whose conscience is against a
fight, which perhaps, as soon as the decisive word
was spoken, claimed hundreds of thousands of human lives. In addition
the queen, begging her husband to keep the peace.

King William did what Napoleon certainly would not have done;
the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the throne
Spain was abandoned.

When the German Jews saw that their situation was bad,
they tried with lying news, with the Tartar=
ftreich, as Rothschild put it. The Jewish newspaper agent
Wolf claimed that our ambassador had been grossly
insulted, and the French Jewish press missed
not to spread this further.

"They have," it was said, the respect for our ambassador
out of sight, France has been slapped in the face," they shouted
the same Republicans who today are responsible for all diplomatic
Punching and kicking and still saying "thank you very much".

But everything that has happened so far is only a prelude to the
wonderful things that we can experience from here on in this latest
history of France, which leads to a history
of Judaism in France is declining." |

Drumont continues to win convincingly and supported by
According to the documents, the Jews Gambetta, Cremieux, Simon
and coforts the second part of the war solely from Jewish
financial interests. The costs of this war, which
calculated at 2% billion, these gentlemen have no
Account can be filed, allegedly because the entire file material
was burned in a railway carriage. Before the opening of this
second part, the Jewish War, Bismarck had given the mayor
from Nancy that he had 2 billion and a strip on
Rhine with Strasbourg.

Mr. Drumont, history will occupy a large place in your
because hopefully it will be put on a better path through you—
The world will still call your name for a long time,
when all the greatness of the day is long forgotten. I must
with a harsh accusation! How can a man like
You, talk about "German Jews"? You know very well which
Effect this has in France. There are people living in Germany,

also Jews born in Germany, but never German
Jews, just as there is no such thing as a French Jew.

Let us take a look at the design of the German
conditions after the war. In every political party the

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Jews in, and everyone tries to corrupt them.
For 10 years the Jews ruled under Lasker's leadership in Germany=country alone. While the people are presented with all kinds of nonsense=power, finally the red rag of the Kulturkampf held up
was to keep it busy, the new
Law on joint-stock companies, the founding fraud
which made the German people six billion poorer.
When Germany was on the brink of the abyss, the German
Politics into new, national paths, sought the real acquisition
to bring back honor and to protect, ie Judaism
to push back a little. This was of course taken very badly,
and that disgusting struggle began against the government, which
continues to this day. The Jews operate with great skill.
They have created a party for the worker, another for the
dissatisfied middle class, a third for the better-off people
gerbafen, ie the social-democratic, liberal and national=liberal party. They are led by invisible Jews,
receive their spiritual nourishment through it and form a Zwick=mill, so that now one, now the other comes to the foreground
The Jewish papers with their pathos of citizen=pride and manliness, freedom, equality and tolerance,
something clean on silver bowls from the national liberals,
with a little more strength from the liberals and finally with
very strong spices in earthenware bowls from the social democratic
Presented in leaflets, all find their enthusiastic followers, who are
honestly stand up for their convictions. i

We therefore have to distinguish between each of these parties:

1. the secret supreme leaders, of course Jews, 2. the
1 eg Führer, Jews and Jewish servants, some of whom even
are themselves convinced of the correctness of their views, 3. the
Nerds who seek their direct or indirect advantage in the party
4. the mass of convinced followers, many of whom
sacrifice everything for the party, kill yourself for it if necessary
would let. l

Nobody knows all this better than the government itself.
But what should she do? Germany has a total of five
Antifemites were sent to the Reichstag, and that is no

majority. It is up to the German people to government to give men with whose help they could end the shameful The government will certainly missing. |

All revolutions of modern times are brought about by Jews in Work was set, often at the moment when reforms were more radical The first French Revolution, when the constitutionalism that the people alone demanded, in Gni-development, such as the revolution that Charles X., such as that of 1848, which Louis Philippe swept away. The foolish, artificial The enthusiastic people carried out what their Jewish leaders had told them. whispered, Judaism reaped. The French Revolution of September 4, 1870, the Commune uprising of 1871 were Jewish

Factory. (S. Drumont, Part II, also: Les Juifs rois de Pepoque-von Touffeneil.) The revolution on March 18, 1848 in Berlin, in the moment when the king gave the people the requested Constitution was only of Jewish origin. More than. Judaism never strives for the social revolution because it. fee that here and there with the social reform, where it is easy the Jews, is getting serious. How might it be with the last revolution in Brazil? The authors are Benjamin Constant and Fonseca, both of Jewish origin. ©. Drumont, p. 432. Daniel Manin was, as all re-revolutionary and agitator, of Jewish origin. His father belonged, as can be seen in the 36th volume of the Archives israélites, a Israelite family Fonseca and settled towards the end of the last century.

This fact is also confirmed in a study conducted in Venice in 1872 under the title: La vita ei tempi di Danieli Manin confirmed.

The undermining of the European monarchies is merely Jewish work

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15. The Jew and the Social Question.

The Social Democratic Party represents the interests of the Workers. That Kaiser Wilhelm I in grateful memory of the Devotion of the entire German people in the national wars. universal direct and secret suffrage and thereby has enabled the working class to have a number of representatives in to send him to the Reichstag is not enough to thank him. Unfortunately fare their representatives, misled by Jewish agitators and in Dependence on secret Jewish financiers, in a very bad

These wrong paths were deliberately taken by Jews.
and can still cause much harm in the world. In
The Social Democrats are great critics. But what they say about
the boundless injustice that the one who creates the values
slowly starve to death, while the rich good-for-nothing
with all kinds of pleasures, is not a social democratic
Discovery, because long before Marr, Carlyle had discovered this fact of
World has made it clear that the population must strive to achieve this
To change the relationship is certain. The representatives of the Social Democrats
have now established the principle that in the present
social order, help is not possible at all.
The egoism of the possessing classes will always be a
prevent any real improvement in the situation of the working class.
Even if individual fluctuations occur, keep in mind,
the so-called iron wage law of the Jew Levy (Ricardo):
permanently valid. It is therefore necessary to
to strive to overthrow the throne and the altar, the whole

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to destroy the current social order and to

to rebuild something completely new from the rubble; the social=
Democracy does not strive for revolution, but rather it is revolution.

This marks the end of the social democratic programme.

What the new socialist state will look like, we have

no clear ideas. One imagines it as a
only large productive cooperative. The state should give everyone his
Allocate work and satisfy his needs. Let us also take
that such a state would be under streams of blood
would come, it would not bring happiness to humanity, but
general servitude and an unnatural, therefore on the
Duration unbearable war. The whole socialist

Intuition is based on a misunderstanding of the innermost essence of

Humanity. The highest driving force of strenuous creativity is
in the majority of people, selfishness. Only rarely does
a person takes the position that he has his individual interests
constantly lagging behind those of the whole. In the battle
Thousands of people sacrifice their lives for their country, but they want

do not forget that there are other things at play here, and that something else is to live in the moment of highest enthusiasm and something else, during his whole life his labor in the service of an incalculable totality to provide positions that do not particularly reward special efforts The tireless pursuit of perfection should necessarily suffer, or in other words, humanity would be significantly held back in their cultural development.

That personal freedom is replaced by general servitude It should only be mentioned in passing that this would have to happen.

Individual exceptions would only confirm the rule.

I will admit that the German character after eradication of the

purely egoistic, Jewish principle more than any other people

character seems more suitable for smaller, manageable communities,

whose well-being is his well-being, whose woe is his woe, to be constantly

strive to achieve the full development of one's strength,

but never in favor of a large, incomprehensible totality.

the cuckoo egg laid in the nest of the Social Democrats by the Jews,

the pursuit of the abolition of the monarchy and self-rule furgy of the state, makes the implementation of their ideas complete

unthinkable. Even now, when they are under the pressure of serious Laws exist, they can hardly maintain unity;

Now here, now there, a proven leader is accused of opinion=

differences. Once they had the power in their hands,

they would fight each other and their followers in this general bloodshed. We have the

even seen with horror in the first French Revolution, and
During the Commune uprising, no one was beheaded because the
Enemy was immediately at the gates, but no leader was
safe from the other for even a moment, and as one
their last war minister, Rofel, resigned from his post, he did so
with the characteristic words: "I request a cell in

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here

IE Mazas." Thus, in social democracy, the possible and the impossible–
ni possible, true and false, wonderfully mixed. The mass
0 of its followers can hardly distinguish between the two and believe it
1 glad that one cannot be achieved without the other. Love
ip to king and fatherland, to religion and virtue dwells "yo
17 of them deep in their hearts, which no one has done better over the years
a could observe than I. But if they at every opportunity
ji is accused of depriving the monarch of the
W. hands were tied, and he gave the productive classes the best
4 will cannot help, this finally bears its fruit,
y although not to the extent that the leaders think.
The mistrust sown by Judaism among the workers is the greatest
3 Mischief that has been caused by the Jews. It directs the unto–
5 peaceful people from their actual goals against old, earth–
Ef holy institutions, which alone could bring him salvation.
to maintain the – on these wrong paths, is not a financial sacrifice
too big.

With our politically not so untrained anymore
It is quite incomprehensible to me that the workers
. lend her ear, instead of searching with manly determination for attainable
1 goals to strive for.

j It must be difficult for them to resist the big industrialists and

To place their trust in the merchant Singer, whose partner
Master asks: Let the girls go on the streets,
but create cheap coats.

The lawyer Stadthagen is a close relative of the
Mr. Stadthagen, to whom I had to pay 100 percent.

It would be very interesting to find out in what way–
relationship between Mr. Auerbach and the doctor Dr. Auerbach, who
In his time he cured all stomach patients, also by letter, with hydrochloric acid.

But I think the time for the revival of our workers

is closer than many people assume.

As the movement of the last few years has shown, that German women are also beginning to embrace the Semitic element to see through, Judaism has also begun to influence women. Who doesn't think of Lina Morgenstern and her unforgettable activity. I had the opportunity to meet her children years in school ahead of me. As a caring house-mother did not prove herself in this. Recently, a

Jewish agitator, Miss Selma Chaim, who posed as a worker to take the Berlin workers' movement into their hands— She wants to free the woman from her dependence on the man liberate !! Even they seem, at least officially, to have this species of homo sapiens. She is 16 years old old, but according to Jewish newspaper reports, it is enjoying great success.

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16. Judaism in the Berlin Community= administration.

The Berlin municipal administration is entirely in favor of Jews

hands. Their large incomes therefore form a single

large agitation fund for Jewish interests. It is possible for Jews have become this way by integrating themselves into all liberal: – District associations pushed in and took control of the organization.

As far as Judaism is able, it only allows such German Men can enter the city council if they are either dependent on him, or at least completely devoted to him. Such Men then find themselves in subordinate tasks under the Jewish much more useful than Jews themselves, as well as Germans in general, who sacrifice the noble part of their self on the altar of egoism sacrificed, in meanness of attitude even surpassed the Jews By controlling the city council But Judaism has tremendous political power in Berlin All teachers and city officials are influenced by him. dependent, their tribesmen also control most of them financially, and if an official or teacher is self-employed sentiment, its elimination is by common and planned cooperation is not difficult. Even with persons of Intimate relationships are maintained with higher authorities, and

Occasionally one of them also finds a rich benefice in the City administration. In the current city ordinance, the Rule of the Jews in Berlin without coercive means of the highest Place no longer to break, because the first and second voters—department, which appoints two-thirds of all city councillors is quite poor in Germans. From the third In addition to the officials and teachers, there are also countless Craftsmen and businessmen through their business connections with the city and the Jews completely at odds. It would be bad for them if they did not want to show their Do your duty, that is, choose freely.

It cannot be denied that the city administration has some good facilities for schools, poor relief, good plaster, good bridges, public squares, shady parks and cleanliness—has done a lot for the city's prosperity. This is a special achievement but not, because after Berlin became the capital of the Reich in 1871 and as a result flourished with the speed that was unprecedented in Europe has not been seen before, the revenues of the City into gigantism. This money had to somehow bring about a application, and since we found good examples everywhere, it was easy to do good. How many millions of elementary It is difficult to determine how much money was made from purchases and sales fay. It has always been striking to me that the items to be purchased Land previously often fell into the hands of city councillors or whose relatives were advised and then with tremendous benefit

were sold to the city. I am reminded of Osdorf,

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municipal cattle yard, the market hall in Dorotheenstraße, Marga—

rethenfschule, the houses which are part of the breakthrough of Zimmerfstraße.

had to be purchased etc. If I look at all these Purchases, and all the richly paid beautiful

Millions of people think that the following image will not leave my memory.

In my old apartment I met a Droß
whose horse had fallen (he had his own cab and two
Horses). He soon became ill himself and was finally
12 Marks in arrears in taxes. A locker was
sealed, which had cost 78 marks when purchased. The same came
for public sale and brought 21 marks. After deducting the
After paying the tax and all costs, only a few pennies remained.
It would be good if the funds raised in this way
be, enrichment of individuals could not take place. A
local doctor told me the following: relatives of his had
offered the city a piece of land for sale, without success.
One day a gentleman came to them and explained:
"If the city is to buy the property, the offer must
be written by me in your name. Then you know
the relevant office. How much should I spend?
serve? The price can at least be increased a little!" The
People responded to this and negotiations were now really taking place
opened. A few weeks ago, an acquaintance of mine was sitting in the council
keller. At a neighboring table sat several well-known Berliners
Citizens, including a school commission chairman from
the north of Berlin together with a magistrate treasury official The latter
complained bitterly that the Jewish banker and
City Councilor Mammoth from a municipal treasury the significant money
supplies and deposit bills of exchange. The eternal ab=
bill is causing him tremendous difficulties. If this is the case in the
That were true, then the limit of the possible would not only be
fuffices, but even exceeded. This matter requires
urgently an investigation. I will of course

but this company issued the municipal bonds over
and Jakob Landau was elected, Gebr. Schickler announced the
Relationship. Now very nice conditions must have developed.

17. The Jew and the higher education system. |

. For the higher education system, the Israelites show a very
lively interest. Wherever they have the gimeni, there happens for
the same thing a great deal. The reason is obvious. The Jew
knows that the Jewish goal can only be achieved if the Jews

chkenkutscher know,

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also in education ahead of the German people. In all higher schools, whether boys' or girls' schools, the Jewish Children and baptized or rebaptized Jewish teachers the ruling Element. Statistical material is difficult to obtain, since the Jewish press is very careful not to publish Notes to bring. Berlin has about 11000 Jewish and 11000 Catholic school-age children. I reserve the right to withdraw several, however, Catholic and Jewish are added here as opposites for the example was too convenient, and also appropriate, because the Catholic children, with few exceptions, were Of the 11,000 Catholic children of Germany, 9000, of the 11000 Jewish people, about 2000 are looking for the community-schools. In the middle classes of the municipal higher girls' schools are almost half, but in the upper three-quarters of the children Jewish, since the German girls due to lack of means attend school less often until the end. In the higher The situation is only slightly better in boys' schools. How harmful the influence of Jewish girls on German girls is—I have shown above that this is the case. The consequences of this partial influence on our female sex already noticeable in every nook and cranny. Because the Jews are all

have sufficient funds in hand, send them with the Certificate of maturity from grammar schools and secondary schools from sons who had gone to the universities, which were made possible by the Jewish students' hand-taking of their German character have already changed significantly. They mainly focus on medicine and law, but they are also present in the other Even in theology, baptized Christians are penetrating Jews. I only remind you of the disaster that was caused by a baptized Jews in the English community, furthermore to the commis voyageur of the Berlin clergy, Dr. Paulus Caffel, whose fame echoes in all Jewish newspapers. Everywhere the Germans are displaced by them, because they find still now means and ways to move into positions after which the German candidate longs for in vain. So gradually the leadership of the nation entirely into their hands. The German youths, who, upon completion of their studies, usually also have their have run out of money, are left without a job. Many of them can be seen by visiting the workers' colony in the north from Berlin. Unfortunately, the Germans, who otherwise find resistant enough to withstand external blows of fate, } very quickly perish if they lose the ideals that dwell in their hearts have to give up.

Of the rest, many form the hopeful increase for social democracy; a few years ago I met a Theologian Belling, who, through unjustified rejection very bitter, had become a Social Democrat and probably

will one day become a capable leader. His grandfather was a highly respected superintendent in my homeland. I suspect that the above-mentioned postal secretary Belling is his brother or

Uncle ift. What influence the fate of the same, who through the

But the destructive effect of Jewish influence is everywhere Hand in hand. Those German students and K Those who can still hold on finally go to the post office, tax and railways, where now also the arrival ft is already becoming difficult. In recent times it has been reported omitted to publicly warn parents not to expose their sons to the scholars= The golden soil of the craft is in praised in all keys. So it must come! I am sure the last one who left a capable German master craftsman behind a German scholar, but is it right that Judaism's path to unconditional rule is becoming more and more But that happens when Judaism destroys the spiritual Jurists are increasingly taking over. I am currently reading in the orddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that in this semester for the first time in many years a decline in the number of students

at the local university. The satisfaction

into our schools to corrupt our children from the ground up, how it takes possession of the judges' and lawyers' offices in order to to tear our sense of justice from our hearts, as our German doctors, senior civil servants, university professors gradually repressed, we must become anxious and worried we look into the future and anxiously ask fate: Do you want you the Germans, who are among all the royal peoples in the East and West, North and South, into the bondage of the lowest and most repulsive tribe, without attempting to seriously fight against it?!

I just noticed in the anti-Semitic catechism of Thomas grer some tables, which I simply print here.

| Note that those Jews whose parents were baptized unfortunately among Protestants, Catholics and dissidents with= are counted. The number of Jews is therefore higher than the table In addition, it is already three years old, and since then the number of Jews has increased significantly. In addition, the Jews still have a higher school for boys and girls all to yourself. |

1. Gymnasium in Berlin.

STotal= |

|

- i number of | =

Yiame of Unftalt. =i es Protestants, Catholics Jews Dissidents

| Dorjchule |

1. Askanifisches Gymnasium | 818 666 | 25 120 2

= French 8 p» | 593 321 | 20 252 | -

3. Wilhelms = 1011 709 38 262 | 2

4. Friedrichs 746 472 14 258 2

5. Joachimthal'fches, 534 506 11 4 3

6. Cologne = 680 543 14 220 3

7. Sophie | 67 419 21 231 | 1

8. Royal City = | 684 447 9 226 2

9. Friedr. Werderfches 663 404 22 233 4

10. Louisenstadt. 739 594 17 125 | 3

11. Friedr. Wilhelm, 1321 | 1171 40 110 -

12. Louisen i 622 554 33 33 2

13. Leibnitz p 543 439 21 83 -

14. Humboldt. 711 621 29 55 6

15. Gray Monastery "559 | 444g | 105 2

16. Municipal. Srogornafinm | 527 488 18 | 19 2

Summa | 11418 | 8693 | 340 | 2346 | 34

2. First class secondary schools and secondary gymnasiums in Bertin.

| |

total

| number of |

Name of the institution. | a Protestant. Catholics Jews dee

| 11

| -LE. - " SPEARS ' Lake

1. Royal Secondary School 660 580 18 62 | -

2. Falk=Realgymnasium 830 682 23 124 1

3. Friedrichs=Realgymnasium 575 495 23 56 | 1

4. Dorotheenstadt Realgym. 769 620 39 106 4

5. Louisenstadt. 753 590 | 26 134 3

6. Louisenstadt. Whether. Realsch. 692 642 10 38 2

7. Sophien=Realgymnasium 666 541 12 112 1

8th Municipal Higher School 273 240 4 29 -

8. Andreas=Realgymnafium 781 703 14 61 ae | 3

10. Königftädt. j 770 | 597 | 12 | 161 8
 Total: 67 6769 5690 | 181 69 | 5690 | 181 | 883 883 15 15
 3. Technical schools in Berlin.
 Total= | | 7
 Name of the Unftalt. number of | Protestants. “| Jews' same
 student |
 eer Werdersche Ge- 518 435 23 54 6
 advertising school |
 Commercial School 257 188 7 67 2
 Summa: 775 618 30 121 | 8

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4. State and municipal secondary schools for girls in Berlin.

Captured: | a |
 Name of the institution. a aba Protestant. Ren Jews: wen
 Pupils
 | ———
 1. Victoria=School | 850 568 4 251 2
 2. Louisen=School | 831 572 18 21 | –
 3. Elifabeth School 557 445 2 110 | –
 4. Sophieeen=Saule 833 484 T 337 5
 5. Margarethen=School 534 303 5 226 u
 6. Charlotten=School 4 912 588 23 300 1
 Summa: 4517 | 2985 59 1465 8

The population of Berlin is around 1,400,000 souls (1887), of which non-Jews (Protestants, Catholics and Dissidents) Jews: 67,000. The total number of students and Pupils of the educational institutions listed in Tables I–IV be= carries 23,481. Of these, according to the population percentage, attributable to non-Jews: 22,357; to Jews 1124. but actually only 18,666 non-Jews; 4815 Jews Students. The Jews therefore provide the higher educational institutions in Ratio 4 to 5 times more students than the German native Population.

5. The enormous disproportion becomes even more obvious, if you make the following calculation from the above figures:

Pupils

bezw | peeler
student. Gymnaf= Realgym= ray of the egg
the in aften nafiajten | 9 = ee no TR
Table 1–4 cf. cf. 9 . en
designated. Table 1 | Table 2 Petal. | jchulen
Higher public Table 3 cf.
— Senda,

Table 4

For every 1000 entries

residents of Berlin around 17
For every 1000 not

Jewish residents of Berlin around 14 around 7
For every 1000 Ber=

Liner Jews around 72 around 35

around 8

around 5 | around $\frac{1}{2}$ around 3

around 4 around Y, | around 2

around 13] around 2 around 22

The Jewish children who enter the school find themselves at the higher
Re-educate their tribesmen as teachers.

In 1886, 5721 young people studied in Vienna, of whom 3173
Aryan, 2085 femift tribe, whereby the baptized Jews
are still counted among the Aryans. At the technical college in
In Vienna the ratio was 591 to 303. At the gymnasiums and
other higher schools in Vienna, the average ratio is
of Jewish children $33\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 %, whereas Jews only make up
"joo of the population of Austria.

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At the University of Berlin were:

Professors:

a. Medicine 29 Germans, including German Jews 13 Jews

b. Jura l 12 " H 77 77 3 17

C. Rhilofovbie 75 7 ft fr ft 13 fr

Private lecturers:

A. Medicine 27 75 FI ny rr 35 fF

b. Jura 4 . 5 ij 3 y

C. Philosophy 44 ir n " H 11 7

Total 191 Germans, including German Jews 78 Jews

The names of Jewish baptized and unbaptized professors

The lecturers are as follows:

a. Medicine: Bernhard, Falk, Henoch, Hirsch, Hirschberg, Jacobson,
G. Levin, Liebreich, Liman, C. Mendel, Herm. Munk,
Sanator, Wolf, Ad. Baginsky, B. Baginsky, Behrendt,
Bergson, Brieger, Eulenburg, Fränkel, C Friedländer, Gud,
Güterbock, Gutmann, Guttstadt, O. Israel, G. Kempner,
A. Koffel, L. Krifeller, Landau, O. Laffer. Louis Levin,
L. Levinsky. M. Litten, Mayer, Munk, Perl, 5. Reimannn,
Remack, Rieß, Salomon, Sander, Schiffer, Schüler, Veit,
Max Wolff, W. Zülzer. i

b. Jura: Dernburg, L. Goldschmidt, Ernst Rubo, Dr. Bernfeld,
Gradewitz, Ryk.

c. Philosophy: Aschersohn, Harry Breslau, Ludwig Geiger,

| Hirschfeld, Kronecker, Lazarussohn, Moritz Lazarus, C. Liebermann, P. Magnus, Oldenburg, A. Pinner, H. Steinthal, Werder, H. Aron, Boas, Deffau, Sigm. Gabriel, J. Jaftrow, Kaufmann, Loewenfeld, A. Loffen, RM Meyer, Rodenberg, Simmel, F. Afcherfson.

d. Technical University: M. Hamburger, Julius Leffing, L. Liebermann, Adler, Dobbert, Herzfeld, Hirschfeld, Jacobsthal, S. Kalischer, Lehfeld, Moritz Meyer, Weyl.

e. Art Academy: Meyerheim, Michael.

f. Agriculture Institute: Nathan Zuntz.

18. Jew and elementary school teacher.

This chapter is explained in detail in a brochure

be treated, but some things about it must also be said here.

The elementary school as such has such a

essential personal meaning, because not often lost

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fome, at least in Berlin, a Jewish child in the same. About-

2 Jewish children attend the schools I run in the East and.

North of the city. This personal interest=

is also unfortunately the case with all other parties, except perhaps by the Social Democrats, not available, since the children of all better, i.e. wealthier classes, with minor exceptions of the Stay away from school. For this reason, the Care of all parties for the elementary school within moderate

Limits. The tendency to push the elementary school teacher beyond the bare necessities

to satisfy beyond, is nowhere to be found, least of all
in Berlin, the stronghold of Judaism. Some further attention.

Regina Baginsky, Miss Rofenthal II, Miss Jacoby I, Miss Jaftrow I,
Miss Simon II, Miss Kohn, Miss Wolff IV, Miss Oppenheim, Miss.
Löwenherz, Miss Cohn J, Miss Kirfein, Miss Rofenthal IV, Miss
Frenzel, Miss Fränkel, Miss Jaftrow II, Miss Jakoby II, Miss Jakoby III,
Miss Reiß, Miss Meyer IT Miss Jakoby IV, Miss Kupfer, Miss Lilienthal,
Miss Jakoby V, Miss Heilbron, Miss Heilbron, Miss Kaifer II, Miss.
EBler, Miss Wolff V, Miss Singer, Miss Rofenthal V, Miss Lydia

Dear Eva Meyer, Miss Hirsch! This should

chen teachers, only at some distinctive

The names mentioned above show how far the Judaization of the community school

have taken the exam, are without bread, the most bitter need
When a few months ago a craftsman

a number of them in the sheer urge to get married,
overlooked that the educational difference was a happy
Before it was at least doubtful whether the majority of—
He acted under the pressure of terrible need. Position
cannot be obtained because the Jewish women take the positions,
They do not understand factory work, they cannot work as servants
because they did not have the time to learn what was necessary.
A nice story ran through the Berlin newspapers recently
by a teacher who hired herself out as a nanny and who

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“I had to wear the Spreewald costume, but I was happy to give it a life
preferred to shame, and the daughters of the merchants Lewy Salomonfohn
pp taught at large Prussian elementary schools! And which
Running around, what visits did a German girl need,
who eventually obtained a position. The visits to Ludwig Loewe
had become famous in his time. The less interest,
Apart from this point, Judaism in elementary school has a
the greater the need for primary school teachers. They are
1 parts emerged from rural conditions. Is
a boy in the country is particularly gifted, then he must
Becoming a teacher. This is why the teaching profession is so
contains many highly gifted and talented people. In this
In terms of points, he is certainly superior to any other class.

In teacher training, however, at least in earlier years,

Serious mistakes have been made. The unfortunate view that the Teachers should only be given a strictly defined education because he with his meager income he feels even more dissatisfied would, the more he had, have not borne good fruit. The piety which prevails in many seminaries instead of real cultivated with simple piety has brought no blessing. It has, albeit rarely, produced hypocrites, but in every are ready at any moment to change their beliefs accordingly. Much worse was the effect on the vast majority of the efficiency and honest natures. In these cases, the tendency against religion in general and thus also the tendency towards their wearers, they went in their religious and political litifcal view very far to the left, and indeed often in the most well-meaning way. Here the Jewish press has a very It was easy for the entire German people to It has long escaped us that the leaders of the liberal parties under the Under the cloak of liberal aspirations, only the interests of the trade, ie Judaism, how should the teacher It was easy to avoid the failure legitimate efforts of the teaching profession to improve its situation to the government and the conservative parties. This is not entirely without reason, but the liberal Parties where they were in power, for the elementary school teachers little done. Something thorough for the elementary school is only happened twice, under Frederick William I and Frederick Wilhelm III at the time of his greatest enthusiasm for Pestalozzi.

Through their it is nevertheless the liberal Parties have been most successful in keeping teachers firmly in their lane to hold on, and as a result mainly the middle classes are long Time to liberalism, that is, here to Jewish capitalism, remained faithful. .

Of course, especially in Berlin there were many teachers who Truth has long since been seen through, very clear anti-Semitic tendencies betrayed, while often adhering to very liberal views. To eradicate this dangerous plague root and branch, To promote the followers of Judaism, the very next

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Duty of Judaism and its mercenaries, and of zeal and: Ruthlessness was not lacking. My own-Life history has proven this sufficiently.

Here are just a few examples that multiply in infinity The Rector Bellardi in Steinmetzstrasse is a zealous Progressive man. At his school there were two teachers, Herkt and: Wegner, a close friend, the latter lived as a chamberlain with

j The latter was about to be appointed as rector and
One day, at the same time, at the school deputation,
the same anonymous denunciation to the school inspector and the principal=

Mr. Wegner received the denunciation, which was sent to the
Rector himself, and he recognized in the same.
the disguised handwriting of his own rector Bellardi. He
sued him for knowingly false denunciation and slander=
appointment with the arbitrator. Bellardi has committed his crime here.
confessed and apologized, I have the official document
Gah seen. What became of this absolutely monstrous.

Matter? :

Mr. Bellardi still has the most beautiful school in Berlin,
also runs a municipal further education school. Liberality against
Liberality. Mr. Wegner, however, became rector and has
Bellardi was a teacher in a much worse
investigation, which I will discuss in my detailed paper
about the Berlin elementary schools.

A highly liberal school superintendent judge was years ago
of two teachers at the same time for impregnation to the authorities
sued. His teaching license was revoked, then:
approved again. He taught at the school run by his wife.
girls' school.

A rector named Zitzky showed very worrying anti-Semitic tendencies.
and was awarded a public prize by the city councillor Gericke.
Street. Later he was given a better school.
Head of one of the largest urban further education schools. He was
eager progressive. See the request to Zander in my
life story. | |

The teacher Müller represented, without being permanently employed, the
Rector Folz, who was appointed school inspector in Mogilno in Poznań,
then he was simply rehired as a teacher because he allegedly
made an anti-Semitic statement much earlier
foll, which he denies. | |

It is similar with the current principal Völker and a teacher
Hoffmann, who failed the political exam. Op.
Dr. Hermes specifically asked him the question: "Do you still believe
to the fairy tale of Christ", I cannot determine in this case.
Conservative, Christian=social or even anti-Semitic views are:
in Berlin, more severely than crimes are punished. Some more examples
I gave this kind of explanation in the article Jew and Official.

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In contrast, consider the following case of liberality of Authorities. A teacher Schmooch was at the Royal Cathedral-singer; as such he belonged to a small association that He frequently made art trips. In such cases he reported to the School always as sick. The appreciative newspaper reports were of course known to the respective rectors, and since he foft, if he was present in the school, this was not treated as the main issue, the rectors themselves complained comprehensible about him. But nothing else happened to him, he was only transferred from one school to another; this was a horror of all the rectors in the South-East continued for years. When an acquaintance asked him how it was possible that he had not been chased away for a long time he replied laughing: "I have an important member of the School deputation (he mentioned the name) once in interesting Situation hit, nobody will hurt me!" In my later In this detailed work I will give some more examples of this kind. dozen. The conditions in the teaching staff have because it was also completely designed according to the wishes of Judaism and do it more and more every day. One does not want to judge too harshly. The Most teachers have a large family, and their Idealism was still too great, especially in youth, to de in their marriage purely external considerations in the foreground. Here there is a threat of constant persecution, in which yes, although politics is never mentioned, there are attractions all kinds of compensation, overtime, hours at training schools, Support, positions at higher schools, honorary positions, the we are at least indirectly profitable, finally the position as rector, etc. Many teachers do not need such a great sacrifice of the intellect because they have truly liberal views at heart which, however, always seems to be associated with some anti-Semitism. quickt fare. But those who, against their conviction, once made this sacrifice have brought, then the most zealous partisans and angry denunciations of colleagues and superiors. Where is Berlin remained free? The situation was in the darkest Middle Ages and the time of the most oppressive Napoleonic rule There was still real freedom. At that time, at least such Informers are still punished with public contempt. If the Teachers free, then the Jewish progressive election campaign be over quickly enough. That the elementary school itself under such No proof is required that the Berlin Elementary school could be unattainable in the world. present only the following: Like the entire population Germany's magnetic force draws it to the state capital Anyone who feels attracted to the school, including the teaching staff. Anyone who has any to be accepted in Berlin, apply here for An telung.. From all over Germany, the school deputation the leading forces. The increasing number of

The city's income enables it to finance all external
hålmiffe of the school to make it brilliant. What could it be
The reason is that even though the children from outside the school are enrolled here,

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although often in some subjects, but in general
are better than the local students? the reader will decide for himself
fay. In addition, the inherently bad
Children with seeing eyes are directly raised to be scoundrels.

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are always the worst children, inclined to misdeeds, is even
understandable. This is why all those students who always
Kept under strict supervision and in the hands of the same teacher
would have to remain, in a few years six or more times into new
Schools are sent. Rectors who, by virtue of their political

Point Unbelievable, especially when they know that the rector,
whoever has these children will hardly ever be found to be right.

The institution which I received on April 1, 1885, was in
this relationship is incomparable. That I from these children
I was still able to do a few things, got used to it,
I am not to be underestimated as an educator. The eight school=
inspectors are elected by the municipal school deputation. If
one thinks of how the rectors in the Hermes exam
I have to show my identity, so it would be very interesting if you could
about the discussions that took place before the election with

to do our best for the good and to keep away from machinations of all kinds—
try to hold on.

Judaism. That I have through this publication in the first
Line must attract the dislike of this man, is for me the
only painful. But who can go against his fate!

directly appointed Royal Officials. The Berlin
Circumstances such as I have described imperatively demand this,
and hopefully the teaching staff will respond to their royal supervision=
The resulting
Costs of about 40,000 marks are not significant.
Teachers desire only one thing, and this absolutely: justice.
The elementary school is restored to its original purpose
if it becomes a direct state school. The school is not an institute,
which can be left to the political parties as a toy.

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The Royal Government also emphasizes this on all occasions=
ities, but the practical consequences of this view are
not drawn.

19. Jew and the Press.

“Until we put the newspapers of the whole world into the
hands to deceive and stun the peoples, remains
our rule is a figment of our imagination!” This word of his time
Moses Montefiore, a Jew living in England, who was
tribesmen like a patriarch, and whose appearance
sayings have legal force among all Jews in the world, gives us
the key to the pursuit of the same, the entire press of the
world gradually into their hands, and the Aryans show themselves

also more than willing to support them in this endeavor.
Nine tenths of all newspapers in Europe are either directly in their
hands, or dependent on them, because they gave the money
have or the same but hg a

The press is the first large
hands, that says it all.

Anyone who dares to oppose Judaism will be
gen Pressmaute pursued, 9
no honorable person can pass by him without shuddering.
u The French press is completely Jewish, since the Jews
bought up almost all the papers; no less than 1746
Newspapers are in their hands there. In Italy,
692 newspapers were edited by Jews. The ones published in Vienna
Newspapers are published with the exception of two major and three
smaller ones are all run by Jews. In Berlin, the
Jews the following papers:

1. Berliner Tageblatt, editor Ruben Mofes (Rudolf

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power, the press is in Jewish

egt, pelted with dirt, until

Moffe), editor Arthur Levyfohn.

Berliner Zeitung, publisher Löb Ullfstein, editor Franz
Wißberger.

Berliner Börfencourier, publisher Ruben Davidfohn, editor=
Markus Horwitz,

National-Zeitung, publisher Salomon, editor Kölner.

Volks-Zeitung, editor Heimann Holtheim.

Das Volksblatt, owner Paul Singer.

Jews are dependent:

1 newspaper.

public newspaper.

Vofifche Zeitung.

Deutsches Tageblatt.

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Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

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Only the following papers are anti-Semitic

1. Neue Preußische (Kreuz-)Zeitung).

2nd Citizen Newspaper.

3rd Reichsbote.

4. The people.

The excellent, groundbreaking cultural warrior of
Glagau appears too rarely.

The following anti-Semitic papers still appear in the country:

Antifemific Correspondence (Leipzig).

Leipziger Tageblatt.

Westphalian Reform (Dortmund).

Reichsgeld monopoly (Caffel).

Die Abwehr, monthly newspaper (Hamburg).

Reichsherold (Marburg).

German Watch (Dresden).

Unadulterated German Words (Vienna).

The Kyffhäuser (Salzburg). .

Messenger from the Waldviertel (Horn, Lower Austria).

Austrian People's Friend (Vienna).

Austrian Reformer (Vienna).

Leipziger Zeitung (Leipzig).

Westfälischer Merkur (Münster).

Dresdener Nachrichten (Dresden).

Märkisches Tageblatt (Witten).

Badische Landpost (Karlsruhe).

Hallesches Tageblatt (Halle).

Norddeutsche Preffe (Neu ftin).

Pomeranian Reichspost (Stettin).

Bromberger Tageblatt (Bromberg).

Bavarian Fatherland (Munich).

Triersche Landeszeitung (Trier).

Thorner Preffe (Thorn).

Kölnische Volkszeitung (Cologne).

Bonner Reichszeitung (Bonn).

Fatherland (Vienna). |

Neuigkeits-Wellblatt (Vienna).

Neue Westf. Volkszeitung (Bielefeld).

Grenzboten (Leipzig).

This is the list of all newspapers in Germany which still dare to speak out against the Jews. But what does that mean say against the thousands of newspapers in Germany, which in Jewish hands. And how cleverly the Jew knows how to

to make the presentation pleasant for the reader! Especially the women, who have a decisive say in the choice of newspaper are attracted by the many spicy news, felflichlich mostly invented. Even the confusing Novels that are designed to awaken the sensuality are popular.

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Of course, the men are treated with all kinds of ingen, who are only in the second line, through everything possible ringing of the ears so that she is a mindless tool will be used.

In between falls one drop of poison after another, as the love for throne and age is destroyed and gradually turns into a direction of time that is pleasing to the Jew.

At no time is the people so politically incapable of judgment ewefen, as now. Blue haze has replaced the calm consideration.

If Jewish interests are at stake, the entire zudenpfe on the square and raises such a tremendous noise. one believes one hears the opinion of the entire people. Ror this so-called people's voice, which is supposed to be the voice of God, Even the greatest men retreat. Through the press Judaism has the fatherland on a leash, and the warning= Most of the few independent newspapers go unheard.

Just think of the Gräfe trial, the fight against of the German physicians Kailer Friedrichs in favor of the English swindler, to the engagement affair of the Battenberger

and 7 w.

Even judges, juries, and parliaments, who have to decide on matters that are of interest to the Jewish are of importance are protected by all kinds of legal Sophistications that are presented as popular opinion, in their judgment is clouded and they often come to opposing decisions.

It was mainly the press that, through its fraudulent
liable recommendations of unreal start-ups in the founder=
time has deprived the German people of six billion, which now
safe and sound in Jewish cupboards – The savings of the little
Citizens, no matter how safely they were kept, the Jewish press knew
but to lure out and fill their pockets and the pockets of the Jewish founders
to fill it with it.

We have just experienced a second founding period.
There will not be much fuss. The newspapers are harmless=
and finally play the injured innocence. The readers hold
hold on to them.

How much morality is damaged by them is unimaginable
Just look at how young girls
Ads section. There are numerous Jewish
Physicians for the healing of sexual diseases, male weakness,
Syphilis, urinary ailments, midwives who provide their assistance and accommodation
announce secret births, furthermore there are marriage announcements,
as well as advertisements for making interesting acquaintances, etc.

One ad was so interesting to me that I at least
partial reprints. e

"A full and voluptuous breast is the most beautiful adornment of the.
Women; whoever does not have one, should coat it with
Dr. Pyvres Venus = Tincture, also to be used on the calves–
use." | |

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On both sides of the above advertisement were the pictures
two women, one of whom is a weak woman, the other an overweight woman
moderately strong breast. Under these pictures were the words

to read: "Before use" "After use." Similar

Advertisements can be read daily in the Jewish newspapers.

As long as the Jewish press is not paralyzed, it is difficult
It can be hoped that the German people will emerge from their stupor
Anyone who assumes a public teaching post must
state authorities his scientific and moral standing—
have demonstrated their ability. A newspaper writer is a teacher of
People. Why is he not also the moral and
scientific qualification required? Why is it
not also subject to a disciplinary law?

You can see here, as everywhere, that the state authorities have
lost their energy towards Judaism, and what that means,
can be learned from every successful revolution.

20. Jew and Morality.

The married life of the Jews is generally impure—
However, every Jewish marriage is considered from the outset as a
business, but then the
Jew in an exemplary manner. As much as the Jew is inclined to sexual
Although he tends towards ex-girlfriends, he has too much respect for Jewish women to
To expose shame, to satisfy his lusts serve the
German girls. The existing natural aversion of the same
against him he knows how to eliminate to the extent that his social
Superiority grows. What can the most virtuous German
Girl who is socially dependent on the Jew, against
the constant seductive arts of the sophisticated voluptuary!
A few years ago, newspapers reported on the names
a sad story that is in some respects typical. A

The girl was employed in a millinery shop and saw herself
— courted by her Jewish boss, who rejected
became.

One day the director pocketed some leftovers and
asked the girl to make some of them into doll clothes

for her siblings because the boss didn't say anything about it.

The poor girl fell into the trap. The next day
The boss took her to the office and told her that she had to
Director had stolen from him and now the public prosecutor's office
There is only one way out, only
have to consider this. The girl remained steadfast,

and the Jew really handed them over to the court and condemned
Your, the defendant's, statements were of no value in court;

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My Jewish boss and his clean Jewish director were
witnesses.

The demoralization of the German people is growing at a rapid pace
relationship with social corruption.

When a primary school teacher looks at the pupil sitting in front of him
blooming group of girls and realizes that
these harmless children were raised with so much effort and work
to serve partly the Jewish lust, then
His heart will probably be seized by deep sorrow. Whoever
If you do not want to believe the statements, but are interested in researching the
If you mean truth honestly, we call on you to do so within the time of eleven
until two o'clock in the morning to visit a Viennese café, such as the Café
National, Friedrich- and Jägerstraße corner. Whoever
Whoever gives injustice shall have won. |

I will first read here some sayings from Talmud 2c.
which, as I demonstrated in the Tietz=Zucker trial,
concerning the oath, where its observance is most denied,
observed under the most difficult circumstances imaginable,
then I bring an essay from the Kulturkämpfer von Glagau
(Berlin).

Moses fagi: You shall not covet your neighbor's wife,
and: Whoever commits adultery with his neighbour's wife is
guilty of death. The only crime punishable for a Jew is adultery
to the neighbor, that is, the Jew's wife, the wife of the non-Jew

is excluded.
(Tr. Sanh. f. 52, 2.)

Rabbi Bechai, Levi ben Gerfon and others teach that the
Marriage of the non-Jew is not valid in the eyes of the Israelites
and that the Jew does not commit adultery if he has a non-
defile a Jewish woman.

The Talmud 11115 (Tr. Joma f. 18, 2) that some of his
first wise men, Rabbi Rab and Nachmann, when they entered a foreign
city, had publicly proclaimed whether there was a woman on

wanted to be her wife for a few days. Also explained in the Talmud
Rabbi Elias said that despite the Day of Atonement, he wanted to send many young people
women, since sin is outside the door of the
heart, the inner part of the soul from the wickedness of

people remain untouched.
, (Tr. Soma f. 19, 2.)

Ron Rabbi Eliefer is told that no prostitute on the
world that he did not need.

I will now give the floor to Glagau.
One has certainly already said a lot and correct things about the delicate
and yet so important question of prostitution, but still

Few have spoken about the circumstances which this vice

to a certain extent create and systematically nourish. Dr. Fr. W. Müller
says in his social=medical study on prostitution.

(1868, page 5): "To speak of what causes many of these=

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Unfortunate beings were driven onto their path, how little they
can be held responsible, how much guilt against it
partly the whole society, partly individual rejected subites
You don't even think about it when you meet the same person – and yet
because the really vicious, and should one just then fight against it
"–Many people are unaware that in Berlin, where the

a hiding place, but a formal training school

This vice is. With a little experience and knowledge of the

Conditions of the Berlin clothing business, which in relation to

has a wide reputation for his achievements, I will

agree when I say: for the morals of a young girl
There is probably no greater ruin than a position in the

clothing production.

Who does not know the clothing manufacturers by their reputation?

of Berlin, that kind of chosen prostitutes to whom the

Stamp of their profession through the f wart, striking clothing
– They flutter around on the main streets at
any situation and time of night; dozens of times making the same journey,
Up and down sidewalks, with a hopping gait that with all
Refinement of toiletries elevated forms of the body
showing and offering and to anyone who helps them for their intentions

seems suitable, throwing a frivolous smile. Will she not

every stranger for prostitutes, and is he allowed to hide behind these

“What do the servants of a commercial house suspect?

before being entered into the list of filthy prostitutes.
Isn't it already reprehensible if a
daughters of joy in his rooms; is it not deeply misunderstood?
horrible when a boss criticizes the immoral lifestyle of his employees

overlooked? But how much more mean and vile is it,
when the boss actually leads his shop girls to fornication
and in a sense acts as a matchmaker himself?! But that is in
This is the case in many Berlin confectionery shops.

The immorality, the corruption among the employees

female sex, mainly in the Jewish houses of the

How much blame does the clothing industry bear for the demorealised conditions of the poorer classes of the population of Berlin!

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Neither father nor mother asks what means the Daughter, the state, paid for the expensive costumes. They whitewash To others these expenses with the position in the “large, fine clothing store”; probably concealing the fact that places only 20 Thaler monthly salary, of which the Parents deduct 10–12 thalers for accommodation and food. are happy that their daughter is “so well placed”, and even if she still think honorable, if the girl is already so mischievous, because it carefully conceals the actual source of its income. 50, secret prostitution is gaining ground day by day and undermines morality and shame. One is amazed at the number fo young girls, often barely 16 years old, who in the evening, after the shops have closed, in the busiest places, such as Unter den Linden, Friedrich–, Leipzigerftraße and Passage, hunting addressing a gentleman to whom she had invited him for a supper, a theatre: ticket or for cash.

In Paris, which rightly enjoys a very bad reputation, where public prostitution is greater than in any other city the world, where this vice knows almost no limits and fhowever, more open and bolder than in any other place, In comparison, there are not so many of these very young creatures, who are secretly devoted to prostitution. There may well be the freedom of morals and the numerous concubinages there The main reason for this phenomenon is because we know that after Abolition of brothels led to prostitution gaining in expansion Previously it was open, now it remains hidden, and this is far worse! Especially in the Berlin clothing store – there are at least 250 companies that employ over 1000 shop girls hold – the most shameful intrigues and dirtiest stories. It is already a part of Shamelessness that a young girl dares to Body now in this, now in that piece of clothing the lascivious To expose oneself to the gaze of the spectators, now here, now there, from the To be touched by a man's hand, which happens far more often than it is necessary to use this or that unnatural means need to lift and beautify the shapes of the body. This display would have a deterrent effect on a young seem like a decent lady, and I believe that with a good constructed artificial figure could also achieve the purpose.

The interest of the principal, however, requires that the goods be shown in the most favorable light possible, and he demands that his Shop girls appear in the most elegant and modern costumes, in order to use the living model as a sample card for his business. He does not even think about giving them to these Expenses to be paid accordingly. The usual salary of the Ladies is 50 to 75 marks per month. In silk and Walk with velvet and live honorably!

One might object that the principal is not entitled to duty to take care of the livelihood of his people, which he chooses at his own discretion or rather according to the existing law—

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demands that far exceed their salary. He forces formally the young girl, in some other way the

offers and gladly pays double if the young lady does not fly to sell her honor to him. Quite openly, she offered such a thing in a large Berlin clothing store the Jewish owner of a decent young lady, who was also engaged, if she In the evening I wanted to allow a private visit to her apartment.

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are the strangers who want to shop and have fun at the same time,

or find old acquaintances who can offer them younger colleagues. "Berlin no longer has brothels, but it has "Confectionery shops!" I heard a gentleman from out of town say very

Must say in the environment of corrupt colleagues, the use every free minute to play frivolous jokes, dirty To tell anecdotes and dirty experiences, not the unschooled girls are dragged into the pool of insatiability?

For about fourteen days, the Business hired the young girl, who in a decent and tasteful black dress, when the principal she noticed in front of the entire staff that she could be even more advantageous dress to give his coats a better appearance. Although she had not yet received a salary and was without means, she replied to the boss that she would order a new dress. However, just a few days later, the Jew shouted at her in such a harsh

Indicate that she is still wearing the same dress, that he does not could use if she did not come better dressed tomorrow, yes that the girl left the shop deeply offended to go to a

previous month, without paying for the agreed fortnightly A written reminder from her remained unanswered, and when she tried to contact the boss personally speak, he threatened to have her thrown out if she omptoir again. Because they were too poor and un= had gone to trial, she was satisfied.

In another clothing store, the Jewish owners of the company did not, in unnoticed moments fto throw amorous and ambiguous glances at his ladies and to indecent way of getting close to them. It is even said that

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that he had forced a young girl in his office to engage in lewd wanted to induce actions after he had informed the personnel present Had sent away under a pretext. Another lady is there because he was making preparations to to harass. This Don Juan is an older, married man, and is not ashamed to portray such scenes in his own great business. – The head of another house of the same Branch, of course again a Jew, answered a young lady, who presented herself for a vacant position, upon her remark, that 15 thalers monthly salary is probably too little, with meaningful smile: "I give my ladies for that too free at 6 o'clock!" – She replied that he had a decent girl in front of him and left the bar. |

People despise the usurer who exploits the need and poverty of his exploits fellow human beings; but certainly even more contempt is due the man who leads his people on the path of dishonor, prostitution in order to obtain cheap labor. Are there not already enough of these poor daughters of joy who often hunger drives them to offer their bodies for sale? The imagination 'a young girl is rich, the sensual drive is strong, the But flesh is weak, and so she soon succumbs to temptation, of sophisticated seduction. The pleasure, the intoxication of pleasure in which perhaps two or three years passed fare, is quickly over, the spirit ftub, without will, does not look into the future, but mechanically pays tribute to nature. The fallen girl does not pull herself together, holds the one= path for the destiny of fate, considers it as a business, a job that will soon be no worse than any other If you ask these lost creatures here in Berlin what they used to be, one only too often receives the answer:

Ready-made clothing. The cases where a young girl has a strong character-
ters and is so steadfast in facing the constantly approaching
To resist temptations, the lascivious proposals of the principal,
of the staff and the gentlemen dealing with the business persistently
rejects are rare, and I believe that few act as
a young lady who had a very unpleasant experience in the
Jewish clothing house of NN. Barely twelve
She was employed there for weeks when she was hospitalized due to a minor illness
stayed at home and announced her absence through a postcard
How surprised was the young girl, who, in her
Parents lived in very poor conditions when one day
one owner of the company, an older, married man, owns
sought to, as he pretended, inquire after her well-being.
Delighted by the great care of her boss and in great anticipation
opportunity not to receive him better, she thanked him for
the honor he showed her. When the mother, however, for a
As she left the room, the young lady saw her
fo serious principal suddenly became very excited; he
explained to her that he had grown very fond of her, regretted leaving her in such
to see bad conditions, and after he had a cheeky

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After attempting to grab her around the waist with a gesture of his hand, he offered
her with flying words and loving glances, she gladly
to want to support. Outraged, the girl avoided her frivolous:
attacks and told him that they were in favor of such a
offered support. After the
Jude left the room, she shared the incident with her mother
and an acquaintance of the same did not fail to inform the boss
and confront him about his actions.
At the same time he informed him that the young lady was his business
will no longer be entered. What a disgrace to the poverty
of a young girl in order to satisfy her-
To win lust. The ladies' wardrobe business is not
the only one that accommodates prostitutes; unfortunately, they already find
too closely linked to society not to be disguised
any other business, be it as saleswomen, mon-
dists, workers 2. But in every other business

and the fallen girl still hides her vice out of shame.
before the decent comrades, for fear of jeopardizing their position and
to lose employment, only in the clothing industry does the
As a rule, do not be anxious and reserved, but instead
Here, instead of shame, she often reaps triumphs, and instead of disappointment,
At an early age she will receive salary increases and handsome gifts
Not even the appearance of rebellion is preserved:
Not even ten steps away from the shop you can see the
"young ladies" can be addressed by any gentleman who is not
needs more time and words to confuse them than any
Whore. Truly, it is shameful that such mushrooms are on the.

soil of commercial business should be allowed to flourish; one should

Eradicate the weeds instead of planting and growing them!

I have raised this question in the hope that it
find interest and consideration in wider circles, and that
the picture I designed of the Berlin clothing stores
"May this serve as a warning to parents and young girls."

The following passage in this essay is very interesting: The
Head of another company in the same industry, of course again a
Jew, answered a young lady who was applying for a vacant
Place, upon her remark that 15 Thaler salary monthly
but probably not enough, with a meaningful smile: "For that
I also give my ladies the day off at 6 o'clock!" She replied
him that he had a decent girl in front of him and left the
Local! Glagau's article was written years ago, but
I met this lady 14 days ago. I can tell you,
Mr Glagau can tell you more about it. The answer was received in
business of BL, was then without a job for a long time and finally found
Accommodation in one of the largest shops in the house=
Vogteiplatz

There she has two illegitimate children with the Jewish boss
which are now being maintained by the girl's brothers,
who are also employed in Jewish businesses. Because
It is feared that the latter will give up their positions if their full names are mentioned

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lose, I will not give the names for the time being. Privately, I am
ready to do so. So a girl who is publicly praised as virtuous
finally falls victim to Jewish lust, and how!

The boss already has grown-up children. If you add to that the fact that
that terrible disease which our people owes solely to the Jews,
is still very widespread among them today, so one will

Can measure the corruption that Jewish morality has caused in the German people.

| Hally, my only one! said the weaponsmith Teuthold, as his daughter had been raped, whom he immediately killed, although she was innocent. The rape of a girl was

Germans the worst crime, only blood could atone. Hallys ~

Desecration gives the signal in the Battle of Hermann by Kleist to the uprising of all German tribes.

Hally, my only one! Even today, many fathers still like sigh, but the German people are no longer getting up. They smile well, one is joking when one speaks of Lewin or Landsberger tells that he is again an honest girl of shame handed down, or deprived a young girl of her honor. Such poor creatures do not find any help, unless that a girl herself would find the courage to face such a rude but cowardly to personally apologize to the slanderer for the insult done to her. punish. Lilly Lehmann proved to Mr. Davidsohn with the whip, that there are sometimes girls who give up their honour against Jews know how to defend.

Many German men are now able to to have to accept whatever the Jew may still offer them left over.

Heaven and hell! Hello, my only one! Read the Hermanns Battle of Kleist. What men our ancestors were. Would they be proud of us despite our culture?

That Jewish manufacturers and wholesalers see it as their own understandably if the young people they employ Girls reveal their bodies in order to even get a to get to the place that satisfies their most basic needs, prove the statements of the same, which have become known several times ft. By bending the courts, for example, the statement of Mr. Rofenthal to a master who complained that at the low prices he was leaving the coat seamstresses starving wages. Mr. Rofenthal said: Let the Girls go on the streets, but get cheap coats! Mr. Rofenthal was the companion of Paul Singer, the Jewish leader the Social Democrats. .

As long as a girl is with the Jew to satisfy his sensual pleasure, she will receive it from him and even reward it with gifts showered with it, but if he is tired of it, then she has which consideration can no longer be expected.

I came across a brochure with the title:
A dark spot in the life of the Privy Councillor of Commerce
von Bleichröder in Berlin. In it the author tells,

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Mayor a. DW Lafer, that Mr. von Bleichröder a ver-
married girlfriend, Mrs. Croner, whom he had
breaking off their relationship, I handed over a document in
to which he committed himself to certain services. Monthly
fshould be 90 marks, on every high holiday an additional 75 marks
received. Their children should be taken care of. This document
fshall later, under circumstances which are described in detail, the
But I must not believe if I consider the circumstances of my
Fatherland does not want to see it as absolutely lost, stolen
Mr. von Bleichröder later took the following oath
sworn:

"I pp. swear to God Almighty and
Omniscient, the fact is not true that I am a
Document of 1 that I have given the plaintiff for secret=
attitude of her alleged relationship to me before my
Wife for life in monthly installments of 30 Thaler
and on each of the four main Jewish holidays 25 Thaler
and to pay a severance payment for their children
promised, so help me God.

However, various people had seen this appearance,
and Mr. von Bleichröder was charged with perjury.
After the investigation was initiated, Mrs Croner,
whom fie had received 48,000 marks, then another 70,000 marks, a
signed a certificate in which she declared,

"that she had made a mistake with the document."

Mrs Croner made this statement to her lawyer
Modler in Berlin in the presence of the Plenipotentiary of the
pou von Bleichröder, former mayor Weber and the

eftaurateurs Collin, with Mrs. Croner being addressed by Mr. von
Bleichröder was paid 70,000 marks, of which 21,000
Mark to the restaurateur Collin for alleged court expenses-
costs were immediately passed on. Mrs. Croner then walked

immediately to England, where she is still located. This was in 1884. Before that, when the document was stolen and there were no witnesses, Mrs. Croner by the criminal ommiffarius Count of Schwerin here, Zion-kirchplatz 1, was sent to Copenhagen against her will, from where she has returned. She is now but later left voluntarily. Even His Excellency the Justice Minister von Friedberg is to receive this woman personally and have spoken for the better. Later, the counts von Schwerin and former mayor Lafer made the attempt have, Mr. von Bleichröder with the publication of these facts to threaten, possibly in order to gain personal benefit to provide, which I would find reprehensible.

From the resulting correspondence I highlight following letter. |

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former mayor Lafer
3rd
Müller=Straße 14.

Certainly in accordance with your intentions, I have received from your today's letters and our entire correspondence to Mr. Privy Councillor von Bleichröder was informed.

The same is the view – in which I completely agree with him agree – that the brochure did not exactly appeal to him amenities should be prepared, but that you are also ready would be a ransom from the impending inconveniences to bring about rej. to mediate.

Mr. von Bleichröder has had enough of insults and Slander, and since in the Bro= you announced fshould it only be about such a thing, he avoids the threat and agrees to pay a reasonable price under on the condition that the brochure is handed over to me and you undertake and the obligation of your full teach the ruler not to let Mr. von Bleichröder in any future To attack the Croner case more or to mate rials for such an attack to others.

I am authorized to accept your demands, to negotiate the price with you and to set the price to make and pay out.

Yours sincerely

signed Weber.

Later, the former mayors Lafer and Graf von Schwerin made great mistakes, because they were charged with extortion.

The indictment begins with the following words.

"The Commercial Counsellor von Bleichröder had in a
A Mrs Croner brought a lawsuit against him against a
sworn oath and was investigated for the same
found guilty of perjury. The investigation against him is
and is on the part of Bleichröder to his process=
opponent was paid a severance payment."

At the hearing it was also acknowledged that
if Mr. von Schwerin claims that the falsehood of the statement made by Mr.
von Bleichröder's oath was confirmed by the investigation
proven, this is irrelevant for the present case,

I readily admit that this was the case, and if the
If both gentlemen had committed illegal acts, they had to
be punished. fi

But the Bleichröder perjury case is dominated by
mysterious darkness. Because in this process the highest state
officials have been named, v. Friedberg, v. Madai, therefore ijt
e the highest task of the state to bring light into this darkness

wrestle.

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people, such as Mr. von Schwerin, must give sworn statements
7 Mi, even if they are at the end of the world
ollten.

Through a worthless note from Mrs. Groner, after
payment of 70,000 Marks, this burning case cannot yet
be finished. |

All the thousands of poor people who in their need have broken the law and are now receiving their well-deserved punishment in prison, it is the state's duty to pay the prisoner to do everything possible to clarify this matter.

What might have happened if Mr. Hofprediger Stöcker or Dr. Böckel had been told something similar?! But what would have happened if the absolute king Friedrich Wilhelm J. had heard of this case?! Certainly would determine the fate of the high state official in Königsberg, whom I mentioned above, threatened various people. Of course= At that time, the will of the king was still the only law.

The brochure: "A dark point in the life of the Lord of Bleichröder" is available in bookstores, so it is not confiscated. |

The downright outrageous claim that Mr. von Madai on behalf of Mr. von Bleichröder at Mrs. Croner's house= fearch only according to the conscious appearance, ie a official theft that later the Minister of Justice influenced the main witness, and that the investigation was stopped because of Mein= oath struck down on the completely worthless piece of paper of Croner fe, requires investigation.

If the allegations are untrue, the harshest punishment shall apply these authors of the most horrific slander that has ever been committed in the state of the Hohenzollerns. If they are true, then only thorough punishment of all those involved, the otherwise irretrievably decayed

the Fatherland. With silence or reference Punishing the perpetrators for extortion is of no help.

Wouldn't everyone assume that the Justice in the interest of the Jews degraded to a common whore and the highest state officials, ministers, police chiefs, state lawyer, have sunk to become pimps of this whore?

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21. The Jew as Patriot and Soldier!

It is simply ridiculous to talk of Jewish patriotism in to speak in a casual sense. The Jew loves only himself and his own People. Otherwise he will engage in batriotism as soon as it is profitable. In all wars, the Jewish inhabitants of a country

Offered to the invading enemy as spies, and for good
Money also does good services. Woe to the country that
Patriotism of its Jewish citizens in times of need
At the beginning of the campaign in 1870, the Jewish
Millionaires closed their stock exchanges. The small German capitalists
subscribed to the first loan. After the first victories, however,
Fe kindly at your side. Should there be any wars in the future
be different, and the state should not find it very difficult
fhammer that he left the small capitalists defenseless to Judaism
Not long before the war of 1806, a
Jude Davidsohn received the concession for a newspaper and published
faid to lead it in a patriotic spirit. After the
Defeat of Jena, he fled to Napoleon I and fell
Queen Louise with the most shameful insults. Soldier
need to become few because of their body. and these
Few people know, even at the decisive moment,
How many Jews may have fallen in the last campaign
jein® As often as one hears of punishable attempts to persuade young people
to evade their military service are mainly Jews.
To my knowledge, not a single one of the 69 defendants in Frankfurt was
German. This is much worse in Austria and most of all
worst in Russia. The nihilists in Russia are
namely Jews, as well as the financiers of the Social Democracy in
Germany. What the Jew living in France can do as a patriot
Drumont has shown us what this means. The Jews are inciting
over there to war, it is done out of business interests, and because
the peoples then do not have time to reflect on how they
have to get rid of their pests. What a patriotic
The meaning that Judaism has, among other things,
when the Prussian reserve lieutenant von Bleichröder
after the Nobiling assassination attempt in front of the Kaiser's palace
Wilhelm arrived, with two public women on his arm,
publicly rude. He was – from the officer class
But enough of that. A separate book is needed about this
be written.

22. The Jew in Austria, Poland, France,
Russia, England 2c.

I had a lot of material about this chapter
But since the book is much more extensive anyway,
than was intended, and since I recently became aware
is that Eduard Drumont deals with this chapter in detail,
I do not want to go into this in this book. i

If you would like to read more about it now, please refer
ach to the following writings:

1. Judaism and Germanism in the Oftmark, by Georg
by Schönerer, Publisher of the Reichsherold, Marburg in

Hesse.

2. The Shadow of Civilization or Judaism in
Bohemia. Publisher of the Reichsherold, Marburg in Hesse.

3. The Galician human trafficking in court. Vienna. Selbst-
publisher of the Deutsches Volksblatt.

4. Esther, the Semitic Immorality, by Radenhausen. Leipzig.
at Thiele. |

5. Drumont, The Judaized France. Berlin, Deubner.

6. Illa von der Recknitz, by Captain Carl Jentzen, Merfeburg..
T. Istreich, a jewel in Jewish form.

and many other writings, all of which, like the ones above,
ritfche in Leipzig can be requested and obtained, as well as in:
Berlin at Georg Höpfner, Markgrafenstraße.

The vast amount of material collected can be
to my regret, cannot be used because the intended scope of the
Book has already been far exceeded, but some particularly important

show you the privilege provided by registered Jews
to take copies of them and send them in. We
cannot believe that we have given them such a thing, and if
it would have happened the same way. fuch it would have to be considered as stolen and pro

“We command that the poor and lowly Jews:
in the small towns, especially in those in the middle of the country:
lie where such Jews are completely unnecessary and even harmful;

nd, at every opportunity and whenever possible, away from it
be created.” – “What is due to their trade, they keep.
(about bringing whole peoples to Breslau and...
They want to make Jerusalem out of it, that cannot be.”
– And the Jewish regulations of 1750 state: “The highest permitted

interest rate of 12 pCt. Rural goods ... will be given to the Jews.
Buying and owning is not permitted anywhere. No Jew is allowed to
live in a flat country."
Frederick II

"Why tolerate these people who are also
harmful, who do not work, but only live by fraud?"
Joseph II, Emperor of Austria.

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"Legislation must intervene wherever the general
Prosperity is being questioned. The government cannot
Indifference as a despicable nation (the Jews)
two departments (Alsace and Lorraine) of France
The Jews must be treated as a special people, not as
a religious sect. It is too humiliating for
the French people, into the power of the lowest of all the rest
Peoples. Already entire villages of their possessions
robbed. The Jews are the robber barons of the modern age, --
Flocks of ravens. They should be treated under state law, not
civil law. It would be dangerous to put the keys of France into the
The hands of such people who do not feel love for their country fall to
Perhaps it will be appropriate to determine by law
that no more than 50,000 Jews may live on the Rhine; the
The rest would have to be sent to the interior of France. One could
also prohibit them from trading, since they are making it profitable through their usury
dishonor. The Jews already in Moses' time practiced usury
driven and oppressed other peoples, while the Christians only.
are exceptionally usurers and in such a case despised
With philosophical teachings the Jews will
cannot do otherwise, there are simple laws, exceptional laws of
The Jews must be prohibited from acting, because they are mis=
need to do with it, like a gold worker's craft
when he makes counterfeit gold. I note again: what.
The Jews commit evil deeds, is not the burden of individuals, but
the whole fundamental character of this people."
| Napoleon J.

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The Jew is not a German, but a deceiver; not.

a Welshman, but a counterfeiter; not a citizen, but a.
Shrike.
Luther.

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Seventhly, that the young, strong Jew and
Jewess in the hand give flail, axe, cart, spade, distaff, spindle
and let them earn their bread by the sweat of their nose, like Adams
children. Your

Luther.

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In addition, the princes and authorities snore and have
the mouth open, the Jews let out of their open purse and
—Taking, stealing and robbing whatever they want, that is: they let
exploit themselves and their subjects through the Jews' usury and
to suck and make money with their own money.
Luther.

"I do not recommend killing the Jews, but rather reducing them to a
to punish them in a manner appropriate to their wickedness. What is more just,
than to take away from them what they have fraudulently

through what they secretly buy from the thieves,
by acquiring the most precious things for the lowest price
provide knowledge."

Peter de Clüigny (1146).

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To the fear and disgust which one finds in Egypt
always harbored against them (the Jews), the Efel also joined
and a deep, repulsive contempt. – – –

| How could such a neglected race of people become a free
N an enlightened mind, a hero or a statesman

go?
. | Schiller.

For the Jews, everything human is abhorrent; they hated
ftill all peoples on earth, but were also from all other
always hated. i

Voltaire: (In his work on the morals and spirit of nations).

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Baptism may wash away original sin, but not
Making Jews Prussians.

A. Reichensperger a
(on March 6, 1856 in the Prussian House of Representatives).
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The social question is mostly the Jewish question.
Ai Otto Glagau.

The Jew is the plastic demon of the decay of humanity.
Richard Wagner.

* | *

Human rights have consequences, although they give us the same
But I see no reason to give them civil rights.
Rittel than that: to cut off all their heads in one night
and to draw up others in which not even a single Jewish

To protect us from them, I see again
any other means than to conquer their promised land and
to send everyone there.

Fichte (Judgments on the French Revolution). 1815.

Up to the highest ranks, among men,
every thought of ecclesiastical intolerance or national pride
nutes would reject with disgust, today it sounds like
in one mouth: The Jews are our misfortune! |

Heinr. v. Treitschke.

The customs of the Jews are senseless and dirty. "Under
They remain faithful and help each other, but
Strangers hate and persecute them." A woman extremely inclined to lust
Race. – Everything that is sacred to us is despised by them; while
everything that seems wicked to us is permitted to them. – They are
the lowest of all peoples (deterrima gens).

Tacitus.

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The customs of this most wicked people have already become so strong,
that they have spread in all countries; the victors have
the defeated gave their laws.

| Seneca (after Augustine).

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The Jews who live scattered throughout the world and
but feel that they stick together, find cunning, misanthropic and dangerous
Creatures that must be treated like poisonous snakes,
namely, as soon as she sneaks up, step on her head; for
If you let them raise their heads for just a moment, then
she will surely bite, and her bite is sure to kill.

Abd al Qadir al Gilani: al Fath arrabbani Walfaid

arrahmäni, Mag. 37 (545 AD).

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To expect honesty and a sense of justice from a Jew means

fo much as: to seek the virginity of an old whore.
(Manawi: al Maulid, Sig 72) (821 AD).

It is incomprehensible to me why these murderous Beasts (the Jews) had not been eradicated long ago. Would one should not immediately kill wild animals that eat people, even if they were human-like? And are the Jews anything other than cannibals.

Mirza hassan Chan (Chiam hig Bil 3) (1689 AD).

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It is unfair, in the name of abstract justice, to unconditional equal treatment of uninvited foreign guests without to demand a reasonable return from a people; still un= It is cheaper to demand of a people that it should Consciousness of these guests to be something higher and better than respect it itself, in the name of religious tolerance and should be tolerated; but the most unfair and disloyal thing is the seesaw game with the alternating emphasis of the one-other exclusive claims of full membership of the nationality of the host people and the providential sublimity

about the same. Eduard v. Hartmann.

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“While all other religions believe in metaphysical interpretation of life to the people in image and parable fearch, the Jewish religion is completely immanent and provides nothing but a mere war cry when fighting other peoples.” –

“Incidentally, the impression that the study of the Septuagint (Greek translation of the Old Testament) left with me has a heartfelt love and deep veneration of the great King abuchodonaffar, even if he was a bit too lenient with a people who believed in a god who gave them the lands of their Neighbours, in whose possession it then became through Robbery and murder, and then built a temple for the god. May every people who hold a god who

neighboring countries into "promised countries", in good time find his Nebuchadnezzar and his Antiochus Epiphanes, And no further trouble should be made with him!" Schopenhauer (Parerga 1, p. 136). Even in the ancient world, Judaism was an effective ferment of cosmopolitanism and national decomposition."

Prof. Theod. Mommsen.

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24. The path to self-liberation.

We must not deceive ourselves that liberation Germany from the Jewish yoke is infinitely difficult. The sophistication The German is not up to the task of the Jew. The National=Ver= Germany is largely in Jewish hands. control the stock exchange, trade, the entire financial system, justice, Medicine, science and art. In almost all major urban Communities have seized power. And that The entire budget of such a city then becomes a single major means of corruption in the hands of the Jews. The whole Administration then becomes an inextricable rat-king, as my life story proves sufficiently. The The entire Jewish power is concentrated in the press. This creates artificial contradictions everywhere and confuses the people in all its strata. Whole classes of people are in contrast to their nationality, denationalized. The Jewish press thus causes a decomposition process which in its course necessarily must bring about the end of the fatherland. The Jews are making good business, once in the establishment of the German Empire, once at his end. At the funeral feast, the They are the liquidators of the morally and materially peoples who were destroyed by them. Even in free America This is already apparent. Bellamy explains in his "Nationalist", that America in its current predatory economy is doomed It is a demon that has been driving the Jews to this activity, which ultimately has to consume it. How Should we counteract this unholy Jewish power? they were about to seize state power and then the entire state income into a single corruption means, as has already happened in France. The Orientals probably lack any gift for state-building, even more but the preservation of states entirely. They know only arrogance

and cruelty or cowardly whining. Founding states and states= Only the Aryans are still alive, and in recent times only the Germanic tribes. In the book "Rembrandt as Educator", the publication I regard as an event of the very first a, the author chases: The German is called to be an aristocrat Democrat America. To avoid misunderstandings, I believe that every farmer here, and I believe with full justification, as an aristocrat. Through the Jews the Germanic people= tum in danger, completely decomposed, its historical The heirs would then undoubtedly be the Flavian peoples fe, because the Romanesque are, despite all the veneer of culture in decline. It is sad that Germany is so is completely blind to the danger threatening from the East. I am not thinking about the danger of weapons at this moment, but of the danger of a nobler culture that will one day take us back= push and overcome. Do not forget: Under all Rubble and dirt, under the corruption of the nobility and the high

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As a parishioner, the Rufe has authority over all matters concerning his neighbor To have a say in the world, one must stand up for everyone, and everyone must stand for him, even the jurisdiction is in his hands. Russia actually consists of countless small republics, where one does not know the all-round offer, but where everyone decides for yourself. All of these |

powerful ruler who also controls all state affairs

great idea often by the arbitrariness of the nobility and the officials obscured, but it is not dead. Russia is, by its very nature,

without a cannon shot being fired. However, I hope that the corruption of the higher civil service, the Jews and brandy delay rebirth for so long until we ourselves have achieved our liberation and thereby have enabled us to fulfil our world mission, because We should not forget this: Our old German community order, which was completely destroyed by the Romans,

council to dominate Europe than.

profession and led towards its certain demise

with the Slavic one a lot in common. When a few days ago
the news went around the world that Russia was devoid of its Jews

drops of socialist oil. Court Preacher Stöcker wants
the social reorganization on the basis of Christian brotherly love

was also a popular speaker to such a high degree that today
A completely different spirit would prevail in Germany if not for the
Prince Bismarck, who opposed capitalism, i.e. Judaism, from
political reasons had turned to his protection, temporarily his
The fatherland must not be separated from him
Great things can still be expected. In the Jewish question he has so far been more
critical and is only with his last proposals in two
cases concerning school and the legal profession, fharsh
For this reason, he seems to many younger
Antifemites do not appear to be extensive enough. Party organ of the
Christian=social party is the "people".

The German-Social Party has its anti-Semitic program
already prepared, since they take into account the considerations of a court=
preacher does not need to take. Their program is also a
Drops of socialist oil added. However, this is the
so-called Bochum Program, not yet fully implemented=
worked, and I believe that in this respect there is still much
remains to do. The party is based on Christian-monarchy.
The anti-Semitism was in the first place,
and although it does not advocate radical remedies, it is likely

after executing their program, the track for a healthy
let progress be free. Their representative in the Reichstag is the
MP Liebermann von Sonnenberg, former officer
the German army, who gave his rich gifts, his significant
knowledge and his great energy in the service of anti-Semitism
No failure, no persecution, no hardship has
could make him waver even for a moment. The
The German nobility has placed in him an outstanding warrior. Main=
fubstantively literary for the party it active Fritzsche in Leipzig,
König in Witten, Radenhausen in Hamburg, then above all
Things also the old master of anti-Semitism, O. Glagau in
Berlin, whose writings, especially the Book of the Founders, further
"German Crafts and Historical Bourgeoisie", finally the
periodically appearing culture warriors in every anti-Semitic library

they must take first place. Central point of the party in Berlin forms the so-called Wednesday Society. Party organs are the German-social papers.

The German People's Party has its headquarters in Hesse. Its head is Dr. phil. Otto Böckel in Marburg. It is this is a young, energetic man with great knowledge and great gift of oratorical ability, who despite the greatest adversities a large part of Hesse-Land has been permanently taken away from Judaism.

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Help provided. On the other, partly highly deserving Pioneer cannot be discussed here. It was inevitable that many people would like to. It was stated that these three anti-Semitic parties would like to unify into a single one. This would be possible,

The leaders in particular have the sacred duty to be aware of every case to reach a peaceful and friendly understanding, to keep everything personal in the

to be eaten. In particular, this seems to me to be necessary regarding the distribution of constituencies to be conquered. remember that every anti-Semite would have to defeat them

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the common, sacred cause, the future of the fatherland and also the numerous martyrs who died for their conviction was driven to death and destruction. |

An international understanding must also, despite all Difficulties, and men like Drumont, Schönerer etc. will probably offer their hand. There can be no doubt: Like the social question in general, for the Jewish question must also be fought out on German soil Germany can fulfil this obligation through its central position because of not withdraw, but with the solution of the same it also spreads happiness and blessings all over the world. I would like to make the following suggestions:

1. Elimination of Jews from all official positions, both the state and the municipality, especially from the judiciary and the legal profession.

2. Repeal of Jewish emancipation.

3. Position of the Jews under alien police, which every
Time to look into the Jewish business books
and in case of unreality, immediate expulsion
Egg can.

4. Military freedom for Jews, but sufficient
Foreign tax and military tax.

Nationalization of the stock exchange and the Reichsbank.

Prohibition of futures trading on the stock exchange.

Prohibition for Jews to write or publish newspapers
which are aimed at non-Jewish circles.

8. Prohibition of foreigners from acquiring real estate (which
law also exists throughout America).

9. Abolition of freedom of trade.

10. Prohibition of the naturalization of baptized Jews.

11. Restoration of the religious oath.

Perhaps the legislation of the future will make it possible for the
greatest humanity if the Jews in a well-situated,
settled in non-European countries and placed there in the situation
would be forced to work honestly and fairly on their fields
nourish them, providing them with all the necessities
The surplus of their assets, which exceeds the hundred=
thousands of their victims, whose bones are found in all parts of the world
bleach, can no longer be returned, is likely to be in the
Hand of the state the solution of the social question and thus
significantly facilitate the cultural progress of humanity.

As soon as the Jewish question is solved, as soon as in particular the
Jews have disappeared from the press, the path to a
We will then
no longer throw dirt at each other, but rather every opinion
for their real value. At present this is impossible,
because the Social Democratic Party, through its backers, the Jews,

incited, no longer discussed, but already in the latent
Civil wars with the other classes of the people. That we
No insightful person can deny that we are at the beginning of a world change.

--

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We must leave the age of unrestricted production out into the goal-conscious, but without abolishing the individual Freedom. We must get to the point where every creative person also receives the result of his hard work for himself, and the state has to help him. It will be unavoidable that the main branches of production are organized cooperatively, and that also came to the aid of the craftsmen through state means. What the state or the municipality can do with good will. We can see that this is possible in Rome these days. the butchers, the commune takes over the slaughtering and carry out the sale alone and let this be done by soldiers carry out.

– Partly very justified criticism. Before we move on to the third stage omen, the Jewish power must first be broken, because the Jews are like the robber barons of the Middle Ages in their castles and

elaborated essays in various journals, such as Kyffhäuser, published in the Bayreuther Blätter etc. and which forms the bridge that connects us with the great English and American nic social reformers. His last publication on Natural law and historical law are likely to have a groundbreaking effect. Furthermore I mention the late Archbishop Ketteler, Kaplan Hitze, v.Schorlemer= = Mft, von Güne. I described it as an event of the first order ft already mentioned above the publication of the book "Rembrandt as Educator". Every sentence of this book falls like a ray of light into dark Serbältnifie and could be used as a chapter heading for a new book ienen.

| I quote the following sentences from the book to show what the reader has to expect from the whole book: Prussia adopted the principle at the beginning of this century, the defeats suffered by strengthening the scientific power of the people. Germany is to be at the end of the year= hundredth adopt the principle of winning victories through to justify strengthening the artistic power of the people.

* *

Art must give back the naivety that we have gained through knowledge= lost their fhaft. |

– 243 –

We learn from this book that the social question is subtle—away, as the Social Democrats assume, is purely a question of stomach, but that it is about many other, higher interests even is about. The social question is not at all related to than that they were done by a man and in a short period of time could be solved, but it must be tackled immediately and with all seriousness, because standing still means ruin. “Germany,” said Treitschke in one of his recent lectures, “is like a car driving down the valley on a sharp edge. must remain constantly in motion, otherwise he will inevitably fall into the abyss.” Since the prerequisite for successful Inan= implementation of social reform is the solution to the Jewish question, I consider this to be overripe, and the purpose of my book is to to urgently point out that they should be addressed immediately.

You may, German man, all productive peoples of the Give the world your love, your respect and your friendship, for every productive people climbs, often without knowing it, on the ladder of culture, but the parasitic culture—destroying Jewish people, who everywhere see moral decay and decomposition of the ftant conditions, because it only in the. Rot can harvest, you must fight with full consciousness and harmlessly to make ftr. |

The harm done so far, which is particularly evident in the Destruction of our national institutions and national welfare= We must boldly face the situation. We must actively We will start to repair the old damage and at the same time to take a big step forward on the path of culture.

Above all, we must break free from the sentimental cost mopolitism. Only as a clearly defined nationality we can bring the whole world the blessings it expects from us. can wait.

All peoples of the world only meant something to the culture in general, when they formed a closed nationality.

Our greatest poets have therefore also expressed love of country as our holiest and highest duty, which a noble

Man cannot escape even with the best will in the world. As the saying goes

Goethe's Iphigenie:
Many a year keeps me hidden here
A higher will to which I surrender;

But I am always a stranger as in the first,
For alas, the sea separates me from my beloved,
And on the shore I stand for long days,
Seeking the land of the Greeks with the soul;
And against my sighs the wave brings
Only dull sounds roared across to me.
Woe to him who is far from parents and siblings
He leads a lonely life! He is consumed by grief
The next happiness before his lips.

— — ee

2

— 244 —

His thoughts are always swarming downwards
To his father's halls, where the sun
First opened the sky before him, where
Co-borns playing harder and harder

Bind each other with gentle bonds.

and how moving are Allinghausen's words in Schiller's Tell:

| Blinded, seduced by vain splendor,
Despise your birth country! Shame on you
The ancient pious custom of your fathers!
With hot tears you will one day
Longing for home to the fatherly mountains,
And the melody of this herd,
Which you spurn in proud disgust,
With her heart's longing she will seize you,
When it resonates with you on foreign soil.
O, mighty is the drive of the fatherland:
The strange, false world is not for you;
and then in another place:
Strengthen the innate bonds, |
Ans. Fatherland, dear ones, join us,
Hold this fast with all your heart.
Here are the strong roots of your strength;
There in the strange world you stand alone,
A shaky reed that every storm breaks.

German people, never has the world given you a more faithful image
your very own self, never will this be in all
Future possible, as Goethe in his Faust. His last

Words were: |

"And so spends, surrounded by danger, |
Here childhood, man and old age fine hard years.
I would like to see such a crowd,

Standing on free ground with free people.

At the moment I may say:

Stay a while, you are so beautiful.

It can be the trace of my earthly days

Not perish in aeons. – |

In anticipation of such great happiness

Now I enjoy the highest moment."

German brothers! This joy for the fatherland, this love
Judaism has tried to steal your fatherland, where it

could dare to do this! Don't curse the Jews,

does not defend them, but studies them. Studies Heine, Börne, etc.
Especially that part of the nation which in the sweat of its brow
which creates values without being able to enjoy them, which
Jewish Mammonism has recently become the most dangerous
It is systematically educated to conscious hostility to the fatherland
been. E |

– 245 –

As far as my observations show, the poison
not yet penetrated to the innermost core of the people's soul. But
Judaism is eliminated, the dross will fall away by itself.

But also the love for the national institutions, in-
especially to the monarchy, is still little shaken. The feeling of
Piety towards our ruling house, under which our superiors
have lived happily and contentedly for centuries, is
everywhere much more alive than the already triumphant Jewry
But it is not the feeling alone that binds us inextricably
our ruling house, but the deepest, most consistent thinking shows
us that the social hereditary monarchy alone is our historical
The monarchy is the only solid

Pole in the flight of appearances. Modern parliamentarism gives us, in the best case, a snapshot of the momentary mood. Where a parliamentary regime prevails, the nation is carried away by such momentary impressions to things, which can later cause the greatest damage. This is the great lesson of the conflict period from 1861 to 1866. The mood of the moment led the fatherland infallibly towards ruin. The Monarchy ordered a halt to this being carried forward by the mood of the moment, it formed a real *roche de bronze*, and saved Prussia against its will from itself. This Contrast often emerges in crises, as was the case at the time, fo now inwards. – Even with the current internal crisis >= Germany saved from the worst by the social monarchy become.

Let us hear what Dr. Schläger says in his article: "The fight between the natural law and historical schools" about this Punkt says:

"These people still insist on the government and the people as two eternally fighting opposites and as the main The aim is to weaken government power and increase the authority= niffe of the people's representation on their banner. Bismarck pointed This view, which was certainly unjustified in Prussia, was once expressed in the Reich days with sharp words, declaring that he, the Reich= Chancellor, belongs to the people just as much as the members of the Reich= day, and that he was not willing to enter into an artificial opposition to be confronted with the people. Unfortunately, the deep Do not understand the meaning of this explanation, do not want to understand it.

In the last sentences we have one of the most instructive examples from the victorious struggle of historical law, which with deeper State content indispensable measures (reorganization of the Prussian army) against the House of Representatives under the Motto "Not a single man and not a penny for this ministry" by Grabow, Virchow and the Progressive Party brought into play dems= cratic or natural law. Formally, a ver= violation of the letter of the Constitution, insofar as Bismarck himself in the autumn of 1866 a subsequent approval of his proceedings by the Chamber. The essence of the matter fent, the right of the Crown, as representative of the historical

= =

– 246 –

Law, the implementation of the historical determination of the Prussian The indemnity demand of Bismarck was not sufficient to force the unaffected." – However, necessity requires that the

social hereditary monarchy is a free one. If it were ruled by a certain popular class, the demands of this class alone would

Find satisfaction. Since in Europe capitalism, that is, the. Judaism, many governments dominate, yes finds capitalism.

only essential promotion of his interests, while the rest
The masses have to be content with fine words. The necessities
The existence of a solid pole is also always recognized in all republics
Senates have been founded everywhere, but nowhere
have shown themselves to be resilient enough. Real, serious re-
publics in which the people as a whole participate in the government
By the way, there were few in the world who would have taken part.
Either those ruled by birth, or those by wealth from=
drawn few numerous classes of people, and the actually productive
The population was more oppressed by them than anywhere else.
The struggle between the patricians and plebeians in Rome was nothing
as a struggle between the birth and money aristocracy.
When Athens became a real democracy, it soon fell victim to
The social monarchy of the Hohenzollerns is in the world
history something completely new and has its justification in four decades
hundreds by emerging from a half-desert, from
Sand floes without value, created a flourishing state, and the
old dying Europe a new center and new ideas
given.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of the nation does not have the
this patriotic parts still have far too little understanding. Even in
This understanding is still not very well awakened in schools, as
3. B. all business books talk a lot about the wars and heroic deeds
to tell the story of all the monarchs of the High=
Zollernhaus, even under Frederick the Great in the second or third
line, but little of the creative social activity of all

princes, which constitute their very essence. Our fatherland
will only be a social monarchy in the future for the benefit of the

Humanity must march at the head of the nations, otherwise it will return
fade into insignificance and misery. |

My conviction is that the Hohenzollerns in their

| Significance for the world erit at the beginning of their careers,

Everything so far was only the introduction.

It is now up to you, German people, to do what is yours to contribute to the achievement of the great goal. With parliamentarism, which will and must remain with you, is the destiny of your Destiny is placed in your hands. Now wear on your part contributes to the fact that the large masses of people in Germany are again can feel comfortable and happy, and that everyone in the same find a real home.

Really big social reforms are necessary, not only must a few scraps are thrown to the productive masses.

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Germany is so rich in noble, self-sacrificing men and great talents.

So far, however, they have been opposed by Judaism to a other, but if Germany believes in the rapid elimination these predatory parasites, men of all races will come together again.

When the first French Republic was in full bloom,

Small bouquets are often made in her honor.

A Catholic priest and a young girl, or a nun and a so-called suspect. One tied them together with their feet and threw them into the water. The convulsive movements of the drowning people had to positions which until now the monarchy and the clergy in their ceremonial processions. Such a small bouquet I would also like to present to my readers by presenting four per= fonen in relation to each other, which are probably are furthest removed from all people in Germany. These are the deceased Pastor Knack, the Social Democratic MP Fritz Kunert, the city school inspector Dr. Bertram, a Catholic nurse nurse, Sister Bertha.

Pastor Knack famously declared that the Bible was his only guideline in all things, and he also believes in the research of I would not believe in science if it contradicted the Bible. It is known that he was therefore condemned by the entire Jewish press, who sought to attack Christianity in him with the maddest scorn was showered with cloud-shifter hats and cloud-shifter schnapps still exists today. To observe this man in his quiet activity I had the opportunity to observe him repeatedly. He has spoken of his

Only a small fraction is used for themselves. Most belonged to the poor. When a needy man came to him and he had searched the entire apartment in vain for a gift,

He noticed his wife's knitting with a half-finished stocking

and a ball of wool in his eyes. He gave this as the only valuable thing he could find.

The Social Democratic MP Fritz Kunert was formerly Teacher in Berlin, but only had a salary of 1560 marks. As Rector Bombe had passed away so terribly, Naturally, almost all special colleges withdrew from the family.

Since Bombe had received his entire salary the day before his death

to pay off debts, the family came to the

utmost distress. Besides the Commercial Counsellor Pintfsch, it was only and only Fritz Kunert, who intervened here. Neither family relationships, nor special friendship, but only the great Need, which is known to repel people, chained him to the Family. His salary, which was certainly not high, He kept half for himself, the other half went to the six minors

Bombe's children.

The following was sent to me by the school councillor Professor Dr. Bertram: known: When teachers got into too much trouble, and the authorities— financial support could not provide essential help, so

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He appointed such teachers and personally handed them a

Sum of sixty to one hundred marks as interest-free and in be-
I consider it to be highly
probable that in many cases it has not been
can be paid. In order to avoid any thanks,
he indicated that he had obtained this money elsewhere
I know from other sources that in the event of a lawsuit
I would also prove that these quiet benefits almost exceed the
are extended beyond the limits of ability.

I met the Catholic nurse Sister Bertha in a totally impoverished Lochfchefskey family, in which the woman To make matters worse, she became seriously ill after having recovered from the confinement. When I entered, she was busy changing the diapers wash, while her delicate hands and her whole being—femenft indicated earlier living conditions, which hardly. her current occupation. This sister has in the family does the most unpleasant work imaginable, and some

Days later I saw her with a dog cart in which she

if needs are created for the family, which they certainly only somewhere had to ask for permission to stop in front of the family home. How do you like this bouquet, dear reader, an Orthodox

Clergyman, a social democrat of the most radical direction, a progressive fenior school inspector and a Catholic nun, who probably the most extreme ultramontaniam? It is the sum of

ftitudinal position is by no means a mere whim of mine, rather

they make you think very seriously. These four people, so fomuch different as people can be, are in the main but the same. They put their whole mind at the service of charity, and to alleviate the suffering of their fellow human beings is their life's work. Such people of genuine German, Christian conviction, against which one of them will, however, defend himself most vehemently, But we have them in our homeland in large numbers. Should among all these people who are concerned about the well-being of their fellow human beings

Sacrificing everything, not a real and serious understanding

possible fine, and should not be in the a real social reorganization for the entire German people—founded? Until now this was impossible because the Jewish press everyone against each other and caused mistrust. Keep this their influence, it will never be different. Therefore, German People, pull yourself together, first and foremost, eliminate your sworn enemy, whom you have taken into custody in a misguided sense of humanity. Then proceed resolutely to bring happiness to all your children that is possible on this imperfect earth. Under the Under the protection of a powerful social hereditary monarchy, this will be possible as soon as you get into the situation, look after each other. Elimination of Jewish press piracy openly and honestly—

to award.

Every party has its good points, in each one we find people who
The whole sacrifices itself with everything it has
Such people can also be found among the Social Democrats

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to find, there is also ideal striving there. That Judaism.
the distracted them from this and pointed them to goals that are eternally
are unattainable, is regrettable, but not unchangeable. u

Men of all parties, who are not driven by selfishness,
fought, revengeful or these base qualities.
in you, agree to first overcome the bad
Jewish parasite, this bacillus of putrefaction, and
then compete in a passionless manner with all
spiritual forces in the pursuit of serious improvement of our conditions
Let everyone be aware that there is no
side can leave without serious casualties.

| Conclusion.

| If you, German man, give your
be full attention and your own observations
p related to it, the following sentence will become
become an unshakable conviction: |
8 "The continued coexistence of the Germanic peoples on equal terms
5 fchian and Jewish population is an impossibility. Both nationalities
The majority of their relatives are not able to
5 Characteristics that have existed for thousands of years
SE have faithfully preserved, in a few decades or centuries
The attempt to abolish all barriers to freedom
a unification or mixing of both peoples, which

The Germanization of Slavic peoples has borne wonderful fruits
has completely failed. The Semites have their

5 Equality was only used to financially support the Germanic people
z to enslave, to corrupt morally and politically, in order to
= to make the ruling nation. Those Semites who
E the left by changing religion anferbeit the German people==
f: closed, had the most damaging effect. Since the Germanic
r bearer of the highest cultural ideas, they have not only
4 the law, but also towards God and humanity the

sacred duty to counteract the anti-cultural, parasitic

to put an end to the Jewish nation."

German people! Fate obviously has great things in store for you

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1

fulfillment of your historical mission.

Germans, read the Battle of Hermann by Kleist, read it with

Understanding of the present, and let yourself be inspired by it=

N is up to no good, as the developments of the last few years show. The great

= moment to fulfill your actual task, ijt come, ver-

I do not see it. What I am primarily striving for is the elimination

8 ves Judaism, ift only the absolutely necessary precondition for the

— 250 —

for your duty, which no truly German man can

en. I close with a Goethean word from Faust,

Part II:

What does not belong to you,

You must avoid

Whatever disturbs your inner self,

You must not suffer,

If it penetrates violently,

We must be efficient;

Lead in.

Turn to Clarity

Flames loving you!

Those who condemn themselves,

Heal the truth;

That they are from evil

Happy to redeem oneself,

To be in the Allverrein
To be blessed.

Seay,
i aan u

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The fight
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| through the
Banknote fraud and the paper plague.

F. Perrot.

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| Ernst Kuhn's Verlag.
1872.

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April 22, 1870. "National=Zeitung." No. 186.

July 7, 1870. "Deutsche Industrie=Zeitung." No. 27.

May 1870. G. Hirth's "Annals of the North. Federal."

July 12, 1871. "National=Zeitung." No. 320.

July 20, 1871: "Deutsches Handelsblatt." No. 29.

July 20, 1871. "Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung." No. 90.

August 12, 1871. "German Agricultural Newspaper." No. 96.

August 17, 1871. "German Agricultural Newspaper." No. 98.

August 22, 1871. "German Agricultural Newspaper." No. 100.

September 2, 1871. "German Agricultural Newspaper." No. 105.

October 17, 1871. "Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung." No. 124.

October issue 1871. "German Monthly."

(In several versions this essay first appeared in September 1871 in the "Hamb. Börfenhalle," in the Vienna-based "Fortfchnis," in the "Deutsche In=duftrie=Zeitung" in Chemnitz, in the "Ungar. Lloyd" in Pejt rc. and has also received a translation into Hungarian.)

August 29, 1871.

September 17, 1871. "Progress." No. 38.

September 24, 1871. "Progress." No. 39.

October 22, 1871. "Progress." No. 43.

October 29, 1871. "Progress." No. 44.

November 1871.

November 1871.

November 1871. "Progress."

November 14, 1871.

December 1871.

October 1871. German state newspaper.

March 1869.

March 27, 1870.

March 1870. .

May 11, 1871. "Deutsches Handelsblatt." No. 19.

1871. G. Hirtb's "Annals of the German Empire." Issues 7 and 8.

1871. G. Hirtb's "Annals of the German Empire." Issues 7 and 8.

Votwotl.

The banking question is a world cultural question and at the same time forms a essential part of today's social question. It is a
A question of interest in the broadest sense of the word. It is not only interesting, indeed extremely interesting, for every thinking person, but its consequences also extend to a much greater extent than is commonly believed, until the wallet of every individuals, even the poorest.

What is called the banking question is basically nothing more than the question of whether we will continue, as unfortunately so far, to German central bankers an annual national gift of 7-10 Million Thaler without even the there is at least some reason to do so.

The so-called banking question is a very extraordinary privilege and that is the privilege= system of making money in the form of banknotes.

It is almost unbelievable, and yet true, that by then
It was possible to make the nature of this privilege at least clear to the eye
the great masses and even our educated people almost completely
cover. |

In and of itself, it is clear to any impartial person that only the
State should have the right to make money. That the bank-
note is nothing more than paper money, would hardly ever
People would have thought of denying it if the central bankers did not
all its far-reaching influence especially in the daily press
to have summoned up such a mass of sophistry about the
simple matter to spread that it is indeed after-

Vill

going to make an effort if one fic) through the art-heaped
Brimborium of sophistry, to the clear core of the matter
wanted to work through. – In particular, one repeatedly
to push the ridiculous claim that the banknote is a
bill of exchange, while every merchant knows that the bill of exchange
interest costs, whereas the banknote earns interest.

Anyone who spends 3 million thalers worth of banknotes, and for a
Million cash, while 2 million interest-bearing securities or
Bills of exchange, deposited simply enriches himself at general costs
about the proceeds of the 2 million thalers, for which no cash
is deposited: – no sophistry can help over this.

We now have such banknotes not backed by cash in
Germany over 106*) million thalers and it is calculated that
the central bankers derive from this privilege an annual national-
donation of 7-10 million thalers.

That a regular grant of privileges of this amount,
in the form of a noticeable increase in the price of all needs and
an impairment of all wages and salaries, i.e. in sum
as an indirect tax on the entire population,
appear very clear to any impartial person; and that, moreover, Pri-
vileges of such kind and extent the worst consequences
and dangers are involved, is undeniable,
but apparently not sufficiently taken into account.

It is obvious that such an enormous privilege
not only to protect the privileged by all means and
is sought to obtain, but it also provides the privilege
self, the privileged have ample means to fight the battle in which
they face the interests of the entire public, already
with superior force. This enormous struggle of interests is
of even greater importance as the holders of the note privilege-

giums also have owners or co-interested parties of other principals
vilegien fare: – these are tax privileges and very
especially the shareholding privileges under which

*) We have 4.7 in Germany, 3.5 in England and 1.3 in France
Thaler paper per head of the population according to the Federal Chancellery Sta=
tifik. ö i

IX

the latter in turn the Eisenbahn-Actiengesellschafts-
Monopolies stand out particularly. – It is essential that
international bankocracy, which is in possession of this enormous
privileges and by means of the joint-stock company system, even
our higher social classes to a large extent to participate
referent to this colossal economy of exploitation.

We have already stated elsewhere that we
the context indicated here, the actual and real
cause of those phenomena which the civilized world today
than the so-called “social question” and concern
– The socialists claim exploitation of labor
by big capital, but they seek, and so does Carl Marx
and Laffale, the cause of this exploitation at the very wrong
place and therefore propose completely wrong, utopian means
to remedy the situation. The opponents of the socialist theorists
usually find it easy enough to demonstrate the wrong paths on which
pondering minds of the socialists are moving. But now
on this side, another false conclusion was drawn. One dedu=
It is what the socialists consider to be theoretical proof of the
exploitation of labour by big capital is proven
ly wrong, ergo everything goes with natural and right things
and it is nonsense to talk about the exploitation of labour by the
wanting to talk about pension capital.

But such exploitation of labour still takes place,
and not only the so-called wage labor, but all
Work in general by big capital really and demonstrably
The evils resulting from this system of exploitation
are actually piling up to enormous levels. However, so far we have the following:
Causes were not seen correctly and as a result neither side
suggested the right remedies, and the opponents of the socialists
have in some cases gone so far as to deny the evil itself
and to dispute it, because they search for the causes of it in vain
lights.

The evil is now undoubtedly there, and in fact
colossal extent that grows daily. The cause of the evil
is none other than the senseless privileges of the big capital

tals, by means of which it is possible to achieve real exploitation

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of work, and indeed of all work on the largest scale, up to
up to the Prussian Privy Council, even to the Minister fytte
to put it into action matically.

We estimate the direct yield of the combined unnatural
Notes, and Tax: and Stock Company Privileges in Germany
alone to 50 to 60 million thalers annually. This amount
is not only the work, in the form of wages and salary: rc.
reduction and in the form of increasing the cost of living needs
impaired, but it arises from all work, it arises from the
State, it grows far beyond the modern cultural development
greater indirect damage, indeed a real impending danger, last
teres, especially through the stock market fraud, the disastrous effects
effects are emerging in an increasingly frightening manner, and already
in itself a social question of the greatest importance
form.

If you take away the privileges, not everything is
but by far the most necessary and important thing has been done to
our social development back into its natural paths
to direct. One will then easily find that it is a folly
to try to shake the inheritance law, which is a divinely established natural
"Right is and which we cannot create through any artificial order of things
The inheritance law does not accumulate unnatural
wealth, but the foolish privileges of rent capital.
There is a saying in popular parlance: "Wealth remains
not in the third generation." After the abolition of privileges
It will then no longer occur to anyone to
an equal division of all property and especially of the land-
'property; the work becomes capable of its natural
to see the demands of life fulfilled by themselves and to
social question will essentially no longer exist at all, or
but more and more cease to exist.

The principle should hold true here again,
that first of all one must correctly see the cause of an evil,
if you want to find the right means of healing. You will
We may perhaps be given the credit for doing this first in full
beginning of the serious question. In the end, it would remain
nor on those elements of an unnatural movement of capital

4 XI

and disturbance of the natural development, which the

today's national debt system and the relationship between productive to the unproductive expenditures in the state budgets. Here too, a part of the social question still needs to be solved, as we tried to show this in our "contemporary questions".

First of all, we have two questions about that complex of social phenomena described above, with two Questions that most need to be resolved at this time are this is the railway and banking question.

We have a number of works on the railway question dedicated, some of which have been published in bookstores, Parts are currently under the press. The The present book is concerned with banking issues. The Act iengefell- We hope to address the wider issue of social issues in to be dealt with in detail in a special work.

A phenomenon of the most serious kind is the influence which the most favored privilege holders in an unbelievable extension to the public press, especially the daily papers are already able to practice. This influence actually goes ft far that the vast majority of even the more significant fo- so-called "liberal" and "independent" newspapers certainly more the interests of the privilege holders, rather than those of the misera contribu- ens plebs feel called to perceive. One would feel would be quite mistaken if one believed that in our great day- browse an unbiased assessment of the banking issue, an honest Efforts to educate their readership about the core of the issue, a vigorous fight against the socially harmful privilege of note-writing legium and a strong protection of the great overall interests to find. |

On the contrary, one usually encounters a certain shyness to touch on these questions of privilege. The most extensive reader circles, which derive their knowledge about current affairs almost exclusively from the da press, these questions are literally ignored and where When it becomes necessary to address these issues, it is done with fundamental circumvention and artificial concealment of interests

¥) "Current Issues – Contributions to the Solution of State and Economic Questions of the present" by F. Perrot. Rostock 1871.

XII

The central point, which is the only obstacle to a reasonable and just regulation of the question. Yes, our so-called liberal The "rale" major press even advocates the preservation of the Privileges, without regard to the overall national interest and the Demands of equal justice. – Unfortunately, the

Things are already so bad that the daily press is in the most alarming state
start directly and indirectly dependent on the privileged circles
– The privileged circles have also, in the right
Recognition of the power of the press, for a skillful, systematic
Representation of their interests in the same has been carefully taken care of.

In the editorial of its No. 64 of 4 March c.
For example, the "Köln. Ztg." the bank question. Even now it would
have remained silent if the reason was not necessary from outside
The "Köln. Ztg." does not ignore the fact that
only the monopoly=clique interest and fine power, the simple,
natural and obvious solution to the banking question:
"We would like to believe," she says, "that the finding
a limited maximum sum of the unfulfilled
Notes, according to the type of provision of the Peels Act, are sufficient
In any case, the latter solution would be more gentle
be for existing interests which are to be reckoned with
and which also includes a full-
have a valid claim."

The "Kölnische Ztg," therefore, wishes the privilege of the following areas:
The prosperity of individuals without work at the expense of all is limited, but
not to be seen eliminated. She obviously wants the restriction
only so that no hasty abuse of the privilege
The hen that lays the golden eggs is killed.
"existing interests," which the "Köln. Ztg." so gently
wishes to protect, are of course not those of the misera contribuens
plebs. The "liberal" paper does not even mention them.
In financial matters, it seems, not only the comfort level is important,"
but also "liberalism".

And what about the "fully valid claim" to "possible compensation"?
nition" of those "existing interests" "with which
is to be expected," the "Köln. Ztg." does not state in which
the "full validity" of this statement exists, we remember

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However, a correspondence which the same "Kölnische Ztg." published in its
Blatte dated January 4, 1870, which perhaps about the
to provide some explanation of the "full validity" of those claims
is suitable. – We have that correspondence of the "Köln. Zeitg."
It is as follows:

From the Grand Duchy of Hesse, December 31st. The
yesterday's session of the Second Chamber, in which the
Government granted extension of the conceffion of the Bank for South=
Germany was discussed, was a very excited one, and that
The government attaches great importance to the resolution
The Chamber's position in this matter was demonstrated by the fact that

both the Minister President Mr. v. Dalwigk and the Finance Minister
fter v. Schenk and the Gest. Staatsrat v. Bechtold in the meeting
appeared, while it is otherwise the rule that the government, if
as here, on applications from members of the Chamber
will remain unrepresented. Yesterday, the mistrust was evident,
which was held in the meeting that the expansion
the concession of the Bank for Southern Germany with counter-
services which are not for the country but for individuals
people would have benefited, had been achieved, by
special importance. People remembered the previous occurrences
niffe. When the Bank for Southern Germany was founded,
There is a difference between the information on the price realised
the 2000 shares taken over by the government and the course
at the time of the sale of the same of about 7= 11,000 Fl.
which had caused discussions, and even if one
point after the explanations given were not pursued further,
There remained another difference, which was the third
Share issue of the affiliated Bank for Trade and Industry
in 1857, was still unexplained. At that time, the
Board of Directors of this bank from the shareholders in the
General Assembly of January 20, 1857, five million
nen Gulden shares of the Direction al pari available
"in order to fulfill the Grand Ducal order.
liabilities assumed by the government
On February 28, 1857, the
The bank's management announced that "approximately" 1½ million

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and with the achieved premium profit the against the large:
ducal government's liabilities"
and confirmed this in the General Assembly of 4 May 1857,
because there are definitely 6000 shares, equal to 1½ million guilders
(no longer approximately) than were used for this purpose.
calculated at that time according to the price of these shares in the
Period from 20 January to 28 February 1857, that the same
had to have suffered a profit of 357,000 Fl.
while the Ministry of the Treasury only 250,000
Fl. At the 17th Diet, where here-
was to be submitted on account, Mr. v. Dalwigk sought
To avoid the matter at the beginning by
In a letter dated 20 February 1863 he wrote to the speaker
in the Finance Committee this was a "purely internal" matter
presence of the bank, but later he admitted that
the communications of the members of the Finance Committee
in a committee meeting that, however, apart from 250,000
Fl. another 100,000 Fl., but not into the state treasury,
paid; he even mentioned how these members-
who assures the name of the recipient, who is
discussion, and in the meeting of 10 November-

In 1863, the State Councillor v. Bechtold divided a
some reluctance to comply with the official protocol:
The most important document admitting that
350,000 Fl. had actually been paid; he assured
but repeatedly, only 250,000 Fl. of it went to the state
kaffe flowed and declared literally: "I am against that
not able to continue paying by the bank—
ten 100,000 Fl. to provide information; only the insurance—
I can give you an explanation that a stipulation on this
between the Ministry and the Bank did not take place—
found." (p. 39 of the 61st Protocol) The defense of the
The government limited itself to the fact that no more, i.e.
not another 758,000 Fl. had been given; the satisfied
but so little that the Second Chamber with all votes at that time
the request to initiate an investigation to clarify
of the aforementioned contradiction. The first chamber avoided

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a decision on this and also the Landtag=Abge remained silent
The mistrust of the current Chamber has therefore a
every tangible reason, which is more or less concealed in the
yesterday's debate, while Mr. v. Dalwigk had the courage
had to claim that back then, in 1863, that incident had been
has already been sufficiently explained. However, he provoked the
Contradiction of the then speaker in the Finance Committee, KJ
Hoffmann, and the other committee member Bolhard. With the=

Against this background, the decisions of yesterday's meeting are easy-
ter understandable. What is remarkable, however, is that
The Chamber expressed its hope for the
North German Confederation and the establishment of the
law to be passed there, that in this case just
the ultramontane party, like the democratic
expected help from there, and that this would happen, whether—
The bank's headquarters are probably located in southern Hesse, where
At present, the laws of the North German Confederation are not yet
by publication in the Federal Law Gazette
There are just conditions that can only be cured
expected from the larger state, in the small
They partly escape attention, partly the
Forces of those who exploit them are stronger than those of the remedy-
seekers. In such situations, the right-
substantial knowledge also the reluctant, and so celebrated
because the North German Confederation yesterday did not-
wrestling triumph of universal recognition in the hef-
fich Second Chamber.

So much for the "Kölnische Ztg." of January 4, 1870.

These are the interests that the "Köln. Ztg." represents today.

That they "may also be taken into account have a fully valid claim," seems from the division, however. The German public, however, want to judge how this excellent "liberal" big press interests. |

The "Köln. Ztg." recently, on the occasion of the infamous trial Janvier de la Motte uttered high words of moral indignation. If our "liberalism" does not rise higher than

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to the "solvent morality" of the "Köln. Ztg." yes it will be fine We should not be at fault if we avoid similar quagmire as fit made a trial of Janvier de la Motte possible. Because it was above all the demoralization that followed the monetary privilege. legien=economy, which has brought France so down.

If we do not recognize this in time, we take the same path: quod deus bene avertat. Strong beginnings funfortunately, have already been done.

We have tried to give this murky stream a dam. This book provides evidence= nissen of it, as far as the banking question is concerned. We have also included the polemic without further comment=

which Dr. Al. Meyer, perhaps not only from his own initiative, in his "Deut. Handelsbl." against us Since Dr. Alexander Meyer, Secretary of the German. trading day and is also a member of the Bank Commission of the fame, which consists of some 20 bank directors, so is the. Article by Dr. Meyer is perhaps particularly suitable to challenge the prevailing to characterize the party's direction on this issue.

In the appendix we have partly the statements of the German trading day and its banking commission, as well as the central bank= Interested parties, partly also the remarkable work of the Reichstag member Mr. GD Augspurg about the Bant= question along with an analysis of the well-known brochure by Mr. v. Unruh on the same question and a proposal by G. Hirth to Confolidiration of German paper money. – We hope to achieve such a most complete judgment material on the question to have to wear.

Rostock, on the birthday of Prince Bismarck in 1872.

F. Perrot.

Twelve Theses on the Banking Question.

| Article 4 of the Constitution of the North German Confederation the legal regulation of the banking sector is the responsibility of the federal government retain, and the Federation is preparing to move closer to its task in this regard to step.

The importance of banking for the overall economic development winding does not require explanation. On the other hand, it must be It can be stated that a scientifically sound, generally accepted Theory of banking does not exist yet, rather the views in this matter are so disparate and abruptly opposed to each other as as possible.

While on the one hand the legal obligation emanating from the federal government Regulation of the Vankwefen is likely to be influenced by the deep will have the most significant impact on Germany's economic future, On the other hand, one must ask oneself with concern whether it will succeed will, in a short period of time, from an almost inextricable chaos of views the only healing economic truth to distill.

In order to stimulate discussion on the subject, the Committee of the German Trade Day in February 1870 some theses printed, which was drawn up by Dr. A. Meyer. At the same time, but the Committee of the Trading Day – that it had the intended Theses in no way appropriate.

It is now permitted to give the theses of the 9th Dr. Meyer Antitheses which the results of detailed study of the object included.

1) It is the exclusive responsibility of the State to provide traffic not only to create the metal but also the paper means of circulation

because the state as such can do this best.
Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 1

2

2) The “banknote” is a makeshift means of exchange. As the latter the paper circulation medium was already urgently needed, the State has not yet fulfilled its task, – instead of remedying the need itself, he transferred his authority and credit to private individuals: – in In some cases he exercised his authority and obligation out, but unfortunately in such a way that he abused it completely mindlessly. The same Incidentally, private banks also abused the transferred authority, mostly where they could.

3) Any “banknote” which is not backed by cash, i.e.

Coin is covered, increases the circulating means of circulation by the Amount to which it is denominated. The effect of this increase in The means of circulation is exactly that of public taxation. The definition nization of the "banknote" as a debt is incorrect. The issue Every "note" not backed by cash constitutes a public Tax in the amount to which it is stated, because any increase in the Circulating funds are balanced in a corresponding reduction change in the average purchasing power of money, in other words, in a corresponding increase in average prices. – Such Taxation is the natural right of the state and must remain so. State may not, without detriment to the whole of this kingdom, in favor of private individuals.

4) Every bank note not backed by cash therefore increases the bank's operating fund by the amount in which it is denominated and is nothing more and nothing less than something created by the bank, not previously existing "money." And when Mr. Max Wirth in his "Handbook of the banking sector" recently concluded: "There is no fundamental Difference between banknotes and government paper money", this The sentence can be put even more succinctly: "Between not by cash-deposit-backed "notes" and "government paper money" exist There is no fundamental difference in terms of traffic."

5) From the above it follows exactly what tax amount the Note issuance brings the banks and it is a tax which almost without collection costs. We also have the Explanation of the fact, which has not yet been sufficiently appreciated, that the The activity of all capable financiers is with such a preference for green ization of central banks where the state does not share this preference sets certain limits. – It is clear that the note emission The higher the tax revenue resulting for the bank, the greater the amount of notes not covered by cash, hence the Tendency of all central banks – as many notes as possible – in miglidft

3

low cash coverage. – The "brittle" behavior of the pre-Bisch administrative practice in granting concessions for beggars banks is probably based on an unclear feeling of this fact and can only be praised.

6) Granting the authority to issue notes to private individuals According to what has been discussed so far, it is a state-sanctioned oriented institution, which allows an unmotivated accumulation of capital in certain The central banks act on a non-natural and therefore unjustifiable accumulation of capital in private hands by increasing the tax revenue contained in the note issue for the most part has almost the character of a public donation: – Performance and counter-performance are not at all motivated ible relationship.

7) The issue of banknotes cannot be considered as a banking transaction at all. – The paper medium of circulation, which the trade experiences¹ folarily needs it, must and may only be given to it be created by the state. To this end, the state simply creates "Paper money". This paper money constitutes, just as the "bank" notes" is a tax, not a debt. The process is simply this. The citizens of the state agree to distribute their circulating funds around to increase the amount of paper money required for circulation; The state income is currently increased by the amount of created paper; however, the purchasing power of money gradually decreases accordingly and thus acts as a general tax.

8) Experience teaches, as Max Wirth in his new handbook of the banking system concludes that "the regular redemption of banknotes at the Caffé with government paper money by accepting it in lieu of payment will be amply replaced in the state coffers."

9) A "state bank" is therefore in no way Experience shows that carefully and sensibly managed states banks have done a relatively good job by, on the one hand, ft created a uniform means of circulation in their notes, and on the other hand, due to their good management in and of themselves relatively advantaged But it remains no less true that these state banks Mixing state and private business in an equally impermissible manner as

the private note banks. – It is not the state's business to bank

to do business. State banks also find fundamentally inadmissible.

10) The current confusion regarding the banking issue is caused for the most part by the fact that the creation of the
1 *

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the means of circulation required for the transaction with the banking transactions mixed, while both are in themselves quite heterogeneous things. As soon as If you separate the two, clarity comes into the confusing matter.

11) Not only the concessional system, but also the normative system conditions are superfluous with this solution, because it is not subject to any Doubt that the banking business exempted from the issue of banknotes to be completely released iff, – The question of the joint-stock companies has to find its solution in a larger context.

12) The quintessence of the above thesis would therefore be the following: on the banking issue:

a) The state creates the mechanical convenience of the

Paper circulation media necessary for traffic by issuing of government paper money.

bh) All banknote issuance ceases.

Ä c) No more state bank.

dq Complete liberalisation of banking operations.

The Baulenquôte

of the permanent committee of the German trading day, reduced to the question: What is a banknote?

The permanent committee of the German trading day has by means of questionnaire a bank inquiry at the German banking and trading centers. The report on the results of this inquiry is available in prints in advance.

The result can be summed up in a single sentence:

No one has even the slightest doubt about

that the banknote itself is the correct form of the paper cir=

means of fecofm; – only Roftock (Dr. Witte) wants the bank=

note was eliminated altogether and replaced by simple government paper money. requires knowledge. 3 91%

It should be noted that the questionnaire itself does not contain any question which could lead to the conclusion that the author of the same in any way to the possible economic legitimacy of the state= paper money instead of banknotes.

Anyone who sees the banknote as the right, scientifically motivated and practically the most useful paper medium, comes into the Position to answer the following questions to yourself and others:

1. Why can and should the banking business be like any other,

be completely released?

2. What is better and more correct: a state bank, only private banks, or both at the same time?

3. Since nobody can even think of completely eliminating paper banks to release: – what about the concessions or norms? to maintain optimal conditions?

4. Concessions are considered a great evil, and now wants to introduce “normative conditions” instead, but for the fixation of the normative conditions is also not a safe principle, as for the concession conditions and the

Control is equally difficult in both cases and – where the
feen in the case of a deception of the control – immediately ineffective.

These questions and the related secondary questions lead to
a completely inextricable labyrinth. The proof of the correctness=
The validity of this claim is most emphatically demonstrated by the initial
mentioned report on the result of the ban fenquet.

The survey gives us a variety of views and opinions,
which – it cannot be a burden on me to ignore the fact
ftatire – which, I say, is not more confused and contradictory
can be.

This is so far the last consequence of the assumption that the bank=
note is the economically correct paper medium for communication.

If I now contradict all the respondents
of the questionnaire – except for Rostock – the banknote completely
abolished and replaced only by government paper money, then I am
with the inadequacy of such an isolated radical contradiction
conscious. But since I do not express my opinion lightly, but only on the basis of
most laborious studies and strenuous intellectual work, since I
even now, after careful examination of the historical facts and
of the now available results of the survey, my opinion does not
change, but rather only strengthen and confirm it, it occurs to me
the extremely difficult, perhaps very thankless task of almost alone
against a generally accepted, moreover by powerful private interests
supported view. It gives me little consolation here,
that I have received my opinion from the most notable of our economists
approved, but knows that they are open to action in this sense
currently consider impossible.

From the motivation of the questionnaire used for the survey
– as stated in the "Memorandum of the Permanent Committee of the
German Trading Day: On Banking" is contained –
It turns out that the questionnaire, as well as its respondent and how
most of our banking theorists, start from the view that the bank=
note, as the memorandum expresses itself cautiously enough, a
"Certificate, a certificate of commitment of the issuing institution
or individual"

The bank theorists and now Max Wirth in his latest
Handbook of Banking draws the conclusion even more precisely; Wirth
gives the quintessence of his handbook: "There is no fundamental
Difference between banknotes and government paper money. Both
find promissory notes."

However, this definite must be considered inapplicable in general.

– M. Wirth defines this “guilt” more precisely as “Forced loan”. But it should also be added that it is not the Creditors note holders, but the entire public of the actual creditor, and that this poor creditor also has to pay interest on the money he lends him.

The definition of the banknote as a “promissory note” must but, despite all opposing views, for absolutely wrongly hold and explain: the banknote is by its nature and by its effect not only a promissory note of the issuer—fts, but a taxation of the state's inhabitants by the issuer by the amount of the note which would have been issued without cash collateral is issued.

My reasons are as follows:

A “debt” necessarily presupposes the idea of a repayment or Repayment of the debt. When creating banknotes, however, There is no question of debt repayment at all.

And where does the “debtor” get the money when the note is issued?

The alleged “guilt” simply arises from the fact that the grade= issuer his own money and thus the total amount of circulating money increased by the amount of notes issued without cash backing. As a result, the purchasing power of the circulating money supply is gradually reduced accordingly. However, since this reduction is limited to a large reservoir, it is hardly noticeable in detail when the Emiffion does not exceed certain limits. |

The bank increases its money by the amount not in cash covered notes and no longer withdraws this amount without usual ways from the pockets of the entire public, without even the remotest idea of ever repaying this “debt”.

The so-called “redeemability” of the grades has to do with this “school conditions” to create nothing. That would be a curious “debt” which, despite constant “redemption”, always stays at the same level. – If you look at the notes= If one wanted to interpret the emission as a contraction of a debt, one would have to yes, but above all, remember that the amount of money by which the Bank is enriched by the notes issued without cash backing, not from the pocket of the note holders, but from the pocket of the entire Publicum is referred to, that the entire public is the actual “debtor”, while the loss in the event of bankruptcy fich concentrates on the note holders.

However, since in the usual way there is no repayment of that contract, which the central bank issues by issuing notes without cash coverage – (id) of course only means the partial amount of the issued notes, which is not covered by cash) – from the pocket of the public cumsum refers, in no way the speech is ift and the speech can be fine,

fo every note issued without cash backing only
as a public tax in favour of the note issuers
tenten,
quod erat demonstrandum.

Taxation, however, is a natural right of the state, the over= transfer to private individuals is not only theoretically inadmissible, but with the large is linked to the most serious evils in practice.

The most serious disadvantage of note issuance by private individuals is this, that this in fact leads to an unnatural, economically even unmotivated accumulation of capital in privileged hands which is already being considered by the agricultural sector as a unfair capital withdrawal and credit price increases are perceived and is fought and in its time to even more worrying consequences should lead. 1

To issue notes not backed by cash simply means to make money for one's own pocket at the expense of the whole; This is exclusively the responsibility of the state. A transfer of this power is completely and actually equivalent to a one-sided, un= just and economically pernicious monopoly privilege of the mobile big capitals.

The elimination of banknotes by issuing government bonds= Money is of course only advantageous in states in which the economy= ual education has progressed so far that the paper money press is absolutely never again abused to satisfy momentary state needs can and may be, and this condition should be the first constitutional Basic law of the German government paper money to be created.

Incidentally, this is also the only radical solution to all those fundamental questions, the answers to which are the content the questionnaire on the latest bank quète also tried in vain, or nor did I try, as is the case with all answers to these questions, the case must be; the questions are unanswerable because the question itself= position is based on false principles and because the respondents the same false principle does not come out.

But the whole extremely important matter is solved simply, clearly and logical, once you have realized that the banknote is not a

"Guilt", but a Stener confitituired. The simple solution of all
The previously unsolved questions are then the following:

1. No more banknotes.
2. Only government paper money besides metal money.
3. State banks are as superfluous as they are harmful.
4. Banking business – NB. without note issue – is
to release completely.

The transition from the present state to the realization
these sentences would, of course, be the subject of particular careful scrutiny.
weighing. |

®

The money,
his nature and fine economic .

A contribution
to solve the banking, coin and currency issues.

I.

The legislation of the German Empire is currently being replaced by the
task of regulating Germany's monetary system. This regulation
will probably give the German monetary system its due for a long time to come.
design and the significance of this redesign will perhaps be
best illustrated by the difficulties involved in assessing the

relevant circumstances. – In the most important questions of

The economy has not yet made it to the indisputable,
scientific clarification and with the profound incisions
influence which the monetary system exerts on all economic relationships,
ift a reorganization of the German monetary system, which is not inevitable
ftobfhfe scientific basis, necessarily with oa all=
greatest economic concerns.

The following investigations are based on the intention to
Contribution to the acquisition of this indispensable scientific basis in
to provide information on state and economic monetary issues.

It has become an article of faith in modern economics
and every Chamber of Commerce Secretary considers himself entitled to make the big statement
to calmly say: "Money is a commodity like any other."

With all due respect, gentlemen! – let us just do this one more time=

Let us examine it more closely. We are dealing with the core of the matter to do: once we know for sure what money is, then we can

we can safely conclude everything else from this.

That money is, among other things, a commodity, is of course
There can be no doubt about this. However, two things seem to us to be of the greatest importance, namely: ö | Ä

Firstly, money is not merely a commodity, but also has
other properties and functions and
Secondly, money is indeed a commodity, but not a commodity like

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any other, but one with very special qualities
Commodity, which they rather distinguish from any other commodity and
distinguish.

It is again the old story that the convenient generalization
by means of stamped technical sentences is usually evil: every popular= Every economic case must be judged in its own right.

The greatest part of the work would be done in our case if
we possess a logical=critical history of money. We begin
fomfortably they do not, and so we must not waste the effort
let us investigate a little for ourselves what the money was initially
and how it then, over a long period of time, fuccefsively became what
it is now. It will become clear that what we are doing today
“Money” is not yet a fully developed concept, but rather
presumably will also be subject to further change,
before it reaches its full economic clarification.

At the very beginning of transport, there was no money:
exchanged the objects in kind against each other: that was the
stage of “barter traffic”.

Everything that is exchanged has a “value” although
Value is twofold: namely, once in the estimation of that which
who owns the exchange object, then secondly in the estimation
The one who takes the exchange object. The “exchange value”
Therefore, there is regularly a compromise between the value of a thing
estimate of both exchanging parties.

As exchange increases in volume and frequency, it
soon there will be usual grounds for the compromise of value estimates
and customary agreements which lead to this compromise for a
to formalize an ever-increasing number of cases in such a way that the “value”

of the more frequently exchanged objects, expressed in the quantum, or the
The number of objects to be exchanged for this purpose is determined by mutual agreement.

A "value" in itself, as a basic economic concept, exists
so not at all. No thing has an absolute value:
Rather, it always has in itself only the relative value which it
each one includes in his own estimation.

A measure for this value only arises as soon as an object is compared with
another is exchanged by compromising the subjective
Value estimates that consider the two objects to be exchanged to be of equal value
– If such a compromise is repeated regarding the same
Objects in exchange sufficiently often, the result of the com=
promisfes just to the usus and in this way a usual

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"Market value" of the more common in exchange transactions
objects.

If the development of traffic continues, the
general exchange begins to focus on the mediation of people
who make a special "business" out of this mediation
make, the need gradually emerges to increase the "traffic"
werthe" according to a common, widely known and adopted
to measure the scale.

As such a common measure of value one naturally chooses
the most common and viable object of exchange. You win
the advantage, instead of measuring every market value against all other
must now all work together on a single or at least several
few to be able to measure comparatively.

This process of traffic life, which is still in historical
Time to follow, but unfortunately so far one that is not known to the wider public
accessible, sufficient historical representation is lacking,
we the emergence of "money". – Originally and firstly, the
Money is nothing other than a particularly widespread and frequent
exchange object, which usually becomes the common measure of value for exchange
traffic has become.

One will naturally find that at the beginning of the traffic development
development does not everywhere have the same object of exchange for the common value
mefer, since not everywhere the same exchange object was the most common
and may have been the most circulating. For example, we find
The mainly agricultural peoples usually have livestock as
most important and most frequent object of exchange, first as a common measure of value
It is extremely interesting how the Latin term for
"Money", pecunia, fubstantively and ftylistic derived from pecus (cattle)
It is known, for example, that originally at the beginning of historical times in

Italy, one cow was considered equal to an average of 10 sheep, so that the latter formed, so to speak, the small change. Among different peoples it was, and is still, the custom to express the value of exchange objects in number of cattle heads and breeding animals.

In other parts of the world with other natural conditions of existence and activities of their inhabitants, other objects of exchange have emerged as value measurement more suitable recommended, such as in Russia for a long time furs, among some populations of Africa certain shells etc. |

Once traffic has become accustomed to certain particularly frequent and to use suitable exchange objects as a common measure of value, Experience has shown that this has led to the custom of selling these exchange objects

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nor in any other way to facilitate traffic. Very This is instructively shown by the use that the furs have in Russia for transport purposes in historical times. People got used to Even before the Tartar immigration, they had already decided that The relative value attributed to furs is transformed into an absolute value, and a usual commercial agreement was formed= come to the conclusion that any other object of exchange was taken for furs and gave. Whoever had furs knew that he could exchange them return any other exchange object. That was quite comfortable compared to before: one was now able to fill surplus Natural values themselves, this "capital" in the more convenient form of furs, to store and transport. The furs were representatives all other exchange values: these exchange values are gradually after more abundant in traffic, because with the progressive development More and more labor product surpasses and finally establishes itself for the Mediation of the exchange of these products: the "market".

On the "market" you can exchange furs for any other object of exchange received: the furs thus became "market instructions": d. i.e. they are already a kind of "money", and one can now rely on the The way in which furs mediate the exchange of value, the Press: apply "buy" and "sell". The furs are now "Money", all other objects of exchange are: "goods". – From exchange= traffic, the "commercial business" develops.

The Tartars take away Russian war chests during their invasion, whose "currency" consisted of furs. Even in Peter the Great At that time, furs served as "money".

The development of transport continued in the meantime. The Surplus labor became ever richer, market traffic ever larger and More detailed: the furs were soon no longer sufficient as "money". Inter= It is important, as here, in addition to the emerging metal money, to try to make the use of furs in the function as money more convenient

formalize: – in fact, in Russia, they have actually begun to only the snouts of the furs, instead of the whole furs themselves, as valid To set market instructions in cours: – the ratio of the snouts to the real furs offers in fact already an analogy of the ratio of paper money to metal money.

The same role of transport mediation and facilitation which in Russia for a long time took over the furs, have in the larger part the cultural countries of the ancient world various metals, especially the Precious metals with even greater and more lasting effectiveness.

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It was in Italy that people first learned how to mine and process copper. The comparative valuation and exchange mediation by means of the Livestock could of course only be found at the lowest level of nomadic and agricultural development. A somewhat higher level of development= ftufe grabbed the nearest copper and regularly shaped, Quantities of this metal, marked with a weight stamp, were soon for comparative value estimation and as market instructions, ie used as money. Certain weights of copper – the pondo aeris – formed until late times, the main basis of the never clearly developed Roman “coinage”.

The most common use as “money” is for precious metals, Gold and silver were found. Nature had given the Orient gold, Greeks made silver most easily accessible: and so we see in the Orient, so to speak, the gold currency, in Greece the silver= currency. – Here, too, it is first regularly shaped, with weight quantities provided with a stamp, which the transition to form a real “coin system”. With the progressive expansion formation of traffic, these weight quantities are becoming more and more ufuell: – the development of retail trade requires the division into increasingly smaller weight units: – the consistent labelling these smaller weight quantities and a common guarantee for the Equality of content and weight improvement soon result in the convenience of transport as an unavoidable need: – Cities and States undertake the execution of both tasks for their respective circles of commerce, as the bodies most naturally suited to this purpose: – and fuch the “coins” appear in circulation, initially with one-sided, later with double-sided “embossing”. – The Romans arrived very late – namely only since the Tarentine War with the Greek Colonies and their silver currency – to the minting and use of silver coins, and since then had virtually a “double currency” in copper and silver. – Gold coins were The Romans also coined it much later: – the However, gold was almost always traded in larger quantities used only according to weight.

| II.

All that is needed is an unbiased assessment of the outlined historical process to come to the conclusion that money not only is it not a commodity "like any other", but that it is from the character of a commodity, which it exclusively possessed at the beginning,

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more and more removed, without, however, completely losing this character to have stripped off.

The original character of a commodity is first of all that of a comparative value measurer, and then that of a market instruction. – The more the characteristics of the current market knowledge of money develops, the more the quality gradually as a commodity, but without, as mentioned, completely losing disappear.

In the process of "buying" and "selling" the money is completely stripped of its value as a commodity for personal use and further nothing more than a title of ownership, which is created by the need of traffic and the resulting customary agreement
Characteristic of a generally accepted instruction on the market has sufficed.

So is money, especially the most common precious metal metal money, from a commodity to a with the "credit" of a market= instruction-laden repugnant of all goods. This
The substitution of all market values by money is so familiar to us today
It has become clear that we are constantly in danger of misunderstanding the concepts of "capital" as being identical with each other.

It is now easy to see what support is being given to traffic and in particular the trade that mediates the exchange of value from this generally adopted representation of all market values by money
This representation has only in fact made the exchange of value possible
substantial sense is mobilized and both – trade and money – are progressing in their inseparable development, keeping pace with one another= and on: – the history of the currency and the coin system offers in particular lich in terms of the gradual training and refinement of the similar conventional value measurement the most interesting explanations and evidence of the inseparable connection of all cultural development with the progress of the monetary system. – One has to take this connection has not yet received the attention it deserves: – how
For example, the relation of the Roman financial the Roman wholesale and retail trade to the Roman coinage appreciated in terms of cultural history?

A reading based on correct cultural-historical perspectives

A complete history of the monetary system is a great need for time: – if we they possessed would be a very tangible economic requirement remedied: – we would then see the ways for the further development much more clearly development of our monetary system before us. – Of course,

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This story cannot be undertaken successfully until the right Aspects for this are clear: – may we succeed in making a contribution to provide information on this finding.

III.

It is now necessary to examine the relations in more detail. which result from the given relationships between “money” and “goods” have been developed.

Instead of the more primitive forms of money – such as cattle hides, furs, Mussels etc. – is, with advancing culture, everywhere the precious metal money: – only peoples at the lowest levels of culture can make do even with more imperfect means of payment. I– Precious metal money has achieved a universality, which on the one hand results from its natural properties as a commodity and on the other hand an essential needs of the entire traffic.

It is quite obvious that the more trade develops, the more spreads, develops and branches, the more the need for the greatest possible equalization of comparative value measurement, and at the same time also after an exchange–mediating market instruction of as must strive for universal validity. The natural properties of the noble metals made them particularly suitable for both needs of the trade and traffic. It is for our further discussion. It is important to return to this point in more detail.

First of all, precious metals, as exchange value, are almost without exception valued all over the world, and were already so in such early Time that they are probably to be regarded as the first universal exchange goods.

Secondly, the distribution of precious metals in nature is a relatively limited, so that relatively small quantities of it relatively large exchange value: – universal “demand” for limited “supply.”

Thirdly, one can therefore obtain great value in the form of precious metals relatively easy to preserve and transport in small volumes portieren. 3

Fourthly, one can easily find different and specific weights and Form quantities of what is important for the comparative measurement of value

appears to be of utmost importance.

Fifthly, the precious metals are not exposed to spoilage and can be stored easily and safely for an unlimited period of time.

All these properties together have resulted in the noble metals from a universal commodity, at the same time a universal measure of value and

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a universal market instruction and thus finally to a universal Representatives of all values that compete in trade.

At first, what we now call "money" was merely an object of exchange, a commodity, but ultimately from this commodity, a replacement, a representative of all goods, of all coursing in trade Values and this representation is composed of the two Characteristics of comparative value measurement and credit as a market instruction.

If one looks at the course of this historical development and If one looks at the current nature of money without prejudice, There can be little doubt that among the characteristics which we today subsumed under the term "money", the character of a "commodity" still present, but over time more and more has receded, so that for us the property of money, as a Consumer goods form only the distant background, so to speak, of which contains the essential characteristics for transport mediation— killings of money to an increasing extent.

IV. |

The property of money requires special consideration as a measure of value.

The value of a traffic object, expressed in money, is called we have its "price." We have shown how the comparative value measurement of all traffic objects developed from the fact that people got used to all objects to a few, finally almost exclusively to the noble metals, to measure. By customary determination of a sequence of stages of certain Weight and form quantities of the precious metals in the various smaller and larger traffic circles, one arrived at usual value scales, which fower with advancing traffic gradually finer and more detailed The relative development of these value scales can be seen in the different peoples and at different times an exact measure— ftabe for the relative development of traffic: – it requires just a glance at the development of these scales among the Greeks and Romans to recognize that a finely structured retail trade in such Scala could not exist. – The imperfection of ancient finance—

the system is faced with imperfection, uncertainty and over-
number of value scales, which also change too frequently, in close connection
mixture.

We can determine the "price" of an object, in particular of a commodity
Now define it more precisely by specifying how many units of the

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 2

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value scale, the value of the object, respectively a measurement and weight scale
unity of the commodity.

This "price" is based solely on the ratio of "Ange-
supply and demand between the precious metals on the one hand and the
other exchange values circulating in the market gradually emerge
The price therefore forms a simple relation between the
amount of money circulating in circulation and the
Quantities of goods, respectively trade objects.

Let us therefore assume, as is actually the case, the number
the units of measurement in circulation as relatively constant
, the price of a commodity will rise or fall depending on
within the sales circle of this product, the offer, compared to the
current demand, going down or up, rising or falling – et
vice versa.

The quantity of units of value circulating in trade is determined
By the way, under normal circumstances, the amount
of the available money in general, if not exactly, then at least
approaching.

As long as there was only metal money, the amount of circulating
Money is bound to very natural limits, which allow frequent and sudden
large fluctuations in the total circulation are excluded. The pro-
production of precious metals has, however, changed greatly over time-
ungen. In particular, the discovery of America has a lower
considerable quantity of them into circulation, so that the coinage
precious metal money increased to a greater extent than the supply of
Values in general: – the consequence of this was that in the relation between
Money and transport objects as a whole are facing a major change in level-
went: – the money lost purchasing power, ie the price of
objecte went up on average.

Thus prices are subject to a double kind of change.
Firstly, they change gradually and averagely over long periods of time,
such as the relationship between the circulating money mass and the
The amount of circulating market values as a whole changes: – then
There are also more frequent partial price fluctuations, which

depend on momentary conjunctures, the price relationships in the large but not significantly altered

We therefore have the important fact that the noble metal-reduced value measurement on the large average does not cause a sudden Fluctuations in the relationship of the value measure to the measured values: – it is not difficult to find the cause of this phenomenon

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in the fact that every inflow to the reservoir of the precious metal money gradually rises above the universal level of the entire traffic world: – there are just such enormous inflows, as since the discovery of America and the gold fields in California and Australia, necessary to maintain this extensive level of standard in the course of to change noticeably over the course of decades.

It is obvious that with precious metal money, as with the world oceans, the Size of the reservoir the comparative stability of the level, ie in our case the measurement of value reduced to precious metal money.

V.

From the course of our previous investigations, it should now be illuminate how metal money is far more a matter of habitual Agreement-based credit institution, called a commodity Whoever exchanges money for goods, the money is not a commodity for one's own use, but only a generally honored Title of ownership, which is accompanied by the “credit”, that it can be used at any time Markets can be exchanged for goods. – “Buy” and “Sell” are already “credit operations”, only enabled by the market= order credit, which the money is created by customary agreement – The advantage of this credit operation lies simply in the invaluable opportunity for traffic to connect all traffic objects in the convenient form of money acquisition, conservation and translocation to be able to ciren.

But even this convenience is not enough to meet all needs the progressive development of transport. Production and sales reach a stage where even the mediation of metal credit still makes great and ever greater inconveniences become noticeable. Naturally, traffic is looking for ways to avoid these inconveniences to remedy the situation.

The difficulties of making payments using cash at a greater distance lead first to the thought which “Change” is based on: – instead of first A to B and then B to C pays, B “draws” a “bill of exchange” on A, which C pays in place of the

Cash payment by giving the "bill of exchange" the credit that A will "honor" him on the due date. – C changes the debtor and A the creditor: – hence the "bill of exchange". – the advantage This operation is based on the fact that two payments are made to one be reduced, and this advantage is usually increased by meaning that A and C live in the same place, but B in a

on

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lives in more distant places, so that at the same time a payment on larger distance is transformed into one at a smaller distance. Soon, however, a further moment will be added, which The simpler nature of the exchange is somewhat complicated. From the exhibition to Of course, a larger or larger period of time elapses before the bill of exchange matures. shorter period. During this time, the bill of exchange represents a

"Accept" A acknowledged claim of C against A, linked to the

Promise of the 4th to make payment within a certain period of time. It has Now a commercial agreement has been formed, that every buyer man such a promise of payment, called a bill of exchange, in the period from Issue date until maturity in place of real money in payment takes and gives, but at the same time as "indoffant" the co-guarantee for it assumes that the bill of exchange will be converted into ordinary money at the due date The bill of exchange is implemented by this commercial agreement= come to a special kind of "money" which can be quite rightly called "commercial money." – The bill of exchange is money from limited circulation period and limited circulation area, which only at the end of his career in ordinary, i.e. at will transformed into money that can be divided and used in ordinary transactions. If someone wants to make this conversion before the expiry date, he has to pay "discount". The bill of exchange is therefore already a kind of Paper money, whose credit is given to the special ones discussed is tied.

But the change still involved a great inconvenience: – the sum to which it refers can only be paid in full and undivided as money At the same time, traffic has the need for a market= instruction, which allows to sell large values even more conveniently and easily, than in the form of metal money to translocate and conserve. A paper market order, of an even more convenient form than the bill of exchange, would have to meet this need: – the "banknote" is created.

The original term "banknote" has quite logically developed from change: – it is inherent in its origin=

ly a bill of exchange "payable on sight". If one takes the initial idea the banknote correctly developed, it is an instruction à vista on in metal money deposited in the bank's vaults: – it constitutes a ver= obligation of the bank to provide the presenter of the note at any time, upon request to exchange the nominal amount for metal money. – This solubility exchange function in trade as a more convenient surrogate for the bank's following= properly deposited in the same amount of imaginary metal money, enjoy completely the credit of the same within the credit area of the bank

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and subsequently also in the ordinary course of business of this credit offer divisible into ordinary coin, without "discount."

These "notes" therefore represent a type of money which Main characteristics of a generally known standard of value and a generally honored market instruction already in almost the same high Degrees united in itself, like the metal money itself. – The credit of this However, the idea of issuing banknotes is initially based on the idea that the bank nominal amount of the same deposited in metal. – The market The credit of metal money is therefore comparatively absolute, that of the banknote only to a limited extent. – Incidentally, these initial Credit conditions and thus also the nature of paper circulations= medium in the further course of traffic development.

VI.

If we have just shown the idea on which the Circus calculative credit of the "banknotes" originally built up, we must Here we can also immediately demonstrate how the commercial origins of the bank= note, which was by no means entirely consistent with that idea.

By making a business out of it, the private company to supply public transport with the paper means of circulation which it needed, it naturally also had to have a "business" advantage for itself It is of crucial importance to be aware of this "commercial advantage" in the issue of banknotes exactly to see clearly.

If someone can only issue as much nominal amount in notes wanted when he puts back in metal money as "cover": fo it is clear that there is no commercial advantage for the issuer would: no one has ever been so stupid as to do such a thing to do.

The initial practice of the financiers was simply that they issued more nominal amount in notes than they had in cover ung in metal money. They soon relied on

the business experience that the need for traffic is usually little
ft / of the issued notes in constant circulation, and that
the for the usual need of converting their notes into "Baar"
with $\frac{1}{2}$ "cover" in metal money was more than sufficient in circulation.

It is now necessary to clarify exactly which actual consequences
sequences are linked to this business conduct.

If someone issues notes and only part of their nominal value

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amount, let us take $\frac{1}{2}$, for example, in cover, namely in metal money,
deposited, two things are clear:

Firstly, he increases his operating capital by twice the
"cover" amount of metal money deposited and
secondly, it increases the amount of circulating fluid
also by double.

For the fact that the "banker" gives the creditor the paper money
delivers, the latter of which is absolutely necessary, he enjoys as remuneration the
every positive advantage to increase one's business capital by as much as
this note issue in nominal amount exceeds the deposited "cash cover"
applies – always assuming that, as was originally the case,
the "cover" only consists of metal money. – In this case
increase in the business capital, under the foregoing assumption,
the banker's business advantage. – It is with a single
"It is clear at first glance that this advantage is quite extraordinary and that
It is all the more significant, the lower the cash coverage in relation to the
Furthermore, it is clear that with the same ratio of
Cash coverage and note issue the advantage grows with the total
amount of the emission.

The possibility for a banker to finance his working capital through Issuance
tion of uncovered notes to increase the nominal amount of the latter,
is of course based on the willingness of the public to listen to the notes in
to reward traffic according to their face value and to use them as money.
The willingness of the public to do this is based on several
Reasons: – firstly, the mechanical need for transport
Paper money: – then on the idea of the "redeemability" of this paper
money, if you need metal money, or the note somewhere the credit
is denied: – and thirdly also on the greater or lesser Un-
knowledge of the general public about the exact conditions of existence of such
Banknotes. – If you add to this a certain more personal
Trust in the banking company, so you have the main elements,
which make up the so-called "credit" of the banknotes.

Even the latest banking wisdom of a part of our economy-
ical school seems to have hardly progressed beyond this
the banknote granted by the public "credit", the banknote itself, as

to define a "promissory note". However, it seems to us that whether this means only one word, and a completely incorrect one at that, the place of another: – we have the essence of the banknote tried to develop analytically so far: we continue on this path: the synthesis ultimately occurs by itself.

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By issuing "notes", the banker, however, assumes – according to the concepts most prevalent in the public – the ~~Ver~~ obligation to exchange these notes for metal money at any time upon request change: – according to this obligation, the banker must therefore Be able, if necessary, to pay the entire amount of notes issued into metal money! The banker, on the other hand, expects that this "necessary case" will not occur and, as explained, issues this business advantage, more notes than he has in cash ready. |

The "debt" contracted by this additional emission is now but of such a peculiar nature that this designation is in fact no longer is sufficient and another name would certainly characterize its nature more accurately. firen: we want to try to find this other term.

To do this, we must now remember the essential second point, that in the issue of notes only partially covered by cash, the Amount of circulating funds in circulation by the amount of notes not covered by cash reserves. The amount The circulation of the circulating means in traffic thus increases through this "financial operation" – what a word! – by the same amount, which increases the bank's working capital.

This increase in public funds is now, however, by no means indifferent to traffic: according to our previous discussions Rather, it must be clear that the increase in means of payment is synonymous with a, admittedly only gradual and often barely measurable reduction in the purchasing power of money. But before this Reduction in the purchasing power of money or – what is the same thing – the increase in average prices occurs, with not too significant tender paper issue, the newly created means of circulation for a while long, the purchasing power corresponding to the previous state. This is usually as long as the sentence remains completely valid for private banknotes:

by issuing notes only partially covered by cash, the The bank's operating fund will be increased by the full amount of the non-cash covered notes increased.

Now that the purchasing power of the public medium of circulation is gradually decreases accordingly, so the emission only partially constitutes cash covered "note" not only represents a "debt" to the public, but also also has the effect of a public "be

control" in favor of the issuing bank.

We must now assess whether, firstly, the effect of this taxation with the service which the bank provides by issuing notes

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fion to traffic, and secondly, whether such taxation of the general public for the benefit of individuals in general and in principle seems casual. – Nor can one even say that the public fuffifcife voluntarily felfeft, because the traffic is in a kind of predicament if he does not receive the paper money from where it should actually come from only, namely from the state.

VII.

Naturally, another point follows here:
investigation.

One has fallen into the practice of paper banks that "Cover" of the note imprint partly in Baar, partly in "Werth: papers". Some banks have in this way full amount of their banknote issue, others have covered part of their Notes covered by cash and securities, and another part of their Notes are completely uncovered.

It is necessary to examine the effect of coverage by value-papers, both in relation to the bank and in relation to the public.

As regards the effect of paper cover on the bank, it is essentially determined by the fact that the deposited securities are interest-bearing. The economic result is simply this: the Bank buys interest-bearing paper that has passed into its possession pier then turns them into money again by selling them for the same purpose t contract issues notes, while at the same time the purchased papers are Coverage remains in the possession of the bank. The "operation" is therefore simply This means that the bank is entitled to the amount of the banknote issue, which the paper deposit serves as "cover", is enriched: the bank The capital questionis has two parts, namely once in the form of "Paper cover" and then in the form of notes: the Bank benefits twice from this, namely in the form of interest from the papers deposited as cover and then in the form of business profit, which is made with the notes circulating as money is realized.

The effect on the public is again that of a increase in the circulating value tokens by the amount of the paper

covered notes, which would result in a public tax of the same amount in favor of the bank.

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VIII.

The effect of the previous practice of allowing private banks to issue notes which are only partially covered by "cash", designed such actually so that the amount of circulating tokens of value increased by the amount of notes not covered by cash and that, in addition, a significant quantity of paper tokens of value in circulation circulated, for which there is no cover at all – neither in paper still in Baar. A difference between covered and Unsecured notes do not prevail in trade.

It is clear from what has been discussed so far that taxation of the public in favour of the bank is all the more significant, the lower the cash cover represents the issue amount of the notes. Should this But if it is not yet clear to anyone, then the preference which clever financiers have been using to this day Founding of the note banks. Particularly instructive in this Relationship is the American financial history. In the years 1810 Until 1840, in America, with almost complete banking freedom, and liability of shareholders limited to the amount of their shares a multitude of banks were founded, whose founders were just waiting until the taxation of the public by the sometimes not at all, or mostly only very slightly covered notes in the form of a price increase who claimed the shares in order to then sell their shares at a profit and thus the initially collectable amount of this taxation into the pocket to fteden: when this had happened, only then did the success of the actual æbusinessesæ to be conducted by the bank, and proved fe averagely of the kind that from 1810 to 1840 no less than 3000 banks failed. The real business of these banks has actually only in one of the founders in the public mostly intentionally and knowingly committed theft by revealing the same fultimately taxed for their private benefit, without even only to strive to honestly provide the counter-performances promised. present. |

That, for example, the Prussian administration fih to this day behaved very "brittle" – as they say – with regard to Con= granting of cessions for note banks is undoubtedly based on an unclear, instinctive feelings of the true state of affairs. As a result of this praiseworthy conduct of the Prussian administration were those financial ciers, who would like to reap a great advantage, through Emif= fion of the largest possible banknote amounts with the lowest possible cash cover, –

Those financiers, I must say, were on the borders of Prussia, diverse in the so-called "robber states" – nomen et omen! – to establish, since these "robber states" with the granting of the concession less were difficult, like Prussia. For example, when a clever Cologne financier Central bank with extremely low cash coverage, and thus particularly large Wanting to establish a business for profit, he went to Darmstadt and had the concession to that paper bank institute, which of all German Banks have the lowest cash coverage and thus the highest taxation of the public in favour of the bank: but in vain was a such valuable concession was not granted and the meeting of the Darmstadt Second Chamber of 20 December 1869 only gives an idea of where the five Millions of guilders of shares were added, which the General Assembly of the bank shareholders of 20 January 1857 to the Board of Directors of Bank, "in order to use them for the fulfilment of the obligations assumed towards the Grand Ducal Government–capabilities." – The haste with which recently in Reuß wanted to establish a paper bank, immediately before entering of the provisional banking law for the North German Confederation, raises its own Light on this connection, which will hopefully contribute to to bring the insight into these things on the right track.

| It will now be more doubtful why the note banks always and everywhere with such special emphasis for the legitimacy of the note issue and why the financiers of all countries since the existence of paper banks, the latter always such pronounced preference. This is nothing more and nothing less than the legitimacy of the great capital, to provide the traffic with paper circulation medium and to charge the Publicum a tax to see which is good as well as fine expenses face each other.

| The emission of "bank notes" only partially covered by metal money notes", is thus – sans phrase – a public donation to the Issuers in the amount of notes not covered by cash equal add *).

Only the actually limitless confusion of all so far about money and banking views prevailing, and the undeniably great interest The central banks' involvement in this confusion make it understandable that a

*) Paper cover by bills of exchange changes little in this respect, because the bills of exchange are paid by the bank with notes, and the discount gives the profit of this gift capital.

Fact of such eminent importance that it has not yet been able to
could come into effect.

Modern economics has all the occasionally emerging
Claims of an absorbing superiority of "capital" pure
want to dispute. These claims are in their generality of all=
However, this is also unfounded. The authority to issue only partially
However, cash-backed notes are in fact an institution
create, which the large capital simply by donation from the
public purse in the most liberal, comfortable and profitable way
and indeed on a completely unmotivated accumulation of capital in
individual preferred hands. – Here lies one of the
Reasons for the complaints of the agricultural community that the Ca=
hospital is disproportionately withdrawing from it.

| IX. |

It must be clear, after what has been said so far, that for the important
substantial role that "money" plays in trade no longer has its own
ft as a commodity, but that credit is the main thing, which
over time has become increasingly inextricably linked to money,
that credit, by virtue of which the money of everyone as a representative=
tant of capital and recognized as an instruction on the market
and is honored.

The function of money as a comparative measure of value
cannot yet be completely separated from its character as a commodity,
Nevertheless, the price unit can already be considered as a certain
abstract measure of value, for example the English "pound stere"
ling" – so that the purchasing power of the ideal unit of value
would only depend on the ratio of the circulating traffic=
end value symbols belong to the set of value objects circulating in exchange.

The functions of money are therefore primarily determined by its market=
This credit of the money is now
the property of money as a mere commodity, has grown
but has also already developed into a highly independent entity,
which only or in some cases is still dependent on that which is inherent in metal money.
character of a commodity.

If we are able – and this is a prerequisite –
has already become a fact on a large scale – a market
to create a directive which we merely submit to you by convention
necessary credit, and this market instruction can be used as a result
of the credit conventionally assigned to it, the function of money on

it's simple – paper money.

Such “paper money”, which has no value of its own, first, but functions solely as a result of the credit assigned to it, is incomparably more perfect than metal money, and the latter liable property of a commodity is at the present standpoint of traffic actually only disruptive to the tasks which it has to fulfill.

However, due to the physical handling of money in the The precious metals are used as material from which a part of the tokens of value, will probably never be replaced, so one will find improvement and its effect on the must seek to reduce the achievable minimum.

X.

Pure convention money without its own commodity value is therefore the ideal for traffic: but as far as human judgment reaches, this ideal cannot be fully realized – by the way, common= fame fate of all ideals! – because the physical nature of traffic finally a means of circulation of the physical properties of the precious metals metals can be completely eliminated.

The “banknotes” we have spoken of so far are only a Intermediate link in the development from commodity money to convention money= money. The banknotes were originally only used as remnants for Commodity money deposited in bank cellars, i.e. precious metal money, thought: in the In practice, however, they have predominantly become convention money.

One should say, just as it is the undisputed task of the state, to provide the traffic with the metal circulation medium, just as It must also be his task to provide the traffic with the now to provide money for conventions that have become indispensable. In practice this has turned out somewhat differently.

Just as metal money only gradually evolved from a private issue means of income of the merchants to a state-stamped and guaranteed substantial means of circulation, so paper money is also first as a private means of information for merchants, initially in the form of bills of exchange then appeared in the form of the banknote. The need for paper Convention money was available before the state and society clear idea of how best to meet this need peaceful. The banknote was a necessary Transition point in the development towards paper money.

have also made a significant contribution to improving traffic for the to predispose to the massive acceptance of paper money.

The banking business in and of itself has to deal with completely different Things to do with the task of providing the necessary circulation to traffic furance. Banking is only possible with the Distribution and use of the circulating agent in certain larger scale, but not naturally and appropriately with the Creation of this means of circulation itself. The history of the Noren-banks is also, to a large extent, a history of evil, which with such a mixture of state tasks and private business are inevitably linked and which only in individual cases are temporally and conditionally less expressed.

Now it is to be noted that even very early on the view It became apparent that the state was the only means of circulation in paper fcrófe: unfortunately, this was linked to the same error which the private banknotes only as remnants of cash deposited in the idea was accepted, and people mostly came to the conclusion that the state can only issue paper circulation media through a "bank": Thus, the large state banks were created, but most of them did not even pure state institutes, but middle ground between state and private institutions. The regulations issued for these so-called state banks legal provisions are usually such that they are directed at private capital to participate in the business advantage and the profit from the paper issue resulting taxation of citizens, which is also part of the to participate in the profits generated by the business.

With regard to private note banks, the error prevailed that a state task – the paper issue – and a state regalia – public taxation – to private individuals; this was the case with these State banks make the great mistake of not fulfilling the state's task without the involvement of a purely private business to be able to solve; that one believed the creation of paper circulation= by means of fet absolutely tied to the operation of a barn business. So was once again a state and private task in a regrettable way mixed with each other. That such state banks, as has recently been can be managed quite well, there is no doubt that but does not remove the inner contradiction of their nature.

Soon, however, the right idea came to mind that "Paper money" from the state simply without the mediation of a bank= could be given. – Unfortunately, it then happened almost without exception that

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such paper was only made to meet the immense need of poor To satisfy the needs of the state economy. Experience had shown that fuch government paper money quite well alongside the metal money al pari circu= and believed that making money had no limits

more. – It took a long, incredibly long time until recently the general knowledge established that the paper money production have their limits.

These limits of money production had probably been reached with metal money. prudent and wise nature itself: – with paper money this limit was only drawn by the reasonable insight of the heads of state Unfortunately, only today are we beginning to think about these borders to provide clarity.

When the state issues paper money, it increases the Sum of the circulating tokens. This results in a change in the relation between the sum of the value units and the exchange values in circulation, such that the same amount of exchange value, more money comes, as before. The Settlement then takes place in such a way that the money is loses purchasing power, or, in other words, prices rise.

So every issue of government paper money is simply a government tax, except that the effect of this taxation, at lower The introduction of paper money has only taken place very gradually, almost imperceptibly.

If the issuance of paper money is simply limited which arises from the general need of trade for paper money emerge, – a relationship which is not, on the whole, fluctuating, now statistically determined in a certain relation to the metal money supply indirect – so is the change in the relationship between money and exchange value circulation is not directly measurable, ie it changes the prices not noticeably: just as a drop affects the level of a large basin changes, but this does not measurably change after whitening. j

If one takes into account that the money reservoir of the individual State is not a closed entity, but that under ordinary conditions also from state to state a balance of money circulation to a certain extent, it is clear on the one hand that taxation by issuing paper money not even exclusively to the traffic of the issuing state, but also, depending on the circumstances, more or less encroach on the adjacent territories, namely, if the issued paper circulates in the latter: – on the other hand It is precisely this circumstance that allows individual states to

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could issue relatively high amounts in paper without having to their territory serious disturbances in the price relationships to see it occur; because the higher the level to which the monetary increase distributed, the lower the associated level disturbance. – Moreover, since all civilised states have more or less paper means of circulation, this mutual taxation also takes place

a certain compensation takes place.

Another circumstance helps with this compensation.

As soon as a state issues its paper – be it called paper “Notes” or “paper money” – so much so that the gradual disappearance leveling can no longer keep pace with the increase, so the changed relation between the quantity of value symbols and of circulating values as a price change, and it closes. First of all, foreign countries are faced with the excessive issue of paper. The Ni= level change now only occurs within the issuing state valid, or rather only to a lesser extent transfers to the surrounding areas. |

Since at the same time the metal money abroad is universally accepted purchasing power, the price increase is initially transferred only on the paper money issued in excess, while the traffic be= ftrft is to establish the usual value ratios for metal money. So first the exchange rate difference between paper and metal money.

Furthermore, since foreign countries persistently reject the deferred paper, since the price increase in the over-emitting state, albeit in to a lesser extent, to the metal money, since the payment in money the payment liabilities, namely the interest on government debt abroad lande mostly in metal to preventive find, which results in a strengthened metal-outflow of metal to foreign countries, while at the same time in the interior the metal is largely held back out of mistrust. – From all These causes usually result in over-emission of paper, which is more or lesser disappearance of the metal from the circulation of the State. – Those with the madness of such excessive paper= The problems associated with the creation of transport are too well known to to have to go into it further.

XI. i

We now have the three main types of procurement of paper. The following are the means of circulation for the following purposes: – private banknotes, government banknotes and government paper money.

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Now experience has shown that private individuals can be granted the power

of making money, i.e. the issuance of notes not backed by cash,

cannot overflow without restriction, because the temptation of an immeasurable

“Taxation of the public is too great to avoid any abuse

and to open the gate. – So they came up with legal restrictions
But since the central banks are now doing state business – issuing notes

– and private business – namely the actual banking business – at the same time

operated, it was possible to regulate both at the same time
This has been done in two ways: firstly, by
the state was granted the concession to operate a central bank
or by making general “normative determinations”
regulations” for the central bank operations, the observance of which is therefore
State would have to monitor: – but the one is as bad as the other.
State banks, unless appropriated by the state itself in emergency situations
needs, have already rendered comparatively better services, since their
was subject to legal regulation, and this regulation in the middle
European states finally took place with caution. State banks have
over private banks the undeniable advantage that they
return at least a uniform, everywhere regarding his credit
offer a uniformly valued means of circulation, a circumstance that is all the more
The larger the territory in question, the less weight it has. – The notes
Such state banks function entirely as a
multiple government paper money and their “redeemability” is for the internal
Traffic is merely an illusion. – On the other hand, the state banks are liable for the la
evil, as well as the private note banks state and private
to mix business, the benefit of public taxation in un
motivated way to those involved in these so-called state banks
to allow private individuals to benefit, as well as state and private business
to regulate evenly and through the outstanding participation
the state's involvement in private banking operations is a natural, healthy development
to prevent the development of banking business at all: the state must not, and
least of all to the extent and with the privileges as this
by the current state banks – competition for private business
do: – that is not his task and is definitely evil.
The so-called “forced exchange rate” for paper money or banknotes
According to what has been said so far, it is self-evident that this is an absurdity and
fhowever, it has proven itself to be such in reality. If paper money is only used in
measured quantity, there is no need for the compulsory course, as the
Experience teaches, – if over-emission occurs, then force helps
course against devaluation, as experience also undoubtedly proves.

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That the notes of the so-called state banks are actually in
function like government paper money, has already been emphasized. Max
Wirth in the 3rd volume of his National Economy, which is also
“Handbook of Banking” serves: draws from his investigations under
A. the conclusion, “There is no fundamental difference
between banknotes and government paper money. – The banknotes

Without compulsory coupon, government paper money in practice is as far as the regular redemption of the first at the cash stage in government paper money by accepting in lieu of payment to the state treasury (taxes, postage telegraph tax, customs duties and other fees) will be amply reimbursed."

Let us now present the results of our investigations concerning the Banking question, they should probably have a clear answer as simple solution to the problem, which we summarize in the following sentences.

1. The need for paper circulation medium – Con:

The state has to create the necessary funds for the intervention, namely through a-multiple issue of government paper money. Since this paper money issue but is equivalent to a state tax, then in assessing its Of course, in constitutional states, the people's representation to compete. Decisive for the amount of government bond issuance, only the mechanical need for convenience in traffic, never the changing need of the state for money. The need of the However, the traffic in paper money is, on average, also constant, such as the need for metal money. The smaller Fluctuations in demand for both means of payment have, of course, the traffic itself has to be balanced.

2. The issuance of so-called banknotes is absolutely to suppress.

3. State banks are both superfluous and harmful.

The concession of the Preußische Bank must therefore be terminated. i

4. The banking business – nota bene without note issue,

which is not banking business at all – is completely liberalized.

The question of joint-stock companies, which of course also plays a role here, must be find their solution in a larger context.

The current confusion of views on the banking issue is based primarily on the habitual view, which banking transactions and notes= emission as identical, while they find two fundamentally different things.*)

*) Between this work and the following lies the French War, in which I commanded an artillery ammunition column. DV

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 3

The German trading day and the banking question).

It has now been just a year since I was in the "National: Zeitung" and in the "Hamburg. Börse" my "Antitheses to the theses of Mr. Dr. A. Meyer pto. Bankfrage**) published.

Since then, world history has experienced a great
We are a united, powerful and respected
nation. But the magnitude of our economic tasks is
with it only grew, and no sooner has peace been concluded than
even the most serious economic issues with increased force
to us.

In my 12 theses mentioned above I had suggested
want the public discussion to begin about the economic
I would like to clarify the financial truth in banking matters because I
cannot dismiss the conviction that only this economic
Truth provide the foundation for a healthy German banking law
can be found in G. Hirth's "Annals of the North German Confederation"
(previous year p. 299) I tried at the same time to write in a
more detailed work: "Money: Its Essence and Its Function-
nen") – the economic truth in * scientifically unacceptable
to make it clear in a contestable manner.

That was in June last year. I also published
around this time in No. 27 of the "Deutsche Industrie-Zeitung" a
Work of the same tendency: – "The banking squeeze of the permanent out-
shot of the German trading day, reduced to the question:
What is a banknote? ")

My explanation was concentrated on the following sentences:

Every note not backed by cash constitutes a tax, and
not to issue notes backed by cash simply means to issue at the expense of the
make money for their own pockets; this may only be done
the state. Any transfer of this authority to private individuals is completely and

*) From the "National-Zeitung" of 12 July 1871.

*) Reported on p. 1 ff

**) The previous work.

+) p. 5.

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actually synonymous with a one-sided, unjust and economically
destructive monopoly privilege of mobile big capital.
I may well assume that the explanation will be so profound=
ficient sentences in the above-mentioned outstanding passages did not go unnoticed.
remained. Nevertheless, I have not heard that in the entire German
fch press even a single word of discussion, or even just mention
nation of the same would have been loud: – certainly a very remarkable fact.
Now returning from the campaign, I find in No. 19

of the "Deutsche Handelsblatt" of 11 May c. under "Official Communications of the German Trade Day" a memorandum "Concerning the banking question",) which also appeared in separate print form, and on the negotiations of the Bank Commission of the German Trading day report. The work was written by General Secretary of the German Trade Forum, Dr. Alexander Meyer. The 26-member commission consisted mainly of Bank directors, among whom I only mention Mr. von Dechend, President of the Prussian State Bank. The meetings of the Commission However, they took place from 23 to 25 May last year. What is remarkable and striking about the negotiations of the Commission is the fact that it fundamentally The memorandum says: "From a practical point of view—points, it can only be a matter of creating such facilities make decisions that will satisfy you in the near future. practical men limit their view, and it would be just as doctrinaire, to want to set out principles which are for eternal times when it was considered a purely theoretical endeavor should be understood to emphasize principles that are in the knowledge—entity well founded, but at the moment due to the circumstances the introduction into life." | Very nice! – Mfo: "it would be doctrinaire (for the banking question) basic to want to set out sentences that are supposed to be valid for all eternity"?! Should the gentlemen have perhaps overlooked the fact that the economic truth, as all truth in general is eternal? This convulsive rejection of economic truth and the fundamental silence of the same by the bank directors assembled as a bank commission makes a very They declare it to be "doctrinaire" when the German nation in the confused banking matter for a compass who will lead them safely to the goal of healthy and prosperous banking conditions

*) Is given in the appendix. |

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Only the "compass" leads on the high seas, and In the banking question, we unfortunately have the solid land of science long since lost sight of . We are drifting helplessly on an ocean the most contradictory and confused views and opinions. So, get a compass! – And where else do you want to find it than in the eternal truth? oo

Incidentally, this has fundamentally rejected all fundamental discussions were not particularly comfortable for all members of the Bank Commission. The same No. 19 of the "Deutsches Handelsblatt", which reports the actions of the Commission, also brings a separate vote by Mr. Heinrich Kämmerer in Hamburg, which was later written ly submitted and contains, among other things, the following passage: "It may well

It can be assumed that most members of the May in Berlin Commission of the German Trade Day, which had been assembled, the Ban-legislation, without a feeling of satisfaction gone find. The decisions taken seem in their entirety to have met the wishes of none of the existing parties. This The unsatisfactory result may be attributed to the fact that had failed to first conduct a comprehensive discussion of the theory of the banking system before discussing the reform the current banking situation ... To what extent the The results obtained from such theoretical investigations are directly practical implementation, or to what extent in consideration temporary concessions must be made to existing conditions, is certainly a very important point to consider, but it must be second line and the discussion about it until after the determination of the Basic principles are suspended. Only on the basis of an understanding Agreement on the principles of banking and on the objectives to be pursued goals, a healthy banking law can be brought about"

Mr. Heinrich Kämmerer has without question hit the nail on the head Head hit; moreover, he considers himself "obliged to respond to views" which in the previous negotiations of the Commission partly ignored, partly kept quiet, while they were notoriously the first national-economic writers, as well as in numerous practical warmly represented in the circles involved in the table."

"From a practical point of view, this can only be the case"
– says the memorandum of the Bank Commission – "to establish such institutions meet, which will satisfy for the near future." – "That is, surely or should read: "Institutions which the bank directors and bank shareholders." – At least, such a

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sense from all the negotiations and decisions of the Bank Commission to emerge.

The quintessence of all the decisions taken is the following:
The right to issue banknotes should continue to be available to private banks. These central banks are to set "normative conditions".
And the most essential of these normative conditions is, according to the The Commission concluded as follows: A part that still needs to be clarified of the notes issued should be paid in cash, the rest through discounts with at least two signatures, which do not last longer than three months, "Looks quite plausible at first glance. You need but just consider that the discounts are without a doubt against issuing notes, at least for the most part, can be acquired. If so, as will be proposed later, for example, the bonds issued by the bank Notes at $\frac{1}{2}$ in cash and at 2%, covered in discounts, the latter against notes to be issued have been exchanged, the bank's assets are still a multiplied by the amount of notes covered by discounts,

and the interest on this easily acquired amount consists precisely in the Discounts themselves. For example, under such premises 3 million Thaler notes are issued, the bank is simply enriched by 2 million thalers.

That such a process is immoral and leads to immoral consequences, proves the entire banking history and proves drastically enough the present. God save us from Parisian and Viennese stock exchange conditions preserve it, but – the danger of such conditions is before our Thoren. Our future banking laws will determine whether the Danger enters our gates. The propositions of the n would open the door to this danger.

| This danger is indeed no small one. It means demoralization of our entire monetary system, uneconomical and unnatural appropriate monopoly=privilege of big capital, acute escalation a previously latent social question from above and legislated regulated exploitation of the entire people by a few Mata=dore of the golden calf.

In fact, this danger is already halfway between the walls and that for years. Only the tenacious honesty and conscientiousness of the old Prussian civil service, for which I otherwise did not have any swarms, has with almost instinctive "brittleness" the .

2 . See for example the small brochure: "Economic Conditions in. Austria", Leipzig 1871.

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the note economy in Prussia and so far only in the state=bank in Berlin still has a relatively modest source of "notes" cultus" was admitted, which nevertheless already had a very nice school of venerated this cult at the Berlin Stock Exchange and this Stock exchange for the best for further progress on the slippery path of legally permitted theft en gros.

So again: – a bank which has 3 million thalers bank=notes issued, $\frac{1}{2}$ of which in cash, $\frac{3}{5}$ in discount or interest-bearing=the papers, has simply increased its fupon public expense by 2 million Thaler enriched. And our gentlemen national economists want us make people believe that such enrichment simply constitutes a debt relationship – a note is simply a debt document?! I have already hunted that there can be no talk of "guilt" where there is no return payment is thought of, – that this would be a wonderful "debt", which is constantly "redeemed" and yet always at the same level remains; – that even more wonderful would be a "guilt" which debtor earns interest instead of paying it to the creditor etc. An assumption which leads to nonsense at every consequence

can't possibly be right. |

And yet our obvious national economy pays homage to today of this view! – If it were not true, then one would consider it impossible. However, the more important of our people more economically recognize the truth, but it has already come to this, that it almost does not seem “opportune” to become an open defender of the to raise the same, since they are the almost all-powerful matadors of big capital feelftressingly has against itself.

No, gentlemen! – the note not backed by cash is not a “debt”, but a “tax” which the note issuer pays in favour of their own pockets, imposed on the entire public, and almost without collection costs out of his pocket. Performance and consideration are in no way motivatable. All such fteering must be absolutely necessary for the future, at least in our country – controlled will be if we do not sail with full sails into a real social want to drive into danger.

There is no natural conflict between capital and labour, but the legislation has created such a situation through monopolistic Preferential treatment of large capital: – because the right to tax by means of note issuance is nothing other than a monopolistic advantage justification. But if unbacked paper money is a tax, well then, only the state may levy such a tax, and to collect this tax

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no bank is needed: – also: 1) No more banknotes, 2) only government Paper money under control of legislation, 3) no more state bank, 4) full banking freedom, with reservation of the question of “joint stock companies”.

The transition from the present state to that which above requirements, would of course require a certain period of time require, and should of course least of all with the sudden Abolition of the truly excellent and exemplary led Prussian State Bank. – How about the idea that so far only alleged note debt into a real, gradually repayable To convert the debt of the note issuers to the state: – About this occasionally more.

Rostock, end of June.

F. Perrot.

The Function of the Banknote”).

Mr. F. Perrot in Rostock has about a year ago a number of

of theses on the banking question and now comes with a
It is becoming public knowledge that in the entire German
Press not a single word of discussion, nor even mention
He calls this fact a very strange
and makes it clear that a conspiracy by bank directors=
ators and bank shareholders, aimed at the "eternal truth",
which Providence reveals through the mouth of Mr. Perrot, dead=
The fact that his theses were not mentioned only because of this
because they are not worth mentioning, Mr. Perrot
does not come to mind, because he "may say that he alone in the German
fche Prefe the full economic and scientific clarification of the
difficult problem."

When a researcher of outstanding reputation, such as Macculloch,
Wolowski or Macleod would boast, but science=
clarification of the banking issue, we would
such a statement, with all due respect for the other merits
of the man, as an outbreak of megalomania.
In Mr. Perrot's case, we believe in the presence of this disease,
to which the law of sufficient reason also applies
finds, but lead his striking statement to an equally
naive as comprehensive ignorance of banking literature and the banking system
back. =

The essence of Mr. Perrot's teaching is that every
stock not covered by a note constitutes a tax, and that the right
to issue notes not backed by cash, a public donation
to the note issuers should be treated equally.

This doctrine is neither correct nor new. Simple and obvious
It is indeed, but this is precisely what would have raised doubts in Mr Perrot about the

*) From No. 29 of the "Deut. Handelsbl." the article is by the editor

written by the same Dr. A. Mayer, Secretary of the German Trade Day.
; Perrot.

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Correctness as well as novelty should awaken; he should have been the poet=
word may remind you:

If nature could be unraveled with so few grasps,

Would she have waited for you to track her down?

Insoluble government paper money and redeemable banknotes are
often confused with each other. The issue of paper money can be
as a taxation of the public; it is not an economic

ical act, but an act of public power. The issue of Banknotes, on the other hand, have a legitimate economic origin, which can be made clear in just a few words.

In large-scale traffic, transactions on credit, against bills of exchange, tend to Every turnover becomes a source of new turnover. Buyer is not the one who wants to consume the goods himself, but who wants to sell them on to others. Trader, wants to sell. Between the producer of a commodity and There are many hands in the middle of their consumer and every transition from one hand to the other is a turnover for which there is a turnover= means of need. On the other hand, the producer who sells his goods has gained space for new production. For this he needs the raw materials materials, the auxiliary materials, which in turn can only be produced through a series of for which the sales funds are necessary can be procured.

The first turnover we are talking about has new turnover to its Consequence. For every turnover, a means of turnover is required. The first turnover Sales have created a means of sales, the bill of exchange, and since the following Sales generate a need for means of payment, it is entirely within the Order that the created bill of exchange serves as a further means of sales.

However, a bill of exchange as a means of exchange has certain disadvantages. It requires requires a thorough examination of authenticity, which is not possible for everyone; he exposes anyone who commits it to the risk of recourse tft for redemption bound to forms and deadlines.

Therefore, the remitter of the bill of exchange prefers not to into the daily circulation. He deposits it with a Bank, which withdraws it from circulation until the expiry date and at its Place another means of circulation into circulation. The banknote is the representative of the bill of exchange. It is issued by the bank= note a turnover created by the trade in the most legitimate way= means replaced by another; for the large number of taxpayers it is absolutely irrelevant whether the bill of exchange circulates in nature or fefe the banknote. For the hands that mediate the turnover, the Banknote is more convenient, easily recognizable, not subject to recourse by the issuer obligatory and can be redeemed at any time. The audience wins

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This is especially true when the notes are substituted for the change, because the public identification of banknotes announce the danger if turnover= resources are created in excess, while the amount of created Bills of exchange would be hidden from public knowledge. In the case of banknotes There is a certain guarantee that the sum of the sales funds rises or falls with the turnover itself: in the case of government paper money, this guarantee continues.

If Mr. Perrot considers the issue of banknotes as a burden the taxpayer, he must make the same accusation to the taxpayers

They are a means of turnover, like banknotes, and are used for payments instead of cash like this. This consequence has in fact a writer, in whose paths Mr. Perrot moves. We my Mr. Held, the editor of the Staatsbürgerzeitung and creator a social theory. And close to the same, which all changes, all wants to suppress credit securities with the exception of state-affiliated nations, We must also give Mr. Perrot his place among the people's economic writers. AM

Agriculture and the Bank Question").

Now the bomb has finally exploded!

Perhaps some readers will remember that last year, before the Wars, I commented here that agriculture a particularly outstanding interest in the solution of the banking question.

In No. 80 of this paper I expressed my astonishment about the fact that my post in the National-Zeitung, in the Hamburg Stock Exchange, in the German Industry-Newspaper, in the G. Hirth's Annals of the North German Bund of the 2c. published, very different from the current views Statements regarding the banking issue in the entire German press found neither mention nor response.

Recently I also pointed out in the National-Zeitung No. 320 on this complete ignorance of my point of view and my work , emphasizing the contrast in which I find myself to the No. 19 of the Deutsches Handelsblatt published the Bank's resolutions Commission of the German Trading Day.

This finally worked. In No. 29 of the report by the General Secretary Chairman of the German Trade Day, Dr. Alexander Meyer given German Handelsblatt (20 July) appeared a book Article signed by AM: "The function of the banknote."

I hope that this article will interest you the discussion aimed at from the beginning of the matter of my will bring the view represented into flow, and that in particular the circles of landowners and farmers the immense Meaning, which is particularly relevant for a solution to the banking question, lively and sustained will be grasped.

That Mr AM's article is spiced with personalities, can only be beneficial to the cause insofar as it

*) From the "Deut. Landwirtschaftl. Ztg."

*) The article is published on page 35 et seq. DV

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for some it gives a piquant interest, which they may to look into the question more closely. – I think it would I would be reluctant to follow Mr AM in this area, but I the readers of this paper, who read the interesting article in No. 29 of the Deutsches Handelsblatt should not read it themselves, that according to Mr. AM the press did not accept my statements only because noticed because they are “not worth mentioning.” – The best thing is but nevertheless, if one takes the article in question by Mr. AM reads carefully: – it is really worth reading and interesting.

The very special interest of landowners and farmers Fortunately, the only thing that matters is an increased potency of the interest which is of interest to the entire state economy and culture development is linked to the just and correct solution of the banking question. Here I would like to briefly discuss the following again:

In No. 320 of the National-Zeitung I wrote:

My explanation is concentrated on the following sentences:

“Every note not backed by cash constitutes a
“Tax, not a debt, and not covered by cash
“To issue notes simply means to issue at the expense of the whole
“making money for one’s own pocket; this must only be
“only the state. Any transfer of this authority to private individuals
“vate is completely and actually synonymous with a single
“sideways, unjust and economically destructive monopoly
“Pole priority of the mobile large capital.”

This claim is based on the following simple calculation:

For example, a bank has one million thalers in cash.

If, for example, this bank issues 3 million Thaler notes spends, it does not give them away, but uses them as your own money to achieve the highest possible user return. These 3 million Thaler notes therefore serve the bank the same purpose as a 00 u. of 3 million thalers – that seems very clear. =

But the current banking legislation requires that for a part amount of these notes, we say, for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ – that is, in our case, one million – will be deposited in cash in the bank's vaults. Cash Money in the bank's vaults does not bear interest: – instead of this Million in Baar joins a million of the 5 oe which use bar is used.

Furthermore, the current banking regulations stipulate that a further part, sometimes even the entire amount of the remaining 2 million notes, monetary paper, will be deposited by the bank.

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Since the bank's notes are taken as money, the bank can simply exchange their remaining 2 million notes for interest-bearing Exchange paper or discount bills of exchange.

The result of the calculation is, as it seems to me, quite incontestable this:

The bank, which had one million thalers in cash and was 3 million Thaler notes, after this "operation" the Benefit of three million thalers: – namely one million, which they, in place of their own deposited cash assets, from this bear in the form of notes, and two million, for which the exchanges interest-bearing papers or bills of exchange bearing a discount. 1

The bank is therefore completely simply became two million thalers richer.

All my arithmetic and logic do not enable me to Example to discover an error.

How it is possible that the previous banking literature and banking law= ing a calculation problem that seems so simple and clear, no calculation What this meant is something others can find out.

Whoever can prove my calculation example wrong, will my claims regarding the banking issue: – but whoever has the rich= activity of this very small and, as it seems to me, clear addition task is entitled to, he will also have to agree with me that a such enrichment schemes patented by the state for large capital machine, a legally regulated exploitation of the state's inhabitants by individual private individuals, an uneconomical and unfair displacement and Accumulation of capital and a threatening with strong steps equivalent to focal danger.

The fact that the banks are taking what they get from the national wealth through the "Note business" money transferred to others as a gift pumping out money so that they can do business with it, can certainly not be considered as an equivalent for this wonderful gift. I, at least, consider it very wrong that the nation should of their assets to banks under state law so that they can Lending or other use of this donation all kinds of business which may certainly have some benefits, the safest The result, however, is the comfortable, economically unjustifiable Enrichment of the bank owners by means of this very money seems to be.

How could it be justified that the state should give private Money is transferred as a gift so that they can use this money according to their discretion for business, which at least represents one's own

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part in mind, which is nevertheless an enrichment of the total assets, an enrichment that in itself is not proportionate to the possible benefit to the whole community that may arise from the commercial use of the donation.

This is my view on the banking issue.

The special relationship of agriculture to this issue lies on the hand.

| Between agriculture and mobile big capital, there has in recent times a certain contradictory tension developed. In the nature of the Such tension is just as unfounded between things as between Capital and labor. This tension between mobile capital and Real estate is only due to incorrect legislation, namely Among other things, the legislation provides mobile capital with a monopolistic privilege, as in the previous banking is embodied.

This current state of banking, as it has developed according to the Developed, works with the suction power of a sponge to withdraw all capital from agriculture and landed property. and to turn to those convenient monopolized ways of enriching oneself which through the note business, partly directly and partly indirectly, quickly have grown to worrying dimensions.

Here lies a main root of that evil which, unfamiliar Economist K. Braun recently described it as "paper plague".

And if the very interests of agriculture and land possession requires us to fight this "paper plague" with all our strength if the correct solution to the banking question in the German Reichstag all our life and creative spheres are touched most intimately, This solution for agriculture and land ownership is a

question of life.

Rostock, July 26th. F. Perrot.

— — —ÜÜÜ—

Ans No. 96 of the "Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung"

No. 90 of this newspaper contains an article on the banking issue, signed by F. Perrot.

"What is right for one must be fair for another."

A landowner has a productive area worth e.g. 100,000 thalers. He wants to request the concession from the state, on the basis of this secure productive value 300,000 thalers of paper money to spend.

Surely this request will be refused.

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But why?

Isn't land safer than silver bars? The silver bullion has only relative value and is unproductive as a metal. But land is the original source of all products (values).

"No monopoly to private or joint-stock companies, neither in Bant, railways or other general welfare matters."

We have been feeling these "taxes" for a long time and know how to estimate, bank fortresses alone are difficult to storm, but not – impregnable. – ö

The esteemed author of the above-mentioned article is right understood by a landowner.

On the construction question").

"What is right for one person should be fair for another." says in No. 96 of the "D. Ldw. Ztg." "a landowner" who refers to my article in No. 90.

If you allow someone who has 1 million to have 3 million lions in paper money (banknotes) ""), so one must fairly – not only to the landowner, who owes 100,000 thalers. has, allow to issue 300,000 of them in paper – but one must allow anyone who has 1 thaler, even a silver groſschen, 3 of them in paper – "emit", and leave it fine whether Someone takes this paper money.

Our economy always talks about "concurrence" and today does not want state railways, because the "competition" in all things, so also in the railway sector, better care than the state. Without "Con=

curreuz" no salvation and where there is competition, everything else is fellow. Why then – gentlemen economists – do you shy away shy away from the "banking business" as you understand it, that is, with the Right to issue banknotes, also only to the "free economic movement, – to leave it to the competition?

Why does the "banknote emission" not also follow the "Con=currency"? – Why does not everyone follow
To make everyone else "competitive" in the banknote production
– Do you doubt that the "competition" can do this?

*) Reply to the previous article from the "Deut. Landw. Ztg."

**) "There is no fundamental difference between banknotes and government notes. paper money". (Handbook of Banking by Max Wirth, Cologne 1870, page 580.)

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fchäft"? will regulate splendidly? This excellent Soncurrenz, which is indeed for Everything, everything cares?

Why, for heaven's sake, if you help me with my irons=

railway reform efforts, with their "competition" between the legs come to defend the private railway system – why
Do you not want this same excellent competition to be the only one?
ruler and decision-maker in the banknote issue?
l Would you like to try it, what a fun con=currency business will arise from this? – You will see, we will
Have money like hay; – Everyone will have his "credit" according to the exploit the "free economic movement" – every porte= money will turn into a banking business, – the "credit"?
will take a quite extraordinary upswing, – a quite wonderful
A viable business era will dawn and – above all –
presiding and regulating deity the "Concurrence" hovers!
– Do not fear the irrationality and lack of education of the people who "Con=currency" will take care of everything.

Yes, in the railway sector, the economy wants "competition". But only big capital can build railways if the state does not does what is his office, and thus not only his obligations, but also a part of his rights and powers to Pri= vate – thus a real monopoly of mobile big capital
fcróficating, which will very soon have the wisdom to compete with the Coalition.

However, when it comes to banknotes, it is no longer enough to rely on to invoke the "competition", because really everyone could invoke competition
Here, any "competition" that is below a certain level must million thalers, should be excluded by law, so that

Here the mobile big capital has secured a monopoly.

Some Dii minorum gentium of our economy have this
Truths are already denounced as "socialist", while their disregard
tuation creates a real socialism on our necks, a real
conflict between capital and labor, between land ownership and
artificially created mobile capital. |

Yes, the gentleman "Landbefitzer" in No. 96 of this newspaper has me)
rightly understood: "No monopoly for private or joint-stock companies-
factors, neither in banking, railway, nor other general
my=well=things."

Rostock, in August. F. Perrot.

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Confessed request,

(From No. 100 of the Deutsche Landwirtschaftl. Ztg.)

So all railways should become state railways?

No private individual, no stock company shall have the "monopoly",
from paper "to make money", neither in banks, railways=
nor other public welfare things! – Do these also include mills,
Breweries, sugar= and other factories?

If now on the already owned or managed by him=
However, the state does not have enough cars to transport people
or goods and to transport them without loss of time, as last=
res the bad reputation says, or if such a state railway administration
despite legal obligation to do so, any compensation for damage
of the freight forwarded on it and is completely refused and is characterized by
knows how to get rid of forced reversals, – what is to be done against it?
make; how can this be remedied? Of course we have similar or similar
The same thing also happens on private railways. One learns from the other. And it will
not better if no strict disciplinarian handles the rod. We
but neither the one nor the other have. The state iron knows=
Does bahner perhaps have a better means than competition?

And in the banknotes= and stocks question, competition also follows
be made as difficult as possible, just so that big capital, which
can dispose of millions, can practice usury with 300 pCt., so that
small capital, the middle class, is increasingly oppressed and excluded
and the intelligent worker is reduced to a machine, a slave=
Or should we understand that the state is
monopolies himself, like the Pasha of Egypt? – So that

would that be Eldorado?

Is not the best remedy against monopolies the best possible release, release of the same, hence free competition?

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 4

The railway and banking question and the "competition."

Answer to a "Modest Request"

(cfr, sp No. 100 of the German Agricultural Journal)

The questioner (—0—) follows a tact with which I also had to fight from another side, namely the tactic, from to draw inadmissible conclusions from correct sentences.

It has, as I have often emphasized, become fashionable to believe and to ask that the "sound currency, ie the free economic movement", alone able to manage all economic affairs to arrange things as best as possible. — If I now turn to the "Confe= quenzenmachen" I would ask Mr. — 0 —, for example: "Would you like They do not mean the government and administration in general in competitive operation? — For example, Germany better at 36, or as before 360, or as before at approx. 2000 independent governments than with a single one? These governments made and still make themselves partly "competition among each other. — Why do people want to use force to stop this competition? and surrender to a single government in Germany? Where, my dear Sir —0—, you will one day find it right when this only government does not want to agree with you?"

Seriously speaking, against the competition I have on and not the least for itself, on the contrary, I am convinced, that it has a beneficial effect in all those things which are better the private industry, rather than the state. I am but also very positively the conviction that there are things which the state can better, more correctly and to the greater benefit of the Citizens are more concerned than the private industry and that in these things, the competition does not work as well as the modern economics believes this and believe want to do.

You yourself, dear Mr —o—, are firmly and firmly convinced, that it would be nonsense to defend the fatherland, that is, the military affairs, to leave it to the competition, and yet there has been a time where literally different "entrepreneurs" are involved in this "business"

forties" "made competition". – Very likely, sir
–o–, find them also the conviction that power and telegraphy
best be in the hands of the state, and I suspect
ftrou that you would protest if, for example, the post office,
as it once was, back into the hands of the "competition"
Recently, for example, in England, it has been used to great advantage.
found, conversely, telegraphy, which until then had been considered a "business"
driven to now remove itself from the competition and into the hands of the
state, and one feels good about it.

You yourself, dear Mr –o–, are convinced that
like me, that there are things that the state definitely makes better,
than the "competition", and that it would be to the detriment of all,
if one wanted to leave these things to the competition.

Now, my dear Sir –o–, I am so far that I
I can turn the tables by asking you the question you
ftended, now addressed to you: – "since there are undoubtedly certain
common good which you cannot afford to the competition
If you want to leave it to others, you should also include breweries,
Sugar= and other factories?"

You see, sir –o–, he who digs a pit for others falls
yourself in.

Regarding the railways, the views have in fact
now wavered as to whether they are among the things that the state needs
concerned, or to those which are better left to the competition.

If I now stand up for the former view today
This is because I am from a very careful, certain=
thorough and comprehensive study of the facts has led to the conviction
that the "competition" in the railway sector is by no means
those beneficial consequences which our economists
And if you wanted to reply to me that the
The view of an individual cannot be taken into account here, so allow
I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this view, which I
I am now trying to bring to bear in Germany, in England,
Belgium and America, the oldest railway countries, already had general
and has gained public recognition. Please ask,
what English merchants think of railway competition, and
how people in Belgium think about the competition between railways.
can find some explanation in the second issue of the Deutsche
Monthly Journal for Trade, Shipping and Transport,

which is just being issued.

Experience has shown that in the railway sector, as in the telegraphy, according to the nature of things, the coalition soon If the competition takes the place of the competition, then you have private railways with Competition: – what then? ;

I will explain this to you immediately with an example. There are 3 various cable companies between Europe and America. Think Now, my lord –o–, that these 3 societies fight among each other Competing and pushing each other down on prices? They said, "Cuckoo." They must have been pure fools. No, they formed a coalition to form a single company, increased the prices of the telegraphmes and – now, dear audience, pay and think about where "Concurrenz" cannot lead to everything.

It is similar with the railways. If you, dear Mr. –o–, if you wanted to look into the history of the railways, You will find that in France, for example, the railway companies are already so have been reluctant to form a coalition to the extent that "competition" is completely eliminated, is closed, and if the state does not, in a certain sense, protect the public protected against this consequence of the "free economic movement", the French public would now be subjected to the most ruthless exploitation by the railway companies were exposed.

What now, my dear Sir –o–, you will ask, if the German railway companies have only just become as smart as they have already begun, and are forming a coalition in their own interests, that they no longer compete with each other, but Only exploit the public together? – That this will come very soon is in the nature of the railway industry, as experience tells us, not only in France, but also in England and America.

And if we do not soon act energetically on state railways we will soon be able to cope with the powerful coalition of large railway complexes that provide us with the necessary transition and would like to make it even more difficult than it currently is.

You see, sir –o–, that it is always good to judgment to provide some expert knowledge, and I hope that we now are in the clear when it comes to railways.

I now come to the banking business.

You seem to have understood me correctly so far that I, the Banknotes-Issuing, i.e. making money, not for a banking transaction, but rather a matter of state.

Making money is not a business, but a state privilege.

The real banking business, on the other hand, I count among those in which

which the state has no right to interfere, and which it is best of free economic movement, i.e. competition over= You are therefore expressing yourself incorrectly when you say: "And in the banknote or share question, competition be made as difficult as possible." –

If you, dear Mr –o–, are making banknotes with to banking business and certainly not to competition less than I want to concede, you must necessarily Question which I posed to our economists in No. 98*) can be answered in the affirmative, r that banking and banknote making are both un– to be released conditionally and not regulated by any other law find, than through competition itself.

If you agree with your conscience and your insight can give this advice, well, try to apply it Either equal rights for all or only the state Right. I for my part can only plead again:

No more banknotes.

The state alone makes paper money.

No more state bank.

The banking business is completely free from competition give.

5. The transitional measures are fair and necessary Taking into account existing circumstances and to a to distribute over a correspondingly long period of time.

I will come back to the matter of the stock companies in a especially back in the Deutsche Monatschrift.

Rostock, August 22, 1871.

e uo be

F. Perrot.

*) Reported on p. 47 "On the banking question." P.

**) Incidentally, Max Wirth writes in his "Handb. des Bankings" p. 582: "With complete freedom of note issuance, a monopoly of the rich

created, to which interest-free capital is then advanced by the poor; for those without means cannot issue papers." – The difference between the current state and that of general freedom of music therefore only consists in that currently a legal monopoly of the rich exists, while Freedom of music, the legal monopoly falls into an apparently only factual one would change.

Banfrage and Socialism.

("Deut. Landwirthsch. Ztg. v. 30. Sept. 1870.7)

L

God loves Dant – may we ask – it also begins in the Bant-request to become day!

What leads us to this exclamation are two important opinions= statements on the question, which finally reflects the seriousness of the situation take into account.

Two outstanding members of the Reichstag have their views on the banking issue, namely Mr. GD Augspurg in the German Handelsblatt N. 33–37 and Mr. HV von Unrest in a small brochure: "The banking question before the Commission of the German Trade Day."

Both works approach the core of the matter in a way which gives hope that German insight and honesty will find a solution to the same will succeed, as unfortunately no other state has done so has been achieved.

We cannot say that the attitude of the daily press in The whole has been edified in this matter. It cannot be said that the task of entertaining the audience to the best of his ability and without bias= to enlighten the world has been sufficiently fulfilled – and time is burning here on the nails.

Be that as it may, we finally have two members here, and Although two important members of the German Reichstag were before us, who openly admit:

that issuing banknotes not backed by cash is just as much than making money for one's own pocket, taxing the public, respectively exploit – and that the flood of paper is now finally be defended with force.

I think it is not an exaggeration to say that the monetary interest attached to the issue of banknotes is manifold= has consciously and deliberately striven and still strives to solve the question to counteract confusing and comprehensive, effective enlightenment, and

that here perhaps the greatest difficulty of a natural and found solution must be sought.

We turn first to Mr Augspurg. In No. 36 of the Deutsches Handelsblatt concludes from similar statements, as we gave it in the 1870 volume of the Hirth's Annals"):

"that the state by issuing paper money, the note banks by

"Issuance of their payment promises by means of the annual,

"the interest derived therefrom represents an unjustifiable, significant

"Provide profit by increasing the exchange value of the circulating

"Metal money, i.e. the legal national currency in relation

"the amount of their paper money to the total amount of circulating

reduce the "liquid" capital and thereby the large part of the

"population living on fixed incomes, significant damage

"bring, but secondarily the entire population of the state

"by undermining the stability of the legal standard of value."

"On the other hand, there are no advantages in any direction for the

"total population of the state through the issue of banknotes.

"With government paper money, taxpayers benefit from the savings

"Interest on the circulating amount is to be credited; but nevertheless, according to

"on the other hand, their damage is much more considerable."

Here (with your permission) it seems to us that there is a difference between right and wrong mixed up with each other in the conclusion.

N When two people do the same thing, it does not always happen the same thing. If the state makes paper money, it is not the same as if private individuals make paper money for one's own pocket.

To this day, the view is held – and we agree with it – that traffic, for its mechanical convenience, requires a certain Quantity of paper market instructions difficult to do without Run itself against above the gold standard.

We do not consider it to be connected with any notable evil,

if the state meets this mechanical need of traffic through
Issue of a fixed sum of
government paper money.

With such a moderate issue of government paper money, no further
demonstrable disadvantage. M. Wirth says about this in his "Handb.
d. Bankw." (p. 581): "As long as ... government paper money is not
up to a fraction below the amount required to accomplish the
The amount required for sales cannot be increased by
increase in commodity prices, nor of reduction

p. 10 ff

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of the paper value, hence neither of money nor silver premium
the speech."

Banknotes, on the other hand, have the disadvantage under all circumstances,
that they enrich private individuals in an unjustifiable manner, namely
about the interest on the sum which is not covered in cash.

Mr Augspurg comments on this in the following way: "Every
"The paper bank also carries out banking transactions of various kinds, and
"if it is through the manner in which it has fulfilled its payment promises
"Moten"), is permitted to sell its business capital almost
"double, ie to the business operations an almost once again as large
"To use assets that it itself possesses as property, it follows
"from the fact that if they use this freedom as far as possible for their own
"Advantages exploited, thereby very peculiar, from the rule
"divergent economic conditions will be
must."

– – "This is not a healthy business from the outset–
ficient relationship and it can also be difficult to maintain healthy
"And further says Mr Augspurg of
the banknotes, (Deut. Handelsbl., p. 357) "that the only effective–
The primary purpose of their use is the exploitation of the public –
and if this is taken away from her, the use of no
purpose anymore."

However, you can hardly come out with the language in a more rounded way, it
unless in the sentence that also in Germany "earlier or
flater the roots of ruin, of economic instability–
fundheit, which from the beginning in the creation of the bank–
notes lie, spread their growth, their ramifications
expand and entangle ever more tightly until they envelop everything
and finally drag them into the abyss."

II.

After, as we have reported, Mr. Augspurg has set up the Unum= most concerned about the perishability and inadmissibility of all not in Baar uttered in covered notes, he concludes his deductions the question:

"Why do we keep the use of the bank everywhere=

grades? Why not simply prohibit the use of

issue of all and any banknotes?" –

and Mr. Augspurg immediately gives the answer himself with the following words:

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"It is difficult to find any other answer to this question find than

"that one is once accustomed to the evil and that it would seem harsh, a number of bank shareholders who also once again to the exploitation of the entire population– sufficiency through the issuance of banknotes, this

privilege to suddenly take away."

And in fact, it is hard to understand that "note banks may continue today, instead of even for em– to pay interest on the capital seized, to pay the same– on the part of the population on the debt documents delivered to them– cumente or promise of payment.

What is surprising is the good nature of this population."

We completely agree with Mr Augspurg on all points – except for one, namely his absolute rejection of the state= paper money.

We do not want to and cannot make an absolute judgment as to whether the trade could completely dispense with the paper medium of circulation, as some claim; however, we are of the opinion that small traffic, even more than the larger one, to its mechanical convenience of paper money, however, is needed, and we see, based on the Experience, not the slightest evil in the fact that the state, by issuing simple government paper money this mechanical need for convenience in traffic, a need which may be somewhat reduced by the gold standard, will certainly not be eliminated.

The absolute condemnation of all government paper money by Mr. Augsburg, however, seems to have another meaning to us.

The final conclusion to which Mr Augspurg comes is radical enough, as follows:

"Therefore, the final decision can only ever be

that the use of any and all paper money is reprehensible and

must be abolished, not only of the state, but also of the

private paper money, banknotes;"

However, we confess quite sincerely that with this radicalism we do not fully agree, for the following reasons.

Mr. Augsburg proves the inadmissibility and harmfulness of Banknotes in detail, but takes government paper money as something self-evident under all circumstances reprehensible. – We have the opposite – it already pointed out that moderately issued government bonds

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money, no one has yet felt or proven any disadvantage and that such a disadvantage does not exist as long as the mechanical comfort the need for traffic to be the only criterion for the issue this government paper money.

But then Mr Augspurg repeatedly points to taxation of the uncovered notes.

If we now manage to create the only moderately existing state paper money – assuming its reprehensibility under all circumstances – such one would soon experience that traffic for the convenience of the paper medium of circulation needs, and it would then remain, of course, once the state paper money fo absolutely rejects, nothing left but banknotes and, as Mr Augspurg said, with a tax on their unsecured issuing Amount.

This taxation of banknotes is for the transitional period during its gradual and until its complete abolition, however, to be recommended means of information, but as a permanent institution, would nothing more than the continued existence of the note nonsense in more or less mild form.

The maintenance of a moderate amount of government paper money, resp. gradual transformation of a part of the notes into such and simple, albeit gradual abolition of all other banknotes, would lead us to

the path of experience can lead to finding out how much paper we withdraw from circulation at all without compromising his comfort=ibility suffers as a result.

If, on the other hand, we consider the relatively innocent state If we abolished paper money first, as Mr. Augspurg wants, we would last taxed banknotes remain as the only means of information, if we do not immediately reinstate the government paper money that has just been abolished wanted to lead.

If we allow private individuals to issue money, thereby enriching themselves and increasing the general purchasing power of money. press – this is under all circumstances a socialism of all= worst kind.

If, on the other hand, the state issues paper money for convenience of traffic, he also enriches himself and takes the amount of this enrichment also comes from the pockets of all states= citizen; but in doing so he does nothing other than what he does with every tax and this type of taxation is not associated with any demonstrable evil=

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ftate linked, as long as the mechanical need for comfort of the Traffic remains its only measure and motive. While banknotes are are reprehensible under all circumstances, government paper money offers under all Circumstances the only means to prevent traffic without social injustice to supply that paper medium of circulation which he, at least now still, and perhaps always, really needs.

III.

We now turn to the deserving Sun of Mr. v. Unruh:

“The Ban question before the Commission of the German

trading day". |

Mr. v. Unruh first deals with the decisions and negotiations this Commission of the German Trading Day, as set out in No. 19 of the German Handelsblatt. He provides evidence that for these decisions and negotiations with the majority of the Commis= fession members – consisting of some 20 bank directors – the paper bank party interest may have been the leading motive. The presentation is in clear, lively and appealing dialectical Form kept and ironized the negotiations of the Bank Commission repeated in an apt manner. |

Mr. v. Unruh then also deals with the banking question from the general my point of view and begins with the certainly very correct Sentences: "If one wants to make a safe judgement about the bank- To get to the question of notes, one must first of all consider the nature of the Money and its surrogates, as well as their effects in world traffic as clear as possible." From this same view We published in May 1870 in the Hirth's "Annalen of the German Empire" an investigation on: "Money, its essence and its economic functions" as a "contribution to solve the banking, coin and currency question."")

Mr. v. Unruh also comes to very similar results to those we fhe developed in the above work. His research results are likely mainly in the following, also printed in bold in the brochure Summary:

"To issue notes that are not backed by cash means to issue the unfree= willing credit of the public, everyone, take or, as it is also expressed, the audience

*) Reported on p. 10 et seq.

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tax partly in favour of the Bant itself, partly in favour of those who want to exploit bank credit as much as possible."

That is clear enough. – However clear it is, fure, it almost astonished us that in the assessments the brochure, which we read in major newspapers have, this main point is not even touched upon anywhere. There should be no doubt that the assessors also in the That was not about telling the German public about to clarify this point and precisely this point, which is the pivotal point of the question, in the importance it deserves= seem to let.

At the risk of exposing ourselves to a new eruption of the Bortei-Egois mus, as in No. 29 of the "Deutsches Handelsblatt") in an article: "The Function of the Banknote" is thrown against us, We want to put this main point of the banking question back into the right Try to shed light on it.

A "taxation of the public in favour of the banks", as now reported by two well-known members of the Reichstag in the issue not found in cash backed notes, and which one of these Reichstag members as an "exploitation of the public" by the central banks and their associates have repeatedly expressly stated that

Such "taxation" and "exploitation of the public" by the Central banks, however, are nothing more than literally a form of interest on banknotes annually to our wealthiest citizens—state subsidy paid to citizens.

The note not backed by cash is nothing more and nothing less than regular state support, which the dear Volk fine (probably very needy) music bankers and associates, a state support, which the interested parties are unconcerned about the public welfare, to preserve by all means and also for to secure the future. But as long as we believe in our Bankers and comrades pay state subsidies, we may We should not be surprised if our working Classes claim a ditto! 1

Do we not have here a socialism of the most dangerous kind and at the same time a beginning of the most flourishing communism?

The central banks and their shareholders distribute annually among themselves

*) Reported on p. 40 et seq.

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(hence "dividend") a round sum of millions of thalers, which in a way that is unfortunately no longer unusual from the pockets of everyone—man and the grand liberalism of our daily press knows absolutely nothing about it!

With what conscience can we justify the fact that we have Thousand thalers for our teachers, while we give our bankers Allow fellow citizens to take care of the interest of more than 100 million non-cash banknotes annually at the expense of the to enrich the whole?

With what conscience do we nibble and fiddle with the most useful and necessary government expenditure, while we give the money to our most pour millions into the pockets of wealthy citizens every year?

Shouldn't it finally be time for our daily press, the by their wealthiest fellow citizens "exploited population" (GD Augspurg, member of the Reichstag,) the cataract?

Those defenders of the banknote party who have called for If you intend to reply, please address your reply to the Reichstag members GD Augspurg or HV von Unruh, by at the same time conclude with words from the first of the two gentlemen:

"The mass of the population is in a strange States of economic immaturity. It manages with paper which documents their loan as if it were money, is happy fure about the convenience associated with such a means of circulation like a child playing with a razor, writing about its smoothness learned works on the advantages of credit economics, on monetary economics ftschaft, where one becomes rich simply through one's credit, without working, and praises her happiness in the newspapers when she comes with a new piece of paper= bank has been blessed. She knows nothing about the fact that she is away= while the individual privileged ones represent enormous sums= lends (wonderful loan), without a single thaler of interest to preserve them by exploiting them."

Yes, yes, Mr. Augspurg is also right in the end when he says:
"The good nature of this population." |

The ban question.
An investigation for everyone.

The banking question has a very special and great interest for Everyone and it is important that this interest is understood May we succeed in writing the following lines in such a way that the interest of the entire people in the correct solution of the Banking question to the people themselves to become aware and indeed to the right knowledge comes. |

All views today agree that a so-called Banking question only exists insofar as the issue of banknotes as part of banking transactions. – If one separates the issue of banknotes from the banking business, then a banking question does not exist more and nobody has any objection to the banking business, without such note issue, to be left to itself, like any other business.

But as soon as you incorporate banknote issuance into the banking business= a number of "banking questions" arise, the solution of which has not yet been No one has succeeded and probably no one ever will. – This in itself should lead to the assumption that Bank= issuing banknotes is not a banking business at all, and that the solution to the "Bank question" is simply to be found in the fact that one stops the bank= note issuance should be viewed and treated as a banking transaction.

Mr. Prince-Smith speaks about this in the "Program for the Association of German Free Traders" in the following Wefe from: | De es a

The free traders "agree that the business of credit mediation, the actual banking activity, a free trade must be fine; The maintenance of a central bank, without restricting competing Institutions, is not excluded. – However, opinions are divided in

Regarding paper money, the issue of which, although usually by banks, completely different from those for the actual banking business. Some want to stop the manufacture of paper. Allow the means of payment to increase and decrease with the fluctuations of the demand for discounts. Others claim that the need for sales

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means is determined by completely different circumstances than the desire after loans: and that the issue of paper money, instead of bills of exchange, effect with speculative fevers and credit crises, firmly continuous must be careful if one is to always be safe from paper money confusion, as they show in the most frightening form in neighboring countries. – While Some also believe that everyone should be free to use his credit by issuing notes, others consider it fairer if the Profit from a surrogate for the revenue which the total ity, also benefits all taxpayers through paper money issue for state accounts, instead of individual capitalists taking advantage of those profit. – So the question remains open about this." It is already from this question it emerges that Mr Prince-Smith also the bank note issue for a banking transaction does not hold.

The first question that needs to be addressed when discussing the banking sector is the one about which

the banknote.

The safest way to investigate a material question is The end is always the mathematical one: – we try to apply it to the banking question, based on the simplest possible N relationships.

For example, a bank has one million thalers in cash.

They issue banknotes of three million thalers.

She deposited her cash assets (1 million) as interest-free security.

It exchanges two million of its notes for interest-bearing paper or bills of exchange, which they also deposit as security, and use the third million notes for profitable business elsewhere.

What is the arithmetically provable effect this "financial operation?" |

The answer cannot be difficult; it is simple:

1. The non-interest bearing cash assets deposited by the bank in the

A contribution of one million brings no return.

2. The further deposited two million securities or bills of exchange
bring the bank interest or discount.

3. The third million used in business brings its business
personal benefit. |

The effect of this "financial operation" is therefore the fact
matter that the bank as a result of the same received interest of three million
Thalers, while without them only the enjoyment of
one million thalers.

The bank is therefore deprived of the interest of two million thalers

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enriched by the fact that this sum in banknotes, without deposit
an equal amount in cash.

This fact provides a simple explanation for why banks
with music edition fo fvery sought-after objects of the founding fraud find
that big capital is so keen on their establishment=
and that the privilege of issuing music is so tenaciously and eagerly defended by
held and defended by the central bank holders. l

At the same time, in this situation we can only see a monopolistic
Privilege of big capital, which is accompanied by the most serious
focial dangers and already the most worrying social
effects.

People have tried to justify this situation by saying
the banknotes, called "bills of exchange" and from this term the
wanted to derive proof that the enrichment of the central bank by the
Interest on the two million thalers not secured in cash in our example
simply a "business" profit.

In contrast, we first declare that we are not aware of such
"Change," nor want to know anything about such "business" and that
we these so-called "bills of exchange" and this so-called "transaction"
will take a closer look at it.

II.

If it is an undeniable fact that the issue
The issuing bank is entitled to interest on notes not covered by cash
an equal sum of money, the question remains as to
discuss the effect of banknote issuance on traffic in space=
common practice.

| Max Wirth in his fine and valuable "Handbook of Bank-
essence," which is probably the newest and most comprehensive factual material
puts together, the banknote issue looks like this (p. 98):

"By issuing banknotes, the Zettel Bank has a fit-
"active capital, which grants it real interest enjoyment;"
"and § 581 "Since banks issuing banknotes have a ca-
"pital in the amount of the surplus of the paper circulation
"over the available cash involuntarily and unintentionally-
"received interest from the public, so the
"State, as representative and tacit agent-
"the right of the public to withdraw from the paper banks
" to demand an equivalent."

One can see that Max Wirth has at least brought his doubts into the wirth=

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effective right of the banks to appropriate the advantage which
is linked to the issue of notes not backed by cash, and he sees
this advantage as if it arose from a capital which
the banks as a non-interest-bearing compulsory loan from the pockets
of the entire audience.

In order to see clearly here, we must, as I said, determine the effect,
which is exerted on traffic through the issue of notes.

If we go back to our initial numerical example,
the bank, which issued three million Thaler notes and one
million in cash and two million in securities, respectively
deposited,

the sum of the media acting as money by two
million increased.

There were, in fact, before the issue of the money

- a. one million in cash assets of the bank.
- b. those two million securities or bills of exchange, the bank -
exchanged for their grades. |

After the note issue, three million in notes will be added,
which function as money in trade, while at the same time cash=
the bank's monetary assets of one million are withdrawn from circulation,
that the medium circulating in trade as money has increased by two million
Thaler is increasingly found. Whether the securities mentioned above under b),
ref. bill of exchange in the cash of the bank or in any other
form is irrelevant for traffic.

"The money edition is thus," as O. Michaelis in his
excellent work "Notes and Deposits" says - true creation
of money, it forms an increase in the spheres of the
circle of economies within which the notes circulate,
The cash reserves available, and it will not be used instead of the

on the one hand, the cash register on the other hand
Coffee was withdrawn." ("Quarterly Journal for Economics 1865,
III. Vol. p. 89.)

Issuing notes not backed by cash simply means
make money in your own pocket. Now, if you want to exchange such notes
and describe their issue as a "business"; – as already
mentioned, these alleged "changes" are in the eyes of every impartial
only "riding changes" and indeed privileged "riding changes" and such
"Business" involves social injustice and danger.

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 5

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III.

It has now also been claimed that the use of banknotes
The increase in circulatory agents has a beneficial effect on the
traffic, it increases sales and increases production, it "fertilizes"
the traffic by means of the "credit."

That this is not true, that this common saying is merely
invented for the benefit of note issuing banks, is now finally
has nevertheless become fairly generally accepted. If the un=
If a note issued in a covered form "fertilizes" the trade, then one is also obliged
to accept the consequence which Faucher presented to us in his work
"Currency and Prices" (Quarterly Journal of Economics, 1868, Vol.
III. and IV.), namely the consequence that the false
Thaler, as long as he is not recognized as a folder, do exactly the same and
that one must actually punish the person who has the false thaler
discovered and reported as such, but not the person who makes it
and spends. "Doesn't it actually mean giving yourself and others the
Make life difficult if you only wait for such pleasant guests
the fingers sees?" – asks Mr. Faucher in a very serious sense.

The effect of uncovered notes on circulation is simply this.
The circulating funds are increased by the amount of the uncovered issued
Notes are increased, thereby increasing the purchasing power of money accordingly, but
initially not evenly, reduced, that is, in other words, it is
caused a corresponding increase in prices, which only became apparent
gradually distributed more evenly. The increase in circulating funds has
So, if you want to use the expression like a tax on
the property of the state's residents.

Imposing such a tax can only be a matter for the state.
Transfer of such authority to individual private individuals, by means of granting the
Monopoly=Privilege to issue notes not backed by cash,
is harmful, dangerous and unjust.

How the figures for this taxation in 1869 are in our country

equal to France and England and how this status was
1859, shows, among others, the "Köln. Ztg." in an excellent
Work which she brought immediately before the war: ("The Order
ization of the North German banking system," reprinted in the "Arbeitg."
No. 684 and 685, 1870.) This work contains the following overview and
Explanation regarding the circulating notes not backed by cash=
quantities: 6

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| End of 1852 in Thalern

encircling | Kaffa= Uncovered
notes. existing set of notes
Preußische Bank 21000000

3 1847922
Prussian note banks 3000000 2896321 103679
1852: 3; 1869:12 .
Other northern banks

1852:5; 1869:14 ..

All northern German banks

9120600

1

5603851 | 3516749

1852:9; 1869:27 .. 33120600 31348094 1772506
French Bank 169227733 160417744 8809989
English Bank 150529700 | 137317684 | 13212016
English central banks. 59000000 – –
Scottish Central Bank 23154250 – –
Irish Banks 31161629 – | –

All note banks = |

Great Britain.. 263845579 – | –

end of 1869 in Thalern

Circulating Kaffa~~≈~~ | uncovered
grades. passed. 5

Preußische Bank. 152250180
Prussian note banks
1852:3; 18 69:12
Other North German banks
1852: 5; 1869: 14. 36105000
All northern German banks 216053180
1852: 9; 1869:27 .
French Bank u 372948746

75401000 | 76849180

13430000 22675000

103437000 112616180

27698000 | 14606000 13092000
|

332566846 | 40381900
|

English Bank 152659667 127977470 24682197
English central banks. 44060000 | 110760000 66700000
Scottish central banks. 29119886 17241693 11878193
Irish central banks 40647773. 15369346 25278427
All note banks |
Great Britain | 266487326 271348509 4861183

"We see 11 that in the short Baliani bon 1852–1869
the amount of uncovered notes in northern Germany increased by 110 million
Thaler, while at the English bank it only increased by 11 (in
all of England it has decreased), in France by 31 million
ftrose, taking into account that the latter countries are not state~~≈~~

5 *

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paper money, of which, however, in northern Germany a sum (40
million), which corresponds to the entire unbacked banknote quantity of France

We are therefore on a dangerous, sloping path, to stop even the friends the uncovered notes would appear to be guessed. The slopes—The sufficiency of this path becomes all the clearer when we consider the last five years within which the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 are marked by the war and its consequences, through a poor harvest for the recovery of trade and industry as well as of general prosperity and cheap as possible. At the end of 1864, the total amount of the current notes 166 million Thaler with 53 pCt. metal backing, end 1869 216 million with barely 48 percent coverage. The main culprits in of this increase: the Prussian bank with 113 million and 55 pCt. against 152 million and 49 pt. coverage; the in 1866 opened Saxon Bank in Dresden with 6 million and 50 pCt. at the end of 1866 against 14 million and 43 pCt. at the end of 1869; the Meiningen with 22/5; mill. and 44 pCt. against 5 million and 33 pCt.; the Brunswickers with 2,281,000 against 3,779,000, the Hanoverian with 1,492,000 against 2,571,000 thalers. The Frankfurt bank has also greatly increased its note issuance, from 25 million guilders to 29 million; at the same time, however, the percentage= The metal cover rose from 55 pCt. to 63 pCt., so that the The sum of uncovered notes remained the same. In a few Banks found, mainly through competition from neighboring banks, a reduction in the circulation of banknotes; the strongest at the Leipzig, from 7 million to 3,484,000 thalers. At the same time, one of the main tasks of the banks to attract idle capital, entirely and neglected: the already small sum of the deposits of all North German note banks decreased from 37 million thalers at the end of 1864 to 31 million at the end of 1869. The English note banks, with the exception the Bank of England, have over 500 million thalers, the Scottish over 400 million, all banks in England, Scotland and Ireland over 2000 million deposits. Nor did it succeed in achieving this apparent increase of money to push down the interest rate; the same Eto ae

pig elgg) si glg
IREL " mI Pi 8
3 S 2 3 3
22 8 Eeli n
1867 |23/, 25% 4 2 124 3¼ 4 7
1868 | 21/16 | 21/2 1162 ½ | 23, 7
1869 | 31/g 2 ½ vr 123, 3 131, 8 6%

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If one now compares the northern German banking centres, the dis= account at the highest, where there is the most paper money, in the kingdom Saxony, because it amounted to 4 PCt. in Leipzig from 1 January to 14 September. from 14 September to 5 October 5 pCt., from 5 October to 31 December 5 ½ pCt. or an average of 40 pCt.; even today it is ½ pt. higher than in Berlin."

'IV.

After all this, there seems to us no longer any doubt that the monopoly privilege of individuals to issue notes not covered by cash[≠] admit, recognized as a highly questionable aberration of the legislation which already has the most dangerous socialist consequences over us.

But it would be even more dangerous to use the existing privilege to make a general freedom by allowing everyone to To issue such notes at will, ie to make paper money. How the unit of metal money, so is the unit of paper money of of the utmost importance for traffic. It would be foolish to invest in metal to strive for monetary unity and to have as much paper money as possible to pay homage to diversity.

Everyone, with few exceptions, is of the opinion today that the return, for purely mechanical reasons, of a paper medium money, i.e. paper money. This need is, however, and can only be a large average just as uniform as the Metal money. It has nothing whatsoever to do with momentary Crises and speculations. O. Michaelis shows this most strikingly in his multi-faceted work "Notes and Deposits", where he also the pretension of the Prussian Bank to the Prussian wool trade with sudden[≠] to lend a helping hand with financial paper, is rejected with well-deserved ridicule.

It cannot be considered the task of any bank or of any person by developing bills of exchange (scilicet banknotes) in trade crises to intervene or any emerging need for payment[≠] means or even to "fertilize the traffic", as the wonderful bare phrase is. O. Michaelis can take credit for this in his work "Notes and Deposits" with irrefutable to have determined sharpness. |

This one view is enough to teach us what it

means, as some economists advise us, that manufacturing of banknotes, like a normal business, to release to everyone, from[≠]

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considering that this release is actually preferable would obviously only benefit big business.

It has also been suggested that the production of notes should be free[≠] admit, but – certain "police" measures deemed necessary: to subject them to restrictions, and these "police" restrictions by so-called "normative conditions".

but a measure harmful to the community would only mean a public deception
add, because a "police restriction" of banking business
upon a police control of the same, and
such a thing is and remains under all circumstances merely an illusion.

V.

To be completely clear about the nature of banknotes, it is not necessary
still to investigate what happens when a central bank liquidates, respectively.
the privilege of grades ends. The remark must be inserted here,
that according to previous legislative practice, the privilege of notes is partly
for a specific period of time, partly with notice, partly for an unlimited period of time
used to be borrowed.

For the sake of greater clarity, we assume for the liquidation
the same figures as at the beginning of this study and assume
that the liquidation is regularly carried out according to the note theory.

The bank therefore has, with one million in cash cover and two
Million paper deposits, three million notes in circulation.
two million notes were given to create the paper backing for it
advertise; the third million was partly loaned at interest,
In part, useful realities have been acquired for this. One can
Money can only do two things, namely lend it or use it
buy for it. –

In the event of liquidation, the bank can now first determine the value
paper or bill of exchange deposit in the amount of 2 million in metal money
and an amount equal to the bills of exchange given for it,
redeem. For the third million notes the situation is as follows.
Insofar as realities have been acquired for a part of them,
They were also converted into metal money and notes in the corresponding
Amounts can be redeemed for it. The notes lent as money are
either still in the hands of the first recipient, then he has
either has no right to replacement of the same in metal, or he can
This metal can only be claimed as a loan.
the borrowed notes, however, have already passed into the second hand,
and have rendered the service of money to the first recipient, then

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The latter is undoubtedly obliged to pay the bank the corresponding amount in
money, or in their own notes.

After all this, it is clear that the bank in this transaction
own original cash assets of one million remain, and
that she also retains the interest on those two million, for which
he increased his capital by issuing banknotes. – Incidentally, he
The profit which the bank
arising from the notes lost during the settlement.

The privilege of not issuing cash-backed notes is therefore, as already mentioned, equivalent to the entry into the interest benefit an equal sum for the duration of the privilege, which is in the In most cases, indefinitely, unless the bank is forced to liquidate for other reasons.

Such banknotes not backed by cash are therefore nothing more, like privileged riding changes, that is, worse than the worst riding change. .

VL

If, according to the investigations so far, the issue is not in Cash-backed notes by private individuals, even if they are completely free-would give a highly dangerous legalization of arbitrary, A change of title in lieu of money means: if such expenditure unsecured notes of a taxation of the whole in favour of the Note issuers: if such taxation of the total ity in favour of individuals no longer appears to be permissible: – but if, on the other hand, for reasons of mechanical convenience, the Traffic requires a paper means of circulation: – thus the Question of how and in what way this paper circulation= means will be created.

The fact that notes backed entirely in cash are not issued by private individuals It is obvious that this would be more of a disadvantage than an advantage for the Emit= tenten would be linked to it:

The simplest, most obvious and most natural thing seems to be against, if the state, as it provides for the metal money, also for the paper money careless. N

The banknotes are nothing more than revocable manufactured and circulating money. "The one" – says the "Kölnische Zeitg." in her already mentioned remarkable work – "the fine demand receives payment in banknotes, considers the same as settled; who buys goods for cash, i.e. against immediate receipt of the

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equivalent value in money, thus the condition of cash is considered: payment is fulfilled." – As long as the revocation does not occur, The banknotes function as money, and the fact that they are not "legal" means of payment, it deprives it of this property by= out not.

Max Wirth in his "Handb. des Bankw." draws as one of his Main conclusions (p. 580) are as follows: There is no princi-

difference between banknotes and government paper money The banknotes without compulsory exchange rate are the state Paper money in practice is the same insofar as the regular Redemption of the former at the cash desk, with government paper money by accepting it in lieu of payment to the state treasury is replaced."

There is therefore not the slightest reason to ignore the obvious and not to follow the natural path, which consists in the State to the traffic, like the metal money, so also the paper money, whose the traffic requires for reasons of mechanical convenience, alone and exclusively delivers.

The work of the "Köln. Ztg." "We must," she says, "the uncovered notes, because they push the metal money out of the country, because they in moments of crises which exacerbate the latter, because in the face of such disadvantages the The savings brought about by them did not benefit the whole country, but only the issuing banks, and because the country finally demands can that what circulates as money can also be used by everyone and by all Cases are taken without hesitation, and can only find a very moderate amount of paper money justified, - which, despite its indissolubility, is harmless is because the state and the citizens are constantly have to make payment."

After all this, we believe as a fundamental truth in the so-called Bank question first to have established the sentence:

"No more banknotes, only government paper money."

Since the bank question only finds banknote questions, fo would be hereby the fundamental solution of the so-called banking question in general The issue of government paper money also required absolutely no state bank and the complete release of the notes= There is no obstacle to the implementation of a banking transaction exempt from issuing se

It might be worth remembering here the fears which to be linked to the possible misuse of paper money issuance

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Max Wirth asks about this in the "Handb. d. Bankw." (p. 53): Because of the misuse of paper money, whose losses, the use of paper money in general To want to reject it is just as wrong as to Use of sharp instruments wanted to renounce duck because to cut oneself with it, or of wine, because one can get drunk." - To top it all off, the Affigents and Green= backs that the lack of a state bank does not guarantee against abuse

use of paper money. Deep guarantee can only be achieved in the continued advanced public education.

Whatever solution one tries to give to the banking question, abuse—
State paper money is always and under all circumstances possible: —
Banknotes not backed by cash, on the other hand, are in and of themselves and under
under all circumstances an abuse.

However, since every institution is subject to possible abuse
possible abuse cannot be an argument against government bonds=
money.

Our fundamental conclusions can therefore be summarized as follows
sentences:

1. No more banknotes.
2. No more state bank.
3. The state alone makes paper money.
4. Complete banking freedom.

VII.

From the fundamental demands developed above arises
Next, the question is how to move from the current situation to the
correctly and economically recognized that the transition could be brought about.

It hardly needs to be said that every such transition with
with the greatest possible protection of existing conditions. First
it would be impossible and inappropriate from the outset to increase the quantity
of the circulating circulating funds suddenly and significantly; and
It would be just as wrong for other reasons if one
which the Prussian State Bank wanted to eliminate suddenly and all at once.

There is no other remedy than to, after a
print, which Faucher uses in "Currency and Prices", on
the same way you came in, you leave the dead end
has come.

But one has reached a dead end by leaving the bank=
notes fucceffively increased, which with regard to the unbacked banknotes equal=

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was significant with the transfer of public capital to the banks
for their own use. It is therefore no more than right and fair if

the whole, ie the state, the capital belonging to it succeftive withdrawing the notes gradually, i.e. in annual installments, and replace it with its own paper money, be it for the same amount, fupon a smaller amount annually. For the whole of Baar There would be no need to issue paper money without covered notes, as the cash deposit would enter free circulation.

The main increase in banknote circulation in Germany falls into the period since 1859, i.e. into a period of about 12 years. The amount of notes, the gradual return of which to the state The amount in question is already over 200 million thalers, of which over 100 millions are not covered in cash. The losses from the withdrawal of banknotes The resulting reduction in bank capital would therefore be approximately 100 million Thaler, while instead of the other half of the note the Baar= cover of the banks would also occur. So it is only the uncovered Half of the note, the collection of which requires longer dates.

If one were to look at the confiscation of the approximately 100 million thalers un= If we assume a period of about 10 years for the covered notes, to collect about 11 million Thaler notes every year and to exchange them for state= paper money, which seems completely harmless. At the same time, a reduction in the circulation of paper money that appears appropriate It should be gradually brought about that government paper money should be issued annually the same but for a lower nominal amount as the issued the collected notes.

For the notes backed by cash, no government paper money would be issued= In relation to the confiscation of these covered in cash Notes even released the cash cover.

This transformation would take place within a period of 10 years, certainly not without difficulties, but certainly to the permanent for the benefit of our entire cultural development.

As regards the interest on notes not covered by cash, which the banks enjoyed during the period of note issuing privilege, it is not advisable to establish a retroactive law; while the However, during the transition period, taxation of the uncovered banknote amounts appear indicated.

In the way proposed here – and it is probably the only possible, since only one way out of a dead end – would at the same time increase the amount of paper money in circulation reduced to less than half, as on the one hand for the Baar

covered banknote amounts paper would not be reissued, on the other hand the replacement of banknotes by government paper money not in the same nominal value= height is recommended, so that in this way an annual gradual

reduction in paper circulation.

The difficulties and concerns of such a settlement are not misunderstood, but find it by no means as big as it appears on the first appear before their eyes. And it stands opposite them on the other side the certainty that continuing on the previous path will infallibly would lead to socialist catastrophes, which would be much more serious. The difficulties that fih had at the time of the still oppose possible reversal.

Such a serious reversal as we propose should also be preferable to those means of information which aim to limit the evil only somewhat, to ensure that it then does not continue to spread, but otherwise let it continue to exist. These are the proposals that are now emerging from important quarters, and largely result in similar measures as in England seized by the Peels Act.

This means turning around in the dead end, but only a short Walk the distance to the exit and then stop again. This would of course be done in the interest of the public as a whole, but only in the interest of the big capital interested in the issue of notes party. l

On what kind of conditions, namely economic and social conditions The existing monetary and banking legislation is leading to this, as shown by, among other latest developments in the city administration of New York, as shown by the Stock exchange conditions in Paris, Vienna and Berlin. Here, in the Indeed a social question, and it has become more pressing than our daily press seems to consistently assume.

The so-called ban question is, without further ado, an essential Component of the social question, insofar as it is simply It is a question of whether the unreasonableness of the legislation has led to the Capital-transferred privilege of making money for one's own pocket, with its destructive, demoralizing, highly dangerous effects kungs continue to exist, whether it may be in a somewhat milder and continue to exist in a more limited way than before, or whether it will be abolished entirely lifted – and should be eliminated.

There is no question that legislation which would capital a monopoly of making money for its own pocket, simply thereby creating an artificial dichotomy between capital and labor

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which is already asserted on a broad basis and

can no longer be denied by any artificial phrase. The always= more capital, which is spreading in an “unnatural way”=

power is therefore not a meaningless socialist phrase, but a fact= matter to which we must all pay attention.

If we do not, like the ostrich, bury our heads in the sand want to not see the danger, – if we are honest and sincere to face things as they are and call them by their proper name want to call it – then we must admit that a social question and danger really exists and indeed exists by virtue of the errors of our laws= dition and the modalities of state administration which it creates, by virtue of that debt economy from above, which most European States have already brought them to the brink of bankruptcy and which its degrading effect on the entire public life until in every business and every family – and then by virtue of that monopolistic enrichment methods, which they use in the bank and stocks= legislation in favour of big capital and which more and work more to replace the worship of the golden calf any other religion in this world.

Progress along this path would inevitably lead to socialist catastrophes. It is still possible to turn around and return to healthier May these lines help to make this happen. In any case, we considered it a duty to use them as Mene Tekel to write here for the German nation.

Perhaps German honesty and insight will succeed in first To implement a reform of banking legislation, which has so far been the influence of those interested in the privilege of notes and the Un= knowledge of public opinion regarding the essence of the matter fails ift. :

application for the bank question presented at the “Economic Congress” in Lübeck on August 29, 1871.

Considering that the Economic Congress

1) the law of “free economic movement” as a supreme

ft economic law proclaimed,

2) the operation of private businesses by the state is always for

considered pernicious and declared,
the Economic Congress

a) the regulation of private business by the state –
(Normative or concessionary conditions for banking business),

b) the conduct of banking transactions by the State –
(so-called state banks)

under no circumstances recommend it, nor even discuss it.

Rather, the Economic Congress can only declare

for unconditional banking freedom.

Considering, however, that a so-called "banking question" is thereby
ftant is that the creation of circulations functioning as "money"
means as a "business" and in particular as a banking business
been treated,

Considering that a banking question only exists if one
Creation of so-called banknotes is considered a "business",

considering, however, that there can be no reason to manufacture the notes
cation, if it is a "business", by "normative conditions" or con
to restrict and regulate the conditions of cessation by the state,

Considering that if the manufacture of banknotes is a business, such as
every other thing, logic demands, on this business too, as on every
others to apply the law of "free economic movement",
and from the "competition" only the remedy of all possible resulting
concerns to be expected,

Considering all this, the so-called Bant question should be
reduce the question,

N

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if the Danfnote edition is a "business" and as such,
to really release completely,

or does not do any "business", and therefore does not have anything to do with banking bus
not to be related in any way.

The present resolution proposal assumes the latter eventuality
as the correct one and attaches the following implementation measures to it:

1. No further edition of music will take place.
2. The amount of banknotes issued to date has been paid by the banks in annual
Partial installments, the amount of which is determined by law, are to be gradually collec
3. In the amount of the annual notes to be collected by the banks
amounts, the state issues paper money annually in the same, or according to
The legislation also provides for a smaller amount.
4. For the amount of banknotes covered by cash,
no paper money was issued at all.

5. The benefits previously enjoyed for notes not covered by cash and – possibly according to the approval of the legislature – also the the interest still to be enjoyed from the uncovered notes during the transition period, remain with the banks as a public gift.

6. The operation of all banks shall be completely freed as soon as they no longer = have more.

The Prussian Bank is in the process of processing
inserted
F. Perrot.

An investigation into the banking question.")

(No. 38. d. "Fortfschritt" x. 1871.) – 17. Sept. 1871.
A letter to Mr. F. Perrot in Rostock.

Understandably, the new order of things in Prussia and Germany to try to eliminate the old arrangement in the Bantwefen, and the banknote a general uniform, a greater weight and a to gain universal usability. Austria, whose money market suffers from some ailments, listens attentively to the debate and is excited about the results of the investigations. It is not just Theory in word and writing, but the practice in trade and change that is to be completed.

Also your investigation into the banking question, in these papers laid down, therefore found attentive readers, although they immediately turned to the first sentences as a somewhat localized one, for Prussia or for North-Germany alone is appropriate. Only in the further course will the Question also ventilated in the interest of Central Europe and incidentally, how it Unfortunately, in northern Germany it is a bad custom to dismiss Austria as if this economic complex of 12,000 square miles with some 30 Millions of residents have no history in the banking and banknote issue, no experience, no example, no Seles, fine authorization, fine Present and no future.

For this reason I take up the pen for this epistle, not about your views on banking and its reform, not for example, to approve or disapprove of your theoretical statements illuminate, but only to provide some information about Austria's banking system in the present moment for orientation. Perhaps You can see, dear Sir, that the banking question of Austria not thrown into the same pot as r in Prussia and Germany can be.

*) From a friend of our paper, whose social position and scientific reputation, however, entitles him to have a decisive say fpeak, this essay is addressed to us, which we hereby submit to the attention of our

Readers recommend. The editors of "Fortfchr."

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I do not believe that Max Wirth, on the Handbook of Bank= because you appeal to many like-minded people with the statement that the issue of notes by a bank of notes constitutes a "fictitious capital" created, because these notes are only the representatives of the effective capital invested by the borrowers of the notes. Even less the attitude However, your statement may be of interest to those who have expressed that the issue of r with metal covered notes is a tax on citizens, or "a non-interest-bearing compulsory loan" from the bank to the public.

"The note not backed by cash is at the same time a debt, a tax, a gift and a robbery," – that is the summary Your consideration, which, if correct, would put the banknote before the barriers of the criminal court. According to our insignificant The concept is the banknote, which has the equivalent value in letters of credit or value effects, neither a debt nor a tax, neither a A gift or a robbery. A note issued in such a way is nothing but the generally accepted means of circulation in exchange for a limited value object. The interest for the withdrawal of such notes is a reward for the effort and risk of the bank, but not a tax or a robbery.

In the further course of your letter, the music edition will be referred to as the Exercise of a state power, namely the monetary power. The However, transferring this right to private individuals would be a monopoly legitimization of large capital, leads to unnatural accumulation of mobile capital, sweep capital into conflict with labor, lead to depraved stock exchange conditions, to paper plague, demoralize the public Live and work now in the hands of all subversive movements.

"The evidence for this is provided by the American, French and the Viennese money, stock exchange and securities markets!"

This accusation alone is the cause of this epistle, and you will forgive a Viennese and Austrian, dear Sir, if he replies that the Vienna money, stock and Moral conditions are unlikely to be known in detail.

The conditions in Vienna are neither worse nor better than the States of Baden, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Hamburg, London and others Emporia, which you ignore in your denunciation. Please take the bankruptcy register of the business world in your area and compare it to Austria Quality and quantity, and you will judge a little more fairly.

How little Austria and fine conditions in Germany were known Your letter shows again that it is a means for Prussia and

Germany, in order to get out of the banknote misery, the issue of State paper money, the precautions against abuse are still so heavily armored.

However, there is complete agreement in the serious Austrian circles that the banking business should be completely surrendered; about the authority

Opinions still differ on the edition of the music, only agreeing on this,

not to allow the monopoly of the National Bank to continue.

But what about Prussia and now Germany with a terrible privilege burdening k. pr. Bank? Has one heard the cry of distress who was at the Bank Commission of the German Trading Day against the k. pr. Bank was raised? Is the protest against the establishment of a Reichsbank already lost? Will the vote for the necessity the existence of private note banks (as it is, for example, from the bank management Braunschweig) simply ignored? Do you want to ignore the Prussian private banks are just as oppressed and enslaved as the old Prussian ones?

This should be taken into account before the very complicated, abnormal conditions of Austria, whose economy has been in a state of crisis for more than years can not find peace, as a guard. Austria has a series of unfortunate wars and unfortunate state leadership men entered into the debt book, Prussia has victories and victorious Head of State; Austria only has banknotes with compulsory exchange rate,

Prussia hardly ever came close to a discount on its notes; – such losses

equal conditions do not require us to compare completely dissimilar situations. The banking question, as well as the question of banknote issuance, has

vastly differing premises, conditions and necessities against

the same question in Prussia and Germany, which I opportunity only hints.

*) The author remained anonymous. ` `
 | | Perrot.

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 6

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Two members of the German Reichstag on the construction question.
By F. Perrot.

(No. 38 of "JFortschritt", dated September 24, 1871.)
(Reply to the letter addressed to me in No. 38 of the newspaper)

It is certainly understandable that one should first of all focus on the impending regulation of the banking system in the German Empire with great excitement I agree with you, dear Mr. Opponent, that fully agree that Austria's situation regarding the banking issue is a special Assessment is required because it is consistent with the general financial situation Austria is closely linked.

It is far from my intention, especially to the Austrian conditions to make targeted proposals on the banking issue. How sad, however, also the light in which I see the Austrian economic and Financial circumstances, I have always believed that in every situation of public life the clear recognition of the economic Truth is the first condition of procedure in public affairs must be. |

It will probably be of interest at this point if I Views which you expressed in your letter to me about the actual core the banking question, some statements which have recently been made two outstanding members of the German Reichstag in this question through the press. – In response to your accusation the ignorance of Austrian conditions I then come to the conclusion back. – I also ask myself, before I go on to the mentioned work of our two members of the Reichstag, I would like to make a few preliminary remarks.

"In our humble opinion," you say, "the Banknotes which have the equivalent value in credit notes or securities has neither a debt nor a tax, neither a gift nor a Robbery. A note issued in such a way is nothing but the generally valid means of circulation in exchange for a limited object of value."

This latter proposition must be fully and completely admitted, but, that the bank, through this exchange of its notes for interest-bearing assets, papers to benefit from interest on a capital which it would have without the You will certainly agree with me that I would not have had the opportunity to publish must

"The interest for the withdrawal of the notes" – ask yourself further – "if a reward for the effort and risk of the bank, but not a tax or a robbery."

Here I must now allow myself the most obedient counter-representation, that when I withdraw "such notes", ie whose "equivalent value is Bank has in credit letters or securities" hardly any trace an "effort" or a "risk" on the part of the bank in I am able to. The "effort" with the notes, like doing business with money to do, and the "risk" associated with this is probably on the part of the public, which has the notes in its hands and in exchange against the imagined value effects.

The notes we are talking about here, that is, the notes whose "countervalue the bank holds in letters of credit or securities has" – the "effort" of the bank consists mainly only in coupon cutting and their "risk" mainly in the selection the papers, as well as the fire safety of the safe.

The bank's "effort and risk" should therefore not in a motivatable relationship to the interest benefit which they find only by issuing notes not backed by cash and the effect of the increase in the The public is the main source of circulating funds.

I would like to add here that it is not the Writer of these lines, but also M. Wirth (Handb. d. Bankw. p. 581) makes the claim that "banks that issue notes, a capital in the amount of the surplus of the paper circulation over the available cash involuntarily and without interest from the public kept stretched."

Here I would like to take the liberty of making some quotations from the most recent to join the works of two well-known German Reichstag members. Both works will, I am certain, be of the greatest interest there too excite.

It is Mr. GD Augspurg and Mr. von Unruh who I have just heard about the banking question, the one in the "Deutscher Handelsblatt" (No. 33– 37) and this in a special brochure:

"The banking question before the Commission of the German Trade day."

In Mr. Augspurg you first meet – and Mr. Augspurg enjoys great prestige in the question – to give everything to an absolute opponent paper money, both "state and private paper money." His ultima ratio is:

"that the use of any and all paper money is reprehensible and must be abolished, not only of the state, but also of the private paper money, banknotes."

The profit that banks make by issuing non-cash covered notes, illustrated by Mr. Augspurg and others by the following quotation:

There are banks which are legally entitled to withdraw any amount (without any restrictions) of banknotes, without The question is, what is the actual capital available, which to ensure their redemption in all cases; there are others whose Capital to be paid in is 200,000 thalers, and which is legally are entitled to issue notes for 1 million thalers, ie with other In other words, from the actual capital at 4% 8000 thalers of legitimate to draw interest and furthermore from the resulting Promise of payment subject to compliance with bank coverage economically illegitimate interest of 26,000 thalers, i.e. from 200,000 Thalers 34,000 Thalers or 17% annually!

This is how a member of the board of directors who is considered an authority in banking n German Reichstag, in your eyes, my dear opponent, apparently very legitimate "business!" It is especially the view that

"the note banks through the expenditure of their gaflungsverfpveden by means of the annual interest derived from it, an unjustified-manufacturing significant profit by increasing the exchange value of the circulating metal money, i.e. the legal national currency in proportion to the amount of their paper money to the total of the circulating (liquid) capital and thereby reduce the large Part of the population, which lives on fixed income, to significant harm, but secondarily the entire population of the state harm by undermining the effectiveness of the legal standard of value."

"On the other hand, there are no advantages in any direction for the total population of the state through the issue of banknotes."

This is certainly said very succinctly and unambiguously and it eo ipso justifies the question of which Mr. Augsburg presents:

"Why do we continue to use banknotes everywhere? why not just ban the issuance of all and every bank= grades."

Mr. Augsburg himself gives the answer very drastically as follows:

It is difficult to find an answer to this question other than

"that one is once accustomed to the evil, and that it seems hard a number of bank shareholders, who also once Exploitation of the entire population through the issuance of banknotes, suddenly take away this privilege."

Yes, yes, that would be hard for the poor shareholders. And the population which is also "exploited" – ?

"The amount of the population," says Mr Augspurg, member of the German Reichstag, "is in a strange state of affairs of infantile immaturity. It manages with the pieces of paper, whereby their loan is documented as if it were money, is happy about the comfort associated with such a means of circulation as a child, which plays with the razor, about its smoothness, writes learned Works on the advantages of the credit economy, on the money-economy, where one only has to rely on one's credit, without work, get rich, and praise her happiness in the newspapers, when she has been blessed with a new paper bank. She knows nothing about the fact that they continually favor the individual – lends enormous sums of money without paying a single thaler of interest to get something for exploiting them."

. – "I certainly admire the – good nature of this population."

So Mr. GD Augspurg in his fine excellent work: "The Banking Question" in the "Deutsches Handelsblatt" (No. 33 – 37).

No less interesting is the brochure issued these days of Mr. v. Unruh, also a well-known outstanding member of the German Reichstag. With his well-known brilliant presentation skills and in Mr. v. Unruh deals with this in a sharply logical manner in his brochure

"The banking question
"before the Commission of the German Trade Day."

You may find – dear Mr. Counterspeaker – in this brochure convince that one does not ignore the cry of distress which Bank Commission of the German Trading Day against the k. priv. Bank became." –

No, this cry of distress from the unfortunate 22 bank directors will cannot be ignored. We have repeatedly and emphatically against every privileged bank and against state banks explained at all.

Mr. von Unruh sheds light on this "cry of distress" that comes from
22 bank directors and 4 non-bank directors

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of the German trading day with the incisive sharpness of fine known
Dialectics, the subtle irony of this criticism is of downright devastating
Effect. I can only ask you, dear Mr. Opponent, to
Illumination which Mr. von Unruh gave to the more thought-provoking "cry of distress"
which is given to 22 bank directors in his brochure.

German people, hear it, the "cry of distress" of your band-
directors!

By the way, Mr. von Unruh thinks very similarly about the banknotes
like the writer of these lines: |
sg tidt bare backed notes issue," says Mr. von Unruh
Page 22 of his brochure, "means: the involuntary credit of the
Publicum, everyone, who, as it is
expressed, tax the public partly in favour of
the bank itself, partly in favour of those who
credit as much as possible." 8

You see, dear opponent, that my views
but be shared by a notable side and now probably not
no longer want to be pushed aside so easily. They mean,
that "the summary of my observation, if it were correct, would be the banknote
before the bar of the criminal court." – Hm! – Near
views that furround fur views are, however, also very noteworthy=
valuable side. For example, Mr. von Unruh asks on page 31
his brochure:

"Does it not come close to counterfeiting when paper
Bank notes circulate, which may be redeemed for
Baar are no longer able to do so?"

Our well-known economist Mr. J. Faucher brings the banknotes
also once with counterfeiting and the penal code in close connection
namely in his intellectual work: "Currency and Prices" in the
"Quarterly Journal for Economics" (1868). He says there
namely, if the issue of notes not backed by cash exceeds all the
pleasant effects which the central banks and their friends
tell about it, then one must not blame the counterfeiters, but those
punish those who discover and report counterfeit money. Because as long as
the counterfeit money as such is not discovered, it functions just as if it were without
banknotes issued with cash backing.

*) The writer of this article has also responded to the "cry of distress" in the "National

No. 320 (supplementary sheet) is devoted to an illumination.

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The whole deduction of Mr Augspurg leaves another
There is hardly any other conclusion than that the banknote is essentially
punishable because it characterizes it as an "exploitation" (ipsissimum
verbum) of the population. Insofar as such "exploitation" is knowingly practiced
and is defended against better knowledge for financial interests, I would like
fom even find it highly criminal.")

Mr. von Unruh comes to similar conclusions
like the writer of these lines. On page 35 of his brochure he says:

"We strive for limitation and gradual elimination—
of all notes not covered with metal, possible entry—
restriction of all paper money in general and release
of the deposit and checking banks. We want this
Do not lose sight of the goal, nor do I get too far away
move, but don't rush it either."

We fully agree with this and the positive suggestions,
which we have made in this direction, encompass precisely this goal in
Eye. It only seemed to us and still seems to us that the "elimination
all notes not covered in metal" with the elimination
of all banknotes is synonymous, since of course no bank
will undertake to produce notes covered entirely in cash,
which only brings costs but no benefits.

But is it true that traffic has become mechanical
convenience of a certain amount of paper circulation
needs, there will probably be nothing left but to pay state funds for this amount.
to hold paper money.

What Austria suffers from the misuse of government paper money
We know very well that he suffered. But since every thing is subject to abuse
is exposed, the misuse of an institution in and for
Nothing against it. – If the matter were not so serious,
we would almost like to recall that dictum: "Even roast rabbit, in
enjoyed to excess – –"

What, by the way, is the "vote for the necessity of
existence of private note banks" – namely, of these private
note banks themselves – is concerned, then this must be done according to the
tours of Mr Augspurg and Mr von Unruh, which I join
If I may allow it, it hardly needs a separate assessment.

*) "A theft on a large scale is being carried out in Europe today, in addition to
Robber barons and theocratic exploitation of formerly noble professions were

– and it leads to honor instead of to prison.” – Dr. Schäffle, former Austrian Minister of Trade

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It is the great advantage of fundamental clarification of a matter that one no longer has to deal with each individual objection separately refute.

By the way, if you – dear Sir – after the intentionally abundantly shared citations from the two works indicated now want to read what some well-known newspapers have said about them have, and consider what they have not said about them, You must admit that the art of silence is at least The defenders of the note banks practiced skill and tactics I have a very detailed report on the von Unruh Work read in a major daily newspaper, which the actual core of the matter and what Mr. von Unruh considers to be the core of the same holds and presents it as such, only with a very vague, for anyone who has not read the brochure himself, touches on meaningless saying and instead there is a direct apology for the paper banks.

We are certainly with Mr. von Unruh and our important Economists for full liberalization of banking business, but – Bank= We do not consider the manufacture of banknotes to be a banking business.

Freedom of banking and freedom of banknote manufacture– We therefore consider cation to be two fundamentally different things. – The main evil of the banknote, the undue enrichment of individuals, would remain the same even if this “industry” were completely freed up. lessens the attachment, because not everyone can and will issue notes. We Here too we agree with M. Wirth when he says (Handb. d. Bankw. p. 582): |

“With complete freedom of note emission, a A monopoly of the rich was created, which then had an interest-free capital is advanced by the poor; because inequality agents cannot issue any slips of paper.”

This epistle has become longer than I had originally imagined I would therefore like to ask you to answer your objection to the Leave ignorance of Austrian conditions for another epistle.

Rostock, September 20, 1871.

| Banknotes = enemies. |
(No. 43 of the Progress of October 22, 1871.)
Second Epistle to Mr. Perrot in Rostock.

I have the announced reply because of knowledge of the Austrian Market: and monetary conditions, but to this day it is not and so, dear Sir, I will for the time being focus on some Return to the theories and views presented in No. 38.

They refer to the statements of two outstanding Members of the German Reichstag in Berlin, a calling that was very finds little resonance in a country that is affected by the financial votes of the most outstanding members of Parliament have been and are being severely damaged.
| If Mr. Augspurg rejects all paper money and the

Profit from the issue of such notes for an economically illegitimate Interest, he is on the dogmatic standpoint of Galileo's opponent: E pure si muove. According to such a basic view one naturally comes to the trivial conclusion that the banknotes only because "it would seem hard to give a number of shareholders to take this privilege."

The writer of these lines does not belong to those bank shareholders and has no private interest in the paper institutes at all; but from the Experience in the transport and business life of some parts of the world and several He has concluded from the empires, countries, cities and districts that paper money, banknotes, one of the most beneficial inventions of civilized mankind ity, and all the disadvantages and damages associated with it, a thousandfold be replaced by its advantages. The banknote has the wholesale partially freed from the burden of commodity exchange, because gold and silver are goods and a heavy burden. The banknote is the steam horse in the Comparison to the pack animal or rowing boat of past centuries.

Mr. Augspurg is, it seems, still in the fairy tales, which the children of the money economy are amused and frightened by the Exploitation of the entire population – prefigured by notes.

No less interesting in fact is the recently published Brochure by Mr. von Unruh on the banking issue, but also not less – the one-sidedness of the assessment.

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Mr. von Unruh ranks among the police officers in the banking sector and censors; he cannot imagine a bank without state control, and just a little control without a beard. A shudder He is concerned that notes are only covered by a third of cash, and in As a consequence, the note not backed by cash is called "counterfeiting", and as I predicted: the banknote was brought before the criminal court!

But since the economic monstrosity of removing banknotes from the

traffic in Europe, America, India and Australia by means of criminal law to distribute, had little prospect of practical feasibility, despite Recommendation of Mr. Augspurg, Unruh, Faucher, Wirth and others request, dear Sir, that government paper money be issued.

This final motion addresses all that is directed against the banknote was put forward. Mr. von Unruh comes to the same conclusion (p. 31): "It is the responsibility of the state to provide the necessary full-value means of circulation and to use surrogates for metal only to the smallest possible extent and under full security of the public (also censorship and police!) to allow or to produce it yourself."

The view which is not full of cash covered note a "paper note without collateral (p. 22, Unruh), an involuntary credit of the audience, an exploitation of the population (Augspurg), a counterfeiting factory (Faucher), a theft into the big picture" (Schaeffle), – these gentlemen want government money. – Cheers!

May Prussia, which has only now become a great state, be spared, To have government paper money in circulation in days of crisis; may the above-mentioned economists and their comrades present, what tragedy the Prussian money market would have offered, if the Red Hoses had reached the Rhine, and government paper money would have been in circulation.

Austria knows its suffering from government paper money and counterfeiting the banknote to sing.

In this country, people are arguing against government paper money and for Banknote; people advocate for banking freedom and soon also for freedom the issue of banknotes under normative provisions which hopefully the bare covering as a long-overcome standpoint leave aside.

This is of course not your view and your tendency, dear Sir, but she has comrades, even in your midst. I quote Mr. Leopold Lasker, who in his latest brochure (Berlin, 1871, at Springer: Banking Freedom or Not?) the inappropriateness of all previous

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The banks' paternalism is proven and he complains bitterly: "only with the complete freedom of the banks has not yet been attempted," while the theoretical views put forward against banking freedom are untenable and the experiences gained from practice for the same speak" (p. 43). "One must give up the idea that the Freedom from paper is required in the interest of the banks" (p. 59). "The release the issue of banknotes mainly follows the non-banking public interest to benefit" (p. 60).

So in Germany, in Prussia, within your Reichsrat,
Dear Sir, the old prejudice about banks and banknotes
already its well-founded refutation, and one is not in a good mood, the
charitable banknote to be brought before the bar of the criminal court.
The banknote enemies must already look for other weapons to defeat
maintaining modern traffic conditions.

Vienna, mid-October 1871.

| AN

Bantuots = friends.

(No. 44 of "Fortfschritt" of October 29, 1871.)

Response to the article on page 348 of this newspaper: "Banknotes=Enemies".)

Partly due to illness, partly due to other more urgent work
it was not possible for me, as I wanted, to respond to your
Monetary relations with regard to the issue of banknotes in more detail
– I make no secret of the fact that I am your
Austrian monetary situation appears in a desperately bleak light.

In my eyes, the most important thing in this dim light is your
the national debt situation there, the connection with the
Paper mischief is unfortunately a very narrow one, and its influence on the
overall state relations, as well as all individual economies,
than a perishable one can be.

If one reads the recently published sixth edition of "Hand:
book of comparative statistics" by G. Fr. Kolb the figures
the Austrian public debt economy; if one looks at the year
year after year, the deficit has been accumulating to hair-raising dimensions;
if one were to assume that this avalanche of national debt has already reached over 3 mil

Harden Gulden has grown and at a fine interest rate of around

third of the total state income; if you
the connection between this accursed national debt economy and the
Paper fraud is more closely examined when one agrees with Kolb's view
is that the national debt is at the same time "the debt of every single inhabitant
of a country, debts of every family, debts which every basic=
piece, every business (with the exception of certain bankers= and stock exchanges=
fws), burden every fortune," and if one finally considers the disruptive,
decomposing, like a creeping poison, acting influence, which
which practises state mismanagement in all directions: so it should be
There is no doubt that, on the one hand, the public debt situation

dominate the rest of the economic life in Austria and that on the other hand, in such a situation, all suggestions for the removal of the paper fraud is useless if one does not have a finance minister in Austria of the type of the great Baron von Stein, and if the

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it does not have the authority to act with almost dictatorial power the economic conditions of the entire Austrian region to regenerate countries centralistically.

In other words: I see the Austrian financial situation as an almost hopeless one and believe that to the previous Austrian state bankruptcies will be joined by further ones, so situation, until – well, I leave it to you to finish the sentence.

So much for now about the “financial situation” there.

But if I am not mistaken, you are probably mainly concerned with the defense of the banknote in general, and I come back to the core of our disagreement.

They cite in your favor Mr. “Leopold Lasker”. Mr. Leopold Lasker is not initially the well-known Reichstag member this family name. The representative is called Eduard Lasker. The Bremen-based Handelsblatt, for example, recently had at the top of its newspaper mistakenly identified the Reichstag member as the author of the brochure “Bank freedom or not” and this error, as far as I know, not yet reffirt. – To my knowledge, it is the first time that Mr. “Leo pold Lasker” is mentioned as a writer. It is probably from Interested if, for example, you wanted to earn the Public with a more detailed information about the proposed new to lend a helping hand to the author.

A key statement by Mr. “Leopold Lasker” quoted by you gives me the opportunity to immediately address one of the main points of our Mr. “Leopold L.” said: “One must challenge the view give up, as if the freedom from paperwork was required in the interest of the banks.”

Whether it is “required” in the interest of the banks, we will leave it aside and just keep coming back to the one point, what advantages the issue of non-cash-backed securities Notes for the banks really have.

I come here via my multiple mentioned simple The calculation does not ignore the fact that a bank, for example,

Issues three million notes and only one of them Million in Baar to cover the interest benefit of almost two million ones is enriched.

I would be grateful if you could take this point into consideration wanted to discuss clearly. It seems to me as if the defenders the banknote never adequately addresses this point. – It is likely 5 whether “freedom from paper is in the interest of the banks is required.”

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They call “paper money, banknotes, one of which he: most prosperous inventions of civilized humanity,” say then: “The banknote has relieved the wholesale trade of the burden of exchange of goods, because gold and silver are goods and a heavy burden.”

I miss in the second of these treasures the “paper money” which They are mentioned in the first sentence together with the banknote. The paper money, and indeed the government paper money, is probably just like the banknote, with the property of “relieving the grand hauler of the burden of What you can expect from the banknote What we praise as brilliant should of course also apply to paper money in general.

It seems to me that you are overlooking the fact that in the paper economy not only paper is replaced by metal, but also the amount of circulating media functioning as money generally increases by the amount of unbacked paper money issued, or the notes not covered by cash, the interest on which is paid into the bank's cash flow.

I completely agree with you that the only The main purpose of all paper money is that it is for some Transport transactions the more inconvenient, heavier money by a much more easily transportable medium, but government paper money does exactly the same as banknotes. But the fact that this is precisely the “wholesale” as you think, is most useful, and that in this substitution a more comfortable medium for a more uncomfortable creative moment lie – this has, to my knowledge, never been explained anywhere. It This would be a new discovery.

That the “liberation of wholesale trade from the burden of export of goods exchange”, as you put it, in this sense above all is due to the change, namely the real, actual change, should not be in doubt for you either.

Also, all those who have a creative influence on the banknote power, have so far seen this creative power only in the fact that a bank, the more notes it produces without cash backing, the more “Credit”. The “blessing” of such an institution unnaturally exaggerated credit economy is likely to . also in Austria is becoming increasingly clear.

It is certainly a most wonderful idea that certain people
Privilege to make paper money to help others
To give "credit" and to get interest paid for it. There it would be
However, it is much easier if everyone pays the amount of the "credit",

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which he needs, he makes fine paper money himself – that
would be absolute "freedom of banknotes."

But why do you still want to have "normative provisions",
I really don't see it. Why, given the enormous advantage you have for
Banknote freedom, nor "normative provisions"? – Why
since the regulation of this business is not just about "competition"
– that "competition" of which it is said that it all
conduct business in the best possible way?

Why on earth should we also have normative provisions,
which always only hinders the free movement of the "competition"
can oppose? – Normative determinations from which no human
to say what should be in it and what should not?

Why do you, who call all "police" and "censorship" in Bank=
its fo particularly detest (as I do, by the way), for which
Banknote production nevertheless "Police" and "Ceufur" by means of the "Nor=
mative determinations"?

It makes a strange impression on me when I think about
I think that the only defender of the "normative determinations", occasionally
the banking discussion at the "Economic Congress", the following:
conditions repeatedly expressly as "mere police orders"
ftreatment" of the banking industry, "for the protection of the public"
feared and characterized.

"Police" restriction of the banking industry by any
which "normative determinations" sweep away quite naturally and automatically
also speaking of "police surveillance and control of the bank–
– As far as I know the banking business, I think
any kind of control of the same by state organs for equally
harmful rather than illusory.

To conclude, I would like to introduce you to Mr. August Eggers in Bremen
cite, who is probably familiar to you through his work on the coin=
reform is known. Mr. Eggers is, just like Mr. Augspurg, Groß=
merchant. He expresses himself in the recently published second issue of his
"Economic Treatises" on the "non-metal-backed banknote"
as follows:

"Adam Smith puts in his Wealth of Nations, Book II, Chapter II;

The following example is given: the circulating and sufficient for traffic
The total amount of metal money in a country is one million pounds sterling. Some
Later, some banks and bankers give a million pounds
banknotes, backed by 200,000 pounds sterling of metal money
The circulation of the country remains unchanged and the circulating

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Million pound banknotes have the same purchasing power as those previously in circulation
800,000 pounds of metal money will be
free and can go abroad as interest-free, benefit the country=
bringing capital".

"Such a procedure is piracy." The 800,000
Pounds have an oversaturating effect on the foreign market and devalue the
metal money." ; b

"It is not the country in general that
through this first practiced on others and then on itself
to relapsing piracy enriched, but it is initially
the bankers who make a profit without working."

"The banknote is not an international means of payment.
To balance the balance sheets, metal money is needed."

"The non-metal-backed banknote is an illegitimate
use of credit, which is the basis that the metal:
"Money granted to all other forms of credit is counterfeit."

"The economic power, the social, the
State must suffer from privileges which a certain
Class without work a profit of (in Germany annually)
8-10 million thalers. A serious abuse
can only have a paralyzing and corrupting effect. Give privileges
provide themselves with the means to maintain their possession.
There are already signs that the cancer is spreading
takes hold."

And I believe that we can also "sing a song" about this in
Austria, not only from the misuse of government paper money, as
You write.

Not only the abolition of banknotes, but also the possible
reduction of all paper money in general must be the constant pursuit of all
healthy state economy. Austria can, however, issue notes and paper
money in an honest way, except by having surpluses
in the state budget, while for decades there has been a deficit
has accumulated on deficit.

Rostock, October 24, 1871.

N F. Per red.

Austria's national bankruptcy.

3. Epistle to Mr. Perrot in Rostock.

I would have to possess the spirit of Goethe, who would bring Mephisto to all
I wanted to answer all the points you have made in
Your reply should be touching, clear and convincing.
can only be individual in such a polemic of a u
to be more precise.

Please allow me, dear Sir, to end this third epistle only with
the views on Austria's financial situation, to which I have so
greedy. She finds it very clear, very honest, very unreserved,
very decisively. This facilitates the trial and the jury's verdict.

You write without concealment that "you understand the Austrian monetary situation
in a desperately dim light;" "They explain the national debt=
circumstances as pernicious in their influence" and arrive at the
Results, "that the Austrian financial situation is almost hopeless,"
with the belief that "the previous state bankruptcies were
further ones will join, yes, until --"

These breaks are your property, not mine, hey anyway
these quotes about the past, present and future state=
bankrupt Austria belongs to you. Probably find this
serious and weighty statements the result of careful studies
However, you, dear Sir, have not said anything about it.
knows very well here in the country how one in Prussia behind a pole
Weißbier or behind a glass of Grüneberger about Austria around=
away, and before the last drop of those noble drinks has been sipped
is, it is certain that Austria is bankrupt in politics and finance. But
Such pub conversations certainly do not contain any scientific explanations
and no noteworthy evidence and will certainly, dear Sir,
by you as by every serious statesman and economist as
empty phrases. That is why you refer to Kolb's
Statistics in which Austria's national debt economy is demonstrated.

But that is the only thing you have as evidence for your decla=

ration of the inevitable national bankruptcy of Austria.
Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the audience.

ome aw ae

Only – without any input from you, without further investigation, without any consideration of the circumstances, without considering historical events or economic events, – nothing, absolutely nothing after Their own studies and experiences, but only the dictum of Statistics as a messianic prophecy of the coming bankruptcy!

The reply would not be difficult. One could rely on the wealth Austria, which can easily do not only the interest of the to pay off the national debt, but in a reasonably short period of time the capital of the 3 billion to be amortized; it only requires a regulation of the basic tax, management of the forest property, execution of the Communications etc. – and the hair-raising dimensions of the deficit would have made way for the richest surplus. Of course, peace is Europe's economic stability is firmly in sight, and it is unlikely that Napoleon the south of Austria and a Bismarck the north of this brother state with war. A brief look at the booklet of statistics into the economic life of Austria for two years¹⁰ would demonstrate to you and your fellow judges what colossal The upswing Austria has achieved in all material areas, No one could have dreamed after such unfortunate wars and battles, least of all the North German party men. Suggest a little the results of the sugar and beer taxes, look at the Yield of tobacco gradient, let the swelling be controlled capable objects in realities and factories, – – and the Heroes behind the bar of wheat beer or the glass of Grüneberger are perhaps be moved to postpone the bankruptcy of Austria until to a later time. Always assuming that the imperial Prussians, who have become kings, do not carry their breech-loaders to Bohemia because Austria was not prepared for war either at Solferino or at Königgrätz prepared, and is – not prepared for the next one either.

However, passons! As little as one washes a Moor white, little is the prevailing prejudice about Austria, of which especially Northern Germany is infected.

So bankruptcy remains! Everything that is said against it, ift whitewashing, optimism, careless glossing over of the true fts, self-deception or deliberate fraud, patriotic fraud, Ignorance of one's own country, – in short, the announced bankruptcy is the sole, appropriate, well-founded truth.

You and your like-minded people can only not demand.

What would follow from this? But only the duty of the publicist,

of the citizen and statesman to warn everyone so that the
 the coming national bankruptcy of Austria would not harm or disadvantage it.
 Please proclaim throughout Germany that Austria will soon
 will go bankrupt again; let the night watchmen sound: keep
 You before fire and light and Austrian papers; trumpet
 it in all neighboring kingdoms that Austria cannot be given credit overnight
 and by all tribunes, in all economic areas,
 on all stock exchanges, in all journals it should be announced: Austria
 is bankrupt.

The fact that Austrian publicity does not follow these emanations,
 You can read, dear Sir, from the weekly magazine published in the Kaiserstadt
 Vienna appears and your letter with the expression of hopeless
 Austrian financial situation and the distant state bankruptcy without a doubt
 prints. |

What do you think, dear Sir, is the consequence of such announcements?
 the Austrian bankruptcy? Do you still have demand in the
 North, West and South of Germany, whether these declamations about the
 Austria's financial situation has induced any capitalist to
 Austrian securities? Why not find out how
 many millions not in the last decade, but since the brother=
 wars, since the victories in France, from Berlin, Breslau, Cologne, Frank=
 furt and other places to Vienna to protect themselves against
 Have papers sent? Perhaps it is of interest to you if
 I am telling you something that you will certainly not find in Kolb's statistics,
 But there are guarantors who confirm this, namely that for a year now a
 a few hundred million and since the last few months about 60 million
 Gulden nominal value in Austrian securities to Germany
 Capital investments are deducted. All these owners and purchasers of Austrian
 Reich papers are blind, and see the sword of Damocles of the so
 versatile, also announced by you with such reliability

bankrupt not. State pension, priority bonds, lottery tickets, shares, hypo=

counter letters, – all these bankrupt papers are being sold by the
 foolish and deluded German capital, and form a
 Austrian export item. Woe, woe, three times woe!! |
 Do you not remember, dear Sir, the saying: "Gray
 If all theory! !?" It seems that the practical world does not
 To agree with the judgments of some party men and leaders; one is
 in Germany is not the enemy of one's own money, and nobody
 wants to be on the receiving end of a bankruptcy. Capital
 is also very sensitive, suspicious, eagle-eyed, cautious, and

the "earlier Austrian state bankruptcies" as you put it
are a warning sign with giant letters! And yet this
Capital – – into the arbor, as Nestroy declaims. I worry, your
Call, however well-intentioned, will not improve this capital
teach despite Kolb's statistics etc.

So if the next Austrian state bankruptcy, which you
Given the hopeless financial situation, Prussian and
German capital is lost, then you, dear Sir, are not
You have warned honestly and honestly, and have courageously
Your opinion published.

May heaven reform sinners, so that they do not remain with the other
Austria's bankruptcy brought them to their own hands and their skin
carry markets.

Vienna, November 1871. AN

Abolition of all paper money.
4. Epistle to Mr. Perrot in Rostock.

Actually, any further discussion is superfluous. You, dear
Sir, have declared Austria bankrupt because of its monetary economy;
I have your reasoning about past, present and future
did not contradict the Austrian state and economy, and
we jointly warned the whole world not to give credit to Austrian papers
ren! This is probably the end result of all polemics, the end point of every
debate. According to such a premise, it is indeed a luxury to say a word about money=
paper or paper money, banknotes or government notes, banknotes
coverage or confusion of notes etc. For Austria
at least any further discussion about the monetary economy
the practical significance is lacking; Austria is bankrupt, and there it is
It is completely irrelevant to these millions of economic people whether banknotes
may and should be issued, or whether only precious metal should circulate?

The position which you, dear opponent, have sharply expressed
"Abolition of all paper money," has for Austria, which I
to represent allow me to only a theoretical or rather at the
announced bankruptcy has no value at all. I fight *de lana caprina*.
And then it is a little called, as it were, climbing the teaching lectern
to have to answer questions asked, although in a
Newspaper articles can only proceed aphoristically.

But these epistles have taken on a greater extent,
than was intended from the outset, and they have the interest of a
So, despite the bankruptcy, the polemic
receive a sequel.

First of all, I request, dear Sir, to put aside the denunciation as if the representatives of the banks and banknotes were only in the egoistic interests. Mr. von Unruh is also one of these Informer to the most respectable companies in Germany. Writer of this epistle is such a denunciation without any Reason and support, as the friendly editorial team may attest.

One of your first questions concerns the point that the banks

—

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by issuing more notes than their cash reserves in order to speaking interest. — You want to make this point have clearly discussed.

The attempt is daring. Are the upper floors of a House built in the air because only the first floor is on the ground? If a merchant whose fortune consists of 1000 thalers does not have the Eligibility to take 10,000 Thaler credit?

The complete error lies in the fact that so many people have the delusion a bank can issue any amount of notes. No A regularly managed bank can issue a note at will or at will give; you ask for their grades when you fit N and when you fie use fann.

A second misconception is that the bank does not take any risk in issue of their notes. If there is even a spark of truth in this If one had, one should never and nowhere speak of a threat to the banknote speak.

The interest that a bank receives for issuing the securities it desires grades is a reward for their work and for their Guarantee. Only the most complete ignorance of the effectiveness and management a note bank can be tempted to say that the note output giving is a tax or expropriation, and all these tirades arouse only smiles in the merchant world.

Below is the huge difference between a banknote and a The state note is usually used for a performance was issued and remains in circulation for an indefinite period lation; the banknote is only issued against deposit of an equivalent value given, and returns to the place of issue within an indefinite period of time.

The banknotes issued by the Austrian National Bank — with Exception of the 80 million advanced to the state for the privilege onen — can be confiscated within a maximum of 3 months; the

bfterr. State notes await only a future measure to get out of the Circulation to be able to get out.

However, you and your like-minded people do not want any grades, no paper money at all or the greatest possible limitation of this replacement of metal coin.

Has perhaps the experience of world traffic led to this view?

It has been recorded in the chronicles for thousands of years that the metal coin has not held back any crisis. The states have to counterfeit coins took refuge, the commercial world had to resort to bankruptcy courts Apply for protection; Everything before a banknote or paper money existed,

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or when the paper production was in childhood. One can probably say that the system of pure metal money circulation is everywhere a fiasco although the discovery of new silver mines and gold laundries came to the rescue, because otherwise it would have been due to the lack of material for the increased traffic. The fiasco of this System is not isolated in one economic area, but comes at different times, in different places and under different When the greatest dangers over a state, or a catastrophe that threatens world trade with capital and withdraws credit, then the fiasco of metal money is an open knowledgeable, and one grabs with trembling hands for the saving paper money! Let us not look far back. Italy carried out its revolution – with paper money; France remained solvent for the 5 billion – through paper money; – the United States of North America because the enormous costs of the civil war are being paid for with paper money; – Russia heals his wounds of the Crimean War, the Polish uprising and the peasants' emancipation – through paper money; Turkey is trying all kinds of reforms – through paper money. Austria could not avoid the unfortunate wars and experimental governments can only be overcome by paper money; – and England, rich England, always repeals the provisions of the Peel's acts when, in the days of a crisis, they issue notes hinder.

The enthusiasts for the circulation of metal money cultivate the history of money transactions a little; in any case, the need of today's traffic a terra incognita.

Since I have all police and censorship, including in the area of business of the paper banks, you ask: why Normative provisions?

What do you say now, dear Sir, to the following normative provision, which I, as legislator, impose on every bank issuing banknotes would be:

The bank is obliged to exchange any presented note for metal at any time= coin. Failure to comply with this obligation will result in the Bank immediately blocked, bankruptcy proceedings initiated etc. 2c.

One could add to this normative determination that the g

Directors, administrative boards, governors, etc. are personally liable, or other strict measures following the example of that famous MP neten of the Berlin Landtag: freedom of the press with the gallows next to it, so unlimited banknote issue with the gallows next to it for the bank and for

the bank shareholders if they do not exchange the presented notes for metal.

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Such a normative determination probably makes every police and censorship superfluous, and in any case it is a more rational measure than the complete ftänft or third=metal coverage, financial braids that are far behind hang down and are indeed reminiscent of Chinese monetary economy.

Leave it to the customer and the discretion of each individual, whether he requests, accepts, keeps or exchanges such notes, just as how it is left up to each individual whether he will estimate a bill of exchange, make a p takes, continues to girdle, etc. No one will make a fool of themselves, e.g. with Austrian banknotes or government notes in Germany or to want to make purchases elsewhere, – and Prussian cash orders, although every expert takes them at face value, they are not a general Means of exchange for goods in Austria. This can be safely left to the traffic world, which is between note and note just as between note and coin to decide. Just make sure that the public is as open as possible. ity in the business statements of the banks and for the most inconsiderate observation Observance of the above-mentioned or a similar normative provision. | Any other restriction on the issue of music is a restriction of social intercourse and an arbitrary limitation of credit, which the public is willing to grant to a bank; therefore, all Privileges of the note banks – not just a taxation of money= and credit transactions, but a disadvantage for the economic community of the State concerned under the pretext of securing the value of the Note. This pretext leads to control and to the police, just as harmful as illusory, as you rightly point out.

The metal-backed note, if its issue is already regulated by a equivalent value, appears as a waste of credit, as a forced fallow of the most fertile field, as dead capital. I refer They went to the National Bank's vault, where 140 million in silver and gold have been buried for 20 years! I refer you to the Prussia's war treasure, which has consumed interests for 50 years!

But what is the use of all this? Mr. Eggers in Bremen refers to Adam Smith and declares the non-metal-backed note to be an illegitimate exploitation of credit; – and with this infallibility dogma believes all the savings of modern money transactions into the pit of hell and to be able to refer to fraud. So: abolition of the banknotes and the possible reduction of all paper money, preach You, dear sir.

“I congratulate you on such a monetary economy. I dare only ask I, Austria, to exclude it from its bankruptcy, its ruin and – to leave fine notes! In recent days the

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Call for an increase in banknotes, and the management of the National Bank had to, despite all resistance, issue millions and millions of notes. You will admit, dear Sir, that this is in stark contradiction with Their views and tendencies, and no indication of a tendency for the abolition of paper money. Accordingly, here in the country, where people use notes to build houses, factories, railways, etc., the Be= striving to abolish all paper money will not win any converts.

All such theories are here based on the need for life, for the Existence, for acquisition and earnings – shelved.

Vienna, November 1871. AN

Austria's state economy.

Third Epistle to Mr. AN in Vienna (ef. No. 45. d. Forfchr.)

By F. Perrot. |

Not without a certain amount of pleasure I have) in the entrance of your third Epistle read the excellent phrase with which you “the spirit of Goethe, which lets Mephisto answer all the student’s questions,” in introduce the discussion on the banking issue. I have always said, that the party of banknote friends has very skilled defenders, and their interest with much skill, and apparently not without goodwill. planned tactics in the press.

The discussions which we have had contradictorily about the banking question have practiced, the readership of these papers should also be aware fufficient material for independent judgment about the important matter, and I am happy to follow you on the Area of the Austrian state economy, over which no less maintain useful conversations and urgently needed clarifications mediated, as in the banking question. – I live in the pleasant Foresight that here too the “spirit of Goethe” will not fail us, to appear at the end of our discussion.

Through your discussions on the state economic situation
Austria sounds a slight doubt as to whether I am
I would have devoted myself to more serious study. I can reassure you about this and
On the contrary, I assure you that the chapter of the state economy
and the mismanagement of the national debt has always been one of the most important
seemed to be, but I have looked into it in more detail.
You may find evidence of this in my recently published
"Current Issues, Contributions to the Solution of Political and Economic Problems—
scientific issues of the present."

As far as I know, you are very much mistaken,
If you believe that "in Prussia behind a bar of wheat beer
or a glass of Grüneberger" about the economic situation
opportunities of Austria, from the Austrian "state bankruptcy"
What our honorable citizens say on the beer bench

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jug-givers, has so far dealt largely with the questions of the highest
Politics and diplomacy. The good people have so far
on average not even interest and understanding for their own
economic affairs, let alone for others. They let
the skin with the greatest comfort through all kinds of financial arts
over their ears, and if it gets too bad, they will
Socialists and campaign theoretically and practically against "Capital".

You are doing us far too much credit if you believe that "behind the
A pint of wheat beer or a glass of Grüneberger would be
of Austrian national bankruptcy. This is already ensured by the
excellent daily press, that all possible things are brought closer to the citizen
and that he is better informed about all sorts of things than
about his own and his neighbors' economic affairs.

The deepest political and diplomatic secrets are
Citizens on the beer bench are more likely to realize than the truth that a
eternally indebted state economy is one of the main roots of that
stände, which culminate in the exploitation of all by a few,
and which ultimately only gives us, on one side, the absolute An= worship of the golden calf and on the other side the petroleum
left over.

Our excellent daily press with its tremendous influence ensures
that the citizen's mind is like a Chinese
Wall so that he would see nothing but high politics, even higher
Diplomacy, and also war and murder stories, railway
strokes of luck, town gossip and theater reviews. – For sufficient state= Debt concerns both the absolute governments and the liberal
People's representatives, and finally we are even told that a state
the more brilliantly situated it is, and that its inhabitants are all the better

'and the more debt the state has, the happier it will be!' And it will be with states as well as with families and individuals; the more debt – the better? – –

You are not satisfied, my dear opponent, that I the three billion national debt so dry and without any I have provided explanations. They state most definitely that it would be easy for Austria to pay off this enormous debt in a relatively short deadline".

Well then, my dear Mr. AN, if it is as easy as They say, then all those who could and did not do it have brought the curse upon their heads that they will bring endless misfortune from Austria did not avert it, although they could.

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We know very well how the Austrian debts arose Among other things, the sixth edition of G. Kolb's Statistik a special chapter about it, II. Abtheilung, p. 21: "On history of guilt". You probably want to indicate that a fatal Poor politics and unfortunate wars are the main culprits for the continued debt-making, and you are certainly right about that. But it must not be forgotten that the achievements made during the war Debts not reduced in peace, but by a fatal State economy has only ever increased. Without your patriotism To avoid offending you, I will quote the example of Frederick II of Prussia, which had a significant national debt during the Seven Years' War when Austria contracted, but at his death not only did it terminate but had also accumulated a considerable state treasury. How to incur peace debts, however, is shown by Frederick II's successor and the constitutional-liberal era in Prussia, although fortunately not to the same extent as in Austria. – Gervinus reports in the "History of the Nineteenth Century," that the possibilities of the Congress of Vienna to compensate the Imperial State for 30 million cost, although the deeply indebted state cannot even afford the mutilated invalids could be adequately cared for.

Incidentally, the Prussian national debt has also increased since 1848 constant and not insignificantly increased. Our state budget under differs in this respect from the Austrian only in terms of intensity, not in essence. On both sides, the unproductive debts generating expenditures constant predominantly, only in our country not yet in the same degree as in Austria, where we are not yet forced, as Austria suffers, about a third of our national income is spent on paying school fees denz nfen to use.

I wanted to see our politicians "behind a pint of wheat beer or a

Schoppen Grüneberger" would only be so far that they would not be able to appreciate this national debt economy in its entirety
I wish we were at the point where our jug pourers could
the beer bank had any idea that they themselves had the interest of
must pay national debt, and because of this national debt
also the provincial, communal and private economy in the
most unhealthy and destructive way, becoming more and more of a debtor
I wish our honest citizens would first get
an idea that this useless national debt is
ftity actually and mainly rests that "paper plague", which

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more and more on the overgrowing enrichment Less on softening
All leads there!

Should you consider it advantageous if a country like
. Oefterreid) (according to Kolb) for 1870 about 148 million guilders for schools
interest, and about 100 million guilders for military expenditure, that is
In total, almost half of his income was spent on debt interest and
have to pay military expenses?

Why, if Austria is in such a brilliant position as you
state, are the railways not built from available state funds?
means, instead of relying on stock fraud with bond debts,
and during the "foundation" the bankers had already given the money
to pour millions of bottles down their throats? – Who tells the jug-pourers
on the beer bench that railways, which only rely on debts and
Dividends (plus royalties) are built on approximately half of their operating profit
revenue, which would otherwise be spent on tariff reductions and be passed on to all
Good things would have to come, instead of continuing to pay interest on debts and
Have to use dividends?

Why does Austria spend 100 million on military costs,
if, as you say, neither at Solferino nor at Königgrätz there is a
was prepared for war, nor is it prepared for such a war now?
can it lead if the peoples of Europe, even in the midst of peace
through ever-increasing war expenditures, persistently leading towards ruin?
This question applies to all civilised countries in the world.

We would be happy if Austria could, as easily as you claim,
from its sad financial situation, but unfortunately we have to
very doubtful about it.

The "execution of communications" would be quite good
and with time also very useful, if not, as we have already
said, were built solely on debt and dividends, with the
Money is always squandered by the millions and by big capitalists through
the known privileged fraud methods for the common good
alienated and channeled into the pockets of the privileged.

"Management of the forest property" is also easier said as done. It has been reported in recent years that the Austrian Forest property is even very heavily "managed". The exact figures it are not at hand, however. Moreover, the richer Part of this forest property in Hungary. In case of a deficit but, which officially amounted to 3½ million in 1871, according to reliable estimates VAT bill, however, amounts to approximately 40 million, this "be-economy" cannot go so far.

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"Regulation of property taxes," that may well bring in something. However, it should not be overlooked that the relatively low development of communications in Austria, mainly the Land ownership is disadvantaged and on a large scale long deeply in debt. The disastrous consequences of the Bu note- and stock fraud primarily affect agriculture. What has Spain and Italy and earlier in France, for example, Sale of the highly valued church property and the property of dead hands helped? – Today Spain is reducing the payment of its debt interest, as Austria has already done, by means of alleged "taxation," and Italy will also take the same step on a larger scale. And yet Spain and Italy are no less rich than Austria. What you say in your last letter is already being heard in Austria longer said, by those who have national debt, bank and stock fwindle is considered or spent for charitable purposes, but the Debt constant and the interest payment was repeatedly reduced, and it is It is very likely that what happened before will happen again. We would be happy if our epistle could contribute something to could contribute to making things better, and that also here in Prussia and Germany surpluses in place of debts, and economy on Surplus would replace the economy on loan. And if you Austrians= richly lucky, because his papers are still from the "export article" coveted by German capital), I estimate Happy is the state whose export items do not include "papers" and wish from the bottom of my heart that our neighbouring and brotherly country May Austria succeed in becoming such a country (without paper exports). Rostock, November 1871.

*) Note: The "Tribüne" is now warning against Austrian papers. in Austria so much is now being prepared for the emission for Germany that a course pressure on the older Austrian effects must become inevitable. Everything speculates there on Germany and on the favorable conditions of our State of Holland, whose markets used to be the largest outlet for Austrian Papers, Austria is gradually being abandoned. In Holland itself, the national debt is amortized and the resulting liquid capital is no longer as usual in Austrian, but rather in French papers with preference French values are all low, and faith in France's

financial recovery is almost unshakable in the neighboring countries.
therefore expects a future significant increase in the French
Papers, and even if one should perhaps miscalculate in this, for the time being
but the effect is that these papers are preferred to the Austrian ones.
Thus, Germany remains the main market for Austrian emissions and the
German capitalist has, if he does not get out of the way of Austrian things
all shocks that the Danube Empire may experience in political or financial

rifen threaten to fear for his part. –
(I take the above from the “deut. Land. Ztg.”. – Perrot.)

Happiness and salvation of states through paper.
Fourth Epistle to Mr. AN in Vienna.
By F. Perrot.

I had written my third letter before I read your fourth
We must therefore see how we deal with the once quoted
“Spirit of Goethe” to find its way for the time being.

My cousin, Hofrath Thiersch, who died in Munich, said
famous saying: “This century is a paper year–
hundred.” – How true was he? – Our railways are building
we – with paper; we run our state economy – with paper!
We provide the “wealth of nations” (according to Adam Smith) – with
Paper; we raise trade, commerce and industry – with paper; we
wage wars and make revolutions – with paper (and some petroleum);
we “try all kinds of reforms” – through paper; we heal the wounds
the worst national debt economy, the worst wars, the
most shocking state upheavals, the most fatal trade crises – with
Paper, – everything, everything – with paper; O happy century
– with paper!

And all this paper, which enriches us as if with steam power
and makes you happy – all this paper is just made of rags
manufactured!

O, great Goethe, you have written so much paper, and had
no idea that you and the world and little Weimar
could have made you much happier if you had made this paper
Print notes – namely bank notes, great Goethe. If you
If you appeared in this world again today, you would certainly either
We become rich today by
Paper great Goethe, and also happy, through paper, o Goethe. Only
Poor and stupid devils still make the thankless effort to
to write something on this paper. Whoever knows “how it is done,”
has notes printed from this paper, namely bank notes, great Goethe,
and makes yourself and others happy. And what is best, o
Goethe, every person will now be given the right to

to make others happy – with paper. I will then also to this happiness business; I will spend a million thalers on shares and will then issue as much paper as possible. You must know, O great Goethe, that with this paper but nothing if you don't have a lot of cash, unless it is that one can pull off a quite famous stock market scam; and even the dizziness can now be dealt with much better and more vigorously the more you already have. But I will watch, o great Goethe, that I am inventing a really big stock fraud; then I get for my fine invention a number of “founding shares” and if the are quite high, I sell them. Afterwards the scam goes bankrupt, o Goethe, and I have the money in my pocket and when it is all gone, I start I am once again faced with a new illusion. You see, great Goethe, that is it. much better than with much effort, as you have done, all kinds of beautiful things to write on the paper. – The bankers are able and laugh at you for making such an effort. I am I have never really been a fan of writing a lot myself – rather the opposite – but I was only of the opinion until now that could do all sorts of good with it, as you undoubtedly also believed, o Goethe. But now I see that the paper can be interpreted differently much better, as soon as my friend's new freedom of notes AN in Vienna perfect is, I will found a central bank, o Goethe, and earn money without working, just by cheating and living entirely from other people's debts and become rich like steam, and let the paper will work for me: – I will do the cuckoo and slog longer with work!

Forgive me, dear friend and opponent, for this somewhat longer Apostrophe to the spirit of a great dead man, – you fight as you fay, de lana caprina, for the banknotes. Every pure and sincere Enthusiasm is always a pleasant phenomenon for me. I myself am nothing less than a “scholar” in the things about which we entertained and it is perhaps just a taste idiosyncrasy of me, with my limited subject's understanding, to fathom want to know what figures and facts our state and people economy. An old saying goes: “Money rules the world” and the Government and economic issues reduce fih to a certain extent All my thoughts are on money matters. So once I was plagued by curiosity about know what the state does with our money, and no less interesting I wanted to know what the paper banks were doing with our money. I took the trouble to gain knowledge of the relevant facts and

To provide figures, yes, what others say about these facts and figures thought and said, and then searched for myself so far through these to think through matters that seemed important to me until I believed

to have got to the heart of the matter – to speak with Goethe. That is all my learning.

Now I ask you to give me some replies to your fourth letter to allow.

That the person who only has $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 3 million notes issued in Baar, the interest of three million, instead of one
As I see it, you have not denied that he enjoys a million.

I know that a bank cannot issue as many notes as it wants quite well, but that does not change the above fact, although the ratio of one-third coverage is considered to be quite regular.

As for the bank's risk in issuing its notes,
We have already discussed this point, but it can't hurt to shed light on it again. .

You only need to make it clear how the notes under the public.

The bank issues the notes to the public instead of money.

But you can only do two things with the money
from a business point of view: – you can either lend it,
or you can buy something with it.

If we now take our three million notes with $\frac{1}{2}$ Baar= remain covered, so the bank can only issue its notes in cash lend it, or buy something with it. – And it will, if 2 Millions of notes are also supposed to be covered by “paper backing”, just buy interest-bearing paper for 2 million of their notes. – Which The bank has a risk with regard to these notes if the so-called “Paper cover” is not just a vain sophistry? Are the papers good and If the bank's safe is secure, I look in vain for a risk of the bank for these 2 million thalers. – The risk is only on the side of the public, which has the relevant notes in his hands and does business with it. – The “business,” the “risk” and the work of the bank consists only of these 2 million notes and cutting coupons.

As for the third million notes, 1 1 the same yes
The bank's own assets are always deposited as cover and the
The risk that the bank is running for this third million is
Behavior of the bank management in normal times no more than

that of any other businessman. , ha.
Perrot, On the fight against the exploitation of the public. 8

It remains therefore still correct and incontestable that the issue of notes not covered by cash is simply equivalent to the fabrication of an equal amount of money for one's own pocket, and that this benefit does not entail any corresponding benefit, no corresponding risk contradicts.

On the other hand, the bank's other business practices
A double risk arises. If the bank does bad business with the money borrowed from it and with its own money, it can settle liabilities which are beyond her strength, and then she runs the one side of the risk, namely the risk of every businessman who relies more on Borg as a coffee-based economy or must be based on it – the risk, to go bankrupt. This bank's risk then has its second side for the note holders. – They run a double risk. They make firstly, dealing with notes rather than with money – first risk! – Secondly, the notes can become completely worthless paper if it is the bank cover is not in more than wonderful order – second risk. Ä

The bank has therefore – as already mentioned – a different risk than that of each businessman for the amount of their own cash assets. The interest on notes not backed by cash is their pure given away.

This deduction seems to me to be so sure that it applies to the simplest laws of Mathematics, logic and economics, that I actually consider to be incontestable.

As far as the “normative provisions” are concerned, I am against all and any normative provisions for banking transactions. What is the state the banking business? The banking business is a business like any other: The state has no right to interfere. And why should the “public” cial business card” of the banks? One would have to go with the whole fame rights force every and every businessman to have a “public Business ID”, because you can get it from any business person just like a bank can suffer losses. Has the state such as the right or duty to protect the public from harm in the business it does, or why should the state have a duty have to do this more in banking transactions than in any other shops? |

No, I have always been in favour of banking freedom, and for complete and full banking freedom. – Is the issue of banknotes a simple banking business, well then, why a gallows next to this business – Every normative condition could only have the effect of

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State for the bank's business and in particular for the notes with-
responsible. Because what use is a "public
business ID card", if it is not checked by state or police authorities
and that such control of banking transactions always and under
is, under all circumstances, an absurdity, that is clear to you, my dear Sir,
probably completely known.

Finally, I find between you and me a most strange
Agreement of views. They are against cash coverage in general,
Actually, me too. I don't want the metal to be wasted in traffic.
I would therefore like government paper money without a metal backing.

But the difference between you and me is here again
in that you want banknotes without metal backing, I, on the other hand, like
thought of government paper money without backing. In my proposal
comes the advantage flowing from the creation of paper money, namely
the transfer of values from the possession of the community to the
State, like any other tax, also of the whole in other forms
again. In your proposal, however, the proceeds of this
Tax, as I have repeatedly demonstrated and as actually 1693 flar
ift, into the pockets of the "charitable bankers."

I therefore allow myself the method of uncovered banknotes
perishable, whereas that of unbacked government paper money is correct
to keep. |

So far, however, I am of the opinion that the mechanical
convenience of transport requires a certain amount of paper money,
while Mr. Augspurg wanted to get rid of all paper money
wanted, however, as I now understand from my correspondence with him,
like me, is inclined to leave this point open until experience
this has been sufficiently established.

And so I "preach" again and again:

"Abolition of banknotes as a possible reduction
all paper money."

Rostock, November 14, 1871.

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Final epistle to Mr. Perrot in Rostock.

The controversy that has arisen between us must lead to a
conclusion, it should not become an eternal theological disputation

fi h spin out, without any prospect of one convincing the other
Even in economics there are beliefs, traditions,
Prejudices, fairy tales, fear of ghosts, witch trials, etc.,
from which it is very difficult to break free, and often
Decades and centuries, even millennia, before the simple
Rule of goods traffic allows their rights to be done. The so-called
Usury plays a role in the Bible and in the history of all times,
and large circles of statesmen and scholars can still
today cannot be freed from the spell of usury in money or grain.
The fact that money is a commodity is still not fully understood.
credit in all civilized states has a greater economic
Motor and value represents as all gold and silver and precious stones
the world, is still condemned as a fantasy. That a
Credit paper, a strip of paper, a signature the proceeds of mines
as a medium of exchange is still a cause for deep concern
and serious charges

Years and years will pass, and libraries will
fill up before the theory meets the practical requirements and requirements
lagging behind, and our mutual letters accelerate the recognition
certainly not by a second. Let us therefore briefly summarize what follows from
this polemic.

You stick to it, dear Girt; that Austria was bankrupt and
is, and will go bankrupt. The perpetual national deficit and Kolb's
ftatiftic gospel points your judgment in this direction.

Strange! The same Austrian newspaper that published this enunciation
without any comment, namely the "Fortžschritt" No. 47 of
November 19, 1871, prints page 378 the following words: "The economic
The situation of the Empire (Austria) is far more favourable than one would expect
believe in the confusion of our internal politics" – Furthermore: "In
As a result, the deficit should be reduced to a minimum." –

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Then the yielding of the currency agio is pointed out, "explainably,
because the amount of circulating paper money for legitimate needs
hardly suffices," ipsissima verba of the editorial office. "The prosperity of the
The rural population is uplifted." The mining works cannot do so much
than the consumption demands." "The factories are in full operation=
ity, and in most small businesses operations are brisk."
"Unemployed workers are unlikely to be found." "Increase
of import and export." "The railways are not in a position to
to transport goods quickly."

All this arises next door to your letters, dear Sir, in which
They condemned Austria's bankruptcy with full conviction, based on
Kolb's statistics, and forecast with unbending certainty. – Now
There is nothing left to add. This is grey theory next to green practice.

But we have also honestly and conscientiously Prussian and German country warned that no credit should be granted to Austria; but It seems that nothing has worked. The pure ringing capital over the black and yellow posts, and buys useless papers. I implore you and your like-minded people, to do everything possible to protect the reckless capital from the threatening To protect yourself from losses in these transactions; perhaps you have a Free edition of Kolb's Statistics in one million copies fhappy, and distribute it for instruction and warning to the deluded Buyers of Austrian papers. Use the stands and also the Pulpits, – – and give friendly information after year and day, whether the interest-earning capitalist is not over all this nonsense makes you funny.

You make the very rare admission in your country that people do not even understand their own economic affairs; and you must not take offense if I, from many years of experience and various studies, came to the conclusion that Austria's economic affairs are in your country, "in Reich," a rather terra incognita; that your press about Oefster Reich's finances are only according to political color, not according to the Ead-situation judges, – and that I hardly have a scribe, fay not I am able to quote one – sad but true – who large economic complex in its development and in its existence a proper assessment was given.

Only this explains why, after the invasion of the great Fritz in Silesia, after the Napoleonic Wars, after Metternich's fch closure system, after the Italian War and after the

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federal and brotherly friendly meetings 1866 this Austria all Economists were surprised by a new upswing, and that today despite the bankruptcy everywhere again this Austrian credit fufficed. One even allies oneself with this bankrupt Austria, and Berlin gives the signal in association with Austrian financiers of all kinds Economical – to found!

But let us leave this subject. Let us turn to paper. I make you, dear Sir, the following concession. Austria Money is just paper. We build our houses out of paper, we build railways – from paper; we build factories – from Paper; we set up steam engines – from paper; we produce Cloth, glass, linen, leather, wood, iron, etc. – made of paper. Since more than 20 years is our only tool for all production, for all freight traffic, for all trade – paper.

Should we not move into the houses? or the railway carriages

and steamboats? or the cloth, linen and leather goods not invest? or the sugar and fuel, the bread and meat enjoy – because they were made using paper? Should this fact that overturns all theories and predictions, fightful, tangible, fcalable, enjoyable, not rather inviting about paper as money, as a means of exchange to maintain new surveys and to make new studies? fshould it not be apparent that the times of circulation of cash alone has long since disappeared, and that in addition to Steam and electricity no longer allow the circulation of metal coins can suffice? Should the disciples of science still have no idea that the face of the sovereign is on a round metal= piece has no more credit and value than the signature of a bank on a narrow strip of paper?

If one reads the writings and articles currently being written about banks and notes are brought to light in Germany, one arrives However, most of them agree that empty slogans are still are used and find approval, and by the way the denunciation, as all opposition would be merely self-interest, handled con amore. The banknotes are fraudulent institutions, the banknotes are robberies.

But new banks are being founded every day, and everywhere grades are requested, and all restrictive institutes are excluded from the business= crowded audience. b

You yourself, dear Sir, it seems to me, have already received the full Bar covering of the notes was thrown overboard as an absurdity; the thirds=

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cover is considered a stuffed wolves; – and you find – – arrived at unbacked government paper money! Cheers.

Allow me a short quote. You know that the Magyars initiated an inquiry into the banking question, in which fseveral inconsistencies= tes stuff came to my ears. One of the political spokesmen in Pest has just published an article that was published in Schönberger's Pester Börfenbe= The report was published in German. It states: "We are following the findings experiences and the banking history of Austria the most determined enemies an amalgamation of the banking system with any operation of the state finances."

Let us hold a survey in Austria, and if one thousandth of the voting population for the introduction of government paper money voted, – then dictate to me whatever penalty you like.

You are in contradiction with yourself, dear Sir, just like the most of your fellow thinkers about the banknotes by giving full and want complete banking freedom – and alongside that government paper money, and even plus unbacked government paper money! You feel very well that the Lord=

ft of metal money is not to be preserved, but now you want the State to mint paper. They themselves declare the banking business as a business like any other in which the state does not interfere has, but you make the state a general banker ex officio with unbacked paper money! R

In my humble opinion, the existence of such unbacked government paper money at the first commercial crisis to the general Bankruptcy. – Hopefully Prussia and Germany will remain spared this experiment, and it is superfluous to say a word about it lose. |

“Abolition of banknotes” – ift your slogan, to which I not confess, in the interest of the entire economic life and work of our days. On the contrary. The banknotes begin only their work and activity, after the state police, in previous judicious provision, manner of their issue and use patronized, stunted and left to fallow by the metal covering. The order and the cheque are only a surrogate of the Banknotes, like the Giro Account, are a substitute for them.

That is a huge difference between your view and mine= ung from the banknote and government paper money, – from metal covering, bank-like cover and non-cover, – of risk and business, of normative determination for a bank and police, of interest profit and public taxation etc.

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These are fundamental differences which are not found in some epistles to conclude: Only as much or as little as you like, Sir, admit that in this discussion about banknotes – the practical business world of Europe, America, Asia and Australia not on your side; – only in the less or least cultivated In the virtuous states, in areas with uncertain legal status, metal money circulates. When Government paper money, and on top of that unbacked, is issued – – is easy – You will hardly agree with your statement: “Abolition of banknotes and the possible reduction of all paper money” – Proselytes do. Certainly not in Austria. But of course – we are following the Bankruptcy. May Mercury be with us.

Vienna, December 1871. AN

Banl question, socialism and liberalism.
By F. Perrot.

The socialists claim a conflict between capital and

work and rely on facts from which they derive a proliferate, leading to an omnipotence of big capital. Big capital, Socialists believe that the tendency is to suppress all less powerful Citizens, and especially the poorest of them, the workers' classes to exploit. Big capital enriches itself without work and deprive the worker of the reward for his effort.

Modern economics flatly denies such a dichotomy between capital and labor and disputes the interpretation of the facts, which, in the eyes of the Socialists, demonstrate such a dichotomy.

So where is the truth?

All the arguments of our economists are not able to demonstrate away the so-called social question and if not to seek it in a "conflict between capital and labor" is, where should one find the root of the despite all this and all that existing? What else could be done? And that it is necessary, with every day necessary becomes more difficult to get to the root cause of the evil, if the entire modern culture is not to be in real danger, This is now becoming increasingly clear even to those who are more indifferent.

Let us first say it out loud: – yes, there is a conflict between capital and labor and this conflict has already become a huge gaping chasm.

Any denial of this fact by the modern economics is just doctrinaire phrase-mongering, which stamped "economics" "natural" slogans instead of independent, penetrating investigation. But – the undeniable conflict between Capital and labor of our time is not natural, it is a

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artificially created, and indeed through incredibly uneconomical-created modern state institutions.

We have a number of state institutions which systematically work towards the mobile big capital in unnaturally to prefer, in uneconomical to cumulate in a way that is dangerous to the state and to give him a position and tendency in the state, which socialism, as a kind of self-defense, is completely self-retardantly causes.

The
thoughtless imitation of the teachings of Adam Smith, which has become fashionable,
with whose great truths modern economics has so far
accepted its major errors without criticism.

And modern liberalism, which claims to be
to be well informed about economic matters and to have the thread of "On:
clarification" of the masses of our people, – this sublime

Liberalism comes into a very peculiar light when one
adapt his behavior to the latest economic phenomena and problems
opposite more clearly into view.

If we are to name the state institutions from which
we believe that they create an artificial dichotomy that does not actually exist.
create a gap between capital and labor, they are as follows.

First, the national debt. – In absolutely governed states,
and these national debts are always a large, rightly seriously criticized
Uebel. In the constitutional states there is a regular state
institution! I am making this a
special reproach because he was so concerned with his budget= right
white.

Then comes the rotten tax system, which
Big capital is certainly favored and the various state residents=
classes are burdened very unequally to the point of blatant injustice and
ruinous consequences for the state. – If the national debt and its causes
If not, this tax system would have been changed long ago. |

It will soon be held in its facility – as already the
old Hansemann said – as well as in its lasting consequences
immoral and demoralizing stock companies. – That this
chalice has not been averted from us, the liberalizing phraseology
of modern economics on the conscience. The earlier
Conceffionswesen unquestionably linked misfortunes, were in effect

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fufficiency a thousand times that currently legalized by "normative conditions"
and authorized freedom of fraud, whose enormous
partial influence, if one consults the experience of other countries
will, by no means a temporary one, but in the essence of the shares=
society itself is founded, permanent and ever-increasing.
The joint-stock companies are legalized institutions for the public
by a few.

And then – last but not least – we have a state institution
of the type in question in the existing central banks.

We have devoted repeated discussions to the central banks. We had shown how recently two outstanding national = liberal Reichstag members, Messrs. v. Unruh and Augspurg, in notable works on that conception of the banking question, which we have been representing in the press for some time and in the public I try to convey consciousness.

Today we find reasons that are not often or emphatically enough to bring the matter to be dealt with again on the agenda. Mr. Aug. Eggers, merchant in Bremen, further circles through his Efforts on the coin issue are known, comes in the second volume of his "Economic Treatises" in a special work also on "the non-metal-covered ur and remarked about the same, among other things, the following:

"Adam Smith states in his Wealth of Nations Book II. Cap. VI. gives the following example: The circulating and for the sufficient amount of metal money in a country for circulation is one million pounds sterling. Some time later various banks and bankers one million pound notes to cover which they issued 200,000 pounds sterling of metal money The circulation of the land remains unchanged and the million pound banknotes in circulation have the same purchase-power, like the million pounds of metal money previously in circulation. 800,000 Pf. Sterl. metal money will be released and can be abroad as interest-free capital that benefits the country." This is how the great Adam Smith looks after the wealth of nations!

And that has been considered "economics" until now!

Does this recipe of the great Adam Smith not have desperate ancestors? possibility with that other famous one, according to which gold can be found on chemical ways by treating centaury with oxygen'

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the oxygen combines with the cabbage to form sauerkraut and – "the thousand guilders will be free" (and can go abroad as interest-free capital that benefits the country?)

Mr. Aug. Eggers, the Bremen merchant, is outraged by the "National Economy" of Adam Smith and breaks down his quoted Suggestion in the exclamation: .

"Such a procedure is piracy!"

Shouldn't the great Adam Smith have thought fine that the nearest neighbor of the so comfortably "enriched" country If you want to have the cleverness to do it exactly the same way, and focus on the to "enrich" in exactly the same way? The result is then simple, that both countries, in addition to the original metal money, had one million paper money; and whether they will pay each other for the "freed" 800,000 pounds sterling will be extremely questionable, is even to negate positively.

The amount of money available in each of the two countries has therefore doubled and thus receives a long-term reduced purchasing power "It is also not the country," continues Mr Eggers, which I practiced this first on others and then on myself declining piracy enriched, but it first found the bankers who make a profit without working"

The recipe to enrich the nations by making colorful paper= prints and grants a few lucky people the privilege of using these papers chen as your own "money" – this famous recipe comes from as one can see, really by the famous Adam Smith and if up to today the alpha and omega of "liberal" economics.

For the central bank holders and their associates, however, this recipe is comfortable and effective, like hardly any "Dukatenmännchen", or a "Little donkey stretch yourself" can be fine. But that through the privileged colorful pieces of paper, called banknotes, the "wealth of nations" promoted – how is it possible that such a current belief could be?!

And with such excellent state institutions, such as these notes= banks, one now goes and searches diligently, laboriously and fundamentally about the causes of the socialist dangers that modern society faces threaten society!

What is most remarkable and downright astonishing is that e the behavior of the daily press.

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It is saturated with the wisdom of all economic Teaching and vindicates the profession, in everything that the welfare of the German Empire, to teach our people, to preserve to guide one's interests.

And so one should at least give such a far-reaching,
This question, which affects all material existence so deeply, is addressed by the
The daily press has long discussed this issue with sustained and tireless zeal.

That highly educated liberal big press, which fih a fo er:
If one takes a previously held ethical standpoint, such a question should now
has also long been the subject of the most comprehensive educational efforts
and would have to accept views such as those now expressed by two of their
most outstanding party members, Mr. v. Augspurg and v. Unruh darge=
either fight them with all their might or admit that they
in the most inexplicable way to the exercise of their publicistic duty
was lacking in this matter.

The entire "liberal" party has an extraordinary under=
to make up for the sin of abandonment if it does not want the socialist
must grow relentlessly over her own head and over all of us.

One looks in vain for reasons which
the previous behavior of this sublime liberalism and its major press
in the banking and stock company question seem suitable to explain.

Or should Bishop von Ketteler in his famous Mainz
speech is right when he says that: "today's liberalism
closely linked to the financial powers who pay him well."

Unfortunately, Bishop Ketteler seems to be very right
when he says: "The absolute rule of monetary gain is little=
ft, liberalism has never fought against it." – And if this "liberalism=
mus" does not pull himself together to behave completely differently and to realize
that economic questions can never be considered without their natural context
with the ethical ones, this sentence of the
Bishop von Ketteler remains true: "The true son of the liberal-
mus and its legacy is socialism."

Certainly, if "liberalism" is to defend itself or
only tolerance of dangerous privileges of big capital degraded
which, as Mr Augspurg says, merely "exploitation of the public
kums", then socialism is only a consequence of this
"Liberalism" and will soon also be a fine heir.

We conclude with the following warning from Mr. Eggers, in which
he speaks bluntly about the banknote privilege:

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"The economic force, society, the state
must suffer from privileges which a certain
Class without work a profit of (in Germany annually)
8 – 10 million thalers. A serious abuse

can only have a paralyzing and corrupting effect. Privileges provide the means to protect themselves in their possession There are already signs that the cancer is spreading.

Rostock, October 25, 1871.

Attachment.

Heber the banking system.

Memorandum of the Permanent Committee of the German trading day.

March 1869.

Article 4 of the Constitution of the North German Confederation provides the legal regulation of the banking sector is the competence of the federal authorities been transferred.

| In order to answer the question in what way this
In order to implement the provisions of the Federal Constitution, it is necessary first of all to become clear about the way in which the state to intervene in the banking sector. Banking business has been left to the capital compared to roughly the same functions as the commodity business has for the individual Commodities. The capital is accumulated, then distributed by place and Time is distributed. On the whole, banking is as free as any part of the trade. Everyone is free to exchange to discount, to lombard goods, to accept deposits, to place orders to take over dommiFFionary responsibility in financial matters. Only the following three specific points in respect of which state intervention in the free activity of traffic.

1. In banking more than in any other business

The need is felt to invest larger capitals for the benefit of
The most popular form in which larger

Capitals are thrown together for a specific purpose, the
Form of joint-stock company. With the exception of a few territories,
in Germany the establishment of a stock company to a state
Conceffion. Experience shows that at least in some
States and especially the largest among them, Prussia, concessions
for banking companies with major difficulties
were, and as far as note banks are concerned, are still issued today
than for other purposes. A legal regulation of the banking sector
will therefore have to answer the question:

Under what conditions do actions=enterprises for
For the purposes of operating the banking business

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the audience.

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This question must be ruled out from the outset. The legislative
A draft law has already been submitted to the Federal Powers, which will regulate the Act:
Enterprises are exempted from the necessity of a concession. In
In connection with this legislation, the banking sector will also be
be freed from the constraints now upon him, and it will be
The entry into force of the law provides full banking freedom with the exception of the
freedom from paperwork to be discussed must be established.

2. The state can use private capital for the benefit of
When the state does this, it is committing
no interference with the freedom of the bank, rather he makes himself in his
Property as a property subject, as a treasury only use of
the freedom it grants to every citizen.
Freedom of economic activity is only indirectly affected by this
that the competition of the state through factual natural conditions
niffe always has a very powerful influence on individual companies
Almost the state alone is actually able to create a widely ramified
To create a bank with numerous branches.
It is also mentioned that the state is able to
to grant privileges to the bank operated or benefited by him, which
are not available to private companies, in particular to
Stamp exemption for the securities issued by it and that
postage free.

The second question, which is relevant for the legislative treatment of the Bank=
The essence that comes into consideration is therefore the following:

Should the state be allowed to establish a
activity to compete with private industry, –
In particular, the bank he established should establish branches
and should they be granted special privileges?

3. The Institute of
Banknotes. Banknotes have a dual character: firstly
They can be understood as documents, certificates of commitment of the
issuing institution or individual. But if they have no other
had properties other than those of a document, the issuance of the same
just as little can be tied to legal restrictions as
the issue of bills of exchange or promissory notes. The banknotes have
but a second peculiarity, they represent the place of cash,
and in such a way that in the popular consciousness the difference between
Banknotes and government paper money have almost completely disappeared. Under the
The effects of this dual status of banknotes have been felt in almost all countries
The practice has developed that without special state approval or

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at least not allowed without observing certain legal restrictions is to issue banknotes. Where a state bank exists, it also the right to issue notes everywhere.

The legislative question, which is to be posed as the third, is hence:

Should there be, in addition to the State Bank, where such a bank exists, the possibility Is there any possibility that private banknotes will be issued? and if the answer is yes:

Under what conditions and restrictions should this be permitted should it always require a special state permit for the individual case? Or should the authorization be be permitted, who submits to the regulations which the State has established this once and for all?

The state has the right not only to regulate the emission of banknotes, but it can also, where it issues them, subject to certain conditions, namely the condition that the Issuers are granted certain general powers and authorizations which are otherwise available to every citizen. In this sense The acceptance of interest-bearing deposits is particularly permitted for note banks been restricted in many ways; however, other restrictions could also be think, for example, that note banks waive the right would have to issue long bills of exchange through reverse discounting, or capital investm to make effects.

We therefore have to deal with two questions below: with the question of centralization of the banking system and with the question of, Banking freedom. The answers to both questions are by no means Hand. It is quite conceivable that in a country with a expanded Central Bank nevertheless has a very extensive freedom of paper, and on the other hand, it is just as conceivable that in a country without Central bank, also with decentralized banking, banking freedom, i.e. the freedom to issue notes is a very stunted one; that either the issue of banknotes is completely prohibited, or at least concessions and very difficult conditions are faced.

The question of whether it is advisable to live in a country with a high to establish a state-recognized central bank for economic transactions, has brought an extraordinarily rich and exhaustive literature into the It is impossible to summarize all the reasons for and against Form here; the unbiased observer will see this as The result is that neither in centralisation nor in decentralisation lifation the only and exclusive salvation can be found. The

Unbiased judges will admit that even the system which he believes he must reject from the standpoint of theory, with prudent Handling can prove itself, and that the question of whether centralization, whether decentralization, not in a once and for all valid way can be distinguished, that rather on the special circumstances, on place and time, considerable consideration must be given.

In the German economic area the situation has developed as follows: that in the largest and most important part, namely in Prussia, a central bank exists and that its activities within the has received great recognition from the entire business community. Not only the industry and the large trade in goods see in the Prussian Main bank is a secure support, rather even among the private bankers The verdict was widespread, that the Prussian Main Bank had creates far more benefit than they get from possible competition and a large part of the bankers would be in the extinction the activity of the Prussian Main Bank a decisive disadvantage The advantages which are praised by the Prussian Main Bank, are essentially the following: It creates that part of the circulation= means of transport in paper form required, in a form available to the audiences; their scores enjoy a greater circulation area and better trust than the others in Germany circulating means of payment. The wide ramifications of its branches allow with little effort and little cost, money, payments and collections to mediate at very remote points. The Prussian main gains an overview of the situation of the money market at all individual points of the state, is therefore preferably able to provide the appropriate The amount of the respective discount rate must be determined; in times of a very local increased need for money, it is able to influence the other financial powers based there to support significantly. In times of a general assertive However, it can satisfy the need for money by increasing the discount of a To prevent a crisis, or at least to mitigate it significantly. A purely Theoretical consideration will lead to the conclusion that in the course of the time and with sufficiently strengthened private banking activity all these Advantages can be achieved even without a central bank. However, the question arises whether the present moment is the appropriate to bring about such a transition. This question must be decided be denied. The private banking activity is in the greater part Germany is extremely poorly developed; not even close to the In some cases, such as in England, there are pure deposit banks. The establishment of private banks with note issuance has been

Prussian legislation and administrative practice always find it very brittle. It is due to this circumstance that in Prussia the development of the banking system has lagged behind. The more lavishly issued – Admittedly, in some small states the banking system has developed; concessions for note banks have been granted there very readily, but these development cannot be described as healthy. It does not rest on the necessary basis for a lively developed traffic, rather the most of those note banks were built with the obvious intention to derive the greater part of their business profit from those notes – emissions that they emit into a foreign economic area. In their quest to expand their note issuance as much as possible, many of those banks closed their deposit transactions in a damaging way which was neglected. The consequences of the political disunity in Germany have, as in many branches of economic activity, also in banking business; it is now necessary to deal with the consequences of that in order to eliminate Germany into a unified economic area also in terms of banking. It does not seem opportune, especially in a time when we are about to bring about a profound change in the principle at such moments – on which the banking business has been conducted so far; it will rather be the task to gain new experiences about banking after the political obstacles have been removed, which have so far stood in the way of any development of this business. Two opposing errors, the restriction of private banking by the state in Prussia and the promotion of the paper bank system of the state in many smaller states have caused damage to our economic conditions. The task now is to eliminate these errors under the rule of a uniform and purposeful, moderately more liberal banking policy to examine the consequences of the state banking, as it has existed so far in Prussia, on an enlarged territory, on that of the North German Confederation. These motives recommend the following thesis:

1. Given the current economic conditions in Germany is one with state recognition an equipped Central Bank is now indispensable, since in consequence of the mistakes of the previous banking policy that depository banking neither in Prussia nor in the smaller German states are strongly developed.

| As already emphasized, from now on the Prussian state will not however, the North German Confederation should rather form a unified economic factorate for banking activities. This necessarily follows

Necessity that the privilege of the Prussian main bank (and) be given process may no longer be renewed, but that this institute is replaced must be replaced by a solution based on essentially the same principles Main bank of the North German Confederation. It will have the task of To establish branches in all economically outstanding places of the North German Confederation, while the establishment of branches outside

which must be denied to her for the same reasons for which the Prussian House of Representatives in 1865 the establishment of branches outside Prussia. This main bank will issue federal banknotes which in private traffic also do not have a compulsory course as the notes of the Prussian Main Bank had.

In contrast, the federal government will undertake to participate in all federal cash registers to accept the notes of their bank in lieu of payment. The state The treasury of the individual states will have no reason to reject the acceptance to refuse such notes in lieu of payment. Your obligation to accept to be legally established, there is a reason for doing so at least as long as a large part of the federal funds find their way out of the public coffers first in the cafes of the individual states and only by way of of the matricular contributions for the federal government. The reasons against a Compulsory courses towards the private public have been discussed so often, that a recapitulation of the same can be omitted at this point. The following thesis is therefore recommended:

2. Since an extension of the privilege of the Prussians—
fchische Hauptbank after its extinction as a result of the
Article 4 of the Constitution of the North German Confederation and—
ftattigt, so from 1 January 1872 a main bank
of the North German Confederation, in
Essentially with the same tasks and the same location—
organization, as the Prussian Main Bank had previously had.
The same shall in particular be empowered to
to establish branches in areas of the North German Confederation,
and their notes are to be found in all the caffes of North Germany—

Federal Government will be accepted as payment.
The Prussian Main Bank has the stamp exemption for its An=
directives, as well as in the postage exemption – privileges that have not yet been fully
are eliminated, – for their letters and money transfers the possibility
possess the ability to transport money from place to place without any expense
This privilege has the activity of private bankers
obviously very disadvantaged, and it is desirable for the future of
to take the same distance. Any change of location of a certain

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The transfer of money is solely in the interest of its recipient, and
fpeaks therefore to the principles of justice, the costs of this manifesto
pulation alone. The following thesis is therefore recommended:

3. On the other hand, it is not desirable to give the main bank
of the North German Confederation the privileges of stamps—
freedom and postage freedom, like the Prussian main—
bank has owned or possesses it. The
the possibility brought about by such privileges, money
to transport free of charge, makes it difficult for private

banking activity the possibility of competition.

For the Preußische Hauptbank, as for the predominantly large Number of German note banks, the principle that they are for one-third of the notes issued by it are covered by cash It seemed to have become a dogma among governments to be that such a type of covering is on the one hand indispensable, on the other hand= fidely, however, it is also sufficient. This prejudice must be confstate that not even once was a serious attempt made It has been attempted to prove theoretically that such a type of coverage fshould be recommended. Nor has practice provided any indications as to which to recommend this coverage standard. Rather, fstrict proof must be provided that in the event of a strong demand on the bank's cash reserves this principle will inevitably fail Suppose that the cash holdings of the Prussian Bank 10 million thalers, but their banknote issue was 120 million thalers and that you now only have a ten-thaler note for Gin- solution would be presented, the bank would have the alternative of either to violate the statutory provision of one-third coverage, by redeeming the note or entering into a state of insolvency, by postponing redemption until it is exchanged for notes 34 thalers in silver. It also offers the third coverage does not provide the slightest protection against excessive emissions, since it is in the power of a bank to issue any amount for notes to acquire silver, provided that it is willing to pay any price; Rather, security against excessive note issuance is only to be found in the fact that the amount of uncovered notes is contingent. Covered notes are harmless in any amount, they are nothing but an easily transportable instruction on a bank vault In addition to these covered notes, there is also a a certain amount of uncovered notes to be determined according to the circumstances completely safe. Traffic in every economically developed

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Country always has a certain amount of paper currency. Experience has shown that at any time a note emission of about 60 million thalers in Prussia before 1866 fully employed This sum of 60 million thalers will be Expansion of the area in which the main bank has to operate in order to a corresponding sum, i.e. to about 80 million thalers, and an uncovered note issue of this amount is therefore quite harmless; even the strongest rush on the cash treasure the legally regulated relationship can never be shaken, because exactly by the same amount by which the cash treasure is reduced, At the same time, the note issue is reduced, and the statutory provision . tft is practically always feasible, as soon as the amount of uncovered notes is not too high, even with the complete exhaustion of the Baar= fave of the Bank would not have more notes in circulation than the Traffic cannot do without. Such a quota system will

but prevented the danger that in times of crisis the paper issuance is increased to the immeasurable extent. In times of traffic congestion the proliferation of paper means of payment brings an apparent relief which, however, actually only exposes the hidden, creeping evil. The increase in paper issuance makes the settlement postponed such transactions which must be completed if the crisis should be shared. In the excessive issue of uncovered Notes, namely those issued by a state-recognized bank, There is a self-deception of the business public about the extent of the means at its disposal, and it will thus Danger of devaluation of the grades, which the forced course on the foot. The result of these considerations we summarize in the following thesis:

4. The principle of third coverage for the issue of notes has never had a sufficient theoretical justification found, nor is it proven by experience. Much more would the same demonstrably be the case at the moment of strong demand for the bank's cash reserves.

A security against excessive note issuance the Central Bank can only be found in that the sum of uncovered banknote issuance continues to be limited.

As already pointed out, neither the principle of the Central

bank, nor in that of decentralization which once and for all theoretically Correct ones can be recognized. The possibility is not excluded that

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after a not too large number of years the general opinion of the business public with just such energy against the continued existence of a state bank, as is undeniable at the present moment advocates the preservation of a fold. The state is therefore not wise to rely on a long series of years to tie their hands, rather the privilege is only for a short If, after the expiry of this period, public opinion should not have changed, nothing stands in the way of the privilege for to extend a new deadline, and by shortening this Privilege does not cause damage; however, if under the Influence of newly collected experiences and deeper theoretical Discussions then turned public opinion against the extension this privilege, the state is given free rein to The following thesis is based on these considerations:

5. In the great change that has taken place in the views on the freedom of banking is taking place and is expected to be will happen in the near future, if desired—

worth limiting the privilege of the Central Bank to only one short period of time (about 12 years).

One of the most serious evils that has hampered the development of banking in Germany is the great, one may say excessive Emission of government paper money. That such paper means of payment are not advisable, is subject to the current standpoint of public opinion is no longer in doubt. In the expression There is an internal contradiction in "paper money". Money is only made of precious metals. Metal can be produced, only documents can be produced from paper. paper money that can be redeemed at any time and is not subject to a fixed exchange rate is essentially nothing more than a banknote whose issuer the state. The state treasury, however, is for the operation of banking transactions not appointed; where the State considers it appropriate to appoint the Bank. To conduct business, he has set up his own institute in the form of a Whereas government paper money is even If a compulsory course is imposed or its redemption is refused, one finds oneself left on the downward slope to a devalued currency. The strong Issuance of government paper money in today's Germany is partly a consequence of our state disunity, in which the small states to the principle of fiscality, but partly also a consequence of our silver currency, which facilitates the making of larger payments in precious metal to a tedious, risky and time-consuming doing business. Both evils are coming to an end.

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There can be no doubt that in the not too distant future Time Germany will have the gold or at least the dual currency and then such payments that are today made by state Paper money can easily be converted into gold, so that but the fiscality of the individual states will no longer have the power to confuse the circulation of means of payment in Germany, this is guaranteed by the North German Federal Constitution. It is advisable to use the gradual withdrawal of state paper money to such an extent go so that it is completed at the same moment when the Privilege of the newly founded Bundesbank expires. Hereby green The following thesis emerges:

6. The period within which this privilege is valid, if to use it following the introduction of the Gold currency, all from the states of the North—to collect paper money issued by the German Confederation.

The issuance of so-called government paper money is suitable to distinguish the difference between money and value—papers and a healthy development of the banking sector insurmountable difficulties in the to put away.

That a constitutional state will hold acquired rights sacred requires a more detailed explanation is not required. The concessions and privileges to Note banks, which have once been issued, must therefore be maintained become, however exorbitant some of them may be, especially in relation to the period for which they appear (up to 90 years).

but it is the responsibility of the state to ensure that every bank the obligations she has assumed with equally painful conscience responsibility, how their rights are respected and maintained.

A note bank has, above all, the obligation to check every note presented to it immediately redeemable for cash. It may not be limited by the amount of sum presented, nor by the mechanical difficulty of determining the same at a larger demand to pay out immediately, let yourself be held back, their To fulfill obligations on time. Failure to fulfill a presented Note is actually the state of insolvency, and this must be the immediate opening of the bankruptcy, the immediate placement of the bank under judicial administration. There are common and strict provisions on this ions into life. This is the basis for the following thesis:

7. Granted banking privileges and concessions can be found: to respect knowledgeably, but a strict procedure against such banks which have not fulfilled their obligations, in particular

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also in relation to the redemption of presented notes not fulfill, to prescribe.

There can be no doubt that some of the smaller German states licensed note banks to operate in in a way that is not consistent with sound business management The difficulty of managing such a bank The reason for the audience to control the There was no possibility to sell the notes it issued that were surplus to circulation to present it promptly. This is the basis for the phenomenon that a A large part of these notes in areas that are far from the bank's headquarters are far away, circulate with Damno. The North German Main Bank will have to make it their task to ensure that in each of the places where a Private Note Bank, to establish a branch in order to use the same to enable the presentation of the notes. That a private bank forbids that their notes be accepted at the main bank and so makes it difficult or impossible to present their grades, is an irregular moderate state of affairs that must be countered. In German Notes issued by the country may only be sold in Germany at full Values or not circulating at all. The Bank of the North German Confederation must therefore adhere to the principle of all Pri issued in Germany VAT receipts as payment, as long as they are held by the issuing Place can be redeemed for the full amount, while non-return payment of the amount the legal consequences of bankruptcy and thus the closure of the operation of this bank. This idea is expressed in the following thesis:

8. The main bank's task will be to reduce

a regular exchange of notes the business—
to put the other note banks to the test.

We are now faced with the question of whether, in addition to the main bank and in addition to the previously licensed note banks, newly established banks should be given permission to issue notes. This question seems must be answered in the affirmative for two reasons. Firstly, in Germany there is an almost universally prevailing idea that an extensive banking operations can only be profitable if the bank has the authority niß the issue of paper. Whether this idea is right or wrong fit must therefore be respected to a certain degree because their violation will hinder the development of the banking system Secondly, the federal government wants and should retain the right reserved, at a later date, from the principle of centralized, to that of decentralized banking activity. The transition

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from one system to the other would be completely instantaneous, if the public did not have the opportunity to attend the Circu= lation of private notes. As soon as security prevails, that non-redemption of presented notes will lead to immediate closure of the Bank will lead to the circulation of private notes with significant There are no risks associated with this. The frequently emphasized difficulty that the Circulating a large number of different pieces of paper confusion in the To bring it into circulation could thereby prevent all private notes in one and the same printing house, on the same paper, be produced with the same pressure and in the same format, so that the issuing bank only has to indicate the place, company and signature= The authority to issue slips of paper must of course not be restricted= loose. So far, the principle applies in almost all German states that this power can only be acquired through a concession. It is to raise the question of whether this principle should be maintained or whether, instead of concessions, certain normative conditions should be established by law ments should be set in such a way that, while maintaining the same the emission of notes is generally permitted. We believe for the the latter path and we have to express ourselves. The same principles, according to which govern administrative practice in granting concessions, can be cast into the form of legal provisions. It However, the abolition of the concession obligation would make it possible omitted to examine the prudence and solidity of the founders and to examine the factual question whether the establishment of a Bank has a need. However, these two deficiencies are The solidity of the entrepreneurs can only be examined at the moment of concession granting, while the solidity of the ongoing business operations is subject to ongoing Control. The question of whether there is an actual need for the

Establishment of a new bank is usually carried out with answer with complete certainty whether the foundation of the Bank's required registered capital is subscribed and therefore in circulation is available for the designated purpose. A normative condition, which stipulated that a paper bank could not be put into operation until the subscribed share capital is fully paid would therefore fully suffice for the purpose. Against the obligation to grant concessions in relation to banking operations, the same circumstances apply as against the obligation to grant concessions in other branches of the economy. Activity has been discussed many times and recently on the occasion when The question was whether it was necessary to establish Actien-Gefell:

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liability of a concession requires fol. A more detailed discussion of the wish= valuable content of these normative conditions would only then be expedient fshould be if an agreement is reached on the principles developed so far= One principle seems to be in the foreground must be made, namely that the coupon of the private notes is a not too small. Payment by paper means should only be occur if the one using precious metal presents too great difficulties. Considering that after the introduction of the gold standard, cash in appointments of about 10 thalers, it is recommended to set the smallest denomination of banknotes at 25 thalers. In Regarding the total amount of private notes to be issued, some Pages a quota of the unsecured banknote circulation, also the Pri= vatbanken, has been suggested. Such a measure would but have the consequence that when this total is reached, new Private note banks cannot be established at all. It would This would result in a deep breach in the principle of banking freedom. A satisfactory solution could perhaps be found in the way that the total amount of banknotes in circulation of each bank, both covered and unsecured, on an aliquot part of their share capital, about 1/3, contingent; it is assumed that only such banks are Issuance of notes at all permitted, which are marked with a folently fully subscribed stock capital step before the audience, work for about a year without issuing music and during this time by regularly publishing their status after a pre-determined form that they exclude their founding capital in genuine banking transactions, i.e. in exchange and Lombard transactions, work and have not suffered any loss. On Based on all these considerations, the final thesis recommended is following: | 9. The establishment of new notes: Banten does not tft to Con= ceffions, but only to the pause of normative conditions.

These normative conditions include, among other things, the nimum of the coupon and to determine that the note issue an aliquot part of the stock-

Capitals does not exceed.

— —^e —

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Motives for the draft law on the issue
of banknotes

of March 27, 1870.

According to Article 4. No. 4. of the Constitution of the North German Confederation
Federal legislation is subject to the general provisions on
the banking sector.

The issuance of these general provisions may be extended to the current
year cannot be expected. It would be necessary to establish the
fame primarily the regulation of the authority to issue notes in
be considered. For the determinations to be made in this regard

The need for payment in banknotes is

tenform is of crucial importance. Now, as is well known, the
finally valid silver currency because of the relation to the value

The large weight of this coin metal created a large demand for

Means of payment in paper money[≠] or banknote form, which is not in
would be present if a legal sufficiency of

gold coins. It follows from this that the designated

The question of need will therefore be different, depending on the
taken regulation of the coinage the sole silver currency

retained, or to introduce gold coins as legal tender[≠]

means. Just as the designated

The question of need also concerns the extremely important legal determination of the
lowest permissible banknote apoint with the current coin system in
inseparable connection.

According to this, a federal legal determination of the general
Provisions on banking before the regulation of the coin system
can only be justified if one of the latter
was a very distant prospect.

This is not the case. Rather, the Burdesrath believed

the preparations for a monetary order no longer last longer[≠]

to be allowed to postpone and therefore initially decided, for the purpose of the investig
ment of the conditions which govern the organization of the coinage in

The question of launching an inquiry may arise. The execution of this

A decision is expected to be made in the course of this year. A specific

The date for the legal regulation of the coinage can be determined

However, it is not yet clear, only the order of the coinage is

but with such certainty for a not-so-distant future in sight
to assume that it would be unjustified to now introduce the general
To issue regulations on banking and thereby at the same time to

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the inevitable revision of the coinage issue
provisions to create new difficulties.

The course of the matter is thus so far predetermined that
the regulation of the coin question, and thus also the banking question, at the earliest
can be expected in the course of the year 1871.

The factual difficulties which persist even after the completion of the
coin issue is contrary to the federal legal regulation of the banking system,
are unmistakable. They lie partly in the matter itself, partly in the
structure which the banking system in the area of the North German Confederation
has gradually been preserved over the last two decades.

Federal law regulating the authority to issue banknotes is thereby
It is extremely difficult that this power is granted to the existing banks on
Partly very long periods of time are irrevocably granted. The difficulty
a uniform order based on uniform principles
grows with the extent of the con= acquired over a longer period of time.
cessions at the time of the establishment of the general provisions on the
banking sector. There are indications that the
The spirit of speculation has increased more than it has since 1857.
sen, to begin to turn to the establishment of banknote-issuing banks, and
It thus raises the danger that the already significant difficulties
abilities until such time as a federal legal regulation of the
banking system will increase considerably.

In view of the fact that there is still some time to go before this regulation
Time will pass, the federal legislature is therefore faced with the urgent
The task of taking precautions to prevent the feared increase
the difficulties caused by the creation of new and expansion of existing
Grade privileges are prevented. In other words, the task is
which, by legal provision, the existing powers in the federal territory=
niffe for the issue of banknotes until the general federal
legal provisions on banking at their current
to limit the stock.

This draft law seeks to achieve this main purpose by
ensure that, until the adoption of those general provisions, he
Acquisition of the authority to issue banknotes by newly appointed
and the extension of this authority for existing banks in addition to
the approval of the state government depends on a federal law
At the same time, he wants to give the future federal banking legislation the
Smooth the way by extending existing note privileges
upon its statutory expiry or upon its termination
only subject to termination with one year's notice.

The entirely interim character of the law finds its concise expression in the provision of § 6, according to which the law was only valid until July 1, 1872.

On the currently existing powers to issue banknotes the following could be determined.

The Prussian Bank is authorized to issue notes according to its needs traffic; however, it must be in accordance with the provisions of the banking regulations of 5 October 1846 (Prussian Law Collection p. 435) and the Law of 7 May 1856 (Collection of Laws p. 342) except for the other transactions necessary cash funds and securities of the circulating. At least one third of the amount in question is replaced by cash or Silver bars, otherwise by discounted bills of exchange, in place of which to the amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ million government securities and Lombard claims can be covered.

In fact, the bank's management has so far insisted that the cash treasure in their hands represents a significantly larger part of their banknote circulation.

Of the notes, 10 million Thaler may be issued in Apoints of 10 Thlrn. are issued. Furthermore, the minimum Apoints 20 thalers.

The banknote privilege of the Prussian Bank offers the legislature The Federal Government therefore had no difficulties because on 1 January 1871 can be terminated, so that it can be ensured that the order of the Banking system through federal law a revision of the banking regulations occurs.

The nine private note banks in the old provinces of Prussia are authorized to issue notes of one million thalers each. The concession the same is usually only granted for 10 years and in addition in its Duration of the unchanged continuation of the banking regulations of 7 October 1846, so that their statutes are simultaneously with the banking regulations can be subject to revision.

In the newly acquired provinces of Prussia there are three principalities: VAT bank in Frankfurt, Hanover and Homburg, which led to a Notes=Issue of respectively 30 million guilders, 4 million Thalers and 1 million guilders, a total of 21,714,285 Thalers are authorized. The banknote privilege runs at the Frankfurt Bank until 1879, at the Hannoversche and the Homburgische until 1906.

There are five banknote-issuing banks in the Kingdom of Saxony: the Leipzig Bank, the Saxon Bank in Dresden, the Bautzen Bank, the Chemnitzer Stadtbank and the Leipziger Caffen=Verein.

The authority of the Leipzig Bank to issue banknotes is

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not limited to a specific amount, but if by statute addendum of December 5, 1863, stipulates that the circulating Banknotes and bank notes and which, without prior notice, any time or after a notice period of less than three months cash deposits up to a total amount of 6 million thalers for half, but the amount exceeding 6 million thalers at two Thirds by coined or uncoined silver, the rest by Bills of exchange and discounted orders must be covered. The notes are in Thaler currency and are in Apoints of 10 Thalers and above The bank's privilege lasts until 1879, but is reserved for the granting of concessions granted to the Bank Privileges and legal exemptions according to the occasion of time and circumstances to increase, decrease or completely abolish.

The issuing of banknotes is also the authority of the Saxon Bank. Dresden is not limited in the total amount of notes to be issued, However, the value of the banknotes in circulation, as well as which may be terminated at any time without prior notice or before the expiry of three months repayable deposits always one third in cash or silver bars; one sixth can be represented by Lombard= claims, the rest must be paid by money or bank bills of exchange, which have a maximum of three months to run, be covered. The notes= Apoints are denominated in 10–500 thalers. The bank's privilege runs until 1910, but the bank is in the process of extending its privilege to Obligation to withdraw from July 18, 1890, as the date by which their older privilege ceases, any federal to subject the banking issue to legal regulation without prejudice.

The Landftändifche Bank of Bautzen has the authority to issue one million Thaler notes to be issued.

The Chemnitzer Stadtbank is authorized to convert credit notes into Apoints to 1 Thaler, up to a total amount of 300,000 Thalers Their privilege runs until March 1874.

The Leipzig Cassette Society is entitled until 1892 to publish music in Total amounts of 1,000,000 thalers to be issued, but only in Apoints of 100 thalers and more.

In Mecklenburg–Schwerin, the Bank of Rostock owns the authority to issue $1\frac{1}{4}$ million thaler banknotes. About the There is no information about the duration of the privilege.

In the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Weimar Bank has the authority power to issue banknotes in a, their paid-in share capital

(5 million thalers) equal total amount; their privilege runs until 1953
Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 10

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4

In Oldenburg, the Oldenburgische Landesbank is authorized to issue 2 million thalers of state paper money in denominations of 10 and 5 thalers with the corresponding redemption obligation. Since the bank Paper money used to increase their operating funds, the same the character of banknotes guaranteed by the state. The founding contract runs until 1878.

In Braunschweig, the Braunschweigische Bank has the authority to issue banknotes in denominations of 10 thalers and above, in the total amount of 4,500,000 thalers. For cash redemption it always for 3Y million thalers of circulating notes the fourth part, above In addition, the third part of the surplus amount in circulation in the bank be advisable. In addition to these cash funds initially intended for redemption The entire amount of notes in circulation must always be in easy realizable currencies, i.e. those which can be settled within three months at the latest can be collected, or be available in cash at the bank. The privilege lasts until 1952.

In Saxe-Meiningen, the Mitteldeutsche Creditbank has Meiningen the authority to pay up to the full amount of the paid-in shares capitals banknotes in denominations of at least ten thalers, one third of which is paid in cash or gold or silver bars must be covered. The permissible amount of banknotes in circulation is now 5 million thalers. The privilege runs until 1956.

In Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the private bank of Gotha owns the Authority to issue banknotes in unlimited quantities; however the total amount of notes in circulation must not exceed the amount of discounted and purchased bills of exchange and must be up to the amount of the paid-in capital (1,400,000 thalers) to one third, above half covered by cash or gold or silver bars. The notes are denominated in Thaler currency, but the bank may also issue notes issued in other German national currencies. The mini- The maximum amount of the Apoints is 10 Thaler and it may not exceed half of the amount of the notes in circulation to this amount. The The bank's privilege runs until 1946.

In Anhalt, the Anhalt-Deffauische Landesbank has the authority to issue 1 million Thaler banknotes, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ million in banknotes of 1, 2 and 5 thalers, $\frac{1}{2}$ million in notes of 10 thalers. The The duration of the privilege is not determined.

In Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, the Thuringian Bank the authority to issue banknotes in a currency designated by it
Share capital paid the same amount, of which $\frac{1}{4}$ was paid in cash, the

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The rest must be covered by bills of exchange and easily realizable effects.
Minimum of Notenapoints: 20 Thaler. The capital is currently
2 million thalers and can only be granted with the approval of the state government
The duration of the privilege is not limited.

In Reuß j. L. the Geraer Bank has a
unlimited authority to issue banknotes; however, the amount of the
one third of the banknotes issued from the paid-in share capital, for all
banknotes to be issued in addition to this shall be half the amount of the same
be represented by cash funds. The notes may be 1, 5, 10,
50 and 100 thalers. The bank's privilege lasts until 1953.

In Schaumburg-Lippe, the Niedersächsische Bank has
Bückeburg has an unlimited authority to issue
of banknotes, with the proviso that for one third of the circulating
Notes cash coverage available, the rest by good not more than three
Monthly bills of exchange or good securities with a stock exchange price
The notes may be denominated in Thaler, Mark Banco, Louis d'or,
South German, Austrian and Dutch currencies. The
The bank's privilege lasts until 1956.

There are two banknote issuing banks in Lübeck:

the Lübeck private bank with the authority to pay up to twice
Amount of their deposited capital notes in Thaler currency in Apoints
of not less than 10 thalers. A quarter of the circulating
Notes must be backed by cash. The paid-in capital is 1 million.
Mark Courant, the permissible note issue is 800,000 Thaler; the
Privilege runs until 1890;

the Lübeck Commerzbank with the authority to issue
800,000 thalers in banknotes denominated in thaler currency in Apoints
of not less than 10 thalers, of which one third is cash cover
The privilege runs until 1906.

Finally, in Bremen, the Bremer Bank has the authority to
Issue of banknotes up to the amount of the paid-in share capital and
of the reserve fund, with $\frac{1}{4}$ cash coverage. The share capital amounts to
5 million thalers of gold and can only be increased with the approval of the Senate
The reserve fund will be made up of 31 December
1869 to 132,411 thalers of gold, the amount of the permissible note issue
i.e. 5,132,410 thalers of gold. The notes are denominated in gold;
An issue of silver notes is permitted with the approval of the

Senate. The minimum amount of the points is 5 thalers; only 10
Percent of the permissible banknote circulation may circulate in minimal Apoints.
The duration of the privilege is unlimited.

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Of the non-Prussian banks listed here, five are in
not limited to the scope of their music edition, the remaining thirteen
have the authority to e in the amount of
30,295,000 thalers.

Throughout the Federal Republic, the authority to issue notes is
fix banks unlimited, from 25 further banks to a total of
61,000,000 thalers were allocated.

All 31 banks in the federal territory (apart from
individual small institutes, whose banknote circulation also approximates
could not be determined) had, according to the monthly reports of 21 January
d. J. in total u

212,508,400 thalers
notes in circulation of it,

the Prussian Bank 142,222,000 thalers.
the remaining banks . 70,286,400 "
totaling 212,508,400 thalers.

In contrast, the stocks of cash and precious metals amounted to:
at the Prussian Bank . 78,333,000 thalers.
or 557% of banknotes in circulation,
at the other banks . 32,807,800 "
or 46.37% of banknotes in circulation,
at all bank bed teas . 111,140,800 "
or 52.99%, of banknotes in circulation.
The notes in circulation that are not backed by metal
were: .
at the Prussian construction site . . 63,889,000 thalers.

at the other banks to 37,478,600 "
in total up to 101,367,600 thalers.

Per capita, the number of banknotes in circulation was
in total a little more than 7 thalers and in uncovered banknotes 3.38 thalers.

To the total amount of circulation of artificially created payment instruments means is to be determined, the amount of unsecured notes in circulation the amount of government paper money in circulation must be added. The latter, according to the recent determination (p. 117, to 42,652,742 thalers or, after deduction of the above banknotes attributed Oldenburg paper money, to 40,652,742 thalers. Except the circulated 500,000 thalers of private paper money of the Leipzig=Dresden Railway company. The contributions total 142%, million thalers, per capita of the population 4.75 thalers.

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To evaluate this result, the following information contribute.

At the Bank of France, according to the weekly report of February 17 of this year

the banknote circulation on . ff . . . 1,418,520,400 Fred.
the Baarvorrath au. . 1,225,965,873 "
the unsecured banknote circulation therefore amounts to 192,554,527 Frchs.

or, the franc at 8.1 Sgr. calculated at 51,989,722 thalers.

Since there is no paper money in circulation in France, the total circulation of artificially created means of payment 1337 thalers on the head of the population.

For Great Britain, the banknote circulation of the English bank not covered by cash reserves and of banks in England and Wales") Scotland and Ireland on

15,412,300 pounds sterling

or . 102,748,667 thalers, also for the head of the district population at 3.53 thalers.

Compared with the conditions of money circulation in countries that undisturbed currency relations, the circulation of paper, by means of payment not covered by cash in the North German Confederation also reached a significant extent that the interim suspension in the Granting of new or extended grade privileges depending on the need cannot be subject to any concerns. At the same time, the relatively large volume of paper circulation, which is among the existing banking relationships have been reached, the urgent need

evidently, the increase in the difficulties which the federal laws situation with a rational order of banking in the existing banking privileges.

The 88. 1. and 2. of the draft find their n

§. 1.

From the day this law comes into effect, the authority to issue banknotes only by a bank authorized, at the request of the parties Federal law enacted by the state government.

) For the private and joint-stock banks in England and Wales Information on their cash holdings is not available, so their entire banknote circulation calculated at 5,120,458 pounds sterling as uncovered.

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e

Bapiergeid> Guifions of the States of the North German Confederation.
(Drawn by the Federal Chancellor's Office in August 1869.)

to settle, because this paper money of the Oldenburg

Landesbank to strengthen its operating funds via

and therefore to be treated as equal to banknotes, it remains

| There are

No. Federal States issued

Thlr.

1. Prussia, in cash orders of 5 thalers each.

| 10,400,000 thalers, likewise 1 thaler, 7,850,000

| Thlr. a % 18,250,000 Thlr.

also in loan certificates, which

withdrawn from the beginning of 1871

N jum baa are already redeemed

| find ... 2,228,000 Thlr. 20,478,000

2. Saxony te 12,000,000

3. Heffen.. . . 4,300,000 Fl. or 2,457,142

4. Mecklenburg= Schwerin T –

5. Saxony= Weimar, to Caffen=Instructions for 5 thlr.

| 240,000 en
 6. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, to Rentel-Caffenfchemnen 500,000
 7. Oldenburg, in rates of 10 thalers. 1,400,000 thalers.
 in the same way a 5 Thlr.. 600,000 Thlr.
 8. Braunschweig, in cash notes of the guaranteed 2,000,000
 the state's heart. Loan institution in en 600,000
 Saxony-Meiningen . 600,000
 10 Sachsen= Altenburg, on cash vouchers of 10 Thlr.
 339,300 thalers and the like at 1 thaler 146 1 e 485.00
 11. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. ; 600,000
 12. Anhalt, in cash notes of 1 thaler each, 950,000
 2 Schwarzburg= =Rudolfstadt A 200,000
 one ee now 150,000
 Waldeck. 210,000
 16 Reuß c 130,000
 17. Reuss j. L. E ew ot oe a 320,000
 18. Schaumburg= type PEPE 372,000
 19. Lippe. : -
 20. Lübeck. -
 21. Bremen -
 22. Hamburg. 8 3 -
 Summa. | 42,652,742
 Of this, the paper money issue in the Grand Duchy takes place.
 oe with 2,000,000

also in government paper money issues the amount of 40, 652,742

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§. 2.

If before the day of entry into force of this law the authority
 for the issue of banknotes with the restriction acquired,
 that the total amount of notes to be issued is a fixed
 or limited by the ratio to another sum
 sum may not exceed, the lifting of this restriction
 increase or increase of the amount on the day of the proclamation of this
 The total amount of notes to be issued permitted by law is only
 by a decree issued at the request of the supervised nl
 federal law.

§ 3.

If the duration of the period prior to the day of the entry into force of this Act
 acquired authority to issue banknotes to a specific
 time, it can only be extended beyond the expiration of this time by
 a federal decree issued at the request of the state government concerned
 law, unless the holder of the power to
 Note issue is legally obliged to prevent the withdrawal of this

Authority at the end of each calendar year after prior one-year notice of termination. 1

The F. 3., which provides for an extension of the grade privileges over

beyond its end date only under the condition that the same can be terminated with a one-year period, will have practical significance only for some of the Prussian private banks in the old provinces, since the final term line of the other temporary banking privileges usually so far= It is clear that at the time of the adoption of the general provisions through the banking system will not expire.

April 8th

If the duration of a contract concluded before the day of the effective date of this The power to issue banknotes acquired under the Act by a communication from the State or a public authority to a termination bound to a specific date for a specific period be limited, such termination shall take effect at the earliest permissible Dates, by virtue of the present law, unless the

"Holders of the authority to issue banknotes are legally bound undertakes to terminate the contract with one year's notice for the expiry each calendar year.

The 8th of April actually hits the Prussian Bank, the only one whose privilege is subject to termination.

According to § 16 of the Banking Ordinance of 5 October 1846 and § 2 of the The law of 7 May 1856 is the state's

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Prussian Bank until 31 December of this year the right to December 31, 1871 the repayment of the capital of the bank share= owner or the amendment of the banking regulations without the consent of the feeling of the most involved bank shareholders. has not made use of this right up to the date in question, fo the state can only exercise this power again after 10 years Since the future issuance of general federal laws provisions on banking, a corresponding Revision of the banking regulations must go hand in hand, so the \$. 4. of the draft provision that a change will be made in the course of this year the aforementioned provisions of the banking regulations and the law of 7 May 1856, that the state according to the same only every ten years, the repayment of the capital of the Vankant shareholder or the amendment of the banking regulations without the consent to order the meeting of the most involved bank shareholders, henceforth at the end of each calendar year with one year's notice can be exercised.

Ä | 8. 5. |

The banknotes are considered to be government paper money, its issue to a banking institution to strengthen its operations medium is transmitted.

The 8th of May justifies this by considering that government paper money under the conditions specified in this paragraph, the banknotes guaranteed by the state are essentially identical.

During the third discussion of the draft law in the Reichstag (27th session of 24 March 1870) the above paragraphs a single modification in that as Alinea 2 to F. 1. the following Amendment by MP v. Sybel was adopted:

If a bank, up to the date of entry into force of this law actually make no use of their authority to issue notes has done so, it can only do so in the future if it has authorization by a federal law.

The reason why the law was given retroactive effect, was merely the intention to bring into being a princely the new banking institution in Greiz, which had already been conceived by the Reussian gov to prevent. ; : |

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Memorandum of the Directors of the Braunschweig Bank concerning joint banknote issue by private banks.

The regulation provided for in the Constitution of the North German Confederation of the banking sector has become a burning issue, which clearly calls for a speedy solution.

However, there still seem to be differences of opinion about what should happen to diverge widely; but it is already clear that that public opinion is generally inclined to favour the Prussian, or a central bank to be formed from this North German Confederation against the banknote-issuing private banks party and to influence legislation in this sense.

Existing concessions will have to be formally respected; in= There is a danger that the legislation of the North German Confederation in favour of a central institute, provisions which are for the Private banks will actually be adversely affected.

In order to counteract this danger, it is necessary that the pending question initially interested banks from their previous passivity step out, through appropriate joint steps, the chaos of desires

fhments and proposals and a solution that is in line with the interests of the banks themselves
a solution that really serves both the economy and public transport
help lead.

Among the reasons which the public is against diversity
our banknote system is distrust in the solvency of the
Banks are probably no longer countable. While previously there were
existed, its groundlessness through a series of years is rich in
political and financial crises, fully presented. Not even a
of the German Zettelbanken has emerged from these tests with disgrace
There are two very well-founded complaints about this:

The district in which the majority of the (especially non-Prussian
fch) private banknotes circulate at par value, is so narrow that
these notes in reality have their purpose of facilitating monetary transactions
easier, can only fulfill very imperfectly; – and
The notes are sorted by place of issue, size of sections and

Issue date so different that only the experienced cashier, but not
the ordinary businessman can know all of them so well that
to be on the safe side against counterfeits and amortized notes.

The elimination of these two evils is the last resort
Everything that happens in the field of banking legislation should be addressed and
What the banks themselves offer must also be addressed if

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if a useful, real independence is further
want to secure. |

It is a matter of private banks issuing their notes
accept each other in payment at full nominal value
and redeem them at a common central point, and
give them a uniform external form.

Following the example of the one in Scotland and Switzerland,
existing clearing system, it has been suggested many times that banks should
Redeem or exchange notes at a central office in Berlin
Only this system can be used in this way for our Germans
circumstances are not considered suitable. The Scottish banks
find on an area of about 1460, the Swiss on a
fuch of about 700 [miles with fairly similar industries
of the population, and it is therefore obvious
that their notes generally circulate fairly evenly throughout the country
and go to the central office for exchange. The banks of the North:

German Confederation, on the other hand, is spread over an area of approx. 7500 miles with a population which in the individual areas cultivated the most diverse branches of industry and therefore one, even only in relation to the emission level, approximately uniform circulation of the different grades in the federal territory. The exchange of A central office is therefore always one with considerable, regularly recurring costs, more or less artificial and therefore do not fulfill their actual purpose. The banks would despite all conventions, the notes of others, especially those far away Banks in many cases do not accept payment at par because it takes a long time= It will take years of practice before you get used to it, for example in Königsberg Weimar, or in Pofen Meiningen banknotes as change= moderate payment, so that the banks do not reissue such notes. spend, but could only send them to Berlin for exchange The experiences made with the redemption of notes in Leipzig are likely to speak equally against such a system.

It has also been proposed that the banks should agree on a common fame scheme of the notes, so that they in their external appearance appearance and only in the text of the promise of payment contain the distinguishing deviation. But this would also be only a half measure, which apparently facilitates traffic, in Truth but would cause a deception of the public. The Notes then appeared to be unified without actually being so,

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The distinction that still exists would be due to the external matching form only makes it infinitely more difficult.

The Association of Banks for the Purpose of Issuing and Depositing- solution of their notes must, if it is to fulfil its purpose, a complete one, that is, one which meets the public Traffic really from the colorful sample card of "diverse" notes which sometimes only a few miles from their place of origin are no longer fully valid, and the notes of the private- banks to a number that is equally popular and suitable everywhere- medium, such as the notes of the Prussian Bank. However, this is only possible if the private banks place of their private notes

under joint and several liability a joint note which can be redeemed at a common central point.

At first glance, the difficulties that arise in such a arrangement, raise concerns; upon closer examination, prove they are relatively easy to overcome, they are in any case not significant enough to be considered against the obvious advantages come and prevent a great progress if he

once desired.

The concerns will be based on two points in particular:

- 1) mutual liability, and
- 2) the relocation of metal stocks from the basements of the individual banks into a common reservoir.

As regards the first point, it has already been noted above
It has been found that none of the existing German note banks even in the most difficult times cause for concern regarding the safety of their issued notes. The debts represented by issued notes
The banks are absolutely privileged and can also be between German and joint and several liability banks mutually expressly recognize each other as such be recognized. If, by the way, a third part is to be provided as cash cover is continuously in joint custody, then for the remaining two-thirds of the basic capital and the central special cover to be controlled under all circumstances as sufficient
A bank that has not fulfilled its obligation not even once with the strictest punctuality had come, one should exclude from this moment on, equip the headquarters with extensive executive powers.

The transfer of cash reserves to the Central
There is nothing to worry about in this position if one considers that the

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Storage in specially designed rooms, under any conceivable control to be exercised by the banks themselves and under federal commissariat co-closure would have to happen.

What is the purpose of the cash reserves of private banks? Firstly, reassurance of the note holders; a bank under public control
Central Silver Treasury will do this to an even greater extent.
Then, to enable such payments to which the relevant
Notes are not suitable, namely at state coffers and public administrations beyond the country's borders; the note of the united banks will make cumbersome silver money completely unnecessary for such purposes.
Finally, to supply the small real need for metal money for wages and the like; this need alone will continue to exist,
But on the whole, the supply of metal money is sufficient for him, which regular business automatically brings into the bank's cash registers.

The consolidation of the now dispersed
Silver reserves not only bring a significant simplification of the

currently complicated and much more expensive circulation process, it also brings with it other very significant advantages. In addition to the metal treasures of the Prussian Bank a valuable barometer of money market; it prevents banks from making laudable Accumulate money minted far beyond actual needs and thereby create an increased demand, which the money market still very alarmed; finally, it also prevents individual banks from Times by particularly strong demand for the realization of their notes in her calm disposition and strong effectiveness. The measures taken in this regard in 1866 The experiences made are still too fresh in memory to may require an explanation of what calm in stormy times the bank managements as well as the public in the awareness must find that one stands for all and all for one. Through By pooling metal stocks in this way, banks are able to great advantage of the Prussian Bank, which, precisely through its spread throughout the whole state is able to money movement, and not from the random circumstances to be dependent on a place or a province, but on the current situation.

For the implementation of this idea we refer to the attached organizational draft, which we submit to your detailed review highly recommend.

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This plan is based on the principle of self-help and self-determination administration; it resolves the question from the outset under what conditions new note banks should be conceived, because there will be no new institute of this kind, which does not join the association wants, or whose censorship does not exist. He is the sympathy of the public certainly, because instead of these different notes there is a full= valid, generally known paper money is offered, a paper money, which, by virtue of the much higher sum of the liable stock= capital, a far more impressive security than even the notes the Prussian Bank. Finally, according to our firm conviction, both for economic and political reasons, the warmest Support from the Federal Presidency and the Reichstag was assured.

We have no doubt that, with the encouragement of these, our most important matters affecting your lively interest Our positive and detailed proposals are, although carefully considered, consideration, may not immediately find universal approval, but at least have the merit of the concrete treatment of the question Please be so kind as to tell us your views on to share the entire program; we intend to do so collecting material as a basis for events to be held as soon as possible to prepare an oral hearing on the matter.

Braunschweig, March 1870.

Aug. Urbich, Alex. Benndorf,
Directors of the Braunschweig Bank,

organizational proposal.

8.1. The private share banks of the
North German Confederation unite to issue common banknotes and
note redemption.

§. 2. For this purpose, they establish under joint administration
under the protection and control of the North German Confederation a Cen=
tralbureau in Berlin.

§. 3. The Central Bureau consists

a) a Board of Directors, which the participating banks
according to a voting ratio dependent on the share capital
choose;

b) from salaried officials appointed by the Administrative Council
defeated and appointed in the same way. In addition

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Each participating bank has the right to charge a
to appoint special control officers for the Bureau;
e) from the Federal Commissioners appointed by the Federal Council.

§. 4. The Central Bureau issues notes whose total amount shall be
Total amounts of currently conceived notes of the individual banks
is the same, whereas these banks refrain from issuing their own banknotes.

§. 5. Each bank shall be granted a privilege corresponding to its privilege, or,
where unlimited issuance is permitted, contractually determined quantity
Federal notes were made available in return for the withdrawal of their private notes.

8. 6. The new notes can only be paid at the central office at any time.
Cash. Redemption at individual bank cash desks is only possible on a case-by-case basis.
handing over the respective cash reserves there, or after prior registration.

§. 7. To cover these federal notes, each bank has one third
the amount withdrawn by it in cash to the Central Office
For the remaining two thirds, she must have in her portfolio the
usual cover by bills of exchange or corresponding securities.

§. 8. Whether and where, in view of local conditions, a part
of the common cash treasury in the general interest outside the

Central Office is to be kept, the decision-making remains subject to special Applications reserved.

8. 9. The Central Bureau or the Administrative Council shall have the to regularly revise the banknote coverage of certain portfolios of banks and under certain circumstances also to censure and submit to the General Assembly of the to provide a detailed report to those involved.

8. 10. The Central Bureau reports weekly to the parties involved banks about the state of cash reserves and banknote circulation As soon as the cash reserves under his administration are less than a third of the notes actually delivered to the banks, demands He required each bank to make a margin payment corresponding to the amount of notes it had

§. 11. A bank which does not respond to the request immediately will be excluded from the club without further ado. Regarding their outstanding obligations towards the club, the Central Bureau right and duty of immediate execution, for what purpose the assistance of the relevant organs of the North German Confederation in advance secure is. |

§. 12. On the unconditional or of changes to the statutes etc. The conditional admission of each individual bank into the association is decided by the General Assembly of the parties concerned in such a way that, if not at least 3/4 of all eligible votes are in favour of admission this is rejected.

Official notices of the German trading day.

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Regarding the banking issue.

According to Article 4 of the Constitution of the North German Confederation, the Banking is one of the subjects which will be subject to legislation in the future and administration of the Federation. The execution of the In any case, more far-reaching legal provisions will be necessary. Whatever view of banking one may hold, There is complete agreement that the present current situation cannot be maintained. It is inadmissible, that in a single economic area different legislation on The banking sector is dominated by the fact that in relation to the concession of new banks, as well as on the issue of circulating funds in one province different rules apply than in the other. Nor can any There is doubt that the actual conditions are unsatisfactory It must be felt as a disgrace that in a country fe banks are formed, which are founded with the intention of continuing their activities to extend over another area.

The remaining committee of the German Trade Day believed the duty to not idly observe the actions of governments, but to endeavour to support them. He could care less arrive to initiate theoretical discussions, because it would be a Volumes of rich work include the pro and con of unity and Freedom of the banks. The remaining Rather, the Committee had to recognize its main task as To collect material from which the government can form a judgment on could form how one could discuss in the bosom of the German trading community the banking question. It was important to him to understand the individual trading to encourage bodies to speak out about their wishes, and where a clear and definite view on the redesign of the bank has not yet formed, to work towards ensuring that the Chambers of Commerce or equivalent bodies approach the issue more closely.

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For this purpose, in November 1869, the permanent committee sent questionnaires to all its members, which have the purpose had, on the one hand, the statistical material on the current activity and existence of the banks, on the other hand, statements about to determine the direction in which banking legislation should be developed in the future. to move forward.

Unfortunately, the responses received have not yet led to this goal. On the one hand, many chambers of commerce have not provided any answers not arrived, on the other hand, the answers received exhaust the The meaning of the questions is not clear and is partly based on a misunderstanding understanding of the questions posed. The remaining committee has from the beginning his activity also aimed at convening a commission, consisting of some of its members and other expert Men who were tasked with further processing the incoming material process and the expression of public opinion about the bank= This commission met in Berlin in the days from 23-25 May 1870, they met and discussed. Even In a three-day period, the entire vast area of The banking question cannot be discussed in detail. It is impossible to of men whose professional activities took them to different areas Germany, to gather for as long as it would be necessary to thoroughly discuss all relevant issues. It was equally impracticable to hold the deliberations after parliamentary Custom to prepare through detailed reports, because the speaker could it could not be foreseen what questions would be of interest the assembly would prefer to use. And in In fact, it was unavoidable that a relatively A large part of the consultation time was taken up by the discussion about which questions are more important than the others. that time and attention should be given to them, The remaining committee has therefore decided to use the material

which was presented in fragments during the deliberations, in systematic form, a number of resolutions are to be adopted. These resolutions renew the individual trading body's occupations with the request to make a specific statement about to what extent they agree with these resolutions and in what direction they may move away from them. At the time when the permanent committee began its work on this issue, it seemed as if whether the settlement of all the questions is of great urgency. The privilege of the Prussian bank was approaching its expiration, and it

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appeared as a first step towards establishing new conditions, that this privilege is not expressly or implicitly granted in a completely. It seemed at that time that a settlement of the whole question before the end of 1870 be because, in the event of a termination of the intended privilege, if it did not take place, the latter was tacitly considered to be extended to a further two years. In the meantime, the law of 27 March 1870 brought about a change in the situation in two directions. On the one hand, this makes it possible to extend the privilege of the Prussian Bank at any time with one year's notice. It thus prevents the danger of having to wait a long time. Under unchanging conditions are created, and it is the soil won for new creations, no matter in which direction always intended. On the other hand, the law also has the preference to temporarily prevent the establishment of new note banks and thereby aggravating the already mentioned problem to prevent the formation of banks whose activities are not in the territories of the empire in which it is to be founded, but the banks intend to extend their effectiveness to a territory that is foreign to them. If, therefore, for the deliberation of the trading day, one of the following free space has been gained over time, the already mentioned circumstances indicated above preclude the possibility of settling the whole question in its entirety by means of oral commission decisions. Resolutions can be attempted, rather the trading day must be on the ways, through a preparatory material his individual members' members to give specific and exhaustive answers to the question. The following gentlemen took part in the meeting of the Bank Commission taken: |

- 1) Bamberger, Dr. jur. in Mainz.
- 2) Becker, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Leipzig and Director of the Leipzig Bank.
- 3) Benndorf, Director of the Braunschweig Bank.
- 4) Conrad, banker in Berlin.
- 5) von Dechend, President of the Main Bank Directorate in Berlin.

6) Delbrück, banker in Berlin, chairman of the committee

of the German trading day. |

7) Friedlander, banker in Breslau.

8) Fromberg, Director of the Silesian Bank Association in Breslau.

9) Hinsberg, Director of the Barmer Bankverein in Barmen.

10) Treasurer, merchant in Hamburg. |

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 11

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11) Ladenburg, banker in Mannheim.

12) Mendelssohn, Commercial Councillor and Banker in Berlin.

13) Meyer, Dr. jur. in Wroclaw.

14) Mosle, merchant in Bremen.

15) Müller, merchant in Stuttgart.

16) Samter, banker in Königsberg.

17) Schöttler, Director of the Bank in Danzig.

18) Seiffert, Director of the Bank in Weimar.

19) Spiegelner, bank director in Lübeck.

20) Steiner, bank director in Stuttgart.

21) Stengel, merchant in Staßfurt.

22) Stephan, commercial councillor and banker in Königsberg.

23) Warsaw, Privy Councillor and Banker in Berlin.

24) Wesenfeld, manufacturer in Barmen.

25) Dr. Witte, Senator in Rostock. 4

26) Zuckfschwerdt, merchant in Magdeburg.

The first resolution the Commission reached is

there:

The Prussian bank is to be preserved and converted into a bank of the North German Confederation or the Customs Union under Determination of a concession for about 12 years be reorganized.,

The Commission took a stand on the basis of the given facts, by first designing the banking system for the North German Only for the North German Confederation was there a competent legislative power and administrative authority. It is the Hope is not excluded that it will succeed, be it on the way of the contracts on a case-by-case basis, whether through an extension of the Com= authority of the Customs Union, the decision which for the North German Confederation to the entire German territory. It would have to Therefore, it should be taken into account that the decisions are taken in a sense which will also win over the South German trading community for the same The next goal of the agitation could only be the unified Design of the banking system for the North German Confederation.

»The Commission further believed that it was not a question of To create institutions that are destined to last forever. From a practical point of view, it can only be a matter of to make arrangements that will be satisfactory for the near future. practical men must limit their view, and it would be just as

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doctrinaire, to want to establish principles that are valid for all eternity should be understood as a purely theoretical endeavor, To emphasize principles that are well founded in science, but are obviously prevented from being introduced into life by circumstances. The considerations are doubly important when it comes to loan of a monopoly, a privilege, and therefore because even those members who, out of theoretical conviction, Establishment of a unified with the exclusive rights of the notes= Central Bank, which is responsible for issuing the loan, considers it good, and does not c raised that the concession of the North German Confederation was too green= loaned to the bank for a limited period become.

The decision to preserve the Prussian bank is in conflict with the existing end states.

The focus of banking in Prussia was, it was stated, , since then in the hands of the Prussian main bank. The private banks play a comparatively insignificant role compared to it. one could imagine the private banks disappearing without the actual banking system would be significantly modified as a result – but not the Prussian Main bank. If this does not exist with the means of exchange, which through its

note issue, the entire economic machinery, trade and production would come to a standstill immediately and permanently a significantly different appearance. Their continued existence appears therefore required from the outset by the actual circumstances.

But it is not only the actual circumstances that determine their require continued existence. Experience and science agree that that developed economic conditions require the existence of a large central bank with an extensive network of branch banks. Individual banks can never replace a large central bank, because only this can provide the necessary guarantee for a secure money circulation. The question of whether such a central bank, as the Prussian one now is, Bank is, can be produced in another way, gives way to the fact, that it exists and has solid ground in the economic conditions not the question of whether they continue to exist, but only how they should continue to exist, can be ventilated.

Small banks would never be able to do the same in large i 8 s can, like a bank, which commands powerful financial resources; the latter fe also necessary to serve as a regulator and to prevent Crises to overcome the difficulty arising from the inadequacy the amount of banknotes in circulation.

11%

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Of the members of all Prussian Chambers of Commerce, the charitable effectiveness of the Prussian bank in the most lively way There would be no commercial corporation in Prussia with a The majority must be convinced to consider this institute as a future institution. Also from the non-Prussian areas of the North German Confederation, the Prussian bank has found the most lively recognition, and it is known that from many non-Prussian places the desire It has become clear that the Prussian bank is increasing its effectiveness through the Establishment of branches may also extend there. In the answers The South German Chambers of Commerce, on the other hand, repeatedly find an objection opposed the expansion of the Prussian bank to a wider area However, this resistance does not allow us to conclude that the countries of southern Germany with the banks currently existing there Rather, there are, especially from Baden, but also from Württemberg unambiguous symptoms that one is longs for an improvement of the existing conditions, and the long-standing Negotiations of the Baden Chambers on the banking issue have confirmed. The contradiction that partly arose in southern Germany against an extension of the Prussian bank, probably finds its large part of his explanation is that one can distinguish oneself from the essence This bank does not give a correct impression everywhere, in particular The view is widely held that the Prussian bank with the Prussian State organism is in a closer connection than is actually the case

the case, and that an extension of the effectiveness of this institute could lead to bureaucratizing the traffic. If in this
In this respect, more accurate ideas would be widespread if, in particular,
It is pointed out that the Prussian bank is active through
its branches only in those places where it is located in the middle of the
trade is prompted by wishes and ideas to do so,
It may be assumed that the resistance that the institute encountered in South
Germany will be limited to narrower circles.

The beneficial effects which the Prussian bank had on trade
and traffic, were from many sides in the most lively
emphasized, not disputed by any side. It was shown that in no
other countries in the world, even the middle-class merchant and manufacturer
easier to discount his bills of exchange without difficulty. It was
It has also been shown that the expansion of a network of branches increases traffic
from place to place in a rare way, and it was even
willingly acknowledged by principled supporters of banking freedom that no
other central bank neither in Austria, nor in France or England

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have given such a great boost to the needs of small traffic
than the Prussian bank. It was essentially this side of the institute
envisaged the effectiveness of the bank towards the public, and
the assembly was unanimous in its opinion that this aspect of the effectiveness
must be preserved in the future. On the other hand, it was seen as a question
which is only of secondary importance and which can very well be considered a
openly treated, which the internal organization
the bank, whether its management is exclusively or predominantly
be purely commercial, or whether, as before, the state will manage the
the bank. The wish was only expressed in passing.
that the state's involvement ceases. One member presented the
Alternative, the bank should either be a completely state institution or completely private
institute. As for the current situation, the
same in its basic features was assumed to be known, whereas
it put the following information about details,
which are considered to be little known. The Prussian bank will
mainly managed by merchants, most of the board members
offices have emerged from commercial professional circles and have
their qualification through a longer service either in a bank
or in an export business; they must undergo an examination
which mainly concerns commercial objects
After she had spent a long time in the
have been formed in different offices and their skills in the
practice, they will be employed as board officials, so
that all offices only have commercially trained managers
The Main Bank Directorate, the governing authority, is also
if mostly composed of merchants, namely the best
Forces that are gradually being brought in from the provinces.
The President and two members of the Board of Directors are regularly

educated men and are mostly made up of the officials of the Han-
Ministry, in which she had previously proved herself to be a capable
administrative officials must have proven themselves. It is therefore the science-
element that permeates the entire state administration, also here
This composition has proven itself to be extremely effective.
A large part of the private banks have appointed their board members to the civil servants
from the Prussian main bank. However, the attempt has been made
whether by recruiting more educated men
better results can be achieved. However, the conviction has
It has been made clear that this is not the case; rather, some of those
Attempts have been unsuccessful. It can therefore be assumed as proven

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that the commercial element must predominate if the bank
should be managed bureaucratically. The director is usually
No one is employed who has not at least four or five other
institutions as capable of managing a banking business.
the employment is on a trial basis and only when the qualification
completely proven, definitively. The Central Institute, the Main Bank Directorate,
has the management of the entire business in such a way that it is managed by all
ficies that occur in the province, and indeed
not only from the total amount, but from each bill of exchange, from
every single transaction that is done, down to the smallest details,
and it is now the task to examine whether these transactions are to be presented to the
meet the material conditions and requirements. If a
Discounted bills of exchange that have an unsound nature, which usually
easily seen, this will be strongly disapproved of and immediate cor-
rectur. In addition, there is a provision which is reflected in the high
It has proven itself to be of great interest to the officials in the
Closing deals are linked by a royalty fund, an institution
tung, which, as far as we know, does not exist anywhere else. It is the
Bank directors in the province were granted a certain royalty; the same
will not be paid out, but accumulated until the future
The official's departure. This bonus is liable for all losses that
caused by the business of the official concerned, namely
It is essential that an appeal against an order which limits the royalties
withdraws, is only possible to the head of the bank. The latter can
not to decide whether the reason for a decision
collection of royalties is founded in every detail, because it
This is a commercial arbitration. In fact, the
The decision of the Main Directorate is generally to be regarded as final.
The decision is always made with regard to the quality
lification of the official, but it has already happened that a
Officials were charged with a sum of 20,000 thalers and
fine whole royalties which he has received over a long series of years:
had collected, was claimed, and not
for a more serious oversight, because for this his fuft is liable, but
because he did not proceed with the caution that one would expect from a
senior officials can expect. This institution ensures, on the one hand, the

Officials who are relatively not so highly paid, against the need their families even after their retirement from the service or in case of her death and on the other hand it secures the bank against unsound Business. The main bank directorate takes a position as

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This will not happen again. It is the members of the same forbidden to own bank shares, just as they have no share in profits and losses, they find without any personal interest. This will ensure that the administration takes higher perspectives and also takes into account the general interests. It is claimed that that those banking companies whose members receive a royalty on the profit or own a large amount of bank capital, never keep the general interests in mind as comprehensively as possible and also The experience, made in other countries are presented as such, which cannot lead to the head of a bank a to form a college guided by its own pecuniary interests This is also an advantage of the Prussian institution found that the leadership should be given to a college and not to an individual Apparently, a similar situation exists in France, where at the head of the bank there is a governor and two sous-governors new ones stand; however, the positions of the same do not actually differ much more than sinecures. There are discussions about whether Commissions of merchants who are still active as such, in which management of the Prussian bank will be more involved than before, However, the trade community has spoken out against it. All trade Chambers that have been asked about it have considered it highly detrimental means that a merchant is put in a position to outperform his competitor to look into the pockets. The merchants are always very willing to to accept the positions of bank agents, although such positions ments are by no means profitable. However, the Directorate has avoided appointing merchants as his agents. The main bank The directorium is supported by a central committee, which consists mainly of bankers and merchants, and from this central committee three persons appointed to attend all meetings of the Main Bank Board Participate and become aware of all the bank's business. They, however, adhere to the principle of not getting into actual credit grants, but only check whether the discounted bills of exchange are good or not and whether the bank is not aware of any dubious ways get.

One side raised the question whether it could not be from the commercial element of the administration is not exclusively from the Berlin merchant community, but also representatives of the major trading and maritime centres. replied that such an approach would be very difficult in practical terms.

fentities. It is a matter of bringing in the Central = Expulsion essentially about setting the discount and for this purpose the The body should always be called together quickly if the circumstances give cause for this. If representatives from Hamburg, Königsberg and other distant places must be consulted, so The decision will cause great excitement throughout the country. The same should be avoided and if one therefore also has representatives from other places, one must move there from the most important business. Although this was replied It was decided that it was at least possible to have foreign representatives at such To involve the company in matters of less urgency, but refrained from pursuing this question further. Against the Concerns were raised from various quarters about the resolution adopted.

One of the negative voices does not want the Prussian bank as such and unconditional, but only its extension to a federal She motivated this vote as follows: "The abundance of Duties and achievements for which they were raised in Prussia ift, it cannot be replaced immediately elsewhere; but just as certainly no reason to criticize the system on which it is based with fine Weaknesses and dangers to wider circles. This is in principle the same system which has just failed so miserably in France A bank built on this model will, no matter how whether state or private institution, always its mainstay in the state Protection and thereby in one of the most worrying consequences inclusive dependence on the state.

Our banking system, since it certainly cannot have the task of to serve the state directly, at least not through the issuance of notes must not be reformed on such a basis. The focus is much= to invest more in the activities of private banks, whose existence depends on purely economic basis and whose credit is not based on the credit and benevolence of the state, but primarily on their own funds is based. |

Such a basis is far more solid and can even be used in critical times provide much greater reassurance. The private banks have Admittedly, some of them paid a lot of money for their apprenticeship, but with regard to Commitments in repeated crises consistently as completely solid proven. They have also done their duty on the whole

That the services of the private banks are not as impressive as the the Prussian Bank, that individuals are not unjustly entitled to too much The fact that he is accused of anxiety is a natural consequence of the various

The private banks are by far the largest limited in terms of their performance by their statutes and also dependent on circumstances that give them reason to Circumstances to observe restraint. It makes a difference whether one is in unlimited amount of notes can be issued, which the state can use in all Cases and thereby helps to keep them in circulation, or whether these Notes are limited in terms of their sum and also in the most noble parts of the federal territory are outlawed. The private banks are given only a somewhat more favourable position, which does not imply any special state protection, nor significant expansion of individual powers but only those permitted by law in their natural development recognition of their right to life contained in the development is meant; – the private banks will also perform completely satisfactorily. The Prussian bank, especially in its present form, To expand an institution of the Reich means actually to create a monopoly, – means all effective, beneficial competition more and more under= Therefore, the Prussian bank should only be considered as such for the time being The advantages that can be gained through their control of the entire federal territory, are to be achieved by establishing a individual banks based real central bank in far more perfect Such a central bank, in its relationship to the individual banks essentially to the Issue Department of the Bank of England accordingly thought, uniting the different note=emissions in themselves, only dealing with the relevant banks, frees up the traffic immediately from the multitude of multiple notes that bother him, – immediately and generally really equal currency, – promotes the now inadequate and difficult balancing between excess money on the one hand and Lack of the other place mediates the rightly appointed Banks themselves, – transfers the great power now limited to Prussia Efficiency in banking immediately to all areas, without the to impose obligations on federal states without affecting private rights. – and is finally the only means to counteract the cult of music to draw healthy barriers. While the banks now have a very high devote most of their attention to collecting as many notes as possible in circulation in order to be as efficient as possible, they are not only no longer have any interest in this with such an institution, but also through the natural desire to escape from guardianship to emancipate from control, to be led by themselves to more and more with real capital (deposits) instead of capital surrogates (notes). The Prussian bank, which was expanded to become a Reichsanft

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does not cause this, but only sweeps other fogar significantly weaker established tokens of value to replace those currently in circulation.”

It was further said that such a revolt was unnecessary, it was It goes without saying that the Prussian bank will continue to exist, and that it will will have a wider sphere of influence. This does not exclude in itself that they should be given a somewhat privileged position

Even if one proclaims the principles of banking freedom, the Prussian bank will continue to exist and develop its effectiveness. Its Services would be sought and it would therefore be completely unnecessary to offer her a to give them a privileged position. The basic hunting grounds should be places under which banks and note banks in North Germany Federations may form and exist, and on the basis of these sentences The Prussian bank would continue to operate without any A third party has suggested that stresses that the view which believes in the continued existence of the Prussian Bank takes a primary interest, proceeding from the view that the previous system of music edition always remains in the foreground The bank would essentially have the task of collecting idle capital and to use them for productive purposes. The latter This is partly done by issuing notes. In the economically advanced countries, England, America, Switzerland, however, this system has been overcome and the main importance of the bank is in that it maintains deposits and current accounts. This also requires German country because excessive issuance of paper money is dangerous. The Prussian bank must continue to exist, but without any privileges, because a high position granted to her and the preconceived opinion of the public for them will enable them to continue their business, without restricting the use of banknotes. Berlin is not the only center of major traffic, and especially for the bank and exchange business was on a larger scale than in other Countries have important places. It is important to ensure that a central bank centralize the whole business. The proclamation of the principles of the Bank-freedom would be sufficient to give the Prussian bank the position which satisfies her in the interest of the common good. It is for current deliberations are about creating new conditions for Germany and one should not try to prevent trade to prescribe the paths he should take.

The following reply was made to these statements. It was completely impossible to regulate the relationship of the Prussian bank in a new Banking laws to be passed over with silence. From the provision of the

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Federal Constitution, which makes banking a federal matter, It follows with constitutional necessity that in the future no individual state will have the right to interfere in banking matters. It would never be acceptable for the Prussian state to maintain a bank after the banking system became a federal matter, silence i.e. about the Prussian bank, its existence for the future made impossible. If one wanted to control the Prussian bank in its essential If we keep the basic principles in mind, we will recognize the necessity of such a Institute for Transport, there is no other legal option for this Possibility other than to say that this bank should in future an institution of the North German Confederation. However, it must be in the all territories of the Federation have the rights which they have against

currently possesses in Prussia. Above all, it must be stated that their notes are accepted in all public treasuries as payment must be accepted. Hand in hand with this must go their right to establish branches in all areas of the North German Confederation. The question was also raised as to whether this expansion was a increase their capital, and there was agreement that with their current capital they are not in a position to develop an activity throughout the entire territory of the Federation. It was also emphasized that if their capital were to increase, their The relationship with the state needs to be re-regulated and in particular the question of It must be discussed whether the state can continue its previous profit share. Meanwhile, decisions on this issue were not made, because a final determination on this can only be made by agreement niffe with the Prussian Ministry of Finance, which in this respect acquired rights. By finally agreed to use the term "Central Bank," which led to this misunderstanding nife reason, as if the activity of private institutes a barrier imposed, the resolution was passed with 20 votes against 3. Voting for it were:

Bamberger, Conrad, v. Dechend, Delbrück, Friedländer, Fromberg,

Hinsberg, Ladenburg, Meyer, Mosle, Müller, Mendelssohn, Samter,

Schottler, Seiffert, Spiegelner, Steiner, Stengel, and Warsaw,

Wesenfeld, Witte, Zuckschwerdt,
and against: Becker, Benndorf, Kämmerer.

The second resolution was worded as follows:
An unconditional freedom to establish note banks
should not exist.
This resolution was adopted unanimously. The theoretical status=

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point according to which the issue of banknotes is a matter of common Right and to the same extent as the issuance of Bills of exchange, checks, etc. are open to everyone, found in the meeting for practical reasons, not a single follower. The reasons for this Resolution have not been specifically discussed, as tacitly from the most advanced supporters of banking freedom the concession It is clear that such a far-reaching measure is currently not practically not feasible. The obvious reason for such a The conclusion can be found in the fact that an unrestricted freedom for the issue of banknotes for everyone not otherwise appropriately introduced can be done hand in hand with a new legal regulation of the whole question of the extent to which bearer securities can be issued by anyone The settlement of this question will in any case take some time take more time than until the final settlement of the

banking system.

Third:

The right to issue banknotes is not necessarily to be limited to a single Bundesbank.

This sentence provoked by far the most lively discussion. The Minority believed for theoretical and practical reasons the principle the note unit and brought a directed This motion should merely establish the principle that the note unity is the goal to strive for and that new central banks would not be conceived, at least not in the future; On the other hand, this measure completely ignored the discussion of the legal ask what will happen after the legal sanctioning of this principle with the already existing central banks. It was of the opinion that that the solution of this legal question is left to a later stage of the discussion to be reserved.

The reasons for the principle of note unity were first taken from theoretical considerations about the principle of banknotes at all. One speaker explained that the regulation of the banknote circulation is part of the conditions of the general welfare and can be For this reason, it should not be left to competition. The circulation of Notes are equal to the circulation of paper money and demand the highest Statement of trust and security; therefore, this could be valuable Instrument, which with a thousand threads of the common good together dependencies, may not be entrusted to anyone other than a person supervised by the state institutes. Here you will find the greatest power, which is the best foundation for the cause and the greatest guarantee of intelligence.

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It is not otherwise a principle to regard state wisdom as the highest in of the private industry, but where the whole is to be represented fe, a large state with its extensive machinery offers the most Guarantee that the money question and its effects are correctly calculated The advantage of banknotes is that they provide a certain amount of capital to create, in whose interest one can participate. This advantage is but the disadvantages and losses which in times of crisis arise and which can easily outweigh those advantages. Here ftate control is required. The note is a representative realizable bills of exchange and since the number of good bills of exchange is limited, The number of banknotes should also be limited accordingly. However, an appropriate restriction can only be brought about by in the hands of a single institute the power to issue notes, concentrated. The resolution adopted ad 2 has already shown that No one is of the opinion that the authority to issue notes to be given free, the majority will therefore opt for a system of decide on the restriction, whether by way of concession,

by means of normative conditions. However, all restrictions which one could set up, only frighten the good and arouse in him Hesitation in submitting to the restrictions; but the bad one, who only seeks his individual advantage by issuing notes wants to pursue, allows himself to be restricted by the state-imposed restrictions in his Thun. It was further argued that the coin= unity in Germany is currently a goal of national aspiration and that one would contradict oneself if one wanted to create the possibility of producing a large number of new tokens. From another point of view, the concentration of law, To issue notes and recommend them to an institute. It is the task the Central Bank, the shocks in the money market early and clearly to serve as a warner and helper. This task it will not remain in the position to issue notes, concurrere, with a large number of private banks, which are love can form.

These considerations were further supported by the consideration about the behavior of the private banks so far. The big bank has Task of creating a reserve for the country for bad times. So far The Prussian bank now found itself in the need to to provide for the small banks, the circulation of banknotes has has so far relied less on its cash reserves than on the cash reserves of the Prussian bank. The latter had calculated its reserves in such a way that it

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critical times for the private banks, too, In 1866, the need arose to use their metal as a preferred white paper for the private banks and on some days I have up to one million daily for the other institutes. The same have presented notes and received money in return, in order to then make their payments Each bank only needs to pay its bills of exchange as soon as they are due, not to prolong and thus provide the means to improve the grades of the Prussian bank. This situation has been tolerable so far. The Prussian bank was in a position to support the private banks, which It will not, however, be able to do so be able, if it is left to free will in the future, to establish new note banks. The Prussian bank had a real Needs of trade and traffic are met; on the other hand, the Establishment of many note banks solely for operations of the premium Furthermore, features of the effectiveness of individual Private banks are cited, which demonstrate the questionable nature of such institutions When one of these banks had a big loss years ago and worked with a deficit of 6 - 700,000 thalers, free her Status remained at the same level, the status of another Bank was fundamentally wrong a number of years ago; a third and fourth bank must prove that their status has value about half of which did not exist. Such a procedure a central bank, like the Prussian one, could never decide

because they are under the control of public opinion in a much wider
Measures than the private banks. By issuing many different
The public will suffer extensive losses and
inconvenience, it is not in the hands of the individual
businessman, banknotes that would be offered to him in lieu of payment
A member of the minority stated that he had a
ftill he has a very large customer base in which he generates many millions in sales.
Despite this favourable position, he was not in a position to fight against the
to criticize the means of payment offered to him, he is in the need=
ity, both the coupons offered to him and the foreign bank=
to accept notes in payment, otherwise he will be denied his customers
as his smaller competitors. The public is therefore
not able to defend itself against poorly funded banknotes, and the
State has the duty to protect itself against the issuance of such securities
It is a prejudice that the banknote press
could create cheap money. Hamburg has no central bank and since
For a number of years, money was cheapest there; Holland

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only has covered notes*), and Holland also has a number of
For years, money was very cheap. For a long time, money was
America is the most expensive, and it is precisely in America that the banknote economy
The restriction of the right to issue notes
to a single bank, the competition in the banking sector
not enough, because in addition to the main bank, a large number of
Depository banks and have the most beneficial effect on trade and
Only in the withdrawal of the right to issue notes,
the private banks would find the right incentive to increase the money and deposit
to maintain fit traffic in a way that is desirable in the general interest.

Finally, the history of the minority view was used to justify
The same theory teaches that almost everywhere
the system of a majority of central banks to the system of the bank=
unity. In England, complete banking freedom had previously
reigned, this has led to such terrible suffering and enormous aberrations
among the banks, that Peel saw himself compelled to adopt the principle
to establish that new central banks may no longer be created and that
the already existing ones on a certain quantity of the circulating medium
were limited. This principle was followed in England
and nobody is thinking about founding new note banks. In
In France, up to 1848, there existed a considerable number of pro=
vinzial central banks. There too it was shown that in the case of serious
crises were unsustainable and had to stop their payments. In Bel=
There were two central banks in the world until 1848. They also
were unable to increase their effectiveness due to their questionable business dealings
and redeem their notes. It was therefore decided by the state
because of a single paper bank. In Holland there has always been only one
Central Bank. What bad effects the principle of
Freedom of music in America is so well known that no word about it

to lose. |

In response to these reasons, the majority put forward the following:

| As essential as the existence of a large central bank is

a large central bank, if it is no less a central bank,

Concerns of several independent banks an economic requirement.

Just as it would be wrong to leave a country without a large central bank,

It would be wrong to classify banking activities, even if they are based on creation of means of exchange, i.e. the issue of banknotes, exclusively

*) The fact was stated as follows, without finding any immediate contradiction.

Their inaccuracy is evident from the overviews of the Dutch Bank.

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to an institute. The existence of a central bank entails

economic dangers that cannot possibly be ignored and underestimated

The economy should not be expected to

a bank is instructed to fine, it rightly demands, through the possibility

ability to establish several banks, the full guarantee of an undisturbed

to have a monopoly in circulation. Monopolies have been abolished everywhere, the monopoly

Polzwang could not be maintained in an area that was entirely

especially demands freedom of movement in the area of monetary affairs.

All guarantees that are essential for banks issuing notes

femen, demand – but not that the entire economy be

bank dependent. *

Experience has also shown in Germany that the smaller

Banks outside Prussia have become of great economic importance

They must limit themselves to a smaller sphere of influence,

but are more efficient within the same than the Central Bank, which

more on large relationships and financial operations on a grand scale

be pointed out. .

Banknotes should not be considered a form of paper money.

Rather, they are a form of credit, a business

form, and must therefore be free like any other form of business.

have not the necessity of freedom, but the necessity of

Limitation to prove. Accept the proposition that the banknote is a

Representative of the good exchange, it follows that instead of all

Good exchange rates may be issued. The ideal balance for

the existence of the circulating medium might be that instead of a

every bank bill of exchange deposited with the bank to the corresponding

amount of notes would be issued, but no note without such a

This goal in its perfection is achieved by

no state institution can be achieved; however, this goal will be brought closer

come if the right to issue notes is released than if one monopolize it. Sooner or later, freedom of issue of bearer securities of all kinds can be expected with certainty and one could not establish the principle that a single type of bearer securities, the banknotes, should remain excluded from this freedom. The Concurrency is of no small importance in all branches of business life. Value, one should not restrict it when it comes to the emission of notes. It cannot be denied that many of the existing private notes banks have held proceedings that cannot be defended. This is, however, largely due to the faulty Prussian banking legislation. The existing laws in Prussia

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Restrictions have led to central banks forming in places where they had no favorable soil, while they perhaps with greater success and in a better way within the Prussian. Not all private banks are accused of that they were brought into being solely by the pursuit of agiotage. It is acknowledged by all sides by the Frankfurt Bank that its management is exemplary and that it is reflected in its circles satisfy the needs of the public just as the Prussian Bank in theirs. In all southern German states, in many the urge to establish central banks is strong and irresistible. The period in which banks were only considered the idea that the idea of agiotage has now been overcome and it is not to be assumed that such a thing would happen again.

If a speaker mentions the actions of individual private banks (namely before the introduction of the German Commercial Code) incorrectly drawn up, should be noted that such formal errors are basically do not belong here. Because in no case are what is important here comes, the values determined for note coverage are too high and thereby causing deception among the public, which accepted the notes in payment. The shareholders have probably not yet losses that could have been precisely determined and which were of interest to them alone had, in any case, very well known. In general, however, losses which individual banks have suffered at times, do not entitle stable banks and poorly funded notes. Not a single German note bank had ever been "unsound" – unless 'business losses that no trader, including the Prussian Bank not, remain spared, describe as a sign of unsoundness. The notes of no private bank are weaker, but on the contrary all significantly better founded than those of the Prussian bank. And Especially the smallest and wildest Bantens are free in this respect. usually the strongest because the nature of their business operations exposes them to choice of their investments is not tied to moral obligations towards a fixed Everything that constitutes the so-called "robbery". The accusation that "state banks" are now being made is based on traditional judge. ö N

Furthermore, the public, like the Banguiers, has had much learned. During the time of the so-called bank fraud in 1865 Almost nothing was understood about deposit transactions. Since that Over time, the public has learned to deposit fine money in the banks.

nir, and the banks would have made it their concern to support the development Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 12

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The deposit traffic should be given special attention. System of banknote freedom, there is no need to fear that the banknote business would give undue importance. It should be taken into account, that one can look forward to the introduction of the gold standard. Hand in Hand with this will go the regulation that no paper payment= funds in a smaller amount than about 20-25 thalers Such larger appointments would, however, have a negative impact on the safety of traffic is far from the danger that is still often circulating notes of 1 to 5 thalers. One must also consider the existing Consider the legal relationships that arise. Because of the conceffioned private note banks are not able to create a completely free path and to limit the issuing of banknotes in Germany to one bank. the existing private note banks, some of the less solid Conceffions for a very long time, while the conceffions of the Prussian private banks, which can largely be described as solid fshall be fuffifciently terminable. The proclamation of the principle of grades= unity will therefore have the undesirable result that of the existing private note banks, a part of the better ones are forced to to dissolve, while some of the less solid ones continue to exist unhindered It is not the task of the Prussian bank to help the smaller banks to provide support. Would the Prussian bank presented their own notes, this was merely the inevitable consequence from the fact that they issued these notes; from the obligation to issue their notes to redeem, it could not do so any more than any other banking institution In addition, the Prussian bank had There is absolutely no obligation towards smaller note banks. they do not get used to considering themselves as small children, which in times of need and crisis at the state, at the Central Bank seek protection and help.

The relationship is in fact quite different. The Private note banks all know that the big institute offers them nothing less as a loving mother and helper in times of need. The Prussian For example, the bank did not discount any bill of exchange over 14 days, which Indorsement of a private bank; and if they have their overdraft facility fications the sum of circulating private banknotes with in bring, it is only done in the same sense in which it also brings other general conditions, e.g. the state of exchange rates, trade

balance sheet, harvest results and the like. The private banks find it most convenient and affordable to have their own, in each individual In case of vanishingly small metal demand from the large reservoir

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in which the largest amount of the natural cycle of cash. Due to the general usability of its notes, the Prussian bank absorbs the surplus in circulation, i.e. also the metal money put into circulation by the private banks; what is more natural than for the private banks to repeat it! The fact that the Prussian bank supplies this metal in exchange for its notes can One certainly cannot, with even a semblance of justification, be considered a support given to private banks. This relationship Incidentally, this could be achieved by combining the notes, whereby a note that can be used everywhere, just like the Prussian one created, as well as by introducing the gold standard, whereby a more lively metal money circulation especially in the case will be if the foreign gold coins are imported into our country without can undergo a significant change.

The historical examples given were ignored On the other hand, the crises that affected England and America also found a different interpretation than that the system of Freedom of notes has created a great danger. So in relation to England has shown that it was not the private banks that first major shocks, but rather the main banks are most and most frequently affected by these shocks. Of America, one may say that the many crises which have come over the country, had their causes least in the banknote circulation, that there are far more other causes that have a stronger effect on the excitement From one side, the smallness of the of the share capital of American banks mainly the debt that many of them were walking on unsound paths. In Concerning France, it was pointed out that in 1848 the Central Bank, like the provincial banks, were unable to redeem their notes. If one looks at the experiences of the banking system of other countries berufe, one should not ignore Scotland and Switzerland In Switzerland there is fairly free competition and A number of central banks have been formed and banking freedom has led to the The results showed that the circulation of banknotes decreased from year to year and has become less necessary. It can therefore be assumed that if the formation of a larger number of central banks in Germany would be satisfied, the public would accept paper means of payment would be more selective than before, and that it would be up to the individual would be free to reject such papers that do not suit him.

This should not be taken to mean that the conditions in Scotland

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and Switzerland can easily be transferred to Germany. The freedom to write notes is, however, made easier by the smaller Circle to which the circulation is limited and in which a knowledge of individual personalities prevails to a greater extent than with us. In any case, these examples prove that the system of note unity is not the only thing that can lead to prosperous credit relationships. Attention should also be drawn to the payment settings that many states, in Austria, France, England in the monopolized Bank. Against this latter argument, the minority replies that the payment suspensions at the local banks were only symptoms of the distressed situation of the state, and that for example in Austria, if it had not had its banks, other means would have been found to harm the state. A member of the minority also pointed out that the bank of the North German Confederation, the maintenance of which the Assembly yes, it is agreed that in the future more capital will be needed than before. It cannot be assumed that anyone will find the necessary necessary capital if the bank faces competition from foreign institutions, which could form anew at will. The minority further considered it questionable that two or more Banks work. It is possible that a person in need of credit can apply to any of these Banks obtain credit and one creditor from the other nothing. Examples of this kind have recently been found on a larger scale occurred in a Prussian city. The majority of the countered that this argument proves too much. Be it the same about generally valid, it also speaks against the competition of the deposit banks, because even with these it can happen that in one city two banks grant credit to one and the same person without being know. |

The grade unit desired by the minority has, if one I don't want to associate it with the concept of a monopoly, but something for itself. In the sense of creating a monopoly for the Prussian bank, but they are not even in principle established as a goal to be pursued, because it would be a mistake from the outset to set an unattainable goal. It might be possible to prevent the emergence of new note banks, but the existing ones must be taken into account in any case. If you put them on the "extinction budget", then you will hit a mark rule, which only takes effect after two to three generations; if one wants their rights, then sacrifices must be made, which are beyond all proportion to the conceivable benefit; if one wants to use them through

nuisance to their business practice to renounce, then violate

one violates existing private rights in an undignified manner, which certainly no one Intention is. Accessible and desired by public transport, be single= ly the external unity: unification of the music edition, whereby the banks without sacrifice for anyone sufficient for the be harmed, what they should give up, and at the same time among the very best, namely the mutual control. In this sense The principle of note unity is acceptable, but at the same time the freedom to establish new note banks is completely harmless – and both compatible. Finally, the above-mentioned resolution was adopted.

voted for: R

Becker, Benndorf, Fromberg, Hinsberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg,

Meyer, Mosle, Müller, Samter, Schottler, Seiffert, Spiegel

Stephan, Steiner, Zuckschwerdt,

On the other hand, those who voted for the grade unit were:

Bamberger, Conrad, v. Dechend, Delbrück, Friedländer, Mendels-

john, Stengel, Warfauer, Wesenfeld Witte. ")

*) Two reports have subsequently been made on the attitude of the banks in 1870.

Members submitted comments with widely differing tendencies.

One side notes: "The Bank of France, which for years was

impressed with their colofal Baarvo rrath, seven days after the first defeat of the French arms stopped their cash payments. It was barely 100

Percent coverage for their total obligations (end of July 2285 million cash, Bills of exchange and Lombard against 2287 million notes and deposits) too weak in the moment when the state was not even really in a position

but only to come into the case had the prospect of making its own demands on to replace the usual protection. The Prussian bank was

not stronger. At the same time, it also had around 233 million obligations only 238 million, i.e. 102 percent of available funds.

fhe has not understood how to withdraw from services that are detrimental to its economic task were foreign; that here the result was different is a happy

Circumstance which was obviously caused by entirely different factors than the bank admini

The documents of the North German private note banks, on the other hand, show for the end of July 1870 against 118 million obligations 171 million, i.e. 145

Percent cover funds. During the actual war panic they have a experienced a decrease in their total banknote circulation by about 4 million, equal to= increased their cash reserves by about 8 million and yet their services

in bills of exchange, Lombard and loans increased by about 4½ million, i.e. not reduced, as is often claimed. With fewer resources, they have

legitimate demands of their customers are satisfied just as it happened in Prussia

Nowhere in the area of a private bank is a solvent house in embarrassment

advised, nowhere have the loan banks been significantly used

Fourth:

For the establishment of central banks, there should not be a require special concession.

But if the principle of concession is adopted, is the concession by means of legislation to that by administrative means.

If one assumes that in addition to the Central Bank there should be other banks which have the right to issue banknotes have, the authorization to do so is granted to them either by way of Normative conditions or on that of the special concession:

If one decides for the system of concessions, then in in each individual case by the supreme authority of the state, both the It is more important to examine the needs than the trustworthiness of the entrepreneurs. This examination can in turn be submitted either to the highest administrative authority, which in the North German Confederation would be the Federal Council, or the legislative factors, in the North German Confederation the Reichstag in be referred to the Federal Council. If one decides fih, on the other hand, for the system of normative conditions or regulative, fuch, through legislation, the conditions , among which institutes can be formed that control the emission of It is then up to the discretion of each Leave it to individuals to make use of this facility or not, and the state has at most the task of controlling it to exercise whether in the establishment of such banks and in their business implementation of the principles laid down in the normative conditions and – most characteristically – they first stopped their activity in Bremen, Lübeck, Chemnitz, Leipzig, i.e. especially in the most outstanding, outside the sphere of the Prussian Bank in the federal territory.” From On the other hand, the following observation is made: “In July, lin Prussia) the notes of the various small German banks were partly completely un= profitable, partly only with a discount of 3 to 5 percent, whereas the notes of the Prussian bank did not lose any of their value. Distrust of the notes of small banks only disappeared after the success of the armies. Even in the defeated, financially shattered, thousand-strong In wounded France, the system of note unity has proven relatively successful, since one can only assume a temporary, hardly noticeable discount of the notes the French bank, whereas the French bank, which was not affected by the chaos of war, Switzerland with its freedom to issue notes fell into desolate conditions, and a similar would probably have been the case even now in France to an even greater extent if Here, as before 1848, a number of note banks next to the Bank of France existed, the majority of whom, as is well known, published their scores in 1848= redemptions had to be suspended.

The two systems of concession and normative conditions could not be combined with each other, as for example, when discussing the Commercial Code with regard to the stock companies were discussed; rather, one must distinguish between the two and choose the one. f

For the system of normative conditions it was argued that only the economic design can decide when, where, in what The extent to which central banks have to form. If anywhere here state tutelage and decision on the question of need, also if it is submitted to the legislative powers, it is inadmissible. The only task of legislation could be to establish once and for all the norms to determine under which central banks may form, but not to deal with the individual cases of their institution.

In contrast, it was argued that the system of co-ordination that it is hoped that in this way the number of note banks on a to the smallest possible extent. This hope increases when The power to grant concessions should not be placed in the hands of the administrative authority but in those of the legislature. In In Belgium and Holland, for example, the legislative power is equal if the power to establish private central banks is the legislature never thought of making use of this power For this reason, the system of Con= cession of those who were previously principalitarian for the system of grade unit. But also those who had declared the formation of private note banks, but nevertheless believed that that a decision by the highest state authority is required to to create such an institution. The person who wants to create a central bank wants to establish, claims the credit of the nation, and it is It is therefore entirely justified that the highest representation of the nation with its voice be heard on whether they want to approve this credit. Against the provision that for the creation of a bank every a federal law should be required, it was argued that the legislative power is not in a position to resolve the issue of need in a individual case to examine that it is essential to maintain political points of view, and that one could questionably influence politics in the area of material interests, if one were to wanted to make the establishment of a central bank dependent on a law. It was objected that it often happens in England, Questions about the establishment of speculative purpose institutes of to submit the matter to Parliament for a decision, but the

Majority of the Assembly initially against the principle of the concessions and just in case this principle should nevertheless become popular, that the concession should not be granted by way of administration, but on the basis of legislation.

The ratio of votes was as follows: a

Von Dechend, Mendelssohn,
Meyer, Schottler, Wesenfeld.

Against: Bamberger, Becker, Benndorf, Conrad, Delbrück, Friedl
countries, Fromberg, Hinsberg, Treasurer, Ladenburg, Mosle, Müller,
Samter, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Spiegeler, Steiner, Stephan, Stengel,
Warsaw, Witte, Zuckschwerdt.

Possibly voted in favour of the concession being granted by
the administrative authorities:

Bamberger, Conrad, v. Dechend, Friedländer, Menos obn, Mener,
Steiner, Stengel, Warsaw.

For the concession to possibly be granted by way of
Legislation passed, agreed:

Becker, Benndorf, Delbrück, Fromberg, Hinsberg, Kämmerer,
Ladenburg, Mosle, Samter, Schottler, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Wefen
field, Zuckschwerdt.

The following abstained from voting on this question:

Müller, Stephan, Witte.
Fifth:

The establishment of issuing banks is to be carried out under
compliance with the following normative conditions
stand.

This sentence was adopted by 13 votes to 13. After
which includes both the system of note unity and the system of con
cessionation was rejected on a case-by-case basis, it basically resulted
as a necessity to move to the system of normative conditions
Meanwhile, different elements united to form a
negative vote, so that with regard to this point, as mentioned, only
A tie was reached, namely the vote
ratio as follows: |

The following voted for the system of normative conditions: Becker,
Benndorf, Fromberg, Hinsberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mosle,
Müller, Samter, Seifert, Spiegeler, Steiner, Stephan.

The following voted against this system: |
Bamberger, Conrad, v. Dechend, Delbrück, Friedländer, Meyer,

Mendelssohn, Schottler, Stengel, Warsaw, Wesenfeld, Witte, Zuckschwerdt.

Regarding the individual normative conditions, the following was also mentioned:

In general, it must be said that a conflict asserted between those who applied the normative conditions to wanted to impose the most difficult conditions possible, and those who adhered to a milder interpretation. On the part of the representatives of the principle The banking unit was given the statement that, by using its fundamental view remained in the minority, they considered it their duty, to ensure that the new forms of paper that are to be created= banks remained as harmless as possible and that they did not shy away from establishing the normative conditions in such a way that the formation new issuing banks actually becomes impossible.

On the other hand, the reply was that freedom to

The justification of central banks is taken seriously and the normative conditions in such a way that it actually creates a system of bank freedom

This conflict of aspirations is undoubtedly due to

The following decisions have been of great influence, since each of the

Normative condition aggravating provision thereby be adopted

could that one voice from the number of supporters of the normative conditions with which the opponent associated them. It was mm-

more with regard to the normative conditions, the following and without roll-call vote decided:

a. In the case of private note banks, the participants should be foli-liable and the number of at least fix.

One side had proposed that Privat=

note banks have the form of share certificates. It was

Above all, it was argued that the form of establishment of banks the stock company has the greatest popularity in Germany, and that namely all existing note banks, unless they are here and there established by corporations such as communes, estates, etc.,

are constituted as joint-stock companies. In addition, the form of the Stock company is the only way to have a certain limited capital

for a specific purpose. This view, however, was

not popular with the majority. Initially, individual

Votes are in favour of establishing limited partnerships on shares of

does not necessarily exclude the right to issue notes. This form

fe a safe and reliable one. From another side, however, one saw

a great danger in general, joint-stock companies or shares

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founded commandit companies the right to issue notes:

Neither in England nor in Scotland have I

a freedom existed, and especially in the last-mentioned country consider solidarity as an indispensable complement to the bank=

freedom. One should not remove all the barriers that have been drawn in other countries the view that solidarity in England and Scotland had degenerated into a mere form, and that if an illimited society a crisis comes, only domestic servants and The idea that people who are put forward turn out to be the owners is a completely erroneous. A member of the meeting mentioned that he himself participated in the bankruptcy of an illimited company and that as a result of the joint liability he will receive his money with interest from the founders of the company. In view of the fact that that in Scotland a bank issuing notes must have at least six personal Participants must have, a similar provision was requested here. This The motion met with lively opposition, which was based on the following arguments:

The form of a general partnership with at least 6 partners habern is a completely new, never-before-seen in Germany – and almost identical with the prohibition of the establishment of note banks. The Business of limited issue of notes without any and all somehow speculative operation is a comparatively unluccrative that no one can buy with all his wealth and all his male credit in it. Under this condition not a single central bank will be created, and whoever wants to allow it at all, it must also be done through the capital society customary in Germany tion in the form of a stock corporation or, at most, a limited partnership. In England, limited liability was not yet known when the banks were founded with joint and several liability of the partners. Example is therefore not decisive for us. And the good experience, which was made especially in Scotland with the local system has, it should be countered that the form customary in our country is also quite has proven itself well. We are replacing the, by no means the peak of full= benefits of solidarity through a number of other Precautions: Limitation of permitted transactions, business regulations, Control etc. One could argue about which of the two is the advantage= is the more numerous, but both combined amount to a prohibition.

Joint and several liability contradicts the principle of joint-stock companies, whose essence consists in the fact that individuals with a part of their assets for common purposes, in contrast to the commercial companies in which the participants with their entire assets

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for a specific purpose. If one wants to support the Actiengefellichaften withhold the right to issue notes in order to prevent such transactions from the trading cfcies, it would be logical to give each individual to grant the right to issue notes. There is not the slightest Reason, a certain number of people, so as proposed, 6 Persons, in community, to grant a right, and such to each individual to deny individual ones, especially since such a determination is purely illusory would be, because even just one person who wants to issue notes will always Find 5 straw men. The right to issue notes instead of stock companies

harvests in trading companies goes in principle further than it is likely to be in the interests of the applicants and in fact – If the personal responsibility that comes with which is linked to joint liability, is missing in the joint-stock companies, and this deficiency prevents stock companies from granting the right to issue notes, emission, it must be pointed out that it is here against legal precautions, and this already through the latest legislation on the free formation of joint-stock companies has happened on a large scale. – Solidarity should be individual cases have proved to be more favourable for the creditors than after substantial or even just worth mentioning barrier against misuse of the grades issue it will not be able to be viewed. This restriction as far as whether it can be produced at all is only determined by the unconditional redemption obligation of the grades must be found. |

Nevertheless, the normative condition communicated above was adopted by 13 votes to 12.

A member then attempted to confirm that in the spirit of this resolution a limited partnership would be entitled to shares, to issue notes if it has six personally liable partners. However, others have contradicted this consequence.

b. A central bank shall have an initial capital of at least one million thalers and the amount of the notes issued, the fully paid shares – Capital not exceed. N

In relation to the amount of the initial capital Two different views prevailed. One side claimed the authority to establish central banks must be linked to a certain Minimum amount, while on the other hand you can have a minimum amount is completely unnecessary and the setting of a Marimal amount was considered necessary. From the representatives of the former The view was raised that a certain guarantee was provided if

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A large amount of capital was used to establish the bank. the requirement of a large capital would lead to reckless and fraudulent tive enterprises are excluded, since it is in the interest of the The task of the draftsman was to insist on sound management. from this side it is desirable to increase this minimum amount to the sum of three million. From the other side It was argued, however, that this would create a increase in private banknotes, which is impossible to handle and makes it is absolutely impossible for the Central Institute to dominate the private banks. The setting of a maximum amount reduces the risk of premiums, which is always present when new banks are founded. Small banks may, at the place where they are founded, at most,

province, and in such a limited circle they could
 to have a beneficial effect. At present, however, there is the misfortune of
 would be that no bank would limit itself to its own circle,
 but rather aim to bring their music to distant regions
 The representatives of the other view objected to this
 in turn replied that in industrial areas, for example in the
 Rhine Province and Westphalia just as well as in Frankfurt, Bremen,
 Saxony and Baden independent institutes work in the most prosperous way
 could, if the legislation only gave them the necessary scope
 The proposal to increase the capital of the note banks to one million
 or half a million, makes it possible to carry out such
 To establish institutes is downright illusory. It is necessary that one
 when setting normative provisions, one should not focus on
 to prevent any and all abuse from the outset, because this
 The result is that the legislation will not affect either large or small banks
 could ever achieve. The vote was to set a
 Maximum of one million thalers or less for the founding=
 capital was rejected by 16 votes to 10. It was also rejected
 the setting of a minimum of three million thalers, whereby 5
 Voices for the minority view were found, and finally the above
 The result reported was that the note issue was set at the level of
 The reason given for limiting the start-up capital was that the latter
 as a rule, the standard for the extension of the natural effect=
 circle of the bank.

c. The smallest section shall not be less than ten thalers,
 after the introduction of the gold standard not less than five-
 twenty thalers.

This resolution was adopted in accordance with the Scriptures

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ical opinions of a very large number of Chambers of Commerce and was
 as a reason for payments in smaller amounts
 fmuch could be mediated by cash. Rejected was
 an additional request, according to which the amount of the smallest appointments
 notes to be issued shall not exceed one tenth of the registered capital
 fshould be. " :

d. Banknotes do not have any privilege in the competition
 have. | |

This proposal was accepted without further discussion as a matter of course
 adopted unanimously.

e. A part of the selected-
 The notes given should be in cash, the rest through
 Discounts with at least two signatures that are not
 run for more than three months, be covered.

The question of third coverage will be discussed further below.

The principle was established here that, as far as the covering of notes is not done by cash, this is done exclusively in bank= moderate changes may exist. In doing so, recourse was made to the already developed view that the note is the representative of good banking Bill of exchange. The criteria of bankability, insofar as they apply in Regulatory measures that can be identified at all were in the presence two signatures and limiting the circulation time to a maximum of 3 months. One side claimed that in Bremen a six-month target is generally usual, and that the festival setting a three-month deadline for bank bills of exchange would significantly hinder this. However, this objection was refuted by that the banking institutions in Bremen are in no way is prohibited from discounting bills of exchange that have a term of more than three months that, however, if these bills of exchange are to serve as note cover, these Deadline must be met. Regarding the requirement of two Signatures highlighted that in fact even the Prussian bank occasionally issued bills of exchange with only one signature that this does not comply with the existing regulations and any such operation at the risk of the royalty funds of that official successes, whoever undertakes the same.

As for Lombards, one speaker said that it was not understandable why Lombard transactions are not given the same ability ability to serve as note cover, as bills of exchange. On equally short expiry times and on good, easily realizable values ft limits, they offer at least the same security as a good bill of exchange;

1%

Yes, they even have the advantage that they can, regardless of the moment= the debtor's ability to pay can be realized at any time; and the underlying business relationship is an economically just as legitimate as that from which the bill of exchange arises. The possibility that Lombardizations would lead to agiotage instead of the legitimate Trade is supported, and the same applies to bills of exchange. And the most obvious way to carry out Lombard transactions in the form of bills of exchange dress, show how weak the basis of the adopted principle is. – It is completely sufficient to have:

“good, easily realizable collateral with appropriate short

"expiration times"

As a sub-determination, the length of the expiry period be specified and further stipulated that bills of exchange must have two signatures and which collateral objects are generally used to cover banknotes= should be cash.

This is the corresponding provision in almost every bank statute, and it remains to be proven that they are too liberal. Meanwhile,

Lombards are not recognized as sufficient cover, without prejudice to the bank's obvious right to conduct Lombard transactions.

f. Note banks may only hold real estate for their own
Acquire business supplies, no mortgage funds, securities
and acquire goods for their own account, neither land-
securities and mortgages, nor their shares or those of other
Private note banks lend money, do not issue blank credits
no bills of exchange with less than two signatures
discount, do not rediscount domestic bills of exchange,
still have more than a month to run.

The meeting was guided by the desire to
business operations of the note banks to exclude all such operations,
which entail a greater risk or the solidity of the business=
operation.

One member spoke out against these provisions as being too far-reaching,
with the following motivation:

"If a bank which does not have more than the amount of its effective
Capital issues notes, certain values for the full circulation sum
has to be kept in stock, so the security and redemption
ity of the notes is guaranteed; their entire capital is available as
reserve behind it and is only considered in the second row; it needs
therefore not always as mobile as the one for redeeming notes
directly determined active fund. One could safely, if not

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the whole, but a considerable part of that capital for free distribution
obedience, if only all speculative transactions are absolutely
The need to protect private banks in their fraud-based
to prevent efforts directed by poorly founded grades,
has not yet been proven! Why should the loan
of note bank shares (so shares after all!) is prohibited, and on the other hand the
Creditbank shares be permitted? Why should the acquisition of a mortgage,
e.g. to provide greater security for discounted bills of exchange, as is often the case=
comes, and on the other hand, the discounting of the same bills of exchange without such s
be allowed? Why do we want to prohibit banks, undoubtedly=
to grant blank credits to secure houses and thereby such
Houses are forced, in certain cases, to "ride" bills of exchange, whose
Value perhaps lies only in the same signature? It is not
fail to recognize that excessive lending of own shares and those
other banks, as this may affect the stock market game
favoured, – that excessive exposure to mortgage=Security=
ties, as this may result in a significant portion of the funds
is laid down, – that finally an excessive granting of
Blank credits, thereby provoking excessive credit usage
is, – that all such excess the solid and mobile position

the bank. But such operations can be completely cannot be avoided; and if you prohibit them, you do not cause anything further than formal circumventions, which occur everywhere where such regulations exist. – It is sufficient to set a reasonable limit to fix, perhaps in such a way that

in addition to the banknote cover, at least half of the capital

must be available in cash, bills of exchange or Lombard, and each

Speculation transactions for one's own account are prohibited.

The security remains much greater than the for the notes of the Prussian bank!

Despite these efforts, the above restrictions, with adopted by a large majority, since a bank which fuffed above ftricts, just to the note emission ver= have to forego

Only the last-mentioned one led to a more lively discussion. mood regarding rediscounting. A motion was submitted according to which a note bank cannot rediscount domestic bills of exchange which has to run for more than ten days. Meanwhile, this proposal was rejected as going too far. The general principle It was determined that a paper bank could not trade with its Giro

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and that any rediscounting is a reprehensible act, which in the The intention was to exploit the Giro in this way. It was It is emphasized that some private note banks have the practice of using their. Giro verfehne bills of exchange on the stock exchange and through the sale to obtain a business advantage even at a higher discount On the other hand, it was described as completely harmless if a piece of paper= bank now and again in a single case by the location of its business is forced to make cash by continuing a long exchange To obtain cash. Undoubtedly, it is impossible to obtain by legal to ensure that rediscounting is not a business moderately, but only on special occasions, Several voices speak out against a legal restriction. In order to prevent unsound trading with the Giro, it will be sufficient to stipulate that rediscounts may only be made to the order of the Central Bank or that they are not carried out under the official discount rate. It is questionable to prohibit a bank from issuing its bills of exchange was to be realized: it could thereby possibly be rendered incapable to redeem their notes. The term domestic bill of exchange an insufficiently determined one. It would be assumed that such a According to the wording of the regulation, it may even be forbidden to accept aunts to deliver the bill of exchange before maturity, less the discount.

The majority, however, found in the determination, as mentioned above, has been divided, a good means to prevent rediscounting in critical or reprehensible extent.

g. Note banks may only accept interest-bearing deposits accept at least two months' notice.

If short dispositions are accepted, they stand there—fequal to the notes in terms of coverage requirement.

It was argued that the cofequence of this

mood to also those institutions that accept deposits, without issuing notes, to impose a similar restriction.

Many banks have introduced the practice of paying out deposits on sight, and this facility has proven to be safe in various crises proven.

This motion was also accepted in view of the fact that

in this way the security of the business operations can be determined

A further proposal was that deposits should not be

may be assumed in excess of the amount of the share capital. The=

However, it was rejected because it was assumed that the care of the Deposit business is an outstanding task for the bank.

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h. The bank must, in order to avoid bankruptcy, Immediately redeem notes for metal.

This request was considered self-evident and without any further justification adopted unanimously. Further proposals were not

that note banks were set up at every location in the North German Confederation, where Notes issued by other banks within 24 hours of

must be redeemed upon presentation, or possibly that each bank

redemption office in Berlin. However, these applications were rejected,

as well as a mediation request that at least a redemption obligation to

one of the three locations: Frankfurt, Leipzig or Berlin. It

It was described by one side as insufficient that the banknotes

can only be redeemed where they are issued. – If the cash

stock of a single bank is not sufficient to participate in all redemption=

to have the funds ready, they must turn to the Central Bank

and let the money come. The proposal is feasible. From other

On the other hand, the feasibility was disputed because the notes were a

means of circulation that should only serve a specific circle.

It is sufficient if they are redeemed where they are issued,

since every bank has an interest in having as many redemption points

as necessary for their business operations.

i. A provision to the effect

the bank is obliged to also accept such forgeries of its

to redeem notes which, when applying ordinary charges—

attention as such cannot be recognized,
was eliminated by moving on to the agenda. The
Assembly did not refuse to consider such a provision as appropriate
However, he believed that this was not included in the normative provisions
It was argued in particular that the criterion
according to which the replacement area is to be measured, is too vague. A technical
Examination, as required here, would involve different people
behave differently. |
k. The status shall be published every month
take place.

That a regular publication of the status is essential,
was taken for granted by all sides and in many
The Chambers of Commerce's opinion has expressly emphasized this. From several sides
The wish was expressed that a weekly publication of the
status, as is the case with the Prussian, English and French
Banks were brought here. However, it was replied that these
large banks to publish their status more frequently

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 13

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free, because they form the barometer from which the commercial
The public learns in what proportion the circulation of banknotes to cash
money. This is completely impossible for small banks. The same
sometimes have a lot of cash lying around, while at a
other time a large amount of notes would come back. From such a fact
The public cannot draw a conclusion about these matters, and the monthly

Publication is completely sufficient. |

l. The branches may not operate any business
than the central offices.

A further proposal that private banks should not have branches
was rejected because the banks were at least given the opportunity
possibility «to provide assistance by establishing branches,
where their help can be used. Rejected were
the proposals to add the following normative provisions:

m. Each central bank has to the North German Federal Reserve:
kaffe the third part of the net profit, which is 5 pCt.
of the share capital.

It was assumed that such a provision would also be included in the normative
provisions.

n. No private bank may be established at the headquarters of the Central Bank. establish a bank.

This provision was requested by analogy with the English
lical conditions. It was, however, argued that the German
Conditions of a substantially different nature exist, and that central banks on the site
the central office could be kept under much better control than
those in remote small towns.

A subsequently submitted motion of the content, still the following
to add normative condition:

o. If the third part of the share capital is
balance sheet as lost, the bank is obliged
to liquidate,
was no longer discussed.

After the conclusion of the deliberations on the normative conditions,
nor the question whether these normative conditions are only for the
should be valid for private note banks or also for the Central Bank.
A decision in this regard was not taken because in the meantime several
Members of the Commission who are prevented from attending by other business and
were not informed of the upcoming consultation,
Meanwhile, a member made the following statement to
It was stated in the minutes that it was not his intention to give the Prussian bank

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to grant any other privileges than those for which they
make a contribution. In order that their notes are accepted in the state treasuries
would have to give something to the state, and this privilege is
to leave her with it. Any other privilege would be unjust=
finished explain.

Incidentally, it should be noted here that in the course of
the discussion also included the privileges of postage and stamp exemption,
which the Prussian bank has enjoyed so far, has been mentioned several times
find, and that a vote on it has not taken place,
However, many sides expressed the view that it was self-evident
to consider that such privileges cannot be renewed. It
One side claimed that the postage exemption, which the
Prussian bank enjoys, benefits the public, because mediate
the same money transfers from one place to another, where the
fent funds are used, can be done free of charge. It was
however, from other sides, namely from those who are involved in the Prussian
fche Bank will take a special interest, a special emphasis on the
Maintenance of these privileges is not laid down.

Sixthly;

There is a need for a standard for determining on the ratio of cash reserves to banknotes circulation.

The following gentlemen voted for this sentence:

Bamberger, Becker, Benndorf, Conrad, v. Dechend, Friedländer, Fromberg, Hinsberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mendelssohn, Meyer, Moste, Stephan, Samter, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Stengel, Warfschauer, Wesenfeld, Witte, Zuckschwerdt.

Voted against: N

Delbrück, Müller, Schottler, Steiner.

The following considerations are linked to this sentence: One can from the view that the banks and in particular the Central Bank bank special provisions on the amount of cover which it m stock, are not to be made, as is the case, for example, in France is the case; or one can assume that to prescribe a certain ratio of the covering funds, and in this either build on the current situation in Prussia, according to which the third coverage is to be prescribed, or switch to a such an institution as exists in England, according to which the sum of notes to be issued uncovered on a certain, arithmetic basis holds nife fixed amount is contingent or finally, one can

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maintain that the entire amount of the banknotes is covered by metal By accepting the above sentence, the two Extremes were excluded. One member had argued that it is theoretically justifiable that the issuance of uncovered notes not at all, he had meanwhile decided to not wanting to give practical consequences to this theoretical view, by acknowledging that such a regulation would affect the law on banknotes fhed instead of benefit only bring harm and therefore no one wants would be driven. Likewise, those members in the Minority, which generally has a certain ratio of the covering funds did not want to dictate, but left everything to the discretion of the bank administration. After accepting this sentence The question therefore only arose whether one wanted to hold on to the systems of third coverage, or switch to the system of cou= tincture.

Seventh:

It was then decided by 22 votes to 4, that a system of quotation should not be introduced.

A speaker tried to prove in a detailed lecture that the prosperity of the country a determination cannot be dispensed with, according to which the amount of uncovered notes to a certain extent even more closely

He stated that he would have to hold on the view that in relation to means of payment the general principle has no validity that traffic that of which it is not The banknotes, which are given the security, are issued to to be accepted as payment by any state treasury, are different there, as another paper means of payment, such as a bill of exchange. In which the state prescribes that the note of the central bank to the state cash in exchange, he artificially creates an opportunity to accommodate such a note, and therefore prevent the note, when it is no longer needed by traffic, it is discarded. If the system of absolute freedom of construction were implemented, such precautionary measures should prove superfluous, it would be considered then the greatest possible caution of the public in the use and acceptance of banknotes; until then, however, and especially among the current circumstances, the banknote is a preferred means of payment medium, which one should not allow to multiply at will. A Banknote, which is given a high degree of faith by the state, for certain an instruction to the market, a permit to create new To create products before consumption fills a gap in the boron

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council. He therefore considers it an irrefutable, volte-economic law that an excessive issuance of banknotes leads to first drive the metal money out of the country and then an artificial, causes unjustified price increases which must lead to crises; He therefore considers it an imperative requirement of the public good, that the state should take precautions in this regard.

This view found lively support from various quarters. Contradiction. It was stated that the system of the Peels Act was in Eng country itself was severely criticized, and only a few voices were raised for the maintenance of the same. It was in the year 1865 in the Prussian House of Representatives by MP Michaelis a motion for Quotas for banknotes have been introduced. The same would if it had been adopted, the most unspeakable abuses would have resulted At that time, Mr Michaelis had the quota figure to 60 million. If this proposal had been approved at that time, Since then, crises have occurred five different times There is an incredible traffic jam as soon as you see that the Prussian bank is approaching a state in which it would no longer do business. In 1857, the Prussian Bank has approached the limit of one-third coverage and has reached the decided to strictly comply with the law. As a result, which aggravated the crisis to the extreme. If at that time they right to complain about the restrictive regulations of third coverage to ignore, there would have been no talk of a crisis. On the other hand, it was added that each quota number had the stamp of arbitrariness. How can one prove that 60 or 100 million the correct amount that may remain uncovered.

The possibility of unlimited traffic through notes without full metal coverage, however, must be given, because an absolute limit for the need cannot be determined. On the other hand, however, we must also take into account the increasingly questionable limit must be drawn to the cult of notes that is taking place. If, as before, every real or supposed need for money through unconditional increase in banknote issuance, then we are drifting ever faster towards the paper currency, whose and England now every great state enjoys. The Peel Bank Act have, in addition to their shortcomings, also attractive advantages and the system can also be applied to us, if we only use it as a rule add what happens in England only exceptionally, namely the Provision that exceeding the quota figure under the

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The bonus of a discount raise is fine. In the case of a fold Production and speculation are determined at the moment: warns where the circulation approaches that limit and the extensive, Nevertheless, sustainable aid cannot be ruled out.

Such a provision would have been made by the Prussian bank, for example, in June of last year forced to increase the discount rate, the stock exchanges were closed in warned and relieved, while now within 4 days from 4 to 8 pCt. had to be jumped, which caused the war panic at the moment have become extraordinarily severe.

Voted in favour of setting a quota: Treasurer, Meyer, Schottler.

Eighth. After, as mentioned, the system of quota had been rejected, the assembly decided by 22 against 4 Voices,

that to cover the notes at least the third part the circulating sum in cash. should be.

It was recognized by all sides that the third coverage as a principle has its major shortcomings; proof that the bank in terms of their music issue could not be embarrassed if they third of the issued sum in cash, in no way. All fundamental objections, which are usually asserted against the third coverage, as acknowledged with good reason; in particular, it was not denied that the bank had Presentation of a larger amount of notes in the alternative could be redeemed either by redeeming the cash on less than one third of the circulating banknote quantity, or to suspend their obligation by non-fulfillment. Nevertheless,

an important argument for maintaining the one-third coverage made so that the audience gets used to it. It is self-evident that a bank which is obliged to at least the third To keep part of their notes in cash, never to give it to these limits, it will rather have a much larger Always keep the amount. The public will not understand if We can now simply abandon this principle and focus on the French maxim. As for the incident mentioned above, who has caused problems at the Prussian Bank, which are to be taken into account only the provision that one third of the Note issue is to be kept in stock in cash, it must be noted It can be said that the crisis of 1857 occurred shortly after the

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Capital of the Prussian Bank has been increased significantly, and that

for this reason, at that time, not entirely normal conditions prevailed

The above resolution was passed with the following 22 votes against the following 4 votes:

For: Bamberger, Becker, Benndorf, Conrad, von Dechend, Friedländer, Fromberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mendelssohn, Meyer, Mosle, Samter, Schottler, Seiffert, Spiegeler, Stengel, Stephan Warsaw, Wesenfeld, Witte, Zuckschwerdt.
Against: Delbrück, Hinsberg, Müller, Steiner.

Ninth. A member of the Assembly had in the course of It has been repeatedly emphasized in the debate that, in his opinion, there is no need for a one-third coverage requirement, but rather the Right to issue notes is merely to be related to the The bank's share capital. If one believes in the Principles that it is necessary to establish a paper bank of a mini= If the amount of 3 million is required, the banks can be Freedom to issue notes and accept deposits up to the Three times their share capital, without having to worry that a reckless or excessive circulation of notes would be promoted, if it is established by law that all notes issued in the Northern Union are other German central bank cash registers. Special attention was given to pointed out that the Prussian private banks could thus become a prosperous development that was offered to them in his time by the

A

Normative determinations have been atrophied. As self-evident

It was argued that the banks, in order to meet their redemption obligation, can, would hold a corresponding cash balance, even without legally to be obliged to do so. It was also pointed out that the should not only facilitate the issuing of notes, but also In several cases, the same is limited, that in critical times the position of the central banks was a more favourable one, so that restrictions such as those in 1857 had to be applied by the Prussian bank, just to There is no longer any need to fear that the one-third coverage requirement will be met.

Since this principle has been repeatedly and vigorously defended was, it was finally put up for discussion. It was Others have emphatically emphasized that science has irrefutably demonstrated that between the amount of the note issue and the amount of the share capital there is no internal connection. The share capital merely has the significance of a guarantee capital, and the provision of such guarantee funds does not give rise to any Authorization to increase the circulation of paper currency.

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The following 16 people voted in favour of this view:
Voices:

Bamberger, Becker, v. Dechend, Delbrück, Friedländer, Fromberg, Kämmerer, Ladenburg, Mendelssohn, Samter, Schottler, Spiegeler, Steiner, Müller, Stephan;

against the two following: Hinsberg and Zuckfschwerdt,

while the rest abstained from voting.

Vote by Mr. Heiurich Kämmerer in Hamburg.

It can be assumed that most members of the the German Trade Commission, which met in Berlin in May day, concerning banking legislation, without a feeling of satisfaction The decisions taken are in their nature: to meet the wishes of none of the existing parties This unsatisfactory result can be attributed to the fact fine that one had omitted to first have a comprehensive discussion about the theory of banking before moving on to advice on reforming the current banking situation. It was the Assembly does not have the task of defining the current form of the Prussian to transfer banking facilities to the rest of Germany, but It had to first examine what kind of banking legislation was required after the current standpoints of science and experience as contemporary and should be recognized as normal. To what extent the

theoretical investigation results for immediate practical
can be implemented, or to what extent in consideration of existing
Conditions temporary concessions must be made, if certainly a
A very important point to consider, but it must be secondary
and the discussion about it until the basic principles have been established
cipien. Only on the basis of an agreement on
the principles of banking and the goals to be pursued
a sound banking law must be brought about, and the negotiations
should therefore first be directed at this object.

The submitter is not able to present new moments,
However, it is obliged to point out views which are held by the
previous negotiations of our commission partly ignored, partly
'were kept silent, while they were notoriously supported by many of the first national ecc

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miscellaneous writers, as well as in numerous practical circles
warmly represented.

First of all, it is our wish to eliminate the widely held idea
that any state bank or privileged credit bank, including the
Prussian bank, as a kind of almighty providence over money=
market can be viewed as floating and dominating it.

The enormous upswing of the internal and international
Dictatorship no longer allows for business exchange. State banks and
privileged banks are not able to foresee the effects
and to paralyze the one running next to them and con=
The money market is no longer a
Central Institute, it is still so powerful to control; through arbitrary
Interventions, such as maintaining a low discount and increasing
the issue of notes, however, temporary effects can be achieved
but they are dangerous because the motives are so
rules have no secure basis, and because the natural course of the
money market is thereby inhibited. On the contrary, it is the task
such privileged central banks, in the approach of difficult
times and crises to give priority to their own security
and thereby maintain the trust of the public, which through
growth of the cash fund, but not by increasing the banknote issue=
delivery is achieved.

The Prussian bank has also repeatedly
measures have been taken to facilitate the redemption of
To prevent notes as far as possible and thus to keep the cash fund in unusual
The proof of this is that the course of the
Prussian banknotes in Hamburg repeatedly 1 to 1½ pCt. under the
The price of silver thalers fell; nevertheless, very strong posts were
Prussian banknotes from Central Germany were sent to Hamburg to
to obtain silver thalers at a considerable loss. Those measures

the Prussian Bank can, under the current system, which are considered appropriate and correct, but they correspond not the next and most important task of a paper bank, namely: the unconditional redemption of the notes at any time. The question is whether measures above kind will remain effective and possible after the Prussian Bank all over Germany including Frankfurt am Main and Hamburg and thus the remaining independent land markets will have laid.

These have so far, in times when the exchange rate has withdrawal of precious metals abroad, the Prussian

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Bank served as a protective conductor. Whether the current note system of the Prussian Bank would be sustainable if in the future all international It is doubtful whether claims for precious metals will be made directly to them The first condition for a good currency is the unshakable confidence that they are suitable for international traffic suitable. As long as the acquisition of coins or precious metal against banknotes can be made difficult, is on a boom in international exchange business is not to be expected, and that Efforts to mediate London in transatlantic exchange transactions making it more and more dispensable will remain unsuccessful.

The danger that in all critical times, and in such, where the exchange rate allows a withdrawal of precious metals abroad cause unusually large cash payments on submitted notes deprives central banks of the ability to access their other Operations to use increased resources and an appeal to a Position as a helper in need cannot therefore be considered legitimate Banks without issuing notes and which are not responsible for covering the latter have to worry, are in a much more favorable position in difficult times and because they are closer to the public than privileged central banks, act more in detail than the latter, which leads to the elimination of local Panic has often proved to be extremely beneficial. Trade and Financial crises are unavoidable as long as the trend continues lasts to conduct business on a scale that is consistent with the forces the entrepreneur is not in an appropriate relationship. The experience has shown that even the largest and most powerful states or privileged Banks have not been able to prevent repeated crises and that rather, the existence of such institutes has an indirectly detrimental effect, by encouraging the emergence of free banks in the main trading centres and other modes of transport. A majority of banks with freer movement promotes the first important task of banking in general, namely the accumulation of currently idle capital Italy and the lucrative use of the same. The system of the Giro and depository banks are indisputably the modern way of doing things; the same has happened England, the United States of North America and Hamburg brilliantly proven and has completely underlined the importance of the banks issuing notes

Their general distribution also in Germany will most favorable influence on the money market; if all companies, Businessmen and private individuals who have significant cash turnover and therefore have more or less large cash in their own Keep cash in stock, deposit it in a bank instead,

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a colossal capital is placed in the hands of the German banks, and it will be achieved that a main cause of the occurring money= clamps is eliminated, namely the retention of the circulating medium, which, through the provision of individuals for later-occurring losses, obligations has been brought about so far.

The common feature between note banks and deposit banks is the task of collecting capital and making it usable; the The difference between the two is that the paper banks use the unnatural choose the alternative way to raise their capital by issuing notes, which Replacement of the circulating cash circulation funds, to strengthen want, while the deposit banks by accumulating temporarily unused Capital and simpler and faster operation of money turnover achieve significant savings in the need for circulating funds. The The advantage of the depository bank system is that it serves the purpose of banks, namely to accumulate capital and increase the turnover to facilitate, in a more rational manner and to a greater extent can achieve than the paper banks, and further in that in the the former system, paper money can be avoided entirely or 2 at least only needs to be delivered in a form which each concerns about it, namely in the form completely cash-based notes, if there is any need for them at all To further explain this topic, the permitted here Space is not enough, but the ones presented are not new, but Motives that have long been widely recognized are likely to be of further and be subjected to more thorough examination than in the previous agreements actions of our commission have been passed on to them.

This demand seems all the more justified as the ftitution of the Prussian Bank in its present form, only with increased Capital, as a central bank for all of Germany and with federal privileges was requested by mistake. The praises which were expressed in our commission the Prussian Bank, the sender supports from the whole conviction, as far as it relates to the reliability, reality and prudence the management and the management, but he does not hold their system for a contemporary, nor even the creation of a private central bank to serve the economic interests of Germany fpeaking. Proof does not need to be provided that the Preußische Bank does not adhere to the system of deposit and giro banks, but its main task is the issuance of banknotes and the Discount and Lombard business. It should be remembered that the Com-mission has been declared by the most competent side that the Prussian Bank

usually only accept larger deposits from the state government and only insignificant ones from private individuals, as the bank does not attach any importance to promote the increase of the latter. This confirms that the Prussian Bank with its current system is not on the same stance as a strong party as the contemporary one, and is therefore probably The desire is justified that the fundamental side of the banking question of a be subjected to further discussion. However, there are other motives for the same wish.

There currently exist in the non-Prussian part of the German Federal Republic, and in particular at the main trading centres, good banking directions and independent changing places, which are based on a long-established Prosperity. They show no need for a significant Change in their institutions and in particular no demand for a German privileged central bank. The necessary consequence of the Establishment of such a would mean the concentration of the entire German Bank and exchange business at the Bundesbank domicile. If as a result of the political unity that has been established and the expected common currency in an unforced way through the natural course the conditions the entire banking and exchange business fih in Berlin centers and the non-Prussian important places, such as Frankfurt a. M. should lose their previous position, this would be a providence, which the changing circumstances of time have imposed, and which thereby Those affected would have to accept this. But in the non-Prussian Federal places through state aid or privileges that are granted to a preferred Central Institute, such a total transformation of the banking system are carried out by legislation, the suffering places a justified right to object to this After the political unity of Germany was achieved through glorious Events have been firmly established, the possible objection cannot be made that in the interest of political unity efforts the greatest possible Unification and centralization in every other area is necessary, without taking into account the economic side of such transformations. A pursuit of banking freedom can neither be considered politically dangerous nor be suspected of particularism. We want the same measure and weight, same coin, same banking legislation, but no privileges, no State intervention in the free development of economic conditions, Such a scenario would be the establishment of a state bank or a private central bank for all of Germany. The fact that our Homeland of the diversity of places where science, art, industry and trade have reached a special bloom, a large part of fine

It is undeniable that the city owes its existence to culture and prosperity.

previous political discord in some respects the explanation for the decentralization peculiar to Germany in the areas of the advertising and intellectual activity, but one should consider the blossoming child not throw it out with the unclean bath. It would be foolishness to to forcibly snatch a great treasure from the nation because in dark times has grown tall. |

It cannot be denied that in some circles in Germany a consistent recognition of the views expressed here about Bank= beings as a result of a long-standing habit of using Banknotes and paper money have not yet been introduced. Using this means of payment, one has become accustomed to proving one's existence and unchanged continuation is an unavoidable need. In addition, However, the view is widely held that by issuing paper money and banknotes a great economic gain for the respective State is achieved by obtaining interest-free capital almost free of charge. However, the proponents of this view find very numerous, but so thoroughly contradicted by the most competent economists suggests that the question on this matter can be considered as decided.

No one claims that government paper money or banknotes issue a capital is created, and therefore requires a point fine discussion.

Money in coins is not capital in any other sense, as any other object that has a value of exchange, it is no more or less capital than any commodity and any alienable or useful possession. It is not only cash that brings in interest, but also any other capital, rent, lease, labor wages, writer's fees form the interest on capital, which in dwellings, lands, labor, mental capacity. The Coined money is used to mediate the turnover and serves to= equal as a general measure of value. The level of demand for circulating money depends on the economic stage of the country concerned, the Need increases with the growth of general prosperity and the Progress of production. Since cash and the resources required for its production The metals required for production are nothing more than exchangeable goods, then with increasing demand the purchase of the relevant money or metal from neighbouring countries or the manufacture of the same by the Mining is a self-conducting sequence and takes place in the same In a similar way to the acquisition of all other necessary for the country's use Goods. Trade guarantees the satisfaction of a real need.

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need, since the latter is expressed precisely by the fact that the prices reach the level required to make import profitable An increase in the need for money is reflected in the increase in the interest rate and the rising value against other values, e.g. goods, funds and bills of exchange to foreign places, whereby

the latter fall in price and thus become suitable means of exchange to a profitable export to other countries against payment in precious metal. The money supply regulates itself, provided that the natural development and not through intervention is regulated by a higher authority. Such a case of disruption is the Existence of government paper money and privileged banknotes, which are for are unusable for international traffic and whose circulation not always a given by the circumstances, but often on Resolutions of the state or the bank boards, which are not always ignorant and unable to meet the real needs of their own country and its relations with foreign countries. Money is therefore a very important and delicate factor in both large and small Traffic, yes, you can hunt, apart from the ethical side of man's life, the most important. It is now in all areas of the people's economic life and state institutions the endeavour prevailing, to achieve the highest solidity and expediency, and ,although without fear of the resulting higher costs. From the stand= From the economic point of view, there is nothing to prevent a large capital for the purpose of producing the best known medium of circulation, while enormously larger capitals for other means of transport, such as railways, port buildings and steamships. The coursing money no coupons attached, but through the services that allow the current Owner performs, "Daffelbe works productively like other tools of the Traffic. Admittedly, it is now only a question of finance, namely the following:

If it is possible without danger to carry out a significant part of the coursing the coins made of precious metal by state and privileged banks= notes, it is then so large that it exceeds the profit which from the saving of al, in unbroken Maake surpasses?

In deciding this question we should not stop at the well= orderly financial situation of our fatherland, because the future is hidden from us and all love for the fatherland cannot conceal the humble Feeling that the future fate of the same is in the hands of the

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Providence. The majority of the great nations in Europe and America is suffering greatly under the pressure of devalued paper money, whether it consists of banknotes or government paper money. Should not the disastrous experiences of so many states a condemnation= judgment on the system of paper means of payment pronounced before us Although the views expressed here on the economic importance of paper circulation may be generally recognized, fever, the objection will often be raised that banknotes for are essential for traffic. However, it would be inadmissible to immediately enact a law which will prohibit the issue and circulation of

Banknotes were completely banned, but it is undoubtedly possible to Banknotes, or at least those that are not fully funded, through a uniform Banking legislation with territorial provisions and the resulting to make gradual modification of the method of payment unnecessary. After the general establishment of giro banks in large-scale traffic a payment system is brought about, as in London, New York and Hamburg, and in Berlin by the Cassenverein started, banknotes for square traffic are no longer be necessary. For the monetary turnover with the domestic market, the emerging private banks in such a way that payments to other German places by bank transfer or à vista instructions (bank Post-Bills). If this route is made possible by a premium of + or 4 pCt. must be charged, but the postage is waived, which caused the banknote mailing. The existing acceptance The ability of travellers to carry large sums of banknotes can by the circular credit letters so widespread in England, which were issued by the Banks are administered against full deposit and at the same time the output= country, be completely replaced. Small traffic requires the Banknotes are not; in non-Prussian northern Germany, the habit there is still little noticeable, but often a decisive difference inclination. People prefer to carry silver and gold pieces with them as often dirty and torn pieces of paper, and one encounters a reserved, half-ashamed feeling when one is rewarded for services rendered or purchased items pay the price in paper. So little justified such peculiarities of the people may appear, they speak but against the necessity of paper money in small instalments. In England there are no notes of the English Bank under 5 pounds sterling, in France not less than 50 francs, until recently not less than 100 Francs. Except in Germany, small paper money circulates almost exclusively in bankrupt states. After the expected introduction of the GoD-

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currency, any reason for retaining small banknotes be eliminated.

Should the complete abandonment of banknotes nevertheless be deemed unavoidable, be kept manageable, the new banking legislation would To allow the issue of banknotes backed entirely by cash. However, no privilege is granted, but to all banks which are subject to the law the German commercial legislation, which are granted the authority, to issue such notes under the strictest control. Mainly to legally oblige the banks making use of it to establish a separate Account and a separate cash box for the banknote business and at the appropriate court a general mortgage deed for all stocks this box, which is always equal to the full amount of banknotes in circulation= come, in favour of the holders of notes of their issue. Of course, the banks will only be able to secure the expense and some profit to such an institution This coverage can be achieved by a small premium,

which the borrowers pay. Since notes of this type are mainly used for payment= mediation at neighboring places, they are one small premium, because either postage or bank transport costs. Such an arrangement would provide the great advantage. It should be ensured that there are never more banknotes in circulation than the current needs, and that this does not interfere with the natural course of the money market. There can be no doubt that if the form and text agree, the fully founded notes of a Bank from any other bank operating on the same legal basis fts, be accepted as a good payment, and even if it were perhaps possible to impose such a duty by law. Proposals of this kind do not in any way prejudice the continued existence of the Prussian bank, but it would probably lose its privileges and of the previous right of free music issue through active seizure the deposit and giro system, combined with other transactions, would experience a great upswing; also higher dividends would be a result of the. However, the bank needs then a significant increase in capital. The acquisition It will be easy, since investments in bank shares of a solid nature are very. The large oversubscription that was seen last spring at the Subfcscription to one in Berlin and two in Hamburg built new Banks provides evidence of this. There can be no doubt= that an issue of new shares even in the amount of 100 million Thalers would find the most willing takers. The advantages which the

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solid foundation of the institute and the extensive branching of the ftant branches offer, as well as the then possible participation in the large business, guarantee the Prussian bank the most favorable results also in the future.

To facilitate the transition phase, the law could a deadline, such as five years, should be set, by which Expiry of all German banks now authorized to issue banknotes must have redeemed their current notes in annual installments. Should During this period the long-standing habit of paper money not be overcome, the proposed project of the fully funded Notes open for use.

Against the possible objection that the state for political reasons a continuation of publicly recognized paper money, because in the event of a catastrophe in the hands of Providence and complete exhaustion of funds, in issuing notes with Forced course is the only remedy against which, although perishable, Such an objection must be answered by saying that if such a If the intervention of a bank is not necessary, but the the State concerned can set the assignat press into operation itself.

In the event that neither the dispensability of banknotes nor the

System of fully founded recognition should, if one considers Bant-
want to have notes, to general banking freedom,
as the only correct system that remains.

Opponents of banking freedom fear a flood of
Notes and a confusion due to the diversity of them. The
Examples from Switzerland and Scotland show, however, that the
prevailing system of central bank freedom under strict legislation
has had consequences of the kind feared, and there is probably nothing
why the effect of similar institutions in Germany is a
This system has the advantage that the height of the
amount of banknotes in circulation is precisely based on the actual need
regulated and not standardized according to the views of a central institute;
The annoyance caused by differences in grades has also increased in recent years.
mentioned countries, because the strict legislation, and in particular
The prescribed regular publication of the bank status is effected
a degree of trust and unification which will ensure the circulation of
different grades in all parts of the country. According to the general
Implementation of banking freedom would increase the real value of the banknote circulatio
lation will become clearer and by no means an increase in circulation,

rather, a restriction of the same is to be expected. This
Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 14

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The view is based on the abolition of the privilege for individual institutes,
who are tempted by it to abandon their purpose and their profit
mainly in the accommodation of their grades. This procedure
will be determined after the freedom of construction has come into effect by the resulting
inhibits, and no more notes will be able to be issued,
than the money market can bear. An excellent explanation of this counter=
We have the 1867 in Paris and in Leipzig in German
Language published works of the brilliant writer JE Horn "the
banking freedom."

A reference to this epoch-making and so far without successful
The work of one of the first economists of our time, which has remained a refutation
Time should be given to further discussion of the subject at this point
be preferable.

At the conclusion of this explanation, it may be appropriate to
obtained results in the following short sentences:

No state bank, no privileged banks.

Gradual withdrawal of circulating banknotes and state=
paper money.

General banking freedom for all under the Su over No

foccupations of the comrades.

Permission to issue banknotes with full TRE

under legally established control.

Vote of Mr. Hinsberg in Barmen.

In accordance with the decision of the Bank Commission, I accept:
occasion to discuss some of the questions submitted to our consultation, in particular
the question of banknote cover will be dealt with below.

It was on the last day of the Commission's meeting that
Time is too short to discuss this subject in detail
can, this circumstance is likely to affect the result of the vote.
be attributed to.

My statement made in January 1870 at the request of the Handelstag
view was the following:

"The principle of cash coverage in the ratio of one third
of the issued notes does not appear to be secure enough for the notes=

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Holder. Instead of def it should be stipulated that, if the amount
of notes and deposits on immediate termination the two or
exceeds three times the paid-in responsible capital,
this additional amount must always be available in cash."

It seems to me as if individual members of the Commission
(in agreement with the speakers, in the compilation
of the various reports qualified my proposal as the "most lax")
the view that this principle was an excessive and frivolous
Note issue would require banks to pay three times the
amount of notes issued without holding a corresponding cash reserve,
and would then be embarrassed in the event of a crisis. |

Such an assessment of the sentence, however, becomes clear upon closer examination
Consideration as not valid; however, the emission law
individual banks are expanded, while others are restricted;
Banks, however, would not only keep the amounts in cash in order to
which the issue of banknotes would exceed three times the share capital, but
keep a further cash reserve, just as the Bank of England has done since
1844, and just as the banks working with one-third coverage

always keep more than this third of cash in stock. This extra cash= reserve would represent the bank's power of action in critical times, which could be used to support trade and industry, while the legally required cash balance (equivalent to the amount of notes and deposits, which exceeds three times the share capital= ftetgt) would usually suffice to redeem the backflowing to effect grades.

While the interest of trade would be served by the
If banks could provide energetic assistance in crises, the public would
Moreover, have the reassuring certainty – without studying 30
Bank statutes, – that all note-issuing institutions must have a guarantee
capital in a certain ratio to the maximum of the issued,
not in metal covered notes.

It has not been disputed by anyone that the current
Provisions granting individual institutions unlimited note issuance
rightly assure, have their downsides.

If, for example, the Bückeburger Bank has a cash reserve
of 10 million thalers, 30 million notes were issued, so that 20
million without metallic cover, while the bank would have 30 million
Giroobligo (a guaranteed capital of 2 million, of which
Vg million paid in cash, opposite,) fo even the representative of the
view that "science has irrefutably demonstrated

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that between the amount of the share capital and the note issue a
internal connection does not exist," must admit that this relationship
could lead to serious consequences; the note is
not only the question of whether it is immediately bare, but whether it is
is fully redeemed; in the latter respect, the relationship of the
registered capital to the banknote quantity is of essential importance.

It seems to me that the science of
the present question has not yet been decided so definitively and unanimously
admitted that several German economists have opted for the thirds:
coverage, the proponents of this principle are in
Abroad very rarely; in England in particular, where practical experience
have been collected for a long time, the third coverage is just as unpopular
as in France.

The Peels Act represents England's view on the matter,
fuch as it existed 25 years ago; however, it has the cherished
Expectations not met; the restrictive provisions on
Banknote issuance has in several cases aggravated the crises, and

the repeated suspensions of the Acts prove that when the law was drafted, too much emphasis was placed on to limit the amount of notes without considering that the increase in English trade in just 10 years an increase in circulations= resources and that the lack of these resources in crises must make itself particularly noticeable.

The history of the Peels Act proves irrefutably that the Con= tingentirung, ie the limitation of the number of notes in a traffic area, to be reduced to a certain amount over a longer period of time.

This obvious error in the Peels Act is, however, remedied by the recommended principle is avoided; when applying it, only and left to the market alone to absorb the quantities of notes whose he needs to emit superfluous notes against it; if there is a need for increased Means of transport, either new banks will be established or existing be increased; with rigorous provisions on immediate redemption obligation of banks in as many places in the Reich as possible if the fear before being inundated with notes unfounded.

The view that was prevalent in the 1950s that business a central bank is a very lucrative one, one can issue notes of the West German Banks without a redemption point in the Eastern stamps issue and at the The idea that interest would be earned through slow returns has been proven false. The history of German banks over the last 15 years has fuffificantly

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proved that a note only circulates where it is in close proximity3 can be redeemed.

In contrast, my proposal is closely linked to the Peel3 Act in that he takes the uncovered notes into account when determining the note issue The most correct judgment about the feasibility and practical We gain value from the proposal when we apply it think in different moments and cases.

First of all, there is no need to prove that the English crises of 1857 and 1866 would not have been so dangerous if the Bank issuance of unsecured notes in multiple amounts of the original capital would have been permitted, instead of the legally limited amount, which comes close to the amount of the registered capital. The suspension of the Peels= Acte is nothing other than the granting of this right for a certain moment.

The attached table provides information on the behaviour of the North German note banks in the months of June and July of this year and their performance according to the existing standards, compared with the performance if my suggestions are accepted.

All North German banks, as far as they have monthly statements publish, with the exception of the Prussian Bank, had

end of June towards the end of July

Notes in Circulation Million 743 " 70.5

with a deposit balance of 32 " 47.5

the case inventory was . 39.3 " 47.3

the change in stock. . 76.3 " 78

the total amount of issued

Notes and deposits therefore amounted to 106.3 " 118,

According to my principle, the maximum limit of the total grades emission, including short-term deposits 225.09 million in June and 232.79 million in July. The German industry would therefore have without coming close to this limit, significant assistance can be provided can, while with the existing third coverage many of the banks had to restrict traffic.

In general, the table shows that a large part of the German Central banks from the partially unrestricted issuance rights to which they are entitled right has made a very modest use of it; only in individual A significant circulation has developed in more important places. It can be concluded from this that in the future the Be= authority to extend the issue of notes only by such institutions would be used, which would be involved in important trade and

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Industrial sites, as is the case, for example, with the larger number the Prussian private banks.

The following should be noted about the individual institutes:

The Prussian private banks have in the month of July ac continuously reduced their portfolio holdings, thus limiting their escompte, while, working according to my proposal, each of them would have about 1 million for the Escompte traffic more could have been prepared.

The Frankfurt Bank, whose entire banknote quantity (and not in In the sense of my proposal, the uncovered amount) to the three= times the share capital, has also served well in this crisis and significantly increased the turnover, although their strength were not strong enough to handle the enormous traffic of the square suddenly alone to cope with when a major Escompte house fits operations limited.

The amount of banknotes issued during the crisis did not exceed the limit, which was permissible according to my proposal. The establishment of a branch the Reichsbank in Frankfurt, as well as an increase in bank capital

the Frankfurt Bank, or rather the resulting
Emission of further notes would be useful to the place, without affecting
the soundness of the bank's operations.

According to my proposal, the Bremer Bank would stop issuing banknotes
by about 9 million; the space would be less
felt the lack of circulatory agents in the case, and
No one would be bothered by a reduction in the solidity of the place
feared.

The same can be said of the Leipzig Bank. The Saxon Bank,
whose note issue is unlimited, would, before the crisis, in my opinion
proposal, have had to restrict their operations while
At the end of July it was below the limits required by my proposal.

The Prussian Bank, whose operations in 1856 and 1857 were within
the limits of my proposal, it would, however, be
exceeded, as the table shows; this situation would, however,
could have been remedied without difficulty by increasing capital.

I leave out of consideration the institutes whose sphere of influence is a
mixers and whose emissions are of no significant importance.

If we now summarize the above, we recognize that my
The proposal cannot be called a "lag" as it restricts
the issuance of several institutes, while giving others more freedom
the emission would allow and in a third category with the
corresponds quite well to the existing circumstances.

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On the other hand, my proposal offers a significant advantage for all
Banks, which stands out particularly in critical times and which I attribute to the
I particularly recommend the attention of the Commission.

With third coverage, it is not only conceivable, but, in particular,
at smaller banks, it is very easy that the cash reserves are transferred to a
Amount that no longer represents $\frac{1}{2}$ of the notes issued. This
Possibility imposes on the head of the central bank the duty in critical times
to keep the cash reserves intact, if possible
to strengthen it. The resulting restrictive measures
Trade and industry all the harder, especially in critical times
need a coolant support, as was provided in July 1870 by the
Prussian Bank was paid in full, while in 1857 the third
coverage could not be provided. However, no measure can
an institute, on the other hand, can ensure that one at a given moment
Cash treasure is brought below $\frac{1}{2}$ of circulation by the backflow of notes.

When assessing critical times, two cases must be distinguished:
either the trust in the notes remains intact and it is

only to ensure that the larger circulation funds required by the circumstances to obtain, or all circumstances are called into question and it is urgent the mistrust in the existing conditions to convert the notes into cash Both options can be implemented under the thirds law. coverage will result in no other option than violating the The law remains; trade and industry are then, however, applied restrictions without any purpose. In my Proposal, every bank, like the English, will always ensure that it . a sphere of influence and those who approach them in critical times maintain a reserve of notes adequate to cover legitimate claims; if this falls below a certain amount, the regulation is carried out by Escompte=increase The Bank may, however, even in cases where its notes are issued Mistrust flowed back, proceed calmly with the redemption and immediately= the previous discount operations in accordance with the receipts from the portfolio; it remains under all circumstances within their legal competence and has only one thing in mind to ensure that it does not reject any note presented; the cash reserves can be a minimum without restricting the bank's operations will need.

To get a clear picture of the boundaries, we set the numbers concerning the quantity of notes, cash, etc., concerning the Prussian bank, here; The note reserve in the last line indicates the moment according to my principle available amount in notes and cash.

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Dec 31 July 31st Oct 31st Dec 31 July 7th Aug 6th

The Prussian Bank had 1856 | 1857 1857 1857 | 1870 | 1870

Banknotes in circulation . 71,388 | 69,005 | 70,298 | 85,146; 164, 693 | 202,488

Short-term deposits estimated at 6,000 6,000. 6,000 6,000 3,000 10,000

Baar 54,715 34,124 33,229 56,349 87,146 92,577

with a registered capital of 11,823,16,835,16,835,21,90,21,900

cip that three times the amount of

equity capital in uncovered |

Notes can be issued. 11,796 9,624 7,436 15,08 | --

Amount of notes which at pre=

ftändiger Principle would not have

can be emitted | -- | --

Notes=Reserve according to the principle

– – | 14,847 | 54,211

During the crisis of 1857 the bank had to impose very strong restrictions had to enter in order to receive the cash treasure, she would, according to my Proposal to increase the banknote reserve, instead of 113/, million in December 1856 and 9½ million in July 1857, respectively, kept to at least 20 million and thus the crisis without strong have overcome restrictions. |

The referral was made in 1857 by increasing the capital of the bank to raise 3 to 4 million; by the same means, the same coulant support which the bank gave to the industry in the summer of 1870 made possible.

The bank would have 40 million capital and a cash balance from 89 million in the middle of 1870 to 210 million notes The bank's position would be in the event of strong The return flow of the notes would have been less precarious if they had my Principe worked.

The return flow of 35 million for cash redemption could look at them calmly and without rushing to raise money abroad; The same case of the presentation of 35 million banknotes brought them in the third coverage to the limit of what is permitted and conditional Restrictions of the strongest kind.

The fact that the notes did not flow back in 1870 is due to the successes our weapons, not thanks to the existing law on note coverage. However, I am convinced that we owe this law the restrictions of 1857; I cannot agree with the view that the dispositions the management of the bank, or even the increase of the bank capital, the would have required restrictions.

I believe I have proved above that the Principally would not facilitate the emission of notes, except

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where such serve the common interest and in the most solid manner would have been feasible; that the principle of restrictions for several Institutes which, where desirable, are supported by the increase in share capital; that when applying of the principle that banks could do the same and more for trade and

industry, as was the case in the crisis that has just ended; that in other moments the principle secures the position of the banks more and offers the public more guarantees against unnecessary restrictions, such as the principle of third coverage.

A necessary condition for the application of the same is, however, the Obligation of banks to redeem their notes in as many places as possible. Experiences of the last few months are too fresh in everyone's memory for the it seemed necessary to waste some words on this point. The German trade demands and can demand that the evil of the wild notes will be put to an end.

I emphasize this point most strongly: The redeemability of the Grades in many places are the most essential condition of admissibility a majority of banks; without this corrective, the increase by banks, however, can lead to serious consequences, so that I for me personally I would vote for the unity of the central bank if the Redeemability should not be established by law in many places.

However, it is necessary to discuss the question of whether the legislative Factors of the German Empire are entitled to formerly be owned by individual states granted concessions! The question, however, should be on the The banking sector can hardly be decided any differently than in the area of of railway construction, where the privileges previously granted to individual companies in the interest of the whole it was simply annulled.

For banks, it is all the more safe that, overall, interests recognized as necessary to be implemented through legislation, than those banks that are not able to continue under the new regulations would want to issue notes, free to act as credit banks in the future to operate. 1

Should my above remarks reflect the view of the majority for themselves, the decision of the Commission would be that the amount of notes issued does not exceed the fully paid share capital= should rise, would fall by itself; however, it would – even if my proposal should not win the majority – recommend that this limit only for the notes not covered with cash.

Should the provision remain in effect as it is now edited, is thus the successful further development of the German banking system every

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The same would also be made more difficult by the decision the joint and several liability of at least 7 members, provided that the same execution takes place.

The form of the Joint Stock=, which is completely uncommon in Germany banks would need a longer time before she would be naturalized. The

Experiences at the central banks reveal a necessity:
increased liability of the bank shareholders is not at all recognizable.
Decisions of the Bank Commission, taking into account my above
motivated amendments could be summarized in the following law:

Art. 1. "For the issue of notes, each share and
Actien=Commandit=Gefellfschaft entitled to conduct business in
Essentially on the escompte of bills of exchange, the granting of
Lombard loans, as well as the acceptance of deposits
ift and on whose share capital at least 3 million thalers
paid in cash.

Art. 2. The scope of the central banks includes in particular
fpecifically excluded is the purchase of real estate at other than
Bureau=purposes, the acquisition of goods, shares, bonds=
ations, mortgages and other securities for own account,
the acquisition and lending of their own shares, the granting
of credits in conto current, the escompte of bills of exchange with

less than two signatures, the re-discounting of bills of exchange
which last longer than 1 month.

Art. 3. Banks of issue may only issue notes of 10 thalers or
amounts divisible by 10; they must pay all amounts,
by which the total amount of notes and short deposits
exceeds three times the paid-in share capital, at any time
in cash; the amount of the
Notes issued must be in bills of exchange with at least two signatures,
which do not run for more than 3 months, available fine.

Short deposits are those non-judicial deposits
understand, which can be withdrawn within one month.

Art. 4. Every central bank is obliged to make available, on request, the
presented notes can be redeemed immediately for cash, and also
To ensure that their grades are accepted by all
other central banks within the German Reich upon request
redeemed within 2 x 24 hours after presentation
Each central bank is obliged to issue the notes of every other

Bank in the German Empire, as soon as the approval
Funds are made available.

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Art. 5. In the case of any of the provisions of Art. 3 and 4
is not complied with, the Chancellor of the German Reich
Liquidation of the bank concerned at the commercial court or the
competent courts for commercial matters of the district in which

in which the relevant central bank has its head office, and the courts are required to examine the application, and if they consider it justified, to initiate liquidation and appoint liquidators.

The relevant notes are from the proposal of the Reich Chancellor. bank to inform the Commercial Court and to submit a written Justification for granting a period of 14 days.

Art. 6. Each central bank shall pay to the cash office of the German Reich a third of the net income, which is 5 pCt. of the shares capitals exceeds.

Art. 7. All conflicting legal and statutory provisions provisions are repealed by this law."

I have attempted to edit this law in order to give the public which will have to judge the question, to provide a clue on the manner in which the unity of legislation is to be sought without hurting those involved too much.

I do not deny that it is not the task of the Bank Commission is to make laws; on the other hand, the Reichstag is allowed to make a law in the form of We would be happy to receive this expert opinion from the German trading day.

The bill mentions a special status for the Prussian Bank or the Reichsbank is not mentioned; a special provision is necessary to maintain the institute, which has been so beneficial for Prussia and which has the vocation to spread its effectiveness throughout In my opinion, there is no point in expanding it to Germany.

The shareholders of the Prussian Bank will be happy to double the amount of their previous participation in the Prussian bank in shares of the Reichsbank, provided that the management the Prussian bank. The confrontation with the Prussian State will pay out the capital and reserve shares. exist, and the facilities, stocks &c. in the rest on the Reichsbank can be transferred.

This then has the task of determining the monetary unit in Germany to practically initiate, by also in the area of 24½ Guldenfußes Thaler and Gulden bills discounted and Thaler notes

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issues, fold when redeeming and issuing in the ratio of 7 á 4 settling against guilders. |

It would be) after a short period of effectiveness of the relevant
The banking organization in Germany is described as follows:

| The Reichsbank with 40 4 50 million capital would be in all
Countries of the Empire represented in the more important places; in addition to
it had the Bavarian mortgages in the individual territories=
and Exchange Bank, the Badische Bank, the Sächsische Bank, the
Bremer Bank, the Braunschweig Bank etc. The Prussian
Private banks with larger capital would have a position similar to
of the aforementioned institutions and the Frankfurt Bank
and thereby give the Prussian provinces the same advantages
grow, which the other countries of the empire will enjoy.
In this way, the larger and local needs
throughout the entire territory of the German Empire to a large extent
serves fine; the notes of all banks would be in all places where –
Notes are issued at all, be realizable.

Through this facility, which has actually existed for a long time between
the Prussian main bank and Prussian provincial banks, whose
Feasibility to a greater extent also in America and Scotland
has been proven, the banknote amounts would soon become apparent, which
by the banks domiciled in individual small states in their
natural circulation area; undoubtedly
some of these banks find that they are better off if they rely on the
renounce the right to issue notes and to conduct exclusively credit banking business.

On the admission of notes into the coffers of the Reich or the
The relevant tax authorities should decide, for example, on the condition that
only certain amounts of notes could be kept in the state coffers.

The audience will have no trouble and losses with notes,
which are not to be attached at par; it is determined from the composition
The publications of the banks show how strong the overall
Note reserve, i.e. the action power of the banks, is and its operations
measured accordingly, as is the rule in England.

The German Empire will receive a share in the net profit of the notes=
banks find a significant income; after the Preußische Bank
the feasibility of this provision has been proven for years and the
Badische Bank has recently included it in its statute,
probably no reason to let this taxation object go in order to
to seek compensation elsewhere; the proceeds of this tax would be per 1869
approximately 1 million thalers.

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The Baul Question. ")
from
GD Augspurg,

Member of the Reichstag.

I.

Similar to the coin question, the banking question is also approaching the time: points where it should be decided. Both are
Interests that affect the well-being or suffering of each individual. If
Nevertheless, and despite the thoroughness which is a trait of the German
fic character applies to these questions among the vast majority
the population an unbelievable ignorance and indifference
finds, this phenomenon is only partly explained by the fact that
the former political disunity of Germany for the individual state
the satisfactory solution of such problems is extremely difficult, if not
impossible, so that it was considered a futile effort to
to deal with them at all. At the same time, however, German
country, as far as experience in banking is concerned, nor is there anything to ask in the
Childhood because it has not yet occurred, such crises
to go through, as in the countries with a widespread banking system
until now as an inevitable consequence of the same
But this circumstance would have been a further incentive
for the masses, the history and nature of such experiences
ungs as they have made other peoples.

Such important interests of the common good are without question
in the establishment of our schools too much above the learned studies
neglected. A clear presentation of the main teachings of economics
fciety should be included in the teaching subjects of at least the upper

*) With the permission of the author, reprinted here from the G.
Hirth's "Annals of 3c."; the article was first published in the "deut. Handelsbl.

Per red.

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Classes of the gymnasiums. It is by no means outside the
comprehension of young people and is of great importance, since only

few of them later dealt with economics as a science have the opportunity to engage and therefore, if practical life is not immediately points out, remain completely ignorant of it.

Much has been written about both questions, some good and Right, but even more wrong, and unfortunately those who described as wrong, slogans issued, which the crowd and to which it clings with the tenacity with which in the rule of those who allow themselves to think about an object want to avoid preconceived opinions, despite the fact that they have interpreted them in an incorrect sense.

Such buzzwords are the "universal monetary unification" and "bank freedom."

Just as the desire to immediately achieve a general monetary unification of the To see peoples come into being, prevented thousands from crossing the special needs of the much closer German Coin reform, the word "bank freedom" is also for many of the Concept of a good to be strived for, like the freedom of peoples, the Free trade, free press and other forms of freedom, blindly clinging to it without considering that there are many things concerning which individual freedom must be restricted if the The interests of the community should not be seriously damaged.

If one understands "bank freedom" as the right of the individual or a company, to establish banks or banking businesses for Purposes of conducting money and exchange transactions, discounting of bills of exchange, the allocation of funds to mortgages or pledges, the acceptance of deposits etc., in a word the mediation of credit for a larger or smaller part of the population, so it would be legally as well as economically wrong to allow such branches of business like any other legitimate branches of the economy to put the least difficulties in the way of social life Complete freedom of movement is one of the main advantages everywhere. conditions of material well-being of the individual as well as the whole population.

However, the concept of "bank freedom" is completely different from this. if one understands by this the right to issue paper money, i.e. bank= notes (promises to pay certain amounts of metal money) as a legally recognized means of exchange and payment bet and make a profit.

The Right to Manufacture Coined Money (Coin Law)
either by their own officials or by mint leaseholders under the supervision of the
In all civilized nations, the state governments have always been
The right, however, to use a surrogate for money, which

The production of paper money is now left to the great
Share the note banks. In the past, great abuse was committed with the
Coinage rackets, the governments sought through official counterfeiting
to exploit their subjects. But when it was seen that both the subjects
than as foreign countries soon discovered the inferiority of the coins,
that as a result of this the value of the poorer coins on
their real metal value fell, as the prices of all
other economic goods increased accordingly, and that
not only did complete traffic confusion arise in the country, but the
Governments themselves fared the worst, since they only once
when minting the metals, whereas countless times
As a result, they suffered losses because the taxes were now constantly
were paid in the devalued money with which they could meet their needs
could not satisfy in the previous extent, – so this
Abuse of self-righteousness must stop, and now the state everywhere ensures
that the coining of metal money with strict observance of the law
handled.

A distinction is made between metal and paper money. Only the former
is real money, is an object of real value, of real
legal validity. The term “paper money” is not correct, since
the piece of paper has no real exchange value. Instead
These are called “money promises”, although these money promises, as long as they
in good credit, completely replacing money in transactions
and be used as such whether with benefit for the population,
we will continue to see.

However, the term “paper money” is generally used in everyday language.
mine, and it would be futile to strive for its abolition
One must confine oneself to directing them to their proper
value.

X As is well known, there are two types of paper money, government paper money,
Treasury or cash certificates”), in which the state guarantees the payment of certain

*) The expressions “Schatzfein”, “Caffenfein” are completely incorrect, their meaning
conduction could be compared to that of lucus a non lucendo, since the
The state's coffers would be completely empty everywhere if
fih to redeem a larger amount of the issued payment promise
acts, rather in such a case only by law a real capital

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sums of money to the presenter, and private paper money, banknotes
or bank note in which the same promise is made by a bank.

After having long been convinced of the reprehensibleness of the procedure
to make a profit from the manufacture of metal money,
Nevertheless, this purpose is still pursued everywhere when issuing the paper=

money, to pursue the promise of payment by opting for this promise to pay the same rent or interest

But everyone who knows Latin knows about *lucus*. understands that darkness reigns within him. On the other hand, the people do not know that the large mass of banknotes is empty everywhere in the state coffers, that in crises, such as an unfortunate war, inevitable loss for The Finance Minister therefore rightly called the United States government paper money in a statement to Congress in 1869 "a dishonoring and despicable circulation means". The people are deceived by this and only realise this when they are too late. The Prussian cash notes were issued after the catastrophe of 1806, the value of the coins was considerably reduced, and many people lost their property. At the end of June 1809 the exchange rate was still at 36 pCt. of the nominal value, at the end of January 1812 to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ pCt., end of December 1812 to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ pCt., end of June 1813 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ pCt., on 8 July 1813 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ pCt., at the end of December 1813 to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ pCt., in January 1815 to 88 pCt., January 1816 again to 99 pCt. The recent war against France turned out unfortunate for us, so that by the 50 million Thaler of German state money, which are still in circulation and whose redemption is not even now possible, despite the war reparations. It seems that the people could easily have suffered a loss of 30 to 40 million. Although government paper money differs in many respects from private paper money, that the former is under all circumstances considered to be completely defensible and reprehensible, both are nevertheless very similar in their general effects on the economic conditions of the peoples. Both increase the means of exchange in an artificial way and thereby cause a partial devaluation of the precious metal; both are said to have done to her advantage and both have always caused her only infinite harm. The necessary consequence of a war of doubtful success is the decline in the exchange value of the state notes. If it increases even after the end of wars back to its previous position, – those who have their paper money had to spend, which it could not keep in anticipation of better times – then, had to bear the heavy loss of devaluation and these are always the poorer classes, widows and orphans. The profit then hits rich speculators who acquire this devalued paper at a ridiculous price and preserve it until its value is restored. The responsibility for such plundering of the poorer class of people, however, the State, the legislators, through whose negligence or ignorance such maintaining this "dishonorable and despicable" means of circulation was, despite the fact that the means were available to redeem the paper money and for always to get rid of the world. Mr Augspurg goes here, as I believe, too far.

i Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 15

as if one had actually used the metal money for this purpose lent, but keeps the latter and adds it again to collect rent or interest from it.

So you win when you issue paper money or banknotes, by presenting these payment promises or debt documents to the state population and receive money or other capital in return but the loan thus received is for an indefinite period, i.e. for many years interest-free and used for management. However, in the debt documents, he promises to withdraw the money at any time. long to repay, but keeps it in his possession continuously, because repayment is not required.

This loan from the population to the state government (state paper money) or to the note banks (banknotes) but still finds under substantially different conditions. A certain number of banks or banking companies is first of all The sum will be paid as their own capital, for which they will soon be paid by the country's population wants to claim the loan. It then economically with double capital, the own and the one received as a loan, makes good money for itself, since it does not pay interest on the loan. fees and offers the country's population for their loan as further Security represents one's own basic or registered capital.

The situation is different with government paper money (which is also is still often issued with compulsory course) and another category of banks, of whose founding Northern Germany still has examples The state issuing paper money has no sufficient capital to repay the loan, as well as little, as he has designated a special capital as security for it He uses the loan received and leaves the repayment to the Future. A bank in this second category only has a ratio moderately low capital, which serves as security for the received It can be used to finance the loan. It can be borrowed from the population against their debt documents, tries to do their best to economy and in normal times, since it pays no interest, also do good business.

Both types of banks hold around the experience in general: to satisfy a small part of their payment promises at normal times, which is presented for repayment, a sum of money in the As a rule, the third part of the loan taken out in Case porräthig. The state also solves the problems according to newer institutions. rings for the payment of preferential amounts of fine debt documents in public

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lichen cafen. But both the state and the banks give as soon as possible, the redeemed promissory notes are issued again, i.e. they let furselves to borrow money from the population again. A actual repayment of the borrowed capital with the effect of a fuch does not take place anywhere at all. The redemption and re= The issue of the promissory notes is merely pro forma and does not appear to have any

to have any other real purpose than to present the actual= to conceal the real situation.

The population is under these circumstances in a strange state of economic immaturity. It is deals with the paper slips that document their loan, as if they were money, is happy about the with such a means of circulation associated convenience like a child who is playing with a razor fplays, writes about its smoothness learned works about the advantages of Credit economy, where one earns money only through one's credit, without working, become rich, and praises her luck in the newspapers when she has a new paper bank has been blessed. She knows nothing about the fact that she continually lends enormous sums to the individual privileged, without to receive a thaler of interest for exploiting them. knows just as little that the note banks in hundreds of cases have proven to be highly perishable machines; which metal, ie consume real capital and deliver paper as product that Their general tendency is to prefer the countries in which they are need to lead from one economic crisis to another.

According to the difference described above, one can existing banking systems into two main divisions,

those with secured capital, which therefore receive a double interest, on the one hand from the use of the larger part of their capital itself, on the other hand from the application of their payment promises, and

those without secured capital, which initially pay the interest from their credit, ie from their issued payment instruments fpeak, since their capital, as far as it exists, and in Er= lack of the same, the third part of the amount of their payment= promise, ie the money paid to them by the population Amount of money will be required, the so-called bank Covered with one third of cash reserves*).

.) Mac Culloch says quite naively: Those who issue such notes, coin as it were theic credit“. However, they have coins from their promises and will rich. The rest of the population, however, has to work and suffer for this wealth.

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Those peoples who were most seriously affected by the calamities of the Ban- crises, which, according to the usual expression, Experience “have become wise,” (although their wisdom in this respect even now leaves much to be desired) the English and Americans, now adhere without exception to the first category of banking systems.

We have three different systems there, the old Scottish system until Sir Robert Peel's banking reform in 1844–45, the English (Peel's), according to which the Bank of England is administered, and the North American.

The Scottish system provided complete banking freedom and unlimited note issue, but also unlimited, joint and several liability of the shareholders (Actionaire) with their entire assets for the Security of the notes issued and all other liabilities of the Bank. The shareholders thus deducted the interest on the one hand from their effective capital, depending on whether it is invested in one way or another was, on the other hand, from the banknotes put into circulation Promise of payment. Only a certain amount that you have to pay of the presented notes in the cash did not bring in any interest. Security was good because solidarity and responsibility The head of the bank acted with great caution.

In the English system, the liability of the Shareholders on the amount of their shares (limited responsibility). Initially (in 1844) it was determined that the bank, whose actual Basic capital in a claim of 11 million liters to the British State and another approximately 3 million government bonds of the consolidated Schnld was entitled to bank for the same amount notes. She therefore received double interest on this amount, On the one hand, the state paid her interest on her claim, on the other hand, the public accepted a promise of payment of 14 million liters and, as if it were cash, also interest or discount from it The demand on the state provided security for correct Redemption of the payment promises. The others by Sir Robert Peel The provisions introduced were that

a) the entire institution of the bank into two completely separate parts should disintegrate, with separate capital, special accounting, special officials and separate locality, namely on the one hand the department for the music edition, a second for all other banking transactions;

b) that the bank should be legally empowered to also issue a larger Amount of payment promises or banknotes to be issued as those 14 million francs guaranteed by the claim against the state,

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But that they should not make any profit from it, since the jes imposes on her the obligation to pay for every pound sterling from given notes beyond those 14 million Lft. the same amount to keep precious metals in stock in caffe;

c) Sir Robert Peel's purpose was to give the whole Notes to concentrate the country's transactions in the Bank of England. But since this was impossible for the time being because a whole number of

Private banks in previous years had the privilege for the issue of notes for a shorter or longer period of time and was not willing to give it up, it was decided that little by little, as those privileges came to an end, which exclusive issue of banknotes falls to the Bank of England should, and in this regard it was determined that the further Bank of England banknote issue to two-thirds of the total amount that the then in England notes circulating in the country from other banks, according to Measure how they gradually reach the end of their eloquence According to Mac Culloch (Dictionary of commerce and commercial navigation. S. III.) were in 1846 in England and Wales there are still 199 Private and Joint Stock Banks authorized to issue notes for a total amount of 5,011,097 ft. admit. From the reformed several times after the major banking crises We can start here with the establishment of these other banks—see.

The North American system in its present form seeks the Purpose of ensuring the redemption of bank notes, in the following manner achieve: It does not require concentration, but grants banking freedom for all companies that want to set up paper banks, also demands only limited liability of the shareholders for the amount of their shares The law grants the authorization to issue notes only after which places the participants in the hands of a specially appointed state authority a sufficient amount of capital preferably in good state papers as collateral. For million of this deposited Capitales, calculated at the current rate, the bank in question may issue notes issue, but is at the same time obliged to redeem the presented Notes always one third of the issued amount in cash to be ready. The North American Bantans are also permitted to fides of the own capital deposited as collateral in government securities to receive the interest which the states concerned pay on their pay the contracted bonds, and furthermore on the other hand from / of the

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issued note volume, the interest which the current transaction paid, The last third brings nothing because it is available in cash in coffee must be.

A fourth system, which I would like to call “the German one”, although only a small minority of German banks in Application, to my knowledge, is most perfectly found in of the Bremer Bank. In its statutes of 1856, it §. 74:

“The amount of notes to be issued shall not Time the amount of the paid-in share capital including of the reserve fund, and must always be at least one

Amount in cash equivalent to one third of the banknotes in circulation or bars for redeeming the same available in the bank be kept." |

Another very important provision is contained in § 16:

"Should the company's assets increase by one-fourth of the Share capital, the Board of Directors shall be obliged to To initiate a decision by the General Assembly as to whether the Business should be sorted. If the assets are reduced to the half of the share capital, the dissolution of the company must ftschaft." |

II.

All the above-mentioned banking systems provide shareholders with a double interest profit. They receive their interest on the one hand from the actually existing capital, on the other hand from the issued payment promise, of which only that part of the cash capital, as no interest carrying, which must be kept ready in the case in order to occurring notes. At the same time, however, they strive to holders of their payment promises as complete security as possible for the correct redemption of the same, by allowing the banks is prohibited by law, any promise of payment (a note) in circulation, which is not covered by actually existing, already originally covered by capital belonging to the property In the North American system, this capital must be Authority, at Bremer Bank it must be submitted to the bank administration be fully paid up. At the Bank of England there is Hands of the bank administration in the form of existing government bonds. The Scottish system (which, however, was for a limited sphere of influence has proven itself in practice the longest and perhaps the best)

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does not require collateral in government securities; but it does require security in solidarity responsibility and almost exclusively in land ownership wealthy men. A shareholder can only with the approval of the bank to other wealthy people; otherwise In the event of the bank's collapse, he can still be held liable If a shareholder with a large private fortune Bankruptcy, it is contractually agreed in advance with the approval of the law= stipulated that he shall refrain from any and all further exercise of the rights of a share the bank must waive and that the further disposal of his Participation can only take place with the consent of the directors.

Completely deviating from all principles of these systems are the teachings of the newer French and German folk-

economic school (cf. B. Rentzsch, Dictionary of Popular Science economics. Leipzig 1866. Article: "Banks and banking; banking note; Zettelbanken" by A. Wagner). She claims:

1. There should be no special law or concession for establishment of a bank (including the banknote issuing banks), so all and every monopoly and Privileges will be abolished (ie everyone should may strive to obtain interest from the entire population to obtain a free loan, while taking advantage of the ignorance of the A lot of people use it in such questions);

2. The principle of limited liability of the partners is sufficient for all types of banks. Basically, the unlimited Liability is preferable, but it is not advisable to do so now to introduce;

3. Full observance of the principle of publicity in Banking matters replace everything else. monthly, weekly asset statements according to statutory requirements written forms, concealments, distortions be punished most severely by law. Annual exact Accounting and responsibility of the officers are mutually agreed by itself; ;

4. The state should not take any interest in the bank's capital or the expansion of their music edition, and finally by a be= fatis ratio between this and the cash stock of the Cafe, in short, there should be an unconditional and unlimited Notes may be issued.

5. Should definitely prescribe a material, the backing of the banknotes= of the law, the bank's regulations are recommended.

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moderate coverage, namely with one third of cash reserves, ie also, if the bank only / Daar and / of the total= amount of their issued notes or payment promises in bills of exchange or other securities, nothing will be further requested from her, she is empowered to an unlimited Issuing payment promises. Can the bank provide the necessary credit so that the public can read their notes in payment, it requires the money for other purposes management has no capital of its own. It "coins its Credit" and draws its profit from the circulated promises of payment by the person responsible for these fpeak money received from the public the third part as "bank coverage" for the redemption of existing notes in Caffee retains the remaining two thirds, but is free to sell

available to earn interest. As long as they have good
If everything goes well, but their losses exceed the
achieved profits, so every additional thaler goes to the public
lost, not to their shareholders, insofar as they do not have their own
Capital, which the public had secured against loss
If the bank has to stop its payments,
the notes are worthless and there is general ruin.

The basic ideas from which the above view is based
are apparently the theoretically correct ones,

on the one hand, that the banks' own interests lead their managers
correct economic principles in the operation of the
to follow business rules, e.g. never about reopening:
are unable to issue notes, otherwise they run the risk
to perish in the process;

on the other hand, that the public the dimensions of the population,
complete publicity of the banking relationships themselves is better than
the state will be able to protect itself from fraudulent business
preserve.

With regard to banks specialising in the operation of general
restrict banking transactions, one can follow these principles of trade=
freedom. As far as the paper banks are concerned,
the whole relationship is changed by the fact that the bank's liability
in the edition of music not to the individual, but to the mass
towards the population, and that on average
99 hundredths of this population in guarding their interests in
in this case must be considered as minors and therefore

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require the care of the state, if not the former reason that
the bank owners' own interests in directing the business to a
economically found, up to the utmost con=
sequences are to be regarded as correct.

| However, the claim that the interests of the bank owners and the
audience regarding the security of the notes, ie regarding the correct fulfillment
the payment promises are identical because they represent a proper economy=
cial management of the business is not sufficient, because
Firstly, it is obvious that not all conductors of extended
businesses, their strengths and the success of their operations
calculate; otherwise there would not be so many failed
enterprises, so many ruined speculators give;
on the other hand, the temptation is very great to go beyond the
to go beyond the necessary measure, since without question the immediate consequence
an excessive issue of notes which is to the means of transport of
Bank, the profit by merely issuing payment
fpeak to increase, so in the lucky case without cost large

to achieve success; ö

Thirdly, there is the claim that every note issue is followed by a ask for the grades, so a corresponding need of the Traffic, therefore there can be talk of overspending, There can be no question of a flood of banknotes (f. Rentzfch, Dictionary of Economics (p. 92) an absolutely erroneous; for in all countries of the world there are people who are inclined to obtain the missing capital through daring ventures ments, and the board of directors of a bank grants during an apparently promising business period some fuch speculators, whether out of recklessness or lack of knowledge= niß, more credit than they earn, e.g. through discounting their bills of exchange against bank notes, there is by no means a need of traffic, but merely an unjustified speculation= search for individual individuals; Fourthly, the relationship is extremely unequal in that the bank owners have the possibility to demand a proportional to achieve considerable profit with a moderately small investment; for the The population as a whole, however, in the fortunate case only no loss occurs; while in the unfortunate case the bank= However, the owner will lose their stake and the immediate Head of the bank may be in confit with the criminal justice system flik, but on the other hand a large number

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People lose their possessions without ever even had the opportunity to benefit from the bank's banknote issues to derive any benefit.

The unspeakable misery that unrestricted banking freedom has brought England and North America have repeatedly brought upon the population, proves better than all reasoning that such beautiful theories, even if they are presented ex cathedra, they are built on sand.

The observation of the principle of publicity, the publication of the balance sheets, etc., on which the theory places such great emphasis, by no means of great value in relation to the security of the business. It can protect against the most serious abuses, (7) but not every debt document, every existing bill of exchange listed individually and assessed according to its real value. If it is a deliberate deception on the part of the bank, it is by no means difficult to cite. |

The founders of the bank need this theory their little or to have handed over no capital at all, they even need real to possess wealth; they have only understood how to secure themselves in a large= to provide credit to the public, who are partly inexperienced in business matters, that one takes their promises of payment and gives money in return, then its purpose is achieved first. That such a thing is possible, despite the

compliance with the condition that monthly or weekly asset transfers= Hundreds of cases prove that statements are to be published English and American banks, where, when they became insolvent, vent explained, hardly any significant assets were found.

The placement of the notes in the population is thereby facilitated that the interest of the bank to issue as many notes as possible to spend, met with the interest of all those who are inclined to go beyond their actual powers in speculation. to place their notes, the bank is less strict in the selection people who demand advances in notes, as a capitalist who would lend his cash metal money, and those, who have easily received advances in this way, again for storing the notes.

As long as times are good, as long as the bank has good business everything goes as desired. But if war, bad harvests, excessive speculation, financial crises in other countries or as a result any other reason, distrust in place of the If the public rushes to the stage,

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Metal for fine notes required, followed by the Bant ft already Ge- have suffered business losses, then suddenly everything can collapse.

But if the above liberal principles are to be applied, fol the state from all direct determination of the capital, the banknote issue etc. are kept away, then at least the principle of unlimited joint and several liability of all Shareholders are held liable for their entire assets the names of these shareholders must always be made public and they must be prohibited from using their shares in any other than with the consent of the bank into other hands Furthermore, the statutes of the bank must be agreed that no thaler of payment promises (No ten) about the actually paid-in capital of the shareholders and that if, through unfortunate A quarter of this capital was lost in business. fshould, fimmediately, a general meeting be convened to decide whether the business to continue or whether they should be liquidated.

Only in this way would the mass of the population, which is to be regarded as immature, population at least against the direct damage caused by the insolvency of the To protect banks. The indirectly derived from the existence of the notes and Nevertheless, the resulting disadvantages remain, as we will see.

The full liability of the shareholders should only be

secondly, it should be calculated to actually be available in the event of insolvency the bank (which theoretically would be impossible in and of itself) should, because the liquidation of the business would have to occur as soon as one of its a fairly considerable part of the capital would be lost) – to cover the passiva. The next and economically much A more important purpose would be that in the case of unlimited liability all shareholders have a significantly increased interest, to organize the Board of Directors and to entrust the management of the Bank with such hands, so that no deviation from sound principles in the management of the business. The condition that in the case of loss of the fourth part of the capital a general assembly of the Shareholder must be called upon to decide whether the transactions should continue at all, would grant them protection.

; III.

That, generally speaking, the judgment of the crowd not sufficient to protect them against loss due to insolvency of the note banks, requires no proof. A characteristic feature of this type of mischief

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ity is the striking ignorance and indifference with which Such questions, in the solution of which even the poorest more or is less involved, generally excluded from the total population= half of the business world, the ease with which they all the misery, all the ruin ignored or forgotten, which has been have come upon humanity through paper money and banknotes. The first banknotes were issued in North America, in the present state Massachusetts, issued around 1690, in 1694 the Bank of England founded, where until then individual bankers, formerly goldsmiths, had run the business in a limited way. Already in 1713 the banknotes all precious metals were expelled from Massachusetts; the other provinces of the former British colonies in North America had followed the example The building notes were issued in ever greater quantities and as a result devalued more and more, the prices of all goods rose, fraud= shops and building rot increased in a frightening manner, until 1763 by an act of parliament the issuance of banknotes in North America was banned. Ten years later, it was necessary to amend the law Then came the War of Independence with a colossal expansion issuing of paper money, whereby in 6 to 7 years the same in the manner was devalued so that 1 dollar of metal money was worth 1000 dollars of paper In England, by the end of the century, almost all of the Bank of England the right to issue banknotes and was involved in bound by some legal restrictions, which largely affect the effect had the opportunity to avert devastating crises. In France, the first Zettelbank was founded in 1716 by the well-known Scotsman Law, whose

Fraudulent projects had been rejected in his homeland, and already in 1721 stopped its payments with a debt of 2½ billion Livres. The enterprise had caused such terrible misfortune in the country caused that it was not until 1776 that one dared to open a paper bank, the Paris Discontocafe, which after several times with their capitals had fallen into disarray, was taken over by the Republic in 1792 was by breaking its payment promises with the notorious Assignats paid. These eventually fell to zero and thereby once again put an end to the paper fraud after they ruined hundreds of thousands of people. – In Denmark, The first bank was founded in 1736. It made payments as early as 1745 a law prohibited the redemption of the paper with metal money, and the country was flooded with papers until in 1773 the State took over the banks and finally in 1813 all existing three note banks collapsed. The Swedish Reichs-Wechsel

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bank sold all metal before the middle of the last century money out of the country. It was not until 1829 that such money was again available in Sweden

In England, the financial crises, mostly the result of the use of note banks to generate profit, in regular Intermediate periods: 1792 to 1793, 1814 – 1816, 1825 – 1826, 1837 – 1838, 1847, 1857, 1866. Mac Culloch says: In 1793, 1814 – 1816 and 1825 – 1826 a very large proportion of the provincial banks stopped payments and produced by them fall an extent of bankruptcy and ruin, that has seldom been equalled in any other country. – – Such disasters were on the eve of again happening in 1837 – 1838 u. w.

In North America, the Bank of North America was founded in 1780 (later called Bank of the United States) the privilege of issuing notes Edition was issued; in 1811 it was taken away from her, in 1816 it was reissued after a number of private banks had been established. The Bank of the United States had then, in three years, transformed the country into the degree flooded with notes and therefore far beyond their capital In addition, they made advances and loans, so that in 1819 they were even on the brink of ruin and, in order not to declare bankruptcy, was forced was to suddenly cancel all loans granted with great liberality until then. to collect with merciless severity She saved herself by doing so, but their debtors were bankrupt. General ruin spread across the country, a number of the most respected trading houses, on whose credit Until then nobody had doubted, collapsed, enormous masses of goods were auctioned for less than half their previous price; in all major cities of the country, many thousands of workers were put out of work and fell into hunger and misery. In 1828, there were 544 banks in the United States, which issued an average of 60 pCt. more notes than their capital, while the Bank of the United States in 1832 closed its payment

promises (notes) extended to 85 percent beyond their capital
In 1837, the Bank of the United States suspended
their payments and at the same time all other banks in the country had to
be forced to take the same step, and from then until 1841 there followed a period
of general bankruptcy, misery and misery. Further financial crises have
taken place in the United States in 1847 and 1857.

The financial crises caused by paper money in Austria
of 1810 and 1848 with their endless misfortune should be in everyone's
memory. Even in a poorer and speculative frenzy
In less accessible countries, in Spain, banknotes have lost their role

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played; in 1829 the Bank of San Carlos collapsed and
deprived thousands of people of their property.

IV.

If Germany had been largely spared such experiences
find, one fact because fine traffic life in the political fragmentation
was not sufficiently trained to make room for great development
development of such fraudulent transactions, on the other hand also
It must be recognized that in general the management of the existing
German banks have been cautious and appropriate, it can be seen
but by no means much good from the facilities of the

most German note banks say.

5 If we ignore for the moment the question of whether
in particular the existence of note banks, which have the purpose of issuing notes from
and thereby make a profit, with the welfare of the entire
state population, and only consider the questions
how the existing banks should be set up in order to
the population all possible guarantees for the correct implementation
dissolution of the notes even in catastrophes such as unfortunate wars,
poor harvests, general trade crises, and
further

whether one – if note banks, which come from the banknote issue
to do a profitable business, generally as a means of existence
be viewed as legitimate – as has been the case everywhere private
concession of banks or rather centralization of the German
should work towards the establishment of a paper bank, as was done in England by
the introduction of Peel's banking policy has happened, –
future can not be denied that in the German institutions in a
In this respect, as in the other, there are major deficiencies.

What the security of redemption even among the most unfortunate
As far as public relations are concerned, a large number of the existing
Banks and their institutions deviate far from the principles of the above
four systems listed above. There are banks which are legally

ly entitled to pay any amount (without any restrictions) to issuing banknotes without asking which one is the real existing own capital, which in all cases to redeem have secured; there are others whose paid-in capital is 200,000 thalers. and which are legally entitled to 1 million thalers To issue notes, that is, in other words, from the real capital to collect 8,000 thalers in legitimate interest at 4 percent and further

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In addition, there are promises of payment based on compliance the bank cover, an economically illegitimate interest of 26,000 thalers, i.e. from 200 thousand thalers 34,000 thalers or 17 pCt. annually! Although in general the The management of the banks has been good, it does not follow that that it will remain so for all time. The last few years= tenth business crises that have occurred prove that even in Germany country can, under certain circumstances, lead into the wrong economic paths, that we, like other peoples, are not immune to excessive Speculation and fraudulent business. If we have so far been affected by the political circumstances partly the space for a great economic scientific development was lacking, but now fortunately the barriers which hindered its course. But the more Germany politically united and thus enabled to compete with other great nations to compete in economic upswing, the greater also the probability that the same risks will be faced. like the others, and consequently it cannot possibly be approved if our legislation wants to disregard the cliffs on which other nations have often failed to the ruin of hundreds of thousands

Furthermore, without centralization of the issue of money, those dangers with a great development of business life significantly larger fine, hardly needs any proof. It is a well-known fact that. a situation in which a country is without significant metal circulation, where only paper is circulating, little is saved from economic ruin So if a note circulation is to exist at all, the total circulation of the means of exchange will consist partly of cash Money must consist partly of banknotes. But then it is on It is obvious that only one central point, from which the entire money issue is taken care of, can be in a position to find the right ratio between both types of exchange media, that, long the right to issue banknotes was in the hands of a large number of individuals banks, each of which is a competitor of all the others, since it is It is to their advantage to keep as large a quantity of their bank notes as possible to get it out to the people, it will be almost impossible to sell beware that there is a constant danger of too much paper in circulation and thereby drive metal money abroad.

The more the issuing of notes is centralized in a country,
the healthier the economic conditions will be in this respect.

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V.

I now come to the fundamental question of whether there is any
It is in the interest of the state that banknotes are issued with the aim of achieving
of a direct profit, and whether, if at all,
banknotes circulate, leaving the issue to private industry
or should come from the state itself.

In England, the country where the note banks have always been the largest
role played, where as a result of their institutions, in fat regelmä:
sufficient periods of about 10 years, the entire business life
has been shaken by profound financial crises, and almost every time
Hundreds of thousands of people have fallen into poverty,
always, just as in the United States, its rival in
such experiences, avoided raising such a question of principle
and to investigate. Hence it is that in the writings of the well-known
National-Economists, Adam Smith, Ricardo, Mac Culloch, J. Stuart
Mill., as in the speeches of Sir Robert Peel, despite many sharp
sensible explanations and practical remarks never
has been thoroughly examined from the right perspective.
accept all without distinction,

because the use of precious metals as a means of exchange and payment
two problems are connected, namely the constant wear and tear and
the loss of coins, which, for example, Mac Culloch minted at $\frac{1}{4}$ pCt.
annually (although he elsewhere cites it as proof of the great
Uncertainty of such calculations, speaks of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pCt. Dictionary
p. 67 and p. 1054) and the still considerable difficulty in gold=
speed of shipment as a result of weight and volume;

because these inconveniences in the use of banknotes are largely
be avoided, and at the same time cost very little, finally

because those who can effect by virtue of their credit,
that their promises of payment are accepted as real money and
pay them the same interest as if they were real money, –
thereby increasing their own income and at the same time contributing to
contribute to improving the prosperity of the entire population–
multiply (2), :

Therefore, the banknote system in general must be in its current form
it should be continued; it is only a matter of solving the problem
to resolve the legal restrictions on this type of industry:
must be killed in order to prevent the periodically repeated
to avoid financial crises, "to realize the "beau ideal" of a paper

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currency without the wide-spread mischief and ruin produced
by the often repeated bankruptcies of the country banks."

But that does not mean that the questions are asked in the correct form.

Rather, they should simply read as follows:

- 1) Can individual stock companies claim a right to
to issue banknotes in the usual way, which are considered
serve as a means of circulation for the entire population?
- 2) In the absence of such a right, can the State
continued emission in the previous manner without endangering itself
cause significant damage?
- 3) Is there another form of note issue that would be more advantageous
would be recommended for the state, and what would this form be?

If the questions are posed in this way, their answers would

in my opinion should take place in the following way:

1. The previous establishment of the note banks and their note
issue basically boils down to the fact that the relevant
Stock companies from the country's population a significant
Capital is loaned interest-free for an indefinite period. A
natural right to such loans cannot exist
However, the majority of the note banks have

State governments receive concessions and privileges. Whether
and when they can be withdrawn, is a further
Question whose answer does not belong here.

2. To answer the second question, a detailed
Discussion, which we must therefore deal with first.

The advantages associated with the use of banknotes for the

total population of a state:

a) in the greatest ease of sending the paper compared
with precious metal,

b) in order to avoid the loss which the use of
of metal money for the state.

The disadvantages, however, are:

on the one hand in devaluation of the means of exchange and payment, which

the increase in precious metal production
which is necessarily brought about by paper money;

on the other hand, in the increased fluctuations in the value of the country=

currency and changes in the discount rate, as well as the constantly recurring
the financial crises, which are an inevitable consequence of the previous use of
white of paper money (banknotes) with very extensive traffic
must be fine.

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 16

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As for the first two points, they appear to be
clearly before everyone's eyes.

It is undoubtedly much easier and less expensive to have a
significant sum in banknotes rather than in gold, to
silence of silver, but upon closer inspection one must
admit that the inherent advantage of banknotes does not exclude
It is more likely that it could be considered decisive for the question, because:

Firstly, it is suitable for everyday small traffic as well as for

travel customs, – as soon as a country has the gold standard, –
grasps just as easily and less dangerously the required
Carrying money in gold pieces rather than in paper, one forgets:
It is easier to print a banknote, it is easier to get a wallet
with banknotes than the respective sum in gold, also
Counting the gold is not important here, especially if
On the other hand, the larger one against accidental impact
brings;

Secondly, as far as small money transfers are concerned, one needs

also because the banknotes are not, since the establishment of the Ver=

transport by postal order.

All banknotes up to 100 thalers appear
also completely unnecessary where one has a sufficient gold circulation:
tion;

thirdly, for large traffic it is so good to use

of bills of exchange, instructions and settlement institutions (Clearing houses) that the lack of Bant-grades would hardly be affected, especially if one were to Considering, on the one hand, that banknotes are usually only serve for internal national traffic, and on the other hand that here the danger of destruction and loss is greater is like gold.

With regard to the loss associated with the wear and tear of the gold and Silver coins, and which with extensive use of the Banknotes, is largely avoided, it cannot be denied that it really exists. But it may include the fires and shipwrecked amounts annually to 1s or 1/4 pCt. (Umpfenbach: Economics. Teaching p. 129; Keller, Internat. Coin-agreement p. 40; Mac Culloch, Dictionary of Comm. p. 67) or even It is fine to set it a little higher, but this is in no way possible: sufficient importance to be taken into account here.

The same applies to the reasons given by English writers

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on the one hand, that in the event of destruction or disappearance of Bantam always only the owner but not the entire population on the other hand, that if the shareholders of the banks Earn money by issuing banknotes, thereby simultaneously supporting the entire national-assets increase. If the profit they make from the pockets of the rest of the population and at the same time the use of banknotes for the entire population other significant disadvantages with fih leads, so one will see such an enlargement of the national may hardly want to take it seriously, so that he just as little how the former reason is of any importance.

If we hereby all and fecially the advantages of the bank-notation, one may, apart from the downside the same question whether the world is less well off, whether trade and traffic would be less prosperous if there were no banknotes at all, if one considers it, like state paper money, as something reprehensible, harmful to the whole, similar to the public hazard games on abuses that have always been abolished by law and relegated to the junk room The part of the traffic, where the notes perhaps would really be lacking, is that of small country towns (where there is no bankers) with larger places for sending sums between 100 and 500 or 1000 thalers. Without significant disadvantages, however This need would be met by gold. It is more Habit as a real need, which for many people the banknotes as a useful means of transport.

If there were no serious disadvantages associated with the Private paper money or bank notes, they could be say

on the one hand, that they are not directly responsible for the whole of any significant benefit that the traffic of them is not needs, but also fulfill all its tasks without their help could, but that

On the other hand, for the shareholders of the banks, however, a The most important means of enrichment is to allow them to in addition to the interest they receive from their existing capital, also their promises of payment on this capital to rent for use and thus one and the same capital to use on two sides or to rent with a double interest or an even greater double capital gain, while half of their profit

operating capital was advanced interest-free by the country's population;

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that also, if possible, thereby facilitate traffic in an economically sound way to revitalize and ultimately to sell the entire national wealth-size rn, the use of banknotes like any other Jn-industry is to be approved.

But let us now consider the difficulties associated with the musical output. Disadvantages, it will become apparent that these conditions are not to fulfill that a mediated revitalization of the transport is not based on economically sound foundations and that the final result is by no means a favorable one for the entire population of the state.

According to the above, the first significant disadvantage is the

Devaluation of the means of exchange and payment, i.e. both metal and paper money, which are their simultaneous continuous proliferation, on the one hand through precious metal production, on the other hand through Paper money issuance is effected.

Money is known to have a threefold character as a measure of value
 Exchange and means of payment. In all three functions, however, the state
 activity, the greatest possible immutability of its exchange value is a main
 be necessary, insofar as they are generally possible under human circumstances
 The fact that precious metals are more valuable than other
 Valuable objects showed themselves capable of maintaining a high level of value stability,
 was already in ancient times one of the reasons which gave them the destiny
 to be used primarily as money. On the one hand,
 its production value determined by the difficult extraction work
 a significant one and from one year to the next a fairly constant one=
 more moderate; on the other hand, their exchange value was thereby protected against fluct
 ensured that they do not, like grain, get contaminated by use.
 were consumed, that what was once extracted remained, that
 fits quantity gradually increased, and the annual addition
 an ever smaller quantity in relation to what is already present
 nen, so from his side less and less deffen exchange value
 and thereby cause actual fluctuations,
 while on the other hand the continuously advancing
 Increase in the supply of precious metals, with which the need of
 People despite the growing population with increasing
 Trade, increasing craftsmanship and greater luxury
 could hold, – caused a decrease in demand and this, since
 at the same time through better promotion methods and by facilitating the

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Transport, production costs also steadily decreased, a slow
 cause a progressive decline in the exchange value of precious metals
 had to.

As is well known, there is metal and paper money.
 However, I have already mentioned that only the minted precious metal with
 fully rightly bears the name "money", that it has its paper
 Substitutes can only be used in a limited way, precisely because money is
 Measure of value, above all, of exchange that is as little variable as possible
 worth, and this is conditioned by the fact that the same is
 the production value of the extraction a considerable amount of human
 Work represents. An arbitrary without prior considerable–
 A rope sword made with great craftsmanship can be of fine
 ftande flich because of the ease of his further arbitrariness–
 human creation.

Just as the monetary economy, compared with the former natural=
 economy, a progress in economic development,
 According to the theory of modern national economists, this should be done with the credit
 economy as a perfection of the monetary economy. Against
 However, there are very serious objections to this claim,
 and it would only be correct insofar as one can understand Creditwirth–
 ficiency the simplification and facilitation of the monetary economy,

but not at all, if one considers their ever-expanding experience through credit papers, through promises of money.

The defect of the natural economy is that it lacks an old There is no generally valid measure of value, means of exchange or payment. Such a can only be found in metal money and the credit economy has nothing, with which it could replace it. All of its so-called "money surrogates" are nothing more than promises of precious metal, and if no real existing metal as cover behind them, they are nothing but all appearance and deception, "moonshine," as they say in English. Not only the measure of value and legal means of payment, but also the In order not to bring about economically unhealthy conditions, lead to a real one, only through strenuous human work= valuable object, it must be existing precious metal, not mere never-fulfilled promise of such a fine. Permissible can only those credit papers appear which fulfill the two conditions, that on the one hand the promise contained in them is not deceptive that the payment promised therein is to be made in full and could take place at the specified time, otherwise that through their use does not seem to require a corresponding amount of human labour,

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but is actually saved, thus made usable for other purposes, and that this saving can only be achieved through them.

Both conditions are neither met by state money nor of the banknotes. Immediate payment is required in both paid. But if you wanted to simultaneously receive the entire sum of the present the same paper for payment, it would appear that the required cash is not available so that the promise cannot be strictly fulfilled; furthermore, no real saving of human It has already been shown above that work is effected by this paper money.

From what has been said it follows that paper money is a special kind of the credit papers used in trade. If one looks at recent economic textbooks make the claim that all credit instruments in circulation, such as signed orders and notes, registered or bearer deposit certificates, cheques, banknotes, redeemable government paper money, due coupons, stamps, etc. not fundamentally different from each other, but only formally and gradual in relation to their ability to replace money in circulation (Rentzsch, Handwörterb. der Volkswirtschaftsl. Art. "Credit" p. 200, I believe that I may actually describe this as a mistake.

The fundamental difference is that during change, instructions, checks, coupons, etc. refer to capital which must be present and paid out in money, while come sooner or later to payment and thus individually from the show= places, while they are only, so to speak, means of transport

fare, in order to easily transfer a part of the existing capital from a
 To create the measure of the necessary in the traffic
 work significantly, – the paper money and banknotes
 on the contrary, only to appear to have relied on what is available, to exchange
 available capital (if available at all, it is in any case
 intended for use other than their redemption), in no way
 calculated to be, in a given time, together and separately
 to be paid, and therefore not equal to those as a means of transport
 of capital, but rather as a means of production
 must be, definitely, new, previously non-existent but also
 to bring only fictitious capital into circulation and through this
 Juggling, where the human labour required for the traffic is only
 is reduced to a very small extent or not at all, economically
 to create unhealthy conditions which worsen to the extent
 must, such as the creation of this merely imaginary capital, with which the
 Traffic is then economically expanded at will until a state=

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bankrupt or a paper bank crisis breaks out like a thunderstorm,
 to purify the economic air from the unhealthy elements
 and the metal money back into its disputed by the paper
 to exercise rights.

If we understand capital as a given asset, which
 ches can be used for further production and it is in |

1. Capital of direct possession, namely:

usable land

- . natural products of any kind |
- . Tools and machines solid capital

“by working with such outstanding
 works brought

e. semi-liquid capital, credit securities, which cover the transfer of
 solid capital into liquid form, such as bills of exchange,
 Instructions, coupons, etc. w.

f. liquid capital, cash or coined metal (all
 but also paper money, as long as it exists);

2. Capital of indirect ownership i.e.

Claims against solvent debtors (also at the fee

Capitale)

and thereby define liquid capital as the form of ownership
 thums, in which it is easily integrated into all the necessary for traffic
 parts is to be divided, is accepted in payment by everyone, and

therefore flows everywhere where an economic gap arises, as can be seen
The fundamental difference between credit securities is clear. Real
Means of exchange facilitation are those which facilitate the transition from
solid form of capital into the liquid form, and which therefore with
Rightly be described as semi-liquid. They make a necessary
a convenient means of trade, while the credit papers, which
already want to represent liquid capital, for the traffic completely
are dispensable.

The banknote as well as the Ehag or Cash note of the state
However, he promises to pay the amount of money specified thereon to
the showpiece. Both, however, are by no means in their entirety in
sent to the world to demand, like a bill of exchange, the payment of this promised
to bring about the real exchange of existing capital
rather than against existing capital, but on the contrary,
to make their issuer a payment in real money
to give him real capital in exchange for the

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to procure him the capital he had earned. In Rentzsch (Handwörterb.
Art. Banknotes p. 92) states: "The profound princely under=
feste between paper money and all credit circulating media, hence
also the banknote, lies in the two moments of the U nolös=
exchange rate of paper money for other money and the compulsory exchange rate."
In terms of its impact on the economic situation, this
Difference between paper money and banknote, but more a matter of cash than
to be a real one; because even if the individual banknote is just as
as today some paper money is redeemed upon presentation,
– they will once in the ordinary course of things become the majority
not presented for redemption and are not intended for such.
Their purpose is to continually create a not really existing, but
to maintain merely imaginary capital in circulation. Therefore
every banknote redeemed, every cash note presented for payment as soon as
as possible. Will one day, if threatened=
the threat of war or any other catastrophe, all issued
Banknotes and cash notes presented for payment, so the monetary crisis
There is not enough metal to redeem them.

From what has been said it follows that only metal money is suitable as
To serve as a measure of value, exchange and means of payment, because it alone provides a
in the human work necessary for its promotion
Production value and because the resulting stability fine
exchange value is an absolute requirement for the exercise of those functions
It also follows that all types of credit securities can only be issued in
fuffificantly able to pursue an economically correct purpose, as they

calculated on the basis of money transactions, the exchange of an existing Capitalobjects against another existing one and to facilitate, to reduce the work to be used, that but they leave the right path as soon as they receive the determination In addition to the metal money containing real capital, to create permanent paper money, which does not require existing capital contains, is therefore worthless in and of itself and instead of its own value fhe constantly strives to make a fictitious capital available to the management, which efforts always earlier or later end in national bankruptcies and financial crises. The following follows from the fact that, because value stability is such an important requirement of Money is, any institution which also ensures the stability of its value the metal money is also affected, for economic reasons must appear reprehensible, as long as no other even greater economic

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Advantages; equal to the great saving of labor when using the bills of exchange, instructions, etc., are associated with it.

The account of the existing coined money on the one hand and the additionally partly available in cash, partly for the purposes of in= The precious metal related to industry and luxury cannot be separated, so little in relation to their stock, as to their exchange value, because Both continually flow into each other, because often all jewelry and other golden and silver utensils melted down and coined, just as on the other side embossed metal again to other processing is used.

The exchange value of precious metals must in general and on the duration of the average production costs of the larger Part, which until the middle of this century consisted of from the mines of medium productivity. This Natural law that exchange value is determined by production value However, in and of itself, it is subject to a considerable modification due to the general hazardous character the mining industry in the metal-rich regions of the earth— balls, whereby in hundreds of cases mines, which temporarily lost bring, yet for a number of years in anticipation of better results— continued to be worked slowly, as long as other rich shafts To provide the owners with the means to do so. In addition, in the present If we add the fact that since the discovery of the Californian and Australian gold reserves a number of thousands of people has thrown itself into mining, and thereby, if the results for Many may not be satisfactory, so far enormous quantities of precious metal have been mined and are still being mined. |

The consequence of these circumstances and the ongoing productive— ity of many rich mines has been that the previous equilibrium between the production value measured according to the extraction work and

the prevailing exchange value of precious metals perhaps for many years
tenth has been disturbed and that

the current exchange value of precious metals less
by their production costs rather than by their
Use value i.e. through the law of demand
and offer is determined.

The result of this design of precious metal production is
in the increasing devaluation of precious metals from year to year and
of the money minted from them, as well as of all goods and services intended for this money
ten values of capital, salaries, wages, fees, daily wages

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the workers, who are already subject to all material living conditions
has exerted the most striking influence and in still incalculable extent
threatens to exert further strain.

Money has no special value as such if one
disregarding the fact that its legal circulation value in most countries
is set in such a way that the minting costs are included, – otherwise
but its exchange value depends on that of the precious metals. We have
above all capital is divided into solid, semi-liquid and liquid. A
Such a distinction is not a natural one, in a particular sense:
nature of the property, but refers only to the
The precious metals form after their extraction
a part of the existing fixed capital, but if they are minted
Coins, they become liquid capital, as described there in more detail
net has been. .

The use of money as a measure of value is known to occur in
the way that the value of each exchange object is determined according to a
larger or smaller amount of this liquid capital.
But as far as his own exchange value is concerned, it cannot be
measure on itself, since measurement takes place through comparison and one
a thing cannot be compared with itself. The changes of the
The exchange value of metal money can therefore only be determined by the common
Rise or fall in the value of all other exchange items–
recognize objects.

In this term, one can say that the exchange value of the
money and behind him in the second row that of the existing precious stones=
metals to the total exchange value of all other exchangeable
economic goods, keeps it in balance. If
If you imagine that there is only metal money, and that suddenly in all
Parts of the inhabited earth the quantity of existing money and
Precious metals, i.e. the entire means of exchange, reduced by half
would cause the other half to disappear irretrievably,
fure that in such a case the remainder of the service of the

previous total stock. For each purchase or sale purchase you could only get half of the money previously spent use, and the necessary consequence would be that the prices of all economic goods by 50 percent, so that the exchange value of money would increase by the same amount, since for 50 thalers one could buy the same would have to buy and sell what previously cost a hundred thalers would be.

The law of nature, which here is expressed directly in mathematical form

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occurs, however, where it is a question of an increase in the number of baptisms means, apparently could not work so necessarily, since it with the existence and increasing proliferation of means of exchange. It would depend on the will of the owners whether they would pay the price of their property; and yet the same natural law of Demand and supply are also not necessarily consistent here: any real increase in the means of exchange, like any other types of valuables will result in a corresponding devaluation of the same, if not simultaneously increased demand for it arises.

The characteristic of such devaluation is that they have their beginning in the personal view of the respective owner takes, and then communicates it to that of all other people"). Every exchange must involve two or more people. If the owner of a valuable object has a personal need for it of satisfied, he will wish to exchange the superfluous for other goods to exchange or to rent to others for use. Is the same object is also available in abundance among others, the demand is low, both for exchange and for rental while use, in the opposite case there will be strong Demand. The lower the demand, the more inclined the Being an owner, giving away what is superfluous to him cheaply.

If the means of exchange have changed, the liquid capital has changed in certain increased in considerable quantity, the owners will first of all The needs of every work are amply satisfied by exchange, they are buy more than usual, and then the gel, for which they have no use in exchange, make available to others on a rental basis. Is but also others have plenty of money, so There will be little demand for it, and the goods and other items will be keep exchanged goods higher in price and there is a lot of surplus money offered for rent, even a lower usage— want to pay rent for it.

*) The same phenomenon occurs, for example, when paper money is devalued in particular. As long as the same in the view of the owner is the same

value with the circulating metal, i.e. as long as he is convinced that To be able to convert paper money into an equal amount of metal money at any time, There is no question of devaluation. Only through his efforts to get the paper= money, if necessary even with a loss, as a result of his Distrust of its security, the devaluation begins and spreads from one owner to another.

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The exchange value of money and its usage rent pursue so the same path: high exchange value (low commodity prices) and high Rent (interest, discount) * conditional on the other hand, and vice versa: conversely, low exchange value (high commodity prices) and low utility rent. But since today's division is so far developed the use which the whole of society makes of money can be of far greater importance than that of the individual owner, insofar as he can use it for the exchange of goods, the general use value also determines the exchange value of money. Therefore, when there is a lack of liquid capital, the rent increases first As a result, the exchange value of the same increases (the prices of goods fall, In case of abundance, the rent falls first and as a result the exchange value (the prices of goods rise). Exchange value and use value rents are therefore not of equal rank, although they are depend on each other. The rental fee is paid by the Exchange values of money are calculated, but this value depends on what rent can be deducted from the money. If in the course of Over time, the precious metal and with it the money through continuous accumulation has been devalued, this happened in those rows= result that initially large stocks were created, followed by small rent; as a result of the low rent, the exchange rate is falling value. The exchange value of money therefore changes in the does not return as easily, is not as sensitive to external influences as the Rent. If it rises or falls, this is always the consequence that the rental rent preceded it in this respect.

The constant fluctuations in the rent and the Exchange rates of money initially take place in narrower business circles, are most noticeable there, although they vary according to their strength even at longer distances and finally with sustained strong movement= spread throughout the world. After the mass of the liquid capital that exists in the world at all, average exchange value, which determines purchasing power, follows this

*) As is well known, in the business world the rent of money less as actual interest but rather in the form of deduction interest (Disconto) by deducting from already prepared, current debt documents elements (accepted bills of exchange) and then subtracted from the nominal value of the fame is deducted. Therefore, in business life one does not speak of prevailing interest rates, but from the level of the discount. High discount and

low commodity prices, – low discount and high commodity prices are interdependent mutually and from one one immediately draws conclusions about the others without hesitation

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apply it everywhere in the world in the same way, just because this capital is fluid if it did not encounter any obstacles. The latter is, however, the case. On the one hand, in some areas of the world lack legal certainty, and such areas are fleeing the Capital; on the other hand, liquid capital appears in the form of minted Coins, but so far there are no world coins, not even a individual international coins, and since the circulation value of the coins Mostly the minting costs are also not recognized abroad are usually used only for their own country. cash flows from one country to another, the shortage in foreign countries and as a result the higher valuation of the Precious metals are so important that the transport costs and the those of the re-coining are more than offset. As a further Finally, the obstacle to the free movement of capital is the Use of banknotes, which today. day in almost every Land a part of the national currency 1 which can be used in rejects foreign countries.

There are also smaller business circles, in one and the same country frequent fluctuations, first in the rental price, then as a result also in the exchange value of money (in the There are times when liquid capital is plentiful where it can easily be used against solid or semi-liquid Capital can be exchanged (low discount, high prices of goods); There are others where there is a lot of use for cash, but there is a lack of it. ran becomes noticeable, others again, where enough liquid capital is available where the owners are suspicious, concerned about his safety and keep it hidden, do not bring it to the market (in both cases there is high discount and low prices for goods).

From what has been said it follows that the exchange value of precious metals and of the money minted from them, the currency and the legal tender forming metal money, because it simultaneously represents the general measure of value and medium of exchange, in inevitable interaction with the size their stock and their resulting use as a solid and as liquid capital; because any increase in this liquid, Capital used as a medium of exchange brings a fall in the metal Value causes an increase in the exchange value of all other goods and vice versa. If it could be ensured that from now on all newly acquired Metal only for industrial and luxury purposes, no longer for Increase of the means of exchange would be used and in future one would If the coinage of precious metals were to cease, this effect would cease.

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But that is simply impossible. Any increase in the production of metal causes a larger distribution of the gains on the one hand to the fixed (Ge \neq consumption and production capital), on the other hand, to liquid capital.

The amount of the total fixed capital which the object of traffic, requires a certain size of this traffic, which required liquid capital. The total amount of all exchange transactions also stands with the amount of available liquid capital, as exchange \neq means, in equilibrium. The more means of exchange are available for, the greater the part of it is used for each exchange, the less exchange value is attributed to each of its parts. Now but a larger amount of means of exchange becomes available on the one hand through their material increase through the production of precious metal, on the other hand by simplifying their use, which makes it possible, with the same amount of precious metal either in a given Time to complete a larger amount of exchange transactions or even the \neq the same amount of precious metal as a medium of exchange for several simultaneous exchange transactions at once, i.e. its exchange power and the resulting to double the following effect.

It follows that all credit securities which serve to secure the to simplify the return, the need for materially available exchange means to reduce the same effect on the exchange value of the same must exercise such a material increase in the means of exchange, namely that they reduce their exchange value.

Consequently, the exchange value of money is reduced, the stability this exchange value, the ability of money, as an unchanging To serve the value measure, affects:

on the one hand through the continued production of precious metals, insofar as it exceeds their consumption through wear and tear, on the other hand, through the use of any kind of credit paper.

The question now is to what extent this constant devaluation of money a necessary, unavoidable evil,

As far as the precious metal itself is concerned, there are two aspects We would expect a reaction against further devaluation, but unfortunately not at a near future time, namely on the one hand by decreasing of production, on the other hand by increasing use, i.e. the need, the demand.

A decrease in production will occur sooner or later. must occur if the value of the precious metal has fallen so low that the majority of mines are no longer profitable But first all known on the surface of the

The gold deposits lying on the earth have been completely exploited, and it is any calculation of when such a reaction might occur, – probably only after a speech decades later, perhaps even later.

A significant increase in the consumption of precious metals, especially of gold would, on the other hand, be in prospect if it were produced by full implementation of the German monetary reform to achieve international Coin treaties between the most important trading nations, as a result which would require a special type of international gold coin. There would soon be a great need for show such coins, and this would at least initially allow further devaluation of gold has been remedied. In the meantime, however, there is still Thousands of experienced businessmen who consider such an idea for mere Chimera, and what is even worse, the majority of Governments seem to lack a real understanding of the consequences of a to close the gap in such great economic progress.

With regard to the precious metal itself, the near future there is hardly any hope of help.

However, it remains to be examined whether the devaluation of the precious metal, which is characterized by very extensive use of credit papers could be eliminated by restricting the latter, ie whether by more restricted use of credit papers a real economic disadvantage would arise, possibly whether it would be so considerable that it would that of the progressive devaluation of precious metals.

As regards the latter, it hardly needs to be stated that, if the previously very slow devaluation of precious metals through the enormously increased production in the last 20 years in just has been noticeably strengthened and accelerated, and as a result whose prices of all necessities of life are determined by a few through special exceptions caused by these things are in a continuous increase, this must give cause for serious concern. All the millions of People who are not directly involved in production or trade (in which case they are averagely and in terms of money for their business expressed a correspondingly higher profit,) all Day labourers, all salaried civil servants, all those on a fixed salary or on traditional fees dependent classes of society, all servants Those whose income consists of a certain pension will thereby in a precarious situation and are forced to meet their needs more and to restrict more, to chase away old pleasures of life, because their income, which was previously sufficient to cover such expenses, is now too small for this and they are even more concerned about the future

In the same way, the financial administration of the State any firm footing, from the people's representatives of constitutional states Higher tax rates must be demanded almost every year, albeit with the same economy as before. Even the comparative statistics loses the secure basis of its calculations, because it is not possible for her to prove exactly by what percentage the exchange value of the legal metal currency to all other economic has decreased every year compared to previous values.

No one will deny that this depreciation of the There is a great, very serious evil in the use of money, which can only It is becoming more and more worrying that it is in constant progress and regarding its duration and finite extent, eludes any calculation, that every really useful means has been sought to combat it should be.

In order to determine whether a more restricted use of the credit securities a disadvantage or advantage would arise, it is necessary to determine the nature and to examine the results of their previous use in more detail.

According to the above classification, they are divided into

semi-liquid capital, namely bills of exchange, instructions, written promises of payment, deposit slips, etc. and .

liquid capital or paper money, which claims to have the same to perform services like coined metal.

Regarding the former, there can hardly be any doubt that it is impossible to do without them. They convey every kind of traffic, insofar as it involves a direct transfer of fixed capital into liquid, ie an immediate cash payment, with difficulties over: If it is tied, they save an incalculable amount of human Work, allow credit to be legitimately asserted, The modern expansion of traffic was made possible by the special stage of the transition from capital in solid form to into the semi-liquid state, and are again only used there where traffic really needs them, where a well-founded economic relationship exists.

They are therefore just as much a need for traffic as the coined money and provide the most useful services in the production new capital, insofar as it takes place with the help of traffic.

Although it is a fact that without their use the Metal money (with unforeseeably lower traffic) a higher

would have preserved its value, but the one they have for the entire
The benefits derived by humanity are so overwhelming that any restriction of their
Use would be a calamity, which is out of the question.

Let us now consider (since the reprehensibility of all government paper money
even without discussion) *) – the banknotes, it turns out in
With regard to their general usefulness or harmfulness, ie for the
. of a State, the following: ;

a) since they appear as liquid capital, their first effect will be
on traffic be exactly the same as that of an increase
of the circulating metal money;

b) the liquid capital would be able to generate new capital
to produce, so it could be assumed that this form of
liquid capital – (does she really want to use existing capital
represented or merely an illusion) – would be able to do the same.
But this is not the case. The production of capital takes place
through human labor in conjunction with already existing solid
Capitale Statt; it is only supported by the semi-liquid and
the liquid capital. Regarding the effect of this undertaking

support, however, it is irrelevant whether the liquid capital is in greater
or a smaller amount is present, if it is only sufficient
in order to be properly distributed; because the smaller its quantity
is, the greater is its power, – in other words,
if only half of the existing metal money existed,
such one would be able to conduct the same business as
with its current quantity, because then its exchange value
would be twice as high. You can use banknotes to build fields
buy, build factories, pay workers, who also
again for banknotes food, clothing and housing–
Consequently, in such a case the banknotes
contributed to the increase in the rent paid (state rent)
increase in capital beyond the usual interest rate).
But if these banknotes did not exist, so much
less liquid capital in the country, – would in this
Case of the purchase of fields, the construction of factories, the
Payment of the workers should have been stopped?
Did the resulting creation of new capital not even take place?
Not at all! The issue of banknotes absolutely
existing capital in its ability to produce new values

*) Seems to go too far for me. | Perrot.

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 17

was enlarged, however"), but in the same proportion fine exchange value, its purchasing power weakened. The same people with the same workforce, the same entrepreneurial spirit and the same Equipped with the initially existing fixed capital, the same have achieved success. The cash at their disposal Metal money would have been a smaller sum, but one would have Can supply it with it, because its exchange value is not the issue of banknotes would have been reduced. |

It follows that the state, by issuing paper money, the note banks by issuing their payment promises felf through the annual interest drawn from it a unjustified substantial profit by the exchange value of the circulating metal money, i.e. the legal national currency in proportion to the amount their paper money to the total amount of circulating (liquid) capital and thereby reduce the large part the population, which lives on fixed income, significant damage, but secondarily the entire harm the population of the state by undermining the stability of the undermining the legal standard of value. |

On the other hand, there are no advantages for the whole population of the state through the issue of banknotes. In the state= paper money, taxpayers get the interest saved on the circulating amount; but nevertheless, on the other hand, their damage is much more considerable.

Would it be possible to issue all paper money, all banknotes with a To eliminate this problem from the world, it would first of all stop the progressive a strong barrier must be put in place to counteract the ongoing devaluation of money, the exchange value of the same would rise again, the increase of the Prices of all necessities would again be a reversal but also any only partially executed confiscation of the circulating amounts of paper money and banknotes would be beneficial for work for the common good.

The large precious metal production, which has been increasing since the middle of this ye not increased, the amount of circulating liquid capital

) Not the full amount, since the issue of banknotes is always The result is a devaluation of the national currency and an increase in the value of goods price to drive a part of the circulating precious metal abroad, {o

that the remaining circulating funds consist of banknotes and a part of the

previous cash, but together make up a larger sum than the previous sole precious metal.

hundred the devaluation of money, the increase of all prices caused and thereby disturbing and confusing all material living conditions According to approximate calculations, the amount of money to Werth

in gold 4000 million 3 total 5600 million.
in silver 1600 million thalers Prussian thalers

If we now consider that according to the newer statistical information on the paper money in circulation in Europe and North America

1,625 million thalers in government paper money
in banknotes 1825 million thalers
together 3450 million
, it is easy to calculate to what extent an abolition
all paper money which is so damaging to the stability of the value of money
effects of the large precious metal production would be canceled out.

The second significant disadvantage of using banknotes is according to the above

in the increased fluctuations of the ee
the national currency and the discount account, as well as the ftet3
recurring financial crises, which are an inevitable
Consequences must be that as soon as this use is a
general and is becoming more and more extensive.
This is of course not to say that all
Trade crises were to be written on the account of the note banks. As the
Businessman through excessive speculation, through too much
Trust in the honesty of others, through wars and other catastrophes.
can be ruined, the history of trade also shows general
Business crises occur, which at different times affect entire cities, entire
countries and sometimes spread across several countries at the same time
The reason for this was over-speculation in
commodity transactions, another time in government securities, in railway shares,
in banking and bill-taking. But no kind of
business disasters have been generally disastrous and have continued
regularly in relatively short intervals, especially in narrow
country and the United States, as the financial crises of the
Note banks, as mentioned above, and especially
this regularity with which they almost without exception from ten to
ten years, should be proof to the unbiased observer,

that the reason for this is not an accidental one, but a necessary, inner one
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which is caused by the further development of unhealthy economic Conditions, despite all precautionary measures, sooner or later leads to disastrous results.

As is well known, a paper bank is not only used for the same purpose established to issue and redeem banknotes. Even the bank of England makes no exception, although by law prescribed, a completely separate budget for the issue of notes division. Each bank makes at the same time Banking transactions of the most varied kinds, and if it is possible for her to and the manner in which it may exploit its payment promises, to almost double their business capital, i.e. to add a to use almost as much wealth as they themselves as property, it follows that if they exercise this freedom as much as possible ity to their own advantage, thereby creating very peculiar, creating social conditions that deviate from the rule must.

The most obvious way in which the bank exploits its payment promises is consists in the fact that it discounts bills of exchange (i.e. from reliable people accepted for payment terms of 3, 4, 6 and more months= ftended payment promise by giving the previous owner the amount of which is paid out immediately after deduction of the deduction interest), ac against interest payments on goods, government bonds and other value objects or opens credit directly for persons known to be solvent and everywhere their notes, ie their own payment promises, as if they were cash, in payment. So it actually only takes place a mutual exchange of payment promises takes place. The loan A borrower who requires liquid capital shall provide a temporary Bill of exchange to the disposal of the bank or he promises himself in a ft for his part accepted bills of exchange the loan received then and then The bank should, according to the rules of ordinary business- fuence of the business as a loan in cash metal money. Instead of defen but it gives the person in need of money its own promises of payment, which according to their wording, should be redeemed immediately on request, by but she knows that in normal times she can only exceptionally be presented for redemption, so that even if you are maturity of the received bill of exchange whose amount is paid out, their bank notes or promises of payment given for this purpose are by no means to solve, but can calmlly continue with the Acceptor to conduct other business with the amount of money paid on the bill of exchange.

The recipient of the banknotes can, however, exchange them for cash

Use money, since everyone takes it as such, possibly paid him interest for it, the public in general, the entire population basically makes, by allowing the bank note or promise of admission to circulation (as if cash), the bank an advance of capital on an unsecured basis at right time, because the bank has at the expiry of the deposit handed over to it. The exchange of this amount of money will be paid out and can continue to use it economically; it is also entitled to interest until the expiry of the bill of exchange has been compensated, so it is in exactly the same situation as if she was immediately paid cash instead of the bill of exchange; while on the other side every part of the public, in their hands their promise of payment, accepts it as cash, possibly interest paid on it. Suppose the banknotes thus put into circulation run for 5 years without being presented for payment, the bank has not yet spent a single thaler of real capital, it has only payment promise. In the meantime, she has settled with the amount of the initially delivered bill of exchange for 5 years and at least at the usual national interest rate of 20 pCt. All however, the payment promises issued by the bank are calculated on the basis possibly never to be redeemed, as a floating debt of the bank to circulate among the population of the country, while with the making brilliant business wherever possible with money borrowed from the public. She knows from experience what amount of money she needs to pay for the upcoming notes have to be kept ready, some banks are also required to that they pay the third part of the amount of the notes issued in cash in case should have. But with that, their duties are also fulfilled; the rest of the capital lent to it by the population remains at its free disposal.

Disposal.

Since one usually has a considerable amount of cash money can generate greater profit than the usual rental or the interest of about 4 percent per annum, so according to normal concepts of law and equity the bank just as it is with the state bonds, attach coupons to their bank notes and give the pay the respective owner the usual interest on it. It would then find themselves in the same situation as a man who, for the time being, ordinary interest a capital of one or more millions at As a capable businessman, he would pay the interest on it and still get rich, since the business operation would bring in far more than the interest.

But this has never been discussed before, and the Banks would probably cry out in despair if such a fays to her. Everyone is used to the To regard bank notes as cash and to charge interest on them pay.

This is therefore not a healthy economic relationship from the outset, and it can also hardly produce healthy consequences. Professor Tellkamp (The Principles of Money and Banking. Berlin 1867 p. 21) says that the over-issuance of notes has, among other pernicious Consequences of the artificial increase in commodity prices, the effect of uncertainty of contracts, causing financial crises, Causing fraudulent transactions, generally demoralization a large number of people, and he is right with the modification, that an over-issue of notes cannot be avoided as long as one fit is used at all, since the only real purpose of its use is the exploitation of the public, and if this is taken away from her, her Use no longer serves any purpose. Mr. J. Ph. Schneider (Staats- and bank notes. Gießen 1871. pp. 20–21) chases: "There is hardly a country that did not have its paper notes. The example of using only Making promises instead of working seemed so seductive, that the mind was lifted out of the saddle everywhere. . . . Those who receive loans in banknotes instead of in metal money, pay also interest, only the issuers of the banknotes save or gain Interest. The former are used by the latter as sponges, which substance to absorb from the rest." Here too, not a word the exaggeration. -

Since the paper bank will definitely do better business, the more of its She brings her notes to the people, and since her enthusiasm is further enhanced by the If she is encouraged to apply for the position of her sisters, then the natural Consequence that even with the best intentions of their management, with caution to proceed, will not be so strict in the selection of its customers, like a capitalist who demands a loan in cash It is a more pleasant feeling to place the notes than to the one to pay out the money. This will result in a large number of Businessmen again caused the notes from the note banks to: to use the loans held by the Company in an imprudent manner by relying on undertakings beyond their own capabilities. The interest Both the bank and its customers are halfway there to flood the market with paper that

to deteriorate the national currency by reducing its quantity, its quantity is increased, because this weakens their exchange value, their purchasing power.

Under normal conditions and pure metal circulation, there is no lack of in the world on liquid capital, on money, precisely because it is liquid, and can flow in from all sides without difficulty, and also, because nowhere is it a question of a certain amount of money, but of fits exchange value, fits purchasing power. The less money circulates, the greater its purchasing power, the smaller the quantity required for every single transaction. But cash is currently rare in an area, at a place of business, the consumption increases first rent, the discount, and then money flows from all sides or metal to fill the gaps.

Above we have mentioned, on the one hand, that, as is well known, for every kind of human traffic value activity of the medium of exchange, of money in the form of national currency, a highly important requirement derniß is; on the other hand, that this value activity of money in the present Use of the note banks by two different currents in the liquid Capital, the strong production of precious metals and the increasing notes= issuing of the banks is continually being disrupted to the general detriment. We can add that for a prosperous flow of traffic also stability of the rental of money, the discount necessary or at least highly desirable, which activity also in particular by the arbitrary enlargement or reduction of the circulating liquid capital of the banknote issue must be.

If the national currency consists of pure metal money, it depends in this relationship depends at least on one factor, the metal market; but if it consists of a mixture of paper and metal, then it is un= exposed to two currents from different sides and finds itself naturally in a continuous state of swaying.

It has been mentioned above that the means the population to capital reduction by issuing banknotes by no means be increased, because before there were grades, always and everywhere the sufficient liquid capital existed because it was not about quantity, but on exchange value, on purchasing power; and if its quantity is determined by the issue of an enormous amount of paper has been increased, this Purchasing power has been weakened in proportion. If a A country blessed with paper banks would be completely isolated and would have no communic other countries, the previously available cash would be

the issue of the notes together with these form the circulation, and the exchange value, the purchasing power of the goods formed from this mixture National currency would be directly proportional to the notes issued= amount to the previous metal circulation weakened, the currency also have been worsened just as much. Since such isolation

but nowhere takes place, the real success of the music edition is everywhere the,, that the deteriorated currency, the prices of the goods, government securities, bills of exchange in foreign currencies, etc. fincrease, which drives the increase in imports, because abroad the prices of goods have not risen, but that, since foreign countries have not Banknotes, but only metal money in payment, one Part of the circulating metal money to effect purchases in the abroad, which part of the notes is thus displaced has been, so that finally the circulating liquid capital, made of metal: money and paper mixed, remains larger in quantity than the previous Metal circulation, despite the fact that part of the metal has flowed away, that they have not only been weakened in purchasing power, but also in greater Fluctuations in the discount rate and ultimately also in the exchange value of currency remains subject to.

But an often repeated experience has proven that the evil not limited to that, but that due to the fact that the Interest of both the note banks and their note buyers on increasing the issue of banknotes and replacing metal money through paper, often eluding the individual eye, but therefore no less logically valid chain of Causes and effects sooner or later to the general monetary crisis Even if he hesitates, the day of the Mb- calculation, at which the existing metal money is no longer sufficient to cover the need for payments to the foreign country where the Population knocks on the doors of the paper banks to demand their long-held loan in metal, and then realizes with horror, that fic) also converted the metal there largely into paper, that banknotes and bills of exchange of all kinds, but only a few coins are present. Then the crisis is there and with it the ruin.

The general course of money transactions under the direction of the paper banks, as it may appear in a longer or shorter series of years, ift with larger or smaller MW- deviations such as the following:

Let us assume that a country has been in satisfactory traffic conditions, but that a number of note banks

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was founded therein, and that this gradually increased its influence to their advantage by increasing their note issue from year to year enlarged. |

It is a common view in the business world that a rise in commodity prices with approximately equal inventories a period of prosperity, because it is assumed that the increased demand from the side of the consumers and proof of the increasing prosperity ft and since it is easier to make money in trade when prices are rising

gain, as when prices fall, so do the merchants well, it is obvious that a general increase of prices with satisfactory financial conditions of the country's population be identical.

However, one must not overlook the fact that commodity prices do not only exchange value of the goods, but also in their entirety the changes in the money that constitutes the national currency, indicate that a rise in all commodity prices is indeed an increase in consumption, in demand for goods, but with even greater probability a corresponding devaluation of money. If you ignore this, it can lead to very dangerous errors arise. 1

If such a rise in commodity prices occurs, that is, such a Devaluation of the national currency as a result of the fact that the banking banks have issued a lot of paper, so in all probability A considerable part of the previously circulating metal money has already been However, it is still in the mixed currency of Money and paper still have plenty of liquid capital in circulation, whose Amount together with the rise caused by the inflation the price of goods awakens the desire for enterprise and leads to speculation This gives rise to new demands on the money edition of the banks, on the other hand, a further increase in prices and new Purchases abroad, so that more metal money is being sold abroad. While the business world is eagerly involved in the lively movement of the market, some of them making considerable Make profits, as a result of which the expenses for their household and increase their other needs and also contribute to the increase of commodity prices, the situation is quite different for the rest of the population, especially in the countryside, which is by no means due to increased consumption had given rise to the increase in the cost of basic necessities, which rather, since the whole movement comes from the issue of paper and from its subsequent devaluation of money, with need and concern

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has to fight because most of their income is in fixed amounts of money exist and have lost their previous purchasing power.

The artificially created by speculation and mutual outbidding The increase in commodity prices gives rise to continued strong import of goods from abroad, where no special increase has taken place, although the increase in demand has not been entirely without effect. On the other hand, exports, namely the own industrial products abroad gradually decrease, because the manufacturers themselves in the devaluation of money who pay dearly for raw materials and other needs, and therefore also for higher Sales prices must be demanded and these the previous buyers of the property country do not want to grant because they cannot afford higher prices In the same proportion as such a state lasts longer lasts, its effect will continue to increase, it will become more and more

Metal money abroad, as a result of deffen, and also again as a reason
In addition, the quantity of paper in circulation is increased, the currency
This made things even worse, prices increased and exports increased
and more reduced. But if a country no longer has the value of its
If the imports cannot be covered by corresponding exports, he has no other choice
left than to use its circulating metal money for this purpose. Such
Conditions do not immediately become clear, so that they affect the public
Attract attention. The audience, once accustomed to the paper notes
does not notice at all or only superficially the disappearance of the metal money,
because it has the small change left. It feels the rise in prices,
suffers from it, but does not know how to explain the reasons and has to
The export business of a country usually takes place
under two forms Instead, through purchases of neighboring foreigners in the country
itself and by sending goods, especially industrial products,
which domestic manufacturers and merchants export for their own account
land. The latter form is particularly common in remote
Countries that are too remote to make direct purchases of
their side in the production country. A normal
Consequence of the decreasing purchases by foreigners (the advantageous
stronger and faster sales) usually consists in the fact that the manufacturers
inclined or rather forced to pay for the abundance of their
To seek out buyers for products in more distant foreign countries, i.e.
to multiply shipments for one's own account. The consequences of this are
but of several kinds; firstly, such dispatches require many months,
not infrequently years before they are settled and the result in figures
is established so that it allows a firm judgment as to profit or loss;

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secondly, the final result is usually stored in this form
made goods exports less favorable for the senders than
if they could have continued to purchase their products directly from buyers
of the neighboring countries, but finally the
Owners of such shipments of goods in the long time which requires
will, before the proceeds reach their hands, sooner or later be converted into money-
embarrassment, need advances and find them most easily with
the paper banks, which, since they always pay in paper, again leads to a
increased edition of music. One works on the
Into the hands of others, to bring a land blessed with paper banks to
and to undermine its economic health.

The shipments of goods will be made despite the possibly unfavourable outcome.
following the lack of other sales and in the hope of better
Results are repeated, and it can take a number of years while
which for the statistician the export of the country to its import
seems to be more or less the same, although in reality
exports have significantly less favourable results for the assets of the
residents than before.

But if in this way for a longer period of time the difference between

import and export, the shortfall of the latter by outflow of the still covered by the transfer of cash circulating abroad and thereby the national currency has been continually deteriorating, a stage to enter where the traffic no longer requires cash for export can raise, because almost only paper is in circulation, which is why the Holders of the banknotes present themselves at the banks to redeem to demand money. This is always a very unfavorable sign and usually the sure precursor of the thunderstorm, which is now sudden rush of the public demanding metal payment, through which difficulty of its satisfaction and by eventual collapse the banks and general ruin tends to discharge itself; because as soon as since there is a greater need for cash, banks tend to to restrict their traffic; they seek the discounting of bills of exchange to limit and increase for this purpose the discount, which under In such circumstances, often in a very short time from 3 pt. to 10, 12 pt. and has risen higher. At the same time, they announce the usual Times when well-known businessmen opened credits and drove everywhere their outcry; because their aim is above all to Credit by continuing to present all submitted grades to redeem with metal money. But the demand is getting stronger and stronger. The

The financial squeeze caused by the increase in discount rates makes the
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The business world was dismayed, people tried to sell goods, but no one now demands goods, everyone needs money, the prices of goods begin to sink, and just as quickly as the discount rises, they fall often in a few days in a quite unbelievable way. Nevertheless, But there are no buyers, the financial squeeze is getting worse. Now Everyone is suspicious and tries to protect themselves from all sides, The safest bills of exchange are rejected, they only want money, which nowhere to be found; the mistrust quickly spreads to those who are not belonging to the business world, the people besiege the Thitren the banks to get metal money for his banknotes. Everywhere There is fear, experienced businessmen lose their composure; Enormous quantities of goods are sold at ridiculous prices, some well-founded wealth is lost in a matter of days. Finally, the banks can no longer hold back against the rush, They stop their cash payments and the confusion is complete. ftändig. The factories stop working, the shipyards, houses= buildings are deserted, all traffic is at a standstill, even the day laborers find no longer have any employment and wander with their families starving on the Streets around until the reaction occurs, the low prices of goods the Metal money will lure in from outside again, gradually regaining confidence returns and outwardly things seem to return to the old Return to the track; but only in appearance; because for the To the attentive observer, such a place of business resembles, and sometimes

It are all the major business centers of the country, as one would expect in England and North America have experienced more than once – the election after the end of a great battle. A lot of previously highly respected Business houses are ruined and have declared themselves insolvent, the banks liquidate, a part can resume its business, the majority is bankrupt. Many families who have their assets in the banks or with the individual bankers on interest, find themselves on the begging stick come, and the general result is the destruction of a large Sum of prosperity and peaceful family happiness.

This is the approximate picture of a financial crisis, as it in highly developed traffic conditions, in the usual course of things according to regular periods of time from the system of free movement of many competing note banks, although external special circumstances can also contribute to the sudden and even less expected to bring about, such as general crop failures, wars, business disasters abroad, etc.

The seeds of this lie in the deterioration and gradual

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Devaluation of the national currency due to the outflow of metal money and its replacement by mere paper, as well as in the interest that every bank has in maintaining its banknote issue as much as possible, i.e. the national currency to worsen. |

The danger may be greater where traffic is less frequented by individual Points concentrated where, as in Germany, the note banks on larger or are scattered over smaller distances across the country, than in England and North America; Jaber, as the same causes the same fufficiencies, then sooner or later the Root of the ruin, the economic unhealth, which From the beginning in the creation of banknotes, its growth from= broaden, expand their branches and become more and more entangled until They will envelop everything and finally drag it into the abyss.

If one studies the history of the various financial crises of this kind, fuch one almost always finds that the business world is immediately the catastrophe occurred in a period of general prosperity, or, more correctly, believed to be the cause of the destruction with suddenly like a thunderstorm broke out of a clear sky; and one does not read things like those who describe such calamities express their naive surprise at the sudden change. But it is clear that what was thought to be prosperity was only it seemed that in reality the traffic was already in a state was in a state of complete unhealthiness; because the high prices of goods, which the encouraged large numbers to speculate, were not a symptom of the general prosperity, they showed on the contrary that the national currency

worsened that the metal money flowed out of the country and everywhere had been replaced by mere paper promises of payment.

Between all countries linked by trade there is a Circumstances fluctuating exchange rate. However, it always has a more or less solid basis, which the actual equilibrium (the "al pari" in business language) and either only in the business-weight of the same precious metal, which in the national currencies serves as a basis (festes al pari), or, if one country is after silver, the other calculates according to gold, as a further factor in the calculation of the price of the metal outside the national currency, foreign to it in each of the two countries (fluctuating al pari). As an example we can take two gold trading centers, London and Bremen. According to the gold weight of a sovereign, the same has in Bremen Goldthalers have a value of 6 thalers. 10% Grt. Consequently, the

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Equal course, which al pari between London and Bremen 100 E = 615 Bremen gold thalers. The real exchange rate is by no means always at 615, but rises above it or falls below the par, depending on the influence of supply and demand. Is now England exported a significant quantity of gold coins to the continent shipped and in circulation through increased issuance of banknotes replaced, the English national currency will deteriorate accordingly Wefe. Suppose (despite the fact that they are not made of pure gold Sovereigns, but heavily mixed with paper) that the Nad-ask for exchange rates on England the course between London and Bremen until then on the equality rate of 100 L = 615 thalers of gold If the English had held on to this deterioration, National currency due to outflow of gold the real exchange rate to 612 610 or even lower; because the deterioration of the national currency, in which, as a rule, a larger quantity of paper is put into circulation If the sum of gold sent abroad had been natural course of things an increase in commodity prices in England. As a result, the Bremen businessman would have to. who used to purchase goods from England had a higher price; he could therefore no longer buy so much for £100 buy, as before, would therefore no longer be inclined, 615 Thlr. of gold for it, ie the demand would decrease, the The price would have to fall. The same relationship as between London and Bremen, however, exists between England and the whole foreign country, and For the same reason, a course less favourable to England would have to be change will occur as soon as the outflow of gold and greater issue of paper, the English national currency deteriorated. The Exchange rate changes are therefore in the same way as commodity prices the measure of the exchange value of the national currency. According to the newer English theory, which Sir Robert Peel in his banking reform, which was later supported by Mac Culloch has been represented, now follows above all these S hw an-effects of exchange rates on foreign countries as a measure of value be used for the national currency, so you should

- a. the national currency from a continuous mutual agreement proportions of the quantity changing mixture of gold coins and banknotes remain;
- b. one should try to achieve that the music edition for the The whole country will be concentrated on a single bank, because only such a one is able to find the right ratio of the quantity

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both parts of the national currency according to a regulated plan to monitor.

c. as soon as a common change of direction of all courses (ie a joint change of all courses to foreign countries in favour of England, because a single course can various random modifications of demand)

noticed, one can see that the national currency fi) that too much paper and too little money in the circulation. Consequently

d. In this case, the directors of the State Note Bank shall immediately to try to control the evil by pulling in paper and by restoring the correct, ie the previous, relationship.

This is done in particular by increasing the discount, which depresses the prices of goods whose owners have to suffer, i.e. directly through the existence of the bank= be harmed by fluctuations in the market resulting from notes.

If both must be admitted that a concentration of However, issuing banknotes in a single bank would provide better monitoring and thus protects the country better against financial crises than unlimited freedom and competition in the issuing of music; and furthermore,

that the fall of all courses to foreign countries is indeed a A sure symptom of this is that a deterioration of the country's currency through excessive issuance of banknotes, fuch reasoning suggests that the question tie:

e. if it is established that a paper and metal mixture national currency is worse than a pure metal currency; if It is also established that with such a mixed national currency Fluctuations in their value cannot be avoided.

– and a concentration of the music edition under impeccable Management can, in the best case, ensure that these values= to balance out fluctuations as soon as possible; finally if it is established that all fluctuations in the value of the land= currency not only for the entire population, but also in particular for the trade an undoubted evils,

why then do we keep the use of banknotes everywhere
at? why not ban the issue of all
and every banknote?

It is difficult to find an answer to this question other than

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that one once gets used to the evil and that it is hard
would seem to a number of bank shareholders, who also once
the exploitation of the entire population through the issuance of banknotes
accustomed to taking this privilege suddenly.
For everything that can serve to produce capital, the
the one who only has his work and not the necessary capital,
Pay rent or interest, rent. If you rent a field,
a factory, you rent a house, a ship, a car, – you
always pays the rent for it, whether it is called rent, lease,
Freight or if you hire work, salary or wages. the liquid capital cannot produce
anything in and of itself
but like the residential building, the freight car is required to
To help the production in a wider range, you also pay from
liquid capital rent and calls it "interest." Now increased
but a paper bank by issuing printed payment promises
the amount of liquid capital available, it would in that case
can also rightly claim a rental fee if
through the national economy, for the entire population the ability
ity of capital production would be increased. But this is not the
Fall; because every increase in liquid capital increases its exchange value,
this purchasing power is reduced accordingly, fo the productive power is
of the circulating liquid capital has remained the same, it has only a
assumed a worse form, as the metal was partly replaced by paper
has been displaced. Will this deterioration of the
national currency a lot of people whose income is in fixed amounts
sluggishness, the entire population also suffers
by the fluctuations in the exchange value of the paper caused by the
National currency, the banknotes finally eliminate the danger of money-
crises, – so the bank in question cannot
reasonable grounds for deducting a rental fee from their payment promises
rather, such a demand means the right relationship
It is reasonable to assume that a good
organized state can make the same claim to credit as a
well-funded bank. One can disregard the government paper money, since its
Use is recognized as an old abuse, which at least
hopefully will not be maintained for much longer. Likewise
but as every state pays annual
Interest paid, just as the enjoyment of a good credit does not justify him
to exemption from interest payments, the best-founded
Note bank, if it is allowed to settle its payment obligations instead of

to pay with cash only with promises of payment, on their part be obliged to pay rent, i.e. interest for the property in their hands retained liquid capital. It can only be seen as an imitation the old sin committed by the state governments of spending of government paper, if the note banks still have today's day, instead of paying interest on the capital received. pay, which in turn is paid by the population to the debt document or promise of payment delivered to her To be admired is in any case the – good-natured=ity of this population. –

Has a paper bank for a longer period of time the privilege of Banknote issue and refuses to stop doing so; this would fet would do it a grave injustice if it decreed that the issue of music may be continued, but like all other loans should be subject to the usual interest rate in the country, so that every note to be provided with the interest coupon to be redeemed by the bank.

According to what has been said, the first two of the above The questions posed (p. 1066) will be answered by saying that

1, impossible a bank share company or any other part of the Citizens can claim a natural right, in the previous To issue white notes, i.e. to obtain an interest-free loan at the expense of the entire population, but that it is up to the individual States, regarding the information given out of ignorance of the governments privileges with the individual existing banks;

2. that it is equally impossible for the states to their own interests, the further in to allow the previous way, because the same

a. in and of itself every national currency through teng the exchange= means must devalue;

b. because it must continue to contribute to this devaluation, by their natural tendency to direct their gravity towards aimed at eliminating metal money from circulation and to replace it with paper, thus worsening the means of exchange tern, to keep the discount in constant fluctuation;

c. because the economic conditions found are by their nature undermined and led to exaggerated speculation and fraud= business must give rise to it;

d. because sooner or later they arise from internal logical development its effects lead to bank crises, thus to general ruin of the state population's assets;

Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 18

e.

—

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because it is in and of itself an injustice that the country= population, without even realizing it, let it be, the bank shareholders enormous sums of money every year without interest, without a corresponding To receive a counter-performance, since the banknotes do not represent the to facilitate traffic in a manner not possible through other means to replace it;

. finally, because the greater part of the population of the state, from the day=

wage earners up to the minister, insofar as their income is in fixed certain amounts of money, partly through which of the banknotes caused devaluation of the national currency, as Mixture of paper and metal, most difficult to hold in his interests are harmed;

All that remains is to hunt for the settlement of the third question,

3.

that there is no form of music edition at all which

instead of the current one, because

A.

the currency granted to the circulation through the use of banknotes Relief, as shown above, not significant enough to for the damage they have caused in any form to pay the rate;

because their mere existence is sufficient to make any national currency

mixing of metal money with paper, and the
by increasing the already enormous metal
production to further devalue the means of exchange already devalued
worth.

because it would make no sense for the state to
The country's population itself, instead of the bank shareholders,
wanted to generate interest profits by issuing banknotes in order to pass them on to the
to allow the same population to benefit again;

because it seems absolutely impossible for several reasons that

the state governments, in addition to the abusive manner, continue
permanent existence of state paper money in Germany, a
further direct influence on arbitrary increase of exchange
and means of payment should be received; J ,

because the proposal made by other parties; the banknotes
to continue to use, but the cause of the effects they have brought about

to eliminate the economic abuses by

one ignores the interest in ever-increasing publication of the same
and for this purpose use the sheet music instead of the paper
banks of an independent, but without vested interest of the

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senior officials administered institution, which under
simultaneous supervision of the state government and people's representation in
the white man would have to put notes into circulation so that they
full amount of the issue in precious metal, – because
Such a proposal is not practical for several reasons.
tic execution; because on the one hand, such an approach would
ft, although the supervision of the people's representatives with
fupposes, initially, to be directly dependent on the state government
must, on the other hand, the storage of such a large
Amount of precious metal in one and the same place multiple times
driving; finally, it would also be very difficult to
capable management of such a system certainly warrants the utmost confidence
carelessness of the officials without any personal
To gain interest in their successes. In any case, the
the inevitable disadvantages associated with it may be more significant than

the advantage achieved by facilitating traffic.

Therefore, the final decision can only be that the use of any and all paper money is reprehensible and must be created, not only by the state, but also by the private sector paper money, banknotes.

18 *

The Confolidation
des
German government paper money.)
i Bon
Dr. Georg Hirth.

A judgment and confession that cannot be valued highly enough about the
The way in which certain economic matters have been dealt with by certain parties
The statement of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce contains
to the circular of the Trading Day Committee, whereby it
well-known report of his bank commission from May 1870 for assessment
The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce says: "About the
scientific and practical questions of banking have recently
Time so much written and published, and increased the estimate
The material on this subject is so abundant and varied that it is difficult to keep
is likely to present significantly new viewpoints and arguments.
However, if the main purpose of this circular is
rin, from the votes of the individual Germans
trading corporations for or against the individual theses put forward
Majority decisions and a predominant view of German trade
ftate on the future Reich legislation concerning banking
derive, we can only regard such an attempt as questionable and
At least within the individual
Commercial colleges the result of votes on general theoretical
reticulous sentences, which are usually in very different ways and extents
can be realized and modified by various conditions and
tend to be limited, often randomly and without any particular
tical value. But it would be even more unfortunate to make a
Number of corporations voting on the adoption of this or that
Thesis and the desire for its application by the majority of the
German trading class."

A very interesting judgment that the organizers of volkswirth

*) With the permission of the author from the publications published by him
"Annals of the German Empire" reprinted. Perrot.

scientific reports, enquiries and congresses on the one hand, and federal Council and Reichstag, on the other hand, should take this to heart.

But if one wanted to wait with the solution of the paper money question until the scholars disagree on the concepts of "money," "capital," "money surrogate," "exchange," and "circulation medium," "credit," etc., and the owners of all these beautiful things would have voluntarily declared, that although they do not understand anything about the scholarly dispute, they nevertheless want to forego the incredible profit they get from the ambiguity of the concepts and the inexperience of the legislators so far – then of course it would be better to remove the whole question from the program of the legislature for several decades. Fortunately but things are clear at least in one direction: justice demands a decision under all circumstances; First of all, it is not about new freedoms (which in Germany the German people have learned to wait patiently), but rather the elimination of a gross and dangerous injustice, in order to achieve the elimination of dual rights for the relatives of one and the same state system.

The owners of the German banks who are permitted to artificially to put the created means of payment into circulation, approximately 7 to 8 million thalers in interest on a capital that they did not possess, that is, they obtain under the protection of wrong laws from their fellow citizens a pension or tax, which incidentally almost corresponds to the income of the Coffee duty *). Such a "Reich tax" of several thousand

*) The Preußische Bank, for example, had in 1870 after deduction of all costs a profit of 4,478,854 thalers and after deduction of interest on the operating capital a net profit of 3,468,962 thalers; after deduction of the share for the The reserve account remained at 2,890,802 thalers, half of which went to the state, the others remained with the "bank share owners". In total there were 2250 Private, of which each has an average share of 8389 thalers in the operating fund had, but in 1870

- a) $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest = 400 thalers.
- b) Extra dividend = 642 "

in total 1042 thalers.

received, in total about 113%, pCt. of the invested capital. And yet It is precisely the Preuß. Bank, where, through the significant participation of the State profits from taxing the people for the benefit of individuals appears in a somewhat more decent light. Compared to the profit of Nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million thalers (or 27 percent of the operating capital) is the important items: 21,670 thalers and 27 Swiss francs for the production of banknotes! –

Privileged persons may no longer be raised, understands fih from felbft ; also
 It is obvious that half measures are the solution to the important question
 would only delay and make it more difficult; and that in a sensible way
 only two options are available: either complete freedom
 issuing or strictly prohibiting the private manufacture of paper money, in
 both cases, excluding any and all business transactions between
 state and private individuals.

Whichever of the two paths the legislation may take,
 the state will have to insist on the currently partially
 Privately ceded coin and money shelf again for themselves in the
 Even if every "German"
 is permitted by law, through interest-free notes also outside the
 Limitations of the right of exchange, even without stamp duty, at will
 "to exploit its credit," the state has justifiably only the
 Choice, either all these papers without exception or none
 only one of them to be considered as "money", for full payment to=

to increase and pass on. However, since the production of the
 The time has not yet come for the most flourishing communism,
 State only that which it itself and alone, without the participation of private
 fabricated "money" as such, it now consists in minted
 ten coins or in so-called cash notes. The effect of taxation
 can and will then, after the state has been responsible for the private money production=

protection and state supervision have been eliminated, only
 created by the state itself and not covered by cash
 Paper money, as well as the coins with compulsory exchange rates,
 insofar as their fineness does not correspond to their nominal value, a
 albeit entailing a slight taxation of the public.

Insofar as the impending solution of banknotes=

question is initially only about legalizing private money production
 to regulate, or to release or abolish, the question of what to do with
 what has to happen to the currently circulating government paper money,
 can probably also be done independently. This should not be misunderstood
 that their settlement in connection with the closely related bank=

notes= and especially with the coin question would be very desirable;
 However, in this connection, she would not get much more than
 a financial=technical treatment can be given). Because it

*) As soon as the German government paper money is consolidated and the
 Reich has acquired unconditional right of disposal by assuming the debt,

It would be a huge mistake if one wanted to immediately introduction of the gold standard and elimination of banknotes the latter in trade through a corresponding increase in the state= paper money. Apart from other serious concerns, On the other hand, the consideration that such an increase in interest-free debt indirectly increases the burden on taxpayers indicates that without urgent and permanently proven Need should not introduce new taxes at all, least of all those whose economic consequences cannot be fully understood and where in critical moments more than the tax amount felf is at stake. One would do well to keep the order the transitional state required by the monetary and banking reform use the most solid and simple means possible: for example, the mints and central treasury of the state the obligation to protect against deposit of coins or bars and payment of a small commission, coin notes that can be redeemed at any time (i.e. safe notes in the actual Without a doubt, "we would thereby be Realization of an economic ideal that is practically to have tested it would be an achievement in itself.") – N

may at any time establish a different relationship under the terms of different denominations, depending on the coin reform required become.

*) Mr. Heinrich Kämmerer of Hamburg, one of the few radical Members of the Bank=Commiffion of the trading day (which consists of nine bank directors, including the President of the Main Bank Directorate in Berlin, Mr. v. Dechend, and a considerable number of other banking interests), recommends in a fine separate vote with general freedom of banking for all under the law above joint-stock companies "Permission to issue of banknotes with full cash backing under legally established control." The banks concerned would be legally obliged to maintain a separate account and to keep a separate cash box for the banknote business and to be entitled to it= to grant the courts a general pledge on all the assets of this case in favor of the holders of notes of their issue. Mr. Kämmerer thinks that the small premium that the borrowers of the notes would be happy to pay is I will make the business profitable enough for private individuals. I don't believe that; The creation of paper currency should not be left to chance be left to other tasks than the minting of coins; in my opinion Rather, the state has the duty to provide the possibility of temporary replacement of the metal for paper, just as he exchanged gold coins for silver= coins and coins in general against bars. The full cash Paper money backed by the currency is nothing but a special form of coin. State is able to carry out all these simple exchange transactions in the cheapest and most There is no need to justify the fact that it is the most annoying thing to do.

increase in government paper money in Germany, so
 On the other hand, the financial situation of the federal states is such that
 that even an immediate abolition or significant reduction
 the same, i.e. the conversion of non-interest-bearing into interest-bearing
 debts, would face great difficulties. Economics too=

For the time being, the continued existence of 40 – 60 million thalers of paper money
 to be considered harmless as soon as the same is done with full state authority
 all requirements of free movement throughout the empire are met.

This condition applies to almost half of the
 currently in Germany is not allowed to circulate government paper money; indeed, the
 Caffencours at the public caffen ift for none of the previous
 existing papers obligatory, only tacit and temporary
 one now in all federal states the Prussian banknotes
 (rather because of the urgent need for a general paper,
 and out of politeness towards the German supremacy, rather than out of love for their
 Finance) a kind of exceptional status. It also allows for
 against the fact that the federal states do not exchange their cash certificates among each
 “Money”, do not object in the slightest, because this interest-free=

Banknotes continually pay interest to the issuing governments,
 which are, they are carried out within the borders of the indebted State
 pays, as tax, they are collected outside, as a friend=

ual donation. Even by introducing simple counter=

fidelity, which in principle cannot be rejected, would in this
 In this case, a just situation is not brought about, since it only brings about an equal
 moderate distribution of unequal burdens, not also of advantages

Therefore, the federal states are still not only
 entitled, but to protect their financial national interests
 ly obliged to enforce the laws prohibiting “foreign” paper money

But if there is a distinction between the obviously just
 tendency of these laws and the general traffic interest of the citizens

*) Two years after the foundation of the North German Confederation, under
 April 22, 1869, a “law concerning the restrictions of
 Payment by means of foreign paper money and similar tokens of value in the
 newly acquired parts of the country”, in which the use not only of
 foreign banknotes or other non-interest-bearing bearer
 bonds of foreign corporations, companies or private individuals,
 but also of foreign government paper money, insofar as the individual pieces are
 amounts less than ten thalers, with a fine of up to 50 thalers.
 threatened ift. (Collection of Laws 1869, p. 561.)

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as is currently the case in Germany, such a clear contradiction
 There is a risk that the public prosecutor would actually “embarrass himself” if he wanted
 ensure respect for the legal provisions in individual cases –
 then the current paper money anarchy appears not only as economic
 felf, but also as a moral emergency. Nothing harms the
 the state's laws are as sensitive as criminal laws that no one observes,

against which even the appointed guardians of the law daily and hourly are missing; and in this painful emergency the high contracting parties, who have an eternal covenant under the name of "German Empire" have concluded:

The legislative factors of the former North German Confederation have As is well known, he has already dealt with the question of government paper money twice. On 2 June 1869, the Reichstag adopted with a very large majority a Motion by MP Braun (Hersfeld) to the effect: "the Federal Government= Chancellor to submit a bill to the Reichstag as soon as possible which, in implementation of Article 4 of the Federal Constitution, issue of state cash notes of the northern German federal states"). Since this resolution had no further consequences, the Reichstag in the ordinary SefSION of the year 1870 a proposal submitted by the MP Miquél and amended by MP Grumbrecht, fttige, which was then also accepted by the Federal Council and Federal= After that, up to the period specified by Article 4 No. 3 of the Federal the constitutional legal determination of the principles on the Issuance of paper money by the federal states only on the basis of a Reich law passed at the request of the state government concerned Paper money may be issued or its issue permitted; the current circulating paper money after withdrawal by new values It is permitted to replace or exchange characters, but here= for paper money of lower denomination instead of paper money higher nominal value cannot be set.

Neither this law nor the previous resolution affect the actual emergency, even if they aim to aggravate to prevent it. Already in the session of the Reichstag on 2 June 1860

*) Compare Stenograph. Reports of the Reichstag 1869 p. 1244 ff.

*) Law of 16 June 1870 on the issue of paper money, Federal Law Gazette. p. 507. The law was issued in Berlin on 5 August 1870 and was came into force on the 19th of the month in the Northern German Confederation; furthermore in Baden and southern Hesse, while in Bavaria and Württemberg fine binding Power takes effect on January 1, 1872. – See Stenographic Reports of the Reichstag, Ordinary Session 1870, pp. 574–582 and 708 ff.

Federal Commissioner Geh.-Rath Michaelis argued that the Difficulties in regulating this issue much less in the conditions the future issuance of paper money, but rather in the order of the existing paper money already in circulation, with which he very rightly sees as a task not only for the legislation, but especially and primarily the art of finance He explained that if the authorization of the individual Bun= des states to issue paper money retroactively, ie after the

ratio of the population should be restricted, a larger number of states would be able to make very significant to have to bear the interest burden. However, this remained the case interpretation.

The matter is simply this:

The aim is to achieve complete free movement and full state support. identification of every "money" that is issued in the name and with the authority of the smallest federal state. This demand is a natural consequence of the economic unity and freedom of movement established: otherwise, it is absolutely necessary that in a union of states the dignity and the reputation of the individual members is not systematically ruined, which happens when the states publicly declare themselves among themselves as reckless debtors. In this respect, the reform is much more "federalist" rather than "unitarian" – at least from the point of view of public morality.

But if the Reich declares that the interest-free cash certificates of the federal states are treated as "money" by all public treasuries. In other words, that means in other words: The interest on the un-interest-bearing debts of the federal states will henceforth be borne by the entire Reich and his relatives, or: until the moment when the Repayment of these debts by the federal states, the Reich himself as a debtor, and since the quasi interest-free debts which is also non-cancellable, it will probably be this debtor remain forever.

That the states with relatively small paper money issues, Prussia in the lead, cannot enter into such an agreement, goes without saying. In order to bring about the necessary reform will be

either, to enable simple reciprocity, each federal

state immediately limits its paper money issue to a certain amount contribution according to the scale of its population to reduce or increase; or the empire formally acts as a common

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debtors and the settlement of the differences between the Federal states are governed by a Reich law.

In the former case, the independence of the financial economy of the individual states only insofar as those whose interest-free debt exceeded the conventional amount, would be forced to to withdraw the excess of cash certificates for cash or to transfer them to a interest-bearing debt, perhaps even a certain ratio among pieces of different denominations.

States would remain debtors to themselves and would have to issue their own notes. For the traffic this information would be sufficient, even if Notes of the same shape and design because of the relief would definitely be preferable to control. On the other hand, individual States significant and permanent burdens through the borrowing of interest-bearing bonds arise.

The situation is quite different if the German Empire takes over the interest-free debts of the individual states. The Reich may allow deadlines and grant relief, just as it does generally can levy my taxes. The empire is in a position to help the states. first accept their entire interest-free debt and the conditions interest and gradual amortization as cheaply as possible. I would like to place particular emphasis on this latter point. If one wants, as is urgently desired, to achieve the reform in question within To reach a conclusion that is satisfactory to all, the states whose financial resources are primarily used offer certain advantages, while the states that are in the favourable position to be creditors of the rich, having to forego a brilliant business. It should not be forgotten that the interest-free National debt dates back to a time when the reconstruction of the Reich of the German Nation was not yet mentioned, for reasons and conditions, in the design of which today's financiers mostly have no share"). In particular, it should also be considered that the Reichs= constitution gives the Reich the right to regulate the "principles" of the emission of funded and unfunded paper money, that this provision

*) One of the few exceptions is the Württembergische non-interest-bearing Loan of 16 July 1871 in the amount of 3 million guilders. This is still not issued, but still has room for manoeuvre until 1 January 1872, when this day the Reich Law of 16 June 1870 on the issue of paper= money in Württemberg (as well as in Bavaria) acquired binding force.

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but it is difficult to give retroactive force in such a way that the individual federal states without their consent the right of disposal regarding their older liabilities. the negotiations in the constitutive Reichstag (1867) I have nothing known, which justified such an interpretation.

In general, it is a law that has a general my understanding among the federal states must be based, It is actually a compromise law. On the one hand, there are the States with large paper debt: the debt that can be taken from them and wants to transfer it to the Reich, it does not press too hard, because it does not

have to pay interest; of course, they are quite happy for all sorts of reasons to get rid of the odious paper load, but because of the interest
 fung they try to postpone the solution as long as possible. On the
 on the other hand, the states with low paper money emission: they make
 claim that their cases are filled with amounts of previously unknown notes=
 fwamped, that they are not only a foreign interest-free debt,
 but also in fact take over their interest, so that they can
 must compensate in full. Among the latter states,
 Prussia to have the decisive say; from the Prussian government=
 But we can all the more make self-sacrificing resolutions in this
 thing, as not only the interest-free Prussian cash notes,
 but also the notes of the Prussian Bank regarding their circulation
 in German "abroad" have so far been cheaper than the paper
 money of any other state. Of course, it is always before=
 provided that the privilege of the Prussian Bank prevails or
 at least as a Royal Prussian privilege; because in the
 significant share of the state in the business profits of this bank is
 about half of the money issued by the same company and not exchanged for cash
 covered notes to the account of the Prussian government, i.e.
 if not legally, then factually as Prussian state
 paper money. If one calculates only 35 million thalers.
 Prussian banknotes for the interest-free national debt of 18 million.
 Thaler, that is the current amount per head of the population in Prussia=
 2¼ thalers of paper money, the interest not being paid to the state as follows
 chen, but the Prussian or German public. Without
 The abolition of the banking privilege would therefore not be
 count among the states with "low paper money circulation"; it would
 fuch voluntarily find themselves in a similar situation as Oldenburg is in vis-à-vis the
 Oldenburgische Landesbank. |

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My suggestion now is:

The states with paper money overload in general from the
 interest on debt exceeding their population rate=
 amount, but to impose on them the obligation
 pay this amount within 25 years, annually at 4 PCt.,
 to amortize; furthermore, the amount of the state loan
 cash notes issued by the Reich paper money at ½ Thlr. per
 head of the population.

With the prospect of having completely eliminated its deficit after 25 years,
 , the states in question cannot be considered
 fit is difficult to agree to an immediate settlement of the paper money issue=
 The standardization of the per capita amount to 1½ thalers brings
 the whole empire an increase of the now circulating paper money by
 approx. 4%, million thalers with fih, but ift by the fact that several states
 ten with a total of 2¼ million inhabitants have no paper money of their own
 possess, somewhat justified, and significantly reduces the

amortizing amounts. This new interest-free debt of the Reich follows incidentally, have only a supplementary character and serve as repayment Annual subsidy of 4 percent to the individual federal states according to measure of the law. Its sole purpose is to To temporarily relieve states with large non-interest-bearing debt and to make them more inclined towards reform.

How the financial obligations and rights are structured
The following table shows how many people would be affected.
to note that the headcount of the population is the number of local residents of the national population, as in the calculation of the municipal contributions, is assumed. The specified figures for Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine are not based on payment, but on calculation
According to the census of 1 December 1871, the
The whole table will take on a significantly different shape, since

Population not only the statutory share in the general

Paper money circulation, but also the calculation of the differences and amortization rates. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that in the table the "amount of interest-free debt" is the actual amounts issued are indicated (including those still in this 3 million guilders of the new Württemberg that were to be issued in the next few years of the Prussian loan of 16 July 1871 and that of the Oldenburgische Landesbank of 2 million thalers of Oldenburg state paper money transferred to the bank); while the consolidation proposed here would only the pieces of the various issues presented for exchange

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26. Hamburg

I. Prussia

2. Lauenburg

KS

4th Saxony

5th Württemberg

S 55...» Sa:

. ee

8. Mecklenburg-Schwerin
9th S.≈Weimar

11. Oldenburg..
12. Braunschweig .
13th S.≈Meiningen.

14. S.≈Altenburg ..

15th S.≈Coburg-Gotha
18th Anhalt

17th Schwarzb≈Sondersh
18. Schwarzb.-Rudolstadt

19th forest c

20th Reuss Old Line

21st Reuß jüng Line
22. Schaumburg Lipp
0
24th Lübeckfk

W. Dremen

27. Alsace-Lorraine

Summa...

New Guilt of the Reich

At all.

10. Mecklenburg≈Strelitz

SS mn

Effective amount
the interest-free

Legally permitted

bigger
Thaler. |

ee

1,495, 800 |
| 8,506,060
812,662

1,280,007

200,487
358,785
1,554,862
184,866
345,632
287,825
364,359
688,082
54,888
94,654
127,040
69,111
199,088
327,914

er effective amount ift ith Ver
found equal to the legally granted

= - - = Š

: To compensate, A
Annually for 25 years

(4 pCt.)
less to pay to receive.

Thaler. Thaler Thaler
17,432,508 697,300

71,387 2,856
– 340,242 –
Era 32,506 —
355,687 – 14,228
– 51,200 –
826,526 — 33,061
– 8,019 BAR
= 14.352 _–
– 62,194 –
– 7,395 – »
– 13,825 –
— 11,513 _–
it 14,574 _–
— 27,523 – –
– | 2,196 —
* 3,786 – –
= 5.082 –
== 2,765
– | 7,964 –
EB 13,117 es
162,698 — 6,508

62,791 – 2,511
127.104 – 5.084
352,374 — 14,095

_ 2,362,500 | _– 94,5000
870,143

21,753,575 | 678,085 |

192,058

Headcount of debt (per capita
population. | 11/, Thaler.)
i Aon

Thaler. Head Thaler.
– || 23,788,339 18,250,000 * | 76 35,682,508
47,591 – – 71,387
4,717,086 8,571,429 1.80 7,075,629
2,329,293 12,000,000 5.15 3,493,940
1,743,939 3,423,571 1.96 2,615,909
1,379,982 1,714,286 1.23 2,069,973
| 784,757 2,457,143 3.13 1,177,136

| 551.017 — | = 826.526
 | 266,342 600,000 | 2.25 399,513
 | 94,143 500,000 5.32 141,215
 296,759 2,000,000 6.74 | 445,138
 276,756 600,000 2.17 || 415,134
 169,579 600,000 3.55 254,368
 131,550 485,600 | 3.68 197,775
 157,094 600,000 | 3.82 235,641
 174,612 950,000 5.43 | 261,918
 63,408 150,000 2.36 95,112
 70,231 200,000 2.85 105,346
 55.00 210,000 3.79 82,960
 40,593 130,000 3.20 60,889
 80,608 | 320,000 | 3.97 120,912
 29,391 | 372,000 12.38 44,086
 108,465 — — 162,698
 41,861 — 4 62,791
 84,736 — — 127,104
 234,916 | — on 352,374
 | 1,575,000 — i — U 2,362,500
 39,293,655 54,139,029 | 1.36 58,940,482

a | 4,801,453 0.12 —
 39,293,565 || 58,940,482 | 1.50 || 58,940,482

| 21,753,575 |

16,952,122 |
 | 4,801,453

21,753,575 || 870,143 | 870,143

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287

would be considered "but experience teaches that with every
 Redemption of certain amounts, especially from the smaller Apoints=
 For the rest, we refer to the Federal Chancellor's Office
 "Evidence of Paper Money Issues of the States of the North"
 German Confederation," printed in the "Annalen" 1870, p. 117.

The law concerning the issue of an interest-free loan
 On the part of the German Empire, I would like to have something like the following versio
 §. 1. The following, in the form of paper money eee xc.)

contracted non-interest-bearing bonds
(Follows the list and detailed description of the bonds.)
are transferred as a common interest-free debt from the German Reich
taken, with the proviso that the cases designated for this purpose
presented pieces (cafenfenfheine &c.) of those bonds from the day of the In=
entry into force of this law until 1 January 1873 against new
Reichskassenscheine can be exchanged.

On the amount of the delivered and exchanged state treasuries=
In addition to the above, Reichscafenfcheques are only issued on the basis of
the provision in paragraph 4 of F. 2 of this law.

8. 2. Up to the amount of one and a half thalers for each
Head of theirs in the census of December 1, 1871 as local resident
and nationals can claim on the
individual federal states were not raised by the German Reich
become.

If this amount is exchanged for the nominal value of the securities according to § 1=
exceeded the limit of the state treasury bills, the federal state concerned
the resulting difference in annual rates of four percent
to be paid to the General Treasury of the Reich until full settlement.

If, however, the nominal value of the government bonds exchanged under Section 1 remains
cash certificates fall short of the amount referred to in paragraph 1, the
The Federal State concerned shall determine the resulting difference in annual
Installments of four percent until full settlement from the general
cash of the German Empire. |

Insofar as these payments are made pursuant to paragraph 2 of this section
amounts to be paid to the Reichstreasury are not sufficient, the same
by means of interest-free Reichskassenscheine. (See §. 1
paragraph 2.)

8.3. The Reichscafenfcheques are divided into one third
Pieces with a nominal value of 100 thalers and 50 thalers, and each
one sixth in those of 25 thalers and 10 thalers

288

An obligation to exchange for the
State Treasury Notes of one and the same nominal value,
ftstand not.

§. 4. The Reichscafenfcheques are used for all payments from and to
Cases of the German Empire and the Federal States to their full
nominal values accepted.

§ 5. From July 1, 1872, the State Treasury Notes will no longer be no longer in public cashes as payment, but only for redemption against Reichsbanknoten accepted at those cashes which the Reich Chancellor will be appointed. |

From 1 January 1873, state cash notes may not be issued at all no longer be passed on or offered in payment.

The received state treasury notes are destroyed by fire and the amounts destroyed, stating the series and nominal value value of the pieces made public")

§ 6. On investigation, detection, prosecution and punishment of counterfeits or imitations of Reichsbanknoten, except for the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code of the German Reich, the legal provisions passed so far in the individual federal states for criteria for the detection of counterfeits or imitations of Case instructions or forgery of public documents apply.

§ 7. The administration of interest-free debts shall be governed by the Provisions of the Law of 19 June 1868 concerning the administration of the provisions of the law of 6 November 1867 taking federal bonds (Federal Law Gazette 1868 p. 339 ff.)

The benefits arising under the present law expenditure and income are to be added annually to the Reich budget bring ***)

8. 8. All provisions contrary to these laws will be lifted.

The instructions necessary for the implementation of this Act

0 This draft obviously does not take into account the changes made necessary by the coin reform.

**) See § 17 of the Prussian Law of 24 February 1850 (Law Collected works 1850, p. 57.

K) You would have to appear here in two places: once at the Administration of the federal debt, then in the matricular contributions, where the differences to be paid or received by the individual federal states in would have to be included in a similar way as the shares in the postal surpluses, discounts on embassy costs.

5,289

The law leaves the cashes where the exchange of the state cash notes against Reich cash notes, the same determines

according to the Federal Council's Committee on Accounts being.

Finally, I expressly state that I support the proposed Standardization of the amount of the interest-free Reich debt at $1\frac{1}{2}$ thalers. per capita of the population only as long as the states which are burdened by the reform, on far-reaching concessions. In principle, I am in favor of complete creation of interest-free government paper money, in the fixed over-creation that with always redeemable, fully covered by cash "coins-femen," the expenditure of which the state can pay for at low costs, just the costs to arrange refundable commissions, the interests of the would serve the community most perfectly; above all, the interests the civil service and the so-called working population, whose income is fixed Salaries and wages and which are included in the "financial operations" of the which has been so monstrously pampered by governments Big capital suffered first and most. From a sudden However, there can be no talk of its abolition now; if by the friends of the same on the generally favorable State of our state finances, especially due to the French war damage is pointed out, with the help of which the repayment of the undisclosed interest-bearing debts must be easy, so the financiers It is not without reason that the German Empire, in its present state, Prospects with 50-60 million thalers of paper money and exchange rate differences nor other difficulties to expect. As things are now in carefully avoiding any attack on "legitimate peculiarities," one will have to be happy to first of all to achieve a cheap consolidation of German government paper money, leaving the gradual reduction and complete abolition to the future.

Munich, end of September 1871.

Postscript. A recently published brochure by Mr. HV v. Unruh") is therefore of particular value and interest because

) The banking question before the Commission of the German Trade Day illuminated by HV von Unruh, member of the Reichstag. Berlin, J. Springer, 1871. Perrot, the fight against the exploitation of the public. 19

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the well-founded judgment of a person familiar with the economic situation intimately trusted, in the legislation and in the control of the Prussian experienced in the financial sector and at the same time completely independent and unbiased free man about the solution of the next practical task in the Paper money question, namely the reorganization of the conditions of the Prussian fche Bank. This is also of particular practical value, that the author initially criticised the decisions

the commission appointed by the Trade Day Committee, referred to as "experts" as is always useful – we did that last year experienced on a large scale by our western neighbors, – if an illusion≠ Authority is firmly reduced to its modest extent. Mr. von Unruh has taken the worthy effort to qu. Handelstagbericht a flower reading of bank-theoretical sayings to organize, all of which will be presented by the experts majority. We share them as important "material" here, adding that the sayings a. to c. were written by a follower of the Centralbank monopoly³, those to d. to f. from the friends of the private note banks.

a. "The advantage of banknotes is that they provide a certain amount of capital to create, in whose interest one (1?) participates."

b. "The note is a representative of easily realizable exchanges."

c. "The circulation of notes is similar to the circulation of paper money and therefore demands the highest level of trust and security).

d. "Banknotes must not be considered as a form of paper money They are a form of credit, a business form, and must therefore be free, like any other form of business."

e. "The most ideal condition for the existence of circulating media fe perhaps that instead of every bank-like, at the Bank deposited bills of exchange for the corresponding amount of notes would be issued, but no note without such a background situation may circulate."

f. "The possibility of transporting traffic in unlimited quantities through To support notes without full metal coverage, there must be fe, because an absolute limit for the en cannot be determined men laffe," etc.

Now combine a. with f., and you get the very profitable

) Mr. v. Unruh did not take up this sentence, but it is not less interesting than the others, especially in connection with a. and d.

291

Formula: "The advantage of banknotes is that they have a certain cash to create capital in unlimited quantities, from whose unlimited interest one participates unlimitedly" .. One – ie the lucky owners of bank shares.

The partly contradictory "resolutions" of the Handelstagcommiffion, which is responsible for the preservation of the Prussian Bank as "Reichsbank", but the establishment of private note banks by special conceffions independent and only to the observance of normative conditions, namely the / =Cash coverage want to bind, *) Mr. von Unruh counters with the following, strikingly motivated theses:

1. Issuing notes that are not backed by cash means: the involuntary claim the credit of the public, everyone, or, as it is also expressed, to tax the public partly In favour of the bank itself, partly in favour of those who want to exploit bank credit as much as possible.

2. It is not a children's fairy tale, but a naked reality that notes and all paper means of circulation the export of metal= favor money, or drive it out of the country.

3. Cheap money – high prices of goods, expensive money, low prices; The next consequence of the artificial price increase is one not in harm to consumers due to natural conditions and all those who live on fixed wages and salaries. Not with Metal-covered notes are the enemy of cash, both gold than silver.

4. The most serious consequence of the liquid made liquid by paper money and the resulting artificial price increase of the goods lies in the stimulation of an unhealthy speculation= tion. The natural limit which the supply of cash Money that is otherwise used for speculation is continued through the printing press= fallen.

5. The danger of major crises is not reduced by large-scale banknote issuance averted, but by stimulating and facilitating the over= speculation and overproduction are made considerably easier.

6. The State can at least be responsible for granting a Share in the profit of a bank is an equivalent for the

*) Regarding b. the normative conditions it says: "The amount of emitted Notes foll = fully paid-up share capital not to be exceeded; on the other hand, Resolution IX "between the height of the note emission and the height of the stem= There is no internal connection between the capital and the share capital; the share capit the importance of a guaranteed capital." 3

: 19*

exorbitant obligation to accept notes in public coffers
Such speculation is not based on sound
financial policy, but nothing but the application of ban-
quier policy on public finances.

7. The state has no reason to protect buildings not covered with metal.

notes in his cases under all circumstances and at all times
to be accepted in full. Ä

Mr. v. Unruh summarizes his program on the ban issue with these
words: "We strive for restriction and gradual-
complete removal of all notes not covered with metal,
the greatest possible restriction of all paper money in general-
and release of the deposit and giro banks. We
We want to ensure that we neither lose sight of this goal nor
moved too far away, but also not rushed. We
do not consider it dangerous if a well-founded and well-organized
Bank still a number of years a quantum not covered with metal=
of notes in circulation, which with its metal stock and other
gen, always to be converted into metal covering agents in such a
ratio is such that a stoppage of cash redemption will never occur
After the introduction of the gold standard it will soon become clear whether and
when this artificial increase of the circulating medium is still necessary
is or not."

This program would probably have some consequence
must be stricter, more radical. Mr. von Unruh compares
the previous banknote nonsense with the equally reprehensible protection=
customs duties; these too should not be abolished suddenly, but gradually,
if one did not want to cause the most serious embarrassments and losses
But the example does not quite fit: the protective tariffs, which
Moreover, in Germany we behave towards the paper banks like
a molehill into an elephant, only make certain necessities of life more expensive,
while unbacked paper money makes life more expensive
and continued to the worst abuses among the entire "fair
population", i.e. civil servants and wage earners. All salary=
and pension increases, all wage increases with or without ropes
find only very imperfect remedies"); as long as the state has the "money"

*) Given the constant fluctuations and devaluations of money,
which is primarily based on artificial fabrication, and only secondarily on
the natural increase of the latter (ie the precious metal production)
It would actually be fair that all fixed salaries and wages are not
in money, but in kind, or at least at short intervals

Strictly ensures that no one "manufactures money", because he himself, for
It will not be long before we can speak of a solution to the social question.
The gradual abolition of unbacked banknotes or the law
licit abuse that individual private individuals use to their advantage
From a purely economic point of view, this means
such as if one were to speak of the vigorous prosecution of a false
minting society only wanted to refrain from doing so because the development
covering mass counterfeit money the interests of the temporary holders
feared to harm it.

I think that, for reasons of justice alone, the state
the great endowment of the note banks not a moment longer
continue as long as he is forced to. "In financial matters, the
"Comfortable," ask the Executor and other people; and opposite
the paper banks, should the state completely forget this true word?
Just imagine, not the current "money," but grain formed
the general legal means of payment and exchange, and it is speculative
Minds succeeded in "supporting" traffic, not only in providing instructions
young on grain, but even legally recognized paper money—
to put the money into circulation; one is finally behind the fraud
and fine dangers for the national economy (especially agriculture)
men, but do not dare to prohibit it all at once, and
the paper grain manufacturers received for a considerable transitional period
time the permission to compete cheaply with the honest farmer
to continue! But in the case where the farmer is here
would find, the entire population is currently – with the exception
Those who live on "percents" where the larger or smaller
lower value of money plays no role.

If, after the expiry of the various banking privileges and
after the gold standard has been implemented for a certain transitional period
still a need for paper money not backed by cash
should, only the state has the task of creating such a thing; probably

assessed according to the respective prices of the natural products necessary for life
Of course, this would require that taxes would also be raised in a similar
would be corrected or calculated in a wise manner. All our taxes, salaries and wages
sentences are based on the false assumption that the state authority
"Money" that is provided with or gives the appearance of such authority is a certain
has a constant exchange and purchasing power; but this is not the case, with every
new million thrown onto the world market in metal or paper,
changes the power of money. The feeling of this process is the "ge-
healthy core" that lies in the strikes.

The state tax currently circulating in Germany is sufficient
paper money, the consolidation of which is recommended above. In any case,
normal conditions in our money and price relationships then

a healthy basis for solving the social question will only be
will be won when the state has taken what alone

of the state is: the money shelf.
G. Hirth.

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presented from a cosmopolitan perspective, and all

statesmen of the entire fatherland to
serious examination.

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First section.

Overview of the, apparently, insurmountable 5

Difficulties which hinder the progress of the youth
which, in the previous recording of the same,

contrary to eee Br E 3 e

Second xb fd nite

On the manner of receiving the Jews, namely
in terms of the smaller gap. = E 2

Third section.

That, the more affluent class of Jews

their reception in the German trading cities

granted means of acquisition. "

28

67

Beer section.

Intervening causes, which are caused by the very large
Extension of almost all conceivable means of acquisition to
have contributed most strongly to the advance,

ö to stop the powerful spread of the Jews

promote. ss ee a p. 92

Fifth Section.

From the character, the natural dispositions, reli=
fundamental concepts, principles, maxims of the
, + Seraelites, who strive most vigorously to rise=
come of the same have contributed. K- 2 1598

Sixth section.

What are the current requirements of the
Jews to an even greater sphere of influence? – 265

Conclusion=Note. 2292

Theme.

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+ – 38 ; foe

Rn *

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od ER 27 ' * N e N s

This paper has the development of

not so easy to give reasons: where the fo
extraordinarily outstanding »rise« of the Jews,
their gigantic growth, which resulted from this
past and now existing imbalance between

them and the Christians, in challenge of the acquisition=

means of advancement to the incomparably higher level

objects, and the ominous, ever more
transcending upward swing of the same to the
subject of their research, especially

respect for the age
chooses. =

Both to facilitate the company,

as well as from an overview and assessment
1. f * |

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4

of the whole, and thus for wiser instruction and
firm conviction of the truth of the presentation=
she has chosen a historical standpoint,
one of the most respected trading cities in Germany
country above all and especially .

= ,sr

| Starting from this historical standpoint,
the path through a number of later decades exactly
pursuing, she develops the fo extremely 1
8 of the Söraelites, from:

Br Zu

40%

4 2

4 * ae * 7

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el The. ie RT lchrreichen Wr d memorable
Type: like the followers of the Mosaic religion
were taken up in German trading cities
" den; what is given to them for their subsistence

ftenz believed he could allow; which, with
a look back at the spirit of the then
Eh. Time, Far. pexzeihlicher, but never again to eve
-fetaking state error, the ruinous=
most hopeless means that the on:
- taken strangers are infinitely more than
N was able to keep watch; -

* from the following from many sides
powerfully intervened primal subjects, all of which

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have served, ,dan.fhpn: noticeably far around

drawn traffic circle very much. a

most striking way to expand and whiten;
c) from the fpecific national ellen,

than about the situation, about the business, about
the ratio to the 1 - ne

"<5 gacter of that people 5 a oe

7

ch from these customs, religious concepts, ans |
ee basic vessels, merchant marines 2.

bie in total served as lifting ladders, have, of =
Level gu level fto raise yourself higher and higher,
which gave them the richest support, to
an ever-increasing wealth of open=
which allow them to see the future in the distance;
like withering, atrophying, declining.

fink their counterpart i always more valuable and valuable. 8
licher become. |

| The whole thing is with historical fidelity

stated: that the designated "from facts"
leynte, now already existing disproportion between
the means of earning and the advancement of assets
status of the Jews and the Christians themselves:
| proceeds.

mn ron

j "
led x N u

»However, a special overview is still required
bent towards that one: how infinitely much of the Ge=
total number of food branches already by the Jews

is completely bent over to them, as it is; with=
which extremely rich sources of aid are gradually
to an ever greater rise
opened, and how such Christians are led to an
more pepborrung brits un

| have. . Ä
| Where then u the fo questionable, the
Humanity is faced with an extremely important question: .
Even if the stated disproportion is effective
ti rag it if a any 95 from the character
8 from the thinking line, especially i in Hin=
view of the common spirit, from the assumed
principles, and especially from the trade measures:
rimen of that people is evident, can
the Christian (fic) does not appropriate everything that
given to the Jew as a means of his upward striving
| been; instead of useless, futile complaints about the
to lead to the atrophy of its counterpart?
I express here the pious wish: that I
one of our most worthy writers
1 * 2

~

Highlight the important moment, make it more subtle=

but consideration may be devoted to it; in order to do so=
do: what then becomes of the whole of humanity

how humanity is completely destroyed and crushed
should be done if it could ever be possible, '2
that Christians gain Jewish principles and
Maxims for their actions; and, we assume

den, not to mention: . something like that from an Em vile
lig impossible. d

The few binges I have on it
and since " I have laid, a thinking man=
ne be enough to send him to the

hand to go.

Finally, Rasifilee's belly leads to the following:

| for closer examination, for legal 3

and more correct assessment, namely:

a) what exactly are the further aa: -

demands of the Jews especially in
German trading cities?

"b) what of such in relation to the ison'

. prevailing misery that is almost impossible to remedy

"to keep a close eye on things; like the others
claims, 1 au 6 and

to be appreciated . -

-

/

But not only this, but it also leads
to the serious consideration:

what unpredictable – unfortunate consequences the future
from an ever-increasing misconduct

not just for the non-Jews, but for both,

for Indians and Christians, and therefore for humanity,
for the good of the European peoples

8 cannot lead itself.

and this of humanity and justice
serious, fo questionable, fo extremely important Mo: '
ment is also the only thing that makes me
ever asked, ever moved me, this writing
to be understood by the audience.
But whoever, after reading the

felen does not find that I have religious and political

tolerance is very far apart when
Unfortunately, this often serves as a cover for the
who must (Louis XIV), that I therefore only the .
People, regardless of their religion,
humanity, whose well-being, whose salvation alone
whoever cannot find this,
uoch find – wants, for the Rn “ nig geY0

have. |

First Abs fonitt.

Overview vs. appearance, and the difficulty
ities which hinder the advancement of the Jews, in the
previous recording of the same, to refute
men and two men

ae 3 2 :

..

8 man ai bie, from the Jewish side, through
the already experienced traffic at an=
other nations, just as correctly calculated as by
Urty, which was rashly granted to Christians,
the Jews were received, under eyes;
It would be the boldest, the most daring undertaking:
men was what a people could ever dare; mur
the idea of joining the Christians,
even more northern lands, and also mod), near the Dar
mals vore. Belt d der Zeit, wah ae z
want.

2. They knew the equally great as unjust=

hatred of the Christians against them; not just

Tradition they knew him, but much and often from
own sad experience 9, where hatred
had been inflamed to the highest degree against them; a
Hatred, which is not merely a cursed fanaticism
deeply engraved in the hearts of not only countless
Legends and malicious inventions now and then

Rentzündet, but their own behavior often to the point of

anger had flared up. They looked strangely
nüsigg, one and the same religious book in their and the

Christian hands, and yet felt the impossibility
possibility of ever being able to approach the Christians, since the
sanctified by ancient times, on

Millions of transmitted simple obvious from in=

interpreting from posterity
Myfticism has been shrouded in darkness so that
forever a dividing wall between them
religions. They knew that
fwonderful fantasy even in some Indian
viduen of them a great-grandson, a descendant

EN

a 5 S. die, diefen Ali single, historifische °

supplement.

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ewe a> – –

of those who believed they saw the Pr verre;
chen, immortal man, who, every danger for fine
Not respecting the person ,26 in a hierarchical Naz |
tion dared to reform their priestly religion
to be, sacrificed in the most shameful way.
| a were convinced that their exile, their banishment
their homeland, their dispersion on the
Earth not as the only one? Consequence of the cheeky Ueber:
muths) of the Romans, but also here religion
interfering 0, as an effect of God's punishment=
They were special and above all |

) Even if indignation has its just as severe hatred
against the non-Jews to disloyalty against the
usurping Roman power, which
fproverbial right did the Romans also have a
Land over Jeraelites? Bez 25

ae) The deity would mean little to the Christians
gen, if the Jews were banished from their homeland
know, and consider the Christians good enough
te, to live with them as prison guards=
“But no detours lead further than those on which
which misunderstood religious concepts lead to

here too often in the most hideous fanaticism 6
e find their end, |

' en 10 5

remembering the memory of the Gentiles, how inhospitable, hard, inhumanly oppressive, with what deep contempt their own nation, misunderstood religious concepts, every Stranger once in ai; gene, land * eas | =

§ II.

1. Were there difficulties on the part of those |

which they were supposed to take up, was almost insurmountable. lich, and from which so many and many phenomena gen explained, fo also made her fo completely | unparalleled devotion, her so stubborn, and: relentless adherence to ancient habits and practices use, insofar as they have only the slightest, void: – first point of contact with their religious concepts

have made all those difficulties so much more difficult riger. |

2. Verily, every one in a similar situation be=

| sensitive, thereby examining, in a legal way ge to get away thinking people 'would have through,

considered with reason and consideration, W | ken it as a maxim nn

a ay we ar

felf, at least outwardly, with Sacrifice of every foreign, and of that Se: remonial, the exercise of which is a completely different situation,

a completely different time, location and circumstances

those who sought hospitality, not directly permitted, as much as possible, the Christian fts to approach; all the more so, since they have a wefente | essential part of their positive religion: the delay. not i in eu bring. could. |

3. But no, dear Re, a beffere
future, waiting for its initial |
| Acceptance of every possible mockery, even every scorn=

laughter the most insulting contempt with example- |

endure with patience and iron perseverance.
They, the men, appeared then at half past tomorrow: |
Undisch costume, almost entirely with a |
hanging down from the belt, often extremely dirty
towards the disgusting beard; as if the coal-black,
curly hair, with raised eyebrows, |

which form the inquiring, looking eye |

fhind, the (arf curved nafe- of the Orient, |
as if the through unpleasant guttural sounds, which the
Hebrews are so eminent, more open

E

| - 12 m

Mouth, with more fully formed lips, than if

the Jewish one with a cutting, screaming tone
dialect made inaudible, as if this was all
not yet more than characteristic, not yet *

which would have been extremely striking.

4. They, the women, are afraid for their hair=

ly concealed, showed themselves in truly adverse
shape, as it represents the noblest part of the face, the

free, open forehead, covered down to the eyes=
ten, and thereby, in fact, the W Aug

ear

5. But what is far more than that N :

= will, they wanted even the most detrimental narrow-mindedness
tion, awaiting a brighter future "of their

beginning of the very sought-after bread-making with many

Sacrifice would rather endure than their Sabbath,

to unite their day of rest with that of the Christians,

on which significant circumstance we in one of the

We will come back to this in the following sections.

6. Yes, it was fanaticism or conviction

of what the means of acquisition in their hands

one day it must become certain and inevitable "what

one thought one could feed them; they thought

*

They did not even dare to go there, where
they asked for hospitality, a kind of contempt

against the Christians under the guise of

~

Religion is good to remember.

7

unholy and impure foods of Christians

contained, although this award was so limited to the
Christians rejected the idea of multiple or

lesser holiness on both sides,
and in the like and dislike, in the approach,

| no small influence in dealing with people

could have; but that she even had the one from Christ

slaughtered animals as unclean and unholy
which they do not touch, much less
fen, therefore, to bring it there right from the start

knew that, with no small amount of arrogance,
Observance, killed by a consecrated Jewish hand alone
What fanaticism of the most ridiculous kind |
also came into collision here), namely with the er=
most basic needs of life, with bread. But this
to buy from the hands of Christians, that=
Only the iron inevitable could
kelt: to want to exist, to exist alone, be it still

. 4

"a ck that they n ek tii

a!

reluctantly, only necessary, because at that time on the part of the
Christians showed no leniency in this regard.

g. UL |

1. All these obstacles to the will
glad and joyful reception, easier and bef-

fer advancement, which the Seraelites from rigid
Attachment to the traditional is becoming increasingly important
partly in the way, are still unequal
more worrying if one considers the spirit of the
Time when their admission happened, a review |
throws, which is so far from the present, one .
Ennte fagen infinitely far, is different.

2. The extremely strict morality, whereby
the honest North = Germans for centuries
| was noticeably distinguished by the pure, bright feeling

for the decent good (honestum et. bonum)
= of no raunchy images of never-before-seen Roma=
ne touched; the dark, but also the stronger
effective, dangerous pious, devout faith,
on which no ray of light of the folds, examining,
verse that never exceeds the limits of order
ö reason had fallen; the deep, unfeigned, but;

| ih ae reverence, which the third party; |

the vicariate of the deity in question was paid tribute to;

t

the inner, firm, living conviction, supports
by the power of first impressions, reinforced by
the power of education, and enlivened by the Bey=

fpeace of All, of what parents, educators, Pries
fter had engraved in the heart; the fter strictly

wise but also angry, to the poison cup,

E cross and pile of wood, easy for every bold deed

overcoming resentment against anything that even slightly
stood in the way of the religious way of thinking of that time;
all this, which reflected the spirit of that time

and evil characterized, could, with the above. |

led meaningful circumstances united, impossible
easy advancement in dealings with the Israelites=
give; but had to accept them themselves.
BURN. –

3. And yet if, to no small extent.
surprise, the possibility of this became possible
And how? To the no small honor of the
honest religion can only be found in

) Perhaps the later posterity, as and after
the spirit of a solemn alliance in the following

*

the spirit that is so different from Jewish hum

of the same, which the Deity as author,
and father of all men, who after
the founder's spirit of general love for humanity
dam, especially to stop any outbreak of revenge:
teaches to press, and says in explicit words:
"Bless your enemies, refuse those who offend you
duty, not human duty."
| a 4th Sez

1 @

developed, strict about this, and perhaps too strict.
will be; insofar as this striking possibility
ity, contrary to the above, only in the inter=
| pretation of the Israelite documents.
– How? can she possibly say, how, if no
would have been a point of contact if the basis of the
Christian religion: its unchanging principle of
Morality and law, such and such, uur for
fic) would have had existing origins if the=
according to the basic concepts of the Israelite legislator,
in relation to civil society.
(haft, which would have been subjected to strict scrutiny
which poses immense concerns for the
= Recording would then inevitably have had to occur
fen ? = a =

\

; - LY, -

4. Every glimmer of gratitude should
therefore in the bosom of every thinking Jew so completely
extinguished when he one day, the historical origins
customers in mind, instead of martyrs of the greatest
patience and composure, heroes in enduring the
hardest fate in his ancestors, and
to inflame the hearts of people through legends of the past, |
| if instead he does not have the greatest reverence for
our ancestors would cherish what the
Söraelit itself made it almost impossible to become a reality=
ity, and the less in the in=
inevitable appearances of the early pages
Guilt A could. . | !

*. we

*.
A

5. For who loves the man who fears *
I woo fo many enemies! He says to=
before: where did he get so many enemies? Who would guess?
gen not the man who, without knowing that he
most glorious testimony of his character,
fays: I know no one who is my enemy, nS

Because we Nenfchen are only too often angry about the
uBad habits of others, without examining, without in ourselves.
to want to descend: who actually at the to us
a 2. |

/ - 18 ee ö : 1

the guilty bad habit, the cause of which is often
lies far more within us than outside of us.

*. N :

Historical fragment for this section.

§ IV.

T: The few sufficient, or scattered

ten fragments that the yearbooks of the world of
to deliver to the Jews outside their homeland, since, so active,
for intrusive their private lives also in the world's citizens
when conditions have been everywhere, and from the present |
| ,next Scripture will shed light on it, but it is nowhere
| the attention of a direct influence
into political history, can be
It can easily be interpreted that, although not everywhere and
N always "but mostly religious rage and low
greed on the part of the priests and princes
almost the primary cause of their persecution.

2. "Ludewig the Fair, says a story
book, drove the Jews out of France in order to – first of all:
to be able to take control of his assets, and – the
Religious hatred approved of fine proceedings!' |

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' . 25 7
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*
a 5 7 RR: a
– 1 : 2
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ts – 5 a "
' : 7 '

3. Stand really = in the history of France
What an eyesore there? How different it became
one can judge if the now and then indicated
Facts everywhere from m. had seen vor FR |
would be. | as a

* 4. For it is true to know that N Re
hatred of religion as greed often prefers the hateful
main motives of the persecutions against them,
such is just as little contrary to the truth / to speak
when: that such causes on the part of the Jews are not
0 were present, which those wantonly Gite

* Pa ra

sn ai R before :@. 3
. . * ay red ' - & B " 0t " 4 a
n. N : . Lee oe, nie Fe - 2
* e

' aye wes ug ae
he - and DE

5. Even the more unjust, the more cruel

| fanaticism has again expressed itself; the more
guilty and deserving of reproach stands up and
the Israelite on the scattered leaves of the, Gefhic te
there, because he was too often and too much where he found acceptance=
him, himself and those who received him= |
men, forget, so that he could forgive the umer:
spirit of usury, which, from its own resources, from its own |
never to satisfy the demands of the poor

the urge to accumulate wealth; and the sb

powerful spirit of oppression too much and ae Jan
| [2]

1

6. For, if a passion is still so common,
no matter how despicable, the one who foments it,
is just as punishable as the person who brings it out
Assemble a firing frame that has a
spark of mere chance can ignite, and then
to scold the fury of the flames is more than

| Madness. The more the Jew is affected by religious hatred
| the Christians of earlier times had to be convinced -
could well, one judges for oneself, be an idea of raging,
more terrible and horrible effect on the minds,
as the most misunderstood idea of the people: fine
to have crucified God, and could already
of any gathering, let alone of an
reconciliation, to compatibility, reconciliation
both sides ever be thought of? - the more prudent,
His entire dealings should have been more prudent.
But instead of the mobile of all actions, the holy
Enter the people as much as possible,

nen, the Israelite resorted to the proverb
and in thousands of novels and legions of
. stories and reports passed on interest= and
spirit of usury the warmth on my most sensitive side
te on.

SE; N
; fe 1 5 N 4 o
a

Sede Lingle, equally innocent, or

J sent own oversight; either from the harsh fate

fale pursued, or wasting wreckage, which in
Domestic life had fallen so far behind that he was
loans had to be handed over to the Jews,
faw himself now completely hopelessly lost; 8 now felt
only as he sank deeper and deeper into complete poverty,
sank into bottomless misery; and what was with the One
and had to make others even more active in their mischief,
was: that, since the Jew had given the most emaciated yoke to the
in arithmetic inexperienced people knew how to hide, some
felf, despite all efforts, becomes impoverished,

without being able to clearly explain the cause; just like

the Israelite in others the strict, implacable Gee
fet against usury completely avoided by =
The one who only has 1,400 thalers, for example, as a loan
pfurg, listed in cash by a prescription,
ba ar received 2000 Thlr. fhich must lie to himself=
te, around the 36 percent interest (namely the 30 antique
pirten, and the 6 i subsequently paying). the Ge=
Pees flight to ener. e ke

* *
sonen ay aso *
1

8. If RS now has the " Bee 5

take, on every side fact -ift; fo can fchaa

nn 4

– 82 –

in general, but especially for the present time
no more desirable work could be carried out than:

a pragmatic history of the believers of the mofaif chen

Religion, which is a faithful representation of its reception,
their progress “their spread, also their fate=
fale in all those nations where the

found a way; in which, however difficult it may be,
on their actions and activities, on their maxims and

principles, their methods and the means they use.
must be looked at promptly. The latter
belongs to her everywhere, –fo as well as presently ange=
applied, easily executable by their ability
remedy with golden key to open ways,
which they could not enter, whereby it was due to the instructive

It will not be missing a comment on how much the mood

there had to be outraged, where the achievement
omission of their intentions, all the hopeless consequences are calculated

could be, and off: au ve. den 8 die

eyes * =

—

9. Bas bie Jews in . and Portugal be ba
Mr. Moldenhaver in Copenhagen has already made some
made important contributions to that history to which |
de vonliegenben, sheets may be laid out. From

the Sahrbacher of England like * Sansa |
serve for further research. |

10. Perhaps only in the iften Zapipunde tome =
men Seraclites i in the history of England. Ruz
f us, son of William the Conqueror, says the local
History; received a fol= upon his accession to the throne |
fignificant gift from them that he full 8
her joy at this she called out loudly: about the bots
| publicity of their and the Christian religion, to bigs |
putiven ; they would, he said, take the victory
gen, he would confess to Judaism. 2

a Els Under John, King without and, were fig
The story asks, not of their religion, but of the
spirit of usury and the accumulation of wealth
because of being forced to pay very heavy contributions. . 4

12. Even under Henry III they had to rake
Contribution. But during the unrest in
During the reign of Henry the King had
to bribe the civic council - knew: all civil 2
To be able to enjoy rights, "they purchased , it is said, .
houses, lands, and manors, 'sat on juries en-
joyed seisin, and the wardships of Christian
Heirs together with the right of presentation of

f

Aivings etc. - or German: they bought lying
Grounds, heaps, land and nitter estates, exhibited
Justices of the Peace, among them, had the right to
fequeftrixes "were guardians of Christian heirs, has=
the right of presentation for completed benefices
which they arrogated to themselves, oppressed the people with un=
heard usury and extortion so that an emp^o=
uprising that was caused by a single Jew who
an excessive weekly interest rate for a borrowed
sum of twenty English shillings.
The unruly mob in London, the uprising=
Spirit of all great cities more or less breathing,
now pulled themselves together, destroyed their houses, their
synagogues, and cruelly murdered several hundred
only in the Tower could the remaining
be saved from the people's anger." What gruesome=

crimes on both sides! |

13. At the request of Edward I in Parliament,
the citizenship won with money above, just like=
which was abolished, and at the same time the growth under them
the strictest punishment is forbidden, yes, the excited un=
will against them was so great that they were ordered
ward: to wear badges on their clothes

*

: - 25 =

8 Wo tes] for such a fuche una baue
_ fear the guilt? Zr 7

14. Even sadder is the story: Under the
Government of the same king, it is said, were the Pri= |
fe of food to an extraordinary height of the dama= '
In the case of serious undermining of the
Reasons for this in Parliament were found that even |
far-reaching curtailment of money, the=
fer Staats = fraud, whereby government, people and

Country is methodically robbed, especially by the Jews
that had happened. They were then i throughout the whole country

de arrested, and, after investigation, the

Guilty hanged In London alone

N two hundred suffer this fate; just as those
among the Christians who took part in it,

li Tobesfieae did not escape. | |

15. But far more terrible is what is under the
reign of the same Edward, three years later, before=
A bill was passed in Parliament: dis
to expel Jews from England forever, they *

- having, leads the history of that time as
reason for this, rendered themselves. infinitely _
odious to the whole nation by their usury and

aos

– 36 –

extortion, because they are the whole nation, they say
Words, infinitely perverted by usury and extortion
hated. The first of November 1290 was
determined if she should, under penalty of death, leave the country=
ten have left. Cruel enough, they were not allowed
take more than travel money. The rest went
Eduard. Among these unfortunate ones, some
| in addition to this, the inhuman fate of the
migration of the sailors on the ships murdered
to be deigned because these funds and monetary value
suspected to be hidden among them, and also such fan=
which Eduard, however, upon his return home, considered as a punishable
villains were sentenced to death. Whoever
was now here at the misfortune of so many people |
Guilt? Appearances that are all the more hateful because the |
Expulsion of Jews in almost all countries only

| was temporary. Thousands of times expelled, returned |
they just go back again so often.

| 16. To the later times –
had the settlement of the same under George III again
such an extent that it has reached the minifte=
rium with gold to bribe
to bring a bill into Parliament to grant the Jews
which was already negotiated in earlier times and sold again

u =

– 27 – |

lone citizenship (naturalization) is granted.
The bill was rejected by the upper pile and placed in the lower pile.
House. Here the inhabitants of London presented all
possible dangers that could arise from such a step
would inevitably emerge, although
| even then, and especially in England, more on –
religious, as civil danger returned. May you

reasons given with regard to the latter also
fo emphatically, those also bought with gold
Members of the lower parliaments “what humanity,
Duties of humanity, human rights not in
their bosoms, but in their pockets, and
from their lips, shouted over those around them= |
tiger, and the bill passed. This was hardly

feen, fo faw, because of the consequences, even the
Minister admits the mistake he made. With the same

Zeal, with the same emphasis ' with which fie bie Bill before eh

the representatives of the people, and supported
had, with the same emphasis and zeal they urged
now on the re-abolition of the same, which from *
Iamente: – 3

28

Second section.

about the manner of receiving the Jews, namely in Liu
view of the lower class.

sv.

| . This will be remembered forever in the annals of the world

remain pleasant and educational. Not only in general
my because of the unpredictable and hopeless consequences that
emerged from it; especially in
With regard to all those considerations concerning mis=
interventions can be made in the state and here |
find their confirmation more than anywhere else. |

2. For, if there is already in the moral world a
not always a significant misstep from the path
it is often extremely difficult to make good again
has already in the bourgeois private life: a, the Anse=

a
qi od ö N

hea after, insignificant mistake often the complete
Ruin of a family; can be under the
creative hand of the artist a single light wave
slipping of the same distort the whole at once;
what serious weight, what great
Significance then does not have to be a state error |

fe, since here an intervention in so infinitely many parts
in a very large sphere of influence: Skaat, Volk,
| Takes place where fo infinitely many, " often heterogeneous, :
conflicting forces are set in motion, where
the next consequences will have an unstoppable impact
. causes become.

| 3. If therefore I am already in the civil prince
live, in the circle of fine arts every process, every
exercise which requires the most careful attention, |
what prudence, what prudence and what over: =
The interpretation does not then set the n 9 |
ahead. aes

| 4. When the Jews were received,

according to the spirit of the time, a proper'
to perform a septum, and this by
to be able to achieve if one can only give them as
mere hirelings, a certain district in the corner of the

City to separate housing.

—

*

— 30

" 5. And, be it more out of religiofitate " than out of
political reasons to prevent them from
migrating strangers do not enter the food chains of the
Christians wanted to intervene, they were, otherwise
threatening enough, all civil business together and
pecially prohibited! |

j 6. But this obviously meant: their existence was dead=
ten want! But they took her, not her grave
to find where they turned; but their
To maintain subsistence in some way 5
. fo they were, for lack of all, to consider=
the study of history, the most hopeless, most pernicious
advertising material, which never and never comes into their
Hands had to be given: the haggling!

2. Not that I wanted to use a hateful expression
choose; whoever strives to think nobly will also have a noble
Try to make the choice of words, no, but because
the language contains no name for that
which, under the then granted means of earning alone,

only be lost, namely:

8. A junk business; or a 1 Gin 115 Ver=

purchase of all conceivable worn, outdated things, like
now made of woolen, linen, silk cloth=

| pieces of dung, bedding, old clothes X where=

the shoes that were worn at that time

and knee buckles, the silver buttons on vests and |
Trousers of the lower class and the country people, the

gold and silver clasps on clothing,
books, etc.), from all kinds of used
metal dishes and utensils, be it copper,

| Meffing, tin, lead, befisten, m denn auch al= a

ted a to e is.

9. What now from piefen 1 Anfaß

gradually became, had to become of him; how
extremely perishable, how unholy a means of earning

has interfered in the morality of people,

the following W is like and BER

to

10. On a separate, at least isolated
restricted to the district, now forced that to them= |

business that it necessarily proves beyond its

re apartment; ; sang: fie expressively, ih a
To open up communication with the Christians. As if
if their admission is only dependent on

should not be common among Christians
live, by the way. the most destructive activities;

accompanied by unpredictable consequences, *
to be allowed to.

11. To perceive the steps here exactly,
how they gradually entered into a relationship with the
Christians; how they set that point of contact with
the trade gradually became so incredibly profitable, fo
ft would have known how to use it in a very wide variety of ways.
well, as a contribution to a pragmatic history
the Jews, are not unworthy of attention.

§. VL

I: At first the Jew could only go into the free!
streets close to a district. Years
passed before he was able to dare
to visit the distant alleys. The An=
gaze had to gradually get used to the strange
his appearance, and preconceived opinions
. only through gradually emerging traffic 2 and

| can be alleviated considerably.

a Wherever he went at first with fearful,
fhedly turning around with a look of fight, and
= exclamation that excited 0, so it was also said

Ä bd chen

'.

—

– 33 – 1

from all sides: here comes a Jew! 3 Young |
and Alt came to the door, to the windows, to
strange, from the reading of the Bible by name

to see a familiar stranger and to be amazed.
Unfortunately, there is a lack of mockery, even of the remarkable

because of the train, it was not enough that the unfitted, from |

the steering ropes of the decent in the free; German |
Cities less guided, and at the same time by the blind:
Large crowds driven by religious hatred, too indecent
harsh insults, too harsh insults, even

not infrequently leading to painful mistreatment, is | =
a sad one, 'humanity Fi .

Berung.

f he

3. Nevertheless, the mocking, scornful face of G |

ter regardless, the Jew greeted him, continuing his way on
forced hypocrisy everywhere he goes

seemed to respectfully greet each one. Then he said more:

| Thought he could read friendliness on their faces, |
he stood humbly with his head uncovered
gend: whether one does not have anything, it fey nod) fo un
significant, no matter how old or bad it may be, “ to him |
to negotiate babe, he wanted. it r, and well be=

numbers, ee, Saha. .. 46 |

Qe

A 4

4. . Here barely listened to, there insulted
meadows, and even let them into the house to see
to make senseless mockery of him,

The Jew nevertheless with the same kindness on the
faces – even among a thousand congratulations
and blessings that have been passed on at home in many
_ and * may have changed.

f Sins and Pen were about such
Patience touched by such an unprecedented

fenheit softened. Such bearing of undeserved pain
offenses pointed to the first, all virtues to

underlying norm of the Christian religion:?
“Love your neighbor as yourself,” and said loudly

and most emphatically for the Jeraelite, paved the way for him
= for closer access.

g 5. This was the first attempt *), this Arquelie
Ä des to all crimes , to all N hin=

* 7
wad

| N 'Bou bite and some other reminders? N
someone could easily ask that; 0 to which I reply:
This paper is a contribution to one of the
acetate needs of our time, a possible full

leading; Hausirens, whereupon we enter the Bolge
will come back again, procure to fis na
to open a path for Christians,

ER PROS hr

1
N
: –
ay x 1

provide a permanent pragmatic history of the Ifraelites. as
Yours from experience, from impartial observation

created loyalty. guarantees the future history

ther for the unadulterated truth of the matter. |

--

R

t-

| Moreover, this memory begins to be too

and some reflections and teachings and
serve as warnings; especially on the big ones
measurable distance instructively point out: how small,

how poor and insignificant the Jew is in German houses
delfftöden was only 5 centuries ago, and
what has already become of him, and what
the future may promise!

"At that time, the individual Jew was denied wrong |

i Religious hatred, access to hundreds of streets
Outside, he lives in his thousands everywhere and everywhere=
helbea= with his wild, penetrating bargaining=

"Crying for many a quietly working businessman
"deafening 3. At that time he only entered quietly and shyly
the distant streets, "a Jew there on horseback,
Jews there; pleasure carriage would have a.
entire large crowd: 'excited; now he dares to
Part of racing through the streets, not
Ababa, nen spn Babes and count of him

. "4 36 de

6. The Christian, previously completely unfamiliar with it:

knows, these and those worn-out things to the man
to be able to bring, partly because the then simple life

. — —

*

be trampled upon; at that time he entered at most into the

door of the Christians, asking whether there is anything to |

trade, sell, no public gathering

The location was conceivable in the whole city, whose
Threshold to touch he courage, inclination and up=

found encouragement; now, where would there be any open

—

gathering place of Christians, where would it be

There was a lot of publicity where the Jew, yes
not, not where he appears, but where he advances,
and often the most impudent arrogance

not released: at that time he was in his district,

to live on any border side of the city, especially

ftränkt; now he has already fet himself in the most distinguished

Places pushed in, and not this, but the

first prestigious houses (which are considered palaces,

which are the ornaments of the city, are now

partly in fine hands: at that time fine Gee

nuß in the countryside to mere walking be=

forknkt, aach here there were teme Safer for recording

me; now, where would there be a place for the

most civilized class in all environments, woman, the

= tain ber Stave enciehend, vot dem screefchen

\

- * -

almost every completely used shell "behind the
less blunted feelings for those suffering from redness, that
Worn items of clothing almost without exception

. . . RN 'i * 2
9 ¥ 8 1 - ' In Cu „2 BEER To * . *eee Ee
. ek ' 8 ' > + ! . * - a woo! &
: [3

|

ls dem. 1 a still

"he.

fsten Landen can now be found in ye Bee: "bas,

The change = Jew was on the foreign exchange
friendly, humbly greeting every merchant;
many a Jewish money dealer runs through with wild |

Screaming from one end to the other.
thoves one, hurts the other
the foot, and holds it far below its dignity

only to excuse: at that time the Jew appeared honorably

fearful of the Christians when he receives a request
to the swindler and swindler; now you see

one often sees the wealthy Jew, as he appears in public

cher Straße makes it clear to the lesser Christian,
only listened to him with uncovered head"

the one inland = at that time het 8 extraordinarily

heavy, the lowest from the lowest class on
to find someone who helped him desecrate his Sabbath;

and now there is no such thing as a pleasant male and

female servants who comply with the Ceremonial Law,
and – even more, as we will see later

will see seriously, flv him. Absteeten know.

4

cant? | 38 ER 3

to the poorer Zevingere class *) for their needs– 3
tigen Dedung vetfaft j yes for obvious sin and
was held in disgrace: from this still a value,
wanting to make a small profit, surprised
fure that the Jew still has a lot of money for old, worn-out stuff

how could give. The story of it went from
Mouth to mouth, and where the interested party is flattered
is, the person easily finds himself with * mo=
calian feelings. |

7 7. But that purchase only on the public
Ways of gawking. to find, was instructed by her.
fe business was not sufficient; this led her

to initially only enter the threshold of those
HBaüufer where public auctions
Üductionen), . es fey the estate of the deceased,
or the emigrants, or the fallites x. gee
were held to see what they had learned from ancient times.
used and dismantled equipment by purchasing it

— * 1
a nn 7 x 22 . 2
J —2-; times ; or
s 7

. 2 2 Wes ur thereby the lesser poorer A the
e been withdrawn? Which large
A burden is here for the poor= N a den
State zuhdgeäigie So

/

bingen; where they gradually, through wekter
devious means listed below (.. XKDE
18. 19. ü. ff.) finally the first most distinguished buyers
were; it was so that in later times
numerous auctions that arose; (English
Manufactured goods solely and exclusively in their hands
be sefpiet fab. 7 i

"

8th Vit"
. . a ver
ake From this she now answered her question
tung branch. Mumdgli, however, could not .Ginges

bought only for the consumption of the Jews. Au

In such a way they would have had to wither away within themselves |

They therefore opened their homes to the public.
sale of the goods purchased. The)
what file of the middle coffee bought as old
was done by turning, spinning, sweeping,
Trimming and pruning "by all possible means."
appropriate means to be used" the "lesser
People's class sold again for * new.

. . 0 ' ; . a
1 ove le te a = g0
Pe . VIII. ae
" ® 5

de Hieran {just fi soon aqsecond acquisition=
medium: the trade in new clothes. The

old -reshaped garments soon became fol=
secretly shoved under the carpet, which really is new,
although occasionally damaged, in public
chen auctions of * brought fabrics
were made. ::

oe
"a it ", a.
ug 4 > 43 ere 4

Em

I. A third Broder soon joined them=
advertising, which, like a thousand other things that come from the
Art bet 2 Reception of the Jews first and foremost, and preferably
lich emerged, the most unfortunate influence, in bie
Morality of snacking. : |

"ii

En 2. Shee pam Sesto, but + to ; stew |
old rags (new clothes had to be
| kept secret) opened apartments were

| ben. visited only by the lower classes;
especially from beggars, who, at that time when
Gaffen= Betteley *) took place publicly, now everywhere

*

7. et 5 is Hey 2
" ae a ce fs & N " ' 7 ' 0
2 7 rol . * r „ . 8 *

*) At the very moment when the Jews arose:
were taken, the state would have already taken all

e Gaffen s: Vetteley on the a fte W
Be müffen. 6ZC00 8

started, no longer about, Brod En about a threesome, |

but urgently for an old piece of clothing, and

all possible representations of bitter poverty and
ask, and from a dozen homes begged for daily =
who knew of the Jewish money in Iöfen. This
with their shared, precisely connected relationship= | |
return with the most common, depraved class of people, with
Beggars and vagabonds, gave the next,

Step away: that their shops open to that

Dwellings the hiding places of all stolen and stolen

stolen items, which have a deep,

ceremonial secrecy with an impenetrable
FR veil covered, whose trace, many and many

Reasons, spied out in a subtle way
Already in their own interest in
Continuation of this business will, even more through
the vast remoteness (borderline of the city) awo
fhe lived, even more through the community spirit of this

people, with which it is firmly and indissolubly united
fed by the antagonism "especially from that from which

the forced hypocrisy p from the more than bonne |
mine to a more than mauvais jeu emerged= Bu
burning hatred, bitter anger against the 1
* so that at the low outside *

– 172 –

| balec the fence a Seber Ate to the side
ft, what mischief could become even worse
knew "where the medium of two nearby cities
the same a fi * opportunity to throw one
*

a
Q : >

ce 228 8 dormers.
beige begging vagabonds, thefts, and
Use of the stolen goods to every vicious person, and
with this front, drinking parties, dance halls of the never=
third class, were now increasing to the extent that
easier and safer to find buyers.
If earlier, less a moral feeling, more
the fear that many had left behind, a cover-up
to stretch out his hand to his master's estate,
to touch another's property, since he did not know where
and how he found a buyer, a sure fence
den konne; fo' he believed, it feet fure safer, * a

rather e to = =
HE De er a oe |
1. Furthermore, add to that also the following |
Swerbaind, mae in respect of 'fine deceptive' |

the influence of the end e. .
1 * ie nd

8 2. Their dwellings will be ace only
hiding place for stolen items that need to be concealed; 5 |
fotibern now also, "through the traffic of the smaller
Bolts: Elaffe were fle the Zupfuchtszeter: Things

to bet on money as a deposit

f To be shown. a, aoe % to

. Hienit w was the careless breath-holding.
especially gambling addiction! in general, "even more so
ders at the emergence of the so pernicious, cursed J

ten numbers Lotto 8 (which we will discuss in the section of the following

many intervening primaries, a which the traffic circle
of the Jews to the ruin of the Christians so immensely

have continued, will come back again) Door
and gates, a gray field opened.

4. Even our fatherly-minded ancestors
ten the Fii montes, or the so-called repentants
your 8 to control the guard fence err ichtek.

5. Shame and blushing, especially of the face |
dande des Bildantwerdens had Tanfeinde= books
held back, nothing other than just nn

\

in the most urgent need, and at the same time,
which one should not be ashamed to show,
which had a not entirely 'low berth'; 7
Lombard to the pledge,

..

6. But now a new track 1
3 that the Jew the questionable embarrassment=
use it safely, twice, even three times higher interest
fen was taken, nevertheless the way went, out of evil
appropriate shame "to the Jew living far away
| am; convinced here, just as little be it
to be known as ever from him, above mentioned grin

be tempted to be betrayed. But how far here
the mischief, in attack on the lower class of people,
driven, is. further below 3, detailed bingefelt
advertise, se

ee 0e As if from photo the following closed
means of earning of the Jews with all the disastrous consequences

to the dirty traffic mentioned above
means to. st, & ae

* — — 8
kt wa. fe =,

= eo: Suse, or money eat Bingen E
ae DENE: VHNUoi'in, ees pee F

y

— x —

2. . Arnuth and wealth let it be
fein," taught one of their ln and with watchful

* | |

3. If those inheritances touch, then he finds them
in consequences equal; so wealth leads very easily
to an equal number of vices, in both Ar=
° courage can rush in, "even though these one |
Kmupigen — 8 n. '

>>>

4. In ate 3 some but .
and had to advise, "who had their
believed to find last refuge, Ht one on experience=
rung too foft founded, from — en |
m. known * e

5. The same is far preferable to

Istaelites than to turn to Christians, if the

Necessity forced people to pawn things, and here too
Instead; it took place here so much more because the ze

Christ, to whom one would also like to discover oneself; fhe

Money- bonds were not willing to
could show that he was a usury, as before a Gh
knowledge must recoil, and to ordinary

un 46 -

interest makes money more profitable and more useful
den could. e

6. But what was his lot with the Israelites
prepared? This opportunity often
deliberately not to complain to the borrower's relatives
to be allowed to employ without fear of punishment;
to take a risk here and there,
demanded the most stringent regulations for his safety
exercises; played the whole role excellently and
above all the mere negotiator who comes from the
second, third hand to get the money
'babe, in order to achieve the higher direct and indirect |
percent at the same time, and you in advance
to cover as much as possible. Also found
here a pledge. important things instead; fo
It was, for the same reasons, bought for the J of
| Berths are charged. The sum delivered by u is
ft often stood half in high-set
Bases, whereby the borrower is entitled to other
on the same to get cash,
neh 30 to 40 percent had to lose; so that fine
few. received money often barely a tenth
"finer: guilt » prescription, and: who

vr - ua '
' . ö a 4

- 477 -

1000 Thaler b cash on this slippery path: u
drove, debtor of 10,000 SH with heavy interest,
'will be a ad 9 |

"

| 7 If the lower class were to be kept
in earlier times there was much less practice in arithmetic
ten; generally for all inexperienced people the most common |

Usury hidden under ground – interest, where |
There are cases where 60, 70, 80 percent and even more
been taken about it. a

Jeeta eet
 $zT \setminus 2 * i -$

8. For example, a Jew gives someone a Kagel,
or whoever it from the # geingften Bolts: tafe Teoh ze

| A
SR

x

4 The incidents that a debt of Arti 1 ex x Kae. |
to, but ex conditione as a result of
one or the other is legally denied or denied

was disputed, what influence does this have on the .

Perjury on the part of the Jews: lies and
Would not have been without the dangers involved.
to confess? And how many non-Jews
de in such a situation and under such circumstances,
how he should proceed, not have trembled? No
Unearthly, no vice stands – The Eme must be in the
mer serve the other for security. he

5

mag, 16 shillings for the loan, for which the same wö–
has to pay only one three cents per week;
makes this no more and no less than 82 '/,
Percent per year

9. Sf it therefore ends pie all the un–

lucky ones who fell into the hands of the Jews,
gradually become poorer, "if not immediately, then certainly
failed to reach the begging stick, the germ
so many beautiful virtues in this miserable state
ft suffocate, 1 and 1 bevöl=

zen 8 where Maiden, as already said above, :
felf did not know what was happening to him: so easily explained-
It must be obvious to every thinking man. |

Here I am forced to a digression (the
the reader may skip at will), as it is a
Observation contains "to which the present
Scripture is rejected everywhere. 7

n 8 XII.
1 721 a 2 5

1 Ce will give those 8 to every thinking

Man can thereby explain Rn because he
| En

– 49 8 2

| mg the entire nature continuous site: dabey ,
with eyes, which is both in the yhn
fcient, intellectual, as well as moral

bourgeois world, in short, is found everywhere;

and what the interaction of things in Anfes

hung of the sequence of consequences, therefore among other things
also serves to explain how often the smallest
Urfache to produce the greatest event in
to it, namely the following norm: ne, ae

2 2. Everything that leads to upward striving, 45 to the Botts
ftreat has reached, gains more and more, not only
by itself, but by the influence from all sides |
even by the opposing side a intervening means,
expanding power, in strength and scope. Sede
acquired power N as well as each newly defeated Burel |

Pig gle

ftigt ' is Boru, to grow a new site .

8

3. Now, are the proposition and the counter-proposition everywhere?

adâquat; fo that must also be against it » was. fine

sinks, what atrophies, in and through itself and |

noticeably dissolve. Every paralyzed force is at this

and that attempt to this and that venture

men, too weak to apply greater force.

| on |

N

— 9. —

ao

4. There is never any happiness, never any misfortune

alen A very large stretch in the forest is

Linen mighty storm devastated; not the storm,

not the compressed, falling air mass
alone, but the trees seized first have
the next ones through their burden

with fallen down.

3. And it is just a look at the ime

7 intellectual, world, to immediately find that
The more insights a man acquires, the more

the circle of his knowledge expands by itself. |
Insights lead to insights, knowledge to knowledge: |

| nisffen. Of course, this is asked in passing, it comes from

There is an ever greater ignorance in knowledge. The richer

| a folder becomes sane, he definitely feels poorer

fig because every knowledge shows what and how much more \
what remains to be learned; hence also modesty=
is the only true character, the true pro=
Birftein of a truly thinking, educated man
nes can be instead of the half-knowledge, the absence
fcöppen from the surface brims with arrogance,

and puffs itself up out of stupidity. .
6, And just for a look at the moras

ical world. The more skill you have, the

é

2 eer

ner has acquired in the moral good, deste ha her
the divine nobility of fine soul vibrates by itself
up. The very thought of a bad deed
becomes alien to him, no low idea can enter his 7
soul. But the opposite is true where only
a single vice takes hold of the soul, and animal
fe has taken root, this will, even if
– Circumstances it by force to cut out, nevertheless to the

to drive new vices from the roots, –
a N

Be "7 And in the same way it is in the
civil or civil world. The more one
the secures and expands his wealth " the easier it becomes
it gives him one advantage, one gain to others
and vice versa: "The poor are
alone only poor," says a Roman poet. ; A |
Sab, which needs no commentary, and is general
can be summed up as follows: The rich are the only ones who are rich.
The virtuous alone are virtuous. The La=

ftillbaren only nut fect rc. os es

*
1 *
j
- * = ß
48
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2
- *

6 XU.

1. We return to the present
Objects back. The one who is on the historical

\

course of the current investigation in more detail
Whoever pays attention will find out for himself how I
preferably not from the essence, but from the
derive this and that misfortune from the people
te. In itself the mele is not 44 Mack like i
"re ek will. | |

2. From the Accidental For may the |
Character of a people depends immensely on the soil,
depend on the climate, it will certainly develop
much more from the historical course of a people
from the incidents and events that have occurred,
above all and primarily from his situation, his

conditions (whence else the characteristic of each class?) in – he with and to ans dern fthaltet. To oo.

3. Just take, with regard to the first attacking causes, Romans and Italians here as an instructive example. For both was, is and remains the same ground, the same sky, the= the same air to be inhaled, the same air flowing through, through the seas and mountains analogous wine be, the same foods (which are of newer times brought about mobilizations form in white

niger consideration, the main ingredient of the Nah: : Food, springs, waters find and remain the fame) and yet, what an immeasurable distance between Romans and Italians, between the inhabitants ners of the same Hefperien W and jeeia time.

tos But also what a people is, which apart from the Gauls, Carthaginians, Goths, Wan= dalen the Lombards and Greeks of the orientali= Roman Empire, the Saracens, Normans, | Germans, Spaniards, French etc., which people

is still left, which is not Italy, through the former usurpation of the Romans willfully abandoned= PL

moved (which, as it were, intentionally drove the Nemesis to

valid law, as in our 3

times, as it is now in another

parts of the world, and always and always takes place | |

the one who seeks secrets, it is not for thousands of years made the scene of the most gruesome wars; Kripge which thousands of cities, towns, villages, villas with the monuments of antiquity i in that klaffi= fh land destroyed, devastated, reduced to ashes,

Millions of people by sword, defense, hunger

\

emergency and civil wars sacrificed, which the gar:

soil fertilized with human blood, which, however,

even more the mercantile and hierarchical rights

ties themselves, even more so its fragmentation into vols
kerfschaften, the whole character of the inhabitants
at the same time, through the permitted and unlawful misuse

fch, a completely different look, and the
former character ≠ traits: except for the laid ru
: – BEN |

* a people from experience instruction
draw, how instructive the Roman usurpation would be,

because they are united against all, but also as a result: All
against them! and which brought so much misfortune upon the world
has brought. Meanwhile, , fo. scourge of many nations
the Romans were also there; so many millions

strangled under their hands, no matter how many countries they are:

devastated, so many nations . they once at their

Triumphal chariots; the greatest us
salvation, which they pass on to the peoples of Europe as their heritage

have prevailed, is and remains: the Israelites from their

to have displaced Helmath. For where such

heterogeneous forces come together and rub against each other,

Fant never be a successful success. |

6. Bet now immediately the itfaben'b ber. Befsigte 5
the Jeraelites in German trading cities, however
has led to what he generally said to them):
nete pernicious spirit of usury, which in fo mans 2
countries have suffered the most terrible catastrophes
and indignation against them, which the
Humanity recoils from the accidental, from its i
business situation and their circumstances 7
Christians arose; what did it help that already a
the noblest and most venerable men in the people |
occur, and in classical writings the powerful
ft, emphatic language against usury
have, if the murky source, not the present .
of the Jews but their business, their traffic, their
Doing and driving should not be thrown away if in
Regarding usury human wisdom has no
Norm could devise how to avoid the 3
1 avoid fey. |

i 1 or

1. Koch also lined up fs an bie * ange
led to hopeless means of earning a living: >.
The conversion of the coin types, at the beginning

¢

;
1 25 ie *
> - * x - j & 7 *
Io. . i
* . : *
2 2 . ö N
3 . er . 4
2 - 4

building construction – Wecölerey with all the usual Fol.

he, 56 eee
2 N 5

which develops from this “and in the well-being of the

People had an incalculable influence Wa z

2. Everywhere and everywhere, in all nam^e
competent countries where Jews were accepted,
and just as in German trading cities
the older, less wealthy, less fortunate
Coin types by melting the silver such as
at once. But not only this was happening,
but by the Israelites, from forced
Exercise, so run ig become seesaws of yellow:
ftüde went aud) all in weight a little heavier
Coins lost; not enough, almost all coins
forts, each piece in the same, was simultaneously by
This makes tipping money easier.

3. How many millions may be in the 'ite
Europe the Jews only on this slippery
Ways, by tipping, rocking and melting all
ler and every durable gold and silver müuz^e
varieties fell into their hands?)

- = _ = = F

) Wherever the nation inflicts wounds, the un^e says |
| ee Herder, put the bowl of the balsam
a to the side to heal such. Also in the bür^e

4. But the question is more interesting: what input
flow into the welfare of the peoples and into the morality of the
Mienfchen has the fo. far driven Bees nme |

of the coin types " 2

f

55 That the rise in prices is

| 10 dep reduction of the money the next Bolge .

1

Br 5 ZN j R

In the human, political world there is no such thing as
hot, which is caused by finely less or more spread

influence, stimulate attention, spur

to act contrary to rc. not something good hers i

: even if the evil never stops,
a evil to be. War, with the exception of defense
ation of the fatherland, iff and remains a wicked
Incitement against humanity, from the power hunters to their enemies
. enough to see what beneficial consequences one
whatever derives from it: What do you like
now the Jews indirectly to the above all
Praise the sublime, excellent institution of the hambur=
aifische Bank, as also from the
Tipping and rocking of money soon becomes a quarrel between
fhe older and newer (the typed u |
side pieces) coin types were created,
ande the inside rises on means and think . gd
RR ee ee

\

38 |

is well known; and also: that
when the craftsman increases the life=

needs not equal steps, for higher

prices to work, to hold in a position,
he then with less loyalty in regard to the material
lien, and with . diligence in challenging the
Processing delayed. |

6. But what is going on with all these numerous things?

cen classes, which, according to the needs of the time,
; for an improvement in their salary, a raise.

their salary or the so-called fixed salary

| bens nachús; or if an allowance is also given

= fhieht, fuche with the Beitbedixfnifen in gar
is not proportionate?

um; What loose concepts of Gerabgelt, of
| Loyalty, from. Incorruptibility may fi fic) through a

certain feeling of suffering injustice in the penance then
develop involuntarily? What greater stimulus could

then have the gold which is already bribable in itself?
che means, which side roads may therefore be of
Some people are taken? Where can
one or the other will be brought to what he

nin a more carefree situation would never have been able?

a

9

And how many "who in earlier times; in glowing R
Times with this and that salary. Wife and children

could have nourished without worry, now increased by

= illegitimate relations the number of foundling homes, ftürzi |

many innocent girls into incalculable misery
down, or even trample here and there, forever,
domestic peace. What influence does

am the one who was so fharmed by the Israelites on the coins N 2

committed methodical theft not only in the Glucks
' bliss of so many individuals, but also in, 'big |
Population, in the type of population of the
State, in Rational Dignity, left force ind 1
| Strength un = |
4. But if he who committed the coin
Nonsense to the Jews almost exclusively everywhere |

and is everywhere added; so we also want –
beer our Borfag stay separate from the Bufälli

gen, and not from the essentials of the inhabitant
ning character of people to develop such, 88
We would, even then, still speak out against the latter |
occur "when a skull gauge on the jüßifchen
Head preferably an organ of the 1 =
pffigfeyns; ever discovered a age Re

3 60 -

1. 9. For this is already granted to the Israelites=
dene means of earning money to fi, of the kind: that one does not

the more detrimental to civil society |

kehr would have chosen fdnnens fo it will be in the following |
In this respect, all the more hateful. ;

10. The proceeds of the granted acquisition=
tels was, at the first approach of the miserable=
| ften Art; fo that the Jew absolutely on every, even

on the smallest and most insignificant . e
had to be. = 1

= T I. Know therefore this so deeply banished Raffi
subsequently became part of the Christians' food supply
| fo may have become harmful and pernicious, namely
by the fact that it subsequently also entered the trade=
Maxims of the Jews completely ignored, as further on
ten in the intervening causes which the giant=
| moderate growth of the Jews "promoted,
will appear in more detail; it is the Christians
fts themselves, which the Jeremiah n on such corrupt
different paths. N

5 a

u : "In the end, over Jew he had to, in order to five
5 to open a communication with the Christians, old Sa=
'en buy for the best possible price when

one can only keep the sale of the rite in some way

should. With kindness on the face, with N
With greater bitterness in his heart, he gave the money

No wonder he has the better coins
ten held back as much as possible; where he was in Cre
due to a lack of poorer coin types,
from these, as much as possible
which still raises the question of concern.
ft: whether (f. below religious and moral terms)
the common Jew really sees this as injustice, as
wore, considering with whom
– he believed he had something to do.

13. In addition, the Jew was with his
Wandering back and forth the very different
| Coin forts everywhere known through fine business
learns, and pays attention to their inner value
which of course entitles him to
tion "which profit from usury
with coin by all sorts of means and ways au eveine |
gen Ie:

€ a
a

g. V.

Is 98 much and many, and watch
eighth of the reception of the Israelites,

\

and derived from the traffic granted to them; i
fhowever, we are currently coming across the allergen=
hateful thing that ever came from the turmoil of the South, like

| from an abyss nn could:

= = peddling. _

22 2. Ym corner of a city habitual "not off= %
waiting for customers to take the appropriate items –
which many, partly in private houses, partly in

auctions (public sales),

not fashionable enough, as in pawning

" fallen as well as stolen and concealed things

to be visited; it drove the Jews more forced=

white into the open; showed him little by little the way to

the country » annual markets, from there to the villages, Fle=

: towns and rural cities.

3. Initially, it was just things that were in N
the larger cities no longer find buyers
All outdated, unfashionable
Things (table and teaspoon, shoe and knee

f buckles, clasps, and buttons (c.), for which
Above lower class lacked money, and the more
The favored one did not want to have such a thing. =

5 |

u " FE This was followed by the 1st Hayfizen
with scarves, handkerchiefs, socks, hats
xc., which later led to negotiations with all

W only conceivable ä = goods here

proceeded.

4 .
. 0

| 4 Not laden with a burden, of course
the country-dwelling Jew every footpath of the nearby
way "which helps to lighten his burden, everywhere

where he encounters customs duties or other obstacles

to push "he learned every trick and trick
way; from the way less than from carrying
tired, he often begged for a little something from. FJuhr=

people, especially postmen = carters,
| to become, where it is, the: fan fích fuch redfeikir
to take care of customers as necessary:

the Jews, * to . and * feptte a

.6, Furthermore: At the place of Gintescens it was 8 ibm |

the Jew, who pushes himself everywhere, through

| not to be deterred by anything
saw himself compelled to do something easy, which took a long time |
Sandman, at all where he asked where he
came "the 1 the eden genay

€

\ .

to get to know, to see; where the farmer fine
saved Thaler, without initially
something Ages * to beabfi -

| 7: No wonder then that vagabonds of all
Art fell to them quite easily as if by itself,
from them, as if it were happening by chance,
fhing what they see in the villages, "spots, small
Rural towns here and there noticed what

They were heard on the mail coaches, which travelers?

Where to? Where from? And since they are often referred to as

Buyers for so many stolen items
den, so for some there was only one
step there to join a gang of thieves,
or even to have it recorded. A step,
which, through the relationship of the fence with the
The recipient was often already prepared by the fact that...

Many a thief steals what he has found in a city

'Coal, now once again in the hands of his
fence in another place, as if by chance
again . : 6 '

| 8. So only and only in this way has it surely
can be: that it is a historical fact:
" that

RE RE u
that speaks of the time of the reception of the Jews):
net, the number of vagrants, thieves and .
Gangs of robbers even tend to disturb the public
| peace has increased. Just read all the
judicial records of captured thieves

servile vagrants. They, the Israelites, make
not only almost consistently the largest number: Savor
out, fondern find selbft as leader of the dangerous:
thieves' gangs appeared in the same. |

9. And even if the state has any precedent=
part by accepting the Jews,

which is definitely not the case, but rather

the opposite is demonstrated; how much greater the impact
wall has the same here too, and for safety:

ity of the public roads, it is by Gens dar-

merie, or other police officers
tend . -

10. Those princes therefore do not find enough
to honor those who have so hopelessly perpetrated the Jews.
to prohibit in their country under severe punishment
have now started every now and then. |

\

- 66 BC -
; 4

11. Is he the peddling of the Jews in the
Cities are not associated with the same outrageous danger
den; fo it aims, however, as we will see in the following,
a serious consideration, so
completely on the total ruin, on the völs
ruin of the citizens, the Christian inhabitants
ner off.

x

Third Xofgnitt

| That, woe to the enchanted Hage of the Jews during their

takeover in the German trading cities
means of earning a living

8

: " ; '

" * PR 1 '
* 0 « wht ae aoe ae Er Beg he ay,
ao N roy i ate ou A 775
jr . dat

Ban have 8 the 5 initial Griwerbmite
14 of the Vefingern Volks – Klass had under their eyes,

seen: what is, as it were, of itself necessary= |

how it had to develop from this, as it is everywhere from
accompanied by the lowest vices, the most unfortunate one:

influence on the morality of the people; what

but in the history of the Jews forever and ever

memorable, highly striking and will remain so,

ft: that at the same time the more affluent class

the Jews were granted a means of transport,

which, connected with the means of transport of the nie=

third and middle Volks= Halle, for the occasion

C5]

N t

– 2

Buin d bar ehrschrift party not brought forth,
could not have been imagined, namely:

the Seld= trade, ä

here taken in the true sense of the word, money=
money-changer, bill of exchange – =brokerage, bill of exchange'= trade
or banking business, discounting, premiums x.
encapsulating. 353

2. For more correct and clear instruction
of the present subject—we must take a look
we throw 5 1 vessels. "

3. They ", the Bejgäte over Menfähet, 5 dh |
the yearbooks of all nations in the family
the succession to the highest, has become known=
antiquity, offers many contrasts =
ftstand before which the historian is in fta=
lingering in contemplation, and, as if rooted,
remains standing, pondering.

4. Here he finds an individual, en ng
5 and insignificant man who not only
the beginning of fine contemporary and fine steering ropes
holds, leads and guides them according to their will and pleasure;

7

— m 69 u .

but the fine views, fine opinions, fine
Sayings and principles of the kind in the human
ical nature that it is from gender to gender
worse, from millennia to millennia
be propagated, and all this is the work of a
individual man! That they describe events at Bege=
| areas whose visible traces can be seen after a
series of several. ea the eye still speaks
represent. = |

6. There he finds: that in a nation a

Mistakes have occurred, which often occur during the creation of
unforeseeable consequences, not the small=
ft seems to have any significance, nevertheless, if
even after centuries, through unpredictable, |

Highly pernicious consequences with fine . pets

step forward. | | 0

6. The sins that Spain and Portugal

tugal through the cruel persecution of the Jews
other countries, the
due to incidental causes, extremely Bun
and pay heavy fines. | |

_ 7. Religions: Fanaticism, which the boy
the pious Isabelle swelled, and behind which

¢

BERN. 46 —

che Ferdinand fine cunning politics, to Aude
conduct of what was then called a holy war
hid, overthrew the remnants of the Moorish .
Dyn aftie in Spain, and raised biefte – to
Bine unit.

8. Her grandson, Charles V, King of Spain
sib German Emperor, too often with the elements gure :
nend, gave himself over to the inherited fanaticism only then,
| when he had laid down the double crown.

9. His son, Philip II, had barely
mal which is more than inhumane against the EEE
ten raging Marie, Henry VIII's daughter=
ter, the reins of government in his hands, fo wett=
he envied both of them: his wife and the boss
head of the Church, to surpass in heretic rage *), |

*, This human king once learned that
about thirty people in the car died
were; not having tackled it hurt
fhis pious soul, he therefore demanded that in
fhis presence immediately another such execution
and now saw with deep, pious
pleasure forty ane. in the flames

– Arrival.

sat 71 h > .

Lin the tribunal of hell of inhumanity far

The supreme judge was in Spain under
with the name Inquisition, which is not
instruction, not by persuasion and conviction=
ment to guide and win hearts; but every
Non-Christians, even any non-Orthodox on Le=
pursue sin and death, and sacrifice them to the flames
As if what is the matter of God:
heit iff, not only before their judge=
chair belongs; as if people were presumptuous
could and might, a . of the deity |

/ .

5 x

*

Especially in N time such gree of
Fauatism, the creeping Jesuitism not
brought back enough to mind, and the
The question must be asked: with what disgust, with
what deep contempt the hearts of the Antoni =
nen, of Marcus Aurelius, of Frederick, of Ales

randers, in our time that of Leibnitz, Pope, Her= .

Who, Reimarus, considered such actions?
how immeasurably far their attitudes, their behavior
| their behavior, only for the good of the people
fchen thought, must have been of the one whose
fen the fanatical superstition coupled with simplicity
have been capable everywhere and will always remain so, -

*

to set up here below, to plead, to judge and

by human utterance in the name of the
Deity to commit all atrocities!

10. For more than seven hundred years the
Arabs or Moors a large part of Spain

Muslims and Jews are
known closely related siblings – children. The
The number of followers of the Mosaic religion was
after, during the Moorish rule in Spain, |
not a little considerable, far more considerable still, as
history tells us that the great things she had acquired there
assets, their accumulated there through usury
riches.

11. But both, Moors and Jews, should
fich now under threat of the car da fe *) to

) Words rule people, and through a
| ftaking example, the world will never be more than
currently ruled by words. .

The most horrible act had to be
it happens everywhere, from religion its name
borrow: Auto da fé Glaubens = Acte,

| Act of faith was called the gruesome execution

>

–

5 73 5 | . 5 . 2

Christianity. Hence denial of their
Religion through coercion, power and violence,
the most shameful death! . |

12. This is the unfortunate grip that is on us

intense power has few equals, which |

“made at that time in those countries, and the

sad consequences throughout the millennia of

| intervening . because – ann fein

N F0:

13. | For, this is how the significant number

of New= Christians (Nuevos Christianos, like the history books of Spain call them), which, of course, only giving in to the iron necessity, in far larger number than were, and remained "what they were

people: Joraelites or Muhamedans. =

Br ridjtung sie Sn, obne , Debrecen; bloem Mis

nations, merely deviating worship because of a 2 |

'and the same Godhead, notwithstanding that the purest, | the sublime ideas of the greatest thinker of the Deity always within the limits of the anthropo= morphism ftinnen, since the finite through= from not grasping the infinite, not understanding fen kannn. u |

14. From this it was possible to no less violent step of the following Phi= lips whose financial circumstances are the destruction of artistic diligence above all, and above all= were becoming more and more shattered; | which the later consequences of highly unjust usurpation tions of their predecessors like a bogeyman in the Should see in the distance when the first, the great th power of Europe, which, more than any other others, a universal monarchy for future destruction ruins could have been founded when the fate of every once dominant nation suffer and sink into complete unconsciousness would be the step from emerge themselves: walls and Jews entirely from to expel Spain. |

15. It happened. They could only their former homeland, or to their faith= comrades, equally feared, equally hated in the rest of Europe "since it is already partly (except Portugal, namely France and Italy) the scourge; her desire for conquest, coupled with infatuation felt, These, the Israelites, turned fi ha

7 - 73 = * |

ie: very large Aab to Portugal. : Dien stepped .

Urfachen, say the history books Lufitun lens 3
without specifying exactly which ones: kai fie auch m 0
ic could stay. N .

ty

16. Was now her – at the same time, as 9
almost everywhere, with the sequestration of their goods,
justly connected, even more unjustly, even
more outrageous then when priests a religious |
Schleyer wanted to throw the royal proceedings=
| ten; but the number of new ones remaining behind

Christians who reject every external aspect of the Jew |
thumbs, instead of small, insignificant
my considerable; fo therefore had those to expel

already have the means in their hands, with whom

their faithful fellow believers, from the complete |
outbreak of displacement and sequestration

to conclude cessation contracts with each other,

namely to cede one's property by fictitious sale,
to save, and not with effective gold and
Silver, which is protected from other dangers
could be (f. above §. IV. 15.),: dod mik same
denominated in paper.

“ 17. And so the trade took a tremendous |
grand, extremely important exchange transaction
its origin and progression in the following way:

18. Just as the lesser Jew first entered into
the nearest streets of the Christians, and from there,
only after a few decades, in the more distant city=
areas; just as timidly approached the

krilirte, that hard danger survived wealthy Ju=

de the external stock exchanges of the German trading cities.

19. Known by those merchants,

the considerable trade links in those countries=

have "and do significant business there,
he offered them safe and advantageous instructions,
by means of a letter, a letter
f es (hence forever the name: letra de cambio;
lettera di cambio; letter of change; Change= |
letter, will remain) on bristly plague.

20. Whoever has the art, the gift, or the
idea: to flatter the interests of the people
gels, it consists in advantages, in pleasure, or
even just for the sake of convenience, he can
ft generally count on being heard and applauded;
as much as in such an important, trade-oriented

a ae

generally beneficial thing, how many overbite _
with the spirit of commerce, which is aimed at every, even the smallest

advantage, and in this regard only adhere to legal

ity can distinguish it from the Jewish procedure. x

. 21. Pafi ve and active debts on a fo

light, comfortable, less expensive, at the same time N

secure ways (exchange= fraud settled, which often
more disadvantageous than remittances in cash, which 7
lost by storms or highwaymen
can, not for exchange= letters, whose lost value= |
previous ones are replaced by Secundas, Tertias &c.)

| to be able to balance and liquidate, the –
Trade – traffic a very desirable solution

ö che feyn. 8 8 en u aa? Mae. =

22. But what at first was only

Negotiation of one's own in foreign countries
of the funds was soon in their hands

a bill of exchange transaction on the largest scale,

ches, already for the sake of the origin, even more the Ge=
because of the skill with which it is carried by them,
especially the most extensive correspondence, which |
for the sake of larger connections, with which the Jew
in the world: traffic stands, finally almost alone, almost out –

The closure soap had to get into their bonds, and
as a very important source of food, no gee –
small share in the predominant acquisition=
mögen het. N „„ gta

23. For he who has the Beitganbel in the large
Knows Aut to some extent, and has seen him, |
whose amount of circulating money is immeasurably large
is, even if the parts often only a petty expression= |
spoils of profit, yes, not infrequently with bee
linked to significant loss. find, deffen rimeffen
and drafts, however, with few exceptions, by
Bills of exchange, and their purchase and sale
almost entirely through Jewish exchange brokers:
will easily understand that in
View of the most important trading cities in Europe
Every year several million are already in this way in
the canal that draws everything into itself
ation.

: a She 3 u like e the b Pharaoh ish

Billiard halls, or any other gaming venues. Alls
bablen lost significantly there in the end, and the
none of the players has won yet.

– 2 –

25. But what has already been said is not that
The only thing that is detrimental to the Christian party
emerged from that one; but rather,
also soon the shops: money exchange, discotheque
tiren, agiotiren, banks to invest x. to that.
And now the path to the monopoly of the fo was

opened the money trade, so that the Jews now
fill everywhere and everywhere not only the first

Bankers stand by their side, but here and there as:

the first, as the most respected . to all
feen and e Ben: aa eee

26. But even that is far from being the Al=

leinige, what came out of that. The fo bee
considerable money = trade and their partly un=

They placed their measurable wealth on my
nisterial gold-covered path "among princes
and rulers in a point of contact, especially
when it comes to monetary transactions, be it loans, or
Remittances of subsidies etc., the speech
With regard to money = loans, the
Princes in large sums to find this together:
what they gave to the subjects in countless small
sums of money. It paved the way for them

•
—

1 . — 80 FF

the way, less on open paths, more through |
Bribes of all kinds to the courts: not
just to become a court Jew, a court agent; not just to
to give himself and his people influence and weight
create, probably even with titles and honorary degrees
chen, which previously belonged only to the merit
and Ru the Earning) . were;
* u fondern

€

*) Has there ever been a greater statesman than
Frederick the Great? Even after thousands of years
his immortal works will testify to this.

The question: whether he is a fanatic or intolerant
ter Fürst, the ashes of that great
ous, unforgettable man. The gracious
rich reception of the French Reformed Church is a
Proof of how the Prussian state has always
thought. But Friedrich drew a precise demarca-
tional line between religious and political
Tolerance. This great thinker was not allowed to
Character, the principles, and what follows from them |
previous actions and activities of the Israelites
learn. How much he, through fine outstretched gestures
foratology, through his lively, attentive .
Observational spirit knew him, he too often laid
. to the light. Supply a Jew, a sword
carry

send in. the well-being of not only a single
nation, but rather in the prosperity of many others=
access that in the misfortune of those iugleidy with :

– have been inserted. e2

. 298 For, in order to ensure the dedication of trembling N
and money = advances secure guarantee to
have, and with financial Binfen otherwise quite noticeable=
ly increase, they sought the first important
to obtain the highest state revenues in rent.
From this the original source of that 0 was Ba Sy ,

3 rn er

to be allowed to wear; u was called 28: N but PS ,
the right side. If someone else wanted permission

| have to be allowed to drive with beers; it likes it,

was the decision, but one after the other. Friedrich

| saw through the boundless, outrageous excess – –
courage, whose every out of the dust raise fic =

the individual, and therefore also every swept-back

People with too great expansion of its powers finally N
capable, and not less, as many An=
the state purpose: general welfare, through=
from towards, and held the saying: so far, and
not N for Jonge errierte, unablässig Min. 3

*

– 83 –

, 4

– ftems, namely: the hopeless anticipation of the state; and
 . One-fifth, if a lease is on 10, 12 to 13
 year in advance was offered for sale in cash. Here=

from the possibility of an ambitious man, the scourge of a |
 war to continue for a longer period; but also
 an abyss of national debt at the feet of the
 throne. From this, through the extension=

the wars, the ever more deeply rooted, |
 : national hostile to humanity: = hatred of the lin:
 oppressed against the conquering enemy of the
 Fatherland from the outside "and from the inside the violence=
 most active extortions of unimaginable kind, since the
 State revenues are no longer paid directly by the state.
 raised, fondern of merciless, greedy
 Financial tenants often in an inhumane way
 This led to impoverishment and deprivation
 destruction of so many classes of people. Hence the Kas |
 gen, the discontent, the lesser respect for the same
 against the laws, because the administrator of the same is not
 fo respected) fo honored, fo loved, as
 it is necessary for the welfare of the state, indeed their
 wishes to put together a suitable measure
 gen, on which only a single spark was allowed to fall in order to –
 to put the entire state in names whose far= N

Sn

flying colorful attire of the fifth aon ents |

=

. e ,,, ee N

ae 3 7 * * a

– e 0 "

– % se vo ef eg

. 7 . . ' . 8 & e = 2

er xv, su – – „ ; *

' v. "4 „ af Al get 7 I.

,

1. Before c to the ftgenber What about:

| which the memorable, intervening Uta

chen represents the so vehement Enpordrin:

of the Jews, their more than gigantically wet bath: |

thum, I must mention the 'present

bc with the following remark.

' .

*

= One may also take a fine look at bas on |

You can turn the people you have led wherever you want, if you

merely the business relationship between the Indians and the Christians |

often in front of your eyes, you already realize:

how much the Jeraeclit of the welfare of the bourgeois

society and that it is the unfortunate

idea that people could ever conceive is. and

remains: to prohibit Jews from trading

ben on which fie, other important reasons

because, solely and exclusively" would have limited,

1

and them, under a completely opposite vek=

drive, fever: touch=punet= with the end
should have been questioned niffe. u en

[6]

~ - .
"

3. On that way they would have had domestic

ity, activity, diligence and morality;

They could never have gotten there: here and there.
to place a state next to the state that previously
or helps to threaten the ruin of the same; never

| babin 'to get into the world = matters

ten indirectly to intervene so deeply; never and never

the morality of the people through their unfortunate

Influence a 'Yo höchst nadhthellige direction bek=
men, never a striving and counter-striving completely hetero= |

forces, from which the later consequences

gen will not be able to calculate.

It may be true that what has been said

a very strange induction reason.

5. How many Derters are there in eb Vater=
land, where in Utherian cities Catholics, Ree
and vice versa, where in Catholic

N oo RN 3c. are recorded!

7

6. Wherever there is only the "tiff
Complaint, the slightest expression: that a recorded= |

my sect any * W will be

tons? " © a et er

ur ö

m To do this, keep an eye on the music rounds

| a ican experience question,: borrowed from the Keil
gions = History of all Nations: that the nearer En
| Religious relatives: with their Küfiten and Mes |

tions stand next to each other, the bigger, unfortunately,
in religious terms,, abie – a er. fo
if such things ever come to light. Spe –

| 8. and yet, that every day
che Secte all civil liberties with full |
Rights undisturbed; every animal, every

trade with original rights of humanity

fey drive ban and: may, finds nowhere even |
the assumption / even less the statement Instead of: |
that any advance of one or the other

: ee could be possible. e

9. Where does this strange connection with u
a very large sub-ject in the case of the jü.
dian people? Previously different than: that the Christians |

fts, fhe may now belong to a sect, to which
who want to follow the same principles, the same

observe the same maxims, the same norms at ifs
rem procedure; in short, that one and the other.
the same spirit, one and the same honesty of the same

*

a

– \$6, one,

in the general! Doing and doing of civil
Businesses rule, and therefore with perbaltnifmtas
sluggish steps for centuries undisturbed one
others to the side; and that they also
Principles and maxims that are consistent with those of all
other sects not only completely analogous, but also to=
immediately, which the consequences point out very seriously
| is such that if not a complete
ge Entsitt will be fol, fie i always fo fe and

must stay! it ö

10. Jews, if they know the unfortunate
| u from the traffic granted to the Israelites
means, in no way to
deny, and with too obvious reasons
ft has already been demonstrated; fhowever, none could
human wisdom with the purest will, with
| 'the best intentions and the most sincere endeavours
– suffice to ensure that the Jews are received by
| thought to establish statutes that their predominant
Advancement does not harm the state in any way=
| c will.

| 15 = 2

. Much and Many day: in febe many en |

Hidden in the deepest matters, which time,

railways take a significant share;
all and especially the newer states \approx Verhältniß \approx '

4

circumstances, especially the development of the human 8

spirit; the advancement of technological inventions
ments, which England's highly ambiguous Max

fe Europeans have brought about, and which t

| Schleyer of the future ps completely wrapped up lying there..

: 12. The spirit of the iii could produce a thousand ideas |
time, which is a completely different Moras

lity, a very different blessed Ginn athe
mete, who followed other state maxims, in

all of whom were then given the fi secured shoe: Behe |

rightly believed in find l

13. Even for that which is subsistence
the Jews was granted, could, so see
for the sake of minor reputation, no seer appears,
and demonstrate what incalculably destructive power \approx

tel into the hands of immigrants for the future
| be given. and if he really does the next \approx

would have been able to calculate the most serious consequences,

although he also uses exemplary, instructive history

other nations (but whatever the study,

4

mals still fehre was missing *) taught, on that I am
in which they were in those countries from

which both: Fanaticism of their opponents and their ei=

The spirit of usury was driven out, practiced and

fhiffen have; fo. he would never have suspected, never

in the spirit. . what is happening on the day
located. | |

4. Only now, through a sad experience
| instructed, which too often sneaks after a disaster,

| there are no longer any means of remedying the same
handen, zu. feinen, and the antagonism, ' with
all these violent measures which only
image with adversities must be left to be driven away;

Only now do we realize what could have happened
must have happened.

| 5 15. Let no one believe that I wanted to
or that state to speak for it. No!
Sede flattery is foreign to me. Could
| age in all possible conditions and conditions

=) What influence do you have on bifenggafen in
the welfare of the peoples? 2 5

- 8 - >

not understand what means of earning the South =

| will be left to you. In addition, the rules of Statesmanship in the following not with behörriger Bernation, concern and consideration have been applied, before the destruction spreads further and further fo it is now every state whose welfare –feinnt Citizens are genuinely concerned, so that the

first and most sacred duty: through consultations of wise men, | | 5

To send selfless, honest men there.
which require thoughtful, serious measures.
must be met: not to meet a foreign,
to oppress the people we have taken in, fo 5

something could just be the hidden intention of a not good person |

misunderstanding human nature of being, much less to suppress; but that a proper relationship between the means of earning of Christians and Jews

| | den hergefstellt that the now {don shinaltende, mehn | 5
as a convincing misrepresentation to be presented in the following

position is completely lifted; in order to avoid the inevitable ical consequences that are so loud and dangerous threatening from all sides. 5

16. But every government cannot

attentive enough to what the Jews have always said:

U „ – 90 – ß

often and widely used bribery
System *) , the conviction that this
ensuring that each contribution is made together= fhot, any money given in advance
calculated as they are on the basis of the Christian
N – Zinfen, – ae

" ae but her . Legengenb= Stand only there=
to the point that, in addition to what they already had in

Hands, still one thing or another with
Money can buy what rights, what

The pillars of civil society are
remain, which do not finally . down=
become auen. .

4

18. at States where the Ju-
which has not yet found any noticeable recording
those historical documents may be

—

ö < * \ 5
) Not long ago there was a country town,
and the monastery there, even the regent against the
settlement of an Israelite there, and yet

∴ finally through – bribery became possible.

a warm Ala – Achrretthen–Vryppteale leren:
just as the manner of their reception may be
can and must; and if this is achieved somewhere
become follte ; fo the author of this writing
to be happy, to be happy, rather, to be happy in vain= |
to have worked. ee

* * " NB
& . > . – * we
=; : 1 Read as 4 5 r wa he "> 3
, 4 ® sy
sd N 5 7 ere * f +
; x Fa e
Fe ? > x * a
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: 5 . 5 ua 5 5
es . e 8 oe 8 © 2
*
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* *

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= . 7 : S a 7 Fr 3)
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' Be ie u „ .
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"m 4 * + i me = tos " NS Fa, ur
my;
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Fourth section.

Intervening causes, which by the very soe Pei tte

' sung almost all conceivable means of earning to the strongest

| contributed to "the advance, the powerful
to promote the spread of the Jews, |

! 1

* ET

These are so numerous and varied that I
,But the limits of possible shortness fvery far=
would have to go out if they all sum up here=
should be treated with respect. I will therefore only mention the most important
highlight the most important moments that will be of great importance to the future
shift writers will be enough to have the opportunity
of the so memorable rise of the Jews,
especially in German nn. fich erklåren
to be able to.

t
'€

1 a

es ia 8 1 x
8. vum. na

The Golden Age of German.
| fic literature. 5

:

= 1. de more praiseworthy the Protestant German.
land, during the reign of Frederick the
Only one, on the immense field of the meadow
to take care of the poison < Unban carefully; the more it
at the same time through the mighty advances of culture |
fine spirit feleven and high above the rest

: Parts of the fatherland rise up and begin, .

ON - . .

* I am far from having a skit look at the ka=
". to throw fholic Germany »It is no less
noble, great, glorious and worthy of honor! How
fear and how often has the generous Austria
not for Germany's independence and at the same time
for the independence of other nations with free -

fought for the good, loyal German people,

and that colofal power many strong points

+ "yaubt, in order to earlier, at the first, daring Un:
" ftendeft to sink into nothingness; it is

and yet it remains striking: that almost all He:

torn bee German literature, the ornament and the pride

of the Fatherland, its Creator and Founder,

*

through the study of serious sciences the
en in the e 2 the Radel « one, through g
and 1 test to 3 the more
inclined, of course, to early Christianity
and, traced back ideas separated from the priestly sense,

Ideas that were identical with those of the founder,
to Judaism, even if only and solely to

the Judaism to which the reformer of the
Mosaic laws, as an Israelite, himself, with "ur
sacrifice he had announced.

— — — 2

whereby Deutschland has earned such a high name in
the learned world and an excellent respect
acquired from other nations, that it is almost alone
belong to Protestant Germany! You,
the Leibnitz, Wolf, Garde, Kant, Meimarus,
Eberhard; fie, the Klopstock, Lessing, Göthe,
Schiller, Wieland; fie, die Heyne, Lichtenberg,
Bode, Käftner; 5 by Gellert, Sulzer, Meißner,
| Meiners Martens; the Gleim, Kleift, Voß, Gök=

Wed 16. 1c. which still have so many others, zie

| Men flee to the side. |
And what must be just as memorable here, |
ffs vale fehr en Beschützet uad Pflieger der Künste

7

2. The saying of that Roman ode "Poet N

the transition from one extreme to the
Others have expressed too much hatred.

It is the inevitable fate of mankind.

unity: fi from the one opposite to the other

because the dividing line that is everywhere –
without exception separates two vices, of the kind

that: where the one vice seems to cease, the one

which is already beginning again, and therefore very easy to

one or the other, both of which are the sole
Good, the only beneficial thing. in. utterly gerrängur:

| Keep in the middle, can seduce! 5 85 us

1
f ' . "

and sciences a small country worthy of respect
before the eyes of an entire nation

~

The Grand Duchy of Saxony= Weimar,

which is not at all equal in size to larger states

a = comes, has more learned men in his bosom=

Ge nufft, as in several larger Stanten together
taken as not occurring, the input of which

in the current deeply thought-out states: + Mae

zimen, whereby his government, other states N

shining, such a great, unfeigned respect

and to gain the admiration of so many Germans
cee do not know how to misjudge if. t. cs

3. Had a lot of enthusiasm before the youth:
because of the significant religious distance,
pursued, hard and u Me fo raised fidy
from that time on, in speeches and writings of all kinds,
the loudest advocacy for them, even if only with
excellent reference to religious tolerance, not
thinking, pondering, and anticipating what
Limits of political tolerance among such a people
demand; as if the one so completely of the same
Content as the other would be, and as if the against

ü every non-Jew so intolerant Zöraelit, those not
just for this alone, and use it entirely alone
wind. as it is now evident!

A, In the humane, never enough praising Ge=
inventions of those men, not conscious of any corruption, 2
not to fear that the gold found will fit
' they blushed, they went away from the truth of their actions=
treaty, its excellence and its
Nur application is keenly convinced, so much so that it
who had such a pleasing idea for humanity: Judaism
and Christianity could merge for the salvation of the world= |
the will, not shrinking from the thought,
: but jackal of examining thought, as ede=
rich,

4

you, indeed the unfeilice; doc as a mortal

Earth's goal, and early or late entry into the earth

must be; even less aware that through a
highly strange chain of things even a
| cloudy time could come: that seriously committed political
tic sins on religions: Neglect could
thrown, and on a strangely crossing
ways of the human spirit again into deep barbarism

Ginabfinten from the Aberglanden fogged, from Legen= |

den, of Erfüdingen and fictions of all kinds
that will be numb and stupefying;' that all that,
which has long since fallen into the deep night of darkness

fen, comprehensive usurping investiture; Pråro=

negative fepen to separate one state from another
to make it dependent; ; find religious interventions never
en. political purposes? (Vas teaches here:
| but the blood-soaked history of Italy ?) 3
upper Sefuiter- Above; 'Inquifitions - Gaichte; 5. Anbe=
veneration of the saints; veneration of the relics; 5 'balls

trips to holy Dertern 5. Miraculous images; monks

and nuns; and to watch the measure fully, |

Gontrovers = sermons, heresies, persecutions
Learned men, who, had, say, could have punished

*

and that. something like that,! everything would be brought back to light

2

den knte, and that thick fog andy the peoteian
isn en 6 tent cloudy e ae ae

"er 1 L 174 *t? 2%

ar ne

to = from. 1 all only infused ix. |
expressed my opinion most strongly to Lefing's mother
ftuck, fine Nathan, has more, much more to offer here?
judges, as what the humane herders
and Dalberge for a more lenient assessment,
for a friendlier reception, for a more tolerant attitude
gen in powerful, masculine * ,vorgettas –
have.

6. Meanwhile, that was for the honored German= |
Yand forever memorable era “ which in the ge:
entire history of science the name
Frederick the Unique forever bears, and
fto present themselves with glory and splendour, with power and dignity
| elders of a Pericles, an Auguft, ; the de Medici, det
Ludewig and Clifabeth, it was that era
only a means of preparation, the business circle ae
Expand Sraclites infinitely. 3 }

7. Encouraged by the loud BERN and
by the new direction of the direction of

t

— — 992 —

People *) now began to see the fitfeters among them
to get closer and closer to the Christians, the pre-Christ
court of public meeting places more and more
exceed, in dress, in behavior,
especially in view of the so unpleasant, unbearable
1 = to approach the difference more imperceptibly

7 4

8

) What powerful influence do ideas have on thinking =
of educated men in general in the
whole, even more so if it is in the way and
How come they are presented? “a

2 1 \

#*) How can it be said that among old acquaintances
human voices that of the Jewish people fo uw
mean, disgusting, so completely unbearable? Is it
for example, the guttural= “letters” caused
rattling, or the cutting, shrieking sound,

– into which the Jew falls at the slightest emotion;
or the wild jumping, which from Mo=
dulation is far away, and the tone in the same
“Instantly raises up to the point of screaming, and to |
dullness suddenly sinks down again

~

But what may be worth noting here is:
About two decades ago, the Jew was trying to
my an, with Hebrew emphasis as much as possible
to suppress it; now it seems that where it is

1

–

and were, where they appeared individually, by those now incomparably more lenient, tolerant and friendly

8. Some believed, without much appearance, that to be able to undertake to be on public display play, but only in the company of an honest acquaintance ten, to go to the so-praised, white Na= than to see it in the picture. |

9. Such a five-stage approach led, in addition to 1 said, at the same time also to the effect that in the following numerous acquaintances between Christians and which was opened to the second sex of Jewish families which, at that time of course, was not a little more extremely flattered by the ruling party to be awarded, to be treated with courteous care activity, the access agreement thereby strengthened | tnitpfte, and thereby gave rise to further connections and therefore on that engine of becoming

N

cool believes, | to seek them in the lower seas, as if he no longer paid attention to it would have, rather this Kuniänng, ee us

– 101 Pie N „ a

~

the Jews had no less share, since the brother

or the acquaintance a lot and many things on this way!

| provided, some access was opened to him, the five 8 i could not have been reached. 1 oe,

| 10. Now was that, as said, merely a, as= probably a powerful preparatory tool, only an indirect

Urfache for the extended doings and activities of the Israel= 5

liten, the following incidental circumstance intervened in
the business seized by the Jews, which at the same time
their middle class is concerned, the deeper, 5 and violent |
u tiger ein. | Ä

“e ’

§. XIX. |
Zapten lotteries.

1. Especially in the same epoch, when the menföli |
che Geist began to explore the inescapable field of Wif=
fens fome seeds of more mature insights, of solid=
knowledge than many German
Men never withering wreaths, of the immortelles,
which he planted, were twisted, just in the

| the same era threatened the food situation of the

middle, especially the lower 1 a gear

,

*

destruction; as if there should be no blessing, no salvation in
the world for the people ever stand alone.

2. It was created, as is known, under the Maz
men numbers=Lotto the so infamous Lotto di Ge-
nua. Never is there a more cursed, » Vets
more vulgar invention has been devised: quite intentionally=
ly, albeit in a hidden, deceptive way, especially
the ignorant lower class of people

to completely extract insignificant assets; but

and at the same time increasing the number of poor people,
and thereby simultaneously the state burdens through increase
construction and expansion of the poorhouses and hospitals
ö to increase, through widespread, from the begging=
the resulting vices were to populate the prisons
5 core, and penal courts and places to the shame of
having to put humanity on display in greater numbers.

3. Jews and numbers = Lotteries now shared
into the small property of the small class of people; but so,
| 7 that more than 55 of them in the hood of the e
cri. ö

4. Because the old lotteries were a wobliveidigy

arranged by the honorable leaders so that only the
wittlere Kae, 'only the Nu. of the Sofipicigen Ä

pegen «Darah: Fe take that what HE grasps
gen; will; the hope of winning only after many
months could be satisfied or deceived, with

bin. on the present or next eyes=
view to escape from embarrassment by profit=:
e had to make great sacrifices. 8

* 5. But then he discovered a game which

the beggar can take a share of half a grošchen,

and for what he dared at noon,
next afternoon his destiny will be fulfilled
and as if the delirium of the seduced
could not be resolved, such
| German trading towns, which are located on the border of one
or of the other state, in the world and often

Lotto - "Theater built for each week to play the game= | N

and in uninterrupted ande au batten.

6; In addition, that by a small one and
fet the way was open to everyone, a never
seen external garment to the sensual human being
immediately become a stimulant. A beautifully decorated Theg= |

ter was put up on the public market; and
such as tightrope walkers and jugglers are accompanied by drums and
Whistles attract spectators, so here was wate

Drums and trumpets = sound the sweet hope
animated for profit; an artificially decorated electricity
Machine had to blind the eyes just as much as the
Lotto boy, adorned in silk, silver and gold,
which still has the numbers he has extracted in it=
their cases to the great pile as a gift of the
were made. If all this were not true=
thing, who would believe that something like that would fit
ten states take place ton.

7. No wonder, then, if we of the j
Jynx that magic drum of the Greeks ; seized,
fe fo easily set in motion, from all sides
fo seductive gambling addiction of everyone, men,
women, servants and even children.

8. Could the daily use be carried out with little
happened, but the public pawnshops only took
Things of a certain value; so those
those who were unable to play at the bar,

the common, trivial things, of which low=

Whatever their content, only to
the Jews, for whom the age or
Vingft had become 1.

- 105 - |

" 9. Were the cupboards already completely
emptied, bride « and wedding = dresses long ago scattered
the one inherited from the parents = and bed: train
long since deteriorated due to the increasing amount of interest

and by the impossibility of using the pledged property for a

tenth of its value has long been lost;

such women addicted to gambling, after they had

which, by virtue of its now more than ever respected a |
fic spirit, their dreams interpreted infallibly, =

Number of communicants carefully researched, the he Ä
songs were carefully searched for, and from coffee cups, |

Wherever he is, and heaven knows what else,

had correctly prophesied what was really coming, fo –

they grabbed the pots, every household utensil and |

Kitchenware, not to feed the hungry “now quite
to buy bread for neglected children, but rather to
Luck – to try in that game. Even one=

cher soup pot had to be refilled on Saturday
be newly created ' to give the man office
| To be able to prepare a meager meal on Sunday. aa,
10. In addition, as one is convinced |
from the overflow, from which nothing can lead:
Loins Bubringlichteit of the Jews, the same the house:

(

– 10

firen with the old lotto tickets for early sale
| had granted them now Lotto; Comptoirs for each:
to build a game may or may not be granted:
was defended, thereby banning its own risk
and to transfer them to so-called betting offices
: knew how to walk, and now among themselves the Haab

and property of the up to the middle class
ring class completely devoured. From which era
in itself the so immensely expanded aia
| Status of the ene dated. |

11. What age, corrupting influence
feven this alone had an impact on the morality of the people
has, others may calculate. : Jews and Numbers=

| Lotteries are, in this respect, primarily those

the number of poorhouses and hospitals increased,
and they populate, these, the numbers: lotteries, which the

State burdens on the one hand are far more burdened

have, as they on the other side, through dirty
profit, have been facilitated; both which
Children of many thousands of families were deprived of education,
and the world countless good-for-nothings and villains
who are sometimes to blame for it,
that many who, under forgfamer paternal guidance

f

— - 107 —

the noblest best human being, the most useful possible —

Burger could have become “fine through oneself”:
fes life under the hands of the n has *

must. | u

fo

= .

g. XX. —

The one that has emerged since the American War |

dene, unprecedented luxury in 8
trading cities

Bar belongs to those intervening nua. =

“Almost all wars of modern times were direct or ma |
8 trade wars have been; at least if
its extension, its continuation and extension |
everywhere take the strongest motives from trade—
had to; if furthermore the most respected trading towns
Germany, according to the then Constitution
our fatherland, were precisely those who were
free, independent cities in all wars except the
In recent times, people have merely been spectators of the bloodiest feuds.

and their neutrality for the continuation of their trade could be conditioned and maintained; If, furthermore, all parts of the immense world trade

— 108 5

be in a certain connection, since the Shops on so many, far in all directions beyond, "everywhere intersecting each other, Road - ways are operated; for already had to because of those cities where the commercial traffic of men remained, Con junctionen, ie from the times circumstances dependent ' numerous and advantageous Trade connections are established; even more so, if the war destroys the largest trading state among all men, who was now forced to take those cities for to use fine intermediary trade everywhere.

2. If one takes the human being as he is, and not as it should be; so one may no surprise if wars that have such consequences lasting conjunctions brought about, German trading cities a most pleasant, welcome matter; and just as little if these their peculiar view of wars, combined with the productive use of the same, little by little in their maxims, in their principles, in their thinking and trading methods, even in the statutes

gone. i

3. Already over seven years of war had

Cities that have been since the discovery of America, and

"

\

cz. 1 rn

by the ancestors of all trades in those colorful countries of Europe an immensely large impact Circle for trade, some profit brought in; meanwhile, since Frederick had no school= denlašt wanted, and indeed under calculation

of profit made at the expense of others, but only according to a raifon of state, mediate and Coin failed without causing a ban, so went | in 1763 by the tremendous Dutch outgoing money = Banquerott much of it lost. N = :

4. Lead to secure and profitable profits

But the persistent American War of Freedom and:

for the sake of England with the attacked

trading states became involved in feuds, and ends os

lich fogar by the Nordic Navigation Act with all sea= = warring trade = states Euro pens. in the highest tension, and at the same time in the most miserable situation in the world because at that time . are far from controlling the seas alone

| could, and therefore, in order to avoid a similar fate= |

where possible; to prevent, in consequence was very concerned that Toulon, Brest, Am= kerdam, Xbutis, Brafalgar,, Copenhagen the Ber.

m

– 1106 –

devastation of their fleets, what is more Sweden's former naval power in feud with Ruß= land shattered to go on the seas alone to become dominant.

Ye, far may “infinitely greater became the Trade profit, which the unfortunate revolutionary War lent them, even at its inception, and in proportion as that monster spread the same expanded more and more, then: the French dynasty, as well as a state

in southern Europe, N immediately subjugated the same prohibited all trade relations with England, which finally gave rise to the notorious trade ban re of the entire European continent | went. Because already in 1801, as everyone knows, remember, Tuscany, Naples, Portugal and Holland

| country rich of trade = traffic with England completely

and completely abandoned, to which in 1803 Spain and

Austria (the latter with regard to Trieste and Ve= |

nedig), as finally in 1806 Prussia, Dä=

Denmark, Sweden and Russia were asked to

N | without mentioning the Hanfeeftadte, which are completely of the Ep
nn to follow BER, :

*

E

“ 6.5.80 but long the then rulers

France, as well as the one who followed in her footsteps

rulers, not to raise their iron sceptre over North= |

| Germany could extend; was and remained ‘for

the German trading cities that will remain forever memorable

Ending epoch: the defeat places of the gef am me

world trade at that time, the letter

. Then = England's trade entirely in foreign trade

| have to have! – – |

“¢

7. From this ARE 1 never. to 8

de shops, and an equally numerous and at the same time

easy and. considerable profit emerge. Rich=

thumers would have accumulated wealth, what

Thrus, Carthage, Venice and Genoa individually

fen, "would have a single German trading city in itself |
| can be united when a glimmer of the Fru =
gality of the Batavians the trade profit for the Bue
| would have taught us to save in the future; ; rather, the so easy, |
The abundance of goods flowing in from all directions led to the
inclined to the effort. National - Character to a
never-before-seen luxury. -

i '

8. »Who likes to put his finger in his spring =
= from which incalculable poison gushed forth.

1
" - 2
41 4 -*

I therefore only touch on that which relates to
which she has, namely Kbeidertracht.

9. At that time, when the Jews in German Han = |
belsftdetten found a recording, can one knew no |
other than wool and linen garments.

Only the first, most distinguished class appeared at the festivities
teten in fetdenen and famtnn witnesses. ne ie '

B 2

| 10. Both men and women FR went into
| woolen ride dressed along, which the women
the rich with gold = or silver = counter at
hem trimmed, and the upper part with golden
or me clasps, chains rc. decorated e

| 11. The wedding dress was also worn at the party = |
and holidays for the rest of your life.
Modification of the cut or the so-called Facon
was not so easy to imagine; moreover, he was too rough,
so solid and German, both in terms of the material,
than the manufacture made that he really many

5 decades could endure "to that which he was with us =

equal to several households and with an unequal:
small number of visits, banquets and
Feasts rarely from the ä herporge=
bet Nil) a
5 ey 12. 38

u 13 —

12. Subsequently, however, countless new
Types of materials were created that had never been seen before
even less known; especially
started, which previously had little impact in Germany

knew cotton in endless branches partly

1 partly provided with other materials, to be processed

This is how Cattune, Sige, Batiste, Cam-

= Piquée's, Dimitis, which fih in the following
Gingham, Nanquin, Satinets, Gachemir, Cali=
koes, Nanfooks, Madras, Mull, Tulle, Petinets,

Haircords, Seedings, and how the flock of them

ben may continue to be called, connect. ne

| 13. For this purpose, they had also begun to
Wool no longer just for cloth, flannel, chalons,
Serge to process; but it also arose here
a very large number of new types of cloth: Bergen op. -
| Zoom, Summer - Sheets ; Gafensic, Calmuk, Tamis,
Merino' 8, coatings, woolen shawls, or wraps
cloths of unpredictable uten , ie as in newer Bei |
ten, Bombapin rc. |

* 4

14. And if formerly the west and the rock were of ice;
one and the same cloth, according to common costume,
had to be; now there were wide - witness in

- . = 8 . " |

N

f

inexpressible quantity, both in terms of material
atten, as well as the shades or the fonam=
ten designs emerged. =

| 15. All things which are the daily increasing
Luxury, the growing fashion = addiction and
the never-ending vanity the desired advantage
gave impetus, even more an unpredictable advance
boost, as England had begun to
hands of the working class through the sophisticated
to deprive the most important machinery of their livelihood in order to
the number of beggars, not the uninhabited in England:
fhamed guild: beggars, but those who died in silence=
starving, the number of the luxuriating rich
to make it equal; because in the same proportion that
England's food-killing mafia |
to an ever higher degree of perfection |
| brought, it was able to foweft its machinery=
Goods that still bear the name Manufac-
tur Goods (hand- work, handicraft) at
kept, at ever lower prices on foreign
Markets to bring the disaster there with all
associated consequences here too, but far unfec-
liger here to reproduce. |

16. As nus, at 8 advance of the
Fashion addiction and vanity, in modern times the luxuriance=
had reached the highest possible level, even
therefore no reflection, no consideration,
felbft after proven times, could come; since exa-
ft the dandy, like every dandy, seemed to be just a one= |
umpteentimes in one and the same clothing in
one and the same society. In general |
the same dress never for longer than fourteen days,
rarely worn for a month, just like,
a decade earlier, it was with the then still common=
bare buckles had been the case. The Vorel=
tern still wore the same flaxen
or golden buckles! on their shoes and legs=
clothes that she bought as a young man=
The modern man, on the other hand, chooses every month
. almost every week, a new Fagon. "

17. But where else was the tremendous
uncountable quantity far from being consumed:
of things "), where else did she end up than in

») It was a small thing when the snow=
the order for two dozen vests of different

* 116 n

the hands of the Jews who trade in clothing now
completely appropriated "and through the turnover in
the rural towns, villages and at the annual markets
. fid) was able to acquire a considerable fortune=
ten), and thereby gained such powers,

7

dessins was given each time at once z. von
which many a beautiful gentleman one or the other
immediately threw it into the corner when he was getting dressed

believed that his English mirror said French
German: she doesn't make herself beautiful. But it is
more than unpleasant to look at such and similar
to throw low things. But how should the
View of the whole can be achieved differently than,

JB here, from small', excavated parts of the ,
luxuriance to conclude the whole arrogance
can, in order to deal with the issue concerning the Jews only a few=
a in a brighter light?

1 This already explains it to me: that on o many
and some now respected wealthy Jews there=
who are considered, and even more so, immigrants=
te, young men (with a few old trousers, as
Sign of their business, on the arm) in ragged= ö

clothed and almost barefoot in the city=
sometimes heaps went.

\

the ones that are further outreached 10.
emphatically used fonts, Bee

| | 18. It happened just like that on a= 5
other ways in which it is found out; if nam

Currently, entire ships are being shipped to German cities.
Loads of finished clothes come "so that the inn

rural craftsmen completely wither away, so one wants

only wore it for a few days in England, and
which were bought by Jews there, knocked out and
found that they have a completely new appearance.

E

— .]. —

| That in the German trading cities always
looser system of guilds and
guilds, and

The one that has developed there in recent times
tab.

These two participating announce Fr
ee of the Jews are in the en=

claim that they are also those who are wimps.

ckelte and accepted trade. =Grunda

ee 118 BEN
context, and require, especially what 7
As regards the former, a more detailed presentation is required.

| 2. I hereby ignore all the harmful things that

on the one hand, and everything beneficial on the other
in so many writings about the guild spirit and the
Guild = Prayers have been asked, and here

merely the following considerations about the causes,

whereby the system of guilds in German trade
cities partly by themselves "partly by some
The underlying causes are becoming increasingly looser " even for
. * Time had to be resolved.

3. An object which attracts attention |
| seems to be particularly valuable as soon as one has the marriage
the immensely great privileges of the guilds, their
significant influence in the legislative power in the
free cities under his eyes; so that it is the An=
feeling wins: that their traditional justice fo
had to be firmly established so that they almost reached the N) ög= 5
could be undermined. 7

4. We start from the sentence: Only for all
and every craft=shop, which the first and
hence the most ancient needs of human life

*

to satisfy, only for this none one N
or guilds were established. :

5. Even many of the older ones have a + fehesh |
(Trade had; as e.g. the once, before the established=
| led use) of cotton , fo fehr Bedeutung:
the stocking factories in wool, connected with the
Preparation of the woollen yarn, certainly from no
other primal reasons than: because women are the forefathers

even the wool was completely prepared, and

6. Just like that: Beer breweries have a Gils
de, a so-called justice, | not but Brands
wine = distilleries. Is this drink the earlier
times were completely unknown, or even
ten been opened? But it cannot be rightly |
claim that there is far more brandy= "distillery=

liquors than breweries, and that currently
almost more brandy than beer in one * –
mirt is? = |

7. What about the crafts and their guilds

What has just been said also applies to the committees
or guilds. For a closer look at this matter
The following should be noted: So that no one
Purchasing these and other materials, these and those products:

' bacte was disadvantaged, the ancestors had a
Guild under the name Kramer – Amt 'errich-
tet, in which all those were and are included
had to, who led measure and weight, and
feach into some branches as: cloth merchant, silk merchant=
lers, spice merchants, fat dealers, etc.

8. All new inventions, however, such as previously unknown, newly introduced products, fie mō=

now to more practical convenience of the

Life, or even just for more refined enjoyment, for
greater expense, belong to luxury, for these was
neither to any guild nor to any association
been thought of; nowhere was a statute
present, which in similar work or similar
Goods to this or that guild, to this or that
Guild, or that for a newly invented Sa=
che, for a newly introduced product a new guild
* body must be established.

9. Such circumstances had to follow;

= the system of the guild – being and the guilds of a
threaten a coup.

10. I want to talk about that – in little ter * some examples ER Ä

11. Carriages, chaises, chair carriages etc. e.g. |
However, Wagener (Rademacher) could acquire
| nen; but since their emergence was new, they believed

everyone has a full right to use them in a foreign country=
to buy and import because no document |
7 was present that wagoners alone had the right

to make them and sell them. | |

12. Furthermore: who had in North = Deutfhfand
about six decades ago the walls were covered with paper
clothed? Among the lesser ones they stood naked, only
whitewashed, since 3 among the rich and noble
They were panelled, or covered with gold = leather, damask
c. clothed; France introduced the paper = = fashion us |
to, and wallpaper factories, fuch as Rapeten 'Bane =
became a free trade. |

13. The same applies to the one in Germany: |
previously unknown cotton, through whose fame=
becoming Cattun = factories, cotton spinning mills,
Stocking weaving to free trades in newer
times have become; just as it is also the case with the preparation of
tion of sugar, from the previously unknown Tas'
bak applies, both to the Wa and ER
sale of goods. |

*

14. It also applies to hair towels=, pofen= and
Paper factories, soap factories, leather trade,
even when it comes to tanning.

9 N 15. The ancestors found at the lower

People = gap only wooden benches and chairs, which
Befem and tubular chairs followed later; the middle
Coffee fannte fine other, alé covered with jufts
upholstery; the rich covered them with covers,
| which consisted of materials, in which figures in
Wool, whose place was subsequently
were replaced by silk ones, which later replaced the hair
cloth covers had to give way almost entirely;
and haircloth weaving, trade in haircloth, fo
as with horsehair, were no less free
business. | |

16. Regarding soap and its boiling point:
What can be looked at more than pure water?
fche; and what better characterizes the orderly

= benign man, as in this especially to be orderly

show? What much smaller need of the side=
But this took place in earlier times than those through
the immensely large supply of wood, still easy to get to=
supporting bueke (lye, wood ash) as the end=

a

u 13 be ;

beating and careful bleaching the enen bag |

had to prepare silver white.

17. But as for the preparation of the

len, ben Laden – Trade with the same, fo wie

As far as paper trading is concerned, it could be in fit:
in the old days with the incomparably few shops,
given the much greater rarity of writing, |

among the very large number of those who do not write

could N could it this and that family father
enough of the goose slaughtered in the household
fen to take the coils that need to be in hot ash

cash, which for the subsequent

fachftsmann had to be much too petty, who had

this is far better prepared by the dedicated a

hands of a likewise free trade.

28. And since in terms of paper Holland only in recent times had the invention made, for to prepare something from rags; ; this was also the case was not subjected to any guild, nor the store – selling the paper under "a guild. | 8

19. But what concerns the boot trade and the tanning | As for the reason, this could be very striking to some of, since footwear is one of the oldest living

needs, but you have to be very careful | differing customs of earlier times from those of later here under eyes of | 5;

| 20. To walk in boots, the only presence of Necessary fashion was formerly against all morality

hold; for this purpose, the only worn shoes, the

Now in the lower class, moreover, only in leather coverings of their wooden soles, through receive a completely different care permanently, which thus a much lower consumption of leather required; instead of that costume already being in itself, even more by the decoration of the upper

Parts, even more so by the corrosive, caustic

means of achieving a mirror-like exterior men, for that many a stumper in a single month not needs more than a pair of new boots, a much greater effort than . with and here E leads. |

2. In addition to this, there is the far more considerable Consumption of the same in later times, namely in View of the horse and carriage harness and the much larger number of kept riding horses, such as in view of the not merely standing, to the detriment of the

| – 125 – civil society, for enormously expanded armies; the horde of gradually emerging dance halls, casinos, daily balls at the Winter = time to say nothing of, where, in the wildest dance, | a single evening every fine couple and

Shoe completely tangled, | | |

. No wonder if the difference of the Bu
8 of that material in earlier and later |
Times are so unpredictable *), hence in the larger
Cities the shoemaker's office formerly had its entire
Need for the one set up by the same ancient man= |
found in the Gerberhofe * and therefore no

* formed.

) That for about three decades now
gen, Pferde= Haute fehrwertig to help
men that no shoemaker had previously processed, if
not the only reason that the leather is not (don
has risen to a much greater price, but
the millions of imported Buenos aides = Haute ha:
have so far reduced the excessive price
| held, but also to the fatherland, which fhis

Livestock farming because of such a great abundance

of leather, significant sums of money were stolen, -

\

= 1°

23. As for the trade fine status
ten were present, to which guild these and
that use should belong to, or which guild for
a completely new invention had to be created in order to
To maintain the unity of the guild system; just as little
| goods for the shop - sale (Kramer- Amt), for
this body or for this guild strict regulations= |
ten available, although in the category: M aaß
and weight of each had to belong to which new.
Products, be it of nature or of art,
to this or that or even to a new one
Seren folle.

24. Coffee, tea, sugar, tobacco, entirely
previously unknown life needs were newly
introduced. At the spice merchants they were

had not been found until then. Everyone believed
to have a right to an undisturbed shop=
buy to create a new food source
to be able to bend.

| 25. The same applies to the cloth and silk
dealers. It was created earlier. completely unknown

cotton, silk-cotton fabrics innumerable

fpecies. Neither the former nor the latter could

" e

Baden = Sale exclusively of it,
and they therefore went very easily out of the free nabe
branches over. the

26. Such an incalculable series Pe Se
advertising, free traffic and turnover, which we
far from being fully cited,
of course, cast a hateful light on everything that
where guilds and guilds are only 8 in the West
stood. | ;

27. But this happened even more through

the too large, formerly the guilds and associations 0

to considerable privileges granted in Anfe=
The lack of support for the artisans to increase

estates, often threatened the state with danger,

Privileges that generally belong to the spirit of later times
instead of being appropriate, in the loudest opposition to it
fay. The most unscrupulous abuse
the many years of apprenticeship, which for some
hardest years of service of the lowest, to fine
craft or business that does not belong to the work
| were working, not to mention, belonged primarily to

those exaggerated privileges: that they are given a W

executive power in the hands of the Ma:
ger and judge in their own case.

– ee –

18 28. It was possible in Ipater times,
than completely different attitudes, opinions, views=

reigned in the bosom of men, not missing

that human feeling reaches its highest
was outraged when an honest, hard-working
a man who knows his trade properly and fully: _
come learned, fine wife and fine children honest
tried to feed with it, even if the hand=
, factory equipment from the so-called hunting
ftern be taken that one has a bourgeois
Murder was allowed to be committed against him, just because of domestic=

ftände, not at all a lack of skill on his part,

the strict and sometimes strange guild laws
gen, unfortunately prevented, * a
nes out to become:

. 29. and what of the guilds here 1
is also valid for the guilds. Only one and

The same loud voice was against it when, for example, a

twine or linen ribbon=Jude also silk ribbon
had foisted, which very often and almost in=
mer happened, and went peddling it in the city;
and then he suddenly on a public road
n, and given to him by the merchant = office fine.
e

– 19 –

1 Sorath an n. Silk Ribbon taken away
The cry of pity of such an unfortunate creature.
chen, who also has to face punishment from his father at home
expected that he was not smart), not cautious=

full, not attentive enough, aroused more
than pity. His tears were replaced by penis
The gifts are often completely dried.

30. Also that, with ever greater Enneite |
"ung of trade, the commercial sector from the le=
gilative power i more and more excluded
was, could not at all contribute to the preservation of the reputation of
For, instead of in all= |
core pages in the free cities the representatives | |

of the people only from the trade= status
N, the former main = "Food | 2
| Zweig, ia in even older times the "unified Er

4

5 Such Aucdele. fee nice. (ie ba gehen Der
and . Man is by nature indifferent. What one can learn from
5 which makes man, which alone becomes and is.
Bin and some things would not be for the Israelites
can be blamed if. that fons N
negotiable relationship between them and the non.
din from before not found Spare,

a .
" " Pi
° 9 , '
~ 5 -
5 * - . 7
.

N

2 4 * 74

ae
- 130 H-

advertising medium through which they gain reputation, dignity and
have achieved independence as cloth makers, cafeteria workers,
famacher (velvet and silk weavers), Schiff=
farmer, beer brewer, wool + spinning mill, etc. not

only for locals, but for very large ones:
current needs the emerging state from a
Level to level raised 3 fo they are now in
the trading cities almost exclusively from the trade
elected, although the elders of the

Offices are given the right to attend the meetings of the |

elected commercial representatives
to see that their voice is for the protection
,growth of trades and arts under the
ma i

31. Also that in kai favors bie
Merchants no committee, as in the oldest
trading states, formed, as sure proof, wi:
by only the free cities originally
raised up and established their prosperity
"ben) also had to undermine the hand=
"works= guilds serve. The candle =casters, for example, bil= |
aden an almost monopolistic guild, which
The merchant went by foreign

– 131 –

richter fitenweife offered for sale, because ü w=
There were no statutes, which was only *
trade should be started.

aa Much more och contributed to the paralysis of the f
| Guild system: that many and many trades and
Handling partly completely absorbed; partly
| finally got so down that they |
Needs of the buyer not only in terms of

goods and prices, but even in terms of the
demand and quantity can no longer be met,
and therefore could not make a full claim
that only domestic manufacture for sale
must be brought, since they have so much and many

'von dem were not able to provide what was

the stranger was now introduced, whereby to.

finally a complete whistling of the same 095 u

Hen must, BE ee se

33. The various causes involved here |
the decline of many industries to be enumerated here, |
I was pushed far beyond the limits set for me
But each one will have his own
be luminous: that in proportion, as the Han= |
“bel more and more flourished, as the

ne bl | |

;

*

>

-

State began to persuade me more and more that

he, the trade, represents the place of all trades
| finne, and just as he through his considerable efforts

brought about ever greater luxury “which |
{don't forget the increase in food prices, enormous
Hauëmiethe, fvery noticeable elevation of the hand=
wages, that under such circumstances
the fimperative for this reason – the trades more and more
more paralyzed, less and less respected, soon to the
pushed aside, and finally completely displaced

. had to.

34. This leads us to one of the most important thre

things which not only almost dissolved the guilds, |

But it has almost completely destroyed all industries,

The one in recent times in German trade=
eee developed, according to assumed, even in the

State maxims passed on to the group:

Trade must be carried out without the slightest
Consideration for the trade completely

m.
free and uninhibited feyn.

38. Sf each one object in countless inscriptions:

tem for =) again discussed, EM the

– 133 –

complete or with wise caution to be restricted han= |

dels = freedom! Can be found among the large number

those who have made this object of their investigation
have honored several venerable men,
which with care, with consideration and reflection
proceeded here', and with truth, what almost through= .
common case ift, found lying in the middle
have; on the other hand, in German trading posts
ten men who were almost devoted to trade
the word spoken, and against the trades loudly and

= occurred subsequently,

36. Of course, those men who belong to the category 7
“of those who are great in small things and

Great ones are small, to whom the far-reaching, the above

Whole over-view was definitely missing to see all
and every part of any object in the narrowest,

in order to be able to present them in a concise context, and 5

. have not presented any evidence anywhere.

37. But requires some art, some
a science, not to individual parts
stick, these only apart from the rest of the context

ge under eyes – to have only that to go through

what only has direct connection with the same.

*

hangs in order to be able to ask a lot of questions about it;
instead of all and every part of a whole exactly into one
other to grab, so that a splitting, bins
a complete system in which the main parts |
serve as support points for each other, and the
ordered parts have nothing to do with those in regulated strength
give in, so that the whole remained unshakable
he; requires; say, some art), in
gend a science a comprehensive
view; if it is the theory of the state, already its infinite
| chen, even more of their heterogeneous, and so easily with
because of the warring parties. That light-hearted
Some judgments can therefore be made by the calm, scrutinizing
Man who, as much as in his powers, 55 parts N

}

he The person who has a spindle, a ratchet or
If you know how to make a snail excellent, the

fimperatively, he has earned the glorious name of a Mecha

5 nikers? Can the most perfect portrait: Mas
ler, who is no more than this, for a tunfteeis
the draftsman, 2 He would tremble himself if
he portrayed Laocoon, who was tormented by countless
entire position, in order not to contradict
. the en plans to be missing. and

J m

. | ' u \ : |

to combine it, mr different than mashere
* gn e N – 14
238. Because in the mistletoe it is not
well, to say afterwards “I was wrong; I
I take my judgment to the next level. Here it depends on the
Wealth and woe of many Zanfenpe: “many – millions
It is also not enough to have all parts really in
Contexts – to think of oneself, simply calculated.
for the present moment, merely in relation
on one's own state, rather than in relation to what.
can be, and in wines of * deri
. States, FFF 5
39. May: hence the bloody words of
nate uta should be considered: Be:

ron , : he 4.
8 f SS 5 1 5 a, bs .- 3 . 8

ae pee To:

not on individual sonatas, but on the compositions
a “+ ition. fheavy operas have the Haydn
1 and Mozart their genius, which is almost above humanity,
u | proved. And, verily, if one also. Dye.
| . Thagorean theorem on ninety-nine flirtatious |
Types a: Could, iD if he and just ee |
Acchitett may be called, which in 133 a Zune!
ee ER ee eee 9

here the love, the respect, even the kind of reverence,
which the German nation formerly for its very
beloved trading cities? Where else but:
that they are the places where their busy lives are located:
drive, their thoughtful artistic diligence, that they

such as the buyers and distributors of their various
considered a versatile trade, which as a result: praised, honored
and respected, since from their trade sources you, the
German nation, food, cheerfulness and life=
aft, through the National = Strength and Nation-

nal=wealth increased immensely, and the father=

land strength and power from within and without
lichen'; and the idea therefore also more than

'fee once had to be: the fatherland's soil

to exchange thousands with distant foreign countries,
to be there, oh shame! as hirelings, as slaves

to sell yourself! But where does this increase

opposite of all that, where else,

4

than: that Germany currently only considers them for Fac= 7
. tor en des nad) monopoly-fired England. anfe,

that they have become especially the unfortunate paths,

on which England fine factory= and manufacturing

Bears are pouring into Germany in huge numbers

men; sees them as such all the more displeased, the

*

become (and the more just the more 1 5
country is doing everything in its power to achieve the last and

at the same time the main food branch of the beds, |

the linen = - trade, completely paralyze to fine ips

rural manufactures with all their strength alone

tend to do so, the more it only provides security for itself |

| on the seas) , only in German

clothed in fabrics, and at the same time loud

Requests to meet, meetings to hold

ten, to agree on means: such as the complete un=

decline of German manufacturing and factory industry

fens can be prevented; the more often state knowledge

| scientific writings present the sentence “

: len: “Germany’s general and special financial

Administration must strive to ensure that through the highest

possible production (be it primary production or
art production) the capital assets of the state. –
not only preserved, but also increased (1) * \

oa

Ne AE ge 5 cos the

po a eee ' 4

* In which enormous Gonteaft would please test
Statement appear when one now more than ever.
desirable statistical overview of the study

|

Germany's balance sheet in trade would be made

greater now and then the noble, glorious pursuit

Se

= werde; the louder the Ss is movirt: "that an N
and the same industrial system all German states
connect and hold together;" the more unberes,
cenbarer the quantity of imported goods is, so that,
if here and there the German spirit, which solemnly, as
said, alliances were made in secret, not he=
awake, not more and more awake, and the
_ Bheften: would call for support, also the
the entire German industry finally completely destroyed
destroyed, then countless families completely
- would be.

40. To the gel * world likes it * bap, .
| England fine. State administration in the eyes of a
Everyone is publicly daped. But it can easily
It should be noted that exports are
: 60 million in just one year,
. pounds sterling or 300 million thalers banknotes, -
which amounted to almost 400 million thalers
Reichsgeld are equal. But whoever money and money=
| Value knows who only does some financial calculations
to make is able, will know what meaning
sum of that. The purchase knows even more closely=
man in the mass of the . walker in in a

88

-

*

Land, if he discount to the barometer |

5 takes, which is between England and the German Hans x,
3 delsfsts a difference of more than 600 percent
cent, since it stands there at "/ percent=
and driven here between 9 and 10
is; even more so if the same is based on the mercantile

Thermometer at the same time, because in England

Gold and silver are piled up among the rich,
(while, due to the extremes in all trade=
states, an equal number of impoverished people from starvation

tormented) that the capital is not for a – 3
Procent to accommodate, instead of in German=

country, because of the glaring lack of money, the Wu=

cher with 12, 15 to 20 percent a free game

to drive, and from level to level down people

into the deepest misery)

3

41. Sa. it 85 hr that yellow the ing | |

u lever of all wars; then it is not true: that. nam 5

any kind of balance of European states
can ever be imagined. Bring to that polis

tic scale everything that one: just always stand on it», a
gen will: GConftitution , Serlen= Sahl or Bevölle .

| . . unf, rounding off the same, "ge;

a ur un 140 –

Natural and artificial fortifications, warlike spirit
and courage, military talents and strength, one
count the unfortunate, pernicious nation among them
nal = hatred against the enemy; as in rightly burning=
patriotism and deep affection for the
Princes ɹc. The nation which is richer than all=
taken together, also predominates on that
eternally swaying scales. Such a na=

tion can with such excess weight at any time
and under all circumstances by providing information

lend with golden keys every country, every city

open and close, which they close, open, and .
von n wants to make himself dependent. " 3

42. Where would be more serious to consider
gen, in the whole history of the world even one
only given example, | which, it also
still so late, not somehow copied and imitated

e

E would be? –

13. Now have those gentlemen who have the sentence on=
posed: "Trade is our sole business," the
have made suggestions to the Fin on this matter, through

which further stunts the trade, E

,

– 141 = T0 u

must be paralyzed and destroyed, Have you ever

thought of such a critical, ominous time? |

44. We too would say: "Trade is
the sole trade," willingly and happily a rout
men, if he excels above all and especially in it
hen would: the artistic diligence of the fatherland
other nations in order to ensure the
foreseeable money-consuming series of foreign "partly

once accustomed, sometimes not easy to get rid of

the natural products (coffee, tea, sugar, tobacco,
Wine, rum, conjac, arrack, oil, almonds,
Figs, lemons with the other sweet fruits, figs

be=, spice= and apothecary= goods, dye= and
| Furniture= = types of wood &c.) only a worthy rs
fet to win. If, just to give a single
Article to highlight 20 million pounds of coffee
probably suffice to consume annually in Germany
be miret? And for this, the Mafchiee should
England's countless sufferings, sorrows,
courage and misery at the ruined factories=
ken of the inland; their hot
bitter, melancholy tears not in vain on the earth
fall, and a budding seed of a future ask"
moisten the fruit |

/

u 142 ra =

45. But that larger states and those which
to a small, commercially advantageous | located
area limited to deviating from their maxims
N ; does this need to be mentioned?

4856. Those can and must, according to the high,
sublime models of a Frederick, the most important
thing: the three pillars of a state, Acker=
construction, industry and trade, which
by invisible band latch on the feftefte fi &
serve each other for support, with completely equal
To maintain care. Because where agriculture
almost alone is valid and predominant, Poland serves
| for an instructive example; or where his so important
Culture more through war devastation, more through
Lack of proper supervision, such as land = economy
be operated more carefully for the good of the whole
must, as through rough, adverse weather ge=
inhibited and endangered, our rich
Fatherland made an embarrassing mistake); where

3

a8) How must the thoughtful, stubborn one
Be brave if you eat whole potatoes
planted fields, which are overgrown with weeds

*

—

* 3
i ; ' . : IN

143 — „ = 3 a
only the ganbis the cultivated attention feyte full; dau
about Genoa and Venice! give the appropriate answer to
future; where the expansion of trade to

| by machines produced works of the

| Levers of the state should be, which the Acberban
everywhere stand in the way, and the 'hands — earnings
rob the last bite, there is unleashed
* present and future history.

Furthermore: that a state may never believe:

all A every manufacture~~en~~ and factory goods achieve “

to want is an equally obvious, completely trans. |
sweetly mentioned basic question.

5 48. If the loud. Advocates of the vong

| Free, unrestricted Han~~en~~
dels therefore ask: Should German trading towns~~en~~ |
,te. build glassworks on their markets 2. fo ite ee
“Such a mean parody is more than ridiculous.

49. Biel and some things can and that HE =
tan Rachel did not do, 7 but We *

* A i +, a : 3

wn ee 28

ue guard find, who do not pass on the sowing, | ne
ung: + ferbgigflteiy bey getinger Mühe
days could, mes anf thousands to see,

and can do a lot with definite advantage |
In this respect, not only that much
as possible, which leads to paralysis of the Gee
advertising, but also those possible
Means are used which, I do not want to say,
Legal raising of the same, but at least 1
| completely ". can fend off.

50. This refers to the words omitted from A

ar | per that, . Basic principle in the
state

. which is infested with countless weeds: weeds, haddik,
ALTl.eefpen, Widen, wild Camomit, EN x. fat |
currently suffocating. |
Can and may the farmer (a frog that,
as a contribution to the modern teaching of human rights
ten, for which the modus in rebus may apply
not recognize) with his field, with this his
property to do what he wants? Is this
responsible for human rights; these would be authentic

then found again, if it ever the entire

candid people could think of saying: we want
5 This year we will leave our fields completely uncultivated.

| The application of the drug is as follows:

thumbs, Hirar merely depends on Ru Foo's will.

7

State Maritimes of German trading cities, namely
too visible and conspicuous. Not as
if we had the bitter, unjust, of others |
already overused words of a certain scripture:

fellows there under eyes, who to say fure
bold: the constitution of a German trade department
is calculated only for them, their administrators are the and
the merchants, no – Germans. They find 5
no other obligations known than the small
household demands. What the rest of the fatherland=
de encountered, is so indifferent to them, so strange, as
it would happen at the extreme end of Asia; especially it
Here we find a word that describes one of the most difficult
parts of the Suotouifenfghaft, the financial = Weer

is concerned. .

He
51. To him who is above state – detonomy
only a little thought, it must be most striking
fein, “as it is at present, just at a time,
if a lively, warm, sincere zeal instead
finds the mutual welfare of the prince and the
to establish a folk festival, if in this endeavor,
in terms of finances, as State = Marime
is assumed:

ww

10

That the whole with relative.
moderate carrying parts to the state
needs.

If, in order to achieve such a righteous
purpose founded on activity, white, deeply loved by the people
beloved princes, honored everywhere by the fatherland
follow the spirit of the times so far: that they

exemptions brought about by age, under certain

replacement I to be determined in order to access traditional rights, |

as much as possible, to be considerate, now
lift, fi fully and with all rights entitled fez
ben; as it is in such a time and in such
laudable endeavor could be possible: from the
fundamental principles of the ancestors, and
by maintaining the French-invented
those and introduced Magnetifir – machine, the

to grant tax exemption to the wealthy elite.

52. One should not ask: this judgment about in di=
reete "from the first necessary necessities of life=
nis strictly imposed taxes are too strict.

33. For it is not necessary, one must refute it, that
most needy person, even the beggar, for every bite
fen bread just offer the same to the state,

a

— *r —

what the millionaire has to kill? On Ben fault

and then actually the burden? Or is a penny in the
The hand of a poor man is not worth more than

several hundred thalers in the hand of a rich man 2
On whom does the burden fall so much more, since the advantages

parents built buildings with their own resources,

fit as a fideicommissum inalienable to the descendants=
men, to their sons, where a great pre=

rath Horn always kept ready for sale to the needy |
should be preserved? Or has the immortal Leonie 5
the Germans were probably wrong, even if

He, in unison with so many other statesmen,

the indirect tax system as a custom

—

corrupting agent certainly ä wifen

wanted ?

—

64. And, verily, it is just as if =
Sari XI, the creator of an army indelta

(one composed of proportional supporting parts = : |
army to be raised and maintained, namely

according to the ratio of the number of acres for the commons, |

and according to the value of the crown goods for the Office

animals) as if that king had given every

dandmanne, without such this smaller or greater
ä

\

"far from property, to provide the same number of soldiers,
fie to MERLE ER): and to be laid out Aan,

535 Can therefore a well thought-out, only pr
right taxation otherwise than according to the
seat, the assets, the powers of the citizen or
of the subject from the richest to the poorest
be calculated beyond this? or is there any
another, paved path, no matter how much the journey |
then strive to bury it? May it be
no matter how true it may be: that human wisdom never
to a financial system that will benefit all
and treat everyone, without exception, strictly fairly.
For example, someone owns capital assets of hundreds |
taufend Thalers; another the same. That
but lives alone. This must be accompanied by a numerous
Family far more limited by the interest of the same
life. Even then it still does not completely resemble
if the former as well as the latter receive the rents
consumed and put into circulation. Only then can
The compensation will be somewhat achieved if
saved, and after years one hundred fifty thousand

Thaler becomes rich, and to have become richer speaks=lich confesses, for which larger sum he

– 149

State, the relative Brae oy
always do justice to YOU

56. But if in ni geösern PR a |
excessive increase in the price of food
tel, which has kept pace with luxury, which |
Increase in rent, even more, apart from the fwe= |
ven coin = foot, the shameful abuse of the pre=
and purchasing, which stands in the way of trade, |
how much they must: there, as if it were happening recklessly,

wither away, as if completely ruined 5

where the first necessities of life
are subject to heavy taxes, which are nevertheless in the Gea |
the majority would never have to be burdened in order to

not to oppress the lower class, not to: poverty |

to produce from poverty; not the corruption of morals,
with all the unfortunate consequences, still bigger.
To make a begging tablet; to, what is just as important,
the small, miserable remnant of possible fa=
brikate not to completely remove the competition in order to
fo rather not since merchants have begun
in one or the other barely existing factory system
| To expand; or does it require the speaking,
irrefutable: reason that such a thing belongs to the finite,

~

| Aiming at the ruin of the same? The merchant N
would like to become a factory owner, but he will stop doing that,

To be a merchant, since both parties n and=
a f ind.

57. The Merchant Navy
ft was not only theoretical, but was
now without the slightest consideration for the trades, oh=
re the least protection of the same is practically

E

benefits: that all and every import without exception,

whatever handling it might concern, freely

open; so that many who had an honor in it

found it possible to say: that even the sulphur barrel:
the English in the crowd, gladly, except ships and

vehicles, fine house in * would have rooms
cups like.

58. It has already been noted above: what was once in

Sinking is, falling by itself ever deeper and ti:

history provides countless examples
that even the overwhelming party will shake hands
to their own downfall more and more, be=
especially when circumstances of the time add to this
led to intervening causes taking place.

59. The initial exercise of that Marime

| had to fall into a time (French Revolution

~

– 151 – 5

Wy :

tion; ; immigration of many thousands of emigrated

Concentration of Curopai trade,

unexpected profit, unrequited effort t. _

when the urge of the business itself on the mobile
werkern so incredibly large, so handsome and impressive=

It was clear that even if they were involved in lawsuits against the
drove and the shop= selling foreign products there |
and reappeared, but it was still in the turmoil

of the business with such easy, rich earnings
not with the seriousness, with the emphasis,
as they had their ancient, acquired rights

have to defend, and) under other circumstances.

which would certainly have happened; so that at that time something

carelessly let go of his |
Perlust they lament in vain in gloomy pages; 3 wo= |

also some prerogatives; traditional customs
ties and customs are to be expected. Because, if

also the Tußen side with the weft of things through=
has nothing to do with it; some covers still serve

for the safekeeping of the same, and for the sensual

The view of very inclined people lies in the
Geremonial, more formal than Manchee |

dldauben would like to:

~

rey

: 60, In such a situation of things, in
Such a circumstance of the guild system was necessary

only one, given the circumstances of the time=
cause, to make it complete, for a
wife or in white trading cities

875 Of that strange man is from tau=
fin tongues have already spoken so much that it
must finally become disgusting, just a
To listen to a single word spoken about Him.

| 62. Is such a thing possible where would it be
a political science subject in and outside |
Europe, where the gaze is not directed towards Him with force=
is drawn where His intervention is not for present |
tig, not for centuries, even to the north of
| Thousands of years * Purification serve and

63. The one who first says the words aöptab:
When Napoleon set foot there, he
Traces in bronze and marble so deeply pressed that
after thousands of years with all applied

effort will be ineradicable," makes more sense
placed in it, as ae in it * ha=
ben mag.

*

!

—

64. And, as I said, as long as this
World and its yearbooks will last,

the utterances concerning praise and tay;

dels, guided by different interests, begins.

remain different about Ibn. e ee
65. It cannot fail that even those who

for whose interests He did not work, but who

by no means means and execution, so the meaning.

{your words, and thereby not intended purpose

enough to see in the history of the late

times, under strong criticism of the present
Failures, not enough to increase His praise,

terland for serious consideration. Whoever

German-French connection
does not know sufficiently, does not know how France's
Politics has always striven with all its might towards this
hat): to undermine Germany's former constitution |

– eee

1 *) It is striking how many men have the
various causes of the gradual decline of the

German Constitution most famous in history =

\

66. As for the former, in hands ha= |
available means for execution, is our own responsibility

4

f

*

*

You

"

® = Ri

dig, he will establish the Rhine Confederation,

from which the laying down of the crown of the. Gäfarn equal: |
fam had to emerge by itself, as the greatest
Meifterftüd consider what ever a statesman

conceived, devised and carried out, so immensely
os fo er pie encompasses the same.

—

7

67 'The German princes became sovereigns=

ats rights, not to increase their dignity,
| as kings, He wanted them to be vassals of Him
fei n; nor to separate them only from the Confederation

Germany at that time, but
so that they may lead their people to His own purposes, to

of the fatherland, and almost
All have not responded to the countless machinations
France: as the Constitution
Germany, as there is a club of such male

ftreitbate forces destroy, we will put Germany in
wants to split several independent states, 5

to make it possible to withstand the attacks of France

by exposing: that everyone has good health
i seek in and through himself to which forces he belongs=

can never be achieved for no reason, and the
after Aut fich should prepare their downfall, |

N.

f

*

[2

To direct one's own purposes all the more arbitrarily.

He thus broke the bond between the people and

Government, so that it gains more internal strength
lose. Because the love, the respect, the attachment=

ity that a previously fettled people for its

government, and in time of danger * era

had to be weakened in the relationship

be, as now the doubly unbound res

governments of imperious measures to aebieteie
* 8 could. Fee | rei

oe

68. But what far 'oli 16925 wants, the : 8
1 was not only for the then Beit :

« . 8 , . Vol 7 ; .

* = : 8 ae oe - . * ' 2 — 2 toe WS

* ~ x

*) Not from the outside, but from the inside. | Because. the

ancient Habeas Corpus Act of the Germans, which
here as the epitome of all civil rights

then followed, was, as if by a magic band foisted

and wisely embraced, so that all nations stood there=
then, and they followed in their ships and
then worshiped.

Every subject of the various a:
revered his ruler, but he saw in the same

a vassal of the so exalted German Empire, and

thus kept his righteousness against him completely

– 156 5

he was for the future, he was always HE
calculated. ö

69. Should ever, could He, ; even better hope finer
power, thinking, a connection of individual states
by own or externally assisted Mo=
tive against Him, the call for community
matter to those vested with sovereignty by Him
deten, from the former federal states of all |
led out princes could, assuming that
If something like this ever becomes possible, it cannot possibly be otherwise
gefhigen " as: already in advance their independence=
ity, even if not outright acknowledge, but followed:
important attention for Germany, combined

to replace it with that of a general head

*

| oo \

future, led to an open, free, male approach to the same.
Language, consciously, can never be suppressed.
But with this feeling of independence
every subject is like a bronze wall,
if ever the boss, who is not for himself, but only
for the entire empire as feudal lord, as supreme
was considered, honored and highly celebrated, the
just thought could be the righteousness of the Bible
and perfections,, the justice of the whole too close

– 157 – z

7 Yen, or problematically to 1 And thus
He could be convinced that Germany, without a
Miracles of the first "greatest kind" never again to the
former unity, never again to the former
| National – dignity and strength. He
had to be convinced that the alliance, the
| –Soederative = System currently still so white,
no matter how cleverly thought out and formed, it
nevertheless, in an impossible way, duration for the
mer kne. Or the fates of all Foederative = systems, of all
United States would have to. the historical truth
speak against the truth that, in all of nature,
without the .. near. for talking stomach |

And this was in this former Constitution

tion is the first of all state problems, as it is a

9 inquiring, clever, intelligent nation
comes, solved, in which relationship namely, in
which. Balance the executive and legislative
Power to bring, how to bring the heavy on

the great state = scales to calculate that

one does not pull the other down, that the Waa
could always be maintained fairly and undisturbed.

– 158 —

Law of unity for every expression of force |
'would have to be madness and ferthum, the whole of nature

had to abandon its eternal "unchangeable laws"
give way, admit: that surrogates have the essence of
thümlicher things could take. And with this
He had to be convinced at the same time: as that in the
Consequences will affect the mood of the Germans, which
powerful, indescribably great influence it has in

the national spirit of this solemn nation, which

in terms of individuals at a support point of the aftermath
seeking their rights everywhere in the future –
must be missing, and in their future history in
Regarding their 8 power ee The
Ven we nn | |

70. That memorable man will therefore
statesmen of France forever dear and valuable
remain, even if they make these and those mistakes
never be able to forgive. Because what Franz, the
Richelieu, the Ludewig, the entire state = politics
France could not achieve in any way, was
To execute it extremely easily and possible: German=
| land forever shattered, its sublime appearance
| fine, high standpoint that exists in the poli=

–

–

N

– 150 –

snatched from the 1 world, and Beant for
all future times a noticeable preponderance |
vera to have.) | "

)) This statement may be too much for some.
Meanwhile, what does the future hold? if,
| ,notwithstanding the eternally memorable origin, those
august assembly, to the amazement of all;
diplomatic Europe, on such a difficult dfas
de, because of the conflicting interests, slowly

and carefully walking through the labyrinth
not being able to get through all the difficulties
| nen fhin=
view of the restoration of fine, supple upper
mainly in divided opinion; if at the
still vivid memory of it, 5
what the people have done, nevertheless, now on

~ whose voice is here and there little respected, and
5 courtly flatterers can dare to
If he says a word for it, he also belonged to
the number of that exalted assembly as Dema=

gog to be allowed to distinguish; if now of all
Men ignorant of political science for unity and f
Heil even believe in a foreign protector
N, just as the Greeks once did
chen made if present already over Mis=

4

t

3 160 – | 5

71. As for that: meaning of beautiful
words, or purpose from procedure,
The naturalization of the Israelites applies. Sit each

director=
need and interventions not acquired, but merely
inherited advantages and distinctions here and there of the
loudest discontent is expressed; if now already here=

Chinese power more than ever should be, besides the
Pas i

State is able to establish a state, which poisonous
feudal system the germ of non-concordant
collisions of the most dangerous kind,
if already now, through whatever isolation it may be,
6. B. the fruit that has rightly been picked up again–
{perce the self-interest another state as foreign=
difch, regarded as foreign; if already present
here and there a language is used that,

formerly free, ftabulated people so completely unknown

was, and with the noble, heartfelt tone of others

very contrasting, if now unfortunately
a friction between the governed and the deniers
finds, if it is said publicly that this,

because of their right to help against them

must be secured, and the horrible word, Bürs
war, seems to disappear; if African
pirates, despite England being Germanic.

Confederations of States, with all the duties that entail,

1 © belongs,

Ze 161 =

Government, which played with words, with
words to blind and deceive; so ift
it is that of the Napoleonids. In what hateful light |

* - *
1 : "
6 : :
\ . f :
5

heard, could already dare to
piratical attacks on German shipping according to
to face the world: that never a common
fcient pursuit, never a club of the entire
forces for the general welfare, great
slightly heterogeneous parts in the union of states
whose interests and those of Germany in general
my well-being must definitely collide; if so.
Now fanaticism is rising again, and sects in
religious respect for advantages impetuous
want to make a statement; if, in order to speak of small things
to talk about, now already a tap into the publicists

| prevails among and against each other: how and after
Some believe that their government
Word for the most noticeable deviations to speak
must; if now already a distinction, a heraldry
to elevate oneself above others in speeches and
Expressing place. Situation Italy the consideration=
ical view, as Germany appears to the rest
Europe, and one (fe there: Florentiner=:
thum, Neapolitanerthum re.; one would
the people there must be sick

I = j
7 8 ,
+ +

- 162 -

She knew how to set up the feudal system and has
Feudal system surpassed in spite that
which He has established under another name?

72. But he who has written on the history of all nations
looks back at how the Israelis' actions and activities
ten with colors that are as true as they are vivid,
which would, if he did not understand the purpose of that man there=
If one had seen it before one's eyes, it would be considered delusional that
He, apart from all the loud-speaking historical
Fact that comes from the revolution, from this
gruesome abyss "emerging civil rights of the
Söraelites, through the intended shot = orders (f.
above §. IV. 6. Note.), to confirm in order to
| enough to make you believe: feeling for people=
right to * Instead: that He ae here and on

Understanding suffer? Says this, and so many
Ai Others, really common spirit from: a community=
| nal endeavor, a union of will and we=
kens All for One and the same purpose; or
Is it not rather the visible, clearly recognizable?
ing character of the "so self-sufficient" spirit,
of the selfish and just a IE probin-
| cial sense 2:
2 * | Ba

U

!

ei Haupt: Purpose, no matter what means
He chooses for this "and also in this His well-calculated
self-interest: an even greater number than

a few million people who don't care at all

and can be, to whom they chain their interest, to
to draw Him in all circumstances and Bor:
cases of the most beneficial and productive use
left could have been, and found; and those to be |
most loyal followers, and for Br
time (or at least) will be counted there.

73. The same applies to the
above-mentioned guild system. Already long ago (1801)
The then French ruler had bitterly
Discontent with the places of traffic in England
angry look. The demarcation line,

which covers the entire German land from the north to the east: – |

the eventual downfall of both, was a slightly
built outer wall, over which He, standing so high,
could look away, but could not yet overcome it.
She fell. The noble people of Brandenburg and
Prussia had to bow before a foreign scepter,
to distance himself from the noble, never enough revered Oefer=
pond powerfully underpinned, powerfully raised again vide
ten to form, 0 © "

el

14. Now His purpose was fully accomplished.
England's colonies in Germany also fell.
but soon the formal (form goes with all Ufurpa=
tors of the deed) incorporation into the great

French Empire; guilds were

and guilds to give the company a
to give a noble appearance, for a branch of the Lehn=
system explains that the whole thing is based only on Fi= ö
nanz= income from the annual Paz

i tente had been calculated. Because now the

5

already passed masters of the trades, who have their right:
to carry out a trade publicly, once with heavy

money, the same annually anew a=
buy; just as that government generally has its territory

7

—

1

.) Do not think that I am among these and
those expressions Zunft= and Gilde = Wefen

5 definitely wanted to speak. By no means “I
consider the guilds only in political terms for
German trading cities. Can they, the guilds,
that trade 2 Macime and thus the encroachment
do not work against the Israelites, why
the reasons for their retention?

—

: 165 9

—

teriřical writings everywhere etree
anbog. 1

75. Of course, after that man's fall, u :

Restoration of the independence of those cities,
| the guilds their rights, their patronages, and
the associated emoluments, even their son=

modifiable statutes *) restored, ordered,
and without further ado "has been conceded again, but
only in the sense that no one who is not a guild master
is able to carry out a trade freely and publicly;

gens that trade maxim remained in full force;

More than ever, full shiploads of all kinds
bare articles, all and every ä and Ge=
advertising "

) Not long ago, the following was mentioned among the complaints:
very skilled carpenter wished to master
He shall, however, give the guild one hundred thalers
| killed. And for what? perhaps for merry feasts,
'to be used cheerfully? Suppose now,
a wheelwright, in possession of no more than
hundred thalers, settles in a small town
down, fic) creates wood for that money for the supply

— 166 —. 1

76. When all the previously mentioned,
8 , manifold causes which the
Guild and association entities were completely paralyzed,
had entered; thus the Jews received an un=
measurable, incalculable field for their traffic.
Now they could not only deal with all those in
later and more recent times, partly above
mentioned guild trades, countless shops
not only to engage in extensive trade in
| all the newly introduced; both natural and artistic=
Products, open up; not only what the so-called
called detail» trade with the manufactured goods
are concerned, the same almost exclusively in their

as this craft is primarily based on dried
wood species; he can thus determine the reason for
his entire future civil prosperity.
Here he should give up his entire fortune, and

If he wants to work legally, should he
start debts, or the wood to be consumed

work away quickly just to get money again
men, and – is through, of course, e aut
to be able to achieve something.

borrow money for expensive purchases; then

ze 167 w–

hands; but what is more evocative to say here
weighing, the factors were now all

Trades and industries of the foreign country, which u
destroying the natives, they entered the
position of the master craftsmen of the country, and
saw the craftsmen of the foreigners merely as their
fell as now no article of any trade;

tion remained, which they, it was through peddling or "

store– n ; not! in umfat brought =

77. How and in what way such things are
Seraclites "from a people who were ruled by the mǎch=
motives spurred on to possible dominance
which is characterized by its restless activity,
through the desire for the soul that is so peculiar to it
win, and through the vigilant effort thereby made, every

opportunity presented should not be wasted

to let, combined with a well thought-out turnover
Maxim, and which is furthermore characterized by a whole
lack of feeling for the fatherland that exists between .
the well-being of the Germans and every other
foreign nation not to make any distinction in the Stan:

de is, fo noticeably distinguishes; how and. in which
Was this opportunity offered by the Israelites

been used, will only be clear to those who
who, upon reading this writing, will have those so powerful,
appropriate place cited motifs.

\$. XXII.

7

1. Furthermore, the intervening causes include
of the so powerful F of the Re

The most common in England. 1

machines, and thereby in our
incredible amount of open air
auctions of English manufacturers
for goods, and their purchase and
The Jews gradually
and almost entirely appropriate
: knew.

"2. Both this paragraph and that
The problems he refers to can be justified
Right to all statesmen of the entire fatherland=
It requires only one
Look at the contents of the same to see:
with what great dangers the industry of
Fatherland has to fight, and what about The Bole |
gen von sein can. ee ee er

– 169 –

3. In general, the states of Cus
ropens in such close connection that not easily
something powerful that emerges in the one
Part is felt, the rest should not
be felt the same, which is even more because instead
u finds where they are in different contact points z ws |

| fammenteeffen. we aa N

4. To what extent England has a 5
driven by machine works is a well-known matter.
But is it true what has been said for several years about fo |
Many people have claimed that this is so

| England, which is striving for exclusive trade, among other things, is deeply rooted in means: how to constantly expand trade, how

this and that art of a foreign country
ftören fe, also apply the following:

,

5 capitalists shoot where the speech i. |

like a factory or manu= in a foreign country |

factur to ruin fey, through shares signified
sums together. To get more than the Concur=
To gain a competitive edge in the foreign market,
excellent quality of the goods and at a lower price= |
fe processed the first years with noticeable loss
Once the foreign factory has been destroyed;

J

fe the quality of the goods can fall and the price ne
be increased because the now created Al=
Yes and no = Trade ensures the scope completely by ensuring that the
former factory owners, through initially permanent
constant opposition, through countless sacrifices
gen, and through an equally gradual, complete
go into oneself, finally inclination, will, finish=
a keit and – powers lose; to ever again become a Fae
brit to get going, even if they
for the competition to be achieved the same artificial
chen drive machines, with all necessary
Skill ee wanted to apply and ä

6. Is it further true what has also already been said 6
It has often been claimed that even the government
there, to see the restless 'business'
loose pile, for which machines are in operation
find, to employ, to provide the manufacturing facilities with significant
To place orders in large quantities and to define
cit to cover; fo follows foon, without referring to the fo weitzwe=
to see the natural manufacturing nature of England,

that, where there is access, the countries with manufacturing²
Goods must be overflowing "which, for which
can low price be also sold, a

– ö to EC ze

| Barfdaft nad) the other an fid) see, definitely more
to attract, because the vanity in one also
greater effort, often from small sums of money
proceeding, can be easily satisfied, and wel
che, the lower their price, the more the domestic
ruin the German manufacturers, and in the following;
gift * to that country the sole = trade ovens
7. No evil stands alone in the world. A
Bad things always come from something else.
had to, in every respect, raise the prices abroad
far goods deeply, and the industry of
fatherland the most severe blow;
| but now it had to come that the Jews who were in |
German trading cities to attract as much
knows that the above-mentioned auctions are almost exclusive
have seized ,so that the weapons
ren, through the specified manner of
Shopping (8. XXIX. 12 – 28.) nod) for less.
than purchased well below their real value
can, and what foreign machinery=were they,
the Israelites, by peddling, even in the cities
than in the countryside, by visiting the annual markets
and fairs, by far exceeding their former

former apartments, through granted freedom of
public shop = to be allowed to sell, everywhere
in the most significant turnover with the most productive 2 Aus=
knew how to bring booty.

8. But as they, the Jews, 8
To get those auctions requires to get into the
to go back a little to the past. In=
we will postpone this discussion until then
on (9. XXIX.), when from the fo important Han=
dels= maxims of the same in the sequence, to a one;
to meet the throw, the speech will be. | | –

9. Anyone who has carefully considered the foregoing=

gen will think: it has been said enough how
the overwhelming rise of the Jews possible

become, and yet we have only a small

Part of the intervening causes. The following
The following paragraph contains a no less powerful
effective . .

Su
' ' i : 7 25 .

g. XXIII. wi
' To

The Jews subsequently received a new doctorate
Permission: Christian servants in 1

ren pay to .

1. This circumstance appears at first glance

fvery slight, but we will see where it goes
finally had to lead.

2. We have already discussed the

| Remark of the stubborn, even more so in opposition

fay sticking of the Jews to traditional

Customs and traditions include: that, without=

considered an essential part of their positive religion:

animal =, even human flesh “) for sacrifice=

could not be retained, but nevertheless,

all the difficulties of the initially easier progress

men, notwithstanding, their Sabbath with the soot

wanted to celebrate the Christians' day at the same time; as if
it would be certain that the series of time=

follow, counted by Moses, nowhere cut off,
| never interrupted; as if it were the eternal

xa

ae) 3. B. Jephthah fulfilled this vow.

1 NN /

ä

creator and sustainer of the infinite world, wherein

to count earthly days and nights not to
think is, could not be the same, on which day
the people on the changing earth their nose
| celebrate the day; as if Muhamed's faith: Genof-

fen had committed a real crime, their

Sabbath on our Friday; as if the
western inhabitants of the earth the kingdom of heaven

must be denied at all costs, so that they can only follow the following |

following day of the eastern side, whose Monday,
vr have a rest day? |

; 3. But what great importance must
for their possible better advancement that stiff firmness=
adhere to ancient, time, situation and circumstances
absolutely not applicable customs; since the
Prison days of Christians and their rest days, and
which the Jews gave the so stinging wine
ten = 6: around 52 2.

4. What an incredibly big difference arises
| eus foon for the acquisition of a single Jew,
only for months, only calculated for a single year
net; but what difference for the total number,
brought into due consideration for several decades.

1

7

– 173 –

5. The strange calculations of the Campo=
manes for the industry, in view of the Catholic
and Protestant holidays, come here in great fat
a comparison, all the less so, since in addition to those there are
Jewish holidays are added, which in number exceed the
Christians almost surpassed, so that the Jew still
more than a third of the whole year from his
business, and thus three years ago
more than a whole business year was lost
go Baer – 2

– 6. And this fdyon for the individual! What
But I want to say this for the entire number, for many
Decades, calculated for a century? It is
It is striking how the finite understanding is so reluctant to
fine, narrow circles emerge. How often and
Many relationships are presented whose deviations
chung is striking, and as such is considered
become; however, as in the extreme cases, the reflection expires=
ken on it, a calculation for all parts, for a
A number of years have been spent designing, whereby
only the striking nature of a disproportion is brought to the fore

gen occurs, and to serious, mature reflection ef
can be a reason.

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+ 1
*

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or 7. No wonder, therefore, that the Israelite, for soon he moves from one lower level to another more and raised more; as soon as he saw a much closer Communication with Christians opened up, and the catchy adverse impression is much more weakened

had been that he should now direct his attention there: how he could bring the Christians here into means to step in. |

8. The beginning of this was: the ban on Mo

. According to the Saffian religion, no fire was lit on the Sabbath

on the Sabbath, priests or priestesses

= to be allowed to do. A regulation that is far from

was a law calculated for cold zones.
Or are those glorious men wrong who

with historical evidence have demonstrated:

that a completely different part of the sky, in general |
the climate, not only in the organization, not only

into the customs and traditions of a people, but also
even in the legislation, in the form of government, for:

even asserted its powerful influence in religion.
If therefore Moses, instead of being an Egyptian, was born a Scandian |
dinavier, and pressed in the cold north
had done, he would not instead of prohibiting fire

out of

| from the then care of the Riches fens, fie

have ordered; whose holy law would have been, .
even on rest days and holidays of the deity –
to throw off the religious veil here too –

e holy sacrificial flames to maintain 2

9. But instead of those, with the land itself
The confessor thought that he would be able to justify the decree –

The Mosaic religion was thereby able to circumvent

when he sees poor, needy people among the Christians |
needed for that, which was only for him, only for his |

Command, and with fine will fire prepare him |
| before winter: protect Malte and the n er

just had to.

*

10. But woe to the horde which magne:
letter of the law through detours and backdoors

to be able to handle without the express will
of the legislator. The resulting
developing indifferentism towards everything that Re=

ligion, and which is not so loud among any people

than among the Jews, who inevitably say:

ically emerging loose concepts of all that humanity
ennobling truths, too easily reach into the Moras
ity, even more so with a people who are fine

ws - j 178

~

FR; . Br .

Being calculated only for the present world,

ten fie too much there: everywhere and everywhere wants:
recently every letter of every non-religious book and

fet, and the interpretation to the private=

Interest regardless of right and wrong everywhere

'to puff on.

11. Now this brought one and the other Be:

goods among the Jews to try: a
Christian servant girl in the house. It

succeeded! Of course, the first to undertake it,

to serve a Jew, none other than such

feich "who through their own or another's fault

| . could not possibly move forward.

12. There, for natural reasons, at that time

" friendly, with a new ' until then un=
familiar tone of address *), taken, affable

A

*) The women of our ancestors said to the servant,
Maid with just as much earnestness and strength as Bieder=
ity and benevolence: goes, fetches, buys, brings c.; ö
The Jewish mistress, on the other hand, could and was only allowed to
gen: go and get them rc., Our women
soon found themselves in an awkward situation; some followed

– 279 –

treated, 990 by this. devil, happy, Bey |
take their Jewish rule also improved; waz
can do more to the most degenerate human being than
him, even if it were on the wrong path, to
“own, one wishes his well-being, one means it with
good to him; man is far more through goodness than
to direct and guide by force; furthermore, to Nah;
food and nutrition, not suffering the slightest lack,
in addition, enjoying a much higher wage
to provide free time for so-called going out to the
evenings of weekdays and,
which wants to say more than anything, and the observation.
particularly valuable, not subject to any coercion in challenging the
To be subject to clothing: the former
very simple, based on morality and economy
nete Dienst=Coftum entirely according to liking and discretion:
now change; completely satisfy every female vanity

— ö

ten dem, others changed the greeting to du;
Others went even further: Go, Wils
helmine, it was said, to market, and fetch them,
listen to this conversation

tone of the higher, even the highest classes,

= dirty business that occurs in domestic life

phone

gen, the outside of a maid completely
to be able to set! All this had to be more than
become a powerful motive to join your family
hen, and with enthusiasm from their strange
service, and – also to encourage others
tern to enjoy the same happy fate, to
the descendants a harder service
among the Jews, and about that class of people in general
to cause destruction.

men to find the most ridiculous of it and
to think of the head of a whore who had just

'was perhaps still a cattle maid, thereby being twisted
must.

But everything should be destroyed in our times=

Let become; If one keeps the formality of the serving
Class fo completely useless without the power
of the formal without knowing that between
{the brutal tyrannizing, and mild fatherly spirit=
There is an immense gap between subordination;
So let us begin the matter here with this: that
To obtain the highest possible education beforehand
ben, so that they, already through the salutation,
more e the ladies « Aleidentacht and ein=

» 0
a

8 re 181. pee – a

–

13. For, from that time on, Achat fích, sis
when a hostile fate everywhere and everywhere |
wanted the most pernicious influence of the Israelites= 7
te, the complete elimination of the relationship of

serving class to their rule, with all that
from the unfortunate consequences that have arisen; the “finally
clothes that went beyond the utmost opulence= 1

costume of female servants in German hane
delsfts. But vanity and love of the bow are far

7

cleared freedoms, completely abolished distance
not to abuse it in the most shameful way; not to
everyone and everyone in terms of their rule completely equal
= respect, do not believe with the backsliding of all and
all respect, all consideration for those who.
that class serves, behind the back of the unfortunate= |
lichste talk; not think of a possible
noticed weakness of their rule on public |
Markets, at the meat and fish stalls
to be allowed to speak; is now, in order to achieve folded,
a development of pure, noble, moral feelings
proceeded; then one should see whether that class to this
have air, inclination, will and strength. That
»Everyone knows that order rules the world, but
Truly not everyone in whom this order exists, –

– 182 = .,

more than the wildest sexual drive the excellent

dangerous cliffs of a long-preserved
guilt, how many and many young women
just to avoid rivals in a
new, modern clothing to be able to show off in
the arms of a scoundrel, and their lives=
Happiness has been destroyed forever!

.. 14. But what initially seems insignificant
seemed, and which one hardly thought to pay attention to,
was already of significant importance in the next few years
Importance! Every wealthy Jew now began

– To keep his others as Christian servants.

The next consequence of this was: You, the Christians,

| | previously paid moderate wages to their servants
lives, which nevertheless has a very simple costume
Bt could collect treasures, found themselves against= |
forced to increase it more and more

gladly, saw themselves compelled to indulge in lavish, costly entertainment
like clothing, to a lesser extent even the

To have to offer a hand, since the constant advance
throw of a better, more profitable, more compulsory
to avoid duty where possible *

~

15. But this was by no means the only

Consequence. When the Jew was already far beyond his

beyond his assigned residential area

was; when he had already begun to focus on the center |
moved closer to the city, public shops for the 'gar, 1

large number of older and newer so-called Many.

factur = to open goods; he also undertook this, 2

to hire two Christian servants.

Egg 4 =

16. With this, fi changed the above

led to the disproportion of Jewish working days such as.

with a magic stroke at once, it went with
the very big difference of 8: 2 to 7 1=

"about, where, in the opposite proportion, the same

The above sia aa naturally takes place.

17. On Saturday the critics

shop assistant by touching the money) the jûdi=

desecrate the Sabbath, and on Sundays

the Israelite, all respect, all reverence for the

. >
location

9) What a fine distinction; making money, winning money
et nen to be allowed, if it only after the mer
Sefege does not get narrower.

– acs –

–.

– 184

sweeping the Scriptures out of sight, the La= |
which with all its might to the mockery of the Christian
open to rest; just as the common Jew now
also bolder and bolder, with fine skin
firen the Christian at the n ER under the 3
j au step.

18. Later the police were keen to protest= Verse |
regulations such "most outrageous nonsense
to prevent; but what man of feeling would
probably want to go into the details, such as
They are observed to be air, from the energy
and the enforcement of police regulations
free' cities to speak!

19. incredibly many ; loud and 1185 fo 11 |
te complaints, e.g. somewhere about the defeats
of the Jews under the open sky in the main streets
the city by the citizens, and police=
regulations against it are loudly called) but
all so far in vain.

20. For the information of those who do not know such things=
nen, it says the following: In a stretched row, the

Jew the ones located on the sides of the house steps
Sitting at a table: Oh, here and there through Ge=

/

~

Old fie 8 expanding; . he also made a bank, |

a table to the heaps where he can arrive,

or takes the entrance of the hallway of a house
to his general store; or chooses carts to fine '
mobile boutique, where it is not missing that the

The latter's audacity goes so far as to stand in front of the store

of those citizens where...

you buy

» .

21. But how and in what way can the
Citizen who has a heavy rent for his house and
Shop has to pay, which carries the city=0nera

must be in the shop every day in decent clothing

appear; be, or be one's shop assistants, respectable |
to be rewarded; his wife, his children
gerlich, to dress according to his status and for the

Education of the latter as human beings, even more

"as a father, as a citizen, to take the greatest care,
It is polite; how can a folder with people prices
hold who have only heaven as their shelter, de= =

their domicile is probably somewhere else, in miserable clothes, walking in dirty laundry, and the

necessities of life, as they are mostly given to others

2

consist only of raw food, which has nothing to do with

ten hr ;

bring wiffen.

have to deny what is decent to the citizen,

Morality, honor and duty are sacredly laid down 2

22. For what is most striking here is
must is: that if a German trading city

situation that another is near it,
where there is no peddling, no exhibition on the streets

is tolerated, from here several people individually
ner Hauser to be sent to those who
a significant, net income on a weekly basis

\$. XXIV.

. Furthermore, to n Ur=
agen: 5

The far-reaching transition
fchreen of the previously given to them
residential area.

2. It has already been pointed out above that

the reception of the Jews no human wisdom

with the purest will, with the best intentions

could suffice to take such measures,
5 which can adequately prevent all future dangers
ten, rather, that according to the spirit of that time.

– 187 –

Time, according to the situation at that time, mistakes
were unavoidable, the hardships of which
it only developed in the following period; precisely because of this
but it becomes all the more striking to have to see;
that precisely such statutes, which the paternal
Front intentionally chose, where possible, a future
to prevent a collision, later completely out of
Eight were left, which currently more than
ever applicable. he

3. This includes, above all and especially, that 5
that people whose (see following section) Chaz
'racter, way of thinking, customs, customs, religious;
and moral concepts, traffic and trade
with those of the Christians in such loud, obvious opposition=
fay, which are everywhere like hostile stars,
and through whose fault? meet each other “ a
was assigned to a specific residential area.

| 4. Now if the Israelites, as the
| Borfahren “by virtue of a unanimously established
Statute, wanted to have recourse to the same in the Han=
the cities would have remained limited; this would have been
one of the most powerful means of protecting oneself from
striving for the same belonging to *. "> bes

B " 2 _
true, no + xx * Ei ' y one — 2 i — ee ou 4 2 *
. - i . '
> R 9 '

—

; – 188 ö –

N 5. For the houses of the district there, of
which they, by virtue of another then designed,
and more than ever, currently unstoppable Sta=
tuts, could never become owners, would be with

their then not so noticeable increase ratio=

Ä moderately increased in price. The higher rent had
their shop prices with those of the Christians in the better

Equilibrium is maintained. The disproportionately further distance

nization of their homes would not have such a large
open to traffic, especially the fifth Manu=

factor = trade not a fo enormous expansion |
to the detriment of the fatherland's industry
ben, and all the dangers arising from this
threatening consequences would result in much less grass
have taken place; the opposite is only that
to serve: a better light on the present
serious consideration of the Jewish issue
to distinguish between right and wrong, between
make the right choice between the good and the evil
fen, especially to be able to understand: that what is on the
a State is applicable, so not yet to each 1
can be applicable to the other. 7 |

6. We must for that, as the
5 Passing over the prescribed statutes without=

u Far '

respected, and could be, so literal become |
found that they, the Jews, were almost everywhere
spread out, also here the . under Au:
gen sm a 1 i
an u The Jew who undertook to

it is not very far from the Jewish district= |
to rent the gaffe, where, however, the laws
According to the law, no Israelite should live there was no

. Such a one would never have been

Purpose achieved. It was, without any reservations, a

Man of particularly engaging character, this

domestic and social virtues according to others
. Fannt waten; who from earlier years has been most eager
strives to every outside, costume, language, life | |

wise of an Israelite who on Sabbath of the Jews in their domestic dress continued, and the Sunday of the Christians by suit, through life seemed to celebrate, even unto the step of sending his children to Christian schools; thus through his entire external behavior it is doubtful and uncertain for many and some whether the man was really Jewish or secretly blessed Christ, and age 7

i

– 190 –

8. One should not say, if only because The fact is: what would the leaders of the Jewish community, they, the Jewish priests to the said? Without ignoring them foremen and to be allowed, since the Jews have no hierarchy

more, such a worldly-wise man could

less speaking, that such is the excellent Be on the way to a greater wealth among the Christians to open up a circle of knowledge, from level to level, more and more through never-ending antagonism to soar up "and even to the Church" to be able to become more fruitful.

* 9. The mood for such a man was therefore advantageous for the Christian side from many sides; liability; even if one or another disgruntled neighbor was soon and easily won over by the kindness of the fame taken; even the most disgruntled was finally Aich, they it through the neighborly compassion shown to him. me, through his helpful hand under these and those incidents, forced to confess: that he never a better, more peaceful and friendly neighbor bar could wish for in his whole life; and how

almost everywhere, including here, silent written laws,

where no plaintiff file through the: iste to loud
on Eu "3

| 10, Now it is necessary to look for a generally different=
known empirical proposition, only a single gap, the

in any statute, in any regulation, or
is drilled into any law, the loophole is
widens by itself, and the crack soon becomes so large,
that he no longer, or at least only with the utmost
effort is required. |

11. The second Jeraelite, who was also there
wanted to settle, was regarded as the same as the first,
so did the third, and so continued for some time until
the deception fell completely to the ground by itself, and

what was left of Christians, from on fet
had to give way. |

12. But suppose a Jew ventured into bie x
noblest, first parts of the city so deeply, |
that the (F. XII. 2.) with incomparably higher rent |
bribed owners through judicial coercion:
should be kept, the Jew has a place there
not to let the house be inhabited; there was, except
that behavior, which is not mentioned here=
could be used, another means of achieving

– 192 –

chung of the purpose, which in the following elite
relevant circumstance is cited, and a fold
serious side that it rightly calls the N
folitude Everyone deserves. |

The later very different type of
| Acceptance of Jews to Christianity

achéct especially to the number of already mentioned
en Urfachen. N

"If the saying proves itself somewhere: that dew

fend things only at the time, human limitations= |
ter insights, can be tested; so is
it here. |

7 2. If in earlier, long-gone times N
the rare case occurred that a Jew gave up his religion

| wanted to deny 5 fo fonnte and had to be finely

confession taken, and the associated
Ceremony, only public in the
Churches before the eyes of a large assembly
happen; so that he can lay down the safest guarantee

| te,

– 1293 –

1

te, in future be considered as ont and regarded by i
. ene": aau

3. Let us take a look at the n fas 3
| natic sense of some priests of earlier times, and=
among whom the most zealous Zion guard cannot speak out
ly fortunate, even if for him in

Inquisitorial courts were established in Protestant countries

Who would have done that back then, with
the reception of the Jews, under those regulations,
and with such a hierarchical way of thinking |
think, suspect, and in spirit, to avert
ation of all future dangers,
28 that a time could ever come: that a simulated
Christianity a cloak of sophisticated plans and

Drafts are that Jews can freely socialize

be able to say: "If one or the other

Circumstance ever occur, hey now, I turn fo and fo
much that id receive a baptism = a "

Verily, I know by the displeasure of the Ge= |
Ä feel no matter that requires greater seriousness; and a
more important meaning than this. 1

4. How should one proceed under such circumstances?
bie : Secacticfpen Gyriken modern time wu, the

13

– 194 =,

even less than previously in Spain the Nazis
men New = Ghriften deserve that find and stay=|
ben what they had been; but to those through such a
Appearance = Christianity everything and anything becomes possible,
possible: to rent in the cities, even at
buy where and how it suits them, not just for themselves,
but for others with them in near or distant
Israelites who were connected to each other, in order to obtain every advantage:
te position to win the Christians, just any
which paves the way for them to enter into every
bourgeois business, even to intervene in such,
through which they acquire many dependents at once
can, since thousands of people benefit from them at the same time
have to depend on those who, because of their considerable wealth,
, because of the situation, it becomes very easy, seat and voice=|
me in one department or another
ten; those, still, outside the family ban
de, except for commercial transactions, in the narrowest possible
gang, in the closest contact with the Jews,
then under the name of Christ nothing stands in the way: |
their sumptuously furnished, perhaps even with stages
to make the houses seen into places of invitation, where
at the merry banquet, even if it is still so un=|
notices, for the interest of the Israelites the head=

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– ' a

Hugenmerf, everywhere. worked hard

can be: how to use the same feed
after the other, as one now this now
that would have a beneficial effect on them, as can be seen on the
Ruin of the Christians always continues; in short, those
This makes it easy to understand the whole relationship of

Christians and Jews the most powerful, direct and |
to have an indirect influence, the latter already
through in the most effective way; even if the
rection of the plays; ever fall into such hands
de, because then every evil in the character of the Jews
to show off would be avoided
den, although the ridiculousness of all the Christian classes
ften ad Perfiilage is given daily as.

5. Sincerely found, ak the view

May be too close to the heart for some in the Shat. What
But if one thinks of a New Christian,
who, during serious discussions about what is happening today,
days is moved, it is not necessary to ask: Set
also (a statement that leads to the creation of this E

Scripture has contributed a lot, but still sweat
| To want to do this is to commit treason against the fatherland
hen), the Jews became dominant at that time;

(13

en 196 wu

they had not been the suppressed party long enough

fen; the cycle of things never stops in them either
Or, if other men, who
that suspicion cannot be directly accurate, nevertheless
act with so little caution that where loud
Claims regarding a theatrical piece by
both sides Instead of findings for which one party
been decided iff,

6. But how infinite is this from the high,

noble purpose of the spectacle! What the lake=
drivers of earlier and later times, his guiding star, his

Compass, his nautical charts for the deviation of the

Magnetic needle, its plumb line for the purpose of measuring
deep, fine log line to calculate the speed

the journey, its octant, the altitude of the sun and northern

To measure breadth is and must be; this includes everything

the spectacle, all this is for the family:
humanity, not for individual sects. Not
enough that it can calm the storms of passion in a

floating in an equally violent, dangerous whirlpool –

| forms, as it is virtue on a flat, ficher
Bahn lovingly depicts; it should also make people

on the changeable, uncertain sea of life

shallows, from hidden eee, from all and

i
+ –
4 ar : 5 ' *

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especially warn. And it is this, so the 6s tiff 2
the eye am and again the rapturous intervention of the Ju=
who have no influence on the actions and activities of people
ges be removed from theatrical performances;
rather, since the influence of the Israelites in the Moras
quality of the people is predominantly large, ift, fo must
every adversity, to attract greater attention
the more warning they are presented to the viewer;
or one commits more than one injustice |
= guilty, and, since it depends so much on who

acts, one infers without wanting to: that only

3 Christians, from the prince to the lowest rank
«out, out of the ridiculous: ben a port
fen a. to give N en a

19 8988

Fifth Section.

From the character, the natural dispositions, teligen
concepts, principles, maxims etc. of the Israelites,

ae which most strongly contributes to the rise of the same with
have worked. .

“toe

it | §.., XXVI.

1. We have previously discussed the excellent=
most intervening, time and circumstances
had in mind the causes that led to the
gigantic growth of the Israelites so immensely
have contributed a lot, although much and man=
che side circumstances (f. Conclusion: Note, 2nd An=
merk., *) passed over find), where among other

*) I did not even remember one of the most important moments
want to put it downright. It is so true that the

a

A

— 199 .

the lesser eee belongs to the haufi^e :

immigration of foreign Jews took place. =

(But are they family ties that have a youth?
that in another place, or a
certain reverence for such and such a government, under
which he wishes to live in the future? No, this g
Ordinary people know no other motive than wo=
to which they turn to open their market, no
other motive than for more extensive purposes.
liable; wanting to care for a higher interest.

2. Is now the observation in the general |
nen true: that the stranger, who is not exactly Ar=
courage from his homeland, because this remains

almost everywhere go begging, much more likely to
strangers, than many locals, because in

For those more agility to progress, more nz Ä
ftrenchment, but not only * more 5 Zu=

A

Writings everywhere bear the mark of the times
that the most correct thinker has passed things by
hen, at least she must only gently touch, which, so
true and certain as they are, from the spirit of
Time is not appreciated as it should be.

rarity takes place, which, manifold Ver=
conditions, not easily possible for the locals
is, also because the stranger, on the other side,
an easier absorption through never taking place Col=
life, whether it be your own person or your
a fine family, his acquaintances, his
Friends concern, find everywhere and everywhere
can, in addition to the isolated state,
in which he is considered worthy of support;
How much more must that observation be made in the Istaeli=
ten as true, as soon as one understands its character
and the nature of his traffic and activities and
ten eyes. |

3. How much must this circumstance be extremely detrimental to the Christians' work, all the more so since the immigrant Jew, like the considerable migratory number of Israelites, who were Travelling from fair to fair and returning home, in our equal greater connection to the outside world, and here=

with infinitely more resources in his hands, fe= to give a larger extension to traffic, since

it was everywhere for him to reach the correspondence

ner intentions cannot be missing.

= 5 201 uw

4. But this nonsense becomes more frequent, if there are examples of Jews after a: left the state just to go to Ber

. 'for some time on the praiseworthy path of cessations | their falliffement with less difficulty and

with considerable profit than fshould the state become a dead

for fraudsters.

5. At present we see what the Character, the maxims, the principles of Joraelites have achieved no less in that case.

6. Here the Bolks character exactly and fundamentally= ly, and at the same time unbiased and fair in his judgment wanting to develop, . leads to an immeasurable field of considerations. Because, what determines the National = Character? A question that belongs to the 2 most difficult problems that science fchassis gauge can be set up. | .

But here the essential thing is the same

Indwelling, that characteristic which
ground, which is analogous to the celestial body and on foreign:
transplanted into the soil, modified, but not
degenerate, from the " of, the Angenoms.

*

what time, location, surroundings, conditions
gradually into the character of a people=
have to wear, carefully separated, and carefully
be separated! And not just what
happens only too often and too unkindly, in highlighting
of the faulty, but also in connection with
lation with the praiseworthy, since the good
everywhere comes so easily close to evil, because the most beautiful
Basis often by a too easily possible, slanted
application takes on a nasty appearance.

8. But who can with a firm hand bier
To draw a demarcation line, since many things in
Character of a nation as Cigethimlid, as In=

appears to be living and is accepted, which is

only by accidentally introduced customs, traditions and
Customs, as the Olympic Games at the
older Greeks, the low slave struggle among the
former Romans, the noble, high-minded knightly game
of earlier times, the jealousy-fueled knock=
fencing in the old Pifa, ennobling humanity
Toros in Spain, the most prize-worthy
| Bellows in England &c.; furthermore, which is directed by=
form of government, the spirit and the ceremonial of

Religion ; especially from the smell of a nose
tion depends on and arises from it; fer .
well what their origin, their nature, how they are green= |

been established), their progress, their future fate |

fale; and with regard to the Sörgelites, especially and
especially what the ratio of a bolt to
with whom it resides. |

9. This would be the place to turn into a
to deepen the investigation; so I humble myself

j eat . !

*) On the banks of the Tiber lies the connected |
History of the whole of Europe' 8. Romulus green; |
created such a state that its watchword:
"War against all who do not accept our supremacy=
know," had to continue for thousands of years;
it can also take on other forms, a native
hierarchical, into a foreign usurpatory
He knew the wildest passion of the,
People: to be dominant, to ignite,
to foment and make it inextinguishable that
even if several Numas had followed one another,
yet that which once fit so deeply in the bosom
sunk and rooted, not uprooted
can be. The legends of the work uw j
powerful on the minds. : |

-

gladly, whether I may trust such a thing to my abilities;
as soon as the fragments scattered here are brought together in a unified
systematic context in detail

should be.

10. For, it is said, there is a physi=

ognomony, which I do not deny in any way. It m

even gives, say others, a teaching of the Lord
Gall, which, however, depends on the evidence: whether,
such as inclinations, passions, moods

the delicate, soft, flexible facial parts

obviously fold, and finally be able to make permanent;
whether the attitude of the soul also has solid parts

organize, or: whether those excesses
express and show themselves before and during birth,

and therefore, it seems, this strange
Doctrine returns to the question so often considered: whether

. there are innate virtues and vices that can only be overcome by the
greatest misdiscoveries of the doctrine of the soul are affirmed=
that can.

11. But no one has yet asked whether

not also a prariognomony takes place, the An=
“lead: individual specified traits in the character
of people to a W, and

*

rd

. not this only, but whether found heads=
traits, so to speak radical virtues or vices

be brought back under one and the same approach

can, and which one? from which everything else comes=

go, everything else can be advertised? to the

– extremely close connection between both

ings as vices), ; ladies and war=

to be able to represent?

This is enough and how do I wake up

that in the character of the Israelites I worse=

dings to limit, which especially refers to

Businesses a on their activities and their traffic |

13. What characterizes the Israelite for the

As far as the revival of business is concerned, the same
a double support that provides the residents of the
northern sand dune has been denied. Not only that |

the Jew the lively, fiery, even highly un=
silent spirit, as the inheritance of his early fathers

ter, still remained peculiar, which is in

fine, unsteady gait, even more in fine, lively

Gesticulations, most strongly in the violent
Modulating his language by himself,
but this folk character was further enhanced by its

\

\

later situation, through the resulting
Antagonism in a powerful way, seft, immensely
* and reinforced. | | 7 :

: 14. With this spirit he connects
a vigorous, tireless activity, the strictest
Attention to fine shops, the use
even the smallest thing
wins.

15. The extremely lively and regfame
ner S soul, by the way, connected with a fi= |
imagination, which everywhere makes him lose
applied heterogeneous things in the picture, which shows his

Imagination that makes him talkative, communicative
makes him cheerful, gives him a boost to
wit, cheerfulness, and sociability; but
fo often spurs him to mischievous teasing=
| to quarrel, to stubborn quarrel and biting mockery=
te; just as the spiritual, the high-flying i in its

N organization, enhanced by its way of life, its
tendency towards all sensual pleasures, and
did not allow him to indulge in the greatest excesses,
as well as the associated constant striving
to exalt oneself, to want to excel, to

Expenses, to show off; to pride, to the highest
arrogance, to contempt, W and
pressure leads to

7

16. Even if sig and Scharffinn ae vt
go in divergent ways, if this, to the bottom;
ftiff from that, the features that differ
cation sign of even the most homogeneous things,
and thus the spirit of the Israelite more to the Phan=
tactile; nevertheless, it attracts a great deal of attention.
folitude, awakened by the living of the spirit;
finely animated imagination; fine, light
His power of comprehension makes him capable of any skill,
every art, every science, like
sad therefore that his historical situation, which
pointed out: first and foremost to

having to think about his existence, which necessitates him everywhere
thigte: to the antagonism of livelihood fine |
to take refuge, and instead of those excellent
To develop facilities, only for this purpose almost exclusively and
little one should serve, him, in the broadest sense of the word
tes taken to make smart. N

17. Here, digrefion cannot be proven:
chen. That means, because that too, one will say, is

—

lig judge? How then, I ask, should one
extremely strange, and so difficult to explain
explain the phenomenon, how to follow it on the
| most leniently judge: namely that all centuries |
derke, throughout the millennia among the many
N million Jews, among whom especially those
have always lived among the most educated nations,
Despite all the excellent qualities, even if:
| some excellent men appeared,

138. Have lived: with the famous,
artistic, scientific Arabs in Er.
| in the so intellectual and scientific France,
through arts and sciences
England, in which there is a lack of thorough knowledge
and insights into the other countries
rising Germany! But is ever, there and here,
has ever risen up a man among the Jews;
to an Averroes, Defcarted, Newton, Leibnitz
could even look up? | |

19. What did Spinoza, Mendelssohn find?
| these brave men compared to the millions,
the RN in comparison with the unforeseeable

row N

– 209 –. i

ü A series of immortal men from all countries of Europe, .

in comparison with the endless parts of the –coasts,
the vast field of science; they are
a drop of the ocean that you can hold on your finger=
gen fee.) 7

20. In general, there is only one
useful invention that is beneficial to humanity,

even a single beneficial discovery that

one would have to thank a Jew, How? if

humanity only attributes the level of its culture to the Jews
should have owed it; if the divine facilities
of the understanding in which only their development would have
must find what they, the Jews, have always liked
it, in short, if people only have the
what the Israelites have always done for the good of the
humanity; in what poor,
dark, barbaric conditions would find them 8
| den! But bow and enjoy the will, the Israeli=

ten, Everything, but only the smallest thing for the good
of the people, they lack this
entirely. It is that there is a lack of inclinations, of will,
in strength, insights and talents. a | |

21. However, no one will be called upon to resolve the matter.
* one * . want to assert: that |

14th

– 210 –

her lively imagination, her tense imagination
power, the oriental hyperpoetic flight of her
spirit, in short the spiritual organization of the same,
after a fall, more to be devious
directed, which is the right thinking, the healthy=

research, as in civil life the
straight, honest procedures are directly opposed
is. And just as little will one want to claim:
that their historical situation, so powerful the influence
the same is to completely eliminate the aesthetic in man=

dulled; so that the sense of beauty,
| Sublime, noble and good * lost=

gen fey.

22. Everything that is here carefully for the near
Discussion of that strange phenomenon
is: access to higher schools
| and academies were denied to them, however; the =

Access to public libraries is difficult,
although these are even less the sole sources
were to gather knowledge; and found that
against the attack of all and sundry, both domestic
as foreign works and writings to them completely:
= unhindered free; here too, however, the first priority is

igen: e that the Jew naturally participates in the works of the.;

et easy

*

– 211 –

| Shifts, for many reasons, do not live

interest, not the deep pleasure of being close
struction of his spirit, which he far
would have had more if they had taken feta from the middle

A people would have emerged.

in ab

23. There he had to come across ideas too often,
his views, his feelings, his inclinations
to be too alien to its customs and traditions
ren. Here, many things would have been woven into it
fein, which is entirely part of the ideas = circle of his people
and which, soon consisting of fine
Allusions to Jewish customs and traditions, soon
Containing legends of the past, the spirit in happy
brighter or darker times of past events,

past fates = an attractive way of telling

feet would have

24. So the following remark may be more

can be derived from that, as from a

decided aversion to science,

namely: that, since it is not a rare phenomenon
among Christians, that many who are taught by the doctrine=
ten = Stand may still be so far away, fine.
Poison in a new way through reading classical works,

[14]

both ours and other nations, |

merely leafed through, but carefully considered, and

in whose possession he is; that, on the other hand, even with the previous

lower class of Jews not even a shadow of

to find everything about comedies, about and

Theater, which is definitely more diligent, the Ver= for the sake of conversion, is visited by them, in this he is much: lig crude, and extremely ignorant. Ä

25. No wonder, if that is why
little Geifted culture is found among them,
The opposite of which one cannot find in a somewhat freer

way of thinking, as a need for better communication,

I believe I can find it among them, since the same,

and strives to create works that he may not

completely devoid of all knowledge of higher truths

exposed, into a complete indifferentism among them
degenerate iff: to be completely indifferent to everything,
what is holy, what is called religion, and morality
act can be no less pernicious; especially
must be pernicious, where {there is a usury= spirit corrupted heart takes place! Meanwhile
Others are also taking action here.
with one. in ee ee ee

26. Is there any class other than that of the
taught, who had much and many glorious knowledge |
as an aid, it is above all
and especially the trade, this n. .
of the Israelites. |

27. But what about thinking purchase=
mann History=, States =, Countries, Peoples: and
Geography to calculate any events,
any incidents in order to make them conjunctiva
to be able to communicate with the rest of his knowledge=
fcies are, and must be; all this replaces
near the Jew the so immensely extensive, the so
extensive correspondence, which with each
Post days incomparably more incoming messages
coming to him from foreign countries from all sides.

28. If the Christian clings with deep love to
a father's candidature; on the other hand, the Jew is subject to the entire
earth as his home. He therefore has only for the
present moment sense and spirit, it is
therefore it is completely the same: from whom a country, a race
tion, a people is governed. He strives just as eagerly
for the one who now occupies the throne, as he

consecrated to the cause of the one who follows him first.

,

—

What can be used as a defense is

1

if only no one stands in the way of his interests,
much more promoted the same. The history of the Nazis
tions, their sacred privileges have therefore no white
greater interest for him than what is connected with it
a trade influence, and only the place, only
the land where he found the richest source of his crops= |
bes believes to find, he only sees inside
mental stay as worthy.

29. Here too the above remark returns to
back: that in the good as well as in the evil

| String original threads to causes that make the good better,

and make the evil worse.

30. How far must the Jew therefore know

niffen always lag behind, since he is everywhere, neither in the ttm:
go with himself, nor with the spiritual works
foreign faith comrades, nor in the one with fine

own faith relatives find such, and
fic to correct these and those ideas that
fe and that false view, and from fo man |

to lift the veil of preconceived notions
can. 5

31. So ile inbafen dieß and so viele an

1

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m

– 216 –e–

and may be; it still remains on the other
Page indisputably true: that no difficulty

abilities are still so insurmountable to think that the

Genius does not know how to climb, especially when

fo some advance is given to the hand, with

that too visible the doing, the writing and

The Israelites only strive for refinement, only for
Profit and monetary value, which is far
is removed: any love that only poorly nourishes

,to allow the arts and sciences to germinate
fen; even if here, as almost everywhere
must be understood that such a thing arises from their behavior

niß to the Christians, from their business situation

lich emerged, and also ee forever from

them under *.

Bu 32. For, do you find the sciences all |
in which the Jews have never achieved anything?

Are they not subject to any guild constraints, any in=
subjected to nungögeite, how much less the an=

significant number of free arts, which, already their Naz
men, their sanctuary is freely available to all
unlock; give everyone the most freedom:

best access to the same, hospitably

gr

N {

dend, grant. Where, however, and when ift je and)
only one famous Mahler, one single note=
artist, sculptor, mechanic among the Israelis
ten occurred? Stands among the immortal Na=
thousands of masters, as soon as the number of
Artists of all nations, not only those of the Ra=

N fael, Titian, van Dyk, Rubens, Rembrandt,
Holbein, Kaufmann, Poußin, Schein, the Haydn,
Bach, Mozart “ but all the other venerable
| gen men are listed, even a single
Name of an Israelite? He who in world trade,
in haggling, in the art of all mints: money
to attract, the first, the most cunning, the
The most mischievous of all is the one at the stock exchanges of
trading cities through an almost unbelievable skill
in the head and percentage calculations are very good
set, and not felten with it a larger ä
aroused than ed deserves. +) |

) Since with infinite, literally speaking,
can be calculated in terms of numbers, and therefore
when calculating do not rely on fie, the numbers, felbft, fons
but what matters is their relationship to be maintained,
which always leads to one and the same result

1 '
– Ad

ee) 217 3 *

33. What 40 more than that PER wilk, ise:
In more recent times, the Jews have been granted permission to lead |
to focus on pharmacology, so that in Diefer
Intention of our academies and higher schools free

can visit. But what is so unusual in this

praiseworthy Biffenfthafft already any of them

hen, and what do you have in the future also beer i

to expect rape from them? © ah a

Kes) here is about: Jew fine people –
u * fvery faithful to everything and everything that

is to be counted among the higher, more abstract sciences,
which does not refer to its practical exercise, to the
f art to make money, has a direct connection, everything

he will surely be too close to Laffer. |
In this way he wants to earn both

and shine. Above all and especially it will
be of the utmost importance: the powerful tendency towards 5

ten; there are countless tools available for calculation
to the side, which is far more than in a few methods
"find sathalten, even if you have an overview, a
require special acquired skills, which Me: '
method is always the most applicable among the others 2

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vanity, the impetuous drive to ambition of his
people, which lies in their striving,

which striving for a higher position

founded, and to which the n the Im=

| 2 bergiet. 2

35. For he who is pushed back will find a |

completely into nothingness, or, if means to do so

E

in hands, he rises with power, with all
drastic means, outstandingly high. Here
There is no medium. This can only be found there

where, in striving upwards, calm, cat

Consideration, an undisturbed path, an uninterrupted

broken path to a noble destination. 4

6. i

' .

*

That feeling of strangeness would therefore very often disappear.
len, if you want to use one or the other for quick
easy calculations to be used in this process
method under my eyes; so that it is for these feet
that hardly a sentence is spoken,
and the bill has either already been completed,
or with the greatest approach is immediately there.
The Jew, for example, listens to 1350 pieces of ducats
the difference 4 5 Q per piece; this makes just
de 10 thalers together, is, immediately his
. .. Answer. ve -

- 219 -

36. Above all, it will be flattering to him

fein: the academic dignity, the goal of his

ea

Wishes to achieve. If you have the previous
experiences that, truly, do not bring much
promise, under eyes; so it is al-
However, it is true that if one considers the character of

People in general have in mind for whom _

. those who are of a non-respectable status,

generally raised from dust to something
have, tremendous amount of prudence, tremendous amount
Self-denial and self-abnegation belong to their
Verfon not wanting to assert everywhere, the
Limitations of modesty, of cautious retreat
not to violate the law, but rather to preserve its value
to be determined by others! In any case, which

Arrogance could probably ever surpass the one
one generally goes to a Jewish doctor;
the place, especially if another

whose title, who knows where from, a certain honorary

chen, who knows how, to that of a public

teacher of pharmacology is added. It is almost

unbelievable how a folder babets and boasts,
how he behaves in public societies in all respects
ten, so that everyone can see what he is entitled to

" _ *
- | 220 -

what nobody wants to see and what nobody pays attention to
finds; how loud and fhoussing he makes himself heard,
to draw the eyes of all by force;
how decisive, intervening in every conversation, he
alburthelt, how deeply he looked down on the Christian doctor=
fee; despite the fact that every word that comes out of his
mouth comes, his complete ignorance of higher knowledge=
niffe too betrayed and too loudly revealed.
Or are the sciences not in any way
a close connection, so that a single one of

the rest, especially from the abstract knowledge=
ö fcities, would be completely abolished? or is there much=

nothing more A knowledge which is not sufficient= N
the forces of individuals are completely fragmented and
had to be broken down into *? |

37. And how could it be so easy in the algae. _

The Jewish doctor received further training in the
N spirit, except the assumed beginning, in a
become a completely different life wise. 5

38. If the doctor among the Christians
practice during the day, he applies his
'Leisure, quiet hours for further night=
think, to the sweeping study of the too fine -

- 221 .

| pache gebirge Writings and works before the abi
fchian doctor, on the other hand, who is primarily concerned with customer
For those who have something to do with society, the theatre will be a fine study.
Rooms, public entertainment and verse

fembly places his auditorium to study there |

fine: Aanthropology can be swept away.

39. We return to the proposed 7

Subject! concerning the character of the Joshua elites |

Not only that the already mentioned, partly

original, partly on their historical situation

developed character traits in the Thun and Trei= .

which has intervened so deeply; 3 but rather
In addition to these, there is an excellent character trait, =
which in their minds is no small
Support points, namely: the unprecedented, never
feen intrusiveness, with a high degree |

shameless audacity, which in the, consequence, a

as it is now apparent, into an outrageous impudence
ity, where it is concerned, can degenerate. |

40. We are far away, even these extremely
hateful trait as something peculiar, Inwoh=

something new in the character of the Israelite;
we see it rather from the circumstances uu

* d "

those among and under whom he dwelt, as complete;
as the only borrowed word. ö 5
, 41. Because the possible advancement of the Ju=
which was through reflection, through skill of
spirit, through active, careful reflection, through
Exercise of all applicable forces is not
alone; not even through a related
bound indefatigability, through a tireless
Effort, through an almost unprecedented activity,
glides from an attention that her eye everywhere
and directed in all directions, from a choice of
ler's useful, both permitted and prohibited means
tel supported; but in the fo fundable, one
could ask, only position of the same had to be to Je=
Everything to achieve traffic, as already
| mentioned above, an extraordinary=
| ly smooth composure to endure every mockery
bear, an unparalleled iron patience to withstand any setback
instruction not to be able to respect a necessary
| feigned friendliness, just to be
to be heard; begging had to take place,
that cannot be deterred by anything.
But through had to be the beautiful garment of virtue, the
bribeibene blushing with all . companions

tt

– gg –

be thrown off completely by them at last. |
What was initially calm patience, persevering determination
wear, hypocritical behavior when buying and selling
was, and unfortunately had to be faithful, all this happened as soon as
the Jew feels freer, more independent, as soon as he
felt more relaxed, in a never-blushing intrusion=
gen, in the rude intrusiveness, and where
Gollifions took place, to such a degree over=
courageous impudence, of which almost none
Examples can be found elsewhere. a

42. No wonder, study the history of
of all usurpers, that of an ambitious man, whom after i
a throne; that of the demagogues, who have a
| put your hand on the reins of government ; ; the one

nes minister, who left them in the weak hands of a
weak rulers; that of a
Prince, who made his people holy through his renunciation
| privileges to prepare for despotism; the one
clever mistress, who remembers the name of her lover
the state = acts, or those of a sect,
or that of almost all orders, not the Jesuit Order
alone, which strives to become dominant, one
will be the above main features everywhere and everywhere

find more o or less w again ; |

m –

43. That less restraint that is
separation finds a complete lack of non-blushing,
as just said, not only in the traffic of the Sue
with the Christians, but in general in dealings
Instead, things that are often of the kind that the educated
Christ could not come back from his astonishment,
how something is possible; how Biel in general
and some things that arise from his individual situation
developed, with him gradually nn gee

seems to have been

\$. XXVII.

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1. We turn to the Brunbfägen, Rarie

ur men, especially trade maxims of the Israelites,

and see what powerful influence this
into their machinations.

2. Less belongs here the one from their 1
from their attitudes, from their behavior at all=
possible collisions with the Christians
following sentence, fo meaning he closely to
fich ist: u |

* One for ale, and rule for one!
| bes

—: 2256 en

about itself a solid ig ; af a thå -

effective, powerful support in all life events

bens founded, and by such a, for the glorious=

common spirit of business life, and
a very peculiar national love, with teligide
fen terms are interwoven, supported, so that
hardly any of it was found among the non-Jews.
the will.

3. But if there is any convincing evidence
den: how much character, way of thinking, assumed
ne principles, virtues and vices of the
history of a people, then the same
here, and founds the sentence of that glorious
Men, Helvetius, ever more firmly: namely, that
everything that man is, only through education in
| taken in the broadest sense of the word, is what A
he is! |
| 4. Hume asks somewhere: in the woods sits
the Germans expressed their love for freedom.

fe words better understood than happened, it must be

| gen ; I want to put the following here. |
5. Back then, when the ancestors of the Germans,

the Greek tribe leaving the soil
15

| entered "which their descendants now inhabit, ft
The land is uninhabited and peacefully open to them.
ne, and at the same time unfriendly nature, a then un=
Grateful soil, a through lakes, meadows and
The muddy, rough sky invited them to give up their strength
| trusting them so much, a. Already by this,
| through peaceful possession, and even more so through
the glorious cultivation of the same, through the entire
transformation of its wild climate, its raw bo=

dens, the German rightly calls the one he
lived on fine ground! – |

6. And, the more effort, the more effort
whose cultivation previously cost him, the more he
the Germans' diligence, which is praised by all nations 6
, fine grandchildren as the most excellent virtue to avoid= |
idleness, the father of all vices,
recommend, and the reward for it everywhere= "
| tete; the more dear he became to him, the more intimate his
| Love for the one, (don't mothers love those
Children most tenderly those who cause them the greatest worries
| caused?), the more fiery his efforts towards
the better the preservation; the purer and more fitted the fine
grips for property and its rights 1 the

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! a '

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' e

after fine claim for the rightful owner, 'fine |

to be able to call it one's own property; the more unanéla jy
her fine love of independence and freedom |

which national spirit is nowhere more dangerous than in
the Germans are misunderstood by those in power
Fann; the more outrageous fine feelings. against every one E
attacks "against every violation of the law, nor empb=

render where a given word is broken,
short, hence the German fo fvery 9
| Loyalty and honesty. |

7. Peaceful acceptance, validation, wiley

ly the vast size of the country, and of .

powerful neighbors around it
fen to be, put another trait in the character
racter of the Germans, namely: that the families us:
disturbed went their own way, caring less about N
Others are saddened, but at the same time the mäch=
The greater the love of freedom and independence, the greater the
,ger in her Bufen- nährte. a

8. Common sense, in political terms, could
therefore, with the growth of large families, later
of the peoples, only then S take place when Ger
but there were those from outside who loved Va=

sl

,

. kerlande, that drive for self-sufficiency but also
then cheered on as much as possible, everyone as night
tion under a ftändige head to one
union; which even the later fragmentation
the German nation, not even the provincial - Giz
ferfücht could be completely extinguished, even if F
* only take place 8

9. It is completely different, far different with ben

Icraelites. From the impudent arrogance of the Romans
their homeland (how I would like to do this with example=
let the land taken by force be called their fatherland=

nen) are reluctantly received everywhere; where

the recording happened, a thousand dangers, previously,
exposed; in eternal civil war with their opponents
party living, and this should not be entirely
common sense of business life
have awakened, this should in so many situations, and

.

under some circumstances, to an ever greater

2 Spread of the same, not very a and 'bez
stand there interpretatively?

10. The strong attachment of that people is evident
but not only in consultation with= and among themselves,

a to support fid in occurring cases, a Ge=

7

– 229 –

drive away from a part of the fellow believers
whose honour and name, where possible,
save, so the less danger, the less
Shame falls on the whole; even where
it is to be carried out, the verb is foreign to the arm=
the justice system, even if it were only through ransom,
withdraw; but that community which is glorious in them=
spirit, that strong cohesion also appears in a
a more joyful light, which every friend of humanity
min fo much more willingly and gladly highlights, since it
He must be pleased, among the many hardships also this
ER to be able to set up. 5

11. There is no people in all the known=
earth, which is a tender, compassionate
| Care for the sick, the elderly and the impoverished
than the Jews. Their deep interest in
the unfortunate part of the people, their willing
Support, their careful care of the kind,
that everyone likes to forget the source of the turbidity
This is where this great virtue came from. It is 7

there, we must honor them. P

12. This is closely related to the
she fo commendable willing assistance, da, me

the Israelite diligence, activity, insight and justice
work with a fellow believer
Such a person can certainly count on
that he uses every conjuncture, every opportunity to
| be able to use the opportunity that presents itself
can, since he has significant capital to dis-
posing almost anticipates, even if one's own
wins by calculating; on the other hand, the Christian,
such a close connection, such a strong togetherness
ment, such a kind of community spirit, for which no
historical situation, not a relationship of Israelite nature
the becoming could not give up, to develop
| was possible, mostly only from one's own resources
| tell, can only work their way up through self-power. ö
13. This must be no small advance to
the ever-increasing rise of the Israelites
ben; for it provides even more the associated
enthusiastic national love, to deep contempt
against all other religious relatives,
which in the religious concept: only people of God
ity, deeper than one might assume, founded
| may be.
414. According to this national love, the Jew
If only Jews everywhere had the – Borate.

Every purchase and sale "every trade, in short * sabe'
business transaction that was concluded with a Jew |
can be, will in no way be associated with a Christian |
"The money," it says according to one of
The maxim everywhere is, "money.
must remain among us." Against this, the
to where he can find the most advantageous trade.

fen: believes that this is, with completely different things in the soul
underlying feelings through religious and moral principles
for cures, feelings, may also be self-interest

just as strong a mobile at the same time, this is
it doesn't matter to whom he turns; the man is a Jew
de or Christ. He turns even more to the

Shopping for the Juben, since this, from further down

reasons, completely cheaper
Prizes in his hands, yes he can even in many cases
len sich turn to no one else, because the Jew fo

Some things were able to attract to themselves by exclusion:

b. XXVII. |

| 1. The following maxim i has an even stronger impact on the ö
ever higher, ever further distances |

men of the Jews: he a3

—

— 232 —

No fatherland, the world is our base
terland! Where we are well, only there
ift our lady.

2, Never run afoul of the relationship between
| Jews and Christians out of sight, and consider it
for this maxim also from the following side:

3. To let foreign authorities rule
fen; to no warden, to no state offices,
| as numerous as they find to take part; as
Expellees, as immigrants, even as opponents
cher of the dominant religion, everywhere only as strangers
and indeed the most deviant customs, traditions,
to be respected for one's character and actions
that which is most solemn for every people: its

7 Religion freely and publicly according to the rite of the urvä=

ter, according to the sacred regulations
practice, to be forbidden; even the ashes of your loved ones

now and then on foreign, purchased soil, in foreign urns, far separated from Christian corpses, having to collect; can one still expect: | that the Jew Italy, France, Holland, England country, Germany, Poland etc. as his fatherland consider? may he also use the name English, dent=

\

– 233 –

u fher, Polish sc. Jew; that he fatherland= love, that he possesses civic virtues in 1 Busen nãhere *) observe civic duties?

*

8 a
at
1

a) Just search for ba, where wealth tax is a led, like the Jew, who, as I said, for every civic virtue does not have the slightest duty feeling possessed and can possess, as he feels fine Ca= everywhere pital= wealth, the name of being rich, it is by purchasing land in other areas, for which someone has to give up their name, or through

Allocation of fine funds to other places, and by

remittances not to be made directly to him, or through what other means there may be to hide "to conceal and hide. knows how to help the state There have been examples that a Jew who paid only a single thaler in tax killed, after the discovery of his very fignable assets are set at 50 thalers had to, and perhaps only half of the 'fine i But state fraud of this kind is not as a deception of an abstract, for which State, unfortunately, is taken only too often, fon= but rather to the totality of the state relatives. Because the more the

Enriched the state and people, desire

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7 4. To what completely different attitudes, to

What completely different procedure leads to this

With deep love for the fatherland,
the German, the Englishman, the Frenchman, |
his family at home *), find their

to enjoy company, in fine undivided family

lien = circles to become grey and old, to lose sight of the thought=

to enjoy: with what sadness she once
follow the funeral procession and see him buried in the tomb

as if he would then rest more gently and happier. |
5. Not so the Josraelite, the father of all tender hearts=

Despite his love, he lacks the highest motive

and knows how to convince those governed in this, definitely larger
Laft falls, through no fault of the governor, on the
middle, smaller population back= This thief=
ftahl, perpetrated on everyone, is the more secret |
he is operated. oe

) How infinitely great must therefore be the ie and Ver=
doubts of those who are calling for a national murder
fi) commit the crime of having to leave their homeland.
How serious, how holy and dear must therefore
the duty of the rulers, not only the
loudly speaking, almost sole cause of those

– Pores and listen with all your might –

of humanity, the bond of all civil affairs
belonging: the homeland, the fatherland soil
paternal customs and traditions, patriotic

Government and laws over everything in the world
tzen. Therefore, if the much larger fruit

availability of Jewish women (the physical causes of which were

to develop is not the place) a family « father
6, 7 and has several sons; then Je= is intentionally
a foreign country for his future residence
which is his native soil |
of traffic. For example, if it is a German

Jewish family father, so one goes his

' dr
; – i

to want. Should the Vox populi, vox dei fo
ae be valued little? Give people work, |
j fo they have bread, even if it is in bad
years have to be bought very expensively. Jes
the German takes the products of the other from him |
artistic diligence, and cast a curse on the “strange |
hands in action; then the one can
German to the other, the very rich sources
because of the inherently rich fatherland, ‘everywhere and |
to lend a helping hand everywhere in need and misery
> Offer, and never can then a I 0 lchealing need |
2 will be possible. to e

*

ner « @iitde to England, the other to hal:

country, the third to Sweden etc., as this

"*

from other countries to Germany, namely

ly to the trading cities, so that the

number of those leaving is increased by those coming

is replaced.

6. The main purpose here is: that

these family branches are bent forwards,

nor instilled into the Jewish family main line

remain that through such expansion they will be able to

most important nutritional juices for the most extensive activities

from all sides, while secret

To be able to form societies without

the company to lead it (Sffenlid), and under ge

know how to take appropriate measures in this regard,

that the fall of one part never affects the whole,

Yes, what is more, that part is still with a

significant profit in the end! –

7. Here only the practical businessman can

sett, of great importance

this is the only circumstance. Not only in respect
the secure and extensive correspondence, the

serves the Jews to obtain reliable breaking news

– 237 ee.

hold; their ignorance. often with the most unfortunate deed, .

with the complete fall (the strict right of exchange

the positive assets in comparison with the against:
current cash payment nor so significant if) of their

Hauser is accompanied. How often and how much, for example, has a
| Dutch or French Jew an urgent message
from a house in England, which is on the point
to fall, to fall, and in that moment when
has failed, who now immediately with more than speed, .

cannot and must not be spared, even if

with more than winged haste an express to a

a German trading city to exchange bills of exchange |
Acceptances to be presented by that failed
House in England, and often in the name:

be accepted at the moment when the unfortunate
news from the local Banquerott, but to
Late, arrives. Which also from German

trading cities to other countries and regions 3

which can happen if, with regard to that island,
Wind, weather and opportunity were favorable,

Not in view of this, I say, will the experienced
Kaufmann find that of immense importance,

. but with regard to all other perishable circumstances

and secret paths, which under those circumstances easily lead to

; – 238– –

Bang, can be put into practice; it may now

the deceitful cover, or the even shameful
wicked abuse of the cessation and simulated persecution
purchase =Acts, the antedated annulments of So;

tietåts=Contracts etc. wu f. w. concern.

8. In general, whoever has the spirit of commerce in his
most secret, most intricate folds, the

countless ways of deceit and deceit, of decay

fhaking and fraud are better known, true
lich, who is frightened when he thinks of what will happen
the like, if the Jews have more trade routes
and more should be paved. |

9. What has become of the venerable name, of
the formerly respectful reputation of German

Merchants have already become what can and may
become of it when it comes to the point where it
“means: fraud must be committed in self-defense against fraud=

be made when examples lead to examples=
tear! Because, at first sight, the

Man from every hateful idea; with frequent
She will look at it less and less, and how easy it is

then moved on to imitation. Examples of

.

= :

Examples follow . finally blur the meaning |
completely, it becomes habit, perjury becomes Ufann
Hasn't a publicist long since come up with unheard-of "
frivolity, as if it concerned the most insignificant matter

from the world, so that one really does not know whether it

Joke or serious, even banquerotique with in "

| the balance sheet of the ö Bu drawn?

" \$ XXIX.

—

}

in itself correct maxim in trade to the Jews their fo
mighty Emporion even aaa relieved:

Praying Scope 116 small advantage
7. (Percent) is worth much more, i
as a rare antes with Bohemian Ge |

= winn,

4 5
' " XX

. Once again to the immense difficulties.

abilities with which the Jew was initially admitted=
me had to fight, was just as

be superfluous, ! than to enumerate the versatile means

,tn, which he necessarily needs to maintain
~ tung fine Syofens seize. knew... =

4
" –
" = ; 1

1, Far more, infinitely more has the following,

*

3. The latter includes, in particular: through
incomparably lower prices, however hopeless the ways
fuffifcife to be able to perform such, with a

small e to l when selling.

4. But if there is anything that
the growth of the Jews has increased so dramatically;
ft it is this very important circumstance which is
The nature of the matter is that, unless a secondary circumstance
had worked, the shops of the Christians would have been completely
ten have to stop, and have long since been completely closed
fen would have been! Of course: one has not yet
to win the Jews firm, unchanging confidence
nen that one does not have to buy a material
| or stuff of far more than little value,

5 in

\

) In general, to be satisfied with a small advantage
where the Jew had to look for the Christian.
Not so with usury, where the unfortunate Christian is
ne miserable refuge to the Jew. For two
| contains different, mutually canceling sige
This does not constitute a contradiction. They are
Successes of one and the same force, but on different
related to different objects. –

Se

– 24 m

ia regard to the consistent quality “or the döllig

' Infallible ones are being deceived; therefore,
Now several of the rich are shopping,
but only such articles, the conscious under=
fharvest from 1 to 20 Prorent regardless, to the up to N

* still existing ones of Christians.

8. But how much the Jews W
for reasons to be stated further
the noticeable difference in prices as follows.
ten detail or manufacturing trade soon noticeably open
had to be in order not to have a considerable traffic 5

and give them a far greater yield in

It must be obvious from the outset that we should hand over our hands.

6. For, given the ratio of profit

in the sale between a Jew and a Christian,
a: 3 of a certain measure or weight; so is
on the other hand, in a much greater inverse ratio, the
: possible, incomparably lower prices because of number |
the daily customers of the Jews and Christians = 9: r. .
This is calculated on both sides for the whole,

and continue the calculation for a while,

to see what Hoot u aa we 8 |

you get to.

—

“7. The profit from the turnover of only one e in zi= gen year: one million thalers, so the= to ?/, of which into the Cáffffe of the Jews, and only J in that of the Christians. If the Christian Families with extremely restricted lifestyles tel for the so incredibly numerous and diverse needs of life in the year, If, on the other hand, the Jew himself, with much greater Expenditure 3/5 of fine / consumed; so he remains still /e to Sursee, to the Mule of Gel= the rest.

a 8. How useless is the question everywhere: where This is where the immense wealth of so many Jews comes from fic families; where do riches come from Riches accumulated among them, and how may it come that this people the money-machine always more and more to itself? I don't want to be it main nor dispute; but it is said: that here and da $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total capital assets cher inhabitants are now already in the sea of Sue the un |

9. It cannot and will not fail, dex some statements of this writing some objections

—

be opposed; 5 it is! Especially it will

mean: does not shine clearly from the past

and everywhere it is clear that they, the Christians, may now, without giving up the income granted to them= means to see usurious owners who

sought to obtain a high rent, or those who, when buying a fake, give their name to the Inter: nephew of a Jew; ; or be it the merchant= spirit that looks at a 716 per mille when it

to be won by the Jew; or venal persons

of both sexes who are in Jewish service, the
.. interest to promote, have devoted themselves to, etc.
"that they, the Christians, themselves alone

It is because of this, what = the Jews; and

become vach?

10. It is and can never be enough for some

feyn, to have prevented this objection by:

that every emerging, every fur=
ö viren the party, whatever it may be, so
because of the conflicting interests of the people, here
and there at the opposing party assistance, support

Kung, active participation P Appendix, ways and

I only ask for one example

"

1

from the N history, which is the counter=

LE

thheil, without referring to the experience we ourselves have
. memorable time. If the Franks
ever made progress in the fatherland,
if shameless Germans did not pave their way
But should Germany now
bear the yoke of the Franks forever, because those
unworthy people so willingly bent their necks?

11. And if it becomes very difficult for some where from the character, the thinking= type, the way of acting, especially from the religious fen and moral concepts and related Principles of the Israelites are discussed 8 the requirement change: that Christians, for the preservation The same thing also happens when the equilibrium is would like to own; on the other hand, thousands will be at 7 believe at first sight: Nothing is easier than the above mentioned trading maxim to secure Make an objection to Finns: why Christians do not choose the same maxim as their guideline, which many, both direct and indirect, N the fie according to one | 7

| 12. This now gives us the opportunity.
show: how impossible those men about the

| u |
to judge the current affairs of the Jews maturely
len are capable of the trade in their
The parents are far away.

13. For if the Christian also
ge Handelé = Marime really wanted to follow, ei= must follow properly: if he fuch fuch fuffi fts ... lead, as the Jew, is absolutely not possible, and this for the following reasons. ;

14. It is not enough that the Jew finally

has arrived at the purchase of the incredible quantity . 5

held auctions of English manufactured goods
to have attracted almost exclusive attention;
but the type of purchase specified must be
– at the same time) should be considered. The presentation was
of requires but, in the * times gush
to go.

15. Whether he will be allowed to meet Jaden right from the start= was allowed to attend the public auctions,
is a separate question. Who could have imagined that at that time? some consequences that currently result from it= proceeded? Even the greatest connoisseur of human nature.

war. then, the later intervening causes we=gen, in fine calculation came up short; if -

-

- 246 -
/ moe

he would have had all that in mind,
about which history and ethnology teach, namely
lich: if heterogeneous parts, they may now be
political or religious or moral views,
Opinions, principles are very different,
a state or states that
from a constant friction of forces,
but that the striving of the usurping
Partly everywhere and always with the opposition in
completely opposite! -

16. Because there reigns a completely different
Spirit, which through careful consideration, through
Prudence, prudence, reflection, even through
Using all and any weaknesses of the devices

they, through common spirit: one and the same Sutereffe
never to lose sight of it; there is a
completely different, partly natural, partly borrowed
Character that leads to a completely different action and
Drive powerfully spurs on, in which a zeal, a
Striving, a restless activity, a never-resting one.
vigilance, a choice for all and everyone allowed=
ter and illicit means nn. perceived
men will be. ; >

- *

- 247 -

17. Now if a certain spirit has such a cha:
-vacter, and such a procedure would lead to

brought that the heterogeneous part has a certain equal

attitude with a fine counterbalance; for
'never remains such a person, as the yearbooks

teach the world, stand by it; only now will all

| powerful impulses of greed, ambition,
pride, aggrandizement, dominance in the
set a more powerful pace in order to, the opposite
Because of the never-ending antagonism, the achieved

forces, the stolen value, the usurped wealth
then more and more to secure, more and more to
And only then will you find the feeling of being secure, completely

lig protected, preserved forces instead, then a

Such a class of people is all the more usurping, the

more widespread, only then do they dare to

To boldly seize the rights of others,
begin to suppress, persecute, and listen

~

on: with destroy, if not the often good late he=

Antagonism stood up against them most forcefully

ftresses, leads them back into their nothingness.

18. Enough that the Jews' initial business
only consisted of haggling; that was how their opponents were seen

\

: wart at so-called death houses and fallites=
Auctions are welcome because they offer the best
ft highest prices, each one under their

Hands up and to dress it up so that it
'gained a completely different appearance, and at the same time,
. because the junk trade will soon be particularly popular in Hân=
ben liable, and a large supply for selection ey
Br W could become.

19. – Character, with out-
inquiring gaze, with gradually acquired fervor
activity that arises from the situation, pressure of the circumstances
| had been gone and acquired, the Jew now knew
to check exactly how far he could reach the
| of a Christian may and could drive up; – that
u against one Jew to another, the glorious community
spirit everywhere strictly observing, never the purchase value
elevated, instead of relying on individuals among themselves
was, this and that, the one and the other first=
hen, and – after the auction is completed,

to settle the matter. ec

20. How it came to this
was that they, the Jews, through this elected community

– 249 –

tel, there the much larger number already .

fuch they could with the Christian, according to what is told
will play an easier game. To dissuade him from buying

to shrink back more and more, they drove, under
agreed to have everything that the same
wished to go as high as possible, so

that he had to stick to it to his detriment. :
Did it happen that the last exaggerated Both at the
side of a Jew; so here and
there, I suspect because of the loud murmuring,
the question: whose both is the last one; what is it about
the same number of Jews unanimously said: the and
who, namely a Christian, commanded last. Forget=
bens wanted the opposite and the truth
claim "he was through the glorious commonwealth=
spirit shouted too loudly; and, probably, to
To calm the discord, it is said here and there
have, it should be put aside, and * another:
thal BEN will be,

21. Far . fhall it, they say, with the in
Auc= f, which has emerged in enormous quantities in recent times
tions of English manufacturing goods. It
It is said that an alphabet of Jews was found there

*

fhinin: A bids on a caveling, the rest
filence; the same happens with B, with C and all
1 rest, and so they divide the booty,

22. Would it still be admirable that
fhich in the hands of the Jews also on specula=
tion, the purchase value of which
not the fourth part of the inner content (the
ingredients, substances, materials),
and the fie by peddling, by visiting the annual
Markets, fairs, by wandering around the
'Villages, in the towns and country towns everywhere the
German people with considerable profit, all low
Regardless of the price, you know how to get there.

£ 23. Where from, and how now on German
Markets for German industry the competition any
can be achieved if the infinitely high
Machinery of England the number of hand-made
Processors have already mechanically processed thousands of times
increased; if so, except for those who are based on speculation
goods, those dead, the livelihood of the
Human-killing machines the prices without any
Comparison so extremely low, and to

– 25. –

a

this, besides many other secondary causes), that and
blessed, pernicious circumstance still a

24. Not enough yet. That is mostly
only said of those goods which in England
on speculation, made in the most frivolous way

) If you want to have the sentence vividly before your eyes
ben; that for the promotion of every good, as well as
: every evil thousand and thousand unnoticed, the
Eye completely removed things intervene; that just there=
No human wisdom can predict the consequences, except
of the latter, and hence the fpå .
consequences that have occurred since then in terms of their
arrival and its Weng, often, but 8 ange=
. will. oe Ä

The following is in view of the saying

ten a small remark, but true. What

contributes the vanity of women to that which Eng»

land gives them the means to fic) mos

ncthlich for $x \frac{1}{2} - 2$ Thaler a new dress to

to be able to create, instead of the women of our

parents 20, 30, 40 thalers for her clothing

len, but which was calculated for 15, 20 years,

and therefore a tremendous consumption ratio
of about 1 24 ee

v2

– 22: –

become, or even become shelf-warmers who have no
Farmer in the country wants more there, and
should be good enough for Germans (that's right) |
this with national honour, with national dignity
a?), but the _ types 9 fall here
. before. | nr

~

25. England had previously, like every . |
trading nation, its committers in German
trading cities. At that time, Germany was still

not become Lufitania. In recent times
but let those from that country in German
fian cities in Perfon. That here the |
= German merchant the provision= or commission=
Fees are lost, is a small thing in the bargain
just as here in the most sophisticated way
refined, every profit that can be made from trading
and during the shipping, to escape the Germans
“draw, which is too extensive to detail here, and
and at the wrong place. 3

26. Since now the trade with the manufactures=
Baaren has fallen entirely into the hands of the Jews;

fo the business of the British is mainly

only with these. Now the Englishman may in everything, 7

u Fe

what I refer to 8 trade, still so skillful,
still so clever and extremely skillful, he will
nevertheless disadvantaged by the agen, |

27. If, for example, prescribed goods are

the inner Germany to a Jewish trading house '=

sent; find the goods, the general praise=
most recognized, real character of the English
according to, also in the most precise way according to submitted pro=
ben delivered; is the strictest, most precise attention

speed in terms of quantity when packing |
observed, and the whole thing about two
| Months of credit, after which cash remittances are to be made

len, 5 sold; fuch it is said (not as above according to Er= |
payment, but from experience) in letters to
£ Receipt of goods almost continuously, mebe or
less: |

x

"The money you have received
re did not drop out after the rehearsals, for which
Please allow us the following decoration: On bale no.
3. has this, at No. 4. has that missing, makes a
Refactie of –" It is also sometimes said: the
The freight forwarder or the shipmaster does not have to pay attention
have been enough; these and those bales have

~,

| ae suffered, the bial Haverirte made a
Difference of –. And, instead of after two months
ten cash remittances, drafts are sent in
Payment was made, which was still two months to run
fen, and often a noticeable loss of
Course nor about the un can be found.

28. To this Alen comes, among others,
that the Jew seeks out the smallest advantage.
If he measures ten cubits, it is only 9 /. The
Christ knows it, but he says: the Jew measures narrowly,
there is always a little thing missing in ten cubits; he |
but sold so much cheaper! That little thing
but gives him the advantage of a
whole yard, which, given the significant turnover, does not
small profit. So the Jews have
8 million) ells sold, then the pure Er=
A contribution of 800,000 ells flowed into their coffers.

*

*) How easily the author pronounces the millions!
But is it not clear from the statistical works
that England only had 7 million yards

cotton fabric is imported annually in Germany,
which, surely, alone is far more than the obie

*

f

29. Without first asking: how the Christian=ly merchant on such paths and at such a
chen procedures to keep the same steps in a position
fe; which advantage the Jews thereby more and

more must be? Without first asking: whether the

Christians, for example, maxims and procedures of
Art fic), one should rather look to
how through such nonsense the industry of the Var .
, terland completely destroyed, and completely * =
must be. Ä |

g. XXX.

Religious and ori terms of Je-N

zaelites, who to that ö less with=
have worked.

1. Who can make a 'stinging' Kine Ge-
grasp the object without wounding it, in order to

' ua 4. N

/

gen: make up of the ones mentioned; as if from the same
reports make it clear that almost the entire
ten English machines to be seduced to Europe
nerie=(manufacturing) goods to Germany alone
go! And one asks where ä

1

*

more if you have to intervene more deeply than, under each
the other circumstances "never inclination, will and reluctance=
fight teen. Everyone should venerate, where there is no profession,
out of wise consideration for others, the deity in style=
len for themselves, as and after fine understanding to' a
sublime worship of the Supreme Being,
I therefore honestly confess that I am
lying would have liked to avoid, since. but it is

Representation of the whole is absolutely essential, essential

common necessity; so it could not be
Wefe be passed over, even on the One and
Others were to point out what was happening under=
which would never have been touched under the circumstances.

2. Moses, probably the initiator of the efote=
sifhen religion of Egypt, this cradle of the later
wi: hin

misery, anger and despair in German
country, if factories that employ 500 to 1000
»People fed under the foreign government
ben, now we have to let such people go around without bread!
Why is Sweden's Bey not praised enough?
fpoke not from Germany long ago to imitate
mung bins -

- 257 - u:

am Steufnifen Secrets and similar religions,
fraternities of the past, took the fo erhodig=
. a correct idea of a single supreme being with
| with the pious mind, which is superior to all cruder people
eigen ift, The one important 3: obvious truth
to counteract the cherished superstition,

who choose every means that they can.

pale to them *

3. Be it baptized that he has that ecatene idea |
really not fully grasped, or even
the son of Israel who is inclined to idolatry more firmly

fel'n, fine view of the God he taught,

more attraction, more warm affection, more
firm loyalty, more unbreakable obedience in the |
fen penance for the same would be enough to awaken
instead of a supreme eternal being, which is the author,
Provider, caregiver, father of all people, without
difference of religion, to teach, to teach
hear what that immortal, never enough to revere=

the Reformer remained, he formed the God=

ity merely to a national god. | where Ieracl, id
fayed he, the Lord and he God * one |
God!' |

17

vw] aa * 258 EEE –

4. In doing so, however, he achieved a fine purpose,
a very peculiar concept of high nationality
nal = value of religious content in the bosom of fine
people deeply; but also at the same time a
strength inseparable from pride, a strength that lasts until
rigidity, a firm sticking
of ancient customs and habits, a we
the will and a striving against it in its character
who do not adapt to the time and circumstances
nestled where and when (Roman rule)
National: Value and Nationality – Power of political
restraints showed themselves in all their powerlessness and need;
as if it were heading towards total destruction
go; as if it were true that in the Nile
the entire history of Israel was hidden.

5. Furthermore: the time = calculation of the Egyptians
and other ancient nations, or
also abbreviate the period of the Earth on his own initiative
zend, he led to bring his people into closer kinship
fposition with the first people, the
Forefather of his people from the first man, from
Father to son, and so on in a straight line,

and if he did so, he would thereby become a natural He:

he 8 \

ben of the 3 oaths; gef to ene fcem=
the property. at, *

6. Not enough without the consequences 1
to be able to: whether contempt is not counter-contempt=
hatred does not inevitably produce counter-hatred:
whether not to suppress everything or to curse
or fpat to be suppressed inevitably from this
must emerge; whether to suppress everything
cken, the more strength he, his people, could have,
because it never became a national force in
was; certainly not the small, needy
because of the fertile soil it acquired
had been constrained by powerful nations, and
keeping unequal steps with them; even less

could get there, the so large number of Pelee and

wills that consumed the marrow of the land; nor
less because his people were subjected to strict
fagung des Völker = Verkehr never to futures and
Sciences rise, through the lack of
who cannot gain support for their artistic endeavors,
even less the invented, the edited
bring into circulation through trade with other peoples
He was afraid that his
Boll does not return to sensual images » worship=
ul |

a

t

| return that at the same time through seclusion it creates a

particularly high national value, a

such in the entire history of mankind

knew, unparalleled intolerance of everything that was not
Jew, but also the noblest germ of humanity
humanity, general love of humanity, was completely stifled.

7. Furthermore: ignorant of the close connection
| ges moral concepts, that impossible.
being able to imagine what even Lycurgus,
a Solon cannot actually be demanded,
that: as the principle of all civic virtues,
just as the basic concepts of morality on iron
Tablets with indelible, unchangeable letters
must be dug in so that nothing remains perishable

cher, nothing more unfortunate can be thought of than:

by means of a caufuiftics the letter of the laws, the
the strictest duty, that of the most sacred oaths
To be allowed to go, he gave the instruction: "you
fshould honor the property of others," but emphasized this
related to property rights, thus one of the

most important norms of civil society "whose

strict adherence, whose unchanging observance
never in further application a dividing line between

–

– 26 ee

princes= and people= morale, so that we=

who said: Say, he said, say to the Egyptians,
lend us silver and golden vessels for sacrifice
trustworthy hands, we are, he added, only *
away, it is our property. |. eos
8. It is a serious question: whether without such
loose concepts of "morality, the influence of
infinitely larger scope than ever before

thought: whether the Psalmist to his created | |
ever said, 'I have given the sons of the man,
I have taken the throne and sworn to save their lives

ben to spare, you, my son, "bid on this

| Oath not bound, secure your throne.

9. and should the influence of that one really be 0
great and powerful in their dealings with one another, in |
Action of the Joraelite with an ae
and have been; how infinitely greater must the One be.
ö river there was, there will be, where the Jew the
facing the Gentiles. \

"10. If, however, it is asked, that

Religious book in the hands of Christians
finds; fo ft are the holy precepts=
ten of the immortal reformer as the sole proposition:

– 262 – 2

ii bent, which is unique to the Christians and af:
lein should serve as a norm, regulations: those with
a brief look back at the gaps in the Mosaic pre=
bears morality everywhere on its unchanging
principles so that the civil
Society serves to maintain a fair attitude, and therefore
then also, in an irrefutable way, they, the
Christian religion, in the spirit of the founder, fic) Wel=
ten far, in dignity, value, content and power
above that of the Jews, and the more solemn "glory=
worthy to be an object of a holy covenant
their faithful, inviolable observance
te; fo could become that when the great, sublime

Q3^epurpose of the same would ever be possible to achieve, the

Founder of the League, to the powerful influence
will in princes= and people=morality; in states=
and international rights; in the peace, security and well-being=
journey of the nations; in the row then never seen he,
never believed states=History 2c. an imperishable=
fame, as long as this earth lasts,
would remain, that celebrated king of pious
Desire, those men philosophical, on rough
Paths fid) through-winding dreams were then, for
Signs of the imagined impossibility, on the straight

U

– 263 – “ & ©

the, secure paths of the rare bed,
nad) the prescription of the founder of our Regilion, the=
still come true, and from the north aug
| would be the highest level of your humanity

reached. – . ee

| ee "ET; And finally, to complete the capstone of that fo |
strange, unique in the yearbooks of the world
system; to find, he ordered to higher prestige,
to increase the income of the priests, an annual
atonement sacrifice – festival, through which the people of |
| all the sins and transgressions of the past year= |
res was removed and completely acquitted.
But folk concepts are not enough to

feekness, prudence and guardianship

become, (One foot set in the realm of vices, |

draws the other irresistibly over,) so they could

| | People's concepts very easily, as if by themselves,
nem the unfortunate idea of a Blanquet for the annual
chen transgression bill; ; which certainly |
“ and all concerns have not been ignored.

7

12. If now a people such of humanity |
is detrimental to morality, not at all evs.
fprosperous, and the Birger = and Völker=Wohl fo

harbors less than pleasant concepts and principles,
Power of firm, stubborn cha=
racters so deep, so indelible, so indelible in

whose heart is rooted; if, in addition,
has such a decided aversion to use his mind
to clarify more and more; so others may
whether such ideas, such concepts and notions
religious and moral content, also any
have an influence on civil society,
and which one? and to whose detriment?

13. Only one thing: if the Jew sees the one on a Christian
most common exploitation, usury, in short,
che injustice, which deviation from loyalty and
Honesty it may be, he really sees it as
what it is? at least as the gebik
Christian, his religion, his education, his
according to moral concepts, it has to be considered
sees and must consider? What firm confidence has
one still has to take the oath sworn in court
nes Jew? How many measures
ft have always been devised to protect themselves from
to secure perjury; but then it is everywhere and everywhere=
half the purpose (don completely and certainly achieved?

– 5

265 +---

Sixth and final section, | 7

21st century

I. We have the, albeit excellent,
diverse, directly and indirectly in the
fmuch profound causes of the ri=
fensual rise of the Israelites so far |
paid and presented, which together amount to a now
already prevailing imbalance of the business, the
means of earning, the state of assets between
Christians and Jews; we are currently coming

tig to illuminate that: in which, beby fo

circumstances, actually the present
The Jews' call for an even greater "we"
ō ...
brief overview of all those means of acquisition and

| Raheungs = silence, which the Jews partly acquired by way of exclusion, partly in have a decided, too significant preponderance, and in respect of other business with the Christians completely equal parts, or even without them to allow the minimum of means of earning to connect where it should not be, where the the holding of both parking lots even more noticeably must be shaken. |

A. First of all, the so very considered ly, in greatness entering, in their hands almost money alone = trade, connected with Agiotiren; Discounting, Bills of Exchange – Brokerage, Money= Changer, even with tilting, 5 rockers, especially

with the melting of the richer coins ten 2c. How many hundreds of thousands are not now in European affairs with regard to the Subsidia "Gontributions", restitutions; Complaint= ö mation through purchase, sale and repurchase, through mittiren, Traffiren, Provision, Cours 3c. in their

Casses flowed. | |
" B. Möller business line, with the exception Ser Schi. 3Mäkler and some others – |

'heegeftalt with the Christians, that even if the number

the Christian brokers are much more impressive,

against a single Jew in this and that country; volumes do more business than twenty to * ; brokers among the hot ones. ee ee

Here 8 nog, bes foser bide Jews bod
Mine Ber drive, without sworn *) Möller |

*) For a more detailed discussion of those who have great
If you are in a distant trading town, you may find the following words
serve: chance, need and antagonism have

9 ben, of course, everything and anything in the world
Already in ancient times, the
in all trading states men under one
certain names (Mäkler in German, and Mez-
zanos or sensales; Corredores; courtiers;
Brokers etc. among the Italians, Spaniards, French

Zofen and English) publicly ordered and
sworn in, under the condition that everyone legally
provable purchase and sale in trade by fie
completed, and above it (covered with linen
End = piece of paper) must be certified in order to

oral – from sudden rise or fall

the goods dependent purchase Contrast er

1 5

'be good, since here no positive law can be enacted
can find; how someone can decide about his property
disponieren whether to keep it or sell it,
and how he wants to sell it. Because, if it is his own,
thems law is the basis of civil security,
so it can not help but be free for everyone
will have to wait and see whether over the mouth
ly concluded, self-written, but witness

am.

~
+ for

ner the official delivery of the goods according to the
Samples etc. provide legal evidence; also inspection
valuation and taxation (valuation), according to their
Were there any knowledge about the sea?

. no haverirte (from the lake: water-damaged) goods
| to offer for public sale the same

Exercising the rights of the shipper, Em= to be able to attend the security and the insurer, etc.
f. w. Whoever now has the entire trade with us

ter eyes, it will be easier to get an idea of

: given the immense volume of business in this city
dves can do, all the more so if it is ge= |
It is thought that there may be cases where one and
the same product in one day in three, four
Hands over: | 2 |

– 269 = =

open purchase "Contract may result in a lawsuit in court
could stand; in which case only plaintiff, since he has no
ne evidence from a publicly sworn broker
sen can, with fine complaint at the trade = a
completely back to N.

But such a case rarely occurs,
where the non-sworn Jew negotiates as a broker,
and has concluded the purchase and sale, through which
the emergence of any dispute, any
a lawsuit itself can be possible, since he
business on a secure footing, and at the same time the con=
contracting parties a certain brokerage advantage
(Mätler: fee) to be paid. =

C. Furthermore: all trades, all Gandthiccune
Ages of new inventions, new discoveries, new
Conveniences, for which, as well as for some
older trades, the past no guild , no
Guild, has not established a body, find in their
hands, and in some cases more significant than in those of the

Christians. These include: tobacco =, cigars e, American =
dam=, wallpaper factories; haircloth= weaving mills,
Cotton = spinning mills; soap = boiling mills; gar=
factories connected with the leather trade; wood sawmills

N = RES 270 victory

veien united with the timber trade; even Cattun=
| Gabrifen and. Sugar=refineries rc. 1 .

D. The junk – = trade in all fine endless parts, which also include antiquarians. 5

E. The entire, so incredibly significant= full, consisting of countless, infinite articles
Detail= Trade of all conceivable so-called Ma:
– aufactur = goods "with the foreign trade of the= connected to the same, for the reasons given above because of, fot " in their e |

F. That they are admitted to practical pharmacology
fen, less concerned with the ferefserious,
ferious study of the feit= E that has to be explored so deeply
science (which among all sciences is:
fpeculiar has the peculiarity in itself: that when
which are treated theoretically, no matter how systematically
den, it can still practically adapt to the changing times
is too subjugated, as and after the noticeable
changed customs, changed ways of life – not
perhaps only with regard to new, previously unknown
Enjoyment of food and drinks, but here in the
broadest sense – their powerful influence

N

flow into the constitution of the "body: Auth o that

therefore periodically one kind of disease in the Alige;
my like disappears, another but to her

place is planted; which is a type of disease

| weakened, the other appears all the more dangerous;

in short, where a thousand things have a historical reputation

get, which science, therefore, already in the

fer Refection / a study which encompasses more

than any other scientific subject
in the field of knowledge the causality connection
must have the necessary information constantly under one's eyes.
without the higher, more abstract sciences

are to be learned, and which only such venerable men
ner, such as Selle, Platner, Reimarus and others
to use) as well as intercourse with sick people:
ities, need not be mentioned here:

den; but well, that they also belong to the so extremely

important, in civil affairs fo immensely
deeply intervening notary – field, where trust and

Belief is so incredibly important, I am and I will.

fishing and being found.

6. It is and fhr pale. Lotto

* could, with the not enough to. Joining stove

–

– 272 –

firing and pushing the lottery ticket, no bef=
far away than are entrusted to their hands. Much=
but it is easy that such a finely thought-out lottery
could be worth considering; where, except
the Giro of the Losers, the A Claiffe be=
promotes (8. XIX. 4.), in addition to the attractive purchase
until the last moment, even an agiotiren with
the remaining numbers take place. |

H. Furthermore: It is true, they do not yet find

in the ancient guilds of shoemakers, tailors, carpenters,

Blacksmiths, hatters etc. have joined; against this reprå=

fentirt, as mentioned above, the Jew here and there

1 German trading cities the masters of almost all of the
| most important trade, and can, as already mentioned:
said to be the factor of all foreign, foreign
Chinese transactions can be viewed.

The Jew who owns fine shops
with foreign hats, shoes, stockings,
leather gloves, tinsmiths, copper=
fchmidt work, Lakir = work of all kinds, with, Mo=
bilien, with made garments of every kind, which
brought here on English ships, filled
4 = | phat,

/

– 273 – af =

1

. has suffered completely, he who has not a spark of

5 * Gelahbäiebe: in the bosom can have, it can laugh

watch as the laborious craftsman, the hat=
maker ' shoemaker, tailor ' carpenter, sheet metal worker
fchmidt &c. earn their bread poorly, to

Some are not able to support their wives and children.

der von ä = retten.

2. Wherein HE can then, under fos be= |
circumstances, their further requirements
You are a craftsman without the name

men to lead; no actual goldsmith, en 2

but buy all and every new, conceivable gold = and

Silversmiths= "Works of English manufacture; no=ne watchmakers, but they deal with watches, as well as with Jewels and precious stones the most extensive hand=

del. To live in the cities where they want= len? to also take advantage of every advantageous location for whatever the price, the Christians more and to be able to gain more? or: lying . 'to be allowed to buy Grinde? How many of the same has | ben fie through Schein = purchase already in their hands. to 8 I knew it! Should this go any further,

aum with rent = bids the worst usury, and

N " +5 18

\

at Bürger all of a sudden except for all his food gen to be able to? . In the guilds, in the gentle to be accepted as Profefftonists under Jews and non-Jews, probably not their actual purpose; but probably To take part in state offices, the Jew likes to bring it to ulles for more, unequal stronger and more effective according to his wishes, will and intentions for the lively Suterefle © to be able to guide and lead a fine people. :

N 3. If you take a look at the out= statements of their possible representatives, so others may judge "whether they come from a place other than a country" fihtepunet can be considered: 2

4. "They, the Jews, are called his, feeling for human rights, also Citizens are even more so because every Exclusion of people born in the state from »Citizenship of the general, perfect Er= | submission of the . Purpose Header in the way laid down. " 2 . 5 155 menfgerredtet PEN ie She too shall be blessed with beautiful

fought words, for which u France the signal ae | 1

| try, where possible, to win the hearts of the.
To bribe people, where possible, the country's
kenden, the so-called sober souls, with Us
nn in to be distinguished. 5 ee
6. But the Prem le word: Whom, 5
any from time immemorial, especially soon after the Anz
beginning of the French Revolution in the mouth of the Sag
kobinism, in the mouths of impudent, unruly people
been abused, so abused that,
| if such a thing were possible, it would almost destroy his nobility
lier; just as much it is also pon: the prince
| speakers of the Söraelites not used up, but bole
lig misused. They use it everywhere, |
as if the Contrat social, like any contract,
no mutual obligations, no mutual
mutual inviolable obligations
hold; as if it were rather on a complete
state of nature, a right of the star= 7
core, regardless of direct or indirect force, in
abstain; or at least, as if All and Je=
which is retained in him from the raw state of nature |
– as if in cosmopolitan relationships
bel

– 276 –

sniffen, everyone and everyone said: Marie
pre-emptively, make any claims reckless,
and could lean towards Jacobinism; as
if the term human rights is a synthetic term
grasp in infinitum and absolutely not to be limited by anything
as if human rights were to be intertwined with global
civil rights nowhere and not at all in any
a collision could occur. (Compare §. XXI. 55.
Note) “ ei

7. What can contribute more to human rights?
claim, as the holy, inviolable
Maintaining personal safety and security, and
nor is it in the famous freedom-loving Eng=
country the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. to
has become possible several times without us getting into the

= righteousness of such a momentary removal, which

in other less constitutional countries probably not
vachnungswath fein . N to admit. :

. 8. To the Israelites not only their sides; except
their Hermath, "their dwelling among us will=
N love and enjoy; rather, they also

| legal means of earning a living for their subsistence |

—

4

3 – 2 –

Alas, if such are equal under the Shug

to allow laws to be enjoyed undisturbed and unhindered; |

This is how far the application of human rights goes. |

By no means, "but by no means: that one should give them all

ways and means to provide all food=

springs gradually into their midst; that

one sees their progress, their gigantic growth=

thum is subject to unlawful state action; that oneself
offer a hand; little by little a predominant |
de, thereby becoming a party to be reconciled, a

a hostile state next to a ficlish state
| i file, ae = es 2

8 " . 1 Een ' 5 5 + *
"" 1. " 9

el : . ' Be - D

2.06 Even more inadequate is the above mentioned
led reason: why the Israelites in Staarsbûr.

gerthum to be recorded, from the following side:

te considered,, so inadequate that he - to

own Dar Bun bt 4

" a ee
+ -

10. Contains; like an extremely powerful
every statesman of our time asks, the word

| State more than five letters, will therefore be

the concept of purpose, final intention of the state everything

that which sums up a well-ordered |

- 4

A

- 278 -

Constitution sets its sights on achieving the state
purpose; only the welfare
of the course, and by no means the interest of individuals
Mr, still dilzu foreign parts, that n he
gtegat ies borfieten, 7G"

ra ' en 35

until Demnad stands that dann RE
The following antithesis irrefutably opposes the above sentences= |
about: You, the Jews, can, with the progressive
tense rent conditions do not make them squatters,
at least not where there is already a misconduct
niß prevails, and where the encroachment is not so
very light measures can be taken
en, 9, and this because the inclusion (the inclusion

a) 'Weta a dnerbiich distance for the narrowing
N "would here be between Germany and England
Instead, in these two countries those

The matter would be moved at the same time. Already at the

.. ting comparison this becomes clear to everyone

tend to be, so that there is no need for discussion.

3 But what Germany and England have to say in this
ae can be dictated, also applies with regard to
of the various states of Germany, whose abs

" weifyende Modifeattonen du Art fines that, what

7 2 275 – ee
Federation) diefer marine, State ge, but men
heterodox humanity in citizenship, bet |
general, ball-conmwn achievement of the state,
mwefes the mowers x the most dangerous ones " |
N apparently puts in the way
ey 48. But if they, a0 from one another=
be blessed on the side, in view of the meltbärg
fundamental rights, the acquisition and free exercise of all
ler and every trade; would this, not
alone" for the moral improvement of the Jews
my contribution, not just their commercial
| Direct poison into other channels, furthermore, demand=
dawalge potions erfolge ter bring so that each u

7 mM rp .
wi. a Mae ore

a oe bette wi m Nod 7 5555

"on a FR completely eye Senn: like, in ane
. | but impossible without their entire »state=

ar .. Houshagfupg, zn zerstören, Statt finden kann. So
9 as in general. according to the inevitable fate
or a nation divided into ethnic groups, already in
we Generally bry one fome, especially with the=

those where form of government, garment of justice

ligion, spirit of Selene, modulation of the state
Br Merimm: the Derfungeatt, the Life= and Hand=
lungs = white noticeably mn eal aie

%

71

" 8

– 280 ZEN

nem MieverhättaiFFE) ba wor it unavoidably instead

finds, on a far more practical Ark, than by
a constitutional restrictions “through strict policies
ciy.= Laws that too easily prevent the emergence of hateful
Be given coercive measures, be forced to do something?

13. This question “I wish that someone
9 from the following points answer

ar Pl

2A. What is important in the admission of the confessors of the
> fic religion on a completely opposite
Ways should have happened: ih=
| only pursue trades, and they are free from everything
To prevent trade! This is still possible
a presently with the now once taken
1 Direction of the Jews, with their deeply thought-out=
good, highly correctly calculated trading =reason=
“, the execution of which is already in
| Hands-on means is possible, is this,
I ask, still present on any
ri conceivable way, executable? |

See ED

and bifelben norms in all and ian bus. to
3 e ftehnem. |

* ar –
b. Will this mean that all the changes made, |
be the disproportion of the owner of the
1 Beeb gen Standes inc, a have produced, |
thus in the 3 1 1
0 Sieve of the "Gabe fine 4 in 1 Shack,
in its religious and moral terms,
deeply founded, by location, environment,
deeply rooted attitudes, opinions,
process= and 1 ns, |
lich 3 C

Re ry 5 2444 rn | * 8 4
8 y goat Coy " A

. > fi
{ Ln

d- 1 wanted to go to the
above mentioned precautionary measures
" geln engenfaen, dt the above-mentioned tela:
chen should counteract, who gives the "
Certainty that there are really means to do this
cs Lime; and. if they should be available –
that they are successful for now and in the future. Su= 2

– in " * e can 2

Wises ' ets 1

* a]
*

e. ican: Manner in den and, PAPER and

University cities trade = poison works

only to some extent in the whole scope?

the

K Stad? them the nameless Schlei,

and., Rebertineges jc e bekanse geworden; pw

te which ben. Jew; every norm for every pre=
fchrift , id: fey ; soft flesh, may the
highest human wisdom has devised it

Ev. ben, to sneak around / you taw=

N 1 ea 5

et ae a

u: em n now. dieß Alles not. Aug sit Guß

ity, not reassurance, for the

future, into which man so rarely

lowers your gaze, should be able to be answered,

2 what would happen next: UR Dep: ec

l. of the fp heterogeneous parties?

1 SUN % «a ete Ga Es

23 vel: Instead of all trades, one; only |

serve for. illustration here. He, the leather trade,

partly connected with tanneries, eats here and there

in German trading posts almost entirely in the

Hands: the Jews= What would now inevitably

The result will be if Jews, apart from their

considerable trade in foreign shoes,

in addition, the shoemaker's craft is practiced publicly

* could have done? The so lively, moving,

—

A

common interests of the people, fine
a community spirit, its strong, everywhere at expense

the. Christians, unity, being and:
quenching thirst for profit has already been achieved!

fich, by all means at his disposal, : 7
keaft of all the paths they have chosen, with

the! professionals from his midst, those in=
conclude lasting contracts that Christian

Profeffionists will soon stop working completely,

would have to disappear completely. Sihon An fich would

aud. their common spirit this emerges, nor world

more from the striving and counter-striving, the
then a new railway would have been opened,
irritating due to the unexpected tolerability:

poder: and“ cherfstricher Hanswörks: seren, Re
Vishně and Christian master, irritated turn bie
Safin inevitably to be created ;Eolliftoneir,
where anger, spite, hatred are all enemies= |
gen Art on the part of the latter only to the Jewish

Puofefftoniſten to an ever greater spur,

supported by the means at our disposal

would serve the 3rd season *

lg you dafchlaunigen. " nl

. a : BEN .
sets}

eee ai ees

F. XXII.

i Pai . oy a ae

" 1. Instead of defensive, truly adverse opposition= stood to pursue further, whose decision I like to overtake others, I want to do the following the thoughtful, unprejudiced Böraelite, the righteous man among them, his own. gen wee, bei fstellen:

= ige penn be inverted old. Instead of fine de, when the Israelites nody: present in. Sus. that formed a state and an empire, and: if it could ever have come to that with them= to tolerate: that non-Jews there in the cities, even in the capital ten; and if these non-Jews, of the striking ratio of food sources and Regardless of their wealth, they dared to licherweise there with even greater demands to appear; whether then Jewish rulers, Jewish Priests, in short, the Jewish people such demands= even listen calmly to the arguments, let alone how and on what occasions one can find there – men. was!

2. Even less should the unprejudiced Jew

de decide here: to what further rights 5 and claims he has in a foreign country in the That he could hold himself entitled if, not he, the educated Jew, but rather his people as opponents subject of the religious and moral concepts of Christians among them are nevertheless so tolerated, that there is no imbalance in the state. in the state fe: EM: a ee eG

3. Not bes eo be PEN sufi |
ried Israelites to their own.
| dinge felt 9 * |

"whether in the current circumstances .

niß of the means of acquisition between the Israelites and =
Not = Jeraelites, with the highly unequal An=
growth of the population of the First Nations in German
trading cities, with such a different approach
mogens + Stande it in fact for the Jewish
people desirable. (ey: that this misconduct=
niß even more extensive, . sod) further out=
ft, and more and more . and more expanded
will be." | it Ä N |

3,286–

“ 4. We want to look into the future
j throw, and by comparing the counter=
uriotigen with what “emerged from it
can ben. z ee

| Currently in German trading cities
the number of Christians against that of Jews,
despite the mighty increase, still: over;
Are the Christians' businesses
not nearly as productive as those which
The Jews gradually, and in some cases completely,
have drawn; on the other hand, those are unequal
numerous and varied, many of them to
Part of the kind that no Jew can easily
cing tel would like to take part in it., It prevails
therefore still present a complete physical
equilibrium, no dangers of inner unrest
pen threatening. What the Jews have in terms of population
goes, replaces, the humility and the complaints without=

respected, the tolerant, peaceful, less envious= |
fch character of the Germans infinitely more than
The. – Strength and Enlargement | Ga
mn BOERS. ee : a

– 287 –

6 But what if the present wax |
'tim der Jaben, both in terms of the: Voltsmen
ge, as well as the income, continued uninterrupted
go; when 'the Israelites, more and more
more the “food sources direct to themselves, and
thus completely seizing the powers of the state
if their number were to exceed that of the Christians
not only equal, but even predominated
be spread widely, so that the Christians fiche in a
a state of complete dependence

and with it the pressure, not only the poverty,
but of the low-level businesses that remain to them,
feel stronger and stronger. were it could and when
de it then at a fermentation of the two so immensely
heterogeneous parts lack their characteristic
The Jews in particular then focus on your
would develop in a normal way, in which
. showing parts, whose discontent on the one hand, |
and a lack of courage on the other side, here Vera:
Aung and scorn, there hatred and despair, in
Kinem retinue of all the perpetrators of all crimes, equal |
Steps were kept? Bliss and dignity ez
| then the less lack of food, the less
| which then . * in traditional Bor

nee toe fi

ATiechte, its ancient value, its former reputation,
and having the stolen goods under their eyes,
| still rely only on powerless names
5. On the other hand, the stronger part of the firm will
lens would be, relying on its authority, the
once usurped, not to give up again, and
the en 1 a Rn = ae
“ 2. What is happening in so many other countries
happened in earlier times in the attack on the Jews: a
Friction of completely heterogeneous forces, which is
a loud indignation, would also be here |
W then instead of * " i
8. But see, begin Su 1 An
f 1 and through those in hands=
the means, where here especially the large
number of their clients (f. end ≠note),
their opposing party would really have to be defeated. fo
the result would be none other than a foreign
The power would immediately rush to the forefront,
party not only humiliate, but also
choose such drastic measures, such strict
* * seize, bie * “uf die engfden
U.N

– 289 m

| Restrictions would be removed; so that whoever
de from the achieved height suddenly into a

Nothing sinks down “and the saddest consequences |
fine, poorly calculated striving, and

nes equally unmoderate 'arrogance'
den de

9. Every Jewish person will and must 7
therefore, from the following, still not enough
tested ae be convinced:

a. That welfare is fine" Bolts |
only with the welfare of Christians
could exist united permanently.

That it is therefore an enemy of his people, a
Enemy of humanity, who believes that
salvation on the ruins of the Christians under the

| Appearance of the long-promised, but still in:
mer absent " and never appearing Mefs
fins could be built, that it was rather for the

For the good of humanity, for Jews and "=?"

must be desirable: |
Ä b. That the Jéraelite within certain
fer, to be enthusiastic about white caution
19

nender, of law and justice
me cut off borders quite
fteh en remain miffe, which fhis
relationship to the e eye
e can. |

Wanting to exceed these limits cannot

but with the greatest dangers for both parties
| accompanied, but which on Judaism e
more terrible back N would be. |

*

c. That . his people in cing et

countries, in individual states
and cities must never strive to

become predominant, probably even

to seek oppression
if it is not for the preservation
the achieved greatness everywhere and
are predominant everywhere
can. | |

But the role that the Jew partly plays in

| previously played in some countries, partly in others
countries, at least in their trading cities,

t
12

*

currently knows how to play, he will never and never
more in other countries, even less in the country=
cities of the same, least of all on the flat
Land there. This impossibility
possibility of all other impossibilities must first
become possible, only then could his wrong

Enthusiasts remember the West Day in their minds
ken at which the signal is given: all
To eliminate Christians at once, Germany for example.
to make it the second Canaan, to once again
the curse of many innocent peoples against
Ufurpirung, once again the W role on
to load.

=

Conclusion ≠ Note.

1. That the relationship of the Jews to the Christians
often with a very large expansion of the first stars
also linked to a number of political views
It cannot be denied that this would be the case. |

2. The large
the number of clients of the Jews, I mean those
more than any other people,
apt, immensely large number of their low
Folk classes, which have such a significant number of their needs

gen, their beggars, their sansculottes 9, which
everywhere where Jews are accepted, heaps of
se, as in the southern provinces of Poland, in

the most disgusting, most repulsive and most dirty suit

ee appear.

" 3. It is already generally a
established truth: that the more rich
the more wealth a people accumulates, the greater
the number of beggarly poverty; the more corpses
ter the rich of a state one guinea for the

co . He |
' Especially her cingéum peddling Sina, bie
for everything and anything, where only a speculation to

make is, must find out, in order to the Christian

to hurry ahead everywhere, and the above-mentioned, a=

underlying causes of their powerful rise
rightly, among many other circumstances,
could have been.

If my house had not been protected by the weather forecaster
met, said a countryman recently, id), would
believe that the Jews had infected it. Already on

a – 29 –

The more you can enjoy the entrance to a play, the more

Others are more tormented by hunger;
the more palaces rise into the air, the
more huts crawl in the dust around the same
This truth already applies in general;
meets her no longer anywhere, and at the same time in a
incomparably higher degree than among the Jews,
and this for the following obvious reasons:
There is no such even distribution of
Means of subsistence among the Jews, because

*

The next morning, twenty people reported, lumber
to deliver to the new building.
It lies with the Christian, in his soul, a
wis moral feeling, not immediately on the
Place his interest in opposition to the damage
another, so that it does not harm the
ftstrich a kind of schadenfreude, at least not
the appearance of complete indifference towards the
bitter misfortune befalls his fellow Christian.
The Jew also asked the famous mercantile
advantage. | Ä

tS
¢

: you are partly in the Schachen; cheile in the Han=

del is concentrated; so the wealthy,
the wealthy through the in hands have

the money = advance of that, on a larger scale;

to drive, business too much, through use
every advantageous opportunity presented to .

fhich; it therefore remains a very large

Number of them only the smallest retail trade, and,

Where that is not enough, the Betzel stick remains.
Nevertheless, however poor they may be,

they cannot become completely impoverished, much less

starve because they lack the close, strong bond |

tens because, as Glienten of the many beneficiaries,

find their strong support among them,

even as a beggar still a beggar; children highly be=

can be generated easily. |

4. So 8 but the Jews, even in
regard for their poor, their, so very prominent

uphold the appropriate community spirit as vigorously as possible;
long would also be the case with a future, even very
excessive growth of Jews a smaller

Danger of a rebellion=spirit of the fo numerous=

poor, lower class of people is to be feared. 7

e .

– 29 –

5. But what if the Jew, the more he
I am becoming more confident, more important, more independent,
more protection-free, more predominant, he begins to hold with
the more weakened "to finally die out completely=
the feelings for the once necessarily narrow

Band, fic to fur lower class of people a little
ger to start worrying follte 5 what could
then distress and despair will not give rise to
and for what purpose could the spoils then be
the large number of their easily accessible
" not apply?

6. And how, if there ever be such
E could then occur if in a later episode:
a strange state = Euro ratio
pens instead, if there is a long in the
working from home, but again excited=
te politics of the disregarded muhameda=
African states could ever get there and
would, with more than usual emphasis,
a holy alliance for the protection of the Muslims
Danish flag, how would
the followers of the Mosaic religion, at very
threatening dangers of the Christian party,

| – 07 eee

between Muslims and Christians?
| Or is their traffic, their influence with the people there
ty farms of no importance at all? Is it
about the first general example that at a
Muslim court the current first head of state
nister Söraelit ift that all agents of the nämli=

court in the European states throughout |

gig Israelites 'fine 2 or will the latter be much=
more of each nnn. Yeast not just
paid such close attention?

*

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. 7 NN j
"mereteteteetererereeeeeee?333737737973323772733%

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Printed in Dr. Carl Poppo Fröbel's court printing house.

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Judaism

all defensive parts

- from a
Political scientific positions
| considered. |
From

among others
Dr. Ludolf Holt.

*
Mainz, 1821.
Bel Florian Kupfer bers.

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Foreword.

Ane and every object which is not
noble, unwelcome views,
at least those who do not think at the highest level
dignified, far above the ordinary
Considerations "which are probably not
the opposite, and their unpleasant shape
because of requiring a warning voice to all
Such objects are reluctant to turn, at most
feldom a man who, after higher education,
spirit.

I have this very well-founded aversion,
in view of the present document, still far
more than had to fight. It was, in the
Indeed, finally, high demand with seriousness and dignity,
in the tone of the educated moral world, Jews=
thum in every and every respect scifence=
to illuminate. | |

=
i
*

But who would possess, I do not want to say,
Courage and strength, but will, desire and
inclination such a highly adverse, beyond all measure
unpleasant, business to undertake. A business
which, moreover, is no small sacrifice:
demands. |

I have, nevertheless, said goodbye to it
my endeavour has also gone in this direction: the un=
possible completion of so many endless contemplations
ments about Judaism, I still have a=
times, where possible, to acquire the name: a
classic work of German literature
which will form the basis for future
can serve for detailed work. 1
| To what extent I may have succeeded in this, |
fuch depends less on the judgment of the times=
enjoyed more of the decision of the .
judging posterity.

Hamburg, at the end of March, 1820.

—

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in general, and in particular with regard to J u=
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denthum an ever higher level of wealth,
to be able to acquire wealth for oneself, and
thereby the relationships of the total parts more
and more ierrüttet " " ee 1 B0T

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. Sudenthum, in the direction of all previous sub=
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ee : " Aina ae 0T

Sdugwort. ers

Addressed to Judaism itself . . 403

Aung 08

printing error. =

Page 8 line 3 instead of: all follow, read: all follow.

– 22

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6 and 8 vo ft, Decenien, l. decades.
of the old insurers, the old guides.
etc. Ruffiars, I. Ruftians,

. ft. solved, l. solved.

“ ft. loßende, l. Jöfende,

ft

. ft.

1

old, l. all.

Prometheus.

8 vo ft. From speech, first appeal.

17 v, o. ft. Aetiom, l. Axiom.

11 bo ft. Messiahhs, l. Messiahhs.

17 vo ft. Benaria, l. Beccaria. |

10 v. 5 ft. That Prince, l. That of Sirk.

10 vo ft. then, l. then.

11 of ft. words, l. works.

7 bv. b. ft. the national god, l. of the

national god.

1 vo ft. Das, l. das.

8 vb ft. Dem, since that, l. Because, since that.

7 vu st. 19217, l. 19-211.

9 vo ft. and yet, l. and, demuach.

7 vu ft. much advertising, l. Polygamy.

6 vo the word finden is omitted.

9 vu ft. wash under eyes, I. wash

just under the eyes.

3 vu ft. aber gar, l. aber noch gar.

11 v, u. fi. (sun) l. (Suns).

4 vo ft. Leart, l. Lifestyle.

5 vu ft. prakifk, l. practical.

14 vo ft. im, l. um.

16 vu ft. - 1.9 l. 1:

2 vu ft. Profcheliken ys mea gal

7 vo ft. are based, l. is based.

1 vo ft. in, l. im.

literary, l. a literary.

. ft. Cubes=Prometheus, l. N

*

Page 371 horny 3 vu instead of: Carissimi, read: Carisalma.

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E n

111

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385
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402 ;

405
405

405

420
423
423

424

425

in

Ras

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l

Ju. o. ft. bürgerlichen, l. verbürgerlichen.

13 vu ft. emptiness, l. emptiness.

3 vo ft. hineinleiten, l. hineinleiten.

9 vo ft. Idea world “ l. Idea world.

4 vo ft. at higher ftill, l. at
ever rising higher.

ft. S. in the cited document,

the, l. these.

9th
in the
1 vu
6 vu ft. prompts, l. Requirements.
9 vu
l

ft.

p. 284 in the cited text.
ft. Rahtlefs, l. Kahtlefs.

ft. Scete, l. page.

. ft. information, l. information.

. ft. as which, l. as those, which.
ft. people become, l.? Rene
n

fey .

The reader is requested to note the, albeit insignificant,

Printing errors, especially those of punctuation “
which is not shown here, and the long distance
because of the place of printing, not to be attributed to the author, –
nn even tougher. –

Introduction.

Where do the ever-increasing confusion of ideas come from
in general, and in particular with regard to Jews=
thum? | N

1. There is no subject about which
our times so much talked back and forth
than about Judaism. It is not lacking
much that the confusion of ideas finally became so great
9) that the scholastic,
oracle-like words of an old

famous legal scholars almost as a motto the

relevant investigations must be carried out
den knten *). en

--

) One only has to consider the ones listed below, a= other completely canceling, sentences and opposites
5 under your eyes, and you will find that opposition= faÿche in the present case, namely
Judaism is concerned, to push it even further almost

possible. | R |

) And this is just the clothing of the defense speeches for the sake of Judaism. Namely the words of Alberieus Gentilis, which he over the fo hard= naked feud of the peoples= maritime rights as it were

1
a

2

€

2. Ideas confuse but to follow ift
not such an easy thing, even less easy is
the task: from which incredibly meaningful
Source *) they spring.

3. However, since the ambiguous things in
the world: praise and blame, defense and
Dispute a matter solely on the basis of its nature
parts; since every sound judgment is based on the
correct estimation of things; since every
carefully considered estimate only in the correct,
complete view of things, and it was said
What matters is how the power of thought works in both
more subjective than objective point of view

as a theme for all later writers
wrote:

Est aequo, he says, aequius, et favorabili
favorabilius, et utili utilius. Lucrum hi (in the
present dispute Judaei) sibi perire nolunt;
illi (Pagani, Non-Judaei-Christiani)
nolunt quid fieri quod contra salutem suam est.
Magna quaestio! hinc jure stricto per his,
illine stante per illis aequitate. More here=
about what one sees in my «The fear of a critical
Overview of the 18c. Hamburg 1802
8. 406 pages.

9 From which numerous Alel kes in the majority
spoken, would perhaps sound a little more learned.
But where scientific errors are concerned,
When we talk about it, the more rigorous investigation leads us into
together, no matter how numerous they may be in terms of size
material, the stuff of thought, may be, on
the sole source: thinking power, back.

3

goes; there, furthermore, but the less together=
posited objects often the case occurs: they
not to have looked at it from all and every side
but; since, consequently, highly one-sided views there
can occur primarily where abstract concepts,
whose synthesis contains extremely numerous parts
grasps, occur: for must come from all this,
it is more due to a lack of complete information
the matter, rather than out of intention, self-interest, pride
vanintereffe, passion etc. guided, a significant
a growing number of confusions of ideas arise,
which contains just as many wrong judgments, errors and
contain untruths.

4, But it is difficult to say whether that,
what happens everywhere with abstract concepts,
in historical discussions, especially
those that lead back to the most ancient times,
not show it more noticeably; just for that reason, because
no science in the entire field of
knowledge is available, which so many misunderstandings
been subjected to changes when the
treat), even more so with regard to that,
what the history of humanity points to.

5. The study of the latter, asked incidentally,.
may well be the most instructive, the most sublime, but

*) Except for own lack of careful examination, except own motivation of self-interest, private interest there are still intervening causes from outside come: so that countless things are the news of the world had to be withdrawn forever and ever.

4

also called the most difficult, the most unattainable

what the human mind can ever grasp

can dare.

6. From the main moments which the same have to keep an eye on it everywhere, I just want pick out two:

a) Every age is the logical result all previous ones).

Because the germ of all human abilities in a progressive, progresses.

b) Between the result of the progressive progress of the earlier and later age that is capable of such great development of the original, so delicate germ, a immeasurable distance, and with this also so great is the difference in their needs.

> I have seen this sentence everywhere in other works had in mind, so I also at the strict illumination of the writing of Mr. Dittmar (Expected weather in the summer half of 1819) raised the question: whether the present current state of the weather with that of all past ten millennia until the formation of our present Earth is closely connected?

because, already in terms of the gradual training

of northern and southern America, and poaching of other countries, a consequence in Anfe=

hung of the following centuries would arise.

See Hamburg Address Office News, 31,
32, 33 St. 1819.

–

5

Because, as just indicated, the approach of
developmental capacity of all and every intellectual capacity
against humanity only from a very low
level could go out; so mighty big it was
also shown in the sequel, and with always white
term cultivation of the arts and sciences
will show through all the following millennia.

7. Therefore, only the researcher of the history –
ftory of humanity, and also him
extremely little, allowed to return to the earlier times=
old man to be able to think about it completely).

8. Therefore, in historical research,
ments, without the most rigorous possible investigation,
fufficiency of mistakes has occurred,
which also leads to confusion of ideas
contribute. |

9. Perhaps even more influential
The following circumstance also had to be taken into account.

10. The old logic was a kind of Jynx Gauber=

*) Only pride and conceit of people can
imagine that the inventive spirit is probably exhausted
That which after several thousand years
fend will be discovered, what has now been discovered
very far behind.

**) Who could, for example, completely put themselves in the position of
Jewish religious founder, transfer him to another
fideal relationship to himself and to his people
strive to be able to ask in the guidance of:
This and no other way he could and could not do it.
drive? –

drum), I don't like to ask for some kind of bag=porterft. No wonder if fle with contempt=ment of oblivion so completely surrendered had to. But in later times, according to the character of all human actions, from one extreme to the other.

11. But can not have a quiet day=investigation, no calm judgment other than from highly precise rules of thought, which with the general, unchanging norms of nature are one and the same, concern: fo is – since so many and many cautions in the Causality must be observed – any irregular irregularity investigation, every irregular judgment just as fad, if not worse, than that of that the fetters placed on reflection. There (in the old so-called reason=doctrine) was bondage, subsequently expulsion fung; there stiff posture within the limits of the forms; here unruliness; there anxious compulsion to submit to such and such norms; here comfortable frivolity unregulated over every to be able to judge; there was a certain Hocus pocus often the most ridiculous (even the essence of things!); here nothing,

absolutely nothing that could be compared with the most ridiculous

has the same value. And are from that, except other intervening causes, such as too narrowly set Limits of freedom of thought have been the unfortunate consequence that on the one hand, disfigurement upon disfigurement

fuffifcife ...

under peculiar, but under rejected names, to which this and that sense can be bent, and just as many interpretations. What highly pernicious This influences the even greater disruption of ideas, into the inner essence of morality, into the welfare of the people has, does not belong here.

12. An even more unfortunate influence on the

ever-increasing ideas of confusion in our time
has, furthermore, the highly immoral procedure:
the actions of people false, dirty
motives), since this would mean that the fo
rude word invention) in precise terms

* How terrible have already present Jewish
Writers (evidence of which is given below)
men) tried to use the fact that a
Criticism of Judaism may not dare: in
to illuminate the interior of the same, and the.
therefore allow all possible attacks
can, have undertaken.

**) This significant circumstance is discussed below
been subjected to closer investigation.

*) It has been often and frequently recalled that the
exercise of that tribunal which the conscience before
the secular judge's seat, and that alone
only belongs to the forum of the deity, of the three
Graceful goddesses of humanity: Faith, Love,
Hope borrowed the name: Auto da fe.
Faith=Act, Faith + Action. How

many thousands of names, from the area of the noble and
Borrowed from the good, but stand alongside it.

8

connection, especially where one's own actions
need to be decorated.

13. Furthermore, the relevant provisions include
Causes the numerous secret steering cables,
to which the deity leads humanity, to which
che the problem that is so difficult to solve when studying
the history of humanity: what
general need of humanity, be=
especially with regard to the power of thought, fey. .
This, on the one hand, has an immeasurable effect
circle, but on the other hand had to
certain limits are set for them, over
which the common sense to achieve what
which is good for humanity, must never go beyond.

14. Among the many to be mentioned here

The following examples may suffice here.

15. As true and certain as it is that, under many other naturalists, including Peyrere, v. Jufti (which Mr. Ballenft in his so-called primeval world, strangely enough, with quite passes in complete silence) la Metherie, Wendelstadt on older before the present existing forms of our earth; fhowever, this idea, as bright and true as it is also before the eyes of every naturalist, are far removed from the common sense. Because, who would then still have the inclination to use his name to perpetuate – if all proud thinkers= painters, all the splendors, all the splendor of the past have the fate: that with their decay

\ 9

here walls whitewashed, there with their coals
Fire prepared, mud huts built here, there
fife of all kinds can be prepared from it.

16. As true, furthermore, and as rightly as the Platonic idea is: that every violent shock of the spirit, every rising passion x. ge= shorten certain moments of life; this must after all, this unfriendly idea is far from our field of vision, so that not in every suffered injury is seen as a mortal enemy.

17. Even more noticeable are those steering cables in the moral world where this and that not with excited, raging passions. should not be exceeded without hope.

Our feelings do not just speak loudly, not just violently against any crime committed, violent means; but it must be bad
However, we speak out loudly against it. Our sympathy must, apart from the guilt that the eye, because of the past, not for nothing *) distant lies, for the suffering part of the moment of time,

9) I will also discuss this sentence further below, where from the insulting attacks of the Jews on our Ancestors are mentioned, who in their eyes are only monster, the persecutions that were meted out to them gen, stand there, whereby they neither people nor government

ments, and rely on the statement of one
and supporting the other Christian writer, those
persecutions into harsh accusations against Christianity
to bring seek.

—

10

be very strongly and powerfully aroused, so that
past crimes no longer have to be atone for.
Our compassion, based on self-preservation,
must, overlooking the guilt, forgetting it, through=
from the middle person, so that not too much

so that crimes not committed by

even greater crimes will be responded to.

18. No wonder, then, if this natural
Compassion historical representations so far beyond
pushed beyond the limits of reproach, and just=
if his influence in the confusion of ideas
out of it. | Ä

19. Furthermore, as with every good, every
Beneficial, every virtue, without the slightest
taking, in the narrow crowded middle of two, in
With regard to their consequences, they are completely equal in content

vices), whose dividing line is difficult to
drawing, even more difficult to observe, and in ge=

wisp cases cannot be described at all; fo must
also every healthy, complete judgment in the
forced to remain in the middle of two extremes:

not too little, but also not too much of ei=

a matter. But since the excessive,

the deviation from that dividing line everywhere

both in the theoretical and practical world
to noticeable: for this must also be

*) A topic full of serious considerations, fuller
instructive it for the theoretical
Moral.

/

11

many and some untruths, and to for just
for many ideas lead to confusion.

20. The following also has to do with the same
. contributed incalculably much:

The more the development progresses
the intellectual forces of the circle of ideas to one
an ever more immeasurable extent; the
more thereby the knowledge, the insufficient
Because of the strengths of individuals, always in more and more
countless parts, or so-called sciences),
broken down, and thereby the overview of the whole in=
more and more hidden from view
had to; the more literary knowledge
diffuse through some vehicles *) over several
Estates spread; the more the writing courage=
willingness of so many and some people
powerful *); the greater the

*) This is precisely why the classifications of science
then, as well as the external constitution of the higher schools,
never moved away from the needs of the times.
Just think of the immense parts that are still
are currently considered to be philosophy;
for many of its parts, namely: physics, mass
subject, astronomy, history etc.
above all, and especially political theory
Faculty sciences should have been raised.

*) Novels, folk tales, magazines Reading=
libraries, reading societies, reading rooms, etc.
for public. Haufen re.

*) Which literature in Europe counts as

deserving men of the nobility, except Buch=

12

number of the most one-sided views, the amount
the contradictions, the urge of disputes,
and quarrels; so that some opponents=
would be plunged into the most confused chaos
find; to which we must painfully add:
that the expansion of science with the advance
sometimes almost bordering on superhuman veneration
High respect for the learned profession in such
reversed the situation, that the
Respect for the same almost not sinking lower
can. \

21. That, among other intervening causes,
also the balancing of our forces
powerful influence on the standard (guideline)
the exact, correct estimation of things
because the more or less we have strength
te) feel in us, something with great praise
to be able to imitate the drawing, the less or
more our applause will be raised or lowered
ftigt; fo how, furthermore, the undertaken
Fragmentation of the power of thought, from which so many numerous

merchants and learned women, even scribes,
Tailors, chimney sweeps, lead roofers, even
Night Watchman to the number of their public writers,
for which in recent times the crudest class
of the Jews has been added, and everywhere people
can find people who trumpet their creation.
) Hence the enthusiastic attachment of the
female gender to the names of great warriors
(Mrs. v. Stael).

13

loose confusion of ideas emerged, we:
de to investigate further here not on site and
Place fiehen 9. | Ä

) Since the, even in philosophical writings
occurring, splitting of the power of thought, this
Unity of all operations of thought, even in the

Morality has been taken over, so I want to share a few
Put words about it. To

Not only that one has to put the power of thought aside
reason, intellect, imagination, head,
spirit, soul; but sense, mind
feel, mind, chest, heart, even kidneys
Mil; and gall must also, here and there, for
they work, they must feel for them, think,
judge, conclude, act.

The reason for this may be primarily the following,
namely: that not on the exact change
interaction between mind and body is respected and
been looked at: what emotions in these
and those parts of the body, through such and such
mood of the thinking power, in joy and pain,
proceed in all countless degrees of the same
can. 5 as 5

Thrice blessed is he who has never experienced what
it means: my heart was bleeding, or: it
my heart was so warm. Such a
Unfortunate person has suffered illnesses, the slightest
Remembrance of the heart, the use of language
follow, tear, and proceed when the Denfvers
may be filled with extremely painful ideas, which are more
as violently shake the brain cells, more than
usually set the nerve juice in motion, more
or less accelerate the circulation of blood,
to pause for a moment, to be seized.

One has therefore that which is merely the consequence of the
thinking power is,, a self-acting force

14

22. But to what extent this solemn is serious=
comprehensive study of the history of humanity –
to guard against countless errors that
no less a pernicious influence on the
confusion of ideas – belonged where
affairs of all humanity considered
and wherever the lighting of the Ju=
denthums is to be reckoned with, I must, in An=
view of the propositions extracted from that doctrine,
the reader's own examination and consideration
overflow. | |

23. How much finally to the confusion of ideas

contribute when such men as Professor
Lips, which I will return to often,
an even less than one-sided approach

What is said about the power of thought in intellectual achievements
situations alone, one has this and
attributed to that body part, and by a
incredible confusion of ideas Cane set up, which
far surpass the following in wrongness:
His mind is good, but his heart is
fick. » No! whose mind is completely healthy and
good is, whose heart (which is not really in
Consideration comes) it truly, in moral terms,
also completely healthy and well. ce

This is precisely why it has become so easy for some people to

that which takes place in the power of thought alone, a

to find another seat, and by substitution
of motives on the moral human being

to make an attack.

Enough of all this, what about further reading

think that I may give permission.

u

: 15

view of the whole; this even less
as a one-sided view as a matter in itself
len, and then from simple, generally accepted=
ten saws, go out, and those not on the
thing itself, but only on a highly insignificant
applying the tenth part of the whole, I will
to identify on the spot.

23. From all the numerous reasons mentioned above
contributing causes of the ever increasing
Number of confusions of ideas, which probably do not bring joy
Prospects for the sciences are
fract fynthetic concepts, wherever
Judaism, especially in consideration
to pull, how much namely to their separation=
other substitution is required; so that here, above all,
the most one-sided views can occur,

which are even among the most unintelligible eee .
lead. |

25. There are abstract concepts whose syn-
thesis contains extremely numerous parts); and
whose parts are often incalculable *); nor

others, whose infinitely innumerable parts never

the mortal, with the F look,
can be overlooked **),

*) For example, the word consisting of the letters
State, and an epitome of so many . and
mutual relationships.

**) E.g. Judaism, because it is involved in the affairs
the whole of humanity has been deeply affected.

who) This includes the term Nenfchheit. des

f

—

16 =

26. But now the synthesis of still
fo many parts of a whole, the Ana-
lysis must, insofar as the whole is complete, true
and correctly presented, and competently judged thereon

shall be divided, all and every part of the

Take the whole thing apart exactly, alternate it

fideal relationship, in connection with the whole

to contemplate the indwelling spirit, the

content of the whole, on an unmistakable proof
be it to be able to bring.

27. Should we finally talk about Jews?
thum scientific: – under a lecture
who appears with dignity and seriousness, who is distinguished by the tone
never to deviate from the educated moral world

Analysis of so many endless incalculable parts

has shown that the study of the history of
Humanity, as long as this globe never lasted
can be completed.

Not for nothing did our Herder entitle his
immortal work: "Ideas for the Philosophy of
History of Humanity. v

And how infinitely much in every subsequent time
What can be achieved can be deduced from this:
that, despite what the Ifelin, Mei-
ners and Her in their representations, as
the facilities of humanity gradually developed
have, in relation to civil society
it of speaking and truthfully spoken, yet
a strange contradiction, I don't want to say
ridiculous content, a Wendeborn, a Rofa-

rius, a Rouffeau of more recent times to those men
could follow. g

47

strives to make every statement of evidence
not leaving one exposed – be judged;
for is Judaism in all its parts, in
every respect that has any reference to the same
have to illuminate, so that from the representation
all its parts, the main moment
the corresponding investigations, as it were, of
itself emerges from it, namely:

28. What Judaism is, and whether there is a
State (and which one?) in the state, and
whether a political tendency was ever linked to it
the knne.

20. But in order to preserve Judaism in all
and to consider each part requires such,

the same " |

a) in intellectual terms, taking into account his intellectual faculties – arts, sciences, Scholarship, literature – what expectations the future formation of the same promises etc.

b) in religious terms: Mosaic Theology, whose influence on culture, morals, etc., into cosmopolitan life (in relation to other peoples and nations) in the future fate of the Jewish people – Jewish spirit, etc. – Current position of their sects – About departure from Judaism, pseudo-Christianity etc.

c) in moral terms: National – Character traits that characterize the historical that has bent hopelessly. – In

| | 2

18

,

which comparison Judaism in Arfehung of morality with that of other peoples, other nations etc.

d) in physical terms: especially in raising the too easy increase of their population number etc. |

e) in civil terms: sources of their wealth – usury; mercantile commonwealth spirit; commercial maxims considered in particular etc.

f) in civil terms: taking it, what influence it has on morality possibility of having a stake in the state welfare has. – Relationship of Judaism, in bourgeois relationship, to all parts of the state body parts, and, in civil terms, to the state itself etc. and

8) to illuminate in historical terms: in as far as all and every statement made about Judaism and presented observations from historical sources

customers can be confirmed and substantiated. –
What use Jewish writings make of the same
make – requires a detailed see Ges
History of Judaism (c.).

) All parts listed above are in the most precise
context; they all interlock.
It is therefore impossible to establish a demarcation line
to want to move between them. Meanwhile, it remains
regardless of where this or that part is to be counted
fe. For example, whether the implementation of the population=
number of Judaism belongs there: the same in

1

19

30. Now the following revelation arises
important question:

physical or civil or even
from a civil point of view; whether
the morally corrupting circumvention of religious rites
writings must be counted there: Jews=
thum in religious, moral or civil:
ological point of view; whether the Jewish
my spirit in moral or merely world citizenship
to judge from a practical point of view. Precisely for this reason,
fhowever much I try to avoid repetitions
I was looking for; this was the case when editing
diverse parts of a whole, which together
have a precise relationship to each other, all with
are closely connected to each other, not entirely
to avoid.

But the task is more difficult: in which system=
The execution must take place in a matic order.
Each part sheds light on all the others.
But which one should start from – even if the
one part holds the torch above all the others –
thus non-systematic order and time requirement.
in Collision? This difficulty was, without
to destroy the whole thing without the Jews on
Christianity must be rejected
to be able to, absolutely and in no way to over=
rise.

Long ago I even thought Judaism in
religious point of view, completely
To be able to put it on the page. If only because not to
to the playground of adverse feuds of the back and
To find out what spirit the Jewish
Jewish theological writings against non-Judaism
breathe; even more so, to avoid the hard,
to avoid the unjust accusation that Christians
primarily driven by fanaticism when

20

Where only Sudenthum in regard to the main mo=
elements of the previously mentioned parts

they speak out against Judaism; but
Jewish writers for ruthlessly without any reference
thought, without any mercy, ever bolder and bolder
have made such violent attacks on Christianity;
fuch are these, even more so the appearances of Scripture
ten of Mr. Friedländer, Cohen and Från=
kel in which the rabbinical dogmas, even if
only partly – are presented as they appear to the
have served as a reproach to non-Jewishness, the

_ Motives to separate Judaism from this

page to view. |
I add the following two comments
once and for all::

Firstly: I stick with the word Jews everywhere
I do not know any Israelites, or after the
Etymology of the word: Men over God! Already
As a Christian, I have the respect due to the
Deity, not to commit a blasphemy of this kind.
But how could it have been possible that Jews

still have such an honorary name

I don't understand why you want to presume.

Secondly, where Judaism in relation to the
all of humanity must be considered,
I use the term non-Jewishness everywhere
Christianity chosen.

For what the Jews say about the Christian
European Nations, in respect of their

such strict religious segregation, and all that
what has emerged from it,
and voh fare, they are the same in respect of all

peoples and all nations on the whole earth
where they had gone after the destruction of their
National Government, have set their foot; it must

Now Syrians, Medians, Persians, Greeks,
Romans or any other people.

21
can be used to deffelber the indwelling spirit
to be able to represent properly?

31. This question is, as far as Judaism is concerned,
been completely overlooked. Precisely because of this, apart
of what is passionate interest, well
even malicious intent contributed to this,
because also preferably the considerable series of
Contradictions of the kind that only on one
or other side incomprehension instead of pete
can.

32. However, Jewish writers and
fifth defender of Judaism right: that
it is more than ridiculous to raise the question:
whether Jews form a state within a state?
a few Jewish families at this or
that place; or even just where Judaism under
eyes, where all other state relations
already in itself the same to certain limits
ftŕnken; fuch as such from the following
will become clear. |

I prefer to refer to the history of the Jew=
thums, however highly incomplete it is, the incomprehensible
fincreasing difficulties, so far both partially
white, as a whole, of Adams,

Cofmas, Bas nage, Baumgarten, Bũfching,
Buxtorf, Enfield, Godwen, Gibbon, v. Mister=
mann, Hollberg, Maurice, Mõfer, Molden=
hawer, Paalzow, Picart, Remo, Selden,
Wahner, and many others, pues bear:
been processed.

33. Very serious, however, is the same
Question with regard to the large populous trading
cities in Germany where the population of Jews
to which the Christians do not belong, as in Frank-
rich to = 1: 600 or in England – 1: 800
but where this, in a few decennies
already to = 1:8, perhaps even to 1:7, 1:6
has risen, and, after a few decades in
insofar as Judaism fits ill-calculated an-
claims) could assert, surely and certainly
to = 1:3; = 1:2 until complete equality,
and would still go out there.

34. That question therefore requires a very thorough
Rough view, which requires further reflection and
further consideration, in that not
Only one question of state depends on it: whether Ju-
form the one state within the state?
since a second, in many and many respects even
far more important, closely related to it:
whether with regard to Judaism a general
Standard adopted for all German states
could become? –

*) For any price in the world I would like to have the folks
have produced the following writing: About the verse
attitude of the Jews to the Christians in the
German trading cities. » Leipzig, Rostock
and Schwerin 1818, if I were not there (p. 289)
every thinking Jew would have been presented with the sentence:

“That the welfare of the Jewish people is only
united with the Christian faith
« Fonte. v

23

35. Judaism appears differently in monarchy
in states, different in federative, again
differently in republics, still differently modified in
Catholic and Protestant states,
where in addition the main food source
be it agriculture (Poland) or industry, or
Trade needs to be taken into account.

36. An even greater distance is found between
Judaism and Judaism in small farming and
rural towns with factories in one and the other

the same country, and in large, populous
trade is almost exclusively limited to trade=
cities.

37. One especially from within
Judaism takes on the character that emerges from this,
where the merchant class had a direct share in
the government has.

38. Furthermore, Judaism appears in a
quite different light, where the legislation many and
some well thought-out, experience-based decisions
arrangements have been made so that the relationship between
Jews to the rest of the country's inhabitants not from
fine brand could be crazy. |

39. In a completely different light,
Judaism in states where the attention=
the government's ability to stimulate the internal
Industry, associated with active trade, under
Management of a well-thought-out trade policy
is directed.

To go through the European states in this, |
would not find any room here; it can

2h u

but it is enough, one and the other
Land here without sight. |

40. In France, for example, you can
and wisdom about the spirit of Judaism an end
judgment has been made, even less can there be any
what is said in Germany about Judaism
can be properly assessed.

Because France is a monarchical,
and not a federal state; – and in this respect
one only has to look at the steering ropes of the government of both
see. How much simpler is interest there,
view, plan, intention, will and execution
of the whole. But who wants to dig deeper into the
trade policy to show which
Influence a concentrated force in the trade routes–
deeds whose very different spirit everyone
statesman will have his own eyes on it.
For example, the customs system in * in relation to German=
country and in relation to *, which
such an important branch of food in Germany,

the most important of all, not for the pious serves.

Furthermore, Catholicism is the only dominant religion there. dominant state religion, whereby we do not, out of fear against all Christian religions, the harsh persecutions against Protestants new want to bring back to mind at some point, when it also served to show how France would act if Jews were to be treated most detrimentally in intervene in the conditions of civil life became.

25

41. Furthermore, France cherishes and cultivates the most glorious way and with all possible strength ten its internal industry. It provides with possible Diligence for the cultivation of its so lucrative nature= products. This is a wide-ranging activity Trade, supported by foreign possessions, connected, in which everything, it concerns the most noble manufacture and factory industry; the possession of the lands, or which are divided into countless predictable business intervening shipbuilding= and Rhederey, Jews very few, actually none at all.

nen, take part).

412. France is connected with all this, ; at for his tireless attention to land= construction, industry and trade, on these three pillars of the state, a customs system, which Stricthness so easily does not yield to anyone else; and therefore also in this regard Jews all and every means cuts off: with foreign machinery goods to pursue a profitable business, and the to kill the country's food supply.

43. To this comes the fo ganz un be=

*) French publicists have therefore done wrong, when they accepted essays shoved down by Jews men, in which Germany is judged so unkindly And if in several cities, then fvery large also was the number of unrest against Judaism had unfortunately happened; so Nevertheless, the German is by no means in rough Wildness degenerated, whoever you go back and bee to fay popular.

significant number of Jews in France in
 Compared to other countries, there are Germans
 land, Denmark, Poland, which are so extremely
 small population in the whole, so to
 say, completely loses 9th Ä

As is well known, this used to happen in France.
 edict of the eternal expulsion of the Jews
 never withdrawn by the government there
 Meanwhile, their stay here and there was
 tacitly tolerated: but this was their stay
 only largely the former papal property
 area in France (Avignon), as well as those
 part (Alsace), which formerly belonged to Germany
 has. |

The reason for both speaks for itself
 , especially with regard to the protection of
 Jews by the Popes elsewhere in previous
 gender script has been said.

44. Even less can England
 spirit of Judaism. In the strictest
 In this sense it is not possible to achieve
 able. |

England maintains on the ocean, and almost
 on all seas, lakes and rivers more than
 25,000 merchant ships with the expanded
 test Active trade in shipbuilding and shipping
 connected, (so that it can export up to 60 million
 lion pounds of sterling – 300 million thalers

– ee

*) See below Judaism in historical perspective |
 considered § 20 d. Note.

Banko, or over 400 million thalers of the Reich
 money, – has been able to bring, and from what
 a significant part falls on Germany alone),
 which, literally speaking, are immeasurably countless
 set business in motion and activity).

45. It has here fine machine art **) almost

*) Just take shipbuilding or shipping, which with wood, iron, copper, canvas, hemp, Pech: and Cheers trade is connected, the fo much and some shipbuilding related trades – Shipbuilders, lumberjacks, ropemakers, small and

Grob Blacksmiths, Block Turners, Pump Makers &c. – into action without affecting the shipping itself look at, through the hundreds of thousands, through the what belongs to the needs of shipping, without to look at the state of trade, namely in An view of the counting shops, the commodity brokerage, exchange brokerage, bookkeeping, notary services –, Assurance, Bodmerei, Discount, Dispatch &c. shops, where the large number of dinghies and insurers, workers and day laborers hear; without giving up every conceivable trade to see which through active trade and ship journey with its own products, fed without affecting the circulation of money, this Soul of the state power, which through countless, never to be calculated, limbs.

No wonder, when Gustav Wafa once fo important attention was paid to: what active shipping, and the founder of the same for Schwe

den was, and even then the Hanseatic cities to

considerable disadvantage even more in consequence, but to his fatherland's incalculable advantage brought about. ,

) But this is also precisely why the dead machines

28

~
*

raised to the highest peak, produces all only imaginable art products, which makes it the largest part of the earth alone.

46. Now in all these things Jews take, except for exchange transactions, in which they were the English Bangquiers are far from being on their side, and except for retail, haggling and usury almost no part at all; so that Jews in England currently like a zero in the political creation. j

47. It was different under John, Heinrich III and Edward I as England in respect his trade and his commerce so deeply in the equal to other countries, and Judaism, implicitly because of the nature of how England once conducted his very limited trade, had so much more scope, which

the living forces are completely paralyzed; so that Wealth and poverty there more than anywhere else in reversed circumstances.

It has been calculated that to what England Machines can process 20 million Human hands would be required.

First America, and all other countries too= If we progress in this, what will finally become of the humanity if the possibility of expulsion migrations gradually cease when the land= build less and less of a culture to be expanded if pharmacology, in its glorious Inventions progressed, millions of the earth in get white.

9

quality compared to the present
Time cannot endure any compilation. |

48. Judaism is also in our days there to be regarded as nothing. Deun, all lands find owned by Christian residents. The whole immense manufacturing and factory industry (the machinery) as well as the entire sea and world trade including all foreign possessions is there in the hands of the Christians, and the numerous reputable manufactories and factories brikftēdte are preferably only from these inhabited. |

49, And kick their Radical Nene against

their own fellow believers, against their own
State government fo illegally, what, would
of this class of people when they
Collifion, I do not want to say about interventions, the
Jews thought they had to file any complaint.

50. Furthermore, in England a far greater
lesser play on the part of the Jews with state=
papers; even less can they

*) A German must therefore be displeased when
Some of the enormous number of English papers

– and find that, even if Jews of the
Lever of the English machine goods are, there
Publicists about those excesses, so extremely illegal
the also were those who took part in it
men, with the harsh insulting name: Ruffiars,
Germany will defend itself against the
far from the rest of the Radical Reformers
use such a common expression.

– 4

30

be able to: form the courses there,
to steer and direct. Export, tipping, rocking
and melting of better coin types is unequal
less possible in a country where the coin

being, as there, on a very simple

foot is set, and where any incident
Mistake immediately noticed, and just as quickly

Even the export of raw

Silver or gold, the extremely strict
Because of customs laws, there is almost no way

be driven.

51. Nor is there any place for Judaism
In recent times it has become possible to influence
into the lower parliament, even less
in the upper parliament, even less so in
the state ministers, and the current regent
is a world away from them.

52. To all this, in addition to the

relentlessly rigorous laws against banquerotés,

which in the case of fraudulent even more than thief=
steel; that England's customs
regulations, combined with the Navigation Act,

such extremely strict and harsh regulations

hold: that, except raw materials of foreign
countries, also absolutely nothing that relates to industry

may be imported, although England

on the other hand, all and every industrial goods

) See fifth section below.

31

other nations). Hence,
Here too, Judaism uses all means and ways
completely cut off: foreign machinery goods on
to all English markets, and through
the hopeless peddling of the same very considerable
to withdraw large sums of money from the country.

53. But let us just take a look at one
a single state of our fatherland, to which
noble House of Oefstreich, in view of its inheritance
countries, especially with regard to Bohemia;
also takes place there: that Judaism is by no means
fe can be predicated on what is elsewhere (on
Poland *) did not even look at it

is perceived as being so threatening.

54. Not only is Bohemia an inland,
away from all seas, lakes and navigable
rivers, where only domestic trade and

*) In one of the above-mentioned English papers it says
written down in dry words: Germany
is not suitable for industry. It must simply
on agriculture. A directive that is particularly
a moment in time when England opened its ports
had completely closed the import of grain.

**) There too, the discontent has spread, albeit only in
words, often and much, and just as loudly:
"To put an end to the usury business," it was said in a cry=
ben of Warsaw not very long ago (corre=
fpondent No. 133, 1817) «To put a stop to it,

«Now the police are taking strict action against them. The :

«The number of Jews in the Kingdom of Poland is increasing
«unbelievable. Farming is not their thing. Many
«Small towns mostly consist entirely of Jews.»

0

}

32

Sales of the country's products are flat,
where the spirit of Judaism is not that
Food for his main means of subsistence, trade,
than can be found elsewhere; but just as numerous
loose as unfortunate experiences) caused end=
ly the so praiseworthy government of Mary
Therfia, such a wisely thought-out decree
gen, abolishing various previous constraints=
laws, to establish those who could be in a position
Judaism to set boundaries that
previously so hopeless, accompanied by unfortunate consequences,
had been exceeded. Ä :
55. Your sublime, unforgettable son J o=

Joseph II., the happy consequences of this under eyes

having, walked in fine humane manner
fennungen even further; he lifted all the remaining
Coercive laws, gave the Jews, under a
niger exception, the freedom to pursue trade,
to lease lands, as pieceworkers at the Wrz
mee to serve etc., but he not only confirmed

*) As for the many unrests that occurred there,
Regarding deportations etc., read Mr. Joh.
Fr. von Herrmann's History of the Israelites
in Bohemia. From the earliest times to the
Conclusions of the year 1813. Vienna and Prague 1819.
8. 118 pages.

A small but extremely valuable contribution
on the history of Judaism. Once more
other men, such things are undertaken

have; finally, a general critical

History of Judaism can be expected.

33

some of his prescriptions never to be forgotten
mother, but added new strict
rules to be observed, such as: sich über=
all, even those of birth and circumcision
books only in the local language
to have a specific gender name
ren; school facilities on a much better footing
fet etc.

56. On this glorious path
Leopold II and the current ruler of the countries
Austria continued. Franz II paid particular attention to this:
that not even the slightest difference in the
Execution of the laws relating to Jews and
Christians, as is perfectly right, on non? one
White may take place.

With regard to newer and older earths
concerning Judaism.

57. But to see what regulations were elected so that Judaism could serve the state will not be detrimental in any way, I want the most important points of the same.

58. The rabbis must be on domestic universities the most necessary sciences studied, so that their generally known raw Ignorance has no detrimental influence on the morality of the Jewish people. – Your Schools must be organized entirely in a Christian manner be directed and careful supervision should be maintained ten. – The birth, marriage and

3

34

Death registers are under the supervision of a Christian Pastor. – Circumcision and burial must be reported to the authorities. – Without Consent of the parents (under Joseph) and then only if the person being baptized has a relevant concept from baptism, no Jewish child should be Baptism is allowed. – The baptism follows openly lich happened. – The test of true spirit nitions, only the grandson of a baptized: ten Jews to eat and dignify get there.

59. Immigration of Jews is due to the strictly prohibited. The person getting married must indicate a branch of food, a fortune of 500 guilders in the capital (Prague); a foreign Jewish woman must pay 5000 guilders into Land, who as a foreign wholesaler wants to settle in the capital, must pay 20,000 Gulden to the fund. – Withdrawal money in the Austrian Prouinzen if 10 and abroad 20 percent).

.*) Can exemption from withholding tax be granted in respect of Jews become a general norm? A very important state issue.

How many examples are there that rural Jews from the lowest class of people

turned to the trading cities of Germany,
there appeared as begging Jews; but with Haus-
fieren, pawnbroking, usury made the beginning,

in the following period by means of trade

“ have acquired great wealth, and then with

35

60. Furthermore: under severe penalty in the house
fieren; written servants and shop assistants
hold, on Christian Sundays and holidays
and boutiques to open, more than 6 percent interest
feen to take, forbidden.

61. Bonds, pledges,
which exceed the statutory interest rates must
returned free of charge and delivered
– Forfeited pledges are to be found by the authorities
to deposit. – Promissory notes must be issued by the
debtor and two Christian witnesses
or with the authority for pre-recognition
presented, the reason for the loan must be in
expressed in the mortgage deed, and, under threat
of the loss of the debt, there must be no Faust-
pledge, nor a loan on lying
Reasons are given in advance etc.

62. Comparing these regulations
those of the other states of Germany; so it follows
the same: that our glorious ancestors
who had a high sense of commitment to their fatherland: that
migrated, themselves through religious segregation,
alienated by indelible national prejudice
depend, on the fatherland, what the German prefers

their brought together, from the remaining one
residents largely acquired wealth abroad
country, be it Holland, England or France,
have gone to live there less – blushing
to be able to. |

b | 36

weife fine can call it by calling it a
found ownerless land, the possession of the

ben with no blood stained, snatching it from others=
Bend, and its climate through its tireless
Diligence, praised by all nations, so to speak,
completely changed; it also subsequently
often and much with property and blood in the bravest
defended, saved; with unspeakable effort –
and countless costs, it grew more and more
with many villages, towns, castles and
cities populated with arts and sciences
beautified, and many and many monuments
pious foundations *) listed therein, not ice
can take a completely equal share.

63. But what about Judaism here and
There imposed coercive laws of the former, even

9 In one of the Jewish writings it appears that
ches also to the number of increasingly leading
Claims include: that Jews who study
dedicate, at universities also equal share
have to take part in the scholarships.

Our glorious ancestors have through the Greens=
dung so much and many pious foundations their
Names immortalized, whose shadows we gratefully commemorate
must honor. First, Jews may imitate this,

to enjoy equal rights in this regard.

'tft not right, it is written somewhere: that
one takes away the bread from the children (the grandchildren).
First of all, they may also be for the benefit and benefit of the

Christians have erected many holy monuments,
so that rights and claims can be balanced
Or is the legacy of the fathers not the inheritance of the
Children, which they have to share with strangers?

37

still partly concerns the later times; fo
may they, in many and many respects, become serious
teaching of Judaism, what it has before=
what it had become, and how? and
whether it is now for his own welfare
can and may proceed, are listed here.

64. Jews should do what our fatherland deserves
meets, only as chamberlains of the German emperors

who are also heirs of their
assets. – They should not be located anywhere in
settle in the once numerous imperial cities,
who absolutely forbade the admission of Jews
was. – Where they subsequently, apart from the
Kaiserstadt, the stay was granted, should
them at the border walls, in the suburbs etc.
Apartments and were allowed to
not enter the inner parts of the cities;
Men as well as women had to wear a badge
gen, it be a pointed or flat hat for them,
or a colored rag on the coat or skirt;
for which the hair in such and such a form and
not to wear it any other way.

65. For this they had a personal tax, a
Protection =umpire money, moreover a higher
tax obligation; were even higher
Subjected to court taxes, enjoyed in general,
unjustly, no uniform court
legal laws:

66. No one was allowed to own horses for riding
serve; if they wanted to carry a sword, they had to
it (still under Frederick the Great) at the

38

right side, a rich Jew wanted
drive with four; the horses should be
m. can be tensioned.
Forbidden contact with a Christian woman
Ih punished with burning at the stake. Criminal
were executed under special customs
Those sentenced to public works must
ten even on their Sabbath perform such.
Diseases they had to be in the hospitals of
Christians enjoy food prepared so great
whatever their abomination might be before them.

68. Help from Christian midwives and nurses,
Jews were forbidden to practice medicine and surgery;
their own, later, from the medical profession
Qualified doctors and surgeons were only allowed
practice with their fellow believers. .

69. The incolate was only allowed to be given to one
son. During the lifetime of the father
the son, and even less the grandson, was allowed to marry.
(The groom must not be younger than 22 years and
the bride must not be under 18 years old); only the
One was allowed to marry; the other sons must

ten move away, the daughters flee the country to marry, to make wills and bequests, was partly forbidden, partly the rules subjected to.

70. On Sunday a number of Jews had to the Christian churches to hear the sermon to listen, whereby it is forbidden under severe penalty was not to chat during the sermon, or even – to fall asleep.

39

71. No Jew was allowed to fight against a Christian Priest, even against a Christian, witness, even from baptized Jews this could only from proven offspring.

72. A criminal led against a Jew a statement whose name and place of residence he did not knew; so all Jews of the place had to be brought to prison; and to the highly strange and ill-considered means perjury, which in all and every state cliff referred to in their regulations guard against which, however, no precautionary measure has been hit at all, heard: that Jews, here and there, in court on a pigs= skin standing, had to take the oath x.

73. Coercive laws of earlier times, it was said earlier. Some would have preferred to see: « Coercive laws of the rough, dark, bar bari-times. Coercive laws that can only be enforced by inhuman could have been dictated. |

74. But as long as the so difficult to solve Problem is not solved, namely: how much the Needs of different ages, according to the degree of development of all human abilities= ity, differs, and whether what is in unjust to some ages, even very unjust can be rightly regarded, also in any other Age is the same, and what degree of intellectual culture really claims to enlightenment can do; ftil then they are extremely ftable=

40

the terms with wide. u; caution and protection

to use.

75. I will come back to this below, |
since the many Jewish writings published so far
fsteller just as reckless, immoral and offensive
ding our ancestors and their princes everywhere
as fanatics, as barbarians, perhaps even as idiots
this year.

76. I say recklessly, since even among the
cited compulsory laws Some still under the
Government of the Germans, which will remain forever dear
Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great
existed, hence the mockery thrown at them
whose precious offspring fall behind.

77. But it is clear from the history of mankind=
truth stands out: that the darkness of every time=
old times, how much it is beyond the previous times
has gone out. And it is from our
so-called enlightened age
ten that if after a few thousand years on
the same is seen back, it may also be called;
how far one was back then in much and one=
things back; how extremely dark it still looked
in most people's minds at that time. Those forced
laws, no matter how hateful they may appear to us,
went, the roughest of them excluded, at that time
from the inner feeling of need.

78. They, the Jews, in their former homeland
math, as a nation we have one and a half thousand
fend year in age ahead of the a nation,

41

In civil relations so much earlier
practiced, always through their subsequent fates
slimmer, more rounded, yet more hardened,
even more hostile *) to non-Jewish people
den, what would they be, therefore, the former Ein=
fold of a nation not yet worldly educated
fen, if they at the beginning in all things the
country's inhabitants are placed on equal footing
would have been.

79. A Jewish farmer, for example, would be
Christian neighbors said: my field is
you, and yours is more convenient for me. In terms of goodness
are proven to be completely identical. Your field contains

750 rods long and 600 wide, mine is
holds in width 25 feet less = 575, against
but in length 25 feet = 775 more, hence also
in this respect completely equal. And the neighbor will be
4375 square feet cheated.

80. Or is it not even in the latest times |

the simplicity of some of the lower classes

been extremely deceived. For the Mark,
which I lend you, says a Jew to the Rabbi
nism sucked usurer, you only pay 3
pennies weekly, and therefore this makes yearly=
81 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent. |

81. Or follow a whole book of the kind
still existing frauds? |

*) See below the section: Judaism in
moral point of view.

First section.

General overview of the past times
numerous published writings for Judaism,
especially with regard to those written by Jewish authors

– have been written. – What spirit reigns in them
– by which highly immoral tone they express themselves=
kichen *) – which the legends presented therein
and some kinds that are related to those of their opponents
are in such a loud contradiction that almost no
a higher degree of contradiction may no longer be conceivable;
Contradictions even in old historical documents,

the entire contents of the yearbooks of the world
opposite find π .

1. From everything in the previous section
It is obvious that the
Spirit of Judaism is only there
judged, where it allows a freer we=
sphere of influence, where it is, therefore, in all the above=
relationships are mostly coe

can.

—

*) among all writings published in the 15 times
ten especially on the Jewish side, which the French
lid in fine,

43

2. What precautions are also applicable to the person
observe, which fate may have placed on a

a) « Marginal notes to an essay in the General Anz
Germans' report on the Jews in Germany. »
Dresden 1815.

at first daring, far removed from all morality
Ton more than e have striven for, belong
preferably:

b) Illumination of the Lord of ut chnei and many
other merchants confirmed applications regarding
of the heap and so-called unjustified=
trade of the Jews from one person=
friend in the name of many peddlers. Munich 1819.

It is worth noting: how and in what way
White applications confirmed by the state authorities
ge are illuminated there. Other men, and
whose words are in the general arbitrary
Tone of Jewish writers: « Bite poisonous snake=
gen» – «Wicked ones who arise; the wicked
represent claims » 3c. and this in addition to
such a wicked thing as peddling. Where=
this indescribably great boldness, whence
such impudence, which we will discuss further below in
You will find even worse examples in the text.

It is, by the way, not to be believed that,
as it is said, that illumination the following Ver=
faffer as author:

«Memorandum to the High Stäudever»

a collection of the Kingdom of Bavaria, the

«The Situation of the Israelites and their Civil

eImprovement concerning, by Simon
5 Wolf. » Rosenfeld, 1819.

Furthermore: c) The Hep Heps in Franconia and elsewhere=

other places of n v. Da Teutonia
1819,

Uh

such a standpoint, "Don't let yourself be shown better"
than if one were to read the writings of such men

A dark, dirty writing, whose legend an=
I could hardly undertake this now and then.

d) Attempt to organize the Israelis
ten in Germany, by LL Hellwitz,
Magdeburg 1819.

e) For the Jews by Or. Ludwig Börne,
in the swing of time. 65th piece 1819.

) On the Persecution of Jews in German=
land, from Demf. October 1819.

g) Jews Again, by Dr. Wolf, Berlin
1819.

A complete side piece to the vofifc
Writing. That again on the title should mean so much
mean: Another word about Jews. A

Backdoor to satisfy those who
to tease others, to attract buyers in general,
which probably only a Jewish writer could enter
likes

h) Illuminating the voice of the people about the Jews

den, by Philalethes, Lower Saxony, 1819.

Probably a disguised Jew. Impossible
'te a Christian in the tone of the Frañnckel, the v.
Voß, Wolf, Börne, Hellwitz write, and
in which unkind sayings echo and
can be copied; so much is the whole thing made up of mere
insults put together.

Among all these writings, only that of
esteemed Mr. Friedländer an expression
take:

i) on the improvement of the Sfraelites

in the Kingdom of Poland, by David Fried=
countries. Berlin 1819.

45

which is still far from Judaism
less than a highest regard
have.

fuch as such from the following writing of the Lord
Professor Lips in Erlangen already understands

k) Heber the future position of the Jews
in the German federal states, Erlangen
1819.

For even the, by the way, worth reading, writing
Mr. Cohen

D) Historical=critical presentation of the law
Christian service of God by the elders
times up to our days, Leipzig
1819.

has also not escaped very severe failures
can hold. |

In addition to a large number of essays in flight=
writings, where also from the Jewish side so many fati=

ric attacks, caustic remarks occur,
is among others the following writing in the previous
Year published:

m) Brief characteristics of the
Sfraelites, and their appreciation for

Freemasonry, by JL Albanus. Leipzig
1818.

A character of a few Jewish families,
with whom the author had contact,
pulled. /

Is the majority of the above writings their immoral
ual presentation even more than their
to rightly criticize because of its groundless content;
fo it is, on the other hand, unfortunately, too true that a
This procedure is also sometimes accompanied by Christian
Page happened as if this should be for the employees
ung so extremely adverse object to the hin= and

\

46

3. These include the above-mentioned
note cited paper by Professor
Lips in Erlangen. This, by the way, esteemed
Man looks at Jews as individuals,
those of small country towns (Fürth, Schwabach)
panting under a heavy burden, tired from the journey,
laboriously searching for their bread, come to Erlangen,
to earn some money through retail trade.

Truly! He must not be a human being, the Jew
denthum everywhere preserved, and not the lot
wanted to try to alleviate the suffering of such fellow human beings.

4. What adverse counter=distortion would have to
but arise when another, although Judaism
in the big world, a number of decades ago=
by having under eyes, instead of all the parts of this=
holding together, only the prominent

the turmoil of the heart, the confusion of ideas, the disfigurement
ments of the truth lying in the compressed middle
to be given up entirely.

Only with the greatest reluctance will anyone
to whichever party he may belong, the following
read the following recently published text:

"In) Judenfspiegel, by Hartwig von Hundt
Radowsky, Würzburg 1819.

Even the one under the name Weiß em Becker
published writing:

o) The Christians and the Jews, or Judgement
of reason about life, poetry and
of the Jews, Frankfurth a. Mayn 1819.

would have been written with unequal au aie

the follen.

47

most stinging part under eyes, only that
judging by Judaism, and the following Dar=
position of the same.

5. There is a poor woman with a poor house=
The hut provided for the Jew's dwelling,
Here he owns villas, palaces with every imaginable
adorned with splendor, even with stages
feen *); there the Jew wanders in ragged
clothes, food worries on the face, here
He drives in shiny equipages, his face still there
more brilliant of well-being, along; there
the Jew with effort and diligence hardly to fine year=
get a reasonable living, here, (already in the
seat of several million, it will be possible for him to
a single trading day through in-depth trading
carry 100,000 thalers without any effort or exertion
to earn; there the Jew can hardly earn a
save tens of Heller annually, here
he earned 50 to 70,000 francs in a single evening.
ken to waste; there the Jew walks laboriously
his path on military roads, even more arduous
Seeking bread, here the Jew himself operates in the
City in comfortable carriage lease enter=
exchange business, quickly from one house to

others hurrying; there the Jew shows himself friendly,
seeking, undemanding, here with the greatest Ueß :
bermuth, with the most unbridled N ; NEN

4) One sees this and everything as a
fiction.

\ AWAY

as contempt for every poor Christian
looking down; there stands the Jew with his bread=
acquisition from the Christian, here he intervenes in
the food branches of the first two, especially the
middle class (the lowest of the very important
the reasons immediately, which, if possible,
one day helots will have to be handed over) to a highly
threatening manner; there the Jew is on his own,
on dealing with his Mosaic brothers
limited, here he pushes himself into all the gatherings
youth of the Christians, cheeky, presumptuous,
behaving with unparalleled arrogance, as
fshould the already aroused displeasure of others
be deliberately inflamed rc.

6. Such a representation would not be
Judaism, would at least show where
the spirit of Judaism can mislead people.
– For what is left of civil society in
Generally speaking, the same applies to
Judaism, it would be used by every sect that
fowering to become dominant, apply. N
7. Some, for example, do not know how to explain it:
as with the immense world trade Eng=ß
country, with whose exuberant trade
balance sheet, which annually adds wealth to wealth
accumulates, as it may still be possible to
Complaints about the so bitter, despairing
to lead to increasing poverty.–

8. Every civil society of every nation
but makes the general experience of two truths=

– –
r

observations: that wealth and poverty are increasing in number in progressive course; but that Reichthum and poverty in inverse proportion. The higher the wealth rises, the deeper sinks the poverty down). The more magnificent palaces are performed, the more miserably they crawl never three huts in the earth. f

9. The same applies to indenture. It would therefore be more than ridiculous, under the above highest one-sided view of wanting to say: that Jews (even if Judaism) where they have a freer sphere of influence where they can demonstrate their national character, (and what history has to offer in them) their religious concepts, their moral thinking way of doing business, their trading maxims, their mercantile Jewish community spirit etc. can develop through common in terms of their total number to very large to attain riches.

10. But it is not enough that those men

the extent of the confusion of ideas, their highest limited view, so expand immensely,

) But it does not follow from this that if by time If wealth suddenly declines, poverty increases

which raises. The lower class of people is at some Needs have become too accustomed to which they cannot break free; the number of those who who have lived off the rich until then, except for bread; the wealthy want many things, 3. B. high n from the better times > tehalten etc. N

4

50

increase, not enough that they are also the Jewish give the party such a great boost, all on them as the sole legal men which the matter alone only with Knowing how to judge truth and justice when they also suffer the disadvantage: that even the

filmost writings are based on their statements
fin; fin fact, they fail in this,
if they even, despite all ignorance of the matter,
about the future position of the Jews in the Guns
states have a decisive say
to be able to think, since even here there is no general
my standard adopted for all of Germany
can be.

11. But that, besides other men, the
have dealt with this subject, Mr.
Lips do not think as if I for his other
knowledge and insights do not receive the respect they deserve
fo I request very fere: just the following questions,
before reading this work for
to want to answer, namely:

a, From which numerous and highly
Judaism draws its rich sources
tower?

Their not even complete answer
feven the following deviate from all truth=
the sentence of Jewish writers into nothingness
lig rejects, namely: |
That the Jews only owe their activity,
their activity, their diligence with authority

51

Thriftiness combined with their advancement
which, even Jewish writing=
fetter with laziness, negligence,
laziness and wastefulness of Christians
into complete opposition).

) One of the above-mentioned authors, Wolf,
has gone so far in this that he has a very worthy
Image of negligence, debauchery and debauchery
waste among the Christians, for which he
chosen one of the worst scoundrels; but very
fly reminded: that the one he made
Description probably no longer quite on the against:
waiting time might be appropriate! –

What commentary do these words contain,
in order to point out Jewish treachery?

His reasoning if; .

Since now no laziness and inertia
of the Christians is to be proven; one
add that the most laborious, arduous work
work rests solely on the shoulders of Christians;

but since Judaism nevertheless led to great wealth
men have reached; N

for must certainly and certainly more than
Laziness and indolence found their way among Christians
have that.

His faithful friend behaves the same way among all others
Assistant Mr. v. Woß, after he also, in order to
to access the sources of Jewish wealth, for
much of the activity and thrift of the
Jews and thereby enraged the Christians
recommended: «the Jewish activity has long since
to have to imitate » he gives in again:
«The rich among the Jews certainly show themselves
not as the most frugal of their nation. » f

But in order to make every senseless pretense
To be able to do this, Judaism alone should be transferred

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b. Furthermore: where does the total impossibility
of the Scriptures with regard to the prices of goods,
especially of foreign machinery goods with the

Jews to be able to keep up with the competition?

To reveal the equally ignorant and hidden intention
throw of Jewish writers completely left to fools
men: that Christians also with few pro=
cent, and through frugal living their
should try to make a living from it.

c. Furthermore: can and is the legislation
ever take measures, and which ones?: that the
Jewish usury, this hopeless means of survival
Jewish wealth, completely ahead
be bent?

And since in all Jewish writings with very
less exception the sentence occurs: that they,

the Christians alone and themselves have been, and
nor are those who, for so many unfair reasons,

gen, contributed so much to the rise of the Jews=
have borne and contribute; so may men,
who are so far away from the big world
(even if you find teachers of political science,
which in no way in places and from writings
can be studied, where the great final series

| Logic to write. Harshly said! But it is
Others might have succeeded better: everywhere master of the
Discontent with all falsifications, distortions,
Disfigurements of every truth, with the muthwil=
accompanied by the most arduous taps, to be and to remain
ben, I don't know. a

\

53

the extended chain of civil society,

world trade, is completely missing) and yet about
Judaism want to have a decisive say, without
respected the extensive commercial activities of this
are the primary means of earning a living, including the following
Answer question:

d. How is it conceivable if one considers the general
has a discontent under his eyes: like England before=
plus Germany's industry and trade
expresses that German merchants instead of German
to load ships of their compatriots, yet here
and choose English, even where not even
Sea danger from the Barbary pirates, and other seas=
robbers are to be feared, and by which they
opposition considerable advance to trade
profit all the more, as soon as one
active shipping in its entirety
has under eyes.

12. What can one still do if one knows it?
wise teachers of small rural towns answered
ten? He will, as with Judaism, em poŕre n=
the lack of conscience, perhaps even betrayal of the father=
land in it, and yet the thing goes, ice

according to a general norm that is applicable throughout
Nature reigns), as just as anything
what in the world. |

*) Namely: that from a gained power new
Forces emerge from themselves; just as the one without
makes the other one produced. What therefore rises

54,

13. German shipping is gradually
through a very large series of events
been so paralyzed that there was no way out for
much and some cases more remained. Not
enough that England's flag is on all seas,
Lakes, streams and rivers blow untouched;

is, rises ever higher up to its meridian.
What is sinking, sinks unless circumstances intervene
reach down to the bottomless ground.

But nowhere is this general norm mentioned in
encountered on a larger scale than would have been the case in the field
civic, moral world,
because here, in addition to the natural course, there are also peculiarities
profit, private interests, passions as contributing
Causes intervene. In itself, therefore, the
Opposition push it so far that you from the an-
the side of itself promotes the rise to power
which must be acknowledged and conceded.

A norm, by the way, by which numer-
loose phenomena, under observation of their axiom,
find their explanation. Take Martial's
Sentence: » The poor alone find themselves poor, » which,
according to that norm, can be generalized,
one likes the intellectual, or the moral
life, or the civic or political

world before their eyes. The virtuous are
only virtuous; only learned, only learned.
For knowledge comes from knowledge.
The increased intellectual power finds its way into

each new object to be viewed always less
Difficulty. In general: like active forces
increase, decrease in the same proportion relative
while the passive ones. A norm that refers to a

general axiom of the theory of causality and immovably founded.

j 55

Not enough that England's ship crew, from child practiced from the beginning, the highest possible skill with bolder. Fearlessness connected, a garment² of the kind that English ships with 1/, weener people, whose number is also still more from apprentices than from experienced sailors exists; but England has gradually all Lakes, rivers, in terms of their bays, their shoals, its sandbanks, its cliffs, the Deviation of the magnetic needle, the height the floods of the rivers etc. etc. recorded exactly, has such detailed maps and tabular books designed about it, which is in the hands of all of its sailors, so that English ships even in the most adverse winds from the ports leave if German ships that are with them immediately ready to sail, still lying in the harbors, often even when English ships were already have long since reached the sea; so that this almost have sometimes already reached their destination, if they hardly went to sea, and often to another time, and at another weather will probably flow back into the rivers * have to return. .

14. How soon all this comes to pass
Consideration for the practical merchant, both in terms of time when goods are delivered after the market, as well as in terms of higher and lower levels of freight charges. Here²
But there is also the fact that English ships, full of

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security of their flag, hardly the
Pay half of the security premium;
comes before all and especially: that English Ships have back and forth freight, instead of German ships only on one voyage in general are limited, and the others lead in ballast must. And all this is followed by
but finally: that trade policy in. Ans
fee of shipping follows the same maxims, which can lead to monopolies in the trade in goods.

Are freight charges on English ships paid by artificial shipping, one hundred to two hundred percent cent lower; German ships of the Left to decay forever, and the fo important freight voyage that once gave Crowuwell the Dutch knew how to belittle, is in a channel into it.

15. But trade, if it creates competition foreign markets, for example if he sells grain, Flax ic. from Riga, Danzig, Archangel on Portugal's markets at competitive prices neither fatherland nor friend, nor enemy; this speaks the rigorous Ge= setting the trade on an unavoidable observable between complete withering away and the enjoyment of some small advantages, is therefore German shipping in some cases no escape away no more left.

16. And just like that, it is the same everywhere= if with Judaism. They, the Jews, have

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in the German trading cities almost

the entire exchange business in hands, the Merchant must turn to them, must see how they force, direct and In their hands lie, furthermore, the low lowest prices of foreign machinery, and the Christian must, if we consider the bourgeois Take people as they are, and not as they according to imaginary theories, to them go. This is because of the lower prices, even more so that through the acquired traffic are much better and more plentifully assorted. Not One always comes from the other, but rather follows gen always follow the consequences, which the stupid sifting eye of mortals, in the present always hanging, unable to overlook, then only becomes frightened when the dangers have occurred. You, the Jews, cleverly calculated mercantile Common spirit, also knows a lower Market price alone only to provide, and the Christian must see that he has absolutely no competition must face ruin definitely look forward to it; however undeniable it may be on the other hand, is that they, the Christians, in

many and many respects, from their own
contributed to the rise of the Jews
have had to contribute, as soon as the different
sufficient mentality of people, the pursuit of
according to private profit and situation, ; circumstances ac. under
eyes. |

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17. Who answers the following two questions:

a. From which and how many parts
consists of the so fomly thought-out, so funiquely clever
calculated trade policy?

b. What would happen to world trade in Anse=
hung of Germany, if Judaism,
connected with trades, in the same fuch
could put in; and how would it be so clever
use calculated trade policy, and especially
in which parts? What dangers would
the insurance companies, the land management companies, etc.
ftehn?)

t

*) Is there any shop where the head is covered with fine
subordinates must stand on such a foot,
that both respect and love are to be instilled in them
is that he is a commanding master but also a warm friend

must be at the same time, so that the Cee does not have a
horrible story arises through Tiranney, where=
of which not long ago an unfortunate example

had; so it is the business of a sailor.
Only a wooden wall between life and death
is not only for him, but also for the
His in every, even the smallest moment of time.
At every moment they must often have the highest
Share the danger of life with him. If the
The pressure of circumstances dictates, until completely
exhausted strength beyond themselves
firengen, work, tire, to, where possible, Le:
to save the ship and its cargo, and often, after
everything that has happened, far beyond human powers
efforts, they still start in the
Bloom of their years women and children in widowhood=

and orphanhood.

Jewish ship speakers, however, if you

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Whoever asks this question, no matter who he is,

can dissolve it properly, the highest price
be awarded any prize task.

18. I also dare to make some acquaintances

in commercial studies; I would still like to
do not attempt to answer them. ©

19. The most complete
Illumination of Judaism is in a period
like when one or the other is
must be handled. And only preferably
Therefore, I think, the unprecedented
Explain boldness: as Jews do in their writings
can occur, as happened, in the secure
Prerequisite without doubt: one will

that pays attention to what happens here and there, go, in
Regarding the equipment of the ship, the salary
(miners, monthly allowance), the provisioner=
regulation, the choice of the boatman, which, since the
Seemann was introduced to a completely different type of treatment
lives, can not always be the best, their
intended advantages, because he is from Christ=
lich seamanship, which advantage
blinded by ignorance of the matter through greed,
often causes the greatest disadvantage, which then
but in a different way.
What does a Jew lose when he bets on ships, goods,
even on imaginary gain in Christian
Assuradors has insured if the ship's crew
no more than ordinary courage, no zealous strength,
with the best will to save their own lives
life, in the most threatening dangers the ship
He can save them. He can decide about their downfall
and laugh on top of that.

One and the other must not touch. Proof of this is: that even among others the request change from them: one should, instead of Jews= thum with fictitious accusations, specify by name: where Jews bribed guilty of trying to gain influence at courts have sought to obtain etc. knowing full well that a considerate writer does not find it easy will pass away.

20. Can the spirit of Judaism alone only there, under the above mentioned conditions) almost in be considered in every respect, where it through his actions and behavior he is observed how fully presents, is, on the other hand, complicated enough previously mentioned, Judaism by so many men= ners even less than highly one-sided and everywhere merely viewed from a passive state den; so let us already remember how statements about it differ widely from each other But there is also, not only the holy interest, this idol before which the humanity kneels down, but also the brutality of the Jewish people, which for a long time still had moral education, which both

*) In the text of Jewish writers it says, their chosen ones= according to any language, rather than fictitious ones: lying, lying, malicious, hostile accusations.

**) First section 5. 4.

*

united, using all means to achieve their to justify a fair cause, considered permissible ten; therefore, not only contradictions of the kind ftstanden, which hardly others go beyond, but also extend over everything and everything,

whatever can be observed in Judaism.

21. For a better overview I will present the most important most propositions and opposites, but only these, here put at each other's side, which will be enough to to perceive them: how far Jewish writing establisher in this case, how much it finally had to become necessary: Judaism, in whatever way it may be viewed, to be subjected to rigorous scientific scrutiny throw. a3

As regards the evidence of the arguments presented here, opposites, it is more limited or unlimited= terweise, as far as is concerned; such come in the further below sections, where Judaism in intellectual, religious, moral etc. x fiht is assessed: ö

Sentences. Blessing sentences.

a. What only Sue Every adversity that denthum any night the first April liges prædicirt werden denthum gehåfig fich dare

can, there is nothing wrong with that Judaism (there are the Christians, say the living among Christians=

ft can be made, is from the spirit of Judaism both originally and

from the series of this

entire history

62

\ sentences.

the Jewish writers ler) solely nage »

b. «Fat in all

Sciences have Ju=
the great, learned
men lined up. »

c. They, the Jews,
find as the benefactors
of human nature
to look at it badly,
because of them alone the
doctrine of a supreme world
fens assumed.

«The Jewish Religion=
region is the mighty
ft pillar of social
and bourgeois activity
ing. »

Against fase.
only hers
gone before *).

art and reef creation
ten owe the Jew=
thum absolutely nothing.
It was at the same time impossible
lich that they give them any
something to thank for.

They, the Jews, are,
because they are of the Mosaic
According to theocracy, the
of morality – certainly
served no purpose
has, all fellow human beings
of the love which
the deity for all
mortals, from=

closed, and then,

in all their actions and
drift, such a deep
C

founded
be felt and the
all of humanity
of all conceivable times

been a scourge
fen. |

= This I, recently remembered, of a Fri Haupt
moments of the present writing to the fo hef=
attacks of Jewish writings on Christianity
to send them back to where they belong.
For too long, people have stood by and watched in silence: that Ju=
denthum everywhere just in pa e nn ane

wants to be seen.

63

sentences.

d. You, the Jews,
stand on the ladder
ral dignity no
a level lower than
anything else
so educated, polished
and cultured people » *).

e. «The Jews have
not to participate in the (given)
mentioned) source,
from which their so-called
to create wealth
is. »

You owe a lot=
more solely
her rise to her
diligence, their activity,
busyness and strictness
household, which
with the properties
of Christians only too
contrast.

counter-utility.

In Judaism lies
a much larger one
promotion of immorality
than at any other
fellow believers
ever took place.

Since the considerable
financial situation of the Sus

the one where always big

increasing poverty
merging of Christians, the
Question fo f much in Anre
brought: from
which sources Ju
denthum his wealth
we create; that is
not surprising;
why Jewish writing
it seems so much
occasionally let it be
the activity of the youth
the one with the negligent

ity of Christians in Op

position to set. But
That is why this
circumstance in the present case
the Scripture above all
and excellently lit
been. See below Ju
denthum in bürgerli

chern point of view.

*) These words belong to the esteemed gentleman

Friedländer.

Sake.

f. Wp Jews find,
and recorded
den, there is activity,
activity and life,
where they are not, there
Everything stagnates, there is Je=
of without strength, without
activity, without life,
everything dies. »

« And where Jews on=
taken, and
through fanaticism, through
unheard-of barbarism in
the consequence repressed
been, then
Everything and Everyone in Sto=
life,

activity and operation=

famity then heard
completely, and a fol=
people, such a
Nation is hard for it
been punished »).

Against fa tze.

Judaism) is with
the giant parasite=
plant (arbor mortife-
rus),
which has its branches in
very far from
trees to trees
drives, envelops, encircles
with the branches

bound by the branches,

crushed; so that they are
dry posts between
fine green branches

ftände, and to them
must serve as a support.

*) Regarding location: because with every action

It is not only important to pay attention to this: whoever acts with
to whom it acts; but also the following two
Causality conditions: where and when may
should never be overlooked.

*E) Some Jewish writers themselves find this

gone far: that they enjoyed the unfortunate situation

Niens, as if rejoicing at the former expulsion
vocation of the Jews from there.

It is, truly, not worth the effort to

to allow an investigation of the opposite. What

Sige.

g. « G8 is very funny=
ly only the question to
make: whether Judaism
a state within a state
image? even more ridiculous
if from a political
tendency

is. » 8

i.e. Jews not men=
grant fic rights
want means all
deny humanity,
means to commit something,
what the Nemesis in the
posterity punish severely
becomes. "

opposites.

It's more than ridiculous

ly this question there

deliver where Jews=
thum almost entirely on itself
is itself limited, where
Judaism itself, the

wrestling number because,

in the masses
liert. |
Judaism with Earnest
and dignity, with strict
ger impartiality
shine means: The
Human Rights

defending humanity,

means: States on the
impending dangers=
white, which point to an un=
avoidable way
mistakes would arise
den, means: fie before the
strictest judgment of the
to preserve for posterity
search. | |

it England without Judaism? What is France
given the small number of Jews there?
By the way, it is obvious that where Ju=
denthum in considerable numbers (the ratio
of this in Spain = 1:9) in all and every bür=
deeply intervened in the legal situation, where there are numerous
maintain loose connections, and through a Lan=
of the reference at once set out from the same
will be that then just as after it happened

The remaining large number of less valid
 Contradictions will arise on the spot.
 But how far Jewish writers have gone beyond the
 contradictions already mentioned, it is made of raw material
 ity, or malicious intent, in their proceedings

usurpations, or other state changes,
 an incredible amount of disruption for the next episode
 must stand; it is too obvious: that much and
 some classes will feel it very noticeably,
 who are in such and such relationships with them,
 in such and such circumstances; fo
 It is true that such states have much and one=
 ches have to be taken into account in order to
 confusion to bring order back to things
 reu; but it is also completely settled and
 Certainly: that it depends only on the art of government
 dependent: to establish such a state administration
 meet: that the departure of the Jews is not only not
 produces harmful things, rather the
 state to a substantial, incalculable benefit
 could be.

How? if Spain fine Argumofa, Cam po=
 manes, Herrera, Larenga, Moncada, Navarete,
 Ulloa, ustariz, Wall, Saenz, Zavala, and
 fo many other nobles for the good of Spain
 highly concerned men would have listened. Fun
 No country would be without Jews, the most powerful state in
 whole of Europe, would be to an even greater extent
 climbed to where Charles V had brought it.
 Compare Memorias de la sociedad economica de Ma-
 drid; and Werflich. a critical overview of the
 Volker ferechte p. 277. So it is a
 gan: other historical cause as the basis, which
 the raw ignorance of Judaism either not
 knows, or may not know, or wants to know

*

gone, I want, as much as possible, in gedrng= briefly.

22. Studying the languages of foreign nations means: to get closer to their national character make known. There is a physical physiogno= monie, but there is also literary, a logo=

gnomony, which teaches how the personal Karak=

ter can be recognized from the scriptures?

23. Whether it is possible or not, enough, the main features of the Jewish character under have eyes; then read only Jewish writings, Everywhere it emerges from them: crudeness of the sit= ten, unbridled, religious national pride, unrestrained impudence, bitter hatred against non-Jews= thum, and the hostile attacks show how far from that described in the yearbooks of the world limitless thirst for revenge could be capable of going.

24. And what you do and what you do in the burgher= life, the same thing can be found in their Scriptures again: nowhere true, nowhere sincere= to act fairly and justly; to treat everything and everything To reach and secret routes seek, with fimperative boldness, I don't want to say with fhameless impudence, without any mercy, without any With a view to working everywhere 9.

*) What is mentioned in the section on the unbridled boldness of Jewish writers in dissemination destruction of Judaism also includes others with different intentions

68

25. For the following extremely spiteful chief ments are found in all Jewish e with unbe= significant exception.

of the Jews here. Particularly notable among the the same two writings of a certain Ascher:

a) «View of the future fate of the Christian»
thums » 1819. Leipzig 1819.

bp) «The German One» 1819. Leipzig
1819.

In the first episode, Ascher dares, a
Jew – to Christianity boldly the future
to prophesy doom! –

Apart from such unprecedented impudence,
what might Jews think of the spirit of
Christianity. This, remembering the

. bearing the ft of his immortal founder, dies
never, survive worlds! for if it were possible,
that there ever was a world religion; so the
That man's lecture to her alone as a basis
serve.

What the latter just so hateful writing
We will come back to this below.

But not only writings are limited
Jews today. They are in the public eye
even further. Some time ago, as is well known,
a public «appeal to the Leipzig Mepfiarans
ten, Israelite faith », the boldest in=
halt; and in these days we have again, un=
ter Andern, an example of the kind before us,
where every consideration, every respect, every care for
a made-up thing, fo gang
and is completely forgotten.

A rabbi named Wertheimer makes in
public papers a call to people=
friends, whose introduction is a horrific
Words contain: |

–

a. Apart from the chosen one, which is free from all moral
Every distant sound is accompanied by her constant effort
ben, as if it were intentional, there: the procedure=

white others' false, dirty motives |
to foist.

«The distress and misery of my faith=
fellow citizens in the Free City of Lübeck have
reached the highest level. Help! quick
Help is needed! The community is the whole
Dissolution is near, and with its dissolution
30 to 40 unhappy families with old people,
Widows, orphans and helpless sick people to the Hu n=
gertode (1) given up.» a

What an unheard-of, indelible disgrace

would be directed against the Christian inhabitants of Lübeck
forever, because it is human duty: every
needy person, whether Jew, Turk or Gentile=
willing to help if that is true – if not
the honest, legal, humane
Character of the same generally known and
would be known, and if not too visible during the day

what secret, hidden intention lies with that
unscrupulous hostility.

The Free City of Lübeck also holds itself in this
fable and free, in respect of admission and
Non-admission of Jews, after careful consideration
State reasons, which in the social contract with us
written down in indelible outlines,
to be able to act. |

Apart from the hidden intention,
that distress and cry of lamentation in public:
leaves, before the eyes of the world, with the
Cry: Help! Help! raised, at the same time to a
serve as a basis for fine speculation.

Apart from what has so far only been achieved through In=
divisions of that city against the above-mentioned highest

70

On the substitution of foreign
motifs. |
Sr Before I cite the numerous evidences,
how far, how very offensive they are, Jewish

insulting request was claimed in detail
den, namely: far from being a necessary
suffering, even less of such a need
suffering situation, but rather
Funds for the management of a certain public
– process can be brought about; apart from this
has the hired collection in a short time
the filled coffers of the Jews about 12,000 marks
Banko brought in. Of these, according to W.
given subsequent reports a) c a part of the
« Money donated to the poor of that community;
ab) another for support to other
ashamed families; still c) a
« other part to a loan fund for down=
KC come, now, according to outward appearance,
«wealthy members of the community,
«and finally d) the remaining part is for the future=
«needs of these three classes
it has become. » –

From all this, by careful comparison
that request and this report
The following dilemma arises: either that
Community in Lübeck by no means in the so extremely
in a desperate, extremely miserable state;
or one has committed an act of treachery against them:
so many parts and for such and such a purpose

to have applied.

Forty families would have starved to death
Price has been given, what could not be
can, until you have sacrificed everything, everything
has given up, and is, moreover, completely in debt;
300 marks would be for each such unfortunate family,
has not yet been sufficient.

1

– – – — – – . – – –s © ae – – – t

7¹

Writers who have gone through it, it is in man=
cher respect, about which ever further
widespread immoral practices: the actions |
of people every arbitrary motive under
to lay down a serious, strictly tested word

say.

27. It is true: just as everything and everyone in

the history of humanity a progressive
(Gang also observes the following:

The more skill, the more agility and

; cunning people acquired, their motives
' (motives for their actions) to hide, in
the same relationship also took care, mis=
trust and suspicion.

28. The studied hypocrisy, the hidden
ftigen art of dissimulation, the secret machina=
tions, the hidden intentions, in short, everyone on
evil-seeking vice of this kind the larva
to discover their secret paths, to their
To point out detours, no other than a
be a very useful and profitable undertaking.

20. But the dividing line between the two Untu=

ing, in whose crowded midst the

Virtue is difficult to describe, even more difficult
to observe, even in certain cases not at all
to indicate; fo belongs above all and especially right=
wise, conscientious acumen for judgment
development of the motifs by presenting in the most compressed
In the middle of unconsidered trust (the blind
consent) and the suspicious patient
Suspicion must be kept under control.

72

30. But philosophy, the great
bene scifence, progress as far as it
always wants, on the criteria of the motives it must
still fail forever. Because motives find
ftual ideas that are based on the material, on
Words, writings, actions only through
many and recognize some induction reasons

let's go. 4 '

31. For this reason, the power of thought is never limited to one motive is, however, limited. It can rather, one still has another at its side lie in such a way that an individual himself is not can be a judge every time: which motive works=

It would have been the dominant one, because it was too deep in hidden in the deepest folds of the human heart where no anatomical knife of the Pfys chology is no longer applicable. \

32. No wonder, therefore, if the above-mentioned – led to the development of intellectual powers ge, the substitution of the motives to an ever greater scourge for humanity; so that the further culture of the human race not paying enough attention to that most immoral procedure.

N 33. For it is incalculable what all comes from

this terrible poisonous source. From it alone come the countless interpretations, accusations, hostilities and persecutions tions *) sprung from it alone comes the

There was no way to bring the holy founder to us

73

free play of the Tlemund, the slander of hers that every, even the most innocent act, without the slightest exception, to be denounced can be possible; from it alone is the fear bare word invention, each Call an action by any name to be able to (they are seized by rage, said that man as love of country the bosom the Germans) around the sentence: "Words govern the people » wherever possible to assert chen; from her alone could Sefuitifche Anmah= nitions to carry out the most wicked acts arise by assigning a motif to them= fhoves, whereby the conscience falready in advance be appeased; and just as from her alone the possibility is taken; every just to put the action in a false light, just as can also include any vicious act, e.g. open=

theft committed without a trace, by a foreign

four religion, this so innocent words, and
precisely because of innocent actions, to the cross
First, his lecture had to contain motives
be foisted. It had to be brought to the
God-denier, atheist, a people's enemy
leaders; the so-called revolutionary sentiments
cherish, strive for the crown himself, and so alone
only the shameful cross for the righteous
be established. The sole means,
the poison cups were mixed, the holy shots were lit,
1 . from hell
but.

74

Motive excused, every crime covered, and
be deprived of just punishment.

34. Since this is so contrary to morality
ing procedure but particularly characterized by
first is: that there is, as I said, no
only, no matter how pure, no matter how sincere
and innocent act that is not
a malicious motive could be attributed;
all legal men about the following sentence of
Always been in agreement, namely:

As long as there is no apodictic certainty
hand is that a person from another movement
reason than from the one he has with the thing itself
unanimously stated, acted; so long
and may not legally impose any
strange motif can be used as an underlay.

35. One can say even by one's own careful examination
fung: what would finally become of the entire
humanity, if all and every trust
ceased altogether; if the subject even
there fame, in every action fine before loved=
to arouse suspicion and distrust of the rulers; or
when a prince who had previously loved his people
from ...
To be able to trust subjects more; would then
the complete dissolution of the social contract
not the inevitable "unavoidable consequence
be of it? ö ;

36. For this reason I know of no greater, more
more desirable enemies of humanity, no

SR '

— pe Ne — — — — —ä — — — —
3 .

79

declared enemies of both the princes and the people
ker than the rejected, which always and everywhere
go out there: Mistrayen, suspicion and
To arouse suspicion. Could one penetrate the soul
such people look into it, he would be frightened
more fearful than shrinking back from the greatest monster.
38. For, heartfelt, sincere, complete acceptance
trust is the only strong, unbreakable bond,
which embraces prince and people forever.

Continuation of the proceedings of Jewish
writers

30. And now let each one judge for himself about that,
what is currently in the direction of the previous
by Jewish writers.

40. Not enough that they, the Jewish
Writers, the general displeasure of the
Peoples against Judaism only from Fana=
tism, only from innate hatred, from
Envy, resentment, shame=, possessions and robbery=
seeks to deduce; not enough that she does that
The rise of Judaism alone is only
their activity, their diligence, their thrift
Household, which with the characteristics of the Chris
ften fo powerfully contrast, appropriate; not ge=
enough that they are against men who are against Jews=
thum led the word, in insults,
fo to say, exhausted, the soon Scrib=
ler, half-wit, phrase-maker, Ku=
ben= Prometheus, soon feather fighter,

7

— -y-y- and nn°— —
,

—

splinter judges, evil-minded people * rc. rc.

are mentioned by them; but they compose

the same by substituting motives, even

the lowest of all, and what more than anything
 lay, even revolutionary intentions
 which is partly direct, partly indirect)

They go even further, they serve
 fisch thereby – which is the second main moment
 their lectures

b. The just so reprehensible, as heaped
 Maxime, des divide et impera, as it were the
 Unwillingness to direct oneself towards others, from the
 to pick up one's own interests from the rubble of others
 can.

41. «See more the Cüdifche) nation, says
 Cohen), the more serious one is

*) The more annoying than: demagogues, blasphemers,
 People's seducers, mob souls rc. to ver
 fild. What? if a Luther saw that
 Christians are now being treated like this by Jews!

* Indirectly, by taking the blame that is due to the
 so many cities in Germany, and also
 highly illegal events that occurred in Austria

Mischief with all rights, everywhere in Be=
 point of contact with the anti-Jewish writings of the
 know how to bring it into shape that it is not a direct
 should be viewed as an attack. | |

* * In the above mentioned writing. Wins the
 Jewish people have something to do with it if it is everywhere
 a fraudulent name nation? Or
 there is, apart from peculiar national language
 and independent state, another Karak=

= 2.

77th minute

the industry tries to employ, the higher it rises,
unfortunately, hatred and envy. » |

42. « Instead of encouraging the Jews' spirit of reform,
enliven, » he says, «seek the spring=
fighters to degrade us at every opportunity
by eliminating all the activities that no longer take place
fulfilling the guilt of individuals
Blame it on everyone.»

43. « Don't pay any attention, » says a young man
deficient writer, «passion for the voice=
literate writers, they want that old tone.
of hatred and persecution
men who come from their evil hearts,
want to once again end the scourge of intolerance
swing).

44. Yes, one Voss even says: "Protestants
my (except to fight against Judaism) the dispute
against the Papists had to start anew,
not bad air a new Thirty Years' War
to ignite. » –

45. Can and may such people
even indecent words (papists!)
writing, the bitterness in the minds

teristic for the concept of nation? Or form
for example, the Jews were a nation in the German North
tion? One always sticks to the legal
chen; so one will gladly give them every right

liche admittance.

) The author of the above (p. 68 under b) –
font. N

18

rain Finns? How big is the number of ka tho=

Ličian subjects, which the Prussian state
in itself? How worthy of respect is the Catholic
lish Germany to the Protestant

f side? Can anything be more reckless
be thought of? and is it therefore possible to deny

how far the unbridled behavior of Jewish
Writers have already gone, and what further
what can still be expected from them.

46. This is also where a witty joke comes in

in the same spirit of divide and conquer

wrote:)

«The whole Ifraelite religion was
in the eyes of Christian theologians a heretical,
as it still does today the evangelical

fatholifden if.» –

47. «The fight against the Jews, says Bør=ne,
and the dispute against the nobility ends
one and the same source, namely:

to fight a supposed aristocracy that exists in |

Monetary preferences and birth preferences are fol. v

48. And elsewhere He says: “since the
producing power everywhere with the consuming
the ** is in dispute; fo also had to be a ver=consequences for the Jews. »

*) See the above-cited text.

9 What a mocking attack on those

who have the helm of the state in their hands

have. Can these, all, state officials
regardless, merely as a consuming force,
and continue to be regarded as nothing?

~

79

49, And a wolf) has with dry words
ten written down: Not the Jew alone was
it, which one was hostile to, no! one was also
dissatisfied with the government, hoped and

*) See the above-mentioned text.

**) How? in all the many cities and towns
ters, where that extremely hateful uprising in and
except Germany with more or less nonsense
proceeded? namely: Baireuth, Bühl,
Carlsruhe, Copenhagen, Danzig, Darmstadt=
fstadt, Düsseldorf, Frankfurth a. M.,
Fulda, Hamburg, Heidelberg, man=
heim, Niedergrambach, Nimpat, Oden=
fsee, Pforzheim, Simmerach, Saarge=
münd, Würzburg rx. 3c.

What are the legal ways and
Are Jews allowed to be so many peoples of our
fatherland, even nations of foreign countries
to try it once, to dare to claim: with her
government to be dissatisfied! :

But I find the machinations all too obvious=
nen, if Jews, the statements of so many fears
fts of Germany: «that their subjects
in the machinations about which complaints are made elsewhere
led, took no part» fo gerne infi=
nuiren: that everywhere and everywhere=
dissatisfaction with the government,
and that their cause is so completely and
are one and the same.

If Mr. Cohen therefore speaks of the Be ffe=
spirit of the Indians, which even hatred
and work against envy; so shines
the same certainly does not arise from a procedure:
a warning sign for improvement in a completely

fictitious motif, and probably
to turn any intention into malice.

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persuaded fih that if it only really got there=
ter and drüber, quite colorful among each other,
it would get better. »

50. Elsewhere it is said by the same:
would have taken that nonsense as something quite serious
should and must consider (how? for example
Executions? Does not every authority have the authority
measures taken as quickly and forcefully as possible
fen?) where a far more important Et=
what lies and lurks! »

51. Here also belongs what a Philaleth
says: to

The ferment of the minds, the violence=
recent activities do not testify to
a degradation of the lower classes, but
for a part of the higher, certain half

But what is most important to this unfortunate object
assisting with further investigations here and there,
ift: that even Christian writings out of ignorance,
out of rashness, or merely a rhetorical
phrase, to criticize the Jews here and there
give a boost to their claims. |

A well-known publicist says somewhere:

5 «From Germany flew the spark of the Jew=
hate in the capital of the Danish state! »

And yet the events there are
completely different historical document as a basis! It
It is surprising that not here and there
it is said: no less is a spark of the Jew=
hate from Germany to the Moroccan
Reich flew there because there were similar
rest occurred. N

81

educated, and morally neglected, who
Direct and manipulate the mood of the people, »

Our unforgettable Li dh tens was therefore right
berg once spoke out against such seers in detail and bluntly
to prove: that Doctor Bahrdt at the earth=
The earthquake in Calabria was solely to blame.
A reminder that also refers to the scripture:
«the German Griftesariftocracy» is applicable,
which is not far from being in exact sequence bünd=
a correctly and truly presented: that the King's

Berger Philosopher in all evil machinations alone and

only guilt for having a Jewish custom
the harder the blow, to where it should be

to be able to. |
But what drives the thinking class among the
taught; their reflection on scientific matters
objects to use? what drives them; life=
to sacrifice pleasure to reflection? which powerful
Motive spurs them on to research,
thinking and reflecting to make so many sacrifices?
Is it perhaps a quest for wealth? Book trade
does not honor scientific works, these must
Honor him, give him the and the percentages Ge=
winn alone can help. So it is burning, fiery love
to the sciences? Act honestly and
ft: that honor to take possession of this after death
mende Befitzgut, the fo secret powerful drive, the fo
irresistible spur, the ravishing motive before
Above all, and especially, through tireless effort.

Now Jews may, there may be an Asher
ben: using variants, the learned class the
To want to rob the only one who alone has arts and
sciences from time immemorial, among all peoples, among
all nations to do so much good
thank you; what will finally come of the situation
a nation? What powerful influence has
ben for the sciences in the welfare of the

6

é

82

52. Even a Cohen has such an attitude

handles guilty:

«The feather fighters, he says, will
sooner or later, the people
to take action against us.» N to
give rise to riots! –

53. This could already be enough to
to have pointed out: what kind of lawyer Ju=
denthum to defend itself legally
Voß and Hellwitz put Pro=
testaments and Catholics, the Asher Ge=
learned and unlearned, the born nobility= and
citizenship, the Wolf, Cohen and Phi=

laleth rulers and ruled in Misftim=
mung.

54. Is divide and conquer already hateful,
fo the substitution is more rebellious, revo lu=
tional intentions even more so.
It shakes a person's morality to the core
the innermost, it makes him, no matter how innocent he
whatever he may be, to the most wicked villain.

| 55. But where do Jews get the right to
to dare: the so unfortunate sown seed
of mistrust, suspicion, suspicion
in our fatherland to really blossom
If they want to do this, they should take responsibility for themselves.

Peoples? What depends above all and especially on their
Honor, your reputation, your dignity before the eyes
other nations? – N

/

83

55. Of course, it would be an immensely great
Triumph when you make the impossible possible
could do: to write about Christianity,
what they wanted; but that, on the other hand, due to their fear of light
to the pious, every political science research
furvey), is subject to the strictest prohibition,
and will. |

*) State scientific investigation, the

all other reflections on Judaism on
But this is precisely what the Jews avoid as
a frightening image before your eyes. You know: which,
and how many complaints about suppressed trade
Germany, how much the industry German
country has been paralyzed; the consequences of this
have arisen, less in view of the unfortunate
emigration, more in terms of mood
our so loyal, so honest and lawful nation.

Because if there is really a mischief, it is
Scope larger than one might imagine; so it is

Above all, and especially in times of poverty. The people
busy themselves, the people have bread; they feed themselves
and his family; it is concerned about
no political measures, even less about Be
comments that are made about it. To him the
People are considered to enjoy their property,

personal security, any form of government
equal, everything counts for him, as long as it is lucky
lich feels: Himself, his wife, his children legally
to be able to feed, because then the government
form praiseworthy, good and just.

But with all this, they, the Jews, know that
fie especially the lever of foreign machine goods
find what you like: to engage in industry,
would like to call it, and therefore this is already enough,
every attempt: with the torch of criticism Judaism
to illuminate, to pursue with the utmost zeal.

|

84

56. But if a nation (also to these
In words, the Jews' behavior demands fo
emphatically) throughout Europe, where
revolutionary sentiments, if such exist in some
heads should really take place, only after a few
can grow roots towards the sides; so it is
the German nation above all others.

57. Their noble national character, their

high education, which the gruesome meaning of the word Revolution fully embraced, and the instruction does not need the experiences of others, protect them from that volcano of all conceivable atrocities more than any other nation. Germany is

9

and woe betide if a public teacher makes a true and just judgment about Judaism; for becomes the same what is called the strictest, the finest The most important duty is to teach, to warn, to to improve, to warn is the highest crime Is that true, "the Jews then ask, "with the spirit and the sentiments of your religion of Love together? » However, love is, among many things, praiseworthy= gen predicates, long-suffering, and friendly. But like any other virtue, it lies in the middle two equally common vices. She can and must not go beyond self-preservation; has, according to human and divine laws, to fight every injustice with all our strength where an over-patient love that betrays itself, to your family, to the prince, people and fatherland, bring with them their own intentional destruction, and the opponents, according to their wishes, a deliberate would allow free play, |

85

a federal state with a different government= forms, different religious parties, modes enacted legislation where the state interest

of all individuals in a cast of state interest

of the whole.

58. From this comes such a change? self-opposing view of things, such a great difference in pronunciation, a such noticeable deviation of the claims, feven

such a beneficial friction of the minds,

that no concentration point is so easy possible and conceivable.

59. We have a very memorable example,

I must be mistaken, of this in the writing of the Mr. Gorres. Suppose that thousands really should have noticed what is in it in such a written in a confused language; they all resigned at once; so soon there appeared the extremely reprehensible sentence

is stated: «that the Church is independent of the state»

gig fein müffe," from which the corollary

would emerge: that the high clergy would the prince had only to give conditional obedience.

60. The entire Protestant German country, supported by most of the fame venerable Catholic Fatherland

of, rejects, among the most important, most compelling

Staatsgrunden that sentence as one of the holy loosest that can ever be thought of. Yes, not in itself, but the human, inevitable

*

86

weaknesses through which a theocratic hierarchy, or, what is one, a here archaic theocracy can never be that and can become what it could be, what it would like to be, and should be!

61. And this very phenomenon, a

to have brought back the old sentence,
perhaps at the same time the anchorage
why this paper carries the torch of criticism
so close to a hierarchy, namely the
to maintain the Mosaic theocracy,
men has.

62. Those main moments already mentioned
Jewish writers could, as mentioned above
leads, already enough to perceive: which
Spirit reigns in them. But it is necessary,
to get to know him even better.

63. For as the third, fvery important head=
moment, occurs in Jewish writings:

c. Judaism merely from a passive spirit
point of view, thus outside of all historical context
context outside all circumstances of the
fociable life, and thereby almost all
and every guilt on non-Jewishness, and what
concerning the Jews living among the Christians,
to roll on Christianity, and thereby especially
the latter make the hardest attacks
A company that does not
limited to one or the other, but
extends to all and every part.

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64. For, as far as the moral
Attitude of non-Jews towards Sudentum,
Jewish writers do not know enough about
Hatred of Jews, even from innate Jews
hatred, contempt for Jews and hostility towards Jews=
fciency, and yet they are precisely
unique and exclusive, which all peoples
all nations 5 une
have forced themselves upon us!

65. Are we Germans in the
Study of higher sciences, through which
Germany has acquired such a great name,
declined; or is it just an era that has passed?

>

) Unborn! Is it a cliché or true?

tion? In the former case it is malice, in the latter crude Ignorance. Can the mind know something (concepts,

Ideas) are innate, which only through experience, through education, through upbringing in the same must be worn? Only the principle the basic situation of all unchanging natural laws, so like all and every thing, without exception, also its power of thought a priori, is the same alone only innate, inherent *). Every concept without fup, is only success, both of the power of thought (of subject), as of what is given to it (the object), hence Fine's only concept can be the power of thought (the understanding) belong a priori to it, are innate to it.

*) A sentence that not only describes the disputes between the Aristotelians and Plato is fic schools; but on the only a transdental philosophy can be based. Any further discussion here is entirely inappropriate places would stand.

88

which draw attention to much and some other objects that have been brought to the circumstances of the time? Otherwise one would like almost believe that the sciences keep their fashion journal.; or is the reason, what the following indicates, elwa even deeper? Be that as it may, it is difficult to explain, how to describe that nonsense: Judaism is only a passive points of view, so long was able to watch in patient silence.

66. But it is not up to the historian just whether: from cause to cause in an unforeseeable manner row to go up to the source, where possible the root cause, the original approach, to come, as consequences always repeat this and those forces to be applied become means, to produce new successes; so that causes of causes, but he must, what is important ger is to precisely identify the active and puffive forces against each other; must what the felt tätige moral world, to which the latter Pay particular attention to what reaction Those who are encouraged, encouraged, even forced have to do what you want to do

citing the possible causes, judge them properly, and about the value and worthlessness of things to be able to divorce.

67. Everyone should therefore check for themselves where the Mo-fai theocracy continues to be examined: whether from the contempt which Judaism

1

89

thrown at non-Jewish people so harshly and burdensomely, anything other than counter-contempt, and through whose fault, could have arisen, which Judaism from all conceivable times who has fed, promoted and maintained himself.

68. Is now already in every discussion of this, what success is, more than just looking at it incorrectly to the active, or just to the passive to attach forces, as much as in discussions, which has such an incredibly deep impact on history fet *), where a countless interaction took place.

) How much of the like, namely such a part-white discussion, the author of the present Scripture must be highly contrary to him, he cannot other way than: in remembrance of that about three decades ago, the most important axiom in the field of philosophy is set up, namely: . | that every action without the slightest taking, on a double, on a active and passive reasons; from which it follows that every Er-consequence can be explained from the same, hence that every Discussion of a simple success a completely pay equal attention to both parts must; all the more so where successes from countless active and passive forces gone, and therefore on the conditions at the, compared with each other and against each other, not exactly can be respected enough. Ä The axiom I first put forward is, besides-said, already in itself of the utmost importance-ity; even more one bie with the nitive and paffi-

Furthermore, it concerns the previous legal
Regulations on Judaism in civil
Life, so say Jewish writers: Only F az
natifm and a gray-famous hard-hearted pose
Litik could impose such inhuman,
barbaric shackles. » |

70. If it concerns usury, then
non-Jewishness is solely to blame
«They, the Christians, it is said, have the
Jews were absolutely compelled to practice usury,
all the more so, since they are in such uncertain possession
(where does this uncertain possession come from?) *) of their

numerous causalities to be observed
conditions, as well as in respect of all
observing cautions; without mentioning the large number of
conclusions, without looking at the immeasurable
area where that action is everywhere and
the torch is carried everywhere.

*) I want to say a word of the future to the Jews:
So far, little attention has been paid to the history of
Jewish people are concerned; this makes a very
great lacks in the literature of all cultured nations
But it is they, the Jews, who
currently, through their rash outbursts, through
the shameful denial of all historical facts,
the attention is directed entirely to it
have. The more the critical attitude
traitor of the Jewish people, so far by no one
undertaken, processed-; the more
Jews should think seriously about their improvement,
so that what is to come, even from the most faithful
historians may be concerned, and
inevitably addressed, their current
Condition absolutely, and in no way.

property, and it was easy to commit robbery
could become part of the government itself.

71. Does it concern, furthermore, that in Judaism
never extinguished sense of honor, so will this

fo completely rolled on non-Jewishness. «The deep
Contempt, it is said, the fhameful treatment=
kind which Christians have nurtured against Jews and under=
taken, extinguished, naturally, in themselves
the last spark of love, » |

72. Is, furthermore, of the countless persecutions,
and therefore all the more so from them
to make claims; so can

Jewish writers do not engage enough in declamatory

fic sentences occur, not enough, the front
as highly unjust barbarians and fanatics among
Distortion of all historical truths
For too long, it is said, the
Jews that of fanaticism, of barbaric politics
so cruel, so very oppressed, so hard and us
a most unfortunate people, persecuted for their guilt
fen, through diligence, integrity and
The wealth accumulated through thrift failed
constantly on the cliffs of jealousy, the
resentment, envy, possessions and
Rau bfuch t. v

73. But there were persecutions, of which
hateful motives, against Jews only
committed by Christian peoples, only by
individual written states; this would allow
fuch, however, refers to a former hateful,

—

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fanatical spirit and an equally outrageous
injustice, which causes
also always indicated because of the persecutions;
But since the imposed on all peoples
Contempt, especially among Christians,
memorable reasons), un
mine had to be mitigated, since even the Here=
archie often and much Judaism was protected=
men **); since, moreover, those persecutions were not only
fo many in number, but also in
all peoples and all nations without
Exception occurred, it may be Persians,
Greeks, Romans, Eastern and Visigoths,
Arabs, Franks, or it may be Hungarians,

Bohemia, Spain, Portugal, Frank
empire, England and Germany
fe, so that the number of those mentioned in history
led rulers is unpredictable, which partly
very harsh regulations, partly expulsion from the country
gen, partly even more (which is to be kept silent
(to pass over) imposed on Judaism;
therefore it is impossible and in no way merely

*) I will describe them in more detail below.
*) Jews were only allowed to join the former
head of the entire Western
Christendom and offer him one of their
tern documents; he took them with the
greatest reverence from their hands, and covered them
with kisses. What a powerful influence

this has on the rest of the clergy:

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fanatical spirit, mere barbaric brutality and
Wildness of the spirits of the persecutions to
The reason for this is that the history
ly stated reasons for the same for just
to be regarded as true, as everything that is untrue,
what Jewish writers say against it.

74. In vain do Jews appeal to the
sayings of one or another historiographer,
those who have been persecuted
Atrocities, no decisive judgment is given.
What was said above about historical discussion
past acts of violence have been said,
especially here: Our moral feeling must
be outraged by powerful measures; this fo
lively and powerful feeling must not be taken into account
above all, do what is necessary for the
violent means caused and produced
are. | | Ä

75. Moreover, history has indeed traced
ments, expulsions, confiscation of
goods stored, and the possible cause of this
generally put forward; but by no means what
it was also impossible for her to meet everyone, even
causes C that have continued through centuries, such as
e.g. in Spain) from which ends
ly those who have emerged, themselves emerge
had to.

In general, as soon as it appears in the yearbooks of the World depends on specifying: from which Causes that and the successes emerged, so is,

94

said again, the history of that part of the total knowledge, which is incomplete cannot be surpassed by anyone else.

All mistakes and errors in the remaining numerous objects of knowledge do not make the thousandth part of the mistakes and errors, that occur in history, and certainly were inevitable), so that every religious and political sect, rejecting all historical examination fend, the most arbitrary dogmas from the legends of prehistoric times.

76. 'And even if Jewish writers fo much their anger against the crusaders in Speeches and writings, a rage which through a requiem mass for those who fell at that time unfortunate people have tried to immortalize; the ftrator is nevertheless, fhowever difficult it may be for him also everywhere may become, in the position, in the circumstances, to the conditions of earlier times

*) Will also remain, because what were the former times, in terms of more mature knowledge, in comparison with the later, when one reads the story, the so much critical of historical untruths to work on, ie on the context of the original things and consequences, started? and yet »Who could, for example, in recent times, ask the question answer: how could N. become what he was he has become? How poor must the world be one day? ftichtfschreiber who incompletely handed down to him Reading facts together to create an even more meager re= to draw a result from it. oo.

a

05

already as a human being in that of religious
Concepts enthusiastically moved people still
no monsters, no wild beasts of prey, no
Cannibals find, as Jews do, everywhere
know how to do it!

77. A hierarchical, misunderstood policy
had taught them the unfortunate idea: the holy
grave from enemies of their religion,
and at the place where the founder of their religion
suffered such an undeserved, shameful death,
to kneel down, pray and – indulgence of all
to preserve their transgressions.

78. Now I ask everyone before
free-thinking man, it was a wonder if the
foextremely terrible, but, through the Christians
ft so fmuch mitigated contempt, flum=
ming idea: Jews have your God
crucified! here and there suddenly before the soul
entered, clouded mind and spirit, and to every
possible act! –

79. I can therefore imagine the Crusade=
learn to remember some individuals who also do not
could harm the animal, and yet
were able to communicate with so-called pious
hearts to rage against Jews. |

80. Moreover, have the crusaders,
these madmen, driven to act against Jews alone
They did not know about themselves, about their
Have you irresponsibly committed a crime against your own person? Is it
not worldly knowledge that, besides the sword, numerous=

96

Iofe suffering, tribulation, sorrow and misery
more than six million people were killed,
that even rulers of the first princely houses
Europens have lost their lives in the process 2 –

81. Of course, even then it would have been
Jews would have been a very pleasing thing,
if they provide undisturbed spectators,
laugh heartily at the foolishness of other people
and from their madness, from their suffering and
Worrying about having riches on top of that
ten can obtain.

82. Those were the days,
their offspring often and a lot among themselves
have brought the times of brave, brave far away
Crusaders! When may such times ever come again
come! |

83. This is hard, one will say. It is true!
But do Jews and their defenders also have a
full right, written princes and peoples,
Cum to tap into Christianity everywhere) fie, the
Ancestors of present descendants only as
Monsters of the most hideous kind, only as sinners,
as cannibals everywhere? May they
know how to stay within the official limits,
may they use a language like the noble

*) Quiet spectators could not have seen them
Because their hatred against the Crusaders began
fstill with the idea: that their former
conquered land from the hands of one Unglån=
big should fall into the others.

97 |

Friedländer presented to them as an example;
who, with many other men from the number of
Jews the current nonsense of Jewish writing=
fsteller certainly looks at it with the greatest displeasure,
fo one will gladly do a thousand hateful things with
Remain silent. However, this is
not said as if one wanted to lead them away from the path of
accusations, insults, untruths
withdraw warningly, they may at least
to advance boldly and daringly on the same,
it will increasingly serve to carry the torch of
Criticism even in the most secret corners of
Judaism, so that it can also
the sentence will one day be proven: Truth
owes much more to her enemies than she ever owes to her
friends. |

84. And it is just as outrageous,
the procedures for deportation
Confiscations simply as a committed against them
Theft, as a robbery committed against
explain, and here too Judaism only from
a passive point of view.
However, in history there are numerous
Examples include: that governments are forced to pay debts
bonds, mortgage bonds, arrears of interest for

the debts of the Jews were completely canceled;
that even when princes were expelled from their country
have confiscated goods; is that already
really an obvious robbery, a real thief=
stolen? Or was their wealth

oo 7

98

not by the most outrageous, unlawful acts
pressures, not through the most hideous usury
overgrown by the country's inhabitants, these me=
been stolen and robbed? Or have
States, governments have absolutely no right
To use reprisals? How does one proceed
even Rabbinical Dogmatics, in An=
sight of the golden coins borrowed from the Egyptians
and silver vessels? What justification=
reason is used by the same for an action on=
which are difficult to justify
pte

85. The less important moments that
Jewish writings are everywhere, find the following
gender:

a. Nowhere is there a demonstrative discussion
of that which in turn is the opposition
interpretation would definitely have to be left to one side.

p. Causes of this and that things to
to lay down principles that are removed from all .
find. N

e. Things that cannot be refuted 1 ,
to reject with the power statement: "that they

ft has long been refuted,» without mentioning,
still be able to ask, by whom and how?

d. Everywhere, therefore, we must resort to mere induction=
reasons which, upon due examination,
prove just the opposite, and moreover the

f

99

the same excuses of the kind
to put things that cannot be ignored:
whether they really serve for defense, or
should no longer be seen as a laughing stock.

86. Where fraud is mentioned, for example,
Voß: As a rule, the Christian is careful
to be cheated by a Jew; and as
if he is then a fool!» – :

87. Is fraud in goods and
Inexperience exercised through outwitting,
not a double crime?

88. What about fraud, bribery
when is concerned, «act in it,» says the same,
in respect of the First Stars, «only according to the Holy
Ignatius of Loyola rules;

and with regard to the latter, the naïf
liche in a fine arbitrary tone: “Bribe them,
(the Jews) for are two rogues in the act
necessary. One who bribes, and one who
allows himself to be bribed. »

89. Not proverbs, but their axiom;
on which they are based are generally applicable.
However, the fence is as good as the thief.
But in the case of bribes, it is conceivable that Jews
to see a man in such a predicament,
that he can only be satisfied with the money offered to him
to save is able; but this would be his departure
do not deviate from the path of righteousness
in something excuse; but he can at the same time that
the one that is to be achieved as a completely

100 Ä

innocent cause to support
it only requires his cooperation; therefore, the
Attitude of a person to be bribed the more free from
rogue, the less he is at the expense
Others, in his opinion, allow themselves to be bribed;
that the above general statement is even more
as having a highly immoral character.

90. «The usury of the Jews,» he says,
«is addressed to scoundrels and swindlers who

because of their senseless undertakings in Vere
opportunity, practiced. »

How far these words are from everything that
true, stand away, will be further down there
occur where Judaism is present in business life
is sought.

e. Furthermore: in the historical with the
to act with the greatest disloyalty, relying on the
History itself confidently and boldly called. Things
therefore to claim the opposite of which the years=
books of the world speaking and true, and
Everything and anything that history has ever
has cited negative aspects of Judaism, not
only for untruths, but for courage
willing to help
clarify. |

91. «The Israelites were always, for
the history, the governments under which
fhe lived, faithfully devoted with body and soul,
even when heavy weights were pressing on them.»
Wolf.

101

92. Would history not be entirely
The opposite can be shown in many examples,
would be the impossibility of the truth of the above
expression already in the spirit of Judaism
lie themselves.

93. But history teaches us,
how often and how much the Jews fought against the Roman Re=
government an uprising with the most hideous results
murders, dared; they, the Ge=
layer represents the large number of fraudsters)
who have appeared as Messiahs, their
descended directly from David), whose
fthe Jews revolted in so many countries
to use mupped a fe the ar

*) The Abennuffer, Eldavid, Hakem, J u=
lian, Moses, Serenus re. do not yet
the tenth part of "the one under that mask
appeared in almost all countries as seducers of the people
who are planning a revolt against the law
moderate government and brought disaster upon numerous

loose people.

*) Even in the eleventh and even in the twelfth century could and were allowed to those shameless fraudsters have such ancestry.

When studying the history of humanity,

it will always remain a strange phenomenon: how Things that are once in the heads 5, reach far beyond others; among these and those circumstances are used in this and that way. Moses had a genealogy for Abraham from the first People knew how to find directly how easy It did not have to change in the future, a family tree of much younger times,

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102

teaches that the Jews are united with the Goths against

their rightful leader, Justinian, agreed that they would join forces with the Saracens to conquer Perfia (under the reign of the last Persian Regent, namely the actions taken against them restrictions due to which also applies to Juz ftinian had been the sole cause) fpirirt; that they just found a way to Spain, to France etc.) opened have, etc.

94. And what the myths and legends of the

As far as Judaism is concerned, it is certainly

not a single sensible man to be considered true. The story already contains Contradiction of the most absurd superstition, e.g. that a pierced host had bled! If but Jews thereby take the opportunity:

from the partially untrue to the whole
to be concluded as untrue, so that all historical
Data of Jewish fanaticism only courageously willing,
malicious, slanderous fabrications
and inventions, but everything and anything that
from that which is descended from Judaism, if
also tempered fanaticism in Christendom
been practiced, only true and certain

*) This may be the reason why

Charlemagne made such a harsh decree:
that the first of their community three times a year at the
Church doors had to be given a slap in the face.

0

103

fol ; fo here too they place the prehistoric world in the
most hateful light, namely: with regard to the
Judaism only seemed to have been concerned with this;
to spread lies and untruths everywhere,
with which the malicious intent was connected:
against Judaism . consequences
can.

95. But as soon as one understands the spirit of Judaism
has in mind what religious concepts
he is inspired; to what fanaticism he leads;
how he presents himself in all his actions,
how much he fid) in the Rabbinical Dogmas
has designated, and still designate
mag; fo it is impossible the many in the
ftory established facts as a whole as ve
to view it as a falsehood. |

96. But history teaches us how
they celebrated their Purim festival here and there; with
with what bitterness they embraced Christianity
men and continued, where one can accept the
forced (most unfairly); with which
chem mockery, after leisurely intercourse with the
public worship of the dominant religion,
smelled inside their houses *).

*) One should not just go back to the earlier

times back. One of the most respected staff officer in the Portuguese service, during the last War against France, told me at his presence at this place, that he only with us from speaker effort a novo Christao from the

| 104

Even the black crime: fountain
Poisoning, which has caused so many unfortunate people once cleared out of the way, it is of history by no means without historical, Written down evidence based on facts.
" Furthermore, where the intrinsic value of Christianity and Judaism in religiõ= fer. respect, and from the Christian side demonstrated; been: which have disastrous consequences from the Mosaic theocracy, which disastrous influence, especially in the Jewish Fanaticism, it is the Jewish Scripture= fitters are not enough, looking at the Christian= thum, feven now to begin cheekily: on Jews= thum in religious terms a noble high i to lay:

their (the Jews') loyal devotion to the religion of their fathers shows unmistakably that fie the Holy 9) fet to ee 3 räckel. |

. - "th -
a - =
* 2 pe . 5

Number of 8 in ee PP ch ae Neu= a
Christians from the anger of the people,
It has become known that he is at every= return from the Christian Church in the rooms of the Catholics and also the image placed near him was deliberately soiled and slandered net have.
*) If the saint were to be worshipped by a only supreme being, creator and father of all people, understood; so it could be with all Woe to bear the name; but. not what the Ceremonial=

.

105

The Mosafism contains the pure fairy customs»
teaching. The same.

«The Jewish religion is the most powerful 5
support of the social and ae
Rosenfeld.

Even the esteemed Wera who says:
« The legislator is the one appointed by Providence=
noble, divine man, whose charitable
consequences for countless peoples and for many years
hundreds of them, js

not enough, I say, to such high value
the Jewish religion, they almost
together, competing with each other, all and eve=
of what is in Christ
ftenseness of fanaticism has ever been perpetrated; it
Heresy, persecution (e.g. the
Waldenfers;) Crusaders;=Stacks of wood; Sue
quifitions courts; Huffite wars,

Laws, especially the atonement sacrifice, which the low
Terms: a national god, the sole heirs
the earth, God's chosen ones,

*) Does the Jewish religion have such a super-
relatively; the others can hardly deal with a
a comparative; and the Jewish religion
is the only one that brings salvation.

Who knows: whether it may not come to that,
that Jews will one day appear loudly and publicly: their
Religion against all others, as once the
Kimchi, the Levi Cosri, among several
Others, in other countries often and much under=
have taken; as soon as they are allowed to move for
powerful enough. ae

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the fanatically led conquest of Ames
rifa's; Bartholomai- nights; Aufhe=
application of the Edict of Nantes; thirty years
rigger religious war, Jesuit order &c.

97. But could Jewish writers only
to a very low level of higher culture of the
If they make a claim on the spirit, they would all
cover abominations with eternal night; feel very well
beware of those hideous things that dishonor humanity=
the, actions, not with the slightest touch
to touch. "8 6

9. Not that the Jews were entirely
no right to make such statements against Christianity
to reprimand so loudly and harshly; not even just
having to think about which
cruel rage and persecution that once brought
Tiochien, Alexandria, Caesarea, Jerusalem
falem [under the reign of Cosroes)]

) Cosroes, so the story goes, king of
Persia falls in the beginning of the 7th century, from
accompanied by a large group of Jews into the former
Jewish territory, Jerusalem is mastered. They,
the Jews, plunder the Christian churches there,
They destroy them completely, know how to
persuade that the Christians are their prisoners
and bring 90,000 in the most cruel way
for life. | | aa

In general, Judaism has benefited from the distance
from Egypt, wandering around Arabia, and
the horrific conquest of the land of the Cana=
niter, through whose incessant citizens=
wars; through the subsequent ones before the

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and in so many other places against Reformed
of Judaism, (against Christians); fon=
but for another, far more important reason.

99. Ideas presented by purified examination
gender things are not only similar to the
rays of light, they even surpass them in duration
and salary. They are completely indestructible, and

Its duration is equal to the duration
of the worlds, because no material power
can ever destroy. And just as the celestial bodies at
their oscillations in every moment
a shadow side to turn away from the sun, just as
can also be in the intellectual world momentary
Circumstances arise that ideas are carefully
verified truths do not appear in their glory
can, but therefore in better times, under better
far circumstances unstoppable with the greater
Power to spread their light.

100. The future will therefore, no matter
an earlier or later, according to which

conquests suffered through total national dissolution;
by the final dissolution of the Jewish
Empire; continued through the centuries, so often
and much repeated uprising against the Roman
power; through the horrific persecutions, perpetrated
to the Reformed Jews; through the after=
so countless persecutions incited against it
almost 30 million of humanity (Jews
and non-Jews). Whether this battle=
sacrifice to the beneficial effects of the moped's
Theocracy mn / others may judge,

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the researchers in the history of all religions=
white, the Mosaic theocracy with a very
ftrtic criticism; not so gentle and
leniently, as the present paper further states=
and then talking
and presented in an irrefutable manner
that all those horrors are solely
arose from the fact that, the mind and spirit
the founder of the Christian religion
gen, a graft taken from Judaism,
and unfortunately, in that dark time,
inoculated with Christianity, so that all
those atrocities originally belonged to Judaism
and they alone are only a burden").

) They were the first followers of the teachings of the founder and
Their religion was of course Jews, namely
Reformed Jews, to whom proselytes from
gradually joined paganism. Only

After about 400 years they took the
Names of Christ.

All noble clubs and associations of all
nor such sincerely designed fraternities,
and societies inevitable fate is: the
The spirit and intent of the founder or founders
and gradually lose sight of it; the less
It is therefore strange that the reformed
The spirit of Judaism inherited by Jews is far more powerful
than the teachings of the founder, in a subsequent
different situation, under completely different circumstances, the
high sense that reaches further to the deity
that teacher who is beyond all praise
could, and now refer to the older documents I:
need to find a support point in it: m what for

i
.
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100 g

101. If Christianity were only of the pure
meaning of its immortal founder
the one in whose doctrines, which are above all praise,

the whole of priestly Judaism completely

should dissolve), and would at the same time be the one
the then incessant disputes of the ortho=
Jews who remained there were declared enemies of our
mortal reformer with their opposing party, and
the powerful influence of the Firsts also, except

other intervening causes have contributed a lot

mag. a =

) The most meritorious writing will one day be from
the lecture of that immortal man:
how much he in every respect the For=
wanted to dissolve the whole of Mosaism. The so-called
returned the concept of a national god, instead of a father
of all people; the sacrifices, especially the atonement
sacrifice, which he turned into a memorial service of the purer
doctrine transformed; the dietary laws

etc., this was not the only thing he had to
The idea, for example, that Moses immediately
had a televisable revelation, and then his
Judaism founded such a pernicious theocracy,
stood in the way of his good speech, could
easily portray him as a seducer of the people; just as the
all of Judaism, firmly adhere to those, to the Mosafic
theocracy, still respects him for it,
and with the duration of the Mofaism it never changed
can and will look at, He just pointed out
that the deity which is developing more and more
using reason as a means to ensure that the
humanity that through all times
'what is their true need will be sensually fulfilled by him
depicted: «God speaks through the mouth of wise

Men» and through which he became ever higher

never-ending, never-to-be-fully-achieved knowledge of him
will be proclaimed through this throughout all future times.

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what the man surrounded by so many dangers
only in parables, in similes,
had to fully envelop, developed and the understanding
placed there, and on this extremely excellent
The foundation would have been further developed;
never, ever, did all those atrocities happen.
102. But it was just that unfortunate
fate of humanity that Judaism itself
and so many peoples and nations for thousands of years
fend should serve as a scourge. Meanwhile, we have
people a firm trust in Providence;
fo the good that comes from that incalculable
disaster arose in the history of mankind
no matter how far away it may be from our eyes, we can certainly
count on the fact that many and many healing
consequences were nevertheless associated with it. |
103. I want to make a very noticeable
Hint: All the faculties of humanity
follow (as already mentioned above) by
throughout the millennia a relatively
progressive course; but, it should be noted,
calculated in relation to the whole; because it

1 gives several *) individual phenomena, which

N have not observed any equivalent steps,
could not, nor were allowed to, observe.

*) Which is probably in the opposite proportion
have developed. To list them here, their number
is a lot, would not be in the proper place. Only that
one and the other example: The intellectual powers
have expanded at the expense of the physical: language
: ö * 0

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104. Theo= also belongs to these latter
logy. This has with the brighter insights of the

and higher education of the mind are also never
walked at the same pace, because those on the shackles
of language usage, and was rather than
Philosophy; hence also this, like our thoughts=
rich Lichtenberg rightly says that everywhere
to use an unphilosophical language
hat. 3c. 3c. | a

The more cultivated in the field of knowledge, the
the greater the scope of science became, the
The respect for the learned also decreased
Stand. | |

Legislation regarding penalties
with the degree of culture, with the state of
Customs completely identical steps. Even if, for example, the
Voice of those noble men who the Ben aria here
and finally it became clear that a murder
untainted theft is no longer punishable by death
be punished as the laws of the ancient world
wanted; he will still be punished with executioner's punishment,
although the methodical theft of later times
then deserved an even greater stigma.
Because it is rash to say: when never tho-
In the case of theft, it depends solely on the will
ness of each person: to give trust, or
Do not! Expose yourself to the risk of being unpaid
remain unscrupulous, often to the point of complete ruin
to be cheated, or not! – ©
However, this was previously the case when the

Business life was almost exclusively conducted with cash.
But not at present, when everyone is on credit,
after the consistent use of the same has arisen,
absolutely necessary, absolutely forced;
so that this gives the fraudsters a very large path
been opened so that some people, their own

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sublime attributes of the deity with simultaneous
Progress observed. But the follow-up
historical, the so difficult to solve
Problem everywhere under eyes:

What are the needs of humanity anyway?
What is the need of every age? and in
In what proportion must all the facilities of the
Humanity, its physical, intellectual,
moral forces, with and against each other
compared, develop; thus, the
following important questions:

How? if the formality of theology; so
like all other forms of human affairs
then, a constant temporary change
availability, which
Such an influence would, on the other hand, have on
the welfare of the peoples, since a people
not bound in religious matters (ligare), (fons
but for such and such a period of time
(re-ligare, religio) must be.

Secondly, the age when Christians
thum was woven from Judaism, and in the
Era of disruption of the with so many crimes
burdened Roman power, really on the
season of such moral dignity,

completely wasted, otherwise really the hobby he:
would have grabbed, fic) but now instead of that on the Bes
fraudulent trade, because with this he the rigou
escape the severe criminal laws of theft, even
can achieve more through it.

113 | |

that a pure, virtuous religion is appropriate to the same

meffen fein could be?

105. The children of our time, the educated
can be, instead of that of earlier times.
had to be brought up, laugh at the barrel of
Danaids, about a Minos, a Tartarus,
about hell and the devil, and yet that was all
such a beneficial and healing teaching for the still
rougher people who do not respect themselves
itself, not by recognition of the inner value
of virtue, not by correct calculation of
inevitable consequences of every vice an in=
that could avoid; but only through that terror=
pictures of it had to be withheld.

106. Superstition of the uneducated mind=
The antidote had to be irrational
They, the priests, had to
Superstition as a disciplinary rod behind the mirror of their
deity, and did well! Just there=
She also looks at the history of humanity,
fuch as many other things, including priestly spirit and aber=
believe from a completely different point of view than
Unfortunately, this generally happens because intellectual
Forces must never prevail over moral ones, and falls
hence a much more lenient judgment on both of them.

107. For in truth a man who
trembles at the power of the devil, who therefore
who fears evil is infinitely more important to the state
worthy than the one who has knowledge of hell, purgatory and
Devil laughs and, giving in to all vices, the

9 |

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bourgeois society a disgrace and a
scourge.

g. In addition to all this, there are many
Characteristics of the writings of Jewish authors.
I would never end this endless business if
I wanted to describe everything and everyone. Only the ver=
various tricks still remain to be remembered,
which they use everywhere to, where possible,
to find protection and shelter behind it,
W |

Raising questions that remain unanswered

me dürfen, as: where is present

Jews were able to gain access to the farms
have? although a bright wit from the earlier
Times that are not enough for Jews to rely on Christians=
thum hinfshield, can be tapped, pre
asks away:

«The princes used them (the Jews)
Money, the subjects their goods, and with the
Time also demanded the scholars for their
Instruction. ".*)

B. Furthermore: Our most deserving men
to lead where they are for Judaism, but only
only in terms of religious tolerance, faithful
and have spoken truthfully. For example, what our
mortal Herder also said in that regard,
is mentioned diligently by them; however,
and deliberately kept quiet about what He said in

*) In the above-mentioned document.

0

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his argument about Judaism, such as in the Ge;
{prison life considered, . ae
has reprimanded.

But it is with the most deserving men;
among the most intelligent minds of our nation
gends a protective word against the somewhere from
to discover their judgment about Judaism
den, then, in order to blaspheme them in another way
to be able to judge only in a bad mood,
probably only for the sake of the world tone, whose power

He can control even the noblest minds

happen fine.

It is so true that common sense between
Unverständigkeit, and cleverness the unwavering

middle, which both extremes are separated from the
Keep the truth equally far away.

7. Furthermore: from that of which Judaism
own conviction that it is not at all
to deny, they say: «that
that which is owed to individuals,
is the responsibility of the entire Jewish people.
Knowing full well that it is not possible for anyone to
marking line, how far this and
that nonsense extends over the whole, or
pause here and there.

But what do you find in the still under-spread
education of the Jews the few think better=
the men in comparison with the entire
measure of Judaism; and how much will one
everywhere aware of the resulting

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The spirit of Judaism (fid) from the Buz
fen even of the best Jews emerge.

d. Furthermore: from their religious documents
To cite words that reflect the religious and moral
fic value of Judaism; probably
nothing else was done than in the secure
Presupposition, or in the delusion, time circumstances
using): that, because of the elective affinity,
Christians cannot easily dare to
Words from the same source alone
created to confront those who are currently
demonstrate the opposite.

108. But does anything indicate the fo very
uneducated, uncultured spirit of the Jews;
ft is that enterprise, the most useless of
all; and here too come more serious tests
against it ever to speak; so Judaism,
through his talking and pulling he takes credit for it alone.

109. They, the Jews, who for the most part
in Protestant Germany in writings=
have entered, however, should reflect the spirit of the pro=
testantism more precisely, whose holy, un=
alienable privilege for both, prince and
people, based on the following principles:

110. State religion and positive religion of the

Priests only agree on certain points;
cannot be considered one and the same in every respect
be considered.

*) N p. further down in this
nitt. Ä

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111. The basic truths of every religion,
God and immortality, in connection
with the rules of morality, make
that which is called the state religion.

112. The formal) of those basic truths=
ities, however, belong to the positive religion of
Priests of different religions,
on the necessary needs **) of the ages

*) This, namely that formal concerns what it
want: the time of baptism; the enjoyment of the memory=
celebration; the positive ideas of the deity: e.g.
The eternal, never-aging supreme being under the
Image of an old, serious, friendly man with a long
snow-white beard adorned man, from his
exalted throne on his children, on all men=
fchisch looking down, as in the Christian
ical churches; or in the clouds
floating, with thunderbolts in their hands, like the
pagans formed their Zeus; or with a mouth,
like a fiery furnace; with which it destroys its enemies
fwallows, as the Jews do in their poetry
grind. |
Or the formality of the disclosure
whether it could happen immediately or whether the
Deity the revelation of Himself, (like Mora:
'ity, legislation ze.) (chow in the germ of intel=
lectual facilities of humanity, so that
the development according to the time requirement in respect
the moral forces happen gradually.

> The religion of reason says to the moral man
fchen: the Godhead is as the highest, most perfect
Being above any insult. You come
therefore, the good for the sake of the good, and
not to do the opposite out of fear of punishment.
But she does not speak to the uneducated.

mostly calculated, and fo valid and stand
permanent. |

113. The prince is the head of all and
every church, both the dominant and all
rest of the country; not only for the preservation of those
basic truths, and the associated
Precepts of morality, not only so that
Priesthood in terms of formality
not say: God, or St. Peter ver=
long, this and that prince, from the people; this
and that belongs to the priesthood; whereby
can all too easily become a state within a state;
but also when the formal aspect of a
Reform is definitely needed, as with Seneca, Chri=
ftus, and Luther's times, fuch without object=
aspirations of the priesthood, and they, the
Innocence itself, not to the cup of poison, cross; and
pile of wood. Furthermore, according to this,
what is the state religion is therefore open to all religions
free admission is available to relatives of the region.
enjoy uniform laws, and the undisturbed
exercise of their chosen religious formula
len, since such everywhere only on individual,
deliberate views. Because only what the
underlying things, is eternal, is indestructible=

|-

It is much better to believe this: he says goodbye to
Becoming the enemy of the Supreme Being/ it through Un=
deeds insult; so that it nürnen about it, and
must take revenge on him,

bar, but not fo. their forms; for the merely
the type, the n will be retained
can.

114. Finally, every religion
party examined the formalities according to their own style
and yet has been tolerated undisturbed
sneezes; so also the tolerance comes to everyone:

Sentences which merely concern the formal aspects of religion meet, a test for the thinking class subject, since such has nothing to do with the state religion. Having something in common, and popular concepts and be presented with damage; even more will be done to each. This is because Protestantism no renunciation of the opinions of the formal Others, rather than blind faith, the call to everyone: ö everything, and keep the best. »

115. These sentences depend exactly on that if one part of it is lifted out would, all the others would collapse.

116. Then Jews should know: that under the Protestants many men, self-respecting worthy theologians who have given praise= worthy environment gave such important advice have: the historical, religious Jewish documents which the youth only gets into their hands in excerpts to give), in which everything that morality fo

9 Until recently, this important subject in the «Årbödigft Skriveffe til det hoitär –

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very insulted, what against morality so hard anfts), which is related to the holy reverence for Religion is not in harmony, stay away, and that one will with the other, as much as possible to bring into harmony.

117. But there is an even more important Circumstance which Jews should have taken into consideration hen before they draw attention to those Documents. They are, namely, although they are currently brought together in one book lie before us, in very different times ten, and by different men When and how the words of the One and Others are incorporated into the whole, as even the Whole interpolated, glossed, from an oral Tradition to another, from one dialect been transferred to the other, can be absolutely and in no way determine.

118. From the later documents it now becomes clear

However, the spirit of such men stands out, with
that of earlier times, which
what the reformer of the

speaking, Bible itself in Copenhagen from the Lord
H. Bastholm again inspired
without referring to those theologians
Zuschau, which follows much from those documents of the
subjected to the strictest criticism, which is still in
the latest times among others by Hru Bal
enlightened in its primeval world.

*) See the last paragraphs of the sixth section.

.

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Judaism on a much larger scale, the
namely to point out: what hopeless
Value, at the expense of morality, sacrifice,
on ceremonies of all kinds, on dietary laws,
mainly on religious customs.

But the number of these men included those

gen (enlightened, heterodoxes etc.) of which
the reformer says: Jerusalem, you killed
the prophets, and stone those who were sent to you
find. » = |

119. But since from such progress
religious concepts, undertaken by all and every
the peoples without the slightest exception, sentences
and opposites arise as a result; so come,
in this respect a judgment about a positive religion
should be liked, not the words in the writing
ten of such men into consideration, which more or
had less purified concepts of religion;
but it must be looked at that,
which belongs to the spirit of positive religion *).

120. But to what extent in those documents the
completely canceling out sentences,
and what of it the spirit of Judaism and

*) Nobody should be allowed to reject the positive religion of the Greeks and Romans according to Aristotle, So= Crates, Plato, Cicero, Caesar and Seneca judge; or about the positive aspects of our religion according to Leffing, Eberhard, Reimarus, Her= der, Spalding, and many other Germans to want. f

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fine. positive religion, the following grounds for assessment:

Save me, God,
I want you fat brand=
sacrifice, from ge=
burning rams, I
wants to sacrifice cattle with
goats.

God remembers you
ner offered to him
offering, and your
Burnt offerings must be fat
fein. »

PDestroy my enemies=
de, Lord, without any

Grace, erase them from the

Book of the Living.)
God strikes fine
enemies on the cheeks,

"Your sacrifice's hal=
but – as if it were me
not fat enough
fen – fays the Lord,
I will not punish you.
When I was hungry,
I wanted to tell you about it
say nothing, because the

The earth is mine,
and everything inside
is. Do you mean
that I eat ox meat
wanted, or goat's blood
drink. Sacrifice to God
Thanks 5), and pay
to the Most High your face

@

love. "
Even if
my enemy disgraced,

I wanted to suffer it.

+) Have perhaps, for the sake of these somewhat purified words,
Victims then stopped, or at least they are,
limited only to thank offerings? What
pious words, if they do not turn into action,
this should not, nor may. – Altar service remained,
all those words regardless of what he had been.

*)). *) In what divine brilliant light he=
ft seems, however, the teaching of the founder of our Re=

ligion, Christ.

God, a loving Father of all

People, let his suns shine over the righteous and

—

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he throws them the
teeth in his mouth
swallows them in his

Anger, he eats them like

a fener oven. »

Unrighteous, over believers and unbelievers
shine.

And in what dark light do the
above words to the educated mind of the past
millennia. Can the highest, most complete,
thus a being above every insult
Have enemies? Enemies, moreover, against whom he will bear anger,
anger, to take revenge, and his hand=

lungs in the consequence probably even regret ɾc.? |

They, the Jews, worshiped in their national
God is one and only Being. They, the heathens,
had gods, but such an anthropo=

morfism does not occur anywhere among them.

So true is everything that is said in the religion=
history of all peoples, all nations,
noteworthy:

The Cha= attributed to the assumed deities
rakter was always the imprint of the way of thinking, the
external religion. ɾc. f

The more brutal a people, the more brutal its external appearance
ligion, the wilder its deities. |

Judaism, whose former raw wildness Ihom
shines forth from the religious forms, whose altars
from morning to evening, from day to day from
Dripping blood from sacrificed animals, could, in truth=
ity, not the deity in the mild, fatherly
see the light.

But the more people know themselves and the world
learned; the greater the distance between
them, and their deities; the less their
claims against

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«To the stranger Thou shalt at thy

you may proliferate, but brother, do not proliferate,

f neither with money nor
not on your brother." with food, nor with

: everything so that one would
can. »

And as people strive, so they strive
fome also their gods. The increasing moral culture
of the people kept up with the moral culture.
Gods always take the same steps.

But the cruder the original, religious concepts,
the more it unites with the priestly interests, the
less they were calculated on morality,
and at the same time the more interpretations of the mystical meaning
this and that sentence allowed, the more religious
Coercive laws also took place; the greater
The subsequent number of the so-called
so-called apostates, of the greater um=
the rise of sectarianism and the number of its followers,
the multitude of separating believers;
the stronger the rebellion against the accepted
Positive; but also the more powerful the opposition,
the more numerous the persecutions, the heresies,
the more often the stoning to death, the poison cups,
the crosses, the ö , the Inquifitions=
dishes.

And the more firmly they retain the original Neltgionsbe-
attacks on a high, no matter how imaginary, national
nal interests, the more closely they are linked to the
woven into the same; the more indelible, the more
Such are always more imperishable in the attitude
kind of people remained; such even for a
faithful devotion to the faith of the fathers,
as a way of protecting the holy
know.

Sr

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There must be usury
suck out everything that
he has."

« Demand of me,
says God, if I will
you (the Jewish people) the
give to the Gentiles as an inheritance,
and the end of the world
to property. »

Blessed is the people who
the ruler a god
is; the people he
has chosen as his heir."

Who does not have his money
lends at usury,
stay well, »

Who these unfortunate, men=
anti-scientific idea –
chosen ones of the
Deity, heir of the
entire earth etc.
there is no mention of
purified opposite.

We leave this circus most unpleasant
sins and disputes, and illuminate present=
ting in the aforementioned respect the spirit of

Judaism itself.

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Second section.

Judaism viewed from a religious perspective.

Mosaic theocracy.

1. No matter how strict posterity may be about
judge the Mosaic theocracy as it
I want to get them out of the best situation
points on which the study of
history of humanity, this sure measure

all judgments of earlier times, the calm researcher
NN

2. I ignore how Moses confronted the Jews
in Egypt. The pious fraud
with the highest, most sublime being, with the
creator of the infinite universe personally
spoken, even if not seen, is
him in view of all the circumstances of the time
entirely forgivable.

3. The philosophy of life of Egyptian theologians
rejecting: that between the esoteric and exo-
teric religion to draw a dividing line
then, as the time demanded,
by intellectual, moral and religious

/

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handles always in exact balance with each other
must stand, he could not achieve his purpose otherwise
achieve, he could not with the moral
education that required too much preparation, the
make a proper start. |

4. The sublime idea of a single God
Rather, he embraced with such warmth,
with such fervor that he achieved the highest
valued it: to see a people before him,
which stands out from everyone, even the most famous
peoples of the entire earth in this:
to worship a single God.

5. But keeping in mind every possibility,
that a concept of this kind in a crude, completely
ignorant people who have the slave bonds
just thrown away, completely eliminated
he used every means possible to
not only to high national-religious concepts, but
but also to countless sensual objects
captivate. |

6. And in this the unforgettable man
more than all Lycurgus, Solon, Plato, and
Numa must be in order not to fall into the Jewish
Theocracy the seed of the inevitable na-
to ensure the future of the nation's destruction

To avoid this inevitable he would have
must understand: like religion, like theology
on the intellectual, the moral,
civil, civic and secular
bourgeois people can certainly relate

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Ideas which are too immeasurable for the age
were far away. 1k . ö
7. In order to convey this concept to high national
The aim of the presentation was to link religious concepts:
to speak personally with the deity himself
have, to be chosen by her, the idea so close,
to his people: he, the Creator and
The creator of the earth is above all its God, he has
fhe chose above all other people,
fie fogar to the heir of the captured earth)

*) This extremely misanthropic, above all pride,
idea that goes beyond all presumptuousness deserves
following remark. Even earlier, men
ner among the Jews against the Mosaism
which the corrupting influence of altar service
ftes had before their eyes; how much more must it
happened when that expectation was so disappointed:
instead of rulers of all peoples, other peoples us

to have been defeated; how much more emphatically

then, when the Jewish priesthood began,
to deceive the people again in another way:
that everything is just a time of testing; that a savior
will appear who will carry out that promised great work
furely carry out, instead of this thinking men who
final dissolution of the National Government as certain

had under eyes. i
And so the Mosaic Theory proved
cracy continued its corrupting influence into the late 19th century

ft centuries, through the use
of the many fraudsters who appeared and who claimed

Messiahs were able to issue riots,
and caused countless misfortunes.

For the sake of the elective affinity that exists in those dark

*

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suppose that their ruler, their king, and the prince
furthermore is the vicariate of his state administration;

been made, that idea also came over here.
The older Christian church used them, made the
Founder of our religion, who as a popular teacher against
the Mosaicism had appeared, to the true Messiah,
and built on this idea so that the
Christianity, especially through the idea that was evoked:
Chosen of the Godhead, in Judaism entirely
had to fall back, accompanied by all analogous consequences;
strengthened the idea of Judaism at the same time
a future Messiah, since he is not
appeared as a secular prince, completely rejected.
In addition: like positive Judaism and Christianity
have supported each other in that
Each uses the weakness of the other reciprocally,
will one day, even if it only happens after a year=
hundreds, subjected to a special examination
Whereby it is up to the researcher of the history of
Humanity will not escape, as so many
Points of contact because of the Indians all
Peoples so hard-pressed contempt for
no more believers than among Christians
so immensely, so most beneficially alleviated;
beneficial to humanity, since it is the terrible
idea: that Christians already committed a crime against
their religion when they accept people,
who crucified their God. Even if this is a
Hint, where the former pressure for allowed
been seen as a way to cure the offended religion
blow-dry; if on the other hand it is just as true,
that Judaism has never been in such loud opposition with the
Christians would have had to sit down to avoid persecution,
because of the injustices they have committed, more
to be secure. And it is just as true that if
Mysticism and Judaism today equal
a 9

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It could therefore be the sure hope, the firm
Expect that one day all princes and
Regents of the earth vassals of their ruler,
for the sake of the power in possession. And
in this way he succeeded unnoticed)
to get there: to give his people such an immense
high national value, for which there is no
other example has ever been given, nor
can give.

8. Not enough that he, the 'elected Theo=
cratie, according to which the priesthood prevails=
fharming to the spirit of Judaism

to complete; not enough that he the world=

did not allow the spiritual to exist alongside the spiritual;
but subordinated the former to the latter; not
enough that he concentrated all state power on the
used the same, but directed the whole thing in such a way,
that in the event of a subsequent, possibly arising

Try to keep pace, the latter does not consider,
what impending dangers for daffelbe from the Finfters
nif could emerge.

*) When calculating the causes and consequences, in this

sole business of the understanding, with which all thinking
begins, continues, and ends, must be
tel, chosen intention, and natural consequence
be distinguished from each other. Assume that
Moses the high national value as the basis
of his religious building, wants too much
be predicated by that man. To his own
He tied the choice of his people to the election; the rest
emerged by itself.

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secular government, where fine look durdy
could not suffice, these from the priesthood
had to be completely dependent), and fo the state
completely subordinated to the Church, and therefore for the
Following that state within the state, which

on the eventual complete destruction of the
National Government continued to operate incessantly.

9. And to convey that sublime idea to countless
To tie sensual objects, a
incalculable series of ceremonies, of special
customs and formulas, not only for the
public altar service; also for private
devotion, for domestic use, and therefore
also an equally large number of festivals, celebrations
and rest days without the many
religious, even mystical here
to be considered).

) Does this hopeless idea also give rise to the positive
Christian religion? leads the election=
relationship insofar as one wants to be consistent,
not back to absolute hierarchy!

> Which, in addition to the rich food for the:
from the sectarian spirit that emerged, also served to
to offer them more and more in the following.

Jews may decide for themselves what of the following
existing customs were originally, and [mas
only subsequently was it made clear to the person who had passed,
which, however, still applies to them today.

3. B. Religious threads: those on the
Corners of the clothes, or on a specially designed
chose to wear prayer cloak (thalith).

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"

10. But this required in itself,
more in terms of what the altar service
consisted, namely: in daily morning = and
evening sacrifice, in sacrifices at the numerous festivals and
holidays, as well as in firstfruits offerings, thank offerings,
guilt offering, punishment offering, joy offering, vows=
victims, convalescent victims and other various
Opportunity victims, the latter required a large number
of priests who were already very over-
driven by their income paralyzed the state forces,
and the marrow of the country was consumed all the more easily,

the more such a theocracy . |
to enervate the producing forces.

11. But to have a glimpse of holiness
to throw the chosen ceremonies,
fuche, except for a then prevailing brilliance, to
to give the sensual people as much as possible
captivate, with mystical acts, ceremonies
and formulas, where above all and
especially the so profitable reconciliation festival

Thephilia or religious memos (another
type of rosary) with straps that
partly tied around the head, partly around the arm,
and attached to the middle finger.

To remain standing in one place while praying;
to keep the feet firmly together; to face
to arrange the odfts; change three times when washing=

know how to water the right and left hand;

Wash your face three times; do not get up

more or less than 8 feet from the bed to the washbasin

basin to go away and f. wu f. w.

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Because according to theocracy, nãm=
the priesthood as a representative
the deity, could in their name
open a tribunal before which the people
fhe completely resigned himself to his sins, his
wis appease, and their Lord God like=
the new sins, new transgressions through fat
victims could be brought to account *).

12. But what the Mofaifche theocracy
all others, even before all created religions
the entire earth is particularly distinguished:
that the founder of the Jewish religion mainly
fhis gaze was fixed on how and in what way
If he shows a warm affection, a firm loyalty,
an unbreakable obedience in the bosom of his
people for the God he taught, and

*) What a highly pernicious influence such a festival continually in the morality of the Jewish people
It is very easy to imagine how far the damage
However, it had to become more difficult in the future – a
Consequence that Moses could never foresee, nor even suspect
den wanted – fobald Jews after 1 National=
dissolution began to live among other peoples,
and that feast for them for each and everything in which they
also against those among whom they lived, non-Jews,
who would like to be obliged to do so, granted complete absolution.

Have other so-called pagan peoples, their
Idolatry notwithstanding, through so many and some
beautiful, noble and worthy of imitation virtues
excellent; the sole reason may be
that the idea of such an indulgence festival
remained entirely foreign to their welfare and benefit.

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to achieve this,
he (as already pointed out above) is the highest,
most exalted being, the father of all inhabitants,
of all infinite celestial bodies to his people only
as a national god; him, the original
He made the ruler of all nature the Ver=
wefer of a hemp people, which is not yet for any
Atom in the universe, since hardly our
Earth can be considered as such, since
even our entire solar system is probably only a
gap filler within the outer circles unpredictable
larger solar systems, enough, he
degraded the highest being just as deeply,
when he sought to elevate his people, every
idea belonging to it, every intentional act
“order applying, as: felf as elect
the deity; even himself as the sole
to be able to consider him as the heir of the whole earth;
through peculiar habits and behavior
customs to distinguish oneself from all other people;
absolutely no contact, no intercourse with non=
Jews, so that as a people of God it would not
be desecrated), etc. |

) Also included is the family register of
Adam, the sole owner of the earth, after
Jewish theocracy, up to the progenitor of the

Jews in a direct line; insofar as the whole
is not an invention of later times, no matter
even then, or fúer later conceived; but precisely for this reason,
accidentally remembered, the deadly hatred, the unequal

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13. What with every other people is the inexhaustible
permanent consequence of such highly perverse, even
misanthropic religious concepts have been
was also affected by Judaism, from which
point of view from which it may be viewed.
For, as soon as it is in ftate civil hin=
fight, with the Jewish nation came to the point that a
secular power had to be established in order to
To ensure greater security for the state
have, which the foo soft way of life of the
Priests could not grant; so also began
at the same time civil unrest, as
the predominance of the priesthood of the state
had been completely subjugated to the church.

14. Saul, the greatest in stature, became the

greater contempt from the brother children, namely
of the Muslims against the Jews, because those of the
Ifmael's, because of their stated ancestor,
more than all other peoples against the autocracy=
fociety of the land of Judaism.

Was that idea (of a single God) from the
esoteric religion of the Egyptians; so
him Moses, also the great chronology of the
Egyptians are not unknown. But what if he is a
30 to 40 thousand year old genealogical records
should fill out, where would he have got the names
taken?

This may also include such old age,
which is attributed to some forefathers to the genealogy
easier to fill out if not moons=
Years after the opinion of others
are. |

>
J

first king. He disliked the priesthood. David had to ascend the throne. And since there was only one only king needed, which inclination to splendor, luxury, luxury and Wasteful, so that the people had a two multiple burden of spiritual and secular taxes Had to bear, and since this was already the third König was the case; so was the whole nal dissolution of the National League, all the more so, because through the spirit of caste, through the upholding the tribes have no unity in the state body laid; there were already two kingdoms

*) The tithe of the entire produce of the land and the double tithe (i.e. the fifth part of the whole) in the Jubilee year were still far not the sole income, but that invented A multitude of all kinds of sacrifices served as the most productive source priestly finances (and therefore not among any people more than the Jews practiced simony so often so that even the high priesthood in the later times not according to dignity, but only according to Ueberboth was given) under which the following from= It is written: that even the firstborn Jewish Lord God, i.e. the altar, the priests, were consecrated, and with gifts and presents a= had to be solved.

How much, apart from this, the people bear the burdens of the first

required amount of livestock, forests

of wood for the ever-flaming altars, of oil

the many lamps, some of which are always burning, the

Consumption of the very large amount of incense and

of the rest of the entire apparatus, may other archaeologists calculate. E

towards each other, which not only in unfortunate

bloody civil wars, centuries
through, tried each other; but also foreign
the states the easier it is to conquer both
made, and therefore the entire future
Dissolution of the Jewish National Government and
avoidably prepared.

15. Equally sad was the consequence of that
in moral and civic terms.

The great, almost unforeseeable series of festivals and
holidays, the continuous altar service attracted all

However, through the organs of the priests, the view

of the people on their national God; but on the other hand |

How many hateful vices may such, on
morality, not on bourgeois advancement
calculated, through laziness, inertia, tendency to
luxury, extravagance, debauchery
and have sown through poverty and need.

16. The Feast of Reconciliation was particularly busy
However, priesthood at a very high level

Reverence: Final judgment on conscience

to be able to speak; but how unfortunate
such interfere with the moral dignity: such
so easily and quickly come to terms with all transgressions
To be able to erase every misfortune at once
ability, but generated a blind respect
for the priesthood, such as ties and bindings
to have power in his hands; however, it aroused
a greater attachment to such a
cult that provided such advantages, it made

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the defense of the same by the people
even more terrible, even more on the part of the
priesthood against everyone of the same at et de
net unbelievers, religious scoffers, God

blasphemer, who is nothing more than the one on
Costs of Morality, Calculated Altar Service

in mind, and therefore made it easier for himself

the cruelest persecutions, to so many innocent

committed by worthy and just men.

17. No less had that to be done on the in=

intellectual people a pernicious influence
flow. It was very praiseworthy for Moses Men=

sacrifice of his ancestors into animal sacrifices

transform, (but without that unconditionally

to prohibit) and in the culture of human
spirit, even if only very small,
to have taken a step forward; but
his religion was also just as little based on the
intellectual, as moral and civil servant
calculated for ordinary people.

18. For the gloomy, dark sight of so many
ceremonies stained with blood devoured
the idea of the holiest, above all needs
most sublime, most selfless being); gave the

*) Many and some phenomena may appear in this

circumstance find their explanation. Precisely because

the idea of a supreme, sublime being in those
with blood-stained ceremonies was completely lost,
the otherwise inexplicable possibility may take place:
where such a large number of Jews come from so often and so much

a raw wildness which gave rise to the germ
of the sensitivity to be awakened, entirely with the
happy nation; since the education
lation of humanity into the innermost folds of the
tenderness laid by the deity on the human heart=
feeling alone only through the contemplation of noble, humane
actions can be awakened. No wonder
Therefore, if the constant sight of the hands of the
Priests, to see them always dipped in blood;
to see how they approach the entrails of the

could turn to idolatry, although the many
Religious coercive laws may have been partly to blame for this.

This may be why enlightened people
the non-Jews of antiquity, instead of the Jewish religion
region, which the Jews blamed for the abergau=
biggest people.

For there were also thinking men among the older
Nations who directed their thoughts to this: that
they, the Jews, were the only people on earth,
which worshipped a single God; so the
Thought of the strange, unpleasant ceremonies
and events (temple and cattle shed combined;
sprinkling altars and people with blood &c.)
again completely lost.

Even more, the non-thinking class turned its
Look away from it. She preferred to stay with her
friendly gods, rejoiced over the highest
Attribute of her Zeus: Protector of the hospitality of the

ftof that the Jew every foreigner
fled, rejected every stranger, every stranger
fhed, so that he could already enter his apartment through
touching the sole of the foot does not desecrate. – How unholy
my much against it would have the Jewish religion to rise
can really contribute to the enlightenment of other peoples.

Animals rooted, the nation even more than one
Aura of callousness, harshness, wildness and
There was a grudge, and instead of a general
love of humanity, its harshness towards other people
fchen, even harsher against non-Jews; without
to remember here: that a religion that is
emphasis on ceremonies, customs, altar service
and priestly acts, never for the
intellectual-culture of the people even the slightest
undertakes, even if other peoples through Lyceums,
Academies, educational institutions, where all their attention
fomity have directed towards it.

19. Far more pernicious and hopeless was
but the influence of that in world citizens=
logical and political point of view. However,
Moses had taught the people
religious concepts of a very high value of
Judaism before the eyes of the Godhead, and
an equally great disrepute of the non-Jews
a purpose fully achieved: one, no matter how threatening=
the dangers of being unshaken by anything
devotion to the state religion is promoted
have; but on the other hand, he had religion completely
not related to cosmopolitan conditions;
that not only general love of humanity,
which accompanied so many noble deeds
virtue, was completely stifled in Judaism, it
to the unheard-of harshness and cruelty against non=
Jews; but that the deep human insecurities
respect which Judaism has over all other

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Rolfers and nations so loudly, his supposed
For preference, to show a just fo
widespread contempt for one another
produced, accompanied by so many unfortunate consequences,
Even if this was not intentional,
nevertheless these on natural, inevitable
Because of this.

20. And just as religious segregation,
the complete abstinence from contact with others
Peoples, however, to preserve those attachments=
ity contributed immensely; however, the
Judaism not only deprived of all and every means=
men: to practice arts and sciences;
but at the same time not to resort to artifice,

not agriculture, industry and trade, these three pillars of the state firmly and unshakably judge, not with the growth of other nations in relation to state forces, equal steps and prosperity, peace, security in To be able to justify internally and externally.

Mosaic Revelation.

21. Whoever through the study of history of humanity, subject to certain limits knows the affairs of humanity better, and knows what is absolutely beneficial to them, and essential need for them must be out of respect for themselves the holy ground= truths of religion do not put a saw to the side, from which any doubt could arise for them.

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Not to stand far away from this alone, he will also only know religious forms fciently, and at the same time with caution and care seek to subject to an examination.

22. This document considers the type and way in which the deity presents itself to man revealed to the forms; it sees immediate Revelation of the dignity, the majesty of the highest ft essence is not approachable; instead, it represents deep reverence for it the sentence: that the deity the knowledge concerning it already in the germ of humanity's abilities),

and thus in a manner worthy of her revealed. Ä

23. However, such a deviation under other circumstances and on any other occasion undertaken, I myself would be considered questionable Judaism had to be (so much also lose general applause may, to which the legally minded man never owns= useful consideration) in the systematic context.

24. Now the basis of the whole jüdi= remains religious cosmopolitan building that which fit is; fuch one hears at the same time also completely

to utter just one word against Judaism

9) God has laid so deeply that never a positive atheism
A sentence whose induction leads me to
far into the philosophical realm.

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speak. Then all Jewish religious
Claims have their full value because they are
together in that immediate revelation
Then the Jews are really the only
chosen people of God, they are the only
true heirs of the whole earth; they can
then you can safely rely on the promise: the
to once dominate over all and every people
can be carefree in their actions
continue, whatever may be said against it,
enough if they adhere to their religious and moral
Jewish concepts, in relation to non-Jewishness,
know how to keep it).

*) Whether further conclusions can be drawn from this,
I also leave this up for others to consider.
In my view, the hierarchy has a complete
never to be disputed right again in our days
the Copernican system of an inquisition (exact
to have been subjected to an investigation (investigation inquire)).

You, the geologists, from whom a previous

Earth, whose shape is different from that of the opposite
" must have been different, then

thought up the biggest fantasies.

All historical works, especially drafts for
Citizens' and rural schools such as the one of the meritorious
Mr. Bredow, and other esteemed men
ner who dared; a completely different time
to accept the bill, and many and some memorable
such incidents are due solely to natural causes
explain, have made interventions in ideas,
which they were never allowed to touch.

Even the entire physics, geography and ethnography
then stand there in a dream form, and enlightenment

25. How the Moses acted, that holy
 Idea of a Single God in a highly crude,
 and to preserve the equally ignorant people; as he
 an unwavering attachment to the lecture
 ftended to preserve his religion, is in
 the foregoing has been sufficiently presented, but
 also pointed out at the same time why
 the assumed basis of the entire religious
 building: from the deity under such and
 such promises before all other people
 to have been chosen – absolutely and on
 serve an inevitable way and finally
 had to be aimed at.

may, in fact, the sooner the better at dusk,
 become darkness.

Because, blind faith (Spain's former Inqui=
 fition in the times of Philip) goes indisputably far
 fure path, as faltering (Spain's later in=
 quifition in Ferdinand's time) between faith and
 Unbelieve. What twilight is to the working eye,

that is twilight, half enlightenment, of the spirit.

It is true that throughout the millennia the
 Humanity has progressed; whether there is ever a way
 can be taken backwards, seems to be a problem

lem to have been some times. An attempt,
 its success for the touchstone of the
 layer is to be examined, which the fo content-heavy
 Truth does not know that no material force
 in the world of ideas in some way a power
 'can exercise.

Homogeneous things can only be applied to homogeneous things
 work. Empty ideas only of the era of better

Ideas are subject to.

26. We are currently pointing out that
 Moses to strengthen such a strange
 religious system set the following keystone

has: that his entire lecture, both in terms of the worship of the deity, as well as the fo content= rich promises are true and certain; that therefore all fine religious regulations, events ftructs and facilities fuch and not otherwise must be because Jehovah himself had made this known to him done, instructed and prescribed.

27. Are ideas tied to self-interest and interest tied; that's how it is in general difficult to give them up; how much less can therefore ever expect from the Jewish people, those idea of Mosaic revelation) to want, since all the above-mentioned national Religious concepts are firmly and indissolubly bound to it The more Judaism relies on the Mosaic revelation, the more it seeks to preserve its national claims and to assert it.

28. However, how much the national= religious attacks of Judaism are tied to that idea, teaches us a memorable circumstance. Judaism namely, according to the teachings of the Rabbis,

*) Untouched, it is still said in the scriptures of the Jews, «everything must remain that way= what one can say about the Old Testament according to finder. » 8

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'a continued revelation of the kind that, even if there are only minor circumstances, e.g. religious and legal regulations and customs regarding meets, the later one even surpasses the older one in value can meet).

29. This would have long since been the case among the Jews the concept of immediate announcement fluctuates can be made; however, the Judaism to ever more refined knowledge even their best minds will not accept that idea to give up not undertake, because find in General ideas which are in the mass of the people passed for centuries, and their production

indelible for thousands of years, as
much less the concept that forms the basis of all

* Judaism has two Talmuds,
"or two codes, simultaneously religious and legal
content "as befits a theocracy. The
One is for those who, after the national dissolution,

in Assyria, and the other for those living in Judah

Jews, and bear the name Talmud from

Babylon, and Talmud of Jerusalem.

fol from two words, name: Mifhna and

Gemara. About this and
and the oldest Jewish documents will now contain the following

"Comparison made: «The writings which the

Bible contains, find with water, whereas the mixture

with wine, and the Gemara with delicious wine to

compare. "

An idea of continued proclamation that is
the positive aspects of Christianity are also communicated
has two wills unequal to each other

to connect,

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Claims to such a high national value,
and thus the basis of all advantages, all
Hopes and expectations serve: waiting
of so many centuries past
regardless, nevertheless one day prevailing mean
to be able to.

30. But now belongs to the nation
God of the Jews, given proclamation also the:
sole rightful heirs of the earth, Be=
to be ruler of all other peoples; so confessed,
As already mentioned, the one who
Judaism fits immediate revelation=
not only at the same time all and every

National Privileges, Claims Based Thereon
and promises; but he also makes
nor the above all praiseworthy undertaking of the
Reformer of Judaism, even in moral
efficiently just as problematic as it is from the
Judaism has happened, is happening, and will continue to happen for a long time
will happen continuously because it is the same
Do not bear that immortal man with the
Mosaic Revelation: Chosen of the Godhead,
Contempt against non-Jews, sole heirs of the
Earth etc. finds harmony, and fills it with
lig rejects N.

*) Much of the above is taken from Jewish writings=
led, however, there was so much else in the
This paper does not have any space, but a
Another remarkable feature of Jewish writers here

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31. Here, too, it is not just a question of
the defense of that august man,
the defense of a purer morality, but also
on the defense of the rights of humanity
who, without distinction of religion, are
the same goodness, the same paternal care
of the Creator of the universe. The=
subject themselves to this sole motive
we the Mosaic Revelation, as well as the
Collifion may be), the following
Examination that is willing to undergo any counter-examination and
willingly submits. |

to be remembered. Where historical documents
situations (like the writing of Mr. Cohen) before them
and refer to the era of the Reformer of
Judaism, they pass over it with complete
sorrowful silence! – Is this silence
what more or less than disapproval? –

*) The history of the peoples of the whole earth may
are more closely related than ever thought

But never will the eye of the
Mortals can discern what is in the affairs of the
Peoples and nations, be it intellectual, or
religious, or in any other respect initially un=
noticeably intervened, and as a result of immense

has become of great importance.

Many men rose up among the Jews,
which is so highly detrimental to the Mosaic
theocracy, especially the altar service;

what important consequences this will have for your company in the

It was impossible to predict what the future would hold.
The reformer referred to those men who
had spoken to him in the same spirit; he knew

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32. That which is the foundation of humanity,
what is eternal, imperishable, indestructible, as:
the principle of morality, legislation,
Religion has the deity, in the, in the content fo
immensely fertile seed of humanity,
as if divinely revealed here.

33. She, the Godhead, as highest, full-
most important, above all and every veneration to
Her sublime being left to her, man=
ity, the development of the disposition of religious concepts
also for their welfare at all times, depending
gig of the level of their intellectual and moral
lic forces.

30. If she had not yet
but for the sake of the people, directly with=

the more he relied on them, the more he rejected the Mosaic
wanted to completely dissolve forms.

But now the time when the positive aspects of the Christian
thums formed, one did not go to the reformer,
and from his instruction to his predecessor, and
fo back to the whole, in order to find in Judaism the
to find the same basis for analogous theorems, and.
through this a priestly religious building is erected
to be able to.

*) It is worth noting that he is not a human being,
He sinks deep beneath the animal, who is not with the
deepest reverence, worships God. The
greatest thinker, he should also be seen by others as

atheist, is his greatest admirer. In thousands of temples, shining with all splendor, he is not celebrated as highly as by such a single man.

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want to share; so she would have time for it each time. Only the concepts of communicating, which, in respect of all other circumstances, would have been appropriate to the level of culture; therefore, the direct communication would often and have to repeat a lot.

31. As the highest white, goddess And 6 We
The deity would also have an influence on the choice of those person and of that people, with whom she would have wanted to communicate personally. This choice would be made by him as the Father of all men. When was none other than: that all peoples, all nations at the same time to the immediate open agreement would have been received.

32. To focus on a single person, on restricting a single people, the Deity said all the more: I have given you I am one of the best, most excellent – men, now go and teach all peoples that there is only one supreme being, an originator and father of all men not only this earth of yours, but of the endless world-body, which cannot be touched by animals, nor by niger through human sacrifice, but rather to worship “in spirit and in truth.”

And do you believe him who needs nothing, Gratitude gifts from the fruits of your field which must be offered; so distribute such among the poor, he will see them as offered to him

see.

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33. She, the deity, as the highest moras:

human nature would not be limited to this
have: Judaism the grossest vices and.
Crimes in the prohibition. Instead of
thou shalt not kill, » had she in holy,
moral precept in the commandment said: Help and.
support your fellow human beings from possible
Forces. Instead of «thou shalt not steal: proceed
faithful and honest in all your dealings *)
u. f. w. ra

Rightly so, also on the Mosaic moral law
Throwing a harsh rebuke, the divine
Reformer it in all and every piece:
«You have heard, he says, for example, that to the ancients
It is said, Thou shalt not kill. But I say unto you,
Anyone who offends his fellow human beings is committing a
Type of fatal blow » etc. wu f. w.

34. She, the Deity, who is all Perfect=
truths, and therefore also truth,
no false, erroneous ideas would be communicated

*) How did the Jewish Levites react?
They hid, as if it had happened intentionally, their
National=God in their interest. Because je nei:
they placed the same on the idols brought
The more gifts they could give, the more the
people are driven to offer sacrifices;
the easier it was to say: that in all trust=
consequences, but only from the Mosaic
Theocracy, from this bad state constitution
proceeded, merely religious neglect (altar:
serves) guilt fey.

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have; it concerns their dignity, their power, their
size, or noble religious beliefs
positions. Not least because between
Retention of these and those terms that
may not yet be appropriate for rougher people,
and between communicating significant untruths
ten) there is such an immense distance that
in relation to the highest being, which is none

erroneous 9 in itself capable, my

9 8. B. A being "which needs fine love and care

to a single people on this earth, and all
could neglect the rest; a being which
for and for many years ago the construction of the
world, instead of the eternal being also
been in continuous activity from eternity,
not to mention that the Mosaic Revelation under
World only this our earth, sun (which

nor should it take its orbit around that one), moon, a
so-called firmament above the earth, with whose
Lights understand that in this petty world of
Humans are so petty, transient after death
few; a being that can be reached by blood-soaked
Victims could be pleased by gifts of the kind
the smoke of the animal sacrifices is a sweet smell;
enemies who could put themselves at the head of their
opponents, and the number of those killed
a comfort to which all predicates of
Meufchen are to be attributed: of becoming tired, of being out-
rest, reflection, and inquiry
conscious things, the repayment of debts incurred,
the deep pleasure in gifts, the desire for revenge
exercise in neglecting his altar service, the
Regret of revenge taken, of promise not
to want to punish so harshly again etc. etc.

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itself cannot be described in any words;
even less would it be excluded from all truth-
have communicated distant ideas because
the people, because of the communication that has taken place,
such would never have let go, in the secure
conviction that they must be absolutely true).

35. But if the highest being were to
telable communication repeated, what would
then, because of the erroneous concepts once given,
would have been absolutely necessary. Yours,
would have said the truth, the deity
I had to say something to your predecessors
communicate what is not so inherent,

—

*) Only one thing: how many millennia has it taken that
because of supposed immediate revelation,
lasts for people to move away from the highly erroneous

opinion: that the sun follows its orbit
around the earth, that our earth is the sole
dwelling place for thinking beings, instead of the world=
bodies of the trillion-times-trillion solar systems
except other creatures, with thinking beings
are populated. So many solar systems
Some might say. But one should definitely count on
grain of sand on the sea is a solar system, so one has
not yet the beginning of the world building. The
finite, so very limited thinking power remains before a
concept, which she considers sublime, with astonishment
it, and yet the most sublime concept, as soon as
of the universe we are talking about, in relation
on what it is supposed to represent, the lowest among
all relative concepts. |
Only for the smallness of the menfihen, nothing else,
there are so-called sublime concepts.

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I will teach you something better, and through
throughout all periods of future ages. Whence
but then the firm, unshakable confidence in
the man who through the mouth of God truly
had spoken; where did obedience come from, when
the older terms (already completely and inseparably
with the interests of these and those people
would have been interwoven. –

The fate of the founder of our religion is
clear proof of this. What was the legal
man's wages? –

36. But above all and especially, and
This is also the most important criterion of the Mosaic
Revelation, the all-good for the
Welfare of the whole human race
caring beings general love of humanity
the basis of their communication. He,
the author of all things, would be his own work
not affected by this: in the religious
presentation of contempt for all peoples
which, since the reaction, to obtain=
the order of things, the ge=
all of nature, as general, unchanging
Norm is prescribed, an equally general
counter-contempt, with all the unfortunate consequences
accompanied, absolutely and inevitably produce
had to.

37. Now the basis of the claims of the Judaism of the species in itself, and for the Jew's nature itself of the nature that it is fine

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privileges, his hopes, his expectations and claims are always based on it; so stands Jew's all peoples in the most serious consideration and ceaselessly there. And this is what we primarily wanted to demonstrate in order to be part of the outcome of all present studies the sentence at the end this work all the more: that Judaism already because of its religious isolation sake, apart from everything that is in state and cosmopolitan relationship based on it iff, and inseparably connected with it hangs, forms a state within the state, since it is not at all, like Christianity, to the to connect the whole of humanity, meaning, will and inclination.

Rabbinical Dogmas, Spirit of Jewish Theology.

38. It is mentioned in many writings by sides of non-Jewishness have been claimed: that in the Jewish theological writings, according to mentally in the Thalmud, in this from several Dialects collected codes of all religious legal and statutory provisions and regulations of Judaism the most reprehensible teachings sentences that are not only the better culture of Judaism the greatest obstacles in the way, even the improvement of the Jews almost impossible; not only fight against all concepts of morality; but

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with the welfare of civil society in obvious contradiction, and Judaism give an even stronger impression, as much as forming a most destructive state within the state.

39. A matter too important and serious, which, if it were completely settled, would already

make the word about Judaism completely superfluous
would be too big and important not to be
Jewish side that accusation to their assumed
Categories of malicious, malicious, slanderous
accusations and hostilities
would have been expected. |

40. Who is right here! I ask, who has
Wrong! Questions which are certainly decisive
must be brought to justice, since Judaism is against=
We have been talking about it for a long time.

431. The men led by those from
Rabbi i=, who was prominent in the Talmud itself
Jewish dogmas, or Jewish theological moral
ical doctrines are of such reprehensible
Content that one can even look away from it=
is forced to turn to.

42. For what could be better than the culture of
Judaism, their religious
cosmopolitan isolation, the
too deeply rooted contempt for non=
Judaism more, the imaginary hopes
expectations of supposed promises
nourish more, and the opposition with nothingness
Judaism more entertaining than the following sentences:

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Sacrifice and temple service is the actual god=
pleasing worship, but since such (of non=
Judaism's sake) (unfortunately) cannot be practiced
he can; he must by reading the sacrifices=
laws (until better times) are replaced. »

The hope of a future savior and
Redeemer is never to be given up, and in prayers the
to implore the deity for it. »

43. But this is nothing compared with
the following principles of morality:
What can be more detrimental, more destructive,
Morality, even in the welfare of the bourgeois
society, as doctrines of the following
halts, whose clothing I make here so lenient
than is necessary.

44. «For Judaism there is no injustice:
to commit an injustice against non-Jews; the
greatest usury allowed for it. Judaism
fe not to keep his word against non-Jews=
obliges. Stolen, robbed, lost items of the=
The same does not need to be extradited. No
Jew may tell anyone anything to a non=
crime committed by Jews. »

45. To whom, among many haters,
fogar adds: «that Judaism is every
Fraud, even perjury in court, against non=
Judaism is permitted, and if any
serious crime committed against a non-Jew
should be the Day of Atonement for all and everything
erase and extinguish, »

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46. As is well known, it was Mr. Eisenmenger,
teacher of oriental languages in Heidelberg,
who in modern times that Rabbinical Doge
men first publicly in a detailed work
made known).

47. The fubstantial series of inductions=
reasons notwithstanding, which for the truth of the Be=
announcement of that man, although not in
all and every part, but taken as a whole
fpeak, and of which I only the following
wants to highlight:

a. How much the spirit of Judaism knows
already in itself, even more so in view of what
the historical has bent to the same, to the=
the same back, how noticeable they are, moreover, in the
The actions and activities of the Jews are described when
one only has to look at the horrible, above all
ignorance beyond and towards
want to see.

*) Everything and everything arises from the need for time. So
long the Jews lived quietly and in silence in our
ferm Vaterland, one cared for their
theological=moral principles, and what about
History of the work delivered by that man
I want to briefly describe what you hear.
After its publication (1704) it was commissioned by the

Jews were confiscated by the then Reich Court, in their Synagogues burned under anathema. As a result but it was, by higher orders, at the university

Halle was subjected to a revision, which – for the Work decided, and accordingly to Königsberg 1 11 of Newly published.

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b. How much do they stand, those doctrines, which in Judaism's dominant fanaticism. Every positive religion has not only a veneer of fanaticism; but such was indeed Need of humanity. Priestly third rite is harder criticizes more than he deserves. There had to be a Preference for the mountain height (Fanum), where sacrifices was, take place, and a high value had to from their priests (Fanatici) to those who ceremonies to be practiced in order to mine to elevate to solemnity, give it objective value The more or less the according to priestly interest in the altar service bound, the higher or lower was also the degree of fanaticism in the different Religions. But none on the whole earth has been characterized more by an outrageous fanaticism distinguished as the Mosaic theocracy, the indelible through so many ages. should even be transplanted.

48. We want all ceremonial laws where also the dietary laws of Judaism belong, not to be considered here, just to maintain their Sabbath, never to have wanted to spend her rest day with the one who to celebrate unitedly with all believers, who nevertheless intended to live a civil life, and it is enough to perceive from which unfortunate nature of their enthusiastic religion en ie.

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49. Even the later appearance of the Muhammedanism did not put any obstacle in the matter Way, here with the Christians the Sunday, there to choose Friday among the Muslims,

since the matter is an-fid), which, the sole selection of the day, one may take it from a h i s t o religious, physical, moral political, state and civil points of view, or as you will consider it, the most insignificant of the world.

50. Justly and fairly, Moses ordered the rest day for the good and welfare of the slaves and serfs, so that these brothers of the people have a rest from their work want. |

51. But as everywhere, he also tied here to the regulation for careful observation and unbreakable adherence to a religious Idea: that the deity (the infinite beings who gather strength and never tire) on the seventh day from the burden of creation (Earth, Sun, Moon, Firmament, and lights on it).

52. As long as the Jews have their state maintained the unity of the celebration of the Sabbath, however, must be kept, but soon after the dissolution of their national governments were scattered throughout the world, what did the Sabbath mean on Saturday celebrate.

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53. Those Jews who are in the western (parts of America), catch their Sabbath only begins when the eastern parts Asia partly half, partly completely have completed **); so that Judaism almost Friday, Saturday and Sunday his Sabbath. Of course, the same applies from the Friday of the Muslims, as well as from the Sunday of the Christians, therefore the good Lord plenty of three times 24 hours = 72 hours after each other the prayers of his children only in respect

these three religions.

54. Even these geographical terms
would have completely freed Judaism from that fixed idea
held; without his previous experiences
to have under his eyes when it was still his own
State formed, and . and much warned, 1

*) Who live even further west than those who
future on the Grande Isle in the Niagara = River
live; which island containing 20,000 acres of land
Lord Mordechai=Noah for the settlement of Ju=
it has been sold.

**) how far does the difference of the
beginning and end of every natural
Day, when both of them through all, even the smallest
run through moments of time? Of course, the Jew believes
in a fine restaurant: with the ringing of the bell, everyone starts
Jews observed the Sabbath; instead of, for example, some
started it long ago, partly already half
have completed; others in the morning, on the eve=

noon, to stand at noon, and to begin it
in part still a long way from remembering x. x.

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what it means: religious concepts that only refer to
the individual well-being of people,
and must be, to exaggerate, because in
Their enemies almost always fight the Jewish Sab=
bath, where they were not allowed to carry weapons,
used, and thereby brought disaster and ruin upon
the brought; without paying attention to the fact that
the observance of the Sabbath, the guidance and
Management of the collisions that occur,
and the circumvention of the associated formal
Laws, not only so many and some
Persecutions for the sole reason originally
located, but also that it is in the morality
of Judaism has intervened in a most pernicious way.

And the matter is just as insignificant in histo=
rfeint point of view. It would be foolish to
claim: that this Saturday is a
exact sequence from the first, from Moses
scheduled rest day, since the time sequence in the
History of all peoples of the earth on many and

interrupted in some ways, and later only
been arbitrarily reconnected.
It would be more foolish to say that the Jewish
Saturday a complete series of the
day on which the deity rested
| ar *),

| *) eie, the Christians under the rule of the Romans |
ftanding, initially and subsequently calculated
Construction of the city of Rome. Only after a very

| 163
55. It is even more insignificant in physic

Consideration. In every, even the smallest moment=

moment, one half of the celestial bodies (with
the known difference which the twilight
makes up) in shadow, and also steps out of the=

—

many centuries, when the exact chronology
had been completely lost in the Middle Ages,
people began to count according to the reformer's birth=
And so did the Jews, their calendar was
after leaving Egypt; only in later times
led a rabbi, if I am not mistaken, named
Scherira, the time calculation after creation
But where did this man get the exact information?
future, when the Creator of the world, this eternal
beings, I began to create.

But his intention was probably more to
The Jews are more focused on the Jus patrimonii of the
to judge the whole earth. For (provisionally before
said where Judaism in intellectual
In this respect, instead of the Jewish
rabbinical theology would have been influenced by the fates
of Judaism long ago; so she laid
This is all the more important: all sentences which refer to the
solution of the National Government completely failed
were now even more to be hardened, now reversible
and to prove that everything is just a test
time for the Savior to be just as sure and certain
appear, as honestly the end of the world

preached without the least thought
to cherish: whether it is conceivable that an all-good
Whoever seeks revenge, much less such revenge
lengthy punishment (one now almost two
thousand years of imprisonment, as the Jews
call, and therefore also their head of the zer=
scattered communities, which they had lived for many centuries= |
through to preserve, and presently again

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out again; so that night and day pro-
gressive references in the smallest moments of time
follow each other; so that every moment of the
among natural days at the same time here or
there is present. They the suns stand in the
middle of their surroundings, thus a un=
interrupted continuous day after them.
facing side of the celestial bodies. The very
different time of the orbit of the celestial bodies
around its axis, however, is determined not only by the large
difference in the length of their day and night;
but they celebrate at very different times
their days and their nights; hence what is in
religious respect for him, the author of the
Universe, day, what is night for him, who
one half of the countless celestial bodies from its
suns illuminated at every moment? –
56. But the matter is more serious in ftaa ts=
civil point of view. Like
mentioned earlier, the exaggerated idea of

her zu stellen nicht unlaut ants lassen), the title
“Sur of the captivity) exercise
could, without ever considering: that the Jews that
what they are, only through themselves, and
will remain; as long as they are so destructive to them
former Mosaism, on which the whole Rabbi:
nis mus is founded, in respect of the forms
remain clingy.

*) See below: Judaism in .
To . e ö

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strict observation of the formalities of the Sabbath celebration to Judaism in cosmopolitan
 In this respect, it has often become extremely detrimental in wars
 fein; but this was only temporary,
 How much more detrimental would this have been to the
 Judaism then become, as they among others
 believers, for example among us Christians,
 stay, live, and interact with the same
 wanted. |

57. The Mosaic Law forbids them from
 even to make fire on the Sabbath. A law,
 which was not designed for cold zones. An=
 ftill now that which is merely human rela=
 tive concepts in which time, circumstances,
 a different situation, different circumstances certainly a
 Demanding change, to model, believed the Jews=
 thum to be able to circumvent that law,
 poor, needy people among the Christians for good
 hold: for him the Jew, at his command,
 and with his will to prepare fire to
 to protect it from winter wrinkles; from which in the
 result: only Christian maids
 to keep, which Judaism, however, has fo many
 reluctance, felf – through whose fault? fo
 some prohibitions of this and that with silence

*) See below Judaism in moral terms
 considered, namely, what is the bypassing, the Um:
 fnewing of prescribed laws means, as it
 continues, and the inner essence of morality
 completely destroyed. |

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 for the sake of temporary causes, even persecution
 gen to way drawn.

58. It was even more worrying for Judaism
 the Sabbath celebration in relation to business=
 live, and therefore even worse in this regard
 go to the Mosaic regulations. In the
 Christians, the relationship of work and rest
 days = 6:1, bet the Jews on the other hand = 5: 2.
 Judaism understood this by keeping Christ
 licher) shop assistant subsequently there=
 change that ratio to = 7:1
 was transformed. And the more the indifferentism

this people had to spread, the further
It also happened here. The new believers, the
like to call themselves enlightened because basically they
Believe nothing, have everything sorted out, carry
no qualms about going out publicly on their Sabbath
to appear in person at the stock exchanges, but
out of respect for the Mosaic Law only as it
means to run a passive business. He,
the Christian must offer a bargain to get the
to bear the burden of sins committed alone.
350. And who knows (remembering in passing that it

belongs to where Judaism in historical
In this respect, whether the persecution

*) See above: First section p. 16, where the
Contribution of Christians to the rise of the
Jews are mentioned; and further down in the fifth
ee §. 98 and ff. e are taken into consideration
been

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in Spain would have been so hard if the
Jews, as they became a significant
had achieved significant prestige, not the
rigid attachment to their Sabbath,
who had the bold presumption to later
harshly reprimanded: that the Christians have their peace=
day can definitely be moved to N Sabbath
should.

60. This requires a closer
The Jewish trade there was merely trade
of the time; they would never have come up with that idea
But they were, says the story,
there, as later in Poland, for example, through Pach=
ments, through purchases, through pledges and debts
prescriptions etc. for the possession of very many lands=
On the Jewish Sabbath the
farmer who became a serf, a slave=
had sunk, personally to work
ben, got into trouble with the religious duties which
the Mosaic Law prescribes, in Collision; the
But on Sunday, on the Christian
To stop working on a day of rest, his religion
region too close; but both from the side of the Jews too
unite, was them at that time, when still far
lower levels of intellectual culture, so

rather, it is an abomination of all abominations.

61. All these circumstances taken together:
to select needy people from among the Christians,
which, without violating Judaism, abolished the Sabbath
had to be holy; written servants, oh rift=

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to employ qualified shop assistants who will be responsible for the .
To violate the Mosaic Law, rw. How best
Does this mean that Jews are being treated against Christians?
in all this a certain respect for us? Is
Here too, Judaism is merely a passive
point of view, so that if it
of love, respect, consideration towards the same
missing, we alone are to blame?

62. It is in fact very clear in the preceding
It has been pointed out how far Jewish
Writers have tried to spread Judaism everywhere
to be considered only in the passive state) in order to
every hatred of Judaism towards non-Jewish people
to be able to roll. But I fear that if
someone else can do the same to the latter

) In the history of the Jewish people, one has only
the persecutions suffered by the same among all people
core without exception under eyes, and yet
A Mr. Buchholz (the younger one) also dares to

historical documents, all historical truths
Despite the fact that the legal, honest ancestors
Giving preference to scorn, ridicule, slander,
to add: Judaism is so long, so hard,
and – – innocently (!) persecuted:
den, in order to through this completely composed means Mit=
cause suffering, damage, derive claims
assert, and at the same time men who Judaism
relevant, and therefore also historically true
and sincerely illuminate, in a hateful light, where
possible to be able to stand up.

There are judgments of this kind in the world that truly
have no criterion whether he is wrong or bribed
Understand she liked it. |

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folgte, then a heavy bill may arise,
of which the result of the fairest judgment between
There will be nothing else for both of them than: how holy
Judaism spread everywhere to other peoples up to
whose innermost being has been influenced.

c. Furthermore, the previously mentioned In=
duction reasons: that in history several
Examples occur that the Rabbis are f worse=
However, it was forbidden to teach the Talmud,

yes, that he even gave them orders from the administration=

been taken, namely, as stated
will corrupt morals, even human beings=
hostile principles contained therein
are.

d. Furthermore: the remark already mentioned above
knowledge that the work of Mr. Eisenmenger is a
strict revision and repeated expert opinion
several men who were for
have decided the same.

e. Furthermore: that as a result such a large
series of writers by highlighting these
and those sentences from the Talmud to the Jew=
thum partly made the same accusation, partly
have pointed out most emphatically.

f. But what among all inductive reasons
deserves to be at the top are the writings of the
Mr. Friedländer and Mr. Cohen. Both of them

Belonging to Judaism, of course, was not

to expect that they will give the public a proper
Enlightenment on the Spirit of Rabbinical Dog

t

men, especially in relation to non-Jews
gave; however, how such of them are judged
has been, is already enough for a much further
to be allowed to close.

63. Mr. Friedländer just noted how
from the Christian side, the raw ignorance=
ity of the Rabbis, and where the transformation
of Jewish worship in the synagogues,
the educational institutions, the educational system
He admits that they, the environment
education does not divide one part and the other
but that the whole inner being
fen must be converted in one cast »
and elsewhere this enlightened man speaks *)

*) This venerable name is deserved by the
Right. For as far as his thoughts, all attachment=
ity in the Mosaic theocracy regardless of
Reforms are directed, emerge from his following
words: ö
The food laws belong in our days only
and alone before the judgment seat of the healer » ;

And how he generally speaks about the ceremonial "laws
judges, the following words reveal this.

Those ceremonial laws have so much against sit=
and manners of contemporaries that
they appear adventurous and provoke laughter
had to. »

This is what a believer of the Mofaif religion says,
Such a man could and should not be treated more harshly
do not judge. |

But what is the verdict of the Christians on this matter, the
Participants? In the religious segregation of the Jews
the customs that conflict with completely alien ones

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following memorable words: moral duties
would not have confused with sacred ceremonies

accompanied, there was such a deep contempt for Christ
ften, which not only amazes, but also laughs,
but even scorn and ridicule from the masses,

if not the loudest contempt of the
better thinkers; so that when that talisman
not his magic power on the minds of the great
heap could have exercised, from the opposition
respect a far greater misfortune unfortunately
would have emerged. |

For, could any nonsense ever be carried further
as: an animal slaughtered by Christians is considered unclean,
for atrocities such and such parts only for non-Jews

to be considered worthy of eating; the most innocent to a Jew

the offered food or drink (a pure but=
terbrod, a glass of wine) with a look of bewilderment
interpretation, from which the deepest contempt emerged,
of fic). Not only a separate Sabbath
to celebrate, but poor people among the Christians
to use it to desecrate the Sabbath, etc.

The Christians also admitted that
wealthy people from their midst donate a penny
served; one could still feel the shame that was
rin was to consider only Christians good enough for such
hold.

In addition, if on Saturday
at sunset, when the smaller population=
class is particularly numerous in the streets, the one
and the other past the dwellings of the Jews
came, and that, how should we call it, with no
Animal howling comparable cries of Judaism
devotions. The wild, desolate, unruly
what was in the tones, tones that soon reached the quietest
ft humming and murmuring, soon suddenly
ly to loud, wild screaming (judge for yourself

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must have been, one should never have thought that through

more frequent observation of these, which Vienna ever=
to find a penance. »

Mr. Cohen) appeared to almost everyone
loud shouting to God, but finally their
wanting to fulfill hopes.

"They are calling on their Messiah again," was

once a common, widespread vernacular language;

back then, when the unusual had an even deeper impact
put pressure on the people, "that should, it was said,
come and destroy us Christians together. »

This sad look back to earlier times leads
me to the remark: that it is already the Jewish history
white sake would be very desirable: that someone
faithfully, truly and accurately recorded how the Be=
behavior and behaviour of the Jews formerly
Such a pragmatic historical representation
would shed a lot of light on the present
state of Judaism, since the previous
current situation, circumstances and the conditions of the Jews
to the Christians such a powerful influence in their
had a character that centuries have not forgotten.
wipe, sometimes never erase
can. – >

I have in the above mentioned writing (hon in Viel
and pointed out some things, but it contradicted
completely my inclination the Jew as he was six
decades was to be presented in full dress.

And even if some things are too bright, too striking
since then been eliminated, what the eye of the
audience would have been too conspicuous; how
Much may still be said about the fanatical way of thinking and
Judaism's way of acting in its inner being
still left feyn.

Only one thing: when a Jew moves into a house,

ches until then Christians have inhabited; so the

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64. Even stronger are the words But Rab=
binišć dogmas of Mr. Cohen: «As long as
the Jews, he says, among the Rabbinical
Dogmas (which ones?) remain, such as
infallibly recognize, any attempt will
Reforming the cult is futile. »

65. Not only to reform the cult, add
I add, but much more will be at the festival=
hold Rabbinical dogmas completely in vain

Without completely changing the positive
Judaism, salvation is never to be thought of! –

66. But Mr. Cohen nevertheless continued the work
that Orientalist, of insightful, of knowledgeable
wealthy men of a high school of German
country, examined by several men in the
Consequence confirmed, from submitted report be=

superstitious Jew, according to popular legend,
all wallpapers, no matter how beautiful they may be,
because the polluted breath of the Christians is not so
walls, as well as on the doors, windows and floor
washed away, and the house was not completely consecrated
can be given. |

But how far does disgust and
Contempt against Christians? Is there really
no insult? Can something like this express affection, love,
Awaken warmth in the hearts of Christians?
But Judaism may be on the path it has now entered, and
immeasurably wide open path to the spirit of
Judaism, progressing; they become fifth
tear down the houses of the Christians and build new ones
have it built in its place to create completely unspoiled
to be able to live in houses. |

ATA

"

fatit, to call it a smear, to describe it with such
popular to use derogatory names,

to the already mentioned countless series

shameful, loveless judgments of Jewish writers;
belongs all the more there if one looks at the
prayer formulas cited by him (Cohen) only
casts a single glance and sees what
corrupting spirit of Judaism.

67. And suppose those men were
really in their justified zeal against the highest
immoral principles have gone too far;
They do not serve any blasphemy, they deserve
rather, the most heartfelt thanks, for the benefit of the

to have contributed something to humanity; the Humanity, I say, that those efforts to immediately on the ee of the Jews vigorously purposes! – – .

68. All of these 8 induction= But regardless of the reasons, I still never be able to persuade that what Rabbini= fic dogmas is stated throughout the Une start true and can be determined. Being moral feeling should not be at first glance look of the same highly shocked, from Abfchen and be taken with reluctance.

70. At least they must be for my individual duality as inductive reasons. Because every word that I, except the Jewish Rabbini= fic theology, written about Judaism is from my own many years of experience,

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from personal observation and careful private fung was created and written down, since I but not in the possession of the oriental ä *)

*) Just for the sake of the founable idea that the one who: cher wants to claim the name of scholar, actually have to know everything, despite the greatest Scholars, if much is done by him, at most only a ashlar to the immense building of knowledge, to which the materials only are collected, of which a very small part is useful; and in its performance is still a long way off, I make the following assumption note here.

Despite the fact that I am not a language learner the Greeks and Romans in possession of the living language European, which means no small inclination to foreign

l Learning languages may be connected, I saw the

: Learning Hebrew not only the translations

always considered superfluous for the sake of provisions, but it found at the same time an insurmountable aversion

Which can be explained from the following:

t! At the front of a language stands the character of a

1 nation written legibly, whether crude or educated,
f hardness or mildness, softness, pampering or
i Seriousness and firmness, slavishness, secrecy,
re or self-confidence and openness 2. in a nation
5 is predominant.

And may the climate have a great influence! in the well-being=
' according to a language, more will he through the
character of a nation determined, indeed completely described,
5 insofar as he is through the interference of a foreign people=
1 il Nothing of its originality is lost

N at

ths But what euphony is based on, as far as I know,
A has not yet been properly stated by any linguist:

m den. But it does not only consist in the relationship

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am to create an end from the originals
judgment; that is what remains for me to

of consonants and vowels, in alternation
the latter, especially that not one and the same
Vowel predominant (like the i in Italian and
the e in German often fills entire lines);
but, it should be noted that it is the German
Language is that just as little every syllable, as every
Word does not have a vowel as the final tone, because the
articulated voice of the people through this
from the animal sounds, which are almost
commonly linked to vowels; then in Ver=
reduction of the so hateful guttural sounds, the hissing
sounds of the snakes, the equally wide
diphthongs etc. w., u. f. w.

Precisely for this reason, the euphony of a language from this
From this point of view, the internal
Build such an excellent Spanish language
preference over all others, instead of the Italian
Language can only please women and children.

Precisely for this reason, the character of the Spaniards is
that of the Portuguese, as the sister

Languages of both relate to each other. That is why
The introverted character of the English may
can be recognized by the fact that so often and much a vowel
drawn into the other (not, as they say,
that one merges with the other);
so that no one is clearly audible; like the living,
Fiery, immoral behavior in the French character is so clearly
lich in that almost consistently the tone
is put on ultima, instead of Greeks and
Germans have an incredibly large number of dactyls.
This is why the Old German language has the advantage over
by the Slavic peoples, namely by
Guttural tones and adverse diphthons
distorted dialect. This is precisely why euphony is

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character of a strictly truth-loving writer
fstellers everywhere to claim, Nothing left but
ask the following questions.

71. Can one already rely on the statement
that Orientalist, to the statement of those who
have subjected him to criticism, to the Wieder=
fetches of other men, which will be discussed later
goods given by one and the other=
already completely abandoned, or does the matter require
another strict revision? –

72. But if one is sure that the true
To get your hands on the originals?
one would find that partly in the letter, partly in the
According to the spirit of Judaism, it can
then not from the side of present-day Judaism
mean: although it cannot be denied that in
In the rougher times the Rabbis such and such
highly reprehensible principles were cultivated and taught
have, whereupon even Jewish writers
noticeable finger pointer thrown; so one is

from that point of view, the German
tion as long as a solid, honest, serious nation
remain as long as they retain their core, masculine strength=
full language with all the defects of euphony (the
the Greek sound n, which, among many others
words, still to the infinitives of both
A tribe belonging languages, not
can replace) is retained.

Oieß may in relation to the Hebrew language
enough, as I like their tohu wa wohu
could.

12

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in modern times far, far from it
come?

13. It may even be possible
that moral writings, even by rabbis
vder Others, which
Containing theories which are those who in the valley
are exactly the opposite of what they should be.

For example, the excellent writing of the un=
greedy Mendelssohn already has an unmistakable
proof: that present-day Judaism is the
doctrine of immortality completely?

74. There remain the following phrases:
although those tenets are not fully
are still left, what is still of
still maintain the same at present, which lies
already from them in the spirit of Judaism? Is,
In the words of Mr Friedländer,
inner being already transformed in one fell swoop?
At least what has been eliminated is already
of the entire population of Jews
hen, or is the rougher class of them not much=
no longer completely devoted to them? And has
the spirit of Judaism itself in the, or rather the
has already lost all its influence?

75. It is difficult to assume
that the Jew who is expelled from the Rabbinical
sentences, as soon as a collision
of the interest between a Jew and a non-Jew
ftplace, the following sentence is completely ignored
should read: "that if a Jew before a

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pagan (un-Jewish, Christian) tribunal

an oath by the name of Jehovah, he the= hurts the same, and practices idolatry; v for what another, except the indifferentism that exists in the Jew= thum is currently so predominant, further below There is also a memorable circumstance to be mentioned.

76. So Judaism in modern times ten, except the indifferentists, in the old glau= big and new-believing party, especially the Secondary source of back and forth talk about what Jews= thum is, and what it is not, has decayed; The latter may, apart from the establishment of public temple decorated according to the rites of the Christians, no matter how much those Rabbinical dogmas are neglected= fet, despise yourself; may the hostilities between the two parties, no matter how big, The Rabbinical=Synagogical Cultus is much more than to the side. The contempt of the new believers only serves to strengthen them, for further confirmation of this and that Rabbi=

Niš sentences. The old-believing party has

the large, completely uneducated crowd of on his side, on which Rabbinical dogmas have an even more terrible influence in itself can; without looking at the heavy content, which represents the rougher class in the spirit of the Jew= thums lies: to be the only people of God, the more it is in Mosaic torn clothes= But since it is difficult, I would say, impossible to determine from the written source,

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how detrimental still currently the and the retained dogmas of the rabbis in morality of the Jewish people and from there also into the morality of those among whom they live fen; so the possible moral improvement of the Jews absolutely necessary and unavoidable necessary:

That the state authorities everywhere use the Rabbinical Completely abolish synagogical worship, and such to the public Jewish service, where, it is the Sabbath or holiday, both Jews and Christians have equal access.

77. That the lecture, prayers, songs,
to be held and practiced only in the national language
It goes without saying that this is the case. But what
Respect for the Organization of the Educational System
with regard to Jewish Rabbinical dogmas
I will skip over this, as here is a
an even more slippery path is to be entered; which, since
in every positive religion, even more so in a
such as the Jewish, an esoteric and
exoteric teaching can never take place,
as long as Judaism remains Judaism, to a
secure goal, regardless of all R,
will lead to.

Doctrine of the immortality of the soul, which
whatever Judaism may be today.

78. What a strange mixture, here and
worthy of the most serious consideration, the

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history of humanity. The Gentiles
were idolaters, and – taught a future
existence. The Jews worshiped one single
one God, and knew the teaching of the immortals=
ity is definitely not).

79. But ideas may be in respect of their
No matter how wrong their clothing, they will be
means for the charitable purpose of mankind
needs; they must be tolerated, even upright
be kept.

80. One has therefore au saci the but
believe that they have done a great injustice about what
in pagan theology, with regard to the
future being, from Tartarus, from Elisa=
fic fields, from Minos, from Mercury
and Charon *), from the various special
harsh punishments for this and that kind of crime!)
It is said that he mocked so often and so much.

* According to a strange theory, their blood
the soul of the animal body: Remember,
it is in the dietary laws that you do not eat the blood,
For the blood is the soul, therefore thou shalt
Soul does not effect with the flesh.» –

* Which the souls on the unknown path
into the underworld.

*) The fine, correct feeling of those peoples characterized
also in that they are not one and the same
punishment, one and the same hell for those who deviate
the offenses determined.

He should, Minos once said about a miser,
pronounced a judgment that he should return to the upper world,
and see how fine heirs deal with fine inheritance.

\

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81. The basis of these forms: fort=ongoing existence and future responsibility
struction of his actions, had all the strange
Regardless of clothing, the most charitable
influence on the morality of those peoples.
Therefore, it is only explainable: that, despite
the Gentiles who were so despicable in the eyes of the Jews
Idolater, and in this respect therefore deeply beneath
the religious dignity of Judaism,
nevertheless, they do not have nearly as much and
some vices, sins, even gross crimes
found than among the Jews, about which their
own teachers often and often the loudest
Lawsuits have been brought, committed, because
that redemption festival nor the most disadvantageous
Another circumstance was that Mofaism not only
no immortality of the soul is taught, but
has pointed out the opposite everywhere.

82. But let us take from morality the doctrine of
of immortality; the whole collapses
moral buildings together). Not only this,

*) I do not mean to claim that
1. B. a Lucretius would not have been an extremely righteous
can be a morally excellent man.

But it is not enough that the development of
human nature's abilities to take a progressive course
observed, but the intellectual powers must be

a relatively proactive progress
observe, so that the insight into the one e.g.
physical, intellectual objects, the one

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the religious building leaning against it
crumbles into ruins along with that one. Has
the religion of reason is therefore a highly important
important, highly beneficial discovery in the field
of religious knowledge, it is that
extremely beneficial teaching. Because, what gran
zenless lack of conscience must be present in everyone, even
more with a rough, moreover with others in
opposition people in all their hands=
which is merely a temporal punishment

has to fear, therefore nothing, absolutely nothing

to do what is on one
can be withdrawn in any way.

83. This gives rise to the very serious
Question: what is the doctrine of immortality to the
Judaism today? To its positive religion
region, according to Mosaism, it does not belong)!
The Thalmud teaches, like the other theological
gischen e of Judaism dieftsame?“ Sit fie

view of others, e.g. moral, ech
objects advance.

But never can humanity achieve a
to attain such moral education that those
Teaching is not and remains not an essential need for them;
so that they of their future fate, their moral
actions could be without concern.

) Which contained an emanation idea: Man
returns to dust from which it came, and
his spirit returns to the Godhead, which gives him life
breathed into us, and his spirit flowed forth from us
tft. e |

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been elevated to a religious principle,
and will assist in the education of Jewish youth
presented as a fundamental religious truth,
or does it depend only on individual opinion
of every Jew, which is associated with indifferentism
connected, the more hopelessly interferes with morality?

84. How is this to any information
to get there? Have you seen the unscrupulous actions
of Judaism, it concerns
Perjury, usury etc., fo arise from the same
Opinions emerge that are based on that doctrine
not point out, rather they speak too loudly:
either: that a person married to a non-Jew
injustice committed before God is not injustice;
or: that at least the redemption date is all
erase again; |
or: that there is probably no future responsibility=
reality takes place before the judgment seat of the deity.

85. But what the history of Judaism
As far as the above is concerned, this can also help us little in this
Hand go. She says: among the little by little
sects that emerged from every interest
calculated, artificially composed positive
Religion, the Sadducees
the immortality denied, which in the lower
written letters of the Mosaic lectures
remained standing; the Pharisees, on the other hand,
have taught a future being, but at the same time the
Transmigration of souls accepted, connected
with the idea that Plato also had:

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namely that the souls of certain committed misdeeds
because of the punishment of the same for a certain time

be imprisoned in a body Y; that,

furthermore the Karaites, the Essenes (the latter
a kind of monks, or hermits) to a future
believed in existence, but not to the place ho=
Doren Parthet was counted.

86. Even the most recent public
published lectures (speeches, sermons)
which are kept in the newly built temples,

do not express anything that leads to the positive religion of Judaism. Although it however, point to a future existence, embarrassing enough passages from the Old Testament, which do not contain that doctrine at all, with the seek to combine the relevant lecture; so It should nevertheless be noted that the Temple brothers not only in the middle of the Orthodox party and the indifferentists N but that their pre=

*) The most ridiculous idea of all antiquity, which does not contain the very important propositions of the theory of causality knew, namely: that every active force outside itself requires a passive object on which it acts; that only homogeneous things act in= and on each other can; whereas heterogeneous things (as spirit and physical world) do not directly relate to each other are able to act, and therefore for them a medium (organized body) must take place. Accordingly, the organization 2 the necessary absolutely indispensable link between must be between the material and the immaterial.

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Publicly, even in the presence of Christians

its happens. Since the Jewish darkness also can not rest completely here, but rather loudly lets us hear: "that Judaism is based on a other ways") to the worship of God; fuch would strike all the more hard, if that doctrine of Christianity is so completely would be ignored. --

87. What now of these 3 in the Jews= thum takes place, who other than Jewish theologians namely the Orthodox party, can only only provide the official information about it, and it asks whether Judaism is not obliged about such an extremely important matter to make a representation.

Erypto-Judaism or Illusion= Christianity. \

88. The words in my previous writing I do not take back in any way,

I rather present it once again to the most serious consideration.

*), But why such a hateful sideways glance: Truth is a unity, there is only one way to it. Such words explain what is beyond that path is, even if only indirectly, untrue.

Furthermore, why is confirmation both the test that has taken place, as the faith that has been laid down confession has been withheld from publicity? see Dr. Kley's sermons in the new Sfraelitifchen Temple held in Hamburg, 1819.

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They read as follows:

«We should have said back then, when we were recording the Jews, somehow think, somehow suspect, and in spirit, to avert all future dangers, be able to foresee that a time will come

could mean that a simulated Christianity could be a cover= cloak of sophisticated plans and designs, that Jews can freely say in societies: Should one or the other circumstance ever occur, well, I turn fuch and fuch much that I receive a baptism certificate. »

The words that express my own feelings concerning, added find:

Truly, I know by the displeasure of the

Emotionally, no matter that requires greater seriousness, and has a more important meaning in itself, as a thief.»)

89. If previously blind religious zeal fo many Jews forced profelites to join their re= religion; we hear today that this and that Jew of his own free will Name of Christ. But how and on how he got there, knows No one either; so that the claim that he is still a Jew, and counter-claim that he is a Christian, equally strong takes place, all the more so,

if such an individual is still in close
traffic, in the most precise dealings with others

*) p. 192 et seq. there.

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Jews continue to be the public religious
service, the church contributions
to withdraw 9, and more than in secret
for the interests of the Jews on the ground
works.

90. This already shows what Crypto=
Judaism is to be kept, even more do the
History of Judaism points to this. Countless,
In fact, find the already **) occurring there

!

*) From one to the Catholic religion, according to legend,
The following was told to the Jews who had converted: A
The parish had a collection of charitable offerings
The collectors also come to him, he
addressed them: I am not a Jew, not a Catholic,
lick, not Protectant, sa bin Nothing, and
give nothing either.

**) One should never forget to remind you that
the historical aspect of Judaism, to the irreplaceable
disadvantage of a complete history of the same,
been completely ignored.

You, the history that is mostly based on world-
civil affairs on the internal and external
fates of entire states, entire nations
ftränke, in whose catastrophe Jews not even.
played supporting roles, just spectators and fans
have been generous, so big here and there your
indirect participation in the preparations of these
and those events may have been, they, the
History, Judaism has only existed everywhere
found noteworthy when quite extraordinary
incidents, it was rebellion of the same against those
under which they lived, or rebellion against them and
taken, it affected. But then the

History is an event that is the result of countless

|

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Examples: that Jews often return to Jews,
thum when they converted to non-Jewishness
(to Christianity, among the European peoples)
have been transferred; as soon as circumstances
He who permitted them to do so. He who has the spirit of the Jew=
thumbs, who is astonished by such things=
not. And just as history shows,
that they, the Jews, where there is no return to
Judaism was allowed to take place publicly, in secret
not only attached to the faith of their ancestors
remained), but at home through every conceivable

previous causes, but since Ju=
denthum has never been given official consideration,
the news of the world is completely withdrawn, and
the remedy was given, even then, even more in
the result, apart from any historical context,
it is up to the judge to decide for or against it.

*) Even now, it is said, 150,000 notes=
Christians in the two kingdoms of Spain and
Portugal; from whose number the one and
Others to high state offices even to clerical
Dignity has arrived, but in secret the Jew=
remain completely faithful to it.

This circumstance, by the way, has this and
gave that Jew the opportunity to
in Spanish newspapers about the state affairs there
words spoken in the name of God: God is still watching

about Sfrael», to give a special interpretation:
as if returning for Jews there again under the
may be opened under current circumstances.

It is, and may Jews, through experience be=
teaches to go there and be happy. But whoever
the spirit of theocracy in Christendom, the
to inherit all the promises given to Judaism

ridicule of their religious » anger to appease
fent, whose revelation so many
unfortunate occurrences here and there, the
Art that the most impartial historian cannot
can say who they are actually a burden to,
whether they are the intolerance of one or the fanatical
spirit must be attributed to the other party.

91. Even more so will that just concern
about modern proselites in religious terms
This is strengthened when the acquirendi mode is used
which often falls into a moment in time,
if a collision between Jewish claims,
and Christian opposition; so that
the religious, suddenly emerged super=
conception probably no different than from one of the
flowed from the dirtiest sources. –

92. The matter is just as serious in burg er=
lichen circumstances. The Crypto=Ju=
denthum is also far more detrimental in this respect than
Judaism itself. For the S ie a
Christ, who on this chosen path to citizen=
legal rights, is now even more able
his Jewish co-religionists at the expense of
to favor the honest party, just like that
many advantages than he could give to this
and has such a person through

have once claimed that the synonymous
not, he knows what is meant by that word (Iftael)
should actually be understood.

i

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to gain influence through his wealth
knows; he can access the
Deterioration of Christians hourly and daily
work towards, thus he has it at the same time in his
Violence: the necessarily regulated coexistence=
dependence of all parts of the body politic
to loosen things up, to change the situation,
which the total parts among and against each other
held to always keep upright so that
not a caste for civil society
and therefore disadvantageous to the state

receive).

93. And no less serious is the matter
from the moral side and in relation
on the dignity of Christianity. A
such a Crypto=Jew or Pseudo=Christian acts,
of course, even more unscrupulous according to the reasons
of Judaism. Actually, since he is fine
Private interest is entirely tied to the proselytization,
he acts as an enemy of both parties.
but such an individual subsequently this and
that crime of irresponsible loyalty=
looseness, so here too what Jews=
thum alone has to bear, on Christianity
«He is a Christian,» it is said of the

*) It is precisely that very important circumstance on which
detailed discussion where Judaism continues to
a political science standpoint
is considered, the statement is primarily based on: whether,
and how Judaism forms a state within the state.

—

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treacherous language of the Jews, as such
he could act like that, as a Jew he would not have
done more.) And, furthermore, Judaism
fuch little respect for non-Jewishness, how deep must

Christianity in his eyes sinks when Jews

for a few pieces of silver he acquired the name of Christ
buy it and display it for mockery
can wear! — —

94. Words that are serious and enough to
every country's authority conscientiously
ft whether a statute of the main content should be
design:

a. That every Jew who wants to be a proselyte
the previous sole use according to Cfo as
such unchanged in some states most glorious
is maintained), fhis assumed belief=

confession, after previous free election and careful examination, publicly in the churches, in the presence of a solemn veneration collection, filing;

b. that those married to Christian families children to all civil dignities and offices can reach);

c. and should such a baptized Jew be in the guilty of a serious crime, he then all the more according to the provisions of the law

to punish relentlessly, probably even from the community

to completely exclude Christians.

*) In older statutes it says: only the grandchildren.
a 1 |

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That newly restored use the proselytes would face a much greater cause concern, as the one from which Nie~~man~~ man knows whether he is really a Christian or not, as how far he continued his contact with Jewish houses how much he was committed to public religion service, and how less he then be entitled to a so-called to allow free choice to remain with Judaism, or also convert to Christianity.

95. However, one places the public religious act an objection: Some Jew, it is said, would attract public attention, with regard to the celebrations to be held len, do not like to become a proselyte, so much inclination he always wants to have it.

96. But to what extent religious dignity is connected with Morality is so closely linked with state advantage if rich Jewish houses quietly convert to Christianity, and whether here is not a way out) to mediate fey, about I leave it to the consideration of other men.

*) For example, that a private baptism can only be performed by the appointed priests; that for this Private act six witnesses would have to be required,

elected from among the number of respected citizens who at the same time are known everywhere as honest men; that these men on the future lifestyle of their Godparents have to look after that the acceptance of Christ ftence of such a baptized person publicly be made etc.

13

*

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97. And just as they are already increasing= paint partly threatened, partly actual events inheritance is concerned, I will skip the following juri= Jewish discussion: whether Jewish parents or blood relatives are absolutely right to have their children or relatives, the acceptance of the Christian to disinherit because of religion, or whether the laws

with full right to invalidate such disinheritance

I ignore them all the more because Laws of this kind already, apart from many other creeping because of the donations inter vivos et mortis causa to be completely avoided, and perhaps as useless would stand there, unless there is a well thought out measure= rules against taking action.

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Third section.

Judaism in moral terms both in and outside of his homeland.

A. In their homeland.

1. We are currently approaching the
Discussion of the one mentioned above
loud contradictions about Judaism, where it
must be viewed from a moral perspective.
2. I honestly confess that it is for me a
embarrassing feeling the words of Mr. Fried=
country: ee |

D They deserve consideration alone, because
they were chosen by such a respectable man
spoken. By the way, a lot of bows=
number will not be sufficient if I have the g belonging here
Statements by Jewish writers in general
wanted to lead. | | |

In very rude words, for example, Voß says:

«If the vices of the Christians are equal to the vices of the Jews
be set aside; if so, the Cons
kurenz exist. » oe u

All publicly known facts about
Despite this, Fränkel proceeds even more boldly:

« Offenses, he says, among the Indians:
are among the unusual exceptions, like this

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"The Jews stand on the ladder of moral
Worthiness not one step lower than any
another, no matter how learned, polished and cultured
fourth people. –

proven by the trial records of all courts
can be. » –

And the trial records of so many courts
are the ones who prove, according to the public
communicated extracts and announcements: that
Jews in particular, on the so pernicious path of
peddling, concealing stolen goods etc.
more than a share in the fowe wicked thieves= and
Nauber gangs, even leaders of the same
have been here and there."

Truly, discontent must finally take hold of one,

if one can accept such lies and deception, the Jewish Writers everywhere have to refute. Ha=ben then those men (except Mr. Christensen, Brill, Grollmann, Pfifter and various Other) Untruths from the court files moved out? Is it the state newspapers that Many and often incidents of this kind have been made known, only concerned about making lies public bring? And what else does it contain in present days? the Official Gazette of the Government of Cleve, under Andern vom Hamb. Correspondenten N. 6, 1820 communicated?

Neither trouble nor anger are Jewish writers, almost all of them state: «that the number executed Christian criminals the Jews far exceeds. »

In fact, it would be strange if

Ratio of the number of Jews to that of non-Jews – 20: 980 million that ratio would be completely equal, then Judaism would be almost 50 percent worse, than all of humanity here on earth.

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The night ends completely opposite to sweep. Not celestial bodies of the most distant Solar systems can be so far apart stand apart, as here between assertion and counter=

The Jews are commercially active on the Christian stock exchanges.

ft the always ready computers, where the ratio

5 Reason) has to calculate truths, because understand fit does not mean being unique.

Moreover, how many criminal crimes may be committed by Jews have always been covered with eternal night Crimes committed both among themselves and against non-Jews who, in the eyes of the world= court, partly by the previously quick burial, partly by the obligation: not to harm any Jew in respect of crime committed by the authorities against a non-Jew

to indicate and partly judged by non-Jewish authorities,
to have been considered the greatest disgrace; precisely for this reason
also what history so often
and cites a lot: namely that the Jews everywhere
have striven to get their criminals out of the hands of the courts
of the non-Jews; so that they themselves with 50,000
Thaler according to our money a criminal from the
The authorities have redeemed them. Which is also
is one of the Christian missteps.

The following is also worth noting: «a
French Jewish writer says: in German
Country is among twelve executed criminals
ftill eleven Jews, whereas in France among all
There is almost no Jew among those executed! » –

So different are the roles which Jewish writing=
fettters in the different countries. To
truths, they always follow the sentence:
The means are equal, as long as the end is
will be enough. |

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claim is found flatt, even if here on the
should be judged most leniently.

3. But in the counter-claim: that in
the essential components of the Ju=
denthum a much greater advance
to immorality, from the inner
essence of Judaism, somehow missing;
fo one presents the evidence presented
not statements of power, but evidence
so that the former is untrue, at least
not as durable must be subject to these.

4. How Judaism from the moral side
to be considered in their homeland, that is
feven in the previous section: Judaism from
illuminated from the religious side, mostly
pointed out the powerful influence
namely the religious, civil and cosmopolitan
Jewish components of Judaism in the
character of the Jews. Because:

a. The sight of so many of them covered with blood
tainted victim put hardness into her character,
Brutality, wildness, even cruelty.

It stifled all noble feelings, the sole
Driving forces of noble, glorious, humane
lungs. |

b. The very large number of rest, festival and
Holidays fed laziness, indolence, well-being
life, sweet tooth, tendency to indulgence
fweufung 1c.

c. The religious concepts in Gering=

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ftate, even deep contempt for non-Jews=
thum created pride, darkness rw. extinguished the
last spark of the general people=
love out.

d. The Means Based on the Promises

nations fed even more than the idea: except

.

chosen people of God, presumptions
of all kinds, created, because of interest, the
fo unshakable devotion to doctrines
a selfish salary of their ancestors.

e. The Moses theocracy established

led to the redemption festival, which the priesthood
however, it gave a higher venerability to
better the people's view of the value of the altar=
service, to be able to bind oneself to it,
gave rise to vices of all kinds, since
which made the commission of new crimes so easy.

f. Incessant civil wars lead to wilderness
ten the already rough, inclined to wildness Cha=
actors even more.

g. Frequent invasions, conquests and departures=
flugging from their homeland drove the National
Hatred to an ever higher degree,

the, with gained strength, nameless revenge on their enemies; so that those through whom blood= sacrificial, wildness into the most inhuman Cruelty everywhere and everywhere against overcame their enemies.

5. But exercised revenge and awareness

some guilt committed at home, laid in her

: 200

Character a cowardly fearfulness, a

with combined arrogance in happiness, a dadon

inseparable despondency in misfortune.

i.e. lack of arts and sciences, complete lack of contact with other people tions from which their religious separation fo completely excluded, robbed them of the fo well= active powerful influence that they had in the military change of the brutality and wildness of an uncultured ten, and which this in the downvote of a seized by darkness and self-sufficiency people.

| i. Primarily farming and raising livestock=

of the people, this led to the lack of operation of the arts and sciences, as well as of trade, and the resulting higher industry already in itself to retail trade and usury, even more so in respect of of the latter, through a poorly calculated by Moses net state maxim, which the pernicious= ft germ of the spirit of usury, of skulking the laws &c. fo indelibly deep into the character of the Jews, about which I made the following digression I am compelled to do so.

6. He who first utters the word state

Whoever has served the railway has, truly, the people ft in the social contract, through= from unknown.

7. The dead, physical nature, so much nab some causality conditions for such

and to observe such success, shout
 yet nevertheless everywhere in a highly uniform
 gait.

8. It is not so in the living, even
 active world, here man does not appear as
 a dead, will-less wheel, which can be given any
 can give a big change, he is not there,
 as a person who is to be kept passive everywhere
 object; rather, he is endowed with inalienable powers
 given, for his and his family's well-being, the
 bourgeois society not only unscathed,
 but to his pious, to care, because of
 for the salvation of all only the marriage of the e
 can depend on.

9. Moreover, the powers bestowed upon humanity

Forces so easily movable that already in the next
 Moment every active force, be it through a
 mere alternative, or by immediately
 can become no. 28

10. But how deep the reaction in the direction
 of the state relations,
 This is the most important focus of all and
 every state maxim, which everywhere leads to
 have seen: that measures taken general
 unity that they are on all and every
 parts of the entire state body
 but if any measure is directed at individual
 parts should be particularly directed, then
 to see what success they might produce

can, to advantage and Nad thei! exactly opposite-
 to be able to weigh each other, as easily as
 thwarting interest, a
 intended profit in one part
 Schade in others often even in all other parts=
 can arise which can have a highly detrimental effect on those
 falls back).

11. What is just said in terms of state
What has been said also applies to civil matters
Here too, state maxims have
Consideration should be given to whether what is necessary for the
To the detriment of one, and to the advantage of others
is not intended by them as a means
can be used, resulting in an even greater
It is a pity for them. And just as well: whether that
that which is beneficial for these and for others
is detrimental, not from those as

5

*) This includes financial = operations. 3. B. Customs=
taxes on foreign industrial goods, the profit of which
through the damage of the paralyzed domestic industry
still far more than compensates for.

States have to punish the Jews for their conspicuous behavior.
urgency, the debut of the lottery tickets
into their hands. What incalculable damage
but has emerged for states, especially
As for the Lotto di Genoa. What about poor=

on sick people = on prisons on the other hand
must! How costly is the gendarmerie through
the immorality has become; in which lottery games
above all, has so much guilt and share? –

~~

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means to an even greater misfortune for the latter

to be used).

12. Moses had the good intention of
too great a disproportion between the assets
to prevent (especially the so important Mo=
ment, which currently moves against Judaism
the lesser against oppression of the
Protect the larger ones, at the same time the family property

secure, and in this way a larger

wanting to maintain attachment to the homeland.

13. But to achieve this excellent purpose,
he completely missed the mark with the means he had chosen.
In every Jubilee year, a repeal
or cancellation of all monetary claims) and
the process will take place; all purchased
Land should be returned to those families
ben, those who conquer the country
had fallen to.

*) Even under the reign of the excellent Theodosius
fius there were many uprisings against the Jews.
This great prince, who in man, without distinction
of religion, who loved man, saw himself compelled,
to issue an edict: that the damage caused
should be replaced by the Jews in the future. Now
the Jews to offer all defiance to the non-Jews,
to provoke them in every way, and – the edict had to
be withdrawn.

**) Also the same circumstance which led to the
the causes aroused by Judaism, through
the usury of the Jews, among other nations
alive, has been even more strengthened by
History cites so many examples that their

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14. But as soon as laws, regulations, their
Intention may be so well-meaning and good,
contain measures that do not apply to all parts
are precisely calculated, which are contrary to strict law
run against; open the creeping and circumventing
because of every kind of deception, door and gates.

15. For how much may there be over provision=
means of revenge to enforce the law of
Jubilee year, which fraud
may, on the one hand, be played in order to
to make use of it; how can one, on the other hand,
all possible means have been used to meet the deadline
of the Jubilee Year. Above all, we=
usury may well have been thought up and devised,
to get paid in advance. With=
a state maxim which, with its countless cols
lifions because of which all equally strong in the bûr=
intervened in public affairs, probably even
led to perjury, this and that

have not let it happen, the Ver=

Debt claims, the alleged frauds Be:
been annulled.

And even in recent times there is an example
that in a respected city, by order of a
foreign government, the pawnbrokers Everything unen=
had to be returned to the owners in cash.

All such powerful measures, apart from their
Right or wrong, but have always only served to
Jewish usury more and more food, drive
and encouragement, since the source of the same
to let it dry up, could not.

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coarseness of morals to an even higher degree
had to drive up.

16. Those mentioned characteristics of the law
denthum in their homeland, from which we only
want to highlight the following; contempt
against all non-Jewish people, from the feeling
general love of humanity completely bare boundaries=
loose rational pride in empty opinions
although founded, but tied to a national interest
of the highest salary; wildness in the cha=
racter; brutality in morals; usury with
the desire to circumvent laws;
full of leniency towards enemies rc. c. This character
Judaism, with all its
peculiar, after the dissolution of the state,
with themselves in the traffic of the
over.

17. Man, it is said, is a world
in small things," The sentence may and can be valid,
if among them the common good of humanity,
that which is understood in every
Individual can perceive. This belongs to all
dings of humanity, all the more so since the
thinking power of all under one and the same principle
of the whole of nature, hence in its
expression of force, all deviations completely
appears analogously.

18. But the intervening causes are countless,
which the countless modifications of those
general public. Does not fit

the characteristic of the business to the character
racter of this and that person, of one and
of the other estates?

19. But may the climate, or may the
very different celestial areas a significant

Influence, as well as in the organization, as well as
in the character of peoples and nations,

much more of this happens from the assumed

men's customs, traditions, habits, living

white sc., much more of the spirit of their rela
regions; even more of the history=
situation in which a people through its own or
foreign guilt); still
unequal and far more dependent on the circumstances,
in which a separate caste is made up of all
members of the state.

20. All this together concerns
Judaism, it comes, therefore, in the guidance of the
past truths, currently depends on
to show:

whether and how those character traits are
Circumstances in which Judaism outside its homeland
math, reproducing among foreign nations,
have developed even further; what the historical
Location, business, operations etc. even further the same
The so important
Moment not to be ignored is:

Y) How perishable is the nn the
customs system under the government of that Manz
nes intervened in the morality of the people!

to what extent either Judaism or non-Jewishness
thum to be involved from an active point of view
strive for, in other words: through whom
Guilt Judaism in moral terms the
what has emerged from it.

21. Furthermore: u.

what a great, incalculable influence the
moral attitude of Judaism in the moral=
ity of non-Jewishness (in the morality of the
those peoples among whom they reside
have chosen) had; to whom still fother the Er=
weighing is to be added:
and what the future holds for the moral
promise to improve Judaism.

B. Judaism outside its homeland in
viewed from a moral point of view. N

22. The so-called
strongly nourished, so loudly and publicly expressed
contempt) against non-Jewishness had the over
all peoples widespread contempt
This had to be done against immigrants who

~

) Men like Alexander the Macedonian and that
great military leaders Pompeius may have been in their midst
laugh when they later learned: what effort
it would have required that, merely by their footsteps,
consecrated temples, to restore the consecration. Tau=
But the messengers did not think so, they thought more foolishly=
white a but only thrown by fanaticism on them
To punish the shameful severely. |

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imperative of their religious isolation, even more
through their entire behavior and conduct")
still too loudly express their disdain for
non-Jewishness became even stronger;
had to be transformed even by the better-thinking into a state
Reject, have no intercourse with a rejection
to want, partly on moral, partly on religious
"Concepts founded, and with the rougher crowd in

to ignore abusive counter-behavior,

Kind that in Judaism only too soon the noblest
Drive of humanity, the spur of all good, noble
and legal actions, sense of honor, more
and more was lost. |

23. Honor lost, everything lost," belongs
to the number of proverbs, the life \approx Maxi \approx
men of the ancient world who understood the art in
few words more than whole

Volumes of philosophical works often fail to do so.

24. Contempt and Counter-Contempt
created a constant friction against each other.
This action and reaction escalated through the following
Circumstance in the most disastrous way for both, for
Judaism and non-Judaism, but more to
Misfortune of the latter. |

25. The former powerful guild spirit had
knew how to assert his influence: Judaism

Lv

*) See above how fair and just Mr Friedländer
judges about this. Compare what I wrote in
I have duly mentioned this in my previous writing.

7

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to exclude from all trades; so that the \approx
fame a means of earning, usury, into the hands
was given, which on the contrary never and
never should have been allocated *).

26. This usury began, however, with the
junk trade. But this one has the character
teristic in itself: that everything that will come from
Trade fell into the hands of the Jews, to usury
and would have led to all kinds of fraud.

27. He, the junk trade, opened this
Judaism set out on the path of usury with the
lower class in connection with the purchase of the

things that she has to do out of necessity. This led to pawnbroking. This led to stealing stolen items. This is to get rid of lie, probably accompanied by a solemn oath, to the one who discovers the trace of stolen items believed to have. This is perjury, where legal complaints took place; and this ever more boldly to proceed on the path of unfaithfulness.

28. He, the junk trade, led Judaism to the public auctions, which they are in the Consequence so completely to master; he taught the Jews give the most trivial things a different external

*) Much more detailed and complicated is the

Readers of this part of the present section in the cited above. In general, it seems as if the commentary preceded the actual work. Because what is pragmatically historical presented, is here dealt with theoretically. E

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to give prestige, no matter how much the buyer . being deceived by outward appearances.

20. The purchase of some, even from the middle learning class brought things with it, required necessarily a paragraph. From this came the so hopeless peddling in the cities, and in the consequence outside of them. |

30. Peddling in the country, stealing stolen items, the delivery of the same to other fences, the sale of the same at distant Places attracted the attention of the thieves on Judaism. Jews to sell their loot to make themselves known as customers while hawking fcaffers, and here and there they themselves to play leading roles.

31. The matter succeeded, and as it succeeded, the more Jews offered their hand, the more the number of robber gangs grew, as did the idlers walkers, beggars, and thieves in the cities.

32. For the peddling that was going on here was of no less sad consequences. Since Jews

few not trying to gain respect, her appearance, her entire behavior and conduct rather, everyone shrank back; so the shameful rejection for a long time, unless for sale something offered, or for purchase something was requested. Cheated and behind to be walked was already through prejudice) assumed as an inevitable consequence.

—.

*) This prejudice was reinforced by the fact that when

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33. Due to constant resistance, no wanting to have intercourse (through whose fault?), thus took the place of the completely extinguished honor emotionally a shamelessness, a through Nothing to be afraid of intrusiveness, with word inventions, with tricks of all kinds accompanied), which intrusiveness both Jews for oneself, to know that one is ahead of others, as also to use others through them so often advantageously have known, and still present to a knowledge).

34. This intrusiveness was based on a hypocrisy, on an ever higher rising verse art of positioning, falseness in the bosom always nourishing, which where it was applied in vain were, curse and malediction in the heart

One gave a Jew four grošchen for both, for which he demanded a thaler, and such received for it, but was still deceived.

) In my early years a Jew entered my father's house with the words, «Am I right! Yes, by God, I am coming right!» – «Hear me I beg you, by God I beg you, listen me. »

I don't want to continue the story, the whole thing is already
role played elsewhere: the Jew had
a lottery ticket and swore that the house was his
in the dream was precisely indicated, to whom he brought salvation
and blessings.

**) Spy business – Sale of lottery tickets –
Pharaoh tables or game banks that are for several
Millions of Jews will be targeted. :

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the ingrained, out of contempt
hatred against non-Jewishness that arose
deeper, the envy, jealousy and
Resentment against the privileges of non-Jews
even more intensified, their discontent, their
bitterness, new nourishment for their hostility
giving. ; |

35. Pawnbroking; lending money on interest;
hiding stolen items; increasing security
security for their stay; increased financial status etc.
led them from one stage of growth to another,
by some intervening causes, but by
whose fault? reinforced Y. |

36. From this came the refinement: how
which goes far beyond the legal requirements=
ongoing usury is hidden from the eye of the law
could be, in whose wake the frequent Mein=

*) Extortions through usury brought even
often and many cancellations of debt claims
Paths whose loss will be regrown
had to. Body tax, Jewish tax, higher taxation.
Jews were not only seen as offensive, but also as
legally, and strengthened their usury. Sequetri-
She left the property she had acquired illegally in the
Follow by all means, how and in what way
fie for damage =compensation, to secure possession of the
The uprising of the approximately
caused this and that loss of property,

called for their vengeance: from the one that

in financial transactions through usury to bring about what
they may have lost it through others, etc.

Ie

*

23

ei d gefunden, da wo a matter of the e

Customer could not be withdrawn.

37. Which through usury always become larger and larger
Extortions led to rebellions against Jews=
thum fo oft after themselves, even more lands
instructions, even persecutions, which are so countless in
the history of Judaism.

38. Hard, sad fates together

to have shared, unfriendly wherever they turned

excepted, uncertain how to procure their stay
increased their hatred, their disgust
against non-Jewishness, spurred their emergence from this=
The desire for revenge is inhumane, where
circumstances presented themselves; laid in their character
a crawling, far removed from noble pride,
hypocritical nature; erased the little
hanging on the ground where Jews were born
the one, completely in her heart; taught her to
rather only the whole earth for their fatherland
to look at only the place, only the country for their
Homeland, where things are going well. This is
turned to her bosom every bourgeois virtue, every
exercise of civic duties). It generated

*) Regarding the many remarks omitted above
about Jewish writers also belongs: that all,
without exception mention that Jews joined the armies
the war to save our fatherland
It is not far from them speaking of it like this:
as if those heroic deeds without them would never have been possible
had been.

an indifference as to who is in power at any given time=
 haber fei, by whom and by whom a state
 dominated and governed; it formed the Ge=
 thank, only the one who is best in their interest
 be kind, and will be kind; it led them to
 the country that appears so often in history=
 treason; above all and especially formed
 hard shared fates their national

club, their strong bond, in itself
 arising from their national concepts, in

the mercantile common spirit:
 all forces, under a observed
 Maxim), how the three classes of people are treated
 must always work to make money
 to pull on it / to hold it tight, the

For the sake of Judaism alone, I wish that
 such a thing would never have been suggested,
 not to touch a discordant string here either
 darJrfen: Of course, you could see Jews back then, but
 especially those who are for the French interest
 had worked most vigorously, how diligently they
 offered to join the armies. Was it really
 love of country? or fear of future ancestors
 cessation, aware of their guilt? The answer lies in the
 following: As soon as here and there the French power
 regained power, they immediately re-entered
 French service. Played their previous role
 and there is still a lot of trouble. Bautzen and Lützen vers
 blinded them. Facts, too well known, and
 not to deny! And would not such things be everywhere
 and happened everywhere? –

*) See below Judaism in Rantsbürgerlicher
 From my point of view.

found the non-Jews to be paralyzed as much as possible,
 the nerves of the state (circulation of money) abs _
 tailor it to make it more dependent on the Jew=

thum to do, to this end especially
a trading maxim by which to have in hands
the wide-ranging) means of applying

) England, which uses the Jews as the lever of its
Machinery goods considered, should only know,
how detrimental Judaism is to its trade.
Because the Jews are so afraid of public announcements
have full authority over what price can
the therefore shop there, and through which highest
low sales they can any honest shop=
Destroy trade. Only one thing: drinking vessels, e.g.
Romans, which are not sold in the shops for half a
Thaler are for sale, are often used by Jews for
Two grofchen offered. Who wants to pay so much
Who is not waiting for the same
opportunity? a

But here too the calm observer stands, and
thinks about the thwarting detrimental and
advantageous things. If they, the
Jews, foreign goods not when purchasing so deep
would reduce which larger sums
would then be withdrawn from Germany. Can
but this is probably a palliative for the active
Pain, the internal industry is completely
iu see? – Instead of continuing, I put a
Dash. Narrowly restricted freedom of thought has

Characteristic in itself, that it is precisely the most hopeless,
the most perishable things not in their entirety
extent may be presented, not presented as follows:
that the power of her words makes a deep impression,
conviction, and the intended
Purpose: salutary consequence, piety and benefit to the
state creates.

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to move from one level to the next higher
to swing up, and, if possible, one day
to be able to become dominant.

39. These principles, which arise from all actions
and activity of Judaism by itself=
led Judaism to become more and more
to ponder what can only be achieved by surreptitious means
rich; this laid in the character of the Jews
that which is called intellectual agility, cleverness

ness, cunning, cleverness; it led
Judaism to every bribe; now fed
even more so his natural inclination towards any kind
Prejudice, led it even further to
the path of fraud, of circumvention of the country's
laws, of nothing abhorring perjury.

40. By the Sneaky and Detour of Every Mog
To obtain this, every advantageous ambush required
opportunity to win, quick grab
every moment, and enemies everywhere
to gain the lead. It required a
more than usual busyness, attention

and active procedure, precisely that in which

—

Jewish writers such immense diligence,
the immense activity and industriousness
of the Jews want to find. |

41. Now from the historical situation
of Judaism, from its business, and from the
relationships in which it relates to non-Jewish
suppose that such a large series of

hardships, so that one can

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actual Judaism, separated from the better
Class of the same, which is unequal to the spirit of the times
more advanced, would like to turn away the gaze,
in which the last moral spark was extinguished
is, since almost every virtuous thing that
can be preached to man, still to all
previously mentioned vices; because
No one will deny that a close connection
connection between the virtues and
between the vices; give the
For the connoisseur of human nature only one radical
vice of any individual, he
will, without knowing it, indicate the vices,
which lie in his character; is already that
large number of hardships from the attitude of the
Judaism emerged among foreign peoples;

fo has added to the corruption of the same the following
Circumstance contributed a lot, namely the above
cited circumvention of the Mosaic precedents
writings.

42. «But what about the people who think:
the letter of the law through circumvention and subterfuge
ways to avoid without the N

*) Juice, I ask, because the blessing of the good is,
that it can even use evil for good.
The firm “unbreakable togetherness” which
already founded in the historical situation of a people
is, sinks into his bosom a praiseworthy fatherly,
childlike love, of separate interest, of
careful look into the future situation, into future
fates æ. nourished and e

%

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will of the legislator. The
Indifferentism (the religious
Indifferentism combined with the political)
against everything that is called religion, and which
No other people speak so loudly as the
Jews, the inevitable resulting loosening
Concepts of all truths that ennoble humanity
ten too easily reach into morality, nor
more with a people who only base their existence on
the present world, they lead to very
there: everywhere and everywhere arbitrarily every
letter of every law, even non-religious
interpret, and the interpretation to the private=
interest without regard to right and wrong
to adapt).

43. But what influence might such a
moral unworthiness of Judaism in the
morality of those peoples where they
maintain their residence?

44. A question full of seriousness and importance.
Its dissolution is not the task of a single person
man *). It requires even the sharp-edged

*) p. 177 in the cited text.

*) Insofar as this does not refer to general statements whose number has already increased significantly
handen ist: «Small towns, » says a well-known
Writer, «Towns and villages where many Jews
fit, receive on the whole a frivolous, unstable,
beggarly appearance, because even the Christians
adopt many things from the Jewish way, yes
If they want to live, they are forced to
compete with them in their tricks etc. »

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other men. For this reason alone she has in most
men eyes such great weight, because Judaism

quite different from a merely passive, well

completely innocent point of view, the
According to bold statements by Jewish writers,
to be considered. Because the more one deals with the ftrics=
to reflect on Judaism with the greatest impartiality
is forced), the more it becomes clear how healthy
los das sich selbst aktiv, selbst agier in the |
The welfare of the peoples has intervened.

45. What is on the surface of that investigation

I want to state what lies there, I can't do more than that.

46. It took a long time, but finally the

nor the Jewish ones that cannot be rejected by anything

importunity), old, worn clothes
dung pieces that previously only served the
were intended for the needy and poor, for shopping
to receive. What happened to the previous
pious love of humanity, through this small
lost the gain in the minds?

47. An evil image cast into the soul, drives

Shoots, at the tip of whose stalks several adversities blossom.

* Forced, and indeed the wanton, fcho= because of relentless attacks on Christianity.

**) Did not this arise from their situation? True! but where does their situation come from? Let Mr. Fried say: Countries themselves talk about it. Such men would have made Judaism a leader in their immigration have to have. 5

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48. The one established with the lower class of people Traffic for the purchase of the necessary Things, also attracted beggars to them. Instead of which was formerly used for bread or a Heller pacified, they now begged for clothes, especially shirts *), for which they have a slight discount on Jews could find, and so idleness took hold in the wake of the most depraved vices.

49. The concealment of stolen items with the cloak of secrecy, irritated some

*) I know of examples where a beggar stepped forward, opening his penance and showing that he had no shirt on the body. I saw tears of the mother flow, and experience taught that such a person 2 to 3 dozen daily to beg together in the

was in his position. Except that he only had 4 grofchen for the piece on average received from the Jew have, how much the begging trade must have be driven further and further.

But what I said in a previous Note: that the blessing of the good is: turning evil into good to be able to do so, and therefore only on sole authority fent of the good, and the evil, which bos in itself remains, only indirectly belongs, is considered also here: | When that begging nonsense was carried to the highest level, fuch was German in one of the most respected cities= country a poor institution was built, which was not only to the rest of the fatherland, but I would like

say, serve as a model for the rest of Europe could; and therefore also a man who particularly meritorious for this, with a rewarded for his fine merits with imperial dignity.

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to lay hands on someone else's property, which destructive path he had never before so easily could enter in a paved manner. |

50. Thieves and robber gangs increased progressively increasing in number, the more the hawking of the Jews, the more the concealment of stolen goods, the more their sale in remote places, and the more the number of fences increased.

51. Tilting, rocking and melting the better types of coins, this reduction of the money, this methodical theft shattered some economic situation), thus the strength moral principles so shocking.

52. The motives which the Jews of the game tried to procure, also belongs here. Some, reset by lottery game, had the fixed Made a resolution not to think about the game again. General experience, however, teaches that precisely mis- circumstances most easily tempts you to play A Jew therefore dares to all kinds of foreshadowings to give him a fate Unfortunately, a small profit on it, and now the game starts again from the beginning and accelerates the hopeless downfall.

53. Even stunting and poverty come here into consideration, which Judaism has already the paralysis of the inner n fo *

) p. 57 wy ff. in the cited document, and baie . may be worth seeing. | |

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a

Breadlessness alone feeds the people's discontent

in the wake of many and many vices. Discontent

disturbs the internal peace of the state. Disturbed state
Peace makes the sacred bond between prince and
People are more relaxed. This loosening of mutual inner
affection, mutual trust
protects the state less from external threats
This lesser protection makes the development
development of any future more uncertain, uncertain and
doubtful. |

54. Furthermore, how highly pernicious, how incorruptible
legally detrimental to the holding of written service=
offered to the morality of the serving class
intervened, I have explained this in more detail elsewhere
posed, and refer back to it"), although

I look at the matter from a completely different perspective

considered, and intentionally that around=
I have gone to what others have said about this
matter, to the more lenient verdict
knowing full well that the question that matters is:
whether the morality of female servants in jade
Are there really more dangers in the theft houses?
55. A circumstance not mentioned there
is still to be described here. It concerns the fo un=
common great preference of the Jews to all and every

Meeting places of Christians too numerous

frequent. Is it love of socializing, a
friendly cuddling up to us? Would it be, I

*) p. 173 et seq. started Places.

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would be the first to praise them for this.
But their steady advance is based on completely different
Motives for reasons under which the emerge?

The most striking for some are the following.

56. Their enterprises shall be given an unequal larger sphere of influence. Listening to every conversation, eavesdropping on everything that provides information about the relationships of this and that family, this and that house. Paying attention, which wants to say more than that, on the sons fertile parents who are attracted to sensuality, to follow luxury and extravagance
femen, they carry funprompted to the One and to help the other person in case of any embarrassment; and this only out of respect, out of deep appreciation= appreciation for such a worthy young man, whose rich father against young innocence one may be too preoccupied with these pleasures. Do not demand repayment until after Father's death. Prescriptions under cheap Interest, which on the first loan a also i cheap find, fair enough rc.

57. No fiction! At the source of the Truth drawn from the experiences of others. If there were no seducers in the world, how unequal the number of those who went astray would be smaller. But a young man who stumbles could bait, much less if Creditors pressuring him. What strength in character ter is required for such a one, not Kûm=

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merniffe about fine En and ruin about fid).

58. How much, furthermore, the one from Judaism often committed perjury, which is associated with usury and indissolubly connected, how far the same disposition in the procedure and action white others may have reached over, who can and is able to bring such a deep-seated matter raise up their depths. | .

59. If, finally, Judaism and Christianity in religious terms in its own move in circles; there is still too much and some points of contact. Whether, therefore, the The sight of so many Jews who in modern times about the Sabbaths prescribed in the Pentateuch= celebration completely disregard those who on their Sabbath

appear on the stock exchanges, there conscientiously the
Bypassing the Mosaic sweep: a merely passive
Business, as already said, to do
to have a trade offered, etc. whether this
sight, this observation of such a procedure,
the concepts of rest day also for those
Christians who are not fond of ideas of the kind
must remain completely foreign in order to celebrate
their public worship no less celebrated
to be considered, the eg Other
placed.

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What does the future hold for the
moral improvement of the Jews?

60. Judaism itself is free from such moral
side, and Judaism considered: which
highly detrimental influence (through whose fault?
through whose action and cooperation?) it into the
morality of non-Jewishness; what can,
Nevertheless, the future of the moral
fic improvement of the Jews? What can
States therefore benefit from the better welfare of the
peoples make mistakes)?

61. Great and glorious are the efforts,
Noble is the aspiration of many men among the
Jews on the moral spirit of Judaism,
working against Rabbinism, with best=
possible forces. We also have
the published lectures *) for the Mit=
members of the new temple association too much the

*) Preparatory words for the examination: wel=
States have no real advantage from accepting the
Jews? .

*) See Fränkel's (namely SJ not M.
Fränkel) protective document of the Hamburg-published
prayer book for the members of the new temple=
Association, along with an illumination of the Rabbini m
13819.

*) S. Klay's, Salomon's sermons, on which
Writings I must restrict myself, since I have the inner
Establishment of the new school system, as well as the temple
those who separated from the old believers Darth fich,

don't know.

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distinctive oriental clothing, which was
Simple, from what is less understandable,
more to the heart *) fpeaks, still too far away
ftehnen; fo this comes at the expense of the blind=
the charm of novelty, of striving towards the
attentive eye of many (Jews and
Christians) to go beyond the ordinary.

2. In spite of all those praiseworthy efforts
Regardless of the circumstances, the following things come into
consideration.

63. No mortal has yet lived who
in general, the continuing power of those
Ideas presented in full, which
passed into the mass of the people, who with their
woven into an inner being, which in everything
whose actions and deeds are visible; much more

—

) What is apparent to the simple understanding is that
presents what is easily understandable to him, what the in=
aroused the most profound feelings, warmed the heart, brought tears
which brings emotion to the eyes, fiery
handshake that brings about reconciliation,
otherwise I would be in loud conflict with myself
saying what I say about the unfortunate fragmentation
the power of thought only in respect of certain
philosophical elsewhere. The poet
can say: God tests the kidneys. Can he do this,
He can also say: he examines the stomach;
then the seat of the thinking faculty can be
part of the body. But otherwise
the language of common life must be retained
can, and otherwise, in philosophical writings
to express themselves unphilosophically.

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less the indelible power and violence

those ideas that not only the national spirit
still flatter, but to a high, no matter how narrow
educated interest, such as the spirit of
Judaism teaches; how are such ideas,
nourished through centuries, in all storms
sad fates, even through this
strengthens, I don't want to say extinguish, but
just to downvote)?

64. This applies in religious terms. Seriously
The matter is more closely related to the moral, state
civil side. How do you find moral
Concepts and habits which the spirit of
religious Judaism so deep, so indelibly in
the national character of it;
what fates, situations, circumstances, business,
circumstances, etc) have bent it so firmly;
how and in what way are such again
to be replaced? |

65. The words of a generally

*) No era poses this question more seriously,
than the present. How consequential is it in Spa=
never the idea once so firmly tied to the Cortes

there. And France? You know this, one might say,

not daily, but hourly towards that,
what it was before. Or stand by the request
those stanzas of a theatrical poet:

~

Un soldier tel que moi - - - - .
to have to repeat in the theater,
not a thousand other examples unfortunately to
Page? |

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Writer's words are hard, but the truth that is in
the same lies, how powerfully such things push themselves towards the
reflection of each one.

«The long state, says the same, of a
unsettled existence without a stable people and fatherland,

yes almost without secure possessions on earth, and the persecution, humiliation and abhorrence, the happened to them by the rest of the world (which they felf, it must be said, of all the peoples of the earth unfortunately attracted attention, which tes is too much neglected), the noble, Great, brave people sc. in them from gender to Sex is suffocated, and the common, then and lured out the miser. s

66. I bitsdneit removed, in the possibility the moral improvement of Judaism lends doubts. What has been said may be much= more instead of cooling down that glorious zeal, tire him out, spur him more and more on to do good to make him even stronger in achieving a noble To stimulate; but it is true and certain, that such a gigantic work of counteracting sake), more than energetic, powerful efforts conditions required.

) Namely from the side of Rabbinism, or the fos so-called orthodox party of Judaism, which the opening of the new temples, as well as the subsequent confirmation of adults to be carried out there all power to thwart, and with religious Anger the temple brothers, as apostates, as loyal loose, persecuted everywhere as traitors to their religion.

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67. Public education is the basis of the e State: Economy"). From the NS

7

They, the reckless ones! They are punished
Father forgive them their sins, they know not U

what they do. »

For, has anything ever influenced the opinions about Judaism had a very powerful influence;
Something of the previous form of Judaism fvery
Much of his hatred is taken away; so it is
that new event. le

Diefe had it completely in her power to give a new
cult to be established, with reference to older ones,
those religious celebrations that the
Raise your heart to undisturbed devotion, your eyes
Elicit tears of deepest emotion; Solemn=
ities that not only affect the minds of the deepest
make an impression, but rather take control of them
so that some, according to their own

confession to become a Jew immediately nd)
could have closed.

Can the value of all and every thing, I. fo
brilliant, so deceptive, so ravishing even at
their appearance may occur *), only at the
Time alone can be tested; so it must fit
also only later show: how men against:
earlier and later times to the spirit of Rabbinism,
to work against the spirit of Judaism
ten, or to strengthen it by other means
search.

*) The language of the first sessions in French

National Convention! – The beautiful language in
so many Spanish newspapers of the present
moment! –

*) I have this sentence, in which I go even further than

the older state teachers I went to, in a fyfte=

_ matifdhen presentation of the entire state:
economy developed.

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Youth must therefore be in a regulated state
Everything starts from undisturbed spiritual culture
supported because the development of moral
Forces of higher education of the intellect
depend solely on the external forces.
68. The more educated, therefore, the more insightful,
and therefore the more artistic a nation is, the
she appears more industrious, effective and active.
The knowledge acquired through the exercise of the intellect
change of mind directs her attention
in all directions, making it suitable for countless

objects receptive; generates knowledge from
Knowledge. The acquired ability to
to think, tears them away from preconceived
Opinions, prejudices, poorly understood
habits; and the happy success
of the thoughtful, of the traveled experiments, of
fi I and others tried and tested experiences, fmotivt
'for further progress, to ever greater
Here, as everywhere,

It has been said, by the way, that Mr. Storch in
praised in the public press: that he was the first
Writer among all who in his work:
Cours d'economie politique popular education with
closely linked to political economy
have.

This respectable man will certainly be happy to
the Suüm cuique; because apart from Mr. v. J ufti
(father-in-law of the author of this paper)

all state teachers have more or 8 after pressure=
pointed out clearly.

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Strength from Strength, One Good from Another
But also, furthermore, the more insightful, the
the more active a people is, the more virtuous, the
It is more morally minded. It does not only take place in
the appropriate application of his powers
and his family's lasting, lasting happiness;
but the accumulated knowledge, the matured
observations, especially in correct calculation
the consequences, the tested experiences present him
the very big, essential difference of the
good and evil; so that it is in the
Choice of the same not so easily misguided; advantages
and weighing the advantages and disadvantages carefully against each other.

69. Should therefore the moral conviction
improvement of Judaism, through many years of preparation
preparations ever become something; then it is on his Er=
to exercise every care in the processing of personal data, and
In this way, a great deal could be achieved
Promise good things for the future.

70. But as long as the Rabbinical=Synagogue=
Greek cult continues; as long as the spirit of

Rabbinism can control the masses;
long as its theories have any influence in the
Education of the youth; for long is also
no moral improvement of Judaism
of some value. Then
several human lifetimes are not enough before the
hunger of those noble men in silence
acting, and never revealing the true purpose from the
Leaving our eyes open, we will reach the goal: that Jews=

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thum no step lower on the moral ladder
fthical dignity.

71. The relevant concerns are
by no means to be regarded as if they were merely
low salary. Above all, the main mo=
ment should never be lost sight of:
that in Judaism everything, religion, priest=
sterthum, legislation, morals, customs
and daily needs, world traffic, post-
litik etc., that everything and each one is a precisely connected
a coherent whole, consisting of
religious, from the Jehovah of Judaism itself
given, regulations; on which
the Temple Brothers, on the positive path of
Judaism, in speeches and writings
reject; texts derived from them, their
lecture as a basis, and the mixed
number of listeners a pleasant discussion

have to inform you about the regulations

Moreover, the Lycurgic clause is ill-advised
been attached: |
"Never to diminish, alter or change anything in them,
to add,»
and the instruction to the side
is provided:
a Be careful that you do not destroy the Levites (whose place
the modern rabbis just as well as the older ones
to have taken) never e fuch
x you live on earth. »
72. Now that we have the . of Mofaism

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under eyes: as a result, of Judaism

behavior, his procedure, his conduct, his

behavior towards non-Jews"); then

The question is: does Judaism have the ideas of such

isolation, such contempt for non-

Judaism, such a predominance and persecution

spirit of obedience, such a determination of the

great difference between Jews and non-Jews

transferred to all non-Jews?

and how deep are such hopeless, misanthropic

Ideas in him, Judaism, indelibly

vaccinated? or can one rightly

and assume without doubt that they are only for the

was valid at that time, and that, without

to destroy the whole, some parts

*) Writings that are in the bosom of every man

Arouse horror and terror: « Ou throws all peoples

eat what the Lord your God will give you.

You shall not spare them, and their gods

not serve, that would be a noose for you. vp

«Ou follt tear down their altars, their pillars,

break, cut down their groves and their e with

fire burn. » d

«Ask me, and I will give you the nations for

inheritance, and the ends of the world for possession. »

"You should not make friends with them. Your

You shall not give your daughters to their sons, and your

Sons shall not marry their daughters. »

«You may profit from strangers, but not

to your brother (the Jew). To him must

the usury sucks out everything he has. »

*

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really, at least more than temporarily exempt
can be). N

About the Paris held
Sanhedrin.

173. On the countless foreshadowings of Jewish
Writers also include the fact that
if some still in our days
faid: «everything that is according to the Old Testament
appropriate, must be maintained at all costs;
On the other hand, by others on the one in Paris in 1807 under
the name Synedrion (Sanhedrin) spiritual=
secular council, from which
declarations, regulations and
Decide to speak out: how Su
denthum willingly and gladly become citizens
to form, and everything that the Mosaism

*) It would be different, very different, if the temple
Unite the teachings of the reformer of Mofaism, the=
fes to enlightened Judaism itself as a Jew
completely devoted man;
then the close connection with the mofkifchen
Theocracy, however, would have been abolished; then
the prospects of the approach of such a Jew=
thums with Christianity, with all charitable
consequences accompanied, available for the future.
Now the spirit of the men of present
Time, by which they are inspired, be like him
wants, he does not promise any permanence for the future with
with all certainty. What were the early Christians,
who worshiped God in spirit and truth,

what happened to them afterwards?

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in connection with religion, but the current situation and the circumstances of the time speaks, ready to give up! *) –

74. Without first being allowed to look: when, under what circumstances, under whose rights government of that spiritual= secular Jewish council been called together; in what form the same appeared, namely from which number of the total ten Jews of that Sanhedrin been; so that the same by no means has the predicate a general church assembly (Concilium REN) be settled fanır I

*) Others are still looking for this with an example

to support, namely: "that Jews, in respect the polygamy permitted by Moses willingly and happily according to the customs of other peoples directed. y In fact, willing? or rather not by their location entirely and unconditionally= commonly compelled to do so? forced to do so.

What a great sensation it would cause Christian peoples have made when a Jew only accompanied by three or four women

would have come, and if now the rich Jew a seraglio of a hundred wives and concubines. And this is especially true in Catholic countries, where the marriage is a sacred, indissoluble act (Sacramentum) is that with the so easy marriage; divorce of the Jews, every polygamy ly, not a little contrasted.

**) and even if its number were that of that high spiritual= secular court in Jerusalem completely equal If I am not mistaken, the so-called great Sanhedrin in Paris consisted of 71 people. But the staff of that one was 72.

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and without paying attention to success, which because he intended it for Judaism, namely nothing, so that it is just as good as if a council had never been held; Apart from all this, one may only have one glance at the content of those decisions to immediately see with which fine cunning thought through everything and everything, through= funned and clothed, as with the words statuer, ordonner, déclarer played; as in the sentences: nous ordonnons A tous les Israelites nés en France et en Italy here have the addition: et en tous autres états (or also de tous autres lie ux) there, however, not; here with the addition religieusement or comme précepte religieux accompanied find, but not there! –.

75. So if you have content and dressing dung just a little closer under eyes; fo looks one immediately recognizes the value of the whole juggling game. Juggling! Because, even if Jews of other Nations in that council at the same time have a seat and a vote had; fo they would have betrayed their country's = authorities. Here is the evidence of it. | | |

76. In the case of articles which are in themselves Jews in general are to be observed as:

Should it mean something like this: the One (High= priest), the truth is missing from the whole, whereby the seal of validity can be embossed on it. If this is the case, the government of that time would have had been made into a dupe.

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the one contained in the Mofaism, but e Biel womanhood, it is said:

The grand Sanhedrin statue and or donne comme précepte religieux a tous les Israelites de all les états, que – – In the meantime, this is also not without all referrals have taken place. To prevent the Mosaism from a completely positive regulation should not be taken too close Judaism can, it is said, occur where much= womanhood is permitted by law, but adhere to Mosaism.

77. But with other objects which are already are difficult to admit, namely: what promises raths between Jews and N,

it says:

The grand Sanhedrin declares that the marriages are there
Israelites and Chretiens, contracts conformement aux lois
The civil code is obligatory and civilly valid.
Here it is not said civilement que religieusement,
rather, Senem added: et que bien qu'ils
ne soient pas susceptibles d'etre revêtus des forms
religieuses, ils n'entraiment aucun anathème; ie
Something that they very much forbid
became.

72. For other articles, such as usury
where the great Sanhedrin knew well,
that it could still command in the strictest terms,
because no Jew outside France cares
would), it is said, and at the same time in a very
ambiguous language: 2 . i

*) Or has the usury business really

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The grand Sanhedrin ordonne à all Israelites que
toute usure est indictement défendue “ non seulement
d'Hebreu a Hebreu, and d'Hebreu A concitoyen d'une
Other religion “mais encore avec les étrangers de toutes
Jes nations,

79. Do these words imply a prohibition of
usury to the whole of Judaism? Are
the Etrangers mentioned therein, the Concitoyens
are set aside, other persons as
Foreigners residing in France and
to which, according to the law, no usury
may be practiced?

80. For that important object
but: the country where Jews were received,
to regard it as their fatherland, to serve it,
to ensure its general welfare
and to help defend it, which the Sanhedrin
certainly a generality would have to be added, it to the
holy general rule must be made,
but did not want to do it because of the
not too close to the views and plans of that man
to step in, it simply says:

The grand Sanhedrin statue, which is an Israelite,

ne et élevé en France et dans le Royaume
d'Italie "est obligé religieusement les regarder comme
sa patrie de les servir et de les défendre.

>

and in fact stopped? Will it not be trouble now,

than ever before, the distressed world of business
quite

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81. And this is the proposition about which is true=
can be spoken: when Jews of other Na=
tions for the formation of a general council
at the same time had its seat there and that sentence,
such as they had signed the whole thing, they had a
treason against their country's authorities
would have, and therefore stands and remains for
Always in the history of Judaism that great
Sanhedrin as a finely played, laughing=
historical play preserved for posterity.

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Fourth section.

Judaism viewed from an intellectual perspective,
with regard to art and science.

1. the old times it remains one of the dent
most worthy appearances in the yearbooks of the
world that Judaism from its origin
down to our times, hence through
for several millennia
contributed the least to the culture of the spirit
have. g | = |

2. «For if there is only one
useful invention that benefits humanity,
even a single beneficial discovery,
which one would have to thank a Jew for. How?
If humanity only increases the level of its culture
should have owed to the Jews; if the gods
ical facilities of the mind in which only their

Development should have found what they, the
Jews, from time immemorial; in short, when the people
the only had possession of what they, the
Jews, always contributed to the welfare of humanity=
have to wear, in which extremely poor, dark,
barbaric conditions they would find themselves in). »

*) p. 2058 ff. in my cited paper.

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What do Spinoza, Mendelssohn,
these brave men compared to the mi=
lions that were there, compared with the un=
foreseeable series of immortal men of all countries
Europe, in comparison with the endless parts
the arts, the immense realm of knowledge=
fcities, they are a drop of the ocean, the
you see hanging on your finger). "
Is this so extremely low level of intellect?
u Value of Judaism is to blame for this,
that Jewish writers also set an example in this
loser Un truth occurred find, vder fol
absolutely not from Judaism anywhere right=
lich way, true and separate, A
what to expect!
"Almost in all sciences you have
great, learned men were appointed.
says one.
Their rabbis practiced Wiffenfgaften
in the 15th century, »
says another.
The princes used their money, the
subjects their goods, and over time
The honored people also demanded their
lesson» –
asks a third, where from the earlier times, and
their admission is mentioned.
Even F Friedländer says:

*) p. 208 ff. in my cited paper

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15)

«The Jews find. a nee 9 e
tenth nation. »

Rather, I say, they find remnants of a

State constitution unfortunately expired early nation.

4. And if Jewish writers on the evidence – that strange claim arrives, deviating from all truth; so on Maimonides, Spinoza, Mendelssohn. probably even on the ones in our days occurred, which are not even taken into account come because they have not yet purchased the sample).

5. But I would be wasting time and effort when I contrast: Judaism has in Arts and sciences absolutely nothing with many documents from the yearbooks to the world when I do this

* Even Mendelssohn would not be the excellent He would not have changed his name brought to posterity, when fine familiar surroundings walk with Christian scholars not in him as Writers Judaism and Religiousism of the 19th century zen would have.

Few may be able to judge this, as my individuality. The one that was written many years ago pflogen scientific approach to Reimarus let me see often and much: how far the ideas exchange took place between these two men; how trusting Mendelssohn is to our Reimarus submitted for examination; and with what Aumerkun they were accompanied by this man.

What applies to Maimonides see below.

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wanted to travel through the field of knowledge in order to show that Judaism in no part of knowledge, something indispensable to the whole has produced.

6. She speaks the literary history felbst for everything. Or does this strict, pare unsympathetic judge committed such disloyalty, the unforgettable names of the many thousands of all civilized nations, and Judaism – how? wickedly, deliberately? – to be passed over?

7. Choose which subject of the 8th
 Know it is fol. It is physics!
 under the venerable names of the following men
 ner, chosen from among so many nations,
 to contrast their numbers with those of the Jews
 quite visible. namely, apart from the Greeks
 Chinese and Romans (Ariftoteled, Lucretius, Seneca)
 the Achard, d'Alembert, Bakon, Benaria,
 Bergmann, Bernouilli, Boerhave,
 Boscovich, Boyle, Cavendish, Clarke,
 Crawford, Delisle, Desaguliers, Des-
 cartes, Dughamel, Dugrand, Euler, Fah=
 remorse, Franklin, Galila, Gmelin,
 Guerike, Hales, Hermbfitedt, de la Hire,
 Ingenhouss, Kepler, Lambert, de la
 Lande, ante, Laplanche, La voi=

*) Why natural science, and not =
 Theology? We'll come to that below.

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fier; de eve Lüßac, Mufchenbroek,
 Newton, Nollet, Pallas, Priestley,
 Reaunit, acid, van Swinden,
 Scheele, Torricelli, Vauquelin, Volta,
 Weigel, Wilke, is under this number. ae
 only one – Jew.

8. And how? if the hundred, if ii
 Tdufend of the other deserving men in
 that part of knowledge still to the side
 would be set, which are also in this and
 that subject of the so incredibly rich, never to
 distinguished themselves in fundamental natural science,
 and one would still find that no
 only Indian among them; and
 which is separated from all other parts of the
 knowledge, with very few exceptions, the
 for the whole is not taken into consideration, just as
 en can be pronounced.

9. And they, the sciences, do not find it
 alone, in which the Jews have never achieved anything;
 but the same applies to the free arts
 ften. In the countless number of those men
 of all nations that are in architecture, in clay=
 Painters= and sculptors=art their names

eternity, there is also not a single Jew.
The names of Apelles, Zeuxis, Praxiteles,
Raphael, Poussin, Lebrun, van Dyk, Rubens,
Mengs, Hollbein, Haydn, Mozart, Canova,
Thorwaldsen etc. etc. belong. Greeks, Italians,
French, Dutch, Germans, Danes and
other nations.

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10. Instead of those of Jewish writers
also the untruth presented here in more detail;
ashamed to see in the mirror of literary history
to leave, but it may be worth the effort to
Reasons to investigate: where those for
surprising phenomenon that Judaism in arts
and sciences are not distinguished by anything
has, even if by an unfortunate fate it never
To be able to achieve something in it. –

1. However, if such an investigation leads to
an immense field of considerations,
if all that is taken into account
the fact, which in the progress of the spirit
formation of a nation its influence; for
is here, because of the very limited space,
little detail is to be expected.

12. The dissolution of those forever strange
tive phenomenon does not lie in the intellectual
tual forces of the Jewish people, and is
all the more memorable and blameworthy for it.
It is true that the power of thought has two divergent
paths ahead of her on which she can walk,
and lead into an area of the same size.

| 13. On the one hand she catches the similarity

qualities of little related, foreign, dissimilar
things, and presents them in parables.
The more brutal an age is, the less it
knows the relationship between causes and consequences,
the less there is in the moral world on
Both can indicate, or perhaps not at all

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it may point out, the more it adheres to
parables, proverbs, fables,

to the type of poetry that bears the name ee
rabel wears *).

14. On the other way, she spied the
thinking power, the distinguishing features of the
most related things, and not only

in terms of their properties, but also in
Considering their causes and consequences, in order to know
which lies in their causality. And this is
the immeasurably larger extent **) of the area
of the investigation of the power of judgment, of the decision
covering capacity with that of the similarities
whereupon the inventiveness, wit
and mood.

And it is just as true: N the morning=

*) And from this it follows that if the thinking=
power in a nation through abstract investigations
is, as it were, oversaturated with the cycle of things
follow, the same thing in her Jean Paul again
appears; only with the difference that acumen
and imagination then paired between the hetero=
most rogenetic things, between the low and
the most sublime, the most decent and the most indecent
ftändigest, the common and the noble a
to find a similarity to what is so far away
hollowed out where at the same time widespread knowledge takes place
find, the predicates intellectual, genius assigned
may be, if, on the other hand, the surprising
in finding the similarities the names Witz,
Mood, idea, only alone are entitled.
**) Expressed in view of the question raised,
whose area of the two may be larger.

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country spirit, through its lively, active,
fiery imagination, far more than those
This path is followed. Where else would the general
Observation: that the inhabitants of temperate zones,
those of the south in knowledge, insights
thorough research, as here
the imagination is much more restrained,
and quieter reflection less disturbance
caused.

16. However, in the end this would only be bare
do: that Judaism, especially in deffer

homeland, in the higher sciences
only such and such degree of higher mental education
cation compared to other nations
could be in a position; but by no means that it
in the field of knowledge not a single spot
to cultivate whatever inclination, desire and will I had.

17. The above discussion of the Moses=
But the general truth is that theocracy
confirmed by the Yearbooks of the World, confirms:
that a priestly government of spiritual culture
absolutely and with all his strength strives towards
Regardless of whether priesthood is the rudder of the
State itself has in its hands, or directs the hand,
which governs such things.

18. But it is not enough that theocracy
of Judaism the development of spiritual powers
paralyzed; but the forms of altar service,
which is a spectacle of blood-soaked victims
carried with him, suffocated in the power of thought that

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what creates the moral = affective feeling:
Benevolence, heartfelt pleasure in everything that is good,
is beautiful, noble, true and right.

19. Not enough, the religious isolation=
treatment of non-Jews as an abomination
Judaism cut off every path,
through the inventions, discoveries of others
To enrich nations, from whose acquired
Knowledge expanding knowledge, expanding
to provide insights.

20. Now the history of all nations teaches
ker that it is an indispensable necessary
essential need for humanity: that
earlier and better cultured nations the teachers
less cultured peoples everywhere will have and
* as

Egypt was the
and scientific knowledge. Men like
the Thales, traveled with scientific intentions
there, and so Greece first rose in the
rest of Europe through the collected
Knowledge rose. Among the Greeks, these
then the Romans their knowledge and of Italy

the culture of the spirit prevailed over the rest
Europe continues to progress in such a way that
formerly educated nation always as a teacher of the
even more to be cultivated nation appeared *),

m – ee –

| *) at 95 95 may only explain the accepted
menen and des va aut rrüher kulti=

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22. Judaism considered in its homeland
ft represents, however, the material to which no formative
Hand could give any shape.

23. But as soon as one does this,
homeland, after its national dissolution
tet; the difficulty only begins, as those
memorable phenomenon to solve fenrr.

24. The fact that Judaism is above the

fourth nations. They, the Greeks, understood
under Barbaros initially only one foreigner,
a stranger, but in the future and
sciences so elevated above others;
fo the terms: from İndişisch, foreign,
ignorant, wild, rude, cruel, with them
Synonyms. They still called the Romans barbarians,
as these in so many knowledge they have long since
had caught up. The Romans seduced in the same way:
Hyperboreans, Transalpines called
catch only midnight peoples, peoples who
them lived beyond the Alps. The later Ita=
liener bent the terms to what in Greek
Barbaros lies, and can still be found
so little so completely free from it, as France from
feine le Nord, and England of fine: Conti-
nental Writers.

And who knows: whether we Germans will not one day
first pay attention to rude language and literature,
when they reach an unattainable height
por will have lifted. Only several Alex on=
which, like the present one, fur shines out over the literature
tur=Gefhistory of Russia that of several nations. What

We Germans have as many sources of aid as rather, through German reflection of that nation in which you also have a thoughtful intention freedom has been opened. – | i

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scattered throughout the earth), especially on the classical soil of Greece and Italy held (on the latter until the times of Emperor Hadrian, who transferred them to Spain, in order to be able to return to the Philippines to be displaced) among the scientific Arabs in Spain, in the intellectual Frank= richly accustomed to English and German occupation found acceptance, which in arts and science sciences as a whole competed with each other, and fought for the precedence most gloriously, Where does it come from that Judaism is for so many Role models everywhere and everywhere do not have the minimum a m. had.

The well-known objection: that the u to the higher schools formerly fo quite had failed, I have already looked elsewhere most emphatically met with this: that it is the examples under

=) There is much more historical news about Customers must come, as has happened so far, before Jüber the entire population of the Jews with a n certainty. The still present significant deviations from the specification start from 10 million and go up to 20 million. Some contributions have been published here recently. fcheschen, als: from a Jewish community in Chi ne fis fisch Empire (S. Morrison's Maturity after Peking) by a considerable Jewish state in the afternoon Africa; such as the recent incidents in Morocco Canadian Empire to a considerable number of Jews in this and that province: especially Glava) have been informed. Fa

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there are so many of all peoples that men (like the Franklin, Nikolai, Mendelssohn &c.) by own strength, supported by the reading of classical works, have most laudably developed their minds.

26. Words that even a Jewish writer,

but certainly not to the advantage of Judaism,
This, just to avoid fine attacks *)

|

*) S. Afcher in fine writing: the German
Spiritual Aristocracy. A Contribution to the Character
teristics of the contemporary political spirit in Germany.
Leipzig 1819. 8. 69 pages.

An equally strange phenomenon in the Jewish
Literature of the present time, as the other above

written: (First section p. 23 note a)
which serve no less as proof of how far now
the unbridled freedom of the Jews has already spread.

But I have fo Me aches in the present document
must learn from Judaism what is in it
is below all criticism, so may the following also
Words about Ascher's work should be said here.

I Jaffe precede the question: Why? for what reason?
chemical reason, and in what intention is that
Font designed? But who can and is able to
explore the secret ways of Judaism? Who
can and cannot her squinting sideways glance, the
throwing them now to this side, now to that side,
give the appropriately faithful and true interpretation?
for example through writings of the type Public Teachers on
the universities are becoming more and more a state
Suspicion, the hopeless seed of the
Mis trust, suspicion ever further and further
be scattered? so that Judaism grapes of
thistles. – | |

In addition, a clothing that provides a protective shield
sought, so that, as so often and much present

«.

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to the higher schools of our fatherland more
To emphasize, says: e 8. 4

happens, malicious, deceitful attacks are not
 can be refuted, as it should be, as it
 should be. en eo
 For, as true and certain as it may be on the one hand
 Page 1ft: that the one and the other the history=
 not understood as the guiding principle of our fatherland,
 did not take into account all the circumstances, how and in what
 The colossus of France was overthrown; not
 the internal and external political conditions German=
 lands, especially not the rings calculated
 which is placed on the outside of it; the
 shape that with the best will in the world it cannot
 can move; also has not preserved the idea: that
 there are pious wishes (pia desideria) that are expressed through
 from outside the circle of humanity, even:
 can lie beyond the circle of an entire people;
 It is just as untrue and slanderous: «that the
 spirit of the educated class of German men
 blows, is hostile towards the people, and
 in whose views one must find opposition. »
 But it is from the educated class of German man
 ner the speech; fuch surely the
 public teachers at the high schools
 .. All and especially there. 0 the white country=
 princes have no choice between knowledgeable and superior:
 superficial half-wits? Would the teachers
 of the higher schools what an Afcher would like
 Who would then be the one to bear the shame
 fall back? And if the princes had no
 choice, the thinking class would be completely
 jerks, what would the shame finally return to
 fall? It would destroy the entire German nation
 a which an Afcher indirectly fo wilfully tos
 eindet. 5 N „ 5

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« The teachers at the universities certainly overestimate
 their influence if fe All Rn believe,

Even more offensive are these attacks because
 erer the sentence: «the thinking heads always represent the
 result of the popular vote, which those who cannot manage,
 but just develop faster » far more than it
 needed to be placed there, and moreover, it also only
 half understood.

Because, thinking heads do not just walk over their
era, but often over several centuries=
out, whereby there are cases; that their statements, this
and because of that resistance, even after years=
thousands can obtain citizenship. Where
The Jewish altar service remained different, where did it come from?
this transformed idolatry centuries, years
thousands through, despite the fact that a man from
World ruler had asked: «Is the earth not mine!
Do you think I could ever go hungry? » oe
Where else did the fo rubmwmardige Salilai

renounce the Copernican system, and where
At that time, not only priests but also mathematicians
maticians, even philosophers in great numbers against
the same on. . |
But it is absolutely and utterly impossible,

that the development of intellectual powers:
einzelner everywhere a completely equal progressive
course of the whole; thinking people have
Men also thought about what time
may be what is not, what is only in the
must be and remain a visual view. Therefore, never
their opinion, their intention: their ces, others
to try to impose.
They also present some of them in writings;

For them this is only preparation for the future;
it is only intended to progressively alleviate these
and serve those preconceived opinions, each
Subjecting it to counter-examination. Do you also know that

)

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that through their communication the progress of knowledge

a peculiar foundation is laid. » Cfey)
«Universities no longer offer the mind

as the tools through which the genius
Man learns to handle subtle forces.

The truly brilliant minds are formed by

Talent actually after surviving the apprenticeship,

be it in business life itself, or during the profession to which they dedicate themselves as teachers. Of course! according to the well-known docendo discimus.

The true knowledge, that which the spirit with : fine force is the result of a self-developing product. v

27. Furthermore: that Judaism is involved in the

| non-Jewish writings no national – Sutereffe find

could also be sufficient to explain that phenomenon
Even less so when it comes to art,
which precisely because of this is called free arts
because their lofty gates are open to all and
Everyone, regardless of religion, for everyone
moment open to enter their sanctuary=
to be able to enter. There is nothing left
further remaining than the cause of that alone
only to be found in Rabbinism.

not everything is recorded, not even recorded

men can be; but they are convinced that

that their ideas are rays of light that shine forever; that

through them now this, now that heart is warmed,
on whose heat material there are others as a result
sunbathe until finally the time gradually approaches,
that they can be accepted for general admission.

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28. The one in the Jewish theocracy
The spirit of Judaism described had such deep
taken root, connected with the inner being
of the same so married that the dissolution of the
National government of the same, instead of that religious
to weaken earthly concepts, rather to
greater strengthening of the same in the priesthood

served.

29. They, the Jewish theologians (in whose hands of the people who remained so completely uncultured because that which had remained almost alone, what called Lefung der Bacher) instead of finally one to come to their senses, only now began right to the past and future fates of the Jews from their canonical books and – to sum up in a few words the To describe the spirit of Rabbinism – the German fent of the same everywhere: |

That the fate of the Jews: from their homeland driven, taken prisoner) to be under the pressure of pagan peoples x.

= Under this name the Cabbiners of the Jews Staying with other nations. This is precisely why their former head, which was already mentioned in the previous the dispersed churches, these re= ligio= politifcal la ma, which for several centuries preserved throughout (namely until the 11th century) ten, the strange title: Prince of the Prisoners= fhaft. An idea that now seems to be reviving.

See below Judaism from a political science perspective= personal point of view in particular.

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only one examination period 9 fey, because of the in altar service neglected in their homeland, and that they, the Jews, as a chosen people God's future redemption, liberation x. can be fully assured that that, what under the pressure of the Gentiles to God= service to sacrifice, through ceremonies, through 8 , e be replaced must sd 8 f

30. And thus the unfortunate Jewish people are properly instilled with such hopeless ideas, The newly created prayer formulas had to be completely breathe the Rabbinic Spirit). By the Supreme Being their fellow human beings, the non-Jews, for destroying their empire, the *). A period of trial lasting several centuries even thousands of years to the attributes of the deity? Or does such a selfish revenge belong

(not enough fat cattle to be preserved for the burnt offering
have) to the number of the greatest blasphemies?
humanity, especially the frail mortals
that in the most perfect being no crimen laesae
Majestatis takes place, otherwise the world would have to be in every
moment passes.

It should also be noted that the Jewish
Announcements of the next apparition of a Me fe
fias with the former annual prophecies
from the near end of the world in contact point
came and served each other as a base
What must have been the end of the world here,
There must have been an appearance of a Messiah. –
*) Just read with some attention the
Cohen's prayer formulas.

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still suffering contempt and pressure
to accuse it, to beg it: to finally give them a=
to send their Savior and Redeemer; they,
as his chosen people, whom he
I have not made all peoples equal, again from the
four regions of the earth together);
to reinstate their judges as before; to reinstate their
worship again in his holy temple
to introduce; and then eternally with extermination
all idolaters (non-Jews) over them, and over
to rule the whole earth as king rc 2.» **), –

31. How it was possible that the raven=

*) How many Jews may have it in their eyes:
lande fo wohl geht, these last words have noticed
It is therefore no wonder that such a religion
finally led to the worst indifferentism!
The rabbis should accuse themselves of this. |

**) No people on earth has ever fought so hard,
finhumanly sinned against humanity as the
Jewish people: all their fellow human beings from the

' The glory of God is completely excluded, so to speak:

to have people. But where is a people for
which the world spirit seems to be more irreconcilable.

But whoever venerates Providence deeply will see the eternal

rulers of human destinies also in this
honor: that the Mosaic theocracy was the germ of
future national dissolution,
had to close. What? if the Jewish legislator
about a state constitution could have been drafted,
by the power of the Jews the power of the Romans
had surpassed, what would then be the case with such a fanaticism –
from the fate of the other peoples of the earth
If their fate had been less unfortunate than
that of the innocent inhabitants of Canaan? –

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binism is such an unfortunate one, and through fine un-
happy situation also over other people's misfortune
spreading people, many centuries, even years
thousands of people, is alone
only explainable from the spirit of Judaism,
albeit intervening causes, which we further
below, join that one. –

32. But those interpretations and explanations
threw their rabbis, their so-called scholars
to a very large playground of Jewish theology
gical investigations, on whose dry sand-
ground the spirit is becoming more and more atrophied
had to, because there was nowhere material for science-
logical thinking, rather to the most useless,
even to the most ridiculous discussions, accompanied
of countless disputes.

33. For it was not only about the re-
production of Hebrew documents, which, in a
long dead, extinct language,
No one could claim to understand it completely correctly;
It was not only the quarrels of a few about the
authenticity of the manuscripts, as about their true
Reading, in terms of the choice of vowels, the
Accentuation, the punctuation, for like about
the preference to be chosen of the many Ab-
variations of the rediscovered
manuscripts; but it also came down to the
Interpretation and explanation of the same, the
poverty of the Hebrew language), soon

*) But (hear) a criterion of a people who have remained rough.

through the Syrian, soon through the half
 Dāisch, soon by the Arab
 dialect of the oriental native language
 be helped"), especially it was important
 to: what is written in the original scriptures
 men, and must be maintained, and in which
 one only has to follow the meaning of the words.
 For example, whether after the Flood God only
 rainbow, or only then
 set the firmament?

34. All such profound investigations broke
 ten now a very large number of comments
 (interpretations) about those documents; so that
 the one upon the other in a considerable measure.
 have been accumulated. And how far the
 Syllable-picking, word-picking, etymology
 firen may have gone, can be deduced from this:
 that previously highly praised works, so highly respected
 for enthusiasm, for divine inspiration,
 by later writers, however, the criticism under

*) How, and in what way, find the one from an Es ra
 rediscovered Hebrew documents
 worn? In what form and shape are
 they fell into the hands of the Christians? What fate
 They have changed by re and copying, by one
 suffered from worn rim glosses, which is the fo
 very different, even different, reading.

Mr. Kennicot has, if I am not mistaken, 80,000 Va

variants or different readings for the Hebrew

Bible collected. Who has now the touchstone on
 found, on which the original true

Lefeart to test tft? tit » 2

{

were thrown, which then often resulted in heresy
 persecutions), even sectarian spirit to

consequence; so that one could mutually
burned books, banished each other
that who dare to read this or that writing
became.

35. Even worse were the theological concerns.
feuds over letters and syllables thereby
that from the different interpretations and
interpretations a lecture was created which Cabala
was called; a kind of dividing line between
'efoterifder and exoteric religion, and
to belong to the Jewish Eleusinian Mysteries
seems.

30. Was all this enough to answer the verse
care of the spirit that is in
moved in such a narrow, unscientific circle,
which, moreover, does not have the slightest influence
in the intellectual development of the people, because
all theological writings, their brilliant titles
notwithstanding), were illegible for the same,

9 So Maimonides had to leave Spain for
Egypt save, because, as it is said, he the forgotten
terten Talmud contradicted in some parts
batte; the real reason may well have been
because, in spite of Rabbinism, he adhered to
the learned Arabs to these non-Jews of his time
and with the heretical Moflemin the

. most intimate contact,
we) You may now bite: Mifchna, Gamara,

ee Mechilta., Torah, Talmud,

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wrote in a dead, long-extinct language,
who did not understand it at all; so that the brutality
the people must always remain submissive to Rabbinism
had to, in such a way that it was a fraudster,
who claimed to be a meffi as, in straight
Line, like the prince of the captivity, from
Since vid descended, gave himself up so easily; and
that its immoral value is continually the
The reason for many sad fates.

37. Was all that enough, the higher

Zohar, Sepher, Yetzira, Cabala, Mofarah,
Herak, Moreh Nerahim 2. and which under
Others include Juda, Hillel, Afee, Marmont
of the 13c. to authors, they may be called, as
they want; from them is for the good of the people
not even the slightest benefit has emerged
yet; so that a single page in Euclid is worth more
is, as a million such writings, which in total
only served to create a modern grave for the power of thought
to open.

Even Maimonides, who was a student of
great Averroes, has no other glory
brought to posterity as: the largest valley=
mudflat of that time and of the past

to be. But what would have come of him, of this May=
mon's son could become most glorious if he never
the extended path of Talmudic quarrels,
Rabbinical Hades entered, and for very fine
Diligence in pharmacology, for part-time study,
But the high, earthly interest
of Judaism, although it is based on the blindest but=
belief, has always attracted the best minds
in the maelstrom of Jewish theological word-trading
completely, as if the noblest facilities
weathering everywhere. |

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to completely blunt the power of the galls; this closes
There is also the following memorable circumstance:
Rabbinism had a severe ban
on the study of the works of non-Jews!
completely excluded himself from this study,
and the reading of the same as idolatry
presented and given an anathema! —.
33. How different it seems, then, that
Christianity "accompanied by the most beneficial consequences
and what unspeakable praise can, with
be paid in full right of the same, which, in order to
to gain knowledge, to expand one's mind
form, to provide firmer support for morality,
at the same time to advance in artistic diligence, the state
to open up new sources of help for himself, to give him more
To gain security internally and externally,
knows nothing of any difference of religion,

from all possible sources of knowledge
fchöpfte, where only those are to be found, which therefore
not only the writings of the Greeks and Romans
mer, regardless of all paganism, recommended,
but they themselves are considered classic authors
ftated, and which also, in fact, the reason
to the subsequent formation of cultivated Na=
tions; which, furthermore, to the spirit=
to promote education among the people more, especially in this regard=
seen: Writings only in the national language
to make it usable for everyone.
39, And let us look only at our
Infterblichen G eller rt (this ee

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teacher at the Leipzig High School) pointed to
How many hundreds of thousands of minds might this
Man, this benefactor of humanity, alone
falready worked, which beneficent incalculable
The writings of this
unforgettable man in morality,
the lower classes of the population.

41. Just as spiritual communication with
other peoples and nations especially those
The benefit that it brings with it is the secret
Bond is by which the world spirit binds the nations
which the unfortunate national hatred of W |
firebt.

42. For though one nation
Others might be angry in political terms,
should be angry; she again pays homage to the same
in intellectual terms, since there are always advantages
on the one hand and advantages on the other
arouse mutual respect, muster it yourself.

43. Who does not have a passion for the heroes of Italy?
Nifch, French and English literature
most heartfelt veneration; which nation did not serve
The high, solemn momentum that the
Music is preferred by the Germans
taken from all others, as the criterion of
everything that lies in the character of the honest Germans,
since such things in their music are so eloquent, so true,
is so pronounced.

44. It was therefore only necessary that
Judaism distinguished, educated, knowledgeable=

rich men had ever emerged whose discoveries and inventions useful to humanity deserve the most solemn thanks of posterity; it would not have committed a thousand bad things, and in which it would have fallen into, like any other people, whose criticism would be offset by respect for those Men, through the praise to be given to them it have been greatly diminished, a respect that spread throughout Judaism.

45. But how much the future in respect It is uncertain whether intellectual development may be achieved. That Judaism subsequently opened up through the contact with the literature of non-Jewish culture will achieve infinitely more than in the thousand years fend through it, fts fure and certain to be expected.

46. But the noble and great must whether art or science, the moral improvement of the Jews. Their spirit must first reach a certain level of strength Because the attempted fragmentation the power of thought has also brought out the harmful brought, exceeding the unity of their expression of power, _ not having paid attention to the fact that when they in one part, at the same time in all other places. Where the Spirit tends towards immorality, where the moral aesthetic feeling is missing, there can be no sense for the Beautiful, noble, true and e

take place in some way. :

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47. But at present the characteristics appear, which in the moral character of the spirit of Judaism, still too much from all its writings: bitter hatred against non-Jews= thum, shining out from all attacks; Ab= deviate from the path of justice; nowhere the To remain true and faithful to the truth; Every To reach= and secret paths seek 3c.

48. I add the following remark added: where it might have come from that

even in earlier writings of non-Jewish
Jewish scholarship) spoken so loudly
As is well known, exegesis was
(the interpretation = and art of interpretation) as the non
plus ultra of all knowledge, all thought.
What is said here by the Rabbis, by the
Jewish theologians, the contact
points because of, between Judaism and non-Jews=
thum also from this side with admiration
strives, namely, how sagacious, how true and
right there among so many and some others
also examined extremely important things:
For example, whether the angel's sword at the entrance of the
Paradise was really made of steel, and where
it was made, or whether only a figurative
The meaning of this is that through beige organs the snake

* From Magifer P. 90 there is even a « lift
all learned Jews, Patriarchs
prophets and famous rabbis from the beginning
the world up to our times. » Leipzig 8.

*

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with the primal mother; how much Adam
from the apple of his wife;
whether the egg that the hen lays on the festival day),
be enjoyed? and a thousand like that
highly important discussions that still have content
richer than the others, who together are to know
nis, to insights, to science, to history
teaching, «which the Jews themselves
in the darkest times. »

*) This investigation, it is said, only leads to a
make up folios. |

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Fifth Section

nn in business life Cin bourgeois sense

ficht), where the fo rich source points= to see from which Judaism always higher wealth, to distribute wealth themselves create it, and thereby the conditions the whole is becoming more and more shattered.

Old yearbooks of the world speak where only Jews were admitted, from which extremely rapid growth of their population 9, from the property acquired just as quickly riches, and how such everywhere to oppression of non-Jews, with a light touch of what is inevitable consequence. |

2. The more powerful, the more content-rich a Success (an effect) is, the more powerful and Of course, the causality must also be stronger This is the sure guide of the science. Now it depends on those forces which in the causality

) ©, further below: Pan in abi ch er Hin= point of view.

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fuch substantial successes so that the theory prove itself in practice (in the real world).

3. Jewish writers have not not only made easier, but they are also here, as everywhere, right = and unscrupulous. The sole reason for this highly noteworthy Appearance on the Sudenthnm, namely: des fo leich= rise and acquisition of a respected ual financial status should only be in the active drive, in tireless activity, in undaunted diligence "in the frugal life of the Jews founded on the principles of carelessness, laziness ity, laziness, wastefulness of Christians face each other).

4. What a tremendous contrast must between the activity of the Jews and the Laziness of Christians can only be found if one the working days of Judaism proper under eyes, which $\frac{1}{2}$ weekly from the Ge=

business life without taking into account the knowledge, skills
lente and insights into what Christians
will continue to surpass Jews for a long time to come; without
to ensure that Jews are not allowed to cultivate,
Engaging in trade (all work that requires physical effort)
fply require, not to mention the
Jews so completely) that they have no public
offices whose number is so considerably large;
therefore to some ee ee no access

> E. above: First section, 11. Note a.

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have gang, and in population numbers still smaller
stand there.

5. But is this claim of Jewish
Writers not only for Christians so highly
offensive, but at the same time completely untrue and
poets; here too there is much more than just
malicious request happened, in detail
to present: in what way the means of acquisition of the
Judaism, and how it is such, its
religious, moral, commercial, etc. terms
according to, knows how to use. Here too,
Things are forced to face those hostilities
because of, which are under
other circumstances would have been happily overlooked.

6. Trade, – once rightly so
highly praised beings, celebrated as promoters of
agriculture, as a caretaker of trades, as a protector
of the arts and sciences, as friends
of all peoples and nations of the earth, through a
fhode trade policy but in later times so
ambiguous thing), trade, a thing
fchaff, which, the less effort and thã=
activity of physical forces it requires, the

9 How little is what I have said about this
two decades in my work: "Attempt at a
critical overview of the peoples' maritime rights, page 108
etc. I have said, compared to all the Schleich=
detours and side roads; which the consequent con=
eal s Eyfem of that man BREUER taught
at

3,270

Prudence, prudence, even cunning and ber:
fluggishness requires, leads to fih already the fo
interwoven business, which is extremely through=
because of intersecting interests, in countless ways and
side paths, leads even more in itself
to unpredictable deceptions, where no
strict conscientiousness takes place – he, who
trade, has led to the gradual ruin of states
instead of agriculture, industry, trade=
ments, and all other physical work
been given into the hands of Judaism.

7. Such a means of earning, which moreover
less in the trade in goods and more in the trade in money
exists, is now already through itself the fo ergie=
great source from which Judaism derives its views
wealth, but even more so
it is through the way Judaism
to use them on an incalculable scale
knows, all the more so since money is the representation
tentative of all conceivable value in business life
is, and therefore in infinitely countless incidents in
gear can be set.

8. She, that source, is in herself 1 1

a) through the so-called lucrative banking business
fh aft; baie den en gros in treibende Geld=
trade 93.

ry) Moch vor lay in public news
that 300,000 pounds sterling or one and a half
Millions of thalers were remitted to England in cash
those of which only one Jewish house has a

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b) by the far-reaching Wed) fel
trade, which Judaism almost exclusively in the hands
has *).

9. Since not everyone has such a complete idea

it of exchange trade knows how to make, so may
The following should be noted here: from the un-
measurable volume of trade in bills of exchange
However, everyone has the appropriate idea,
because the following is too well known
is, namely: that world trade, to many hundreds
millions of thalers in annual turnover for all
Trading nations calculated fine payments of the
Goods are mostly exported by bill of exchange.
But it must be less for those who are affected by large
trading cities are too far away, explainable
left, like Jews, if they do not have the entire
commodity trade in their own hands, nevertheless almost
can be in sole possession of the exchange,
and I cannot give a simpler explanation
do as:

10. What the banks have done to the trade
Depreciation and write-offs are to make money payments

Silver measures of 260 hundredweight were delivered.
this weight is probably calculated in bars;
This makes over one and a half million marks banko; |
or more than two thirds of a million Thaler RG
If we assume a profit of two percent, then
without any effort in this business alone
more than 10,000 Thaler Banko were won.
* For the history of this see the above

Scripture pp. 68 – 78.

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to pay the debit and credit each time

equal, that is the Jews in world trade. They
are, so to speak, the paymasters of the merchants, through
their hands are used both for remittances and for transfers

ten (payment and collection of funds) and

through the sale and purchase of bills of exchange,
and lay down, as it were, from the balance of both the
invoices from).

11. c) Through the related

money-changing, discounting, money=
trading in government securities, money loans ee

~

*) This view was taken by Wed, already in
Concerning business life, in the hands of the Jew=
thumbs is, gives us reason to all statesmen
Germany in the very important consideration: whether for

Judaism a general state norm for all
States of Germany to accept the following
a serious concern:

Is exchange business, as said, in the hands
of the Jews of such immense magnitude;
fuch it serves them, politically, to
one of the most terrible means, under prominent

given the circumstances of the time, a trading state in the largest
confusion, into the worst disruption, into the mis=
most eminently imaginable situation,
to be able to move; it serves them as a
Such terrible means almost every arbitrary, every
Will make every revenge a rule, and as
State within the state indirectly the ruler therein
play, spread fear and terror over the minds
to be able to spread.

How all this is possible, I will explain elsewhere in
fragmentary contributions to the history of the Jews
thumbs to present.

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government and private bonds, purchase of
bonds, mortgage bonds,
Shares, mortgage funds etc., wherever
Payments Averfional=Money, Advances, Lease=

ments of the lifts, the Lotto= and the Münz=

nature, etc. are to be expected.

12. d) What kind of money trade is the – fo

profitable, – junk trade
Pawnbrokers; Details Trading with foreign

Machinery goods, brokerage shops,
Auction customer, all and every trade new

inventions, new conveniences &c. still on=close.

13. So incredibly productive now already in itself
such a rich means of earning money, money
del, is, it is nevertheless only through how
Judaism the same to an incalculable extent
knows how to handle it. Because you don't say too much,
if one puts the entire in the hands of the Jews
current trade, excluding trade
with government bonds, where the limits of profit
referred to as find, considered usury.

14. a) In the case of exchange trade,
proliferates through the management and promotion of the courses.
Bills of exchange must be treated just like goods
The more or less of it on the
Market, the more or less it sinks or
their price rises, which leads to the following maneuver=
proceeds: A merchant wants to sell bills of exchange;
fo the Jew pulls out a lot of papers,

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if he sells it himself at a lower price
can; on the other hand, the merchant wants to buy;
fo the Jew has already a very large,
considerable series of orders, and gives himself,
as he says, more than buyers are willing to give.

15. b) What to do when trading
and promotion of the courses is, is with state passport

pieren the agiotiren, the state of the same through

equally mischievous and obvious means

(of which falsely spread stock exchanges=

news only makes up the smallest part)

up or down to Finns); the same,

whereby the English game of stick
Jobbing's, Stock - Bubbling's as we know e wer=

that can.

46. c) The money exchange is

Page: the usurpation of the purchase and sale
changing the types of coins; tipping,

– * Regardless of what is in this section
presented is based on general experience,
without taking history into account;
nevertheless from countless public acquaintances=
recent developments only one or the other
find space here: f

Letter from Vienna.

A local Jewish banker tried the course
by artificially creating a need for paper money
pull "it worked for a while, but then he went
the higher up. v

* Hereby compare the en en die um:
feligen er URL, en 3

FE

Rocking, melting and stretching (this, so that the circumference is not too much due to the circumcision lose) of the better types of coins, be it gold or silver coin), and, besides this surreptitious Melting, separating gold and silver from their so-called silver separators to silver Ingots and gold bars to this and that To make a salary out of it. A business which the hands of the Jews alone, and

* Letter from London. 1
« The intrinsic monetary value of the new yr u sten Sovereigns exceeds their price, since now such are highly sought after by Jewish hands, so one tries to bring such ant diligently back melt. »

Schteiben from Saxony.

« The Sidfifhen Speiiesthalet and Guldeu find almost completely disappeared, and hardly find new ones were minted, for the fie of Jewish Banguiers

n 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 percent premium exchanged, and from the country into a foreign coin from where they return as inferior coin types. *
We have seen the same complete disappearance at a other type of coin: The French minted us from the silver = bars of the n ham= Burgische Bank a considerable sum of two marks Pieces. The people called them Chabans. They were N surplus. Where have they gone? Just as where are dit Gulden (N. $\frac{1}{2}$) remained, which the former RS: nig von Westphalen had it minted. Jews gave for both a half shilling premium, and served especially in view of the still hu n= percent of it. 4 |

But the hunt for richer coin types makes; in passive trading the more abundant flatten goes, since a folder always remeffen in Baars ftschaft demands, and thus on a two-axis ways to impoverishment
..

17. 40 When pawning "Bet money=
loans, when purchasing bonds &c.

) Jews who lend on collateral generally proceed
mean in the following way: the deposit becomes 1/
of the value is assumed. From the sum of the Dar=

u» Tendon was cut off per Arha 2 bl. for each Mark=
drawn, find $12 \frac{1}{2}$ percent. Nath course of fix
"The deposit must be \$2 for each Mark
redeemed or extended, are again $12 \frac{1}{2}$
percent. After the following six months
also with 2 B. for each Marf, find again
 $12 \frac{1}{2}$ percent, hence per year 37 72 Progeut ; 3
apart from what is caused by the Prånumeraudo, by the
the first six cheeks also become due
been won.

Now assume the case that the pledge in
the first six months expire, and the Jew
only makes 15 percent profit on it; he has
 $15 + 25 = 40$, plus 10 percent in haggling through
the profit per Arha ' to 50 Preient annual
made usury.

If this is not a blatant injustice;
So I don't know what injustice means in the world.
In general, it was said earlier, such is the
The Jews' behavior, and yet this is part of
far from the worst class of usury,
st.' which knows how to get 70 - 80 percent, the
" 3 cents a week from a ' . Bins

fen give $81 \frac{1}{2}$ percent.

oe -

*

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Now comes what is preferable
is called usury, and is of such a nature that it
because of his lack of conscience, with no words,
which would be to express the hateful in the pig,
to be designated.

18. From countless reports ee deeds=

fts, I just want to highlight one, which Dar= loan. Are the bonds Mortgage funds that are in the bank; so there is the Jew, whether in the purchase or loan of the= the same, for this current money, makes moreover the payment in poorer coinage, so that he in this trade at a profit of 28 percent.

10. And when such unfortunate times come, that Jews in just one year 200,000 thalers Bank money can be obtained in this way; Judaism alone has almost 60,000 thalers in its all-encompassing canal in a such a short period of time. |
| 20. We dwell on this spiteful Ge=

genftande a few moments, namely at what preferably called usury of the Jews, and in the case of money bonds, highly illegal interest (which often exceeds 40 percent), and when purchasing bonds just me Procente to take).

—

* Letter from Warsaw

to put a stop to the usury of the local Jews
iu do, now follow the last strictness against them *
ren 3¢, 2

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21. On the source whence the usury of the Jews in their homeland taken, we have in the previous hin= wiefen). We now point out the participating reasons that would have taken him outside their homeland changed, and soon to a new beat have.

22. Furthermore, in earlier times, when According to the Code of the Clergy, the Christians was not allowed to lend money at interest, what Judaism is, however, wrongly, good for has been sufficiently considered, belongs above all here: the means of earning given to them: Haggling and trading, from this came the same=

for the usury arose by itself,
but through the spirit of Judaism through the
opposition that arose from this, through which
originating way of doing haggling
feet, to that scourge of bourgeois society=
futility, which has always been the case at all times
all peoples and nations. |

23. Contributing causes include=
if there: Previously subject to higher tax
to be. This led to the delusion with fi: a: vers
intended injustice by another a ; Dee)
usury, to have to replace.

24. Furthermore: Criminals with money= "sums of
to be able to redeem themselves from the death penalty, but they |

*) See above third section p. 5 ff

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it very expensive; for that the sacrifice
elsewhere, through relentless usury, wide and
should be compensated.

25. In earlier times, large sums of money
arbitrarily extorted from them, under pressure
the monetary sacrifices offered by them
to have accepted the demands, such also served
only much more than Capital and 1
to move in again. .

26. Furthermore: that bonds he
the amount of the interest often and much of
State annulled; that pawnbrokers are forced
were given to the owners free of charge
to be returned; the unsecured possession (by whom
for debt?) which so often contradicts their property=
drove, when finally the complaints about usury from
all sides, and sequestrations,
judicial persecutions, even expulsions
the final consequence of that was; all such holy=
loose circumstances, all such and similar measures
and enormous resources have always been only
served to extinguish the usury spirit of Judaism on
all kinds of reinforcement, for which purpose the one in fpa=
Christian participation in it in the past
Wucherer also strongly beige his own=
has to bear.

27. But if the above-mentioned usury is loans, when purchasing bonds
gen 3c. Fact; here the serious question to clarify: Do state laws really allow

!

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not in their power to prevent such cursed usury, such methodical theft to inhibit completely?

28. The answer of complete impossibility lies, apart from what has always been in countless Writings) about usury in general and about the usury of the Jews was particularly useless said and written down, it is already in the historical, in view of the very great series of mandates, edicts, regulations~~s~~ sions of the so many states which opposed the The usury of the Jews was strictly punished, but all together completely useless and in vain have been. |

29. In vain through the Judaism from~~s~~ ingenious skill in circumventing the laws, already practiced on fine Mosaic regulations. If an unfortunate person falls into the hands of a Jew,

9) Not only older, but also newer ones, but also against: waiting time. In a recently announced anti-Jewish writing that has been published it, regarding usury:

« J'ai vu des terres ravagées par la grêle, mais le spectacle qu'elles presentaient A mon oeil attristé, etoit moins déchirant que celui de quelques communes de mon département ravangees par certains Jew of our enemies. v

And this in a country where Jews have civil rights
And this judgment from a man,
of human rights and civil rights with
all possible protection for Judaism
carefully weighed against each other.

This is how he proceeds to take any oath in court to be able to do so in the following way:

« The discount, he says, which I have received as a gratuitous due, and the effective what they receive, is decided among us in silence; but it depends At this moment it still depends on you: whether You approve the agreement or not. fshould it happen, I declare in the document that the= the one you receive from me, bank money fe, the same must also happen on your part, so that I am protected in any case). "

30. Now I ask: how can a complaint What happened in court? Plaintiff would either speak untruth in his words, or sets them out in his writ; and defendant offers to swear an oath: plaintiffs really the full sum in bank money.

*) It should also be noted that Jewish loans that some people accept the high interest rate agreement because of this because he has received from the Jew the most sacred assurance is given: the money to him for five years to leave it in his hands without notice. The Jew also holds his word, he will not cancel the money; another Jew, however, from the mercantile association, stands for him to whom the bond is issued.

A hint for those who receive money from Jews record, do not stand by verbal promises to remain, they will also be bound with a hundred oaths accompanied; but the act to be issued about it add the relevant clause: that the Cefionar also agreed not to terminate obliges oneself.

31. But if documents, the following oath no longer has legal validity, what would then become of the process?

32. But if one wants to say: the money must be in

presence of two credible witnesses
and be received as such
regulations of several states;
fo is also this . ai ver=
l , completely useless.

33. Then let. = Jew e a
bond, with secure pledge, or
a bill of exchange issued to him for the amount
either the premium of the courant money, or to that
Amount of the enormous interest to be anticipated (or
Discount) in which it is said: fo and
to receive so much money in cash from the same
whose redemption is even less legal
can be disputed.
en 34. In short, no human wisdom is ever
capable "of ever inventing measures,
they may still be so well thought out and tested,
as they want, who have ever opposed the mischief of usury
could stop it; it happens with goods.
or with money, even less if there are significant
enterprises because Jews are the clever
to practice politics, to involve Christian houses in it
to find protection from this side
can, because, to admit the truth, it lacks
not to bloodsuckers of higher classes, who like
give their hands to usury. |

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35. But just as the merit of a man
cannot be better recognized than if even
his enemies will give him justice,
just there is also an evil, usury of the Jew
denthums, in all its fine, hateful form;
if defender of Judaism, no matter, the
matter completely ignorant, or bought, but finally
must come to the confession of the truth=

36. A Jewish writer says: «it. it
It is not untrue that it was hard among the Israelites=
There are greedy usurers, and woe to anyone who
falls under the hands, they pick and pinch him
mercilessly. However, he adds,
«The usury of the Jews is only given to scoundrels
and swindlers who, because of their senseless
because of undertakings, got into trouble. » -

37. As for the latter words,
This also belongs to the number of untruths.

Because of the prudence of the Jews, the number of some unfortunates who give them more security than Fraudsters grant, far more considerably, the those who without guilt, without crime, enter the must have fallen into the hands of the Jews. Many a man, Far from being a fraud, is often under Conducting a solid business through a from unforeseeable fall of foreign, previously no less solid houses suddenly in a highly miserable, if only temporary situation which forces him to part of his warehouse to a Jew as collateral,

é

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Loder probably stands well below the price)] to get a loan of 25 to 30 percent to be able to help for a certain period of time, so that by some other unavoidable failure, arising from the strict law of exchange entire warehouse of goods came to the auction, and here= by being deprived of all his fortune; like many other unfortunate people, except Han= state of affairs, without crime, without guilt from his Creditors who are often not in any better situation. Cases with which the present time is so hopelessly pregnant, and in Germany's previous situation, and in the current stagnation so much and some Businesses find their origin and reason.

– 38. But here the question arises, which Jewish writers mocking Christianity answered: why do Christians not seek from their fellow believers for cheap and fair interest? * the following is due resist:

39. The more pressing the lack of money in newer times among Christians, in the greater The Jews have a surplus of reserves. The cash money that Christians may have but can the Christian, instead of legal interest, better

*) This circumstance also contributes to the squandering of goods, and where the Jews got them, if it were

find fchienerie= goods at such fvery prices
to. Mark can bring.

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in fine shops. But what is usury
As far as this is concerned, it is not only the Christian in general who blushes
my unlawful interest, but
the name usurer, pursues him quite differently than
the Jew *), makes him an abomination to all people
makes him the talk of the town, even if he were
clothed with insignia. In addition,
The merchant must first and foremost ensure that
Credit on the stock exchange, this sole guardian angel
his business by his side in order to
to prevent a complete fall if it is in
a temporary predicament has arisen, whereby
he is forced to put on the coat of Jewish
Secrecy, without which Jews could
could not practice usury, and
then: that the Christian is just as little at the
Coverage as can be done with usury,
may, and may, as the Jew everywhere against the
acts hostilely towards Christians.

For example, purchased or given mortgages
counter money. The owners of the heirs,
in which the funds are documented,
perhaps not in the fortunate circumstances of their heirs

as. You can already tell from the fact that,
where a Christian usurer takes place who violates the moral
– lifical principles in which he is subordinate
feperation of Judaism, that such a
never appears himself, but a Jew as head=
participant runs the business alone, who
freely and unashamedly to the borrower with the
Represents a demand of 25 – 30 percent. |

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in the appropriate building – condition, then
The Jew therefore proceeds to denounce
before the price of such heirs sinks further.
Procedure which Christians in general
is not so easy, knowing that such things often
the complete ruin of an entire family =

This leads me to the

40. e) Houses= usury of the Jews, the
also belongs to those sources. If a Jew wants
fe fe ft ...

directly or indirectly to mortgage funds in
to get there, it is through your own
Mortgage funds, or through

Purchase of the funds contained therein. Is this Manö=
carried out; then the threat of dismissal is made,
to get enormous interest rates at the beginning. Are
through this the powers of the owner are paralyzed; if he=
follows the dismissal, and the Jew is under
own or borrowed name owner of the same.

Is the previous owner a man who years
through food in the house, felf and
his family is well fed, and something else
has to put up with; the house will be too much for him
high rent. This further reduces the
deeper, and the case is conceivable that the Jew
In the end, the warehouse was also transferred to
the hands fall.

41. f) In the junk trade, Jews make profit
who are just as bad with their money, if not even
much worse, as soon as the moral corruption is involved

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should not be ignored, thereby:
that the buyers and fences of stolen goods
Things are, therefore, those far below the
Buy valuables, and with significant percentages
they can resell them elsewhere.

42. g) When dealing with foreign
Machinery goods are the usury of the Jews
in the following way. Judaism holds
fo entirely in the possession of the Public Auctions "),
in which it has once placed itself; so that it
foreign machinery goods to be auctioned there
as it were divided among themselves; ae thereby *), fine

*) The historical biesen, wit, and in what way
see p. 245 ff. in my cited paper.

**) Regarding what is stated in the above mentioned document
which is written: whereby Jews their
Trade s maxim follow; how to such low
market prices, which is highly detrimental and consequent
rich they put pressure on Germany's industry ꝛc. add
above (see this section §. 37. Note à)
mentioned inconvenience: that Jews look everywhere,
to investigate, to spy out how to freeze

warehouses, which also
Goods far below their value into their hands
The following, among others, may also fall into this category:
be expected:

A man who had been in England for many years,
and had read that cited writing, told me
one day: he could give me an equally important
Provide information about where Jews came from and what I have mentioned in it.

called. Machinery goods are so incredibly cheap
mu could bring to German markets.

Not knowing what it might contain, I asked
the same; but it concerned one of Judaism, which I knew little about.

28888

Following the maxim of trade, those goods to the highest
low prices to market, and
therefore on the internal industry of the fatherland
in a way that is as terrible as it is irresponsible |
it presses.

ft long ago known thing; on Um: and Schleich=
because of progressive changes a significant
To know how to obtain credit for ultimate fraud.
However, a fine story may be quoted here:
A gang, he said, is shooting in some
German city 2 to 3000 pounds : Sterling together
men. With this, one of the smartest is going to England.
Deposited it with a local banker. Rented
a magnificent office, holding 4 to 5 Fi=
guranten, the evenings are brightly lit.
now with the purchase of this and that goods. Gives
to about 500 pounds order on fine selected
Banker. Payment is made promptly and correctly.
The same thing happens with each new
Purchase. The goods are rushed to
Germany, from where remittances are made. This
Manoeuvre is opened by the one with the 2000 pounds
ten loan up to a loan of 20 to 30000
Pound continued. The purchase of goods with this
Money is rushing from the fast sailors of England
supported, sent away, and then is Jew, are
extras, everything has suddenly disappeared.
Recipient of the goods make appearances=Banguerotte,
covered by cessation acts. Cefsionaries have the
Goods for nothing in hands. These and other

goods obtained in other ways
to German markets, are sold, and the German
Manufacturer must see that fine, delicate goods,
\ vn something and price because, ganich . bleib=
en.

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43. h) In the case of trades which are to be carried out at a later date
ten emerged, not subject to any guilds
are, and the exercise of which they are free to do,
The usury spirit of Judaism proceeds to
Monopoly of the same to be able to reach a
8 ways:

Whoever follows trade = policy on its fo.
knows the hidden paths very well, and
would reveal such in detail in a work,
he would be one of the open lies.
distant Finns. – 7

45. Among the numerous reasons for this
belongs: whereby every manufactory=, every factory=
being in another country where access
is opened, can be destroyed beyond repair.
The famous Christian in the annals of Sweden
'stopher Polhelm has got hold of a
Inftruction for the implementation of the above plan
which Mr. Modeer in fine
rich Försök til en allaen Historia om Svea-
Rikes Handel page XXIX et seq.

46. Be it your own invention or imitation
imitation, the Jews observe just the same
Trade policy. A capital will be put together
shot (a vehicle which is the lighter
must, the higher the wealth of the Jews rises,
supported by the mercantile spirit of the community,
At the beginning, a few percent, often even
worked at a loss. Is this or that
Business is ruined, only a
19

*

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ture monopoly is achieved; such is the rise= increase in prices) in an arbitrary manner.

47. As impressive as all this would be, whereby Judaism achieved its wealth knows how to create and expand; this closes nevertheless, an almost incalculable number of other Circumstances still apply to that one through which the same is promoted even more, and at the same time Plans, intentions, purposes of some kind achieved can be.

48. i) Through all the shame and

5 peddlers accompanied by 5 lorries.

49. k) By the adopted resolution of the trade maxims not to be followed by the genparthei: frequent turnover with low percentages is unequal more profitable than rare sales with higher profits.

50. 1) Due to the low level of Prices because of the scarce resources granted to the Jews Mefen. Bit on 10 ells $\frac{1}{2}$ ell through such won; this is said with insignificant turnover fvery little. But Judaism has almost the entire Sales of foreign machinery goods in hands, both through low prices and well-sorted to be; fow, it follows that if it is on 10 cubits $\frac{1}{2}$ cubit by narrow measuring to benefit and annually ten million all machinery goods have been sold off, This amounts to a net yield of 100,000 cubits.

) Below you will find a relevant example which, like all the other examples given, games, taken from facts.

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51. 'But in the bourgeois moral world
ben Say: Strength comes from strength in the whole extent, as once always
again becomes the lever of another; so that the
Corollary: what is rising always higher
swings upwards, just as what is sinking always
sinking deeper to the bottomless pit, words

which not only everyone makes into a rule of life
would like; but those who are worthy, with golden book=
ftaf to be written at the state gates *),
Whoever could do that in its entirety would
felf to the number of the most astute men=
close. ö ae Ne
32. m) Through the strong national
together, which is particularly characterized by

*) Not because of the importance of the sentence itself;
but because the theory of causality is the conclusion
contains: It is not just strength that comes from strength,
but because every success, without exception, is
twofold, an active and a passive reason
depends; fo if every gained power in the subject is a
paralyzed in the object, insofar as the action is on
the components of both are limited.

For opposing parties, profit
and loss in the inverse ratio, since the
Ufurpiende only borrows their power from the opposing force.

The ratio was therefore 8:7 and the
first ratio (the usurping party)
reaches 9; fo becomes the second 6. And now arises

instead of 8: 7 the ratio 9: 6 = 3:2; and
fo the rise on one side and the fall on the other
other side. | |

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mutual support, by helping each other
taking heads in to Ae u fich
distinguishes itself. |

53. n) Through the hereby connected=
the mercantile common spirit. All and
any business that has anything to do with a Jew
can be agreed to use N in any way
to withdraw. |

54, ,0) Due to the historical situation
of Judaism, shameless, through
Nothing to be shied away from the intrusiveness of the
Jews, whereby Christians so often and much of the advantage
jump is obtained exclusively.

55. p) Through their agency in private=
to withdraw. |

life, from every incident that relates to their business to receive prompt and rapid information, and especially the most favorable advance purchase must offer a generous hand. |

56. For, besides the fact that there are Jews who several patrol boys from their beggar class which are in the surrounding areas=ftreak, have to explore everywhere what is on their trade, they are represented by strongly supported their peddlers.

57. 4) Through the agency in related state visits and intrusive frequentation of all and any public place to get through the so cheaply available reading material of the numerous Public papers for all and every customer=

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fhaf to 8 , especially what arrival of the stranger *) concerns, in order to overhear Ashes conversation,

*) These cannot be avoided by the delivery=ity of the Jews. For hardly is a stranger, belonging to the trade, weathered; so he is

the very next morning from the exemplary urgency of the Jews, besieged and must often share the following fate with many others. A stranger also comes from Saxony. Gos A Jew immediately appears before him, the future before= knowing: to do big, very big business with him to be able to, first wants a portion of his goods thie to test how it works; also receives such the value of a few hundred thalers. Soon there=

'The stranger goes up to him and asks how things are.
« Very good, I have sold them, and the money?
"I don't have any money, I'll give you goods instead."
What do goods do to me, says the one with which I cannot afford my short stay here will. Moreover, the goods are not the fourth part valuable

The stranger does not want to be in a strange place to enter into a lengthy legal action, the Bitterness that the Jew was killed by another Jew,

who plays the lawyer, has the nerve to give him five

percent for comparison, if he is not of the

be lost in its entirety or become actionable. –

Another relevant example: Someone has

Prussian leased a piece of land. It falls

by inheritance to a new foreign owner,

who, since the lease years are over, will administer them himself

wants. Meanwhile, the current tenant owns the

Harvest. Good men are therefore appointed,

arbitration award is that this ... Thaler Preussian

Courant has to be preserved. With this compromise,

he to *, the place of residence of the current owner. Wåh=

During the heyday he buys himself a

+4

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to find out which clusters of

be threatened with luck traps in order to deal with such

Conclude purchase contracts, assignment applications, etc.

and to be able to undertake; to young men,

who set their foot on the path of debauchery

sweeping seem to serve as companions to the=

those who already find worms, completely out of

tap 3c. 3c.

58. r) Through their family branches, which are

reside and settle in different countries

must).

50. s) By the resulting, + fo

extremely widespread Jewish Corres=

pondence (of all events that occur

Jewish houses are almost always closed

only the most complete message), which in many

cases provides a means to save Christian homes

to destroy it without warning).

a small creature. But disputes arise

for the sake of compromise, and the payment will be made only

delayed. However, the time is approaching that

purchased position, and 1000 Thaler Hollfitei=
To be paid in cash in něch čurant. Buyer lives in a
foreign places, does not know who to turn to.
but a Jew presents himself to him who procures the money
fen. It happens, the 1000 thalers are
paid to the seller by court order, but at the same time
The Jew draws a bond of
200 thalers (i.e. the fifth part only for
his effort by getting the money from someone else
given up) which for him also either in the country
Protocol entered or 'Page e are
must.
) **) See page 236 et seq. in the cited text.

>

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60. t) Through their companies,
in which individuals enter who are in different
different trading cities, even different countries
through the transplanted family branches
so much easier to carry out, and the
fifth game of deception.
In the event of a planned banquerot, the
dissolution of the company at the
The person who has left has capital and active
Debts with them; so that the company
The Paffiven remain alone. At the same time, the previous
company (Compagniefschaft) again here or there
under a modified name, and so
the game continued from time to time. N

61. u) By an unscrupulous failure, the=
shape that if in the mass really 80. - 90
Percent are available, no 2 percent to the Di=
vidend come, namely by preceding
Copying important posts, whereby this and
that Jew is fully covered); by Cef=
fions=deeds through which a Jew acquires his real estate
billards, fine warehouses, even fine furniture /

*) If the person mentioned is a pseudo-Christian, a Spanish
nuevo Christiano, or novo Christao of the Portuguese;
fo it may say: «by their fruits you shall eat
recognize.v >

*) If one sees that a Jew is nevertheless in possession of his

considerable furniture remains; so is
This circumstance is taken care of, as stated in the cessation act:
e however, the assignor shall be permitted to

temporary use of the mobile phone ceded to me
liars to stay.» –

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because of fictitious debts, to another Jew
ceded; by fictitious creditors who are in the Manifesta=
tional oaths appear, and not a single
Heller had to demand.

62. H Through the profit they get from such
unscrupulous people who speculate
on rich widows “through marriage to them,
make; the latter believe that their wealth is
about, because it is occupied in houses, but not
punish those who borrowed money from Jews
can be used for which bank funds in the houses
be enrolled.
ee w) By using their Sab=

baths in relation to exchange transactions.
much. Whatever the profit from it may be, it belongs
with the rich source of Jewish
advancement.

64. For there is a change on the Jewish Sabbath=
bath is due; then he can only do it on Monday, therefore.
can only be redeemed on the third day. The Rams
The process goes from showing to accepting, from protesting
ftiren the change etc.

Who does not honor our noble ancestors in this?
They would rather have been involved in the resulting collision
two days of rest, suffer more harm than any
blame the religion of a foreign
People), on whose strict observation at that time

*) Here too, consider the points of contact
A foreign people with a completely foreign
. if it were, then one would have had some

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observance of the Sabbath was not religious consideration of their

fideits, or even the preceding one.
to make Friday the payment day.

65. It is true that they admitted such things at that time,
apart from religious considerations, in order to facilitate a
the exchange business in the hands of the Jews only
began and was of no importance.
the expanded industry of the fatherland, by virtue
the resulting active trade baras
The German trading cities were mostly
Goods. But now that almost all payment of the
passively traded in rems; stands
to answer the state question: whether that law
does not require modulation, namely followingas
because of the reasons.

Consideration is given to whether it is this or N day
celebrate or not? – Jews should therefore, instead
Christianity, and consider how incredibly
much preferential to all other religions
regions. You should look in
what value they have, for example, in the eyes of the
Muslims who consider themselves descendants
of the eldest son of Abraham, and
to reclaim from the Jews everywhere their inheritance rights;
which, by the way, is the main reason
fe may be, from which the fanatical spirit of the Muhas
medanism – a primal inheritance borrowed from Judaism
to have a right to the earth, – once such ravishing
could make progress in his conquests,
and motive for the Christian party on
the earth may be and remain Iden Muhamedanism
just as little as Judaism in political terms
never to lose sight of those who are under such and
fpizien (fic) could temporarily fraternize.

=

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. a
66, You, the Jews, currently have the

Exchange business almost entirely in their hands. So unas

my previously limited it to active trading
been "just as it is with the present
passive trade of Germany has been expanded.
The formerly strict observance of their Sabbath

Moreover, it no longer takes place in any way. Through the attempt to keep Christian shop assistants through Christian clerks to carry out office business, they have long since converted their Sabbath into a keltag. They also appear on the stock exchanges just as well on the Sabbath as on any other working day, let on the same Days draw up acts, some of which eer önlich e *) ieee: one Width:

*

* How impossible a the sabllofert modifications because is to make a general judgment about Judaism, fo. that one just has to stand there, would be the Spirit of Judaism, which is everywhere one and the same is, can develop there, and also inevitably

ftch unfolds, where it is given a freer scope is štstattet, of which 9 two are known= writings that have become.

In the one I just knew 5 :
Scripture states: despite the fact that the Jews in Frank: right to civil rights and public functions were nugfed, they still did not want to go to their Sabbath copies signed, fie wanted to limit themselves to verbal activities only. and in a depiction of the Jews in Galicia It says: «No Jew would dare to be on the Sabbath House to delete. Jews here and there what a huge difference! –

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res what to business life, to the desecration of Jewish day of rest, to be mentioned here.

67. And if that were to happen, if a Amendment to that standard undertaken, On which side would the blame lie? Is the The day of rest set by Christians is not as holy as the Jewish one? Would the Jewish one, by Jews themselves desecrated the Sabbath when it was on Sunday would be less holy? And should the Christ a Sabbath, for which usury= spirit itself does not have the slightest respect,

why a fanaticism based on usury
is also taken into account and is used for this purpose? –

68. x) Furthermore: by the Jews
trusted debouchiren of the Lotko s. States were
only too soon the rejection that cannot be denied by anything
urgency of the Jews, all other
measures to be taken in this regard), and

*) Where reciprocity takes place, a foreign
Lotto may be announced, but the advantages
may not be cited which grant such a right.
The following may also serve as evidence of the not
blushing intrusiveness of the Jews.
where peddling generally does not take place,
the Jew still does not succumb to lottery=
to pile up notes, as he is more lenient in this
promises. But how outrageous is it, so often

and so much to see: how Jews people whole stretches
pursue, force them to give them a lottery ticket
praising, not failing to give it to them in their bosoms,

felp . not . oe
to force.

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therefore thought of no better hands=
to be able to trust. But how far ahead here=
part and disadvantage calculated, is a
fvery important question, especially when a lottery of
Jewish cunning, which is set up by
what our ancestors intended when playing the lottery=
ten, very far away ftebt.. – =

69. "). Through the very considerable profit,
Judaism where it is considered to be a realm
thumern has arrived, from u... Abs
delivery system.

70. Confitent in his ideas, opinions
and sayings not decades, his life
staying through is always the highest honor for me
of a writer. It is the sure
criterion of fixed, unchangeable principles
to have gone. For this reason alone, I will,

*
*
Pe vu

Or when a man who hates all Lotte» games,
because the number of so many unfortunate people
became known, even made the effort,
to write urgently to a Jew:
"To avoid the risk of lottery tickets,
and yet from time to time such things come into his house
be sent; so that acceptance of the same;
preservation of a quitclaimed lot,
Request for actual payment of the same;
delivery 2. so that all these disturbances in the
Jews are valued for nothing.
How? such a lot of payment to open it
urge, is already quit, even if it is only fin=
happened by chance, was lost,
What then would a Jew consider himself entitled to do?

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as long as I live, never deviate from it), me
against the indirect tax system.

71. It is characterized by two equally important
relevant characteristics: instead of relying on the total number
appropriate carrying parts are placed – this
fuch important, by fo many states
above all and especially considered eyes=
merk – has the middle, even more the lower
class to carry larger loads, and is therefore
unjust; and the already increased tax
preservation of foodstuffs that are affected by the perishable
Advance purchase by monopoly even higher
is driven, falls on the industry – which already
paralyzed by this, it becomes even more so by this,
if the circumstances of the time are against an industry of a foreign
the nation has to fight the greatest battle – –
so that no competition
can be achieved on foreign markets, and is with=
highly detrimental to the state.

72. Because the indirect tax system, Ä
which is considerable elevations from the first
As far as life needs are concerned, it is considerable because no
direct support to the same
stands, is far away relative tras
to allow it to be regarded as a state maxim, it

*) Except for previous political science issues, where
Whenever this object was touched, I
in a separate treatise (recorded in Mr.
Nemnich's Hamburg Archives Ites Seid, 1814)
had in mind. :

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Rather, the lowest class of people, even the
Beggars must be dependent on the basic necessities of life
pay the same as the wealthiest.
what the millionaire kills. Ä

73. But if the gap between poverty and
Wealth so immeasurably great; so come from that
disproportion gives rise to further disproportions,
which gives the whole thing the appearance of
give unjust. it

74. For what does the childless wealthy person pay
(Domestics, whom he keeps for his convenience,
are not considered here) what pays against it
weekly, what does the poor man pay daily=
worker who has to feed about 7 – 8 individuals
is obliged; he comes even higher than to a
annual fee of 25 – 30 thalers.

75. What do the rich pensioners pay in comparison?
rer, who probably even live with others, except
Eat lunch and dinner at home, they pay
the state directly nothing,
not even a penny, because what is more indirect=
white through them, is passed on to the restaurateurs
rolled, as these at the traditional table price
have to stop.

. 76. Moreover, how much can they, the goods=
ten, facilitate the indirect delivery system,
which places an even greater burden on the smaller
Class falls. There is only one article, butter.
The beneficiary shall, at the appropriate time, provide himself with
the required quantity. The lesser man

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On the other hand, buys fine butter, especially with Kramers
“Weight, in half and quarter pounds, and
which goods? At what prices? Hence
The wealthy person wins (except what is due upon import

Water is conceivable) in weight, in quality of
Goods with a price increase of more than 10–15 percent.

77. And how much the profitable indirect
Tax (=System *)– on the industry (trade)

*) Precisely because the indirect tax system is so profitable
The more dangerous it is, the more damaging it is for industry.
Because if you calculate the money circulation for each of

one hundred thousand individuals a day one thaler, for
This makes 36 million in the circulation of money
Thaler annually. The state takes from every Thaler
3/16 Schilling indirect tax; this makes a

Revenue of 2 million 250,000 thalers. Now

The state does not retain this sum.

Even supposing they only settle the expenses;

for still that sum does not come back into circulation=

run for the entire population, a large part
remains in individual hands.

If a nation has no resources in its hands,
its annual deficit of money circulation, especially through
Replacing Active trading is probably not possible with passive
If the cash is traded out of the country, such a
Nation is becoming increasingly stunted, the lack of money
must become more and more oppressive, and Jews who
Loans that know how to use such a loan will receive a
ever larger market for itself.

But to understand how important it is for a state
the circulation of money, which must be the soul of the state, may
one only has to cast one's gaze at England. Without

respects the enormous amount of money there, which the
wealth of the rest of Europe prevails,
If there is such bitter poverty there. Where else

.

red) is clearly highly detrimental,
I believe we have a loud and clear example before us.
178. All knowledge, all skill,
Despite all diligence and tireless striving,
can be a food source in a major city
branch that once directly served over 30,000 people
nourished, and on which by reaching over into
countless means of earning a living, thus through internal and
external money circulation not hundreds of thousands, but
Millions indirectly participated, little or
almost no competition in foreign markets
win.

79. Apart from the difficult difficulties
ities which have brought about the circumstances of the time,
It remains an extremely important question: whether
such with unequally reduced prices of the first
Life needs just like that and in that all
| oa ftatt would find). –

than because in the same ratio that the mass
feemed=beings there rose, the circulation of the gel=
des been inhibited, because by the same, and by
those to be driven out with the products of the same
important trade in connection with the rest of the world
trade the money only ends up in individual hands.

*) Of course it will not take place if another
another worm is gnawing at the business. And here
again an example that proves the sentence:
what is once sinking, sinks through inner and
external circumstances ever deeper and deeper down, because
the use of extraordinary funds for

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80. In general, this can be achieved by fine craftsmanship
once famous, by all nations because of it
fo ft highly respected Germany, it concerns
All fine linen= manufacturers, the

re

Heavy and beyond human strength
seems.

Previously, when a sugar refiner through Meißner
in a sugar refinery, by subsequent
Cooking for your own account a small
He had acquired wealth; he bought the raw
Sugar from the first hand of his place (as it is still
now happening in England) with cash. The
Merchant, going hand in hand with trades
was content with 2 percent of his lucrative profit,
because it had a turnover of millions of pounds annually.

But now the parallel to the present time.
Terrible robbery of sugar refineries and their property
thum committed; years of complete stagnation, and;
Successful attempts have increased the ability of
Most of them are consumed. They open up at Handelsbank
a credit. This comes to them
6 percent interest and 2 percent guarantee.

Suppose that, at the same time, the higher Asekuran
For the sake of the premium, because of the dangers which the
German shipping has been suspended in recent times,
the merchant only makes 6 percent of trading profit;
for this already goes up to 14 percent. Come
in addition, 5 percent higher carrying parts of the in disbursements
due to the levies; thus arises the noticeable
Difference between then and now from 1922/17.
So where does competition come from? Consequently, there is no other option.
fight there, than that a complete ruin will result from it,

that such unfortunate people who have house, furniture,
even equipment as collateral for the credit
have finally got away naked and begging
have to go.

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Prussian, Saxon and German states, then
its wool, cotton spinning and manufacturing
invoicing; iron factories; Sugar boilers etc. etc.,
in such a hard fight against foreign industry,
not paying enough attention to the indirect
delivery system.

81. The corresponding sites are just as
extremely simple as obvious, yes, even generally
recognized, and yet competition on foreign
The only way to maintain the market is through good
of the goods, and by the lowest possible
Preis happened.

82. This can, all perfection of the Technology, regarding the quality of the goods, and respected, only by a low level of Prices of raw materials, and of Lebeus= means can be achieved.

83. To achieve this, agriculture is therefore this sole solid foundation of the trades, of to free all and every burden; the trade ben, this sole lifting device of the active Trade, are both the basic necessities of life, as well as the raw materials, as low as only ever possible to get into the hands in order to thus give up that monopoly= system, the three pillars of state, agriculture, industry and trade, more firmly founded, and then from the expanded financial situation of all the state forces to be able to derive

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84. 2) Furthermore: by the unscrupulous, Jews so often and widely practiced perjury, the even the most shameful predation, the most shameful knows how to evade the most deception of justice. What was said earlier about the laws regarding the Usury has been predicated, also applies to Perjury. Witnesses are infinitely countless against measures taken, regulations= gen, statutes, which together have always and until now has been completely useless and and stayed.

85. aa) Through the so often perpetrated by Jews Name change, which also caused the worst deceptions. There are cases that one and the same Jew in five to six places appeared under different names. In Warsaw, different in Berlin, again different in Leipzig, and in Frankfurt, in Hamburg is different again.

86. bb) Through the Judaism adopted= my maxim: everything that is done in secret must be wrapped in the cloak of deepest secrecy past, which makes some people consider: mundane profit from the eye, the Jew in the hands falls. 5 nn

87. All these components of the bubbling
source), from which subenthusiasm his fortune=

*) But do not think as if on all and
Everything that is created from it is already there:
What would be said is: What from the murky ground of the same

ftand can be considered permanent for daffelbe
be viewed. But this is followed by
a large series of accidental circumstances through which
to make a temporary profit
dares.

88. cc) Through espionage. It would
be superfluous, first on the character of the Jew=
thumbs to point out why the same
found to be particularly useful for this purpose
In the former Republic of Venice

is fished out, who can touch all this!
3. B. What dirty profit do Jews have from
the crooks they invented = language
know how to draw, whereby the courts only advise
may be drawn where gangs of thieves are arrested
to see what tremendous difficulty=
abilities have risen through that, so that from practice
Robbery: Crimes that do not defy justice
winds. |

In general, whatever Judaism falls into,
must become to him what every other person has become to him.
Only one thing: temples will be built,
Sermons held in it; so these things must
to be promoted to Oruck. Not as if one believed
fie the sample works of Boffuet, Maffillon,
Tillotson, Zollikofer – – somewhere to the side
to be able to sit down, but also with the dear Judi=
The Word of God is to be traded in the following manner.
For this purpose, subscriptions are collected from Jews.
The number of Eubferibents will be any Bud):
action, which was 6 Louis d'or per Bos
gen, as extensively as possible, and with larger let:
tern printed, pay fol. A price that a with=
A mediocre novel cannot earn half the money.

According to the story of Daru, the State Inquiry 200,000 ducats annually on espionage, the majority of which Jews. The same thing happened in France under the dynasty of that man, the same has found everywhere and in all places.

89. dd) Through Kupler=Geftschaft, which, fo as espionage they do not shy away from at all= the intrusiveness, especially their agility to appear under every larva, under every mask, But what wealth can a Jew with shamelessness written on his forehead embossed, acquire if he couples a man nes is the one who can dispose of millions, and to whom women are brought from time to time, their household furnishings with 5 - 6000 thalers which is not 800 thalers have value.

90. ee) By bribes.

91. ff) Through banquets on the part of the fo very wealthy Jews, where invitations were made, to describe the plans, intentions, projects, drafts have promoted.

92. gg) Through adverse fates, which are not only individual persons, but even peoples and States. The saddest remark that just about Judaism, in relation to usury, and in their intervention in the well-being and suffering of the Volker can be employed is: fishing in the Troubles, how to express oneself in everyday life

Everything that humanity knows about "Always hard pressed, their unspeakable suffering and has caused tribulations, all this is always has become a great gain for Judaism.

93. The more a country is plagued by misfortunes is bowed down, the more Jews know. the unfortunate fate, from the sorrows and suffering of others to considerable

provide.

If countries are devastated by wars, then so be it;
They position themselves as suppliers and commit
probably even in the end to the subcontractors, from
the number of non-Jews, the most horrible
Fraud if their statement of the fee=ne=
deliveries to be made when paying for an audit
is subjected to; cases that almost always occur,
so that then costs of judicial investigations;
travelling back and forth of the personal present,
for the sake of faster enforcement of the matter;
stings; delay in payment; abbreviations,
fo that then everything and everything that comes from that
usury business may have emerged.
Subcontractors must be given a
Accord is offered so that they, at their own expense
because, probably hardly to a dividend of
three to four percent.

94. Or they sneak after the armies, 105
bargained booty of this and that precious items
with a profit of more than 500 percent.

95. And has a foreign warlike power

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through devastation, scorching, baptizing families
lien plunged into misfortune, fo gerathen, the before.
For the reasons given, all those in their
Hands held by debtors, who are often no less,
are unhappy, are pushed, and those through
rescued debris try to help themselves, so proliferate
fie with the money acquired in the wars
also continues in this respect.

Even if the Furies-driven
fate the greatest scourge on a nation
fwings, Jews also know how to
To make use of it. The following is written somewhere historically
truly written: |

« During that time of misery, in the worst of
Revolution, if France is divided by factions
was torn apart, the Jewish people surrendered in
Alsace, which has no part in our civil
Disagreements took (lurking in ambush) and
only became more courageous through our misfortune, completely
their predatory desire for usury. The most punishable

Usury was practiced. The interest was raised to
One hundred per hundred raised, and the honest,
by the harmful consequences that the war brought with it.
weakened, and by the standstill in trade
impoverished farmer of these areas, soon had
no other choice than this, the dishonorable
usurer to hand over his small fortune, the
speculated on public misery. »

96. And ransacked, an equally hostile
Schick; fas because of this and that displeasure

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bosom of a nation, if this even results in a
unfortunate tension between governments and Rex
emerged; so they, the Jews,
it, which this situation of things, many and many
reasons for wanting to differ in every possible way
keep trying, for many and many reasons,
If only: so that every crime that
Aegide of the Christian side must at the same time cover, in the
Borrowed the more anger can be exerted.

97. Now let us cast our eyes upon everything
what was said above, whereby Jews=
thum knows how to increase his wealth;
summarizing all the parts presented above,
which directly and indirectly contribute to the
to increase the wealth of the Jews, and then
Let each one judge for himself whether Jews ever dare
were allowed to say: that the decline of Christians
from such an unfair source as laziness,
Indolence, opulence and eee
emerge.

98. But if non-Jewishness 'in respect
these vices he was so harshly accused of, in
appropriate protection from me with all competent
Rights have been taken away; thus the
Jewish writers also so often and much
sentence:

"It is precisely they, the Christians, who find it themselves,
which directly (autonomously) leads to the elevation
Judaism contributes so much
have to bear, » an idea that felffed on the

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urges that Jews everywhere be mixed with Christians
negotiations, and where these develop
neither passively nor actively
must not yet be refuted, which also, the
Truth completely true, absolutely and in no way
can be refuted in every way.

99. However, the following can be said in defence
be asked: civil society is, as
it already mentioned earlier, no dead, will= loose machine that, like the physical world, moved in merely uniform circles; fondern . the energy of people, depending on views, opinions, partly peculiar, partly erlifet, from the state of things, from the urge of circumstances, private interests, passions in the wake of so many and many vices, the energy of the people brings movements which are spread over countless, never-to-be-missed To cross paths, to run on through action, there are repelled by reaction, here through transaction to spread to countless parts, return there by reaction, or must extend farther over other parts. |

100. These wrongs, of so many and movements dependent on certain motives, which= because of the conflicting elements – which are precisely often completely unexpected, as well as sudden, produce properties and teach: never to reliable future that calls for: everywhere with caution, with consideration on the way

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to act in accordance with the law – has every usurpation
The history of all peoples teaches us that
of all nations, it is entirely in their power:
Appendix in the middle of the opposite
party to provide 9. |

101. Accordingly, Judaism also owes
the self-activity of Christians, however, is very
and many things to his mighty rise=

102. But what the historian must
nations and all peoples,
of humanity, it is their limitations in= living and peculiar; even the shoots and outgrowths belong to it, as those of the

most delicious fruit tree is not missing. But
That is a burden on him, on Judaism itself,
by taking what is left of the bourgeois

* We have already mentioned the difficulty of answering the
A historical question has been raised: how that man
what he could become at the peak of his
height. How many countless parts would
But the same one advised those who explain that he came from the
In the midst of those to be defeated he brought his greatest forces
led.

Whoever can believe and think that it is through his own
Force has risen to that height
to have, he has never entered the interior of the bûr=
looked into the social world, never paid attention
how the easily movable parts with
With a few tricks you can easily move to a
achieving advantage; has never
reconsidered, as in cosmopolitan traffic through=
interwoven interests here made more complicated, there
can be pulled.

,

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Society cannot be separated in any way,
has taken advantage of such a large scale.

103. Bitter poverty and miserable situation,
used by Judaism, could only too easily
make it possible for poor people among Christians
devoted themselves to the Jewish gift
bath to undertake.

104. Among Christians, this and that vice
because of not being able to move on, brought=
maid only and solely there, one
. to be able to serve Jewish rule;
which leads to self-interest, vanity,
gave even greater impetus to life; so that
the serving class into an ever greater depravity
degenerate into the situation that they become the nursery
had to, from which poor=, sick=, prisons,
Court hospitals were subsequently populated *).

105. The same cause, if not

more self-interest, to gain a higher salary,
perhaps even vanity in a noble Jewish
Trading house, blurred the
Christian shop assistants blush to hire Jews
admit. "*"

106. Petty profit could not destroy the Christian
Give names to the Jewish purchase of an inheritance.

*) How dreadful, how pernicious Judaism is in
the morality of the peoples has been interfered with,
This single circumstance in my statement serves
ten document (p. 178 et seq.) and further
it should be thought about.

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Low interest had to be found here and there:
to sell mortgage money from such houses to Jews
buy the property they have set their sights on.
Nasty self-interest was not ashamed to emerge from the...
favorable location of a house to a Christian
displace in order to pass it on to a Jew unequally
to rent at a higher rent.

107. The usury spirit of this and that rich man
would stifle conscience: shots to money=
to issue bonds that yield 30 – 40 percent
deliver). There could be no conscienceless
not missing, who here and there had no qualms,
to offer a hand to the antedate.

108. Bribes had to be able to reach it
to promote plans, intentions, perhaps even
under whose aegis the most hideous banquerot
to be carried out, or any other
break to cover.

1:09. More than a contemptible gain could
to this: to have Jews at the auctions

*) And how large may be the number of those who
Financial transactions with the surplus of their annual
income, whether pensioners or those
feen, which from the disputes of others a
acquired significant wealth, or also luck
ter who have become rich through marriages, who
Jews stand by their side because they have made significant
Percentages must help. It can therefore, when

Progress of Judaism, a time will come,
that that class of people is a premium for the
which provides a protective document for Judaism,
to cover one's own shame wherever possible.

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support so that the entire sale is for them
become prey.

110. But what more than all the preceding
fay: Christian writers could fimperate
far forgotten, to let oneself be bought, to those,
which, out of unforgivable ignorance,
the word spoken, to join, and for Jews=
to spread untruths against Christianity,
to that in its madness, darkness, claims
and intentions all the more to support. .

111. But it is not enough that everyone
usurping party is so easy to
to gain an immensely large following, to
to acquire a significant number of participants); fone
but it can finally even bring it to the point that
the opposing party is forced and compelled,
to honor their interests in many and many respects
to have to. |

112. He who knows the trade and knows what

the credit of a merchant wants to say, sees

that a man, in a difficult situation,
in the cloak of secrecy of a Jew
has to be wrapped up, but also for this loan so
must be bought much more expensively. N |

113. Anyone who knows trade knows that the
Merchant only to conduct exchange business with Jews
making it absolutely necessary.

*) To the number of many other phenomena that
deliberately omitted in this section, belongs
also what is in the eighth section p. 30 in
a note.

114. He who takes people as he finds them;
does not require that one go where he has a
has to buy goods more expensively.

115. Whoever sees the importunate dress of the Jews
in its entirety, cannot be unconditional=
weis want: that states debouchier the
Lotto out of the hands of the Jews.
Lotto's costs to be used could easily
become a burden on the state. This Jewish discipline=
The people have simply imposed this burden on themselves.

110. Finally, how incredibly difficult it is,
all intervening causes that lead to such a usur=
rival party, such as Judaism,
ftall, to be able to enumerate, I want to tell you one
memorable circumstance, which, like so many
Others are not so close to the field of vision.

That which is in Judaism
is viewed only with reluctance,
when it comes to Christians,
infamy.

117. Where does this striking contrast come from?
where does this strange phenomenon come from? the most
dings also to the means of the n
of Judaism.

The reason for this can only be that
be fired: in the case of a Jew,
Generally, it is assumed that the procedure
white of Judaism so and not otherwise
fachen fei, and therefore no further surprise
excited. Under such a condition falls.

no such harsh criticism of the individual as of
every Christian who acted in the same way would fall.
Where then the isolation of Judaism,
whose mercantile spirit, whose applause
To have gained the advantage over Christians xc.
may be included. 2

118. In Instructions of Scene Examples
Everyone should make his own judgment: whether Christians

in these and those cases with equal intensity
ability to act with the same shamelessness
could, and would act, and if it really
what happens, what judgment is then passed on them
will be, which contempt fi fe then everywhere bine
would have been presented.

119. A farmer has the fate, fine.
Losing your house through fire. Already at
the next morning *) he does not know

*) All such and similar incidents confirm what has happened
is said, namely: that the character of the Jew^s :
thumbs befonders fein usurgergeist ert the fine, delicate
feeling in man, the sense of the bonum et
honestum had to completely suffocate before such a
shameless way of life. But what
Jews an unblushing intrusiveness,
would be if such actions were carried out by Christians
(here a man in mercantile terms
who will not be able to recover from his dismay for a long time
has not recovered) a barbaric mentality,
could even be called malicious joy, a silent
desire to avoid several misfortunes
to be able to take advantage of cases of this kind. |

The Jew, on the other hand, is free to act
not because it is right, not because it is human;

from Jews who were selling him timber
want to force you to buy. After a few days
he comes after * What do you think, he says,
The next morning, Jews, even
this place and offered me timber.
I heard it,» They harassed me so that
if I did not know how the unfortunate fire
(by weather rays) I could believe:
Jews had infected it. Meanwhile I come to
You. What are the prices? – – How? So
much? Jews offered it to me at that price^s
« Would I make it to you and others for a
even lower prices, I would have to
wither, or the raw wood on completely un^s
obtain it legally. How can
but Jews deliver it at such prices? “Because
here, as everywhere, they strive for monopoly,

but because the way the Jews behave
fuch is created because the Christian can expect nothing better from

can expect from it, because it is a worm and remains, which gnaws at bourgeois society. But if one holds up the mirror to Judaism gen that it can see itself in it, so it is said also here by Jewish writers: «frivolous Writers everywhere are reviving things that were previously could be a burden to individuals.» No! Judaism, viewed legally and truly, is no look back at the past, no warming up of the past legal procedure. What Judaism has always been fen, it is generally still present. Still now it places itself in its own spirit above the everywhere and everywhere. |

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and they have recently also been working in the have admitted, please do not let the goods than driving under the shopping price to as a result, it can grow even more.

120. The lease years of a mill are next gone. A Jew appears at the tenant's house. I will, he says, bid on the lease, but let me settle with 200 thalers from you. No sooner has this been dealt with than a second one appears, which consists of 250 thalers.

Now a Christian should do the same, he will become Daily conversation! Everyone will point fingers at him white, the Jew, on the other hand, is applauded by his fellow believers.

But what should such a tenant do? He has himself, wife and children at the mill nourished, he shall go away, and besides all Bread live? or should he make it an exaggerated Let the lease come, the pressure of which, even more if it falls into Jewish hands, on his fellow man who has a secret worm in the food supply of the trades, which, apart from indirect taxes, Pre-purchase, so severely suppressed by Monopol 1908 and are burdened.

121. A merchant has a batch of raw American furs in commission. He hires a Christian. During the interview A Jew also comes to the store and asks for her, . the trade with that person is concluded.

This requires punishment. He learns when a public auction will be held fol 5
 He also sets a
 Auction. To prevent this, the one
 Day earlier announced. But here appears the
 Jew: «What goods! What shovel goods!»
 he speaks in the middle of the much larger number
 of Jews who are of one mind with him, to the greater part
 paint too loudly. Buyers are put off,
 the limited price is not offered, and from
 The whole auction will be nothing.
 the following day for really much worse
 Goods through bait and switch, through promotions etc.
 given more than the previous day for real
 good goods will be received sun,

>

j On complete commercial freedom of
 | Jews.

122. The one mentioned in the preceding
 Overview of what trade and haggling in the
 hands of the Jews, an object that is not
 can be easily exhausted to prevent spoilage
 Jewishness only in terms of business
 life so completely before our eyes,
 fe ee the fo e important state
 question
 whether, apart from that means of earning what is
 Part exclusively in the hands of the Jews
 is located, they also have a complete commercial
 Freedom, or the exercise of all and every
 trade should be permitted?

I am in the scripture quoted several times
 This question has almost been avoided, since its complete
 Answering the most difficult of all examinations

about Judaism. Not the occurring difficulties, even the inevitable collisions because of, but the matter is how to common life is said to be in the cut spoiled. A proverb that says more here wants than anywhere else. For it is now as the fate of civil society: it may only one evil germ in their interior be lowered, it shoots up, roots initially in silence, but soon drives into unforeseeable Rows of shoots that in centuries, cannot be eradicated even after thousands of years.

123. Where Jews are not accepted, and should be recorded, finds quite There is no question as to what should be granted to them; but where they are through haggling and trade usury for many centuries left to it, a dexterity and skill even in this a preference over all other business have acquired), whose pernicious course is not be hindered by the most thought-out measures den kann; that question is a matter of large salary, and depends on the decision:

*) How many examples are there of Jews, where they are given complete freedom to pursue their trade, yet such of them . and at the N vines | remained find, ° a ö 5

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how Judaism linked the trades with Jewish trade and haggling, to the complete ruin of the non-Jewishness!

124. Examples of those trades, which are not subject to any guild or association, and with which Jews in modern times, through Christian Hands that can barely earn a living nen, operating them, have been busy, lie ft already in sight. They are mostly It has become a monopoly of the same. Whether all and every trade would have the same fate, There remains a difficult question to answer, if one understands the spirit of Judaism, its

tagonism; fine firm holding together; fine mers Cantilian common spirit; it became possible for him dene Handels= maxim; fits principle: the

Money must be directed to our people, and in whose circles are held, its advance means of his financial situation; his where possible final intention to be proven etc. in every way pulls. |

125. But on the one hand, Sudentum

and allow every trade, but on the other hand in terms of haggling and dealing try to limit it so that this does not become a highly a rude means of advancement for those, as this few executable, for me at least, the entire possibility is too much in the background.

126. Because there are other

nn. , even collisions of various kinds

a

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to that one. Judaism could at least who hold a positive religious opinion, which essence of religion as the basis, but Judaism through its religious = secular isolation does not place itself in the bond of the bourgeois Society, where it lives and moves, has want to weave; it has thereby the largest Disruptions in business life, which trade concerned, put in by his own will, which by his previously exercised means of earning and use of the same has been expanded even more the fare. For this reason also not with all truth there can be said: that the former guild spirit that was once so powerful It was to blame for the fact that Jews were were excluded from all trades.

127. For if apprentices of the Jews have masters? They must first be formed.

128. Should the Jewish apprentice at the dy rifts lichen Master on the Sabbath, on the. so many Jewish holidays, or not? Should he To be a food companion or not? all the less so, since the apprentice was taken from the rougher class would be, and the trades would be mostly

such food, which is completely alien to Judaism
abomination is.

129. Should, furthermore, where guilds still exist
ten, Jewish apprentices, journeymen, masters with the
Christians constitute one and the same guild,

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Or not? Should tires of craftsmen in future
stay or stop? How friendly would
fulfled in the sequence of journeymen of Jewish, and journeymen
Christian masters meet each other?
Which of the two would one day have an easier
Acceptance if Judaism is included in all
trade so completely put into it? Would
they do not easily collide with each other as hostile stars
ftumble, especially when the journeymen of Christian
Masters know how their fellow believers
and wither away, who nowhere have such a
such advance, such assistance, such support
support in credit when purchasing raw mate=
materials, who have seen everywhere how
even older customers of their masters turned to the Jews
because they worked for unequally low prices
ten, and work – can? A through this
here and there the unrest broke out, however, how
could the peace and . of the state
travel

130. Civil society consists of
parts that are divided by a conflicting interest, birth
of self-love, and means of never-resting activity,
in constantly criss-crossing movements.
According to this, what is in the interest of all
is to be of great content, of special
importance. And that is why
false views, every untruth can never and
never find general space.

131. are but one and the same

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Interest the minds of a ration); so it is
undoubtedly of extremely important content; so
it is often only a single local shock,
all parts are then affected by it.

small, insignificant circumstance can cause become hopeless events. Every coincidence but wanting to foresee, being able to foresee, what human wisdom could suffice for this?

132. Finally, where the guild system been retained, a complete, a whole= fundamental reform should be carried out with the same; too Jews were admitted to all conceivable trades should be allowed to continue; which also belongs to the set up by me somewhere, and not enough sentence to be taken into account:

That in such a federal state as Germany no generally applicable standard for Judaism can be accepted."

*) A respectable statesman says in fine |
Scripture true and incontrovertible:
e The discontent which already exists among the people over the Jews, if a consequence of the pressure, under which they know how to keep the Christians. v
Therefore, countless times, although in vain, against Jewish writers, it is already remembered that it is completely ly false and fictitious: that he is so vivid revealing hatred against Judaism by certain Writers from the Christian side.
If the slightest thing were true of this, such an un= right undeserved criticism not only on the immortal lichen Luther but to all before him centuries, when Judaism existed from time immemorial In ancient times it had not been judged with high praise.

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Quite different in Austrian, in Prussian, Bavarian, etc. than in Lübeck, Frankfurt a. M. Hamburg ic. possible and at all conceivable.
133. With the guild system, it is said, before a complete, total reform be undertaken. Because how many craftsmen can now, as they say, not come to a green branch because they have catching and progressing so incredibly difficult is, partly by external causes (against foreign products that Jews put into circulation to have to work closely, although in general in vain); partly through adopted guild laws;

partly by those who are the consequences of the aggravation of the customs in which Jews have so much share have taken.

134. You, the young beginners must be there; where guilds, associations and unions meet, in general, the office is very important to be able to work as a master,

which is already the case with a Jewish craft association would disappear completely. –

135. Furthermore, you will not easily find anyone who initially supported with a fund. Virtues and vices of a nation depend on both its history, its fate, than from so many other intervening causes. Because it cannot be remembered enough about Judaism be: that in no case e in no case

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People such a community spirit, such a strong family, such a mercantile association instead could find”), as with the Jews.

after all, they still have so many incalculable advantages grant. |

136. Furthermore: as skins they have to their At the beginning little or nothing was collected. Except for the Temptations in the inns, these their collection points to collect their small stock, consume, they were all young men Lander was open. Therefore, only a small Disagreement where they worked; so they moved from one place to another, through the so-called, fencing, which they did not resent, completely consuming what little there is, what is less= wisely deserved.

137. Does it also happen that a young hand= worker marries a girl with some money, which served in so-called large heaps:

*) Therefore, any sentence requires a very large input | restriction; if so, it is as follows: |
« Instead of the common spirit of the Jews, which is such an important lever, the Christians are

through many political and religious prejudices
always at odds with each other. » |

But the Jewish community spirit must do more than that;
in a different way, from a historical background
point considered advertise.

*) May this bread =Collect (under the name
Fencing,) also only in villages, towns and small
country towns, it is enough to cover whole stretches
to be able to travel with such a vehicle.

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fo fieht fie, completely spoiled, in triumph
her opinion her wedding ceremony,, befons
ders their domestic furnishings for the largest
restriction, for the highest possible savings
But, because of their location, the very large wide
Because of the distance between their possible homes
attitude and that of the rich a true, un=
is a forgivable waste, from which they
only through poverty, but too late, completely back
| must come.

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Sixth section.

Judaism viewed from a physical perspective.
A. Regarding the census of Judaism.

1. The fact that this section is in a fyste=
matic lecture on Judaism not entirely
Standing in place, indicates that he is almost
could have been skipped. It would also have been
without hesitation, with regard to all that
what in physical terms of the Jew=
thums partly to the present investigations
not heard, as a body formation that the
Despite the many centuries that have passed,
due to strict segregation, still outlines
Oriental forms; partly
must have occurred where Judaism in
religiously, as life=
wise in terms of choice of food,

Washing, wearing a beard, circumcision etc.
Since everything and anything in Judaism is
religious concepts; but partly
also of the nature that Judaism
in it can happen too close to where the one=

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heard the strange claim mentioned above: as
would be a physical outflow to Judaism
to the health of the rest of the country
residents disadvantageous; That would be in the mentioned
In this respect, it would have been possible without any concerns, if not for the
the following very serious question into consideration
to be drawn, and such as minor, and
for the state completely unremarkable actually to
could be put aside, namely:

where the fo is extremely easy and quick
growth of the number of Jews in general, and especially
where the spirit of Judaism becomes unequal |
can develop?

2. However general the Ge=
history of Judaism highlights the remark:
that the number of Jews everywhere is so easy
and soon multiply; for after the dissolution of the
Rational « Government and the Dispersion of the Jews
about so many countries, perhaps
4 – 5000 went to Alexandria, these
Number, says history, rose in a very short time to
100,000. In Babylon (Chaldäa) it amounted to
after a few decades to 200,000, without
approximately only 8-10,000 people migrated there.
The same is said of many cities in Asyria,
Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Egypt, Greece,
on the numerous islands of the Mediterranean
Marine, especially Creta (Candia) Rhodus &c.,
fo as in Italy, in Spain &c. noted,
an increase in, except for those who are becoming ever bolder=

|
25

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the request), to the, often repeated

provided support and resources for the terrible uprising.

3. And as for more recent history,
It says: Shortly after the unfortunate cross-border processions
the number of Jews was not only restored,
but almost doubled, which is due to the consequences
those marches and campaigns may be explained;
through which so many families are confused, and Er=
shocks, alienations, needs for
Money loans, for pledging 2c.
the one that all the remaining Jews had
considerable usurious profit, which the
Ashes of the Perished in Gold – efi ae
Jew could.

4 In Spain, a story goes,
the situation of the Jews, shortly before the expulsion
exercise of the same to the Christians in terms of number
ftill now = 1:9. In Prague,
At the beginning of the 17th century there were 12,000,
which at that time was approximately a ratio of 1:7
has given. Hence the emphatic=
ft regulations of the time by the government
such as the progressive advance
to set appropriate limits.

5. And in view of the recent times
we ourselves have already made the remark: that
for about ten decades the number of Jews

2 3. B. the above mentioned impression: that (in

Spain) the Christians celebrate their oe on their Sab=
bath should be laid.

—

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in two respected cities of Germany without
fahr = 1: 400 feifn, which to = 1: 300 :
1150 and finally currently to 1:7, as it
means, has grown up. Just like what Poland
and Galicia, it is also said:
that entire villages and towns in the possession of the Jews
are from which Christians have been completely pushed out,
which from Sundgau and other areas
is also noted, and with which this and

those small country towns in the D ee not winder
be threatened.

6. The most important remark 12 concerning
the growing number of Jews,
is: how such things are quite different with the Christian
religious parties,

7. In many German cities live Lutherans
raner, Reformed, Catholics together,
Nowhere does the concern arise that the ruling
Church had anything to fear that the
one or other sect rises too high, like=
probably because of the civil rights of business life
take an entirely equal share. What's more, there are
Examples that in a Lutheran or Reformed
city a considerable community of Reformed
or Lutherans, or even Menonites
instead of their number changing in any way
larger, it gradually melts
with the main components. 5

8. Even more striking is what is happening in North=
America. There, people live and work peacefully

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under 2 and together: Presbyterians,
Episcopates, Lutherans, Reformed,

Catholics, Herrnhuters, Qudfer, Me

nonites, Baptists, Methodists &c., never
and never will there be any complaint,

that the one by intervening in the conditions

of business life threatening the rest against=
Only Judaism alone is characterized
before all other believers in this

noticeable. Not religious segregation alone is

to blame for this. The questionable words of a jüdi=

fic preacher: «although we Jews on other
Ways to attain true worship of God, »
and which must be so close to them, can be
be commoned; so that it follows that

also, as far as business life is concerned,

Jews walk on completely different paths, the
on the ruin of the Christians, from the middle
parts supported, calculated find.

9. Praise and blame, it was said in the above one
management, are the slipperiest things in the world.
Yes, the question is whether a thing can ever be valued
praised, or quite rightly criticized.
What terrible ridicule, for example, has posterity notto do
with the superstitions of earlier times
sought, and yet he was the benevolent bird=
plague that devours so many vices around it
in fear. In how many countless writings
ft the former terrible ban rays with
curses, and yet what has become of their

}

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complete extinction? Just like

Nothing in the world in the crowded middle of two
excessive things remain; this is also the case.
Reaction went too far.

10. The same applies to Judaism.
former limitations of the same, which iron
shackles, even dehumanization of the people of Canaan
have been mentioned now and again, they have
in recent times not enough with the hardest
One could prove rebuke. One honored oneself, thought
man, if an e is above it
| was spoken.

11. But men will never get there=
sea: Advantages and disadvantages, theft against
To weigh them carefully against each other; never
let's focus on the moment of the present
Let it stick for a moment; never attempt to

calculate: what time was needed in earlier times, what
Time requirement of later times had to be; above all
never the world spirit, on its secret, the eye
remote ways, get to know the unseen
guides people from age to age,
the need of each of them in order to
to lay hands on what benefits humanity,
fuppositional as it may seem to the latest times
one thing or another may seem to belong to the ancient world;
never will any posterity cease: a verse

to exercise validity: with darkness on the nn

*

42. But whosoever our forefathers and with them

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their descendants in respect of those who adhere to Judaism
restrictions imposed are so harsh and unjust
If you want to blaspheme and criticise silently, let him
The following from the eight.

13. Jews belong in respect of the 11
secret Europe, only excluding Greece
China and Italy, among the oldest nations
the earth. But a nation which has already
Two thousand years ahead a skill, a
Skill, even a cleverness in traffic, in
business life, already possesses through the
fen advantage a very large preponderance)
about peoples who are yet to become civilized
begin, and one day become a nation
want one, even more if they are from such
and such a spirit is nourished and driven, from
the demand is being made loudly and clearly everywhere=
proceeding, it must be stopped.

14. Now, of all the restrictions, of all the shouting
Regardless of previous pressure, the
total population of Jews at 6 million),

*) From the even greater preponderance of a Suns
skills reached the nation via a still in the
Natural state lives, it is not even mentioned here. With
what number with what physical bodies=
Spain was able to subjugate America with great force.
Or is it physical strength when a boy

a train of elephants behind it?

n) The very different information of the Jewish people
mass on the whole earth begins with some
with 6 million, and goes up to 40 for others

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If 60 were to be, 300 would actually be there=
be sufficient if the so often and much daring
Uprising would have succeeded everywhere; if the
many Messiahs who have appeared are finally at the top
terrible armies, if the
Judaism has become generally known
ftichtliche nowhere to a prince, nowhere
served as a warning to a ruler; if they
all necessary measures to be taken
would have been completely absent, so that Judaism
everywhere a free, completely shoo effect=
circle would have had n)? –

15. So slippery, still Aka . is
Praise and blame that, the consequences of the sentence and
the opposite precisely calculated, our front,
apart from that in which here, as everywhere,
the limits have been exceeded too much, instead
all blasphemies, probably very grateful from the
descendants are to be recognized; all the more so since
everything you have against rue

millions. I am at the lowest number
stopped, it may also be stated much too low
ben feyn. fe |
5 Whereas the tacitly promised observance
of Mosaism in terms of advertising.
Without these, the Jews would have only had a century
may continue in Spain as before;
fo would be the ratio given above = 1:7;
= 1:5; =1:3 and f. w. become. There would be
In Spain alone there are currently over 2–3 million
south and

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have undertaken, had to undertake them,
feven in view of the time; by no means |

to Laft falls, because it comes from the doing and doing of Judaism emerged by itself.

16. As general as it was said earlier, the

History of Judaism the above-mentioned remark kung, from the experiences of our time= comrades confirmed; fo is still the one who to the discussion of the cause of that questionable appearance, not able to see it at once to be able to specify precisely and precisely. because different observations occur here, which is no longer applicable everywhere applicable; partly because it is still too far of historical= statistical news ») about Jews= thum is missing, as can be seen from the added notes will be visible to prevent any intervention to be able to keep a close eye on it.

17. Men who have already thought about that have, seek that phenomenon from physical to explain the reasons. But it is a very important important question: whether, apart from the same, to which other religious and moral concepts do not occur Above all, and especially the reason for that in conditions of the Wee
1 fey. . 3
We therefore adhere solely to these and

\ ne S. below Sena in bite ort f er au
point of view.

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touch them only lightly, for more, since here
There is no room to explain things that
would have to be discussed on physiological grounds,
and around which partly modesty a
veil to throw.

19. We therefore ignore what the
Circumcision contributes to that, and in An= fevifation of the fertility of Jewish women: whether a Human= plant, moved to colder zones, just fo well, more or less thrive. Also it is true that a man's beard is his physical and mental powers are not imperceptible influence); however, this only applies to earlier times, and perhaps in the countries and

Areas where the Jew still lives with his mother
Jewish regulation remains, whereas almost
in all large cities where Jews live, they
have already begun several decades ago,
to follow European customs,
They also hereby violated the Mosaic Law
to shave the beard, to trim it
to be pinched.

20. Even more than that, the selection
their spears, their preparation, especially the
frequent consumption of all onions and tubers;

*) Here too, some writers may have gone too far:
gone. For it can rightly be said:
the giant steps of the Romans would have been even greater
then, Cicero would have become an even greater Reducer,
if they, the Romans, had kept their beards.

x

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the extremely strong sensual inclination towards sweetness,
which provides the body with constantly new stimulating nourishment
is granted; just as the lesser enjoyment
spirituous beverages (since this religious term also applies to them |
interfered) take part in it.

21. Even the following religious term saws
contribute to this: Judaism regards the
Sentence: «Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill
the earth, as a holy precept. The
As a result, it considers offspring as the 'greatest blessing'
gift of God. According to this, a kind of curse rests on
the infertility of a woman, and, if I
not mistaken, such a thing can already be a reason for marriage=
divorce, and her, according to that provision
a brother is obliged to support the remaining children=
to marry a loose widow etc.

22. But that religious concept may be
because of not insignificant contribution, because from him
a much more careful care and protection for the
female body, both in the unmarried and
married status, which is what the
maternal tenderness, so highly praised by Jewish women
ity, and careful care of their children no

may take a small part.

23. What is here, furthermore, also on account moral concepts may be brought, is even harder to answer. Because it asks very much: whether in Judaism, such as Jewish Scripture=ftenders also claim that adultery is a far is considered a greater crime than he committed before

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the eyes of non-Jews carelessly apply fol. And really claimed less Che rupture in Judaism had its influence on that; There is less morality here, more the fo different relationship between boys and girls | into consideration); no longer the much better one from

32,000 TITS

= What is the ratio between the number of boys and girls: among the Jews to that among the Christians? How the Number of remarried women? Like the "Virgins? who are married abroad?

"How does the number of marriages compare? here, as everywhere, according to the population ratio=ate calculated. How the age? of the few=grinding Jewish women to that of the unequally aged Brides among the Christians. What proportion The death registers show in terms of the number of dead Jewish and Christian children? Furthermore, how does the population of Jews behave in the different countries, states, cities etc. in Consideration for Catholic and Protestant inhabitants, in terms of trade and industry del, on active and passive trading. How is the proportion of emigrants / who must choose a foreign climate as a refuge. Should probably. on a thousand Christian emigrants a single Jew go?

The study of Judaism, if I look at the= fpect may use this expression, this prickly object . in the field of knowledge has only just begun It will be a long time before we can fem and that to a certain result can.

The present document, ,f content-rich as it may be may, is nevertheless nothing more than a basis, a preparation for 2 a godfather to full denden NN

to be married in the sight of the parents, namely
 feven in itself through the better progress which
 the food situation, through the wealth=
 supported even more by the transplanted
 family branches through which widespread acquaintanceship is spread;
 and a Jewish house with the
 Outer Lands.

24. Furthermore, minor adultery is
 if only to the earlier times, when Jews=
 thum was much more restricted to domesticity,
 when there was no traffic and interaction with
 Non-Jewishness of both sexes, especially
 not yet access to a certain class of people
 female sex; when the
 now general, also in so many statutes
 strictly prohibited use: Christian maids
 to hold did not take place and was not allowed to be valid).

25. Now, even if everything mentioned is
 intervening causes apply: that Judaism also
 in physical terms, grows so happily as soon as
 it can only find enough floor space; the main

* As hard as it is never written by others:
 wm ie the morality of female servants in jüdi=
 houses are said to be at risk; ift nevertheless the

Circumstance to be considered: whether in Judaism the
 fo strongly stimulated passion, which, quoted Grin:
 de because of it, with Jewish virgins always less
 satisfy, the higher the prosperity of Judaism
 fincreases, cannot be satisfied elsewhere.

Where else do the loud complaints about
 the debauchery of the Jews, in Nunio:
 lichen creatures ee |

However, the reason is probably only preferential
 in the circumstances of business life.

26. How rich but that in the hands
 the means of earning available to the Jews is in itself,

even more so by the way Jews= thum used; what a powerful boost it gave to their constantly expanding wealth, the out= guidance of their plans and intentions is in the foreground have been presented in a completely adequate manner.

27. What, therefore, in view of the increasing= the population, in Judaism is practiced, is already generally accepted from the following= principle belonging to the theory of the state: The retrogressive course of the prosperity of the whole parts (in connection with the unfounded Complaints of an over + population), with the Company of emigration, with the Un= courage, which idleness and impoverishment alone only produce) with the retrogressive course of the population in the most precise proportion; just as as far as the contrast is concerned.

28. On the manner in which Judaism uses his means of earning, belongs above all to this: the incredibly strong holding together, e be=

*) If business life has come to a complete standstill guess, but then the number of people hard against each other. About the few remaining Thousands rush towards the same food sources, to spoil them in the hands of so many tearing must be done. |

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fet by its historical location. Richtinbenthinn must, as has already been said enough, be own strength, only through excellent talents Jews, on the other hand, are able to help themselves supported by the meaning and spirit of the Judaism, find the most willing Hülfe where there is activity, activity, activity= loneliness takes place in a young man. She provide support all the more readily., fo soon it was carried out at the expense of non-Jewish people can be achieved, while at the same time ensuring a secure outlook rend, in the future advancement, in the acquiring assets fi BEER share in can.

20. In addition, Judaism belongs here the entire earth is considered to be his homeland. Almost every son is given a different country as his future residence; so that the

planted families »seed through their
Products are exchanged mutually.

30. Those in the previous section

It is now the circumstances of business life which
in the lush reproduction of Judaism, since
where it acquires fertilized soil, already in itself
have such a powerful influence, they are still
defense, if all and every circumstance simultaneously
must be carefully observed.

31. Only one thing: in no nation are women=
rooms to foreign countries, at least to other
the cities married as often and as much as

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the: Jews. From the circle of closest relatives
separated, in a foreign place, probably
in a foreign country, living among strangers,
what influence must this have on the attachment,
in the attachment of a woman to her husband,
in the effort to captivate him completely.

32. But now one should not bring the
| 5 the incalculable difference
in Anschlag: if in Judaism so many young
Men, through the advance of the much lighter
advancement, in the full bloom of her years, in
full of youthful strength of their age
can, and such with Christians, the unequal
because of the difficult progress, only in the overripe
'Miter, probably even in nervous years in general=
mine, although far less the number
of the children is considered as their blossoming
increasing strength, health and vitality.

. 33. A foen when sifting hard
Frost-affected plant remains intact
Others who, under friendly wit=
tion emerged from the womb of the earth.

234. Precisely for this reason, even if, according to the above
cited. request, really the death registers
should show that the number of dead Jewish
Children in unequal proportion to the number of Christians
felf children; this is not yet directly
on the account of tenderness and furforge
Jewish mother, and as if the
Claims of Jewish writers also

Christian mothers, on the other hand, through neglect
neglect, through abandonment 5 . N
from the bust to the coffin on Sunday

35. No! Just like Judaism, through the
drying up of some branches of food for the Jews /
by the paralysis of German industry, by the
share of stolen and robbed items
takes, through the advance it gives to the lottery game
to give white sc., poor, sick = and
Prisons are populated, and this is also already
through the failed marriages of some Christians
in the after-summer of their lives many a grave of
him, the eee 1 on the en.
open: . |

36. Finally 385 and above all: the
in Judaism, which is also so highly praised, more
from their solid association, rather than from a unique hum=
support resulting from charity,
which their poorer class of people to such a high degree
enjoys; therefore even beggars at the begging stick
Beggars=children, he he the en dare
can. he

B. Physical dem ade ansefäre
bene emanations –

37. Merely the context of a possible
For the sake of systematic presentation, I touch on
what is not true of Judaism
with due care, I
touch it only because the One and
Others can be informed about this. =

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38. There are, namely, in some writings,
as already indicated, Judaism
attributed to physical odors, which
the health of the R fo. i ee
should be holy.

39. "Everything serious, »- it is said, has a
ridiculous side. v» Thief can probably only
primarily take place when what the

Seriousness is the basis, conclusions
be derived which the painting of the .

lichen get.

N 40. It is true: dirt and uncleanness
has always been a harsh reproach to Judaism
made, and not without reason. Because,
if a still useful thing is forced
laws) should be achieved, which also
forms, time, many and some circumstances
be tied; their value is determined by the
the associated annoyances are too easily overlooked.

41. Elephantiasis, this terrible
skin disease, was among other oriental
peoples also rooted in Judaism =

7) One has the in the second section p. 7 Aumk. an=
guided customs. when washing under
Eyes, in which even the most serious and
cannot contain laughter.

**) The Arabs brought them to Spain, the
completely unknown to the ancient Iberians, and who knows,
how long they (admittedly in a much more subdued manner)
fenness, consisting only of the common scabies)

still there, all careful efforts recent unges
a will be received.

\

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If the Mosaic Theocracy controls everything
tied to religious concepts; so it was
Namely also with washing, with care
happened, for the e of . e
to wear. |

42. But precisely through exaggeration 1
Jewish ceremonies one of the first virtues,
one of the first needs of life: cleanliness,
to the people a not insignificant burden. It was not
enough, through often repeated daily,
Time and form knotted washing (keep clean)

to fhall; fome in addition to this came the

large number of rules on how Judaism
from these and those to the completely indifferent

~

things, but presented to him as unclean, so quietly

he may have touched her, to cleanse her again
(to sanctify) had to have; so that such too easily
and soon turned into completely empty forms; that
a Jew thought he had already fulfilled the requirement,
if he, perhaps even with displeasure at the imposed
Duty, barely touch the water with your fingers=
ftips touched, and . fe au ben
called.

3. And only so may it be 9,
that there has been no nation on earth which
fo fvery waflerfchen, and to the uncleanliness in the universe=
common people than they, the Jews.
What is more, the fact that they are outside their homeland
come that they, in physical work less

used to, also. for, that one assumed inertia=

& =

*

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men who have the tireless care that

domestic and physical cleanliness is so urgent
nn fo fvery contrary:.

44. But if physical appearance
a of dirt and uncleanliness
cannot be separated; nevertheless, those can only

conditionally, and not as absolutely in= be attacked harshly. And this is what one has gone way too far.

45. The following of several minutes also applies remark quoted by some: «where Jews in larger numbers, everything gets – a highly filthy affair," perhaps only from country towns, villages and villages. Because in The larger cities are jealous of Sudenthum, which wealthy and middle class, the Christians

of cleanliness, although always

there is still a very noticeable difference.

46. But what the lower class has to offer=

As far as those districts are concerned where the

yeast of the Jewish people breathes, there are the mephitic exhalations of the kind that! the fact a threatening influence in the e of the other residents.

47. Less respect for N which

which corresponds to the spirit of Judaism itself:

no national, no patriotic, no

having to obey non-Jewish authorities, makes even the strictest police laws completely

useless. Here, too, as everywhere, it strives to

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to be able to handle writings, to his own such to practice in so many and some things:

lives, and hardened. They, the lower class
Therefore, she does not stop throwing up her feces and
To throw filth on the streets; or where they are near
living on small canals, those with all the rubbish
almost completely to spill; so that in hot
Summer days more than a highly unbearable,
more than a suffocating stench caused by it
and here too the unfortunate result emerges=
goes: that the Jews stay in significant An=
number no small detrimental influence in the
health status of the other residents.

48. But all this by no means indicates
an inherent, primal physical appearance
haze back. However, the effort may not
be completely unworthy to look at where a
such strange, just as unjust, as too much
commonly accepted legend may have come,
what might perhaps be at the root of it'.

49. It, the history of all peoples, all
Nations, the history of humanity, presents
often and many objects in front of which the
wonder, which provokes thought,
which does not always find the appropriate explanation
the ig

Among the many strange
eee also belongs: where the possibility,
that customs, habits,
Way of life has not only changed for centuries

352:

te), not a few thousand years, but more
several thousand years e 5 and unchangeable
can receive. ZN

51. They, the Jews, were from a country
(Egypt), where onions and tubers=
Plants thrive particularly luxuriantly. One
They used to love such things from time immemorial, as if
they also listened to the prescribed dietary laws,
and still prefer to eat them today.

52. Among the onion plants there is
Garlic is the fruit that is generally
(at least in northern Germany) at most
is unbearable. The unpleasant smell,
which it causes after consumption; the nausea,
which the breath of a already fic) otherwise clean
Jew who is too close to him
comes, may especially here and there **) the cause
to reinforce the delusion that surrounds
fo rather was nourished when the thereby

fpronounced smell of the lower highest
dirty people's class everyone around so and legs
had to be more stable.

53. As if they, the onion plants, also belonged
it was said earlier, to the number of prescribed foods=
*) How many centuries back might, for example, the
Customary date: on the first day of Carnival
hot rolls (Hedewig, Heetwege in the Nieder=
to enjoy the Swiss folk language? – a
a Here and there, because except Jews that fruit
also by Chrisen in 8th and N
enjoyed. a oe

f

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I conclude this section with the following
Remark, not as if I wanted to the Mofafic
theocracy quite deliberately; but
just to show: how highly unconceived, how
far more than improper and indecent things
into their religion, which, if you
wants to regard religion with holy reverence,
completely outside the area completely nae
have to stay.

54. It is true that priesthood has everywhere |
of all religions the tenability of his statements on the
Simplicity of his contemporaries, and some=
necessary, insofar as one can be fair and just
wants to judge. For this reason, however,
fo easily in the consequence with only a small amount=
the intellectual culture of much and much in one
ridiculous, even in the most ridiculous light.

55. But in no religion is that
taken further than in the Mosaic theocracy.
For what could there be that they do not have in terms of religious
concepts as if there was absolutely no
Possibility would have been available, even in that,
what the physical, the economic man
fchen concerns him on the value and worthlessness of the=
to be able to point out these and those things about oneself,
without first resorting to religion, and this
even more than deeply degrading by doing so,
to desecrate completely.

50. For it is not enough that they, the Mofaifche |

Theocracy, circumcision, election of

23

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Feed Chie alone only before the forum of
medicine), wearing a beard, washing,
Clothing, household items, etc. for religious purposes
regulation; but even that which
Decency forbids mentioning, also had to

be covered with a religious cloak.

57. Unbelievable, and yet true, it is written somewhere=
where it is written: «If you – – – *) fo
go outside the camp, take a small shovel
with you – – – then cover the hole with. the
Earth again. This police measure
was commendable, but by no means the one with no words
addition to be described: « for I am holy, says
the Lord, you too shall celebrate. »

j 9 Exinariri m il – – Those men have it
right or wrong, which require a strict selection
gen? Is your pious concern about that community
founded, do not smell! And how much and some
had to and should absolutely and let the
Eye withdrawn merden! –

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seventh practice. ä
Judaism in a bi-lateral respect.

A. Sources of the Jewish ole. :

1. What of the previous section 19 if,
applies here. Judaism in historical terms
To consider this required a completely different place in
a concise, systematic presentation. The presentation
However, the execution had to be based on the time required.
The following period may therefore be better arranged here

understand. What is the end of this work will they start at the top, and what goes on in it, it will be presented to the other as irrefutable evidence follow. From time immemorial there has been a pressing need for time= circumstances that the truth slowly step, and shyly from the background must emerge.

2. It is everywhere in the work pointed out the history of Judaism. It is right that not only the sources should be cited from which the facts cited are created; but there must also be a historical overview is presented, from which the so important result emerges: that

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the spirit of Judaism in all its parts, considered in this document, from time immemorial, through all millennia, until to the present moment, under insignificant tenden Modifications, One and the Same being; it concerns its religious isolation, morality, cultivation of the arts and sciences, business life, usury, perjury, accumulation of riches, striving for ascent, bold and brave increasing demands, circumvention of the laws, Crypto=Judaism; or it concerns: how and on which way governments so much and some Nations to restrictions, even to national instructions have finally been forced; which hopeless causes here and there for revolt have prevailed, as almost universally every usurping Makes a willing to from au found has x. c.

3. But what those sources . 7 ft no further open before us than that in respect of Judaism fo Außerft inadequate general World history. Everything else about Judaism, which has also been undertaken so far can, however grateful it is to receive, only as fragmentary contributions for Re: be challenged *).

*) This includes the worthy writings of the Hers ren Moldenhawer, v. Hermann, Paalzow, Tschoppe, but many men, namely

with regard to individual countries and states must follow.

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4. But how much everything and everyone, after a well-known saying, from which time requirement emerges= one must only take a single look at the field of knowledge, and one and the other History of the plantations there under have eyes.

5. The history of diseases, for example, in view of their progressive increase with the advanced pharmacology, as much as possible, same step. | go rk

6. The countless invented forms of the process are associated with the possibility of Deceptions of deceptions always on the same Way advanced.

7. Furthermore, world trade had to be This had to be done in a completely different way men are led, as trade was previously carried out was; only then could the "Prehistoric world completely unknown, and, unfortunately, never to crucial question arises: what international law See, what not? Never scientifically decide because they, in the crucible of martial law thrown, dissolves in it, because for the (jus Belli) which is not a right in itself, cannot Limits of injustice have been discovered, they can only be granted; for which any overriding power never felt any inclination, and probably nor subsequently to the more human in it will arrive. |

8. Church reformers then appeared,

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when the altar service begins which showed morality), etc. |

9. The same applies to Judaism. Centuries could have passed before it had been made into some kind of study,

when it is quiet, away from the world stage,
this being would have wanted to drive away. But since it
not only to play a public role on the same
want to start playing, but even as the previous
most important actor intends to act; so had to
of course the important question arises: what
for in Judaism lies whether it also leads to
lead, one day play the Lord, and the
Christians who want to serve N.

+) However, it is true that everything and everyone
the time required; this is only one
Part of causality, namely the subjective one. It
must find a resonance with some object a
.that resonates into the innermost being of a man, that
like Hieronymus, Huss, Wiclef,
especially those like our Luther who are capable of courage
and has the strength to say what time requires. Because
On the one hand, it is true that church reformers
occurred when the altar service turned to morality
perishable; on the other hand, with regard to the
Reformer of Judaism is certain that if Jews
soon after the founding of the state to some kind of
ft= culture, for the opposite of which
feverely cared for, for about a thousand years
a man of the same spirit had previously appeared;
the Jewish altar service was too powerful right from the start
the deterioration of morals and the
Attracted the attention of so many men.

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10. For the entire nature is so highly
simply prescribed reaction.), whereupon
Preservation of all forms of the indestructible whole,
solely and exclusively based on the scales of the suns=
systems; which alone determine the cycle of things
which nowhere represents a predominance of individual
Parts can and must never rest.

11. But we are not only not in any
Possession of a general critical history of
Judaism); but it may still be centuries
last before such a thing is completely
can be edited.

*) The terms used in relation to various objects under
so different names, expressions and images

occurs. Here the court care is mentioned,
which reacts to the crime; there it is called retribution=
right of action, reprisal, retaliation, self-defence
War. Elsewhere it is called antagonism, nor
where it is called world spirit, soul of the whole,
Even in mythical clothing it must be under the
Name Nemesis appear. And it is not missing
much that one carelessly gives her the name
settles the dispute of the elements; like Centri=
Fugal= and centripetal=force probably further
nothing wants to say except that power (sun) and spirit
force (surroundings of the suns) relatively,
through its medium and its movements,
can react.

*) Whereupon the Jofe ph Ben=Gorian (no matter
true or pseudonym, and according to the claim of the
Levi von Jofephusb and in the Bråisch
language) Jofephus, Bas nage,
Hollberg, Bûfching, Adam certainly no
can make a claim, even less the two
First, as regards later times.

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12. And this not only of the immeasurable
Because of the extent of this historical
Study is spread out, not only the
because of many subsidies, which it absolutely
required, but the almost insurmountable difficulty
rities, which are a work of this kind, already
in terms of the foundation of the entire Jew=
thums in the way, the lack so much
and not to mention some sources of help.

13. For, strangely enough, so incredibly deep
Judaism has always been involved in the well-being and suffering of
People have intervened; but it is still not far off
that even the first historians of individual

nations, individual countries, the Mariana, Fe=

reras, Thoyras, Mezeray, Millot, Hume,
Schmidt, Huitfeldt &c., Judaism almost with
have been passed over in silence. That is why
fo little of it in the general world=
history, as far as later times are concerned, has a».
can be worn.

14. Judaism was not seen on the
World Theatre. Only written princes, if
Europe is mentioned, and their peoples were
it, those who inherited, established and overthrew thrones.
Whatever part Judaism played in the situation,
conditions that have shaped the fate of a nation
wanted, it was viewed with indifference. Moreover
knew only a very small part, especially
among the number of scholars who secret
Hand that controls the turning of the wheel and the

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Direction had been given. Only then, when
Judaism extraordinary trap
were, they were applied to the leaves of the
Yearbooks dripping with human blood, but how?
Not with a critical eye, directed at what
Cause, consequence, and therefore connection
of the events. Almost throughout
followed the feelings that we humans
so benevolent and mighty from greetings
break hold back. | |

15. But what is true of history,
The same, and much more, applies to all the rest
historical=statistical political writings
ten, they may under the framework of annals,
patriotic annals, patriotic
Archives, state notices, or under which
whatever name it may be. |

16. It is less true of the large number
the travel descriptions. Until recently
We came across a new travel description in French

Language, concerning Holland, in the hands, but

not a single one here at present either.
Word about Judaism, although its number, and
share in the local business life for years=
hundreds of no small importance.

17. But whence such a complete departure=
seen from Judaism especially in this kind of writing
ten to the lecture on Judaism so much and
Could contribute something? Precisely because
Jews become a completely free people 1 |

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have: The traveling writer therefore only
with addresses to Christian communities in whose circles

he only stays. As a Ghrist he has only Cha=
characters, customs, habits, traditions, customs
kind of fellow believers and faith relatives
ten under eyes. Moreover, your eye is only
what Christians alone have accomplished;
erected and presented to posterity
ben. Everything, be it pious foundations, think=
mähler, Monuments " State Buildings,
artificial road and bridge construction, Cana
fe xc. belongs only to the reference of the scriptures:

1.8. But we have travel descriptions in tor
pographic, technical, technocogical,
mercantile ac. Respect, how important would
it would be for the history of Judaism if
there were also travel descriptions in the following,
who Judaism in all its forms
would have. |

19. But how much more important is it for the
entire history of Judaism, if
even just a few men from him, the Indian
themselves, who were concerned about the
ft was the Jews' distress, and only one fhall=
che travel description, as from a
a Jewish author *) in ee N
before and lies. =. 5

*) Named Beniami n. he was from 'Tudela
(Spain) lived in the twelfth century. His
Work it by Barrathier from Hebrew into
French translation. Amsterdam 1732. Full I, II. 8

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20. Even the history of trade
Judaism hardly touches with a single word,
although in earlier times the slave trade was
in their hands, and hardly through the strictest
Edicts, regulations, ordinances etc. under:
could be asked, and although money trade, Weds –

business, merging of the better 1 and

fo deeply intervene in the state of trade.

21. And so numerous also in later times the
political science works, especially
those which belong to the state economy, fo

you can see aad cement 125 5
um. 9

ZB 8 Jews have a very large share=
Thum on the ever-growing Arma th;
by the fact that, through the paralysis of the German
Industry, so focused on the middle class, so that
this one in the lower clase ever deeper and deeper
must sink down; by doing so, it is the lowest
Class so much advance to the lottery game, to the deposit
lend, to the wickedness of the morals that early or
flower the bitter poverty in its wake).
namely by stealing and . entwand=
ter and stolen things ic. rc. |

22. However, it is your turn in these days;
retifk og prakifk Anviisning til Fattiqud
fenet's careful bestyrelse i Dan
mark, published by Preacher Bastholm. |
Very (chin knows this instruction, to a Fw
moderate supervision (administration) of the poor relief system,

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on the manifold reasons for which
Poverty arises, but here too no word of
Judaism. This is how much it is for almost everyone and
Everyone not only outside their fight circle; fon=
but their gaze also falls on Judaism, they
which he displeasedly pushed away without touching it,
out of concern probably even my one oo
to have to.

223. Only works relating to civil law
hear, the more their attention is focused on

Judaism; however, this concerns the greatest –

partly only peddling, usury, perjury, and

for example, the Jewish spiritual jurisdiction.

2, The complete lack of general
Because of reliable historical sources,
fo here no historical overview of Judaism
Even less so, because this is so un=
common rich object alone more than

—

would constitute a volume, since a general

critical history of Judaism a gigantic work
which one day, after many decades,
worked out in detail, no different than from several
ties can exist.

25. But how far one can be from a fully-fledged

ditional processing of the same is currently still

far away, the very different
atistic news alone.

26. We just want to see Poland
bdaben. Some say: The population in
Bohlen jt: about three and a half million, which=

*

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ter fit) something But 200000 Inden are «5 this
would, therefore, be a ratio of 1:14 e
But others say: ;
: Warsaw.

eu "The Jews in the Kingdom of Poland find on
an indefinite period of military conscription
have been released, but must pay an annual
certain sum of money. In all of Poland
you pay over a million Jews, consequently
apparently even more than before in
Palestine. Galicia contains 432,000 Jews "
which, in great contrast to that one,
a ratio of 1:3 would be! —

27. This twofold message is, especially
the latter, untrue; but who can, from contradiction=
sayings to find out the truth. Contradictions,
which do not concern Poland alone, but |

occur everywhere and in all places. m.

B. Subfidia of the History of Judaism.

23. But without anticipating other men,
who know just as well what needs a possible
complete general critical history
of Judaism, I want to serve here

rn

29. You, the world history, like
sélant performs very little, especially in terms of
of later times, and almost as little the
Yearbooks of individual nations, except that the Roman
fche Gefichte Much for the earlier times

23866

contains *). However, so highly important and inauthentic
essential the study of history, of all imperfections
regardless of the circumstances, for that work also remains;
fhe fhowever, it has just as much, if not even far
more to adhere to the subsidies.

who

The historical works of the previously mentioned
men, and those who were most glorious
given example in the future,
all the more so if their reports are based on documents
drawn from history itself, which
Judaism has been underused.

b. Furthermore: the Jewish theological documents
and writings, which alone already represent an immensely large
row, and with that of many men
delivered church and religious history in Ver=
binding to sweep the spirit of the Jew=
thumbs, viewed from a refigisfer point of view, closer
to get to know; where the many writings=
ten, which are about Jewish antiquities,
GEere monien, their former princes of the Gefan=
community, synagogues =service rc., as well as the
greet Sanhedrin. Paris, the Temple = Association
concerning the present time " been written +4),

* 3. B. the Roman history from Gi 590 on
worked.

** This includes not only the theologians but also the ecclesiastics=
ten of the Jews among others: Baumgarten,
Bartolozzi, Butler, Burdorf, Cohen,
Endfield, Godwin, Frank, Frankel,

e. Furthermore: In addition to scientific values,

the very considerable number of internal, legal!

police documents, related academic dissertations and court documents, it is the spiritual jurisdiction of the Jews in the hands of their rabbis, what churches ban, marriage breach, wills, disinheritances, early burial of the dead, who have committed so many crimes with eternal Night has covered c., as regards, or also Hansiren, Pawnbroking, usury, perjury, swearing before Court, trial of arrested robber gangs regarding Jewish participation, and ring leadership the same; tipping and rocking of the money, change= business rc. rc. concerns, in Judaism in business= life, as well as from the point of view of morality, to be able to keep an eye on it).

Furthermore: historical= statistical news in Considering the population of all countries and states, where Jews found refuge, and to what Ratio they have increased here and there. An aid to the history of Judaism. | which is not only still completely lacking; but

– Friedländer, Jennings, David geri, Ma u= rice, Meiners, Mosheim, Neubauer, 1 Fleury, Pri deaux, Rofenfeld,

nen –

*) Among the related writings, the following which Mr. Beck, Brill, Bülow, Christensen, Estor, Grollmann, Hagemann, Hieronymus, e, Rule Scherer, Selden, –

N

for ever in relation to past times are missing

is, since everywhere the growth of the Jewish
The number of people is not recorded statistically, but only
the population in one era or another
has indicated), for that on a Subsidium, but
even if it only affected the states,
8 can. 2

Above all, aid voephalich but nügen bie
in different states about and against Iw
denthum issued regulations, ordinances
regulations, mandates and edicts
be consulted, by ensuring with all certainty
ity can be inferred: that where a strict
prohibition or a serious regulation has been issued,
it. fen against usury, against perjury, against illusion
ee "or it affects the predominant

*) She was expelled from Spas during the expulsion of the Jews
The ratio is given as 1.9. |

– Currently, Hungary is being integrated into the
provinces with a population of approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ million
among whom there are said to be 135,000 Jews.
This would therefore be the so insignificant ratio
e221 111 14: 56.

"The author: Les Juifs du dix – neuvième Siecle
5 calculates the population of Jews in the great Franks
»Nreich for only to 50000 (a third of that
less than in a single German city!)
which therefore, according to the current calculation
of the entire population in France with approximately
 $209\frac{1}{2}$ 10 million, which is distributed among the masses
losing ratio = 1: 581.

The population of Jews in Austria calculated
then The same to half a million —

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Growth of the Jewish population, where Jews
have given a freer hand, or the ban
containing not dealing with pharmacist=goods,
not to be allowed to operate a brandy distillery; or
directed against their Fafchings, especially against their

Purim festival), not to celebrate such a thing, against

the cursed peddling against which the
Honesty so very dishonoring holdings of Christian
servants and f. wu f. w., fie, the governments,

everywhere there were extremely urgent reasons for this,

because Judaism is subordinate to the state

has shown its detrimental side.

30. Not just from one * , but
here and there at the same time from a highly offensive
Page. For, which Jewish girl became,
and would probably give himself up to a Christian
to serve? – This would be the greatest abomination it
would be even more than disgust in the * of
f Jews fein. 3 8 or

* + Unfortunately, history does not seldom cite this;
that Jews on their Purim festival instead of Haman
to hang him on the gallows, (deliberate mockery,

because of the deliberate finger-pointing, also their

situation for imprisonment, and such with

the title of their centuries-old

religious= political leader: Prince of the Prisoners
community, to join a close association) to a

Kreut – have struck. The Jufantieiden to

Honor of humanity, not to mention those for further

Nothing but legends, although in all
proselytes of the various religions, or the most furious

enthusiasts with more or lesser fury,

24

|

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Do, at des! ftebt aber mit golden book=
at the gates of civil society
written. It, the bourgeois society, is
concluded by mutual agreement. Your contract contains,
like every contract without exception mutual
Obligations which can only be answered by the inability
fösbility of this sacred bond. Who

so this reciprocity, this sine qua non, not
recognizes, does not want to enter into, not, ~~fwammeri~~
cannot enter into it because of religious ideas,
thinking about a common good
separated self-interest, which is an enemy of the citizens=
social society. He is an enemy of himself.
Because the welfare of all depends only on
the welfare of every individual.

33. If such a deprived man
not alone, he makes a caste with many others
out; this already forms a state in the
States. How important or insignificant, ~~wis bros~~
present or safe such a caste as a state in
State depends on the circumstances of the country
business life, which exists between the same and the
other inhabitants of the country. |

33. Are these circumstances such that
even a reflection, a constant striving instead of
finds, of the means belonging to it: most powerful
supported, as the upward swing on the one hand more
and more promoted, as on the other hand the descent=
ken, can be more and more effected; ~~fo for~~
with such a caste itself a threatening state

1)

in states, ~~fo~~ every government has its origins, reason
and right to focus all their attention on it.

34. But if the ferious and the history
~~fo~~ indispensable study of diplomacy by the
Efforts of Abreu y *) Bertodano, Cape
many, Chalmer, Dumont, Jenkinson,
Leipnitz, Mably, Rymer and others
especially by Mr. Martens a very large
Relief has been found; however, there is no relief for the
History of Judaism still entirely at one
as complete a collection of documents as possible, in
Spirit of Abbot Mably historically politically elabor=
To which documents not only issued
Ordinances, Edicts, Mandates, Jews=
concerning, but also outside of
documents the letters of protection and oenad,
Majeftsbriefe &c. set aside that work
will have to.

35. For even for Judaism the bear=
processing of this history is the most salutary undertaking
men, so that Jews can see what they were, what they

* Many things find ungawein Cheraktafian, and

yet their characteristics are so easily overlooked,
The Spanish custom of adding mother names

gen (Abreu and Bertodano, the former Water s this
mother =name), what else does this indicate,
than on the incredibly tender love that exists between children
fathers and mothers in that country.

_ Cafissimi hijo mio, hijo de mi heart! iff the ge;

homely title in m. . e an
their sons, |

=

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become as it has become, and as it has, through
their religious isolation of a very special kind 9,
still work against the hidden.

f. Finally, all and every writing belongs here=

ten that were written against and for Judaism

den, and die, just by Julian and Kinch i

a), but one legion, as one can see

fay, make a difference, even more so when all

individual essays should be included there, b)

without paying attention to the judgments of countless men, who

I find interspersed in her writings c).

: 36. But here too the Omp= is still missing

tedas, to in n * . Ju=

2

~

h Also at the Satholite U Hrotrfanten, Keformic-
ten xc. a kind of religious segregation takes place,
but of a completely different content! -

**) Both Spaniards, and, as far as I know, the oldest
ft writers belonging here what their own to
As regards treatises relating to Judaism,
Bishop of Toledo against Judaism; he
A Jewish people, most zealous for that
Elbe.

a) b) c) And especially against Judaism.
I want from every thousand, literally speaking,

only one: Alphonfus, Arndt, Beck,
the authors of the Butzowfischen Nebenstunden,
Buchhol: (the Elder) Christenfen, Eisen=
menger, spruce, frieze, gibbon, herder,

Hieronymus, Hofmann, Julian, v. Justice,

Krug, Luther, Mangelsdorf, Moşer; mole=
Denbawer, Moureau, Paaljow, Ribs,

Schakefpe ar, fchorve, sn in

tus, üs fschneider. ae

j

—

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denthum is concerned, to undertake what
already laudable for almost all parts of knowledge
been carried out.

37. Prof. Lips, by the way, has

on the study of Judaism a few writings –
ten, which he to the m sufficiently |

what seemed to be said about Judaism
The can. Much further is, among others, the
Author of the text: « Against the Jews.
A word of warning to all our Christian
Fellow Citizens». Third, unchanged edition. Berlin
1803. Meanwhile my literary collection
already presently over the number of several hundred
But if it were even bigger,
fhowever, none of them constitutes a complete
history of Judaism, which, as we have said,
still asks a lot and some . n

57

r Eighth Section.

7 " ¢ .

– in accordance with all previous ones under=
 . " also in political terms
a F e
considered in particular. .

1. In this equally important and serious
The following considerations come into consideration:

a. Where does the almost unthinkable possibility come from:
that among all believers there are also Christians
decided to take in Jews. A
Appearance that will forever be in the yearbooks
the world one of the most memorable
becomes.

b. What advantage or rather
States have suffered incalculable disadvantages from the
reception of the Jews?

c. Is the claim of many men true?
that the visible advance of Judaism
a political tendency is linked? Which
However, prospects would arise if there were
possible, ever possible, that Jews=
khum could become predominant)?

* The numerous means and ways to that goal,
so deep it also seems to lie in the background at present

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d. Formirt der Casten=Weift des Judenthums,
also after the statement of so many men a
State within the state, and which one? Where the spirit
of Judaism can develop more freely? Which
Considerations arise from this on the very large
Diversity of states, what religion, right
form of government, legislation, prison
life rc. concerns; so that the present An=
sayings of Judaism: complete equality of all
concerning civil rights in general,
especially in relation to individual states
the strictest consideration, the most precise state

are to be subject to consultation.

e. A final word to all of this, to Guben:
thum felbft directed, to add. ft.

2. What the answer to the first question
also depends on their A Ero.

seem to find the siren naked to the ingenuity
spun, completely empty dream images. Only one
from countless relevant" considerations: The
Temple « Walk with caution, with prudence=
ity, with all consideration forward, eliminate in the
Follow only the one formal, foreign climes
not own and superfluous; fuch there is for the Jews=
thum more proselytes in one Ada / than there are through
not given for honesty throughout all times
has. The same reasons which appear to
Christianity. have led. " will, moreover,
to the appearance of Judaism finally lead; fd that
Judaism from one power to another indisputably
will progress.

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the explanation of so much and many r Ethel

tions, especially as regards the initial,
almost insurmountable difficulty, to
to have decided to accept the Jews; how
their presence initially from the people, from the
lower class in particular, and through whose fault,
considered; what their limited position, all
regulations issued against them by the
States into which they are admitted
were transferred; what the resulting reaction
so widely opened path is valid, from the spirit of the Jew=
tum leveled and expanded; how such finally through=
out of nothing other than striving and counter-striving,
to the unfortunate fight and counter-fight much and
some parties could lead, and one in=
sustainable development for the future
like – but I still can't go over that
to step out, which was already mentioned in the previous
noticeable indication has been given, and must
detailed analysis of the answers to those
Question of the future alone, which is not
less the lowest reason for movement
illuminate, the Jews in turn e ur
taking eee wiffen.

N * Zen Sergei 2 ote

3. Should the second equally substantive question be considered properly, so in advance, in briefly, to look at the following:

Ae. The well-being of the 1 ne 20 fo

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much as possible, based on inner
Peace and external security. |

5. Inner peace is based on the solid
Union between prince and people, whence also the
external security, supported by the Nationals
Strength, their protective wall takes away.

6. The firm union between those 1 '
Love for the people, love for the prince, is based on
undisturbed . , in the broadest sense of
word taken.

7. This depends on the quality of the
activity of a nation above all and especially
ab: not just to have means of earning money in hand;
but also for protection and security reasons,
both in respect of the person and of the acquired property,
from the state administration by the body
the legislation, their activity
to be able to happily sweep away.

8. Such activity is then the most powerful
Promoter of morality (this is so highly
important focus of every state constitution)
whose beneficial influence on the welfare of a
Nation cannot be calculated so easily.

9. From it, from morality, depends loyalty,
honesty, conscientiousness, keeping one's word; fp
such as reverence, respect, obedience and compliance=
ity for the laws so completely. May that
a state, no matter how many and tireless
Careful observation and recording
of public religion, which is really

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A person educated in moxa must be in that situation, the moral duties which Religion and morality lowered in fine. bosoms, gladly and willingly in all the sins of life to exercise)). \ wa

40. Se virtuous fe fleigiger ,” je betrieb= former a nation, the more protection and security work, as far as performance and property are concerned, which it possesses; the more she strives for higher income; the more the more she expands her enjoyment of life; the more joyful ger exercises each of her duties, definitely more devoted becomes their love for the fatherland, the more honored the tighter the government's steering ropes, the greater her hatred, her disgust towards everyone, but: the inner Peace only thinks of Wren, and the more fiery

her zeal flares up against every stranger who paternal land and property protected at home with weapons in hand, only dares to threaten.

11. But the enjoyment of life is not limited= way to merely individual parts of the body politic; but another important point to note is that People's happiness, namely prosperity, from the national forces alone emerge, so as much as possible, across all classes wide; that therefore the circulation of money is not | on ere u EN ; vans BR

*) Just look at Spain. What is not Everything undertaken for inquisitive religion there vdotden and deunech for what purpose.

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trade ic. inhibited; that the state before the two like dangerous extremes: voluptuous Reidthume, and emaciated Armath protected; that even the so important state funds for Maintaining inner peace, increasing of the state forces, to strengthen external security ity in exercise be swept: all parts of the state body in a necessary to maintain context.

12. But people's happiness, as much as possible, to spread across all classes, presupposes that

Activity and industriousness spread throughout the mass of the people. This is appropriate: reach To be able to do this requires, above all, close observation to have, as in the entire business life the means of acquisition among and against each other how they serve as points of support for one another.

13. Agriculture, industry and trade were which is rightly attributed to the three great pillars of the state, on which the whole, the nose of the State building rests.

14. But they, the trades, are not perhaps in a purely floral middle; but They are of the three pillars of state which as it were by means of straps, to their basis (spiritual culture) and attached to their, Architrave, the Fellen: provide the firm connection of all three.

15. They stretch out their arms in friendship to both sides. Him, the field of construction, warning, for as much as possible from burdens

\$80

free to produce the greatest possible number of products in order to ensure that commercial life becomes a wrestling price of raw materials, from the law environment supports it, and At the same time, the growth of this class of people is a great larger number of buyers of the country's products give the farmer in this way for the whole giving compensation at lower prices. Let him trade then calling for the Gite and low Prices of goods drawn to foreign markets to bring about a situation where exchange in world trade does not Under Bilanz) for the Fatherland arises, and the riches does not gradually become impoverished, withering away into itself mere. Arts and sciences. friendly

waving, for support, to all three Parts applicable, carefully and from all to exert one's strength.

46. But this is by no means the Solely what follows from the above let's go. 2 ee

17. They kill idleness, but fear the bare source of so many vices, so countless bad habits of the people. You bet 9 million marks * Mans - '.

=) about balance sheet! this is how it works

States, this sole purpose of the deeply calculated

Trade policy shows, in all this, on which ni dye

The basic principle, trade policy, is based on:
only on the simplicity of other nations. For if=

which everyone strives for according to Weber's balance sheet; for
also everyone loses what is contradictory in itself.

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diversity, and mutual crossing of
One business into another an uninvited,
calculable) number of people in activity.
138. They promote through diligence, industriousness and
Busyness above all morality. They
ren . and to each R

) A single trading house can trade with several? milli
a fine trade annually; one million
Thaler but on the value of the goods produced by trade in
Country producers calculate, take several
millions of people participate.

It is true that that sentence applies much more to the
past times is applicable as it is a
even larger number of manufactories (manu
facere) of hand animals. Since then, however,
England has given the world the example: Men=

to paralyze hands by the thousands, by the millions, and
through the most ingenious machines it has been brought to this
that, as previously noted, this annual
can produce much more than the hands of 10 million
find a person unable to reach the depths; fo ent=

There is a problem here: how this will subsequently
for the good of humanity, which finally
A problem that the

Looking into the future, one cannot help but shudder

dares to imagine a future where several hundred
Millions lost due to dead machines
found to be lawful.
Indefen, fo: ,infinitely large aud) the number of mer=
Cantilian spirit of paralyzed hands, so many

Millions of people also lose their livelihood as a result;
for still remains a lot and some businesses remain,
which machines can never reach, and
the human 'unequal neha' is about
must be let go. a

1,882

She finds herself in the middle of all other business,
for the circulation of money, also for this extremely

important focus of a state, what the
ventricles for the use of the land in this
The body is.

19. Because the sole use of Rational
Wealth can only consist in how

the circulation of money is taken care of.

A nation can have immeasurable wealth
'hefisen', and yet their inner security
be very endangered, "in this way limitless
Wealth and immense poverty in the progressive

Gange, namely in the reverse Berhilini's fort

progressed. are there a

20. Furthermore: with the expansion of shops
as they increase the number of trades, and
protect the state from dishonorable emigration.

21. They also protect him from:
loss of income does not take up branches of industry which are simultaneously in
morality has the most pernicious influence *).

12 -- see

* How overgrown big it is (already tenmürtis in many
large and poor cities, for the idle,
for those who killed time with games, their
> trying to stifle bad moods in a drunken state, the number
the Restoration = Schweitzer = Billiards; Caffee = Erhö-
hungen = Böffen = Drink = Hüfer, the Appollo « Sas
ons, the Bacchus = and Ceres + Hallen, the fire =

wine bar 2¢. without looking at it,
"bass former merchant's «brduer» and sugar refinery=
. Heaps in boutiques, in dry cleaners, in newspaper and
Leibbibliotheken=Comtoirs rc. transformed find, which in the
I would like to put myself in mutual nourishment.

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7 5
2 0e

22. They hold, what is more important, the means
stood upright, this solid foundation wall *) of the state
ten, not because he knew the countless prehistoric animals
gen, a much larger number; but because
in the trade, in the middle class, where
The Fandmann is also to be counted, the largest sum
me of morality is found, which the two
Extreme wealth and poverty are unequally alienated
nage ae
They are a milhig,.pie state forces on
a hamlet; fle, perfachen through the
a very large number of their carrying parts. Staats + Ciny
fifth, an aggregate which neither pom Reich=
nor from poverty, no way to
lift iff. ",, re eee wer 121

24. They are therefore above all and especially
* Namely for the Aube security, but also the
brazen wall against dangers from outside.
For the time that so many things have lasted forever
tangible world, and the state of things
fo fe fer noticeably changed, what about white state=
men's need for time, from light-shy Dimon of time
called, has also brought with it: that
foreign hirelings and mercenaries in the Horen
that Laudes children, with completely different feelings,
defend the paternal hearth, for one's own rights
and fight for the rights of their fathers, their brothers
must, therefore the state can from the middle of the

HGBerbftstand only the largest number of the bravest,
and most militant defender of the fatherland
men, it is braver, the more combative the more inviolable
the fatherland, the more their d of their own
Serechesame are protected.

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in the entire business life, which the inner

Promote the security of the state, since so many thousands send, even millions on their business routes walk, directing their attention there alone, and feel happy while enjoying life, and concerned about the modification of a form of government subjected to it, if only the happiness of the people united striving in word and deed.

25. Under these preceding considerations ments") may now be the above-mentioned question: which Disadvantage of the admission of Jews to the states ways, can be answered in more detail:

206. Indentum has above all, the state welfare digging deep; the most unfortunate influence on morality ity) of the une ge It inhibits the LoL SCOR ePIC eee

; be observations that find enough, from other perspectives= The author of this paper emphasizes the importance efforts of several noble, honorable men strives to create a Ha udels= association to revitalize the industry of the fatherland, felbe from impoverishment, from depopulation, from depopulation vung, especially the consequences arising from this iu . to seek to preserve.

bac, Since this is in my repeatedly quoted writing my main focus has been, under proof= reasons, which disastrous influence namely the junk trade, mainstay of the begging guild; stealing stolen goods; peddling; coin counterfeiting fchen; the Lotto di Genoa; the holding of Christian Servants; usury, perjury 3c. 3c. 3c. into the ever-decreasing morality of the people in National + Dignity=Power and Strength had, and been instructed: what unreportable costs,

*

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Circulation of money, this soul of the whole state body by using the assets of the non= Judaism not only introduces, but also according to the maxims taken. It carries to the destruction of the industry of our fatherland infinitely much, because through his hands plus foreign machinery goods. E

has a highly detrimental effect on the trade sector on the middle class, on this bulwark of States. It is due to the ever-increasing

Poverty is primarily guilt. It is up to the population
Christian reform in the way, and from
All this has dire consequences,
of which the above-mentioned e fo
put the e down.

27. But with much greater caution, the
to answer the following question: whether the fight=
worthy advances of Judaism a papal
Tendency tied fey?

28. It would be completely superfluous to remind you:
that anyone who reads this document with all
'other works written about Judaism
been, compare a little more closely, on the spot

what a burden this has on the states through

Police « Operations in the cities, by Gens=

d'armerie on the military roads, through discipline of the poor =

Sick houses, hospitals have been established; this may
I will not repeat what was said there here.
ze 25 i abe

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will find: that there is much and much that An=
which have been directly blamed on Judaism,
here partly treated problematically, partly completely
been rejected, and only that which was presented
carry is what is evident.
can.

“20. It therefore remains ee: 5 with such a
a 5 1 5 8 Objects, only in inductions=
reasons, however much they may be
The matter could have the appearance of being
the fact of the advancement of Judaism a
political tendency.

30. The reasons for induction include:

and especially: how Judaism

many Bolföklaffen worked. With the richer class
it is committed, under all means used,

through his financial transactions in a very close exact connection. The lowest class is left it all and every hard physical work, and are processed, regardless of whether voluntarily or involuntarily the ruin of the middle class incessantly, the continuously undermining the foundations of the state; so that the slavish dependence of all three peoples classes the finite, in sequence day of must be). o a

*) There has never been so much said about the holy Jesuitism been said and written when talking about Jews them let's say, and how will the future The view of those men who not bribed with the value of the universe, nor could be blinded! –

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b. It seeks the main ring of the state chain, through the constant striving, by virtue of his wealth, influence at the courts manage to hold in his hands. >

c.. It is moving towards this: the editorial team is very periodicals and magazines
then; fitself in state newspapers, they also only by indenting this and that article, to eröf=nen; to win censors; men who without any Knowledge of Judaism finds, to protective letters to mislead; through New Christians the direction of the To have plays in your hands, just to see what Non-Jewishness belongs to the parody of Preiß give; 8 }

4. In addition to a widespread uninterrupted Correspondenz in Matters of Judaism with his fellow believers to see how and

Among the justifications for the against: Jesuit Order, which had recently been abolished in Russia, whereby the immortal ruler of that kingdom of A new example of his never-tiring father=ual care for his deeply loving people of the world, come the following equally true, Nal's memorable words, directed against Jesuitism, before: " ee 5
All the endeavours of the Jesuits find their own advantages, and the spread of their power

adapted, and their conscience is reflected in each one's legal action a convenient justification in their order statutes »
Words that also refer to the Judaism, which is still everywhere through Nabbinism . prevailing spirit of Judaism is applicable.

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in what way it impresses the ton; fey it, from
Supported by wealth, fed by pride, by
Lust for this and that title, through An-
kg of magnificent palaces, precious villas, glän-
zender equipages, by lavish guest banquets, etc.

e. And in our days the attempt was made
to have, as it is also in the book trade
could put in it, and whether it is at all possible
fe, also a complete dominion over the world of ideas.
'to be able to achieve 9. .

*) Everyone must shudder when he,
having all the consequences in mind, thinks that, as
Everything that affects Judaism, including book trade
to the monopoly of the same could ever become. Meanwhile
The German book trade is facing impending dangers
before, and through whose fault? What was the book-
trade formerly, what is from his artistic

Spirit gradually became?

Once scholars and booksellers went hand in hand

Hand. Science was to be promoted, before the Roz
manenfücht, the pride of the German book trade.
And 'find the (hon ft for several decades led
complaints ever taken into account? Where originally
the emphasis? Where does the possibility come from under the half-
to be able to reduce the price of a work? How
Writings are being printed urgently in England, like
split, for current goods, in Germany?

What shape do the side columns have, what
here? Shouldn't England only be the

third part of the number of sheets, and the purchase-

Price can be calculated at 200 percent less?

I mean well for the German book trade,
and honest, but what can the speculation of the Ju=
who begin and carry out all the works =

who have long since lost the right to

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f. But above all, the following circumstance is in Ere:
to draw a conclusion from which it is difficult
what it might actually be aiming for.

31. Writers among the Jews have
namely, it has already been stated that Jewish Con=
fistories in the various districts of German=
country's are to be established; that all consistories
Central=Confiftorium, to form a concilium
have; that then the same in all other
countries; and that, – we add
added, for example, an arch=patriarch (a prince of the
captivity as before) over all empires
fofen be set!

32. Whether from this ever such a being as
Jewish High Priest (Pontifex Maximus) of that time
could emerge from it, the first Bible and
Schwerdt with an ally, then Schwerdt
and holding a censer in his hand, worldly and
spiritual lord; I present the Be=
consideration of others.

2 i

33. But what prospects are there,
if it were ever possible, if it could ever be possible:
Judaism, even if not in writing,

And, regardless of all circulars, every Jew,
who comes to Leipzig with cash here and there
find an open shop. The evidence of this is
in my hands. |

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loudly expressed idea”), realize, one day before=
become dominant.

34. Are Jewish writers of the
Acceptance of the Jews the dirtiest movement
reason for the attack, indicating how difficult their
acceptance by rejection of a low application)
What the Jews had to pay customs duties on was
body tax, whose higher taxation x. the state
are said to have brought in; they are already leading in our
days intentionally: that, for example, the King of Por=
tugal the reception of those expelled from Spain
Jews with 80,000 ducats, without personal tax,
paid; they would, without a doubt,
then we can safely assert that those promises
finally came true.

35. Their priests, their rabbis would then
the revival of such a deeply rooted in Judaism
founded, never-to-be-uprooted far beyond=
try to use the idea with all our strength.
The flammability of the fanatic is what is in the spirit of
Judaism more than in any other religion
ligion would then be terribly inflamed.

) p. 195 in above font

**) Namely; gas cleaning. A dirty

Request, moreover, to a holy people, which already
fo many things that are not unclean are abominations, so that
Judaism that buying up for the most outrageous in=
rightly regarded, and right from the start the one in him
germ of bitter contempt against non-Jewishness
may have warmed to hopeless fruitfulness.

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All that would be needed is to point out: what
Judaism before the eyes of non-Jewishness,
through the millennia, which hard
Fate it, only through someone else's fault (1), suffered=
to ensure full justice for every atrocity
to be able to find.

36. For, if we take men as they
in general find: own fault everywhere Ans
to blame others, how much less would
Judaism then has before its eyes: that, fo much
also elective affinity for the reception of the Jews
may have contributed most powerfully, nevertheless that

what the Christian religion, the tenets of its
According to the sublime founder, the basis is all=
common love of humanity, on the so healing
concept of an all-father of all living things,
above all and especially their reception alone only
made possible; they would, however. in a=
rooted meaning, not to be offended
privileges emanating from Jehovah never
admit: that it was she herself who
Recording so much and some difficulties,
confronted, accompanied with all the unavoidable
logical consequences arising therefrom; even less
they would then have the grateful feeling that
to acknowledge the will of our ancestors=
least of all confess:
that whatever persecutions in later times
ten, after the recording has taken place, here and there
fallen "they are solely to blame

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were because people's happiness, general welfare,
always so far outside the circle of ideas of the mind
of Judaism, which Rabbi is m
rather, everywhere only on national interests,
on their own advantages for the state expansion of their
Power of such and such religious concepts
always been nourished, cared for. 5
37. Prospects! which become all the more gloomy when
one should not imagine the possible future fight
without opposition can remember those who originated
have fundamental, inalienable rights to the fatherland.

38. We come to the last, and at the same time
to the most important discussion of all Bech Enger
about Judaism:
whether Judaism is a state within a state
formire.

39. And here it only needs, in guidance
all previous investigations, one
en glance that one has at one of the most important
State maxim, namely: |

«That all parts of the body politic in one
precise, regulated context, in challenge
their mutual relationships, are preserved
must »).

*) « All parts of the body politic must, in their required context. All Estates and members of the commonwealth in which they are parts of the same, namely, have both against

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40. This would require an obvious, content-based fever difficult sentence of any deduction, then such is in The foregoing has already been sufficiently given.

41. Judaism destroys the necessary connection of all superior and subordinate parts body of the state in the most detrimental white, and this already through his religious isolation= tion, even more by its mercantile community and monopoly spirit; through which state power following a fine maxim: «the money must be among us= remain with the people; through whose visible

the state, as against each other a certain This is based either on their external

physical or moral nature. The external Quality consists in fortunes and in reputation all classes and subjects must constantly in a certain relationship, which corresponds to the end purpose of the State, from which They should never step out when the state be preserved in the order and in the previous version which is necessary for his peace and happiness.

Therefore, no class or individual member of the state to attain such power and wealth that he was to oppose the supreme power in the state de is, and just as little can anyone be allowed that he is above his fellow classes and subordinates thane such power, privileges and rights measures that lead to their oppression, and with the happiness of the state is not compatible. »

So Mr. v. Jufti in his Systematic Deduction action of all economic and ca meral=Sciences p. 90 and ff. 1st part; and just as all subsequent state teachers without the minimum restriction in compliance with that general Theorem, which, because of its generality, is not may be subject to restriction.

Strive: to exclude all and any advantages
 only know how to turn to his fellow believers,
 to withdraw such from non-Jewishness, the nation=
 not only to channel the forces into its channel
 ten, but also to hold on to it, whereby it
 the circulation of money, which the state so
 important circulatory system, thereby reducing the general
 my welfare is highly detrimental
 occurs; especially through the way in which it
 working towards the three classes of people: the
 Rich people gradually become just as dependent on each other
 make it more and more the lower class
 more by sharing in the Jews' wealth=
 low-interest businesses will automatically be affected;
 fo that Judaism is the foundation of the states, the
 middle class is being undermined more and more.
 42. For, as the number of the Jews
 grows, in the same progressive course the
 lowest class of people; because the less
 the Jews were forced to do menial physical work
 employ, the greater must also be their involvement
 increase the number of the serving class, the porters,
 the cart pusher, the crane puller, the grain
 Salt=Coal=Lime=Brick=Bearer, the Ars
 workers, the gas cleaner rc. rc. rc. will be, the
 fto higher must, apart from others, itself be unmistakable
 consequences, their pride, their arrogance rc. increase,
 to an increasingly numerous low
 to be able to look down on the common class with contempt.

43. This decision that Judaism
 can be preached with complete truth: that
 it forms a state within the state), now gives the
 Standpoint: how the previous claims of the
 Jews are to be judged.

44. It would be appropriate for the author of this
 Scripture that covers the study of natural law,
 People's rights, constitutional law for several decades
 cennien has had under his eyes, be an easy ft,
 felf extensively against Mr. Lips, and all
 those who support human rights
 and civil rights do not differ at all,

which between religious and political
Tolerance does not make the slightest difference.

45. But useless words would be wasted.
be wasted, since everything that comes here
belongs, on the most simple, long-standing, generally accepted
recognized propositions, and on whose main=
moments in the preceding binges
meadows etc.

46. The conclusion of the social contract
made a sacrifice to human rights,
for a far higher, nobler, incomparably more lasting
more valuable property in exchange for it: protection

*) It would be completely superfluous to repeat this here
To bring back to mind that sentence
primarily concerns states where the spirit of the Jew=
thums his opinions, his teachings and principles,
fhis maxims and f. wu f. w. in Ba = in
exercise can sweep. ;

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and security of both the person and the
recruited).

47. The raw, extra-closed bourgeois

*) Only in other words the same thing is already
in my « Review of a critical overview of
International Maritime Rights », where it says:

“It only depends on the sum of fine phy fif chen

Forces, which man, as long as he is outside the

social contract, at every moment
feen, feen fuch can be: tyrant or slave. »

In this state, in which man has those
Feelings that nature had etched into his heart,
has not developed, in which he rather the desire=
the fhis unbridled senses, and the fom
blindly follows excited passions, unite
two equally striking extremes: for the present
moment with greedy eye as free area=
to look around, where the strength to him
messenger stands; but also, and this often in the next

moment of having to crawl in the dust as a slave,

where he falls under the arm of a powerful man. v

" It needs, in fact, only a few Cultures of the spirit, even in the crudest man, not on this struggle and counter-struggle, which often leads to the fastest change to become aware. He closes, awakened by needs, by circumstances driven, supported by inclinations, the rock lenient covenant; renounces finer. unlimited, but unsecured freedom, to a limited, but secure freedom for his life and property and for the property and life of his people

. to exchange. »

But whoever shakes that basis, whoever changes the meaning and

Spirit of the founders loses sight of it, it is under whatever form it may be, he throws that fight and counter-battle ban, or a the

A whole bunch of them.

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But every person living in society up to that point gave fine Natural right of the stronger, to achieve that higher purpose, not just willingly and gladly, but laid, in agreement with the others, protection and security for life and property All to the basis of the social contract, so that such through fulfillment of mutual obligations are indissoluble and exist; he ordered his natural law, the general, the civil law, the legislation, so that

this against every insult, against every offense,

against every crime with the power granted to her power alone has to react.

48. But strange, very strange enough, that a short-sightedness of the kind can take place, which are under that completely surrendered right think of merely physical forces, on whose ob violence no individual in civil society ftituft may make a claim; that such, however,

but can appear under any other form
may, although people are so completely in the
natural state and to the complete abolition
solution of the social contract; that therefore

there may well be a caste in the people that,

if not by physical violence, but
through machinations, through unpredictable activities,
by outwitting all kinds of tricks, a right
of the stronger).

) As the intellectual
forces at the expense of physical ones,

*

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49. If one had to go under that one completely=
1 Right of the stronger only and solely
understand physical forces; so that every other
The form of the same would be indifferent, even if a ll=
common welfare is still so endangered,
even if it is precisely what the gef N |
Contract means to be crushed:

own welfare everywhere in connection with the
welfare of the whole,

since those only emerge from this, and
the duration of civil society alone only
can be obtained by this; the farmer could
Stand without any objection say: we want,
h us oe Senfen in ARE a ,

in the same ratio, she would also have
Murder, carried out by methodical
Theft, committed by fraud, far more serious
must be punished. |
But where and in how many parts does the lighting reach?
ten of Judaism? Is it therefore surprising
that Jews use such bold language in our days
lead, regardless of whether the social contract exists
could, or be solved. |

Whatever stands in the way of Judaism may
it also from the red-minded Maune under=
be taken, only the breath of a revolution
spirit of revolution, so that the truth may fall silent;
as if this never-born daughter of heaven with
the universe of the same age, the same duration per
earth could be taken away, it could be taken away;
as if their return was not always in greater splendor
shoes, the longer the distance took
likes

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but by tricking us into becoming the sole
owners of the earth. Every human being has the
human rights, free use of one's
property, free use of his activity.
The field is our property. No more than
our household needs will be sown in the future, then
the rest must take revenge on those who have
suffered inequality will pass away by itself.

How? Pass away? No, the
people in the wilderness of nature
rush in, use the right of the strongest
The large number of those who have not yet starved
would fall upon the country people, and we
not even a grain left behind. | |

50. That also, according to the presented
abel, and by virtue of the above-mentioned states=
Maxim only what is of human rights

maintained in civil society, and

their duration and strength were taken as the basis
den, Judaism comes with full, and never to
disputed rights; but by no means a
right of the Star to be exercised in another form
core, which the far-seeing spirit of
Judaism, although not, as I said, by
physical strength, but through outwitting, through circumvention
drives, through machinations of all conceivable kinds,
strives for success.
Now this already applies in general;

'fo ai it is much more in relation to individual
States of our fatherland where Judaism in

Regarding the form of government, religion,
legislation, business life,
acquired ratio of the population
between Jews and Christians on the right, much more or
less content-heavy characteristic in
exercise can be continued. |

52. For, as in respect of religion,
the form of government, the legislation,
the internal city administration, even
firstly with regard to the coinage and customs system,
of the measure and the weight &c. for German
country, for this federal state no general
my norm is accepted, and, in one and
other respects cannot be accepted at all
can; just as little, and even less, lets
to establish and defend Judaism in general
ftimo: how their reception, how their stay,
what their civil rights should be like.

53. Every State, if it does not
completely shattered, if he is not hopelessly
should be lost, to look after his household needs
to judge solely and exclusively; all the more so, since in addition to
form of government, religion, legislation,
What needs to be considered is: what means of acquisition the
The resources of a state are, whether agriculture,
or business, or trade &c. on
fecfe is.

54. The hopeless idea of the former Levellers.
in England, the Jacobins in France, the
Ultraliberties in today's Spain, which

also has taken hold of Indenkhum in our days,
squeezed out of the French maw.

. stands " the more
Lichte da 9 aa ee

* We add, heat it from ituee; « ri
more than complete equality of civil rights,
same advantages that Christians enjoy in this regard. »

55. If only equal advantages were really
the speech; every word would be But: Judaism
completely useless, and spoken against it
only hostilely expressed: But since Jews

already highly unequal *3:advantages through unequal
usurped visible machinations here and there;
fit goes far beyond civil equality,
in respect of civil rights, without fail
working toward the ruin of non-Jewishness.

56. And it is just a feeling of achievement
weight, or merely vanity and pride, such
To let others feel, also the following appearance=
tion points very much to a future: « We
Jews, » it is said, « no longer find what we
were previously. In the then France
We held public offices. In various
States we are entitled to imperial honors and honorary titles

*) Or is it perhaps complete equality in civil
Society, if all low-level business, the

have the character of slave labor, of beasts of burden,
more and more, with ever greater growth of the youth
which is attributed to Christians, while Jews=
thum revels in fine riches.

20

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arrived, why should we not also sit
and have a vote in the Senate of free cities.=
1.57. Are such widespread
looking statements made; this is how it is, at
increasing ambition, which with the means
can keep the same steps, and consequently infallibly
even further: why should we Jews
the gates of the princely houses were completely closed
What could at least prevent, for example,
a possessor of many well-known, little by little
arrondissements did not bear the title of prince
nũhme, so that one day an e will become a " ¤.
what will come of it."

Rare 5 . en, se . Br:
4 af a4 eg x 1 In ri Par P3 ~ " 4 8
Ars Me af
yet 4 Ba a . 0 N - .
ded ky fo 0 2 ' pale .
7 ren E 1

4 a : . * eta tae are 7
 q f Ae '
 of * eas — be oe —
 5 \
 ~ 4 ie
 .
 7
 a 1. 145 A { i
 a
 U 7 ' 4
 * re ae at
 vite |
 it rye i
 "
 on ot
 . vr. f.
 Pe
 \ i 4 ae
 y
 + ot
 tht j
 H . " 7
 4 a
 } 3

S dh tu 4 w or t. IR
 a Judaism fetbe serissentent

58. Conscious of my 1 attitudes, , it
 be completely the same to me as the present writing |
 of, "Jews are judged; whether they are the author
 also, most unfairly, to the number
 Southern enemies reckon 7 his intention so completely
 and completely misunderstanding. " . oo

*) Well suited to the many wine presses
 pee from which Jews say
 That they do not miss any opportunity when
 not directly, but by signs and hints=

>: tungen' fogar to arouse personal persecution. »

The reader may remember which excellent
 nate Attention I in the previous sections
 this document to Mr. David Friedländer
 faithfully and sincerely; the more painful it is
 it is for me such, through the above words, which the same,
 also joining the ranks of those who are now
 play a basic game) the actions of others the
 dirtiest motives, in a so-called
 published small piece (24 pages) in line
 with: other Jewish authors (p. 7) in transcript

written down, so as to be seen completely distorted.
Which find the many writers, the
. to educated Germany only some attention
freedom through which Jews are persecuted?

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en 59 He hates, and can not Sabin bates, 'fe
belong to the collective humanity. Even under

Who are the many writers who
have set out to persecute
Jews to instigate 0

Is Judaism illuminated with the torch of criticism?

ten and. Jews persecute one and
Daffelber Find sayings of this and that
Men, founded on their own or others' critical
"Investigation of Judaism only in the context of
of spirit of fate?

Aoeberdiesß, the words of the Lords 2 could pray! u
and Voigt, the former in his preface to Byron's
bhbebrüisch Gefängen , from the English of the
' translated the same; This one in his life of the Lord

Profeffor Kraus, the words of this legal
Men are already sufficient for the intended purpose
bhiöch unusable piece the following n Nez
Heading and selection!:n:

Contribution to the history of persecution
the Inden in the 19th F by
. Writer. Berlin 1820. 3

Should one not light it before the fire; that
in it it is even stated how writers
"sought to be placed at the head of numerous gangs in order to
To commit crimes that are harmful to humanity
de dishes.

But why a f ie: through the Böchken Grad 1805
addictive bitterness, title of a
audience to non-serving " an

one of the most worthy women?!

As if one in the far bitter feeling against Au=
hostilities of this kind would say: This is how loudly the
conscience of the Jewry, which is constantly in fear,
conscious of his guilt, Nothing but persecution and
PVPurse to smell, such that the uuver=
beferliche Judaism even in the best Jews

There are 28 of them, as among all believers
 good and respectable people. But
 Rabbinic Judaism is based on Mor
 leaning against the Safian theocracy, after careful
 previous examination in every conceivable
 malice before his eyes.

60. But happy is Judaism, happy is he,
 if only) Never lose sight of the following
 if it is for private interests, for personal interests
 advantages, according to one's own judgment, finer

r

will remain unsurpassable for a long time. 8

By the way, what does Mr. Friedlander say against Kant?

statement about Judaism so much in doubt,

I am, as already mentioned above,
 due to the circumstances, informed in much more detail.

*) Without Judaism on the following elsewhere
 to reject the words I have written:

« What if the opposite case were to take place, if
 the Jews still present in Judah (even without
 Retention of all religious=political state=maximums
 men, however inseparably linked they may be to the spirit of the Jew=

ttuhums geknüpft find) a state and an empire
 deten, and if it ever came to that with them
 can tolerate: that non-Jews there in the cities=
 ten, even in the capital, and
 if the non-Jews of the striking disproportion
 the branches of food and the wealth – status
 notwithstanding, they dared to do the same with even greater
 distant calls to appear; whether then Jewish
 rulers, Jewish priests, in short, the Jewish people
 listen calmly to such demands,
 let alone how and in what way one can
 would take up, » –
 St. in the cited document.

better thinking minds, each with their own interests.
 brotherly married for the welfare of the whole.
 if it is through a completely new organization the
 corresponding measures each 1 out of 5
 can grasp in the ability!

61. In civil society, in this
 The lasting well-being of a close-knit association depends
 movement of individual parts, whatever they may be,
 only from the well-founded welfare of all and every
 parts of the body politic. |

62. ZB makes the people not Agel
 legal rights; this inevitably leads
 to demagogy and even to anarchy, with which Spain
 can be threatened so easily at present. Raises
 the prince, seduced by his surroundings, such;
 fuch goes little by little, the never resting
 Reaction because of, not only inevitable, but
 even involuntarily, with ever-increasing urge
 the circumstances, to the extreme, to
 despotism over. Ä

63. Or a caste arises among the people,
 who separate their self-interest, their private interests from the
 general welfare, from the happiness of the people;
 This not only destroys and destroys the welfare
 of the whole; but the resulting
 Consequences finally fall in an inevitable way
 has a very damaging effect on itself.

64. There is no need for a religious 5
 | ifolirten caste, as Judaism is, just machinery=
 neries gentlemen, world traders are only allowed to make very large

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attract wealth, increase the circulation of money
 bring into great stagnation), so Reich advances=
 humility and poverty incessantly in reverse
 conditions, the middle class in their midst
 crushing, from the chain of state the greatest, the one at=
 most visible row of rings, and Eng=
 country's situation and history will sooner or later result
 out. " ee
 The welfare of individuals in the burgers
 lichen -Gefociety can and may, therefore,

never from the welfare of the family members
be separated. u To
A sentence that lasts as long as the inheritance
*), and without which I would never have said a word about
Judaism may have written.

*) Not that a nation may acquire wealth,
be the sole focus of the states; especially
how wealth becomes national wealth
how it should extend over the classes of people;
foft it is a thousand times more desirable that in a
Nation never creates wealth, whose poverty, little=
fts for internal security, never as dangerous as

that one can become. u ö
+*) A sentence that happened in the progressive reference
rapprochement of the states of Europe has long been
if not raised to a state maxim
have been: namely, that, with regard to political
{the aim of ensuring the lasting welfare of an individual
a nation only with the lasting welfare of all

of the great confederation of states could exist. a
A truth confirmed by the yearbooks of the world

ity, on which Friederich fhis great, yet un=
feasible idea. B

7

Attachment.

In preparing this paper
I have cut away a lot and some things in order to
the main moment: Judaism from a ftäts=
scientific standpoints, the more
to be able to stay longer; meanwhile I see it,
in more than one respect, necessary,
to add the following to the whole thing.

First of all, those who deserve me among others
Writings cited works of Messrs. Beck,
and Eisenmenger a closer look. The
The full title of the work of the First Star is:
f Tractatus de Juribus Judaeorum: on the law
of the Jews, in which of the laws to which
fhe subjected their marriages, contracts,
Maucher, Testamenten, Successionen oder Erb=

consequences, crimes and their punishments,
Privileges and legal benefits, oneribus and
complaints, especially the Crown tax
and guldener sacrifice=pfenning, as well as court=
ten, and judicial acts, and other
more, more thoroughly and clearly.
From the divine and general kingdom=
and other special rights and customs

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collected, and with Praejudiciis , decisie-
nibus : and response everywhere, strengthened. Those
judges, officials and other people
for the best, with a register that is useful for this purpose
provided, edited by Jo b. Jo doc o
Beck. JUD Hochgrave vl=Hohenloh=Neuen=
Stinian and High Priestly Greek Council, at
Lobbl. University of Altdorf Pandectarum Professore
Publico et Facultatis Juridicae Assessori Ordinario.
Nuremberg 1741. 4.

On the powerful influence of our relatives
science between Judaism and Christianity with fich
I have found in several places a very
A noticeable indication has been made. Undeniably,
belong to this: that the Jews in the reception
of the same its own legal system, in the special
what was formerly part of Canon Law
was granted; out of concern to their
religious statutes and customs relating to
Mosaic regulations advised not to get too close
stepping, not paying attention to how such in the
social life, thus providing the
subject to common civil laws
to have; which also in later times in respect
the funeral, the births, the engagement
niffe xc. fehr wisely in the one and the other Staa=
ten were undertaken, initially Sofeph,
France later gave the first examples. And
Not without reason, several men have
granted legal protection to the number of mishandling

4410

counted, which happened at their reception, soft
generally carries the characteristic in itself: intentional
to have given the spirit of Judaism certain grain

zen, and yet choose such means
to have that it was very easy for him to
to exceed the predetermined limits and
this in such a way that the future situation
of things subject to the greatest criticism
Everything or nothing that enters social life
can reach across powerfully, one would have to
admission to them. There were
no medium, if one considers the close connection
the participants of the social contract, which
highly interwoven, so intersecting
Jutereffe of the same has under his eyes. But now,
since the cut has been spoiled once, this
fen or to make that attempt is a daring feat,
whose execution the future may test.
But that glorious work contains not only
Rights, Customs, Traditions and Statutes"),
BR: zen i aoe EBEN 3 2 Fr | "

*) My own opinions. Of these last I will
only highlight the following: Apart from Eifenmenger,
Joch, Müller, Storven, Beck, and others
is also in this document prepared by me on
the service of Christians to the Jews
been, whether there has been any injustice here, I
the concern that, apart from Scripture,
begged, Niz Zahon of the Jew Mattathiah
This is expressly stated in several Jewish writings as
an intentional undertaking is represented:

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which the Jews exterminated among themselves, and a far=
comprehensive view of the spirit of Judaism
throw; but there are also a number of regulations
nnions, which Judaism on the part of Christ=
States still in those days under
mern. gewefen. =

At a time when Judaism, namely with
Injustice, not yet in full enjoyment equal=
miger Evil= justice before the Tribundlen wary
Such a work must have been extremely
important (hence it is also fine dama=
great praise with all justification) to
to know everywhere the very noticeable difference,
what is legal for the Jews and what is not. They
The legal scholars of earlier times had to
Doctores trini ftatt utriusque juris feyn, namely des
secular, spiritual and Jewish
Right. But not only in itself was it a

fruitful work, but the one from the Reichs=Ab=
sche (Reich statutes, regulations): be
and since such very different privileges, Disper
fations *) 2c. the right against the ra

"Christians to serve Selrunchen, to ben
To better fulfill the spirit of Judaism, which:
non-Jewishness as hereditary servitude
has seen.

= 3. B. that he has his debt claim= to another

Jews cede; that he was a lawyer, public prosecutor, notary &c.
that he may charge more than 5 percent interest
men are entitled; that an ad a en . |
then tinge u. f. wu f. w.

—

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everywhere served to obtain a dispensation according to
to provide the others, gave to some juris=
Chinese questions: whether through these and
that dispensation was too close to the imperial decrees
step; whether they even in this or that
pieces have been broken up so that everyone else
such a dispensation is justified by &c. e.

However, if the changeability of forms
for the sake of things, that work for the present
Time can no longer be regarded as that,
what it could be valid at that time; nevertheless,
to still respect one and the other very much.

Which regulations and obligations
Judaism in our fatherland formerly under=
I have partly mentioned, also
the reasons why such in a kri=
tic history of Judaism not to be
go find. But before I go to those obligations=
tions, which still exist today, such as
said before, is very much to be respected, I want to
What has already been said with regard to those regulations
cited, nor the following from the chemicalgae a
cite the Reich Statutes:

Interest rates exceeding 5 percent are usury,

and is associated with the loss of a quarter of the
Punishing debt claims can even be done with
imprisonment or a fine. – To
To avoid usury, a Jew may have his debt-
claim not to cede to another Jew,
magistrates, notaries who draw up such acts

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make, or have made, find with duck
to punish the abdication of their office. – Stolen and
stolen things and then again =
ne will be.

Jews are more surreptitious than the Padang
Goods completely excluded –; may not be
live on a monastic property –3. have
a higher Traufito customs, on their travels a
body toll, as well as a special corpse toll
– Defrauding customs. e is
to punish with eonstigation of the same. u
You have a crown «tax, or e

offering» Pfenning: to the Roman=German Emperor
to be paid annually; at the coronation Dentscher
Emperor to impose a certain crown tax)
Baptized Indians can (1) begin a previously
crime would not be prosecuted
the). . Speech e 1 as
– – "

. We have written down in the present document, seat; in
flowed into the wide-open canal of Judaism,
fen, and mentioned: that much and some things abs
feen obviously not taken into account; this also eat
there, however small it may be. 1
=o Was there anything about this mere sectarian 7 above 'Beebe
seeks to establish guilt, which crimes open up an asylum
ten? Was such a person really worthy of remaining an honorary citizen?

No wonder that Jews, according to historical documents
den, es fo: weit have rubbed that fic, dis Gevat=

* for the sake of a penny, to take part in several Dexter

have been baptized, even with the statement: "that
just as good as any other junk.

" in their trade: peers. CC

414

freed from paternal authority; however, retains.
a baptized father the complete paternal anthology
tit. – Exercised violence, from India
a baptized person is to be punished,
to be burned alive. ++: The same punishment
makes the handling of eet ne with. einkr
France

Red feuding barf above honorary guard
Brokers do not happen Jews must pay the amount
a bill of exchange delivered to the house of one's own Christian;
On the other hand, the Indian, if the Ehrišt Acceptant
Ht, get such. – Jewish bills of exchange that are on
Bonds issued have no right of exchange.≠
“Jews are not allowed to be lawyers or procurators≠
tors and notaries. – The validity of a
Injury proceedings take place when
a Christian calls another a Jew. –
Sig may not testify in court against a
Christians appear. – When witnessing the oath “ the one
Jew has to take, find the and the forms
more to observe. – To falsehood deceit
To avoid an intentional fall, the Indians
absolutely forbidden to denounce 5
– EERIEDS

| R
Of course, convicted criminals are often met with traffic jams;
x penftschlag, brandmark, with complete expulsion æ.
been punished, and this by law.
The above may remind you of
belong to some section, what I have to say about Schein≠
CChristianity has been said. .
) How far have we come in later times from the
deviated, the Jews, with their entire

=

Me

The Jus xtractionis (Cash right to purchase)

and sale) is not granted to them. – That.
Jus restitutionis , which, added to the laws,
fourfold replacement of a stolen item
if such a thing is said by a Christian against a Christian |
exercised, requires only double compensation,
perpetrated by a Christian against a Jew).

6 They, the Inden, must, when beginning a
Process that Juramentum cnumpize (oath about 'Ges, |
not out of malice, a contentious matter,
to have begun) and may also
Juramentum supplstorium, (oath of performance, the näm=
must be paid if the evidentiary grounds |
sworn to. Early find), not alan 1 RR

* Hal against Nfchejudentyum, to Gpähern, iu 1
»Ambushers used, and 'Their denunciations He
"listen, to have given. 5

When the former French government
"several years ago, the third
. Aten who became property in Germany B0 ums.
ter the name E L23154 ches property partly Four
confiscated, partly smashed, and burned,
knew. Jews who were used for espionage
were banned in houses on floors and attics,
To practice goods, they went there,
7 cirtett, and Kürten whole . and grämenlofee
Misery.

* As is the case in the latter case, if a=
sometimes a difference had to take place, the replacement
six times to attain the moral dignity
of Christianity thereby loudly revealed
ben: Who. . . will knows, and . ed
not ze. %%% U

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just as little to the negation of the word; and most of all
at least to the law in litem, which is:
is to be paid if entrusted, but by fire,
Theft or lost items are not included
can be returned and whose value and
be confirmed by an oath fo.

Jews had to pay tithes on goods
also pay tithes, just as they
the Jura stolae (Yfarr=official=fees) under ob=
prevailing circumstances.

Here we have now come to an object
9 who belongs there, of whom it was said before,
that still today the meritorious work
of Mr. Beck in some respects genuine
on ist.

Because it contains an extremely important Stantofenge:
whether with the steady progress of reproduction
of the Jewish population. lie, the Jews, to the
maintenance of the churches, for the entertainment of all and
not to be trusted in any pious foundations of Christians
have to contribute proportionately?

How immensely greater, how far more considerable
were the income of the same, as the population
the Jews amounted to = 1: 600; = == 1500,
how much, how very much they are offended and
been diminished, since that ratio (probably to
notice, without increasing the total population
in these and those big cities). gu a= 18;
1:7 even 1:6. Or should

the churches, for example, all and every pious foundation

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more and more into debt, their fuffifcience
more expensive entertainment for the Christians alone
finally become a burden, and perhaps even
finally completely crumbled into ruins?

Four churches that became the state religion in 1791
are already in a respected city in Germany
entered into without considering the loss of the fifth
could also ensure their confiscation, their be=
because of the significant number, be undertaken; so
it would not have happened if only the
significant numbers of Christians remained the same
would be, even less if they had the same
wax like that of the Jews, *

But does it concern any structure of a from=
foundation, be it a hospital or health facility
house why a subscription, instead of a general
a tax, is opened; the Jew knows
In general, the request for assistance with the
Words completely from themselves: « We do not take
part in it, we . yes our sick people themselves
to feed. »

True! No direct, shee how does it work with
the extremely questionable indirect share?
Research is being carried out in the orphanages of large populous
cities, especially those where Judaism
spread seat, carefully, and you will
find that about a third of Jews + children
are there. Consequence of such a dissolute life= |
type of modern times among the Jews, and consequence that
the Jew, whom I have mentioned in this paper,
8 | 27

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very important reasons for this,
has little access to Jewish women.

Of course, those Suden = children among the number
illegitimate children of Christians, as of Christians=
nen Gegeboren. Precisely for this reason, in addition to=
As I said, statistical writings without consideration
proceed if they simply the relationship and
legitimate children among Christians and Jews
specify, whereby a very noticeable difference
must take place, which Jewish writers
to base their statement on it:
how much less adultery among men
people take place.

What now applies to W, what Ju=
the one so important, indirect part
men, the same applies, namely from hospitals
and hospitals even more, which are due to the
ftravelling lifestyle of the younger years almost alone
be populated without considering what poverty
which leads to the very, very, in our hopeless
Time to be on the account of the Jews.
Here too, the life story of many un=
happy ones, and you will find that their
flower of life from the hand of lustful Jews
been crushed without referring to medical histories
respect, which originally through poverty, this Er=
fower of so many diseases, the poor nutrition
means of subsistence, miserable housing, daily strife
and dispute over their election arose
the mouth | 4

We come to the work of Mr. Eisenmenger. The equally extensive inscription of the title, is – because at that time one could say title and preface in one – in extenso, as follows: N

Johann Andrei Eisenmenger's professor of

Oriental Languages at the University of Heidelberg Discovered Judaism, or: Thorough and truthful report, which the persecuted Jews the Most Holy Trinity Unity God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit horribly blaspheme and dishonor the holy Mother of Christ despised, the New Testament, the evangelists and apostles, the Christian Religion imöttisch permeate, and the whole Christianity to the utmost despise and cursing; and many other things, so far under Partly known things and great Sree professor of Jewish religion and theology, as well as many ridiculous and entertaining fables and other inconsistent things come to light. Everything from their own, and indeed very much with great effort and undeterred diligence read books with an extract of the Hebrews fñc words and their faithful translation into the German language, proved to be strong, and in Composed in two parts, each of which has its own always from a certain matter eye contains chapters that deal with the subject. All Christians

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fts for the trusting message, and with perfect registers. With silk

His Royal Majesty in Prussia, Most Gracious

Special – Privilegio, printed in Königsberg in Prussia, in the year after Christ's birth, 1711. 2 parts, »

The first part contains 1046, the second part 1111, so in total 2127 pages in quarto. In The copy in front of me is from an older The following note was written in handwriting: In Rahtlef's Madness = Writing, which, titled Theologian, to the year 1756, p. 797 it is reported that this

Book not written in Königsberg, but in Berlin
printed, also indicated the reason why
Königsberg on the Titul= Blatt swept fey » which
I the . to the near e over=
let's go.

From a later hand are the following words
recorded: « Eisenmenger was a contemporary
the noble and great man Benedict v. Spinoza,
born as a Reformed Christian, and raised as such
died, but not, as some mistakenly believe,
a proselyte. His work contains a treasure
by Jüdisch Talmudic=Rabbinical Scholarship »
(in the parentheses, however, it says, "if such
phistic – cabalistic – visions with the Ver=
reason and the understanding to scholarship
call it, » words which are all the more strange,
if, as I suspect, they are from a Jewish
Hand written), «and that he fo hef=

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tig), you can use the poison of fine time
excuse: but fraud, as some
accuse him, he has, as far as one can
now compared with the sources and studied,
not to let him get into trouble. Oh! if he
Spinoza's head and heart! or Spi=
noza rabbinical scholarship (1) and thorough
knowledge of Hebrew and other languages,
what a win for Sfrael! But, as the
Now that the book is there, everyone is looking for:
against Jews therefrom.n –

What a confession! and at the same time what a
Contradiction, at least what squinting words!
No falsifications, and yet the following
Truths poison and bile are sucked
Truth can, however, be this and
Be used to the detriment of the latter, by
that exaggerated conclusions are drawn from it,
but that in it, to be extracted from the truth
Poison and bile is the greatest mockery of the
one can ever speak against them. he

j *) Not violent, but merely foreign to the tone of
modern world. What we learn from the writings of the
which seems to be unpolished in its time,

at that time already a certain polish, compared to the

language of everyday life at that time. We too
posterity will regard it as unpolished.
Polishing of things continues until even the

Core will be rubbed away when every seriousness in
Smile, every just rebuke in a shrug, every
Contempt for the reprehensible transformed into tolerance

feen, and which world and worldly life alone only
fine way of life.

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The work mentioned is, as already seen from the
inscription, almost entirely theological
content. Everything is possible, as they say.
from the need. At that time,
The time has not come: Judaism from a
to consider political science standpoints.
In keeping with the spirit of the time,
such almost exclusively in religious terms
Eyes.

But Mr Eisenmenger can rightly
say: that he is just as unparalleled as he is
written effort from an incredibly large number
Jewish=Rabbinical=Theological Writings Original
Places in the Hebrew language were dug out,

and such, even the subsequent testimony of so many

t

According to Manner, with the most faithful German translation

fetting accompanied. Being, which precedes works=
fetter, Catalog contains almost 200 related

Jewish writings, hence the work also for the
Litterator has the same value as that of the
Mr. Beck, who also has a considerable number
writings that have been written by the rights,
Discuss customs, statutes, etc. of the Jews.

But not only on the evidence provided
of Mr. Eisenmenger, and many other men
ner, who bring the spirit of Rabbinism before everyone's eyes
ft, I have my own statement in vor=
supported by lying writing, the conclusion for the
Impossibility of better moral education of the

Judaism derived from it; but itself on

x

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the statements and judgments of several later Jäbis
fhän writer has been seen doing this.

But since my almost sole focus was:
Judaism from a political science perspective
point to consider; fo I have of all the
Whimsicalities and follies that Eisenmenger and An=
dere from the Jewish theological writings
drawn, may cite little or nothing,
among which there are even things that are worth mentioning
Modesty is permissive. Only one thing: that, for example,
circumcision a God himself the – –
held.

Meanwhile, since that work has become so rare,
and almost exclusively in public libraries
is kept, and nowhere such a complete
collection of the most nonsensical ideas;
fo it may not be unpleasant for the reader if
I in a nutshell, under the guidance of that man
nes, herfetz, like the Rabbinism of Pharisäic
sect with regard to the resurrection of the dead
has tormented *). |

He, Rabbinism, throws the
ftant questions, which in different ways

+) Whereby a certain Abar- Ben- El, the secure Aus=
because of the prediction he made about the nature of the resurrection
ben, seems to be at the top. One forgets
but not: that the two main sides of Judaism
Pharisaism and Sadducdism in
view of immortality completely deviate, and
that the latter should stand at the letter of the Mofaism

remains.

answered by Jewish theologians, like
and after Seder follow fine spruces =
fen, believed:

Who? or which ones will rise again? whether only
South, whether all Jews, or only the pious,
especially the scholars of the same, or at the same time
the dead of other peoples, excluding the Sas
Maritaner, will be resurrected? Whether the wild

Can those who are eaten by animals also be resurrected?

When will the resurrection take place? Whether it is
time of the redemption of the Jews? Whether
Adam and the patriarchs with or without their wives,
and will also be resurrected sooner? Whether the Jews
those who lived in Judah rather than me
resurrect as usual in this country?
In what form do their bodies appear?
whether with their clothes, with their bodies=
physical disabilities (one-eyed, hunchbacked)?
Where the doctrine of the transmigration of souls is established
mixes, it is said: how it is with those bodies
into which the souls will gradually
been transferred?

place where the resurrection will take place
in Sudda, namely at the Dele
mountain, so that those who lived outside Judah
have moved underground through caves, like sacks,
have to roll on in order to get to the place of
to attain resurrection * ee
) Common sense would be the highest power in itself

commit when the madness of all kinds

" Future stay. This cannot be
other than the earth. But if this, it is called
it there, not too small, if everyone
would be resurrected! Consequently, only the
Of the elect, the Jews alone will be resurrected.
Needs: whether the resurrected are these
needs of life, eating, drinking etc. as before=
times? Whether kings and princes like=

therefore become among men? Whether the resurrection=ftanden once again die, and one day from New resurrection?

Through whom they, the dead, become be? whether by God? or by the Messiah? or by the righteous? Whether a relative of the lived in Palestine, his relatives outside of Pa= lãftina could resurrect? Does the resurrection happen? awakening by the righteous; they need certain rods, by the way it happens through a life-giving dew, supported by bring the trumpets sound 1c. 1c. 1

with all its variations, first ask wanted: how it is then those with the rolling under the earth, beyond the seas, In= feln to say nothing of living, all the more so since currently everyone is just thinking about itIt is certainly not acceptable for a Jew to mock this all the more so since in earlier times the Theo= logy of other believers also not to spun fantasies were missing. Only that stands to note in which the so high, by Jewish writers, whose highly acclaimed scholarship – the Rabbi has always existed. | He

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Enough of these ridiculous things, we turn to a more serious subject. It has been pointed out in our present document that a critical history of Judaism not only currently a great need= not yet; but perhaps for some time to come, for the reasons stated, I will stay.

What is meant by a critical history of a People, which as a contribution to the history of the humanity is to be understood, to know Men who understand the requirements of a true known to the true historian, by itself.

Anyone who has read Schiller's historical works, especially his history of the Thirty Years' War read, and whose author in regard to his alone does not know the saving faith: the question man: Who was that highly celebrated man? Was he Catholic, or Protestant? or Reformed, or

what was he? Schismatic, Herrnhuter, Quacker, Dissenter, Presbyterian? And if he were a Jew were, one would have just as surely, without the possibility possibility of getting an answer, you can ask: Was he a Christian or a Jew? Pharisee or Sadducder, or Effener, Karaite, Herodian or Gaulonit, and like all religious= religious « political Sects of Judaism may be called, from from whose germ they have developed.

But even just one Friederich, one Schiller were in possession of the equally rare (Millot, Schmidt, Archenholz &c.) as

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high gift to achieve what is expected of a Eighth historian is required. This must the bright expository gift of a Hume, Voltaire with the cold philosophical research spirit of a Tacitus, a Gibbon; he must the most memorable events in the most concise context (Machiavelli) in a powerful, fiery, yet compact style, without notes, Paintings of Declamations (Livy and his successors) after Guicciardini, Curtius &c.) in such a coherent context; like Consequences arise from consequences, since these in turn become causes for those; so that the Events are so proven that even the no doubters, and the most determined party spirit, whatever opinion he may hold, Nothing can be found to object to.

He must set, fatherland, opinions, all and forget any prejudices. His unbecoming unprejudiced spirit has the attention= ability to bind oneself only to deeds and actions, from which arises what we experience, learn and notice. He, the history= (scribe, self must be invisible *), like one our most excellent writers say, of the the preceding words are partly borrowed.

*) However, the further below mentioned = led writing to read a few lines; already a One look is enough to immediately see that a Jew is the author of it.

Not as if I didn't have peculiar choices
 can, but because the eft of the object
 worth, even on the statements of other men
 to respect, to which I consider the following unequal
 rern words, from me ee a ans
 'bend. }

Without the HE of the doctrine of causality
 to have eyes, the true historian knows
 researcher by himself: how infinitely far the wonder=
 worthy variety of actions in the
 living, self-active world; how
 fee it from the fôchfe simple course of the fôge=
 so-called dead nature, in respect of its formations,
 to be distinguished, where every active force is merely
 the passive lying next, it is indirect,
 ,or is immediately limited. He has the fo
 wide-ranging electoral scope of the active forces
 under eyes, therefore, these on incalculably countless
 passive near and far forces act
 can, from which the just so great content-heavy
 "Deviation of successes. He knows the
 such an incredibly fast change, that
 in the next moment active and passive forces
 their roles. He falls on the
 immense applicability of the mediate (means)
 so that even the most useful, the most beneficial
 Things can be used for evil purposes
 while carefully considering the extremely important conclusions
 considering, if custom and abuse
 cannot be separated in any way, if only everywhere

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an approach to perfection takes place,
 that perfection, no matter which .
 whatever it may be, can never be achieved.

He knows the fo content-rich indirect, or
 indirect influence of the self-acting, so highly
 moving world; so that actions on this
 and those directly directed to countless other
 People can reach out and influence indirectly
 whose extensive scope never) a
 Mortal is capable of overlooking, precisely because of this
 fate of every individual everywhere in the
 many thousands of people.

He moves the following sentence Be into be=
conceivable consideration: that when active forces
at the expense of the paffiven, then strength and
Fainting in reverse proportion
fchance, then only the sentence is proven
is: that power comes from power, and without=
turns into another powerlessness to the bottomless
space, in order to thereby also the fo ftan=
worthy rise and fall of the states, the
Empires and nations closer to
can.

He pays attention above all and especially to the white

Where does the Srimme now raised in S resound,
to which mountain range of Europe, Asia and America
ka's she breaks, and how? which in the dark
Night of the future is buried, and where human=
ual caution always only eae Sa des e
can achieve.

7

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felfeftige, in never resting vibration
reaction, whereupon the entire order
nization of things in the universe is based solely on
which contains the sole reason: that every
Adversity, if it is not reacted to from outside,
contain the germ of its destruction within itself
must; which contains the reason: that consequences of consequences
gen emerge, and this so often and much in such
incalculable ranks, that even the most important,
the most unexpected consequences can arise,
however small their beginnings had been and must have been,
since nature never allows a jump in any
nor in itself in any way and 1
suffers.

He considers the mutual reaction around fo
more "to the correct assessment of the law
and injustice by using the
suffering part from the active, this part of
That one distinguishes exactly in order to know,
whose account this and that F
to set fey. ~ |

It does not bring less. which can be stated many times
the easily confused motifs on a
Touchstone, which character, both of Han=delenden
than the fact, situation, circumstances, behavior=
niffe to the hand to see whether, and
like the motives presented in history, the
such as cunning, self-interest, private interest, passion
denfciation is subordinated to the actions, as
founded on the characteristics of the facts

7

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lie, hence what moral value these and
that action, whether also such and such content
should be fairly attributed to them.

And in all that has been said,
as for every truth researcher, the source
opened there, from which, among countless other
Phenomena that cause such a large deviation of the
praise and blame; the possibility of words=
inventions, of illusions, of interpretation=
and art of interpretation; the possibility of the passage
radories of all kinds, of scorn and mockery of that,
what is venerable to all and every human being; the
Possibility of trampling on everyone, even the unconditional
most offensive truth, just as sarcasm is the
To exercise cunning and deceit x. x., herge=
which is more complicated to break down
sweeping would not be in place here).

*) Only a few words belonging here in a poem
subject of immeasurable considerations: How would the
Art of blackening innocent actions so completely in
must dissolve, if no motives, so foreign
this also corresponds to the characteristic of the actor and
the fact may be, so that
even the purest, most innocent act, without
Exception, a hateful motive may be used
What would be left for interpretation= and
The art of interpretation remains if it is this or the opposite:
theil (protect against adversity iu take) e use
could. =
Where do paradoxes get their subsidies from when
not the diversity of the applicability of things

would take place, with the outcome being so different, To abwri=
be able to feel comfortable here and there

| However desirable a detailed
critical history of Judaism may be, from=
led by an unbiased knowledgeable
man whose clairvoyant, far-reaching gaze
solely under the guidance of the regulations of the Stu=
dium of the history of mankind; so be=
Nevertheless, heaven protects everyone from a
such a history of the Jewish people, which with the
most biased sense in the most idle philological
| 5 scientific investigations of the most useless

must be; so that let us say: every thing has
its front and back. Every time that is present
tice, not to mention, is suitable for this: even the
Stupidity to be able to hold a panegyric. Smart=
ity naturally repels stupidity, whereas stupidity
is politics again, what it loses there, it gains
they here in full measure, and can on this
White, worthy of an award. j
How would every illusion, every fictitious protection=
speech shrinks into itself if there is no indirect
tes influence in the self-acting world
would be; so that even the man stamped by ambition
thenmord here and there quite something good indir ee=
ter wise produces, which of the limitations
of the spirit is enough to celebrate his praise
And how many direct actions have not
partly a cleverly calculated partly from the nature of
matter of self-emerging indirect intention. Eng=
country's trade policy has been the cement, the
every joint of the entire state building
had to be cursed, which in no way
can and may be torn out without the
The whole thing collapses into ruins, and yet
how are foreign words to be examined
been used here and there. | HE |

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quarrels. fisch gets involved, in the tone of the Paw Bure
man, Barnefius and Klotz, judging which |
collects variants, pierces syllables, and picks out words;

who acts as arbitrator between Casaubon,
Scaliger, Selden, Voß x. where they are
each other because of the most indifferent things

(the ignorance of which often has a higher value
contains) in the hair, raise and
wants to demonstrate decisively: | |
whether the measure of the robe of the High Priest=
priest according to Brabant or Hamburg cubit measure
to calculate whether the great altar of fire in the temple
to Serufalem 900 or 900 $\frac{1}{2}$ square feet, par
ris scale, no line more or less
whether the head of the Holocaust was on the
Burning altar facing east or west,
south or north; whether
a Jewish grain=Measure 7%é éU or even
7 / measure of lenses; so that no 2
or 3 lenses could still go in; whether and
how many feet, inches and lines the forecourt of the
Women at the temple lower or higher
wefen fey; how much Agio Sächfifisch=Courant on
100 pieces of silver come, Jewish coin after
England's standard calculated; at what hour,
Minute and second, according to Jewish daily calculation,
reduced to all other countries, the Jewish people
lost his independence; whether the and
the one whose name never left the history of mankind
called, born from the ninth or tenth marriage,

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with the twentieth, or hundred and twentieth

concubine was born, and how far the sex

register of this and that up to Adam=

can be brought etc. wu f. w.

Mere introductory words to what is against
currently follows.

It is a pleasant sight to see that the

| Jews begin to develop their spirit more and more
form, make the attempt yourself to get into the one and
other subject. How much preparation=

ut gen dieß but demands lies before the eyes of the one,

the following sentence in its entirety, never enough observed, extent knows:

That the development and education of the intellectual power, in regard to the most important matters human beings in relation on these must be. What is common Life is expressed like this: head and heart must be formed simultaneously. That is why a moral man can be a very learned man, but not every scholar is a moral Human. This is precisely where morally

3

writers (Klopstock, Herder, Schiller)

only occurs in nations with higher morality. Anyone who has a sense for the great, noble, beautiful and wants to have truth, must first of all be

ity of morality must be completely inspired, if not,

it is a bright-sounding dead brass.
First, Judaism must be used for moral improvement

ferft if such a thing ever comes to the Rabbinical

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Spirit of Judaism will be possible only then it can have a say where truth and justice apply. We have recently received from Mr. J. Mi Joft received the following document: "History of Israelites since the time of the Maccabaeus until Days. First part, 1820. gr. 38. Sande. man the title of a book: from detailed history of all and every event about the French Revolution, such memorable events from the year 1812 onwards have worn; fo I don't know what to say about the author and the book.

How can a detailed (or should it be
not be and become, what is the point of all this?)
History of Judaism from the times of
Maccabeth begin? how can you get from a
epoch, as the character of Judaism
fich {has been going on for several centuries
which form, already repugnant in itself,
through the events of later times, new
ugly shades. a
The entire history of Judaism sweeps
one says, hidden in the reeds of the Nile. Go
but sequences of sequences in an incalculable series
their first approach must be in the smallest
small things are sought; so one must
the bank of the Nile to the palace of the grain tenant
Jofeph, who is to the future destiny
the Jews in Egypt laid the foundation; one must
study Jacob's pedagogy. It is still

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to go back further, provided that the electoral relationship
ft only allows the future time, it
The question is whether J faak is strong and tall
It was enough to ask: for whom the butcher's knife
fshould be, or whether he should be small, but agile enough
been to get away and under the
her mother's apron to save herself.

So, no further back into the past?
However, someone ask Abraham to
to his homeland, Chaldaeaa, to
further back to the emergence of the present
earth, this remnant of many thousands of ancestors
Or is the altar service
of the Jews something more or less than a mere
slightly changed (to speak humanly) the God-
heit mocking form of the fo fhüslichen, verde=
horrific human sacrifice, which
Abrahau of Chaldaeaa brought with him?

The naked eye of the mortal lifts
everywhere his investigations of consequences –
which it is for Ur= rn *) anfänget, he meets

= and the search for the causes/ and the Ur=
concepts a remarkable analogy takes place.
Just as consequences do not exist until their first occurrence
can be traced, just as difficult it is

Births and relationships of ideas, their numerous
loose, unpredictable branches because of family=
white to be able to overlook, whereby the language in
in many cases even a basic name Cates
gorematic expression) is missing, since the gaze is seldom
been executed on that from which something emerged

ee

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since those often result from many countless previous
transactions that have been made, which

gone; but remained attached to what came from
That one is removed.

Whoever correctly judges the spirit of Judaism
wants, must, as with everyone, concern such things
judgment, the basic idea of the same under
Have eyes to which everything and everything is tied,
from which everything and everything emerges.

Holy people! The only people of God!
Chosen ones! Elect ones! These terms
pull together in one to get to the basic idea
All other ideas, all teachings
phase, all statutes, all opinions, all and every
Claims are in close, consistent
context.

Then, presented sensuously, one immediately perceives
which stem from the ground = or root idea up
into which two branches with their infinite
countless branches of this spread. High
exaggerated opinion of oneself, in possession of a
not to be of any value to be shared by any other people,
forms the trunk, which has one main branch: sole
hereditary rule over the entire earth.
Hence the exclusive, demanding, combined with

the deep contempt for humanity of the Rabbinic Ju=
denthum against non-Jewishness, it is nothing white
ter, as a hereditary servant; hence the tal=
Muslim opinion: that a person who is addicted to non-Jewish
practiced injustice to fic) no injustice fey; therefore every
suffered persecution as a persecution against Judaism
represent irresponsible injustice, any discontent
punish with every possible vengeance, for every taken
Revenge still to be allowed to say: Tolerant – – every

to have endured, because the revenge committed is not revenge,
at least not sufficient; hence the
The Rabbis' (now renewed) call to mark the day of

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together serve to explain a matter.
No wonder if the judgments of historical content
also have such a very crooked direction everywhere.

--

Salvation – to beg from the deity; hence
whose strange nature, who will ever rise again?

" u. f. wu f. w.

The second main branch, which includes the sentence: multiplies
yourselves, and be fruitful, so that also through number
the idea of sole rule, where possible,

; to be able to do it, it is just so numerous in many and

some branches, hence: those of Judaism
permitted, not permitted in Christian states
Polygamy; furthermore: the incomparably higher
value placed on the birth of a boy; the un=

: same annoying formalities for the mother at a
born girl; respect for the father

many children, especially many boys; the curse,
which rests on a barren woman; which
derived frivolous reason for divorce; therefore
the obligation: the brother's remaining children=

to marry a hapless widow in order to save her, if possible, from
to be freed from the shame of infertility (which

Mo aific regulation, like so many others to the

loosening of morality, is currently being circumvented.

In this respect, a woman who may have other intentions

: ten bat, fic) before the death of her husband an even:

current divorce certificate); the forgfame

Care of Jewish women for their foreskin

education; the powerful support for postpartum women

“among the poor; the extremely strict quarantine *)

Jewish women at the time of their monthly purification
gung 3c. 3c e.

*) Seven days must, according to Rabbinical teachings,
a Jewish woman completely separated herself from her husband
but may not sit on the same bench with him,
from a bowl and a drinking glass
enjoy something with him, even if not on egg

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Must also the guideline of historical Radke
research, however, in the darkness of the
times completely lose, in which the most ccharffte glance
the researcher cannot penetrate; nevertheless
at least there – not to begin where several
Centuries have long been concerned about the “fouberbaren
fabric of national characteristics, mentality,
behavior, human errors, foolishness
ties and destinies of a people,
partly woven in such a way that what the character
served for the elevator, can never be inseparable.

Sad enough that the still raw
Because of Judaism, such well-known things
must be brought to mind.

But this is by no means what
we have to remember against that history book.
Mr. Soft announces fic) as a man with
gifted with excellent talents, with school knowledge
equipped, but from all higher sciences
completely exposed, he poses with the most embarrassed
Spirit for Judaism. Even somewhere the
Wishing that the Pharisaism of all
religious parties may finally stop, he carries
which still bears all the signs of Jewish fanaticism,
doings and activities of the e an fich. . 0 are
the u

a tablecloth with him; not even
face to face, talk to someone, even less
touch him in any way, even
not offer anything from their hand. 3c. 3c. 3c.

AAO

~

The machinations of the
Judaism, to bring it to this point: that the
torch of criticism of the same is completely extinguished;
Here too it says: it is finally after him and
Herzanken Zeit, «the acts on the value and
to conclude that Judaism is worthless.” No!
The book has barely been started and has barely been opened 9.

) Recently, Professor Sartorius

in his writing: « about the dangers which German
threaten the land, and the means to them with happiness
meet (Göttingen 1820 gr. 8.) a word about fine

Zeitz spoke about Judaism.

But there is something that makes the language against Ju-
denthum will again be strongly stimulated; fo
tft it the fic) again fo loudly stirring Rabbini m,
who in turn thereby passes on his incorrigibility to the
Dag that he would transfer everything and anything to the Rabbini-
Jewish spirit of Judaism
thinks. |

They are from Baruch Meyer, President
of the Rabbinical College of Hamburg, by Jakob
Meyer Jaffe and Michel Ifrael Speyer,
Rabbi of the Jewish community there « Letters,
or Words of the Covenant (Dibere Haberith) of the chosen
teichnest Rabbis and Rabbi «Collegien der vor-
most active Israelite communities in Germany,
Poland and Italy, about the one in Hamburg by
some individuals of the then Israelite community
the New, which was built against the laws of Judaism
Temple Association, in which the Ans
Hanger that is much more suited to the needs of the time

mefenen cult with some honorary titles special- |
whose award is documented. But why such
just the temple: Association of Hamburg – concern
had to, is explained by felbk., if one considers the population
and wealth in sight, and that precisely

The moments in time are in the nearer or more distant future, that far more than a revision of the same

—

It is the wealthy who go there to the temple have turned to.

Before reading through those collected letters, but one cannot help but be of certain expectation, which horrible, heretical principles therein the outcome hangers of that temple association perhaps to the accusation would have been made, and yet the greatest in it is The complaint stated is nothing more than: that (in accordance with some country = regulations) the Prayers in German, not in Belgian Language is held there. Just as one before=

was sometimes very upset that the German ~ Landmann, the Roman language better than Rome's first Speakers knowledgeable, no longer in Latin pray and sing, which was a great It can also serve to strengthen the heart. complained that an organ=play, a will it aud)» is called it there, carried out by a non-Jew » is an abomination to the Jewish Lord God. a

Carried out by a Christian, one cannot say But where does the expression Non-Jewish spirit, only a Christian to the organ= I don't know if there are any "in the Temple Association traces of Jewish fanaticism

– Need to be allowed to play? Weider Christian likes fid but then give it to the mocking Rab= biner who are of the better opinion that their Lord God a high priestly, or royal= waltz alone can be a pleasure. But what distinguishing sign is there for

the indecent between dance and organ music, Accompanying church songs. And the gentlemen Rabbis do not at the same time refer to the cult of the Christians over, with which organ sound then. no less,

as something pagan, as something unacceptable to the deity Taming feon could.

FIT

undertaken that the spirit of Judaism then
will be subjected to rigorous scrutiny,
which will provide documents with significant content.

When will Rabbinic Pharisees improve,
when will he stop, Christianity also becomes more hidden=
white to mock in every way. I have many hard
Word spoken against Judaism; but who is
1 esolely and solely to blame?:
The main reason, although only lightly touched upon:
. to that temple: unite so hard rebelled to
have, but is actually none other than: that
there in the prayers modifications of the Rabbini=
fic prayers, since on
Jewish traditions, statutes, customs, customs
fet xc. not be changed in the slightest
(as if the Mosaic laws had not long ago
: in so many and some pieces, even among
consent of the Rabbis, bypassed, and encircled
chen, of which our present document
by no means has every example been listed),
especially that in the prayers the following should be omitted: God
to implore the final redemption -- fie nad
their homeland, to the profitable altar service
which, as noted, without the
continued to offend governments
can be and must be maintained. Nature=
lich! because the relationship of the Jews to the
Christians (to the entire non-Jewish community)
ignored, which then with lesser
respect, would be viewed with less hatred,
Instead of having to give up the idea:
to become dominant one day, never harbor the delusion
may: the country where they are born for their father
terland, to respect their permanent residence if
also all duties of social life of Lig
perish in the process. Ä :

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Furthermore, in our above document it is sufficiently
been shown in what a hateful light
the incorrigible nature of Rabbinic Judaism
from time immemorial until this moment all that
has designated what ever and almost

consistently unavoidable= and necessary=
white against Judaism, here too it says
that of Christianity, as well as the rest of the non-Jews=
thum, owed historical N never

wrote: |

| The community of Judaism, » is called
ees by Mr. Joft, namely in the preface
fhis thought writing, «has the chosen=
most torments and acts of violence, which wickedness
Dog rage, hatred and scorn for their destruction
un, pale (with neck bent. =)

* Did such judgments happen in earlier times in Jew=
fic writings, where Shevet Iehuda, Shaloché-
leth Hakkabala, Mikvet Iisrael and others;
fuch were forgivable in those times. That

but still the incorrigibility of the Rabbi=
Jewish history, all historical documents that
Moreover, only that which is in the Charaeteristi=

fhes of all and every usurping party

which from time immemorial and at all times has

motto, aut nihil, aut Caesar, followed, him,

because of the antagonism, had to follow, so completely
out of control is almost inexplicable.

There are sentences, statements, as well as actions,
where the greatest ingenuity cannot judge,
whether they arise from stupidity or malice. This
This raises the question of whether it is also possible to

The essence of Judaism: the causes of the suffering
0

AAS

Piel and some things I have deliberately overlooked,
However, at the end of this appendix I want to
make a historical excerpt, how far persecuted
against Judaism have extended so that
that which is in them is preserved,
our present paper on this subject
been. 4

But all religions are characterized more or less less in the yearbooks of the world through fanaticism A matter that, on closer inspection, is more in the inner being of things, rather than that they are from the evil depends solely on the good will of men; However, there is no doubt that no religion has ever been who have ever been guilty of greater fanaticism would have had to make guilty because of the basic ideas, than that of Judaism, from which the same can only be cured in the end if the fo great far-sighted idea of a world religion, which, on the basis of pure Christianity alone, only to be founded; could ever be realized.

Here at Mr. Jofst you can still read the horrific words: «That extermination»

-

persecutions are entirely and solely based on non-Judaism in order to insinuate that No one was allowed to do anything against the holy people, in order to increase hatred against non-Jews ren, the more eagerly point to the day of redemption, thwart any attempt at rapprochement, the to be able to point out more strongly that in the old prayers formulas that express the entire spirit of the misanthropic Judaism breathe, to have to stand still. 3c. 3c.

AAS

and Bertilgungs » War of the inhabitants of Kar naan's fey nothwendig geweiffen!» A sentence, who with the Inquisition Court from one and emerged from the same hell, is enough to show what can be achieved by a Jewish history of spirit can be expected. |

Paldftina, a most miserable, poor Land, worth barely half of our Saxon land, a country which, due to its natural situation and

Due to the nature of the soil, of persistent Drought so often and much, and just as hard hit will, whereby even more through the ordained Sabbath year (when religiously no field could be cultivated) that, by the priest thum, moreover, drained, people in misery and

famine, such a country
says to him, to Mr. Soft: «a holy –
Ground! » «Garden of the Lord!» – area where o the
Lord should wield the sceptre! –

Jerusalem, the abode of all the abominations of
Fanatism, the seat of all vices, all atrocities,
the cradle of the most horrific civil wars, the op=
position of the High Priesthood and Kingship
thumbs, which mutually await their downfall, and
thereby working towards the ruin of the state,
where a demon in the former sole Tem=
pelf chatz in Jerufalem of the 10,000 dwelling there=
the priest who sucks the land's mart *

) A number of on % of 99.

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'and the subsequent one, that lying to the side
found a bone of contention in the state treasury, and
between both parties to irreconcilable hatred
he calls «the holy city!» –
"City of God", as the Jewish people everywhere
called a holy people by Judaism).

We still read from him today: that
the walls of Jericho stood before the trumpets=
The sound of the priests horrified them so much that they
Earth sank. Of course, the words stand there like that,
that they even have a touch of parody.
But if a historian uses such a
fo the whole must be a ray of light on

It happens to the words that have the character of noble,
sublime concepts, like the coins, on which
chen the image of the country's prince is pronounced,
This one presses the face of someone in need.
He pours her into the lap of his joyful girl=
chens. This one buys food for it. That one
offers it to someone as a bribe. Limps=
Nevertheless, this example, like every one according to the material,
of the old Montaigne, so it has some similarities=
possibility with it. ar u
One of our esteemed writers criticizes the
former nonsense with the word divine! god=
divine food, divine tobacco, divine comedy,
divine fun; and yet this was only the beginning,

In the end, even the most reprehensible thing was made divine:
This reprimand can now also be used to
with the word holy. Everywhere you hear:
holy character, holy mind, holy business,
sacred undertaking, holy act. It is
'I expect that in the end people will say hot shit,
when, for example, a sacrificial animal is mentioned.

—

AAT:
such things, so that the harvest of

Irony must be clearly distinguished.

Furthermore: Herod, contemporary of Antonius |
nius, Cleopatra and Augustus, this out-
throw of humanity, whose misdeeds are enemies,
Spring is able to designate the, lesser,
of foreign origin, as a Ufurpator after the crown
strove to obtain it by surreptitious means, 'to destroy it'
from the smallest, most insignificant circumstance.
Suspicion and revenge created, and therefore spies
on all roads; who through no,
Regent's duty to preserve the crown he has acquired
understood; who all Nero's bloodthirst, all Augusts.
love of splendor, all Ludwig for indulgence=
who had the noblest of the people in prison
languish, thousands die on the rack,
Several people bled to death on the cross; even
to his family, wives, children, blood relatives=
ten, through shameful executions the
through their own crimes people become criminals
made to punish his own shameful deed against them;
the fine people with the most outrageous taxes.
which the neighboring peoples
by no means any prestige, any power
sake; but only because he was
who supported the Romans' supremacy; who, to be able to do this,
through flattery, which comes only from the lowest
soul, worked there, from his
Sister) Salome supported in this, under the

*) Which the wife of the Emperor (Livia) also

The shield of the reverent August is not alone
hold, but also to be able to grasp;
in short, who dedicated his whole life to the ruin of the state
seemed to have been intentionally consecrated in such a way that
he, like all tyrants, his successors,
dysentery, indignation, * ; ai to the legacy
suspended. f

For, not because of much and much evil,
what tyrants commit during their lives, find:
fhe is worthy of hatred; fbut of curse,
which they load onto their successors, who so often
the best will, with the purest intentions, with
more than ordinary dexterity, the steering wheel=
cannot steer the rudder of the state because poet
Fog, thunderstorms, pregnant clouds all around=
above the ship of state, which only
storms and violent tremors apart
can hunt.

Now to this Herod, this monster first
Claffe, he also gives the priestly, in the year=
books of the world for ambiguous predicate: «Herod
the Great! I» *) and ur , because berfelbe Sm alten |

55 the admirable flattery in been

searched.

* Strange! Some will ask, the author he=
does not even utter a single syllable that the

namely Herod the Massacre of the Innocents in Bethlehem
anftablẽ has! And if it had happened! one would have been
cannot say: only for this reason are those shields=

tion has been undertaken by me; as one should have
can say, because what can be said about the motives

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tore down the temple and built a new one, but
whose vain splendour, the true state of the
country and the people exactly with the same
similarly, the immortal reformer said the following
most correct judgment is made: ; _

Would it be possible that the entire Mosaic
If altar service could stop completely, I would
in three days a solution in accordance with reason
can establish standing worship of the deity;

He saw the whole thing as dilapidated and decaying
Moses-like buildings, in terms of the positive.

Furthermore, in the above, from my point of view=
produced document; that Jewish
historical writings of recent times the reformer
of Mosaism with complete silence.

This is not the case of Mr. Jost. After
he p. 269 a few words about his birth
said, he speaks of the same p. 293 et seq., as
in short excerpt follows here:

not start everything, it is a mere malicious joy,
to have mentioned from history that the fate
fall of Herod the Great at the most hideous
disease, he was raised alive
eaten by lice. May historians
way of thinking nor (6 very discontent about such
Monsters are seized, they find themselves in the manner of
Death of the same no nemesis, no punishment, nor
less a hand of the deity, only that they see
as a punishment for such: that the taking of the same,
as long as the earth stands, spoken with abhorrence
The just and deserved fate of all people

via .
29

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It soon became apparent that he was planning a reorganization of the
opinions at that time about the relationship of God=
ity to the people – often called himself=

a king, but not an earthly one
Land – Declared (id) publicly for the Son of God
tes – Such new teaching was suspicious to the Jews
tig – The resurrection story made them
suspect – The Jew had to, by virtue of his
concept of God, even after purification of the same
of everything physical, the doctrine of the God=
Jesus, of his mission, redemption, resurrection
erftehung ufw outright reject – Therefore
the emergence of Christianity in the first
Time had no regard for the condition of the Jews
had the influence – This event was the Sus
which at that time was merely a striking everyday occurrence
benheit – It, Christianity, left
foeven soon fhis fatherland “and converted the de eis
den,ufw»

Space prohibits me from discussing these words.
To write a commentary. But what can be said about
expect from a historian who not only
the historical context, as previously mentioned
says, completely torn, which begins where Ans
bere almost stop ; but in addition to this,
historical ignorance of an unforgivable kind
lays.

If the true historian, as in
As has been said above, nowhere in
empty forms, how many inches wide and

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how long the horns had been on the altar;
On the other hand, he dwells on every action, every
Fact, considering its character carefully, well=
knowing that even the seemingly small
most habitual events often lead to the great drive=
wheel of the doings and activities of men very
can intervene / but he should hold on to it
chen whose characteristics are unpredictable
consequences for the future.

All that was needed was the shameful hire
direction of that righteous man, whose character,
as his teaching, directed against the priestly spirit, which
bearing the mark of the greatest innocence,
and his lecture, his teaching rose above every
Everyday history infinitely high.

Socrates did not drink himself, he drank the hot
denthum to death. Neither Plato, Lucian, nor
Cicero and Caesar would have expressed themselves so freely
have. The flames of Huss and Hier o=
nymus flared up in Luther's soul.
In general, in the confused = regulated tissue
the destinies of humanity: that
if truth ever appears in its full glory, if
fhe with unstoppable force in the sequence=
step forward, you have to start by taking
all strength with every effort imaginable
to suppress persecutions.

All that was needed was the execution of the innocent
on the cross, who sacrificed himself for
Truth led the word, and Judaism,

the Mosaism, had to be "first and foremost"
N will be.

Respect for the jabife had long since disappeared
Priesthood had completely ceased. The people had
learned the insignificance of their idols. Ale xan=
Pompey had the interior of the temple
enter without being struck by lightning
That Herod even desecrated the new holy
Temple with the Roman eagle, with Anguftus
image, and yet altars and walls remained
stand unshaken, what outcry a
Ä no might raise against that one.

The dignity of a high priest, which formerly
bordering on divine worship, had long since passed into
Dust completely trampled, was a plaything of the world=
Jewish rule (the kingdom, the
Tetrarchy), which the highest bidder
was offered for sale, and through which so often
subsequent shameful deposition and clothing
the same, even with the most despicable creatures,
finally become the object of contempt
had to,

Every lecture alfo, ithe against the Jewish
bloodthirsty, yet highly profitable altar"
service, against the so hostilely accepted
relationship of the deity to the people, which in
Mofaism was calculated for the elect only
that was, even more so, such a lecture, for the
that immortal man bled who the whole
ual transformation of the positive in Mofaism

purpose, had to bring the Jewish priest's venom into the whole
hateful light (and therefore also
the same the gruesome persecutions against the
Reformed Jews among the Jews of earlier times)
all the more so since it was also the time of Guelph
and Ghibellines under the name Herodians
and Gaulonites in the Jewish state: two
parties, one of which is fighting with the defunct
spiritual power, the other, to the Romans=
Rejecting domination, it with the worldly power

held; since an opposition found state, which zealously working towards the ruin of the state, and whose primary reason probably only in the previously mentioned formerly existing Temple treasury of the priests, and the subsequent set aside state treasury of the aes can be found.

Because, self-love, real self-preservation self-interest and private interest are the sole fishing, for which all e and all trucks turn.

But in order for the author mentioned to be able to achieve a satisfactory result can, namely: that the fo content-rich teaching of the Reformer, who is beyond praise, day history, and a highly unforgettable had a significant influence on the condition of the Jews (but probably not indirectly to prove their nullity to represent!), he proceeds in the following way with all historical documents set aside.

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First he pushes the countless intervening Ur=fts because of later ideas that emerged catching Reformed Judaism. However, had his teacher in Mosaism so highly hostile= blessedly sought-after relationship between God and completely abolished by humans, precisely because of this he has immortalized his name. He taught the never enough to be verified consequential truth: God is Father of all people. And so he had completely Right to say: Man is not a worm, not a

servant, not a slave but a son of God=

ity! Or are the children of a father not his Sons? But how much he, the deity, himself, as a member of humanity, highly exalted considered, this is exactly what he did so loudly and openly= clearly demonstrated that there is no interpreta= tion needs, by even the predicate good *) rejected her, and it was her, the NF alone wanted to settle. |

By means of this substitution he then concludes

the insignificant reception of that doctrine, which also,
in fact, on the part of Judaism not
only very small, but almost impossible
would be. Since the proportion spread out fo
There is little to deny that he himself is the truth

) Namely, taken in its original sense:
pure, clear, faultless. That is why,

by the way, the term good, only one in Dd is
reeten comparative (melius, mas bien, mieux,
beffer) in all languages.

55

by stating somewhere:
Agrippa (namely the last wren of the Jews)
have a persecution against the followers of that new
teaching; he judges the conversion that has taken place
to Gentiles-what instruction at the beginning
almost exclusively in Jewish communities except
Sudda was undertaken, since of course those
who lived in the foreign country, already in itself through the
Intercourse *) with other peoples, under observation
their formulation of their thoughts and actions
white xc. much less intolerance, much more
receptivity to that lecture,
even more so if they are to commit all the horrors through emigrants,
all the accumulated crimes learned which the
oppositional spirit of the priests and the tetrarchs
exercised against each other.

On the critical history of Judaism, alongside=
said, may also belong where it came from
men: that {even before the complete dissolution of the
Jewish Empire, so many hundreds of thousands of Jews
in the foreign countries (Perfia, Asyria, Mefopo=

tamien, Egypt, especially in Alexandria,

Ionian, Greece, Italy, in Rome

*) What this is capable of, would have been experienced by the one
the one before the present, perhaps momentary,
Abolition of the Inquisition Court in Spain
Cities, Cadix, Malaga, Carthagen, Alikant,
Barcelona, Bilbao etc.; he would be amazed
have been, what a great difference in these

. cities. and in the interior of the country.

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There were more than 8000 Jews on the islands the Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus, Crete, (Candia) Rhodus, Melos etc. we) stopped, spurning the return to Judah. From Love for the poor homeland was surely not happened! But they found their way with foreign unequal to the so-called pagan nations. fer? Did the so very shattered Jewish state serve constitution of later times the same by so much to disgust? Did this promote the more emigration? Were those in Those living in foreign countries feel much freer from the such burdensome Mosaic coercive laws, which they partly bypassed, partly had to bypass? and effected for all of this is not unequally available to such people! more willing acceptance of the Reformation doctrine? because there is no unnoticed influence on the Undertakings: the Jewish Empire entirely having to dissolve.

Finally, Mr. Jofst speaks to Ehrism and Christianity at the beginning of the Reformation mations=teaching of Judaism, as far from such names were thought of. The followers of those Teaching were and remained for quite some time Juden, namely Reformed Jews. They practiced almost all Mosaic customs, only with the so big important difference that they have a very other value on it, which in a ever stronger growth, with an ever increasing intertwined interests gradually emerge from the

a

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Eye lost. How would it be otherwise, without retaining of the Mosaic customs, it would ever have been possible that Jewish ceremonies in a different form, in a different shape in the cult of the later unequal fpa= ter Christians could have passed over; so that of new reformers of this and that kind. I conclude, for the reasons given above, this appendix with a very brief historical

Extract: where, with what very large number of Peoples, nations, they, the Jews, partly been exposed to persecution, partly expelled from the country meadows, partly plundered, namely for debt collection release of money gained through usury, enjoying enormous interest have been done; wherever the undertaken Confiscation of acquired but misused money gien etc. belong. |

We ignore here all persecutions of previous times which they suffered partly in their own country, partly to the reformed Judaism on a fear= have exercised in a bare way, and lead only a few Examples where, apart from Judah, after dissolution of their kingdom the above has taken place. | In Italy, under Trajan, Hadrian C wel The latter transferred them to Spain, and they, ih.ed insurrection=for reasons of intellect, punishable by death the return forbidden) Constantine, Justinian, Theodofius, Theoderich rc. In Arabia, under Muhamed, and his Successors. Among the Caliphs, as well as among the Sultans there were several such

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Bitterness that she, inhumanly, complete extermination, such as the Sultan Gela Dullat.

In Perften, under the last monarch of the Muslim dynasty. |

In Spain under the government of the Arab= princes, Mohadi, Wathek, Motawakel, the Christian ruler Ferdinand, Philipp.

In Portugal, under Emanuel, and his successors.

In France under Childebert, Ehilperich, Dagobert (also banished them under penalty of death | from his kingdom) Earl the Great, Louis the Schöne, Philip V in Alsace in modern times.

In England under John, Henry III, Edward J., George III.

In Denmark 1651, 1681, 1819.

In Hungary, under Ladislaus.

In Bohemia, especially in Prague, Bubweiß 1c 1c
4200, 1389, 1399, 1411, 1436, 1448, 1506,
1541, 1501 1. *), still in 1744
fie of Maria Therefia, forever, although
give, expelled from there.

In Germany in the eleventh and

) The incomparably greater anja of that historical fact
in Bohemia. We owe the
Writing of Mr. v. Hermann. How very considered=

The history of that event must therefore be
consequences, once several historical works
individual countries about Judaism have appeared. .

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Century during the Crusades, as in
fourteenth century, but not only in
Germany but almost in the rest of the whole
Europe, Paffau 1399, 1475; Nuremberg 1449,
Vienna 1670; unrest in the Electorate of the Holy Roman Empire
time; unrest in many cities in 1819.

| Main he
printed by Florian Kupferberg.

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F. RODERICH * STOLTHEIM

THE RIDDLE

OF THE

JEW'S SUCCESS

F. RODERICH-STOLTHEIM

THE RIDDLE

OF

THE JEW'S SUCCESS

Translated from the German by Capel Pownall

HAMMER-VERLAG / LEIPZIG

1927

From Metapedia

[[http://en.metapedia.org/wiki/Theodor_ Fritsch](http://en.metapedia.org/wiki/Theodor_Fritsch)]

Theodor Emil Fritsch (October 28, 1852 near Leipzig – September 8, 1933) was a German antijudaist whose views did much to influence

popular opposition to Jewish supremacism in Germany during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

A believer in the absolute superiority of the Aryan race, Fritsch was upset by the changes brought on by rapid industrialization and urbanization, and called for a return to the traditional peasant values and customs of the distant past, which he believed exemplified the essence of the Volk.

In 1883 he founded the Hammer Publishing House.

One of Fritsch's major goals was to unite all Jew-resister political parties under a single banner; he wished for opposition to Jewish supremacism to permeate the agenda of every German social and

political organization. This effort proved largely to be a failure, as by 1890 there were over 190 various patriotic parties in Germany. He also had a powerful rival for the leadership of the patriots in Otto Bockel, with whom he had a strong personal rivalry.

In 1893, Fritsch published his most famous work, The Handbook of the Jewish Question also known as the Anti-Semitic Catechism which criticed the Jews and called upon Germans to refrain from intermingling with them. Vastly popular, the book was read by millions and was in its 49th edition by 1944 (330,000 copies). The ideas espoused by the work greatly influenced Hitler and his party during their rise to power after World War I. Fritsch also founded a journal – the Hammer (in 1902) and this became the basis of a movement, the Reichshammerbund, in 1912.

His better known book, The Riddle of the Jew's Success was published in English in 1927 under the pseudonym F. Roderich-Stoltheim, and dealt with the negative impact that Jewish values and the centralization of the German economy in Jewish hands had on the German people. This book was recently republished by Noontide Press, and was the subject of a media controversy after it was banned by Amazon.com and other online book sellers.

Fritsch held the publication rights to the German edition of Henry Ford's work The International Jew.

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Preface

If there are riddles in the history of the nations, then the Jews most certainly present one of the chief instances; and, whoever has occupied himself with the problems of humanity, without advancing so far as the great problem of the Jews, has, so far as knowledge and experience of life are concerned, merely skimmed the surface of the subject. There is scarcely a field, from Art and Literature to Religion and Political Economy, from Politics to the most secret domains of sensuality and criminality, in which the influence of the Jewish spirit and of the Jewish entity cannot be clearly traced, and has not imparted a peculiar warp or trend to the affairs in question.

Indisputable as these facts are, it is nevertheless equally certain that Science, Literature and the Press, which concern themselves, not only in Germany, but all the world over, with all manner of valuable knowledge, display the utmost anxiety to avoid casting any light into the secret and mysterious sphere of Jewish influence. It is, as if a silent mandate had been issued, that the essential relations of life with Jewdom are on no account to be disturbed – that the Jews, in fact, are not to be discussed. And thus, one is entitled to maintain, that in no department of knowledge is the ignorance of our learned men so pronounced, as it is in everything, which is connected with the Jews.

If, however, the influences and activities, which the Hebrews exert upon the spiritual and political destinies of the nations, are of an extraordinary nature, one must finally supplement this recognised fact by the further recognition, that Hebrewdom avails itself of extraordinary powers and means to produce such results.

It is, in this respect, that the present book furnishes disclosures.

To start with, one point must be made perfectly clear: religious views and religious motives are excluded from this work.

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The author is completely neutral to the religious parties, and cannot subscribe unconditionally to any one of the same.

When Jews are spoken of in the course of this book, we are not thinking of a religious community, but rather of a particular people, a nation, a race. Consequently, whenever it would be advisable to avoid the use of the word "Jew", on account of the unpleasant flavour or taint which invariably accompanies that expression, use has been made, to a great extent, of the names "Hebrew", or "Semite".

That the Jews, however, in spite of their dispersion amongst the nations, still feel, at the present day, that they are a special people and a special race, and that they feel themselves united more by their common blood and race than by their religious creed, is testified to by one of the most illustrious amongst the people of Israel.

Disraeli, who later on became Prime Minister of England, and was created Lord Beaconsfield, makes, in his novel "Endymion", which was published in London in 1844, an influential, elderly Jew speak to a young man as follows:

"No one must treat the racial principle, the racial question, with indifference. It is the key to the history of the world; and history is only so frequently confused because it is written by people, who are unacquainted with the racial question, and ignorant of everything which has a bearing upon it. Wherever you find the same in operation, whether amongst communities, or, in the case of individuals, it has to be reckoned with. But, on the other side,

there is no other subject again, which demands such a fine power

of discrimination, or, where the principle, if it is not completely understood, may show itself to be as misleading as an Ignis Fatuus.

I find in Europe three great races with pronounced characters – the Germans, the Slavs and the Celts, and their behaviour is determined precisely by these distinguishing characteristics. There is, however, yet another great race, which influences the world – the Semitic. The Semites are, without question, a great race, for, amongst all the things in this world which appear to be true, nothing is more certain than the fact that they invented our alphabet.’’*

* This has long been shown to be erroneous (The author.)

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“But the Semites, at the present moment, exert through their smallest but most peculiar family, the Jews, an extraordinarily great influence upon all affairs. There is no other race, which has been endowed to such a degree with obstinacy and talent for organisation. These qualities have secured for them untold possessions and immeasurable credit. As you advance in life and acquire a more extensive knowledge of business and affairs in general, you will find that the Jews cross your path and frustrate your plans, wherever you go. Long ago they stole their way into our secret diplomacy, and have become almost complete masters of it; in another 25 years they will openly claim their share in the government of the country. Now here we are dealing with races: men and cliques of men who are guided in their behaviour by their peculiar organisation, and a statesman must reckon with this situation. On the other hand – what do you understand by the Latin race? Language and Religion do not make race – blood makes it’.

At this juncture we shall only occupy ourselves with the signification and importance of the Jews in trade, that domain where they have laid the foundation of their power, and over which they are always extending their influence and authority in the endeavour to make a Jewish monopoly of it.

In his meritorious book: “Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben’’, (The Jews and the Economic Life) Professor Werner Sombart is at pains to prove nothing less than that the economic destinies of states and nations stand in immediate relation to the wanderings of the Jews. What further conclusions he then proceeds to attach to this theory, can best be summed up as follows: to whatever spot the Jews turn their footsteps, there trade and culture at once blossom forth; but, if they

withdraw, commerce decays and prosperity disappears.

If this fact also, as a fact, is not to be disputed, it still seems to me that the reasons, adduced by Sombart, to account for this phenomenon, do not satisfy. And, as his conclusions also appear to me to be unsound, I consider it necessary to supplement the work of this scholar, who depends almost entirely upon literary and documentary evidence, by examples and experiences taken from practical, everyday life.

According to the impression, which is left upon one after reading Sombart's book, one might almost fancy that proof had been actually produced that the Hebrews were the real supporters of modern culture.

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Sombart speaks of the "Culture of Capitalism", and endeavours to show how this culture rests preponderantly, or almost exclusively on the shoulders of the Jews. The perception, that humanity is extraordinarily indebted to the Jews with regard to Culture, has been vigorously and continuously propagated in more modern times, and may well have given rise to the opinion, which is widely held, that

Culture and Religion have come to us mainly from the Hebrews, and consequently that the other nations owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to this Oriental people. In fact, in many quarters, it is actually maintained that all progress proceeds from the Jews, and that Culture without Jews is unthinkable. Such notions are, however, no longer tenable at the present day, by reason of our extended insight into the most remote periods of national history. One must remember that highly developed systems of culture have come into being in lands, in which a Jew has never set foot; that great systems of culture even existed at a time when no such thing as a Jewish nation had put in an appearance in the history of the world. The discoveries, made at the ancient seats of the Egyptian, Babylonian, and Assyrian nations, testify to this. The Aztecs, and the Incas in Peru as well, attained to a high degree of culture, and yet they knew nothing about the Hebrews. The culture of the Chinese and the Japanese gradually unfolded itself for thousands of years without the Hebrews contributing in the slightest degree thereto, for even at the present day, the Jew is only to be found as an isolated individual in China and Japan.

The strongly developed racial feeling of these nations knows how to keep him at an arm's length. But, above all, what may perhaps be regarded as the highest and most exquisite blossom of culture, which humanity has ever brought to maturity – Grecian culture – developed at a time when Jewish influence was quite out of the

question.

Thus, to hold up the Hebrew to universal admiration as the supporter of culture, is simply not admissible. On the other hand, it is conceded, that that, what is so commonly called "Culture", at once acquires an acceleration in pace, as soon as the Hebrews lay hands on it, and that, under the influence of this singular people, the external appearances of Culture develop in an astonishing manner.

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Only, at this stage, we ought to make a finer distinction, and not call "Culture", i.e., constructive work, what is really "Civilisation", i.e., a refinement or polishing-up of the mode of living. The increase and enhancement of the forms of life, which proceed under Jewish influence, affect preponderantly the externals of life. Trade and business increase, production receives a powerful stimulation, the circulation of money and the amassing of capital become more conspicuous than was formerly the case. Life seems to assume a richer and more luxurious aspect, and an impression of universal prosperity and augmentation of real property is created. All this, however, must be included in the conception of civilisation, whilst real culture, which is the cultivation and encouragement of the highest human capabilities, the improvement of organic and moral arrangement, and the deepening of religious feeling, is more or less disregarded. In fact, it appears that these deeper, cultural values actually suffer injury by the externalization of all existence.

The dynamic conformity to law throughout Nature is not to be evaded even in human life; too much on one side always causes a deficiency on the other. It is not possible to develop extraordinary powers externally, without incurring a loss in internal values. We shall therefore be obliged, in order to treat this matter conscientiously, to throw light upon the highly praised enhancement of culture by Hebrewdom from other points than Sombart has done, so that this obvious phenomenon can be viewed and comprehended as a whole.

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I.

Jewish Methods In the Economic Life.

The question, why the economic life flourishes wherever the Jews

direct their footsteps, has not been answered by Sombart in a way which satisfies us. He is under obligation to us for important disclosures. We shall, to the best of our ability, present these as follow. The facts and phenomena, upon which light must be thrown, can be separated into groups, according to the points of observation:

1. The Hebrew enhances and accelerates the circulation of Money.

2. He mobilises slumbering values: lets loose balanced and reposing forces.

3. He practises "Raubbau'", (Predatory culture)* at the expense of the stored-up forces of Nature and Mankind.

At this juncture must also be taken into consideration:

4. The "Playing into one another's hands" (secret understanding) of the Hebrews.

5. The strange Morality.

1. The Hebrew enhances the circulation of Money, enlivens

business.

The sound merchant of the old school held the opinion that his duty was Satisfactorily discharged, by satisfying the actual purchase-requirements of his customers. He allowed the latter to approach him of their own accord, and waited until they called upon him, believing that he had conformed in all respects to his business obligations, by procuring for the customer, at a suitable price, the goods which the latter required.

* Translator's note. It is very difficult to find in English a concise equivalent for the admirable German expression "Raubbau'".

"Predatory Culture" is, perhaps, the best.

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He regarded it as beneath his dignity to run after customers, or to entice them, by all manner of tricks, to buy from him; in fact, in olden times, conduct of this kind was regarded as unbecoming and quite

unworthy of an honourable trader. Far less did it ever occur to him to talk a customer into buying some article, which the latter would not have bought of his own accord. Thus trade remained a peaceful, and not unduly exciting occupation, and still the customer got what he wanted.

The Hebrew introduced into these relations, a new tendency and a violent revolution. Wherever he invaded trade, he refused to adopt this quiet and peaceful method of satisfying requirements. He endeavoured to entice the customers by advantageous offers and promises of all kinds. Above all, he emphasised the cheapness of his goods, and knew well how to delude the purchaser, by suggestion, into imagining that, in this cheapness, the latter would find an enormous advantage.

He recommended his goods, loudly and publicly, by methods, which were formerly known and forbidden as being those of a mountebank, and which are now called advertising, and very soon brought the practice almost to the verge of an art.

Yes, and when all these means of attracting customers proved of no avail, he went and looked for them, not only by sending out circulars and price-lists, but personally, by pedlars, agents and travellers. Thus, he did not wait until the requirement arose, and the demand set in of its own accord; he created an artificial demand; he aroused requirement by persuasion, and by other means. In this manner, a new and alien trait was introduced into all business life. Commercial business activity now became a wild hunt for customers, for each tradesman sought to tear away the buyer from his rival.

Certainly all this resulted in a violent application of the spur to business life, and the exchange of commodities was accelerated and increased thereby, but this kind of activity was of less service to political economy, in its higher sense, than it was to another purpose. If it was the aim of sound economy solely to satisfy a genuine want, and to direct goods wherever the same were really required, the new way of proceeding aimed mainly at gathering up or "assembling" actual money.

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Trade, according to the new perception, was no longer a useful link in the chain of calm, constant economic development, but was rather a means to direct the circulating money as quickly as possible again into the hands of the trader.

It was not the transfer of goods, which was so important, but the fact that the transfer of goods gave the opportunity for getting hold of money.

Thus, extraction of money from the pockets of customers instead of satisfactorily meeting the need for commodities, now became the main purpose of trade. But trade forfeited thereby its proper and honourable

character, and its former reputation as an important contributor to the well-being of the community.

One can only learn to understand correctly this particular tendency of the Hebrews, by considering their peculiar relations to their environment. The old-fashioned merchant was not particularly envious of his trade-competitors; his motto was, "Live and let live"; and he knew that if he conducted his business, honestly and conscientiously, that if he served his customers honourably and fairly, a portion of the universal volume of trade would fall to his share, through which his individual existence would be assured. The merchants of olden times did not feel themselves competitors with one another, to the extent which the modern ones do. They were not so numerous; and, through the guild privilege, each was assured of his particular market or sphere of activity. The mania to supplant one another did not force its way to the front, and was kept within bounds by the respect felt for the vocation.

A feeling of goodwill and of mutual tolerance – an attitude corresponding to the Christian view of life – prevailed amongst merchants and tradesmen, just as it did in other circles.

The attitude of the Hebrew towards this state of affairs was quite different. He came as a stranger into this kind of existence, which was a new world to him, as a supernumerary, whom nobody had summoned, and whom nobody desired to see. Moreover, he was not united to the native inhabitants of the land, either by the tie of blood, or by a common history, or by patriotism, or by religious and social views.

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He felt himself to be an alien, and regarded the others as strangers, who did not interest him; but he desired to force a place for himself amongst them by any and every means. He did not look upon other

competitors, striving all around him, as being either entitled to live, or as compatriots. His view of life, derived from his religion, had taught him that his nation was something out of the ordinary, that it had been "chosen", and its holy books contained the promise that he should possess himself of all the riches in the world in order to rule over all other peoples. The "Nations of the World" were represented in the law of the Hebrew as strangers and as enemies. He had neither respect nor tolerance for them. All he cared about was to dispossess them, and to make them tributary to him. This is simply what stands written in the books of the Old Testament, which we also have accepted as "sacred books"; and it stands written still more distinctly in the laws, which Hebrewdom teaches within itself, but prudently conceals from the rest of humanity.

We shall return to these facts later on.

At all events, the Hebrew was not content to keep step with the other merchants, and to confine his attentions to those customers, who came to him of their own free will. He considered it as his right – yes, even as his duty towards himself and to his nation, to seize for himself as much as possible out of the total volume of trade, and to deprive his nonJewish competitors of as many customers as he could. He also recognised what a great advantage it was, to attract to himself as much as possible of the money in circulation, in order to obtain, by this means, power and mastery over the economic life.

This assiduity grew out of his natural disposition, for the sense of gain and the impulse towards self-enrichment have always been very pronounced in the Hebrews. The greed for Gold is an ancient and hereditary evil in the tribe of Judah. But one only half understands the situation, if one forms the opinion, that the Jew is actuated in his business operations solely by the desire for gain, or by the love of money.

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Certainly the Hebrew is fond of money; but the mere possession of the metal is not enough for him; he knows that behind the glittering gold lurks the secret also that the precious metal gives him power over others. In his case, the possession of money is not solely a means for leading an independent and luxurious existence, but is, at the same time, a means for exercising power; he will, by means of money, rule and oppress.

And, through his intense – one might almost say, artificially forced – business activity, by which he strives to bring back all the

circulating money quickly into his hands again, he achieves something further. By gathering up money on all sides, by every means in his power, and by retaining it in his possession and allowing it to accumulate, the Hebrew knows how to cause a scarcity of money in the nation; and the scarcity of money brings him fresh custom – not indeed as a merchant, but as a money-lender.

If anybody understands how to bring back the money, which is circulating amongst the people, quickly into his own hands again, by enticing, for instance, in his capacity as merchant or tradesman, his customers to make purchases, for which there is no immediate necessity, he withdraws money from the “market”, and money at once becomes scarce if unforeseen wants put in an appearance. Whoever then finds himself in monetary difficulties, is compelled to apply to those, who have known how to attract all the money into their own hands.

And, in this way, commercial activity, which had been so violently stimulated, became simultaneously an auxiliary to the loan-monger and usurer. It was not chance, nor was it by any means the pressure of circumstances in former times, which made a money-lender of the Jew, but a carefully thought out system. Money is a very peculiar commodity, and whoever trades in money has a tighter grip on the economic life than he who trades in ordinary goods. For this reason,

all trade, as far as Jews are concerned, is, strictly speaking, merely a means for gathering together or “assembling” money, again and again.

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For the Hebrew follows the money, which has been lent on loan, also with ever-watchful eyes, and knows well what precautionary measures to take, to ensure that it will soon find its way back into Jewish safes.

It is not disputed that the Jewish method of doing business produces a showy splendour, both in trade and traffic, in which everybody appears to be prospering. We often stand still, absolutely dazed by the precipitate development, which has overtaken all trade and traffic arrangements during the last few decades. But, – and we labour under no delusion in this respect – this blossom of external life, dazzling in all its splendour, is only produced by heavy sacrifice on the other side.

2. The Hebrew mobilises slumbering values, lets loose balanced and reposing forces.

I once knew a man, who could not behold any stately tree, either in garden or park, without indulging in an outburst, somewhat on the following lines;

"How crazy the people must be to allow a tree like that still to be standing! What an amount of capital is lying there locked up! What fine beams and planks could be sawn out of it!"

The man had Jewish blood in his veins, and gave vent to a feeling, which must be keenly alive in many Hebrews, although they do not venture to express it in such a barefaced manner. The Hebrew is incapable of allowing anything to rest in calm peace, which can be

turned to some economic use. Instilled into his mind is the urgent impulse to make everything "Jiquid'', to convert everything into money, to "mobilise" everything.

And, on all sides, we see Hebrewdom, driven by this impulse, hard at work in order to scoop up with greedy hands the treasures of Nature and of Human Life. Certainly existence is enriched and broadened thereby, and civilisation is enlivened.

From the common economic point of view it has the appearance of being highly meritorious, when a forest, which has been standing for a hundred years in peace, slowly and laboriously growing up by virtue of the creative power in Nature, and has become a great potential source of value, that somebody should set to work with axes and circular saws to liquidate the reposing capital.

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Hundreds of men are employed to lay the trees low, and to cut up and transport the timber, and thus life springs up in the district; wages are paid, and sales are effected. Regarded from this point of view, the man, who "mobilises" these sleeping values, may well appear to be a benefactor to the neighbourhood where he provides useful work for so many hands. But, not only will the lover of nature be saddened by what has taken place; the serious economist will also be of a very different opinion. Certainly the forest is there, reduced at last to a form, in which it can be utilised by the community as building-timber and fire-wood.

The wise forester, however, goes to work with care and restraint, and does not fell any timber without making provision for afforesting an area equivalent to that, which has been cleared.

Or, at any rate, he only allows the mature trunks to be felled, and spares all the younger timber. The Hebrew obeys an entirely different

principle – his true commercial principle: he clears the ground to the last sapling; the afforestation he leaves to others.

The above is an example of reality rather than of symbolism.

The Hebrews have actually laid low enormous stretches of primeval forest, not only in our Fatherland, but also in Russia and in Poland; by doing so, they have certainly given a stimulus to business and commercial intercourse, and have caused money to circulate, but the reverse side of this activity will perhaps only be appreciated to its full and disastrous extent by future generations. The cut-down forest certainly brings profit for the moment, but, for the more or less distant future, it means nothing less than impoverishment of the district – in many cases, actual devastation. The springs dry up all over the now bare surface; permanent drought sets in, and when heavy rains do come, they simply sweep away the valuable upper layers of soil. The extirpation of great forests means, accordingly, nothing less than the exhaustion of fertility, and the conversion into desert land of vast tracts of country. Italy and the Balkan States furnish a grave enough warning.

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As in the case of the forest, so does the Hebrew comport himself in other spheres of activity.

He is for ever intent upon mobilising or stirring up sleeping values, and bringing them into circulation, in order to derive an ostentatious and momentary benefit therefrom; but organic breadth of vision is completely wanting in this individual. He does not trouble to consider what the further consequence of this reckless and predatory method of proceeding on his part will be. This is quite in accordance with his nomadic nature. He does not feel himself in any manner linked to the soil; he forsakes the devastated territories, and seeks fresh profit elsewhere in the world. The conception of the Fatherland is altogether

foreign to him, and, in this respect, he is true to his nature as a member of a desert and nomadic race.

3. The Hebrew piles his Predatory Culture at the expense of natural and human resources.

Once more, as in the case of the forest, the same fate befalls the treasures contained in the bosom of the earth. What has here been slowly formed in Nature's laboratory by processes, which have taken hundreds of thousands, or even millions of years, are dragged to the light of day with insatiable greed; it must take its part in enriching and adorning life. At first this sounds very plausible – but how long can it last? Careful economists are already asking uneasily how much longer the world's supply of coal will suffice to shield the human race against the ever-menacing forces of the cosmic cold. Certain geologists have spoken reassuring words: the world's coal supply is plentiful, and will suffice, at any rate, for many centuries, perhaps, even for three or four thousand years. The foresight of humanity ought to enable it to project its conscience across this span of time, for it will be our descendants, who will – even if it is after the lapse of thousands of years – raise bitter reproaches against us because we have squandered the irreplaceable treasures of the earth, greedily and blindly.

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And there are other treasures of the earth as well, which are not so plentiful as coal. The world's supplies of iron ore, which are nearly all known, as they can be discovered and marked down by means of the magnetic needle, have been subjected to close calculation with regard to their extent and richness; and the result is, that if we continue to use up iron in the same way, as we have been doing for the last few decades, all the iron-ore fields of the world will be exhausted in from 50– 60 years. And then what?

Whether such calculations prove true or not, they provide us with a glance into the future, which must arouse apprehension, and cause us to regard the lordly culture, of which we boast so readily today, in a very questionable light.

The Hebrews are certainly not the only ones who practise Predatory Culture at the expense of the treasures of the earth, but it can be maintained with justice, that it was that class of men, who introduced the principle of ruthless mobilisation of values and of pitiless money-making into our economic life.

And it is precisely that which Sombart wishes to demonstrate, or actually does demonstrate, whether he does so intentionally or not; the

Hebrew has made the principle of pitilessly carried out capitalisation supreme in the economic life, and it is not to be wondered at if others try to copy him – or rather, are compelled to do the same, in order to withstand the Jewish competition.

Not only do we squander these natural treasures, but we are dissipating another treasure as well, which finally is the most important of all, as far as culture is concerned. The mobilisation of the treasures of the earth, and the tremendous activity of economic life, which has risen to an almost morbid degree, impose a terrible strain upon man and his creative powers.

He may, perhaps, feel a pride in the results of his work, in the thousands of roaring and clattering machines, in the boldly executed constructions, with which he spans rivers, estuaries and mountain ravines, and in the ingenious technical appliances, which convey him with the speed of the wind across the face of the earth. But what does he run down and secure as booty or prize at the end of this wild pursuit? Generally only the loss of his best powers, and an early end to his days.

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Who can now refuse to recognise the fact that the harassing hunt after business, which characterises modern economic life, is rapidly leading to an exhaustion of mankind, and that the race itself, in spite of all the technical perfections of the external world, is slowly sinking, as far as its personal constitution and powers of accomplishment are concerned, i.e., is decaying steadily both physically and spiritually?

In this respect also, the modern economy is carrying on ruthlessly another method of Predatory Culture. Industrialism entices men from the country into the town, and consumes them. It is a well-known fact that the families, born in the towns, very soon fade away, and that they seldom extend to more than three generations, and that the large towns and the industrial areas can only maintain themselves by a constant influx of human beings from the rural districts. But even the reserve of human strength in the country, taken as a whole, is not inexhaustible. It already shows an alarming retrogression.

Sixty years ago, two thirds of the inhabitants of Germany lived in the country, and derived their livelihood from agriculture and from forestry, and only a third of the population lived in the towns. Today, the proportion is almost reversed. The rural population has now shrunk to 37 per cent of the total, and will no longer be able to make up the deficiency in the births amongst the 63 per cent of the

population, who now dwell in the large towns, and in the industrial districts.

We see accordingly how the magnificence of modern culture can only be produced by the expenditure of powers, which cannot be revived. It requires but a few more decades of this mode of existence, and the German Nation will have used itself up; foreign national and racial elements will stream in from all sides, and make themselves comfortable in the bed, which we, in our excessive and suicidal diligence, have so carefully prepared for them.

A typical example of the fanatical pressure, which impels the Hebrew to mobilise all values, is furnished by his attack upon the "Fidei-Kommission", namely the indivisible family estates.

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The land-owning nobility, in particular, has frequently made the arrangement that the family estate shall descend undivided to the heir, in order to guard against the breaking-up and dispersion of the estate. It is of incalculable value, both for state and community, if, in this manner, strong, independent existences can be maintained; moreover, the community cannot suffer any detriment thereby. Notwithstanding this, the Jewish Press has, for years past, fiercely attacked this arrangement, as if it were an offence and an injury against the majority, and Parliament is overwhelmed, from the Jewish side, with motions to do away with the "Fidei-Kommission", as if the eternal happiness of the whole nation depended upon this. The innate hatred felt by the Jew towards the nobility plays, in this respect, no small part. The Jew wishes to see this nobility destroyed, which presumes, both by breeding and tradition, to be something out of the ordinary, while the "chosen people", according to his opinion, alone possess a claim to pretensions of this kind. Do not the Jews, with predilection, refer to themselves as the "natural aristocracy of mankind"?

Moreover, this aversion to the "Fidei-Kommission", (the indivisible family estates) is only the old Hebrew urgency to mobilise values expressing itself afresh: there must not be anything durable or constant: everything must be cut up and handed over to speculation. – The new revolutionary government, directed by Jews, has no more urgent policy than that of breaking up all the "Fidei-Kommission", and of prohibiting the formation of any new family estates. Who can compute today the harm which will be caused by such a policy? The undermining of the economic foundations must also make itself felt in the social and intellectual structure of society. Genuine men of

nobility will become scarcer and scarcer: the nobility has already, in many respects, degenerated, and become degraded by the intrusion of the Jewish money- and business-spirit. The Jewish principle of life drags mankind back from the heights, which it has scaled. The final result is: universal vulgarisation.

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We hear the ready answer: but wealth has increased enormously!

Have we not collected huge quantities of capital, which are a sufficient guarantee for the future? In this respect also the modern idea of economy arrives at a fateful and most erroneous conclusion. Even Sombart represents the situation as if the Hebrews brought riches with them wherever they went, and were continually producing new wealth. Even if we understand under the expression "wealth", merely the gold and silver treasure of the earth, it certainly cannot be maintained that these are increased by the Hebrew and his economic activity.

We have already seen that his art consists in collecting and re-collecting these treasures into his own hands, as quickly as he can. But the Gold and the Silver in their totality form only an insignificant portion of the riches of the nation. What we call capital does not generally consist of coined metal.

Today we reckon also as capital, landed property, such as cultivated fields, forests, buildings etc. But the Hebrews certainly do not increase this kind of property either.

There is, however, another kind of capital, which plays the most important role of all in modern political economy: this is the Loan Capital those sums, which are lent out in return for the payment of fixed rates of interest. And it cannot be denied that the Hebrew

possesses an extraordinary talent for increasing this particular kind of capital.

Let us, first of all, make it quite clear to ourselves of what such capital really consists. Whoever owns a million marks, which brings him in interest, does not possess this million marks in the form of gold and silver coins, lying in his safe, but has lent the million marks out on loan. But even the borrower- the debtor to the man who owns the money - no longer holds the actual money; he has passed it on further in the course of his business. All that is left to him of it is - the obligation to pay interest. He has taken over for himself - and

generally also for his descendants for illimitable time – the duty of paying to the creditor, certain sums of money as interest, at certain stated intervals.

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Out of all this the fact next emerges, that an equally great debt, on the other side, faces this sum of Loan Capital. Whoever is in a position to call his own a million marks of Loan Capital, and draws interest from the same, must hold other people as his debtors to the extent of a million marks. And thus arises the peculiar equation: the more Loan Capital there is here, the more Debts there are there. An increase of capital of this nature means, in reality, nothing else than an increase of debt.

Loan Capital thus consists of acknowledgment of debt, and of obligation to pay. It takes visible shape in the form of mortgage-deeds, bonds, shares, original or founder-shares, rent charges and similar devices. And, if we boast today that the number of rich people has increased enormously, that millions and thousands of millions are accumulated in the hands of single individuals, we must not forget that the debts and obligations of other people have increased in equal measure.

It is accordingly a bold assumption to maintain, that the general welfare of the nations is promoted by the increase of capital of this kind, i.e. Loan Capital. Whoever speaks of modern Wealth ought, if he is conscientious, to speak at the same time of the monstrous nature of the modern system of creating indebtedness. In whatever direction we look, we see an enormous development of this creation of debt; in the kingdom, in the province, in the parish, in the business, in the family – all are carried on by means of debts. The registered mortgages on land throughout the German Empire are computed at 60 – 70 thousand million marks* (three thousand to three thousand five hundred million pounds sterling).

It is a very remarkable and significant fact that we have no statistics whatever concerning this so important question of political economy, while we are overwhelmed with statistics on all other matters.

* According to Jewish computation (v. Gwinner in the Prussian Upper House) the capital value of the land in the German Empire amounts to close upon 300 thousand million marks (Fifteen thousand million pounds sterling) and, according to other authorities, 220–250 thousand million marks (eleven thousand to twelve thousand five hundred million pounds sterling). Certainly, in most districts, the debts

on the land are higher than 25 p.c.

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If the above-mentioned sum of debt is approximately correct, it simply means that the nation has to find something like 3000 million marks (one hundred and fifty million pounds sterling) every year in order to pay the burden of interest, placed upon the ground, composing the Fatherland. Who, in the last analysis, provides this sum of money? It is simply the working and productive class of the citizens: the peasant, the craftsman and the workman. These are the powers, which create

productive values, and who must, by the excess of their labour, produce the burdens of interest in order to satisfy the owners of Loan Capital.

If we reckon that there are 15 million working-men in the German Empire capable of production, a yearly impost of 200 marks (ten pounds sterling) is laid upon each of them in order to satisfy the owners of Loan Capital. That this crushing impost is not consciously perceived, is simply due to the fact that it is split up and distributed in such a way, that it is almost impossible to check or trace it, and that all kinds of roundabout ways and tricks are utilised, which make it quite impossible for the ordinary man to discover the source of his misery. The Loan Capital, which burdens our land, sucks in its interest by raising the rents of tenements, workshops and business premises, by increasing the price of food-stuffs and other necessary commodities, and by other similar indirect methods. Thus, the productive worker is not directly conscious of this impost, but feels only an inexplicable pressure on all his business activity. He sees that, in spite of all his effort and industry, the fruits of his toil disappear out of his hands, without his being able, at the same time, to discover any satisfactory explanation of this. In spite of all his toil, he cannot make any advance and prosper, becomes discontented with his lot, and vents his resentment in all directions, mostly against those, who are quite innocent of his hard fate. He complains about the high taxes and rates, which form only an insignificant particle when compared with that impost – the interest on Loan Capital.

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He grumbles about the increasing cost of living, of rent, of food, of clothing, and of other things, including "bread-usurers" and bad government, and does not seem to have even the faintest idea, that it is just this invisible impost of the interest on Loan Capital, which is oppressing him by making everything dear.

Thus, this modern system of creating capital, by casting an intolerable burden on the entire national life, produces universal oppression and consequently discontent, which is causing an ever-growing resentment between the various classes, which compose the community, without the oppressed people being at all clear as to where the source of the oppression really is.

It is not very probable that the Hebrews invented that work of art – the loaning-out of capital against interest; it is quite likely that it was known and practised before their time.

It is quite certain, however, that they first introduced this branch of business to us in Germany, and, supported by the prohibition against practising usury, enforced by the Christian Church against its members, promoted and developed it to an extraordinary extent. Owing to their peculiar dexterity in always attracting to themselves again the money, which is in circulation, they know how to produce a constant shortage of money amongst the people. In this manner they compel the productive classes to borrow, and to continue borrowing.

The money, which has been gradually collected by commerce and other means, leaves the hands of the Hebrew, for the most part, only as Loan Capital, and continuously creates for him fresh circles of people, pledged to pay him tribute.

Is it then really such a great blessing for a nation if it can be shown, that the Hebrews, living in their midst, possess thousands of millions of marks in the shape of Loan Capital, for which the productive class have to find the interest? What does the saying now mean: wherever the Jews turn, there appear new riches, new capital? Should one not, before all other things, state emphatically: there arise, to a terrifying extent, fresh debts?

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It is not the real wealth of the nations, which is increased by the Jews, but their debts and obligations, which, under the deceitful name of “mobile capital”, accumulate until they amount to sums of incredible magnitude, but which are in reality, only a phantom possession – an imaginary value.

We read, with aversion, the descriptions of the persecutions of the Jews, which are said to have taken place in the Middle Ages: if these

were, in all cases, as many people imagine, can be left an open question; at any rate, one ought to explain conscientiously, what led up to these persecutions, and what was the real cause of the same. We can read, in every record, that it was by no means a religious hatred, which incensed the citizens against the Jews, because at all times and in all countries, a remarkable tolerance has been displayed towards the religious rites of the Jews, some of which rites are of a very peculiar nature. No one has prohibited their noisy method of praying; no one has disturbed their Sabbath and Passover festivals. Nobody has prohibited even their Purim, their festival of revenge, which they still celebrate annually, with unquenchable thirst for revenge, in recollection of the massacre of 75,000 Persian enemies of the Jews, by the direction of the minister Mordecai more than 2,000 years ago. What really incensed the people against the Jews were the insatiable hunger for interest, and the unchristian like usury of the latter; by reason of this diabolical greed for money, which stopped at nothing, this slinking, alien race became so repugnant to the ordinary German man, that he considered the Jews capable of anything.

As has been already stated, during the time when the influence of the Church was predominant (from the 11th till the 18th century) Christians were forbidden to practise usury; only the Hebrew was allowed to do this. Thus it naturally came about that everyone, who wanted to borrow money, was obliged to go to the Jews. According to the law, the Hebrews were aliens and on sufferance, and their sojourn,

in either town or district, was only permitted when a tax ("Jew-tribute") had been paid to the ruling prince or potentate; but it was precisely

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this arrangement, whereby the mild or stern treatment of the Jews depended essentially on the attitude of the ruling house, which relieved the situation to an extraordinary degree for the Jews living in the Empire, which was, at that time, split up politically to an endless extent. Generally speaking, the legislation was very considerate, and allowed the Hebrew to devote himself wholeheartedly to his favourite occupation, viz traffic in Money, and to claim unheard-of rates of interest for his loans. A rate of interest of 30 – yes, even of 50 and 60 per cent per annum, was already known from the 12th to the 15th century, and was so well-established during the 16th and 17th centuries, that it was regarded as nothing out-of-the-way.

Under these circumstances, and owing to the scarcity as well as to the extraordinary fluctuations in the value of money throughout that period, it was an easy matter for the Hebrew always to collect all the

money again into their hands, and to force the remaining citizens to raise fresh loans.* A particular trick facilitated the obtaining of an exorbitant rate of interest. Even when the rate of interest was moderate, the debtor had, for the most part, to pledge himself to pay back his debt on a fixed date by weekly or monthly payments of interest.

* "At the end of the 14th century, the social position of the Jews deteriorated, chiefly on account of their arrogance and usuriousness. Up till then, they had been respected, were qualified to own landed property, and were appreciated as being necessary for the development of the towns. They had, in some instances, even found an entry into the municipal bodies, for instance at

Cologne and Worms. In many towns, the highest admissible rate of interest reached $86\frac{2}{3}$ per cent for the year! Ludwig of Bavaria (1314-1347) decided, as a particular favour for the citizens of Frankfort, that the Jewish rate of interest was to be restricted to $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since the canonical prohibition against the lending of money for interest was enforced sternly and universally against Christians, and the cloisters no longer loaned out money, the money-business remained almost exclusively in the hands of the Jews for a long period." (Durr and Klett) History of the World II, page 139) – "Thus a regular monopoly of usury by the Jews established itself, which was only broken into in the 18th century, to the extent that, towards the close of that century, it was permitted to charge generally a 5% rate of interest."

(Rich. Schröder: "Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte" II, 15, [German History of Law II, 15].

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In case he was unable to keep to the appointed date, he was bound by the terms of his bond, to pay double the rate of interest from that time onward; often indeed, the whole debt was doubled. The well-meaning debtor, who had the best intention of paying off his debt at the appointed time, entered into such contracts with a light heart, in the certainty that, at the appointed date, money, from other quarters, would be at his disposal. The Hebrew, however, who had a complete understanding with his fellow-tribesmen, and knew accurately what call there was for money, and how much there was in circulation, took good care that his debtor did not get the expected money at the appointed time, and thus he compelled the latter to accept the new and still more onerous conditions. The Hebrew only granted an extension of the term on the condition that his claims, both with regard to interest and capital, should be increased, and as, thanks to the cooperation of Jewish friends, of which we have already spoken, delay

in the repayment of the debt was frequently repeated, the Jew was

more successful then, than now, in entangling, by means of a comparatively small loan, a whole family in the bondage of debt throughout their lives, or even in expelling them from their house and land.

Thus there is nothing strange in the fact that, already from the time of Charlemagne, unceasing complaints about the Jewish usurer were directed both to the civil and clerical authorities.

The earlier peasant-insurrections also, were not due to the "Priests" and to the Nobility, but to money-lending Jewry; for example, the Peasants' Rising at Gotha in 1391, and the Peasants' Rising at Worms in 1431. Later – when the Jews had drained the extravagant and quarrelsome nobility of their riches, and the latter had made an alliance with the clergy to oppress poor "Hans Karst" *, with tithes and compulsory labour, the peasants turned against all three tormentors.

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In 1450 the cup-bearer, Erasmus von Erbach, an ancestor of the present Princes von Erbach (in the Odenwald), who personally was quite prosperous, raised his voice thus against the Jews:

"The poor man is robbed and flayed by the Jews to such an extent that it has become intolerable, and may God have mercy on him. The Jewish usurers settle down, even in the smallest villages, and when they lend five gulden, they take six-fold security and take interest upon interest, and yet again interest, so that the poor man loses all that he possesses."

How well founded this complaint was, is proved by the testimony of all contemporaries.

Elsewhere it is stated that, "Jewdom sits on the necks of the citizen and of the poor man, and is the cause of the rapidly increasing poverty'. The Jews are referred to as "vultures", who "do not desist until they have consumed the marrow in the bones, and reduced the citizen to beggary". (Petition of the Frankfort citizens June 10th 1612). Sombart also mentions in his conscientiously collected material a number of similar expressions of opinion, taken from the same period, which confirm what has been said above.

Thus, it was not religious hatred, which incensed the people against the Jews, but the actual plundering of the masses by a system of charging an immoderate rate of interest. The wealth which the Jews "brought into a land", was thus of very doubtful value. It was a kind of wealth, which had a dazzling appearance in certain places, whilst everywhere else it produced only poverty and misery.

Thus: the Hebrews did not create new values in the shape of goods, and consequently, actual new wealth; they merely understood, in a masterly fashion, how to obtain possession of the prosperity of other people; they did not produce any new possession, but only brought about a change of possession.

What they produced was merely an appearance of wealth, which in reality consisted only of the debts of those people, who were not Jews.

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Hl.

Particular Business Tactics of the Jew.

The commercial practices of the Hebrew require that more light should be directed upon them. It is conceded that the Jew, in matters of business, displays great dexterity, and has at his disposal a particular method of operation, which procures for him the admiration of extensive circles of people.

Many are inclined to ascribe an extremely high degree of cleverness to the Hebrew, because he knows very often how to give a particular turn to his business machinations, which surprises and confounds all concerned. As soon as we look more closely into the matter, and ascertain upon what principles these business measures are founded, we learn to think less highly of the renowned cleverness of the Hebrew. It becomes a matter of a number of tricks, carefully guarded and transmitted by tradition amongst the Hebrews, and with which this dexterous race of traders overreach every man, who thinks in a natural manner. A short story out of actual life will give us an idea of what goes on in this sphere of activity.

A well-to-do elderly married couple had decided to dispense with their footman, and consequently with the latter's livery as well. The lady of

the house offered the garments for sale. A Jew appeared punctually at the appointed time, in order to inspect the livery. After carefully examining the same, he made an offer of 50 marks. The lady was astonished that the dealer was able to offer such a high price, as the suit could not have cost much more, and was, moreover, a kind of clothing – being a uniform with particular badges – for which there would naturally be very little demand. She thought at once that she could do a good business with him, and hurried away to fetch an

armful of discarded clothing, which she offered to him as well. The Hebrew examined everything, and offered quite respectable prices.

Apparently he could make use of it all. The lady of the house, delighted with the prospect of unloading her wardrobe in this way of unnecessary ballast, continued to fetch more clothing.

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The Hebrew chose out most of this as well, and laid it in a great heap together. The only article, which did not find approval in the eyes of the Hebrew, was a fashionably cut, light summer-suit, which the master of the house had only worn once, and had then laid aside, as it did not take his fancy. The Jew threw this on one side with the remark:

“this is out of fashion, and nobody will buy it’.

When he had laid all the remaining articles of clothing together, and had offered quite a reasonable price for the same, the old lady asked him again to take the summert-suit; she wanted to see the last of it as the sight of it annoyed her husband. Finally the Hebrew agreed to take the suit for 5 marks. The lady accepted this offer, because of all the other clothing, she had been able to dispose of. The entire sale amounted to about 200 marks.

“T have not got so much money with me’, said the Jew, politely, “because I was not prepared to buy so many things. I will, however, have the clothing fetched away shortly, and will send the money at the same time. I will leave a deposit of 5 marks, and may as well take the summer-suit with me so that I do not make the journey empty-handed”.

With this the Hebrew took his departure, and, up to the present moment, has not returned.

The worthy lady related the episode to me herself, and was quite at a loss for an explanation. The Jew must have been taken ill, or something unforeseen must have happened, as otherwise he would have returned, "for he made such a favourable impression". I am afraid that I hurt the lady's feelings, for I had to laugh in her face, before I proceeded to explain the incident to her as follows:

"the summer-suit was the only object of any value to the Jew, and consequently the only thing, which he was willing to buy. The other articles of clothing he had never intended to buy; only, in order to gain your confidence, he offered such good prices. Your confidence once gained, you did not observe how he was overreaching you with regard to the good summer-suit. He accomplished his object, and will take very good care not to let himself be seen again'.

It took a considerable time before I was able to convince the good lady of all this; she then exclaimed with astonishment and almost with admiration:

"Gracious me, what a clever fellow he is!" – "No, madam'', I replied, "that is not real cleverness; it is a mode of operation, partly inherited, partly the result of instruction. It is an ancient receipt, according to which the Jews have conducted their operations for centuries – even for thousands of years."

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It is the "arf" in business of deceiving one's opponent as to the value of the goods, and as to one's real intentions. I will relate to you a short story of a similar kind, which will make quite plain to you how this mode of operating proceeds, according to a certain pattern and custom.

A Jewish lad, who could not have been more than 10 or 11 years old, was accustomed to go from village to village, buying up hare and rabbit-skins. He was instructed what he should pay for the wares, and soon acquired such knowledge of the business by constant practice, that he was able to carry it on to the satisfaction of his father. A peasant, from whom he had bought several rabbit-skins, produced also the fur of a marten [related to minks, weasels, ferrets, etc.]. The young Jew held it to his nose, and said contemptuously:

"This is only the skin of a stinking marten, and is not worth

anything''.

The peasant, who understood little about such matters, urged the young Jew to take the fur of the marten as well, and finally the little business-man purchased it out of pure compassion for five half-pence! As soon as the young rascal had reached home, he called out:

"Father, look what a stroke of business I have done! I have bought a valuable marten-fur for five half-pence!"

— and he related what had happened. A neighbour, who, unobserved, had witnessed the episode from the window of a stable, made it known. Even this diminutive man of business already possessed the "cleverness" to speak disparagingly of the most valuable goods in order to deceive the seller with regard to the real value, and thus to enable himself to buy them up at a very cheap rate.

Anybody who has once thoroughly grasped the mode of operation, which has been systematically made use of in these cases, need not express any great astonishment as to the measure of "cleverness" required. It is always the same trick. The Hebrew, who has lived for thousands of years by dealing, and by overreaching other men, has developed, in this direction, a cunning and superior tactic. He knows that the desire — the demand, causes the price to rise. Whoever allows it to be seen that he would like to buy certain wares, or, that he is

urgently in need of the same, will soon tempt the seller to demand a higher price. And, on the contrary, whoever offers his wares in a pressing manner, and allows it to be seen that he must get rid of the same at all costs, probably because he is in urgent need of money, has to put as cheerful a face on the matter as he can, when advantage is taken of his situation to reduce the price to the utmost.

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The old saying: "Supply and Demand fix the price'', has a certain justification — so long as upright and honest merchants are concerned. Today, we know that Supply and Demand can be artificially produced, simply to influence the price. And the Jew "runs", or carries on the most insignificant business in accordance with these sagacious measures, just as if he were operating, on a large scale, on the Stock Exchange. He knows how to deceive the other side as to his real intentions: he pretends that there is Demand, when he knows that, in reality, the Supply is more than sufficient, and also the reverse.

The Hebrew, who goes to the Produce Exchange, under the necessity of buying several waggon-loads of wheat, because he has contracted to deliver this amount to a mill, takes very good care to conceal his real intention. He assumes an attitude of complete indifference; and, if anyone offers him wheat, he replies, shrugging his shoulders:

"Wheat? I have enough wheat.

Do you want to buy any?"

And, as all the other Jewish business people present, who, perhaps, also want to buy wheat, assume the same attitude, as if by some secret

understanding, and behave as if they had no need whatever of wheat, but wanted, on the contrary, to sell it, they create the impression that

there is a superfluity of wheat; thus, they force the price down, and succeed in buying the wheat cheaply.

A simple or open-natured farmer, on the contrary, who has gone to the Produce Exchange, in order to get rid of his produce, because he needs the money urgently to pay the interest for the impending quarter, will at once offer his wheat eagerly.

But, strange to say, he encounters cold refusal on all sides.

And the same thing happens to all the other sellers; Supply preponderates, and the prices fall. Our farmer now returns to the first Hebrew, to whom he had offered his wheat, and who, in reality, urgently needs wheat, and the latter appears at last to relent, and says with apparent generosity:

"Now, as you are an old business friend of mine, I will relieve you of your wheat, but only at a price, which is 2 marks (2 shillings) under the current price"

– that is 2 marks cheaper than the official price, quoted for that day on the Exchange.

In the end the farmer is glad to have found a purchaser at any price, and is secretly grateful to the Hebrew for having purchased his wheat out of sheer good nature. Several days later, when the supplies have been, for the greater part, bought up by the Hebrews, one notices a marked rise in the prices.

Business has been carried on in this manner, at the markets and on the exchanges, for decades and for centuries, without that simple section of humanity – the producers – perceiving what is going on; they – the producers – have always all the toil and disadvantage, the

Hebrew dealer all the benefit. And this benefit or gain, on occasions, mounts up to millions. One example of this will suffice, compared with which, the so-called “Bread-Usury” of the Agrarians, about which the Jews and their hangers-on, especially the Social Democrats, are always crying out, is mere child’s play.

In the year 1892, the corn-merchants Cohn and Rosenberg, supported by God only knows how many of their friends behind the scenes – the Chawrusse – by buying up on a gigantic scale, and then withholding from the market all available supplies of rye, produced such a shortage of this indispensable food-stuff, that the price of rye rose, in a few months, from 140 to 290 marks. They then “unloaded”, and “earned” by this business, in a very short time, about 18 million Marks (£900,000).

Most of our newspapers and of our so-called “Liberals” – the friends of the people – had not a single word of abhorrence or even of disapprobation for this “Bread Usury” according to the Old Testament pattern.

The game is made much easier if the Hebrews have a secret understanding, that is to say, if they have consulted beforehand, amongst themselves, about the condition of the Market, and have decided what the attitude of the other side is likely to be. Still any such understanding is scarcely necessary, for all Jewish business-people respond to one and the same instinct, are schooled in one and the same tactic, and act as one without any previous arrangement.

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The “Killing” or “Slaughtering” Principle.

There is another mode of operation, by which the Hebrews secure an

advantage in business, and to which they are indebted for their present dominating position. Again, an instance of this mode of operation will make the same clear to everyone.

Take, for example, a town in which there have existed for a long time ten separate businesses of the same kind or trade, and all of about the same size. The owners of these businesses have confined themselves, each to his or her circle of more or less regular customers, in accordance with the principle, "Live and let live", and have all been able to make a tolerable, and even comfortable living. Suddenly this old harmony is disturbed. One of these businesses changes hands, and the new owner, a man with a large amount of capital, or with extensive credit, brings a new business principle along with him. He calculates thus: What has been formerly sold by ten businesses, can be just as well sold by one business. I will make it my task to attract all the customers in the town for this kind of business into my shop. This will not be difficult. I have sufficient money at my disposal to live comfortably, even if I make no profit whatever for several years. I will therefore offer all my goods at prices which show no profit whatever, i.e., at cost price. The result of this will be that all the customers in the town for this class of business will be attracted to my shop.

This business-man with the "New Principle" orders a new price-list to be printed, and sends it to every customer in the neighbourhood. He has reduced the prices so much below what used to be customary in the trade, that all purchasers are attracted without fail to the new shop.

The remaining nine businesses or shops now either lose their customers, or are compelled to reduce their prices correspondingly. As in either case no profit is made, those, who have no means to fall back upon, must sooner or later give up the contest. Others, who may possess enough capital to support them for the remainder of their lives, remark that it is useless and stupid to continue to carry on a business, in which there is no profit.

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These simply discontinue business. Others again, try to keep pace with the new competitor, but only see what means they possess, gradually disappear, and they also, sooner or later, are compelled to retire from the ruinous struggle.

Thus, after a few years, the man with the "New Principle" remains the master of the situation, and now that he is without competitors, and is practically a monopolist on his own territory, endeavours to make up for the loss, which he has undergone, by gradually raising the prices,

until finally the customers are at a greater disadvantage than they had ever been before.

This is no principle of life; but is, on the contrary, a principle of destruction or death; it carries on business for the mere sake of business, that is to make money; it does not ask what becomes of the other people. Here we are, face to face, with a tendency, which places acquisition before life itself; for business and political economy are, in the last analysis, only of importance when regarded as a means for preserving life.

The supreme law of political economy should always culminate in the question: how can we arrange matters economically so that the people shall secure the maximum benefit in body and mind? A political economy, which certainly enables riches to be accumulated, but which, at the same time, causes the people to degenerate both physically and morally, cannot be regarded as ideal.

Seen from a purely business point of view, it may appear to be an improvement when material advantages are secured by concentrating all the trade into a single business. Certainly many purely economic advantages may be attained by the uniting of the scattered individual branches of any trade or business into one large central establishment;

at any rate, the concentration of the management effects a saving in space, time and energy. Any person, however, who does not recognise business advantage as the supreme aim of life, but asks, on the contrary: what becomes of the people concerned? – such a person must have the gravest doubts as to the beneficial influence of such a business development as

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that described above; he would feel himself compelled to ask: what has become of the nine families, who have been thrown out of action by the “New Principle?” And he will then have to confess, that this “New Principle”, however profitable it may seem at the first glance, leads finally to the expropriation and impoverishment of extensive classes of people, and thus, by its ultimate results, becomes a curse to the national life.

The man with the “New Principle”, of whom we have just spoken, is not necessarily a Hebrew; others can also adopt this business method as their guiding principle. But, as a matter of fact – at any rate in our European affairs – it is almost invariably the Hebrew, who has

introduced this principle. By so doing he has certainly created a great deal, which corrupts the eyes of many by its dazzling appearance, as, for instance, the great retail shops; but what kind of fruit this sort of development will produce in the more distant future of our nation is a question, which is well-warranted, and also very serious.

Another example, taken out of everyday life, occurs to me at this moment; it illustrates, in an allegorical manner, the action or operation of the Hebrew on the community.

For a great many generations there had been a number of small mills on a little river in Posen. There was not always sufficient water in the river at all seasons of the year to keep the mills working regularly; but one of the mills, on the upper part of the river, possessed a reservoir of

considerable size, in which water could be stored up to provide for times of drought, when the sluices could be opened according to requirements. When the upper miller had water enough to work the mill for a day, or even for half a day, he started his mill, and thus the motive water flowed down regularly to all the mills situated below.

There was no written law to regulate the use of this water; the practical requirements and common sense of the owners sufficed to maintain this arrangement to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

One day, however, a disturbing element crept into the harmony, which had so long prevailed amongst the milling industry along this particular stream. The upper mill, together with the reservoir, passed into new hands. Whether it was that the new owner did not understand much about his business, or did not make himself agreeable to his customers, in short, the old customers gradually deserted the upper mill, and went to the other mills, lower down the stream.

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This annoyed the new owner, and he did his utmost to disturb the business of his neighbours. One means of offence he had always at his disposal, and that was his reservoir. He no longer allowed the water to run off, at regular intervals, but stored it up for days, and even for weeks, to the utmost capacity of the reservoir. Then, he would suddenly release the water by opening all the sluices, generally at night or on a Sunday, so that the accumulated water rushed down the stream with great force. The mills, on the lower part of the river, could make little or no use of this sudden head of water, and were obliged,

as they did not possess any reservoirs for storing the water, to open their floodgates, and to allow this superfluous water to flow uselessly away. Any methodical management of the lower mills was thus rendered impossible. The injured parties complained in vain to the local and other authorities; they could obtain no redress because there

was no law, which compelled the miller, on the upper part of the stream, to let the water run off at regular intervals.

The mills, on the lower reaches of the stream, would most certainly have been ruined by these spiteful tricks, if chance had not put a sudden stop to them. On one occasion, after a heavy rain-fall, the upper miller stored up the water to such an extent, and then let it rush through the sluices so suddenly, that a regular inundation ensued, which caused considerable damage to the embankments, dams and machinery of the lower mills. Now, at last, there was cause to take legal action against this disturber of the peace to force him to desist, and to make him pay compensation for the damage, which he had brought about.

Also, in this case, it does not necessarily follow that the disturber of the peace was bound to be a Hebrew; but as a matter of fact, he was; and, one is entitled to say, that the example given is typical of the onslaught made by the Hebrew race upon our economic life. The organic connection of economic examples, which results from the love of order, innate in the Aryan element, and from a voluntary adjustment to the harmony of life, which instills common-sense, and is supported besides by a moral feeling of duty and a respect for the respect of other men, collapses immediately when the Hebrew puts in an appearance.

The hitherto quiet and regular development of business relations suffers a considerable disturbance in all directions, as soon as this Oriental stranger, with his strange principles, and in whom the sense for social harmony is completely wanting,

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interferes with the economic life. He displays an utter disregard for others, and pursues, only and always, his private advantage. By the

ruthless manipulation of this principle, he has become everywhere the destroyer of the economic life.

He checks the even flow of development, creates "corners", produces artificial shortage and superfluity, and knows how to make profit out of both. Thus, in the economic life, he is nothing less than a disturber

of the peace, a revolutionary and an anarchist.

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IV.

The International Connection and Secret
League of the Hebrews.

Amongst the various causes of the tremendous advance of the Jews, special emphasis must be laid upon one of the most important – the way in which they play into one another's hands internationally. The Jewish success can be attributed, in a large measure, to the cooperation of many in conformity with a principle of unity.

The House of Rothschild stands, before the eyes of all, as the most striking example of this, and is testimony at the same time to the avalanche-like growth of the property, which is strictly confined in Jewish ownership, and which plays the chief part in sucking dry the national prosperity, not only of entire Europe, but also of most other countries.

1. The Rothschilds.

The role of the great millionaires, who control the economic life of America, has been played in Europe, until quite recently, almost exclusively by the House of Rothschild with its five branches in Paris, London, Frankfort on the Main, Vienna and Naples.* The Rothschilds, however, can only be compared with the former, i.e., the American millionaires so far as their actual riches are concerned, and not with regard to their economic position.

* The founder of this house, with its world-wide connections, was Mayer Anselm (Amschel) Rothschild at Frankfort on the Main (1743-1812).

He had five sons, of whom Anselm (1773-1855) took over the management of the Frankfort House, Salomon Mayer 1774 – 1855)

that of the Vienna House, Nathan Mayer (1777 – 1836) that of the London House. Karl (1788–1855) that of the House at Naples, and Jacob (James) Rothschild (1792 – 1868) that of the Paris House.

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The money-princes of America are always striving to utilise their gigantic fortunes for the further economic development of their country; the Rothschilds, on the contrary, compose a cosmopolitan company, without any country of its own, devoted to the mere acquisition of money, and which lives solely from the “financing” of the productive power of others. And, in order to ply this business on as great and as safe a scale as possible, the House of Rothschild has devoted particular attention to that chronic want of money, which is displayed by the Governments of the various countries. For the last 50 years, scarcely a single national loan of any importance has been negotiated and concluded without the Rothschilds; they have their fingers on the pulse of every exchange, and no one knows better than they how to skim the cream off all important economic operations.

If one was desirous of writing an appropriate description of the various influences, which the Rothschilds exercise on our economic life, and upon our politics, the material would fill volumes. In this case a mere indication must suffice, and reference must be made to other books. Even in Sombart’s work there is something on the subject. The so-called “Germanicus-Broschtren” (pamphlets) published during the years 1880–1888 by G. Richter at Frankfort on the Main, contain most instructive matter. Also F. v. Scherb:

“Geschichte des Hauses Rothschild” (History of the House of Rothschild) Berlin 1892.

“Germanicus” is evidently a well-informed judge of all matters relating to the Exchanges, and particularly so of the Jewish fraternity of Frankfort, and he lays bare relentlessly the fraudulent machinations of the great Jewish firms. But although some of these pamphlets passed through several large editions the voice, which spoke, therein died away, completely unheard in authoritative circles, and has not led to the slightest proceeding against the systematic plundering of the people, which takes place on the Stock Exchanges – a proof of the terrible ban, which Jewry has already cast over our public life. Nothing which runs counter to Jewish interests can any longer obtain publicity.

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If Social Democracy were a genuine movement of the people, it would find, in this respect alone, its most urgent call to come to grips with the real robbers of the nation; but the genuine friend of the people learns to his astonishment, that the apparent representatives of the Proletariat extend their hands protectingly over the machinations of the Stock Exchange, and march, arm in arm, with the very men, who arrange how the people are to be deceived. With what notorious assiduity the leaders of the Proletariat have earned their title, "The Truncheon-Guard of the Jews'", can be learnt from the fact, which has never been challenged, that during all the incendiary destruction, which took place at the time of the Paris Commune in 1870, the only property, which remained completely unharmed, was that of Mr. Rothschild.

Further material for the chapter on the Rothschilds and their companions is to be found in the writings of Otto Glagau: "Der Borsen-und Griindungsschwindel in Berlin" (The Stock Exchange and Establishment swindle in Berlin) and also "in Germany" (1877).

Old Meyer Anselm (Amschel) Rothschild laid the foundation of his fortune in Frankfort on the Main, as is known, with the capital of the former Landgraf and later Kurfurst, William I of Hesse who, during the time of the Napoleonic wars (1806-1813), handed over the whole of his fortune, amounting to 12, or, according to other authorities, to 21 million thalers, and the whole of which had been acquired by the sale of soldiers to other powers, partly by his father, and partly by himself, to the Frankfort money-man at 2 per cent (some say, free of interest) for many years, in order to guard it from the hands of the enemy. As money is very scarce, and is in very great demand during times of war, the clever banker earned, not only 5 and 10 per cent interest, but even higher rates, by means of the royal treasure. And those, who held the purse-strings for the German Federation, were guilty of the criminal folly of entrusting the huge sums of money, paid by France, as war reparation, and which had been marked for the erection of fortresses for the protection of the Federation, to the Frankfort Jews, and in particular, to the House of Rothschild, at the rate of only 2 per cent for 20 years!

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Thus, the House of Rothschild has utilised the millions, belonging to princes and states, to make a foundation for its own world-wide power, and to still further extend its usury amongst princes and peoples. It became the money-lender and the money-broker for the Governments of all the European states, and from then onwards exercised a fateful influence upon all political proceedings.* It is significant that Amschel Meyer Rothschild, the eldest son of the

founder of the business, was present at the Vienna Conference in 1815, spoke on that occasion, and was altogether a personality of considerable importance. In 1845, Prince Metternich wrote to the French Ambassador in Paris:

"The House of Rothschild plays a far greater role at Frankfort than any foreign government, with the exception, perhaps, of the English. There are natural reasons for this, which one certainly cannot regard as good, and which, from a moral point of view, are still less satisfactory. Money is the great and final tribunal in France' etc.

* This is best shown by the drastic speech of the old tribal mother Rothschild, when she said to her sons:

"Dont give the Princes any money, so that they will not be able to make war."

The fine art of the Hebrew has always consisted in ascertaining, by means of espionage, the approaching shortage in goods and provisions, in buying up the same, and then, when they are urgently needed, only parting with them at a profiteer's price. In times of war it is scarcely possible to satisfy the requirements of the army without the aid of the Jews, as they have already laid their hands on all available stores, and secured the same by deeds of purchase and payments on account. That the House of Rothschild is quite at home in this underhand business, is proved by the following passage out of a letter from Nathan Rothschild, the third son of Meyer Amschel, to his friend, the politician Thomas Buxton:

When I had established myself in London, the East India Company** sold gold to the amount of 800,000 pounds sterling. I bought it all, because I knew that the Duke of Wellington must have it; I had bought up a large number of his bills at a cheap rate.*** The Government sent for me, and declared that they must have the money. As soon as they had it, they did not know how to send it to Portugal. I undertook this as well, and sent the money

across France. This was the best piece of business, which I have ever done.

*** According to an article in the Quarterly Review, June to September 1848, page 127, reviewing a book called, "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.," the amount is given as 800,000 lbs. of Gold! As twenty Troy pounds of Standard Gold, 1.e., 22 carat Gold, are

coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign, the above-mentioned amount of 43 800,000 lbs. would represent in minted gold the enormous sum of £37,380,000, that is to say if Troy Pounds and Standard Gold are meant in Buxton's memoirs; if Avoirdupois Pounds and Fine Gold are intended, the minted value would be still larger – far over £40,000,000! It is incredible that Nathan Rothschild, or even the East India Company, had such an enormous amount of Gold at their disposal.

The great probability is, that the actual amount of Gold, whether "standard" or "fine", was represented, as Fritsch has stated, by a minted value of £800,000. (Translator's note)

** Wellington, who was a spendthrift in private life, was first Lord of the Treasury from 1826–1830.

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And the members of this firm, which has become rich through countless, unclean, financial operations, have been ennobled (Amschel Meyer by the Emperor of Austria already in 1815), have been loaded with orders and decorations, and have been entrusted by princes and persons of rank with the management of their fortunes, and princes and persons of rank did not regard it as degrading to maintain relations with these wholesale usurers – yes, they sank almost to subserviency in their eagerness to help this descendant of a Frankfort Jew, who

dealt in old clothes, and who had no other name than that of the house in which he lived, to play a more important part even than that assigned to kings and princes of the royal blood. And sprigs of the oldest and most illustrious nobility, who desired that everyone should know that their honour was a rare and costly possession, bent the knee before men, whose ancestor had adopted as his watchword; "My money is my honour''.*)

* Mayer Amschel Rothschild writes as follows in a dunning letter to the agent of the Kurfiirst Wilhelm I of Hesse: "He, who has my money, holds my honour, and my honour is my life; he, who does not pay me my money, takes my honour away from me." The original letter was sold by auction by Rud. Lepke in Berlin.

The increase in the wealth of the House of Rothschild is calculated as follows by the writer on political economy – Dr. Rud. Herm. Meyer – in the eighties:

The Parisian Rothschild (II) died in 1875, and left 1000 million francs.

One is entitled, therefore, to estimate the combined fortunes of the members of the House of Rothschild at 5000 million francs. The Rothschilds make more than 5 per cent interest. Let us reckon in the meantime, that this "Plus" is utilised for their maintenance, and that their capital only doubles itself every fifteen years. One is entitled to assume this, because it has actually increased more quickly since the founding of the House. If it had only doubled itself every 15 years, it would have amounted to:

1875 5000 million Francs
1860 2500 ...
1845 1250 ...

1830 625 x.
1815 000 000
1800 150 000

It may be pointed out, however, that old Rothschild had no fortune whatever to speak of in the year 1800. One is therefore entitled to assume, that if a remedy is not to be found by means of anti-capitalistic, truly economic legislation, the fortune of the Rothschilds will continue to double itself every 15 years.

With this fact in view, one is quite in order in asking what relation does the income of the remainder of humanity bear towards it. The kingdom of Saxony is one of the richest and most prosperous of the German states. In the year 1876 the income, which had been assessed for income-tax, of 2-3/4 million inhabitants, amounted to 459 francs a head, and in 1877 to only 430 francs a head. The fifteen per cent income derived from the present fortune of the Rothschilds is therefore as large as the combined incomes of 581,400 Saxon citizens in the year 1877. If one assumes, that the average income throughout Europe always remained the same as that of the Saxons in the year 1877, and, bearing in mind the fact that the income of the Rothschilds doubles itself every fifteen years, one arrives at the following result:

The fortune of the Rothschilds amounted, in the year 1875, to 5000 million francs; the income out of this was as great as the combined income of 589,000 ordinary individuals; in 1890 the fortune of the Rothschilds amounted to 10,000 million

francs; the income out of this was equal to the combined incomes of 1,150,000 ordinary individuals; in 1905 the fortune would amount to 20,000 million francs providing an income, from which 2,320,000 human beings – half the population of the kingdom of Saxony in the year 1905 –

would have to live. In the year 1920, the fortune will have swollen to 40,000 million francs; in the year 1965 the fortune will amount to no less than 320,000 million francs, providing an income equal to the sum of the incomes, upon which 37,120,000 human beings must exist.

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Thus writes Rud. Meyer. This survey, even if it can lay no claim to absolute accuracy, shows nevertheless, in a very instructive manner, how a great mass of capital, which is constantly increasing by means of compound interest, grows after the manner of an avalanche, and, like a sponge, sucks up the whole economic life. For these huge accumulations of property do not, of course, consist of real money, but simply of the debts and obligations of others; their growth, therefore, indicates a progressive indebtedness of the productive and owning classes, and also of the countries themselves.

The success of the House of Rothschild is entirely attributable to the fact that the firm possessed simultaneously an establishment in each of the five most important countries in Europe, and maintained, by

means of their representatives at these establishments, a constant service of news, relating to all political and economic circumstances, which was utilised to exercise active influence in every direction. The five great banking houses, which all worked on exactly the same lines, and played into one another's hands, formed, whenever a crisis arrived, a united power, opposed to which the governments of countries were but little better than powerless.

2. The "playing into one another's hands", and secret understanding of the Hebrews.

This particular instance is not necessary to demonstrate how valuable organised collaboration is to business interests. The superiority of the Jewish organisation over individual activity is apparent in countless cases of everyday life – from the buying of rags, and the operations of the auction-room hyenas, to cattle-dealing and traffic in stock-exchange shares. The Hebrew, however, is already quite capable, as an individual alone, of out-stripping all sound and honest competitors in

the business arena; not only does his innate and trained sense of business give him the advantage, but, before everything else, he is enabled to do this by particular tactics and by the unscrupulousness of his procedure.

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And, granted that the Hebrew possesses an eminent talent for commerce, and all kinds of remarkable characteristics, which enable him to force the average German business-man out of the saddle, these powers increase until they become absolutely irresistible when several cooperate to exert them in the same direction.

The German business-man, as a rule, stands as a single individual, opposed to all the rest; he endeavours to advance his business by his own power and ability, and nowadays it is quite the exception for him to receive any special help or advancement from relatives or friends. With the Hebrews it is quite different. The strong "holding-together" of this foreign national element is a world-wide historical fact. One hears them extolled in all quarters, because they stand by one another and support themselves. That is certainly a praiseworthy characteristic, and, as such, may appear worthy of imitation.

In the case of the Jews, this "holding-together" does not arise from unalloyed mutual goodwill; it is rather a duty of life, created by tradition, and indispensable for this people. The Hebrew recognises the fact that, owing to his peculiar behaviour, and to his peculiar designs, which are hostile to the rest of humanity, he would be

powerless in the world as a separate individual. The co-operation of kindred powers, in the same direction, appears to him as necessary law of life.

It is solely due to the fact that many of his kind – either by agreement or impelled by the common instinct – incessantly oppose the established regulations of the honest and productive nations, that that kind of dissoluteness, and that kind of confusion are produced in the social structure, which are essential to the prosperity of the Hebrews.

For this reason no one finds "holding together" so necessary as the Jews. In all their business, whether it be as agent or middleman in the country, or as wholesale merchant or stockbroker in the towns, the Hebrews are organised everywhere in bands or gangs.

Even in the domain of theft where, until a few decades ago, they were considerably more active than at the present moment, they had developed theft by gangs, until it could almost be regarded as an art.* Each one had a separate part to play. For instance, there were the "scout", who had to "provide" the opportunity, the "Schmiere-Steher"

(Grease Stander) whose business it was to keep a look-out, while the theft was being committed, fellow-conspirators who received the stolen goods, and all kinds of other people, who helped to make "gang-robbery" so successful. One has only to read the writings of the criminal actuary Thiele, which were published in the forties of the last century under the title: "The Jewish Swindlers in Germany", to learn on what a magnificent scale the people of Judah showed their skill on every occasion, both in organisation, and in the assignation of the part, which each should play.

In one particular case – Rosenthal versus Lowenthal – there were no less than 700 thieves and accomplices prosecuted, who were,

almost without exception, Hebrews, and whose communications extended, from certain towns in Poland, as far as the Rhine, with branches all over Germany. This powerful "Chawrusse" carried on burglary, embezzlement, artificial bankruptcy, and the traffic in stolen goods, on a truly grand scale. Anyone, who reads the account of the trial at the time, cannot help being struck by the fact that quite a number of characteristic names of various [members of this band of thieves are to be found today amongst the magnates of finance and the matadors of the Stock Exchange in Berlin, until the impression gains ground that the present-day Jewish corporation of the Stock Exchange is a direct continuation of the old swindling "Chawrusse" of Bentschen and Neutomischel.

* The "Thieves' Jargon" or "Rotwelsch" is, on this account, full of "Yiddish", which is a corrupt form of German spoken by Hebrews: compare also Avé-Lallemant: "Das deutsche Gaunertum"* (German Swindledom) 4 Volumes 1854.

One must not, by any means, believe that the connection between thieves and bankers belongs to the past. When four Jewish burglars were captured recently in the act of robbing a warehouse in the vicinity of Paris, a large number of letters were found in their

possession, connecting them with some of the leading Jewish firms in London and Antwerp. The public press unfortunately remained silent concerning what other discoveries were made in the course of the investigation.

3. Nomadism of the Hebrew.

Internationality presumes, of necessity, a departure from the stationary habit – from the attachment to the soil, to the home, to the Fatherland. Since the Jew knows no Fatherland in our sense of the word, Internationality is an essential part of his peculiar disposition, and impels him, on principle, to assume a hostile attitude towards all national effort. For this reason the German disposition is especially hateful to the Jew.

Sombart very appositely represents the Jews as a nation of wanderers – of “nomads”, compared with the stationary nations.* Out of this fundamental opposition arises a wide divergence in the views taken with regard to life and to economic principles. The stationary individual must, of necessity, favour well regulated conditions and stability, in order that he may have full scope for his productive and constructive activity. The nomad, animated by the impulse to convey all his possessions along with him, and to make them as portable as possible, must always foster the wish to make things and values moveable; in fact, to “mobilise” them. Consequently he is not in love with fixity and constancy of relations and regulations; he desires, on the contrary, to see everything in a state of flux and revolution. The ground with its surface-soil, which is the preliminary condition, and forms the foundation for all productive and stationary nations, has little meaning for the nomad – if he is not able to convert it into moveable, liquid values. He accomplishes this by the production of “paper values”, for which the immoveable goods of stationary citizens are pledged.

* He was certainly not the first to remark this, for we have possessed, since 1887, the masterly work of Professor Adolf Wahrmund (f 1913): “Das Gesetz des Nomadentums und die heutige Judenherrschaft”: (The Law of Nomadism and the present-day domination by the Jews).

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Therefore he holds sides with mortgages, pledge papers, stocks and shares, bills of exchange, and all other paper values, which can be stuck comfortably in the pocket, and carried away.

Just as little interest is shown by the Hebrew in the production of the native soil; his instinct for "dealing", drives him to desire that all articles, on their journey from producer to consumer, should travel as far as possible, and consequently be made to pass, as frequently as possible, the turnpikes of his middleman monopoly. The more that goods wander about the world, and the more that nations become dependent upon what they import from foreign countries, so much the better for the Hebrew. It is on this account that he endeavours, by all means, to check and to complicate the simple and straightforward course, which the exchange of goods would naturally take. He thrusts himself everywhere between producers and consumers, and strives, wherever it is possible, so to arrange matters, that not even the smallest business shall be completed without his interference. In countries where the Jews sit close to one another, this system has been perfected to a marvellous extent. J. C. Kohl, for instance, relates in his "Journeys in the interior of Russia and Poland", that in Poland it is not possible to conclude either an important or unimportant piece of business without the mediation of a Jew.

"The nobleman sells his wheat to the shipper through the Jew, the master of the house engages his servants, his steward, his cooks, yes, even the instructors and tutors for his son through the Jew.

Estates are let, money is collected, stores are bought etc. through the agency of the Jew, in short, one feeds, travels, rides, lodges and clothes one self through the mediation of the Jew."

Formerly the Jews were also the sole tenants of the Customs, Mines and Salt-works in Poland.*

* Leipzig 1841. – This work is still regarded by those acquainted with the conditions as correct and reliable. – See also Richard Andree. "Zur Volkskunde der Juden" (National information concerning the Jews) page 213.

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T. von Langenfeldt in his book "Russland im 19.

Jahrhundert" (Russia in the 19th Century) gives a picture of the interaction of Jewish business activities, and of the far-flung net of their helpers and helpers' helpers:

"At the annual markets where the Jews are permitted to do business, the dealing takes on a certain feverish aspect. They

appear in enormous numbers, and sell their goods, both wholesale and retail, from booths and stalls, or hawk them from house to house. Around each Jewish wholesale dealer swarm hundreds of poor Jews, who obtain goods from him on credit, and sell the same retail. One Jew supports another; they have their own bankers, brokers, agents – yes, even their own carmen. Over the whole of western and southern Russia there is spread an innumerable host of commission agents and factors, employed by rich Jewish wholesale merchants. These form the connecting link between the merchants and the producers, between the more distant markets and the commercial centres. The duties of these agents consist in purchasing goods, and in writing periodical reports, with which they have to furnish their masters, concerning every economic novelty, concerning the prices of every possible product, imparting at the same time their views as to the advantage of this or that commercial operation’.

And further:

“Besides the commission agents, the brokers are absolutely indispensable for Jewish trade. The business of the broker consists in knowing everything, hunting up everything, bringing the interested parties together, watching the actions of those people who have any kind of relations to the merchant – in one word: to represent all the interests of his principal. The broker is a living price-list, in whom the prices, the quantity, the quality, and the location of the goods for sale – in fact everything which can interest the purchaser, is recorded.

Almost every Jew is a broker, yes, one is entitled to maintain that he is born to the part’.

“The brokers on any particular market do not allow any stranger to enter the same, and do not themselves attempt to enter any strange market, but recommend their clients to go to a broker known to them, at the place in question. There are special brokers for the grain, tallow, salt, and timber trades. Where Jews exclusively live, the whole country is covered with a net of brokers, who penetrate into the most remote economic corners of each district. The broker understands how to make himself indispensable everywhere, and to everybody. The estate owner, and especially the Polish estate-owner, is the born friend of the Jew, who flatters him, abases himself before him, knows always where and how money can be procured, and where he – the estate owner – can dispose of his produce to the best advantage’.

* Berlin 1875. – See “Handbuch der Judenfrage” (Handbook to the Jewish Question) 27 Edition pages 100 – 111.

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From the above characteristic motives springs the mania of the Hebrew to give the preference to all foreign goods. He is always the first to bring novelties from foreign countries, and is an indefatigable praiser of everything foreign. He is always ready with an assurance that the foreign article is better than the native; he even goes so far as to maintain that foreign corn is more nourishing than that grown by German peasants. He knows full well that the native product very easily discovers the direct road from producer to consumer without requiring his services as middleman; and this sticks in his gizzard.

He would like to make production just like consumption – dependent upon himself, and to get it completely into his power; he therefore tries to separate the two processes, and to thrust himself between them. The business of the middleman has become to such an extent the second nature of the Jew, that he regards it with favour also, when practised by others, so long as he does not lose any advantage thereby. Manufacturers, who deliver exclusively to their representatives, the latter themselves, as well as the great army of agents, brokers, and commission men, who do not stand in direct competition with Jews, are wont to praise the Jews on account of the punctilious respect, which the latter pay to every kind of middle-man business. The Jew's ideal would be to convert Germany into a one-sided industrial country, importing all raw material and food-stuffs from abroad, and compelled to export again the greater part of its industrial products. In this case both the raw material and the finished article must pass through the hands of the middle-man, and his control of the market would be complete. But this would be accompanied also by the political control of the state. The nearer this ideal brings the Hebrew to the social-democrat of Marxian* tendencies, the further it separates him from all representatives of national work.

* Karl Marx (1818–1883) was of Jewish origin, like Ferd. Lassalle (1825–1864) and many other notorious social-democratic magnates.

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Therefore the Jew is a sworn enemy of agriculture in the home country. He persecutes with fanatical hatred the “agrarian”, who by his diligent production, interferes with the commercial monopoly of the Jew. For this reason the latter is never tired of singing the praises of international free-trade, of abusing protective duties, of inciting the

inhabitants of towns against the country-folk, and of endeavouring, as far as possible, to sow discord between the two.

The Hebrew fraternity is favoured by yet another circumstance in its control of the economic life, and that is: – the peculiar morality.

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V.

The peculiar Morality of Jewdom.

That the Hebrew is not very particular with regard to his moral obligations towards other people, is fairly well known. One is wont to excuse him much in this respect, and to overlook his lack of conscientiousness with the remark that he had been frequently unjustly persecuted in "o/den times", and thus had been driven, by dire necessity, to the adoption of a lax moral code. In this respect also, many "worthy souls" are inclined, out of ill-considered amiability, to speak disparagingly of their own nation by imputing the responsibility for the moral deficiencies of the Hebrew to their own Christian ancestors.

These fine folk could easily ascertain from the Bible, that the bad ethics of the Hebrew are as old as that nation, and already existed before there were any Christians. The Hebrews were already decried, far and wide, in ancient Egypt, Babylon, and Syria on account of their questionable morality and business tactics; consequently, the Christians cannot be blamed for the moral shortcomings of the Jewish people.

Already we can learn out of the Old Testament that their law allows the Hebrews to treat the "non-Jew" – "the stranger" – very differently to those of their own faith and blood. In this respect already, the "Chosen People" place themselves in the strongest contrast to all other nations, who are designated as "strangers". It is continually reiterated that it is permissible to do all kinds of things towards a "stranger", which it is forbidden to do towards the fellow-Jews. Thus, for example:

"You may practise usury against the 'stranger', but not against your brother." (5. Moses 23, 20).

A sharp distinction is always drawn between the Jews, and the rest of the nations. All the moral commandments of the Hebrews extend only to members of their race; all other races are excepted.

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What is forbidden to be done to Jews, is permitted towards those, who are not Jews. 5. Moses, 15. 3:

“You may put pressure on the stranger, but you must be lenient to him, who is your brother.”

The contempt shown for all those, who are not Jews, goes so far as to regard unclean food and garbage as good enough for the “stranger”.

5. Moses, 14, 21:

“You shall not eat offal; you may give it to the ‘stranger’ in your gate so that he may eat it, or sell it to another ‘stranger’”.

All the commands, made with reference to one’s neighbour, are not comprehended by the Jew as by the Christian, who regards them as referring to all men; he – the Jew – accepts them quite literally, and as referring only to the actual neighbour, the member of the same race, the fellow-Jew. When we read in 3 Moses: 19, 13:

“Thou shalt neither overreach nor rob thy neighbour’,

the Jew considers that he is released from any like duty towards those, who are not Jews.

The writings of the Rabbis express this particular comprehension of the text quite unmistakably.

This peculiar comprehension on the part of the Jews of their particular rights as human beings goes, however, still further back; it rests, in the last analysis, on the fact that the Jews not only separate themselves as a “chosen people” from all other men, but have their own particular god. It is a fatal mistake of our theologians to regard the Jewish God as identical with the Christian. On a closer examination, Jehovah (whom the more modern science calls Jahwe) is found to be the

exclusive God of Jewdom, and not, at the same time, that of other men. One can convince one's self from 1. Moses, Chapter 17, that this Jahwe-Jehovah concluded his formal agreement expressly only with Abraham and his seed (descendants), and that this covenant bears a hostile meaning for all non-Jewish peoples. As a sign of the covenant, circumcision is introduced, and Jahwe declares: all who are not circumcised, will incur his vengeance, and will be completely destroyed.

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It is at once clear that this covenant between Jahwe and Abraham's seed is a warlike covenant, the point of which is directed relentlessly against all non-Jewish nations – the unbelievers, the heathens (Goyim). In the eyes of the Jews, however, heathens are all those, who are not of Abraham's seed, all who are not circumcised, all who have not entered into the blood-pact with Jahwe. Dominion over all other nations is promised to the Jews, and the possessions of the former will be given to them as a reward if they – the Jews – are true to their pact with Jahwe:

"Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." (Psalms 2. 8. 9)

Yes, open hostility is declared against all non-Jewish nations, and their extirpation and annihilation are to be the life task of the Jews:

5. Moses 7, 16: "Thou wilt devour all nations, which the Lord thy God will give thee. Thou shalt have no mercy on them, and shalt not serve their gods, for to do so will be thy condemnation." *

The oriental scholar, Adolf Warhumd, is therefore justified in referring to the journey of the Jews across the earth as an expedition for the capture of the world – certainly not by open force of arms, but by other means, a plentiful store of which, is placed at their disposal by the Talmudic teaching of the Rabbis.

The most important weapon of the Jews against non-Jewish nations is Money; they therefore endeavour to obtain possession of this in every form. For this reason Jews are allowed to practise usury against non-Jews, and the lending of money, and the receiving of interest are recommended as an important means or instrument for dominating other nations.

* Consequently it was a fatal blunder of Luther, always to translate the word Jahwe as "Lord God", and thus to help to obliterate the fundamental difference between the particular god of the Jews, and the "Heavenly Father" of Christ.

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5. Moses 15, 6:

"For Jahwe, thy God, has conferred blessings on thee, as he has promised thee, so that thou shalt lend to many nations but shalt

not need to borrow thyself, and that thou shalt rule over many nations but that no one shall rule over thee!" –

Truly a wonderful compact with God, which is payable in cash, and which promises domination over other nations by money-power – whilst Christ teaches:

"Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

The peculiar Jewish perception of life which results from such doctrines, is made the utmost of in the Talmud. It would take too much time and space to quote even extracts here from the mystical books of the Rabbis; therefore reference is made to the work by Th. Fritsch: "Mein Beweismaterial gegen Jahwe" (My evidence against Jahwe)* in which a strong light is cast upon domains, which we can scarcely glance at.

Thus, the segregation of the Hebrews from all other nations is conscious and deliberate, and is in nowise due to possible dislike on the part of those nations. The devotional books of the Jews furnish us with plenty of proof on that point. Warning is incessant never to make common cause with the foreign nations:

"Give heed that thou makest no treaty with the inhabitants of the land, into which thou comest, so that they may not become a vexation to thee." 2. Moses 34. 12 and 13.

The boundary-line between the Hebrew and the rest of humanity is

everywhere most sharply defined, and the peculiar morals of Jewdom rest on this separation of interests. They were first set out, however, in characteristic form, by the Rabbis, who “/aid down” the Jewish system of morals in the “Zalmud” (= Doctrine), from the 2nd to the 5th Century after the birth of Christ.

“The Talmud – a comprehensive work, divided into many parts – is the real code of laws for Jewdom since the time of Christ, and is the foundation of its religious and civic arrangements”. (Brockhaus Conv. Lexicon).

And it is precisely in this book, where the perception impresses itself most forcibly upon the reader, that it is only the Hebrew, who is a man in the real sense of the word, and that all the remaining nations stand far beneath him, and are, in fact, comparable to animals.

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“The nations of the world are like the baskets, in which one puts straw and dung. They have a soul, which is only equal to that of the animals.”:

is an example of what is to be found in the “Midrasch schir haschirim’’, and a further specimen in the treatise “Baba mezia” is as follows:

“You Israelites are called men, but the nations of the world are called not men, but cattle.”

Jalkut Rubeni expresses himself still more distinctly:

“The Israelites are called men (human beings) because their souls are derived from God, but the souls of those, who are not Jews, are derived from the unclean spirit, and therefore they are named swine.”

But, in case a believing Jew might be of the opinion that those, who are not Jews, are just as good men as the Hebrews, because they possess the same form, Schene-tuchoth-habberith is prepared to give instruction upon this point, for it is stated there:

“A human form is only given to those, who are not Jews, in order

that the Jews may not be waited upon by beasts.”

With such a perception it is comprehensible how all intercourse with those, who are not Jews, is most strictly forbidden to all true Hebrews. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Old Testament warns the true Jew, in the most emphatic manner, not to enter into marriage with those, who are not Jews, and the Rabbis of the Talmud repeat and accentuate this commandment on many occasions.

Consequently, when the suggestion is made that a mutual contempt exists between Jews and non-Jews, it is well to remember, first of all, which side started this; it is in consequence of the racial conceit of the real Hebrew that he regards his nation as quite out of the ordinary, and especially chosen, and permitted to look down upon other men with contempt. It is certainly nothing to wonder at, if the other nations, in their turn, pay back this aversion in the same coin, and they are more entitled to do so, as, in their case, it is a counterstroke to a brutal challenge.

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But, whoever regards those, who do not belong to his race, as no better than beasts, cannot possibly recognise that he has any moral obligations towards such inferior creatures. Upon this fundamental perception rests the entire system of morality of the Rabbis; it teaches, with constant repetition, that one has duties only towards one's neighbour, one's race, and towards nobody else. The Law states:

“Thou shalt do no wrong to thy neighbour’,

and the discerning Rabbi adds, to make it clearer:

“the other people are excepted’.

Again, one reads in the treatise Sanhedrin:

“An Israelite is permitted to do a wrong to a ‘Goi’
i.e. non-Jew, because it is written:

“Thou shalt not do wrong to thy neighbour, without however,
paying any heed to the Goi.”

It cannot be wondered at then, when the Talmud draws the following conclusion for instance:

"Lost property, which belongs to a Goi, need not be returned."

But the writings of the Talmud do not confine themselves to such general instructions. Just as business forms, as it were, the soul of the entire Jewish existence, so great importance is given in the Talmud also to all business relations, and all manner of good advice is imparted therein as to how one is to comport one's self during business developments. For this belongs also to the Jewish religion. When one recollects how little the doctrine of Christ concerns itself with money-matters and business, and how it, to a certain extent, rejects any such thing as Money, relying on the Word: "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon'", one must feel what a contrast exists between the Christian and Jewish perceptions of life, and one, across which no bridge can ever be built. How important, however on the contrary, are all business matters to the Hebrew! Thus, we find in the writings of the Talmud directions, of which the following are examples:

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"If a Goi holds the pledge of an Israelite, and the Goi loses it, and an Israelite finds it, the latter shall return it to the Israelite, but not to the Goi; if, however, the finder desires to return it to the Goi for the sake of the sacred reputation* then, the other (Israelite) shall say to him: 'If you wish to keep the reputation sacred, do so with what belongs to you.'" (R. Jerucham Seph. mesch. f. 51. 4)

It is also taught:

"It is permissible to take advantage of the mistake of a Goi, when he makes a mistake (to his disadvantage). Thus, if the Goi sends in his bill, and makes a mistake, the Israelite shall say to him: 'See, I rely upon your bill; I do not know if it really is as you state, nevertheless I give you what you demand.'"

Not only in purely business matters is the Hebrew allowed to treat those, who are not Jews, in a different manner to his own race, but Rabbinism inexorably extends the sharp division between Jew and non-Jew into all remaining domains of life.

The Jew is commanded, when acting as Judge in law-suits, to influence the course of the proceedings in favour of his racial companions. In the book Baba Kamma (= the first door) we find Fol.

113a, paragraph 2:

"When an Israelite and a non-Jew come before you in the Court, you shall, if you can, administer justice to him – the former – according to Jewish law, and say to him: 'it is so according to our law'. When the law of the worldly nations is favourable to the Jew, you shall administer Justice to him accordingly, and say to him: it is thus according to our law'. But when this is not the case, use cunning."

The following passage, for instance, bears eloquent testimony to the assertion that the despicable doctrines of the Talmud towards the Canaanites, Edomites and Amalakites, refer, not only to the peoples of antiquity, but also to the present:

"The inhabitants of Germany" says Kinchi (Obadja 1,20) "are Canaanites, for when the Canaanites fled before Jehoschua, they went into the land Alemannia, which is called Germany, and even to the present day the Germans are called Canaanites."

In more recent times, the Hebrews eagerly assume the appearance of possessing a warlike spirit, boast of their participation in the various campaigns, and endeavour, through their patrons and press, to bring it about that they will even be admitted to the rank of officer. That they, however, prize safety rather than valour is shown by referring to the passage out of the Talmud Pesachim 112b:

* A mode of speaking, which frequently occurs, much to this effect:

"In order that our Religion and our God do not incur a bad reputation."

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"Tf you go to war, go not first but last, in order that you can return home first'.

Also, the extensively held idea, that the Jew was compelled by foreign influence to confine himself to trade, because other vocations were forbidden to him – a matter, which, later on, we will go more deeply into – is shown to be fallacious by the actual writings of the Rabbis. The same prove that the Hebrew has, from the remotest periods,

always displayed a preference for trade, because other activities, and especially agriculture, appeared too tedious to him, and brought in too little profit. Thus we read in the Talmud:

Rab Eleazar has said:

"No handicraft is so unprofitable as agriculture for it is said Czech 27. 29 'You will come down' (grow poor)!"

R. Eleazar beheld a field, across which cabbages were planted in beds. He then said:

"Even if cabbages were planted for the whole length of the field, trading would still be the best."

On one occasion when the Rab was walking through a wheat field, and observed how the wheat swayed to and fro, he said:

"continue to sway, trade is to be preferred to you".
– Rab has further said:

"He who expends a hundred Sus in trade, can enjoy meat and wine every day, but he, who expends a hundred Sus on agriculture, has to be content with cabbage and salt, must sleep on the earth, and is exposed to every kind of misery."

Thus, the preference for Trade, and the contempt for Handicraft and Agriculture are a very ancient legacy of the Jewish race, and no one has ever found it necessary to compel them to turn to trade.

It would be a fatal mistake to imagine that these ancient views and laws in the Talmud do not possess any validity today. On the contrary: the doctrines of the Talmud form, uninterruptedly, an important item in the Jewish religious education, and every young Jew receives

instruction according to the views expressed in the Talmud – however much he may assure one, later on in life, that such matters are entirely unknown to him. Moreover, the law, set out in the Talmud, has been modernised by a recent revision – the so-called Schulchan aruch – and the validity of this law is so undisputed, that the Imperial German legal authorities, in law-suits, in which both parties were

Jews, have relied upon the precepts of the Schulchan aruch.

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In this more recent law-book of Jewdom is to be found that remarkable prayer, which is said every year on the Day of Atonement, in all synagogues, accompanied by great solemnity, the so-called Kol-Nidre-Prayer. It is as follows:

"All vows (Kol-Nidre) and obligations and conjurations and oaths, which we shall vow, enter into, and swear, from this day of Atonement until the next, we repent of, and the same shall be dissolved, remitted, abolished, destroyed, and shall be of no force and invalid: our vows shall not be vows, and our oaths shall not be oaths".

The contents of this peculiar prayer have often been used as a

reproach to the Jews, who usually argue their way out of it, by maintaining that the vows, declarations and oaths, which are spoken of in this prayer, refer only to religious matters, more especially to vows and oaths, which the Jew makes or takes to himself, or to his God. It is difficult, however, to see why anyone, who regards his oaths to God

so lightly, should take a more serious view of his affirmations or vows to his fellow-men. In any case, the praying Hebrew has the right,

when reciting the "Ko'", to connect this prayer secretly with his own particular vows and oaths.

There is nothing to wonder at then, if a nation, with such a remarkable system of ethics, obtains a tremendous advantage over men, who

possess a more sensitive conscience, and a finer sense of justice, and who not only abide by their oaths and vows, but adhere punctiliously to their ordinary promises and assurances. That ethical perception of the Talmud, which forces the Hebrew to observe his duties towards his racial and religious brethren with almost painful exactitude, but absolves him of his duties towards other men, must introduce a curious kind of discord into our life. The Hebrews are thus united in a strong union, which not only possesses a strong common-interest, but directs itself, at the same time, in silent hostility against all other men.

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And, since the Hebrews are forbidden in addition in the sternest manner according to their laws, to disclose anything of their secret legislation to those, who are not Jews, Jewdom acquires, with such a basis, the nature of a conspiracy which is aimed at all men, who do not happen to be Jews.

The situation is aggravated by the following circumstances: the doctrines and laws of the Rabbis are – with few exceptions – only to be found in the Hebraic language and characters, and are, for that reason, practically unapproachable for the rest of mankind. Besides, the written language of the Hebrews resembles a cryptograph, the reading and explanation of which are taught by tradition in the schools of the Rabbis.

The Jews are consequently in the position to maintain to the uninitiated that the rendering of the latter is incorrect. For, as a matter of fact, those scholars, who are not Jews, but who, having learnt the Hebrew language and examined the writings of the Rabbis, have then proceeded to translate some of the awkward passages, have become the objects of the most violent hostility on the part of the Jews. Only with the help of converted Jews has it been possible, in certain cases, to ascertain the correct reading or version. But for centuries reliable Christian scholars have made translations of the immoral passages,

which all agree, so that it is scarcely permissible to entertain any doubt as to the correctness of the version. One need only mention the Heidelberg Professor of Oriental Languages, Johann Eisenmenger, who produced a translation of extracts from the Zalmud in the year 1700; the Canonical Professor, August Rohling, of Prague, who published his "Talmudjude" (Jew of the Talmud) in 1878, and since then has been made the object of most odious enmity from the side of the Jews.

Further, the Orientalists, Professor Johann Gildemeister of Bonn (+ 1890), Dr. Jakob Ecker of Munster, and Professor Georg Behr of Heidelberg, as arbiters in court, have confirmed the correctness of these same translations of the rabbinical writings, when the opportunity presented itself in law-suits, relating to such matters. Since, however, the Jews always renew their denials, there is really a most urgent necessity, in the interests of both sides, that the disputed passages in the Talmud should be examined by impartial experts; all conflict about the matter would then be removed from the world in the simplest manner possible.

It is, however, a most remarkable fact that the Hebrews oppose any such procedure most emphatically and, strange to say, the state officials have also declined to move in the matter when application has been made to them. When, in the year 1890, a petition was sent from the anti-Jewish camp to a number of Imperial and local authorities, containing the request that a commission of independent savants should be appointed, whose duty would be to examine carefully the passages in dispute, in not a single instance was the request granted. The Prussian Ministry of Culture dismissed any such step as being "impracticable." If one compares the thoroughness with which the morality of the Jesuits has been and is still discussed in public, one is forced to accept the view, that the zealous friends of truth and opponents of those, who work in an obscure and devious

manner, know how to restrain their zeal for enlightenment in a truly remarkable way so far as the Jews are concerned.

The position is thus a very peculiar one. This much is established: The German national representative bodies and governments have given the Jews equal civic rights, and have recognised them as a separate religious community, without making any inquiry whether the moral instruction of the Jews is compatible with the welfare of the state. There is, therefore, no cause for wonder if attacks are constantly being delivered by the National German Party against this untenable position, and if the demand is made upon those, in positions of authority, to undertake, even at this late stage, a thorough examination of the Jewish doctrines.

There will be no end to this dispute until the matter has been made clear beyond any possible doubt. Joh. Ludwig Kluber, the diplomatist and authority on International Law (decd. 1837) calls the Jews plainly, "a political-religious sect, under the strict, theocratic despotism of the Rabbis", and "a completely separated society of hereditary conspirators, with certain political principles and commandments for the general life and for commercial intercourse." (Thus, not merely with religious aims).

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And this is, in concise, sober language, the essence of the matter. For the Jews do not compose, like the Christians for instance, simply a religious community, which depends upon certain moral doctrines, and worships its God according to certain established forms; their – the Jews' – law extends to all manner of practical affairs in life, and, under the influence of a peculiar morality, concerns itself particularly with the cultivation of trade and usury. They form, in spite of their

dispersion amongst other peoples, an absolutely distinct nation, even, as Fichte expresses it, a separate state. And, as they are at the same time intent upon preserving the purity of their blood, and intermarry,

as far as it is possible, they form also a self-contained race. Of all the rulers in Germany, no one has recognised this fact more clearly than the greatest of all practical politicians amongst them, Frederick the Great, who considered it necessary, even in his political will of 1752, to impress most strongly upon his successors:

“Moreover, the ruler must keep his eye on the Jews, prevent their interference with wholesale trade; check the growth of their population, and deprive them of their right of sanctuary whenever they commit an act of dishonesty. For nothing is more injurious to the trade of the merchants than the illicit profit which the Jews make.”

The racial peculiarity; however, is visible to the eye, so that the Jew can be recognised immediately and picked out from all the other peoples of the world. And, further, there can be no doubt whatever upon this point: by means of their Talmud and their system of Rabbis, the Hebrews are held together in a rigid caste, which carries on a cooperative war against the remaining nations, chiefly by means of material expropriation and the undermining of morality.

Our Moltke, who had the opportunity of studying Jewdom thoroughly, during his residence in Poland from 1830 to 1832, sums up his observations in the following words (“Darstellung der inneren Verhältnisse in Polen”) (Description of the internal conditions in Poland, Berlin 1832):

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“In spite of their dispersion the Jews still remain closely united. They are guided consistently by unknown authorities for mutual purposes. As they reject all the attempts of governments to incorporate them in the nations, the Jews form a state within a state, and have become a deep wound in Poland, which has not healed even at the present day. Even now each town has its own

Judge, each province its Rabbi, and all are subordinate to an unknown chief, who lives in Asia, and who is bound by their law to travel round continually, from place to place, and whom they call the ‘Prince of Slavery’. – Thus, retaining their religion, their government, their morality, and their language, and obeying their

own laws, they know how to evade those of the land they live in, or, at any rate, to nullify the same for all practical purposes: and, closely united amongst themselves, they resist all attempts to fuse them into the rest of the nation, just as much on account of their religious belief as on account of their self-interest."

It simply does not do then, to complacently ignore, with Christian tolerance and sentimental charity, this singular and firmly organised hostile state of Jewry. This hostile state has declared war on us – war to the knife – for it is attempting to appropriate our material as well as our spiritual values.* It is an error to represent the Jews to one's self as a harmless "Concession", which lives peacefully besides us, and is only desirous of serving its God in its own particular way. The most excellent Adolf Wahrmund sees the ancient principle of the nomadic desert robbers, who sweep across the cultivated spots in order to leave the pastures grassless and barren behind them, surviving in our Jews. He says:**

"According to the view taken from the Talmud, and expressed by the Rabbis, the path of the Jews across the world is a warlike expedition for the conquest of the same – nothing else. They regard themselves as soldiers on the march, hiding themselves in secret camps, or concealing themselves under a false flag – in the midst of the enemy, always waiting for the signal to attack and surprise."

* Dr. Moritz Goldstein stated in the "Kunstwart"' 1912, that it could no longer be disputed that the Jews ruled over, not only the material, but even the spiritual values of the German Nation, however much the Germans might deny their capacity to do so.

** Page 41 in the writing under his name.

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None of these facts are altered in the least, because, now and again, this or that Jew appears to us to be quite a harmless and perhaps even an amiable individual. Without doubt the Jew possesses many human and social virtues, but who will guarantee that this external aspect of his disposition can be regarded as genuine, mixed as the latter quite comprehensibly is with bitterness on account of imagined slights, or imbued with feelings of revenge? The peculiar situation of the Jew, in the midst of a community, which is inwardly foreign to him, compels him to adopt a cautious and discrete attitude. It would be foolish on his part if he openly displayed his pride and his aversion to all men, who are not Jews. How could he thus accomplish his aims? Slyness

commands him to adapt himself by mildness and pliancy to his environment, and to present the appearance of entertaining good will and a kindly disposition towards his fellow-citizens, in order to captivate the latter in their artlessness, and to win their confidence. Only thus is he enabled to promote his own business interests, and those other secret aims of Hebrewdom, to the best advantage. One must not then accept the plea that there are also some extremely nice and honest Jews as a proof that they are not dangerous.

Exceptions prove the rule, and amiability and apparent harmlessness are amongst the most deadly weapons, which the Hebrews employ against those who surround them. If, occasionally, a kind heart may prompt a Jew to act unselfishly, and even to display self-sacrifice

where others are concerned, (an occurrence which, on account of its rarity, is wont to be trumpeted forth a hundred times as loudly as it would be in the case of anybody, who is not a Jew) the best and most moral Jew still remains a member of a most secret society, which directs its front against us. And, at the moment, when the decision must be made whether to defend Jewish interests against other interests, the noblest and most high-minded Jew will also take the side of his racial comrades, and will treat everyone, who is not a Jew, as an enemy. Luther already summed up the situation correctly when he spoke as follows, concerning the Jews:

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"But if they do anything good, know that it is not done out of love, nor does it happen for your good; but because they must have room to live amongst us, they must of necessity do something. But the heart is, and remains, as I have said."

Therefore, do not forget: we are in a state of war with the Jews. But, if a nation has declared war upon us, and advances with hostile intent into our country, it no longer behoves us to ask: is that particular individual a good or a bad man? – but, from that moment, each of them must be regarded as our enemy, and against whom we must defend ourselves.

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VI.

An Explanation with Sombart.

After we have sketched in outline our own attitude to the question, which lies before us, the task still remains to follow up Sombart's work,* in order to supplement the same, partly by confirming it, and partly by making another comprehension valid. Sombart, himself, allows that his book is one-sided, and is meant to be. He has, in fact, supplied a written history of the economic method of the Jews, which – although the author obviously has taken pains to keep to the point, and to abstain from all appreciations – has nevertheless been written preponderatingly from the sunny side. Anyone, who did not know anything about the history of the world, would, on reading this book, easily acquire the impression that the Hebrews were the sole moving principle – not only in political economy but chiefly in Culture, that we were indebted to them alone for all great undertakings, and for all progress.

It can scarcely have been the intention of the author to create this impression, and he would simply disclaim any such explanation. But it can be easily understood, that at a time when so many disparaging remarks are made about Hebrews, the wish might arise, for once, at any rate, to muster everything, which could be said in their favour. Sombart still says – although he wishes to refrain from appreciation:

“Israel traverses Europe like the sun; new life bursts forth where it arrives; on its departure what has hitherto prospered, wastes

away.”

It would be scarcely possible to utter a more pretentious appreciation of a people than the above, and it is certainly opportune, for once in a way, to examine in detail how far such a pronouncement is justified or

not. Sombart has collected, out of literature, with extraordinary diligence, everything, which could possibly throw a favourable light upon the activity of the Jews.

Life).

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He acknowledges that other factors have contributed to the building-up of the modern capitalism – which seems to him to be equivalent to modern Culture – but does not wish to mention the same in his

book. He is of opinion that one will search in vain throughout his work, "to discover in any single passage anything approaching an appreciation of the Jews, their affairs, their performances," and yet, a few lines further on, he says concerning the Jews;

"They, above all other nations, are an eternal nation''.

That is a frequently expressed opinion, and yet the ancestors of Jewdom can scarcely date further back than the ancestors of other races, for it is not recognised that the incarnation of the remaining nations only happened within historical time; just as little is the national existence of the Hebrews any older than that of the other nations. It is quite the contrary – for it must not be forgotten that ancient cultures were already known in the history of the world before the Jewish people put in an appearance. And when Sombart goes on to reckon up, amongst the accomplishments of the Jews, the following:

"They have presented us with the one and only God, with Jesus Christ, and consequently with Christianity",

this is not only an appreciation, but an extravagant eulogy, which, in the face of our modern knowledge of these matters, may even be called frivolity.

The contention that the Hebrews invented monotheism – the one God doctrine – belongs to the domain of thoughtless phrases, all the more as the most ancient Jewish documents recognise a whole line of gods, such as Elohim, El-Schaddai, El-Elyon, Adonai, Zebaoth, Jahwe etc. It was first of all Luther's translation – which was frequently extremely free – of these names by the universal designation "God the Lord", which is responsible for this semblance of Jewish monotheism.

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Moreover, it has been sufficiently established for many decades that the Jewish God has nothing in common with the Christian Father-in-Heaven, or the universal Father of the Germanic nations. Jahwe, as we have already discussed, is the exclusive tribal God of the Hebrews: he has absolutely no desire to be the God of other peoples, for he persecutes the latter with unappeasable hatred, and assigns to his favourite the task of annihilating the remaining nations, or, as Luther translates: "to devour them." It is quite clear in this case that we have not to deal with the one and only God of all nations, but with a tribal or separate and national God. Therefore Jewdom can, by no means, lay claim to have presented "the" only God to the rest of the world.

The discoveries of the Egyptologists and Assyriologists have furnished sufficient proof that these ancient, civilised nations already worshipped an only God before the Jewish nation was known of.* Our Germanic ancestors also worshipped an only God and universal Father, in the form of their Ziu (Dius), and the Egyptians did likewise with their Ptah, the Indians with their Dyaus Pitar (from which the Roman Jupiter originated), the Greeks with their Zeus, and the Persians with their Ahuramazda (Ormuzd) etc.

The way, in which Sombart misleads his readers with regard to Christ, is still more flagrant. Upon this point also we are at the present day sufficiently well-informed to know that Christ was not of Jewish extraction, but was a heathen Galilean. The enmity of the Jews towards him shows itself in every chapter of the Gospels; the Jews persecute him incessantly so that he must always seek refuge from them "in the land of the Heathen."

* Compare Wärmund: "Babyloniertum, Judentum,

Christentum" (Babylondom, Jewdom, Christendom.) Lagarde: "Deutsche Schriften" (German Writings); Fritsch: "Beweismaterial gegen Jahwe'" (Evidence against Jahwe); Further "Hammer" No. 257: "Zur Entstehungsgeschichte des Alten Testaments" (The History of the origin of the Old Testament); particularly W. Schmidt: "Ursprung der Gottesidee" 1. (Origin of the idea of God); 1912. A. Lang: "Making of the Religion" (1909). Fritsch endeavours to prove that Jahwe is identical with El-Schaddai, whom he indicates as the "Geist der Finsternis", (Spirit of Darkness) and as the personification of the Principle of Evil. The philological comparisons upon this point are striking. (Compare "Beweis-Material gegen Jahwe'", 9. Edition, pages 77-86.)

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Their hatred against him is so fanatical, because, out of his teaching a spiritual world, which is strange to them, is speaking. It is the spirit of the other race, which here opposes the Jewish nature, for the teaching of Christ signifies, in all respects, a complete reversal of the Jewish system of morality.

Christ had, accordingly, nothing in common with the Jews, neither outwardly nor inwardly. His teaching is the most pronounced contrast, yes, the most emphatic protest against Jewish morality and the view,

which Jews chose to take of the world, and the whole life of Christ was a continual fight against Jewdom. The excellent Lagarde

(celebrated both as an orientalist and an authority on the Bible, died 1891) said:

“No nation crucifies its ideal, and whoever is crucified by a nation certainly does not correspond to the ideal of that particular nation.”

One must read the Gospel of St. John in order to convince one's self how, on every occasion, the racial contrast between the Galileans and the Jews bursts forth. But, when the Jews boast of being the children of God, Christ calls them the children of the devil (Gospel of St. John 8. 44 – 45). It would scarcely be possible to make a more trivial and thoughtless remark than that the Jews bestowed Christianity upon us, and therefore have a claim to our gratitude. But when this phrase is heard from the mouths of the Jews themselves, the very summit of senselessness is reached, and a piece of bluff is produced calculated only to deceive those, who are utterly incapable of judgement. It is only necessary to ask in return: If the Jews assign merit to themselves on account of Christianity – why are they content to pass on ungrudgingly to others, what can be proved to be a great advance in moral perception and in the ennoblement of mankind, instead of also enriching themselves therewith? And finally, above all, if the Jews of today, who still harbour the utmost contempt and enmity towards Christ and his teaching, claim merit for themselves by reason of the Christian doctrine, will they not also take over part of the responsibility for the torturing and martyring of Christ?

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VI.

Jewish Successes In Modern Times.

Sombart points out that when the migration of the Jews took place in the 16th century, a remarkable displacement of the economic centre of Europe became perceptible. The Hebrews, who had been turned out of Spain, migrated, for the most part, (some authorities say 90,000) to European and Asiatic Turkey, where they are known to the present day as “Spanioles.” Another large multitude (25,000) migrated to Holland, Hamburg, and England. The remainder, about 50,000, dispersed themselves amongst the various countries of Europe and America. It is not disputed that, from that time, the economic life of Spain suffered from a severe set-back, whilst, in those places, to which the Jews had directed their foot-steps, there was a sudden access of trade. There is, however, nothing extraordinary in this, and the same thing could have happened if people of another nationality and race had been concerned

in these migrations instead of the Hebrews. The immigrations of the Huguenots, for instance, are a distinct proof of this. Every extensive emigration is bound to produce a set-back in the economic life of a country, whilst, on the other hand, every considerable influx of population, irrespective of whatever elements it may be composed, will always enliven the economic life. We experience this, on a small scale, almost every day – the removal of a factory, of a garrison etc

In our case it must be taken into consideration that the Hebrews, for the most part, brought capital with them and brought it to countries, which were developing, and thus it would be doubly beneficial from an economic point of view. We have already recognised, earlier in this work, the kind of enlivenment, which the Jew introduces into the

economic life. It is the mobilisation of all values and forces, by which he imparts a tremendous stimulus to political economy.

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But we have also seen how this inflated economic life, which is, at the same time, highly artificial, acts, in its final phases, devastatingly and destructively upon the nations.

Still, for the time being, the glory of enlivening trade and international intercourse may be conceded to the Jews. But, at the same time, one must not forget that they do not stimulate trade out of love for their fellowmen, but in order to make profit for themselves. They produce, in all directions, traffic and exchange, in order to derive the utmost benefits for themselves thereby.

It is enough to take away one's breath when Sombart endeavours to convince us that modern colonial affairs owe their development chiefly to the Hebrews. Certainly the Jews went out also to the newly opened-up colonies, just as they go anywhere where business prosperity entices them. And, for this reason also, they were certainly amongst the first in the newly opened-up America. Sombart serves up, for our edification, the unproved legend that a number of Jews were present in the ship of Columbus (but scarcely on the original voyage of discovery), and that the first European, to step upon American soil, was the Jew Luis de Torres. Yes, he even maintains that the expeditions of Columbus were fitted out exclusively with Jewish money, and that we have, accordingly, to thank the Jews especially for the discovery of America.

Still more audacious is the conjecture that Columbus himself may

have been a Jew, simply because some Columbus-investigator claims to have discovered a family "Colon," into which a Jewess married. This half-Jewish family Colon is therefore asserted to be identical with the family Colombo.

A genealogical feat, which is not made any the more probable by the fact that the Christian name Christobal occurs in both families.

One can thus see how ready many people are, to assign everything remarkable in the world to the Jews: and Sombart surpasses himself, whilst calling attention to the fact that already in the period 1820-1830 there were numerous Jewish firms in America, by the audacious utterance: "America is, in all respects, a Jewish country."

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He mentions with satisfaction that, at the present moment, New York contains nearly a million Jews, of whom the majority certainly have not yet begun their capitalistic careers; and since all Hebrews, according to his opinion, carry a passport for the territory of the millionaires in their pockets, his exaggerated fancy sees in the America of the future a land where there will only be Slavs and Negroes to act as servants, and Hebrews to lord it as rulers. With the fantastic imagination of an oriental, he calls the Jews, "the golden thread, which runs through the texture of American political economy."

He utters the following remarkable words with respect to the colonies in general:

"Their economic body must have bled to death, if it had not been fed from outside with a constant blood-stream in the form of precious metal. Jewish commerce, however, directed this blood-stream into the colonies."*

Here also we meet again the extraordinary idea, either that all the Gold treasure in the world had always belonged to the Jews, or that the Jews had, in some way, produced the Gold themselves. In this respect one must always keep the fact clearly before one's mind, that

the Jew, in general, produces nothing at all – neither goods nor money, but that he possesses an extraordinary knack of attracting the goods and money of others into his hands, in order to pass the same on further, after making a considerable profit for himself. And the simple

fact arises of its own accord out of all this: if the Jews had not got the money, other people would have it; and other people would look after what commerce was necessary if the Hebrews were not always at hand to push them aside.

* It is a remarkable fact that no trace of the above is to be found in our colonies. Out of the 35 milliards of German capital, which Jewish trade has, for the most part, directed abroad, little enough has fallen to our colonies, although it was precisely there, where problems of incalculable importance for the development of the lands themselves and for the mother-country, awaited solution. These problems, however, were certainly not those of the money-bag alone.

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Therefore again it is a curious kind of exaggeration when the learned man, who pretends to regard matters objectively, states:

"The United States must thank the Jews that they – The United States – exist at all".

Is it not most peculiar that these Jews, who are supposed to convey riches and life with them in all directions, are never able to exist alone by themselves? That they have never been able to create a self-supporting state, and always required other men on whom to live, and of whom to take advantage? If the Jews were really the great cultural nation, which they are represented to be, they would, for once and all, separate themselves from all other nations, and, established in their

own colonial kingdom, would give proof of their power and productivity.

Very probably a Jew was always on the spot wherever there was prospect of business; but certainly not to benefit the commonweal, but rather to utilise the opportunity and to lay claim to the best for himself. Sombart himself has portrayed the process of the colonisation of North America as follows:

"A body of absolutely reliable men and women – say twenty families – advanced into the wilderness, in order to begin life anew there. Amongst these 20 families, 19 would be equipped with plough and scythe, ready to cut down the woods, and to clear the steppe by fire, and, by the work of their hands, to support themselves by cultivating the land. But the twentieth family would

open a shop in order to provide their comrades quickly, by means of trade, with the requisite utensils. This twentieth family would then, very soon, busy themselves with the sale of the products, which the 19 other families would have won from the soil. This family would be the one which would first have ready cash at its disposal, and thus would be in the position, in cases of need, to provide the others with loans. In many such cases a 'rural loan-bank' would attach itself to the shop etc etc."

He thus actually portrays, in sleek words, a picture of the part, which the Hebrew plays amongst the working and productive nations; it appears to us, however, that the real cultural work is done by the people with the pick-axe and the spade, with the plough and the scythe, and not by the shopman; and, there is no doubt that if no Hebrew is present to act as shop-keeper, amongst the 20 other families there will certainly be one, ready to act in this capacity as soon as the necessity arises.

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For, after all, nothing is so easily learnt as this elementary dealing in produce, and the lending of money; and we experience every day and in every direction how people of mean origin and very mediocre ability can take up this kind of business with complete success. That the Hebrew, with his peculiar talent for this branch of business, and, we may well add, with his ruthless exploitation of the situation, generally has more success than other and more ingenuous men, we are quite willing to admit.

Further, Sombart tries to prove to us nothing less than that the Hebrew has played an important part in the formation of the modern state. He acknowledges that the Jews are, by their very nature, a "non-national" or "unnational" people.

Actually with the exception of the former Jewish kingdom in Palestine, they have never been able to found a state anywhere in the world.* Nevertheless Sombart wishes to assign to leading Jewish politicians an important share in the modern state. It sounds almost like biting irony when he says:

"But even if we do not find any Jews amongst the rulers of the modern state, we can scarcely imagine these rulers, we can scarcely conceive of the modern prince, being without Jews".

Who, on reading the above, does not recall Talleyrand's venomous

words:

"The Financier supports the state in the same way as the rope supports the man who is hanged!"

And even Sombart, on referring to the conjunction of Prince and Jew, cannot refrain from the ironical observation that if you have a Faust you must also have a Mephistopheles. He continues then:

"To consider that it was they (the Hebrews), before all others, who placed the material means at the disposal of the state, as it came into being, by which it could maintain itself and develop further."

* Even in this case they did not form, strictly speaking, a separate country, but lived in the midst of the native Edomites, Canaanites, Hittites, Amorites, Philistines, Galileans, Samaritans, and formed, apparently, only the monied bourgeoisie, while the real cultural work fell to the lot of the others.

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He certainly does not disclose to us where the Jews are accustomed to procure these means, namely: if not out of the state treasury, then out of the pockets of the people, who have been fleeced. Also, he does not disclose to us how the Hebrews, before all others, have practised the art of plunging all countries deep into debt, and again, how these state loans are nearly all negotiated and created by Jews, in which process there lies a rich profit for the broker or agent, as the state becomes, so to speak, a cow to be milked for the benefit of the Hebrews. One is entitled to ask the question: Do the Hebrews provide this money out of love for the Prince and the State? – or, do not they rather provide it in order, by this means, to make State and Prince dependent upon them, and to create an economic system, by which they can, as it were, continuously suck the marrow out of the bones of the nation?

One must again and again recall to one's mind that all the so highly-praised services of the Jews do not arise from the promptings of a humane heart but simply from the mania for profit.

It is equally a matter for amazement when Sombart, with extreme conscientiousness, gathers together all the facts of how the Jews have always acted as army-contractors in times of war, and appears inclined

to assign great praise to them for having undertaken a most meritorious service on behalf of the state. The Jews certainly had a strong predilection for army contracts, and it is equally certain that they always enriched themselves immoderately by this means.

In the disclosures about Poland (Page 42) it was shown that the Jews, by means of their widely-extended organisation, held the whole of the grain- and cattle-trade in their hands, and thus there is nothing remarkable, if, in times of war, they are the first on the spot – and are the best able – to undertake army contracts. Nobody should believe that they do this out of self-sacrifice for the state, and that they actually give something away, but it is a specific Jewish tactic to represent sly profiteering as kindly acts undertaken for the good of the community.

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The following fact is immediately conceded; the non-Jewish nations, and especially the Germanic people, are somewhat simple and awkward as far as economic matters are concerned.

There are excellent, highly spiritual natures, in whom all matters of money and accounting arouse an inward repugnance. And it is just this weakness – which one is equally justified in regarding as strength, and which certainly has its foundation in a lofty and spiritual constitution – which the Hebrew has always known so well how to exploit. He was always ready to encourage this dislike to all money and commercial transactions, which existed, as one would naturally expect, in aristocratic circles, and offered his services as obsequious assistant and agent. Sombart says of a Court Jew, Moses Elkhonon, who lived in Frankfurt a. M. about 1700:

“The industrious man, who procured jewelry for the Princess, cloth for the livery of the head-chamberlain, delicacies for the head-cook, was also quite ready to negotiate loans.”

This would constitute in itself a meritorious beginning, and would allow the Hebrew to appear as a useful member of society, if he had confined himself to taking a moderate remuneration for the performance of the above duties, and had not mixed himself up in other affairs. But the Hebrew has no time and no inclination for the simple discharge, for a moderate remuneration, of such duties as have been mentioned: for him they are rather the opportunity to make other people dependent upon him, and to acquire a determining influence over affairs. Everywhere he plays the role of Joseph in Egypt, whom Potiphar placed in authority over all his property, and who soon lulled

his lord and master into such a state of comfortable indolence that it is said of the latter:

“He made everything over into Josephs hands, and no longer took interest in anything except eating and drinking.”

This was the first step for Joseph towards the all-powerful position of the Finance-man of Egypt, in which capacity he fleeced country and people to their very shirts. (See I Moses 17, 13–20.)

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For the Hebrew does not aim merely at profit; he desires to exploit, to rule and to subjugate. He soon finds out how to place the yoke of compulsion on to his confiding clients, and to keep a tight hand over them. He is not acquainted with the maxim: “Live and let live;” he releases nothing until he has seized all for himself.

But it does not matter what the Hebrews do; Sombart always knows how to direct a ray of sunshine upon their deeds so as to beautify the same. Speaking of our time, he mentions boastfully, that, at the present day, the Court Jew has been done away with, and that the loaning of money (we could also say usury) to princes and states is no longer the business of one individual, but that all opulent Jewdom

takes part cooperatively in the business. And Sombart regards this also as a virtue on their part. He says:

“And now again it is the Jews, who have helped to perfect this modern system of loans. It is they, who have made themselves superfluous as monopolizers of money-lending and, by so doing, have contributed so much the more to the founding of the great states.”

What nobility of soul! – might one exclaim. But one really does not know if it is supposed to be praise or blame, when Sombart ascribes the “Commercialisation of the Economic Life” to the Hebrews, understanding thereby, the resolving of all economic occurrences into sheer commercial transactions.

He discerns, as the final accomplishment of capitalism, the “transmutation of political economy into a series of Stock Exchange operations.”* He says:

"First of all a process is completed, which one might call the manufacture of credit, and the materialisation of the same in the shape of paper securities. Closely connected with this is the occurrence, known under the name of 'Mobilisation', or, if one

prefers a German word, the marketing of these claims." (Page 60).

* Translator's note. To convey the exact sense of the word "Verborsianisierung" one must coin an English equivalent viz "Stock Exchangisation".

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We have accustomed ourselves, in modern times, to understand by the word "Credit" something full of value, and precious in the highest degree; sober-minded people call it in plain English: "Begging for a loan economy", and one might just as well call the "making objective of claims", the "conversion of all values into paper form", that is to say: the transformation of all objects of value into easily transportable Promissory Notes. The creative part, which the Jews play in this transformation of the economic life, we will allow to pass unchallenged; it is quite another question whether this proceeding finally is wholesome for mankind. It is not denied that objects of value, when transformed into paper (shares, mortgage-bonds, bills etc) are a commercial convenience, and facilitate the flow of business on the various markets. But, in this mobilisation of all values lies also a great economic danger.

Let one imagine, for instance, that a millionaire finally acquires the power of buying an unheard-of quantity of such paper securities, including the title-deeds to a considerable portion of our Father-land, which he then sticks into his pocket in order to take up his residence in some foreign country. In every case, everything, including even the land itself, is thus easily made an object for speculation. And in all this, the Hebrew pursues – if not a conscious calculation – then solely his racial instincts. The nomad, in whom the sense of constancy and of a desire for a permanent habitation is wanting, wishes to make everything transportable, so that it may easily be carried with him wherever he goes, just like the silver and golden vessels and utensils were taken out of Egypt.

The forerunner of the paper security, namely the saleable or negotiable promissory note, is already to be found in the Bible, and in the

Talmud, as Sombart points out. The loaning of money and commercial business are actually the twin suns, around which the whole essence and being of Jewish life revolve, and so there is nothing to wonder at if these two conceptions find an important place in the religious writings of the Jews. One can learn from a certain passage taken from

the Rabbi Schabbatai Cohen, and which Sombart quotes, that the activity of the Rabbis extended also into the business organisation. The passage mentioned speaks of regulations introduced by the Rabbis for the extension of commerce.

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The Rabbi in question regrets that the trade in promissory notes cannot be very large on account of the amount of detail involved in a transaction of this kind, boasts, on the other hand, that in his time (in the 17th century) the turnover in note-of-hand or paper acknowledgments was considerably greater than in actual property, and states therefore that the decrees of the Rabbis for the extension of trade deserve the closest consideration.

One can see from this that the rôle of the Rabbi in Jewdom is something quite different from that of a Christian pastor or clergyman. The Rabbi is not only priest and guardian of the soul, but he is also adviser on business matters,* and – as we shall learn later on – political organiser and leader of his congregation.

The conversion of all economic values into paper arises, in the case of the Hebrew, still more from the mania for creating continuously fresh material for trade; for trade appears to him to be a purpose in itself – as the real object of life, and all his thoughts are concentrated on the extension of trade.

To us, trade is only a necessary kind of evil, a servant, as it were, to production and consumption; the Hebrew, however, regards the world as having been created for the sole purpose of being turned into a huge shop full of goods. Whilst we regard each promissory note, each paper security, simply as representing a receipt for a loan or value received, the Hebrew makes “trade-material” out of the same. Sombart says:

“The effect (Paper Security) is intended by its very nature for traffic, and it has failed to perform its function if it is not traded with.”

This is a specific Jewish perception, which is not clear to us without further explanation, but we hear at once that it is grounded upon the nomadic view of the world:

“Any peculiarity, which our economic life experiences from the perfectionment of the paper security, is derived exclusively from the mobility of the same, which makes it extraordinarily well adapted for quick transfer.”

* This is made manifest by the fact that the Stock-Exchange prices from Berlin are announced by telephone to the Rabbis in the provinces at the same time as they are announced to the banking businesses in the same places.

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We ask: is then quick change of possession a necessity for a healthy condition of political economy? Is it indispensable for a settled and productive nation? Is anything of a positive nature accomplished by the continual “shoving-about” of values in all directions? Sound, economically productive circles have no interest in such a constant change of proprietors; steadiness and certainty of duration must appeal to them as far more desirable objects. But the Hebrew combines with this easy saleableness of values yet another purpose; the traffic in paper securities, owing to the perpetual shifting in values on the Stock Exchange, means to him constant opportunity for profit-making; and we shall learn later on, how this profiteering is carried on at the expense of the honest and productive section of the community.

During the perception of such matters the contrast between two views of the world unconsciously reveals itself. The settled man desires continuance and steadiness, the nomad sudden change and mobilisation. Sombart admits that this strange principle of easy change of proprietorship, and of constant alteration of values, was foreign to the German, and also to the Roman Law, and that it, in all probability, had its origin in Jewish mentality.* Quite comprehensible, for the law of mobilisation is the law of sudden change and revolution.

Sombart calls the Jewish Law “traffic-friendly”: that is only a circumlocution for the idea of mobilisation and the shifting of values. While we should like to see trade confined to what is necessary, the Jew strives to extend it beyond all limits, and into every conceivable domain. The constant endeavour of the Hebrews is to procure for trade the utmost freedom from restriction. Under the expression “Protection for the market”, they demand an unconditional recognition of, and sanction for all trade customs.

* Compare Richard Schroder: "Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte" (History of German Law.)

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They go so far as to demand that stolen articles, which are found in the hands of Jewish "receivers", shall not be reclaimed by the lawful owner. This principle has already been enunciated in the Talmud, and it has been repeatedly corroborated, especially in the Middle Ages, by the privileges given to the Jews. According to Jewish perception, the right to buy ranks higher than the right to own, and the relative

legislation aims almost at giving privileges to receivers of stolen goods!

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VIII.

The Stock-Exchange.

The Jewish World of Trade and Mobilisation achieves its greatest triumph on the Stock-Exchange. The Stock-Exchange might well be – although Sombart does not put forward this claim on behalf of the Jews – in its present day form an invention of the Hebrews in every respect. Originally it was merely the meeting-place for merchants, where they bought and sold their goods according to sample. All trade on the Exchange related originally to "effective" goods, that is to say, to goods, which actually existed, and of which, samples had to be produced. Even today business of this kind is still transacted on the Exchange, but the extent of the trade there has increased considerably. Not only are goods bought and sold there, which are really warehoused somewhere, but also goods, which time alone can produce – yes, goods even, which do not exist and which never will exist. It is justifiable, under certain circumstances, to secure in advance, delivery of goods for a future date, and therefore purchase-contracts on the Exchange, which refer to a future delivery of the goods, are comprehensible.

The manufacturer, who has pledged himself for months in advance to supply certain of his customers with certain wares at regular intervals, is naturally interested in also securing the necessary raw material in

advance. He accordingly buys "on term", that is to say: he enters into contracts today at fixed prices, which contracts shall only become "effective" at a future date or "term." Trade of this kind has nothing actually objectionable in itself, although it was simply forbidden on the sound mercantile exchanges of the olden times. But, at any rate, this method of doing business opened the path to unlimited speculation. By this means large quantities of goods can be bought

and sold, which are never delivered, and which are never intended to be delivered.

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Buyer and seller make a bet, so to speak, as to whether a commodity at some future date will cost more or less than at the present moment. Settlement is effected on the following lines, that one party has to pay out, on the appointed date, the difference between the arranged price, and the price quoted, for the day in question, on the Stock Exchange list.

Thus this "term-trading" becomes simply a business of differences, and does not rank any higher than gambling and betting. This game of "differences" might appear harmless if it were a private affair, and did not exert its influence upon the genuine fluctuation in the prices of goods. For, when business in "differences" is undertaken to a far greater extent than the real business purchases, the basic price, at which the business in "differences" has been concluded, must, of necessity, influence the price of the actual goods. The fixing of the daily price results from the general average of the prices, at which the purchases have been concluded, and, generally speaking, one is not able to say whether the latter represent genuine sales of goods, or merely a gamble in "differences."

It can also be the case that someone buys himself free from his contract to deliver the actual goods, by paying the price difference. Accordingly there is no hard and fast line between genuine purchases and mere speculations in prices.

The essence of the so-called "speculation" consists in making sham purchases on the Stock Exchange so as to create an artificial influence on the movement of prices; and, apart from the fact that this gambling in "differences" ruins many a person, it is thoroughly repugnant to the sense of sound political economy. Strictly speaking, every purchase,

which does not aim at satisfying the requirement of the moment, but

has rather the object of utilising the occasion to lay up cheap goods for a future date, is of a speculative nature. It is more usual, however, to understand by speculation on the Stock Exchange, sham purchases and the trade with imaginary values, as opposed to trade in real values.

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The machinations, connected with unsound business on the Exchange, and which first appear on the Produce Markets, assume a more pronounced character on the Stock and Share Market. Here, along with the national loans, it is particularly the railway-stocks and the shares in industrial undertakings, which form an important object of trade. The computation of the value of the share depends, generally speaking, upon the rate of interest paid during recent years, which is not by any means an infallible guide as to what the returns will be in the future. The art of the guiding factors, on the Stock Exchange consists in creating, above all things, a favourable atmosphere.

Reports are inserted in the newspapers in order to cast a more or less favourable light upon an undertaking, and to anticipate a higher or lower dividend as the case may be. The public is thus seduced into buying or selling the paper securities in question. Certainly a preliminary condition to the successful carrying-out of this manoeuvre is that the public press puts itself at the disposal of the powers in question. This is easily managed. Some of the matadors of the Stock Exchange are themselves owners of newspapers, or are connected with the same as secret partners, others again, through the agency of influential banking-firms, procure favourable notices from the press by making considerable payments to the latter in the shape of orders for costly advertisements. By far the largest portion of the public press, in all countries, is actually under the influence of the magnates of the Stock Exchange, and to this extent Sombart is correct when he states that the Jews took a substantial part in the development of the modern Stock Exchange.

But business on the Stock Exchange only yields a sure result when it is transacted by secret collusion, that is to say by gangs or bands. If individual always opposed individual on the Stock Exchange, the formation and quotation of prices would pursue an even and reliable path, and profit and loss would be more or less dependent upon chance. It might then well happen that what was lost one day might be regained on another.

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Matters take a very different course when a secret organisation of

certain brokers exists, and when all the partners in the same, who have a mutual understanding, operate simultaneously according to a pre-arranged plan. In a case of this kind, the price is like a ball, which can be tossed about at the pleasure of this organised clique.

Let anyone represent to himself the following position: the number of shares actually on the market are limited. One knows, for instance, the exact number of shares in any undertaking. If now, several of the larger banking firms and stockbrokers are working in conjunction with one another, they can very easily ascertain what number of the shares of any undertaking are held by the public, and what number are in the hands of the operating banks and brokers. The aim and object of the secret confederates – we will make use of a Jewish expression and call them the “Chawrusse” – consist, as one can easily understand, in buying up paper securities at a low price, and in selling the same at a high price. And this business is effected in the simplest way possible. As soon as any particular paper security is held to a very large extent by the public, all that is necessary to do is to arouse suspicion about the same. The view is spread abroad by means of suitable and cleverly-worded press-notices, that the security in question has no prospects, and that only a poor dividend can be expected. At once a number of the holders endeavour to get rid of the shares in question, and the price steadily falls as the shares are offered for sale. The large

stock-brokers help in the process by instructing their agents on other stock-exchanges to offer, whatever they hold of the security in question, at declining prices. They do not run any risk by doing this, for nobody wants to buy the discredited shares. Thus, by reason of these carefully planned and continued influences, the price of the paper security in question falls, day by day; and then, and then only, when a heavy fall in the price has set in, does the “Chawrusse” begin, in all secrecy, to carry out their purchases. They buy up the shares, at the greatly depreciated price, and know how to maintain it at this low level until they hold the greater number of the shares in their own hands.

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Then the page is at last turned over. All at once, the “well-informed” financial press announces that the former suspicions, with regard to the prosperity of the undertaking, were without any foundation, and that it promises, on the contrary, to pay an excellent dividend very shortly. Immediately the price of the shares begins to “recover”, to use a stock-exchange expression, and here also assistance is given by the instigation of a zealous but absolutely artificial enquiry for the shares. But, for the time being, the “Chawrusse” withholds all the “material” i.e., the shares. The tension, due to the growing demand and the scanty supply, contributes to a further rise in the price, and it is only when the

"Chawrusse" consider that their profit is large enough that they begin to unload their stored-up shares at the enhanced price. If, after the course of several weeks or months, as the case may be, they have relieved themselves of enough of their treasure, they turn the point of the spear in the opposite direction. They suddenly make a forced sale of the remainder of their shares, and arrange that the financial press shall publish articles to correspond; the price gives way, and the old game begins once more. It is instructive to note that, in these transactions, it is invariably the "Chawrusse", who gain, and the dear Public who are duped.

Some simple-natured people look up with respectful awe to the ingenious heads, who direct our stock-exchange affairs, and who, in spite of all fluctuations on the Bourse, always contrive, with "miraculous certainty," to secure the advantage.

The former imagine that an almost superhuman capability is requisite to survey the situation on the money-market aright, and to grapple with the circumstances as they alter. Good, trusting folk! If they only knew how it was done they might well say, to paraphrase an old saying:

"One cannot believe what a little understanding is required to rule over the stock exchanges of the world."

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The indispensable condition for success, however, is combined action: the Chawrusse. He, who ventures into the combat on the Stock-Exchange as a free-lance, must not be surprised if he emerges from the struggle stripped of all his feathers. Success is assured only to organised bands. It is a well-known fact that, in every game, if two or more of the players have a secret understanding with one another, they always gain the advantage, and "Jet the others in." They know how to communicate by secret signs, and play into one another's hands. On this account also, one of the conspirators can attach himself to the losing side, without the least apprehension, for he knows that he will receive his share of the profits eventually from his fellow-conspirators.

This is the secret of the Stock Exchange. And it is only the elect of the people of Israel, who form the conspirators of the "Chawrusse." The transactions of the Stock-Exchanges, at the present day, are nothing less than swindling; the artificial quotations are made by the "Chawrusse," supply and demand are artificially created, and all this takes place with the sole object of fleecing the unsuspecting,

productive nations by the continual rise and fall of the Stock Exchange quotations, and of adding incessantly to the wealth of Israel.

And this important secret, of which Sombart unfortunately has betrayed nothing to us,* is the secret combined action of the Hebrews, of which we spoke on page 39 and the following pages, and which extends over many other domains as well. This secret hand-in-hand working has always been the chief strength of the Jews, and which has naturally always given them an advantage over all sound, straightforward traders. We are not at all astonished when we read in Sombart:

"Already in the year 1685 the Christian merchants of Frankfort were complaining that the Jews had gained possession of the entire broker- and bill-discounting business;"

and that in the year 1733 the Hamburg merchants lamented that:

"The Jews were entirely masters of the bill-discounting business, and had out-stripped our people."

* Anyone, who requires further information on this subject, can find enlightenment in Kolk's "Das Geheimnis der Borsenkurse" (The secret of Stock Exchange quotations), Leipzig. Herm. Beyer 1893, and also in the Germanicus Pamphlets. See page 34.

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Let us then grant to the Hebrews the glory which Sombart claims for them; i.e., of being inventors of trading in "Futures" and of being the fathers of speculation ("Jobbing'") on the Stock Exchange. And this questionable practice is introduced by the Hebrews wherever they settle. During the 13th and 14th centuries, when they were present

preponderatingly in Northern Italy*, Sombart informs us that stock-jobbing was, at that time, in full swing in Genoa, and that speculation, in the form of "futures" and "differences", was carried on to a considerable extent at Venice – so much in fact, that in the year 1421, a prohibition had to be issued against trading in bankers' bills.

The mania for speculation accompanied the Hebrews to Holland as

well, where, in the course of the 17th century, the shares of the East India Company furnished the material for an arrant piece of stock-jobbing. It is there where Sombart seeks the source of the modern Stock Exchange speculation.

Here also was issued a proclamation of the States General in the year 1610, forbidding, "the sale of more shares than one actually possessed." This prohibition was followed by many others, whereby Sombart remarks: "naturally without having the slightest result." Our author (Sombart) boasts that the Jews invented dealing in shares. A questionable glory indeed, for, in a report from the French ambassador at the Hague to his government in the year 1698, the former expresses himself in an extremely outspoken manner:

"the Jews have control of the entire business in paper securities on the Stock Exchange, and regulate it as they see fit"; and, according to the same report, "the prices of shares fluctuate so incessantly that they give rise to transactions several times in the course of the day, a kind of business, which rather deserves the name of gambling or betting, all the more, as the Jews, who are at the bottom of all this activity, carry out masterstrokes of artifice, by which the people are again and again 'let in' and made fools

of."

* The business of loaning paper securities (Lombardising?) which takes its name from the Lombards, dates from this period.

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Sombart informs us, with reference to the activity of the Hebrews in England, during the reign of William III. (1689– 1702), that the chief negotiators of the first loan were Jews; they were ready at hand with their advice when the Orangeman began his reign. The rich Hebrew, Medina, was banker to the English Commander-in-chief, Marlborough (1650–1722), and paid the latter a fixed yearly salary of £6,000 (120,000 Marks), for which he acquired the right to receive all the war intelligence direct from head-quarters.

"The victories of the English army brought as much profit to him as they reflected glory on the soldiers of England." (Sombart page 106) – "All the tricks of raising and depressing prices, false news from the theatre of war, the pretended arrival of couriers, the secret coteries on the Stock Exchange, the entire hidden machinery of Mammon, were well known to the first fathers of the

Bourse, and were utilised by them to the utmost extent.”

We learn concerning Mannasseh Lopez, the body-physician of Queen Elisabeth of England, that he made a large fortune by circulating a false report that the Queen was dead, and by buying up the public funds which consequently fell in value.* Nathan Meyer Rothschild of London had reports sent to him in Brussels, by Jewish spies, concerning the issue of the battle of Belle-Alliance, so that he could travel back with the news to London by express post and special ship. On his arrival he circulated a false rumour concerning the result of the battle, which was the immediate cause of a tremendous drop in the prices of English and German paper securities. He bought up the depreciated securities secretly in enormous quantities, and, when 24 hours later, the London Stock Exchange learnt the true issue of the battle, and, at the same time, that Rothschild had made fools of them, he – Rothschild – was many millions richer.

Sombart allows that John Law (1671 – 1721) the author of the notorious fraud in the shares of trading companies, may have been a Hebrew, and that his real name was probably Levi.

* He ended on the gallows, a fate which he incurred for betraying the English interests to Philip II of Spain. (Drumont: “La France juive.”)

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Of kindred spirit to these Jewish “statesmen” was the notorious “Demon of Wiirttemberg”: Siss-Oppenheimer (hanged 1734).

The Hebrews also introduced the traffic in shares into Hamburg, in the 18th century, and carried it on to such an outrageous extent, that the Hamburg Council issued a proclamation, in 1720 prohibiting the practice. Today, it is represented as being the narrow view of reactionary circles to speak of business on the Stock Exchange with anything but the most profound respect; but, as Sombart himself confesses, this view of those, who are called today “Provincials” and “Agrarians”, was, in the 18th century, the settled opinion of the sound merchant. During the debate upon John Bernhardt Act in the English Parliament in 1733, the “infamous practice of stockjobbing” was condemned unanimously by all the speakers.

What have not our Hebrews accustomed us to in the meantime! Sombart has already said (P. 112) of the time in question: “Public debts were regarded as the shameful side – ‘Partie honteuse’ – of national life. The best men saw, in the rapidly

advancing indebtedness, one of the worst evils, which could be inflicted upon the community."

The extension of the market in shares from 1800 – 1850 is regarded by Sombart as being of equal significance as the expansion of the House of Rothschild:

"The name of Rothschild means more than the firm; it means all Jewdom as far as the Stock Exchange is concerned; for, only with the help of their compatriots could the Rothschilds reach their position of power, which dominates all others, and obtain the entire mastery of the Stock Exchange."

This is a complete confirmation of the "playing into one another's hands", which characterises the Jews, and which we have always insisted upon; this is our "Chawrusse'" and its secret; this is organised Jewdom, which has turned the Stock Exchange into a cupping-glass to bleed the nations (compare chapter IV).

Sombart says further:

"Tf, in this way, the sphere of the money-lender was considerably extended, the Rothschilds also took good care to adopt further measures for squeezing the last farthing out of the community. This was brought about by skilfully utilising the Stock Exchange for the purpose of emission or issuing into circulation."

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This step on the part of the Rothschilds soon brought into this kind of activity other, and questionable followers and imitators, in the shape of "Banks of issue or emission." These deflect German "spare" capital abroad to an incredible extent (but not to our colonies!)* – thereby depriving the home country of the money, which is required for economic purposes, and depressing the value** of our national paper securities, upon which countless citizens depend for the proper and regular payment of their interest. These "banks of issue," at the same time, secure enormous profits for themselves by their activity, which

is absolutely destructive to all national economy, and which is either inadequately taxed, or escapes taxation altogether. Only a severe legal restriction and even, from time to time, an absolute prohibition of the

issue of foreign securities, by means of the Stock Exchange, could remedy this nuisance.

Sombart then continues:

“‘Create a favourable atmosphere’, was the watchword, which, from this moment, dominated all traffic on the Stock Exchange. ‘Creating a favourable atmosphere’, was the aim and object of the unceasing fluctuations in the market-prices, caused by the systematic sale and purchase of shares, just as the Rothschilds manoeuvred when they were about to ‘launch an issue’. In order to obtain command of the Stock Exchange and the Money Market, all possible means, which stood at their disposal, were utilised; all paths, which might lead to the attainment of the desired object, were traversed; every conceivable trick of the Stock Exchange, and of anywhere else, was practised; all levers were put into motion; money was sacrificed both in large and small sums. The Rothschilds practised ‘Agiotage’ (Stock-jobbing) in the narrower sense which the French attach to the word. Up till then, the great banking houses had never done this, at any rate, openly. The Rothschilds employed the expedient of artificially influencing the market by creating a favourable atmosphere, which practice had been introduced by the Amsterdam Jews for a new object viz the launching of shares.”

* The amount of German “working” capital, invested abroad, was estimated in 1912 at 35 Milliards of marks (France 30, England – colonies excepted – 33 Milliards of marks).

*** On the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the accession of the Emperor William II., when there was a great deal of

grandiloquent talk concerning the “unexampled development” of the German economic life during the past 25 years, the “7-gliche Rundschau” published, side by side, for the purpose of comparison, several Stock Exchange quotations from 1888 and 1913. According to this, the following prices were current:

| 1888 | 1913 |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 4% German Imperial Loan | 107.00 98.10 |
| 312% | 102.00 84.90 |
| 4% Prussian Consols | 106.90 98.10 |
| 312% | 103.50 84.90 |

Here is proof, in cold, hard figures, of crushing weight, with which to

confront those who speak of the "unexampled development of the last 25 years", and of the blessings conferred on the nation by the "Emission-activity," or the "Activity in issuing", of certain "great banks", which "opens the doors of foreign countries", but which, however, only causes the empire, our states and cities, and finally our citizens, enormous losses.

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This is a literal quotation from Sombart; and it is the same thing, which the wicked Anti-Semites have been saying for 30 years. This activity of a great banking-house had in view, the placing of golden fetters upon Governments, in order to compel the latter to create more public debts. The Rothschilds have made it their business to burden the different countries with the necessary public debts; with this object in view they understood how to create artificially the occasion for making a public or national debt. According to the latest reports (1913) they have reached Ecuador with their "opening-up activity."

Soon we shall hear the Press tune up, preparatory to bursting into hymns of praise concerning this "and of promise".

In addition to the fabrication of public bonds and obligations by the gentlemen, who manufacture stocks and shares, the Flotation and Mortgage business soon made an appearance. The industrial undertakings were "financed" and "discounted", on a miniature scale, in just the same way as the various states were on a large scale. In order to provide new trading values for the Stock Market, it became necessary to buy up the sound businesses of private people, and to convert the same into shareholder companies; that is to say, to float them. Otto Glogau has bequeathed to us a valuable book about the Flotation Swindle in Berlin in the years 1870-1873*.

* "Der Borsen- und Griindungsschwindel in Berlin" (The Stock Exchange and Flotation-Swindle in Berlin) Leipzig 1877.

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It shows that, in this case also, the Hebrews were always the active spirits, and that it was only for the better concealment of this fact, as far as the public was concerned, that a number of more or less innocent Germans - aristocrats whenever it was possible to procure them - were pushed to the front as dummies.

What Jews, and the companions of Jews, brought to pass on this occasion, belongs to the most impudent of political comedies.

When, according to their opinion, they had sufficiently plundered the masses at the time of the Flotations, and saw their erections of swindles on the verge of collapsing, they put up their tribal companion, Lasker, the then leader and particular star of the National Liberal Party, in the Reichstag, to play the part of the suppressor of

“Flotations’’. He then unearthed, with great tumult, several members of the Conservative Party whom, he asserted, were implicated in “Flotations’’, but let the chief culprits, who were his tribal brethren and Liberal Party friends, escape scot-free. Thereby he secured the double advantage of diverting the resentment of the public, who had lost enormous sums, from the real culprits to the opposing political parties, and of posing, at the same time, as the guardian of public morality. The Jew-controlled press also helped, for all it was worth, to fan the universal indignation against the unfortunate scapegoats in the Conservative camp.*

Our professional political economists of the High Schools unfortunately do not report any of these ugly facts, any more than they mention the baneful effect, which the game on the Stock Exchange has on the National Wealth, and on the entire economic and public life: they even lift up their voices in praise of the beneficial development of the Stock Exchange, and all connected with it.

* The Jewish statistician, Ernst Engels, estimated the losses on the Berlin Stock Exchange alone, during the “Flotation Years”, at 700 million Thalers, and Glogau estimated double.

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Glogau, in his book, which we have already mentioned, calls the learned political economists the chief allies of the “Flotation” gang, because they so disgracefully neglect their duty as instructors and guardians of the people, and he regards it as being beyond doubt that many of these political economists are directly paid for their opinion and instruction by the Stock Exchange.

Sombart then proceeds to speak of the “commercialisation of Industry”: it would be better to use plain English, and to call it

“converting Industry into material to job and huckster with’. Industry

thus becomes a mere object of speculation for the Stock Exchange; Production is a matter of secondary importance. "In the Speculation Banks", says Sombart, "capitalistic development reaches its highest point. With their help, the commercialisation of the economic life is carried to the extreme, and Stock Exchange organisation becomes complete." He then says concerning these Speculation Banks:

"They take part, to a very considerable extent, in speculation, either directly or else by way of the 'Report' business, which, it is notorious, has become, at the present moment, the mightiest and most important lever of speculation. By means of loaning speculative securities, the banks are thereby placed in a position, by acquiring other securities at a cheap price, to create the impression that money is plentiful and is accompanied also by a desire to buy. Thus, on the one hand, a power of creating an upward movement in prices is easily acquired, and this power can be reversed just as easily to depress prices, by depreciating the store of available securities. The great banks accordingly, hold the handle, which controls the machine called the Stock Exchange, literally in their hand." (Page 129) And further: "The heads of the banks, who control the Stock Exchange, tend more and more to become entire masters of the economic life."

Sombart refers to the notorious "Crédit mobilier" in Paris as nothing better than a speculation bank. This "bank" was founded by the Portuguese Jews, Isaac and Emil Pereira; other large share-holders in this undertaking are Torlonia of Rome, Salomon Heine of Hamburg, and Oppenheim of Cologne. Sombart also includes in the species of speculation-banks, the Berlin Diskonto-Gesellschaft, founded by David Justus Ludwig Hanseemann, and the Berlin Handels-Gesellschaft, in close connection with which, stand the Darmstadt Bank, and the Berlin banking firms of Mendelsohn, Bleichroder, Warschauer, and the brothers Schickler.

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The above-mentioned also adds:

"The Jewish elements also preponderate amongst the founders of the Deutsche Bank." (Page 129)

Thus, the international character of the "Speculation-Banks" is proved, and accordingly the part which they play in the trade and intercourse

of the world.

IX.

How Sound Business Methods are forced out of the field by the Jews.

Sombart also recognises the Jewish influence upon the mental attitude adopted by the capitalist towards political economy. He acknowledges that, owing to the peculiar Jewish spirit, something of an alien nature is introduced into our life, and he is in a position to understand how it is that, merchants, who are not Jews, and their spokesmen resent these conditions, and display a deep sense of injury, which is quite comprehensible. He perceives in all this a:

“quite natural reaction against the Jewish disposition, which is of a fundamentally different order.”

He refers constantly to the pages of history in order to establish how the sound commercial spirit has protested for centuries, in a similar manner, against the disorder caused by the Jews in trade. Everywhere and always the same complaint. Thus, the various trades and professions in the Mark of Brandenburg, in the year 1672, complain:

“that the Jews take away the food from the mouths of the other inhabitants of the land.”

The mercantile community of Danzig, in the year 1717, expressed themselves in almost identical terms. In 1740 a petition to the Prince Bishop of Mainz complains:

“that it is a matter of common knowledge that the Jews are the cause of ruin and destruction to the rest of the community.”

And it is the same story in every country to which the Jews come. In England also, the sound mercantile community resists the intrusion of the Jewish spirit with similar expressions of opinion. The business people of Toulouse in France complained in the year 1745:

“We implore you urgently to check the progress of this nation, as there is no doubt whatever that it will wreck the entire trade of Languedoc.”

In Sweden, in Poland, everywhere the same picture.

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A moralist of that period reports with reference to the Jewry of Berlin:

"They support themselves by means of robbery and deceit, which, according to their ideas, are not regarded as crimes."

The behaviour of the Jews was felt universally to be an offence against the good customs of the commercial community. Sombart concedes that, in all this, a battle between two antagonistic views or perceptions of the world is evident. In the settled organisation of society as it used to be, in what are called "the olden times," man was the centre of interest, and the object of all regulations and laws was to render the existence of the honest worker as secure as it could be made. The production of goods was proportioned to the actual need, and, in the sound development of all businesses, each honest worker and trader received his fair share. Struggling to obtain unlimited profit was regarded as improper and un-Christian; nobody deliberately endeavoured to enrich himself by damaging, or at the expense of, another. A spirit of social harmony pervaded all, each found his own path, and could exist honestly.

Into this state of social harmony the Jew now stepped, with his entirely different mind and irreconcilable disposition. He had nothing to give – neither productive talents nor capacity for honest, straightforward work; consequently he had to secure an existence by cunning. To him, trade was not only – as it was according to the Christian perception – the willing companion of, or the necessary complement to Production and Consumption, but a way and means also for the enrichment of the individual, and for the obtainment of mastery over others. A moderate profit meant nothing to him; he desired great surpluses, which would enable him to heap up capital and thereby become a despot with the power to oppress.

This new tendency naturally brought a very disturbing element into the organic nature of society as it was then constituted. Up till that time all business life and all social cooperation had been based on good-will and trust; now a hostile element stepped between, an element which did not lay claim to be trusted, and did not repose trust in anyone.

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The Hebrew considered that he was quite within his rights in abusing

the confidence of others; he even despised them on that account, and designated trustfulness as sheer stupidity. This is the bottomless chasm, which separates the Hebrews' view of life from ours, and across which no bridge will ever be constructed. The contest has always been an unequal one for the two antagonists. The Hebrew arrived as conscious opponent, with no quarter for those who were not Jews; the artless Christian Aryan, however, took pains, in accordance with the teachings of his religious instructors, to see, in the Hebrew, a fellow-man who was to be met, before all others, with trust and love, because he belonged to the nation from which our Saviour was said to be sprung. Thus, heart and home were opened alike, in all directions, to the foreign intruder. The latter knew well how to profit splendidly by this, but not without sneering to himself at the confidence reposed

in him, which he regarded as nothing less than stupidity. And, as a matter of fact, it is fit material for derision that the Aryan nations, even up to the present day, fail to grasp the situation.

Certainly there has been a silent conspiracy for centuries on the part of School and Church, on the part of the Law and the Press, to mask this situation, but, now and again, sound national common-sense perceived instinctively that the crime, which the ancient Jews committed against the Saviour, outweighed ten times any merit, which their successors might claim, on account of their descent, and the contemporary Jews were taken for what they really were: mysterious beings, alien in blood and country, usurers, dabblers, spies, cheats and voluptuaries.

The complaints of those, who carried on industry in the olden times, are all pitched in the same key, like the reluctant admissions of the clergy, concerning the spoliation of the departing crusaders in the 13th century, whom the Jews deprived of everything they possessed in exchange for bad equipment and faulty weapons.

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Thus we read – very significant with respect to the mania for dealing, which dominates the Jews – in a complaint from the tradespeople of Hannover in the 18th century:

“The trade in manufactured goods has fallen completely into the hands of the Jews. The Jew, by preference, stocks his shop with foreign hats, shoes, stockings, leather gloves, furniture and ready-made clothing of all kinds, and on the other hand, they prefer to export all raw material out of the country” (compare page 42).

And again: "the Jews entice away the customers of their neighbours. They lie in waiting everywhere, both for the buyers and the sellers', a practice which had been regarded hitherto as a gross offence against commercial etiquette. In 1685, the gold workers in Frankfort a.M. complained that the Jews had secretly bought up, under their very noses, and carried off by means of their numerous spies, all the available scrap gold and silver. In 1703, the furriers at KOnigsberg gave utterance to a similar plaint, to the effect that the Jews, Hirsch and Moses, together with their followers, overreached them in the purchase and sale of furs, and caused them great loss (Sombart page 161).

"When troops are quartered in the town, they – the Jews – run after the soldiers and officers, and endeavour to entice them into their shops, in order to take away the custom from the other tradespeople."

Under their influence also, the pedlar or hawker-business develops into a perfect nuisance; in 1672 the various trades and professions in the Mark of Brandenburg complain that "the Jews run from village to village, and round the towns, hawking their wares, and forcing the same upon the inhabitants."

In Frankfurt on the Oder the complaint was "that the Jews pursued possible customers in all directions – travellers in their hotels, the nobility in their castles, and the students in their lodgings," because they are not content, like the other tradespeople, to lay up goods in their store-rooms, but endeavour by importunity to force the sale of their wares, and thereby to deprive the other business people of their share of the local trade. On the occasion of the great fairs also, the Jews overrun all the restaurants and inns, in order to entice all possible customers to themselves.

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It is reported from Nikolsburg in Austria that they – the Jews – have possessed themselves of all the trade, all the money, and all the material. They lie in wait for customers outside the town, force themselves upon the travellers, and endeavour to keep them away from the establishments of Christian tradespeople. They listen to every conversation, keep watch for the arrival of strangers, and know how to derive benefit immediately, from every kind of disaster, by hastening to the homes of those concerned with their offers and quotations. Yes, their importunity is sometimes carried so far that it becomes physical compulsion; they attempt to drag reluctant customers by force into their shops, a mode of operation – the so-called "tearing" at a person – which was in full swing on the "Muhlendamm'" in Berlin during the

“seventies” and “eighties” of the last century. The Hebrews lay in wait at their shop-doors, like spiders in their webs.

They stopped any passerby, who appeared to show the slightest interest in their goods, which were spread out even up to the pavement, and tried either to entice, or to tug him by force into the shop. This progeny of Jewish business enterprise has been called “Vermin-picker” business, a fact also cited by Sombart. Yes, the Jewish street-dealers even went so far as to erect their stalls, or to push their barrows, straight in front of the shop of a Christian competitor, in order to deprive him of his customers.

To attract customers to himself, by any and every means, is the sole aim and object of the Jewish dealer, and, in doing so, he does not allow any consideration of decency or shame to stand in his way. The Hebrew was the first to force hostility, as a principle, upon our business life; that pernicious principle, which asserts that the most important task in trade is to alienate the customers of other men, and to regard any and every means as permissible, which can be utilised for trampling under foot all business competitors.*

* If there was only some way of making all this known throughout all classes of our community! Then one might indeed expect that the displeasure of all honest people would be directed against such conditions, and that the pernicious stranger would be turned out of our national life for once and all. But, in this respect, the public press fails completely; in fact, it places its services with preference at the disposal of the Jews.

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The Hebrew has also carried advertising and soliciting in the newspaper to a stage where it is not only offensive to good taste but outrages public decency as well. Some years ago, the title, “Down with all competition!” was the favourite cry of the Jewish advertisers. The degeneration of newspaper advertising brought yet another disadvantage in its train, and that was that the public press became more and more dependent upon Jewish mountebanks and quacks, in order not to lose the advertisements of these people, it placed itself completely at their service. And today no public newspaper of importance dares to publish anything derogatory to Jewdom, if it does not wish to lose all Jewish advertisements on the spot, and to be boycotted by the whole Jewish community – a consequence of the unholy alliance between what should properly be the political newspaper, and the advertiser.

Thus, under Jewish influence, trade has completely lost its original, sound motive of acting as intermediary between producer and consumer, and has degenerated into laying cunning snares for customers. And it is on this account that the complaint of all sound business people in all ages, bears always the same refrain: the Jew ruins trade, because he disregards all rules and refuses to recognise any principle except the acquisition of money.

1. Certain Jewish trade-tricks.

An especially questionable kind of trade-tactics, practised by the Jews, consists in taking undue advantage of the difficulties which beset the producers of goods. Thus, the Jews know well how to utilise the occasional embarrassments, both of workman and manufacturer, to force the goods out of them at exceptionally low prices: yes, they also know how to prepare a difficult situation for the producer, and to lead him into the same by all manner of tricks. This complaint is an ancient one. Thus, a report of the wholesale-traders of Augsburg in the year 1803 reads as follows:

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"The Jews endeavour to profit out of the universal distress; they force goods out of the man, who happens to be in urgent need of money, at scandalously low prices, and upset and ruin the regular trade by selling these goods again at absurdly inadequate prices." (Sombart page 168).

Unfortunately, even the authorities, since the decay of the trade-guilds (beginning of the 18th century) have been short sighted enough to support this essentially Jewish policy. They allowed themselves to become corrupted by the cheap offers of the Hebrews, and never asked by what means the Jew came into possession of the goods, which he could offer so cheaply. A memorandum of the Chancery of the Court of Vienna, dated May 12th 1762, states bluntly:

"it is advisable to make military contracts with the Jews, as their quotations are much lower."*

It is a remarkable fact that, in spite of this, the Jewish army contractors have always become rich. It stands to reason that they

must have over-reached someone, whether it was the State, or the unfortunate manufacturers.

The ways and means, by which the Hebrew obtains possession of cheap goods, are many; we have already mentioned the spoliation of the producer, who happens to be in difficulties. But the Hebrews also utilise the collapse of business concerns to get hold of parcels of goods very cheaply; they even know how to bring these collapses about purposely, by scheming amongst themselves, in order to transfer the goods from one to the other at a very low price. Levi, who has just opened a new business, knows how to obtain goods on credit. For several times in succession, he fulfills his obligations to the merchant, who supplies him, conscientiously, and by so doing, gains the latter's confidence. Gradually he increases the quantity of goods ordered, and keeps on taking longer and longer credit. The supply-merchants, obviously impressed by the apparent development of the business, are loath to lose such a good customer, and continue to give longer and longer credit.

* We know only too well, from our experiences in mobilisations since that time, what has been the result of following this advice. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers, belonging to the various European Powers, have had to sacrifice their lives or their health in order to satisfy the profiteering greed of Jewish contractors, who supplied clothing of inferior quality, and adulterated food and medicaments.

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Levi, however, with the help of his compatriots, sells the goods far under the proper price, that is to say, he becomes the middleman for other Jewish businesses, which "cut" prices. He sells the goods to these businesses, at a price, which is actually lower than what the factory charges him; when he has stretched his credit as far as he

dares, he declares himself a bankrupt, and the supply-merchants, who have been under the impression that their customer held a large stock of goods, discover an empty nest, and have to satisfy themselves by agreeing to accept from the debtor a meagre percentage of what he really owes them. There is no particular skill or art in delivering goods, or, in other words, selling cheaply, if such means are adopted. The Hebrew, who knows only too well how to reverse the order of things, has, in this case also, reversed the normal business principle: sometimes he does not try to make a profit out of his customers, but makes his gain at the expense of the manufacturers and supply merchants. He sells the goods actually cheaper than he buys the same, and ends by never paying for the greater part. This peculiar method of carrying on business has actually procured for the Hebrew the reputation of being a philanthropist, because he "helps" poor people to obtain cheap goods – that he makes presents, in fact, to the

purchasing public; but only a few are aware that he does this out of other people's pockets. Since time immemorial the Hebrew has been a master of the art of doing good at somebody else's expense.

It is a matter of common knowledge that he is always ready to receive goods, which have been acquired in an underhand and illegal manner. He buys pledged, attached and stolen goods whenever the opportunity presents itself. For preference he endeavours to acquire wares, which are cheaper, either because they have flaws, or, because they have been rejected for some other reason, the so-called "job-lots", which the genuine business-people will not accept on account of small imperfections. The Hebrew reckons on the shallow nature and general lack of any expert knowledge on the part of the public, and knows well how to dispose of such articles to his customers under the guise of genuine wares, which are worth every penny of the price charged for them.

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2. Lowering of the standard of production. (Cheap and bad)

Sad to say, owing to the influence of Jewish machinations, the manufacture of many products has degenerated. Any notion of quality in goods, has, for the most part, disappeared, and a great demand has sprung up, on the contrary, for the production of cheap and trashy goods. The genuine business people do their best to protect themselves against this unclean traffic, and endeavour to take proceedings against the "cutter", when he tries to pass off his inferior wares as being equal in value to those of better quality. The trade protection associations have frequently brought actions against the "cutters" with satisfactory results; but, in many cases, trade experts have been obliged to concede that differences in the quality of the material, and of the labour are extremely difficult to establish, even when they are responsible for a reduction of from 10 – 15 per cent of the value of the genuine article. And thus the Hebrew is enabled to keep on reducing the quality of the goods, and to injure the producers as well as the purchasing public.

Our average purchasing public of today is unfortunately far too frivolous to attach value to genuine goods. The Hebrew has carefully trained it, before all things, to seek for and find its satisfaction in "Modernity" and "Appearance", instead of insisting, first of all, on appropriateness and durability, which, in all cases, allow themselves to be combined with a pleasing shape. Most people desire to possess what glitters and dazzles for the moment, quite indifferent as to whether it soon loses its value, and has to be thrown on one side, only

to be speedily replaced by some new and equally cheap and showy trash. Thus, not only does the national political economy enter upon a dangerous road, but the national mode of living, and the national morals follow. The delusive arc lights of the great "Stores" are not only destructive to genuine business but are ruinous to the nation itself.

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As Sombart concedes, the Jew is the author or originator of the substitute in its most extensive sense, i.e., in plain English: the Jew is the author or originator of adulteration and falsification in trade.

Many goods of inferior value, which have been produced according to the Jewish principle, have actually received the name "Jewgoods." Thus, one speaks of "Jew-linen", "Jewcotton" and other "Jew-stuff". A particular trick in Jewish business circles, consists in giving less than the proper weight or measure, in the case of goods where weight and measure are difficult to check.* When the new system of weights was introduced, purchasers, according to custom, still demanded an extra "quarter of a pound", or whatever the extra amount might be, and the Hebrew knew only too well how to utilise the opportunity by giving only a fifth instead of a quarter. It is also a matter of common knowledge that a "Jews Gross" is only about 100 instead of 144. If it was formerly customary to maintain in justification of the Jewish method of trading that the Jew could afford to sell and deliver more cheaply, because his way of living was more unpretending and he could subsist on very modest means, this argument is no longer valid. It is notorious that the Hebrews of the present day maintain a most luxurious existence, and their womenfolk especially endeavour to surpass all other classes – even Royalty and the aristocracy – in luxury and ostentation.

One point must be conceded to the Jews; that by increasing sales for cash to the utmost possible extent they accelerate the turnover. A quick turnover, at any rate, makes it possible for the merchant to content himself with a smaller profit, and yet to maintain the standard of his existence. It is the methods, by which the Hebrew procures the quick turnover, which are for the most part questionable, and which disclose their injuriousness in other branches of the economic life.

* Women, in particular, are victims of this practice, for, they allow, for instance, "English thread", which is measured by the yard instead of by the metre, to be forced upon them.

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For, in the last analysis, trade is not the sole aim of trade; the mission of human life is not to produce as much as possible; for enhanced consumption can be injurious to the individual as to the community. Just as excessive nourishment and excessive enjoyment are detrimental to the individual, so are the stimulation and enhancement of the economic functions by no means beneficial in all cases.

The Hebrew turns gladly to the maxim: "Quick turnover and small profits", and utilises it as an advertisement for his particular methods. And, in this case also, it is essentially a matter of discovering a means wherewith he can dazzle and infatuate.

3. Deviating mode of thought.

The nature of the Jewish mode of thinking is such that it functions quite differently to the normal understanding. The Hebrew thinks, as it were, round the corner; his thoughts travel by the opposite path to the natural one. Whilst the Aryan intelligence directs itself towards production and building up, the Hebrew is meditating everywhere on confusion and exhaustion, on ruin and dismemberment. He seeks his advantage in the injuries of others, his advancement in the oppression of his fellow-men, who do not happen to be Jews.

Jewish thought is always of a negative nature; the Hebrew is the born bacillus of decomposition. Hence it is that a healthy human mode of thinking can only follow the Jewish speculative machinations with

great difficulty; and for the same reason, the Hebrew remains an incomprehensible being to the majority of mankind. The Jew is well acquainted with our mode of thinking and feeling, but we know nothing about his. The Hebrew reckons with certainty upon our straightforward conclusions, but we are quite unable to keep step with his crooked thoughts. The Jew, therefore, seldom makes a miscalculation when dealing with a German, but the German almost always, when dealing with the Jew. The Hebrew tries to guide our thoughts into a direction where he can follow their sequence closely – so closely that we are bound to fall into the trap laid for us.

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He has learnt to think the thoughts of other men in advance; we, however, have not practised the art of following the zig-zag workings of his mind. And thus the Hebrew has acquired an apparent superiority

over us which, however, in the final analysis, is only based on a habitual perversion of the natural way of thinking and feeling. His whole endeavour has but one aim, namely, to direct the impulses and activities of others in order to misuse the same. The Hebrew is not a natural being with straightforward impulses; everything in him is diverted and perverted. His warped mind is simply a machine for provoking and harassing. Anyone, who has not gradually learned to know the eccentricity and subtlety of the Jewish mode of thinking by long personal intercourse with Jews themselves – and naturally very few Christians have the opportunity to gain this experience – is quite incapable of pursuing the Jewish train of thought unless he has obtained insight into the true Jewish spirit by reading the Rabbinical writings.

Everything there – based on direct denial of reason and morality – is turned topsy-turvy, and is directed against the natural feelings and disposition of humanity. He, who has not studied, in some measure, the books of the Talmud, will never come to a right understanding concerning the Jews.

All the motives and activities of the Jewish brain are directed towards obtaining advantage and material gain. And, in spite of this, the Hebrew imagines that, especially with regard to morality, he is a very exalted being. No one speaks more effusively about ethical values than the Jews, but whoever takes the trouble to examine what they understand by that expression, discovers that they mean the art of seeking their advantage by means of the understanding, under the pretext that they are engaged in some praise-worthy and unselfish effort. If one wished to sum up Jewish morality in one concise phrase, it would read as follows:

“All is moral which brings advantage.”

The Jew is incapable of applying a higher standard to the values in life than that of advantage or profit.

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The Jewish perception can be formulated in yet another way:

“Morality is the art of over reaching other people, and of creating, at the same time, the impression of a benevolent disposition – in fact, of representing what is in reality an offence against others as an act of charity.”

(During the recent war, we had ample opportunity of admiring with

what masterly skill this doctrine was put into practice by the English statesmen, who had graduated in the Talmudic school.)

Sombart quotes one passage from the "Universal treasure house of Commerce", which presents the sound morality of a merchant of the old school in the most striking contrast to the present-day Jewish perception.

"If you happen to be the sole possessor of a particular class of goods, you are entitled to a fair and honest profit, that is to say, your conscience must be satisfied that you have not exceeded what is Christian like, and your mind must be at rest upon this

point."

The Hebrew is incapable of understanding a moral summons like the above; it would, in fact, excite his derision. The religious and moral command had always the first consideration in all Christian business in olden times; it remained for the Jew to chase all morality out of the economic world. He regards everything which brings profit as permissible. He has made the mammonistic idea the dominating influence in our life, with his dogma:

"He who serves Mammon pleases God"

— for the real God of the Jew is Mammon, a fact which, Karl Marx, himself of Jewish descent, openly admitted.

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X.

Jewish Trade Specialities.

1. Professional Bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy means to the sound tradesman the severest misfortune which can befall him; in most cases, it spells for him not only economic, but also social and moral extinction.

The German tradesman therefore, devotes all his energy, and all his reserves, to avert this calamity; and, just as an honourable captain does not desert his sinking ship so long as he is alive, so many a German merchant has considered himself unable to survive the disgrace of his bankruptcy. In any case, a genuine German tradesman emerges from his bankrupt business as poor as a church mouse, and shuns the public disgrace.

In this respect also, the Jewish morality and mode of thinking, which are of quite a different kind, have brought about a change which, unfortunately, has exercised a demoralising influence upon the conceptions of honour, prevalent amongst the German commercial community. In the eyes of the Hebrew there is nothing dishonourable about bankruptcy, which is to be regarded, in any case, purely as a business accident, and which, on that account, may evoke the sympathy of kindred souls, but which has not otherwise the slightest effect on the social position. No, indeed, the Jewish mode of thinking, which regards bankruptcy as a stroke of good luck, bringing rich profit in its train, is far from being an invention of the comic papers. This is in accordance, not only with the peculiar morality of the Jews, but also with the entire tactic of the Jewish business system or entity.*

* In an article written in the year 1816, it is stated that "the Jew forces

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trading to a height where the sound Christian merchant grows giddy.

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The Hebrew knows well how to begin a business with somebody else's money. According to his solution – often thoughtlessly echoed by people, who are not Jews – "Credit is equivalent to hard cash", and he sets to work to obtain credit from other firms and banks – for preference from those who are not Jewish – assisted in this respect by his racial brethren, who extol his business capacity and reliability with all their might.

If the business succeeds, and reaches the stage where a quick and profitable turnover is assured, the Hebrew meets his engagements punctually, and, perhaps, works himself up into the position of a really sound business man. If, however, the site of the shop has not been well chosen, and the right class of customer does not present itself, the owner alters his tactics: he now steers a straight course for bankruptcy, and a bankruptcy, which shall be as profitable to him as possible.

He succeeds in this by the following manoeuvre: instead of reducing, or even entirely withdrawing his orders, so as to allow for the deficiency in the sale of his goods, he actually increases them. So long as he still enjoys credit, he intends to make the utmost use of the same. By a steady increase in his orders, he is desirous of creating the impression that the business is in a state of healthy development. He pays punctually for part of the goods received, but lays claim, at the same time, to more and more credit; and this is willingly enough granted to him, for the merchant or manufacturer, who supplies him, is loath to lose so good a customer. The Jew now disposes of the goods, which he has obtained on credit, partly below cost price, in which

process, he can always find some of his racial colleagues, ready to lend a helping hand, either by relieving him of large quantities of the goods at half the original price, in order to sell the same at extraordinarily cheap prices in their own shops, or, by selling the goods again as "job-/ots" to others, who profess the same faith. The expectant bankrupt takes care to lodge part of the proceeds where it will be safely guarded, and utilises the remainder to continue his part-payments to the manufacturer or merchant in order to retain the confidence of the latter, and to gradually screw up credit to its utmost limit.

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If he is successful in all this, and is satisfied with the amount of plunder, he finally suspends payment – with the profoundest regret that bad times and unlooked-for losses no longer allow of what was formerly a lucrative business being carried on profitably. The creditors find scarcely any stock and no cash, and have, moreover, the trouble and expense of the investigation. The man is practically safeguarded against any legal proceedings; the books are apparently in order; the selling-off at low prices of the "job-/ots" is so far justified by the argument that the goods, in order not to become old-fashioned, had to be got rid of at any price; the considerable sums, which are entered up to the private account, are again justified by heavy expenditure in the household under the plea that, in the interest of the business and its inseparable social connections, it was necessary "to cut a dash". Briefly; it is impossible to get hold of the man.*

Made shy by similar experiences, the creditors, for the most part, avoid the costly bankruptcy proceedings, fearing that, in the end, they will have to content themselves with less than five per cent, and prefer to conclude a forced settlement, meagre indeed, but which will leave them at any rate with 25 or 30 per cent of the value of their claims. It frequently happens that a special "bankruptcy sale" is arranged, which

is kept going as long as possible, and by which means large quantities

of goods, specially ordered for the occasion, are disposed of in the manner described above, so that the whole circle of "business friends" may benefit to the utmost by the favourable opportunity.

* One can frequently read in the newspapers that Jewish business people, who have long been in a state of bankruptcy, still continue to live in a very expensive style, and to move in a very expensive social set, until they are at last declared bankrupt to the extent of several millions.

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Recent legislation has, in some measure, checked this unsavoury practice, which had developed, during the last decades, to an incredible extent, but has by no means put a stop to it: for little as the Hebrew may have invented in other directions – he is a past master in the invention of new ways to circumvent or evade the laws.

The fortunate bankrupt knows well how to start business again – if necessary in another part – and probably on still more lucrative lines; if he considers it advisable, he will carry it on under the name of his wife, or one of his children, in order that his former obligations may not become a source of annoyance to him. And, if again the business fails to become a success, the ingenious fellow knows how to arrange for a second, and even a third bankruptcy. The money, which is lost in the process, never belongs to him, but always to other people, that is to say, it is invariably the property of the confiding Goyims.

Wholesale merchants and manufacturers have been plundered systematically in this way for years by Jews, who have made a profession or business of becoming bankrupt; and this particular species of crime has contributed in no small measure to the enrichment of many Jewish families, and, at the same time, to the

impoverishment of many honest Germans. For the sufferers by this kind of robbery are not only the merchants, who actually deliver the goods, but also the sound tradespeople, who are squeezed out of existence by this unclean kind of competition. The Hebrew, who has obtained his goods by evil tricks like those described, or who has, perhaps, not paid anything at all, can well afford to sell them more cheaply than the sound tradesman. And thus the "cutting" of prices and unsavoury competition are considerably promoted by those Jews, who have become professional bankrupts.

If complaints concerning these abuses have not been so frequent of recent years, this improvement is only partly to be attributed to the increased severity of the laws, and is due, to a very considerable part, to great mercantile organisations of all kinds, endeavouring to protect themselves against these abuses by uniting to form trade protection societies.

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The Jews of today, however, no longer find it so necessary to enrich themselves by such comparatively clumsy methods of deceit; they have acquired money enough in the last few decades, and to use the words of one particular Hebrew – “can permit themselves the luxury of trading respectably” – of course with exceptions!

Many a Jewish business-man has had his task made easy, when engaged in such practices as those just described, by the absolutely irresponsible and ridiculous ease, with which a change of name can be made legitimate in Germany. The official advertisement that, for instance, Hirsch Levi intends to call himself Hermann Winter, or that Aaron Feiteles wishes to be known as Arnold Krause, appears only in the German Imperial and Prussian State Advertiser, a paper, which is not read by anybody outside official circles, so that those interested seldom learn anything about what has taken place until the – for them – unpleasant consequences bring it to their notice.

A further advantage is taken by those owning Jewish names, which can be used both for Christian and surname. Thus, Moses Meier Aaron, after his first bankruptcy, can reconstruct the firm as Aaron Meier Moses, to be followed, when necessary, by a third reconstruction as Moses Aaron Meier, and is thus in a position to escape more easily the eyes of his old creditors.

The Hebrew, equipped with principles of this kind, together with a complete lack of even the slightest sense of honour, can engage in any business undertaking with a far lighter heart than a man of another race. It is scarcely possible to find a business opening anywhere, even of the most risky nature, which a Hebrew has not already taken in hand. The costly shop in the newly erected premises at the junction of two streets, a questionable invention, some speculation relying on the folly or curiosity of the public – all are taken up by Jews, while conscientious business people are still carefully considering and weighing the merits and drawbacks of the concern. A decision is actually far easier for the Hebrew than for anybody else, for, in event of a failure, the conscience of the former does not trouble him in the

slightest, and he says to himself at the commencement as well:

“you are not risking your own money.”

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The Jews certainly have the reputation of possessing great enterprise – one could also say: of possessing great temerity in business. It cannot be denied that they occasionally help to promote a sound undertaking and that many an inventor would have waited in vain for the realisation of his ideas if the Jews had not come to his assistance. And one may well wish that occasionally our German merchants and capitalists displayed less reserve where new plans and ideas are concerned, and did not leave this field of enterprise so completely at the disposal of the Hebrew. One must, however, take into

consideration that the German promoter of any such undertaking not only risks his own money, but very often his own good name as well, whilst, in the case of the Hebrew, neither of these two all-important considerations enter into the question at all. Moreover, one must not forget a fact, which has already been mentioned; in all business undertakings the Hebrew is assured of the open, or, at any rate, the secret support and cooperation of his racial friends, whereas the German, in such matters, has in most cases to rely upon himself, and even, when peculiar and hazardous enterprises are concerned, has to reckon with the opposition of good friends and relatives, which arises from denseness of perception, and a dislike of novelty. The Hebrew, on the contrary, sets to work with a light heart and in a very different frame of mind:

“Risk it! – if you are not successful – well – it is only somebody else who is the loser!”

And further, one must take into consideration that, not only the business world, but that all public life, for the last forty years, has been infected with the Jewish spirit, and has taken on a Jewish aspect. Jewish tendencies are supreme everywhere, and Jewish ideas and views rule the mass of the population, in the towns at any rate. Everything, which is born of the Jewish spirit and pursues Jewish aims, is, on that account, readily assimilated into the current of public life, for it blends with it. The genuine German is completely out of the running; he is as a stranger in this new world; he cannot make himself at home amidst such surroundings.

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The best things which he can think of, do not seem to fit into this altered world; he is swimming against the stream. This holds good, not only for business, but in equal measure for Art, Stage, Literature and Press. Jewish work is in accordance with the disposition of the times, and the factors of public life, which come under the same

influence, further Jewish enterprise. Thus, it is far easier for the Jewish business-man, just as it is for the Jewish author and for the Jewish artist, to "make a name", than it is for the more conscientious, and, for that reason, more awkward German.

The surrounding world is now estranged in many respects from the German mode of thought and action; it is therefore harder for a German to get on than it is for the eel-like Hebrew, concerning whom Franz Dingelstedt ("Lieder eines kosmopolitischen Nachtwächters") (Song of a cosmopolitan watchman) sang in 1840:

"He forces the farmer out of his farm, He scares the shop-keeper away from the market, And partly with gold, and partly with his servile wit, Purchases the pass-word from the Spirit of the age'.

If the German does not possess the power to create an environment for himself, suitable for his mode of thought and action, he will be lost in this Judaized world, and Hebbel's words will come true:

"The German possesses every qualification to gain heaven, but none to maintain himself upon earth; and thus the time may well come when this people will disappear from the earth."

2. The Instalment or Hire-purchase System

In nearly all the larger towns there are business firms, who, by means of brisk advertising, offer, as a special recommendation, that they are prepared to part with their goods on receiving a small preliminary payment, provided that the purchaser pledges himself, by a written agreement, to pay off the debt by regular – generally weekly – installments. On account of the apparently so favourable offer this kind of business secures many customers, especially amongst small officials, and the more needy of the working-class.

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People, without any means, look upon these firms almost as

benefactors, and as noble-hearted philanthropists because, for instance, they hand over an entire suite of furniture to a young couple, anxious to get married, against an undertaking on the part of the latter to pay a weekly installment of from 3–5 marks. This type of business-man knows well how to pose in his advertisement as the friend of mankind. As a matter of fact, there lurks, behind this particular method of conducting business, unparalleled usury – in a shape, admittedly, which the law, as it now stands, finds extremely difficult to deal with. The next point is, that the goods, which are offered, have been hastily made out of inferior material; but in spite of this, the price at which they are invoiced, is high. The willing purchaser, however, pays little heed to the high price for the simple reason that he does not have to pay it at once; he imagines that the comfortable method of payment renders a dispute about the price unnecessary, for it becomes an easy matter to produce the money when the payments are spread over a considerable time. Accordingly, he signs the contract, laid before him, with a light heart, quite heedless of the snare, in which he is entangling himself. It is stated in the contract, amongst other conditions, that the seller is entitled to regain possession of the goods, which have been delivered, without refunding any of the money, which he has already received, if the purchaser does not pay each installment punctually.* The purchaser, who has every intention of paying regularly out of his income, is naturally unable to realise that such could ever be the case, and unhesitatingly attaches his name to the document. But unfortunately it only too often happens that the purchaser – perhaps through loss of his situation, perhaps through ill health or misfortune – is one day unable to meet his obligations, and suddenly he finds himself robbed, not only of the articles of furniture, which he has taken on this “hire-purchase” system, but also of all the installments, which he has already paid, and which are irretrievably lost.

* Recent legislation interferes to a considerable extent with the easy operation of contracts of this nature.

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An appeal to the Law Courts seldom avails, for the written contract has been drawn up in such a manner that, from a legal point of view, the seller is completely within his rights. Year after year large sums of money are sacrificed in this way by people of scanty means, who live, so to speak, from hand to mouth. It can scarcely be a pure accident that these “payment by installments” businesses are, almost without exception, owned by Jews; they belong to the most objectionable inventions, with which the Hebrew has graced the modern age.

The whole operation is based on a well-thought-out plan; it is an important part of the great system to rob the people of their money,

according to a carefully thought-out and prearranged scheme. The Hebrew is not content with depriving people of the money, which is already in their pockets; he forces them to pledge their future earnings. The anticipation of the profits of the future is entirely the product of the speculative Jewish mind, which conveys the taint of unreality into the economic life, and builds it up, so to speak, upon air. For an existence, which is founded upon such future values, must, of necessity, undergo shipwreck as soon as the slightest hitch occurs in the tranquil and natural development of affairs. It is said with truth in Goethe's Faust: "The Jew will not spare you for he creates anticipations."

We learn that 27 of these great "Hire purchase" or "Payment by installments" businesses in Germany are united under one control, that is to say, belong to one company, the chairman or managing director of which is said to be one Leskowitz of Dresden. It is further

maintained that the yearly income of this man amounts to Marks 800,000 (£40,000). Enormous as this may sound, it is by no means improbable if one takes into consideration that not only must very high prices be paid for all the goods, which these businesses supply, but that those goods, which have been confiscated and taken back in consequence of failure to pay an installment when due, are "touched-up" a little, and immediately supplied again to a new customer.

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In what plight is a community and its legislation when it is unable to check bare-faced plundering of its poorest members by such a system of thinly-disguised usury? Would one not do far better to substitute in the place of these innumerable laws, which eventually prove to be utterly inadequate, and which can be evaded on every occasion by experienced cheats, the healthy sense of fairness, inherent in properly-trained Judges i.e., men of long personal acquaintance with practical life, just like the English do, and which they find answers very well?

3. The "Stores."

The original of the "Stores" is the eastern "bazaar", which, already more than a century ago, was represented in this land by the country "general-shop", and the latter was really necessary in our remoter districts. Both of these satisfied an obvious need; but even in this direction an alien and degrading feature began to make itself visible in the sound development of trade, in the shape of the 50, 25 and 10 Pfennig bazaars, caricatures of the originals, which were started by the Jews soon after the establishment of the freedom of industry. It is

worthy of note that the first "stores", on a grand scale, arose in that most pleasure-loving of all world cities – Paris – in order to provide the world of frivolous women with a convenient establishment or depot where the hundreds of requirements of an elegant lady could be

satisfied under one roof. Their field of activity was then extended into the United States in order to make it possible for the population there, who, though dwelling in the smaller towns and in the open country, separated from one another by vast distances and cut off, for the most part, from traffic, still wished to be "up-to-date". The Hebrews have introduced their imitation bazaars into our larger towns, which were already amply supplied with shopping facilities, without any other justification than that of speculation, based upon the love of comfort, mania for enjoyment, confusion of thought and absence of any critical faculty, which characterise the great majority, especially of women.

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Not in one single case are our "Stores" necessary in the sense that the eastern bazaars, our country general-shops, and the American "Stores" are necessary, and it is worthy of note that in many countries – for instance Brasil – the erection of these great "Stores" is forbidden in the interests of sound, straightforward commerce, and therefore in the interests of the community generally.

Thus the great, dazzling, central shopping-establishments to be found in all our large cities, and into which the "Stores" gradually develop, owe their existence entirely to a deliberate violation of the practices of sound commerce, which forces a way for itself, regardless of everything and everybody, assisted by and in connection with an extensive association or combination of capital, i.e., great Bank-credit. It is undeniable that these establishments, by reason of the organisation upon which they depend, belong to the most remarkable creations of modern times, and it is quite comprehensible why the purchasing public seems to lose its head over these novelties, and is powerfully attracted by the real or apparent advantages of these establishments. What these advantages are supposed to be, is in everybody's mouth, for the "Stores" themselves have taken very good care that the same should be adequately advertised. It is not so well known, however, that these great bazaars find it necessary to make use

of a number of cleverly conceived manoeuvres in order to attract their public, and to secure a good profit, in spite of the apparent cheapness of their wares. Chief of all is the endeavour so to work upon the customer by dazzling the eyes, and generally by bewildering the senses with an extravagant and varied display of goods, and further, by enlisting the arts of persuasion and cajolery to such an extent as to

make it almost impossible, or, at any rate, extremely difficult for the customer to leave the establishment without having purchased something, whether he actually required it or not. A number of special tricks, as well, have been invented to mislead the customers on the one side, and to exploit ingeniously the manufacturers and merchants on the other. A few examples only of these tricks are given below.

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1. Tricks to deceive customers. Articles to entice.

The "Stores" have found that the best means to attract customers is to offer certain articles of little intrinsic value at surprisingly low prices; at prices, in fact, which do not allow of any profit, or may even be less than the actual cost of the goods. They sell many of such articles for several Pfennigs less than the factory price – fully aware that by so doing they are brilliantly advertising themselves. What does it matter after all, if a few Pfennigs are lost each time that reels of cotton, hairpins, goldfish, gloves, buttons, glasses etc. are sold! Customers are drawn in by the enticing prices, and temptation is placed in their way to purchase other articles, the real value of which they are not nearly so well able to estimate. And thus the great emporium is richly recompensed for its small initial loss.

Moreover, it is the intention to create the impression amongst those, who are desirous of buying, that, in a business, where certain articles are so cheap, all must necessarily be cheap. And that is just what they are not. This is one of the most effective deceptions practised by the

great "Stores" on the public. For, in the case of the larger and more costly goods, which are only occasionally purchased, and the value of which the ordinary layman is not experienced enough to judge, considerably higher prices are charged than would be the case if the article in question had been purchased at a genuine business of the usual kind, i.e., businesses which specialise in the sale of one kind of goods.

Also, it is worth remarking, that articles, intended to act as a bait, or an allurement, are always objects, which have but little value in a household, and, for that reason, are not purchased to any considerable extent by the public. However, if anybody, in order to take advantage of the cheapness of these goods, endeavours to buy more of the same than is usual, he is almost invariably met with the answer that the stock is sold out.

"Display articles." – One occasionally notices in the windows of the great "Stores" articles of a larger size, which cause astonishment on account of their exceptional cheapness.

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So far as can be seen, these articles are made of good material and the workmanship is sound. On entering the establishment to buy one of these articles, one is usually shown something of similar appearance but of inferior quality. If the customer detects the difference, he is given to understand that all the better quality has been sold. If he then demands the article, which is displayed in the window, he is told that the same has been sold already, but that the purchaser has given permission for it to remain on display until a new consignment arrives. Certainly the law concerning unclean competition provides – in a measure – a remedy against tricks of this kind, but the customer scarcely ever avails himself of it, and, if he does, seldom with success. The rule is that one simply does not obtain the desired article at the stated price.

"Mixing of goods." – The following practice is customary in the "Stores" when a quantity of articles are offered for sale in one lot: amongst a number of cheap goods such as articles of clothing, linen, crockery etc, several articles of a better quality than the majority are introduced. These better articles are, for reasons which it is easy to understand, placed on the top, and are handed, for hasty inspection, to likely purchasers. If a sale takes place the salesman endeavours to substitute the inferior article, or, if a large quantity is being dealt with, to mix the inferior articles with the better ones.

"Deception-and Exchange-articles." – The "Stores" have introduced the following practice: they buy a parcel of goods of superior quality from a manufacturer of good reputation, and, armed with a sample from these, order articles, deceptively similar in appearance but made of inferior material, to be manufactured at another factory. As they then sell by turns from the superior and inferior stocks (but mostly from the latter) they are in a position to evade the reproach that they deal in inferior goods. Whenever a dispute arises, they simply produce one of the better articles, and assure the customer that this is their normal quality, and that the inferior specimen complained of has been introduced amongst the better goods by accident.

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What is related below as having taken place in a large "Stores" has been proved, beyond doubt, to be a fact: the business in question had

bought a large quantity of well-made lace, the factory price of which was 10 Pfennigs the metre. Two inferior qualities of lace at the respective factory prices of 6 and 3 Pfennigs the metre, but of exactly the same pattern, were then ordered. The winding cards of these three different qualities of lace, which all appear to the ordinary superficial observer to be of the same quality, are placed, side by side, and are all offered for sale at the same price of 9 Pfennigs the metre. It is easy to understand that those who sold had received instructions to sell as

much as possible from the winding-card, which contained the lace, which had cost 3 Pfennigs the metre; it was only when a customer entered, who displayed a certain amount of criticism, and appeared to understand something about the matter, that lace was taken from the winding-card, which contained the superior quality. The lady who, by chance, happened to receive a piece of the 10 Pfennig lace for 9 Pfennigs, would naturally continue for a long time to sing the praises of the superiority and cheapness of the article in question amongst the whole circle of her acquaintances, and, in this way, this particular "stores" recovered by the good advertisement far more than the value of the single Pfennig, which had been actually lost in the transaction.

"Prices which confuse and mislead." – The great "Stores" often endeavour, by marking articles at unusual prices (such as 98 Pfennigs, 2 Marks 95 Pfennigs etc.) to create the impression that their calculations are made with the greatest nicety, and that they are satisfied with a very meagre profit. But this is also a delusion, for, amongst the articles marked 98 Pfennigs, there are many, which can be bought in genuine business for 75 or 80 Pfennigs. Moreover, the fact that a customer has allowed himself to be enticed by an apparent saving of 2 Pfennigs is scarcely an event to which he can refer with pride; it is so obviously a speculation of a mean nature, or – generally where women are concerned – is prompted by an absurd idea of economy.

The "Confectiondr", which issues the official organ of the union of "Stores" and Warehouses as its Sunday supplement, recently gave its readers the following good advice:

"the smaller articles must often be sold at cost price, and sometimes even for less, in order that so much the more may be

charged for the larger ones."

"Tf a lady is enabled to purchase gloves or soap for a few groschen below the usual price, she is there and then convinced that all articles in that same business house are cheap, and continues, with complete confidence, to purchase in the same establishment also, mantles and silken garments."

In the course of an action taken by the "Stores" called Stein in Berlin against the "Bund der Handelund Gewerbetreibenden" (Association of Commerce and Industry) a pronouncement was made by the Prussian Court of Appeal, when reversing the judgement of November 14th 1907, as follows:

"Tt is a matter of common knowledge to those engaged in law, that the 'Stores' endeavour to attract large numbers of customers, by offering for sale, at absurdly low prices, those particular goods, which are in daily use or consumption by the masses, but that when other goods are sold, far higher prices are demanded than are charged by the small and moderately-sized shops, which specialise in the particular kind of goods concerned."

When a large Berlin "Stores" went so far recently as to offer Imperial 5 Pfennig postcards for 4 Pfennigs, the intention, which was to entice customers into the establishment and to force other articles upon them, was only too apparent. For, finally, the reduced price for the postcards was only granted to those, who could produce proof that they had purchased other goods. But the intention was also present to create the bewildering impression that this "Stores" was making the impossible possible, and was actually in a position to sell the Imperial postcards cheaper than the postal authorities themselves could. The success of this questionable kind of business depends, to a large extent, upon the suggestion that this "Stores", by some incredible means or magic, could actually sell goods cheaper than those who manufactured the same. It is certainly only the most thoughtless, who can allow themselves to be fooled by such unbusiness like tricks, and the same may therefore be regarded as a speculation in stupidity. Whoever

allows himself to be enticed by these "Stores" tricks is certainly not entitled to ask for a certificate stating that he – or she – is capable of sane and independent judgement.

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2. Injury done to the Producers.

It can be seen from the practices, which have just been described, how

the "Stores" favour, for the most part, the production of inferior goods and thus react very oppressively upon certain branches of manufacture. The method of procedure is usually as follows: the "Stores" buyer puts in an appearance at the office of the factory, and producing a certain article says:

"I can order annually large quantities of this article if you can produce the same at from 20 to 25 per cent below the present price. It does not matter if the workmanship and the material are inferior, but the appearance must be the same."

When a respectable manufacturer declines to accept this invitation, the "Stores" buyer threatens to take his order to some other firm. Many a manufacturer, apprehensive of being squeezed out of the market, ends up by consenting, and produces the inferior goods, which are desired. One inevitable consequence of the constantly increasing manufacture of shoddy and inferior goods is, that the production of goods of superior quality tends as steadily to diminish.

An expert in the manufacture of china reports:

"our factory has worked for years at a loss simply because the demand for a good class of ware, which is worth its price, is gradually falling off. The 'Stores' buy only 'fourth selection' and flawed goods, that is to say, refuse. They then mix several good

pieces among the lot, in the case of plates, for instance, laying them on the top of the others, and the public buys this rubbish unsuspectingly. A sound line of goods, however, waits in vain for a purchaser. There is nothing left but to resign one self to the manufacture of artificially prepared refuse. On the other hand wages keep on rising, so that it is no longer possible to make the business pay, and this entire branch of industry goes from bad to worse."

Numerous factories in other branches of trade have allowed themselves to be inveigled into manufacturing rubbish, especially for the "Stores", and have found their ruin in the process. It was the invariable habit of the "Stores" buyer to endeavour to beat the price down each time he gave a fresh order, until there was no longer any possibility for the producer to make even the most meagre profit.

The customers for the better class of wares had, however, disappeared in the meantime, so there was nothing to be done except to discontinue business.

Another decade like this, and we shall see the greater part of that branch of industry, which is dependent upon orders from the "Stores", ruined likewise.

A sausage manufacturer, when asked how it was that he could deliver his sausages so cheaply to the "Stores" that the latter could sell a pair for 12 Pfennigs when 15 Pfennigs were charged everywhere else, answered laughing:

"just measure the things! they are certainly a fifth cheaper, but they are also a quarter shorter." –

The purchasing public has no idea whatever of such proceedings, or behaves, at any rate, as if it had no such idea; it is bewitched by the fascinating and bewildering life of the great "Stores", and does not pause to consider to what an extent the entire economic life is being undermined by such a questionable form of development. For, not only is industry reduced to producing rubbish, but also those sound businesses in the towns, which confine themselves to the sale of high-class specialities, are being ruined, because the "Stores" are gradually depriving them of their customers. In the vicinity of the "Stores" one good business after another disappears; in Berlin, for instance, in the year 1913, no less than 18,000 separate shops were standing empty. Development of this kind can only end in a gigantic economic catastrophe; and we shall be indebted for this to the magnificence of the "Stores", as well as to the incredible shortsightedness of the public, which allows itself to be enticed into such man-traps, and which stifles every feeling of responsibility with arguments, which are prompted solely by its own laziness and vanity.

A lowering of quality in the type of all articles available for trade. – As the "Stores" have use only for great quantities of articles as much alike as possible, they endeavour, as far as they can, to reduce the number of the various samples and types. The whole of the Art-Industry suffers especially thereby, as it is wont to grant both fancy and personal taste as large a field as possible.

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The "Stores" like to have a suitable sample reproduced a thousand, or even a million times, and this naturally causes other good samples to

be forced out of the market. The Art-Industry loses its individuality; all becomes mass-manufacture for mass-taste.

As inferior material is almost invariably introduced where the above course is practised, the Art-Industry suffers degradation and cheapening in every respect.

The French political economist, Trepreau, characterises the development in the following words:

"This change is causing the taste for what is good and beautiful, which formerly obtained such a good reputation for French trade, to disappear, and is substituting for it the mass-production of rubbish, which is degrading our industry, and the sequel of which will be the disappearance of all specialities of artistic handicraft in the immediate future'.

In the case of jam and preserves, for example, the factories were compelled, in consequence of the pressure, to reduce prices and to produce special lines of preserves for the "Stores" alone, whereby not only did the quality suffer but the difference between gross and nett weight was increased by improper filling.

Many textile fabrics are reduced, not only with regard to the quality of the yarn and the closeness of the mesh, but actually with regard to the breadth, customary in the trade. Thus velvet was woven 42 centimetres instead of 50 centimetres broad – a fact which quite escapes a hasty inspection. To what an extent the contents of the balls and skeins of yarn, thread etc, mostly stated in English yards instead of in metres, differs from what it ought to be, is seldom ascertained by our thoughtless women, although, in this case, the difference in money is considerable.

But enough; the manufacturers, whether they like it or not, are

compelled to help the "Stores" to deceive the public, although they destroy their own business in doing so.

3. The overpowering and monopolisation of all economic means.

A further danger menaces our economic and social relations, arising from the circumstance that the "Stores", by gradually concentrating the retail trade into their hands, have almost obtained a monopoly of

the same. This can make it as bad in the future for the purchasing public as for the manufacturers.

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As soon as the "Stores" have driven the majority of competing shops out of the field, they will not find it necessary any longer to entice customers with cheap prices, because the public will simply be compelled to buy many things from the "Stores" on account of the total disappearance of the sound old businesses, which confined themselves to one kind of trade and specialised in the same. When this time comes, the "Stores" will raise the prices as high as they like, and this will be made all the easier for them, as they have already formed themselves into a trust, and are codifying their rules and regulations. And there is no doubt that the purchasing public will eventually have to pay the reckoning for the apparent favours which it enjoys today.

At the present day the great "Stores" exert a kind of monopoly-domination over the manufacturers. They claim the right to take all kinds of discounts – special "Stores" Bonus etc – which the manufacturers are powerless to resist, as they are placed more or less at the mercy of these great undertakings, who can give or withhold orders. When a special tax of 2% was imposed on the "Stores" in Prussia, the "Stores" immediately passed it on to the manufacturers and merchants, by deducting 2% from all their accounts, even before the tax actually came into force. Thus it is clear how the monopolising nature of these great "Stores," which is steadily increasing, is creating and inflicting a state of servile dependency upon the manufacturers, which, in its turn, will gravely endanger not only the economic but also the civic freedom – to say nothing of objections from the moral point of view. And it is not only the employers, who suffer, but the

employees are threatened with the same evils and to the same extent. All those, who patronise the "Stores", should make a note of this.

As a matter of fact the "Stores" and the great Banks, which work in close alliance with them, are obtaining, in consequence of the continually progressing concentration of the economic life, a dominating power, which gives cause for the gravest apprehension.

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They have the power to crush every smaller competing business, and to make the manufacturers and producers absolutely dependent on them. This means nothing less than steering a direct course towards an

economic "right of the fist", which is an end to every conception of justice and morality. Every kind of compulsion, which hurts the feeling of justice and wounds social sensibility, must of necessity lead to an undermining of public morality, and finally to anarchy, and consequently cannot be tolerated in any well-organised community. Since the great "Stores" already form an international trust, they are in a position to subject the citizens of any country to international machinations, and to interfere to such a degree with the means for upholding authority that they seriously menace the economic freedom and independence of the inhabitants.

This calls for objection and opposition. The state cannot sanction that private persons or companies should have a monopoly of commerce, and consequently of profiteering. But this is precisely what any further development of the "Stores" system will lead to.

Least of all, however, can an economic predominance of such a nature be tolerated, when it endeavours to attain its ends by questionable means, when it makes use of trickery and deceit, and thereby endangers public well-being.

4. Moral and Physical Harm.

The great "Stores" endanger not only the economic existence of the smaller and moderate-sized businesses, as well as the steady and regular production of goods, but are harmful to the public morality. It is a well-known fact that, side by side with the evolution of the great "Stores", certain new and disquieting features have made their appearance in the moral attitude of the public. A new category of offences has come into being; the seductive influence leading to an improper appropriation of goods, the pathological appearance of that class of theft, which is peculiar to the "Stores".

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Experience shows that this particular type of larceny is not confined to the poorer class of people and professional thieves, but is practised by individuals drawn from all stations of life, and more especially by females, even when the latter belong to the most prosperous grades of society. The phenomenon is accounted for by the peculiar nature of business as conducted in the great "Stores". Everything is designed to excite cupidity, to bewilder and to ensnare. The whirl of business and the multitude of impressions raise excitement to such an extent that the senses become quite confused. Weak characters succumb entirely to these influences, and lose control of their will-power. They are tempted, when they feel that they are not observed, to appropriate

something, and steal occasionally even from their fellow-customers. They are, however, nearly always caught, for the proprietors of the "Stores", well aware of the insidious charm of their "shows", keep a special staff of detectives to watch those whom they attract. Numerous cases have already occurred, where ladies of good position have been escorted into a private office, and have been subjected to the indignity of a personal search. It is easy to imagine what scandals develop out of such incidents.

But even if it does not lead quite so far as punishable offences, the influence upon the character of the public of the peculiar method of trading introduced by the "Stores", is altogether bad, for the simple reason that it induces many to buy more than their circumstances warrant, and to spend money on useless things. The whole system connected with this method of trading is designed to create the impression on the customers that they are guilty of neglect if they do not at once recognise and utilise the opportunity to make a cheap purchase, or, in other words, a bargain. The cheap rubbish also, made to look like something better, seduces simple people into buying articles quite unsuited to their position in life; by so doing they accustom themselves to a mode of living, which far exceeds what their circumstances and means justify.

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One of the great "Stores" advertised for a considerable period with reference to one of their brands of cheap Champagne: "Champagne must become a popular drink!" – a phrase that one of the Social-Democratic members of the Reichstag actually made his own particular slogan.

The demoralisation, which arises out of the peculiar method of trading adopted by the great "Stores", extends not only to the purchasing public, but even more to the staff or personnel of the "Stores", to the salesmen and saleswomen who labour under the steady and unvarying influence of the lax morale prevalent in these establishments, and who are compelled to help to deceive and overreach the public. To the above remarks may be added some foreign criticisms, in order to show how the objectionable features referred to have already acquired an international significance.

The physical injury caused by the unceasing strain of the service is considerable, and this reacts on the character. D Paul Berthold says concerning it:

"The assistants live in unhealthy surroundings, in badly–

ventilated apartments, which are crowded with people. In most of the great 'Stores' the number of cases of illness and of actual death is appalling, so much so, that those, who work for several years in these establishments without acquiring tuberculosis, form the exceptions."

In addition moral perils arise from other causes. Dr. H. Lambrecht, Director of the Ministry for Public Works in Brussels deserves recognition for having published in a memorandum concerning "Stores and Cooperative Societies", a number of facts dealing with these matters – facts which are all the more striking for having been scientifically corroborated. He makes inter alia, the following remarks with reference to this subject:

"This penning-in of a number of young females, and making them absolutely dependent on a person of the opposite sex, whether the latter may happen to be the shop-walker, inspector or manager, constitutes already a gross moral danger, which is all the more marked, when one takes into consideration that the saleswomen are drawn from the very class, which is most susceptible to the enticement of luxury and social pleasures''.

He goes on to express his opinion about the questionable "friendships", which the great "Stores" offer both sexes so many opportunities of making, and which are utilised, not only by the salesmen and the saleswomen, but also by the customers.

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We have neither space nor time to refer further to the chapter dealing with this delicate subject. Lambrecht continues:

"The danger, however, is still further increased by the inadequate payment of the young girls employed, by bad advice, and by bad example. In these great businesses, in each of which several hundred people are employed, some of the older ones always find the means to dress themselves better than the others, and to visit the theatres and the restaurants after business hours, and soon the little girl apprentice, with her salary of 20 marks a month, allows herself to be deceived by what she imagines to be the brilliant prospect in store for her''.

J. Hennigsen (Hamburg) after portraying the questionable moral relations, which evolve out of the "Stores" system, remarks:

"Tam convinced that if all this could only be published, far and wide, no German woman, who still preserved a spark of sympathy with her fellow-women, would ever set foot again in one of these

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'Stores ''.

And Baroness Brincard, after describing the same conditions, observes:

"Generally speaking, women are sympathetic beings, whose hearts are touched by all suffering. Therefore they do not act intentionally when they profit grossly from the misery and distress of other women, but unfortunately it is just the women of the well-to-do classes, who know nothing of these matters, who neither see

b)

nor think... .

The great "Stores" are responsible for the production of a new nervous disease, a fact which Emile Zola has portrayed in his book "Au Bonheur des Dames". The French physician, Dr. Dubuisson, has chosen as a theme for his book ("Les voleuses des grands magasins") the injurious effect which the "Stores" have upon neurotic people; he says therein:

"It is impossible, even for people of the strongest constitutions, to spend any considerable time in these gigantic establishments without experiencing a peculiar feeling of nervous debility – of mental languor and bewilderment'.

In the case of neurotic people this condition amounts to a complete confusion of the senses, which, to a certain extent, deprives them of the control of their actions, and brings in its train mental and moral disaster.

Dr. Laquer in "Der Warenhaus-Diebstah?" (Thieving at the Stores) says:

"Thieving at the great 'Stores' is very extensively carried on, and it is a matter of urgent importance that this fact should be made widely known, especially as children are taking a large part in it. The unguarded display of goods without any compulsion to buy, is a great temptation to those, who are deficient in will-power; for this reason alone it should be restricted. Whether this deficiency in will-power (notably in the case of women in an interesting condition), when brought face to face with the allurements of the great 'Stores', is to be regarded as a malady, must be decided by

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the evidence of medical experts in the Law Courts... .

In any case, the "Stores" contribute to an enormous extent to undermine the morality of a generation, whose conscience is already blunted, and to multiply to a serious extent the already numerous social evils. The determining factors in the State ought to seriously consider, whether the trivial advantages of making one's purchases under these luxurious conditions are sufficiently valuable to be placed in the scales against the economic and moral welfare of the population. And, before everything else, if it is consistent with the duty of those, who are in authority, to see that justice is enforced and

that the interests of the commonwealth are guarded, that the brute force of money, combined with boundless selfishness, should be established as a system to enslave the whole nation. The evasion of our social politicians, who maintain that these results of modern life are inevitable, and must be "surmounted", is equivalent to the consolation, given to a man, who is unable to swim, that, in any case, he would also have to learn how not-to drown.

5. Premiums for those employed and the cost involved in carrying on this method of trading.

How thoroughly unsound the business principles are in the great "Stores", is Shown by the evidence of Dr. Josef Lux, who maintains that many of the "Stores" have different prices for certain customers and for certain times of the day.

A salesman, who had been employed in a "Stores", informs us that the employees were instructed to exploit the weaknesses and inattentiveness of the public. A leading principle was that, if possible, no one should be allowed to leave the building without making a purchase. If a certain article was too dear for a customer, after several ingenious attempts had been made to persuade him or her to take something else, the same article would be produced again at a lower price under the pretext that it was of a different quality. Further, that salesmen and saleswomen were instructed, if the opportunity presented itself, to charge more than the goods had actually been priced at. In this case they receive special premiums for the excess profits, which they have been instrumental in obtaining.

How often the employees at the "Stores" are tempted to purloin the goods is only too well known. The Law Courts are incessantly

engaged with cases of this kind*. Several years ago in the Berlin Courts, in one case alone, 54 salesmen and saleswomen as well as the head of a department out of the same "Stores", received sentences.

The idea, that the working expenses of the "Stores" are lower than those of other businesses, is erroneous. The peculiar conditions, under which these great businesses are worked, call for all kinds of arrangements, which can be dispensed with in sound businesses.

In order to protect themselves in some measure against thefts, both by employees and customers, most of the great "Stores" engage and maintain a number of detectives, secret agents, inspectors and searchers, whose business it is to keep both the public and the staff under continual observation and control; and daily a number of the staff, as well as of the customers, are detained at the exits, and are conducted to a room, where they must divest themselves of their clothing in order to be thoroughly searched.

* In No. 182 of the "Hammer" there is an article entitled: "34 Summonses in one 'Store', and in No. 239 an article under the heading: 'Morality in the 'Stores'''.

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The moral effects of this bodily examination need only be hinted at. It is by no means excluded that a perfectly innocent customer might have suspicion deliberately directed against her, and would

consequently be exposed to a search of this kind.

In any case, the "Stores" are bound to maintain a large staff of people, whose sole duty consists in dealing with the moral damage, which follows as a matter of course in the train of this novel method of

conducting business, and this, of course, increases the expenses enormously. If one also takes into account the continuous and costly advertising, which the "Stores" are quite unable to do without, it ought to be sufficiently clear that these modern undertakings cannot spell progress from an economic point of view, and that they are not at all in the position to deliver genuine goods at lower prices than other businesses. They are only able to keep themselves going by deceiving the public, and by lowering the quality of the goods.

Moreover, they have a devastating effect upon the economic existence of the middle-class, and, in this respect also, bring again a whole row of social evils in their train.

Trepreau ascribes the appalling falling-off in the number of marriages in France to the herding-together of the unmarried of both sexes in the enormous business barracks, which are called "business emporiums" or "stores".

It is just the women and girls, who never think that by supporting the "Stores" they are sinning against their own sex. If one only pauses for a moment to consider that, owing to the growing power of the great capitalistic "Stores", the possibility of a man of the middle-class ever establishing himself in a business of his own is quite precluded, marriage becomes more and more remote for many men, and more and more women are consequently driven to seek some means of making their own livelihood, one is finally bound to admit that, by reason of the development of the "Stores" system, the woman-question has become considerably more acute.

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Thus it is the women themselves, who help to destroy their own social position when they give their custom to the great "Stores".

Lambrecht thus sums up the result of his investigations: the system of concentration in retail-trade offers no social advantages, which are not far out balanced by other great disadvantages. The latter are leading towards a social condition full of danger, and which must be regarded

as less advantageous and desirable when compared with the soundness and many-sidedness of the smaller businesses, each of which confines itself to one special branch of trade.

Regarded from the social point of view, it is the ethical forces, and not the economic, which must decide the issue.

Already all the older civilisations have gone to ruin because they would not recognise this truth about the accumulation of all wealth in a few hands, and the consequent impoverishment of the masses. What leads to decay cannot be called progress.

For us, however, material self-enrichment must not be carried on to the detriment of morality, and the general welfare must not be sacrificed in order that profiteering shall flourish.

The mission of the truly moral system of government remains unaltered, viz, to respect and protect the economically-weak man, who, at the same time, can well be the best man when judged from the physical and moral point of view. A particularly valuable social quality of the middle-class is moderation in all its needs and requirements, even in its aspirations after honours and riches; for, only in this case, can there be a fairly good distribution of prosperity, and a cheerful state of well-being be made possible for the community. The entire mechanism of acquisition, which has been placed at the absolute disposal of an unrestrained lust for gain, has not increased either the health, or the safety, or the happiness of human individuals.

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The social consequences of an evolution along these lines are: monotony, degeneration, and a gradual disappearance of the aesthetic sense and taste; degradation of personality and of the individual, and lack of an appropriate field of activity; suppression of the artistic industry. This whole series of appearances are the forerunners and symptoms of the decay of a nation, and of its culture.

It is almost superfluous to add that the great "Stores"', in all parts of the world, are almost exclusively in the hands of Hebrews, and that it is in this particular domain that the Jewish business spirit celebrates its questionable triumphs.

A press, which represents every political party, and is always at the service of the great "Stores" on account of the rich harvest, which it

derives from the advertisements of these establishments, has, up till now, helped to present these modern bazaars of rubbish in the most favourable light, and to write all manner of nice things about them. It has, in any case, refrained altogether from exposing the terrible nature of the economic, social and moral damage which is inseparably connected with the management and working of these great emporiums. Thus, for the sake of money, a grave crime is perpetrated against our nation.

When women, in particular, in the attempt to justify their patronage of these establishments, offer the excuse that it is so convenient to do their shopping at the "Stores", they should be reminded that convenience is a property or quality, which ultimately can be used to justify any kind of indolence and carelessness, and that it becomes an absolute vice when it is referred to as an excuse for supporting dubious undertakings.

This much-praised convenience is, however, as all genuine frequenters of the great "Stores" will, without exception, admit, inseparably bound up with an incalculable expenditure of time, and with many other drawbacks as well, so that in reality, double as much inconvenience is experienced as if one had made the purchases in separate shops. The dawdling about in the "Stores" is already recognised as one of the modern feminine vices, which the Hebrew knows so well how to foster.

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If all the facts, which have been portrayed above, were only sufficiently known, the great "Stores" would soon lose their fascinating splendour in the eyes of all thoughtful people.

Most of all, it is to be hoped that the conscience will awake in our womankind, and will ask itself the question, if it is consonant with decency and morality to support, with their custom, these questionable emporiums of trash, and thus to condemn whole classes of our nation to economic and moral ruin. It is fully time that the customers realised at last their social responsibility. Whoever, for the sake of a paltry and often merely an apparent advantage, supports businesses founded on questionable principles, whoever shows favour to an unwholesome and immoral development, must not be surprised when the consequences of his ill-considered trading finally turn against him; for the morbid principle, spreading always further and further, endangers the social order and moral welfare, and helps to establish conditions, which most seriously menace social and national stability.

Our cultured ladies have opportunity enough to observe and deplore the growing laxity of public morals; it never seems to occur to them, however, that they themselves have helped to undermine the spirit, which makes for order and morality, by the support, which they give to these questionable business-undertakings, which pander solely to

fashion. It is more especially the possessing and cultured classes, who ought to be conscious of their social duties, and who ought not – sometimes out of stinginess, and sometimes out of a lust for spending – to give their custom and support to these dubious trading concerns, and thereby to set a bad example to those below them in the social scale. The principle of the great “Stores” is uneconomic, unsocial and immoral; and out of these great lanterns of modern times, erected to attract and dazzle, issues a spirit, which threatens to poison and demoralise all society from top to bottom: the spirit greedy for gain at any cost, the spirit of vain boastfulness and of pleasure-seeking, the spirit of frivolity, of bodily and spiritual sickness, in fact of megalomania.

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Whoever has regard for our nation and its future, whoever has not already made it a habit to barter his moral consciousness for momentary enjoyment and momentary advantage, ought now to understand clearly, in which direction we are bound, if we continue to give our support to lax morality in business affairs, and other paths of life; for, all offence against good sense and morality, by destroying both state and society, attacks finally both us and our posterity.

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Xl.

Moral Principles In Trade.

Many people consider themselves very clever when they impart the advice to the merchant, who complains that he is unable to hold his own against the Jews: do the same as the Jew! In reality, this amounts to the following: do not recognise any religious motives whatever in your mode of doing business, and descend to the level of a low money-grubber and voluptuary. The economic principle of the Jew threatens to trample under foot, in our time, all other higher principles of life. That, however, is no evidence of its superiority, but of the contrary – its moral inferiority; for, the supposition that, if all forces have free play, the better and the nobler must win, is erroneous.

On the contrary, what Goethe said, remains true for all time: Nobody should complain about what is base, For it remains all-powerful, whatever people may say.

So far as ordinary, everyday life is concerned, what is low and devoid of scruple wins invariably, if it is allowed free play – just as surely as the manners of the quadruped prevail over those of the civilised man if both are compelled to live in the same room, and to feed out of the same trough.

The task assigned to anyone, who has a desire to promote real culture, consists in subduing or eradicating what is vile, in order that it may not smother what is noble, before the latter can arrive at full development. Whoever is desirous of rearing choice plants in his garden, must wage incessant warfare against weeds and insect pests. Unfortunately in our time, the morality, belonging to the higher culture, has been neglected and forgotten, namely, the will to control, and the right to control, which is the prerogative of all that is noble.

When one no longer dared to think, and to act like an aristocrat, everything became vulgar and plebeian; and the Hebrew is the leading dancer in the Cancan of vulgarity. He calls this descent into vulgarity "Progress", and designates, on the other hand, everything of an aristocratic or noble nature, as out-of-date or reactionary.

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Society, in former days, possessed an organic structure; it separated itself, practically automatically, into classes, whose rights and duties were conscientiously defined and graduated.

Thus, a genuine social and moral order came into being, which secured to each man such prosperity as he was entitled to, and assigned to him his due share of rights, as well as duties. The Hebrew has shattered this ancient moral order to pieces. He has absolutely no perception for a moral structure of this kind; to his eyes it appears merely a jumble of disconnected fragments; he is incapable of understanding the purpose of all this regulated coherence. He regards every restraint as a fetter, and as an interference with his liberty.

In addition to his greed for gain, the Hebrew is, for this reason, driven by an irresistible impulse, before all other things, to dissolve all old-established associations, and to break up all arrangements, which are

the outcome of social organisation.

He calls for "Freedom" and "Equality", but whether he does so out of pure calculation, or reacts in response to some dark instinct, it is difficult to say; at any rate, he knows for certain that, on the dissolution of all social bonds, he and his fellow-conspirators will gain the upper hand in the ensuing chaos. Thus, it is that he demands – loudly and incessantly – "Free play for the exercise of every kind of power", which, in reality, amounts to:

"Privilege for unscrupulousness, and domination by those, who conspire in secret."

There is no doubt whatever that the phrase "Freedom and Progress" has provided the Hebrew with a slogan, which he has known how to make his own particular property, certainly not to procure freedom for others but to procure license for himself, and to unsettle and seduce others to desert the firm union of time-honoured organisation, so that, disorganised and isolated, they may, all the more easily, fall into his power.

In spite of this, it is his constant boast that, by breaking down the old restrictions, he has introduced a desirable and beneficial freedom into the economic life; and, to a superficial observer, this may well appear to be true.

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But, in reality, a ruthless campaign of all against all has been instituted, which has certainly produced, as its first and immediate result, a release of all kinds of forces, and a stimulating and goading of the economic life to an alarming extent, but which must eventually exhaust the most valuable activities in a nation, and end in a complete victory for those, who are most ruthless and dishonest.

In former times, there was also no lack of stimulating competition; it was, however, of quite a different kind. The competition then, was in the good quality of what was produced; whoever sold the best goods, secured the most custom. The Hebrew, by "cutting" prices, has reversed the nature of the competition; for today, the low value of the goods produced is the principal object of the commercial rivalry of the world. Whoever can manage to offer goods at an exceedingly low price – without any consideration for the quality, or, at any rate, only with the appearance of quality – is assured of success. And, whoever makes use of deception, in addition, can rely upon brilliant results.

Unclean competition has usurped the position, once occupied by sound and straightforward commercial rivalry.

There is no doubt whatever – as has been stated already on page 99 – that the ancient guilds, which the Hebrew invariably abuses as a reactionary system, possessed their good features. They not only required proof of the capability of each craftsman, but they tested also the quality of what was produced. Each master had to answer for the genuineness of the goods, which he produced, and the guild or hallmark furnished the article produced with evidence of its soundness.

At the time spoken of, there still existed a morality in business, which, at the present day, has dwindled away to such an extent, that only some pitiful traces are still to be found, here and there. That mutual “hunting-down” of customers, which was formerly regarded as dishonourable, is, today, the special boast of the Hebrew.

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In those days there was a maxim:

“No one must force his way into the business of another, or push his own business to such an extent that another citizen is ruined thereby.”

This amount of morality, this amount of regard for one’s neighbour, this amount of social sense are unknown in the business-life of today. The announcement that one would accept lower prices than one’s competitors, was regarded, in olden times, as the lowest degree of commercial impropriety. The Hebrew, with mental machinery of an entirely different kind, has no sympathy with such dignity and propriety. These appear to him merely as irksome restrictions, which make it more difficult to earn money; for this reason he rejects them. An inevitable sequel to these modern business maxims and views is

the relaxation of all morality, and of all social ties throughout the community. One looks around and asks one’s self, if humanity indeed has made any moral or social advance since those olden days.

Whilst the merchant of former times knew how to preserve the dignity of the independent man, and in the course of trading, never sacrificed his self-respect in order to obtain business, the Hebrew, on the contrary, has degraded the entire domain of commerce, and has cast

honour and shame to the winds, simply to create business. He has introduced into the economic life that degrading hurry and scurry, which wears the soles off the boots in order to steal a march on a competitor, and sacrifices self-respect and decency sooner than allow any business to go elsewhere.

Only the grossest form of self-deception could enable anyone to imagine that this kind of mutual "hunting-down" is of the slightest value from an economic point of view. In reality this excessive activity is accompanied by a crazy waste of energy. Formerly, as now, the merchant found his customers, but the whole process was carried on, and completed itself, in a peaceful and dignified fashion. The merchant could wait until the customer came; and the customer came, surely enough, for there was nobody interested in alienating him.

Thus all business traffic pursued the even tenor of its way, without haste and without excitement, and a man could obtain a decent subsistence without infringement of his self respect.

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At the present day, business people harry one another to death, for each has the feeling that a potential robber is lurking in ambush, in his preserve, ready to waylay his customers and to take their money if he does not come up quickly to prevent it.

This hurry and nervousness, peculiar to present-day business, first made their appearance when the Jewish traders assumed the ascendancy. Sombart says:

"The world, well-arranged as it used to be, with all its ancient soundness and solidity was simply taken by storm by the Jews, and we behold this people, stride by stride, thrusting back the former economic order and economic mode of thinking."

Actually, this assault by the Hebrews on our Aryan world is not only an attack on our economic arrangements, but is simultaneously an attempt to undermine the very foundations of our moral system. Sombart certainly gives it as his opinion, that transgressions against the precepts of rectitude and morality are part and parcel of human nature. We protest against such a conception. Certainly there have always been individuals, who have not known how to remain within the limits, appointed by rectitude and morality, but they were invariably denounced as bunglers and disturbers, and regarded accordingly. Respect for the restraints of law and sound morality must

be set down as a fundamental and marked feature of the Aryan or Nordic mode of living and thought; and if, at the present day, we are scarcely aware of the possession of this quality, we at any rate know, that it was bad example and dire necessity, which compelled us to cast it from us. He, who wishes to compete on equal terms with the Hebrew, must descend to the moral level of the latter.

This dire necessity has forced itself upon the German merchant, at an earlier date, than upon his brother traders in other countries, as Germany, on account of its political disruption, has fallen an easier prey to the Jew than any other of the ancient lands of culture. Two hundred years ago, the German name already laboured under the misfortune of being used as a cloak by the Jews.

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When the Jewish business people began to come into prominence, an English writer (1745) expressed his indignation, that there were certain people, who publicly announced their readiness to sell their goods at lower prices than their fellow-traders. He stigmatized this unseemly "cutting" of prices, as shameless. In England, "Dutchmen", that is to say, taken literally, "Germans", were regarded as being the instigators of this practice. It was really the inhabitants of Holland, however, who were meant, and who, up till the year 1648, belonged politically to the German Empire, and were then, as now, called "Dutchmen." It is these people i.e., the Dutch Jews, whom we Germans have to thank for the unpleasant fact that, even now, the English and Americans refer contemptuously to the Germans as "Dutchmen."

The Dutch Hebrews, who arrived in England at that time, were the real originators of under-bidding, and of the traffic in shoddy merchandise. The Jews also, who were hunted out of Spain, and fled, for the most part, to Holland, made their sinister influence felt upon the destinies of us Germans. Soon after 1700, they had already begun a system of predatory culture in a recovering Germany; the book-trade serves as an instance, upon which particular business they conferred the questionable benefit of sales, on a gigantic scale, at book-auctions, a practice, which they had introduced in Holland, because the profit by the old-fashioned method of selling volume by volume was acquired too slowly to suit their taste.

In modern times also, it is much to be regretted that the German merchant has accustomed himself to, and definitely accepted, all kinds of unseemly practices, which were formerly the monopoly of the Hebrews. Sombart allows that Jewish ethics differ from those of mankind in general, and that those offences on the part of Jews against

public morality cannot be laid to the account of any individual in particular, but arise rather from those general ideas regarding life and business morality, which are implanted in the Jewish nature. He asks

(page 153):

“What really then was specifically Jewish? And is one entitled to assume, in general a peculiar idiosyncrasy in the attitude of the Jew towards all enduring arrangements?

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I believe so; yes, and I believe that this specific Jewish characteristic of infringing the law, expresses, before everything else, the idea that the Jews regard their offences against right and morality, as not being the particular concern of any individual amongst them, but rather as being the discharge of a code of commercial morality, accepted by and current amongst the Jews, and that their business habits are only those, which are sanctioned by the majority of the Jewish business people. We are bound to conclude, from the general and continued practice of fixed customs, that the Jews do not at all regard their irregular mode of trading as immoral, and consequently as unpermissible, but are convinced, on the contrary, that they are acting in a perfectly moral manner – the ‘correct’ right as opposed to a ridiculous conception of right and morality.”

As a matter of fact, our moral perception of things is “senseless” so far as the Hebrew is concerned; it is too lofty for him. If there is any pronounced feature about Hebrewdom, whereby it can at once be distinguished from the rest of humanity, it is precisely this absence of moral sensitiveness.

In reality the Hebrew is a lower type of being, in whom all those qualities are wanting, which confer a real dignity upon mankind—honour, a sense of shame, a conscience and moral consciousness. As our entire existence is confined within these barriers, we are naturally not so free to carry on the competitive struggle, whether it be of a spiritual or economic nature, so effectively as the person, who declines to recognise any such restraints. Just as a cleanly being steps

aside to avoid a foul mire, into which a swine plunges with satisfaction, so does a man, with clean instincts, revolt against following the Hebrew into the swamp of moral degradation. If he tries to do so, either he or his better nature is ruined.

And this is the peculiar difficulty of the present time, that we have allowed ourselves to be overcome by the swinish predilection of the Hebrew, that we have descended from our moral altitude, in order to scuffle with him in the mud and mire for our daily fodder. It is vain to hope that one will ever be able to elevate the Hebrew to the plane of nobler manhood; for at least three thousand years, he has shown himself to be incapable of improvement, and he will always remain so. It is a fallacy to maintain that this moral deficiency made itself so glaringly conspicuous in the Jew, owing to his compulsory detention in the Ghetto, and would leave him as soon as he was permitted to move freely in a moral community.

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This fond expectation has been bitterly disappointed by the actual facts: the Hebrew, with his insensibility for higher moral values, will invariably drag down the rest of the community to his own low level, whenever he is permitted full scope for his baneful activity. The same presumption has shown itself to be false also, in countries, where the Jews have enjoyed unrestricted freedom for centuries, such countries for instance, as England, the Netherlands and the United States. In these lands, as well as in France, where they have had complete civic rights since the end of the eighteenth century, and now are the undisputed masters", their nature has not altered by one hair-breadth.

Sombart speaks in the highest terms of a certain Jewess, the so-called "Gluckel von Hameln," who lived from 1645 to 1724, and wrote her own biography. But, in spite of his praise, he added the significant remark:

"All the aspirations and endeavours, all the thoughts and feelings of this woman centred themselves on Money. For the whole 313 pages of her memoirs, she speaks of nothing else but money, and of acquiring riches." (Page 156).

And it is this trait especially, which proclaims the lower nature, and which predominates in the Hebrew; for we are entitled to maintain with confidence, that the man is by so much the more spiritual and moral, the less his thoughts are influenced by material considerations.

The noblest spirits, taken from any period, have seldom been good managers. The interest concerning money did not occupy their minds to any considerable extent, and was regarded as a secondary consideration. It was the noble Nazarene, who announced: "You

cannot serve both God and Mammon." The more idealism, the more spiritual purity and dignity, and the less regard for money.

* After Martin, Levy is the name, which occurs most frequently in the French business world, a fact which the well-known Dr. Bertillon has established by reference to the various address-books. (T-gl. Rundschau, Nr. 291 of 1913).

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The Hebrew endeavours to substitute cunning in the place of the idealism, in which he is so conspicuously lacking, and to compensate for his deficiency in moral feeling and in deep instincts, by a more subtle understanding. The intellect – the cool power of calculation – belongs, by no manner of means, to the higher spiritual functions; invariably it forms but a poor substitute for the deeper spiritual forces, which are wanting, for the feeling and perceiving discernment of things and connections between things. Just as the Hebrew endeavours in the economic life to substitute the mere possession of money for the

ability to work and create, in which he is so deficient, so does he endeavour to conceal his lack of the deeper, spiritual capacity by a veneer of sham culture. It is, for this reason, very questionable praise, when Sombart refers again and again to the "pre-eminent intellectuality" of the Jews; In reality, all that he means is the mental cunning, the subtle process of calculation, which is peculiar to a low order of intellect.

Deviation in the trend of Jewish life.

Now we will occupy ourselves for a short time with the economic side of the matter: the Hebrew desires to possess riches in order to obtain mastery over others, and to oppress them; and it is in this particular, where there is a great difference between the acquisition of money by Jews, and the acquisition of money by other races. Certainly there are plenty of business people amongst Aryans and Christians, whose inclination is predominantly towards making money, and people, enough and to spare, who do not pay much attention to the moral side of the question, and regard all means and methods as equally good, provided that money can be acquired thereby. But, in one respect, they impose a restriction on themselves; they content themselves with guarding and enjoying their wealth; they do not begrudge others, besides themselves, the opportunity to acquire wealth and to enjoy it. It is quite different where the Hebrew is concerned.

It is, as if he is consumed by an inappeasable hatred towards all, who happen to possess something; as if he felt himself alone entitled to claim all material possessions in this world for himself and for his people; as if he could not rest so long as goods and money still remained in the hands of those, who are not Jews. This frame of mind

finds unconcealed expression in the Talmudic-Rabbinical writings. One finds there, for instance:

"God created the world solely for the Jews, and accordingly all property in the world belongs to the Jews."

The Talmud therefore declares:

"The possessions of those, who are not Jews, are equivalent to possessions without an owner and the first, who seizes the same, is entitled to them."

This is no theoretical interpretation; the Jews take it, and act on it in deadly earnest. They regard it as their special mission in life to travel all over the earth in order to acquire all the possessions of the Goyim. They do not consider that they have fulfilled their duty to their God, Jahweh, until all the riches in the world are in their hands, so that they can lay the same at the feet of their idol. It is for this reason that the real Jew is animated by a feverish restlessness to dispossess the Goy of his property. It is, as if he suffered mental distress, so long as there remained any property in his vicinity, which he had not yet acquired. It is precisely this behaviour, which draws such a sharp dividing line between the Jewish and "Christian" business and usury practices. The Hebrew does not only desire to gain, but to ruin and enslave others as well. The young deputy Bismarck, speaking in the Landtag of 1847, furnished a classical proof of this contention:

"I will give an example, which contains the whole history of the relations existing between Jew and Christian. – I know a rural district where the Jewish population is numerous, where there are peasants, who cannot call a single object on their farms their own property, where the entire furniture, from the bed to the stove, belongs to the Jew, and where the peasant pays a rent for each separate piece of furniture; the growing corn and the corn in the barn belong to the Jew, and the Jew sells the corn for bread, seed

and feeding purposes back to the peasant again, by the peck. I, at any rate, in the course of my professional duties, have never come across nor even heard of a Christian practising usury comparable with this."

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Anyone, who is acquainted with the activity of the Jews in Bavarian Franconia, in Hesse, in the north of Wurtemberg and other places, can provide more than enough instances of a similar kind.

The Jew, when doing business, is always impelled by a double motive: not only does he desire advantage for himself, but he wishes, at the same time, to cause damage to the other side. It is for this reason, that he will not reject a piece of business, that brings him in nothing, so long as it serves his purpose of weakening others. His aim is to sweep all competitors away. "He does not ask", says Sombart, "if a profit can be made or not, or if it will be necessary to work for a time without making a profit, simply in order that, later on, he may make all the more profit". This is the "grear", startling innovation, which the Jew has introduced into business life, and which celebrates its economic triumph in the form of the great "Stores". At the back of the Jewish fighting tactic, is always lurking the idea of monopoly – of sole domination – the desire to annihilate all competitors.

A dark instinct for disturbance and destruction, for confusion and dissolution, all of which facilitate the plundering of others, is the most marked feature in the Hebrew; for, in the universal ruin, the richest booty falls to his share. In this respect he resembles the vulture, which, scenting its prey, hovers over the battle-field. The ruin of others brings him his surest spoil.

Whilst the merchant of former days willingly restricted his activities to dealing in one speciality, in one particular district, the Hebrew, by preference, deals everywhere with everybody. The former division of

trade, according to specialities, had the great advantage of enabling the merchant to acquire a far more thorough knowledge of his goods, and, at the same time, to provide, in his particular line, the greatest variety of choice.

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The Hebrew, on the contrary, whose original business-occupation was

always in the old-clothes shop, in which secondhand articles of all kinds were to be found, has not been able, even at the present day, to free himself of his preference for a medley of second-hand rubbish: he preserves the character and atmosphere of the old-clothes shop, even in his emporiums of trash and his great "stores"; yes, and even into his great industrial undertakings. Even Sombart perceives in all this, what he describes as a characteristically Jewish touch, and acknowledges that the great "stores" are almost exclusively in Jewish hands.

Sombart mentions with pride, that the Hebrews are the fathers of the "hire-purchase" business; and this may well be the case. (Compare page 117). One must not run away with the idea, which is for ever being trumpeted forth in the advertisements of these business, namely that sympathy with the small man was the motive, which originated them. A far different tendency is at the root of the movement. Just as the Hebrew buys up the harvest, for a mere song, from a peasant, who is short of money, or is in other difficulties, while the grain is still on the stalk and even before it is ripe, so does he secure for himself, by means of the "hire-purchase" system, all the wages of the poor man for weeks and months in advance. In Faust the Jew is spoken of as follows:

"Er schafft Antizipationen—
Die Schweine kommen nicht zu Fette,
Verpfandet ist der Pfuhl im Bette,

Und auf den Tisch kommt vorgegessen Brot."

(Goethe)

["'He creates anticipations . . .

The swine are never left to fatten

Pawned is the pillow in the bed

And the very bread, which is placed on the table,
has been eaten in advance."']

The Jew knows how to prevent the unfortunate people from taking their money elsewhere, by binding them over in a legal agreement, to assign the proceeds of their labour to him for a long time in advance. The "hire-purchase" system is therefore a particular and valuable link in the chain of business operations, by which the Jews suck up the money in circulation.

It prevents the saving of money by those, who are not Jews, and quickens the return flow, even of the smallest stream of money, into the reservoir of Judah. Certainly all these Jewish practices have introduced a novel and peculiar atmosphere into modern business life, but it is certainly not a healthy and beneficial one. The final injurious effects of this kind of commercial activity upon the economic life are not immediately apparent, for the excessive stimulation of the economic life produces, with its colour, variety and movement, a positively dazzling effect. But it is no less certain that this Jewish tendency, in the economic life, is continually bringing public morality to a lower and lower level, and is destroying all regard for the general welfare of the community.

The principle of ruthless selfishness has obtained the mastery, and the right of the individual to enrich himself, by any and every means, has established itself, even if the rest of the community suffer grievously thereby, and both state and morality are sacrificed. Social harmony has

been replaced by mutual enmity, everybody fights everybody, and this can only end in universal destruction. It is no longer a cause for wonder when active business people break down prematurely from nervous exhaustion in their best years, and when all manner of insidious diseases and social disorders arise out of this mad state of affairs. We are being continually and insistently informed that all this must be so – that all this is inseparable from progress. We perceive, at any rate, that the physical and mental powers of mankind are giving way, under these malign influences, to the verge of complete extinction.

This method of destruction must be opposed by a wise and sensible discipline, whereby all the material requirements of life can be satisfied without impairing the constitutive powers of mankind. This disciplinary system must adopt, as its standard, the principle that the preservation and elevation of mankind are of more importance than the mere increase of business, and the accumulation of world riches.

All.

The Hebrews as supporters of Capitalism.

Sombart advances the question as to whether the Jew possesses a special capacity for capitalism. It appears most extraordinary to us that such a question should ever have been propounded. Capitalism is not an activity, which calls for a special kind of capacity, but a condition, the cultivation or administration of which, calls for certain qualifications. Even, in the case of the Hebrew, capitalism, for its own sake, is not regarded as the main object, but rather as a means for increasing his own power, and for enslaving those, who are not Jews.

Thus, the question will take the following shape: does the Hebrew possess a special talent for amassing capital, and for giving a capitalistic formation to the economic life? Nobody has ever been in doubt concerning this fact.

Sombart claims for the Hebrews the merit of being the founders and upholders of modern world-wide commerce, of modern finance, of the Stock Exchange, in fact, of the commercialisation of the entire economic life; of being the parents of free trade, and of free competition, of being the exponents of the modern spirit in the realm of business. We will cheerfully concede all this, but, at the same time it is perfectly clear to us, that this modern spirit is by no means a good spirit, for it is the spirit of the disintegration of political economy, of the destruction of the productive nations. The explanation of the idea of capitalism, which, according to Sombart, is as follows, seems strange indeed to us:

“Capitalism is the name we give to that organisation of economic intercourse, by which two different groups of the population – the owners of the means of production, who, at the same time,

carry on the work of directing, and the ordinary work-people who own nothing – cooperate, so indeed that the representatives of Capital (i.e., of the requisite store of the necessary goods) are the real economic subjects, that is to say, hold the power of deciding the nature and direction of the economic management, and bear the responsibility for the issue, whatever it may be” (page 186).

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According to this, Capitalism characterizes itself as the economic method of the proletarian state, which is ruled and guided unresistingly by a few financial magnates, as a new edition of slavery in its most acute form. In actuality, this is the ideal of the Hebrew, to whom it has been promised in the Talmud, that a time will come when every Jew will possess 2800 slaves.

The only question is whether the other nations regard such a state of things as desirable, and are willing to help to bring it about.

This might be expressed in a somewhat more general fashion as follows: the capitalistic economic system regards the formation of capital as the principal aim of economic activity.

According to this system, capital, and not man, is of most importance. This system places man and his spiritual needs on a lower plane than the accumulation of capital. Moneymaking is regarded as the first principle of life. And the object of this creation of capital? – the domination and exploitation of mankind by means of loan-servitude.

Formerly the earning of money was a side-issue in the economic life; the other, and more important object was: on the one hand, the satisfaction of human needs by the production of the requisite goods, and the guaranteeing, on the other hand, of the possibility of an existence for the producer, as well as for the business or middleman. The man, and the possibility of his existence, were always the chief

consideration. According to the capitalistic system of the Hebrew, the matter was regarded in a very different light. Sombart is of opinion that:

“Out of a systematic direction of economic affairs, for the purpose of making profit, which thereby provides the incentive for the effort to expand continuously all kinds of business activity, arises, as a natural consequence, a conscious guiding or directing of all trading activity towards the supreme reasonable method of establishing and maintaining economic relations.”

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It is certainly true that the economic life receives a very marked warp or distortion in one particular direction, if one enquires every moment what profit can be made, but we certainly cannot recognise the method just described as the “supreme rational”; it is rather supremely irrational, because it is so busily engaged in the mad accumulation of capital that it entirely disregards the aim of all culture: namely the preservation and elevation of mankind.

In olden times the economic method was grounded firmly on the

principle of organic growth and building-up, but the modern Jewish economic method aims at a ruthless extermination – at the so-called predatory culture. It drags riches together, from all directions, at the cost of human welfare; it produces wares, which, to a considerable extent, serve but one purpose, and that is simply to entice and trick money out of the pockets of the people; it creates a few rich by the indebtedness and impoverishment of the masses. But, above all, it uses up human energy to such an extent, that it must soon end in the exhaustion and decline of the nation.

It is characteristic of this capitalistic system that it is unable to realise the effects of its own action – that it is actually killing the goose, which lays the golden eggs. Impelled by the short-sighted greed for

amassing money, it wrecks the organic foundations of national life. Is there perhaps design behind all this? Is this Jewish-capitalistic economic method perhaps the means to the end of fulfilling the ancient commandment:

“Thou shalt eat up all nations?”
Sombart asks the question:

“What is the meaning in the capitalistic sense of a successful stroke of business? Naturally that this activity, with its terms and conditions, should be followed by a good result. In what way however, is this successful result to be gauged? Certainly not by the quality of the performance. Just as little by the quantity. All the more, simply and solely, if. . .”

The reader expects now to hear: whether, under the operation of this beneficial, capitalistic system, Culture and Humanity are to be conducted to a still higher plane, or: whether Morality and Social Arrangement are to show a gratifying advance?

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– Oh, dear no; completely erroneous! According to Sombart, the beneficial result of this economic method is to be gauged solely as follows:

“Tf, at the end of an economic period the advanced money is again in hand, and has brought with it something additional, which we call profit’ (page 188).

The sublime blessings, to be derived from this economic system, could not be stated in a more pertinent manner, and one must infer that Sombart is a man, with a very keen sense of sarcastic humour, who, under the pretext of recognition, is desirous of exposing, in these

words, the utter barrenness of capitalism. Even the question is not asked, whether an improvement in the production of goods is the result of this economic method – no:

“the sole consideration is, that at the conclusion of the transaction, the gain in money or property remains in the hands of the capitalist, who took it in hand.”

– Mankind, you have no need to be alarmed; capitalistic Jewdom is conducting you towards a splendid goal:

“.. 80 that the debit and credit of the ledger shall be closed with

a balance in favour of the enterprising capitalist. In this effect are included all the successes and all the transactions, undertaken by the capitalistic organisation.” (Sombart p. 188)

What is then an undertaker or contractor in the capitalistic sense? “He is aman,” says Sombart, “who has a task to fulfill, and sacrifices his life in fulfilling it.”* Certainly there are undertakers or contractors of this kind but, for the most part, they are not of Jewish origin. Certainly there are men, who, with the sacrifice of their entire physical and mental energy, devote themselves to some great work and who can be described as actually sacrificing their lives for these objects.

Great industrialists, such as Krupp, Borsig, Schichau, Hartmann and many others were men of this stamp, but we certainly do not find Hebrews amongst them.

*A strange formulary! Just as if the official, the officer, the doctor, the workman etc had not also tasks to fulfill, and might not with equal right be said to sacrifice their lives in fulfilling the same!

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The Rothschilds, Bleichroders, Guttmanns, Hirschs have accumulated hundreds of millions, in a few decades, but we search in vain for any

great and astounding work, which they have accomplished; we see, at the most, that they have known how to exploit, in the most cunning fashion, other men, who have been the real producers, in order to amass enormous riches for themselves; we are unable to perceive that they have in any way hazarded their lives, while engaged in this kind of business. They were the money-lenders and speculators, who finally pocketed the entire benefit accruing from the work of others, without themselves accomplishing anything worth mentioning. If Sombart means, that the real promoter of undertakings must be a combination of producer and dealer, it does not say much for the Hebrew capitalists as far as the promotion or origination of undertakings is concerned, for, as a rule, we find nothing of the productive element in them, only the dealer. And the latter Sombart defines in the following manner:

“The dealer is a man, desirous of lucrative business, all of whose ideas and feelings are concentrated upon the value in money of conditions and negotiations, and who therefore consistently regards all phenomena in terms of money; for whom the world is a great market of supply and demand, of crises and occasions, of possibilities of gains and losses, who is always asking: How much does it cost and what does it yield? And whose incessant questions in this respect resolve themselves into the final momentous one: What does the world cost?”

Truly, the character and behaviour of the Hebrew, as dealer, could not be better portrayed, and we have a strong suspicion that Herr Sombart is, in reality, a cleverly disguised opponent of the Jews. With still more exquisite irony, he characterises the Hebrew actually as “discoverer” – namely as the discoverer of fresh possibilities of “doing business”, who knows full well, how and where to discharge his goods, when there is not the slightest requirement nor demand for

the same, and who, in order to excite new needs, provides Esquimos with bathingdrawers and niggers with hot-water bottles.

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And Sombart also knows full well how to portray the tenacious importunity of the Hebrew, when he characterises the specifically Jewish talent for dealing, as the art of:

“Acquiring a pair of old trousers by cunningly wearing out the patience of a needy cavalier, to whose apartments he may already have been five times without accomplishing his purpose, in order, later on, to talk some peasant into buying the garment, by

exercising all his powers of persuasion.”

According to Sombart, amongst the other requirements of the Dealer, must be included a power “to see with a thousand eyes, and to hear with a thousand ears’, and this accomplishment has been brought to perfection by Jewdom, by means of the organisation and consistent cooperation of all Jews. The German business-man can only see with his own two eyes, and only in exceptional cases has other eyes at his disposal, to help him to extend his vision. Jewdom, however, has been organised into a Hydra with a thousand heads, which are all attached to the same body, and which all follow the same instinct. This Jewish “dealing” organisation, with its thousand senses, spies upon the artless nations, never lets an opportunity slip of “doing business’, and knows how to arrange matters so that the profit always falls to its share.

According to the sound, old, time-honoured ideas, trading or dealing was an honourable exchange, in which one gave either goods for goods, or goods for money; and the sense of fairness regulated the proceeding to mutual satisfaction. In the case of an honestly conducted transaction both sides might well derive advantage and profit therefrom, because the object purchased might be worth more to the purchaser than the price paid, and, at the same time, the seller

might secure a profit. It is quite different according to the Jewish perception.

Sombart’s opinion is, that trading or bargaining means “a struggle with mental weapons’, and, in reality, all Jewish trading and bargaining is made up of persuasion, overreaching, false representation and imposition. He is not desirous merely of satisfying a want but, in addition to endeavouring to secure an excessive profit for himself, he attempts to do the other side as much harm as possible. The Hebrews, as a nation, which, for thousands of years, has practised nothing but haggling, usury and overreaching, have developed the art of persuasion to the highest possible point.

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How often does one not hear simple-natured people, who have been talked into buying the goods of some Jewish pedlar, excuse themselves by saying:

“T had to buy something from the man because I could not otherwise get rid of him”.

Yes, it is impossible to ignore the fact that many Jews – at any rate when they come into contact with artless and ingenuous people – possess an almost demoniacal power of suggestion, and of infatuating simple natures, so that the latter follow unresistingly the intentions of those, who are fooling them. We shall return to this particular theme in chapter XVI:

“The influence of the Jew upon Womankind.” – “One of the most effective inward means of coercion, which the Hebrew is in the habit of applying, consists in arousing the idea, that the immediate conclusion of the business in hand will prove advantageous.”

Thus speaks Sombart, and the Hebrew knows full well how to utilise this means to the very utmost. It is actually a fact that some Jewish pedlars are in the habit of intimating to possible customers, that the goods they offer, are stolen property, or are taken from a bankrupt's stock, and must, on that account, be disposed of as quickly as possible, and at almost any price.

Sombart rightly refers to the peculiar position of isolation, which the Hebrew takes up in the midst of the other national communities, as a circumstance, which confers exceptional advantages upon him in the midst of the other nations. He emphasizes that the advantages, enjoyed by the Hebrew, are rooted in the following circumstances:

1. in their extensive dispersion,
2. in their alienage,
3. in their half-citizenship, and
4. in their wealth.

Unfortunately Sombart has omitted the most important items, namely,

5. the open and the secret connection amongst themselves, and
6. the Jewish morality, which is especially adapted for trading and for deceit.

1. The extensive dispersion.

The Hebrews, thanks to their extensive dispersion over all lands, are enabled, by means, of their international and domestic connections, which they attend to with the utmost assiduity, to maintain an accurate

survey of all economic occurrences in distant, as well as in adjacent territories.

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By this means they are enabled to secure, at all times, the earliest reliable information concerning the prospect of the crops, concerning the production and sale of goods, concerning stocks of goods in hand, concerning the forwarding of goods, both by land and water, and concerning the circulation of money and any local deficiency of money. It is also known for certain that they mutually exchange most valuable information and hints with respect to these matters – not only by means of the reports in the Press of the various markets and exchanges, which reports are, almost without exception, under their control – but also by means of private letters and dispatches in cipher.

Important facts like these, are far too little known and appreciated at their full value in our time. Anyone, who has an inkling of these matters, cannot be in the least surprised at the success of the Jews; he, at any rate, will not gaze upwards with amazement and admiration at the supposed eminent and unusual faculties for trade, possessed by the Jews, because these faculties rest on very ordinary foundations. There have always been men with keen insight, who have seen through these inner workings; but, unfortunately the wisdom of olden times seems lost to the present generation, and it often appears to us as if our teachers and spiritual pastors, as well as our political leaders of today, put on smoked spectacles, so as not to see what is happening before their eyes.

Even in the year 1698, a report from the French Ambassador at the Hague, is devoted to a description of the activities of the Dutch Jews, and of the machinations of these people on the Amsterdam Exchange.* Amongst other things, mention is made therein of the secret brotherhoods (Congregations), which the Jews maintain, and which stand in the most intimate connection with one another. For instance, the "Fraternity of Saloniki, which rules over their nation in both those other parts of the world, and is surety for it," and that of

"Venice which, together with that of Amsterdam, holds sway over all the northern parts."

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Mention is also made that these "brotherhoods" are only tolerated in

England, and have to be kept secret in France. The result of the intercourse between these "brotherhoods" is, that the Jews are the first and the best informed concerning anything connected with trade, or of a novel nature, and out of this liaison they build up their system (The Speculation), and meet weekly on Sundays for consultation, while the Christians are occupied with their religious duties.

The ambassador continues:

"These speculative schemes, which are of a most subtle nature, and have been prepared in accordance with the intelligence, which has come in during the preceding week, are sifted and refined by their Rabbis and learned men, and are then, on the following Sunday, handed over to their Jewish brokers and agents, who are selected for their exceptional craftiness. After the latter have consulted with one another, each of them circulates, on the same day, the news, which is specially adapted to serve their purposes. The next day, they at once set to work buying, selling, exchanging and dealing in shares. As they always have large sums of money and stocks of goods at their disposal, they are always in a position to judge correctly when the right moment has arrived to carry out their 'coups', whether at the top or at the bottom of the market, or simultaneously in both

directions." (Sombart, page 202.)

This has been, in very truth, the secret of the Jewish brokers for centuries, and it is nothing less than astounding how neither our merchants, nor our learned political economists, nor our politicians, nor our statesmen can see through these secret machinations, and still cling to their naive belief that supply and demand determine the price. In reality, the Hebrews, combined internationally, form a clique for exploring all opportunities, and for systematically influencing all market conditions.

Even at the present day, similar conspirators and instigators of the same unsavoury plotting and scheming are to be found amongst the Rabbis, and one can soothe one's self with the reflection that, on occasions, matters are dealt with in the Synagogues, which have nothing to do with the service of God, but which, on the contrary, exhale the very essence of trade and the money-market (compare page 74).

This Jewish system of espionage, and the secret machinations in the synagogues and on the Stock Exchange, place the Hebrew in a position to obtain quicker and more reliable information, concerning all matters, than anybody else in the country, not excepting the

Governments.

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And thus it comes to pass, that the latter, in their naiveté and artlessness, frequently imagine that they must make use of the Hebrew, not only for the purpose of obtaining important news from abroad, but also in order to exert diplomatic influence in all directions. They forget that by doing this, they are putting the cart in front of the horse, and that it is Jewdom and the money-market, which derive thereby all the benefit from any new political move.

Anyone, who is desirous of obtaining a correct idea of the methods and extent of Jewish interference with and intrusion into the higher

political circles, should read what Emil Witte, formerly commercial counsellor under v. Holleben at the German Embassy in the United States, has to say in his book "Aus einer deutschen Botschaft. Zehn Jahre deutsch-amerikanischer Diplomatie" (From a German Embassy. Ten years of German American diplomacy). This work is rich in disclosures concerning the nature of, and the position occupied by the two telegraphic agencies of Reuter (London) and Wolff (Berlin), to whom has been assigned the chief role of making known important political news to the public by means of the Press.

Whilst dealing with this subject, the following remarks will be of interest, as they afford glimpses into the career of a Jewish adventurer. The founder of the "Reuter Bureau" was born in Cassel of poverty-stricken Jewish parents, and his real name is Josaphat. After an obscure and apparently turbulent youth, Reuter became partner in a bookseller's business in Berlin; he left this position on account of certain "irregularities", and soon afterwards founded the Reuter Bureau in London, in company with a fellow tribesman, Dr. Englander, one of those numerous men of honour, who, by their assumed German names, bring everything connected with that country into disrepute abroad, and who was, at the same time, a pronounced Anarchist.

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With the help of Oscar Meding (Gregor Samarow) the well-known Guelphic author and political agent, he was successful in inducing the blind King George V of Hannover to grant the concession of a telegraph-cable from Lowestoft to Norderney, which he disposed of, in 1869, for a profit of more than £200,000 (over four million marks)

to the British Government. Raised to the grade of Baron by Duke Ernst of Coburg-Gotha, he earned large sums of money by acting as impresario to the Shah Nasr-el-Din of Persia, and paid the latter's travelling expenses all over Europe. By so doing, he secured from the Shah, every possible concession, which Persia had to impart.

In order to put a stop to the mutual competition, engendered by the founding in Berlin in 1865 of the telegraphic bureau of Dr. Wolff – also a Jew – Reuter purchased a part share in the same, so that since then the same genius has held sway over the two bureaux. What the nature of this spirit or genius is, can be ascertained later on in this book, at the appropriate place. Here it will suffice to say, that the owner of the R. Bureau – Baron de Reuter – is portrayed as a man, possessed by a demoniacal ambition, who is enabled, by his position and his enormous wealth, to play a pernicious part on the political stage, even though it takes place behind the scenes. A man, moreover, utterly unscrupulous as to the means he employs to enrich, and to advance himself – one can read a great deal more about him in Witte's book – and who was turned out by Bismarck on account of the hostile tone, which his news service always displayed towards Germany.

The German Baron had his revenge for this, by securing a dominating influence in the direction of Wolff's Bureau, which is supported by Prussia and Germany, and since then has taken his part in shaping politics in both of these countries by the method peculiar to him. How and when this takes place, the public has never been allowed to learn, although it is a fact of common knowledge in all our newspaper offices, that Reuter's Bureau is the heart and soul of all the foreign animosity towards the German Empire.*

* Anyone, who is desirous of tracking down the instigators of the World's War, must certainly not pass Reuter by unnoticed.

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Thus, this institution, which exists to feed half the world with news – in other words to influence vast masses of people – is connected by

the "most intimate ties" with the telegraphic bureau of Wolff, which is domiciled in Berlin. What that means, is expressed by Witte, on page 118, in a quotation from an article in "Black and White" by a former Times correspondent—Charles Lowe – concerning the bills of exchange transactions between Reuter and Wolff, as well as the inner organisation of the telegraphic bureau of Wolff:

'Wolff' is a joint-stock company, composed of some of the first Jewish bankers in Berlin, and, naturally enough, the members of this association claim the privilege for themselves of having the first look at all important telegrams, a privilege, the prodigious significance of which, for the twin worlds of international politics and international finance, is immediately apparent.

The W. T. B. is a semi-official arrangement, the recognised organ of the German and Prussian Government. 'Doutdes' (I give in order that you may give) or, "quid pro quo" (nothing for nothing) is the principle, which regulates its relations to both governments, of which it is, at one and the same time, henchman and mouthpiece. Many contemptuous expressions have been used concerning the 'Reptile' Bureau in Berlin, but, as a matter of fact, such a Bureau does not exist, or, at any rate, only in the shape of the above-mentioned telegraphic bureau.

This is not to say that Wolff receives a subsidy in money out of the 'Reptile' fund of the Government. In the case of a newspaper, or a similar undertaking, however, payment, in the form of important news, is just as valuable, if not more valuable, than payment in hard cash.

What does the payment to Wolff consist of? First of all, in the precedence, which the Government accords to all messages received by or emanating from Wolff's Bureau, in order to assure to that office, whenever possible, priority in the publication of its

announcements, a consideration, which is naturally of the utmost importance to a telegraphic bureau.

Moreover, the Government makes use of Wolff's Bureau as its channel of information and mouth-piece, when it wishes to publish a "dementi" to influence public opinion, or to communicate certain information in a certain form to the world – especially to that part, which lies outside Germany, this last can be very comfortably accomplished thanks to Wolff's international "connections."

The W. T. B. is an institution, founded by Bleichroder, and for which Louis Schneider, formerly non-commissioned officer and later courtier, the well-known reader to King William I, was successful in obtaining the favourable notice of his august master.

In his letter to Dr. Wolff, in which he praises the Doctor's intention, the King, in 1865, announced his expectation that "patriotic financiers like Messrs Oppenfeld, Magnus and Bleichroder" would support Wolff's undertaking. What the shareholders in Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau understand by "patriotism", is disclosed by the activity of this institution, which Bismarck distinctly referred to in his famous aphorism "'to lie like a telegram.'" The principal shareholders according to Witte, are the chief of Bleichröder's Bank, Dr. Paul von Schwabach, English Consul-General, and Herbert v. Reuter, chief of the English telegraphic bureau, whose enmity towards Germany is an established fact. Amongst other shareholders are the banking houses of Mendelsohn and of Warschauer.

Similar agreements to that between the Bureaux of Wolff and Reuter exist also between these two institutions and official or semi-official telegraphic agencies in other European countries, of which the best known are the French "Agence Havas" and the Italian "Agenzia

Stefania'. All these are in the hands of Jews. One must pause to reflect what it really means, when one learns that by means of contracts, in which high penalties have been mutually agreed upon, each of the above-mentioned "Bureaux" engages to communicate to the Press in unaltered form (that is to say without any regard for the truth) any message, received from any other agency belonging to the Union or Ring of telegraphic news-agencies! Of the two competing American telegraphic news-agencies "Associated Press" and "Laffan Bureau', the former enjoys, thanks to the "smartness" of its representative, without any reciprocation on its side, official priority for the quickest dispatch of its news from Berlin – because one believes here in Germany that by this complaisance a "Good Press" is manufactured in America.

One must read Witte's book, in order to learn from the actual facts of the World War, what astounding success has resulted from this policy.

Witte continues:

"the men, who are interested in the telegraphic bureaux, know no fatherland, think and feel internationally. – War, and danger of war provide, as far as they are concerned, the most favourable opportunities for fishing in troubled waters. It has already repeatedly come to light in the Law Courts, and there is documentary evidence to confirm the statement, that Wolff's

Bureau has suppressed important news in the interests of its shareholders, so that the 'patriotic financiers' (to whom King William I addressed himself) might be enabled, thanks to the exclusive information, to transact profitable business on the Stock Exchange. It was established, moreover, that the Foreign Office communicates the Speech from the Throne of the Kaiser, at the opening and closing of the Reichstag, to Wolff's Bureau, several

hours before it is made known to the Reichstag and to the Press." (Page 121 – 122).

This "national" Telegraphic Bureau was not ashamed to receive subscriptions from private individuals for the quickest possible telegraphic information of the death of the Emperor William II during the life of this monarch. Already for years (Witte wrote his book in 1907) the number of such subscribers had reached 5000.

One asks one's self: are the representatives of the German Empire unable to discover any means of protecting themselves against this "patriotic" Telegraphic Bureau and its dark machinations by instituting themselves a self-supporting independent news-service, which would ward off from us the insidious peril, which threatens the whole German Empire by the prejudicing of its outlook and opinions for the sake of Jewish money interests?* Sombart can also tell us something about similar secret methods of the Jews. He says:

"Their method in High Finance has frequently been the following: they first of all made themselves useful to the prince or ruler, as interpreters, by means of their knowledge of languages; they were then sent as negotiators and agents to foreign courts: then the prince or ruler entrusted them with the management of his property (which opportunity, it may be remarked by the way, was skillfully taken advantage of to lead the prince or ruler into debt, and to become his creditor), and by these means they became masters of the finances, and, in more recent years, of the Exchanges (page 203)."

* Even during the World War the W. T. B. was allowed to have a monopoly of the news-service! Who can wonder now at the way in which the war ended.

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The Jews work always according to the same old receipt. It is already sketched out in fullest detail in the history of Joseph of Egypt's

behaviour towards Potiphar and Pharaoh; and thus the Hebrew does not find it necessary to develop any particular intelligence in order to repeat the same old artifice daily – especially as the Christian nations are brought up in complete ignorance of such tricks, and repeat, in good faith, the Jewish lie that the Egyptian Joseph was a pious, virtuous man and a national benefactor. Even in the earliest times the Jews played a leading part at the courts of the German princes; thus, for example, Isaac at the court of Charlemagne, and Kalonymos at the court of Otto IH. Frederick Barbarossa was surrounded by an entire staff of Jews, just like Rudolph I. – Maximilian I, being an unbusiness-like man, was heavily in debt to the Jews. During the extensive German wars in the 17th and 18th centuries, espionage was carried on by the Jews, in all directions, to an enormous extent; even during the Prussian-German wars of liberation in 1813 and later (compare the Kreuzzeitung 1913 No. 209) more than half the traitors, who served the French as spies, were Jews.*

The Jews were to be found in swarms at the various Courts until the monarchs fell. The latter were blind enough to take the most dangerous enemies of the monarchy to their bosom, and to place implicit trust in them. The collapse of the monarchs is not undeserved; stupidity is a crime in rulers; there was no lack of warning.

* This much is certain: the Jewish boast, on the contrary, concerning the participation of Jews in the battles of liberation, was proved already in the year 1819 to be a lie. That the same lie flourishes today, and even to a greater extent than formerly, so that one Jewish Journalist even goes so far as to claim Eleonore Prochaska – the Potsdam heroine – as a Jewess, is only in accordance with the usual Jewish falsification of history.

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In modern times, the notorious Bernhard Maimon provides a typical example of the Jewish intriguer behind the scenes on the political stage. On account of frequent thefts of documents from the Foreign Office in Paris, in 1911, various arrests were made, and Maimon, who was eventually unmasked as the leader of an extensive system of espionage, was included amongst the thieves. Concerning this talented political adventurer one could read as follows in a Jewish paper:

“Bernard Maimon, who is perhaps sixty years of age, is, without doubt, one of the most interesting adventurers of the present time, truly a modern Casanova, who, just like his famous (Jewish) predecessor, is constantly and universally engaged in politics, works simultaneously for and against all parties, brings the greatest financial operations to successful issue, negotiates the

most difficult state loans, and still has time and inclination to engage in most daring love-adventures."

Bernhard – or properly Baruch – Maimon is a Gallician Jew, which has not prevented him from playing, sometimes the Christian, sometimes the Moslem. He was well versed, not only in the Talmud, but also in the Koran and in the Bible, and understood, to a remarkable degree, how to make the most of this knowledge. The Hebrew paper full of admiration, relates further:

"His extensive public, and still more extensive secret relations with the British Embassy were in constant rivalry with his mysterious connections with other Embassies, and especially with the palace of Abdul Hamid. Tachsin, the first secretary at Yildiz Kiosk, was literally a mere tool in the hands of Maimon. And whenever Maimon stayed away from the palace in his own hotel,

there was an uninterrupted exchange of letters and messages between Yildiz and Maimon, by night as well as day.

Apparently Maimon gave the first consideration to the interests of England, but it is quite certain that he had other irons in the fire. He was a spy for the whole world, and it flattered his vanity to play with the first diplomatists of the day like a cat plays with a mouse, and to converse with monarchs, in their private apartments, concerning matters, which their ministers only learnt about for the first time much later on in the day. The Winter Palace on the Neva was open to him, and Abdul Hamid had the greatest personal regard for, and placed the blindest confidence in him, in spite of, or just because Maimon was on very friendly terms with the Young Turks. Whenever Maimon was staying in Constantinople, Abdul Hamid took counsel with him daily concerning all international questions, and when he was at a distance from the Bosphorus, his advice was often sought and given by telegraph."

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"And, at one and the same time, Bernard Maimon was the counsellor – even the friend of King George of Greece, and his adviser during the Turco-Grecian War. He put in an appearance at Crete, accompanied by an entire staff of the leading French and English war-correspondents, and even the renowned American photographer, Underwood, was not wanting, for pictures of the most memorable episodes had to be provided for the great illustrated papers of both hemispheres – and Bernard

Maimon naturally as the central figure in each case! The political adventurer, Bernard Maimon, travelled only by special train from one residence to the other, and lived only in the best hotels. – So much for the wisdom of the old governments, and so much for the wisdom of their diplomacy! Who can wonder that they suffered ship-wreck!"

The distribution of the Hebrews over all lands is particularly advantageous for their system of reconnoitering, and one can take it for granted that the distribution represents a carefully spread net, so that every important centre has its appointed spy or scout. When Governments so frequently gave the preference to Jews in the case of army-contracts and similar business transactions, it was always justified by the argument that the Jews, thanks to their far-flung net of agents, were in a far better position than other merchants to "assemble" rapidly provisions and other materials in large quantities – thanks again to the connections, which they maintained from town to town. In a book with the title "Über Judentum und

Juden" (Concerning Jewdom and the Jews) [1795] the author, von Kortum says:

"The Jewish contractor has no need to be scared by difficulties. He has only to electrify the Jewish community at the right place, and in a moment he has as many helpers and helpers' helpers as he requires."

Then again, how he emphasises the fact:
"formerly the Jew never traded alone as an isolated individual, but always as a member of the most extensive trading company in

the world',

and there is also a noteworthy petition of the merchants of Paris, in the latter half of the 18th century, which states:

"they (the Jews) resemble drops of quicksilver, which disperse themselves and run about in all directions, but which, on the slightest shock, reunite themselves into one mass."

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The fact that the Government gives the Jews still further support for their business espionage, by entrusting them with the consular

representations, belongs to those incomprehensibilities, of which our administrative wisdom furnishes so many instances.

2. The “foreignness” of the Hebrews.

The fact that the Hebrew is a foreigner in all countries is of great use to him. The Jew never identifies himself with the interests of the country in which he lives. He has his own peculiar nationality, and constitutes, with those of his kind, an international nation as it were; and the interests of this nation are supreme with him; they form, literally, the base of his religious faith. Why should he break away from a community, which is not only united by the double tie of consanguinity and religion, but represents as well a gigantic business association, which, simply owing to this adherence to one another, is able not only to maintain its own existence but can guarantee an existence to each individual Jew as well!

And an alien business association of this kind, with an alien religion, will see to it that its interests are sharply separated from those of other nations, and must accordingly confront the latter both as foreigner and enemy. The leaders of the Hebrew nation recognised this fact thousands of years ago; and, for this reason, they drew up the rule:

“remain a stranger in the land, for you go there to take possession of it.”

And, as Professor Adolf Wahrmund very appositely remarks, the Jews, even at the present day, regard their journey across the world as a warlike expedition, undertaken for the purpose of conquest – certainly not by displaying courage, sword in hand, but by the weapons of financial and mental enslavement, with which they overreach and infatuate the different nations, and impose usurious spoliation and moral disturbance on them.

Just as Jacob, the ancestor of Jewry, defrauded the honest peasant Esau of his rights as first-born, and, by a trick, sneaked into possession of what should have been another’s inheritance, so, even up to the present day, Jewdom remains the professional “sneaker” of inheritance among the other nations.

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The Talmudic doctrine announces:

"The possessions of those, who are not Jews, are to be regarded as property without an owner, and whoever is the first to seize the same is entitled to it."

One must certainly concede that the Hebrews have acquired to an uncommon degree agility of mind, business circumspection, and a penetrating judgement as regards relations and persons. These capabilities are the inheritance of a race, which, for thousands of years, has not practised anything but trading, usury, espionage and overreaching of honest people.

It was, by no means, the external pressure of his environment, which converted the Hebrew into a usurer and a deceiver; he has never been anything else. This can be seen from his primordial laws and doctrines, which – apart from meaningless stories and forms of ritual, scarcely touch upon anything except how to exploit and befool that

part of humanity, which is not Jewish. It must also be taken into consideration that Jewdom, which is for ever on the move, impelled by the lust for roving, and which represents the nomadism of modern times, is enabled, by constant change of relations and surroundings, to develop a keener insight into affairs, than those who never move from the spot where they were born. The Hebrews are intruders everywhere, who were obliged to capture a place for themselves by means of cunning, and who, for that reason, have always practised, in a masterly fashion, the requisite artifices. "New-settlers" as Sombart, not very appropriately, calls them:

"must keep their eyes open, in order to make themselves quickly at home in their new quarters, must be careful how they proceed, in order that they may, at any rate, make a livelihood under the new conditions.

While the long established inhabitants are resting comfortably in their warm beds, they (the Jews) are standing outside in the chilly morning air, and must first of all endeavour to build themselves a nest! There they stand – regarded by all settled inhabitants as

intruders."

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And the alienage of the people of Juda, as even Sombart allows, is not only of an external but of an internal nature as well. He says:

"Israel, however, was alien amongst the other peoples since time immemorial in quite another – one might almost say psychological social sense, in the sense, of an internal contrariety to the population surrounding them, in the sense of an almost partitioned-off seclusion from the economist nations. They, the Jews, were conscious that they were something out of the ordinary, and were, in turn, regarded as such by the economist nations."

That, in the last analysis, is the secret which stigmatises Hebrewdom: this alienage and contrariety, which they, as guests in foreign countries, feel and display towards their hosts; and it is the chief defect of our education, that not only are these peculiar relations not made clear to us, but we are actually deceived concerning them! While the Jew never allows himself to forget for one moment that he must regard us as strangers and enemies, whom it is business to exploit and overreach, we are brought up under the false impression that the Hebrew is a harmless member of the human community, just like the members of any other nation. And even more; we actually befriend and favour the most dangerous enemy of our economic and national existence, in consequence of the unlucky associations which Church doctrine has most erroneously derived from the traditions of Jewdom.

The Church ascribes a moral and religious importance to the Jew, which he simply does not possess. Out of this fundamental error on our part, Hebrewdom draws its main strength; our blindness and foolish trust provide him with the most favourable opportunities. Whilst he—certainly with the demeanour of the innocent friend of humanity – lies in wait for each opportunity to overreach us, we advance towards him with open arms, open heart and open pocket, and make his task of exploiting and harming us a very easy one. Viewing the situation, as described above, one may well ask if the Hebrew really is in need of a special intelligence department, and of superior business ability, in order to gain an economic advantage over us, when the secret alliance of his racial companions and our unlimited trustfulness have already made the game so ridiculously easy for him.

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We have already seen, in section V, how the Hebrew, in his compartment-like seclusion, recognises no moral obligations of any

kind toward us; and how he considers himself entitled to abuse our trustfulness in any and every way.

One must realise that the whole culture of civilised humanity rests on a foundation of mutual trust. The co-operation of a great, civilised community is only rendered possible by each honestly fulfilling his duty, and thereby justifying the reliance and confidence of others in him. The Hebrew knows nothing of fidelity and trust – at least as far as “strangers” are concerned. He knows only of a compact with his own clique, which is more of the nature of a conspiracy, and which is indispensable for the successful issue of his plans for overreaching others.

As regards strangers, however, he considers himself freed from any moral responsibility whatever. Sombart says:

“The mere fact that one had to do with a ‘stranger’ has sufficed in all times, which had not yet been tainted by humanitarian considerations, to relieve the conscience and to loosen the bonds of moral obligation.”

And this is the position taken up by the Hebrew even at the present day; all of us are strangers in his eyes, fit material for exploitation, whom it is his duty to injure, for the greater honour of Israel and of his idol Jahwe. These relations of the Hebrew with the stranger are the antithesis to the attitude and behaviour of the German under like conditions. Overstrained conceptions of humanity prompt us to display especial consideration and obligingness towards those, who are not Germans. We have had to pay dearly for this unpatriotic indulgence in the past; and to nobody more than to the Jews.

3. Semi-Citizenship of the Jews.

The Semi-Citizenship of the Jews, which has already been mentioned, proceeds from their alien nature. They are semi-citizens amongst us, because their allegiance to our national community is only feigned and superficial, for secretly they retain their separate Jewish civil community, and their separate nationality.

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This causes them, however, in another sense to become double-citizens, for, according to the law, they belong simultaneously to two nationalities and states; amongst us they are, at one and the same time, German and Hebrew; they are amenable to two systems of law, and can claim protection from both; for they have the option of invoking,

at one time, the German, and at another, the Jewish code, selecting whichever system appears to be most advantageous. They acquire thereby privileges over all other citizens of the state, and it is only a trait of their ancient mendacity and presumption, when they behave as if they were not treated with full justice in our country. As a matter of fact as double citizens they enjoy double rights – are actually privileged. Fichte has already called attention to this:

“Through almost every country in Europe a mighty, hostile state is extending itself, and is engaged in constant warfare with all the other states: its oppressive tyranny causes grievous suffering to the citizens of all the other countries, and it is called Jewdom. I do not believe that this fearful state of affairs has come about because Jewdom forms a separate and exceedingly compact community, but because it is founded upon hatred of the whole human race.”*

It has gone so far, in his (Fichte’s) opinion, that:

“In a country where even the King may not, of his own free will,

deprive me of the cottage, which I inherited from my father, and where I have my legal rights against the all-powerful minister, the

first Jew, nevertheless, who takes it into his head, can plunder me with impunity,” and he then continues:

“You are all aware of this and cannot deny it, and utter words sweet as sugar about tolerance, the rights of man and civic rights, and the whole time you are inflicting injury on our chief rights as men Cannot you recall in this case the instance of the state within the state?

Does not the intelligible thought ever occur to you that the Jews, who, apart from you, are citizens of a state, which is more firmly founded and more powerful than all of yours, will, if you once give them citizenship in your own countries, tread you, the original citizens, under their feet?”

* J. G. Fichte: “Urteile iiber die franzosische Revolution” (Opinions concerning the French Revolution) [1793] Extracts are to be found in the “Handbuch der Judenfrage” (Handbook of the Jewish Question). 26th Edition, Pages 63–65.

The assertion that, in olden times, the Jews were denied entry into the honourable industries, and consequently were forced to resort to usury, is contradicted in the most emphatic manner by Sombart. He cites, amongst other proofs, an order of the Cabinet, dated 1790, which permitted the protected Jews of Breslau to carry on all kinds of mechanical crafts, and mentions also that, amongst these Jews, besides those who were tolerated, there were privileged and universally privileged ones, who were allowed full exercise of all Christian rights in the ordinary course of life. It is quite certain that some Jews enjoyed special privileges, which were hereditary in their families.* Sombart also lays stress on the fact, that if the Jews neither obtained

nor sought for admittance into the corporations and guilds, this was to be attributed mainly to the Christian character of these organisations; the crucifix repelled them. The Jews, moreover, already in the 12th and 13th centuries, were not only on a completely equal footing with the great merchants, the shopkeepers and the leading people as regards freedom of the markets (Freitag: "Bilder a.d. Vergangenheit" I] – Pictures out of the past II) but they actually had the privilege over their competitors of being protected, together with clergymen, women and pilgrims, against all action under feudal law (Schröder's Rechtsgeschichte. I – History of Law. I). In olden times the religiousness of the Christian, and the alienage of the Jew himself, operated to the latter's advantage, just as German cowardliness and "culture" do, at the present day. Owing to their alienage the Jews possessed one peculiar advantage, namely, that there was no need for them to take part in the quarrels of other nations, and could, on that account, all the more easily derive benefit from political complications – at the expense of the two conflicting powers.

* "Amongst themselves the Jews lived (during the 10th-12th centuries and later) according to the Mosaic-Talmudic Law, from which, later on, many legal ideas have crept into the common law of the community. In each town the Jews formed a special community by themselves" – that is to say the Ghetto – "under a Jewish bishop, who was appointed by the King at their suggestion, and who exercised judicial powers amongst them in all cases of dispute."

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Sombart says: "national conflicts became actually the principal source of Jewish acquisition." Espionage might also be included (compare page 156). Besides this, one must not forget the farming-out of the privilege to mint money, which the German Emperors, since the 13th century, had made over to the towns and to the large landowners,

who, in their turn, had handed it on to single tenants – amongst them many Jews. Up to the middle of the 18th century these people secured enormous profits for themselves from debasement of the coinage alone. “Outwardly good and inwardly bad, outwardly Frederick but inwardly Ephraim”* was the derisive comment of the people of Brandenburg concerning the badly silvered-over groschen, issued during the Seven Years War.

4. Jewish Wealth.

The ancient complaint about the oppression of the Jews in olden times, contradicts itself alone by the fact of their indulgent mode of living, and their display of luxury. We have already mentioned how they inhabited the most magnificent mansions, not only in Holland and London, but also in Paris and Hamburg, and Glckel of Hameln discourses in the same strain concerning the princely splendour displayed at a rich Jewish wedding in Amsterdam.

Sombart furnishes long lists of the names of rich Jews in England, Hamburg and Frankfurt, during the 17th and 18th centuries, and the amounts – stated in figures – of the fortunes of these people are a sufficient refutation of the ancient fable about the “poor, oppressed Jew.” He says:

“The peculiar and interesting fact, that the Jews were always the richest people, has continued unaltered for centuries, and remains as true today as it was two or three hundred years ago. It anything, it is still more pronounced and universal at the present time than formerly.”**

* The Jew Ephraim (Itzig & O) was the head of the mintage-farmers, of whose services Frederic the Great was compelled to avail himself when surrounded with difficulties.

*** Sombart’s book is especially recommended to the notice of Social Democrats, in order that they may learn who are the originators of the capitalistic system, which they pretend to hate so much, and who are the real oppressors of the people. Perhaps then they will begin to reflect whether they are justified in selecting their leaders and advisers out of this particular circle.

We possess sufficient explanation of this mystery, when we have once become acquainted with the means, by which Jewdom acquires its riches. Only we must once more oppose the erroneous idea, that the riches of the Jews, who live in our midst, are part and parcel of the national wealth. The Hebrews, of their own accord, place themselves outside the pale of the nation; their riches, therefore, are not to be included in our national wealth. On the contrary, the Jewish riches are the sum of what is lost to us in prosperity. These riches, at the present moment, are in the possession of a foreign and hostile nation, which is using them in order to oppress us. All the mighty banking foundations and gigantic Stock Exchange speculations of the Hebrews are, in reality, consummated mainly with our money. In the case of all Jewish activity there is no suggestion of the creation of sound economic values, but only of a crafty shifting of ownership. An honest Hebrew, one Conrad Alberti (Sittenfeld), acknowledged as much when he wrote as follows in the "Gesellschaft" of 1889 No. 12:

"No one can dispute that Jewdom takes a leading part in polluting and corrupting all relations. A characteristic of the Jew is the stubborn endeavour to produce values without work, and this being a matter of impossibility, it simply means that these

values are artificially produced by swindling and corruption, by manoeuvres on the Stock Exchange in conjunction with the Press in order to spread false rumours, and by other and similar methods. These artificial and fictitious values are then acquired, unloaded and exchanged for genuine values, produced by real work, only to melt away and vanish in the hands of their new owners like Helen in the arms of Faust. The representatives of corruption on the Exchange, in the Press and in the Theatre in my novel 'The Old and Young', representatives of that class who strive to enrich themselves without working, are therefore Jews."

When Sombart says: "Capitalism is born from the money loan", I should like to add to this: Capitalism actually exists only in the money-loan; for, under the expression "Capital" in the narrower sense, I understand only Loan-Capital, that is to say the kind of capital which is utilised, not to generate productive activity, but solely to win interest. It cannot be disputed that the dangerous capitalism of the present day arises solely from the loaning of money, for the productive fortunes of our great industrialists must not be compared in this respect with the usury-capital of the Rothschilds and their associates.

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The productive capital of industry consists, like that of the large land-owners, preponderatingly of landed property, buildings and industrial

investments, and only gives a return when inventive intelligence, organising power and hard work are also brought into active operation. The distinguishing feature, however, of loan-capital – “speculative capital” – is to bring in a return without doing any work for it. Productive capital gives opportunity for work and wages simultaneously to hundreds and thousands, but loan-capital is only a steady drain on the return earned by others, taking often the lion’s share; for it makes sure of its percentage whatever happens, even when adverse circumstances or the failure of the harvest wipe out all profit.

When certain people make the simple masses believe that the farmer and the large land-owner – the hated “Agrarian” – are the real oppressors and plunderers of the people, they omit to mention that very frequently this “Agrarian” himself is grievously oppressed, and is on the rack from year’s end to year’s end, to raise the money to pay the interest on the mortgages. The workman in industrial service, or in possession of a handicraft, always remains a free man, who receives an honest wage for honest work, and who can, if he chooses, give notice and change his employer. But whoever finds himself in the bondage of Loan-capital and doomed to pay interest, is seldom, if ever, able to shake off the fetters. The landowner, burdened with mortgages, is far less free and far less of a master than the youngest proletarian from the factory.

All his life long he, and often his children and grandchildren as well, are chained to the same piece of soil, which claims all their labour in order to raise interest for Loan-capital. How crazy it is then, to direct the envy and hatred of the town bred proletariat against these supposed tyrants! In reality, many of these so-called owners – even the large landed proprietors – are themselves “owned” by the Loan-capitalists.

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A new kind of secret serfdom has come into being, which is invisible to the ordinary public, and which consists in allowing the slave to retain the outward appearance of lord and master, whilst it condemns the much-envied owner to a kind of bondage.

This bondage is rooted finally in our wrong arrangement of our interest system. It is opposed to common sense, in the case of a sum of money lent on interest once only, to make, not only the recipient of the loan, but his children and children’s children liable to pay interest for all time. This “eternal interest” is, on the one side, the curse of the

productive classes, and on the other, the fertile soil in which are rooted the power and dominancy of that oppressor of the nations – Judah. The interest system invests the moneylender with a relative might which, in reality, is more oppressive than the dominance and despotism of the olden times.

The despot of earlier times invariably took the part of his bondmen, and protected them against dangers from without, because their preservation and his own economic interest were inseparable. The lender of money does not recognise this personal concern for the welfare of those who pay him interest; he chases them ruthlessly from hearth and home when they are no longer able to pay him tribute. He also enjoys the advantage that the unpledged portion of his debtor's property falls, in this manner, into his clutches as well.

Sometimes he acquires, under a forced sale, the entire possessions of his debtor in satisfaction of his claim, and thereby gains that part of the property, which had not yet been pledged. He then introduces a fresh "interest-slave" into the property, and proceeds to treat the same, who perhaps has increased the value of the property by his personal energy, in precisely the same manner should he fall into arrears.

Between the "interest-master" and the "interest-slave" all human relations have ceased; the connection between the two has become purely mechanical; it has become unhuman and soulless. On the other hand, the activity of the receiver of interest does not call for the slightest intellectual or physical exertion.

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The knight of olden times protected his bondmen with spear and shield against their foes; the lord of capital has divested himself of all such responsibilities. The accumulation of capital also has become a purely mechanical process. Interest and capital accumulate in accordance with the purely mechanical law of mass-attraction – an

absolutely imbecile proceeding devoid of any organic sense. Sombart says:

"With regard to the lending of money, economic activity as such has lost all meaning; the occupation of lending money has ceased to be a sensible activity of either mind or body."

There is one, and only one object: the material result i.e., the

acquisition of fresh capital, and therewith the extension of the power of the lender of the money.

In this manner loan-capital gains power over other men, and has forced itself into a dominating position, which is founded neither on physical, nor on intellectual, nor on moral superiority. This position depends entirely upon a fictitious power, and one which is devoid of any human element, namely the conception or notion of capital. It is enabled by means of eternal interest, extending into immeasurable time, to make foreign labour subject to itself, and to overpower and crush all spiritual and moral effort. The formation of capital out of interest is something automatic and spiritless, for it can be consummated just as well in the hands of an idiot as in the hands of a being destitute of all morality – simply by a fiction, by a false economic view.

“The possibility of earning money without any personal exertion by an economic transaction, makes its first distinct appearance in the lending of money. The possibility also, of getting strangers to work for one without physical compulsion, is immediately apparent.”

Thus writes Sombart on page 223; it seems to us, however, that the “scooping-in” of interest is scarcely worthy of the name of “economic transaction.”

After such illuminating reflections, it seems very extraordinary to us, that it is precisely in the capitalistic Jewish press where a bitter hatred is unceasingly fomented against the domination of olden times, and against anything which refers to, or recalls the same. Feudal-domination, Knighthood, Nobility are mediaeval ideas, and as such are exposed to incessant attacks from the so-called “liberal” press.

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With what right and for what purpose? Simply with the object of not allowing the infatuated population, who are ignorant of history, to wake up to the fact that they are languishing and wasting away under new tyrants, the interest-despots, who set to work in a far more selfish

and brutal manner than was ever the case even with the most ruthless Feudal-Lord of the Middle Ages.

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AIL.

Business and Religion.

Sombart speaks mockingly of the "fearful maxims" which Pfefferkorn, Eisenmenger, Rohling, Dr. Justus and others have culled from the religious books of the Jews. It would have been a good thing if he had submitted a sample of these "horrors" to his readers, for, often as these "maxims" have been examined by other conscientious scholars, they – the maxims – have invariably retained the same aspects. And, when the explanatory artifices of the Jews are brought into play, according to the receipt given in chapter V, one is in a position to understand that the Hebrew can interpret entirely different, and far worse meanings out of those doctrines, than the conscientious Christian translator is capable of. The same Sombart, who reported to us some time back, how, owing to the Talmud, the entire Jewish spiritual world had declined into impotence, and how every minute point, every letter, every word had its own important meaning, goes so far as to say light-heartedly a few pages further on:

"naturally in the course of so many centuries these particular doctrines have altered entirely in meaning."

This is untrue. All that is correct is, that in the Talmud with its commentaries, the most divergent opinions of the Rabbis find utterance, and that the doctrines and expositions contained therein, frequently contradict one another; that, however, is only equivalent to saying that it is open to every faithful Jew to accept as authentic whatever doctrine and exposition may best suit his purpose for the time being. Thus, when one passage reads: "you must not lie to, deceive, or rob the Goi", and another Rabbi says: "under circumstances you may do so", more latitude is allowed to the conscience of the Jew who believes in his Talmud. He can act either in

this way, or in that, and will still find himself in agreement with the law, will still remain a pious and orthodox Jew.

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Out of the mass of inconsistencies and contradictions contained in the Rabbinical writings, arises that cheap form of diversion which the Rabbis have always carried on at the expense of those who do not happen to be Jews. If anyone calls attention to a passage in the

Talmud, which states: You may do the Goi an injury, the Rabbi can at once turn up another place where it says: You must not do this. The morality of the Talmud is like a conjurer's box with a false bottom, from which the moral and the immoral can be produced according to wish. It is therefore, trifling on the part of Sombart when, referring to the serious scientific study which Christian Scholars have made of the Talmud, to speak of the:

"downright silly game, which the Anti-Semites and their Christian or Jewish opponents have been playing ever since the recollection of man'.

The only question is, which side is playing a silly game. Sombart himself is engaged in a game of harassing and mystifying when he says with reference to these matters:

"So far as the religious writings are read by the laity themselves, it seems to me essential that, generally speaking, a settled opinion should be expressed with regard to any particular question. It is a matter of indifference if, at the same time, the contrary opinion is also represented; for the devout man, who has been edified by these writings, is content to accept the view which coincides with his own interests, so that he is thereby in a better position to defend the same."

According to this logic one might well believe that Sombart had also attended the Talmudic School, for this is a genuine specimen of the Rabbinical expression of opinion: one particular view or manner of understanding suffices if it exactly suits the reader! – capital. But if there happen to be two entirely opposite opinions, the devout man has the opportunity of selecting whichever one pleases him best. And one is bound to admit this is a very empty kind of morality.

Sombart adds:

"since everything, in this case, is divine revelation, one passage is just as valuable as another."

Quite correct! here we have the morality with the double bottom – openly defended by a scholar who does not desire to be a Jew!

The Rabbinical writings, which most certainly have been written by the most intellectual amongst the Jewish people, actually prove that, amongst the Jews, the feeling for true morality, for the ethical consciousness, is entirely wanting.

There is no good and evil for them; everything is gauged by momentary advantage. A naive ponderer, like Friedrich Nietzsche, saw with admiration in all this, a "higher form of morality," and felt tempted to write his "Jenseits von Gut und B-se" ("The other side of Good and Evil"). He had no conception how his action smoothed and prepared the way for unmoral Jewdom. There is no "other side" to good and evil for constructive and productive people, for nations of real culture; these require stern standards and accurate balances to determine what is constructive and what is destructive, and to show what preserves and what demolishes. It is only the Hebrew, who does not construct anything, who can allow himself the luxury of an "other side to Good and Evil."

Sombart is more honest when he confesses:

"I find in the Jewish Religion the same leading ideas as those which characterize capitalism: I see that the former is filled with the same spirit as the latter."

In reality, the conscienceless predatory spirit, which distinguishes modern Capitalism in its worst form – Mammonism – fulfils also the Talmudic Rabbinical doctrine. One must be grateful to Sombart for this admission. He proceeds to say – and this statement must also be approved on account of its honesty – that this religion:

"has not arisen from an irresistible impulse, nor from the deep fervour of the heart of those, whose souls have been mutilated, nor from the religious ecstasy of adoring spirits, but from a premeditated plan like a carefully-considered proposition, resembling a diplomatic problem."

He designates it as a work of the understanding, calculated to break up and enslave the whole natural world. How strangely does this opinion

correspond with the perception of the derided Anti-Semites, who have been saying the same for decades!

Undoubtedly the Jewish doctrine arises from the understanding, warped with vanity, which has lost all touch with the fundamental laws of natural growth or development, and would like to convert life, devoid now of soul and reason, into a sum of arithmetic. The word, Rationalism, which one would like to apply to this particular frame of mind and this mode of regarding life, is not appropriate here. Ratio always means reason, i.e., thought that is in harmony with natural laws; reason is not merely understanding, but is, at all events,

understanding united to instinct or feeling, being endowed with a keen sensibility as to the essential nature of things.

Mere understanding is simply arithmetic, without instinct, without feeling. And the Jewish mode of thinking must be placed in this category. If, according to the popular belief, the devil is to be regarded as stupid, then this points out very pertinently the purely intellectual nature of the calculation and scheming which arise out of Evil. For this calculation, devoid of instinct, invariably ends by deceiving itself for the simple reason that no allowance having been made for Nature, the calculation rests on a false basis. When Sombart says: "Rationalism is the principal trait of Judaism just as it is of Capitalism," he means the mere mechanism of the understanding – soulless calculation. And when he goes on to say: "the Jewish religion does not recognise anything of a mystic nature," he might have said still more correctly that it did not recognise idealism, nor true morality, nor anything ethical. When he further maintains that the ancient religions were always ready to attribute any deed, which aroused a sense of shame or remorse, to the Divinity, it is the Jewish doctrine alone that entirely justifies the accusation.

Already, in the time referred to by the Old Testament, all kinds of disgraceful deeds, perpetrated by the people of Judah against other nations, were undertaken, always ostensibly at the bidding of their God Jahwe or Jehovah; and the same diversion is continued in the Talmud. Jahwe not only approves of all manner of evil things, but he himself, as personification of the Jewish entity, tells lies and deceives.

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The philosopher, Ludwig Feuerbach, has already designated the so-called Jewish religion as nothing more than a business contract between Judah and its God. Nothing is to be found in these laws and doctrines, which does not hint at some material benefit for the children

of Israel. Jahwe demands obedience from his people, and promises them in return: riches and long life.

"Utilitarianism profit – is the predominant principle of Jewdom" says Feuerbach. "The Jews have retained their peculiarity up to the present day: their deity is the most practical principle in the world: egoism, and egoism in the form of religion." Ernest Renan says the same thing (Hist. des lang. sém.).

Sombart is no different with reference to Jewish doctrine:

"There is no kind of compact or partnership between God and man, which is not consummated in the form that man performs something that is agreeable to God, and is rewarded by God correspondingly."

But even Jahwe does not do anything for his chosen people except for cash down. He is no God of the self-sacrificing love, but is an out-and-out business man like the Jew himself; and thus, throughout the whole Jewish religion, there is no higher moral guiding star. There is nothing to raise man above himself, no unselfish sacrifice, no inspiration for ideals. Always only:

"A constant weighing-up and comparison of the advantage or disadvantage, which any action or omission to act may entail, a most complicated kind of book-keeping in order to keep the debit side of each individual's account in order."

Such is Jewish piety according to Sombart. And, just as according to the Jewish mode of thinking, everything resolves itself into action and reaction, into payment and acquisition, so, in the so-called Jewish religion, is the acquisition of money regarded as the supreme and sole object of life. The Jew introduces the huckster's spirit even into his divine services, and Sombart reports that these ceremonies have, in many cases, developed into nothing less than formal auctions. Thus,

for example, the official posts of the Thora in the Synagogue are sold by auction to the highest bidders (Sombart page 249).

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He also confirms that the Rabbis were, for the most part, prominent business people, (compare also page 73) and therefore we are bound to acquiesce when he hints that the Jewish religious system has greatly assisted the capitalistic career of Jewdom. In other words, the so-

called Jewish religion is nothing else than the wrapping-up of sharp business practices in a religious garment.

A nation certainly has nothing to be proud of in having invented and retained in favour, even up to the present day, a code of morals which in truth is devoid of all morality. But why should not the Hebrew cling tenaciously to this traditional doctrine; for, thanks to its help, success is on his side! Why should he not cherish his Jahwe, who has been such an excellent adviser to him in all business matters? It is a fatal weakness of the other nations that, up till now, they have not been able to perceive what their real relations to the Jews are, and have not been able to discover the ways and means by which the Jews enrich themselves. So the Jew still retains the fantasy that not only is his intelligence of a higher quality than that of other men, but that his religion is also superior to theirs. He will only become sober-minded when the other nations at last settle accounts with him, and when he discovers that the accountant, Jahwe, unmasked and hurled from his throne, is no longer in a position to help him.

Indeed, there cannot be any more striking contrast than that presented by the intense, unearthly idealism of Christ, which disregards the

material world, and the rabbinical spirit which is directed entirely towards material advantage and earthly enjoyment. Sombart says:

“In this respect the Jews stand in the most striking contrast to the Christians, whose religion has endeavoured to its utmost to embitter all joy in this world. Just as often as riches are praised in the Old Testament, are they cursed, and poverty extolled, in the New Testament.”

It is therefore illuminating, why the devout Christian and the pious Jew play such very unequal parts in the acquisitive life.

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The Christian seeks to acquire in order to gain his living; the Jew is desirous of heaping up riches in order to control and to enjoy. And, at this juncture, the question arises: Has not the unworldly religion of the Christians perhaps been the unconscious agent to fasten the golden fetters of Jewdom on the Aryan nations? – But while the views taken of life, and the moral obligations of the Aryan nations have, in the course of time, altered and become freer and more humane, the same cannot be said of Jewdom. Its law remains rigid and unchangeable up to the present day: in the course of 3,000 years Jewdom cannot record

any moral advance. What stands written, stands written, and is just as valid today as on the first day, when, according to the legend, it was dictated directly by Jahwe to Moses on the summit of Mount Sinai. Jewish law is built up on a faith of sheer and literal acceptance, with exclusion of all common sense and of all unfettered judgement. It reduces its adherents to dumb slaves. Jewdom is, in reality, the religion of servility.

Whenever the fable is repeated that the Jews were our instructors in moral and religious matters, and presented us, as it were, with a religion, the repetition discloses either complete ignorance of the subject, or a deliberate perversion of facts.

The people of Judah were never moral and pious in our sense of these words; they do not possess any faculty of perception in this respect. And whoever regards the blind subservience of the Hebrew to literalness as the highest degree of piety, is incapable of recognising the spiritual and moral nature of the genuine man. The really religious man is he, who untiringly searches for the deepest and most intimate associations between natural and moral occurrences, who is constantly extending his knowledge, who surveys and judges of his own actions according to their effect, and who does not cling blindly and incapable of judgement to mere literal forms. Lagarde says appositely: "A religion only lives as long as it is cultivated."

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In reality it is only the constant striving for moral perfection and the constant seeking for and deepening of moral insight, which form the essence of true religiousness. Where these are wanting, there is no religion; and they are wanting in Jewdom. The slave to literalness, who conforms to the timeworn doctrine without passing any criticism, and who, at the best, endeavours to thread a way by means of cowardly subtlety between the various precepts of the same, is wanting in nothing so much as in religious consciousness. And thus, from this standpoint, the Jewish doctrine cannot lay any claim to the name of religion.

Sombart says with respect to the "Thora" of Israel:

"The commands and prohibitions of God contained therein must be observed most Strictly by the pious man; whether great or small; whether they appear sensible or senseless to him; they are to be fulfilled in the strictest sense of the word, just as they stand, for the simple reason that they are the command of God."

Thus, common sense and individual reflection, individual moral feeling and conscience are excluded – of necessity – in order to equip Jewdom for the particular task, which has been assigned to it as its world mission: viz. to ruin the other nations morally and physically, and to seize their possessions.

The Jewish nation is the soulless tool of an abstract idea, which has been exalted even to Divinity, and whose ultimate aim is the plundering and annihilation of honest mankind. The driving force in this struggle is the hatred of mankind, a disposition hostile to life, the evil spirit.

From a superficial point of view, that is to say the point of view of all those to whom the essence of true religion is unknown, the Jewish doctrine may certainly appear as a model religion because it concerns itself with the lowest functions of life (for instance, with one's behaviour in the w.c.), and represents all such precepts as direct commands from God.

Moreover, the Jewish language possesses a peculiar pathos, a fact to which Goethe has already called attention, and readily avails itself of extravagant expressions. But we must not be led astray by the high-sounding words. It is frequently the case in ordinary life that the person, who has the richest vocabulary and the most touching phrases at his disposal, has a cold heart, whilst another, whose soul is almost choked with overpowering emotion, is unable to utter a word.

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Both the written and the spoken language of the Jews use occasionally extravagant expressions for what is actually base, worldly, and even immoral, and by this means the semblance of religiousness is aroused, where, in reality, nothing of that nature exists. On the other side, blind obedience raises itself, which slavishly follows the letter of the law, which constitutes the might of the business managers of this

“religion,” namely the Rabbis. And thus it is intelligible if the apparent piety of the Jews appears exemplary to priests, who are greedy of power.

In reality, the Hebrews have borrowed many devout words from the religions of older and more deeply-feeling nations, in order to act as a cloak to their selfish and worldly aspirations. When a comparatively honest Hebrew, like Dr. Jacob Fromer, maintains that in Jewdom

everything is ethical,* all that he means to say is: everything therein is regarded from a practical point of view: for the conception of morality is foreign to this man also. I should feel inclined to believe that the Hebrew meant Art when he said Ethics, so as to give to all bargains and transactions, even of the lowest description, a decent appearance, and to invest the same with a mantle of piety, although the pretence could not be extended beyond representing that the transaction in question lay within the province of God. For instance, a Hebrew, who was about to rob a man, actually went so far as to clothe his intention in the following words:

“My Lord God, thou hast given thy servant power over the goods of the stranger, and see, I hasten to execute thy divine Will.” –

In this manner the Hebrew has introduced an element of untruthfulness and hypocrisy into the life of mankind, that is devoid of all naturalness and morality, and which is intended to detach the rest of humanity from any dependence on Nature and common sense. And this hostile principle works with amazing results, and is, at this moment, steadily and irresistibly dragging mankind down that stairway of degeneration prepared for it by the Jew.

* See Dr. Jacob Fromer: “Das Wesen des Judentums” (The Essence of Jewdom). The author has been fiercely attacked by many of his co-religionists on account of his frank and frequent criticisms.

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One may say: Jewdom is an attempt to tear the existence of mankind apart from Nature, and to mould it into a kind of calculating and exact comprehension. This is what is understood by the much-praised “Intellectuality” of Hebrewdom. To say no more about it, a life without dependence upon Nature cannot continue for any length of time; and just as the Hebrew with his disintegrating intellect has never succeeded in maintaining a state of his own, has never succeeded in creating an independent, self-contained, and self-supporting society and culture, so does he convey the spirit of disintegration into the midst of those nations, who believe in culture. From whatever point he is regarded, the Hebrew displays the features of the parasite. He does not derive his means of existence directly from Nature – from the soil – but only by means of an intermediary system of living, the essential members of which he sucks dry. But it is the custom of the parasite, if not checked, to entirely consume the juices and energy of its host, and then, if it is unable to migrate to a fresh source of sustenance, it perishes together with the host.

Accordingly there is little that can be regarded as rational in the nature of the parasite, but there is, on the contrary, a blind and greedy stupidity, which finally destroys the foundation of the parasite's own existence. The Jews, therefore, are not, as Sombart is of opinion, "rationalists," but short-sighted beings, wanting in sensibility, and nothing better than spongers.

His aversion to everything natural does not allow the Hebrew to feel any unfeigned pleasure in the simple expressions of Nature. A lovely flower, the song of a bird, are meaningless to him; he is scarcely aware of them.* Human emotions, such as affection, and sympathy with other beings, which would impede his cold and calculated pursuit of what is advantageous, appear to him mere folly. The Talmudic doctrine has no room for such. Rabbinism is a stern schooling for the

Jewish soul, which finds its counterpart, perhaps, only in the arts, principles and practices of the Jesuits.

* Heinrich Heine's classification of plants, as those which one eats, and those which one cannot eat, is an excellent instance of the Jewish perception of nature.

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Everything is calculated and adapted with the object of making the pupil the hard tool of another's will. A good heart and a gentle disposition must not be tolerated, because these would prejudice the object and purpose of trade. Sombart calls the Jewish doctrine a:

"Mechanism of means to carry out a purpose."

Certainly a great deal of what is contained in the Rabbinical Writings sounds very fine and virtuous; especially the unceasing zeal manifested towards unchastity, which even goes so far as to spurn womankind and all natural pleasure derived from the senses:

"Let not thine eyes lust after women, turn a deaf ear to their voice, avert thy gaze from their form.

Thou shalt not even look upon the garment of a woman with approval!"

And so it continues in the same strain; but how does all this agree with what is actually practised? From time immemorial up to the present day the Hebrews are known to us as the most shameless pursuers of women. And anyone who undertook to write a history of Jewish unchastity, would have to extend it into countless volumes.

If the Rabbis of the Talmud are so zealous in warning their people against unchastity, the principal cause for this would appear to be fear regarding their own peculiar weakness. Even Sombart admits that, in the case of the Jews, we have to deal with a people strongly disposed towards sexual excesses, whom Tacitus has already described as a "projectissima ad libidinem gens." Just as the Hebrew is unnatural in everything else, so is he unnatural in this respect; his sexual inclinations and desires exceed all usual bounds and are quite without restraint.

The separation or shutting-off of the Jews.

We will now return to the affinity between the Jewish religion and Capitalism. Sombart also allows that the object of the Jewish doctrine is: to conduct a life, contrary to Nature or alongside nature, in order to develop an economic system, which likewise builds itself up alongside nature and in defiance of it. And, he is of the opinion that the religion of the Jews must be the means of accomplishing this.

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"In order that Capitalism could develop, it was first of all necessary that all the bones in the body of the industrious and forceful, but neutral man should be broken, that a specific psychology or mechanism of the soul, equipped solely from the intellect, should be substituted in the place of the original and natural life, and that a subversion, as it were, of all the values of life should be introduced. The 'homo capitalisticus' is the artificial and artful creation, which finally emerges from this

subversion."

One is now entitled to ask: what was then the motive for such an extraordinary object? What natural man could entertain the desire to renounce and subvert all his natural inclinations?

Here it is not the case as Sombart thinks, and is generally believed, of the Hebrew being the product of a cunningly thought-out doctrine of

life, but rather as follows: the strange doctrine arises from, or is the product of the Hebrew himself, and his attitude towards honourable society. The conjecture holds good that Jewdom originated amongst the expelled elements of the ancient, civilised, oriental nations,* and one must bear in mind the Tschandala of the Indians, composed of the degenerates and criminals excluded from the honourable castes, in order to find an enlightening explanation of the peculiarity of Hebrew mentality. Those who had been expelled, despised by all the other castes, revenged themselves by deriding and reversing all moral conceptions. What was sacred to others, they made a mockery of; they praised, on the contrary, those attributes and dispositions which other people despised. "Amongst these people everything is profane, which is sacred in our eyes; and, on the other hand, what appears abominable to us is permissible to them", thus characterises Tacitus the Jews. In reality the very essence of Jewishness is a subversion of all the views of moral humanity.

Whether it happens unconsciously or is undertaken deliberately, it still remains a fact that the Hebrews, in their nomenclature, reverse the names of many things; thus, for example, those who have been expelled, they call "the chosen".

* See Fritsch: "Handbuch der Judenfrage" (Handbook of the Jewish Question.) 27th Edition page 236, and "Origin and Essence of Jewdom", "Jahwe or Jehovah Book", second edition pages 176–193.

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Out of this compulsory segregation – the Tschandala were not allowed to dwell amongst the honourable castes – they established, in the course of time, a voluntary separation; and finally raised their segregation to the status of law, and in their turn – like the gipsies and the wandering people of the Middle Ages – looked down with contempt upon all who stood outside their circle, that is to say, upon all honest people.

The seclusion of the Jews from the rest of humanity, to which it is customary to refer as if it were the result of some cruel despotism, has always been voluntary; they were not driven into the Ghetto, but united of their own free will to form it, in order to practise their own peculiar customs without interruption, and also because their law forbids contact with the rest of mankind. It was therefore an advance on the part of the public authorities, when they allowed the Hebrews to erect separate quarters for the Jews. Many Jewish historians admit this frankly, and also the proved fact that it is precisely the Ghetto life, which is mainly responsible for preserving the Jewish national

existence. Sombart says:

"The Jews themselves created the Ghetto, which originally, from the non-Jewish point of view, was to be regarded as a concession or privilege, and not the consequence of a hostile attitude. They wished to live apart because they regarded themselves as superior to the common people surrounding them; because they felt themselves the chosen – the priestly people. Their disposition, which is hostile to every foreign element, their tendency towards seclusion, extend far back into the ages."

Already, at a very remote period, they were forbidden to contract mixed marriages with other nations; and the Old Testament is full of outbursts of contempt for the surrounding nations – Edom and the Canaanites. The reproach, so often raised by people prone to

sentimentality, that the Jews have become what they are, in consequence of the scorn and exclusion which they have experienced from the other nations, is thus quite beside the mark. It was far more a case of the Jews excluding themselves from other nations; they regarded themselves as a peculiarity, high above all other peoples upon whom they looked down disdainfully. "The Jews desired and were obliged to live thus in accordance with their destiny, which was their religion," is the opinion of Sombart.

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The economic nations have often approached the Jews with goodwill and trust: they – the Jews – enjoyed, during the Middle Ages, not only all rights, but often actual privileges, particularly under the government of the crosier (compare page 20 and following). A bishop, named Hausmann, built a well-fortified town, especially for the Jews, at Speyer in the 11th century, from which they used to undertake veritable pillaging excursions into the surrounding country, without anyone being able to intercept them. They were not obliged to restore any stolen property, which might be found amongst them, or could, at any rate, charge any price which they liked to set upon the same.

"The important consequence of this segregation and concentration of the Jewish population, which were effected by religion, as far as the economic life was concerned, was just that foreignness of which we have already recognised the importance: namely that all traffic of the Jews, as soon as they emerged from the Ghetto, was a traffic with foreigners."

In such a strain writes Sombart. Foreigners or strangers, are, as we have learned from our examination of the Talmudic writings (Section V), outlaws, beasts, fit material for exploitation. In the case of such strangers, usury was not only allowed, but ordered to take precedence of every thing else, and if there are perhaps passages in the Talmudic writings, which seem to teach the contrary, these are only variegations

customary in Rabbinical Jewdom, which are intended to obscure the real sense. Even Sombart concedes this much:

"Tam inclined to think that a great part of these discussions serve the exclusive purpose of obscuring, by all kinds of sophistry, the extraordinarily clearly defined situation, which has been created by the Thora."

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Thus, according to the Jewish doctrine, you may practise usury at the expense of the foreigner (5 Moses 23, 20); and plainly stated, the larger the amount of undeserved wealth, which the Hebrew amasses during his life, the greater the complacency with which he looks back on that past life; for, by so doing, he has rendered his God supreme service – that God, Jahwe, who so ardently desires the spoliation and extirpation of all the other nations of the world.

"Whilst the pious Christian", continues Sombart, "who has practised usury, is seized with agonies of remorse on his death-bed, and is ready, before the end comes, to divest himself of all his property because he, at this moment, regards it as unjustly acquired, and it weighs upon his soul; the pious Jew, on the contrary, in the evening of his life, surveys with gratification the well-filled trunks and chests, crammed with Zechins, which he has succeeded, throughout his long life, in squeezing out of the wretched Christians. This is a spectacle upon which his pious heart can regale itself with the utmost satisfaction, for every groschen which lies there is, as it were, an offering laid before his God." (Sombart page 287).

Sombart is of the opinion that only ignorance or malice could deny that the position of the foreigner, as far as Jewish justice is concerned, is an exceptional position, and that the obligations and responsibilities

of the Jew refer always and only to the "neighbour" i.e., to the Jewish racial companion.

And he adds:

"But the fundamental idea, that you should have less consideration for the stranger than for the racial companion, has not altered from the time of the Thora until the present day."

This is a most important admission, and can always be brought forward as a challenge to those people, who are of the opinion that the Jewish doctrine is, at the present day, no longer efficacious, and that the Talmud contains views, which have been overcome. By these very words, Sombart at the same time, contradicts his opinion expressed above, that the Talmud doctrine has altered in the course of the centuries.

"This completely vague perception: that you are not committing any sin, and that it is permissible in the course of business with a stranger to tell him that odd is even, became firmly established wherever that formal Rabbinism developed out of a study of the Talmud, which was the case in many districts of Eastern Europe. (Sombart page 289)."

Even the Jewish historian, Graetz, who otherwise certainly cannot be regarded as impartial, confesses that:

"Distortion and perversion, the trickiness of the lawyer, affectation of wit and precipitate rejection of whatever might not be included in his range of vision, are the essential features of the Polish Jew. Honesty, and a sound mode of thinking have deserted him, as well as simplicity, and a desire for and an appreciation of truth."

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We certainly are of opinion that, so far as moral negligence in the case of the Jew is concerned, it is not a question of the loss and disappearance of moral qualities, but is, on the contrary, to be attributed to a primitive and hereditary defect; for we discover this trait, not merely since the origin of the Talmud, but already even in The Old Testament. One need only call attention to the treacherous behaviour of the sons of Jacob, who persuaded the honest Hevites to undergo circumcision, and then attacked and slew them while suffering from the effects of the operation. (1. Moses 34).

It is worthy of note how the Rabbis in their Talmudic writings concern themselves in a most intimate manner with all kinds of business practices; and again, it is only in accordance with the principles of the Talmud, that warnings should be issued ostensibly against immoral business practices, whilst later on, the prohibitions are withdrawn and the selfsame practices are declared permissible. Rabbi Jehuda speaks thus in one and the same breath:

“The grocer shall not present the children with cakes and nuts, for, by so doing he attracts them to his shop – the Sages, however, allow it. Further, one must not cut the price – the Sages, however, are of the opinion: the precept is worthy of remembrance (i.e., it would be a praiseworthy habit). Abba Saul has decided that the split beans are not to be picked out – the Sages, on the contrary, allow it.”

Here we find the contradictory and discordant morality of the Talmud expressed in the sleekest manner – apparently without consciousness that it is a doctrine of nonsense and immorality. That is to say: everything is forbidden and everything is allowed; see which suits you best. However, the compilers of the Shulchan aruch, without any attempt at concealment, have made this question perfectly clear; they say in Chochen hammischpat 228,18:

“The shopkeeper is permitted to make presents of nuts and suchlike to the children who buy from him, in order to attract them to him; he is also in the position to sell more cheaply than the market-price, and the people on the market are unable to raise any objection.”

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Unrestricted license in underbidding and competition form the very life-breath of the Jewish existence, everything is permitted, which makes business easy; everything is allowed, which puts the Jew in a position to over-reach and fleece others. For this reason, Sombart says at the conclusion of this chapter:

“God (i.e., Jahwe – English Jehovah) desires free-trade, God desires freedom of industry! What a motive to make the same effective in the economic life.”

The references of Sombart to the accordance of English Puritanism with Judaism are interesting, and Heine, in his time, made fun of this association by calling the Puritans “pork eating Jews”. A fact, which

Sombart lays stress upon, is that the Jews in England, especially among the Puritans, enjoyed during the 17th century a respect and reverence, which are only to be described as fanatical, and many writers of the period vied with one another to prove that the English were direct descendants of the Jews. At all events, certain pietistic circles in England were at great pains to copy the Jews in their mode of living, nomenclature and other externals. This symbolism was carried so far, that the Christian clergy and even the Christian laity studied the Rabbinical literature for preference.

Sombart refers to a "droll little book", which appeared in 1608, under the title of the "Calvinistic Mirror of the Jews", and which, amongst other things, treated of the relations subsisting between Puritanism

(Calvinism) and Judaism. The following quotation out of this book is worthy of note:

"the Jews penetrate into every country to cheat the inhabitants."

In the Netherland and German pietistic circles also, (Wupperthal, Swabia etc.) one encounters reminders of the English Puritanism in the form of nomenclature, intense veneration of the Sabbath, and so forth. These form, without doubt, the strongest props of that fateful validity which the Old Testament possesses in the German Protestant Church. There are even Protestant clergy, who are ready to represent the Jews as the pattern of religiousness, and – perhaps unconsciously – to work more for the cause of Jewdom than for that of Christianity.

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XIV.

The Race Problem.

1. In general.

Sombart gives himself great airs in his XIIth chapter, where he treats of Jewish peculiarity when regarded from a racial point of view. He is of opinion – obviously with a side thrust at the wicked AntiSemites – that the racial problem and national psychology have become the plaything of caprice and dilettantism, and that in particular the portrayal of the Jewish entity is:

“undertaken as a kind of political sport by coarse individuals with gross instincts’.

It certainly cannot be denied that, in the course of the Anti-Semitic movement, many people and tendencies have started up, whose origins and pretensions will not bear investigation; but, at the present day, even these people, who can never inflict enough pain by the derision, which they cast upon the opinions of others, refuse, in a superior manner, to listen to anything Anti-Semitic. And yet, a very considerable number of leading spirits and estimable characters have belonged, and still belong to the spokesmen of this movement. We do not wish here to dwell upon the fact that great men in all times, that philosophers from Giordano Bruno and Voltaire to Fichte, Herder, Schopenhauer and Feuerbach, that statesmen like Frederick the Great, Napoleon I and Bismarck, that artists like Richard Wagner and Franz Liszt must be included amongst the opponents of the Jews.*

* A collection of extracts from the writings of these men is to be found in the “Handbuch der Judenfrage” (Handbook of the Jewish Question) 27 edition, pages 12–117. – The racial question is dealt with exhaustively by the well-known geographer Rich. Andree in “Zur Volkskunde der Juden” (Popular information respecting the Jews) Bielefeld 1881.

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The more modern Anti-Semitic movement also includes in its ranks as spokesmen, individuals like Paul de Lagarde, Eugen Dühring and Adolf Wahrmund, whose profound erudition cannot even be approached by any of their opponents however much it may be belittled or ignored by the public press, itself completely under Jewish domination. However, before everything, it must not be forgotten that it was the wicked Anti-Semites, who first tackled the Race-problem and aroused racial consciousness again among the nations. If, at the commencement, it was only the difference between Aryan and Semite, which engaged their attention, it is nevertheless due to their initiative that the whole of the modern racial movement has come into being, and has built itself up upon the fundamental views of the AntiSemites.

If, now and again, objectionable behaviour puts in an appearance in the course of the Anti-Jewish movement, and epithets are applied to the Hebrews, which are not exactly flattering, there is no cause whatever for undue sensitiveness in this respect on the Jewish side. One has only to recall how low-class Jewish wits, in the so-called comic papers, which are founded almost without exception by Hebrews, let themselves go concerning other nations, classes,

privileges and political opponents. Scarcely anything is low and foul enough to enable the Hebrew to give full vent to his hatred against those, who differ from him in their opinions, and for this reason there is little or no justification on his side for a display of moral

indignation and extreme sensitiveness on hearing an expression of opinion concerning himself, which is often remarkably appropriate.

This assumption of indignation collapses in a ridiculous fashion, if the fact is disputed, from a purely Jewish point of view, – like a certain Friedrich Hertz and others attempt to do – that there are such people as Jews at the present day. This is more than droll. So long as the so-called Jewish religion continues, so long will Judaism, as a compact hostile force, live and operate amongst the other nations. But even if it were possible to extirpate this religion, the racial peculiarity of the Jew, which has acquired an extraordinary tenacity by incessant inbreeding, would long continue to function.

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Sombart then honourably takes pains to put an end to those chatterers, who wish to deny the existence of a Jewish race and a Jewish peculiarity. But he himself is certainly not clear in his own mind concerning the racial entity when he says:

“On the other hand it is senseless to give the name of “Jew” to an Israelite of unmistakable origin, who has succeeded in throwing off the fetters of Esra and Nehemiah, in whose mind there is no longer any thought for the law of Moses, and whose heart no longer feels contempt for other races.”

In the next place it is doubtful if a Jew can ever completely free himself of the views, derived from his racial peculiarity, which were being prepared and established from the time of Moses to that of Esra and Nehemiah, and which, later on, under the influence of Talmudic Rabbinism, were extended and expanded until they became a gross exaggeration. But even if he is capable of emancipating himself, Jewish instincts will survive and function in his offspring. So long as we have no experience of a Jewish business-man causing his son to become a farmer, a conductor, a carpenter or a sailor, it is certain that

no one will seriously believe in the transformation of the people of Judah into genuine human beings. We are in agreement on this point with our own most excellent Fichte, who also did not believe that the Hebrews were capable of being converted, unless:

"all their heads were cut off in one night, and other heads were substituted in which there was not a single Jewish idea."

These words describe most aptly the indestructibility of the Jewish racial entity.

The study of the racial problem has taught us that an indissoluble bond exists between the blood and the mental disposition of mankind. It is said in The Old Testament that "the soul of a man dwells in his blood," and that means, that the mental nature of man is inseparably united with his blood.

This fact we must ultimately learn to accept in all its seriousness. We have long been accustomed to attach value to the blood and stock amongst animals; we do not desire that a poodle should become a sporting-dog, or that a horse from Brabant should develop into a racer. We know that advantages, just like disadvantages and defects, are transmitted with the blood.

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We have no intention of conveying the impression that all good and bad characteristics must be transmitted with unchanging fidelity from generation to generation, that the children of a clever father must be, without exception, geniuses, and that the offspring of a criminal is invariably criminal; but we perceive a certain constancy in the transmissibility of average qualities, whereby only those deviations and variations crop up, which Nature allows herself everywhere as a diversion. If the constancy in the transmissibility of qualities is comparatively insignificant as regards the present-day generation, this

must be attributed to the excessive intermingling of tribes and races, which has been taking place for centuries – even for thousands of years.

The pure races certainly have almost completely disappeared, and only mongrel descendants surround us. In spite of this, one must not straightway deny that the racial entity has ceased to operate. The frivolous doctrine, that all men are equal, has caused unspeakable disaster and has actually introduced degeneration into the human race. We Germans of today have certainly no reason to boast of our race, for its worth is seriously depreciated, both blood and intellect having been dulled. But this should not restrain us from appreciating to the

utmost the importance of the racial entity, and from endeavouring, by means of racial culture, to restore what has been sacrificed by an irresponsible racial lottery.

It is a fact – and it is about the only reputable thing which one can say about Judaism – that racial consciousness is fostered to a greater extent among the Hebrews than among any other nation, whether consciously or unconsciously, by the rigid law which enjoins that everyone, who does not belong to the race, must be regarded with hostility and contempt.

Thus the irrefutable fact remains, that the racial entity amongst the Jews is today of greater validity, both physically and mentally, than amongst all the other races. The Hebrew, almost everywhere, can be recognised amongst other races both by his external appearance and, if anything, still more by his mental cast. And this racial constancy asserts itself, even when mingled with other strains.

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The Jewish Professor Eduard Gans expresses himself as follows:

“Baptism and interbreeding are of no avail; we remain, even in the hundredth generation Jews, as we were 3000 years ago. We never lose the odour of our race – not even by tenfold crossing. And, in every case of cohabitation with every woman, our race dominates: young Jews result.”

Whoever, in face of facts like these, still persists in denying the existence of a Jewish race, cannot have much regard for truth. But we can very well understand why it is so distasteful to the Hebrews to see racial recognition and racial consciousness awakening among other nations. In the moment when this comes to pass, the alienage of the Jew will, for the first time, make itself apparent to all, and this will, in every respect, make the Hebrew's business more difficult. Up till now, the Jew has been able, in an inimitable manner, to mingle with other nations, and to delude them into believing that he really belonged to them – a circumstance, which rendered his overreaching operations extremely easy to carry out. As soon, however, as the other nations become aware of their own particularity, and of the value of their own especial gifts, both moral and intellectual, they will soon recognise in the Hebrew the disturber of their domestic peace and of their harmonious development, and will endeavour to keep him at a distance.

2. The Psychology of the Jews.

The Hebrew certainly possesses a great adaptability, but it would be erroneous to expect from his external adjustment to the habits and customs of other nations that the Jew is absorbed and disappears. The Jewish peculiarity differs far too much from the nature of all other nations to allow a complete fusion to appear even probable. In the last analysis it is the Jewish view of life, and the Jewish moral law, which do not admit of any permanent association with other nations.

Sombart makes a vain attempt to sum up the Hebrew entity in precise ideas. He sees, amongst these, only a few of a disagreeable nature, and is unable to connect the same with fixed characteristics. The distinguishing features of the Jew enumerated by him, appear to me to be insufficient.

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I believe that I shall meet with but little opposition, when I characterise the average Jew as follows: sharp at business and glib of tongue, greedy for money and of a saving disposition, cunning and addicted to dissimulation, averse to bodily labour, sensual and shameless, vain, cowardly and impudent. There are but few Jews in whom the majority of these characteristics cannot be detected. When Sombart speaks incessantly of their "prominence in intellectuality", it is clear that he means only the calm, calculating intelligence of the Jew, generally speaking, the mere operation of the cold understanding as opposed to the sensibility of deeper and more emotional natures. This much-praised intellectuality of the Hebrew is, in reality, only the outcome of necessity*. How could otherwise a people, devoid of all capacity for production, maintain their existence unless they unceasingly made use of cunning and deception, and knew how to fool others into furthering their own secret plans? It cannot be denied that Hebrews have occasionally distinguished themselves as clever physicians, scholars and barristers, but only so far, in these professions, as the possession of a coldly-calculating and subtle understanding permitted them to advance. And, in this respect, they have frequently been actually favoured by their own low standard of morality. Moral laxity frequently gives the Hebrew an advantage over other people. Whoever is not particularly scrupulous concerning his moral duty towards mankind, has a much freer hand on many occasions than those, who are restrained by their conscience and consideration.

* The well-known oriental traveller, H. Vambéry, (originally Bamberger) confirms this fact, amongst others, in his report concerning the Jews of the Orient, 1879, in which he states that it is a

delusion to assume that the Jews in Europe possessed higher intelligence than the nations who acted as their hosts, for, to take Middle Asia as an example, the Jew, when confronted by the Hindoo and the Armenian, invariably came off second best.

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Just as the Jewish business-man, thanks to his moral laxity, outstrips competitors in commerce, so is it in many other departments of life. For sense of duty, conscience and honour have but little value in the eyes of the Hebrews when compared with intellectual capacity. The Jew is desirous, at all costs, of passing as clever; everything else is a matter of comparative indifference to him. There are a number of Jewish proverbs, which regard stupidity as being far worse than any other mental or moral defect. All of these are centred on the idea: you may be a rascal if you only show yourself sly. Whilst the civilised and honour-loving nations attach the highest value to moral character, and to the emotional side of human nature, the Hebrew appraises a man merely according to his mental adroitness. Whoever is clever, is therefore worthy of admiration, even if he uses his cleverness to the detriment of others – perhaps, for that reason, all the more to be admired! It is often to be observed in the Jewish Press how the attempt is made to find a certain measure of excuse for grave crimes on the grounds that considerable intellectual capacity has been displayed in committing the same. This confusing and disordering of moral ideas by the introduction of intellectual standards, are to be included amongst the most dangerous means, by which Hebrewdom is seeking to destroy the other nations. Unfortunately, the moral sense in many classes has already been considerably weakened, because its power of discrimination has been injuriously affected by the fact that – thanks to Jewish example – admiration is frequently accorded to the

criminal. It thus happens, that when a crime is being discussed, one can often hear good-natured men mitigating their abhorrence somewhat as follows: "But, after all, he showed himself a very sharp fellow!" – Indeed a sign of the Judaization of our mode of thinking.

Sombart characterises the Jewish – and probably at the same time his own – perception with the words: "the highest humanism is supreme intellectualism" – an appraisal, to which we feel ourselves compelled to object. For, measured by this standard, the most accomplished rogue and swindler would, under circumstances, represent humanity's supreme ideal.

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The heroic nations have an assured conviction of another ideal. They seek it in the direction of self-sacrifice of the individual for the general welfare, or, for an idea – for freedom or for honour – but, above all, in the complete subjugation of selfishness. The hero of our dramas, whose fate rivets our attention and affects us deeply, is not a sly customer, who, thanks to his crafty alertness, knows how to dodge all dangers, but is, on the contrary, an upright, inflexible character, who accepts his recognised duty courageously, and who does not turn aside from the path of truth and justice whatever menace may stand in his way. He thinks little of his own advantage, but all the more of duty and honour. A real hero of this type will appear to the eyes of the Jew as no better than a fool; – “better a live dog than a dead lion” is a Semitic proverb. This indicates the deep chasm, which exists between the Jewish and the genuinely human mode of thinking.

However, the understanding which merely calculates, proves itself generally inadequate for dealing with all serious matters in life. There is something higher than the intellect. A man of fine character allows himself to be swayed more by innate and instinctive feelings than by cold calculation. And these instinctive feelings which, in reality, indicate an intimate spiritual and emotional insight into the connection

between things, are a far surer guide to mankind than all the speculations of the intellect. Where the guiding instinct is wanting, we see the intellect straying into all manner of blind alleys, clambering too high on its own artificial structures, which have lost all touch with reason and nature, and at last, for this reason, failing completely.

The Hebrew, a being, who is not of immediate natural origin, and who, for that reason, makes his journey through life without any intimate connection with nature, is devoid of instinctive feelings. He endeavours to replace them by conscious intellect. This may confer a certain apparent superiority on him so long as he moves in artificial surroundings, which depend, more or less, upon intellectual foundations. He is, however, completely at a loss, and feels helpless immediately when he finds himself in a situation where the relations are entirely natural.

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A Robinson, alone on a desert island, can contrive, with scant resources, to keep body and soul together; a Hebrew is incapable of doing so. The Jew is a second-rate man, whose existence depends upon all kinds of artificial assumptions. He is Nature's step-child, and cannot get on with this mother. He is always in need of some man, who has grown up in touch with Nature and who is full of natural impulse, to carry him – the Jew – through life.

And when Sombart believes that he can perceive the acme of genius in freedom from all natural law, and in tearing one's self loose from all natural instincts, he betrays, in spite of himself, his own Jewishness. The opposite is correct; genius stands – unconsciously in most cases – in closest relationship, in inmost feeling with the natural laws of being and becoming!

It draws from a source, whose deepest spring is scarcely known to itself. It is only for the reason that the internal and eternal obedience to

law, of all natural things and occurrences, resides also in the creations of genius, that the latter are eternal and inextinguishable; and it is also for this reason that they stir the emotions of mankind, so long as men

do not close their ears to the voice of nature.

The conspicuous intellectualism of the Jew is direct evidence of his weakness and of his inferiority from a human point of view. It is only when the natural feeling fails, when the instinct is no longer a safe guide, that the calculating intellect begins in its distress to strain after artificial remedies, and seeks to create artificial conditions, which are agreeable to it.

The Jew can only flourish in an artificial world. In reality, the mental speculations of the Hebrew are confined to comparatively narrow fields of activity, where it is a matter of obtaining an advantage and of misleading and confusing the opponent. Only there is he a master; everywhere else, where it is a case of penetrating more deeply into artistic, technical and exact scientific knowledge, the intellect of the Jew does not suffice. And therefore, the Hebrew is never inventor and artist in the grand style. Whoever follows up the refined subtleties of the Rabbis in the Talmud, can often observe how their petty, short-sighted, calculating spirit leads them into incredible imbecilities.

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According to the popular opinion, the devil is a professor of slyness. But also, according to popular tradition, there are all kinds of legends, showing how the peasant gets the better of the devil; and from this popular notion emerges a deep meaning. The peasant may appear to be awkward and helpless in the external affairs of life, especially when he is brought face to face with the artificial conditions of town life; he possesses, for the most part, however, although it may be only by means of his feelings, a deeper insight into natural things than

many a learned townsman.

And the devil, for all his arithmetic, always miscalculates when he encounters natural cleverness, and when the unalterable laws of nature break through his web of deceit. Yes, after all, the devil is stupid, and so is his cousin, the Jew. Place him face to face with Nature, with no creative men to assist him, and all his lordly intellectualism will suffer a miserable shipwreck – will not save him from starvation.

On the other hand, the Jew has known how to confer an extraordinary power of attraction on the modern towns with their artificial and refined methods of traffic and intercourse; he entices the simple villagers away from nature into these modern paradises of vice, where everything is cast in an unnatural and artificial mould. Jews, and Jewish mentality reign supreme in the large towns, and the natural man feels that he is a stranger there, more like a child, straying helplessly into the traps of the Jews, which are laid for him on every side. Therefore, whoever wishes to escape from the Jewish illusion must fly from these places, and seek refuge again on the maternal breast of Nature; and, just as surely as he is doomed to certain ruin, who imagines that he can continue to live as a child of Nature in the meretricious and false world of the Jew.

Even Sombart admits as much:

“We frequently find in the case of the Jew that all instinctive feeling is stunted, just as if all sensibility and sensitive relations to the rest of the world were foreign to his disposition.”

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Here, however, it is conceded that the Hebrew himself stands forth as both foreign and contrary to Nature. He moves in the midst of Nature as a dull and insensible being; he certainly sees things separately, but he passes over the causal connection of the natural phenomenon and the inward obedience to law of all life, without paying the slightest attention to the same. For this reason, he is unable to judge what the

final effects of his scheming and plotting will be; he is always directed merely by the advantage of the moment. He hankers after the goods and chattels of the peasant; he knows how to get hold of the same, and to drive the peasant from hearth and home; but he neither stops to reflect, nor does he care, what will become of the village, when all the peasants have been plundered in this fashion and driven away. He sucks the last drop of blood out of the workman and the small

employer of labour, and dispatches them to ruin, without asking: what will become of the world if we weaken the productive classes in this manner? He entangles the various countries in debts and loans, and hands them over to ruin, without taking the trouble to think that these operations will eventually cause human society itself to collapse – that society which nourishes him with its flesh, and out of whose body he derives his parasitic existence. We see here the same fool, who saws off the branch on which he is sitting, and who kills the hen, which lays golden eggs for him. Accustomed to the constant provision of new hunting-grounds and fresh objects of usury by an inexhaustible Nature, and by the indefatigable industry of the nations, he is unable to conceive that the world-dominion, for which he is striving, would mean simultaneous world-ruin. The vain nature of his understanding, which does not look beyond to-day and to-morrow, operates destructively and suicidally in all directions.

Hence only powers can work constructively, which stand in organic relation to Nature; and the profoundest essence of natural things can only be comprehended by means of sensibility. The intellect is not sufficient to sound the well of life. The Jewish mode of thinking is inorganic, and is, for that reason, incapable of creative operation.

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For that reason also, the Hebrews are incapable of forming a state of their own, for, in the last analysis, the state is of an organic nature, and endures only through organic laws. Society, in a well ordered state, requires organisation of the classes, a rational constructive policy, and

internal connections – i.e., sound relations and ties with one another, which enable the concern, taken as a whole, to prosper. The Hebrew has no understanding for all this. He regards individual men merely as objects to be turned to profitable account, and is incapable of comprehending why these same men are desirous of retaining a scale in their social order, why they band together in organic associations the better to fulfil their duties as men and citizens. All this appears to him as foolish prejudice and antiquated institution; he would like to alter, loosen and dissolve everything in order to find an easy and convenient field for his profiteering operations. He is, therefore, hostile to all organic social creations: the guilds, the trade associations, the nobility, the army. These are like a thorn in his eye. He would like to disrupt and atomise them, and to isolate the members. He is guided in this policy by the calculation that he can deal better with the individual, and can more easily make him subservient to his aims than he can the compact whole. He calls this disruption of all organic structures, “bringing freedom”, “‘liberalising’”; he knows how to delude men into believing that their organic connection is a barrier, which must be broken down, a fetter,

which must be shaken off, in order to attain to true liberty – the liberty of the wolf amongst sheep.

Sombart remarks very appositely:

“The Jew is very sharp-sighted, but he does not see much. In the first place, he does not perceive that his environment is a living one. And, for this reason, feeling for what is singular in life, for its entirety, for its indivisibility, for what has organically developed, for what has grown naturally, is lost to him. Consequently all conditions and relations of dependence, which are built up on personality, such as personal rule, personal service, personal sacrifice, are foreign to him. The Jew, from his very disposition, is averse to all chivalry, to all sentiment, to all nobility, to all feudalism, to all patriarchy.

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He is also incapable of understanding a community, which is built up on the above relations. Everything to do with class or rank, everything incorporative is hateful to him. He is political individualist.” *

And yet he is individualist only in a restricted sense; he is himself the slave of a rigid principle, of a law of compulsion, which, in the place of a natural tie, binds him together with his kind. The Jew himself possesses no individuality; he is invariably only the more or less successful repetition of a Jewish pattern. The Jews, amongst themselves, resemble one another in their national characteristics to a much greater extent than the men of other nations; and the extraordinary limitation of their disposition is rooted in the above fact. The Hebrew is, as it were, an automaton, trained and adjusted to carry on definite social activities; he fulfils exactly the same functions in all grades of society. For this reason a Hebrew is easily replaced by another Hebrew, whilst the same cannot be said of men of other nations.

The Hebrew is now desirous of transferring this systematic constitution of the Jewish league, i.e., this mechanical placing together of elements all equal in value and devoid of individuality, to other social creations, and even to the state. He is unable to understand why organised society is on the defensive against this subjugation to one pattern, and he denounces this opposition to his endeavours to break up and dissolve, as “Reaction”. In reality, this reaction is the natural and healthy resistance, which an organised society evolves against the efforts of the Hebrew to introduce decay and dissolution; in other

words, it is the instinct of self-preservation.

The actual and harmful reactionary is, on the contrary, the Hebrew, who checks the natural growth of national life by his plan to reduce all to one emasculated pattern, and who desires to force this life back into

its primordial state – the struggle for existence of all against all. It is he who hinders natural development, and thereby disturbs the even progress of life.

* We are justified in supposing that this train of thought on the part of Sombart was set in motion by the “Hammer”, which, ever since it was founded in 1902, has often thrown light upon the “Jew Question” from this point of view.

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This fact, to our unspeakable misfortune, is only recognised by a few. The enormous liberation of energy, caused by the speculative principle of the Hebrew, and the enormous development of the external life caused thereby, deceive everyone as to the true state of affairs. The glitter and gleam all around us appear to many as the veritable light of life, but it is, in reality, only the phosphorescence of corruption. The Hebrew, by inciting to that wild struggle for existence, has forced into action the last reserves of national energy, and thus the national life itself seems to have experienced a tremendous stimulus; and yet it is only the waging of a desperate battle for mutual destruction, which must end suddenly from exhaustion.

But what does the Hebrew care about that! As a man who depends upon the momentary fluctuation of affairs, he derives his chief benefit from such conditions, and that is enough for him. Sombart says:

“The Jew brings everything into relation with his “I”. The questions, which have first claim on his interest, are: Why? To what purpose? Where do I come in? What do I get out of it? His real living interest is the interest for success. It is unJewish to regard an activity as an end in itself, to live life itself for its own

sake, without purpose in accordance with destiny; it is unJewish to rejoice harmlessly in Nature. (Sombart page 230–31).”

And just as he is himself, so has the Jew devised his God. The Jewish God stands outside the pale of Nature as a despot, who alters the course of affairs arbitrarily to suit his purposes. He allows all kinds of miracles to take place, which are contrary to Nature, and arranges everything so that it turns out to the advantage of his favourite people.

3. Apparent Jewish Superiority.

When Sombart expresses the opinion:

“At the present day, the Jew of Western Europe no longer desires to retain his faith and his national peculiarity; he wishes, on the contrary, so far as national consciousness has not again been aroused in him, to allow his peculiarity to disappear as completely and quickly as possible, and to adopt the culture of the nations who act as host to him,”

we must ask circumspectly: where are the proofs of this suggested effort? Who authorises Sombart to assure us of this? For our part, we perceive and know just the contrary.

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It may well be conceded that, at the present day, the Hebrew is occasionally uncomfortable under his skin, since observant men have begun to make a practice of observing his activity, and are now revealing his tricks; it may well be the case at the present day that many a Jew no longer wishes to be recognised as such, and would prefer to change his appearance; the fact remains that it is simply impossible for the Jew to be absorbed by other nations, even if it were

his wish. His distinctive nature is far too different from that of other nations, and moreover his self-esteem is too great. He has no intention of resigning his privilege of being regarded as a “chosen people.” But the aversion also of the other nations, so far as a healthy instinct is still alive in them, will protest against any such fusion. Certain sections of society, which have already completed their resemblance to the Hebrew, represent types of degeneration doomed, in any case, to disappear. It is only the degenerate who shows inclination towards the Hebrew; the former, by the loss of the finer instincts, has sacrificed his real manhood, has been discarded by nature, and sinks into that swamp of corruption represented by Hebrewdom – the dregs of culture.

The following judgement concerning the Jews testifies that Sombart,

in his scientific positiveness, is gradually working round to our perception, even though it may be in a circuitous manner:

“His intuition has not grown out of his innermost being, but is a product of the head. His stand-point is not the level earth, but an artificial building in the air. He is not organic original but mechanic-rational. He is not rooted in the mother-soil of sensibility – instinct.”

All this is covered by the perception expressed a long time ago by the Anti-Semites. Only, at the same time, it must not be forgotten: the Jewish entity, and its inward perception of life, is certainly an artificial creation of the intellect; but, in the course of thousands of years, it has become so ingrained in the Hebrew – has entered so thoroughly into his flesh and blood, that he is actually less capable of changing his skin than the representative of any other race.

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He certainly possesses adroitness enough to adopt superficially the manners, and even the mode of thinking, of others; he has sufficient

powers of dissimulation and of acting, to make us believe that he is a being very similar to ourselves; but, in the end, the unadulterated Hebrew always comes to the surface again.

This pliancy, this outward adaptability, this talent for representing one's self as something different to what one really is, might appear admirable to us, if it was not at the same time so dangerous. All these Hebrew talents are only means to mislead us, and to make us subservient to the designs of the stranger. It is correct that the Hebrew, regarded from a purely intellectual point of view, appears to display great superiority in a number of respects, the questionable value and unquestionable danger of which are only recognised by the instinct of fine-feeling. We may admire the Jew from an intellectual point of view, but our feelings reject him.

Sombart speaks appositely concerning the “moral mobility” of the Jew; in the pursuit of his purposes:

“no irksome restrictions of a moral or aesthetic nature are allowed to intervene.”

His morality is lax and elastic; he is ready, at any minute, to proclaim that odd is even if he sees any advantage in doing so.

"In this respect his poorly developed sense for what one can call personal dignity, is of assistance to him. It is very little exertion to him to deny what he has himself said, when it is a question of accomplishing his purpose."

Thus writes Sombart on page 327. In reality, the Hebrew possesses so little of what we call character, that he is ready at all times to barter his honour and self-respect for material advantage. An old proverb says:

"The Jew will wade through seven puddles, in order to possess one groschen more."

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With the help of the Talmudic schooling, the Hebrews are educated to become cunning pettifoggers, for, from youth upwards, the practice of dissimulation is enjoined upon them, practically as a command. There is, accordingly, little cause for surprise when they distinguish themselves later on in life as lawyers, journalists and actors. The art, of being able to transpose one's self quickly into a strange world of ideas, is absolutely essential to speculative dealing; if the Jew did not possess it, how else would he gain respite for himself, entirely dependent as he is on the exploitation of other men, and on the misuse of law and thought? The advantages, possessed by the Jew, mirror his weaknesses; these are shiftiness, evasion, adroitness in escaping from embarrassing situations, all of which he requires in order to conceal his failings from us.

There is a well-known contradictory principle in Nature, whereby she endeavours to conceal and compensate for prominent defects by other qualities. She provides weak, defenceless creatures with properties or qualities, which serve as a means of protection against the pursuing enemy. Thus Nature protects the young birds in their nests by their revolting ugliness, other animals by an obnoxious smell or by a disagreeable secretion, the snail, for instance, by a nasty slime. And, in the same way, Nature dispenses properties to a section of mankind, burdened with hereditary weakness, which must serve as a protection. Even the evasive intelligence, craft and cunning are protective qualities of this order, and they are to be found amongst the weak and the criminal. Men of great bodily strength are, for the most part, open and upright, good-natured, patient and obliging. They can put up with a good deal, without losing their tempers, because they know that

when the decisive moment arrives, they can rely upon their good, natural strength, which, if required, will sweep every obstacle out of

the way. This good-nature and this indulgence, which are sometimes taken for weakness, but which are, in reality, only an expression of self-confidence or assurance, are occasionally displayed also by men of mind and character. On the other hand, it is a matter of common knowledge that weakly and deformed beings display a sharp mental activity, which can even become caustic, and which represents, in their case, a means of defence to protect them against unexpected attacks.

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The situation of the Hebrew, when he finds himself in the presence of honest men, is analogous. He, the weakling, who is incapable anywhere of shaping a life for himself by his own exertions, whom political incapacity has condemned to lead a parasitic existence amongst other nations, he, who is wanting in all the higher mental powers necessary to produce an imaginative and creative culture: he, it is, who has been equipped with a cunning intellect, and with boundless impudence and slyness as a means of defence. In reality, the Hebrew is the mental cripple amongst mankind, the type of intellectual deformity. The Jew represents the lower side of human nature.

Let those wonder at him who will: we should only feel sorry for him if he did not happen to be, at the same time, a poisonous snake, which endangers the peace and safety of honest humanity everywhere.

But the slyness of mind, and the threadbare morality are still not sufficient to assure him of prosperity; he requires yet another weapon for defence and attack, in order to outwit and overcome honest people. As a substitute for the natural ability, which he does not possess, he has created for himself a principle, in which an almost demoniacal force resides, viz Money-Capital. Money plays so great a part in the existence of the Jew, that the individual sinks into insignificance when compared with material possession. "Whoever does not pay to me my

money, deprives me of my honour', wrote old Amschel Mayer Rothschild to the Elector William II. (see page 37), and the socialist leader, Carl Marx, who was himself of Jewish origin, admitted that "money is the real secular deity of Jewdom''. From an allegorical point of view it is worthy of note, that the Hebrews erected a golden calf on Mount Sinai, and arranged a dance around it. This is also recognised by Sombart.

"Money, and the increase of money, must always be the centre of interest for Jews, just as it is for capitalism. Not merely because its abstract nature is congenial to the equally abstract nature of the Jew, but, above all, because the appreciation of money is in conformity with another leading trait in the Jewish character viz teleologism. Money is the absolute means: it has but one meaning with regard to the purpose to be realised."

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Sombart expresses himself as above in his scientific German, and thereby recognises money as the highest potential in all Jewish endeavour.

Money is, however, an imaginary value, an artificial creation of human speculation. It has nothing to do with nature, nothing to do with organic things; it has no inner relation to the being of mankind. Money does not make a man stronger, wiser or nobler; the capability alone, conferred on it by the human imagination, of possessing, not only buying power, but – in the form of loan capital – power to produce interest, has invested it with an almost supernatural might. And this imaginary might has been recognised by the Hebrew, as the correct means to provide him with a substitute for his deficient powers. Money places the sub-man in the position to pose almost as a super-man, and to force all human affairs under his yoke.

Of what then does the renowned Jewish superiority consist? In reality, of a kind of mental provocation and harassing. It is precisely because the distinctive nature of the Hebrew is averse to Nature, that he is destined to deceive and over-reach the man who thinks naturally. It is because the Jew does not think organically, and consequently does not think naturally, that the unspoilt and unaffected man is unable to keep pace with his speculations. Whilst we are accustomed to think straightforwardly, the Jew thinks, as it were, "round the corner"; his mental process is perverse, warped, subverted. Consequently his conclusions confound all natural logic. It frequently happens that a man, who has been overreached by a Jew, is unable to restrain a feeling, akin to admiration, for the cunning deceiver. The unnatural sequence of Jewish thoughts confuse a natural brain, so that it loses the power of thinking logically while under the influence of the seductive language of the Hebrew, and falls into a kind of stupor, a condition in which, a weak-willed man, or a man who is unable to think quickly, is inclined to succumb to the influence of an external will.

This power of suggestion, which operates by imposing one's own will upon another, is one of the most dangerous means employed by Hebrewdom to infatuate, not only individuals, but whole nations. There is scarcely any other way to explain this extraordinary state of infatuation, in which the civilised nations of to-day find themselves, when confronted with Hebrewdom, than by describing it as the result of a kind of suggestion or mesmerism. Indeed, both states and their populations scarcely know what is really happening to them since the Hebrew, in addition to the demoniacal power of money, has also enlisted that gigantic power to deceive and mislead, which the public press possesses, in order to hypnotise everybody and to paralyse their mental activities.

Perhaps, however, it only requires an unmasking of the hypnotic agent, and a thorough exposure of his dishonest expedients, to break the spell for ever.

XV.

Origin of the Jewish Entity.

1. Descent of the Jews.

Sombart searches around to discover the origin of the Jewish race, and raises the question: whence does it come, and whither is it proceeding? He does not hesitate to describe the Jews as a kind of freak, as a lower order of humanity, of entirely different blood to the nations amongst whom they live. We add to this: difference in blood means also difference in mind and spirit, for, amongst the most important disclosures of the science of race, must be included the fact that certain mental qualities are firmly and inseparably united with a certain kind of blood. In accordance with general acceptance, Sombart believes that Israel, as well as Judah, originated from a mixture of various oriental peoples. This notion is contradicted by the fact, that all Jews regard themselves as the descendants of a common tribal father (Abraham or Jacob), and that already at a very remote period, the Jews were prohibited by strict laws from mixing with other nations. Actually, one can only begin to speak of Jewdom, from the moment when a particular caste arrayed itself in conscious opposition to the rest of humanity, and declined either to mix with the same or to entertain any feelings in common with it. It is precisely the exclusion

of their stock from any consanguinity with the remainder of mankind, which makes Jewdom what it is. That Bedouin, that is to say, Semitic tribes have provided the ground-floor of the structure of Hebrewdom, is universally accepted, and Adolf Wahrmund, in his frequently-quoted work:

“The Law of Nomadism and the present-day domination by the Jews” has provided convincing proof of the spiritual affinity of

Hebrewdom with the Semitic desert tribes. Nomadism and changeableness are common to both; the conception of a firmly-founded state is foreign to both, and both seek their salvation in continual wandering and peregrination.

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They graze the pastures bare, and then move on to where fresh booty beckons to them. Both practise the sudden method of attack, allow no quarter, and exterminate; both are animated by the spirit of the desert, which leaves a train of burnt-out settlements along its track. Amongst the civilised nations, however, our Hebrews have altered the methods of their predatory expeditions. They no longer slay with the blade of the sword, but throttle their adversary with the golden noose of capitalism.* The surprise and slaughter of the opponent is accomplished, in its modernised form, on the Stock Exchange. There the dice are cast, which determine victory and dominion; there the economic fortunes and the economic freedom of the nations are gambled with; and as Judah plays with loaded dice, it is assured of victory. There the strangler of nations twines the golden snares, in which he entangles, not only the economic, but also the spiritual and political life of the peoples.

But one must certainly not any longer speak of our Jews of to-day as pure Semites; they have also taken up all manner of foreign national elements; and it is truly remarkable to what a complete extent they have assimilated the same. One is entitled to ask whether the Talmudic spirit alone has rendered this complete adaptation possible, or whether a few drops of Jewish blood have sufficed to give an unvarying stamp or impression – at least mentally – to the entire mass. Externally the Jews of to-day present marked differences in their appearance; Negroid and Turanian (Mongolian) types can be discerned amongst them as well as Semitic. Even amongst the Hebrews, who hail from Russian Poland, one not infrequently comes across blond and watery-eyed examples.

* We find here a parallel with the Indian Thags or Thugs (= Robbers),

who consider that they can best serve their God by strangling as many victims as possible. Perhaps these Thugs also stand in relation to the old rejected caste of the "7schandala" (see page 182).

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It is practically certain that the people, who were formerly called the Chasaren, and who are regarded as belonging to a Finnish-Tartar stock, and who, about 800 years after Christ, formed a separate empire in the South of what is now Russia, went over to Jewdom and were completely absorbed. The Jews themselves are conscious of this racial distinction, for the western Jews, who have come across Spain, call themselves "Sephardim" (if baptised: Marannen), and have North-African blood in their veins, describe the Eastern Jews as "Aschkenasim'', and look down on the latter with a certain amount of contempt. In spite of this, the Talmudic law embraces them all, and the Rabbinical despotism welds them into a close caste, absolutely united in its hostility to all non-Jewish peoples.

If, therefore, the Jews of today are not to be regarded as a united race from a physical point of view, all Jewry is inspired, nevertheless, with the uniform racial spirit of Hebrewdom. And – one must not forget this – the spiritual entity is of higher importance to the racial idea than the purely physical, which may well play a part in all manner of chance externals without prejudicing the racial ground-work of blood and soul.

If an explanation is required of what is understood by the expression "Race", it can be formulated on the following lines:

Race denotes a community, which, starting from a common ancestor, is based on blood-relationship and exhibits, for that reason, a number of physical and mental characteristics. One must also reckon with the fact that, with the blood, the attributes of the mind and disposition, of the temperament and character, are inherited equally with the bodily properties. The purer and more united the race is, the more stable and constant is this inheritability. Through admixture with other race-elements, racial peculiarities are partly masked, the external ones more so than the internal, but they assert themselves again, often after generations, with astonishing distinctness. One is therefore entitled to say: a race characterises itself by means of a complex of unvarying, transmissible qualities.

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The German people of to-day represent a mixture of Germanic, Slavonic and Romanic (Celtic) – or, according to modern methods of indication, of Northern, Alpine and Mediterranean elements, which have melted into a certain sort of homogeneity after the lapse of centuries, at least to the extent, that scarcely any doubt can exist as to the uniformity of German thought and German feeling. It is only comparatively recently, after distinct signs of degeneration have become visible, that it appears as if these racial constants are about to be resolved into their original elements, and, in the course of this process, to release a multitude of mongrel-products (degeneration-forms) which cannot be classified racially.

If the existence of a separate Jewish race is disputed, as Felix von Luschan, amongst others, attempts to do, the contention may, perhaps, have a certain amount of justification, as there was not an original Jewish race; It appears to me much more likely that the Hebrews arose out of a mixture of the dregs of all kinds of races (compare page 194), a mixture, however, which has been welded by thousands of years of in-breeding into a racial type.

In the meantime, whoever is searching for the anthropological peculiarity of the Jews, will find this rather in the constitution of mind and character than in definite physical relations. It is quite correct that the Sephardim are preponderatingly longheaded, that the Aschkenasim or Chasaren Jews are roundheaded, and that the profile of the face passes through a great variety of gradations. Perhaps, shortness of limb can be regarded as the most noticeable physical feature of the Jewish race. Nearly all Jews possess remarkably short arms and legs and a proportionately long trunk. Whilst the normal European, and especially the German fathoms more than the entire length of his body, in the case of the Hebrew it is the reverse. The inferior development of the arms might certainly be accounted for by the fact that the race in question has never occupied itself with honest manual labour, has employed neither weapon nor oar, and, for these reasons, has failed to develop the arms properly. Other unmistakable physical features include the relation and position of the ear to the nose; amongst the pure Aryans the ear and the nose, on an average, are of equal length and are on the same level; in the case of the Jew, variations and startling irregularities in both of these respects are noticeable.

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As a matter of fact, however, the Jewish racial constancy is stronger at the present day than is the case in any other human strain, and this is also confirmed by the declaration of Professor Gans, which has been already quoted on page 204. That the peculiar mental tenacity of the Jewish people was already in evidence in the remotest period, is

testified to by the excited references of the ancient prophets to this "stiff-necked and stubborn" people.

Jewish peculiarity may also acquire exceptional solidarity from the fact, that this nation, more than any other, possesses a religion entirely suited to its nature, and which occupies itself at the same time, in the most painstaking fashion, with laying down the most detailed precepts

for the conduct of ordinary life. Race, religion, nationality, mode of living, and business behaviour are all cast in the same mould as far as the Hebrews are concerned; these are all the uniform expression of the same fundamental nature. The mentality and character of this people, owing to uniform schooling and tense discipline, and owing to the mode of living, which has become strengthened by inbreeding and habitual by the practice of thousands of years, must have established and incorporated itself to an unusual degree so that the Jews are less susceptible to outside influence than any other race of mankind, which is capable of culture and development.

The voluntary segregation of this race, and the consciously fostered aversion to all other peoples, all contributed to maintain Hebrewdom in its singularity. It must be repeated with emphasis: the segregation, so far as the Jews were concerned, was voluntary – just for the preservation of their singularity and their singular rites. Sombart insists that the Jews have not always been "half-citizens" in the strange states, but, on the contrary, in olden times, were frequently actually endowed with peculiar rights and privileges (compare pages 25 and 176).

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They held themselves aloof, however, of their own free will, from all participation in civic and state affairs; they did not accept their share of the spiritual and political destiny of the nation; they regarded themselves everywhere merely as visitors and foreigners, and were always ready to fasten up their bundle, so that – laden with gold and silver, after the manner of their forefathers – they could slip over the frontier.

Sombart also confirms the fact that Jewish peculiarity did not first develop out of the Diaspora (Dispersion) like biased Jewish historians endeavour to make us believe, but that the Diaspora itself is a production of this peculiarity. Just as invalid is the contention that the

Jewish peculiarities are the fruit of the religion, and of the rabbinical

doctrines; far rather has the Jewish religion grown out of the fundamental nature of Jewdom, and is the inevitable product of the Jewish mode of thinking. Yes, it is an indispensable expedient for sustaining the Jewish mode of existence. Without this "immoral morality" the Hebrew could not continue. The rabbinical doctrines are merely the undisguised expression of the real thoughts and feelings of the Jew; if these doctrines had been artificially constructed, and had been forced upon the Jews against their inclination, the whole Jewish mass would have revolted against such views of life. But no one has ever heard of anything of the kind. Rather have the Hebrews gladly adopted these senseless doctrines because the latter suit them to a nicety. Sombart is therefore entitled to say that one may, without hesitation, refer back from the peculiarity of the Jewish religion to the national peculiarity of the Jews. Certainly, when he expresses doubt if one is justified in attributing the dishonest behaviour of Isaac, Jacob and Joseph to a fraudulent trait in the Jewish nature, we must leave it to the reader to form his own opinion upon this point.

The legend, which is always cropping up, that the Jews were originally an agricultural people, is to be accounted for by the excusable failure to distinguish between the two tribes, Israel and Judah.

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The extensively held opinion – especially amongst theologians – that Israelites and Jews are identical, is an assumption, which must be challenged, for it is refuted by numerous passages in The Old Testament, in which Israel and Judah are mentioned.* Ancient Israel was a people, composed of honest husbandmen and graziers, which eventually came under the yoke of the intruding Hebrews. The real Jew made his appearance in Palestine, just as in other countries, as the financial political usurper; he came with the gold, which he had abstracted from other countries (as in the case of the excursion from

Egypt) into the land, and made the honest population tributary to him by money-lending and usury. And thus the honest agricultural Israelites were enslaved by this alien money bourgeoisie, precisely as many other nations are at the present day. But the detestation of the real Israelites for the new money-lords must have been very pronounced when the Israelitish captain, Abner, answered an unworthy imputation with the indignant words: "Am I then a scoundrel like a Jew?" (2. Sam. 3. 8.)**

2. Development of the Jews as a commercial nation.

During the subsequent vicissitudes of the people of Judah, there was opportunity and to spare to devote themselves to agricultural occupations; the Hebrews, however, have never availed themselves of the same. They feel little inclination for this burdensome and downright occupation, for it is impossible to make a fool of nature. And already the wisdom of one Talmudic rabbi has said as much in the following words: he who employs one hundred "Sus" in trading, can enjoy meat and wine every day; but, on the contrary, he who expends one hundred "Sus" on tilling the soil, has to be satisfied with salt and cabbage, must sleep on the ground, and endure all manner of hardships.

* Amongst other matters, it is worthy of notice that in the apocryphal story of Susanna and Daniel, a sharp distinction is drawn between Canaan's stock and not Judah's on one hand, and the "daughters of Israel" and Susanna as "daughter of Judah", on the other.

*** "Harosch keleb anoki ascher |'jehuda?" Kautsch translates: "Am I then a Jewish scoundrel?" – Compare "Hammer" No. 259: The History of the origin of the Old Testament.

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Thus, there is no lack of historians, even amongst the Jews themselves, who openly admit that the Jews are inclined by their very nature to trade, are devoted to it, and are a nation with a very pronounced commercial tendency. Their most ancient scriptures also bear testimony to this fact. The cuneiform documents from Nippur as well, have provided additional evidence that the Hebrews were already wholesale dealers and bankers in ancient Babylon. They cheerfully resigned the dangerous maritime trade to the Phoenicians, for this branch of commerce called for personal courage, and was inseparable from peril to life.

Sombart must credit us with great simplicity when he tries to represent the notorious robbery of gold and silver by the Jews, on their departure from Egypt, as if these were loans of the Egyptians, which the Hebrews were intercepting. This discloses an astounding lack of any understanding for national psychology. Since the Hebrews, in olden times, scarcely ever carried on any other occupation than those of grain-dealer, cattle dealer, usurer and pawnbroker, it may be taken for granted that they carried on these occupations in Egypt also. I consider it likely that these gold and silver vessels and costly garments, which the Hebrews took with them on the occasion of their exodus from Egypt, were pledges, which the Egyptians had handed over to the Jewish usurers, into whose clutches they had fallen. (Compare Sombart pages 370–372.) To what an extent the Jewish

usurer was in demand in olden times, is testified to by the punitive sermon of Nehemiah, and especially by Amos. 8, 4-7.

It is only part and parcel of the Jewish doctrine and view of the world, that the Rabbis, all their lives, have not disdained to participate most actively in all money transactions.

Even Sombart admits, that the Rabbis are, in many cases, the chief money-lenders; there are even passages, which seem to suggest that

the Rabbis have a monopoly of usury. Sombart cites an instance out of the Oxford Papyrus, which actually describes a case of Jewish usury on the grand scale, for it is distinctly declared in this document, which is a bond or obligation, that the debt shall be doubled each time that it is not repaid at the appointed term. A true Jewish mode of operation, which we are continually coming across, at all times and in all places. (Compare page 25).

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Can it be wondered at that the Hebrews have managed by such practices, throughout the ages, to draw the money of the other nations quickly into their own hands? And thus Sombart remarks, that already in the Hellenic period, and in the time of Imperial Rome, rich Jews were acting as moneylenders to the kings; and much was said in the Roman world concerning Jewish hagglers and usurers. Amongst the Arabs, however, the Hebrew has the reputation of being a born usurer and chafferer. The Jews were likewise the financiers and business-men of the Merovingian kings; and in Spain, where they enjoyed most freedom for their operations, they very soon had the nation in debt to them. Already at the time of the Crusades they were engaged, to an excessive extent, in money transactions, and "bled" the Crusaders mercilessly (compare page 25 et seq.) so that Sombart feels compelled to admit: since we have ascertained something about the Jewish economic life, we see that the loaning of money plays a very prominent part in the same. (Page 375 and following). He adds:

"It is really about time that the fairy-tale disappeared, that the Jews had first been driven into the money-lending business, during the European Middle Ages, because all other occupations were closed to them.

The history of a Jewish loan-traffic, extending over a period of two thousand years before the Middle Ages, ought really to be

sufficient proof of the erroneousness of this historical fabrication."

And even when the path to other occupations lay open to the Jews, they still turned aside to devote themselves, with preference, to the loaning of money against pledges, like Karl Biicher has pointed out in the case of Frankfurt a. M. Indeed, at certain times, the authorities have even offered premiums to induce the Jews to choose other vocations, but all attempts in this direction proved futile. It is characteristic of the Jewish religion, that the Jewish temples, in olden times, were the centres of the money-traffic, and were, to a certain extent, banking-houses. A large quantity of gold was accumulated in the Temple at Jerusalem.

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And this alliance between religion and money-traffic is not to be excused on the grounds that other Semitic nations, like the Babylonians, are said to have done the same. At any rate the same reproach cannot be levelled at the Christian Churches. And, although the talents of the usurer are occasionally to be found amongst the other nations, the non-Jewish usurer is, generally speaking, more or less of an amateur; the Hebrews alone have brought usury to an art and a science – have exalted it even to a religion. Sombart also admits, that the Jews have developed the technic of loan-agreements to an uncanny perfection. He says:

"Tf one reads the fourth and fifth chapters of the Baba Mezia, one gets the impression that one is taking part in a usury-inquisition in Hesse, some twenty or thirty years ago, so multitudinous are the tricks and devices, which are introduced into these loan-contracts."

It is, therefore, not without full justification, that both Jewish wealth and the Jewish usurer have become a by-word.

Whilst the priests of other nations have to be the guardians of what is ideal, the Hebrew priests are business-folk to their finger-tips, and even usurers. Sombart says:

"Tt is remarkable what a number of rich and very rich men there are amongst the Talmudists. It is not at all difficult to draw up a list of several dozen Rabbis, all of whom enjoy the reputation of being extremely wealthy."

But Sombart confesses that all his investigations into the faculty of acquisitiveness, possessed by the Jews, do not satisfactorily account for the phenomenon of Jewish wealth. He has actually forgotten the most important factor, viz that confederation of the Jewish business demeanour, the Chawrusse.

The enormous gains of the Jewish capitalists are also only to be accounted for by the existence of the Chawrusse. The characteristic picture in the fourth section (page 47), drawn from the descriptions of the actuary, Thiele, of the criminal court, forms a typical example of the Jewish organisation for acquisition. The Chawrusse continues, at the present moment, on all sides; on the Stock Exchange, amongst the Banks, in the Press, in the "White Slave" traffic, amongst Jewish pickpockets and burglars, and has its ramifications over the whole world.

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There is only one satisfactory explanation for this phenomenal enrichment of the Jewish people; it is the organisation in bands, of Trade, of Usury, of Fraud, and of Theft; and all these again are federated with one another – however vague and shadowy such connection may appear to be.* It is exactly as Herder has already stated:

"The Hebrews are a despicable race of cunning dealers, a race that has never desired honour, home and country. That they can ever have been valiant warriors and honest peasants does not appear credible to us, for the disposition of a nation does not alter so quickly."

Sombart makes a last attempt to save the honour of the Jewish nation, and to explain away its peculiarities, by representing the Jews as an oriental people that became mixed up with or dispersed amongst Northern nations, and started a system of culture in conjunction with the latter. Certainly one has every right to refer to the fact, that the penetration of a nation with alien racial-elements can impart a tremendous cultural impulse. Gobineau,** as is well known, has attempted to explain the origin of the ancient cultures, as being the consequence of the penetration of Southern Nations by elements of the Northern race, the blond Aryans, whereby the latter assumed the leadership amongst those, who had been subjugated, and by means of their organising power and heroic mode of thinking, sowed the seeds of future great developments. It is unlikely that anyone will attempt to

compare the part, which the Hebrew plays amongst us at the present day, with the above example.

Nowhere can the Hebrew be regarded as the bearer of culture and of a new social order; his entire method of working is of too negative a nature.

* There is a particular association in Russia for the purpose of business and exploitation, called Kahal or Kagal, which embraces the whole Jewish community. Important disclosures concerning this are to be found in Dr. Rich. Andree's book: "Information about the Jewish nation," and the "Handbook of the Jewish Question" also contains extracts. 26 t h edition page 293-297.

*** Count Gobineau: "Disquisition on the dissimilarity of the Human Races." Stuttgart 1902.

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When Sombart continuously talks about "capitalistic culture", he is only using a euphemism all the time. We learnt already at the beginning of our examination of the subject, that although the capitalistic economic method can certainly effect a prodigious release of latent forces, the only result is a rapid wasting-away of the nations concerned, and in no case is a constructive culture ever produced.

Justifiably apprehensive of the above fact, Sombart occasionally speaks of "the strange blossom of capitalistic culture." Far more remarkable is his expressed opinion that this oriental race wastes its best faculties in an environment, which, racially and climatically, is antipathetic to it. On the contrary, it seems to us that it wastes the faculties of others. We can agree with him, however, when he calls the Bedouins itinerant cattle breeders and nomads, and then continues:

"Such a restless and roving tribe of Bedouins were those Hebrews also, who, about the year 1200 B. C., burst into the land of Canaan, pillaging and murdering, in order to compel the native population to work for them." (Sombart page 405)*

He also admits that the land was subdued, less by martial valour than by financial subjugation, and that the Hebrews had known how to make the greater part of the territory tributary to themselves, and thus to achieve the same result by a loan relationship. He allows – as thoughtful Anti-Semites have always represented – that:

"Considerable numbers of Hebrews resided in the towns, drawing rent and interest, whilst the enslaved population cultivated the soil as if it were a colony or they were free peasants."

All the idle talk about the Hebrews having been formerly an agricultural people, can, as Sombart also admits, be dismissed as a myth; he says:

"But the spirit of nomadism must have remained active in all tribes, for if it had been otherwise, if Israel (should be Judah) had been an agricultural people, even merely in an oriental sense, we would never be able to understand the origin and first formation of the Jewish system of religion."

* These ideas of Sombart, however, are not original, for they were already expressed in 1886, in the "Handbook to the Jewish-Question", which was formerly known as the "Anti-Semitic Catechism" of Theodor Fritsch.

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As a matter of fact, an agricultural people is not wont to invent a religion of usury and deceit, and to choose a God who ordains that the destruction of countries and their populations is a sacred duty. Whatever suggestion there might be of honest agriculture, in the history of the ancient Jewish people, must surely refer to the original and permanent population, the Israelites, and not to the tribe of usurers, called Hebrews, who migrated into the country at a later date.* That the Israelitish history has become intermingled with the Jewish, and that, now and again, in the Old Testament, glimpses of a loftier conception of divinity occur side by side with the hate-breathing, revengeful destroyer of nations, Jahwe (Jehovah), is to be ascribed to the influence of the non-Jewish Israelites.** Sombart seems to have some hazy notion that such is the case, when he says, that the Pentateuch has been composed to suit the mind of a nomadic people, and when he continues:

"The God, who maintained his position victoriously against all other false gods, is a god of the wilderness and of the shepherd. And, in the conscious establishment of the cult of Jahwe, all the ancient traditions of nomadism from Esra and Nehemiah are quite distinctly adopted, without any notice having been taken of the intervening agricultural epoch, which, in the case of the Jews themselves perhaps never really happened."

He then cites Jul. Wellhausen, who corroborates as follows:

"The priestly records reject every reference to settled life in the land of Canaan; they confine themselves to an exposition of the desert migration, and claim to be, in every sense of the word, desert legislation."

* In number 269 of the "Hammer" W. Scheuermann, in referring to the book of W. Fishberg, an American Jew, traces the legend of agricultural Jews back to the fact, that in olden times, just as at the present day, converts to Judaism from agricultural peoples, were straightway designated Jews.

*** Compare Th. Fritsch: "Der falsche Gott" (The False God) (evidence against Jahwe) Ninth Edition. "Hammer" -Verlag, Leipzig.

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Sombart is of the opinion, that if nomadic instincts and inclinations had not prevailed to a preponderating extent amongst the broad masses of the Jewish people, this preponderatingly nomadic religion could never have been permanently imposed upon them. And the destiny of the Jewish nation proves that it has remained a nomad- and desert-race throughout thousands of years.

This is my opinion as well. But all this again is nothing more than what discerning Anti-Semites, who, so far as ethnological matters are concerned, are far in advance of their times, have been insisting upon for decades. But, in order to avoid all points of contact with these intelligent racial-psychologists, Sombart finds it necessary to speak about "anti-Semitic pamphleteers", who have drawn upon these facts, in a most odious fashion, in order to obtain material to carry on their "campaign of abuse". He can know very little about those concerned, when he includes Eugen Dhring and Adolph Wahrmund amongst writers of this class, for both of these, and more especially the latter, have only written in a most refined and scholarly manner concerning the Jewish problem. Sombart regards all anti-Semitic utterances as "silly and odious"; but what he has to offer us, although presented in another form, does not differ essentially from the conclusions of those farsighted men, who had comprehended the racial problem long before certain loquacious sciolists had formed even an idea on the subject.

He is justified, however, in his derision of our incorporated professional wisdom, which proceeds crablike, with logical considerations of the following kind:

“In olden times agriculture was carried on in Palestine; at that time the Jews inhabited Palestine; consequently the Jews have been agriculturists.”

Really, one might just as well argue: at the present day the Jews hold a dominating position in Germany, and since the German Nation, which maintains itself for the greater part by agriculture, has reached a high stage of culture, these Jews must be agriculturists, and the creators of the German culture!

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3. Dispersion of the Jews over the earth.

Sombart has only irony for the Diaspora, which provides a most acceptable motive for evoking howls of lamentation from the children of Judah, and a whine of sympathy from many other sentimental people.* He is of opinion that if we wish to be honest with ourselves, we are quite unable to form any correct impression of the exile, whether of the departure or of the return. The Jewish account states:

“And Nebucadnezzar led away all the captains and all the soldiers; ten thousand were led away, and all smiths and metal-workers; no one was left except the common people of the country.”

And when it proceeds to state:

“He led away all the nobility of the land from Jerusalem into captivity at Babel’,

the thought occurs to us, that perhaps only the parasitic upper classes were transported, whilst the honest, agricultural population was allowed to remain undisturbed (2 Kings 24, 14–15; 25, 11 – 12). There is obviously a mistake in Luther’s translation of the latter passage. This reads:

"But the rest of the people, who remained in the town, and who sided with the King of Babel, and that other poverty-stricken section of the populace, were led away by Nebusur Adan, the Governor."

This must manifestly mean: – "not away"; – for, later on it reads:

"and the Governor called for peasants and vine-dressers from amongst the lowest in the land;"

and again, later on, in verse 22, that the king had placed "the remainder of the people" under the order of Gedalja.

To the Governor, Nebusur Adan, Sombart gives the title "Chief of the executioners'. – What is then the object of this objectionable translation? Does it not disclose the ancient Jewish hatred for the enemies of Judah? – But Sombart himself, referring to the exiles, speaks in confirmation of the above:

* Amongst other things it is interesting to know that Alexander Dumas, in his play: "The wife of Claudius', which glorifies the Jews, makes his hero, Daniel say:

"the Diaspora has not scattered us; on the contrary, it has extended us in all directions. In consequence, we enmesh the whole world in a net so to speak'.

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"The real country-people were not to be found amongst them. Thus the wisdom of the Assyrian kings obviously recognised the kind of plague, which was afflicting the fruitful land of Canaan, and endeavoured to purify the new province by deporting the parasitic class – the plutocracy – and leaving the honest peasant and working-class undisturbed in the country."

Excellent! This is exactly the reading which the Anti-Semites adopted 30 years ago. And we are in agreement with Sombart, that these honest people were the remainder of the original native tribes. Thus our author, (Sombart) has adopted the perception of the despised Anti-

Semites, in its entirety, when he characterises the dominion of the Jewish nation in Palestine, and the conditions, which they took along with them to Babylon, in the following words:

“Town-bred masters, who are, at the same time, money-lenders, have their land cultivated by non-Jews, who act as tenant-peasants; that, at any rate, is the typical picture, which we obtain from the Babylonian Talmud.”

Sombart allows it to appear, that the exile of the Hebrews in Babylon, was by no means enforced by compulsion, and that the Hebrews, on the contrary, had gone there voluntarily so that they would be able to practise their usury to greater advantage in the centres of culture.

“For”, he says, “we never learn that those self-banished Jews ever returned to their native soil, after they had acquired a small fortune, like emigrant Swiss, Hungarians or Italians do, at the present day. They remained, on the contrary, in the foreign cities, and maintained merely spiritual-religious relations with their native land. At the most – like genuine nomads – they undertook their annual pilgrimage to Jerusalem at the Feast of the Passover.”

The diffusion of Hebrewdom over all lands, open to commercial intercourse, must already at that time have been considerable, for, referring to Strabo (B. C. 63 to A. D. 24)

Josephus writes, that it was not easy to find a single place on the inhabited earth, which was not occupied and dominated by this race. Philo (about 20 B. C to 40 A. D) also reports that the Jews resided in numerous maritime and inland cities of Europe, Asia and Libya. We do not hear, however, of any brutal act of violence, which caused them to be dragged thither against their will; for this reason, the dispersion of the Jews throughout all lands of culture has been manifestly voluntary.

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How closely packed they were, for example, in Rome, during the early period of the Empire, is testified to by various authorities. An embassy from the Jewish King Herod to Augustus, were accompanied by about 8,000 members of their faith, who were domiciled in Rome, and in the year 19 A. D. 4,000 men of military age, who had been released, and were “infected with Egyptian and Jewish superstition,” were sentenced to be deported to Sardinia (Page 430; according to Tacitus,

Suetonius and Josephus; the last-named is said to have been a favourite of Vespasian).

Sombart goes on to speak about the very considerable immigration into the German Empire, and shows, by means of figures, how the Hebrews are streaming from the East of the Empire to the West, and especially to Berlin. It certainly sounds more than strange when he speaks of "a people hunted from place to place." We, for our part, are of the opinion, that if the Jews move from Birnbaum and Meseritz to Berlin, they do so because they can do better business and procure more pleasure in the metropolis, and not because someone has hunted them thither. At the present moment, actually more than half of the Jews in Germany reside in the large cities, feeling more in their element there, because the brisker business-life, as well as the pleasures and noise of a large city, are more in accordance with their taste. It is also apposite, when Sombart, in another passage, compares the great modern cities to the desert, indicating thereby, that the spirit of the nomad and of the desert has a close affinity to that of the modern cities, and that the great modern city acts devastatingly on the national life.

"Desert and Forest," says he, "are the great contrasts, around which the distinctive natures of countries and of mankind group themselves."

The forest is actually the real birth-place and home of the German, and it was on this account that Germania or ancient Germany appeared so gloomy and abhorrent to the Romans, who disliked forests.

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At the present day, the real German can prosper only in the field, and in the forest; and, as forest and desert are contrasts, so also are the two extreme contrasts of mankind to be found in all that pertains to the German, on one hand, and to the Hebrew, on the other. It is a firmly established fact, that agriculture has, at all times, been the most important institution of the Germanic races, and was never entirely unknown at any epoch of early Indo-Germanic history. By living and working continually in the presence of Nature, as peasantry must of necessity do, the essential and true nature of the German is formed, as indeed is that of all really-constructive, cultural peoples. The estranged attitude towards Nature is the hall-mark of the Semitic race, concerning whose tribal father, Cain, the murderer of the gentle and peaceful husbandman, Abel, it stands written:

"A fugitive and vagabond shalt thou be upon earth! Let thy hand be against everyone, and everyone hand against thee!"

Sombart betrays his prepossession for Jewdom, by commending what a 16th century Jewish physician in Spain has excogitated, to account for the "high-spiritual" nature of the Jew. He – the physician – is of opinion that the dry, pure air of the desert, the "clear water", and the "delicate food of Manna" have produced a marvellous spiritual refinement in the Jew. The ridiculousness of this perception is obvious.

Must not correspondingly all Bedouins also have refined spiritual natures? And how will Sombart explain away the fact, that the Arab, strangely enough, who must certainly be regarded as a true son of the

desert, feels himself separated by a yawning chasm from the Jew? There is scarcely any other nation, which fosters such abhorrence for the Jews, as the Arab. Arabian authors have expressed their contempt for the Hebrew in the most biting terms. Already in the year 545 A. D. Abd al Oadir a-[ani wrote as follows:

"The Jews, who live scattered throughout the entire world and, in spite of this, hold firmly together, are cunning, misanthropic and dangerous beings, and must be treated just as one treats a poisonous snake, namely, by stamping on its head immediately it approaches; for, if one allows it to raise the head for one moment, it will infallibly bite, and the bite is fatal."

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And when Sombart makes a further attempt to account for the peculiar disposition of the Hebrew, by ascribing it to his former life in the desert, one is entitled to meet him with the question: why then have not the Arabs become Jews? – why have they preserved a disposition, which can be regarded as aristocratic and heroic in comparison with that of the Jew?

Sombart attempts to explain away the malevolent attitude, assumed by the Jews towards the Northern nations, by attributing it to the "wet-cold" manner of the natives of the North.* But this attempt at defence is also doomed to failure, for we see how the Hebrew, in southern countries such as Egypt and Morocco, behaves in exactly the same way and becomes usurer, just as he does in the North. And when it is finally brought forward in excuse of the Jew, that his bad character must be attributed wholly to the circumstance that, for thousands of

years, he has been the appointed custodian of the monies of the various nations, we then ask: who appointed him? Did he not choose this role himself? – With regard to this particular aspect of the Jewish question, there is a favourite perversion or distortion of facts, which is repeated to satiety, and which is in conflict with all history, especially

with the spirit of the Old Testament. It must be included amongst the clumsiest subterfuges, employed by Jewry, but unfortunately belongs also to those, which impose most easily on the idealists amongst our fellow-countrymen. The Jew is always represented as having had his particular rôle forced upon him, against his will, while, in reality, he has chosen this role of his own free will, in order to create conditions around him, which are congenial to his nature. When Sombart says:

“They became the lords of money, and by means of money, which they made subject to themselves, lords of the world’,

these words amount to a confession that the Hebrews made themselves masters of money in order to dominate.

* In former times, the attitude of the Germans towards the Jews, as such, was by no means hostile (compare page 25). But the Jews have abused the great patience of the Germans, beyond endurance, and have thereby incurred the lasting hatred of their hosts.

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To anyone, who looks more deeply into the matter, the question certainly occurs as to whether the actual existence of money does not introduce such a dangerously deceptive and unnatural factor of power into human life, that the deceitful spirit of the Hebrew is thereby accorded the utmost license to develop its sinister activity. It is quite possible that the nations will not be freed from the Jewish plague, until they can get rid of the ban of money – that kind of money, the value of which rests on a fiction, and which introduces a demoniacal element into culture, or, until – according to Lagarde’s plan – the State takes the entire money-business into its own hands. The Hebrews did not invent money, nor have they dug the glittering gold out of the bowels of the earth; but they may well have devised that

misuse of money, which, in the shape of loan-capital, loads the honest, productive nations with fetters of interest to all eternity. For, the strange mystery connected with money, lies not so much in the money itself as in the notion or conception of capital, which is derived from money, and in the further notion or conception, which is inseparably

connected with the former, of unnatural, "everlasting interest." It is unnatural to demand for a loan of money, so long as it is not repaid, a continuous, unchanging rate of interest for hundreds and thousands of years. It is here where the source of the distress of the honest, productive nations lies; here we find the cause of the unlimited growth of Jewish capital and Jewish dominion.* Sombart is therefore right when he says:

"money places in the hands of the Jew the means to exercise power without being strong."

In very truth, the feeblest and most cowardly nation in the world, by a misuse of the glittering gold, have arrogated to themselves, the demeanour and position of lords and rulers.

* Theodor Fritsch has already proposed in 1892, that it should be made obligatory and legal, to include, in every loan-contract, provision for the reduction of the debt (so-called sinking-fund) so that the debt could be paid off within a conceivable time. – Compare "Land-usury and Stock Exchange", Leipzig 1892.

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It is amusing to read Sombart's account of how hateful the German-Polish Jews, the so-called Aschkenasim, are to the Sephardim, their western brethren-in-faith from Spain and Portugal (compare page 221). At Bordeaux, in the year 1761, the Portuguese Jews brought about a drastic order, that all foreign Jews should leave Bordeaux

within 14 days. They called the eastern Jews "vagabonds", and took the utmost pains to get rid of them as soon as possible. Now if the more "aristocratic" Jews themselves harboured a detestation for the lower-class Hebrews, the Aschkenasim, how can anyone take it amiss when we feel this aversion in an enhanced degree?

For the Sephardim and Aschkenasim are, to say the least of it, closely united by the ties of religion, morals, and their conjoint view of life; how then, shall these abhorrent beings not be doubly repulsive and hateful to us, to whom their feelings, mode of thinking, and entire nature are completely alien?

The spiritual and spiritual-moral difference between these two sections of Jews cannot well be great; for they are both steeped in the atmosphere of the Talmud. And even Sombart admits, that the habits

of those of Jewish blood, however low in the social scale they may be, acquire a remarkable fixity: for instance, inclination for petty deception, obtrusiveness, lack of self-respect, lack of tact etc.

These selections from Sombart's writings should suffice to convince anyone who is visibly anxious to regard the Hebrew in as favourable a light as possible, but who is, at the same time, unable to close his eyes to a number of serious faults and failings in the Jewish disposition, in themselves of sufficient warranty for regarding the Jews, in the midst of the cultured nations, as a highly undesirable, and entirely alien element, that the aversion and dislike, felt by the moral nations for the Jews, has been thoroughly deserved by the latter.

It is most valuable, when a man, who repudiates the slightest tendency to anti-Semitism, and who collects carefully every word said in praise of the Jews, makes such important admissions.

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It is for this reason, that so many passages from Sombart have been quoted and criticised, although the same contain little that is new for anyone, versed in the Jewish question. It is evident that Sombart has learnt much from the Anti-Semites, but he employs the tactic, which, though it may be ingenious, is certainly not noble, of repudiating the source of his instruction. It is to be hoped that our German countrymen will be ready to believe certain facts when stated by a person, who refuses to be regarded as an Anti-Semite, although they would flatly decline to accept these same statements when made by a declared Anti-Semite.

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XVI.

The influence of the Jew upon Womankind.

Women exert an important influence upon the development of retail trade. It is they, who superintend, for the most part, the purchase of necessaries for the household; it is through their hands that the greater portion of the income, earned by the man, is returned into business life, and it is for this reason surely, not a matter of indifference to whom women entrust their custom.

It is now a generally recognised fact, that most women and girls give Jewish shops the preference. The apparent cheapness of Jewish goods might be brought forward as an explanation of this. Women – and even those women, who are by no means entitled to include thrift, in its true sense, amongst their other virtues – seem to find a peculiar pleasure in the mere idea that they have been successful in purchasing some article at a cheaper price than it is usually sold for – even when this supposed cheapness exists only in the imagination of the purchaser. Such women regard this result as being directly due to their own cleverness – in some cases, perhaps, even as a triumph of their own personal charm. For this reason, the shopkeeper, who, by exposing his wares in calculated disorder to be pulled about and hunted through, advances half-way to meet this fancied feminine capacity for ferreting-out and overreaching, will stand a far better chance of doing business than a rival tradesman, who prefers a conventional and orderly method. Women often require “chance goods”, and, for that reason, visit by choice those shops or stores, where everything lies jumbled up together, and where they imagine that they will be able to pick up something cheaply: they pass by the well-ordered shops, so, at least, is the admission of a domesticated woman, who knows her own sex.

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By the cunning utilisation of this feminine weakness, the salesman is enabled to kill two birds with one stone; he confers a special favour upon his female customers, and saves himself the trouble of sorting out and arranging his rubbish, of which task his customers obligingly relieve him.

If, in addition to this, the same salesman knows how to create the impression that, overcome, as it were, by the personal charm of a female customer – and of her alone, he is prepared to part with some article under its proper price, he will infallibly secure her goodwill. And if, moreover, he is expert and nimble enough to flatter all of his customers in like manner, and to lead each individual on to believe that she has been especially favoured before all other customers, he will have no cause to complain of bad trade.

Our women are extraordinarily simple when confronted with any economic question, although they surpass men in many other matters, where cleverness and intuition are required.

They allow themselves to be perverted by the dazzling exterior of an object, and to be guided by the prospect of a momentary advantage, without taking any account of the further consequences of their conduct or action. They do not stop to ask whether they are

supporting, with their custom, principles, which are unsound, and business practices, which are harmful, and are thereby depriving genuine and deserving tradesmen of their custom, perhaps forcing entire branches of industry into difficulties, promoting inferior manufacture, and, briefly expressed, imparting an ominous tendency to all business-life. All such considerations are foreign to them.

Possessing these particular failings, they come face to face with the natural disposition of the Jew, who is likewise the man who believes in and upholds the dazzling exterior and the momentary advantage. The Hebrew, who takes more pains to study the psychology of his customers than the trader of Aryan descent – because he looks for his return less in the quality of his goods than in the exploitation of human vanities and weaknesses – has always been able to detect these peculiarities in the feminine disposition, and has known how to take the fullest advantage of the weak side of woman.

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As it is, his shop-window acts confusingly and disturbingly on the feminine mind. It is difficult to define exactly what the particular art may be, which the Jew makes use of in displaying his goods, so that the same have a more attractive effect upon the glances of the passers-by than the wares in the window of a tradesman, who is not a Jew. There must be some kind of affinity or connection between the capricious and abstracted nature of the average feminine mind, and the Jewish manner and touch when they exhibit or display anything; for the Jews most certainly do not show superior taste in the arrangement of their wares, and it is rather a bewildering jumble or an obtrusive thrusting-in-the-face of certain articles, which seem to excite and lure the female spectator. The Jew also tries to puzzle and confuse by marking up unusual prices. An article in the shop of a tradesman, who is not a Jew, which remains comparatively unnoticed at the price of 75 Pfennigs, can be prominently displayed in a Jewish shop at the price of 97 Pfennigs, and here it seems, all of a sudden, to create the impression as if it were in reality several Pfennigs cheaper than elsewhere.

At any rate, it is a matter of fact that the Jewish show windows exert an almost mesmeric influence over the great masses of curious and inquisitive people. But for all that, the Hebrew despises no other means whatever, by which he may achieve the same result.

Calculating upon the herd instinct of the public, many of the larger Jewish businesses engage and pay people, solely for the purpose of walking to and fro on the pavement in front of their establishments, at such times as the traffic is at its height, and of occasionally stopping

before the show-windows as if curious and interested.

Their example prompts others to imitate them, and businesses of this kind are always besieged by people. As soon as one of the hirelings separates himself from the throng, and enters the shop, the movement seems to become contagious, and others follow.

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An unceasing and striking series of advertisements in the newspapers by the Jewish business-houses, also contributes to attract custom to their shops, and in this particular sphere of activity, the Jewish trader gives full rein to the obtrusiveness and heedlessness of his race. Doubtless such artifices ensure that Jewish shops are more extensively patronised than other establishments, but still they are not sufficient, to account for certain, almost unaccountable phenomena. It is rather the personality of the Jew himself, which acts upon so many women with absolutely forcible suggestiveness.

Without doubt, the well-known susceptibility of our women for everything "foreign", has prepared the soil for this astounding Jewish influence. It is an absolutely incomprehensible fact to people from other countries, that representatives of our womanhood – from school-girls up to women in the forties – are to be found in large numbers, who comport themselves towards negroes as if the latter were of their own race and standing, and who behave in a downright shameless manner towards the various men of colour, connected with exhibitions etc.; and others again, in the colonies, whose conduct with respect to the natives discloses an unbelievable intimacy. A state of things, which, quite apart from the unrestrained sensuality involved, is a melancholy indication of a steady decline in national and racial self-

respect. All this has reference to the relations, which – unfortunately – subsist between a large section of our womankind and the Jews.

And now it becomes necessary to step aside into a dark territory, which the majority of our contemporaries pass unsuspectingly, but which must be explored and opened-up in order to help to account for the unholy influence, which the Jews have acquired amongst us. Certainly it is a region, which a clean-living and conscientious man enters with reluctance, and it was long before I could make up my mind to lay it open to the public view. But as this book, by reason of the serious and economic matter which it contains, runs but little risk of falling into the hands of the young, the idle, and the pruriently inclined, it will not be dangerous, in the presence of mature readers, to treat with candour a subject, which, as a rule, is wont to shun all

publicity.

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As it is a question of the secret undermining of the moral and physical strength of our nation by the machinations of the Hebrews, undue sensitiveness in this respect may well be laid aside for once. Moreover, the discussion of this question cannot be avoided here, because it is necessary to a proper characterisation of the racial and ethical domain in which the Hebrew lives, and out of which sphere he moulds his life and carries on his business. In order that the chief features may be recognised, it will be best to cite some instances, selected from the experiences of daily life.

As an introduction the following remarks are not out of place. The many thousands of single and married Jewish sensualists are causing such devastation amongst our young women, that from this quarter alone the ruin of our nation is assured, without taking into consideration all the other closely connected economic and social evils. So much can be learnt from a thoughtful perusal of the following pages. But, from my own personal observation there are

many, in other respects experienced men, who are ignorant of these facts, or, who are ignorant at any rate of the extent and depth of the injury, which is being inflicted upon our nation; they simply proceed blindly on their way.

There is no doubt whatever, that the real nature of the Jew is completely unknown and incomprehensible to the great majority of the most educated people of to-day. They have had no opportunity to gain an insight into the more secret machinations of the Jew. Their acquaintanceship with Jews is confined, for the most part, to occasional and brief contact in social and business circles, and, since in this respect the Hebrew is wont to show his most harmless and agreeable side, there is little cause for wonder when one repeatedly hears, that the Jews are really nice, decent, amiable people. Others again, only know the Jew from flattering literary presentations of him, like "Nathan der Weise", or Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe", and are inclined also, to transfer their instilled and unquestioning reverence for the Biblical Patriarchs to the Jews of to-day.

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And has not our light literature always been utilised in a most subtle manner, by Jewish authors, to convey an entirely misleading portrait

of the Jew? With a cunningly calculated appeal to German susceptibility, Jews and Jewesses have been portrayed invariably as high-minded, innocent beings – as patient creatures, bearing their burden of “eternal pain”, because they have to suffer severely under the prejudice and unfounded hatred of the malicious Christians. Moreover, as our daily press and our literature are completely under Jewish influence, all personalities, who come into publicity, are appraised and judged accordingly as they show themselves well disposed, or the contrary, towards Jewdom. This circumstance has always formed the standard of criticism for Jewish authors, and is more the case to-day than ever. The consequence is, that from youth upwards, our dispositions are made susceptible to a false philanthropy,

and become especially sympathetic to the “poor, innocent, persecuted Jews.” And, in riper years, “refinement” and “tolerance” both play a part in shielding the Hebrew of to-day from any unpleasantness, which he might experience on account of the mediaeval prejudice. Yes, we actually give ourselves trouble, not only to make all manner of excuses for the Jews, because of the illusory state of suffering, in which they are supposed to live, but even to assist them, and to further their interests whenever we can, just as if we had to make restitution for an ancient wrong, which our ancestors are supposed to have inflicted on them.

Such a sentiment does credit to our hearts – but what about our intelligence? All people, who are acquainted with history, and the actual facts of life, know perfectly well that the Jews have never emerged guiltless from the occasional disasters, which they have encountered, (compare page 25 and following) and that the tales of cruelties, said to have been perpetrated against the Hebrews, proceed, in many cases, from the imagination, and in others, from gross exaggeration. Thus, the so-called “Jew battles” of the Middle Ages were confined, for the most part, to an expulsion of the Jews, who had become far too numerous, from the towns and districts in which the economic pressure, directly due to their usurious practices and manoeuvres, had become unbearable.

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As a tremendous clamour arises from the whole of Jewry, at the present day, whenever one of their race loses his life, or has even one hair of his head touched, one can easily understand how it is, that all incidents, in which Jews have figured as the injured party, have been so extravagantly described in history.

The only person, who really understands what the Jew of to-day is, must have had the opportunity to associate with him on intimate terms

for years; but an opportunity of this kind does not offer itself to many. For the Hebrew is just as cautious on his side in the selection of his intimate friends as any intelligent German might be; and the latter knows instinctively, in spite of all conventional toleration, how to preserve a certain distance between himself and the Jew.

Of all the greater importance then, are the experiences of Jewish companionship, which we will now let our correspondent relate in his own words.

"I came, as a guileless youth of twenty, from a small provincial town to Berlin. Chance brought me into the company of Jews of the same age as myself. I was introduced by them into their family circles, and both saw and heard there much that came as a surprise to me. As the acquaintanceship with my Jewish friends became more intimate, opinions and sentiments were occasionally expressed in my presence, which secretly horrified and angered me. But whenever I attempted to remonstrate, I was met with such universal laughter that I began to be ashamed of whatever delicacy of feeling I still possessed.

In the circle of my more intimate Jewish friends, the conversation turned almost exclusively upon women and sexual matters; they preferred to boast about the various tricks and artifices, which they had employed, in order to seduce innocent girls; and, in no case, did any one of them display the slightest trace of being conscience-smitten."

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"It was regarded as a matter of course, that the female servants must be at the disposal of the men in the Jewish household. 'We

have just got a new servant', announced one. – 'Is she pretty?' asked another.

'Well, it is scarcely likely that my father would select anything bad for me', was the answer. – One related with considerable ill-temper, that a servant-girl, who had only been a short time in his family, had rejected his advances; that his father, however, had very soon brought the girl to reason by saying: 'Have I not engaged you as 'general servant'? Very well, then! this is included in your duties!'"

– And the universal assent of his listeners, proved that they all regarded the incident from the speaker's point of view, and approved of the way it had been dealt with.

Many years later, after other events had combined to make me a convinced opponent of the Jews, these first and lasting impressions of my early manhood came vividly into my mind.

I had, without success, repeatedly endeavoured to convince a well-known educational reformer of the injuriousness of the Jews. He was too much of an idealist, and was too remote from practical, every-day life, to be susceptible to the influence of commercial, economic and political facts. According to his opinion, all hostility to the Jews arose from the incapability and envy of the "Christian" business-people, who did not feel able to compete with the "superior" Jew. In order to bring him down from his Utopia into a sphere, in which every man, who had any regard for morality and decency, would find it difficult to control his anger, I related to him some of my past and recent experiences as set down in the chapter on "Jews and Women." Still, even these made no impression upon him; he regarded them either as incredible, or, at least, as grossly exaggerated.

After the lapse of considerable time, he called on me again, and made the following admission:

"I must confess that I have become convinced, that the descriptions, which you gave me, of the relations between Jews and women are believable. At Munich recently, a passenger got into my compartment, and I soon recognised, in the course of conversation, that my companion was an educated Jew in very comfortable circumstances."

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"He might have been either a merchant or a banker. The conversation happened to turn upon the servant question, and he exclaimed: 'At last, thank God, we have again found a nice and proper kind of servant girl.' When I asked him if it was difficult to get servants in Munich, he replied: 'There are servant-girls enough to be had, but when I engage a girl I have my own particular conditions. I have a son, who is fifteen years of age, and one of my conditions is, that he shall have free access to the

girl.

The relater continued:

"I could scarcely believe my ears; my heart almost choked me, but I managed, with an effort, to assume an appearance of indifference, and asked: 'What does your wife say to this?' The reply was: 'What should she say? my wife is a sensible woman. Is it likely that she would wish the boy to have intercourse with unclean, street prostitutes? It can only be a source of satisfaction to her, that her son should have access to a clean and healthy girl in his own home!'"

Our educational reformer was still more shocked at this answer than he had been at the first; but it had at last dawned upon him what a world-wide gulf lay between Jewish thought and Jewish perception, and ours.

But how few of those sentimentalists amongst us, who are always disputing and denying everything, of which they have not had any personal experience, have such a drastic opportunity of refuting their Nathan-like views of the Jewish character? One recognises one fact: the education of the Jewish youth is a very different process from that of the German. Is there any cause for wonder, when boys, growing up into manhood, continue to extend the experiences, which they have gained in the manner described above, so ruthlessly in every direction, that they become accustomed to regard every female, who, according to their view, is socially inferior, or who may be dependent upon them for a living, as an instrument for the gratification of their lust? Anyone, who does not shrink from the only conclusions, which this summing-up of the situation will admit, cannot be astonished at the racial degeneration, which is making itself only too visible by the countless thousands of illegitimate and falsely-legitimate children, resulting from this Jewish-German sexual intercourse; and the easily-recognisable mixed-type, to be found amongst the populations of Berlin, Frankfort, and other cities and districts, which teem with Jews, will not come as a surprise and shock to the honest observer.

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And, keeping pace with this, is the appalling decay of the national character, which is the inevitable consequence of mongrelising the race, and which invariably means national ruin. A nation can save itself from moral lapses and relaxation; but never from racial decay. Ancient Rome is a historical instance of the former case, France of the latter.

The lascivious impudence, displayed by the Jewish youth especially towards female employees in business-houses, in dancing-establishments, and in restaurants, and generally towards females of no social pretensions or devoid of all worldly experience, is only too well known. Neither married women, nor girls, scarcely emerged from

childhood, are safe from the importunities of the most conscienceless of these fellows, and an unending succession of cases of this nature occupy the police-courts, and would soon attract the attention, even of the most stupid, if the names, nationality, etc. of the criminals were not intentionally and systematically suppressed in all the newspapers. It is a fact, confirmed by many police-court cases, that Jews violate, for preference, maidens, who are so young that they are only to be regarded as girls, and even children.

For these unnatural offences a kind of authority is actually to be found in Talmudic literature; for a Talmudist Rabbi endeavours to prove, by going into details, why a girl of three years of age is fit for sexual intercourse.* Berlin, at the end of the "seventies" in the past century, was the real field for conducting observations of a very convincing nature. The advance of Jewry was at that time extraordinarily in evidence.

The fraudulent manoeuvres on the Stock Exchange, during the so-called "promotion years," had brought enormous wealth to the Hebrews, who forced themselves to the front in all directions, in society as well as in public life. Even then, one could not avoid seeing what was a deeply humiliating sight for every honourable German, namely, splendid specimens of German womanhood hanging on the arms of Jews – and even then not enjoying, at least, the respected position of a married woman.

* Compare Fritsch: "Der falsche Gott", (Evidence against Jehovah or Jahwe.) 5 Edition (1919) page 77.

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Dazzled by the flash appearance and behaviour of Hebrews, who have amassed wealth in every conceivable manner, and allured by the most

cunning methods of seduction, countless women, well qualified to be the mothers of the nation, fall victims, year after year, to the Jews, and descend to the level of purchasable commodities. Prostitution always flourishes luxuriantly wherever the Jews live and have lived; it is a

matter of common knowledge, that a notorious law-suit scarcely ever runs its course without implicating one or more Jews, either as "friend," seducer, usurer, cheat, or receiver of stolen goods. The Leyden Papyrus, which dates from Egyptian antiquity, as well as the Old Testament, refer frequently to Jewish sexual excesses.* The Jew, as Oriental, is a supporter of polygamy, or, as the well-known Jewish author, Max Nordau, (Siidfeld) expresses himself, "is not a monogamous animal."

If he happens to live in countries, where monogamy alone is legal, and conforms outwardly to this law, he can always find plenty of ways of evading it in order to indulge his oriental proclivities. Jewish married women place no obstacles in the way of their husbands in this respect, whether it is because the idea of polygamy is something innate in them, or because they derive a secret satisfaction from seeing the women of a foreign race – rivals in a double sense – in a state of complete subjection to their husbands. With regard to the phenomenon, it is interesting to establish how occurrences of this kind are judged by Jewesses.

In the "Lit. Echo" (1912. Number 3) the Hebrew woman, Anselma Heine, deities her racial companion, the author Jacobowski. In the course of her article, she treats of his love affairs, and expresses herself in connection therewith as follows:

"Suddenly I discovered in him the ancient typical trait of pain, peculiar to his race. He experienced a vindictive rapture in displaying his power over women, and never indicated the plebeian with more scorn than when he boasted, how he had subjugated the elegant wives of the blonde nobility by brutal force."

* Compare: "Handbuch der Judenfrage" (Handbook of the Jewish Question) 26th Edition. Page 240.

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– Only let anyone try to imagine to himself, if it could be possible, that a Christian authoress would announce to the whole world, with such a voluptuous thrill of veneration, confessions, like those above, of the sexual triumphs of a fellow-countryman over Jewesses.

And still one more instance of this kind. – The publishing house,

Velhagen and Klasing, of Bielefeld and Leipzig, which has gradually built up a sound literary reputation by the loyal and strictly evangelical inclination of all their publications, and especially as publishers of the family paper, "Daheim'", has been issuing for about the last twenty-five years, the "Monatshefte" (Monthly Numbers) which form a periodical of interesting contents, edited by H. v. Zobeltitz and P. O. Hocker, and which of late has been giving preference to novels from the Jewish pen. The following noteworthy passage, concerning the Jewish hero of the story, is to be found in the novel, "Der Tunne?", by the Jewish author, Bernard Kellermann (Furth), published in the periodical.

"S. Woolf was a perfect specimen of a gentleman. He had only (!) one vice, and he concealed it carefully from the outside world. It was his extraordinary sensuality. The blood began to sing in his ears as soon as he caught sight of a young and pretty girl. He travelled at least once every year to Paris and London, and had his 'friends' in both cities. From these expeditions he occasionally brought back 'nieces', whom he transplanted to New York. The girls had to be young, pretty, and blonde! S. Woolf avenged (!) in this way, poor Samuel Woolfsohn (his father) who, years before,

had been hopelessly driven out of the field, so far as all good-looking women were concerned, by the competition of stalwart tennis-players and large monthly cheques (!) He took his revenge on that blonde race, who had formerly spurned him with their feet. And, above all, he recompensed himself for the privations of his youth."

Thus, the cynical debauchee, who comports himself with "blonde girls" as if they were nothing more than so much "human flesh", captures them, enjoys them, and then flings them on one side, is, according to Jewish notions, the "pattern of a gentleman"! And then this foolish idea of revenge: because old Woolfsohn could find no favour in the eyes of German women, is that any reason why his son should revenge himself on other women of the blonde race?

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Has not the Jewish author here, by mistake, revealed too much? – Accordingly it is not inclination, or mere sensual desire, which attract the Hebrew to the blonde women, but rather – Hate and Revenge! He desires to ruin and dishonour as many of these females as possible, whether they stand in any sort of relation to his scheme of "revenge" or not, and thus procure retribution – for what? – for a wrong existing only in the Jewish imagination, which is clouded with conceit and hatred.

Verily, logic of this order can only flourish in the swampy carnal-mindedness of a people, who celebrate today, just as they celebrated more than 2,000 years ago, with songs of triumph, the remembrance of the massacre of those 75,000 Persians, who fell victims to the lust for revenge of the strumpet Esther and her cousin Mordecai.

But – without doubt – the real motive for the feeling of revenge lay, as far as the Jewish “gentleman” was concerned, in the concluding sentence: “he compensated himself for the deprivations of his youth,”

by dishonouring, with the help of his money and all the tricks of the professional seducer, as many women of the blonde race as possible: and the incarnate hatred sweetened his triumphs.

And what about the “ancient, typical trait of pain in the Jewish race” – “the eternal pain of the Jews” of Heine, Jakobowski and company? It is nothing but the mortification of Mephistopheles that he is not left at liberty to do exactly as he likes; the mortification of Shylock when he is prohibited from mutilating his business rival in order to gratify his demoniacal hatred. This pain, born of hatred and insolent pride towards everything that is not Jewish, is certainly an ancient inheritance of the race, and one of its fundamental and lasting characteristics. The Jew disguises or conceals it under the appearance of melancholy, whereby he deceives simpleminded people so long as he has not the opportunity to, or dares not exhibit his real nature; it discloses itself as insolent sensuality or ruthless rapacity, when it feels that it is safe enough to step, unveiled, into broad daylight.

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Woe to those, who allow themselves to be deluded by the harmless exterior; and may shame and disgrace descend on all who assist the Jew in deceiving the rest of humanity as to the true nature of his “pain” and “revenge”.

What kind of spiritual offspring this “typical, ancient pain” of the People of God is, is disclosed in a poem, published in the Jewish periodical, “Die Aktion” (February 1913), from the pen of a certain Paul Meyer. Perhaps it may open the eyes of a few, here and there, as to the thinly-veiled “ultimate aims” of Jewdom.

THE MERRY SONG OF THE VAGRANT AHASVER.

Behold! I am a man rooted to no spot,

A man unwedded to any environment:
The narcosis of home-sickness

Does not drive my heart into my breeches,
For I am proof against grief.

If you drive me from your thresholds,

I still remain more sought-after than anybody else,
Your cries of envy resound,

For I drink at your fountains,

And I weigh up your values.

The sleek skin of my soul

Conceals what I have expiated as a beggar,
Still, my booty mounts up

And, your brides call joyfully to me

– me, the refuse of a foreign desert.

Yawningly you exhale your tobacco-smoke
As you honourably digest your meal,

But I am a clever juggler,

And I know how to excite your vices

So that they develop to the utmost.

Thus I continue to play the game
Of my mature insolence,

The strange, very subtle, final aims
Of my Asiatic blood,

Which are hidden from you!

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It is a fact, that the Rabbinical doctrines of the Talmud deny the right

of the Jewish wife to raise any objection to the intercourse of her husband with women, who are not Jewish, even though the latter may

be married. The circumstance, that the marriage of those who are not Jews is, according to Rabbinical perception, not to be regarded as marriage but "as no better than the living-together of beasts'', is confirmatory of the above. According to Talmudic doctrine those, who are not Jews, are not even to be regarded as human beings, but only as "animals in human shape." (compare page 57).

A perception of this kind accounts for a whole series of Jewish views, which would otherwise be enigmatical to us. An animal has no moral rights, and consequently Rabbinism does not recognise any moral duties on the part of the Jew towards those who are not Jews. A beautiful woman, who is not Jewish, is nothing more than a beautiful animal in the eyes of the Jews, and therefore the individual Jew is at liberty to do with her as he likes. In any case there is no necessity for him to trouble his conscience with what becomes of her.

Now and again, one hears the voice of a superior type of Hebrew, frankly admitting and disapproving of this shameful behaviour on the part of their racial companions towards women, who are not Jews. Conrad Alberti, (Sittenfeld) for instance, writes as follows, in M. G. Conrad's "Society" 1889 No. 2, after he had spoken of Jewish intolerance towards those who are not Jews:

"The only exception is the sexual intercourse, and especially the behaviour of rich, young Jews towards girls of the poorer class, seamstresses etc. This reaches an incredibly low level of cynical brutality, and one to which I have never seen young men sink, who belong to the Christian faith. The latter, for the most part, still preserve some lingering traces of shame in the presence of the opposite sex, but, in the case of our young 'jobbers' of the Stock Exchange, not a spark is to be found."

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The thousands of girls who, year in and year out, come to their ruin in Jewish business-houses and in Jewish families, could provide terrible evidence that the honest admission, quoted above, is founded upon fact. Certainly the objection is justified, that employers and people in positions of authority, who are not Jews, frequently abuse their position in the same shameful manner; but in all cases of this nature a characteristic difference always distinguishes those cases, where the

culprit is a Jew, from those where he is not. And this difference lies in the attitude, which Jewish women take up towards such conduct on the part of their men-folk.

When confronted with the complaint of a servant-girl, that the "master" or "young master", is annoying her with his attentions, a German married-woman will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, prepare a very bad time indeed for the men of her household, and will replace the girl by one less dangerous. It is far otherwise with the Jewish wife or mother. She not only shows herself "tolerant" to her growing-up son, but overlooks as well the weaknesses of her husband, and actually assists him to attain his object – thus following the example of Sarah – by advising the girl, in her own interests, to yield to the desire of her pursuer.

In one particular instance, the words were repeated to me, with which a rich married Jewish woman received and disposed of the complaint of her pretty housemaid, that the master of the house was persecuting her with his attentions. Smiling almost sympathetically, and with a goodwill, which had something motherly about it, the mistress of the house spoke to the girl:

"What a foolish child you are! You are young, and you are pretty; if you leave and go into another house, there will be men there also, and they will also pursue you with the same object. And if you again leave your place and go to another, it will be the same there as well. Men are like that; a pretty girl is never free from

pursuit. And at last you will yield. – Be sensible, and remain here; my husband is rich and can pay you well!*

* It is well known to the inhabitants in Berlin, that, in consideration of a special payment, many registry offices for servants dispatch all good-looking country-girls, who apply to them for situations, exclusively to Jewish households.

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In the case mentioned above, the girl possessed character enough to at once take her departure, but how few others would be strong enough to resist such plausible argument and insidious temptation? They fall victims to the Jews, and preserve silence concerning their shame. Moreover, the Jew is astute enough to flatter the vanity of the girl by timely presents and liberal treatment, so that those who have fallen, after they have once lost the first sense of disgrace, find little

difficulty in speaking in glowing terms of their Jewish employers.

This story may surprise some readers on account of the peculiar attitude assumed by the Jewish married-woman, but this fact is nothing new to anyone acquainted with the circumstances; and, quite apart from the Talmudic perception, to which attention has already been called above, this behaviour arises out of another and absolutely materialistic frame of mind.

The Jewess knows only too well, that her lascivious husband will not be satisfied with intercourse with only one woman. Accordingly he will seek opportunities away from home. This, however, is generally expensive, and carries, moreover, dangers in its train – not the least of which are those affecting health. The astute, saving Jewess reasons thus with herself: a healthy servant-girl, who is paid a few thalers more than the usual wages, and who receives an occasional present in

addition, is the cheapest expedient for appeasing the lewdness of the husband: and, of course, danger of infection is greatly reduced. –

It has already been intimated above, that the personality of the Jew exercises a remarkable, even a puzzling influence over many women, which can be described as suggestive and will destroying. When, during the past nineties, this subject was, for once in a way, treated to a public discussion in the periodical “Deutsch-sozialen Blättern”, personal experiences and observations, confirming this influence, poured in from all sides.

Powers are seen to be at work in the background, which one is tempted to call demoniacal, and there is an unnatural sensual stimulation, which apparently robs the victim of her reason.

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The role of “enchanter”, which one otherwise assigns to the female, seems in this case, by some inexplicable means, to be transferred to the opposite sex. And this power must be described as unnatural and disquieting, because the woman, who is accessible to its influence, appears to succumb literally without showing the slightest trace of resistance.

Amongst the communications already mentioned are the following, which have been selected as particularly characteristic. A lady describes what was actually observed on several occasions:

"A somewhat shabby-looking Jew met a respectable middle-class woman. He glances at her, she stops, remains standing as if rooted to the spot, looks round after him and finally follows him.

– Much the same thing happened in another street, where a red-haired Jewish clothes-dealer was standing at the door of his shop. A respectable young female, in fact scarcely more than a school-girl, passes by, and the Jew catches her eye or whispers something to her; she stops suddenly as if shot, and remains before the next shop-window, her gaze fixed on the Jew. It is not long before she follows him into his shop.

An old and ugly Jew called, ostensibly on business, at the house of the young widow of a merchant, who had but recently died. She admitted him again the same evening, and allowed him to spend the night with her. She came from a good family, and was educated and refined; he was a repulsive old fellow, devoid of refinement." –

The lady continues:

"The question arises: are, perhaps, secret Talmudic arts at the bottom of all this? – It is said that many Jews have brought their art to such a pitch that they can, with one glance, cause a female to quiver and tremble just as if she had received an electric shock. – A lady, who had allowed herself to be implicated with a Jew, gave the following account to her family as soon as she had regained her senses: the first time when the man spoke to her, and gazed at her with his penetrating dark eyes, she felt stricken to the core, and from that hour she had been drawn as if by an irresistible force to him, that he had appeared to her in dreams, CL0 esi

Who is going to solve this riddle? Is it the look (perhaps that which the Italians call 'jettatura') or is, perhaps, the extraordinary Talmudic knowledge and experience of life acquainted with secret alterations in relations – with certain mysterious, sympathetic forces?

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Or must we, in these cases also, take into consideration Jewish

energy, whereby the Jews have perhaps learnt how to dominate the mind of the female?"

As a matter of fact, in such cases as these, one is confronted with something obscure and mysterious, which must be made clear at all costs. The great majority of the countless girls and women, who have fallen victims to Jewish seducers, relate afterwards that they were driven towards them, as it were, by some unknown evil power.

Unquestionably many Hebrews utilise hypnotic powers in order to render women submissive to their will. A correspondent, writing from Triest, on the 16th of July 1913, announces:

"The authorities here have just succeeded in arresting a certain Ziffer, who had abducted a 19 year-old girl of noble descent, and daughter of a great silk manufacturer, after he had previously hypnotised her. It is said that, two years before, Ziffer had abducted the wife of a Breslau sugar-refiner by employing similar methods."

Further, one read in the Berlin papers of July 20th 1913:

"The tragic fate of a young girl, who had been robbed by a marriage swindler of all her savings, and who had committed suicide in her despair, was revealed yesterday in the course of a case, which came up for hearing before the 2nd Vacation Criminal Chamber of the Provincial Court of Justice. As the result of the enquiry, the fitter Frederick Ziffer was brought up on a charge of fraud. In April of the same year, the accused had made the acquaintance of the single woman, Johanna Simon, who had arrived in Berlin from her home a few days before, in order to take a situation as companion. Ziffer represented himself to the

girl as an engineer, and promised, after a short acquaintanceship, to take her to South America and to marry her there, describing to her at the same time in glowing colours, the delightful life which would be their lot. As the girl, who was a strict Catholic, had once stated, that she would not marry out of her faith, the accused, who was a Jew, pretended to be a Catholic also, and carried his hypocrisy so far, that he raised his hat ostentatiously every time when he passed a Catholic place of worship in the company of the girl. By all kinds of pretexts, he succeeded in inducing the inexperienced girl to part, by degrees, with her entire savings. When he had extorted the last farthing from her, and had, in addition, brought her to physical ruin, he let fall his

mask, and became brutal and callous. After the victim had given notice to the police, it came out that the accused had already deceived and robbed another girl in a similar way. – The Court, with regard to the proved bad character of the accused, sentenced him to ten months' imprisonment. – The next day, the girl, who had gone to Hamburg, committed suicide in despair at her ruined

life.

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On appealing against his sentence, the accused had the incredible impudence to maintain that it was grief at his punishment, which had driven the girl to take her life. In spite of this, the Court actually reduced the sentence! The final judgment was six months and two weeks imprisonment."

This is one example of thousands. – It was the custom, in the "dark Middle-Ages'', to safeguard the community against the repetition of a similar crime, by hanging the scoundrel out of hand. The occasional outbursts of outraged national feeling at Jewish misdeeds have been most erroneously described in our falsified historical records as "Jew-baitings''. For his "servitude" under German law, Ehren-Ziffer will know full well how to satisfy his "typical, primitive Jewish pain" by

taking further revenge on the female section of the blonde race as soon as his mild punishment is completed. – And the men of the "blonde race?" Are they too "tolerant" and too "refined" to be any longer aware that the honour of the blonde women is also their own honour? – Just as in the case of Ziffer, one is also inclined to assume the presence of some hypnotic power, when one observes how even old and ugly Jews render young females docile and submissive to their desires. Many a story could be told, in this respect, by the small rooms behind the actual shops, into which Jewish dealers know how to entice pretty customers during the slack business hours, usually under the pretext of showing them some exceptionally attractive patterns or garments.

Feminine curiosity can seldom resist an invitation of this kind, and the Jew then has it in his power to create such compromising situations – for instance, by a further invitation to try the garments on – that the feminine nature proves too weak to resist any familiarity.

'A respectable young woman, who had been enticed, in the way described above, into a small room leading out of the shop, became absorbed in the examination of some particularly beautiful patterns: hearing a peculiar rustling sound behind her,

she turned sharply round and saw – the Jewish shop-keeper standing completely naked before her. With a cry of horror, she rushed out of the shop.'

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But even if one is not willing to accept the theory of hypnotic influence, the weakness of women, when confronted with Jews, can be reasonably accounted for by other facts. Already in their own ancient writings, in The Old Testament and in The Talmud, the Israelites are described as a voluptuous and lewd people, who were addicted to the grossest sensual excesses. Lust and desire stand written on the faces of the Hebrews, and this is not without effect upon weak

people of the opposite sex. But, above all, it is the complete absence of the sense of shame, which makes the Jew so dangerous to women, and which makes the game so much easier for him to play. The Rabbinical writings bear ample testimony as to the complete absence of all sexual shame amongst the Hebrews, by relating, unabashed, the most intimate affairs, and always in a manner as if the most harmless and ordinary topics were being discussed.

A particularly significant example, taken from the book of Benakhot 61a relates as follows:

"Kohana, as a youth, was the pupil of the wise Rabbi Rabhs. Observing one day that his master was engaged with a young and strange girl, he concealed himself under his – the Rabbi's – bed. The Rabbi and his female companion came in, and laid themselves down, chatting and laughing... ."

When the woman began to utter cries of pain, Kohana called out from under the bed, making use of a Talmudic phrase:

"It looks as if the mouth of Abbas had never yet tasted food." He intimated, of course, that the woman was still a virgin. The Rabbi answered: "Are you here, Kohana? Go away, it is not proper." But Kohana replied: "It is only for the purpose of acquiring knowledge, Master; I want to learn from you in all particulars."

That the pious books of the Jews consider such muck as this as fit for narration, is sufficient comment on the Jewish perception of morality and decency.

Hampered in no way whatever by ethical considerations, the Hebrew carries his lustfulness openly for all to see, and thus discovers and arouses latent, kindred feelings in the opposite sex. The nature of woman is adaptable; it acquiesces involuntarily and unconsciously in

the actual feeling and way of thinking of the man, with whom she comes into immediate contact, and for whom she feels sympathy.

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In proximity, to a noble-natured man, a woman will also preserve and uphold all her innate dignity and distinction; but, brought into close contact with a low voluptuary, she is just as much in danger of sinking to his level. Now the Jew has a peculiar knack of speaking of sexual matters, as if these were perfectly harmless and ordinary topics of conversation, and in this way he contrives to lull, or even deaden a woman's natural sense of shame. In the vicinity of the Jew, feminine sensibility sinks to the lowest plane; one may even go so far as to say that each Jew transforms the women around him into prostitutes.

As he regards them merely as instruments for gratifying his lust, they, for their part, accept his appraisal of them, and no longer feel acutely that this appeal to their animal instincts is a gross affront, or, at any rate, do not resent it to anything like the same extent, which they would, if it were made by other men.

The late Professor of Natural Philosophy at Leipzig – J. K. F. Zollner, who died in 1882, has preserved for us in a small brochure, the various tricks and frauds of the Jewish swindler, Glattstern. Some of these are worth repeating in the form of a contribution to this chapter.

Glattstern, an indigent Polish-Jew student, who, in addition was half blind, had somehow managed to gain a footing in the best Leipzig families, and to associate on the most intimate terms with the daughters of the same. He represented himself everywhere as a well-to-do man, and procured the means for playing the part, on the one hand by patent-swindles, on the other by instituting collections at the best social functions, ostensibly for charitable purposes, but in reality for his own pocket. He employed a trick,

the main feature of which was to start a subscription by laying a bank-note for a large amount on the collecting salver, an example which prompted others to give lavishly; he then embezzled the

proceeds. When he was sentenced by the General Court of Justice at Leipzig to six years imprisonment, he left the daughters of several wealthy families with the best prospects of becoming mothers.

Influential people must indeed have interceded on his behalf for, strange to say, he was pardoned after the expiration of two and a half years.

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Amongst the especial exploits of this dissolute rogue must be included the following: he had provided a poor woman, whose husband acted at the same time as his private secretary, with the means to fit up and stock a small shop, in order to carry on a business in selling and repairing washing-garments. The main responsibility of the woman, however, was the engaging and employing of a number of young seamstresses and female apprentices, who worked in a small room, which was lighted by a sky-light, and which led out of the shop. Glattstern was accustomed to come, whenever he liked, whether in the daytime or in the evening, to send away the owner of the business on some pretext, and then to lie down with one of the girls on the sofa – in the presence of the others. After this had been witnessed several times through the glass roof by the neighbours, notice was given to the police, who then interfered.

This is not the only case, of which I have been personally informed, where Jews have satisfied their lust in the presence of other women and girls. And, strange as it may sound – each of those present, standing under the ban of this shamelessness, had accepted the occurrence as inevitable, and kept silent also concerning it, so long as

particular circumstances did not lead to a discovery. Just as the mere glance of the snake is said to have the power of paralysing a bird with horror, so does the behaviour of the Jew appear to effect a complete paralysis of the senses in the case of the weaker minded females, and to blast them as it were with a curse, from which there is no escape.

Women of character and noble-mindedness, on the contrary, feel an unconquerable aversion towards the Jews and all that is Jewish, and, thanks to their fine instinct, they are conscious of the repulsiveness of the Jewish nature even when it escapes the eye of an observant man. On the other hand, weak and vain women succumb to the influence of the Jew as if bereft of will-power. In this case, it looks as if the conditions, governing the mixing of races, were playing a part. A

being, who is racially clean and true to type, is keenly alive to the alienism and enmity of the Jewish nature, and avoids the destroyer either consciously or instinctively. In the case of the mongrel or mixed breed, however, all these fine instincts, as far as one can see, are extinguished, and, incapable of resistance, it becomes the victim of the enticer.

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One can, if one chooses, discover a higher purpose at the back of these events. And that is, that the Jew has been sent, as it were, amongst mankind, in order to help to destroy and obliterate all who are feeble in their vital instincts, that is to say, all who are degenerate and of little value. An explanation on these lines might afford some consolation, if it were not a fact that it is precisely the most pronounced Germanic type of woman, which is most eagerly pursued by the Jew, and which eventually succumbs. As the Jew represents, in all respects, the exact opposite of the Germanic man or woman, he does so in this particular respect as well, and it is just the sexual contrast of both races, which seems to operate bafflingly and fatally.

At any rate, one can derive from the above considerations the firm conviction that if the Germanic and Jewish races are to live lastingly in close contact with one another, it spells doom for the former, and must lead inevitably to the decay and disappearance of Germanic ethics and racial characteristics.

Amongst the various methods of seduction, which the Jewish girl-hunter is wont to employ, preferably as a last resource, when he sees that he will not otherwise attain his object, is that of "betrothal" or "engagement". It is simply incredible how infatuatingly the prospect of the "ring on the finger" operates on the disposition of simple and innocent women. But what power this method can exert, is known only too well to the Jewish snarer.

Two commercial travellers – a German and a Jew – were gossiping in an inn about another hotel in G. . . and doubtless considered that no one overheard them.

"I recollect", remarked the Jew, "that I once went there years ago. Quite an interesting incident was the cause of this. I had 'picked up an extremely pretty girl in the course of my railway journey. She was scarcely more than a school-girl. After a time she became very confiding in me, and we became engaged..."
"Engaged?" asked the other astounded. "Well, yes, what one calls engaged", continued the Jew, in a tone of amused indifference.

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"T gave her a ring – I always carry several cheap little rings with

me for this purpose. I then persuaded her to get out with me at the station atG... by telling her that we must solemnise our

betrothal!" concluded the Jew, laughing, "and we then spent the night together in the hotel we have just been speaking of." "And what was the end of it all?" asked the other. "God only knows," replied the Jew, in his nasal, indifferent tone of voice, "she continued her journey the next morning. It is a pity, for she was a nice, little thing... ."

The Jew also does not hesitate to promise marriage, if it is necessary to make a formal promise in order to gain his purpose; he knows that, in any case, the matter cannot affect him seriously. As soon as he wishes to get rid of the girl, all that he has to do, is to acknowledge himself a Jew, and to declare with feigned distress, that all his relations are bitterly opposed to his marriage with a Christian. Under the supposition that the relations of the girl also, would refuse, in all probability, to hear of her union with a Jew, he plays the rôle of a man, afflicted with misfortune, and parts from the woman, whom he has deceived, assuring her that he will never forget, for the rest of his life, his one true love affair– only to begin the same game with another woman the next day. German girls, for the most part, are confiding and naive enough to accept such miserable subterfuge as something genuine, frequently even to defend the impostor against the accusations of others, and actually to bear in their minds an affectionate remembrance of him.

That section of the German Press, which occupies itself especially

with social matters, remarked, after describing a number of cases of this kind:

"Ts any law-suit of a disgraceful nature ever heard of in any law-court throughout the whole, wide world, without Jews being either directly or indirectly involved in the same, whether as seducer, keeper, inciter or in some such unsavoury capacity? Wherever it may be – we always find that it is the Jew, who is the most daring seducer, and to whom no one's virtue, no one's beauty, no one's honour is sacred, when it is a question of the

gratification of his lust. One is even inclined to believe that it is not merely sensuality, which impels him to this, but that he experiences a devilish and malignant joy in undermining moral feminality, and in dishonouring those, who would otherwise have been the respected wives of German men.

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Shameless as he is by nature, he makes use of the circumstance that desire awakens desire, especially when it is displayed, brazen facedly – without the slightest trace of shame – for all to see. In sexual life, the animal appeals to the animal; and it is precisely in this respect where the lowest and most animal nature finds the best opportunity to display its power. Therefore, there is nothing to be astonished at in the fact that an animal-desire, proclaimed without the slightest restraint, must make an irresistible impression upon a weak and impressionable nature.

And there is still another psychological factor, which cannot be left out of account; an absolute lack of shame, which is openly advertised, deadens the sense of shame in others, and arouses shamelessness. One thing is quite certain, and that is, that one feels far less shame in the presence of the Jew, than in the presence of any other man. Why do the peasant, the mechanic, yes, even the land-owner, the officer, and – the clergyman, when they get into money difficulties, apply to a Jew rather than to a friend, a bank or a loan-office? – “One does not feel ashamed in the presence of a Jew!” This frequently heard phrase solves many riddles. And, as a matter of fact, one has many a transaction with the Jew, which one would anxiously conceal from the eyes and ears of other men, one does not feel ashamed in the presence of the Jew because the Jew does not know what shame is.

And to this cause also must be attributed the extraordinary faculty for bribery, possessed by the Jews. “Moral Nihilism”’, i.e., the renunciation of any higher standards than those of money and enjoyment, is proclaimed with such imperturbable assurance by the Jew, that he is able – at any rate for the time being – to degrade the sentiments of others to his own low level.

This forms the base for the fearfully corruptive force exerted by the Jew, also with respect to feminality. The Jew allows no other feeling to come to the surface in his vicinity than a lust for enjoyment and profit. Is it then essential that he should possess any particular or especial power for this purpose? By no means! Wherever the lowest and crudest instincts appear unrestrained, it is impossible for anything, higher and more refined, to hold its

own. The erroneous doctrine of the victory of what is better, in the "free interplay of forces'', leads in reality, step by step, to an absurdity.

Furthermore, it is extremely useful to the Jews that the superstition concerning the particularity and preferableness of the "People of God" is inculcated into us from childhood upwards, and it is precisely the female disposition, which clings more tenaciously to all superstition than the sober sensibility of the man. And, in addition to this, our women are given an entirely wrong idea of what constitutes the ideal man.

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On the stage, the role of the lover is played, for the most part, by Jewish youths; in our romantic literature, which is now completely Judaized, the hero of the story is almost always a Jew, while the role of the duffer, the dupe, of the altruistic seeker for the ideal is assigned to the German. Is it to be wondered at then, it the misguided taste and bewildered fancy of our young girls see, in every half-grown black-headed Jew-boy, the hero of a

romance, and are 'enchanted' by his appearance? The general German folly, which makes a special point of admiring everything which is un-German and alien, also plays its part. We have, as a matter of fact, for decades encouraged a culture of what is oriental in the higher branches of literature, in the ladies' journals and fashion-papers, in Art..."

It is, however, not only the honour and moral purity of German women, which are at stake; their physical health is likewise endangered. Whether it is that the peculiar nature of the Jew exhausts the female body to an unusual degree, or whether it is that physiological circumstances, connected with the act of circumcision, play some part – it is sufficient to state the fact, that women, who have been accustomed to have sexual intercourse with Jews, suffer from a variety of uterine disorders, and remain barren. Yes, one can go so far as to say: women, who have been accustomed to sexual intercourse with Jews, are lost to the other race. And, if enquiry is being made at the present moment to find out the causes of the decline in the birth-rate, there ought to be no delay in directing attention to the influence of this racial alien in our midst, who ruins the women, not only morally but physically, and who threatens, together with the widely-spread efforts to check conception, to become always more and more injurious to the community.

And it is not difficult to conclude from all this, that the Jewish race is the principal carrier of sexual disease amongst the other nations, which could not very well be otherwise, considering how unbridled their sensuality is. And even when he is afflicted with an infectious disorder, the Jew will still not place any restraint on his lust. One recalls the disclosures of young Jews, according to which, a fiendish kind of rapture is experienced by them in seducing – in spite of their diseased condition – what is, in all probability, still an innocent girl.

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A terrible picture of such devilish cynicism was revealed in the course of a judicial proceeding in February 1904.

The trader, Julius Klippstein, married man and proprietor of a money lending business, which he carried on under the name of Jacob Weg, was brought up before a jury in the Law Courts at Munich. He was charged with perjury, and with incitement to perjury. Klippstein had attempted to induce the wife of a postman, who was under examination, on account of some other misdemeanour, and was one of his customers, to deny on oath the fact that Klippstein was, in the course of his business, in the habit of having immoral relations with her. Klippstein denied the fact. The woman, however, confessed eventually, in spite of the present of money, which had been promised to her. The examination of Klippstein now brought to light, that it was a regular part of the daily proceedings for him to make immodest proposals to the female customers. The State Attorney had found out no less than 35 women and girls, who had come to their ruin through Klippstein. They all appeared in court as witnesses. Their joint evidence furnished the material for a terrible history; some cases were little removed from rape. Klippstein proceeded to sell up the goods and chattels of certain women who resisted his advances. He only postponed execution, and granted a longer period for payment, when the women yielded to his wishes. These unfortunate beings consisted, for the most part, of the wives and daughters of workmen and small officials. As a consequence of his licentious mode of living, Klippstein suffered continuously from a revolting disorder, which he communicated, moreover, to the victims of his lust. His wife had been infected by him, and had had to undergo a severe operation; the cook in his own household, with whom he also had relations, suffered from the same disorder – and the same was the case with his seventeen year-old son, who had taken his father as a pattern. – Klippstein was sentenced to 1-1/3 years (!) imprisonment.

The social democratic “Miinchener Post”, one of the few papers, which published this unheard-of history, as a public warning, stated also:

"During the retirement of the jury, the accused was busily muttering Hebrew prayers in his cell."

Various divorce proceedings are the further consequence of this case.
– The "Deutsche Handels-Wacht" had also something to report concerning the personality of the accused:

"Julius Klippstein had already been arrested and detained on a charge of rape, in his former domicile, Giessen, but had managed to secure an acquittal. After moving to Munich, he had carried on his business, scarcely for a year, when he entered into an 'arrangement' with his creditors, whereby the latter incurred a loss of 25,000 marks, and he then embarked on a fresh career of debauchery, which simply beggared description. 'If you are nice to me', he was wont to say to his female employees, 'you will have

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a good time; but if not, I will make your life a hell.
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"A girl, employed at the counter, who had energetically resisted his advances, and had, on that account, been disgracefully abused by Klippstein, complained to the book-keeper of the business, who told him, straight to his face, that he ought to be locked up. This, however, did not trouble that man of honour in the least. His customers, both girls and women, were assailed in the same way as the servants of his household and the employees in his business, and he compelled many of them, as mentioned above, to yield to his wishes, by threatening to seize and sell up the last of their belongings. Some things, which happened, cannot even be hinted at."

The paper adds:

"Naturally we shall at once be accused of unfairly suggesting that what is an isolated incident, is of general occurrence, but we feel ourselves compelled to say that the case of Klippstein is more or less typical of certain kinds of business."

At the same time the "Hammer" made the following remarks:

"It would be mock modesty to forbid the public examination and discussion of such disquieting excrescences as these. A danger lurks in the gloom of concealment, the effects of which are inconceivable as regards their range and extent. Anyone, who has affection for his nation, must open his nation's eyes to such horrors. The great, public press has taken no notice whatever of these unheard-of occurrences – not even that section, which is fond of stepping to the front as the special guardian of the national morality and rights, and which otherwise makes a huge fuss over every trifling scandal. A remarkable confusion of moral conceptions dominates our dear public. When some rough words are spoken to a few recruits, and an exceptional blockhead amongst them happens to get a smack on the head, all the newspapers work themselves up into a state of fury, and inflame public opinion for weeks with the 'incident', and the Reichstag occupies session after session with the discussion of like occurrences. But when it is a question of criminal acts of the basest description, and the honour and health of numerous women and girls are at stake, everything is enveloped in silence. Why did not Herr Bebel, who is so ready to play the part of a censor of morality in his book 'The Woman', discharge some of his moral wrath in this particular direction? – Are not the majority of the victims the wives and daughters of workmen and minor officials ? – We should much like to have an answer to these questions."

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The traffic in girls.

The Hebrew has made almost a principle of degrading woman, both in illustration and text, as well as in speech and in action. He dominates the stage – and now the cinema as well – with his insolent lasciviousness; the shops, where the most shameless books and pictures are sold, are kept by Jews (mostly under a Christian pseudonym), who are also purveyors of the worst kind of appliances for preventing conception and procuring abortion. So it is scarcely to be wondered at that the profoundest disregard for mankind in general, and more especially for young unmarried women, as well as the degradation of commerce to its lowest conceivable plane, should proceed from the Jew. We refer to what is known as the "White Slave Traffic", and in particular to the traffic in young girls. It denotes the most infamous degeneration of the business instinct: trade in living human flesh, sale of souls for the sake of foul profit. It was reserved for Hebrewdom to develop this vile business, systematically and on a grand scale, until it grew into a vast organisation, which embraces half the world.

In olden times the slave trade was already a Jewish speciality. Not without good reason did the eminent Polish painter Henryk Siemiradzki depict the two slave-dealers, in his celebrated picture of ancient Roman life: "Zhe Vase or the Woman'', with unmistakably Hebraic features. Even in the Carlovingian time, the slave trade was preponderantly in the hands of the Jews.* Thus, in conformity with the original state of affairs, the dealers in girls of the present day are, almost without exception, Jews: and this is admitted by the Jews themselves. On the occasion of a conference, which was held in London, during March 1910, protesting against the traffic in women,

"The Jewish Chronicle" of April 2nd 1910, acknowledged that "the Jews in this particular sphere of activity far outnumbered all the other 'dealers'", and added;

"the Jewish trafficker in women is the most terrible of all profiteers out of human vice; if the Jew could only be eliminated, the traffic in women would shrink, and would become comparatively insignificant."

56).

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If avarice and greed for profit occasionally tempt the man of Aryan race to engage in businesses of a doubtful nature, and if his sensuality also calls for many a victim, it is improbable that a man of genuine Aryan race has ever descended to such cold-blooded commercialism and malicious subtlety as is required to carry on the "White Slave Traffic"; If such has been the case, it is an instance of moral abortion.* Only by means of the Talmudic perception, which regards all who are not Jews, as beasts (see page 57), and more particularly so the women who are not Jewish, is it possible to find an explanation for the cold-blooded behaviour of the Hebrews towards women, whom they treat as if the latter were articles of merchandise. And, one is justified in asserting that the extent to which the Jew avails himself of cold calculation and cunning dissimulation, in order to entice young and unsuspecting girls into his trap, for the most part either by betrothing himself to them, or by promising them marriage or a good situation in order to induce them to run away from their parents' home, and then, after "his passion has lost its novel force", handing them over like ordinary merchandise to another, and surrendering them, beyond redemption, to ruin – would be practically impossible to parallel in

the case of any man of Aryan descent (Compare the case of Ziffer on page 260).

As a Jew is always ready for the purpose, when it is a question of screening the pernicious activity of the Jew, so it is in this particular case also. All the exertions of "charitable women" and "social workers" on behalf of the miserable victims of the "White Slave Traffic" are rendered, for all practical purposes, null and void from the beginning, by the fact that Jews place themselves at the head of these organisations.

* One does not allow one's self to be misled into regarding an unmitigated Hebrew as not being a Jew, merely because his name has a very genuine German sound. In the publication of the names of malefactors also, the Press is deceit itself. Every day it succeeds in "misprinting" an unmistakably Jewish name so that it assumes the shape of a genuine German one.

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In this way, every genuine investigation is held up.* For it is the aim and object of the Jews, always and everywhere, to weaken, emasculate, or to divert against those who are not Jews, any accusation, which might prejudice a Jew, until the gravest affair fades away into insignificance or is transformed into a comedy.

The literature upon this subject is copious enough to preclude any necessity here, of going into the more intimate details of this sorrowful business. One account alone, taken from actual life, is sufficiently eloquent to reveal all the ignominy of the conditions, and to provide testimony as to the long period throughout which this shameful trade has been carried on.

Otto Glogau's "Kulturkämpfer" (Combatant for Culture) No. 3 of 1880, contains the following description of Rio de Janeiro (from the pen of a former German Consul):

"Could anything well cause us deeper shame, when we visit the wonderful capital of Brazil, than to observe that German and Austrian girls compose one of the largest sections of the local prostitutes?

Whole streets are occupied by them, and from open windows, in the most shameless fashion, they endeavour, in their native tongue, to entice passing men to visit them, and even in the numerous pleasure-resorts of the same city, one is pestered with

their importunities.”

* Here is an instance, which is worth mentioning as significant of women’s work in this direction. There is an association in Munich, presided over by Princess Sulkowska, and called “The German League for combating the traffic in women.” The committee includes, in addition to several other titled ladies, three men as well, the publisher of the society’s organ – “The Human Market”, and two Jews – the General Superintendent, D. Possart, and Oscar Tietz, proprietor of a great shop or “stores”. The secretary, who acts also as editor, signs himself Robert Heymann, and makes the third Jew. A printed slip had already been attached to the first number, intimating in a significant manner, that a change in the editorial had become necessary, because the contents of the first number ‘had not been all that was desired.’ Whoever reads the same, will find it incomprehensible, generally speaking, that wishes have been met: it is piquantly dished-up pot-pourri, in which the experienced reader can at once detect the purpose to prevent, at all hazards, any exposure of Jews.

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“The majority of them are very young, and it can be proved that they have not emigrated of their own accord, in order to earn money in a foreign country, in this unclean fashion, but are the unfortunate victims of Jewish procurers and procuresses, who have carried on an undisguised traffic in German girls to Rio for several years.*

At last this assumed such dimensions, and operated so alarmingly upon the already very feeble morality of the Brazilian capital, that the local government was forced finally to interfere, and to order the deportation of the Jewish procurers, who posed, for the most part, as dealers in jewelry and precious metals, but whose principal source of income was the traffic in women.

In Rio de Janeiro, in the month of December, the following persons were “moved on.” Markus Shomer. Moritz Silbermann, Markus Weinbach, Tebel Silbermann, Moses Silberstein, Moritz Eisenberg, Johann Freund, Adolf Bernstein, Tobias Saphir, Hermann Ficheler, Gerson Baum, Markus Schwarz, Hermann Beitel, Markus Freeman, Samuel Auster, Karl Bukowitz and Abraham Robins. – They drove in carriages to the place of embarkation, and engaged first-class cabins on the steamer “Equator”, which was to take them to Buenos Ayres; they were enabled to travel in this style out of the iniquitous profits which they had pocketed in Rio. However, on arrival in Buenos Aires,

the unclean company were disagreeably surprised to find that the police had boarded the vessel, and had protested against their landing, in consequence of which action these "uncles" will again make old Europe joyous with their presence.

According to the newspapers of Rio de Janeiro later on, twenty-three Jews, who had been convicted of traffic in girls, were again ordered to leave the country, and simultaneously their unfortunate

victims were relieved by the authorities of any obligation with regard to repayment of any pecuniary advances, which had been made to them by the Jews, for the purpose of paying their passages and other inevitable expenses, a measure, which enabled the women to withdraw themselves from the dens of vice, if – which, however, is much to be doubted – public compassion would smooth their future path, and charitable souls would interest themselves in the fallen. – But, praiseworthy as the measures taken by the Brazilian Government undoubtedly are, the evil is far from being extirpated, and will soon break out again in

a new form.

* To such an extent is this traffic a Jewish speciality, that the brothel-keepers are officially and openly spoken of as "os caftens",, (Andree: "National History of the Jews", "Volkskunde der Juden" page 253.) In New York matters have reached such a pitch that the brothel-business has been converted into a Trust! At the head of this "Trust" is a Jew called Goldberg (still another "Dutchman"). See "The Hammer" No. 267 (August 1913)

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"Complete suppression is only possible, if the procurers are attacked here in Germany and Austria, where they obtain their supplies. In order to ascertain their names, it would be necessary for the German police to communicate with the authorities at Rio de Janeiro, so that the latter could institute an official examination of the unfortunate creatures, who have become the prey of the vilest form of greed. – But, enough of this miserable business, which compels many of our countrymen in Brasil to blush with shame, and makes it the bounden duty of the German press to call upon the proper authorities to intervene."

The following notice, taken from the "Tagliche Rundschau" of the 24th July 1913, will serve as proof that these conditions, in still more

recent times, have not altered but have, if anything, grown worse.

“Abduction of 4,000 girls. The Russian (i.e., Jewish: author) ‘White Slave’ trafficker, Jakubowitsch, who was arrested the day before yesterday in Hamburg, is regarded as the business-principal of the entire trade in women, which is carried on in the east of Europe. Several thousand cases alone have been brought home to him. According to reliable statistics, more than 4,000 girls have been passed through German ports, for this purpose, during several years.”

Although a “League for combating the ‘White Slave traffic’” has been instituted, although severer measures have been ordained by the Government, although every year a few procurers and procuresses are arrested – who are always and exclusively Jews – the hateful business still flourishes, to the shame of “moral” Europe, and as an infamous reminder of the feebleness of will, sickly tolerance, and last, but not least, of the uncontrolled dread of the Jews, which possess the majority of our “cultured” men and women, up to the highest circles, and which sap any collective effort at its inception.*

* “Our consideration for the Jew is carried to an incomprehensible extreme. To realise this, one has only to recall with what precaution and indulgence, everyone concerned, treated the name of a Doctor Sternberg, the Jewish lover of the accused, in the Hedwig Miiller criminal proceeding, which was heard before a jury in the Berlin Courts of Justice in the course of October 1913: counsel for the defence, witnesses, reporters and even the Judge – all united their efforts in this direction. Experienced newspaper-readers know, that for several decades, whenever the names, in a questionable case, are suppressed in any of our papers, Jews are invariably concerned as evil-doers.”

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The power of infatuating the female mind, possessed and exerted by the Jewish commercial competitor, appears, indeed, to verge on the supernatural, and this much must have become clear to the readers of this chapter. It is all the more necessary then, to expose this power, and to warn all people of its dangerous nature.

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XVII.

The Jews and the World-War.

The wars of the Aryan nations have always served to enrich and strengthen Judah. Reference to this fact has been made many times in the course of this book. By usurious behaviour in connection with army-contracts, by financial manoeuvres with various securities, and by raising and depressing the rate of exchange, the Jews have always known how to make profit out of the agony and need of the various nations. The Jewish families, which have become rich, and have been ennobled, are almost always indebted, for their ascension, to war-time profiteering, and in this respect the "Semi-Gotha" contains some interesting disclosures.* The World-War of 1914-1918 also, showed us Hebrewdom in a state of feverish activity. This time, again, they were the most important army-contractors, the most daring manipulators of prices, the most cunning clandestine dealers, formed the most powerful business rings, and absorbed incredible profits. By their behaviour they contributed, to a large extent, to the defeat of the Central Powers; one may even go so far as to say: they have emerged as the real victors from this monstrous war of the nations.

Directly after the outbreak of war, the Hebrews, Rathenau and Ballin, took over the organisation of the economic side of the war – ostensibly in the interests of the nation, but in reality to secure the lion's share of the army-contracts for their racial comrades, and to create almost a Jewish monopoly of the entire trade carried on, not only in Germany itself, but with neutral foreign countries as well.

* Semi-Gotha. Register of ennobled Jewish families, Munich. Kyffhauser Press 1912.

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An industrialist, who visited the Prussian War Ministry in September 1914 in order to tender, pictured to us his amazement when he found installed in this high office, not, as he had expected, officers and military officials, but preponderantly Jews. Herr Walther Rathenau sat in a large room, at an enormous secretarial writing-table, "dispensed" and gave away the army-contracts. Around him were seated, almost without exception, Jewish clerks and Jewish business-people. – Herr Ballin, Director of the "Harpag'", seeing his shipping enterprise temporarily paralysed by the war, offered himself to the Imperial Government as a voluntary organiser and business expert, migrated with his entire staff of officials and clerks to Berlin, and organised the "Zentral-Einkaufs-Gesellschaft" (Z.E.G.) [Central-Purchase-Company], and other Jewish undertakings.

The feeble government under Emperor William II, which had always formerly favoured Jews in all important positions, allowed this to happen, owing to its embarrassment and perplexity; and if, in the course of the war, any fact rose conspicuously to the surface, which, until then, had only been perceptible to those who see deeply, and which even then appeared incredible to German visionaries, it was the fact that since the beginning of William II's reign, the Jews had been the real rulers of the German Empire. For the last fifteen years, those in immediate personal contact with the Kaiser were Hebrew financiers, Hebrew manufacturers, and Hebrew merchants like Emil and Walter Rathenau, Ballin, Schwabach, James Simon, Friedlander-Fuld, Goldberger, Guttman, Hulschinsky, Katzenstein etc.* The old legend that the Kaiser was under the influence of the high nobility and of the Junkers, living east of the Elbe, was only a Jewish ruse to deceive the nation as to the real state of affairs, and to lower the Kaiser himself in the estimation of his people. It is quite true that the Kaiser, for the last decades, has gone mainly to the Jews for advice,

who have flattered his weaknesses, and have contributed much to the follies, which led finally to the World-War, and to the collapse of Germany. – The German Nobility were as good as banished from the Berlin Court.

* Compare Rud. Martin: "Deutsche Machthaber" (German Potentates).

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Hymns of praise have been sung to one of the Rathenaus in the press, conducted by his racial brethren, on account of his supposed services in connection with the organisation of the war-time economy, without which it is pretended that the war could never have been carried on. He arranged that he should be designated, behind the front, as "Chief of the Economic General Staff", to whom the German victories were really to be attributed. As a matter of fact, Rathenau created by means of his "War Companies", which exceeded 300, an absurdly complicated apparatus, which disordered and made more difficult the entire economic life throughout the country, and transferred, by a kind of jugglery, all the power and the advantages into the hands of the Jews. I do not hesitate to maintain, and can furnish convincing proof moreover, that Rathenau's "War Companies" contributed, in a large measure, to the defeat of Germany. They did not facilitate the German economic life but, on the contrary, disturbed and interrupted it – for reasons, which are not to be discussed in this work. This particular subject, as well as the general attitude of the Jews, throughout the war, calls for special treatment in a book, devoted to that subject alone, and it is to be hoped that an opportunity to accomplish this will soon

present itself.

Here mention is only made of some grave facts, for which valid documentary evidence is forthcoming: the activity of the Z. E. G. as

can be proved, has, in many cases, rendered the importing of the necessities of life from abroad more difficult than it was before; and in other cases – a particularly glaring instance is that of the “War-Grain-Department’ (K. G.) –goods have been sent backwards and forwards, from one end of the Empire to the other, time after time, in such an absolutely crazy manner that they have reached the hands of the consumers in a perished condition. Simultaneously the railways were burdened, in an unheard-of manner, beyond their capacity, and the cost of the commodities unnecessarily increased by heavy freight charges.

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What extraordinarily uneconomical business was perpetrated by the buyers of the Z. E. G. in Holland, Denmark and other countries, can be easily ascertained by referring to the numerous and instructive instances given in the “Hammer” publications from 1915 – 1918.* The annual volumes, 1915 – 1919, of the trade paper “Deutscher Miller’ (German Miller) in Leipzig, contain numerous examples of the favouritism shown to the great mills, owned by Jews, and of the crazy transport, backwards and forwards, of grain and flour by the K. G. It would be a great mistake to see in all this merely blunders in organisation and disposition; closer observation discloses that malevolence prevailed.

The attitude of the Hebrews is only comprehensible by attributing it to their deep aversion for all that is German, for the German form of government, and for militarism. Victory was begrudged to the German Empire. It is beyond all doubt that the Jews hate the Germans more than they hate any other nation – simply because German idealism is the natural antithesis to the Jewish Tschandala – disposition. It is quite obvious also, that the majority of Jews sympathised with our enemies, and were on their side, and especially on the side of England. Influential Jewish newspapers, such as the “Frankfurter Zeitung’, “Berliner Tageblatt’, the Vienna “Neue Freie Presse”, and many

others also, knew well the whole time how to glorify the Western Power at the expense of the German people, whom they characterised as a horde of reactionaries, and of whom they could never say anything bad enough.

* These were collected and published by the "Hammer" under the title: "Complaints against the Z. E. G." Further, compare "The Z. E. G. and the Jewish Business-Monopoly"', Hammer No. 377 from March 1st 1918.

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It is this kind of newspaper, which, for decades, has carried on a steady campaign with the definite object of rendering everything connected with Germany, despicable in the eyes of foreign countries, by circulating as widely as possible, occasional scandalous incidents, such as the Eulenberg law-suit, various military excesses etc, and, by suggesting that the German Nation was addicted to a revolting vice, has procured for it the equally revolting term of abuse "Boche" – a word, the meaning of which cannot be reproduced in German book-language, for it denotes someone who is addicted to indulgence in unnatural lust (The desire for boys).* The crime, which the Hebrews have committed against the German people by their unheard-of war usury, by their invention of the clandestine and secretly linked-up method of trading, known as "Schieber- und Kettenhandel" (linked-up smuggling), by raising the prices of all the necessities of life, and thereby enriching themselves to an immeasurable extent, can hardly be estimated. All these matters call for a searching investigation at some other time and place.

Here it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that alone in the case of army supplies, a disproportionate increase in prices at once set in, because – in consequence of Jewish influence – direct delivery

from the producers was evaded, and the orders were assigned to Jewish commission-merchants, agents and middle-men. It created almost the impression that the people of Judah had made it a condition with the German Government, from the very beginning of the war, that they should receive the lion's share of the army-contracts.

For the cases are too numerous where German contractors, manufacturers, merchants, trade associations, guilds, etc have been "turned down", whilst, later on, Jewish middlemen have secured the contracts at considerably higher prices. In this way, the delivery of important supplies was frequently entrusted to dealers, who were without experience in that particular kind of business, and who had no technical knowledge of the goods required; it sufficed that they were Jews.

The Hebrews were seldom to be found in the trenches, but were more

at home in the depots, in the offices, in the garrisons and – in the war-trading-companies. In consequence of the numerous complaints, which were made about this – even in the Reichstag – statistics were taken, notably in December 1915, which, however, have never been published – probably because they would disgrace even Judah.

* It Is quite possible that the expression is derived from the Hebrew word "Bocher'" (boy).

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The revolution, the object of which was certainly not to assist the honest working-class to obtain its fair share of political influence, but rather to enable the Jews to do away with the hated Monarchy and the military organisation, was principally the work of Jews. The Masonic Lodge at Milan (Latin Freemasonry is completely under Semitic direction) announced in a circular, dated July 30th 1914, that the

object of the Lodges was, to introduce an age "free from thrones and altars'. That is to say: the overthrow of all princes and the removal of all non-Jewish religions. Jewdom has been working at this task – openly and in secret – for decades. And they have very nearly succeeded in their purpose.

The ill-advised working-class, instigated by the Jews, has allowed itself to be made a tool of, in order to promote interests which are entirely Jewish. The destruction of all national feeling amongst the working-people, and the actual turning-to-contempt of everything German, are the work of a subtle Jewish press campaign. Throughout all the years of war, confidence in an ultimate German victory was steadily sapped by the influence, which the Jewish press exerted upon the public frame of mind, and the attempt was made to lay the entire blame for the war on German shoulders. And the collapse of our front was the result of sheer treachery. A person, who enjoyed the fullest confidence of the "Hammer", reported that a Jewish soldier had declared in July 1918:

"Germany will not be victorious, for we (Jews) will make the revolution before the end of the war comes."

The independent Social Democrat, Vater, admitted at Magdeburg that, since January 1918, his party had carried on propaganda at the front, inciting to desertion and mutiny. – Thus, the German people are indebted for the collapse and the annihilating peace conditions to those malicious forces, which, even in inmost Germany, played into

the hands of her enemies outside – favoured by the blindness and trustfulness of the German people themselves.

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It is as if the old prophecy in the cloister Lehnin fulfilled itself:

“Tsrael infandum scelus audet, morte piandum.”

(Israel dares unspeakable crime deserving death).

Concluding Words.

Whoever weighs up all the facts, which have been imparted in the course of this work, will understand how frivolous and superficial those phrases are, which, clothed in the semblance of humaneness and tolerance, speak of an adaptation and blending of the Jews with the Aryan nations of culture. Only fathomless unacquaintance with real life, such as that of Friedrich Nietzsche and other stay-at-homes, can excuse such phantasy.

The entire humanitarian assimilative idea shatters miserably at the first contact with the awful seriousness of racial heredity.

The notion that all contrasts could be balanced, as it were, by men living in closer contact with one another, and by so-called civilisation, rests on a doctrinaire interpretation, which is contradicted, at every moment and at every turn, by the hard facts of actual life. Jewdom is something, which moves and acts beyond the sphere of the natural laws of life, something hostile to life, something unnatural, something demoniacal.

And that doctrine also, which is equipped with a veneer of natural science, that, in the battle of life, what is better and stronger, conquers, is out of place here. A selective combat of this kind is only efficacious and warranted, when beings of kindred stock, provided with the same natural weapons, strive with one another for the mastery. No one will claim that an unrestricted sphere of action should be granted to the bacilli, which cause disease, that one should not oppose devastating pestilences with precautionary measures; no one will contend that the Cholera bacillus is a better and a stronger being than a human being, because the former is able to destroy the latter. This doctrine of a free field for all forces, requires the restraint of reason, for that singular destiny persists, which ordains that diseases work by infection, but

that health does not. A single rotten apple in a basket will easily communicate its corruption to a hundred sound ones, but even a thousand sound apples cannot heal a rotten one.

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Here it is a case, not of selective combat and superiority, but of shielding what is healthy against infective illness, of warding off national poison. Intelligence commands that all corrupting and infecting forces must be kept at a distance from healthy life, and must be suppressed by all possible means. To avoid what is poisonous is the first precautionary law of life.

“Find out what is good for your body, and do not give it what is bad for it.”

Jewdom, however, is a symptom of disease within humanity, a fact, which even the Hebrew Heinrich Heine admits, for he calls it,

“the everlasting plague, which has been brought away from the slime of the Nile.”

The Hebrew is the “under-man”, who has passed into a condition of spiritual and moral rottenness, who carries disintegration and corruption with him wherever he is permitted to come. He is himself very well aware of this peculiar property, as the following outburst of the Hebrew, Dr. Miinzer, shows. He has written a novel – “The road to Zion” – which has been suppressed on account of its filthily naturalistic contents. In the course of this book, he makes the hero of his story speak as follows: –

“Not only have we Jews degenerated in this manner, and are at the end of a civilisation which is used up and sucked dry; we have ruined the blood of all races in Europe – perhaps we infected them in the first instance. Generally speaking, everything is under

Jewish influence at the present day. Our ideas animate everything, our spirit dominates the world. We are the masters; for what is power at the present day, is the direct offspring of our genius. However much we are hated, however much we are hunted down and persecuted, our enemies can only triumph over our weak bodies. We are no longer to be expelled. We have eaten into the nations, have tainted and dishonoured the races, have

broken their power, and, with our mortiferous culture, have brought staleness and decay into everything."

Minzer tries also, in the usual way, to represent the war of annihilation, which the Jews wage against humanity, as a justified act of revenge, because of the pretext that the Jew has been unjustly despised and persecuted.

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He portrays the Jew as being insulted and spurned with the foot: he continues to portray him as ducking, dodging and twisting; and then adds in the same strain: –

"But, at the back of all glows triumph at the surreptitious victory. The world had been Judaized, and had decomposed into the Jewish mode of thinking and into Jewish vice. That was revenge!"

"The surreptitious victory!' The word describes the situation – involuntarily. Only by surreptitious falsehood and deceit has the Hebrew attained to his power. But surreptitious victory is no victory – just as little as the success of a thief is a proof of his power and superiority. Whoever, as guest in house, abuses the trust placed in him, and robs his host, has not thereby gained a victory, but has, on the contrary, committed an act of villainy. The Jewish "victory" is a parallel case. Now, it seems to us, that the triumph is somewhat precipitate. It is certainly true that the dull masses in civilised countries have been infected, both with the Jewish mode of thinking

and with the poisonous blood bacillus of the Hebrew, and, before all, that certain higher classes of our society, who, devoid of instinct, have coquetted and fraternised to such an extent with the destroyer of nations, that they have fallen victims to the corruption, and are beyond rescue; but a sound core still lives in our nation, which, up till now, the foreign poison has been unable to get hold of. And, even if a tremendous collapse is impending over the imbecile masses, who have been Judaized both in body and soul – over those masses who crowd together in the great cities – our nationality will grow young again, and renew itself out of the unspoilt reserves, who live on the land.

It is to be hoped that the standard will be adopted, which the excellent Lagarde speaks about in his "German Writings":

"Every Jew who is burdensome to us, is a serious reproach to the

genuineness and veracity of our life. – Germany must be German, and be full of Germans, full of itself like an egg .. . then there will be no room for Palestine.”

It is perfectly true: the nations of antiquity have collapsed under racial degeneration and Judaisation, without any correct foreboding of what was gradually happening to them.

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We, however, have learned from history, and have discovered the source of racial destruction. Now, for the first time, the Jew is being unmasked and recognised for exactly what he is, and now, for the first time, the secret of Jewdom is being pitilessly unveiled. For many decades, intelligent men have been on the look-out, carefully observing every movement of this enemy. They have seen completely through him, have calculated in advance what his next moves will be, and have begun, as quietly and unobtrusively as possible, to protect the most important positions against destruction; no one now has the power to arrest collapse of our miry surface-culture, collapse of that

structure of fraud, erected by Jewish speculation, collapse even of the Judaized system of government;* but one may well hope that the unspoilt elements will escape in an ark, as it were, from the deluge, and will land, after it has subsided, on a purified soil, to build up a new and better life – in a German world, free from Jews.

Leipzig, August 1922.

The contents of the present book have not been altered since the second edition in 1913. In the meantime the movement, directed against Jewdom has developed to an undreamt-of extent, and important political and economic events have taken place, which would possibly make it advisable that an amplification of the statements, made in this book, should be published. At present, this has not been done – chiefly on account of the unusual expense. The text of the book is cast in plates; alterations in the same would necessitate a complete resetting of the type. This would be bound to increase the price of the book considerably.

* These words were written in the year 1913, and have since proved themselves true.

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But there is, however, no urgent need for such a supplement. Whatever has been set down here, in the separate chapters, as characteristic of the Jew, still retains its validity. It has not

been refuted by more recent events, but, on the contrary, has been confirmed in all that is essential. Moreover a new and extensive

literature has come into being, which supplements in welcome fashion what is given here. (A list of such works is appended).

The most remarkable literary event in this particular domain is the appearance of a book, written by the American, Henry Ford, the great and widely known motor-car manufacturer and winner of the Nobel prize. The title of this work is: "The international Jew – The World's foremost Problem." Millions of copies of this book are dispersed throughout English-speaking countries, and there is also a strong demand for the German edition.

The discriminating and careful manner, in which the author introduces the American public to this question, which is entirely novel to it, is masterly and works irresistibly. In particular, the accounts in the second volume present an engrossing picture of the machinations of Jewish High Finance during the World War, which latter stands revealed as the indubitable work of the Jewish "Golden International."

The discovery of the so-called "Protocols of Zion," which in truth represent the programme of political action of the secret confederations of the Jews, is of further great importance. The Jewish plans, which are revealed therein, display such demoniacal malice that the uninitiated reader might well believe them to be a fabrication. Jewdom is straining every nerve to refute the genuineness of these "protocols"; what, however, speaks most strongly for their authenticity, is the circumstance, that not only during the war, but that even now, Jewdom acts, in unmistakable fashion, in full accordance with the programme laid down. (The essential points in these "Protocols" are also repeated in Ford's book.)

At the present moment, Jewdom is endeavouring, by means of the Government organs at its disposal, to stifle the ever swelling anti-Jewish movement:* it hopes, principally by means of an artificial and disproportionate increase of prices on the paper-market,

* Numerous patriotic and German-national associations have been

dissolved and forbidden.

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to render impossible any further publication of those books, periodicals and newspapers, which are hostile to the Jews (the paper trade lies under the dictatorship of Hartmann, a Hungarian Hebrew, who lives in Germany); all this, however, cannot prevent the spark of perception, which has fallen into the national soul, from continuing to glimmer, and from bursting, one day, into a clear flame. Already, far down into the working-class, insight is dawning that the pernicious effects of the degenerate capitalist-system can be referred mainly to Jewish machinations, and that it is precisely from that quarter that the greatest danger threatens the freedom of the nations. The awful events in Russia have made it clear to every one what Jewish tyranny means.

The movement against the predomination of Jewdom is no longer confined to Germany: it has taken root in all civilised lands. Anti-Jewish periodicals and books are being published in England, France and the United States, and also in Poland, Hungary and Sweden, and a "White International", a league of all honourable nations to break a way for the departure of Jewdom, is now in the process of formation.

Peace and quietness will not return to humanity until the enemy of humanity has been completely unmasked, and has been warned to keep within his own boundaries. We are, however, on the right road to accomplish this.

[Page 288]

Errata.

Page 21

Page 33.

Page 34

Page 42

Page 43.

Page 46.

. Line 6 from above: Read "went" instead of "wet".
,, 20 ,,,, Chawrusse" instead of "Shawrusse"'.
.

. Title , , , "Slaughtering" instead of "Slaughtering".
. Line 7 from below: , , "don't" instead of "dont"'.
.

» 17,,,,, after "honour": ** instead of *.

»9,,5, that' instead of "the"'.
.

Page 47. 9 and 18 , , , "Chawrusse" instead of "Shawrusse"'.
.

Page 48.

Page 49.

Page 53

Page 57.

» 1,,,,, Of instead of "'o".
55 9555, one's self' instead of "'oneself'".
.,, 8 above , , "amiability" instead of "aimiability".
.

», 12,,,,, -Jalkut Rubeni" instead of "Falkut Rubenv".
.

Page 114. , , 10 below , , "are" instead of "'is"'.
.

Page 153. , , 6 above , , "commercial" instead of "commercia"'.
.

Page 153.,, 16,,,,, "grievously" instead of "grievously".
.

Page 212. , , 5 below , , "the" instead of "this".
.

Page 217.,, | above ,, “in their case, a means ...”

Page 237. ,, 2 below ,, “head” instead of “ead”’.

Page 242.,,8,,, “ferreting-out” instead of “ferreting, ,, out”.

Page 266. ,, 10,,, “of” should be omitted.

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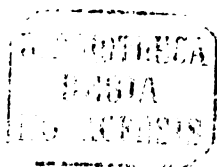
Otto Glagau.

„Wer die Wahrheit liebt, der muss
Schon sein Pferd am Zügel haben –
Wer die Wahrheit denkt, der muss
Schon den Fuss im Bügel haben –
Wer die Wahrheit spricht, der muss
Statt der Arme Flügel haben!
Und doch singt Mirza-Schaffy:
Wer da lügt, muss Prügel haben.“

Vierte, revidirte Auflage.

Leipzig,
Verlag von Paul Froberg.
1876.

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Der
Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel
in Berlin.

Der Börsen- und Gründungs-Schwindel in Berlin.

Gesammelte und stark vermehrte Artikel der „Gartenlaube“.

Von

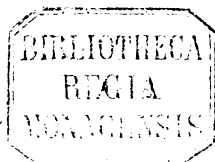
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Vorrede.

Bis 1866 trieben wir in Preussen, und überhaupt in Deutschland, abstracte Politik. Die Schlagwörter waren „Einheit“ und „Freiheit“, bei denen Jeder sich etwas Anderes dachte. Auf Festen und Congressen, in den Vereinen wie in den Parlamenten declamirte man, regalirte man sich mit Phrasen. In den Handwerker-, Bezirks- und anderen Vereinen wurde in „Bildung“ und „Aufklärung“ gemacht, das Volk für die politischen Wahlen gedrillt; in den Parlamenten wurden doctrinäre Reden gehalten, unausführbare Beschlüsse gefasst. Unter den Massen, wie in den Köpfen der Führer und Volksvertreter, herrschte dieselbe Unklarheit, derselbe Wirrwarr.

Nach dem Kriege von 1866, mit der Neugestaltung Deutschland's zerfielen die bisherigen Parteien sammt und sonders, und es bildeten sich aus ihnen zwei neue, die man im Grossen und Ganzen Bismarckianer und Anti-Bismarckianer nennen darf, und die bald von gewisser Seite als „reichsfreundlich“ und „reichsfeindlich“ bezeichnet wurden. Die langersehnte „Einheit“ hatte sich plötzlich eingestellt — nur war sie auf anderm Wege gekommen und von anderer Beschaffenheit, als man geträumt und geplant hatte. Diese Einheit führte nach Aussen zu Macht und Ruhm; und modificirte im Innern gar wesentlich das Verlangen und Streben nach „Freiheit“.

Die grosse „liberale“ Partei, welche jubelnd und huldigend sich um den Staatsmann drängte, den sie bisher so erbittert bekämpft hatte, mühte sich fortan weniger um die politische als um die wirthschaftliche oder eigentlich — manchesterliche „Freiheit“; welche Handwerk und Industrie, Handel und Speculation von jeder gesetzlichen Schranke befreit, an Stelle

der staatlichen Aufsicht die „freie Concurrenz“ setzt, und dem Capital jede Willkür gönnt. Statt Einer „Freiheit“, erhielten wir jetzt eine Menge von Freiheiten; so die Theater-Freiheit, die Zug-Freiheit, die Wucher-Freiheit, und vor Allem — die Actien-Freiheit und die Börsen-Freiheit. Diese manchesterlichen Freiheiten stürzten wie ein Platzregen auf uns nieder, liessen uns gar nicht zur Besinnung kommen und haben uns arg in die Tinte geführt.

Die Schank-Freiheit vermehrte die Bierkneipen und Schnapsbuden in's Unglaubliche. Die Theater-Freiheit bescheerte uns eine Unzahl neuer Vorstadt-Bühnen und sogenannter „Tingeltangel“, wo der Blödsinn herrscht und die Zote blüht; brachte das ohnehin im starken Sinken begriffene Deutsche Theater vollends auf den Hund. Die Zug-Freiheit entvölkerte das platte Land, entführte der Landwirthschaft die Arbeitskräfte, und überschwemmte die grossen Städte, wo seitdem Rohheit und Unsicherheit, Unzucht und Verbrechen, Noth und Elend, Seuchen und Sterblichkeit einen mächtigen Aufschwung nahmen. Die Gewerbe-Freiheit schädigte das Handwerk und zerrieb den Handwerkerstand, indem sie Pfscherei und Stümperei begünstigte, indem sie den unreifen Gesellen oder Lehrling selbständig machte, dagegen den Meister zu einem Lohn- oder Fabrikarbeiter herabsinken liess. Die Wucherfreiheit privilegierte die „Halsabschneider“, Pfandleiher und Rückkaufshändler; jene Vampyre und Blutegel, welche sich auf Kosten des Leichtsinns und der Noth mästen, und ihre Opfer unter allen Schichten der Gesellschaft fordern. Die Actien-Freiheit endlich — die schlimmste von allen — inaugurierte die berüchtigte Gründer- und Schwindleraera, setzte die grosse Börsen-Organie in's Werk, wo man in der frechsten Weise das ganze Volk ausplünderte; und es folgte dann mit Nothwendigkeit die schwere Krisis, die seit Jahren Erwerb und Verkehr lähmt, und deren Ende noch gar nicht abzusehen ist.

Die „liberalen“ Gesetzgeber in unseren Parlamenten sind vorwiegend Manchesterleute, und sie arbeiten, in Verbindung mit der „liberalen“ Presse, hauptsächlich im Interesse des Capitals und der Börse. Die manchesterliche Gesetzgebung hat einen grossartigen Bankerott gemacht, und um denselben zu verdecken, namentlich um die Aufmerksamkeit von den

furchtbaren Folgen des verbrecherischen Börsen- und Gründungsschwindels abzulenken, warf man sich mit Wuth auf den „Culturkampf“ und zittert jetzt, dass der „Culturkampf“ zu Ende gehen könnte.

Auch in der Regierung sitzen Manchesterleute, und die Regierung trägt die Mitschuld an der so unheilvollen wirthschaftlichen Gesetzgebung, die sie fast ausschliesslich den „Liberalen“ überlassen hat, denen sie nur hin und wieder schwachen Widerstand leistete. Noch nach dem „Grossen Krach“, schon mitten in der Krisis, wussten die „Liberalen“, unter Anführung der Herren Lasker und Bamberger, gegen den Willen des Finanzministers Camphausen, der sich zuerst sträubte und dessen Stellung in Frage kam — die Reichsbank durchzusetzen; diese gewaltige „Gründung“ zu Gunsten der Geld- und Börsenfürsten.

Unter den Regierungsmännern herrscht Zwiespalt und Rathlosigkeit. Minister Delbrück betonte im Reichstag ausdrücklich die Wirthschafts-Krise, die noch längere Zeit anhalten werde; Minister Camphausen wollte sie überhaupt nicht zugeben. Im Abgeordnetenhause äusserte Herr Camphausen: Ich bin der Ueberzeugung, dass die Lage unserer Arbeiter noch niemals so günstig war als sie es gegenwärtig ist. Der kranken Industrie empfahl er zur Heilung — die Herabsetzung der Arbeitslöhne. Als ob die Löhne nicht schon von selber, ununterbrochen sinken; als ob es nicht schon lange an Arbeit fehlt! Ein Beweis, wie unbekannt der Minister mit den thatsächlichen Verhältnissen ist! — Im Reichstag bemühte sich Herr Camphausen die Börse und die Gründer auf Kosten des Publikums zu entlasten: — „Das Publikum hat, verleitet durch Gewinnsucht, eine lange Zeit hindurch schwindelhaften Unternehmungen Vorschub geleistet. Die ganze Nation war von einem gewissen Schwindel mehr oder weniger erfasst. — „Heute überlässt sich das Publikum einem viel zu weit getriebenen Misstrauen. Heute werden die Capitalien zurückgehalten, während sich in einer Menge der solidesten Papiere die lohnendste Anlage dafür bietet.“ — In Folge dieser famosen Ministerrede versuchte die Berliner Börse Ende November eine Hausse in Scene zu setzen, die aber kläglich misslang.

Wiewol alle Zweige der Industrie, alle Geschäfte darnieder-

liegen, Verkehr und Handel stocken, täglich neue Bankerotte ausbrechen, täglich mehr Arbeiter brotlos werden — leugnen die Manchesterleute — Herr Lasker voran — und die „liberale“ Presse doch jeden eigentlichen Nothstand; und sie bezeichnen diejenigen Blätter, welche gegen die manchesterliche Misswirthschaft auftreten und vor den Gefahren warnen, die daraus erwachsen — theils als „Scandalblätter“, theils als „Revolverpresse“.

Seit 1866 treiben wir wesentlich Social-Politik. Seit dem „Grossen Krach“ dreht sich die Weltgeschichte nicht mehr ausschliesslich um den Fürsten Bismarck. Zwar ist der Ruhm ein berauschendes Getränk, aber er macht nicht satt; Jedermann verlangt trotzdem und verlangt zuerst des Leibes Nahrung und Nothdurft. Die wirthschaftlichen „Freiheiten“ können nicht entschädigen für die wachsenden Steuern und Lasten, für die unnatürliche Theuerung der letzten Jahre, für die unbehaglichen und ungesunden Zustände, wie sie auf allen Gebieten hervortreten. Die manchesterliche Wirthschafts-Politik hat nur einer kleinen Minderheit, vornehmlich Finanzleuten und Speculanten, Vortheil gebracht; dem Volke hat sie tiefe Wunden geschlagen. Der Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel hat das Nationalvermögen um Milliarden gekürzt, allgemeine Missstimmung und Erbitterung erzeugt, und der Socialdemokratie Schaaren neuer Anhänger zugeführt.

Die Manchester-Politik ist gemein- und staatsgefährlich. Alle ehrlichen wohlmeinenden Leute müssen sie energisch bekämpfen und sich zu diesem Zwecke zusammenthun, gleichviel welcher Parteirichtung sie sonst angehören. Man kann auch bereits das Schauspiel wahrnehmen, wie Zeitschriften der heterogensten Tendenz, klerikale und demokratische, conservative und socialdemokratische, darunter auch jene angeblichen „Scandal-“ und „Revolverblätter“, sich die Hände reichen, und gegen die manchesterlichen „Liberalen“ und „Volkswirthe“ vorgehen, gegen die Ausbeutung des Volkes durch Börse, Schwindel und Wucher eifern. Noch ist die grosse Menge im Bann der „liberalen“ Presse, von der sie gegängelt und geschoren wird; noch sind Viele, gar Viele dem Capital und der Börse durch Eigennutz oder aus Furcht verbündet: noch bilden die ehrlichen herzhaften Leute ein Häuflein, aber ihre Zahl ist sicht-

lich im Wachsen begriffen, und sie haben die allernächste Zukunft.

Die nachfolgenden, zuerst in der „Gartenlaube“ veröffentlichten Artikel, woselbst sie December 1874 begannen, haben bereits ihre Geschichte.

Ich sah den ganzen Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel an mir vorüberziehen; ich verfolgte von Anfang an seine Symptome und seine Wirkungen; ich sammelte fortlaufend ein grosses Material von Zeitungen, Brochüren etc. Dass es ein Schwindel war, begriff ich sofort; aber erst allmählig erkannte ich seinen riesigen Umfang, seine furchtbare Gemeingefährlichkeit, die Frechheit und das Raffinement, womit er betrieben wurde, die Schamlosigkeit mit der fast die gesamte Presse ihn duldete, ihn beschönigte, die Feilheit, mit der sie ihm huldigte und ihm diente. Nur ganz vereinzelt erhob sich in der Presse oder in den Parlamenten eine anklagende oder warnende Stimme: sie wurde sofort übertönt, erstickt von dem lärmenden Chor der Gründer und Gründergenossen. August 1871 brachte die „Vossische Zeitung“ eine Reihe von Artikeln, in welchen der Abgeordnete Hoppe den Rumänier-Schwindel klar legte, der damals just eine neue Phase beschritt; aber die „Nationalzeitung“ trat diesen Artikeln sofort entgegen, und für den grossen „Doctor“ Strousberg ein. Am 12. December 1871 sprach Virchow im Abgeordnetenhaus: Ein hochgestellter Beamter nach dem andern geht in dem Gründungsschwindel unter! Ein schwaches „Hört!“ antwortete ihm, und die Sache war zu Ende.

Ein grosses Berliner Journal, dessen politische Mitarbeiter inzwischen fast sämmtlich ausgeschieden sind, leistete dem Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel mächtigeren Vorschub als alle sogenannten Börsenblätter zusammen. Jene Mitarbeiter, lauter Männer von gediegener Bildung und strenger Ehrenhaftigkeit, wie sie unter den Journalisten nicht mehr häufig sind, sahen dem schnöden Treiben mit blutendem Herzen zu; aber sie waren ohnmächtig. Auch der Chef-Redacteur war völlig unmächtig gegenüber dem Eigenthümer der Zeitung und

dem Börsen-Redacteur, der sich in sein Departement gar nicht hineinreden liess, der seine Gehülfen selber auswählte und engagirte.

Einer meiner Bekannten gab 1872 eine Feuilleton-Correspondenz für Zeitungen heraus, welche u. A. auch von mir zwei Artikel brachte, die das Treiben an der Berliner Börse und die Machinationen der Gründer, übrigens sehr glimpflich, schilderten. Der Herausgeber war von diesen Skizzen erbaut, und meinte, sie müssten auch ganz besonders seinen Abonnenten zusagen. Aber mit welcher Enttäuschung meldete er mir, dass die meisten Zeitungen meine Artikel gar nicht abgedruckt hätten! Nur einige kleine Blätter nahmen sie auf.

Am 7. Februar 1873 liess endlich Herr Lasker im Abgeordnetenhaus seine „Enthüllungen“ los; und ich sah mit Erstaunen den rasenden Beifall, den sie in der Presse und im Publikum hervorriefen. Ich sah mit Erstaunen, wie im ganzen Hause Niemand aufstand und dem langathmigen Redner erwiederte: Warum sprichst Du von Strousberg und Consorten erst heute, wo sie längst abgethan sind? Warum sprichst Du nur von Dilettanten, wie Geheimrath Wagener, Fürst Putbus, Prinz Biron etc.; warum suchst Du die Gründer unter den Conservativen? Weisst Du denn nicht, dass die grossen professionellen Gründer vorwiegend Deinem Volke, den Kindern Israel, und Deiner eigenen Partei, den Nationalliberalen, angehören? Blick um Dich her: in Deiner nächsten Nähe, unter Deinen politischen Freunden sitzen die eigentlichen Gründer und Gründergenossen! — Niemand sprach so, Niemand fand eine Antwort. Es ist merkwürdig, wie arm die Conservativen an geschickten Federn und schlagfertigen Rednern sind.

Trotzdem sah auch ich in den „Enthüllungen“ Lasker's eine verdienstliche That, und ich habe dies in den nachfolgenden Artikeln (S. 240 ff.), ich habe es noch vor wenigen Monaten in der „Gartenlaube“ öffentlich ausgesprochen — allerdings, ohne dem grossen Manne Genüge thun zu können. Erst sein jüngstes Auftreten im Reichstag (S. 339 ff. u. 346), wo er, anstatt sein Versprechen einzulösen und auch gegen die „liberalen“ Gründer vorzugehen, die Conservativen von Neuem beschuldigte, hat mich erkennen lassen, dass seine „Enthüllungen“, wie schon mehrfach behauptet wurde, nur ein geschickter Coup,

ein dreistes Manöver waren, um die Aufmerksamkeit von den Hauptgründern unter seinem Volke und unter seinen politischen Freunden abzulenken.

Im Mai 1873, bald nach den Lasker'schen „Enthüllungen“, entlud sich in Wien der „Grosse Krach“. In Berlin sah man mit pharisäischem Mitleid auf Wien herab; rief: So 'was kann bei uns nicht vorkommen; wir sind doch bessere Menschen! und setzte die Börsen-Orgie noch Monate lang fort. In Wien wie in Berlin glaubte man noch vor Ablauf des Jahres 1873 den „Krach“ völlig überwunden zu haben. Herr Max Wirth und Herr Joseph Neuwirth, zwei manchesterliche „Volkswirthe“, die beide eine grosse Börsen-Praxis haben, liessen jeder ein Buch erscheinen, das der Welt solchen Trost verkündete. Herr Max Wirth behandelte in seiner „Geschichte der Handelskrisen“ bereits die „Reconvalescenz“ der Krise; und Herr Joseph Neuwirth erklärte in seiner Schrift „Die Speculationskrisis von 1873“: Es ist „eine streng localisirte Börsen-Krisis und nichts weiter.“ „Eine eigentliche Handelskrisis“ existirt nicht. — Aber die „Reconvalescenz“ war eine fromme Täuschung; und die „Handelskrisis“ entwickelte sich in Oesterreich-Ungarn wie in Deutschland schärfer und schärfer.

Aber dort wie hier suchte die Presse die traurige Wahrheit zu vertuschen. Noch war über den heillosen Frevel und die zahllosen Frevler so gut wie nichts geschrieben, aber schon sprach man von einer „Krach-Literatur“, und versicherte, dass es an derselben über und über genug sei.

Die Presse schien mir nicht zugänglich. Aber vielleicht das Theater? — Februar 1874 vollendete ich ein Schauspiel, das den Gründungsschwindel behandelte, und das im Manuscript einem Dutzend Theater-Directoren vorgelegen hat. Alle versicherten, es sei ein bühnengerechtes spannendes Stück, voll Leben und Handlung; Etliche behaupteten, die Urbilder der verschiedenen Charaktere persönlich zu kennen. Ich habe keinen Grund anzunehmen, dass alle diese Männer mir blos geschmeichelt, mir nur etwas vorgeredet haben. Alle erklärten aber auch: eine Aufführung nicht riskiren zu können, weil sie es sonst verderben würden mit der Börse und mit der Judenschaft. Und doch ist blos Einer meiner Gründerhelden mosaïsch; der Andere bekennt sich zum Neuen Testament. — Herr Alexan-

der Meyer sagte kürzlich in einer hiesigen Zeitschrift: Die Bühne lechzt nach dem modernen Gründer. Ei wirklich, lechzt sie? Herr Meyer könnte das wohl wissen; er war früher Feuilletonist und Kritiker, und ist jetzt Generalsecretär des Deutschen Handelstages, und er wohnt zu Berlin im Börsenpalais. Aber Herr Meyer scheint den Gründer als einen tragischen Helden zu betrachten. Das ist nun freilich nicht meine Ansicht. Mein Gründer ist ein Halunke; aber ein genialer und amüsanter Halunke. Ich glaube den Gründer idealisirt zu haben, denn im gewöhnlichen Leben ist er weder genial noch amüsant. — Ein Bühnenlenker redete mir zu, das Thema von der gemüthlichen Seite zu nehmen. Ich solle das Schauspiel zu einer Posse umarbeiten, den Gründer Couplets singen und Cancan tanzen lassen. Wiewol diese geistreiche Wendung der Wirklichkeit durchaus nicht widerspricht, so glaubte ich doch mich dazu nicht verstehen zu können. Mein Schauspiel erscheint nächstens im Druck, und werde ich dann seine weiteren Schicksale erzählen.

Nach diesen fehlgeschlagenen Versuchen wandte ich mich im August 1874 an die „Gartenlaube“, mit der ich seit acht Jahren ausser Verbindung gewesen, und bot ihr eine Reihe von Skizzen über den Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel an. Nebenbei bemerkt, habe ich sie diesem Blatt zuerst und allein angeboten. Die Gartenlaube ist eine Tribüne, auf der es zu reden lohnt; sie hat an 400,000 Abonnenten, und man spricht zu etwa 2 Millionen Leser. Auch ist der Herausgeber, Ernst Keil, ein Mann, der an sich glaubt, der da glaubt, dass er eine Mission habe; und diesem Glauben verdankt er seinen kolossalen Erfolg. Trotzdem proponirte ich Herrn Keil nur eine Art von Feuilletons, wobei ich die Namen der Objecte und der Personen fingiren wollte. Aber Herr Keil antwortete mir:

„Sollen die Artikel den beabsichtigten moralischen Eindruck resp. eine sittliche Empörung hinterlassen, so müssen dieselben, bei aller Lebendigkeit der Darstellung, eine einfache Gruppierung der frappirendsten Thatfachen enthalten, deren Authenticität von keiner Seite angreifbar sein dürfte. In der Gartenlaube suchen die Leser rücksichtslose Wahrheit u. s. w.“

Das war weit mehr als ich gehofft hatte. Doch bemerkte ich Herrn Keil in einer längern Unterredung, die zwischen uns stattfand und bei der ich ihm mein Programm entwickelte, dass „rücksichtslose Wahrheit“ etwas viel sei, und dass sie ihm leicht zu viel werden könne. Herr Keil gab das zu, und ich ging an's Werk. Abgemacht war, dass alle vierzehn Tage ein Artikel erscheinen, etwaige Streichungen, Aenderungen etc. bei der Correctur vereinbart, Reclamationen mir vorgelegt, und wie es selbstverständlich ist, nicht ohne meine Gegenbemerkungen abgedruckt werden sollten. Ich hätte die Aufsätze am liebsten anonym veröffentlicht, aber Herr Keil forderte als Garantie meinen Namen, und ich durfte mich dieser Forderung nicht entziehen.

Herr Keil konnte den ersten Artikel („Zur Einleitung“) nicht rasch genug erhalten; aber als er ihn hatte, liess er ihn fast drei Monate liegen. Der Aufsatz erschien ihm viel zu scharf. „Ich will belehren, aber nicht erbittern und beleidigen“, schrieb er mir; und in einem zweiten Briefe: dass er die Fortsetzungen „nach der ersten Probe zu fürchten habe“. Nun ist es sehr schwer, einen verbrecherischen Schwindel zu entlarven, die Schuldigen zu brandmarken, „sittliche Empörung“ zu hinterlassen, und doch nicht zu „erbittern“ und zu „beleidigen“. Aber dieser Widerspruch erklärt sich ganz einfach. Herr Keil hatte von dem ganzen Schwindel keine Ahnung, und er lernte ihn gleichfalls erst aus meinen Artikeln kennen. Er erschrak als ich Personen nannte, die eine grosse Stellung haben, oder Solche, zu denen er selber in Beziehungen stand; und er äusserte zu einem gemeinsamen Bekannten: er könne sich um meiner Artikel halben doch nicht mit alten Freunden und Mitarbeitern überwerfen. Es widerstrebt ihm, sowol Bekannte wie Gegner zu nennen. Er erschrak als ich an die Spitze der Gründer das Haus S. Bleichröder und die Disconto-Gesellschaft stellte; als ich unter den Gründerbanken die Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank von Soergel, Parrisius & Co. aufführte. War doch sein Freund, Herr Schulze-Delitzsch, Mitgründer und Aufsichtsrath dieser Bank; auch während der Schwindelperiode, wo unter „Aufsicht“ des Herrn Schulze die Bank ihr Actiencapital fortwährend erhöhte, immer wieder „junge Actien“ mit hohem Agio ausgab,

und eine Reihe fauler Gründungen vollbrachte; wo Herr Schulze alljährlich eine erkleckliche Tantième bezogen hatte.

Nach vielem Hin- und Herschreiben erschien endlich December 1874 der erste Artikel, und fünf Wochen später der zweite. Beide Artikel, und auch die meisten andern, kamen übrigens ohne wesentliche Aenderungen zum Abdruck; und will ich hier gleich bemerken, dass Herr Keil mir insofern stets nachgab, als er nie einen Namen unterdrückt hat.

Da der zweite Artikel so lange verzog, schrieb ein ungeduldiger Leser: Wo bleiben die Fortsetzungen? Hat sich die „Gartenlaube“ etwa auch kaufen lassen? — Herr Keil ergriff diese passende Gelegenheit, um sein Herz zu erleichtern, und seine von der meinigen abweichende Meinung zu verlautbaren. Er glaubte an das durch die Presse, zu Gunsten der Schwindler, so eifrig colportirte Märchen von der „Spielsucht des Publikums“ und von der „Gewinnsucht der kleinen Leute“; und er gab diesem Aberglauben nun im „Briefkasten“ Ausdruck — ohne mich davon zu benachrichtigen, also gegen unsere ausdrückliche Abmachung. Wie man sich denken kann, musste diese Briefkasten-Erklärung als ein Desaveu meiner Artikel erscheinen; sie machte die Leser stutzig und gab den Gründern Aufwasser. Es hing an Einem Haar, und unsere Verbindung wäre gelöst gewesen. Da aber die Interessen gegenseitig waren, einigten wir uns wieder, und ich richtete an den Herausgeber der „Gartenlaube“ einen „Offenen Brief“ (S. 323 ff.), worin ich jenen Eindruck zu verwischen suchte, und jedes meiner Worte aufrecht hielt.

Alsbald befreundete sich Herr Keil mit meinen Artikeln — selbstverständlich machte auch ich ihm Concessionen — und er sprach sogar seine Verwunderung aus, dass die Presse von diesen Aufsätzen so gar keine Notiz nähme, sie nicht anerkennend und lobend erwähne. Ich antwortete ihm, dass dies von der Presse, die ich doch fortwährend als Mitschuldige des Schwindels kennzeichne, nicht gut zu verlangen sei. Auch unter dem Leserkreise der „Gartenlaube“ erweckten die Artikel nicht gleich die Theilnahme, welche Herr Keil erwartete. Andere Themata, wie z. B. die „Leipziger Puppen-Doctorin“, „Zimmer-Springbrunnen“ oder gar die blutschwitzende Louise Lateau, die in der „Gartenlaube“ wol ein halb Dutzend Mal

tractirt wurde, trugen der Redaction stets eine Sündfluth von Briefen ein; während Briefe über meine Artikel in der ersten Zeit nur spärlich einliefen.

Trotzdem verursachten diese Aufsätze sofort ungemeines Aufsehen. Gleich der erste wirkte wie eine Brandrakete. In den betheiligten Kreisen begriff man sofort, dass es sich hier nicht um allgemeine Redensarten und verschämte Anspielungen handle, sondern dass ich entschlossen sei, dem Schwindel ernstlich zu Leibe zu gehen. Gleich nach dem ersten Artikel liess man mir melden: ich ruinire das Börsengeschäft vollends; liess man mir einen Antrag machen, auf den ich später zurückkomme. Fast täglich erhielt ich von nah und fern Besuche; von Leuten, die entweder für sich oder Andere besorgt waren, oder aber Andere einweichen wollten; die mich auszuforschen trachteten, mich für oder wider zu bestimmen versuchten. Ich darf wol bemerken, dass diese Leute, mit geringen Ausnahmen, dem auserwählten Volk angehörten. Auch fing das Publikum, wunderlich wie es ist, an, mich als einen neuen Börsen-Rathgeber zu betrachten. Mündlich und schriftlich kamen fortwährend Anfragen: welche Papiere wol zu verkaufen und welche zu kaufen (!) wären. Ich habe die zahlreichen Briefe nicht alle beantworten können, aber mündlich wie schriftlich gab ich stets die Antwort, dass ich über den An- oder Verkauf von Börsen-Effecten keinen Rath ertheile.

Man kann sich vorstellen, dass die Gründer und Gründergenossen das Mögliche aufboten, um die Redaction der „Gartenlaube“ zum Einstellen der Artikel zu bewegen. Aus allen Gegenden Deutschland's, ja aus England und Amerika, liefen Briefe ein, die sich gegen meine Aufsätze erklärten. Leider waren diese Briefe fast alle anonym, aber sie zeigen eine rührende Uebereinstimmung. Sie beginnen fast sämmtlich mit der naiven Frage: Was haben diese Artikel für einen Zweck? Und unmittelbar darauf antworten sie stets selber: Diese Artikel haben gar keinen Zweck! Sie kommen viel zu spät. Sie hätten vor Jahren, in der Gründungsperiode selber, erscheinen müssen; da hätten sie noch nützen, nämlich warnen können. Heute sind sie veraltet, sie enthalten nur längst und allgemein Bekanntes. Kein Mensch liest sie mehr. — —

Da diese Vorstellungen nichts fruchteten, ging man weiter

und schrieb von zwanzig Enden: Die Artikel thun dem Publikum grossen Schaden; sie entmuthigen es und schädigen es nur noch mehr; sie verschärfen die Krisis und arbeiten der Baisse und den Fixern in die Hände. — Ein Correspondent verstieg sich zu dem Ausspruch: „Diese Artikel kosten dem Publikum schon Millionen!“ — Andere hatten wieder andere Bedenken, z. B.: „Welchen praktischen Werth hat es, die Namen der Gründer zu nennen? Diese Leute kennt man, und der Tag der Abrechnung wird auch für sie kommen!“ — Besonders erwähnenswerth ist ein Brief aus Chicago. Der Schreiber meint: es sei lächerlich von dem Schwindel in Deutschland so viel Aufhebens zu machen: da solle man erst nach Amerika kommen. „O, beschränktes Deutschland“, ruft er aus, „wie lange wird es währen, bis Du auf derselben Stufe angelangt bist, auf dem sich dieses junge Land und seine Bewohner schon lange befinden!“ — Der Mann hat Recht. Wir sind in Deutschland noch nicht ganz so weit wie in Amerika; aber wir sind auf dem besten Wege, dahin zu kommen.

Ein anderer Brief erhebt sogar den Vorwurf, „die »Gartenlaube« habe dem gefährlichen Treiben der Gründer nicht schweigend zugesehen“. Wahrscheinlich soll damit auf gewisse Artikel über Strousberg, Quistorp und Hermann Geber beziehentlich über deren Unternehmungen, angespielt werden, welche vor Jahren in der „Gartenlaube“ erschienen sind. Aber Herr Keil hat gewiss im guten Glauben gehandelt; er hat wol nie mit Bewusstsein und Absicht für Jemanden Reclame gemacht. Jene Artikel wurden ihm von alten Mitarbeitern zugesandt, auf die er sich verlassen zu können meinte, die aber leider von Strousberg und Consorten gewonnen waren. Ein Redacteur kann unmöglich alle Themata selber auswählen; und ebenso findet er nicht immer für jedes Thema gleich einen Bearbeiter; er muss abwarten, bis ihm Offerten gemacht werden. Ich zweifle nicht mehr daran, dass Herr Keil auch schon früher, während der Gründungsperiode selber, Artikel gegen den Schwindel gebracht hätte — wiewol sie damals noch viel mehr Opposition, noch weit ärgere Machinationen erfahren haben würden — aber es hatte ihm eben Niemand Anerbietungen gemacht.

Was mich selber betrifft, so will ich jenen liebenswürdigen Correspondenten jetzt folgende Antwort geben:

Ich glaube nachgewiesen zu haben, dass es mir zu keiner Zeit an gutem Willen und an Muth gefehlt hat. Aber Artikel, wie ich sie jetzt geschrieben, waren früher kaum möglich. Erst nachdem der heillose Schwindel offen vor aller Augen liegt, und unter seinen grässlichen Folgen die ganze Welt leidet: erst jetzt können diese Artikel Glauben finden und ihre volle Wirkung üben. Ich bin der Erste gewesen, der es gewagt hat, die Dinge und die Personen beim Namen zu nennen, ohne Ansehn der Person und ohne Rücksicht auf die Parteien und die Regierung. Ich habe die Bahn gebrochen, und mein Vorgehen hat bereits mehrfache Nachahmung gefunden.

Meine Artikel sind historische Schilderungen. Man pflegt aber nicht schon die Geschichte des künftigen Jahres, auch nicht die des laufenden Jahres, sondern erst die des vergangenen Jahres zu schreiben. Bevor ich die Unthaten schilderte, mussten sie doch erst geschehen sein. Ich gebe eine historische Darstellung des Schwindels, des Krachs und der Krisis. Die Krisis ist leider noch lange nicht abgeschlossen, sondern wir befinden uns noch mitten darin; und sogar der Schwindel wird, wie spätere Artikel zeigen werden, noch munter fortgesetzt; z. B. bei den heute so beliebten Liquidationen oder gewaltsamen Entgründungen; oder indem die Herren Aufsichtsräthe und Directoren zahlreicher nicht lebensfähiger Banken und Industriegesellschaften auch noch den Rest des Capitals verpulvern. Meine Schilderungen dürften also doch vielen Actionären zum Nutzen gereichen, auch in dieser Hinsicht noch nicht zu spät kommen.

Im Grossen und Ganzen ist freilich nichts mehr zu „warren“, kaum noch etwas zu retten. Die meisten Industrie- und auch viele Bank-Actien sind eben gar nichts werth; und die Course sind nur nominell, in Wirklichkeit nicht mehr zu erreichen. Daher „schädige“ ich auch nicht, und bin überhaupt nicht im Stande, zu „schädigen“: meine Schilderungen können unmöglich den wirklichen innern Werth eines Papiers schmälern und kürzen. Auch habe ich nur solche Gesellschaften behandelt, deren Faulheit zweifellos und allbekannt ist; ich habe kein Papier „heruntergerissen“, wiewol viele Papiere noch viel

Glagau, Der Börsenschwindel.

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zu hoch im Course stehen, und diesen Cours nur ganz künstlich behaupten. Auch ohne diese Artikel geht die Entwerthung der Börsen-Effecten unaufhaltsam fort; denn täglich enthüllen die Bilanzen der Actiengesellschaften die kolossalsten Verluste, herbeigeführt durch wahnsinnige Geschäftsleitung, oder durch grobe Diebstähle und Veruntreuungen. Meine Artikel vermögen das Publikum nicht mehr zu schädigen, weil das Publikum bereits strangulirt ist. Wie die Berichte sämmtlicher Zeitungen beweisen, hält sich das Publikum, gezwungener Massen, schon lange von der Börse fern; und es treiben hier ihr Wesen nur noch die Jobber oder Spieler, die schliesslich, wie in einem verfallenen Saale die Ratten, sich gegenseitig auffressen werden.

Von den zahlreichen Agitationen, die gegen meine Artikel versucht wurden, ist die folgende besonders interessant. Ein Reichstagsmitglied, das ich als mehrfachen Gründer bezeichnet hatte, und das ich hier A. nennen will, wandte sich an einen seiner Collegen, der B. heissen mag, und der mit Herrn Keil befreundet ist, und suchte dessen Vermittelung nach, um ferneren „Angriffen vorzubeugen“. Herr A. schrieb an Herrn B.: „Es dürfte ziemlich bekannt sein, „dass ich mich an industriellen Unternehmungen nicht betheiligt habe, um Schätze zu sammeln, sondern lediglich um mir zu ermöglichen, ohne Vermögensverluste meine parlamentarische Thätigkeit wahrzunehmen.“

Höre es, Deutsches Volk und merke es Dir! Dein Erwählter ist unter die Gründer gegangen, um „ohne Vermögensverluste“ als Gesetzgeber wirken zu können. — — — Und wie einträglich muss das „Gründen“ sein, wenn Herr A. nebst Familie in jedem Jahr etwa neun Monate „ohne Vermögensverluste“ in Berlin leben und hier einen grossen Haushalt mit Dienerschaft, Equipage etc. führen kann! In der That, ein sehr praktischer Volksvertreter!!

Herr B. schickte diese Reclamation an Herrn Keil und befürwortete sie folgendermassen: Schreiber dieses (A.) ist mir seit lange bekannt, „und möchte ich für seine ganz unbedingte Anständigkeit und Ehrenhaftigkeit einstehen, und bin für meinen Theil überzeugt, dass er in seiner besonderen Sache Recht hat. Er hat aber auch im Allgemeinen Recht; auf

den Gründertaumel ist eine Gründerhatz gefolgt, die gleichfalls das Publikum benachtheiligt“. — —

Ich liess dem Fürsprecher durch Herrn Keil erwiedern, dass mir von einer „Gründerhatz“ leider noch nichts bekannt wäre, dass meine Schilderungen der allererste Versuch seien, den Schuldigen wenigstens moralisch beizukommen, und dass weder Herr B. noch sonst Jemand, auch selbst Herr Keil nicht, mich in diesem Unternehmen behindern sollten. Ich erlaubte mir, Herrn B., der auch bei einer „Entgründung“ mitwirkt, bemerklich machen zu lassen, dass sein warmes Eintreten für Herrn A. vielleicht etwas unvorsichtig sei; insofern er doch wissen müsse, dass die öffentliche Meinung es bereits für geboten halte, die Parlamente von den Gründern und Gründergenossen zu säubern, und diese Erkenntniss sich mehr und mehr auch in Parlamentskreisen selber Bahn breche.

Herr B. beehrte mich hierauf mit einem Briefe, worin er versicherte, dass er meine „Meinungen und Bestrebungen vollkommen theile“; und schien im Uebrigen geneigt, Herrn A. aufzugeben.

Im Laufe des Sommers wurden ferner mehrer Klagen, wegen angeblicher „Verleumdung“, gegen mich angestrengt. Da ich dieselben jedoch nur als Einschüchterungsversuche nahm und mich erbot, den Beweis der Wahrheit auch vor Gericht zu führen, wurden sie alsbald, und zwar ohne jedes Zuthun meinerseits, wieder zurückgezogen.

Die grösste Aufregung, eine ungemaine Erbitterung riefen meine Aufsätze unter der Judenschaft hervor. Und doch hatte ich weiter nichts gesagt als: Die Juden vermehren sich in Berlin heftig. Es sind durchgehends wohlhabende und reiche Leute (S. 148). Die schönsten Häuser und Villen in Berlin gehören den Juden (S. 102). Herr Keil, der, wie seine Briefe bekunden, jedes meiner Worte abwog, hatte diese Sätze nicht im mindesten beanstandet. Nun regnete es von allen Seiten Beschwerden und Vorstellungen, die wieder eine merkwürdige Uebereinstimmung in Worten und Wendungen bekunden. Man beklagte sich stets über „Intoleranz“ und „Inhumanität“, doppelt auffällig und unwürdig im „aufgeklärten 19. Jahrhundert“, „wo die Welt von Freigeistern regiert wird“. Man bezeichnete jene Sätze als gehässige Denunciationen; gleichviel, ob man

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ihre Richtigkeit bestritt oder zugab. „Es ist ja nun einmal Thatsache“, schreibt ein Anonymus, der sich „Ein Kämpfer für Recht und Wahrheit!“ unterzeichnet — „dass die Juden, trotz ihrer kleinen Anzahl, im Besitze des meisten Geldes sind. Sie haben sich durch Klugheit, Besonnenheit und grosse Erfahrung im Handel diese vielen Geldmittel zu verschaffen gewusst. — „Der liebe Gott weiss stets, wem er Gutes zu geben hat oder nicht, und hat er auch hier wiederum bewiesen, dass die richtigen Menschen mit Reichthum bedacht worden sind.“ —

Die Reclamationen kamen von Gebildeten und Ungebildeten, von Männern und — Frauen. Ein Fräulein M., „erste ordentliche Lehrerin an der jüdischen Gemeinde-Mädchenschule zu Berlin“, hat, um nachzuweisen, dass jene Sätze, die „besonders Hass und Verachtung gegen die Juden erregen“, „faktisch Unrichtiges“ enthalten, einen drei Bogen langen Brief geschrieben und eine Fülle statistischen Materials beigebracht, wodurch sie darthun will, dass die Juden in Berlin sich keineswegs so heftig vermehren, und die hiesige jüdische Gemeinde gar viele Arme, Kranke etc. zu unterhalten habe. Im Uebrigen meint sie: „Was Wunder, wenn das »auserwählte Volk«, dessen einziges Erbtheil der Handel war, durch Jahrhunderte der Verfolgung und Erniedrigung, allein und in Verbindung mit den Geschäftsfreunden christlichen Glaubens, sowie mit den Vertretern unserer höchsten Aristokratie (Lasker's „Enthüllungen“!), wiederum in die Anbetung des goldenen Kalbes verfiel!“

Verschiedene Correspondenten beschwerten sich über Ausdrücke wie „auserwähltes Volk“, „Kinder Israel“, „Nachkommen Abrahams“. Die Juden schämen sich also ihrer Geschichte und ihrer Vorfahren; was freilich begreiflich wird, wenn man bemerkt, wie sie sich überhaupt ihres Namens schämen. Sie wollen nicht mehr „Juden“ genannt werden; höchstens „jüdische Leut“. Sie verändern ihre Vornamen, machen aus Wolf — Wilhelm, aus Jacob — Jacques, aus Enoch — Eduard, aus Löb — Louis oder gar Luigi. Und ebenso verwandeln sie ihre Zunamen. Es ist erklärlich, wenn ein zarter Lyriker nicht Heymann Levi heissen mag, ein dramatischer Dichter auf dem Theaterzettel nicht Katzke Lubliner genannt werden will; aber sehr unnöthig erscheint es, dass auch Privat- und Geschäftsleute ihre Namen ändern und besonders gern französiren; z. B.

Mosse statt Moses, Veit statt Veitel, Salingré statt Zallinger, Cerf statt Hirsch etc.

Wie empfindlich die Juden sind und wie man, beim besten Willen, ihnen nicht genug thun kann, wird aber folgendes kleine, geradezu komische Vorkommniss lehren. Ich hatte geschrieben (Vgl. S. 104): „Die Gerechtigkeit verlangt zu vermerken, dass der Häuserschacher nicht ausschliesslich von Börsenrittern betrieben wurde.“ Herr Keil, von der edlen Absicht geleitet, die Schuld nicht allein auf das auserwählte Volk fallen zu lassen, schaltete hier ein: „von Börsenrittern und Israeliten“. Aber siehe da! Sofort meldete sich ein jüdischer Advocat aus Frankfurt a. M., erklärte diesen Zusatz für „unpassend und tactlos“ und verlangte energisch, die Gartenlaube solle sich nicht „zum Tummelplatz mittelalterlicher Vorurtheile missbrauchen lassen“. — „Intoleranz!“ „Inhumanität!!“ „Jahrhunderte der Verfolgung und Erniedrigung!!!“ „Mittelalterliche Vorurtheile!!!!“ Es ist, als ob die Juden auf solche Schlagworte dressirt werden. Wenn man Herrn Giskra und Consorten wegen der „Trinkgelder-Theorie“ zur Rede stellt, so werfen sie sich stets in die Brust und donnern: „Nieder mit den Jesuiten!“ Ebenso darf man nicht Juden als Gründer oder Wucherer bezeichnen, keine Anklage, keine Ausstellung gegen Juden erheben, ohne dass ganz Israel emporfährt und über „mittelalterliche Vorurtheile“ schreit. — Mir aber schien der Zusatz des Herrn Keil eine wesentliche Verbesserung, und so habe ich denselben auch in die Buchausgabe übernommen.

Die Presse war klug genug, auf meine Artikel nicht zu reagiren. Nur in wenigen Blättern wurden sie gelegentlich erwähnt. Ein kleiner Gründer wollte sich an Herrn Keil und mir durch einen Angriff rächen, aber sämtliche Leipziger Zeitungen verweigerten die Aufnahme des Inserats. Nur ein Berliner Localblatt, dessen Redacteur mit jenem Gründer befreundet zu sein scheint, liess sich zu einem humoristisch sein sollenden Feuilleton gegen mich herbei. Ebenso brachte die in Breslau erscheinende „Schlesische Presse“, welche einem Consortium jüdischer Financiers gehört, folgenden „Sprechsaal“:

„An gut redigirten und anständig geschriebenen Wochenschriften, welche der Unterhaltung und Belehrung der grossen Menge gewidmet sind, ist Deutschland nicht gerade reich zu

nennen. Zu den wenigen, welche es verdienten, freundliche Aufnahme in allen Kreisen und Schichten unseres Volkes zu finden, gehörte in erster Reihe die Gartenlaube. Wir sagen absichtlich „gehörte“, weil sie auf dem besten Wege ist, durch Herrn Otto Glagau einen guten Theil des an ihr gerühmten Vorzuges zu verlieren. Seit Monaten erscheint aus der Feder des genannten Schriftstellers eine Reihe von Artikeln, welche die Namen derjenigen Männer dem erstaunten Deutschland in's Gedächtniss zurückrufen sollen, die mit Glück und Geschick es verstanden haben, durch allerlei gewagte und kühne Operationen — „Gründungen“ genannt — sich kolossale Reichthümer zu verschaffen. Wir sind weit entfernt, das Unternehmen an sich zu missbilligen, ja wir halten es sogar für verdienstlich, die Gründungs-Millionäre hin und wieder daran zu erinnern, dass man die Quelle ihrer Reichthümer kennt und ihnen deshalb diejenige Achtung versagt, welche sonst im öffentlichen Leben jeder ehrliche und redliche Arbeiter findet. Die Art und Weise aber, in der die Gartenlaube ihr moralisches Bedürfniss befriedigt, verdient ernste Missbilligung. Es genügt ihr nicht, einzelne Personen an den Pranger zu stellen, nein, sie brandmarkt mit einem bei ihrer Geschäftsroutine eigentlich unverzeihlichen Leichtsinne ganze Klassen, die so unschuldig an den Verirrungen der Jahre 1871 und 72 sind, wie unsere Enkelkinder. Weil neben Fürsten, Herzögen und Grafen sich unter den professionellen Gründern eine Anzahl Juden und zwar nicht etwa in überwiegender Zahl befunden haben, inauguriert die Gartenlaube eine neue „Hep Hep“-Periode. Wie kömmt sie dazu, die 50,000 Juden Berlins für die Sünden einiger einzelner Glaubensgenossen mit verantwortlich zu machen? Warum richtet sie ihren beissenden Spott und ihre hetzenden Worte gegen diese vielen Tausende um der Sünden Einzelner willen? Herr Glagau müsste denn glauben, das Gründen sei ein jüdisches Dogma? Um gerecht zu sein, hätte er doch mindestens den hohen Gründungsadel und die liierten adligen und bürgerlichen Gefährten in protestantische, neu- und alt-katholische rubriciren müssen, vielleicht hätte er dann kostbares Material für die Statistiker geliefert. Herr Glagau ist aber auch so ungeschickt, zu vergessen, dass von den mehr als eine Million zählenden Einwohnern Berlins nur ein einziger

Mensch den Muth gehabt hat, die Sonde in die klaffende Wunde zu legen, und dass dieser eine Mann ein Jude gewesen ist, dass er mithin am wenigsten ein Recht hat, bei dieser Gelegenheit „hep hep“ zu rufen. Wenn irgend etwas confessionslos gewesen ist, so waren es die Gründungen. Christen und Juden haben in gleicher Weise gesündigt; das Christenthum hat die einen weder davor zurückgehalten, noch das Judenthum die Anderen dazu veranlasst. Es ist mehr als geschmacklos, in heutiger Zeit, die das ausgesprochene Bestreben hat, das trennende Moment zu beseitigen, das bisher in der Verschiedenheit der Glaubensbekenntnisse bestanden, auf mittelalterliche Velleitäten zu verfallen. Macht dies der Gartenlaube Spass, so wird sie bald empfinden, dass ein Theil ihrer bisherigen Leser diesen Geschmack nicht theilt. X.“

Man merke wohl: wieder „mittelalterliche Velleitäten“, und wieder Reclame für Lasker's „Enthüllungen“! Der „Gartenlaube“ war also, wie die „Deutsche Eisenbahn-Zeitung“ bemerkte, „die grosse jüdische Excommunication angedroht“; ich aber nöthigte, gestützt auf das Pressgesetz, die „Schlesische Presse“ nachstehende Berichtigung abzudrucken:

„Es ist nicht wahr, sondern eine geffissentliche Verdrehung, dass ich in meinen, seit December v. J. in der „Gartenlaube“ erscheinenden Artikeln „Der Börsen- und Gründungs-Schwindel in Berlin“ — Gründerthum und Judenthum irgendwie identificirt habe. Es ist nicht wahr, dass ich die jüdischen Gründer etwa schärfer behandelte als die christlichen, sondern ich that just das Gegentheil; wie dies jeder Artikel und in jedem Artikel eine Reihe von christlichen Namen beweisen. Ich vergass auch nicht den Gründungsadel, die adligen und hochadligen Genossen und Gehülfen der Gründer, sondern ich habe sie gleich im ersten Artikel und dann noch verschiedentlich sonder Schonung gekennzeichnet. Ich war endlich auch nicht so „ungeschickt“, Herrn Lasker's „Enthüllungen“ zu übersehen, sondern ich habe dieser „Enthüllungen“ gleich wieder im ersten Artikel gedacht, und ihre Bedeutung auf das richtige Maß zurückzuführen versucht.

Ich kann aber nicht dafür, dass — wie ich dies allerdings mit Zahlen nachweisen werde — von den Gründern und Bör-

sianern gut 90 Procent Juden und höchstens 10 Procent Christen sind. Es ist eine arge Empfindlichkeit und Ueberhebung der Juden, dass sie, selbst in Verbindung mit Christen, keine Rüge vertragen können. Es ist ein alter verbrauchter Kunstgriff, dass die Juden bei jedem Angriff auf Glaubensgenossen — auch wenn dieser Angriff nicht das Mindeste mit der Religion zu thun hat — über mittelalterliche Intoleranz schreien, und den Angreifer zu denunciren suchen als einen Solchen, der ein neues „Hep! Hep!“ in Scene setzen wolle.“

Diese meine Berichtigung wurde von verschiedenen Blättern übernommen, u. A. von der katholischen „Germania“; welche damals eine Reihe von Artikeln gegen die Judenschaft veröffentlichte, und nun auch meine Anführung — gut 90 Procent der Gründer und Börsianer sind Juden — citirte.

Die Juden sind die wüthendsten „Culturkämpfer“ gewesen. Wenn nicht Tact und Anstand, so hätte sie schon Klugheit und Vorsicht — denn sie können nicht wissen, was ihnen bevorsteht — zurückhalten müssen, sich in den Streit zwischen Staatsregierung und Katholicismus zu mischen. Aber gerade die Juden schürten diesen bedauernswerthen Kampf aus Leibeskräften. Was Wunder, wenn die katholische „Germania“ endlich Revanche nahm und den Spiess umdrehte, indem sie die Auswüchse und Sünden des Judenthums entwickelte. Da schrieten die Juden Wehe und Zeter! Sie jammerten und erbosten sich ob der „Judenhetze“, ohne zu bedenken, dass sie Jahre lang eine frische fröhliche „Katholikenhetze“ betrieben haben. Der Rabbiner Philippon in Bonn, welcher die „Allgemeine Zeitung für das Judenthum“ herausgibt, woselbst er jeden Angriff auf die Judenschaft registriert, und insbesondere die „Judenhetze“ der „Germania“ verdammt, entblödete sich nicht, ein Brandunglück in Paderborn als die böswillige That von „Ultramontanen“ hinzustellen, und so den armen Abgebrannten die Liebesgaben zu kürzen; was eine öffentliche Erklärung und Widerlegung des Comité, bestehend aus Beamten und Einwohnern beider christlichen Confessionen, hervorrief.

Selbstverständlich secundirte den Juden gar treulich die „liberale“ Presse; und namentlich die „90 Procent“, aus denen man im Handumdrehen „60 Procent“ machte, wurden energisch in Abrede gestellt. Aber anstatt sich gegen mich und resp.

die „Gartenlaube“, als die eigentlichen Urheber jener Behauptung zu kehren, war man wieder so schlaue, uns Beide gänzlich aus dem Spiel zu lassen, und beschränkte sich auf ein Kreuzfeuer gegen die „Germania“. Ein Börsenblatt rechnete schnell aus, dass von den Berliner Gründungen 58½ Procent auf die Christen und nur 41½ Procent auf die Juden kämen. Man hatte sogar die Dreistigkeit, die heftige Vermehrung der Juden in Berlin, ihre starke Einwanderung und starke Fruchtbarkeit, schlankweg abzuleugnen, und sich dafür auf das „Berliner Städtische Jahrbuch“ zu berufen. Nun bestätigt aber gerade der neueste Jahrgang dieses Werkes meine desfallsigen Behauptungen und zeigt, wie sicher meine Schätzungen gewesen sind. Er widerlegt sowol die „erste ordentliche Lehrerin an der jüdischen Gemeinde-Mädchenschule“ wie die edle „Volkszeitung“ des Herrn Franz Duncker, welche sich jene famose Berechnung des Börsenblattes zu eigen gemacht hatte. Aus diesem Jahrbuche pro 1875 kann man auch (S. 141) ersehen, dass die hiesige jüdische Gemeinde nicht aus Verpflichtung, sondern freiwillig für ihre Armen, Waisen und Kranken sorgt. Erst ganz neuerdings, erst in Folge meiner Anführung, dass die Berliner Juden durchgehends wohlhabende und reiche Leute sind, hat die Judenschaft ihre Armen, um doch auch öffentliche Arme aufzeigen zu können, der Stadt überwiesen.

Meine andere, mir erst von der „Schlesischen Presse“ abgeköthigte Behauptung: 90 Procent der Gründer und Börsianer sind Juden — kann wol nicht im Ernst bestritten, braucht nicht noch besonders bewiesen zu werden. Nicht nur in Berlin, Wien, Frankfurt a. M., nicht nur in Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn sind die Börsianer zu neun Zehntel Juden resp. getaufte Juden: auch an den Börsen von London und Paris dominiren die Juden; auch hier stockt „an den hohen jüdischen Festtagen“ das Geschäft. Ich stehe aber nicht an, auch zu behaupten: von den Gründungen der Schwindelperiode in Deutschland fallen gut 90 Procent auf die Juden; und ich werde dies später durch eine besondere Zusammenstellung belegen. Einstweilen verweise ich auf „Saling's Börsen-Papiere“ und auf die Schrift „Die Berliner Emissionshäuser und ihre Emissionen in den Jahren 1871 und 1872“. In beiden Büchern mag man einfach die jüdischen Firmen und

ihre Gründungen zusammenzählen, und die Summe mit der Zahl der von christlichen Bankhäusern verfassten Gesellschaften vergleichen.

In Sachen der „90 Procent“ brachte die demokratische „Staatsbürgerzeitung“ einen Leitartikel „Das moderne Judenthum“, aus dem ich nur einige Sätze übernehmen will: „Die liberalen Blätter aller Schattirungen haben dem Judenthum allezeit eine Connivenz bewiesen, welche die ruhelose Kritik unserer Tage weder dem Königthum noch der Kirche, weder dem Adel noch der Klerisei, weder der Bourgeoisie noch dem Arbeiterstande gewährt. Dem jüdischen Talent ist heute dieselbe freie Bahn geöffnet wie dem christlichen. Leider zeigt aber das moderne Judenthum sehr wenig Sinn für seine Emanicipation, und betrachtet nach wie vor den rücksichtslosen Gelderwerb als einzigen Zweck seines Daseins. Es ist neuerdings ohne Widerspruch constatirt worden, dass 90 Procent unter den Jobbern und Gründern der Schwindelperiode aus Juden bestand, während ihre Gesamtzahl doch nur den 76. Theil der Bevölkerung ausmacht. Es ist doch nicht christlich-germanische Schuld, sondern freier Entschluss des Judenthums, dass es den Wucher in Generalpacht genommen hat. Von den Halsabschneidern der Aristokratie bis zu den Rückkaufshändlern, diesen Würgengeln der arbeitenden Classen, recrutiren sich die Wucherer durch ganz Deutschland fast nur aus Juden. — — „Der erste Schritt zur Besserung ist, jeden faulen Fleck rückhaltlos aufzudecken, unbekümmert um die Verdächtigung, als mittelalterlicher Hep-Hep-Schreier dargestellt zu werden, und ähnliche faule Witze. Es liegt in der Hand der Juden, aufzugehen im Volksganzen und redlich die harte Arbeit mit uns zu theilen. Beharren sie in ihrer Sonderstellung, so thun sie es auf eigene Gefahr. Und vor dieser Gefahr wollten wir warnen.“

Solche Stimmen sind aber noch selten. Nur wenige Blätter — darunter namentlich die, welche die „liberale“ Presse neuerdings als „Scandalblätter“ oder „Revolverpresse“ zu bezeichnen liebt — treten den Ausschreitungen und der Ueberhebung der Judenschaft entgegen. Sehr wahr äusserte der „Berliner Figaro“: „Das ist ja das Charakteristische unserer Zeit, dass fast Niemand es wagt, seine Ueberzeugung offen und ehrlich auszusprechen.“

Als im Sommer 1875 die officiöse „Provinzial-Correspondenz“ der Berliner Börse ihre Sünden vorritt, traten für die Angeklagte sofort die „liberalen“ Zeitungen in die Schranken; da zeigte es sich schlagend, dass fasst die gesammte Presse von der Börsen- und Handelswelt abhängig ist. Auch die biedere „Volkszeitung“ fehlte unter den Advocaten der Börse nicht. Zwar declamirt das „Organ für Jedermann“ zuweilen gegen das Gründerthum, d. h. es macht allgemeine Redensarten; zwar warf es bei Gründung der Bamberger'schen „Reichsbank“ der „Nationalzeitung“ „schamlose Berechnungen“ vor, bezeichnete es dieses Blatt als „ganz und gar versunken im Dienste der Jobberei und Geldmacherei“ — aber man braucht solche Scharmützel nicht so tragisch zu nehmen. „Nationalzeitung“ wie „Volkszeitung“ werden in der Hauptsache von Juden geschrieben; und Juden thun einander nicht Ueberlast, wissen sich immer wieder zu vereinigen. Herr Franz Duncker, der Verleger des „Organs für Jedermann“, ist zwar nicht selber Gründer, hat aber unter den Gründern einen sehr nahen Verwandten; und daher ist Vorsicht, sind Rücksichten geboten!

Die „Nationalzeitung“, dieseit dem Tode des ehrenwerthen Friedrich Zabel, hauptsächlich von dem Dioskurenpaar Lasker und Bamberger geleitet wird, steht jetzt ganz und gar zu Diensten der Börse. Herr Bamberger, der parlamentarische „Jongleur“ — so nannte ihn die „Vossische Zeitung“ — treibt hier ungenirt seine manchesterlichen Künste; wie er's denn neulich fertig brachte, sein eigenes Werk, die „Reichsbank“, der Abwechselung halber, etwas anzugreifen. Herr Bamberger, der Gründer der „Deutschen Bank“, der Erfinder der „Reichsbank“, dem selbst die „Volkszeitung“ „schamlose Berechnungen“ vorwarf, und den verschiedene Blätter beschuldigen, er habe, als Mitbesitzer oder Hauptactionär eines Nickelbergwerks, im Reichstag so eifrig für Einführung der Nickelmünzen plaidirt, die sich jetzt als sehr unpraktisch erweisen — Herr Ludwig Bamberger war so unvorsichtig, auf der Tribüne des Parlaments von Mitgliedern der „Revolverpresse“ zu sprechen, die in der Jahresversammlung des Vereins für Socialpolitik zu Eisenach erschienen wären und daselbst schutzzöllnerische Anträge gestellt hätten. Als nun der betreffende An-

tragsteller, Dr. Rudolf Meyer, Herrn Bamberger auf Pistolen forderte, wich dieser mannhaft zurück und bethenerte, Herrn Meyer gar nicht gemeint zu haben. Sein Organ aber, die „Nationalzeitung“, bezeichnete entrüstet die Herausforderung als ein Attentat auf die parlamentarische Redefreiheit, als die Einführung „amerikanischer Sitten“. „Findet sie Nachahmung“, ruft das jüdische Blatt aus: so würde man gut thun, Rowdies und Pistolenschützen in den Reichstag zu wählen, statt Männer, welche das öffentliche Wohl zu vertreten haben.“ Die Juden können eben Alles vertragen. nur keine Schiessgewehre.

Herr Ludwig Bamberger, und mit ihm die „liberale“ Presse, leiden an einer grossartigen Begriffsverwirrung, wenn sie solche Blätter, welche die manchesterliche Misswirthschaft enthüllen, die Ausplünderung des Volks durch Gründer und Börsianer verdammen — als „Revolverpresse“ bezeichnen. Zur Revolverpresse gehören vielmehr die Börsenblätter, welche gegen Geld und gute Worte den frevelhaften Schwindel unterstützt und gefördert haben, welche von den grossen Banquiers und Bankinstituten einen Jahressold von je Tausenden und Zehntausenden regelmässig bezogen und zum Theil noch beziehen; welche von jeder Gründung ihren Antheil, baar oder in Actien, erhielten, und wenn sie ihn nicht erhielten, wie echte Presspiraten vorgingen, so lange drohten und scandalirten, bis ihnen der Mund gestopft wurde. Zur Revolverpresse gehören die Blätter, welche für die Gründungen des Herrn Ludwig Bamberger die unverschämteste Reclame machten, und diesen Finanzkünstler verschiedentlich als Ersatzmann für den Finanzminister Camphausen empfahlen.

Doch ich will von meinen Artikeln erzählen. Die Zuschriften an die Redaction der „Gartenlaube“ wurden häufiger und heftiger. Eine solche Epistel, unterzeichnet: Fr. Wilh. Schmidt, erklärte meine Mittheilungen für lauter erstunkene Lügen, und behauptete namentlich, ich hätte die Einnahmen der „Nationalzeitung“ für Gründungs-Inserate viel zu hoch gegriffen. Eine Seite Annoncen koste, wenn das Inserat wiederholt werde, nicht 125, sondern nur 75 Thaler, und der grosse Modewaarenhändler Rudolf Hertzog, der wöchentlich mehre Mal inserire, zahle sogar noch weniger als 75 Thaler pro Seite.

Der Schreiber scheint in der Expedition der „Nationalzeitung“ ausserordentlich gut Bescheid zu wissen. — Andere schrieben: „Diese Artikel missfallen in vielen Kreisen“; oder: „Es wird erwartet, dass diese Artikel nicht fortgesetzt werden“. Man hatte die Anmassung, die Einstellung meiner Schilderungen kategorisch zu fordern, und nach Art der „Schlesischen Presse“ mit dem Abspringen von Abonnenten zu drohen.

Als bald verfiel man auch darauf, mir unlautere Motive unterzulegen und behauptete: ich wäre gedungen, um die Gründer und Gründergenossen an den Pranger zu stellen; ich würde dafür bezahlt. — Ach, meine Herren, das war sehr einfältig von Ihnen! Für „Enthüllungen“ giebt der Jude nichts! Aber umgekehrt, wird ein Schuh daraus. Ich hätte grosse Summen nehmen können, würde ich die Artikel nicht geschrieben oder doch abgebrochen haben.

Diese Leute meinen, Jedermann sei für Geld zu haben; sie können sich nichts Höheres vorstellen, als gekauft zu werden; und ich glaube, dass sie Den, der sich nicht kaufen lässt, sogar verachten. Nun denn, ich will mich dieser Verachtung preisgeben und hier bekennen, dass mir mancherlei Anträge gemacht worden sind. Gleich nach dem ersten Artikel sagte man mir: Du hast gewiss auch an der Börse verloren? Wie viel ist es? Es soll Dir erstattet werden! — Später liess man mich mehr als einmal fragen: Was kostet es, wenn Du diese oder jene Gesellschaft nicht nennst? Was kostet es, wenn Du gewisse Namen verschweigst? — Selbstverständlich sagte und fragte man so nicht direct, sondern man suchte durch Dritte mit mir zu unterhandeln. Einer der letzten Bestechungsversuche war so fein, so plausibel, dass er mir eine gewisse Bewunderung abnöthigte, und ich entschlossen bin, ihn gelegentlich zu bearbeiten.

Ich darf wol bemerken, dass diese Anträge mir ausschliesslich von jüdischen Leuten gemacht wurden. Ich habe, soweit es mich persönlich betrifft, keine Namen genannt; aber falls man mich provociren sollte, werde ich sie auch nennen. Ich weiss, dass zum Theil dieselben Personen, die mich in anonymen oder pseudonymen Zuschriften an die „Gartenlaube“ schmähten und verdächtigten, vor- oder nachher oder auch gleichzeitig mit mir unterhandelten.

Besonders die Juden fühlten sich durch meine Artikel getroffen. Noch ehe ich's ausgesprochen, dass hauptsächlich ihnen der Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel zur Last fällt, trieb sie ihr böses Gewissen, gegen mich zu agitiren. Erst in Folge der Anfeindungen und Machinationen, die meine Aufsätze erfuhren; um dieselben vollends zu rechtfertigen und noch besser zu begründen; zugleich aber auch, um zu zeigen, dass ich mich nicht einschüchtern lasse — habe ich jetzt bei der Buch-Ausgabe, in Betreff der Juden, verschiedene Zusätze gemacht, wie sie sich namentlich S. 148 ff. und in den Nachträgen (S. 342 ff.) finden.

Um ehrlichen Missverständnissen vorzubeugen, unehrlichen Verdächtigungen und Denunciationen zu begegnen, erkläre ich aber ausdrücklich, indem ich eine Redewendung des Abgeordneten Windthorst-Meppen variire: Ich will die Juden nicht umbringen oder abschlachten, sie auch nicht aus dem Lande vertreiben; ich will ihnen nichts nehmen von dem, was sie einmal besitzen — aber ich will sie revidiren, und zwar funditus revidiren. Nicht länger dürfen falsche Toleranz und Sentimentalität, leidige Schwäche und Furcht uns Christen abhalten, gegen die Auswüchse, Ausschreitungen und Anmaßungen der Judenschaft vorzugehen. Nicht länger dürfen wir's dulden, dass die Juden sich überall in den Vordergrund, an die Spitze drängen, überall die Führung, das grosse Wort an sich reissen. Sie schieben uns Christen stets bei Seite, sie drücken uns an die Wand, sie benehmen uns die Luft und den Athem. Sie führen thatsächlich die Herrschaft über uns; sie besitzen eine gefährliche Uebermacht und sie üben einen höchst unheilvollen Einfluss. Seit vielen Jahrhunderten ist es wieder zum ersten Mal, dass ein fremder, an Zahl so kleiner Stamm die grosse eigentliche Nation beherrscht. Die ganze Weltgeschichte kennt kein zweites Beispiel, dass ein heimatloses Volk, eine physisch wie psychisch entschieden degenerirte Race, blos durch List und Schlaueit, durch Wucher und Schacher, über den Erdkreis gebietet.

Von den Juden können wir lernen. Vom getauften Minister bis zum polnischen Schnorrer bilden sie eine einzige Kette; machen sie, fest geschlossen, bei jeder Gelegenheit Front gegen die Christen. Fürst Bismarck ist, wie seine zahlreichen Strafanträge lehren, sehr empfindlicher Natur und gewiss ein ge-

waltiger Mann. Aber Ihr dürft zehnmal eher den Reichskanzler beleidigen als den schäbigsten Juden. Seht einen Trödeljuden nur schief an, und sofort erschallt von Gumbinnen bis Lindau, von Meseritz bis Bamberg und Oppenheim der Ruf: Israel ist in Gefahr! Mendel Frenkel, in einem galizischen Nest wegen Betrugs oder Diebstahls eingesperrt, verlangt im Gefängniss koschere Kost, und da er sie nicht erhält, schreit die ganze europäische Presse über Justizmord!

Ein Jude sorgt und kämpft stets für den andern; sie machen ununterbrochen für einander die wüthendste Reclame. Ihre Schriftsteller und Künstler, ihre Wissenschaftler und Politiker sind in aller Leute Mund, paradiren täglich in den Zeitungen, werden mit Ehre und Lohn überschüttet. Hätte ein Christ die Lasker'schen „Enthüllungen“ gemacht, sie wären wenig beachtet, schnell vergessen worden. So aber hoben die Juden den kleinen Lasker auf ein Piedestal von der Höhe des Montblanc, priesen und feierten ihn als die Uneigennützigkeit und Tapferkeit in Person, machten aus ihm einen jüdischen Heiligen. Auch Herr Lasker lebt nicht von der Luft, sondern von einer Sinecure, die er beim Städtischen Pfandbriefamt inne hat. Und vorher, als er nur unbesoldeter Assessor war, bezog er von der „Nationalzeitung“ einen hübschen Redacteur-Gehalt. Ob er ihn noch bezieht, weiss ich nicht. Auch Eduard Lasker ist, ebensowenig wie die liebe Sonne, ohne Flecken. Ein solcher Fleck ist z. B. die Verbindung mit Herrn Pelckmann, der seinen Brotherrn, Geheimrath Wagener verrieth, um Lasker'n das Material zu den „Enthüllungen“ zu liefern, und der jetzt wegen Unterschlagung im Gefängnisse sitzt. Ein solcher Fleck ist auch Lasker's unbezähmbare Eitelkeit, die er freilich mit seinem ganzen Volke theilt. Unmittelbar nach den „Enthüllungen“ liess er die „Erlebnisse einer Mannesseele“ erscheinen, worin er seine zahlreichen Liebesabenteuer(!) erzählt, und von denen der Herausgeber, Berthold Auerbach sagt: „Gedrunge und knapp in der Form, edel und reif im Gehalt, werden diese Blätter, nach meiner Ueberzeugung, von dauerndem Werth in der deutschen Literatur sein.“ Trotzdem wurde die ganze Auflage zurückgekauft, mit 5 bis 8 Thaler pro Exemplar bezahlt, weil Herr Lasker merkte, dass er sich, und verschiedene Familien dazu, arg compromittirt hatte. In der

Reichs-Justiz-Commission suchte Herr Lasker sich durch einen so wunderbaren Antrag bemerklich zu machen, dass er hinterher, „wegen Ueberbürdung mit Arbeiten“, seinen Austritt nehmen musste. Neuerdings ist er, ziemlich unbemerkt, wieder eingetreten.

Der „Kulturkampf“ werden Juden eingefundenes Fressen, und sie können davon nicht genug bekommen. Der „Kulturkampf“ soll den Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel vergessen lassen, über die schwere Krisis und den allgemeinen Nothstand täuschen. Wenn die Katholiken so klug wären, mit der Staatsregierung ihren Frieden zu machen — und es scheint jetzt, als ob die Geneigtheit dazu auf beiden Seiten vorhanden ist — würde man bald den gemeinsamen Feind erkennen; die wahren Reichsfeinde, welche den Ruf des Deutschen Volkes so arg geschädigt, den Glanz des jungen Reiches so schnell getrübt haben. Darum ist die „National-Zeitung“ voll Sorge und Unruhe, und sie ruft: Kein Ausgleich! Wir verlangen die unbedingte Unterwerfung der Klerikalen! Selbst das Wort „Frieden“ ist ihr anstössig, und sie schalt die „Provinzial-Correspondenz“, die es gebraucht hatte. Als man im Reichstag Miene machte, sich nach gewissen fragwürdigen Eisenbahn-Prioritäten zu erkundigen, die dem Reichsinvalidenfonds angeschmiert sind, drohte die „National-Zeitung“, dem Centrum wie einem kleinen Kinde, mit der „grossen und schreckhaft aussehenden schwarzen Mappe“ des Reichskanzlers, welche über die Katholiken neue Kirchengesetze ausschütten werde; und um solch unliebsame Erkundigungen möglichst zu beschwichtigen, um den „Scandal“ zu beschwören, begann sie ihrem gefürchteten Gegner, Herrn Windthorst zu schmeicheln, und sie schmeichelte sogar Herrn Bebel. Zu Anfang der Reichstagssession schwebte sie in grösster Angst, dass die Regierung sich von der Manchester-Politik lossagen werde; bis ein Artikel der „Provinzial-Correspondenz“ sie wieder aufathmen liess. „Es bleibt beim Alten!“ jubelte sie, und lobte begeistert plötzlich den „ernsten getragenen Stil“ des officiösen Organs. Aber die Strafrechtsnovelle brachte sie wieder in Verlegenheit, und sie wusste nicht, wie sie sich drehen und wenden sollte. Einerseits zog sie Fürst Bismarck, andererseits schämte sie sich doch vor der Nation, fürchtete sie die bevorstehenden neuen Wahlen. „Alle Strafrechtsparagraphe der Welt können den Schaden nicht

wieder gut machen, wenn die Einigkeit zwischen Regierung und Reichstagsmehrheit in Frage gestellt wird!“ jammerte sie; und sie war dann auch wirklich wieder zu einem Compromiss bereit. Beim Jahresschlusse wirft sie sich in die Brust und declamirt: „Fürst Bismarck ist eine in sich geschlossene Persönlichkeit, und die Nationalliberalen sind noch viel unwandelbarer.“ (!!) Nun, wir werden sehen! Wir wollen abwarten, was die Nationalliberalen und die Manchesterleute, um sich am Ruder zu erhalten, noch für Sprünge vollführen werden, und was bei den nächsten Wahlen von ihnen übrig bleiben wird!

Selbstverständlich konnten die Drohungen der Juden auch Herrn Keil nicht einschüchtern. Allein er wurde doch schwieriger. Er liess Worte, wie „Schmu“, „koscher“ etc., obwol sie den Juden selber sehr geläufig sind, nicht mehr passiren; er strich, nachdem ich schon die Correctur gelesen, alle Anspielungen auf das Judenthum und mancherlei Pointen; und wenn ich mich darüber beschwerte und auf unsere Abmachung verwies, so sprach er von seinem „Gerechtigkeitsgefühl“ und von seinem „redactionellen Recht.“ Auch erschienen die Artikel sehr unregelmässig und in viel zu langen Pausen. Zahlreiche und häufig bogenlange Briefe wurden zwischen uns gewechselt; sie verdienen ebenfalls gedruckt zu werden, und sie würden in literarischen Kreisen nicht wenig interessiren.

Auch Herr Lasker fühlte sich durch meine Kritik seiner „Enthüllungen“ (S. 244) beschwert, und unter dem Vorwande zu reclamiren, liess er durch einen „Freund“ über sich eine breite Reclame ausgiessen (Vgl. S. 341); welche in der „Gartenlaube“, wieder ohne mein Wissen, erschien. Sie erregte selbst in „liberalen“ Kreisen Kopfschütteln, man wollte aus ihr folgern, dass die „Gartenlaube“ sich im vollen Rückzuge befinde, und einige Blätter erhoben, zu meinem aufrichtigen Bedauern, sogar den Vorwurf, die »Gartenlaube« sei „jämmerlich zu Kreuz gekrochen“. Ich hege diese Ansicht durchaus nicht; ich habe im Gegentheil Herrn Keil sofort mein Compliment gemacht, seinen Tact und sein Geschick gerühmt, dass er die plumpe Reclame ihrem vollen Umfange nach zum Abdruck brachte. Gewiss wollte er sie dem Urtheil der Leser überlassen; gewiss meinte er, dass sie sich selber richte.

Glagau, Der Börsenschwindel.

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Ueberhaupt muss ich Herrn Keil meine grosse Anerkennung aussprechen; er hat sich um das Publikum sehr verdient gemacht. Kein anderes Blatt von Bedeutung hätte den Muth gehabt, diese Artikel zu bringen; kein anderes mir gestattet zu sagen, was ich hier gesagt habe. Allerdings kann die Gartenlaube auch viel mehr riskiren; ihre Verbreitung ist zu riesig und nicht leicht zu erschüttern. — Heute freilich, nachdem diese Artikel über ein Jahr erschienen, würden auch andere Journale die Fortsetzung bringen. Nach dem Vorgehen der „Gartenlaube“ begannen kleine wie grosse Zeitungen gleichfalls in „Enthüllungen“ zu machen; d. h. à la Lasker, mit der nöthigen Vor- und Rücksicht, und in der frommen Absicht, sich selber weiss zu waschen. Verschiedene grosse Zeitungen, die den Schwindel einst mit Begeisterung colportirt, und sich dabei fett und dick gefüttert haben, sitzen heute über den Schwindel strenge zu Gericht; und man konnte, z. B. in Breslau, Köln, Frankfurt a. M., das erbauliche Schauspiel beobachten, wie sie sich untereinander ihre Gründungssünden vorwarfen, sich gegenseitig „Spitzbuben!“ nannten.

Die jetzt gesammelten Artikel haben mich über ein Jahr beschäftigt, und fast ausschliesslich. Das Sichten des grossen Materials, die zahllosen Recherchen, der Briefwechsel mit Herrn Keil und mit dem Publikum kosteten viel Mühe und Arbeit. Bald begann auch das Publikum mitzuarbeiten; aus allen Schichten und Kreisen der Gesellschaft, selbst aus Parlaments- und Börsenkreisen gingen mir Beiträge und — Anerkennung zu. Selbst Börsenleute, selbst Juden sprachen mir ihren Beifall aus; und ebenso Männer der Wissenschaft — natürlich nicht manchesterliche „Volkswirthe“ — aber sowol Freihändler wie Schutzzöllner. Auch stehen meiner Auffassung und meinen Ausführungen verschiedene Fachschriftsteller zur Seite — ich nenne nur F. Perrot, Georg Hirth, Rudolf Meyer, F. Stöpel, Emil Richter — deren einschlägige Schriften ich später heranziehen werde.

Vielleicht ist es nicht überflüssig zu bemerken, dass ich mich weder zu den Conservativen noch zu den Socialdemokraten, weder zu den Ultramontanen noch zu den Particularisten zähle; dass ich mindestens so „liberal“ zu sein glaube, wie die National-liberalen und die Fortschrittsleute zusammen genommen. Diese

Artikel sind von keinem politischen oder confessionellen Parteistandpunkte geschrieben, sondern ohne Rücksicht auf die Parteien und ohne Ansehen der Person, ohne Animosität, ohne Jemanden zu schonen oder zu begünstigen. Selbst Personen, zu denen ich in Beziehung gestanden, habe ich verdienstermassen vermerkt. Der Regel nach sind dagegen nur solche Namen genannt, die in der Geschichte des Schwindels mehrfach vorkommen; Leute, die sich zufällig und nur einmal verlaufen, liess ich fast immer bei Seite.

Meine Artikel haben in der öffentlichen Meinung einen grossen Umschwung herbeigeführt: die Gründer und Gründergenossen sind moralisch bereits gerichtet. Und auch die Nemesis schreitet vor — freilich noch sehr langsam. Schon nahm sich mancher jener Elenden das Leben; neuerdings packt auch hin und wieder Einen der Staatsanwalt.

Wie ich wol nicht erst betonen darf, gehen diese Aufsätze weit hinaus über Jobber und Gründer, über Börse und Judenschaft. Sie richten sich gegen die Corruption in der Gesellschaft, die von oben bis unten mit unsaubern Elementen durchsetzt ist. Sie richten sich gegen die Corruption in der Presse, die im Grossen und Ganzen unendlich gesunken, eine feile Dirne geworden ist. Sie richten sich gegen die Corruption in den Parlamenten, die einer scharfen Säuberung bedürfen. Möge das Deutsche Volk sich bei den nächsten Wahlen vorsehen, möge es sich die Gründer und Gründergenossen wohl merken! Wenn Herr Lasker in Betreff seiner politischen Freunde, die da gegründet haben, zwischen soliden und unsoliden Gründungen, zwischen solider und unsolider Theilnahme daran, unterscheiden will, so ist das blosse Sophistik. Es giebt aus der Zeit der Schwindelperiode keine solide Gründung und keinen soliden Gründer oder Mitgründer. Wer beim Gründen geholfen, ist dafür auch bezahlt worden, und zwar stets auf Kosten der geschorenen Actionäre. Wer als Volksvertreter und Gesetzgeber wirken will, muss vor Allem reine Hände haben: die aber hat kein Gründer und kein Gründergehilfe!

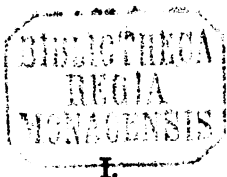
Die Artikel, wie sie ursprünglich in der „Gartenlaube“ erschienen, sind jetzt wol um das Doppelte erweitert. Vieles, was aus räumlichen Gründen und anderen Rücksichten dort wegblieb, ist hier aufgenommen; Vieles ist neu hinzugekommen, und das Ganze bis in die allerjüngste Zeit fortgesetzt. Es liegt daher so ziemlich ein neues Buch vor.

Selbstverständlich ist aber das Thema noch nicht entfernt durch- und zu Ende geführt; noch bleibt Vieles abzuhandeln. In den folgenden Artikeln werde ich die Fabriken, Berg- und Hüttenwerke, die Banken und Eisenbahnen vorführen, und ausserdem namentlich illustriren: Die Generalversammlungen und die Verwaltungsräthe; Die Banquiers und das Publikum; Die Makler, die Bleistifte und das Börsenspiel; Die Presse im Dienste der Börse und der Gründer; Die nächsten Folgen des Schwindels; Die Ueberspeculation und der „Krach“; Die Geschäfts- und Arbeitskrisis; Die „Entgründungen“; Die Gründer im Parlament; Die Gründer vor Gericht; Das Haus S. Bleichröder und die Disconto-Gesellschaft; Der Reichsinvalidenfonds; Die Münzen- und Notenhetze; Die Reichsbank; Die Mängel und Schäden des Actienwesens; Die Börse auf ihre natürliche Bedeutung zurückgeführt.

Die Course anlangend, so sind dieselben während dieses Buch im Druck sich befand, noch viel tiefer gesunken. Die Hausse, Ausgangs November, verunglückte; dagegen haben die grossen Bankinstitute, um die Bilanzen günstiger abschliessen zu können, zum Jahreswechsel eine Courstreiberei durchgesetzt; und seit Neujahr sind den zahllosen Papieren, welche keine Dividende geben, die famosen „Börsenzinsen“, gewöhnlich 4 Procent, zugeschlagen. Dieselben bröckeln jedoch schnell wieder ab, und auch im Uebrigen wird das Sinken der Course wahrscheinlich noch lange fortgehen.

Berlin, Januar 1876.

Otto Glagau.



Zur Einleitung.

Speculation und Schwindel — Die „Krisen“ und die „Volkswirthe“ — Der „internationale“ Börsenverkehr — Fremde „Fonds“ und fremde „Lotterie-Anleihen“ — Baruch Hirsch Straussberg, genannt Dr. Strousberg — Herzog von Ujest, Herzog von Ratibor, Graf Lehndorff und die „Rumänier“ — Die Presse — Das Manchesterthum — Das neue Actiengesetz — Lasker und Miquel, Hammacher und Braun-Wiesbaden.

Speculation und Schwindel sind die beiden Mächte, die heute auf dem Thron der Welt sitzen, unter deren Herrschaft die civilisirte Menschheit seufzt und stöhnt, siecht und verkümmert. Wenn Speculation und Schwindel einen ausserordentlichen Fang gethan haben, wenn in ihrem Netze Hunderttausende und Millionen zappeln, wenn auf der ausgeplünderten und ausgesogenen Gesellschaft ein allgemeiner Nothstand lastet — dann spricht die moderne Volkswirtschaft von einer Krisis, die sie bald eine Handels- oder Geschäfts-, bald eine Geld- oder Wirthschafts-Krisis nennt. Solche Krisen kehren seit dem letzten Vierteljahrhundert immer häufiger, mit erschrecklicher Regelmässigkeit wieder, und

die Herren „Volkswirthe“ scheinen sie schon als ein nothwendiges Uebel zu betrachten, indem sie dieselben als krankhafte Zeitströmungen erklären, nach Art eines klinischen Lehrers die „Diagnose“ der angeblichen Krankheit stellen, und die „therapeutischen Mittel“ zu ihrer Bewältigung abhandeln. Das heisst aber doch, die Begriffe verkehren, die Thatsachen verdrehen; es heisst, die Schuldigen unterschlagen, und dafür die armen bethörten Opfer anklagen wollen. Fürwahr, ein Hohn, wie er grausamer nicht zu denken ist!

Der jüngste Schwindel geschah 1871/72; er übertraf seine Vorgänger weitaus an Umfang und an Frechheit; und an den Wunden, die er geschlagen, blutet noch immer ganz Europa und auch Amerika. Die Veranlassung gab unter Anderem der glorreiche Krieg gegen Frankreich. Das Deutsche Volk, plötzlich geeint und mächtig, musste sein erwachendes Selbst- und Frohgefühl sofort theuer bezahlen. Die Dämonen des Schwindels stürzten darüber her und überrumpelten es in seiner Siegesfreude und nationalen Begeisterung. Die heiligsten Gefühle eines Volkes wurden von der Speculation und von dem Schwindel für ihre schnöden Umtriebe, für ihre verbrecherischen Zwecke ausgebeutet.

Freilich, der Boden war schon früher vorbereitet.

Schon seit 1866 begann das Börsentreiben, das bis dahin hauptsächlich in Paris blühte, sich auch nach Deutschland zu verpflanzen, und auch hier üppig emporzuwuchern. Die Berliner Börse überholte die Plätze von Hamburg und Frankfurt a. M. und fing an mit ihrer Schwester in Wien mächtig zu wetteifern. Der Börsen-Verkehr nahm, wie der Börsen-Jargon sich ausdrückt, einen internationalen Charakter an; das heisst, die Geldmächte aller Länder reichten einander die Hände zum ^{ausgesprochenen} schönen Bunde. Allerhand fremde „Fonds“, darunter die famosen „Italiener“, und die noch famoseren „Türken“; allerhand unsagbare „Lotterie-Anleihen“, z. B. Bari-, Bukarester-, Finnische-, Madrider-, Neuenburger-, Schwedische-, Venetianische-etc. Loose, wurden gleichzeitig an den Börsen eingeführt, und das Geld floss in einem Gewirr von Bächen und Kanälen ins Ausland ab. Hundert Banken und Bänkchen überschwemmten die Deutschen Staaten mit ihren Noten, und die Papiergeldwirthschaft bedrohte und schädigte das Publikum über die Maßen. Gewisse Effecten, wie die Actien der Oesterreichischen Credit-Anstalt, der Oesterreichischen Südbahn und der Oesterreichisch-Französischen Staatsbahn (kurzweg „Credit“, „Lombarden“ und „Franzosen“ genannt), wurden

zu Spielpapieren an allen europäischen Börsen; und das sogenannte Differenz- oder Zeitgeschäft, wo man verkauft, was man gar nicht hat, und wo man kauft, was man nie beziehen will — bildete wie früher in Paris und Wien, nun auch in Berlin den eigentlichen Börsen-Verkehr, gegen welchen das Cassageschäft, das sind die wirklichen Käufe und Verkäufe, immer mehr in den Hintergrund trat.

Mancherlei Projektenmacher, Glücksjäger und Industrieritter kamen nach Berlin und excellirten hier wie kaum anderswo. Am Himmel der Speculation schoss ein neues Gestirn herauf, ein Komet mit riesigem unendlich langem Schweife, und der eigenthümlich schillernde und glitzernde Schein, den er verbreitete, verdunkelte bald alles sonstige Licht, namentlich auch das im Hirn seiner neuen Mitbürger. Dieser Komet nannte sich **Strousberg**; er war ein Sohn des auserwählten Volks und gebürtig aus dem Polnischen Ostpreussen, da wo Fuchs und Wolf sich Gute Nacht sagen. Seine Thaten und seine Erfolge harren noch ihres eigentlichen Sängers, aber sie waren so wunderbar, so fabelhaft, dass eifrige Jünger und ehrliche Schwärmer ihn den „Eisenbahn-König“ hiessen, ihn als einen „Cultur-Heros“ feierten. Wie das Leben aller

Heroen und Halbgötter ist auch die Geschichte Strousberg's ein — Mythos. Als zwölfjähriger Bocher wanderte Baruch Hirsch Straussberg nach England, und traf zwanzig Jahre später als Doctor Bethel Henry Strousberg in Berlin ein. Was er inzwischen getrieben? Wahrscheinlich alles Mögliche. Er selber lässt erzählen, dass er in der Fremde Commis, Reporter, Lehrer, Speculant, Rentier, Redacteur und Dichter (!) gewesen sei. Ohne Frage führte er ein wechselvolles abenteuerliches Leben, aber es wollte ihm nicht glücken; John Bull und Bruder Jonathan waren nicht dümmer wie er, und so kehrte er nach Deutschland zurück, wo er sein Genie endlich verwerthen konnte. Zunächst war er eine Art Agent oder Commissionär, bis er sich auf den Eisenbahnbau warf, indem er die „General-Entreprise“, oder wie der Abgeordnete Lasker so treffend sich ausdrückte, das „System Strousberg“ erfand. Er baute binnen wenigen Jahren wol ein Dutzend Eisenbahnen, und zwar in der originellsten Weise. Er baute mit fremdem Gelde, denn er selber hatte nur Schulden; und er baute im Uebrigen so schlecht wie nur möglich, und so theuer wie nur denkbar. Natürlich mussten dabei Millionen abfallen, nicht nur für ihn, sondern auch

für seine Verbündeten und Helfershelfer. Bald schätzte man ihn einen 20 bis 50fachen Millionär, nannte ihn den modernen Crösus, einen zweiten Grafen Monte Cristo.

Sein Heraufkommen war rapid, aber doch nicht ohne Hindernisse und ohne Schwierigkeiten. Die Börse und die ganze Geschäftswelt betrachtete ihn mit grossem Misstrauen. Lange wies man seine Wechsel zurück, und er konnte sie nur mit ungeheuerem Damno (Verlust) unterbringen. Die von ihm geschaffenen Eisenbahn-Actien und Eisenbahn-Prioritäten fanden nur widerwillige Aufnahme, er musste sie förmlich verschleudern, er schlug sie zu jedem Preise los; aber er fabricirte immer wieder neue und in immer grösseren Massen. So machte er Geld, und mit dem Gelde fand sich alles Uebrige. Zwar lachte und spottete man über den verwegenen Abenteurer, über den dreisten plumpen Parvenu, aber seiner Einladung folgte doch die vornehmste Gesellschaft und schmauste und zechte mit ihm. Er besoldete Literaten aller Grade, er beschenkte Journalisten und setzte ihnen Pensionen aus, und so gewann er die Presse. Fortan konnte man in allen Zeitungen Anekdoten und Notizen über den grossen „Doctor“ lesen, über seinen luxuriösen Haushalt, über

seine Freigebigkeit und Mildthätigkeit, über seine Projecte und Unternehmungen. Herr von Bismarck musste es sich gefallen lassen, in den pikanten Artikelchen der Localblätter neben Strousberg und neben der Lucca zu figuriren, und diese oder jene Zeitung warf allen Ernstes die Frage auf: wer denn grösser sei, der „eiserne Graf“ oder der „Eisenbahn-König“? Auch die Witzblätter behandelten den „Wunderdoctor“ in Wort und Bild, und diese Witze sollen ausserordentlich honorirt worden sein.

So wurde Strousberg zum Tagesgespräch, die grösste Berühmtheit Berlin's. An den Schaufenstern der Buch- und Kunsthandlungen erschien der mehr robuste als geistreiche Kopf des grossen „Doctors“, sowie eine „Biografische Charakteristik“ (buchstäblich!), geschrieben von einem Literaten, der sich einen Magyaren zu nennen liebt, und das ellenlange Verzeichniss seiner „Werke“ stets bei sich führt, wie im „Don Juan“ Leporello die Liste von den Liebschaften seines Herrn. Strousberg legte sich endlich auch noch eine eigene Zeitung bei, die „Post“; sie erforderte, wie man behauptet, einen Zuschuss von jährlich 40 bis 80,000 Thalern, hatte zu Mitarbeitern eine gar seltsame Ga-

lerie von Charakteren und Capacitäten, leistete aber trotzdem kaum das Mittelmässigste.

Um seine „Geschäfte“ in's Werk zu setzen, um allerhand Connexionen zu gewinnen und dadurch von den Regierungen die Concessionen zu erlangen, hatte der „Wunderdoctor“ nur Eine Maxime, die ihn aber nie im Stich liess. Sie lautete: Ein goldner Schlüssel öffnet jede Thür, und ein mit Gold beladener Esel übersteigt jede Mauer. In jedem Bureau war Strousberg bekannt, in jeder Behörde bis zu den Ministerien hinauf hatte er seine Freunde und Gönner, die ihm Auskunft und Rath ertheilten, die seine Interessen mit Begeisterung verfochten. Verschiedene hohe Beamte mussten um seinetwillen ihren Abschied nehmen. „Der Mann, der Alles kauft“, lautete die Ueberschrift eines Artikels, den ein Localblatt, die Berliner „Tribüne“, dem grossen „Doctor“ widmete. In der That kaufte Strousberg Alles — das war sein offenes Geheimniss. Zu guter letzt kaufte er sich noch den hohen und höchsten Adel, Grafen und Herzoge, und zog mit ihnen nach Rumänien. Seine letzte Schöpfung waren ca. 65 Millionen Thaler $7\frac{1}{2}$ procentige Rumänische Eisenbahn-Obligationen. Dieselben kamen 1868 zum Course von 71 an die Börse und wurden hier unter „Ausländische

Fonds“ notirt, während sie blos von Herrn Strousberg und seinen Genossen: Herzog von Ujest; Herzog von Ratibor und Graf Lehdorff „fundirt“ waren: — eine von den vielen Täuschungen, die die unglücklichen Käufer dieses Papiers erfahren mussten! Als Herr Strousberg und Consorten zu Neujahr 1871 die garantirten Zinsen nicht mehr zahlten, während der betreffende Eisenbahnbau selber liegen geblieben war, sanken die „Rumänier“ bis auf einen Cours von 40 herab, worauf sie durch Vermittelung Dritter in 5procentige Actien umgewandelt wurden. Wie viel die hochadligen „Mitconcessionäre“ bei diesem sauberen Geschäft verdient haben, ist nicht genau bekannt geworden; dem grossen „Doctor“ jedoch rechnete Herr J. Hoppe in der „Vossischen Zeitung“ (1871 No. 205) nach, dass er mindestens 10 Millionen Thaler in die Tasche gesteckt habe und über fast ebenso viel die Abrechnung schuldig geblieben sei. Mit den „Rumäniern“, die doch zu viel Gestank verbreiteten, trat der „Wunderdoctor“ einstweilen vom Schauplatz ab, und seine Hinterlassenschaft übernahmen die „Discontogesellschaft“ und das Haus S. Bleichröder, indem sie die betrogenen Gläubiger zu einer Actiengesellschaft vereinigten. Man verlangte, dass die Attentäter von

ihrer Beute ca. 25 Millionen Thaler herausgeben sollten, aber Herr Strousberg bewilligte nur 6 Millionen, und man musste wohl oder übel damit zufrieden sein, denn der „fünfzigfache Millionär“ war inzwischen ein bettelarmer Mann geworden. All' seine Häuser, Paläste, Schlösser, Güter und sonstigen Liegenschaften hatte er an seine Frau abgetreten.

Seitdem kamen die „Schöpfungen“ des grossen „Doctors“ sehr in Verruf. Seine Eisenbahnen waren von wahrhaft frevelhafter Beschaffenheit, konnten entweder gar nicht in Betrieb gesetzt werden, oder verursachten doch bald mancherlei Unglücksfälle. Die meisten seiner Eisenbahnen werden in diesem Jahrhundert keine Dividende mehr abwerfen, die Unmasse der von ihm fabricirten Actien ist zum grössten Theile Maculatur. Wie viel blutige Thränen sind über diesen Mann geweint worden, wie viel Flüche und Verwünschungen haben sich auf sein Haupt ergossen, wie viel Jammer, Elend und Verzweiflung hat er zu verantworten!! Die unter dem Nimbus seiner hochadligen Genossen, mit allen Mitteln vertriebenen „Rumänier“ wurden zu einer wahren Landseuche, die Tausende von Existenzen gefressen hat. Gar mancher Besitzer

von „Rumäniern“ legte Hand an sich, gar mancher wanderte in's Armen- oder in's Irrenhaus.

Und diesen Mann nannte die Presse und das von ihr geleitete Publikum einen „Wohlthäter der Menschheit“, einen „Culturheros“! — Und in gewissem Sinne war er wirklich ein Heros, nämlich eine Art von Herkules. Herkules der Hellene reinigte bekanntlich die Ställe des Königs Augias; Strousberg der Semite aber füllte und hinterliess uns einen solchen Stall, einen Augiasstall voll Corruption und Fäulniss. Er corrupirte die Presse, er corrupirte die Beamtenwelt und den Adel, er umging und höhnte die Gesetze, er schlug der Moral öffentlich in's Gesicht!! — — Und gegen diesen unseligen Menschen und sein verbrecherisches Treiben erhob sich keine Stimme, auch in unsern Parlamenten nicht, wiewol darin seit 1865 auch schon Herr Lasker sass. Alles blieb stumm und still! Erst Februar 1873, als Strousberg längst abgethan war, enthüllte und verdammt Herr Lasker das „System Strousberg“. Und hierin war ihm sogar die Presse zuvorgekommen. Nach dem Sturze Strousberg's ermannte sich auch die Presse, und wie eine losgelassene Meute fiel sie über den „Wunderdoctor“ her. Dieselben Zeitungen, die früher vor ihm gekrochen, traten ihn

nun mit Füßen. Dasselbe Localblatt, die Berliner „Tribüne“, welche ihn einst unter dem Titel „Der Mann, der Alles kauft“ verherrlicht hatte, erklärte jetzt feierlich, wie sie sich nie mit Strousberg befasst, sondern ihn stets weit von sich gewiesen habe. — Ja, es geht nichts über Consequenz und über ein reines Gewissen!

Strousberg hat eine Schule hinterlassen, eine sehr zahlreiche Schule — und um dessentwillen haben wir uns so lange mit ihm aufgehalten. Manche seiner Jünger und Trabanten werden wir unter den Gründern der grossen Schwindelperiode finden, und sie haben sich ihres Meisters durchaus würdig bewiesen. Andererseits war wieder Strousberg nicht recht möglich ohne unsere moderne Volkswirthschaft, ohne die Herren des *Laissez faire* oder das Manchesterthum. Dieses, welches noch immer fast die ganze Presse hinter sich hat, die volkswirthschaftlichen Congresse erfüllt, und auch unsere Juristen wie Verwaltungsbeamte beeinflusst — kennt und lehrt als ersten und letzten Grundsatz: die freie Concurrenz, wonach der Staat sich in Handel und Industrie nicht einmischen darf, sondern die Dinge ruhig und ungestört ihren Gang gehen lassen soll. Namentlich verbieten die Manchesterleute dem Staat den Bau von Eisenbahnen, indem solcher allein der

Privat-Concurrenz überlassen bleiben müsse. Dieser Lehre verdankt denn auch Herr Strousberg seine Carrière. Er concurrirte um eine Eisenbahn nach der andern, und er schlug bald alle Mitconcurrenten aus dem Felde. Graf Itzenplitz, der damalige Preussische Handelsminister, übrigens ein ehrlicher wohlmeinender, aber nicht entfernt scharfsinniger Mann, verhandelte sogar am liebsten mit Strousberg, der ihm Alles so bequem zurechtzulegen verstand, und liess sich von dem „System Strousberg“ dermafsen berücken, dass er mehr und mehr von Staatsbahnen absah und die einträglichsten Linien an Privatunternehmer vergab, allerdings unter dem Einfluss hoher und höchster Personen, auch wol vergeben musste.

Aber Strousberg, wie wenig er sich auch um Recht und Gesetz schor, sah sich doch von gewissen Schranken umgeben, die selbst ihm unübersteiglich blieben. Da thaten sich die Manchesterleute zusammen und lösten der „freien Concurrenz“ auch die letzte Fessel. Am 20. Mai 1870, während die Tage des Reichstags gezählt waren, und er deswegen mit verdoppelter Dampfkraft arbeitete, berieth man das Gesetz, welches die Actien-Gesellschaften fortan von jeder Genehmigung und Aufsicht des Staats befreien sollte.

Hei, wie ging Herr Miquel in's Zeug, und wie tapfer secundirten ihm Herr Hammacher und Herr Braun-Wiesbaden! Herr Miquel vergass sich sogar etwas stark, indem er dem Aufsichtsrath resp. Vorstand einer Actiengesellschaft gewisse Täuschungen und „Verschleierungen“ freigegeben wollte; worauf er sich von Herrn Lasker zur Besinnung gerufen sah. Nun, das Gesetz war in vier Tagen fix und fertig; dass es aber ein übereiltes, höchst mangelhaftes ist, dass es den jüngsten grossen Schwindel entschieden mitverschuldet hat und dringend einer Revision bedarf, haben hinterher auch Diejenigen zugestehen müssen, die da selber es gemacht haben. Am 27. Juni ward das neue Actiengesetz publicirt, und nun konnte der Hexensabbath losgehen; aber plötzlich brach der Krieg aus, und so musste man sich schon noch etwas gedulden.

II.

Der Tanz um das Goldene Kalb.

Der Feldzug gegen Frankreich und die Börse — Die 120 Millionen Anleihe des Norddeutschen Bundes — „Das Kapital hat kein Vaterland“ — Amerikanische Eisenbahn-Prioritäten — Lüttich-Limburg, Schweizer Union, Taminens-Landen — „Börsenzinsen“ — „Neue Werthe“ — Die fünf Milliarden — Die Gründungen in Berlin und die in Wien — Gründerfirmen und Gründerbanken — Gewerbebank H. Schuster u. Co. — Geheimrath Wagener — Lasker's „Enthüllungen“ — Eduard Mamroth und die Centralbank für Bauten — Preussische Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank — Landrath Jachmann, Richard Schweder und Wilhelm Paradies — Preussische Credit-Anstalt — Dannenberger'sche Kattunfabrik — Seine Excellenz Gustav von Bonin — Heinrich Quistorp — Westend und die Vereinsbank — Nur „commissionsweise“ Gründungen — „Bruder Grund-Ehrlich“.

Niemand — auch unsere lorbeergekrönten Feldherren nicht — Niemand ahnte und konnte ahnen die beispielloos schnellen und gewaltigen Erfolge, womit der Feldzug gegen Frankreich begann. Aber von vornherein war das Deutsche Volk voll Hoffnung und Vertrauen, und es zeigte eine Begeisterung und einen Opfermuth, die wahrlich an die Zeit der Befreiungskriege erinnerten. Ganz anders die Börse. Dank ihrem „internationalen“, das heisst vaterlandslosen Charakter, wusste die Börse sich vor Angst und Zweifel

nicht zu lassen. Noch hatte der Kampf nicht einmal angefangen, da liess die Börse schon Consolidirte Preussische Staatsanleihe, also ein Papier, das nur mit dem Preussischen Staate selber fallen kann, und das heute mit ca. 105 notirt wird — bis auf 80 stürzen!! In Folge dieses Börsenfiebers wurden auch die in jedem Augenblick einlösbaren Noten der Preussischen Bank im Klein- wie im Grossverkehr vielfach zurückgewiesen, und das Silber- und Gold-Agio (Aufgeld) erstieg eine unsinnige Höhe.

Einmüthig bewilligte der Reichstag die Mittel zur Führung des Krieges, die 120 Millionen-Anleihe des Norddeutschen Bundes; und der Reichskanzler legte dieselbe zu dem sehr bescheidenen Course von 88 auf. Aber was geschah?! — Die Zeichnungen fielen höchst kläglich aus; an der Berliner Börse wurden kaum 3 Millionen gezeichnet. Die Börse traute dem Norddeutschen Bunde nicht; auch war den Börsen-Matadoren der Subscriptionspreis von 88 noch nicht niedrig genug, und überhaupt grollten sie dem Reichskanzler, dass er dem Preussischen Finanzminister, und nicht ihnen, das „Geschäft“ übertragen hatte. Die Herren fanden, dass nicht genug zu „verdienen“ sei, man intriguirte sogar gegen die Anleihe, und daher rührt der

Misserfolg. Am 4. August lag die Anleihe zur Subscription auf; und am selben Tage erstürmte der Kronprinz von Preussen die Linien von Weissenburg. — Ach, wäre dieser glänzende Sieg doch schon bekannt gewesen, um wieviel „patriotischer“ hätte sich dann die Börse bewiesen! Gewiss, die Anleihe wäre voll gezeichnet; nein, zehnmal überzeichnet worden! Wie lüstern schielten die Herren jetzt nach dem noch unbegebenen Rest der Anleihe! Aber Herr Camphausen, der Finanzminister, sagte: Kuchen! und gab diesen Rest zu einem weit höhern Course der Seehandlung ab; die trotzdem ein gutes „Geschäft“ machte, denn, wie bekannt, ging die Norddeutsche Bundes-Anleihe bald über Pari (100).

„Das Capital hat kein Vaterland!“ — Dies ist die wahre Gesinnung, ja der offene Wahlspruch der Börse; und demgemäss handelte auch einer ihrer Angehörigen, der jüdische Banquier G in Berlin, indem er, noch während wir mit Frankreich im Kriege lagen, flott auf die Französische Anleihe zeichnete. Erst der Staatsanwalt und die Anklage auf Landesverrath konnten ihn zum Bewusstsein seiner Preussischen Staatsangehörigkeit bringen.

Es folgten die Siege von Wörth und Spicheren, es
Glagau, Der Börsenschwindel.

kam der Tag von Sedan — und nun war Niemand „patriotischer“, Niemand von Jubel so voll und so toll wie die Börse. Während unsere Soldaten den Feind vor sich her trieben, trieb die Börse die Course in die Höhe; während die Französischen Gefangenen Deutschland überschwemmt, überschwemmte die Börse den Markt mit ausländischen Papieren. Zunächst führte sie die Amerikanischen Eisenbahn-Prioritäten ein, immer eine nach der andern: die seitdem so berüchtigt gewordenen Alabama-Chattanooga, Oregon und California, Georgia Aid, Port Royal, Peninsular, Rockford Rock-Island etc. etc.; schliesslich 26 an der Zahl. Diese famosen „Prioritäten“ fanden in Amerika selber keine „Nehmer“, folglich musste Deutschland damit beglückt werden, wo sie in der Hauptsache auch wirklich untergebracht sind. Zum Course von 70 bis 90, namentlich in Berlin und in Frankfurt a. M., eingeführt, stehen sie heute durchschnittlich etwa 10 bis 20, weil sie fast alle keine Zinsen mehr zahlen; viele werden gar nicht mehr notirt, da sie völlig unverkäuflich sind, denn die betreffenden Bahnen haben Bankerott gemacht, oder sie liegen unvollendet in Ruinen da. Auf diesem Wege sind an hundert Millionen Thaler in's Ausland geflossen, und nicht viel

weniger dem Deutschen Publikum aus der Tasche gestohlen worden. Aber die Lockpfeife der Börse klang auch gar so süß! Die „Prioritäten“ versprachen einen Zinsgenuss von 8 bis 12 Procent, sie konnten und mussten noch bedeutend im Course steigen; sie wurden dem Capitalisten als eine feste Anlage empfohlen, und von diesem sehr häufig mit den sogenannten Amerikanischen Bonds, den Schuldverschreibungen der Nordamerikanischen Union verwechselt; also für ein Staatspapier genommen, das sich inzwischen bewährt hatte.

Nach den Amerikanischen „Prioritäten“ debütierte die Börse mit einer Sorte von Actien, gegen welche selbst die Strousberg'schen Fabrikate solide genannt werden müssen. Es handelte sich um Eisenbahnen, von deren Existenz bisher Niemand in Deutschland eine Ahnung gehabt hatte; wie Lüttich-Limburg, Schweizer Union, Tamines-Landen. Schon der Einführungscours (18 bis 24) liess auf den eigentlichen Werth der Waare schliessen; aber eben dieser niedrige Cours verführte zum Kaufen. „Das Effect ist so billig, dass es steigen muss“! liessen die betheiligten Bankhäuser austrompeten; und auch der kleine Mann, auch Hausknechte und Wäscherinnen gaben ihre Sparpfen-

nige für Schweizer Union und Tamines-Landen her. Dazu hatten die Papierchen noch einen besonderen Aufputz: Sie, die nie einen Heller Dividende gegeben haben, und nie einen geben werden, sie wurden trotzdem mit 4 Procent Zinsen gehandelt, und zwar dem vollen Nennwerth nach: 24 oder gar 18 Thaler wurden angeblich mit 4 Thalern, 100 Thaler also mit 16 bis 22 Procent verzinst. Das sind die sogenannten „Börsenzinsen“; natürlich eine blossе Fiction! Der glückliche Besitzer zahlt die enormen Zinsen an sich selber, aus seiner eigenen Tasche. Diese federleichten Actien wurden nun zu reinen Spielpapieren, auch in der Hand des Privatmannes; denn Jeder wollte an ihnen nur verdienen, die übermässigen Zinsen einstreichen, und ausserdem wo möglich noch am Course profitiren. Wirklich wurden Lüttich-Limburg und Schweizer Union bis auf 35 hinaufgetrieben, aber heute stehen sie ca. 10 und resp. 5; während Tamines-Landen glücklich bei 3, sage Drei! angelangt sind. Man sieht, die Börse kann Alles brauchen, und sie versteht's, in ihren Netzen Gross wie Klein einzufangen.

Trotz der Menge von fremden Effecten, die sämmtlich unter die Leute gebracht wurden, verspürte man doch empfindlichen Mangel; und um diesem abzuhe-

fen, beschloss man, neue Papiere zu machen. Man schuf „neue Werthe“, man legte sich auf's Gründen.

Noch tobte der Krieg, da begannen schon die Gründungen emporzuschliessen; wenn auch noch schüchtern und scheu, wie die ersten Gräschen im März. Noch im Jahre 1870 erblickten, Dank dem eben fertig gewordenen Actiengesetz, in Preussen 34 neue Actien-Gesellschaften das Licht der Welt. Die meisten davon kamen natürlich auf Berlin, und fast alle fanden Eingang an der Berliner Börse. Doch dies war nur ein kleines Vorspiel. Das eigentliche Drama begann 1871, erreichte seinen Höhepunkt 1872, und fand den Abschluss erst in der zweiten Hälfte 1873, erst viele Monate nach dem Wiener „Krach“. Auch nach dem „Grossen Krach“ fuhr man in Berlin noch munter zu gründen fort. Und darum ist es nöthig, schon jetzt eine viel verbreitete und von mehreren Seiten eifrig genährte Ansicht zu berichtigen: als ob nämlich die Berliner Börse im Gründen hinter ihrer Wiener Schwester zurückgeblieben wäre. — Just das Gegentheil! In Berlin ist weit mehr gegründet, und dabei mindestens ebensoviel gesündigt worden als in Wien.

Kaum war der Friede geschlossen, als die Börse ihren Freudentanz begann, den verzückten rasenden

Tanz um das Goldene Kalb. Es tanzten die „grossen Häuser“ vor, es tanzten die andern „Häuser“ nach; und an die Meister und Lehrer schloss sich ein grosser tagtäglich wachsender Schwarm von Jüngern und Anhängern, darunter Leute jeden Standes und jeder — Religion. Man tanzte von früh bis spät, man tanzte mit Schreien und Jauchzen durch Monde und Jahre. Nur ein paar Mal brach der wüste Reigen jäh ab. So Ausgangs 1871, Frühling 1872, und Ende 1872. Die Tänzer erbleichten und erbeben plötzlich, sie hielten den Athem an und lauschten. Aber es blieb still, der Himmel schien noch immer blau, und so tanzte man weiter. Als nun im Mai 1873 das Ungewitter endlich in Wien losbrach, da wollte man in Berlin die grausen Donnerschläge nicht hören, die den ganzen Himmel überfluthenden und die Erde tief aufwühlenden Blitze nicht sehen, sondern man versuchte auch jetzt noch fortzutanzten. Aber der Boden wankte, die Tänzer stürzten nieder, und viele standen nicht mehr auf.

Die fünf Milliarden nebst Zinsen, welche Graf Bismarck, unter Assistenz des Herrn Gerson Bleichröder, von Thiers und Favre erstritt — betrachtete die Börse von vornherein als ihr Eigenthum, indem sie

meinte, diese fabelhafte Summe müsse direct oder indirect ihr zufließen. Dazu verkündete sie einen unendlichen Aufschwung in Handel und Wandel, ein unendliches Steigen der Preise von Grund und Boden. Nach den Versicherungen der Börse und der mit ihr verbündeten „Volkswirthe“, waren wir Alle, vom Kaiser bis zum Bettler, plötzlich reich geworden, das Nationalvermögen hatte sich verzehnfacht, und um dieses kolossale Plus nicht brach liegen zu lassen, mussten damit neue Unternehmungen entriert, „neue Werthe“ geschaffen werden.

Und es geschah also. Während der beiden Jahre 1871 und 1872 wurden in Preussen etwa 780 Actien-Gesellschaften gegründet. — Um diese Zahl gehörig zu würdigen, muss man wissen, dass von 1790—1870, d. h. in 80 Jahren, zusammen nur ca. 300 solcher Gesellschaften entstanden sind. Während der beiden Jahre 1871 und 1872 kam also in Preussen durchschnittlich auf jeden Tag eine Gründung. — Diese 780 Actien-Gesellschaften wurden zum grössten Theil in Berlin gegründet, oder doch mitgegründet, und fast alle an der Berliner Börse eingeführt; während die Zahl der Gründungen und Emissionen in Oesterreich-Ungarn für denselben Zeitraum

nur gegen 400 beträgt. Somit ist der Beweis geführt, dass die Gründungsepidemie in Berlin weit ärger gewüthet hat als in Wien.

Zu den Hauptgründern gehören in erster Reihe folgende Firmen: S. Bleichröder und Disconto-Gesellschaft; Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, G. Müller & Co. und H. C. Plaut; S. Abel jr., Jacob Landau, Julius Alexander, Delbrück, Leo & Co., F. W. Krause & Co., Platho & Wolff, Ries & Itzinger, Robert Thode & Co., A. Paderstein und Eduard Mamroth; Deutsche Genossenschafts-Bank (Soergel, Parrisius & Co.) und Norddeutsche Grund-Credit-Bank; Meyer Ball, Carl Coppel & Co., Meyer Cohn, Feig & Pincus, Hirschfeld & Wolff, Joseph Jaques, Moritz Löwe & Co. etc.

Diese Firmen vollbrachten einzeln oder in Gruppen vereint, die Kreuz und die Quer, mit- und durcheinander, die grössten und wuchtigsten Gründungen. S. Bleichröder und Disconto-Gesellschaft, die bekanntlich einen Weltruf und Verbindungen über die ganze Erde haben, gründeten häufig in Verbindung mit dem Hause Rothschild und der Oesterreichischen Credit-Anstalt, mit Wilhelm Behrens (L. Behrens & Söhne) in Hamburg, Wilhelm von Born in Dortmund, Mewissen und Freiherr Abraham von Oppenheim in Cöln etc.; und diese

Gründungen erstrecken sich nicht nur über ganz Deutschland, sondern auch über Oesterreich-Ungarn, Russland, Schweiz, Italien, Frankreich etc. Bei der Centralbank für Handel und Industrie, die deshalb in Börsenkreisen auch die Bezeichnung „Repräsentationsbank“ erhielt, beteiligten sich gut ein Dutzend Bankhäuser und Bankinstitute in Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfurt a. M., Stuttgart, München, Wien, Pest, Hamburg, Mailand und Rom — und man könnte hiernach fast auf den Gedanken kommen, dass solche Gründung doch ein äusserst schwieriges und mühsames Werk ist. Berliner Gründer waren in der Regel auch in der Provinz überall mit thätig, wo sie in Verbindung mit den Eingebornen eine Unzahl von Gründungen, und darunter die bösesten, verübten. So namentlich in Stettin, Breslau, Görlitz, Grüneberg, Posen, Magdeburg, Hannover, Erfurt, Mühlhausen, Leipzig, Dresden und Chemnitz.

Ferner zeichneten sich durch die Menge der Gründungen folgende Banken aus, von denen merkwürdiger Weise die meisten soeben selber gegründet waren: Deutsche Union-Bank, Centralbank für Handel und Industrie, Berliner Bank, Berliner Bankverein, Berliner Wechsler-Bank, Deutsche Bank, Centralbank für Ge-

nossenschaften, Allgemeine Depositen-Bank etc. Sie haben alle schwer gesündigt und viel zu verantworten, aber sie waren noch lange nicht die schlimmsten. Als solche, als eigentliche Gründerbanken, die das Gründen gewerbsmässig und zum Theil fast ausschliesslich betrieben, kennt und nennt man in ganz Deutschland: Gewerbebank H. Schuster & Co., Centralbank für Bauten, Preussische Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank und Vereinsbank Quistorp. Der bessern Uebersicht halber wollen wir diese Gründerbanken schon jetzt skizziren.

Die Gewerbebank H. Schuster & Co. ist sehr berühmt geworden durch die Lasker'schen „Enthüllungen“ am 7. Februar 1873; weit berühmter, als sie es eigentlich verdient. Sie that sich 1864 mit einem baar eingezahlten Capital von 250,000 Thalern auf, ging aus conservativen Kreisen hervor und betonte als ihren Zweck „die Hebung des Credits von Handwerkern und Fabrikanten“. Gewiss ein plausibler Zweck; und ein Institut, das einem Bedürfniss entsprach! Zu den Gründern gehörte der frühere Chef-Redacteur der „Kreuzzeitung“, der damalige Justizrath Herr Wagener, später Wirklicher Geheimer Ober-Regierungsrath und vortragender Rath beim Staatsministerium. Die Bank scheint auch mehrere Jahre hindurch

ein ganz solides Geschäft betrieben zu haben, bis sie dem Gründungsschwindel verfiel, und ihr Capital von ursprünglich $\frac{1}{4}$ Million rasch auf 6 Millionen Thaler erhöhte. Der persönlich haftende Gesellschafter, Herr Schuster, gründete mit zwei Aufsichtsräthen der Bank, den Herren Oder und Wagener, kurz vor Ausbruch des neuen Actien-Gesetzes, die famose Pommersche Centralbahn; deren Actien mit $102\frac{1}{2}$ an der Börse eingeführt, heute 0 stehen. Das überaus kunstvolle Gewebe dieser Gründung, bei welcher das Gesetz ein Dutzend Mal in der ergötzlichsten Weise umgangen ist, enthüllte, als die Krisis bereits heranzog, eben Herr Lasker. Der Fall „Schuster-Oder-Wagener“ machte, weil er der erste war, der zur öffentlichen Sprache kam, ein gewaltiges Aufsehen, und namentlich die Berufsgenossen der Attentäter, die Schaar der Gründer und ihre Helfershelfer, wussten sich vor Entrüstung und Abscheu nicht zu lassen. An der Börse aber witzelte man ganz laut: Herr Wagener verdiene sein Schicksal, weil er es so billig gemacht habe — um lumpige 40,000 Thaler, die er noch mit Oder und Schuster theilen müssen.

In der That war Herr Wagener ein blosser Dilettant, nicht werth, den eigentlichen Gründern die

Schuhriemen aufzulösen; und neben der Pommerschen Centralbahn hat die Gewerbebank Schuster noch eine ganze Reihe fauler Gründungen vollführt, über die man bisher kein Wort verlor. Da ist die Schlossbrauerei Schöneberg, da sind die Norddeutschen Eiswerke (vormals Bolle), die Chemnitzer Maschinenbau-Fabrik (vormals A. Münnich & Co.), und da ist der Bauverein Thiergarten-Westend, von der Börse gleich bei der Einführung „Sumpfund“ getauft — lauter Gesellschaften, deren unglückliche Actionäre heute über die Urheber Ach und Weh schreien. Dazu hatte die Gewerbebank H. Schuster & Co. über das ganze Land, vorzugsweise in den Mittel- und Kleinstädten, ein Netz von Filialen und Agenturen ausgeworfen, und in diesen Maschen fingen sich, angelockt durch das Aushängeschild „Gewerbebank“, ehrliche Land- und Handwerksleute, die ihr gutes Geld gegen buntbedrucktes Papier eintauschten, mit dem sie nun die Pfeife anbrennen können.

Eine der grössten Blasen; die aus dem Hexenkessel emporstieg, war die Centralbank für Bauten, die zum Verfasser Herrn Eduard Mamroth hat. Sie erwarb und verkaufte Häuser und Baustellen, baute und übernahm Bauausführungen, liess Baugelder und

handelte mit Baumaterialien, und betrieb daneben „Bank- und Handelsgeschäfte jeder Art“. Aber daran nicht genug, sie legte sich auch auf's Gründen; sie gründete in Berlin und ausserhalb; sie gründete Eisenwerke und Eisengiessereien, eine Centralfactorie für Baumaterial, und nicht weniger als 4 Zweig-Bau-Gesellschaften: Ostend, Südend, City und Cottage. Nach zehnmonatlichem Bestehen vertheilte die Centralbank bereits eine Dividende von 43 Procent — wie das gemacht wird, werden wir später erfahren — und in Folge dessen ging der Cours im April 1873, kurz vor dem „Krach“, bis 420 hinauf. Von dieser wahnsinnigen Höhe stürzte er in den nächsten sechs Monaten bis unter 50.

Ein Gutsbesitzer hatte sein Gut verkauft und kam mit einem Baarvermögen von 250,000 Thalern nach Berlin, um hier als Rentier zu leben. Er liess sich überreden, sein Capital in Centralbank anzulegen, und kaufte zum Course von 400 für 80,000 Thaler Actien, die ihm also 320,000 Thaler kosteten. Den Rest mit 70,000 Thaler schoss der Banquier bereitwilligst zu, und behielt die Actien als Unterpfand in Verwahrung. Der Cours begann zu sinken und sank ohne Aufhören; der Banquier verlangte Deckung, und

da diese nicht geleistet werden konnte, liess er die Actien im Wege der Execution an der Börse verkaufen. Der ehemalige Gutsbesitzer hatte in noch nicht einem halben Jahre sein ganzes Vermögen verloren, und war dem Banquier auch noch 20,000 Thaler schuldig. — So ging es mit der Centralbank für Bauten, aber mit den Tochtergesellschaften ging es noch schlechter. Ostend, im Frühjahr 1873 auf 118, notirt jetzt ca. 12; Südend damals 126, jetzt 4; und Cottage damals 96, heute 1, schreibe Eins. Wie schnell auch der Ruhm der Welt schwindet, noch schneller schwinden an der Börse die Course.

Die Preussische Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank besteht seit 1869 und hatte, ihrem Namen entsprechend, den Zweck: die Förderung des Real-Credits, besonders durch Gewährung und Vermittelung von Hypotheken. Speculationsgeschäfte waren ihr durch die Statuten ausdrücklich verboten. Als Director fungirte Herr Jachmann, Landrath ausser Dienst und Gemahl der bekannten Sängerin und späteren Schauspielerin Johanna Wagner. Die Bank war an der Börse ziemlich unbekannt, bis sich Herr Richard Schweder ihrer annahm. Dieser kam von der Disconto-Gesellschaft, wo er nur eine beschei-

dene Stellung bekleidet hatte, und wusste jetzt sein Talent dermafsen geltend zu machen, dass ihn Herr Jachmann zum Mitdirector erhob, ja bald vor ihm völlig in den Hintergrund trat. Herr Schweder wurde die Seele und das eigentliche Haupt der Preussischen Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank, und als die Gründungsperiode begann, ging sein Ehrgeiz darauf los, sich an der Disconto-Gesellschaft, die ihn nicht zu würdigen verstanden, zu rächen, ihr womöglich den Rang abzulaufen. Wenn ihm dies auch nicht ganz gelang, so ward er ihr doch ein furchtbarer Nebenbuhler. Er liess rasch hintereinander eine stattliche Zahl von Gründungen aufmarschiren, die alle an der Börse grossen Anklang fanden und ihn dort zu einem gesuchten vielumworbenen Manne machten. Wie ein Feldherr stand er an seinem Platze, neben ihm sein Adjutant, Herr Wilhelm (Wolf) Paradies; beide mit Bleistiften bewaffnet, und umdrängt, umfluthet von Hunderten, die an dem auf den Markt gebrachten neuen „Effect“ alle „betheiligt“ sein wollten, alle heissungrig nach Linden-Bauverein (heutiger Cours 17) oder nach Albertinenhütte (heute 6) oder nach Baltischen Waggonen (heute 0) schrieen. Daneben vermehrte Herr Schweder fortwährend das Capital der

Bank, gab immer wieder neue Actien aus, mit immer höherem Agio, und diese Actien wurden zu einem Haupt-Spielpapier der Börsen-Jobber.

Plötzlich fiel es Herrn Schweder ein, dass solche Speculationsgeschäfte doch eigentlich gegen die Statuten der Bank verstießen; und um sein Gewissen zu entlasten, schuf er flugs eine andere Gründer-Bank, die Preussische Credit-Anstalt. Nun sah man das Schauspiel, beide Banken, Mutter und Tochter, zärtlich Arm in Arm wandeln und gleichzeitig, gemeinschaftlich oder jede für sich, rechts und links neue Gründungen ausstreuen. Dieses schöne Paar war noch weit enger zusammengewachsen, als die weiland so angestaunten siamesischen Zwillinge. Beide, Mutter und Tochter, hatten nur Einen Kopf, nämlich den Director Schweder, und beide hatten nur Eine rechte Hand, nämlich den Procuristen Paradies. Herr Schweder und Herr Paradies blieben die Mignons der Börsenritter, bis sie im Frühjahr 1873 ihr letztes Kind, die Dannenberger'sche oder eigentlich, Liebermann'sche Kattunfabrik, in die Welt setzten. Die Börse gerieth in Aufruhr, man umdrängte und verfolgte Herrn Paradies, aber diesmal nicht mit Bitten und Schmeicheleien, sondern mit Drohungen und Vorwürfen.

Man überschüttete ihn mit Verbal-Injurien und machte Miene, zu Real-Beleidigungen überzugehen. Da erhob Herr Wolf Paradies seine Rockschösse und entfloh. Er lief durch den langen Saal der Fonds-Börse und durch den langen Saal der Waaren-Börse in das Kündigungszimmer der letzteren, und rettete sich hier vor den Wuth schnaubenden Verfolgern, welche die „Stücke“, mit denen man sie bei „Dannenberger“ „betheiligt“ hatte, um jeden Preis wieder los werden wollten.

Der Dannenberger'sche, oder richtiger, Liebermann'sche Kattun, der in der Wäsche arg einlief und keine Spur von Farbe hielt, kostete der Preussischen Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank Ruf und Ansehen; und damit verlor sie auch jeden sittlichen Halt. Sie übertrug das ganze Sünden-Register und wälzte alle Verluste auf die Preussische Credit-Anstalt; sie wurde zu einer wahren Rabenmutter und trennte sich mit einem gewaltigen Schnitte von der Tochter, die seitdem ohne Kopf und ohne Hände, ein ungestalteter blutiger Rumpf, in einem dunkeln Winkel der Börse liegt. Herr Schweder zog sich, nicht ganz freiwillig, in's Privatleben zurück, und ihm blieb der Trost einer — — Million, die er, vorher ein armer Commis, in zwei bis drei Jahren verdient hatte. Mit seinem Rückzuge

sanken die von ihm zu 280 hinaufgetriebenen Actien der Bank bis 55 und tiefer. Herr Paradies und Herr Jachmann folgten ihrem genialen Freunde bald nach, und auch sie gingen selbstverständlich nicht mit leeren Taschen. Zur Ehre des Herrn Jachmann sei's gesagt: er war dem ganzen Gründungstreiben fremd geblieben — denn er verstand nichts davon. Er hatte immer nur seinen Namen unterschrieben, und dafür, ausser dem festen Gehalt, eine Tantième bezogen, gegen welche das Jahreseinkommen, z. B. des Reichskanzlers, eine blosse Bagatelle ist.

Noch muss hervorgehoben werden, dass die Preussische Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank nicht blos, wie andere Actien-Gesellschaften, einen gewöhnlichen „Aufsichtsrath“, sondern ein — „Curatorium“ hat, das die Directoren in ihrer Thätigkeit controliren soll; dass also Herr Schweder seine statutenwidrigen Gründungen Jahrelang unter den Augen des hohen Curatoriums beging, und dass an der Spitze desselben stand und noch heute steht: Seine Excellenz der Wirkliche Geheime Rath und Staats-Minister a. D. Herr Gustav von Bonin, zugleich Mitglied des Preussischen Abgeordnetenhauses und Mitglied des Deutschen Reichstags. Ausserdem fungirt nach § 53 der Statuten bei dieser

Bank auch ein Staatscommissarius, der den Geschäftsbetrieb zu überwachen, aber wie es scheint, sich auch nicht veranlasst gesehen hat, den Schöpfungsdrang des Herrn Schweder irgendwie zu zügeln. Erst unter Leitung der gegenwärtigen Directoren ist das Institut zu seiner ursprünglichen Bestimmung und zu einer soliden Thätigkeit zurückgekehrt, und seitdem hat sich auch der Cours der Actien wieder um das Doppelte gehoben.

Herr Schweder war gross, aber Herr Quistorp war noch grösser. Erinnert jener an einen unverantwortlichen Premierminister, so ist dieser einem absoluten Monarchen zu vergleichen. Wie Napoleon Bonaparte, schuf auch Heinrich Quistorp Alles selber und allein, und gewissermassen Alles aus — Nichts. Nachdem er zunächst in seiner Vaterstadt Stettin, und wenn wir nicht irren, dann in England Schiffbruch gelitten, kam er ohne Mittel, ohne Bekanntschaften nach Berlin. Sein erster „Versuch“ war die Villen-Colonie „Westend“, belegen an der Chaussee nach Spandau, noch hinter Charlottenburg, auf einer kahlen, sterilen, allen Winden preisgegebenen Anhöhe. Hier steckte er Strassen ab, denen er die lieblichsten hochpoetischen Namen gab, wie: Ahorn-Allee, Akazien-

Allee, Platanen-Allee etc. und baute in jeder Allee ein oder gar zwei Häuser; zugleich aber auch ein~~en~~ Restaurant ersten Ranges, ein grossartiges Casino und eine Wasserkunst. Trotzalledem wollten sich keine Käufer, nicht einmal Miether finden, und die luftigen Villen, bei deren Anblick man einen leichten Rheumatismus verspürt, wurden Jahre lang nur von Quistorp und seinen Freunden bewohnt.

Anfang 1870 gründete die Westend-Gesellschaft Quistorp & Co. die Vereinsbank Quistorp & Co. in Charlottenburg. Diese patriarchalische Ackerbürgerstadt, wo der Berliner „Sommer wohnt“, sah sich plötzlich mit einer Bank beglückt, die hier jedoch schlechterdings nichts zu thun fand und deshalb bald nach Berlin wanderte. Damit beginnt Quistorp's eigentliche Wirksamkeit. Er hatte es verstanden, für sich zu werben; er hatte Gönner und Förderer bis in die höchsten Kreise hinauf gefunden. Die in Charlottenburg wohnende Königin Wittve, deren Frömmigkeit, Wohlthätigkeit und Gutmüthigkeit bekannt war, unterstützte ihn reichlich; auch andere Mitglieder der Königlichen Familie sollen ihm ansehnliche Summen vorgestreckt haben. Er wusste sich bei den Behörden, bei hochstehenden und einflussreichen Personen einzu-

schmeicheln, und namentlich gelang es ihm, auch bei der Preussischen Bank Fuss zu fassen. Er warb gewisse „Volkswirthe“ und Literaten zu seinem Privatgebrauch an, und er bewog etliche Regierungsräthe, aus dem Staatsdienst in den seinigen überzutreten.

Hinter der Universität, in einem philosophischen Winkel, kurz zuvor „Hegelplatz“ getauft, baute er sich und der Bank ein stolzes Palais, und liess von hier aus in rastloser Aufeinanderfolge einige dreissig Gründungen und Emissionen in die Welt gehen —: Feilen-, Tabacks-, Papier-, Waggon-, Fass-, Werkzeug-, chemische, optische und andere Fabriken, Bau-, Fuhr-, Pferde-Eisenbahn-, Brauerei-, Dampfschiffs-, Bergbau- und Hütten-Gesellschaften, die zum Theil in Berlin, zum Theil über ganz Deutschland sassen. Quistorp betonte stets, dass die Vereinsbank die Gründungen nur „commissionsweise“ betreibe, also selber dabei nicht weiter betheiligt sei; und dass die jedesmaligen Verhältnisse von ihr genau geprüft würden, also eine unsolide Gründung gar nicht möglich wäre. Von jeder Neu-Gründung bezog die Vereinsbank Agio, so dass sie für 1871 nicht weniger als 15 Procent, 1872 sogar 19 Procent Dividende vertheilte. Alle die Gesellschaften wurden mit der Ver-

einsbank verknüpft, indem man den Actionären der letzteren immer ein Bezugsrecht auf die neue Emission einräumte, welches von jenen auch stets benutzt ward, so dass sich zuletzt ein industrieller Rattenkönig gebildet hatte, in dessen Mitte Herr Heinrich Quistorp sass.

Aber dieser Mann verstand's, sich dermaßen als „Biedermeier“ aufzuspielen, dass er nicht nur das Publikum, sondern sogar die Börse berückte. Die Börse, welche sonst Niemandem, nicht einmal sich selber traut, glaubte an — Quistorp. Während sie Herrn Schweder nur eine glückliche Hand nachrühmte, hielt sie Quistorp für den leibhaftigen Bruder Grund-Ehrlich. Die „Quistorp'schen Werthe“ fanden ein ganz besonderes Ansehen, eine ausserordentliche Zugkraft; sie wurden von den Banquiers in der besten Absicht ihren solidesten Kunden als „hochfeine“ Capital-Anlage empfohlen, und mit Vorliebe von dem schlichten Bürgersmanne genommen. Selbst nach dem „Grossen Krach“ behaupteten sie noch eine Zeit lang ihren Nimbus; und als endlich auch die Vereinsbank fiel, glaubte man in gewissen Kreisen das Ende der Welt gekommen.

Herr Heinrich Quistorp ist unter den Helden der Gründerperiode einer der merkwürdigsten, und wir werden noch öfter Gelegenheit haben, uns mit ihm zu beschäftigen.

III.

Gründer und Gründer-Praktiken.

Der Börse Henkerwitz — Erfinder und Gründer — Jagd auf Gründungsobjecte — Borsig lässt sich nicht gründen — Egells, Webers, Eckert, Freund, Schumann, Stobwasser, Dankberg, Schwendy etc. — Professionelle Gründer und Gründer-Cliquen — Der Gründungsprocess und die Gründungskomödien — Gründungscomité und Gesellschaftsvertrag — „Constituierende Generalversammlung“, „erste Actionäre“ und „erste Zeichner“ — Aufsichtsrath und Vorstand — Scheinzeichnungen — Die Theilung des Raubes — Das „Betriebscapital“ — Die „Pathen“ — „Lieber etwas mehr Capital!“ — Actien-Gesellschafts-Wirthschaft — Herr H. und das „artistische Unternehmen“ — Erstes, zweites, drittes und viertes Consortium — Mit Gewalt gegründet.

„Die Woche fängt gut an!“ sagte Jener. Er sagte so am Montag, und da wurde er aufgeknüpft. — Bekanntlich nennt man diese Art von Laune den Galgenhumor. Auch ein armer Sünder kann unter Umständen noch Humor zeigen, aber nie und nimmer der Henker. Der hat höchstens Witz. Und genau im selben Falle befindet sich die Börse. Auch ihren Angehörigen ist der Humor, als ein Product des Gemüths und des Herzens, versagt: aber dafür machen sie in Witz. Sie reißen Witze, die wie Scheidewasser schmecken und

wie Höllenstein brennen. Als die Gründungen florirten, sang die Börse, während sie die Leimruthen legte, mit solchem Henkerwitz:

Erst kommt der Erfinder,
Dann kommen die Gründer oder die Schinder;
Beide brauchen sie Rinder,
Und wenn's gut geht, machen sie Kinder.

Die Rinder sind, mit Respect zu sagen — das liebe Publikum; während die Kinder hier den Vorgang andeuten, welchen sonst nur das Thierleben auf der untersten Stufe zeigt. Nach Art der ekelhaften Schmarotzerthierchen vermehrten sich auch die Gründer und die Gründungen mit reissender Schnelligkeit. Eine heute geborene Bank oder dergleichen gründete morgen schon lustig selber; oder sie „emittirte“ immer wieder „junge Actien“, sie kam aus dem „Jungen“ nicht heraus. Wir lassen einstweilen „Kinder“ und „Rinder“ bei Seite, und betrachten zunächst „Erfinder“ und „Gründer“.

Schon das obige Verslein verräth, dass Beide nicht immer dieselben, sondern häufig verschiedene Personen waren. Der „Erfinder“ hatte die „Idee“, der „Gründer“ übernahm die Ausführung. Jener war meistens ein Schlaukopf, dieser nicht selten ein blosser Taps.

Dafür wurde der „Erfinder“ oft mit einem Trinkgeld abgespeist, während der „Gründer“ eine Million für sich in Anspruch nahm. Der Erfinder wusste zu finden und zu erfinden: sein Auge sah lauter Gründungsobjecte, und wo er schlechterdings gar nichts sah, da half die Phantasie ihm aus. Die damals entstandene „Neue Börsenzeitung“ entwarf davon eine artige Schilderung, die etwa so lautete: Im einsamen Thal entdeckt der Gründer (Erfinder) einen verlassenen Schornstein, und aus dieser Ruine macht er flugs eine — Maschinenfabrik. Auf dem Berge sieht er eine Windmühle, ein altersschwaches Gehäuse mit lahmen Flügeln — und sofort ist ein Mühlen-Etablissement auf Actien fertig. Am Ufer eines Baches stolpert er über einen umgestülpten Kahn — und ein „Lloyd“, ein binnenländischer „Lloyd“ lässt seine Dampfer hin und her fliegen. Und wie beginnt die Geschichte jener Verblend-Ziegelei auf Actien? Es war einmal ein Thonlager u. s. w. Des Gründers Phantasie macht aus einem Zimmermann, der Balken ausschält, ein Lieferungsgeschäft für Baumaterial; aus dem verwegenen Knaben, der eine Rakete steigen lässt, eine chemische Fabrik; und — — nimmt Eure Wäscherinnen in Acht! Lasst sie nicht mehr allein über die

Strasse gehen, sonst macht sie der Gründer über Nacht zu einer Actien-Wäscherei.

Es wurde öffentlich und insgeheim, durch Zeitungs-inserate und unter der Hand nach Gründungsobjecten gesucht, es wurde förmlich Jagd gemacht auf schon bestehende Fabriken, Berg- und Hüttenwerke, Brauereien etc.; und natürlich in erster Reihe auf altrenommirte Etablissements. Der Inhaber einer bekannten grossen Färberei und „Garderobe-Reinigungsanstalt“ in Berlin erhielt so viele Anfragen und Anerbietungen, dass er seine ablehnende Antwort: er sei nicht geneigt, sich gründen zu lassen — bald nicht mehr geschrieben, sondern nur noch lithographirt versandte. Wol die härtesten Anfechtungen hatte Borsig, der „Locomotivenkönig“, zu bestehen. Man bot ihm verschiedentlich für seine grossartigen Werke geradezu fabelhafte Summen — bis 12 Millionen Thaler, wie eine Version lautet; und man würde ihm überhaupt jeden Preis gegeben haben, den er nur gefordert hätte; aber er war klug genug, um sich nicht verblenden zu lassen. Andere Fabrikherren dagegen zeigten sich weniger prude, und so verwandelten sich viele solide wohlberufene Privatgeschäfte in lauter faule und anrüchige oder doch zweifelhafte Actiengesellschaften;

z. B. Maschinenfabriken von Egells, Webers, Eckert und Freund, Porcellan-Manufactur von Schumann, Lampenfabrik von Stobwasser, Ofenfabrik von Dankberg, Kammgarn-Spinnerei von Schwendy, Wagenbauerei von Neuss, Tabackshandlung von Brunzlow & Sohn etc. etc.

Herr Egells verkaufte seine Etablissements sogar zweimal, zum zweiten Mal natürlich zu einem höhern Preise, worauf der erste Käufer oder das erste „Gründungs-Comité“ die Hülfe des Richters anrief. Durch solche Umwandlungen zeichneten sich wieder aus Herr Schweder von der Preussischen Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank und Herr Quistorp. Herr Schweder „gründete“ die Glasfabrik Albertinenhütte, die Maschinenanstalt Pellack, Schmidt & Co. in Hamburg, die Maschinenfabrik von Wöhlert, das Bergwerk Redenhütte, das Soolbad Salzungen etc. Herr Quistorp „gründete“ die chemische Fabrik von Schering, die Fabrik für Wasser- und Gasanlagen von Mattison & Brandt, die Feilenfabrik von Schaaf, die Papierfabrik Wolfswinkel, das Fuhrgeschäft von Gebrüder Besckow, die Brauerei von Scholtz in Breslau, das Tabacksgeschäft von Prätorius, die Schraubenfabrik von Ludewig, die Holzhandlung von Gebrüder Saran in Potsdam, die

Brillenfabrik von Emil Busch in Rathenow, die Böttcherei von Wunderlich in Zwickau etc.

Alle diese Geschäfte wurden ihren Inhabern um Summen abgekauft, welche jene noch kurz vorher sich nicht hatten träumen lassen; und nun als Actien-Gesellschaften mit einem so riesigen Capital belastet, dass eine Rentabilität in Zukunft unmöglich war. Gewisse Verkäufer, wie Wöhlert u. A., liessen vor Freude über die ungeheure Kaufsumme, welche ihnen zugefallen, Beträge bis 50,000 Thaler und mehr unter ihre früheren Beamten und Arbeiter vertheilen. Verschiedenen dieser „gegründeten“ Fabrikherren war beim Essen der Appetit gewachsen; und um ihre Mufse ordentlich auszunutzen, gingen sie selber unter die Gründer, mit denen sie nun brav wetteiferten. So thaten z. B. Egells, Stobwasser, Schering, Schwendy etc.

Auch die Etablissements und Geschäfte zweiten und dritten Ranges kamen an die Reihe. Auch sie wurden entweder aufgesucht, oder sie suchten selber nach Gründern umher. Ihre Besitzer waren zuweilen verschuldet, oder sie standen gar schon auf der Kippe, oder sie trachteten doch, den günstigen Zeitpunkt wahrzunehmen. Sie traten mit einem Bankhause oder

mit einem namhaften Gründer direct in Verbindung, oder sie übertrugen die Vermittelung einem Agenten, der sich nun von beiden Theilen eine erkleckliche Provision ausbedang. Wollte der Besitzer oder der Agent die Gründung selber in die Hand nehmen, so musste er Verbündete und Patrone gewinnen, die man an der Börse kannte und respectirte. Es mussten Namen angekauft werden, und diese waren nicht billig. So bot man dem Chef eines Bankhauses, wenn er den ihm vorgelegten Gründungsprospect mit unterzeichne, die runde Summe von 10,000 Thalern. Aber er entgegnete mit vornehmem Lächeln, dass seine Unterschrift für diesen Preis noch nicht zu haben sei.

Wie es Gründerbanken gab, so gab es auch eine ganze Anzahl von Personen, die das Gründen als Beruf erfassten, und dabei so gut fuhren, dass sie bald die öffentliche Aufmerksamkeit auf sich zogen. In einer Posse, die damals auf der Kroll'schen Bühne erschien, fragt der Vater seinen Sohn: „Was willst Du werden?“ „„Gründer!““ ruft der kleine Bursche, zum Entzücken des Publikums, das wüthend Beifall klatschte. — Von diesen professionellen Gründern hatten Manche ihr besonderes Fach. Der Eine gründete hauptsächlich Bauvereine, der Zweite Brauereien, der Dritte Banken,

der Vierte Maschinenfabriken, der Fünfte Berg- und Hüttenwerke, und so fort. Die Mehrzahl freilich trieb ihre Kunst, sonder Auswahl und Beschränkung, auf allen möglichen Gebieten. Manche genossen den Ruf besonderer „Feinheit“ und „Gerissenheit“, oder sie hatten doch lauter Erfolge aufzuweisen, so dass man sich bei neuen Unternehmungen eifrig um sie bemühte, sie zum Gelingen der Gründung für unentbehrlich hielt. Andere wieder verstanden es, sich bald hier, bald dort einzudrängen; oder man liess sie zu, um ihnen den Mund zu stopfen, damit sie das Project nicht etwa befähden und schädigen möchten. Endlich bildeten die Gründer verschiedene Cliques; und innerhalb dieser Cliques sorgte der Eine stets für den Andern, dass der Andere nicht vergessen wurde.

Der Gründungsprocess selber war mehr oder weniger verzwickelt und weitläufig. Wir wollen ihn an einem Beispiel illustriren. Aus den zahllosen Gründungen jener Tage greifen wir Eine heraus, die wol als Muster der Gattung gelten darf, und verändern nur die Namen.

Fabrikbesitzer Flau und Gründer Bär sind durch einen Aufspürer oder Agenten einander zugeführt worden. Flau will seine Fabrik verkaufen, die einen

reellen Werth von 250,000 Thaler haben mag. In Anbetracht der Zeitverhältnisse und der eigenthümlichen Umstände fordert und erhält er dafür aber 400,000 Thaler. Das heisst, er erhält sie einstweilen noch nicht. Er überlässt die Fabrik für diesen Preis dem Gründer Bär; mittelst eines sogenannten Schlusscheins, der in der Regel nur eine einseitige Verpflichtung enthält und die Gültigkeit des Abkommens auf einen gewissen Zeitraum beschränkt. Während der nächsten vier oder sechs Wochen steht die Fabrik für die genannte Summe zur Verfügung Bär's; Flau darf sie nicht anderweit veräussern; wol aber ist Bär befugt, von dem Vertrage, sobald es ihm beliebt, ohne jedes Reugeld zurückzutreten. Den Schlusschein in der Tasche, verständigt sich Bär mit seinen Kameraden und Geschäftsfreunden; die Rollen des Gründungscomité's, der ersten Zeichner, des Aufsichtsraths und Vorstandes werden vertheilt, und es beginnt jetzt, um dem Gesetz in der Form zu genügen, eine Reihe von Komödien.

Als „Gründungscomité“ treten Wolf und Fuchs auf. Sie schliessen eine offene Handelsgesellschaft, die sie etwa „Vulkan“ nennen, und verlautbaren vor einem Notar das Statut oder den Gesellschaftsvertrag. Als Gegenstand des Unternehmens geben sie den Erwerb

einer Maschinenfabrik oder dergleichen an — der Zweck der Gesellschaft wird gern so unbestimmt und vieldeutig wie nur möglich gelassen, damit man hinterher aus ihr Jedes und Alles machen kann. Noch am selben Tage kaufen sodann Wolf und Fuchs die Maschinenfabrik von vormal's Flau. Sie erwerben sie von Bär für den soliden Preis von — Einer Million Thaler; nachdem sie vorhin im Statut das Actienkapital auf 1,200,000 Thaler festgesetzt haben. Der Ueberschuss von 200,000 Thaler soll als „Betriebscapital“ dienen, um der Fabrik noch einen höhern Aufschwung zu geben. Noch am selben Tage findet, wieder unter Zuziehung eines Notars, die erste sogenannte „constituirende Generalversammlung“ des „Vulkan“ statt. Es sind anwesend: Bär, Wolf und Fuchs, dazu noch Fröhlich und Selig, und Grün und Gelb; zusammen also 7 Personen.

Diese Sieben sind die ersten Actionäre des „Vulkan“, die „ersten Zeichner“, welche das Actiencapital von 1,200,000 Thaler aufbringen; das heisst, wie man sehen wird, blos auf dem Papier. Bär zeichnet 300,000 Thaler, Wolf und Fuchs je 200,000 Thaler, Fröhlich und Selig je 150,000 Thaler, und Grün und Gelb je 100,000 Thaler. Macht zusammen wie oben. Die

7 Actionäre und ersten Zeichner genehmigen einstimmig das ihnen vorgelegte Gesellschaftsstatut, und ebenso einstimmig genehmigen sie den Erwerb der Fabrik von vormals Flau für 1,000,000 Thaler; sowie die Zahlung dieser Summe an Bär. Darauf wählen diese Sieben den „Aufsichtsrath“ der Gesellschaft, der nach dem Gesetz aus mindestens drei Personen bestehen muss. Es werden mit grosser Majorität Fröhlich und Selig zu Mitgliedern, und Wolf zum Präsidenten des Aufsichtsraths gewählt. Mit derselben überwältigenden Majorität wird Bär zum ersten Director des „Vulkan“ und Fuchs zu seinem Stellvertreter ernannt. Die fünf Würdenträger nehmen an dem langen Tische des Vorstandes Platz, und auf den Bänken der Actionäre sitzen nur noch — — Grün und Gelb. Der amtirende Notar aber hat den Verlauf der Generalversammlung protocollirt und gehörig überwacht; er hat die Versammlungen mit seinem juristischen Rathe unterstützt, und namentlich darauf gesehen, dass die verschiedenen Genehmigungen, Versicherungen und Wahlhandlungen in vorschriftsmässiger Form geschahen.

Nach diesem öffentlichen Schauspiel, zu dem freilich nur die Acteure, keine unbetheiligten Zuschauer zugelassen werden, macht man das Weitere hinter den

Coulissen ab; und zwar so heimlich, dass es noch kein Staatsanwalt und kein Richter hat erforschen und erweisen können. Indem Flau nicht direct, sondern zunächst an Bär, und dieser wieder an das Gründungs-Comité verkauft, ist eine Mittelsperson gewonnen, und so dem Gesetz eine Nase gedreht; denn „es ist ein unanfechtbarer Rechtsgrundsatz, dass Jeder verkaufen und kaufen darf, zu welchem Preise er wolle, und dass es auch Niemanden etwas angeht, was der Verkäufer mit der Kaufsumme mache“.

Die gesammten 1,200,000 Thaler Actien werden dem Bankhause Gebrüder Israel, das gleichfalls zu den Gründern gehört, aber von den officiellen Verhandlungen sich fern gehalten hat, zum Vertriebe übergeben. Die Zeichnungen der sogenannten ersten Zeichner sind blosse Scheinzeichnungen; Gebrüder Israel schiessen die zehn Procent des Grundcapitals vor, die nach dem Gesetz mindestens eingezahlt werden müssen, und darauf geschieht die Eintragung des „Vulkan“ in das Handelsregister. Binnen einigen Wochen oder Monaten ist es den Gebrüdern Israel gelungen, die Actien zum Theil über, zum Theil unter Pari (100) abzusetzen, das heisst, dem Publikum anzuschmieren. Sie bringen von dem Erlös ihre Provision in Abzug,

welche etwa $16\frac{2}{3}$ Procent oder 200,000 Thaler beträgt, und führen den Rest von 1,000,000 Thaler an den Director des „Vulkan“, Herrn Bär, ab, welcher nun die Theilung des Raubes vornimmt.

Grün und Gelb sind blosse Statisten gewesen und erhalten jeder 10,000 Thaler, zusammen also 20,000 Thlr.

Fröhlich und Selig haben grössere Ansprüche, weil sie höhere Summen zeichneten und ausserdem als Aufsichtsräthe fungiren; auf sie entfallen je 20,000 oder zusammen 40,000 „

Wolf und Fuchs endlich sind die beiden Intimusse von Bär, mit denen er stets zusammengeht, und die ihn nächstens bei Gründungen, wo Einer von ihnen die Hauptrolle spielt, in gleicher Weise zuziehen und „betheiligen“. In Anbetracht dessen, in Erwägung ihrer Zeichnungen und mit Rücksicht auf ihre einflussreichen Stellungen als Präsident des Auf-

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Transport | 60,000 Thlr. |
| sichtsraths und resp. stellvertre- | | |
| tender Director erhalten Wolf | | |
| und Fuchs je 50,000 oder zu- | | |
| sammen | 100,000 | „ |
| Bär zahlt also seinen Verbündeten | 160,000 | Thlr. |
| und da er von Gebrüder Israel | 1,000,000 | „ |
| empfangen, bleiben noch . . | 840,000 | Thlr. |
| Hierin stecken die Kaufsumme für | | |
| Flau mit 400,000 Thlr. und das | | |
| „Betriebscapital“ mit 200,000 = | 600,000 | „ |
| so dass Bär selber etwa . . . | 240,000 | Thlr. |

profitiren würde.

Es ist jedoch sicher anzunehmen, dass er auch mit Flau ein geheimes Abkommen getroffen hat, und an diesen nicht 400,000 Thaler voll, sondern höchstens 350,000 Thaler zahlt. Aehnlich verhält es sich mit dem „Betriebscapital“ von 200,000 Thaler, dessen Schicksal ganz in den Händen des Directors Bär und seines Stellvertreters Fuchs ruht, und das in der Regel schon im ersten Geschäftsjahr der neuen Gesellschaft wegzuschmelzen pflegt, wie der Schnee im April. Was Wunder, wenn die mit 100 an der Börse eingeführten

Actien des „Vulkan“ schnell auf ein Sechstel des Nennwerths sinken?! Was Wunder, wenn nach einem Jahre der „Vulkan“ bereits um seine Existenz ringt, zu einer Anleihe schreiten muss, oder in Concurs geräth, und die Actionäre auch nicht einen Heller mehr retten?!!

Der Leser aber darf überzeugt sein, dass diese Vorgänge und diese Zahlen keinem blossen Phantasiegebilde entnommen sind, sondern auf Thatsachen beruhen, die sich hundertmal wiederholt haben, und bei dem Gründungstreiben überhaupt die Regel bildeten. Jene Summen sind durchaus nicht übertrieben, sondern die Gründer haben in vielen Fällen noch weit grössere Beuteantheile davongetragen; ja es ist, namentlich bei Banken und Bergwerken, mehrfach vorgekommen, dass überhaupt gar kein oder doch nur ein eingebildetes, in Wahrheit völlig werthloses Gründungsobject vorhanden war, das aber trotzdem die Actionäre mit Millionen bezahlt haben.

Man gestatte uns noch einen Augenblick zum „Vulkan“ zurückzukehren, um daran einige Erläuterungen zu knüpfen. Herr Bär konnte die Gründung nicht allein vollführen, er bedurfte dazu der anderen Personen als seiner Gehülfen. Um die Posse der „constituirenden Generalversammlung“ in Scene zu setzen,

um den obligaten „Aufsichtsrath“ und „Vorstand“ wählen zu können, sind 5 bis 10 Schauspieler nöthig. Dieses müssen Leute von Vermögen oder Credit sein, sonst vertreibt kein namhaftes Bankhaus die Actien, sonst findet das „Effect“ an der Börse keinen Anklang und überhaupt keine Aufnahme.

Selbstverständlich giebt sich nun aber zu solchen Diensten Niemand umsonst, Niemand aus blosser Gefälligkeit her — am wenigsten ein Geldmann; sondern wer beim Gründen hilft, verlangt auch seinen Antheil. Und mit Recht. Denn jeder Mitgründer trägt eine moralische, wie eine gesetzliche Verantwortlichkeit, die ihm Geld und Freiheit kosten kann, Achtung und Ehre meistens gekostet hat; und wenn er als „erster Zeichner“ auftritt, übernimmt er auch ein Risiko. Selbst wo er nur zum Schein gezeichnet, wo z. B. das angeworbene Bankhaus für ihn die Einzahlung leistet, bleibt er demselben doch verhaftet, falls die Gründung verunglückt, oder die Actien nicht abgesetzt werden. Daher sind alle die Personen, welche je beim Gründen irgendwie Pathen standen, dafür auch bezahlt worden, und in der Regel überreichlich. Auch pflegten sich die „ersten Zeichner“, gleichviel ob wirkliche oder nur Scheinzeichner, ausserdem noch gewisse einträgliche

Vorrechte nach der Zukunft hin zu wahren, z. B. für den Fall der Ausgabe neuer Actien.

Verkaufte der Besitzer direct, oder unternahm er selber die Gründung, so hatte er natürlich seine Helfershelfer abzufinden, und stellte demgemäss die Verkaufssumme oder das Actiencapital so hoch als nur irgend angänglich. „Lieber etwas mehr Capital!“ war fast überall die Losung; und die Vorstände gewisser Actiengesellschaften, die nachher in Concurs geriethen, oder zur Liquidation (Auflösung) schreiten mussten, suchten sich mit der Behauptung zu entschuldigen: das Actiencapital sei zu klein gewesen! Man that's in der Regel nicht unter einer Million, da man sonst nicht die Gründungsspesen herausschlug, und weil es sonst auch nicht recht lohnte, damit an die Börse zu kommen.

Weil man blos „gründete“ um zu gründen, musste man die Leitung der Fabrik oder der Bank etc. oft in den Händen des Verkäufers lassen. So heisst es in dem Prospect der Märkisch-Schlesischen Maschinenbau- und Hütten-Actien-Gesellschaft, vormals F. A. Egells: „Die Mitwirkung der früheren Besitzer ist für das neue Unternehmen gesichert“. Und in der Ankündigung der so berüchtigt gewordenen Thüringer

Actien-Gesellschaft für Fabrikation von Eisenbahn-Material, Erfurt-Gotha — eingeführt durch die Bankhäuser Rauff & Knorr und S. Frenkel, die beide noch eine Reihe ähnlicher Gründungen leisteten — liest man: „Der bisherige Chef der Fabrik in Erfurt, Herr Julius Unger, eine technische Autorität für Eisenconstructions, ist für die Oberleitung des neuen Unternehmens gewonnen, dem damit die Erfahrungen und Verbindungen des alten zu Gute kommen“. Der Verkäufer oder Vorbesitzer, der nicht selten der eigentliche Gründer war, liess sich auch in vielen Fällen zum Präsidenten des Aufsichtsraths oder zum Director der neuen Actiengesellschaft ernennen. Als solcher bezog er dann einen Ministergehalt und eine vielleicht noch höhere Tantième, und verfuhr im Uebrigen nach Willkür und Belieben. Entweder er that gar nichts und liess die Dinge gehen, wie sie wollten; oder er that zu viel, begann zu bauen und zu vergrössern, schaffte die theuersten Maschinen an, experimentirte in der kostspieligsten Weise und verschwendete in Materialien und Löhnen — lauter Dinge, vor denen er sich früher wol gehütet hatte.

Um bei einer Gründung vorsichtig und sicher zu gehen, um sich gegen Verluste und Rückschläge zu

decken, und um das Risiko möglichst zu theilen — bildete man wol auch nicht bloß ein Consortium (Genossenschaft), sondern mehrere hintereinander. Der interessanteste Fall dieser Art ist der folgende.

Herr H., ein von Statur nur kleiner, aber in Geschäften sehr gewandter und darin auch stets äusserst glücklicher Mann, verband sich im November 1871 mit guten Bekannten zur Gründung eines „artistischen“ Unternehmens. Nachdem die Zeichnungen geschehen, verkaufte das erste Consortium die Actien an ein zweites Consortium zum Course von 75, worauf sie ein drittes Consortium zum Course von 85 übernahm und sie einem vierten Consortium zum Course von 93 überliess. Dieses endlich brachte die Actien an die Börse zum Course von — — 110, und schlug sie zu diesem Preise auch wirklich los. Der Leser schüttelt verwundert den Kopf. Aber er wird sich erst recht wundern, wenn er hört, dass der kleine geschickte muntere Herr H. allen vier Consortien angehörte. In der That, Herr H. trat viermal hintereinander, zugleich als Verkäufer und als Käufer, als „Geber“ und als „Nehmer“ auf, und verdiente natürlich jedesmal doppelt, nach rückwärts wie nach vorwärts hin.

Und wir sind noch nicht zu Ende. Zeigt dieser

sich beständig steigende Consortial-Gewinn von dem Genie des kleinen Mannes, so war die eigentliche Gründung doch noch genialer. Es handelte sich um ein sehr bekanntes, sehr verbreitetes Journal. Der Eigenthümer, Herr Sch., wollte sich, wie Borsig, keineswegs gründen lassen; er sträubte sich dagegen mit Händen und Füßen. Half ihm aber nichts — er wurde gewaltsam gegründet. Der kleine H. bot ihm Preis auf Preis, einen immer anständiger als den andern; und da Sch. keine Raison annahm, besann sich H. nicht lange und kündigte flugs ein Concurrrenzblatt an. Er kündigte es nicht blos an, sondern er liess auch ein paar Nummern erscheinen, und gleichzeitig entführte er seinem Gegner die ganze Redaction und die ganze Expedition, indem er das gesammte Personal beider bis zum Laufburschen herab zum Uebertritt bewog und in seine eigenen Dienste nahm. Selbstverständlich war damit des Andern Trotz gebrochen, er capitulirte schleunigst, er verstand sich zum Verkauf und empfing von H. 400,000 oder 500,000 Thaler — wir wissen es nicht genau. Wir wissen aber, dass das Grundcapital der neuen Actiengesellschaft etwa noch einmal so viel — 850,000 Thaler betrug,

dass die Actien mit 110 an die Börse kamen und hier guten Abgang fanden.

Trotzdem war die Gründung eigentlich keine un-
solide; nein! sie ist vielleicht mit die solideste der ganzen
Periode; denn die Gesellschaft hat seit drei Jahren
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bis 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Procent Dividende vertheilt, und ihre
Actien stehen selbst heute, wo die Börse an der galop-
pirenden Schwindsucht darniederliegt und die Mehrzahl
aller Effecten am Course fast neun Zehntel eingebüsst
hat, über 100. Die Moral von der Geschichte aber
mag der Leser sich selber sagen.

IV.

Die „Prospecte“.

Wie die Zeitungen anschwellen — Annoncen-Fluth und Annoncen-Ebbe — Poetische Prospecte — Altenburger Zuckerfabrik — „Rentabilitäts-Berechnungen“ (Flora, Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauverein, Maschinenfabrik Egells, Eilenburger Kattun, Joseph Beer selige Wittwe, Oderwerke, Remscheider Stahl) — „Märkische Todtengräberei“ — Herr Jean Fränkel und seine Thaten — Der junge Koch im koschern Restaurant Ritzewoller — Herr Robert Baumann und seine Werke — Berliner Nordbahn, Thüringer Bankverein, Deutsche Buchhändlerbank — Herrn Baumann's „deutscher Stil“ und Commerzienrath Meyer Cohn — „Garantirte Dividenden“ — Herr Leuffgen, Albertinenhütte und Marezzo-Marmor — Aachener Tuch, Stralsunder Mühlen, Harkort's Brückenbau, Brauerei Hasenhaide — Die Spener'sche Zeitung unter Herrn Wehrenpfennig — Sudenburger Maschinenfabrik — Insertionsunkosten — „Nachdruck wird nicht honorirt“ — „Dies Kind, kein Engel ist so rein“ — Der „Vulkan“ des Herrn Leopold Hadra.

In den Jahren 1871 und 1872 sah man die Berliner und auch die grösseren Provinzial-Zeitungen so unförmlich anschwellen, wie etwa eine Person, die an der Wassersucht leidet. Nicht den politischen Theil oder das Feuilleton — die vielmehr merklich zusammenschrumpften — wol aber die Börsenabtheilung und die Annoncen. Zeitungen, wie die Nationale und die Vossische, glichen in jeder Nummer einem dicken Actenstück, brachten täglich ein 5 bis 10 Bogen Bei-

lagen, die von oben bis unten nur mit Inseraten bedeckt waren; und zwar in der Hauptsache mit solchen, die Gründungen und Emissionen verkündigten. Jede Nummer brachte ein paar „Prospecte“; und jeder „Prospect“ nahm eine oder ein paar Folio-Seiten ein, indem er in Druckerschwärze und in weissen Zwischenräumen wahrhaft schwelgte, in der denkbar fettesten Schrift und in riesigen zollhohen Buchstaben sich präsentirte.

Das war eine fette Zeit für die Zeitungen, und sie verstanden's, das Fett abzuschöpfen. Sie liessen die Annoncenspalten schmaler und schmaler werden, und erhöhten trotzdem die Insertionsgebühr in raschen Sprüngen um das Doppelte und Dreifache. Grosse Blätter mögen damals für Inserate 2 bis 5000 Thaler täglich eingesäckelt haben. Aber der „Grosse Krach“ hat auch die Einnahmen der Zeitungen stark beschnitten. Statt der goldnen Inseratenfluth von damals ist heute die kläglichste Ebbe eingetreten; es werden nicht mehr so viel Hunderte eingenommen, wie früher Tausende.

Die „Prospecte“ waren Entbindungs-Anzeigen. Eine neue Gründung war vollbracht, eine neue Actiengesellschaft hatte das Licht der Welt erblickt; und das

liebe Publikum wurde zur Gevatterschaft eingeladen. „Prospect“ heisst bekanntlich zunächst: Anblick, Aussicht, Fernsicht; und deshalb ist das Wort sehr glücklich gewählt, überaus bezeichnend. Die „Prospecte“ können nicht besser verglichen werden als mit den Guckkastenbildern, wie man sie auf Kirchmessen und Jahrmärkten zeigt. Man guckt in den Kasten und glaubt ein herrliches Schloss zu sehen, oder ein Bergwerk in vollem Betriebe, oder eine paradiesische Landschaft; aber in Wahrheit ist es nur eine grobe dicke Farbenkleckerei. In der ersten Zeit der Gründungen freilich waren die Prospecte nicht solch plumpe, sondern eine feinere, mehr künstlerische Arbeit; so dass sie sich zuweilen wie ein farbiges Feuilleton oder gar wie ein schwungvolles Gedicht lasen.

Man höre z. B. den Prospect der Ersten Altenburger Zuckerfabrik, Kohlenabbau und Landwirtschaftlichen Industrie-Gesellschaft: „Zu den gesegnetsten Fluren des deutschen Vaterlandes gehört der Ostkreis des Herzogthums Sachsen-Altenburg. Die vorzügliche Fruchtbarkeit seines Bodens ist allgemein anerkannt. Aber er birgt auch die werthvollsten **unterirdischen Reichthümer** — ein Braunkohlenlager von seltner Mächtigkeit, das für diese Gegend eine

industrielle Entwicklung in Aussicht stellt, welche nur der weckenden und fördernden Hand wartet, um rasch eine dauernde Blüthe zu erlangen. — „In Mitten dieses Bezirkes liegt das Rittergut Zechau, **unter diesen reichen Geländen die Krone** der dortigen Landgüter u. s. w.“

Der verlockenden Schilderung des Gründungsobjects folgte dann stets eine noch hinreissendere „Rentabilitäts-Berechnung“. Den Actionären wurde ein Gewinn verheissen, der den Edelmuth der Gründer in das hellste Licht stellte, und es fast unbegreiflich erscheinen liess, wie sie solch kostbares hocheinträgliches Object überhaupt weggeben konnten! Allermindestens wurde eine Verzinsung von 10 Procent in Aussicht gestellt; aber in der Regel weit mehr.

Das Vergnügungs-Etablissement Flora in Charlottenburg rechnete 12 Procent Dividende heraus: trotzdem ist der Cours nur noch ca. 12. Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauverein, eine Schöpfung des Herrn Richard Schweder, versprach nicht blos eine derartige Dividende, sondern stellte schon im „Prospect“ einen Gewinn von 13 Procent als vollendete Thatsache hin, weshalb die Actien auch zum Course von 110 aufgelegt wurden: — merkwürdigerweise ist dieser aber auch inzwischen bis ca. 15 gesunken. Maschinen-

fabrik von vormals Egells versprach in den ungünstigsten Jahren 15 Procent, sonst mehr: — zeitiger Cours ca. 20. Kattun-Manufactur von vormals Schwerdtfeger in Eilenburg wies $17\frac{1}{2}$ Procent als frag- und zweifellos nach: — Cours ca. 40 Brief; d. h. mit 40 angeboten, aber nicht los zu werden. Bei vielen andern Gesellschaften ist das Missverhältniss noch weit grösser; wir wollen nur einige anführen:

Joseph Beer selige Wittwe in Liegnitz versprach für die Schlesische Wollwaaren-Fabrik, welche „aus dem vorigen Jahrhundert datirt“, „eines Weltruhms geniesst“ und ein Waarenhaus besitzt, dessen „sehr ausgedehnte Räume von Einem Punkte aus übersehen werden können“ — 15 bis 20 Procent Dividende. Zeitiger Cours ca. 20.

Herr Naumann, Herzoglicher Domainenpächter, rechnete für die Altenburger Zuckerfabrik einen Gewinn von 113,000 Thaler jährlich heraus; und zwar gleich auf einen Zeitraum von 120 Jahren. Cours 0 (Null). Die Gesellschaft ist bankerott.

Herr Jean Fränkel verhiess für die Märkische Torfgräberei, mittelst welcher er Berlin mit billigem Brennmaterial versorgen wollte — 15 Procent Dividende. Letzter Cours 2 Brief.

Freiherr von Werthern versprach für die von ihm verkauften Vereinigten Oderwerke eine Dividende von 19 Procent. Cours — 0. Die Gesellschaft ist bankerott.

Remscheider Stahlwerke von vormalis Arntz & Co., mit 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ an die Börse gebracht, liessen eine Dividende von über 30 Procent erwarten. Cours — 0. Die Gesellschaft ist bankerott.

Um dies erschreckliche Missverhältniss einigermaßen aufzuklären, wollen wir uns zu ein paar Bemerkungen verstehen. — Altenburger Zuckerfabrik, den Actionären mit 700,000 Thaler überwiesen, kam im December 1874 unter den Hammer des Subhastationsrichters. Das Meistgebot war 212,000 Thaler, ging aber auch nur von Hypothekengläubigern aus, die so ihre Forderung retten wollten. In einem zweiten Termin wurden gar nur 179,000 Thaler geboten, und musste für diesen Preis die „Krone der reichen Gelände“ sammt den grossen „unterirdischen Reichthümern“ weggegeben werden. Die Actionäre haben natürlich Alles verloren. Vereinigte Oderwerke bestanden in einem Lehmstich mit Ziegelei, welche der Gesellschaft 162,000 Thaler kosteten. Märkische Torfgräberei, von der Börse, welche eine sehr feine Nase hat, als-

bald „Märkische Todtengräberei“ benamst — war blos eine Torfwiese, und noch dazu eine sehr fragwürdige, welche Herr Jean Fränkel den Actionären mit 210,000 Thaler in Rechnung stellte. Diese Summe war so haarsträubend, dass selbst der Vorbesitzer darob erschrak — wiewol auch er die Torfwiese gewiss nicht billig abgegeben hatte — und in einem verschämten anonymen Inserat das auf „Märkische Todtengräberei“ begierige Publikum höflichst einlud, sich nach der Moritzstrasse 5, parterre links, bemühen zu wollen, wo man ihm über die Gründung reinen Wein einschenken werde.

Herr Jean Fränkel aber, obgleich er nur zu den Gründern zweiter oder gar dritter Classe gehört, verdient etwas näher in's Auge gefasst zu werden. Er ist nämlich ein Mann von Charakter und Consequenz. Andere seiner Berufsgenossen haben, sei es aus Laune, sei es aus Versehen, mitunter eine mehr oder minder lebensfähige Gesellschaft in die Welt gesetzt. Das aber that Herr Jean Fränkel, gleichsam des Princip wegen, nie. Unter den faulen Gründungen der Schwindelperiode sind die von ihm begangenen mit die faulsten. Sie stinken sämmtlich zum Himmel. Selbst die Börse, die in solchen Dingen nicht wählerisch, nicht ekel ist,

kann die Gründungsleichen des Herrn Jean Fränkel nicht handeln, ohne dass ihr eine Gänsehaut über den Rücken läuft.

Neben der „Märkischen Todtengräberei“ sind noch zu nennen: die schon erwähnte Flora, an der sich Viele versündigten, und die auch Herr Jean Fränkel sehr geschwächt hat; ferner Berliner Weissbierbrauerei, vormals Gericke — Cours ca. 20; Charlottenburger Baugesellschaft, unter Mitwirkung des Bürgermeisters von Charlottenburg, Herrn Bullrich, verübt — Cours ca. 5; und Nieder-Schönhausener Baugesellschaft, die gar nicht mehr notirt wird. Der Besitz dieser Gesellschaft besteht aus einem Sandplatz, der ihr für 230,000 Thaler aufgehalst wurde. Während der Verkäufer des Torfbruchs von Skaby nur anonym protestirte, erhoben die Bauern von Schönhausen ein lautes zorniges Protestgeschrei; aber Herr Jean Fränkel kehrte sich ebensowenig an das eine wie an das andere. Und warum auch? Was die Vorbesitzer gegen ihn trieb, war sicher nicht Mitleid mit den betrogenen Actionären, sondern das Verlangen, auf den Attentäter eine Pression zu üben; zu versuchen, ob sich nicht nachträglich noch etwas aus ihm heraus schlagen liesse.

Aber Eins verargen wir Herrn Jean Fränkel. Das ist sein Verhalten gegen den Koch von Ritzewoller. In dem koschern Restaurant Ritzewoller pflegte Herr Jean Fränkel nach vollbrachter Arbeit seine Gründungs-Diners zu geben, mit seinen Verbündeten zu tafeln. Der Koch des Hauses war, trotzdem er wenig über Zwanzig zählte, in seiner Kunst ein Meister; und auch der Champagner von Ritzewoller suchte seines Gleichen. Der Koch verlor leider seine Stelle, und da liess er sich's einfallen, im Namen des Herrn Jean Fränkel, den er wohl kannte, einen Zettel zu schreiben und von Ritzewoller sechs Flaschen Champagner — vom Besten — zu verlangen. Er erhielt sie und trank sie aus. Als bald kam die Fälschung an den Tag; natürlich durch die Schuld des Herrn Jean Fränkel, der die ihm vorgelegte Rechnung nicht bezahlen wollte; sondern es kalt mit ansah, dass man den jungen Koch der Justiz überlieferte und ihn nach der Strenge des Gesetzes verurtheilte. Bei Gott, das war nicht schön von Herrn Jean Fränkel! Wie? Einen armen Teufel wegen sechs Flaschen Champagner in's Zuchthaus schicken zu lassen, wenn man selber Flora, Berliner Weissbier, Charlottenburger Baugesellschaft und „Märkische Todtengräberei“ auf dem Gewissen hat?!

Da wir einmal von oberfaulen Gründungen sprechen, so verlangt die Gerechtigkeit, dass wir hier auch Herrn Robert Baumann einschalten. Allerdings rangirt er etwas höher als Herr Jean Fränkel, denn er hat etwa dreimal soviel als dieser gegründet, und darunter auch einige erträgliche Sachen; z. B. Berliner Bank, Bank für Rheinland und Westphalen, Hessische Bank, Hessische Brauerei und Zeitzer Eisengiesserei. Auch Egells'sche Maschinenfabrik wollen wir ihm hingehen lassen. Aber ganz und gar nicht zu entschuldigenden sind: Allgemeine Deutsche Handelsgesellschaft — Cours ca. 8; Berliner Nord-Eisenbahn — Cours 0; und vor Allem nicht der so entsetzliche Thüringer Bankverein in Erfurt, dessen Directoren Heinrich Moos und Selmar Uhley bekanntlich durchbrannten, und dann im „Kladderadatsch“, unter Beifügung ihrer Portraits, steckbrieflich verfolgt wurden. Auch an der Deutschen Buchhändlerbank war Herr Robert Baumann mit thätig; eine Gründung, die, obgleich hier als Geburtshelfer solch berühmte „Volkswirthe“ wie Julius Faucher und Karl Braun-Wiesbaden fungirten, dennoch todt zur Welt kam.

Endlich ist Herr Robert Baumann auch der wahre Urheber der Altenburger Zuckerfabrik, nur dass der

hochpoetische Prospect nicht von ihm selber herrührt. Nach der „Stilprobe“ zu urtheilen, die einst die „Neue Börsen-Zeitung“ von ihm veröffentlichte, und worin er sich gegen gewisse Anschuldigungen in Sachen Berliner Bank und Nordbahn zu rechtfertigen versuchte, scheint er nicht gerade ein „Held der Feder“ zu sein. Um seine Gründungssünden in etwas wieder wett zu machen, vielleicht auch nur, um die Aufmerksamkeit von ihnen abzulenken, paradierte er mit dem „Invalidendank“, gab und sammelte er ostensibel zu patriotischen und wohlthätigen Zwecken, suchte er mit der Aristokratie anzuknüpfen. Dessenungeachtet blieb er titel- und ordenlos, was uns billig Wunder nimmt. Wenn z. B. Herr Meyer Cohn, auch ein vielgewandter Gründer, Commerzienrath wurde; warum denn Herr Robert Baumann nicht?! Sollte ihn daran blos sein „deutscher Stil“ verhindert haben? —

Nach dieser Abschweifung zu Gunsten der Herren Jean Fränkel und Robert Baumann, kehren wir zu den „Prospecten“ zurück. In zahlreichen Fällen wurde eine Dividende nicht nur verheissen und ausgerechnet, sondern von den Vorbesitzern resp. Gründern auch „garantirt“. Herr Leuffgen versprach für die von ihm verkaufte Glasfabrik Albertinenhütte bei Char-

lottenburg eine Verzinsung von 16 Procent auf fünf Jahre; trotzdem ist der Cours bis auf 6 zurückgegangen. Es ist dies, nebenbei bemerkt, derselbe Herr Leuffgen, der auch Director der Deutschen Marezzo-Marmor-Gesellschaft war, und diese rasch dem Concourse zuführte, indem er das ganze Actiencapital wie ein Taschenspieler verschwinden liess; ein Kunststück, das der Concurrs-Verwalter den „reinen Einbruch“ nannte.*)

Die Herren Schöller und van Alpen garantirten der Aachener Tuchfabrik gleichfalls 10 Procent Dividende für die ersten fünf Jahre; in Folge dessen wurden die Actien mit 105 aufgelegt, sind aber schon lange nicht mehr auf dem Courszettel zu finden. Die Versprechungen des „Prospect“ erwiesen sich als grober Schwindel, Niemand wollte die Coupons einlösen, und die schriftliche Garantieerklärung der Herren Schöller und van Alpen hat der „Vorsitzende des Aufsichtsraths“, Commerzienrath Robert Schöller in Düren, der Vater des Mit-Vorbesitzers der Fabrik, „nach sich genommen“. Die Gesellschaft schloss ihr erstes und einziges Geschäftsjahr mit einer Unterbilanz

*) Vgl. Berliner „Tribüne“ No. 84, vom 26. Juni 1874.

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Aehnliche Zinsgarantien leisteten: Herr Hermann Lehl für die Dampfmühlen-Gesellschaft in Stralsund; Joseph Beer selige Wittwe in Liegnitz für die Schlesische Wollwaaren-Fabrik; Herr Johann Caspar Harkort für die Gesellschaft für Eisenindustrie und Brückenbau in Duisburg; lauter Actien, deren Coursstand seit Jahren jeder Zinsgarantie Hohn spricht. Der schreiendste Fall ist jedoch Bergbrauerei Hasenhaide in Berlin; mit 8 Procent Dividende „garantirt“, ist der Cours etwa 1 Brief. —

Entweder war die Zinsgarantie auch nur ein Versprechen, das man auf sich beruhen liess; oder wenn die Verkäufer wirklich die betreffende Summe sicher stellten, gehörte diese schon zu den Gründungsunkosten, steckte sie eben im Actiencapital, so dass sie thatsächlich von den Actionären selber aufgebracht wurde, und es sich wieder um eine blosse Augenverblendniss handelte.

Dass die „Prospecte“, hinsichtlich der Rentabilitätsberechnung wie des Erwerbspreises, also in den beiden wesentlichen Punkten, fast regelmässig arge Täuschungen und grobe Unwahrheiten enthielten, sprach

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die „Spener'sche Zeitung“ in ihrer Börsen-Rückschau vom 31. December 1872 offen aus. Es war dies um so verdienstlicher als das Blatt damals, von Herrn Wehrenpfennig redigirt, der Preussischen Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank angehörte, an deren Spitze Herr Richard Schweder stand — der Gründer *par excellence*. Leider wird das Verdienst der genannten Zeitung dadurch etwas geschmälert, dass sie jene freimüthige Aeusserung so spät that, als der Gründungsschwindel bereits so gut wie zu Ende war.

Die „Prospecte“, gewöhnlich unter juristischem Beirath entstanden, sind mit einer wahren Meisterschaft abgefasst. Sie versprechen Alles, und verpflichten zu Nichts. Nur höchst selten haben die Gründer sich im „Prospect“ eine Blösse gegeben, auf Grund des Prospects zur Rechenschaft gezogen werden können; und noch seltener haben die betrogenen Actionäre wirklich etwas zurückerhalten. Nur Ein nennenswerthes Beispiel schwebt uns vor. Es ist der Fall der Sudenburger Maschinenfabrik, vormals F. A. Klusemann in Magdeburg, wo die Uriane einen Theil ihres Raubes — 350,000 Thaler — factisch herausgaben, aber trotzdem dem Staatsanwalt verfielen.

Der „Prospect“ wurde in etwa 20 bis 50 Zeitungen

gerückt; und zwar nicht Ein mal, sondern mehrere Mal. Bloss die Veröffentlichung des „Prospects“ und sonstige Insertionskosten machten eine Ausgabe bis 10,000 Thaler und mehr nöthig; woraus man entnehmen kann, dass die Gründungsspesen nicht klein waren. In erster Reihe erhielten das Inserat sämmtliche Börsenblätter, die damals wie Pilze emporschossen; sodann die grossen politischen Zeitungen und auch wol verbreitete Localblätter. Es handelte sich um die grösstmögliche Publicität; es handelte sich aber auch um Unterstützung, wenigstens um Schonung. Deshalb wurden auch solche Blätter bedacht, die keinen besondern Leserkreis hatten, aber doch irgendwie zu fürchten waren.

Alle Blätter, gross wie klein, lechzten nach Gründungs- und Emissions-Anzeigen; die kleinern bewarben sich darum oder druckten sie unaufgefordert ab und schickten Belag nebst Rechnung ein, die in der Regel auch bezahlt wurde, denn man verstreute ja das Geld. Erst als die Schwindelperiode zu Ende ging, ward man sparsamer; und da findet sich denn unter den Inseraten der für die meisten Leser gewiss räthselhafte Vermerk: „Nachdruck wird nicht honorirt!“ Blätter, die mit den Anzeigen nicht „betheiligt“ wurden, erhoben

wol ein Geschrei, griffen die Gründung versteckt oder offen an. So that z. B., gegenüber dem im vorigen Capitel erwähnten „artistischen Unternehmen“, eine eben entstandene Börsen-Zeitung. Sie enthüllte die Courstreiberei mittelst der verschiedenen Consortien, welche die Actien nacheinander übernahmen, bis sie endlich 10 Procent über Pari (100) an die Börse kamen. Das war ein Wink für die Gründer. Sie holten das Versäumte nach, und nun brachte dasselbe Börsenblatt eine sehr günstige Besprechung, empfahl das „artistische Unternehmen“ als durchaus solid und höchst rentabel.

Das blosse Inserat genügte nicht; die Gründung musste auch im redactionellen Theil erwähnt, der „Prospect“ hier theilweise übernommen oder umschrieben werden. Kleinere Blätter besorgten das schon um des Inserats willen; die grössern aber nur gegen besonderes Honorar, und dieses betrug in der Regel weit mehr als die Insertionsgebühr. Ohne Rücksicht auf das Inserat wurde in den tonangebenden Börsenzeitungen manche Gründung erbarmungslos heruntergerissen; und erst hinterher, nachdem sie sich ihrer Schuldigkeit bewusst geworden, zu Gnaden angenommen. So hatte, um Ein Beispiel für hundert anzuführen, ein sehr bekanntes Börsenblatt zunächst Berliner Weiss-

bier, vormals Gericke, nach Gebühr verarbeitet; aber ein paar Tage später legte es dieser Tochter des Herrn Jean Fränkel, diesem Monstrum, die Hände segnend auf das Haupt und sprach mit dem Grafen von Savern:

Dies Kind, kein Engel ist so rein,
Lasst's Eurer Huld empfohlen sein!

Weit geschickter verfuhr in solchen Fällen die „Neue Börsen-Zeitung“, ja nicht ohne Humor und Schalkhaftigkeit. So schrieb sie: „Wir finden in verschiedenen Blättern eine Aufzählung der Leistungen der Maschinenfabrik Berliner Vulkan. Wir können es uns um so mehr versagen auf die Einzelheiten näher einzugehen, als denselben durch die übereinstimmende Reproduction in den übrigen Blättern eine mehr als hinreichende Publicität gegeben ist. Unsere Aufgabe dürfen wir als erfüllt betrachten, wenn wir darauf hinweisen, dass die Leistungen der Fabrik für uns die Verzinsung des nur 450,000 Thaler betragenden Actien-capitals ausser Zweifel stellen.“

Nur 450,000 Thaler! (Wobei übrigens die Hypotheken mit 215,000 Thaler vergessen.) Fürwahr eine Kleinigkeit! Und auch mit der „guten Verzinsung“ hatte die „Neue Börsen-Zeitung“ Recht. Im „ersten Geschäftsjahr“ vertheilte der von Herrn Leopold

Hadra aus der von Michalkowski'schen Fabrik componirte „Vulkan“ wirklich 7 Procent Dividende, seitdem aber keinen Heller mehr. Deshalb notirt ihn die Börse nur noch ca. 12; und wir fürchten, dass er selbst auf dieser Höhe sich nicht halten, sondern noch tiefer, viel tiefer sinken wird.

V.

„Subscription“ und „Einführung“.

Hinter und vor den Coullissen — Alles blosser Hocuspocus — „Kolossal überzeichnet“ — Subscriptions-Humbig — „Repartitionen“ und „Reductionen“ — Wöhler'sche Maschinenfabrik — Königs- und Laurahütte — Herr von Kardorff-Wabnitz — Der „Berliner Börsen-Courier“ tritt für das Publikum ein — Itzig Meyer & Co. und die Erste Deutsche General-Leimstiederei — Die Consortial-Verschworrenen — Die „Nante's“ — Die Abrechnung — Nochmals der Dannenberger'sche Kattun — Die „Fixer“ und die „Schwänze“ — Producten- und Handelsbank — Die Agiotage oder der Conrswechsler — Louise Tiefbau, Dortmunder Union — Rothschild, Bleichröder, Jacob Landau etc. — Deutsche Reichs- und Continental-Eisenbahnbaugesellschaft — Hanseemann und Miquel — Provinzial-Disconto-Gesellschaft — $2 \times 2 = 6$ und $2 \times 2 = 3$.

Wieviel Stadien hat nicht erst ein Friedens- oder Allianzvertrag zu durchlaufen; wie viel Conferenzen und Verhandlungen sind vorher nöthig! Welche Mühe kostet nicht das Einstudiren eines Schauspiels; wieviel Vorbereitungen und Zurüstungen sind nothwendig, bevor es wirklich zur Aufführung kommt! Welche Kämpfe finden selbst zwischen Mitarbeiter und Redacteur, oft wegen eines einzigen Journal-Artikels statt! Von alledem erfährt das Publikum so gut wie nichts; was

ihm geboten wird, sind vollendete Thatsachen, fertige Producte.

Mit den Gründungen verhielt es sich noch ganz anders. Hier geschah alles Wesentliche und Wirkliche hinter den Coulissen; Alles war bereits abgekartet und eingefädelt, und was an die Oeffentlichkeit trat, war blosser Hocuspocus; allein darauf berechnet, die Menge zu verblenden und einzufangen.

Mit dem „Prospect“, welcher von der glücklich erfolgten Gründung Kunde gab, die neue Actiengesellschaft in den rösigsten Farben malte und den Actionären Gewinn über Gewinn verhiess — war die Einladung zur Subscription verbunden. An dem und dem Tage und an den und den Orten wurde das Actiencapital, ganz oder theilweise, zur Zeichnung aufgelegt, dem Publikum zum Pari-Course (100) oder darüber, angeboten. Und nun herbei, Ihr guten Leute, die Ihr Geld im Beutel habt und Willens seid, es sicher und mit Vortheil anzulegen! Versäumt ja die Stunde nicht, sie bedeutet Euer Glück, und sie kehrt nicht wieder!!

Und sie kamen in hellen Haufen, sie versperreten die Strasse, sie belagerten das Haus; und als die Thüren sich endlich öffneten, quoll der Strom herein,

und in einem Augenblick waren die ausliegenden Bogen mit Unterschriften bedeckt. Der Eine zeichnete 100 Thaler, der Andere 500, der Dritte 1000, der Vierte 3000, der Fünfte 10,000 Thaler. „Drei-, fünfmal überzeichnet!“ — „Kolossal überzeichnet!!“ meldeten noch am selben Abend die Zeitungen im Chor. „Die Zeichnungen müssen erheblich reducirt werden!!!“

War aber in der Regel Alles blosser Hocuspocus! Nichts weiter als ein von den Gründern in Scene gesetztes Spektakelstück! Jene Leute, welche sich an der Zeichnungsstelle drängen und stossen, sind Commis und Ausläufer von verbündeten oder befreundeten Geschäftshäusern, oder gemiethete Dienstmänner, welche man heute in Paletot und Cylinder gesteckt hat; und zu ihnen gesellen sich Müssiggänger und Neugierige. Hin und wieder verirrt sich auch wol ein Privatmann; getäuscht von dem Treiben, zeichnet er eine Summe, und erhält sie, trotz aller „Reductionen“, unvermeidlich und — voll.

Die „Neue Börsen-Zeitung“, die sich überhaupt des Publikums gegen die Börsianer ritterlich annahm, beleuchtete den „Subscriptions-Humbug“, wie sie ihn nannte, wiederholt, und kritisirte ihn scharf. Sie tadelte namentlich die Discontogesellschaft, welche in zwei

Glagan, Der Börsenschwindel.

6

Fällen, bei Gelegenheit der Ungarischen Eisenbahn-Anleihe und der Aachener Disconto-Gesellschaft, den Subscribenten „die Thüren blos der Formalität wegen geöffnet hatte, um sie dann gleich wieder zu schliessen.“ Aber etliche herzhaftere Leute, fügte das Blatt hinzu, hätten sich nicht wie Narren heimschicken lassen, wären so energisch aufgetreten, dass man ihnen noch ein „Pöstchen aus dem Privatschatz“ abgelassen.

War aber auch wieder Hocuspocus! Blosser Reclame für die beiden Papiere, um den Cours zu treiben und das Publikum lecker zu machen! — Der Privatmann betheiligte sich nicht wol schon an den Subscriptionen, und wenn er's dennoch that, zeichnete er nicht selber, sondern liess durch seinen Banquier zeichnen. Die Banquiers aber hatten es nicht nöthig, sich an der Zeichnungsstelle zu drängen; sie gaben ihre Ordres einfach schriftlich und vorher mittelst der Post auf.

Wirkliche Ueberzeichnungen kamen nur ausnahmsweise vor, und dann geschahen sie von Börsen-Speculanten, welche ohne Rücksicht auf die Gründung selber, deren eigentlichen Werth sie ebensowenig wie das grosse Publikum kannten und zu beurtheilen vermochten, ein besonderes Vertrauen hatten zu der „starken“ und „glücklichen“ Hand der Gründer. Aber von jeder

neuen Gesellschaft mussten die Zeitungen eine „sehr erhebliche“ oder gar eine „kolossale“ Ueberzeichnung vermelden, und laut besonderer Bekanntmachung wurde dann stets eine „Repartition“ vorgenommen.

Eisenwerk Marienhütte bei Kotzenau; vormals Schlittgen und Haase, aufgelegt bei der Gewerbebank H. Schuster; und Vereins-Brauerei Berliner Gastwirth, aufgelegt von Bercht & Swoboda — konnten beide nur Zeichnungen bis 5000 Thaler voll berücksichtigen, höhere Beiträge mussten auf 25 Procent reducirt werden. — Heutiger Cours 50 und resp. 12! Bank für Sprit- und Productenhandel, vormals Gebrüder Wrede, aufgelegt bei der Centralbank für Handel und Industrie, war leider nur im Stande, Summen bis 1000 Thaler zu acceptiren, höhere Beträge mussten sich eine Reduction von 40 Procent gefallen lassen. — Heutiger Cours 60. Immer waren die Gründer so edel, in erster Reihe die kleinen Zeichnungen zu berücksichtigen, den sonnenklaren Profit zunächst den minder wohlhabenden Leuten zu gönnen.

Inmitten dieser regelmässigen „Ueberzeichnungen“ und obligaten „Reductionen“ musste es umsomehr auffallen, als plötzlich Herr Richard Schweder von der Preussischen Boden-Creditactien-Bank dem Publikum

einen „nicht subscribirten Rest“ F. Wöhlert'scher Maschinenbau-Actien von 750,000 Thaler nachträglich offerirte und freundlichst zu „Nachanmeldungen“ einlud. Obgleich man sich mitten in der Schwindelperiode befand, machte diese Gründung, eingeleitet von Hermann Geber, und dargeboten von den Herren Karl Coppel, Karl Braun-Wiesbaden, Stadtrath Pohle, Geheimen Commerzienrath F. W. Krause, bald hernach geadelt, und Gustav Markwald, Schwiegervater des genialen Directors Schweder — doch ein rauschendes Fiasko.

Das Actiencapital betrug die Kleinigkeit von $3\frac{1}{4}$ Million Thaler, und gewisse Vorgänge hinter den Coullissen waren ruchbar geworden. Als das „erste Geschäftsjahr“ zu Ende ging, erschien in „Saling's Börsenblatt“ ein „Eingesandt“, welches constatirte, dass die Gesellschaft, die im „Prospect“ 120 Locomotiven alljährlich versprochen, wirklich geliefert habe 40, und überhaupt fertig stellen könne höchstens 50. Auch wurde bemerkt, „dass die Verwaltung einen recht starken Frost und Schneefall herbeisehne“, weil dann die Aufnahme der Inventur über das im Freien herumliegende Material unmöglich sei. Diesem „Eingesandt“ ist nirgends widersprochen; wol aber erzählte man sich

laut, dass der Vorbesitzer, Commerzienrath Wöhlert, an der neuen Actiengesellschaftswirthschaft seine offene Schadenfreude habe und sie mit beissenden Witzen begleite.

Keine Gründung machte grösseres Furore als Vereinigte Königs- und Laurahütte. Laut Bekanntmachung erhielten die Zeichner von 200 bis 2000 Thaler eine Actie à 200 Thaler, von 2200 bis 8000 Thaler zwei Actien, die höheren Summen nur fünf Procent. Hier mag thatsächlich eine Ueberzeichnung stattgefunden haben. Die Gesellschaft vertheilte 1871 bis 1874 — $12\frac{1}{4}$, 29, 20 und 10 Procent Dividende. Die Actien wurden an der Börse ein wildes Spielpapier, und der Cours stieg unaufhörlich bis zum Wiener Krach, wo er etwa 270 stand. Aber was für „Hände“ waren auch hier thätig, und was für „Hände“ halten die Gesellschaft noch heute, wo der Cours bis 60 gesunken ist, über Wasser! Wir nennen nur: Gerson Bleichröder, inzwischen geadelt; Wilhelm Behrens und Baron von Westenholz in Hamburg; Jakob Landau, Heinrich Heimann und Justizrath Friedensburg in Breslau; Geheime-räthe Krienes und von Carnall; Graf von Hatzfeld-Wildenburg und Altenburgischer Minister von

Gerstenberg, Fabrikbesitzer a. D. Carl Egells, Geh. Commerzienrath Louis Ravené und Herr W. von Kardorff-Wabnitz, Mitglied des Preussischen Abgeordnetenhauses und des Deutschen Reichstags; ein Hauptredner der freiconservativen Partei, eine Autorität in allen Finanz- und volkswirtschaftlichen Fragen, sowie auf dem Gebiete der Gründungen. Hut ab vor diesen „Händen“!

Auf die „Subscription“ folgte die Einführung an der Börse. In vielen Fällen, namentlich als der Schwindel in üppigster Blüthe stand, und die Börse jedes Papier, ohne es weiter zu prüfen, willig aufnahm, sah man von „Prospect“ und „Subscription“ ganz ab und brachte die neuen Actien gleich zu Markt. Ein paar Tage vorher erschien im redactionellen Theil der Zeitungen eine ziemlich gleichlautende Notiz, welche die Gründung kurz skizzirte, bestens empfahl, und der Welt verkündete, dass am nächsten Dienstag das grosse Haus Itzig Meyer & Co. mit den Actien der „Ersten Deutschen General-Leimsiederei“ debutiren werde.

Unterm 10. Februar 1873, also wie der Schwindel bereits stark zu Ende ging, brachte der „Berliner Börsen-Courier“ einen Artikel, worin er die beiden

Verfahren „Subscription“ und „Einführung“ gegen einander abwog und die blosse „Einführung“ als „nicht reell“ bezeichnete. Wenn schon, so ungefähr führte er aus, der „Prospect“ gemeinhin keinen Glauben verdiene, und auch die „Subscription“ eine etwas undurchsichtige Operation bleibe, so böten beide doch dem Publikum immer einen gewissen Anhalt, während die „Einführung“ den Gründern Gelegenheit gebe, selbst „ein gänzlichcs Fiasco zu cachiren“. Der „Börsen-Courier“ forderte daher, namentlich die „ersten Häuser“ auf, „sich dieses unberechtigten Modus der «Einführung» möglichst bald zu entschlagen“, oder doch wenigstens vorher, „durch Publication eines detaillirten Prospects; ihrer Pflicht gegen das Privatcapital“ zu genügen.

Wieder der reine blanke Hocuspocus! Für das Publikum hatten „Subscription“ wie „Einführung“ genau dieselbe Bedeutung. Beides waren Schauspiele, die die Gründer mit ihren Helfershelfern aufführten, um dadurch die Menge erst aufmerksam zu machen und zum Kaufen der neuen Actien zu verlocken. Alle solche Enthüllungen und Ausplaudereien der Börsenblätter, solche Schutzreden für das arme liebe Publikum und solcher Apell an die Respectabilität der „ersten Häuser“ sind weiter nichts als: „Sand in die

Augen!“ Ja, meistens ist damit noch eine geschickte Reclame für irgend ein „erstes Haus“ und dessen neueste „Operation“ verbunden, und es werden unter der Maske sittlicher Entrüstung blos wieder neue Sprenkel gelegt.

Wir kommen jetzt zur „Einführung“.

Itzig Meyer & Co., welche die Actien der „Ersten Deutschen General-Leimsiederei“ vertreiben sollen, haben sich zunächst mit einem „Consortium“ umgeben. Die Mitglieder desselben sind nicht zu verwechseln mit den „ersten Zeichnern“, welche, wie man weiss, in der Regel blos zum Schein gezeichnet haben. Nein, dieses Consortium ist ganz ernsthaft gemeint; es ist für Itzig Meyer & Co. eine Art Rückversicherung, wie sie Lebens- und Feuerversicherungs-Gesellschaften eingehen, um sich ihrerseits wieder den Rücken zu decken und das grosse Risiko zu vertheilen. Solch Consortium besteht aus 10, 20, 30 oder mehr Personen, die sich aus Banquiers, Maklern, Spéculanten und andern Börsianern zusammensetzen. Sie übernehmen die Actien der „Ersten Deutschen General-Leimsiederei“, in Posten von 5000, 10,000 20,000 oder gar 100,000 Thalern, zu einem bestimmten Course, welcher der Consortialcours heisst und im vorliegenden Falle etwa 70 be-

tragen mag. • Zu diesem Preise dürfen Itzig Meyer & Co. von ihren Consortial-Verschworenen nöthigenfalls die Abnahme der Actien verlangen, brauchen aber, wenn sie nicht wollen, dafür kein Stück zu liefern, und geben vorläufig auch kein Stück aus den Händen.

Der Erfolg der „Einführung“ hängt zunächst davon ab, ob auch der richtige Zeitpunkt gewählt ist. Die überaus nervöse und sensitive Börse muss sich bei guter Laune befinden; sie darf nicht etwa „verstimmt“ oder „matt“ oder gar „flau“ sein; sonst wird die „Einführung“ besser aufgeschoben, oder sie fällt in's Wasser.

Der bewusste Dienstag kommt, und die Börse hat ein vortreffliches Aussehen. „Ganz Israel strahlet und glänzet vor Lust.“ Der grosse Augenblick ist da, und der Chef oder der Bevollmächtigte des hochrenommirten Hauses Itzig Meyer & Co. tritt auf, umgeben von den Consortial-Verschworenen, die sein Gefolge bilden — wie jener Schwarm von Clienten, mit welchen Pompejus oder Julius Cäsar auf dem Forum erschienen. Auch für „Volk“ ist gesorgt: Das Volk oder den „Mob“ bilden die Jobber der untersten Classe, welche von der Hand in den Mund leben, und sich mitunter durch fettglänzende Röcke und zerrissene

Hosen bemerklich machen. Sie sind die öffentlichen Ausrufer, und sie heissen, in Erinnerung an die ausgestorbenen Berliner Eckensteher, die Nante's der Börse.

Die allgemeine Aufmerksamkeit richtet sich jetzt auf Itzig Meyer & Co., das ganze Geschäft pausirt eine Weile, und mit grossem Geräusch gehen die Actien der „Ersten Deutschen General-Leimsiederei“ in Scene. Der Einführungscours ist mit Rücksicht auf das „grosse Haus“ Itzig Meyer & Co. 108½; bloß Pari (100) würde seinem Ansehen nicht recht entsprechen. „Leimsiederei“ wird heftig begehrt und fast ebenso heftig gekauft. Aber von wem? Einstweilen nur von den Consortial-Verschworenen, ihren Freunden, Anhängern und Agenten. Ein dicker Nante mit ausserordentlich entwickelter Nase schreit: „Ich nehme «Leim» mit 109!“ — „„Leim mit 109!!“““ brüllt der Janhagel ihm nach.

Jedermann im Saale weiss, dass die Nante's weder „Leim“ wollen, noch „Leim“ bekommen, dass sie nur von Itzig Meyer & Co. mit ein paar Stücken „betheiligt“ sind, und dafür ihre Ausrufer-Dienste thun. Niemand im Saale lässt sich durch die armen Kerle täuschen, aber ihr Geschrei macht doch Effect

und hallt in den Börsenberichten der Zeitungen wieder. Sie nützen zwar nicht viel, aber sie könnten gegen das Papier schreien und doch Schaden anrichten; darum sind sie angeworben, und sie dünken den Gründern ebenso nöthig und unentbehrlich, wie einem grossen Schauspieler oder einer berühmten Sängerin die — Claqueurs.

Der Cours von „Leim“ geht heute bis auf 112, morgen ist er vielleicht schon 115 und übermorgen 120. Die Consortial-Verschworenen kaufen und lassen kaufen zu diesen Coursen, daher der Makler sie notiren muss; und wenn es auch nur Schein-Käufe sind: der Makler erhält trotzdem seine Courtage oder Gebühr. Allmählig finden sich wirkliche Käufer, nach und nach wird, durch Zeitungsberichte und Empfehlungen der Banquiers, das Publikum herangezogen, und nun schwankt der Cours von „Leim“ zwischen 125 und 105, bis die Actien glücklich untergebracht sind; wo er dann sofort oder doch sehr bald einen jähen Sturz bis 90, 80, 70 oder gar 60 zu erleiden pflegt. Ausser den unglücklichen Actionären kümmert sich fortan kein Mensch mehr um „Leim“.

Itzig Meyer & Co. aber rechnen mit den Consortial-Verschworenen ab. Der Mittel-Cours, zu welchem die

Actien durchschnittlich „begeben“ sind, stellt sich
auf 115 Procent.

Davon ab:

Courtage an die Makler, Bonificationen
an die Banquiers, Douceurs, Grati-
ficationen und andere Spesen, zu-
sammen ca. 15 „

Bleiben 100 Procent.

Der Cours, zu welchem die Consortial-
Verschworenen „Leim“ übernahmen,
war 70 „

Mithin haben sie verdient 30 Procent;
was bei einem Pöstchen von 5000 oder 10,000 Tha-
lern schon ein hübsches Sümfmchen ausmacht, und bei
einem Posten von 50,000 oder gar 100,000 Thalern
eine sehr anständige Summe.

Auch die Nante's halten ihren Schmaus. Der dicke
Chorführer ist mit 10 Stück Actien à 200 Thaler
„betheiligt“, so dass er 600 Thaler einstreicht; wäh-
rend den Andern nur je 5 Stück zugeschrieben sind,
auf jeden von ihnen also ein Consortialgewinn von
300 Thaler entfällt. Davon fristen die armen Schlucker
nun wieder eine Zeit lang ihr Leben; aber es giebt

unter ihnen auch feine anschlägige Köpfe, und Einer oder der Andere arbeitet sich wol rasch empor und spielt bald an der Börse eine Rolle.

Wie schon gesagt, werden den Consortial-Verschworenen selber keine Stücke ausgehändigt. Itzig Meyer & Co., die den Cours halten, und daher alles Material, was etwa angeboten wird, wieder aufnehmen, könnten sonst leicht in die Lage kommen, „Leim“ von ihren eigenen Helfershelfern zu hohem Course zurückkaufen zu müssen. Werden die Actien aber nicht abgesetzt, dann sind die Verschworenen verpflichtet, die gezeichneten Posten zu dem verabredeten Consortialcours zu beziehen; was sie natürlich nicht gern und in der Regel nicht gutwillig thun.

Ein solcher Fall ereignete sich u. A. bei Gründung der Dannenberger'schen oder eigentlich Liebermann'schen Kattunfabrik. Herr Richard Schweder, der den „Krach“ wol schon in den Gliedern verspürte, hatte die „Einführung“ der Actien verzögert und verzögert, bis er endlich ganz plötzlich damit herausrückte. Er machte ein gründliches Fiasco, und sein Adjutant, Herr Wolf Paradies, musste es ausbaden. Die Consortial-Verschworenen, die bei so vielen Gründungen mit Herrn Schweder Hand in Hand gegangen waren

und jedesmal so hübsch verdient hatten, wiesen jetzt „Kattun“ mit Entrüstung und Abscheu zurück; und als es zum Processe kam, gab der Richter, in Erwägung der eigenthümlichen Umstände, ihnen Recht, und die Preussische Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank musste den ganzen „Kattun“ für sich behalten.

Allerdings war die „Einführung“, ohne „Subscription“ und ohne „Prospect“, ein bequemerer und kürzeres Verfahren; aber es gehörten dazu auch starke und kraftvolle „Hände“, zumal der Einführungscours fast regelmässig nicht unbedeutend über Pari (100) gesetzt wurde; was dann sofort die Schweisshunde der Börse, die Fixer, herbeilockte — jene ehrlichen Leute, welche ein Geschäft daraus machen, auf das Fallen der Course zu speculiren und die Course unter Aufbietung jedes Mittels herunterzureissen; wofür sie freilich zuweilen arg bluten müssen. Des bessern Verständnisses wegen folge hier ein Beispiel.

Die Actien der Producten- und Handelsbank — eine Schöpfung, zu der auch Wiener Gründer extra nach Berlin gekommen waren — wurden mit 116 eingeführt. Weil aber diese Actien nicht voll, sondern nur mit 40 Procent eingezahlt waren, betrug der Einführungscours thatsächlich 140. Gewiss eine kolossale

Unverschämtheit, da die Bank noch gar nichts gethan hatte, noch nicht einmal eingerichtet war! So dachten auch die Fixer, und sie begannen die Actien zu werfen, ein Pöstchen nach dem andern *in blanco* zu verkaufen; das heisst, ohne es zu haben. Aber sie hatten die Rechnung ohne den Wirth gemacht. Die Gründer hielten fest, nahmen die Blanco-Abgaben bereitwilligst auf und drückten den Fixern Zoll um Zoll die Gurgel zu. Als der Ultimo, der letzte Tag im Monat und damit der Zeitpunkt der Lieferung kam, mussten die Fixer sich mit einem Verlust von 7 Procent „decken“, und die Gründer, als die alleinigen Besitzer des Materials, hätten ihnen eine noch weit höhere Busse dictiren können. — Solche Strangulirung nennt man an der Börse eine Schwänze.

Der Einführungsmodus war das beste Mittelchen für die Agiotage oder den Courswucher, welcher sich nicht wesentlich von der sogenannten Halsabschneiderei unterscheidet. Herr Richard Schweder führte noch im Januar 1873 die Actien der Kohlenzeche Louise Tiefbau mit 115 ein; während heute der Cours ca. 30 steht. Die famose Dortmunder Union, gegründet von den Herren Miquel und von Hanse-mann in Berlin, Wilhelm von Born in Dortmund,

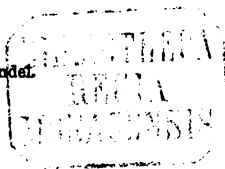
Baron Abraham von Oppenheim in Cöln, Baron Rothschild in Frankfurt a. M. etc. — erschien an der Börse mit 110, wurde dann bis 228 hinaufgetrieben und steht jetzt ca. — 12!!!

Wie die „grossen Häuser“ die wichtigsten Gründungen vollführten, so waren sie auch die eigentlichen Meister des Agiotage-Spiels, bei dem sie Millionen einstrichen. Rothschild, Bleichröder, Jakob Landau und Wilhelm Behrens in Hamburg, denen sich wieder Herr von Kärdorff und Graf Hatzfeld zugesellten, componirten die Deutsche Reichs- und Continental-Eisenbahnbau-Gesellschaft, mit einem Grundcapital von 10 Millionen Thaler. Die 40procentigen Interimsscheine wurden mit 55 bis 65 Thalern untergebracht, während sie heute etwa mit 12 Thalern bezahlt werden!!

Das Stärkste aber leistete doch wieder die Disconto-Gesellschaft mit den Herren von Hanseemann und Miquel an der Spitze. Wenn der schlichte Menschenverstand darauf schwört, dass $2 \times 2 = 4$ ist, so bewies die Disconto-Gesellschaft, dass an der Börse eine höhere Rechenkunst gilt, dass hier 2×2 sowohl 6 wie 3 sein kann, je nach Umständen und Zeitverhältnissen.

Wie die Preussische Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank sich eine Filiale in der -berühmtesten Preussischen Credit-Anstalt zulegte, so schuf auch die Disconto-Gesellschaft ein Tochter-Institut — die seitdem ebenso anrühmte Provinzial-Disconto-Gesellschaft, mit einem Grundcapital von 10 Millionen Thaler. Die Actien, worauf 40 Procent eingezahlt, kamen an die Börse mit ca. 125, und gingen bei solcher Einzahlung bis etwa 150. Von diesem Cours wurden die fehlenden 60 Procent abgezogen, und somit 40 Thaler mit 65 bis 90 Thaler bezahlt!! Damals waren nach der Rechnung der Disconto-Gesellschaft $2 \times 2 = 6$. — Inzwischen sind auf die Actien noch 20 Procent nachgezahlt, aber trotzdem werden sie gegenwärtig nur mit ca. 70 notirt. Von diesem Cours gehen ab die fehlenden 40 Procent, und es werden demnach 60 Thaler mit etwa 30 Thalern bezahlt!! Das aber bedeutet, dass bei der Disconto-Gesellschaft 2×2 heute nur 3 ist, oder genauer besehen, noch viel weniger; denn die Course von ehemals und jetzt verhalten sich wie 225 zu 50!!!

Glagau, Der Börsenschwindel.



7

VI.

Häuserschacher und Baustellenwucher.

Die „Wohnungsfrage“ und die „Wohnungsnoth“ — Enormes Steigen der Miethen — Heimliche Proletarier — Wie die Börsianer wohnen — Der Berliner wandert aus — Das Geheimrathsviertel — Die Verschuldung des Grundbesitzes — Häuser wie Effecten gehandelt — Der Selbstmörder — Aristokratische Schacherer — Die Gründer bemächtigen sich der „Wohnungsfrage“ — Bauvereine, Baugesellschaften und Baubanken — Wien wird wieder von Berlin übertrumpft — Berlin dreimal grösser als London — Massenhafte Einwanderung — Die „Barackia“ — „Baustellen mit Baugeld“ — Karthago und Lichterfelde — „Bauzinsen“ — Der Staatsanwalt ohnmächtig — Dividenden und Course — Interessante Scherzspiele — Der „Krach“ beseitigt die „Wohnungsnoth“ — 40 Millionen Thaler liegen brach.

Die „Wohnungsfrage“ steht in Berlin schon lange auf der Tagesordnung; aber die allgemeine „Wohnungsnoth“ begann erst nach dem Deutsch-französischen Kriege, zugleich mit der Schwindelperiode, und sie ist zum grossen Theil das Werk der Börsianer und Gründer.

1867 standen hier Wohnungen leer ca. 8600

1868 „ „ „ „ - „ 6100

1869 „ „ „ „ „ 3500

| | | |
|------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1870 | standen hier Wohnungen leer | ca. 1800 |
| 1871 | „ „ „ „ „ | 2000 |
| 1872 | „ „ „ „ „ | 1100 |
| 1873 | „ „ „ „ „ | 800 |

Die 1100 im Jahre 1872 leeren Wohnungen waren jedoch, entweder aus Ursachen eines Neu- oder Umbaus, gar nicht zu vermieten, oder aber es wurden dafür zu übertriebene Preise verlangt, und sie gehörten fast ausschliesslich zu den grösseren Miethsgelassen, von vier und mehr Zimmern. Thatsächlich fehlte es am 1. April 1872 an ca. 500 kleinen Wohnungen; hunderte von ordentlichen Familien, die bis dahin ihre Miethe regelmässig gezahlt hatten, lagen plötzlich obdachlos umher, kampirten vor den Thoren, auf freien Plätzen oder in Rohbauten, Ställen etc.

Bis zur Schwindelperiode erforderte in Berlin die Miethe etwa ein Sechstel des Einkommens. Auch schon ein unverhältnissmässig hoher Procentsatz, der von ungesunden Verhältnissen zeigt! Aber 1871, 1872 und auch noch 1873 stiegen die Miethen fast von Quartal zu Quartal, in zwei bis drei Jahren um das Doppelte und Dreifache. Der Miethzins verschlang jetzt durchschnittlich ein Viertel, ja nicht selten ein Drittel der Gesamteinnahme. Er nöthigte die Fa-

milien zur grösstmöglichen Einschränkung auf allen andern Gebieten; und er erzeugte namentlich unter den sogenannten „gebildeten“ Ständen, die kein eigenes Vermögen besitzen, sondern nur von ihrem Gehalt oder Jahreseinkommen leben, ein heimliches Proletariat.

Mit dem Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel schmolz die Zahl der kleinen billigen Wohnungen zusehends, und es vermehrten sich erstaunlich die grossen kostbaren Miethsräume. Quartiere im Preise von 2000 bis 5000 Thalern jährlich waren bis dahin noch selten gewesen; jetzt wurden sie häufig. Eine Unmasse von Banken und Actiengesellschaften etablirte sich und verschwendete in Lokalitäten, mit denen sie prahlten und lockten. Ein Heer von Directoren und Verwaltungsräthen, Banquiers und Maklern, Procuristen und Agenten wuchs empor, die sich alle elegant oder gar luxuriös einrichteten. Den Gründern und Börsianern war keine Wohnung zu theuer; sie überboten sich in den Preisen, sie verdrängten die bisherigen Insassen und trieben die Miethen systematisch in die Höhe. Sie hatten es ja dazu; sie wollten repräsentiren und geniessen, sie wollten glauben machen an den befruchtenden Segen der Französischen Milliarden, an den allgemeinen Wohlstand, an die ungeheure Vermehrung

des Nationalvermögens. Die Gründer und Börsianer setzten sich in den schönsten Strassen fest, nahmen die vornehmsten Quartiere in Beschlag; viele von diesen Leuten zahlten an Miethe 6000 bis 20,000 Thaler jährlich!

Die unaufhörliche Steigerung, die völlige Verschiebung der Miethspreise liess die Bevölkerung beständig umherziehen und nöthigte einen grossen Theil zur Auswanderung. Tausende von Arbeitern, Handwerkern Beamten etc. konnten das Wohnen in Berlin nicht mehr erschwingen, und liessen sich auf den Dörfern, im meilenweiten Umkreise nieder. Auch die „gebildeten“ Stände wurden weiter und weiter in die Vorstädte, bis an die Grenzen des Weichbildes und darüber hinaus gedrängt. Das sogenannte Geheimraths-viertel führt seinen Namen nicht mehr mit Recht; der Geheimrath ist hier selten geworden, oder er findet sich nur noch drei Treppen hoch, und statt seiner sitzen in der Beletage — Banquiers und Börsianer. Ebenso ist es den Gelehrten, Künstlern und Schriftstellern ergangen, die früher das „Westend“, vor dem Potsdamer Thor, erfüllten; auch sie haben sich vor den Herren von der Börse weiter und weiter, höher und höher zurückziehen müssen.

Selbstredend stieg mit den Miethen auch der Werth der Häuser und der Begehr nach ihnen. Ein Haus in Berlin war bis dahin ein ziemlich zweifelhafter Besitz. Gar viele Bauunternehmer und Bauspeculanten der vierziger, fünfziger und auch noch der sechsziger Jahre hatten ihr menschenfreundliches Bemühen, die „Wohnungsfrage“ zu lösen, hart büssen müssen, indem sie ihre kurze Laufbahn gewöhnlich in „Möser's Ruh“, in dem damaligen Schuldgefängniss beschlossen. Auf allen Häusern lasteten grosse Hypotheken, der Grundbesitz in Berlin war mit vier Fünftel des Werths verschuldet. Reiche und vornehme Familien pflegten lieber zur Miethe zu wohnen. — Das änderte sich nun mit einem Schlage. Privat- und Geschäftsleute kauften plötzlich um die Wette Häuser; um der ewigen Miethssteigerung zu entgehen, um nicht etwa ausgemietet zu werden. Banken und Actiengesellschaften, Banquiers und andere Geldleute erstanden in „bester“ Gegend die „feinsten“ Häuser. Seitdem befinden sich die stolzesten Paläste im Innern der Stadt, und die herrlichsten Villen rings um den Thiergarten im Besitz der Kinder des auserwählten Volks, in den Händen der Börsianer und Gründer.

Sobald das eigene Bedürfniss befriedigt war, begann

die Speculation, der Schwindel. Man kaufte Häuser, nicht um sie zu behalten, sondern um sie so schnell wie möglich mit Profit wieder loszuschlagen. Ein und dasselbe Haus wanderte an Einem Tage, an Einem Abend durch sämtliche Stämme Israels, durch zwölf und mehr Hände, und jede „Hand“ verdiente dabei, ein Fünf-, Zehn-, Zwanzig- und auch wol Fünfzigtausend Thaler. An und ausserhalb der Börse wurden Grundstücke wie Effecten verhandelt, wurden die „Schlussscheine“ von Häusern mit immer höherem Aufgeld bezahlt. Die Preise erreichten eine fabelhafte Höhe, standen bald in keinem Verhältniss mehr zu dem Miethserträgniss und zu dem eigentlichen Werthe der Baulichkeiten; jeder Mafsstab ging verloren, ganz willkürliche Schätzungen gewannen die Oberhand, es blühte der Schacher.

Jeder Hausbesitzer wurde belagert, mit Angeboten bestürmt, und wusste nicht mehr, was er fordern sollte. Manche erhöhten ihre Forderung von Tag zu Tag; und wenn die verwegenste Forderung endlich bewilligt oder, wie es schon vorkam, noch gar überboten wurde — wagten sie doch nicht loszuschlagen; aus Furcht, sie könnten sich übereilen, sich Schaden zufügen. Einer dieser Unglücklichen, der nach ein-

ander 120,000 Thaler, 150,000 und 200,000 Thaler verlangt hatte, verkaufte schliesslich für 250,000 Thaler, wodurch ihm ein baarer Gewinn von 180,000 Thaler zufiel. Als aber vierzehn Tage später sein ehemaliges Haus von einer Bank für 400,000 Thaler erstanden ward, übermannte ihn die Verzweiflung und er — knüpfte sich auf.

Die Gerechtigkeit verlangt zu vermerken, dass der Häuserschacher nicht ausschliesslich von Juden und Börsenrittern betrieben wurde, sondern auch von andern Leuten, z. B. von Mitgliedern der Aristokratie, die ja überhaupt der Börse und den Gründern eine Reihe höchst gelehriger Schüler und sehr bereitwilliger Gehülfen lieferte. Verschiedene hochadlige Herren verschmähten es nicht, gleichfalls „in Häusern zu machen“. So meldete die „Neue Börsen-Zeitung“ unterm 2. December 1871: Ein bekannter schlesischer Magnat hat durch Häuser-Speculationen in Berlin in wenigen Monaten an 300,000 Thaler verdient. „Der genannte Herr, der seine Operationen meist in Verbindung mit einer Dame von hocharistokratischem Namen unternimmt, hat ausserdem eine Anzahl Grundstücke an sich gebracht, deren Verkauf mit Gewinnbeträgen in gleicher Höhe so gut wie gesichert ist.“

Aber nicht genug an dem tollen Häuserschacher: es begann nun auch noch der Wucher mit Baustellen. Aus den Speculanten wurden — Gründer, und ihre ersten Schöpfungen entsprachen anscheinend einem allgemein empfundenen Bedürfnisse. Die Gründer bemächtigten sich der „Wohnungsfrage“, sie erklärten, der „Wohnungsnoth“ abhelfen zu wollen, und gründeten zu diesem Zwecke Actiengesellschaften über Actiengesellschaften. Sie kauften Häuser und Grundstücke in der Stadt und legten sie nieder; sie kauften öffentliche Gärten und Etablissements und verwandelten sie in Bauplätze; sie kauften die Kartoffeläcker und Gemüsfelder in den Vorstädten, die Wiesen, Sümpfe und Sandschollen vor den Thoren, die Weiden und Ländereien der benachbarten Dörfer, und steckten überall Häuserzeilen und Strassenviertel ab. Aus den Gärtnern der Vorstädte, aus den Bauern der Umgegend wurden grosse Capitalisten, die nicht recht wussten, was sie mit ihrem Gelde anfangen sollten und es bald der Börse zutrugen. Im zweimeiligen Umkreise von Berlin gab es plötzlich keine Aecker und Felder mehr — nur noch Baustellen und Baugründe. Vor den Thoren wurde die Quadratruthe mit 50 bis 500, in der Stadt mit 1000 bis 10,000 Thalern bezahlt. Das

aber bedeutete die ungeheure Vermehrung des Nationalvermögens!

Die Menge der Bauvereine, Baugesellschaften und Baubanken war bald so gross, dass es an Namen für sie gebrach, dass selbst Börsenleute sich in dem Labyrinth dieser Namen nicht mehr zurecht finden konnten. Man höre:

Nord-End, Ost-End, Süd-End, West-End (Quistorp), Thiergarten, Thiergarten-Westend, Hofjäger, Unter den Linden, Passage, Centralstrasse, City, Königstadt, Friedrichshain, Schönhausener, Nieder-Schönhausener, Tempelhofer, Belle-Alliance, Wilhelmshöhe, Landerwerb, Land und Baugesellschaft Lichterfelde, Lichterfelder, Cottage, Charlottenburger, Berlin-Charlottenburger, Johannisthal, Woltersdorf, Potsdam, Westend-Potsdam, Berolina, Berliner Neustadt, Mittelwohnungen, Immobilien, Berlin-Hamburger Immobilien, Union;

Berliner-Bauvereinsbank (Wäsemann), Berlinische Bank für Bauten, Berliner Häuserbaugenossenschaft, Allgemeine Häuserbaugesellschaft, Gesellschaft für Bauausführungen, Deutscher Centralbauverein (Quistorp), Deutsch-Holländischer Bau-Verein, Deutsche Baugesellschaft, Deutschlands Baubeförderungs-Verein, Preussische Baugesellschaft, Preussische Baubank, Märkische

Baubank, Provinzial-Baubank, Provinzialbank für Bauten und Handel, Allgemeine Bau- und Handelsbank, Centralbank für Bauten, Metropole, Immobilienbank, Hypothekar-Credit- und Baubank, Nord-Baubank, Residenz-Baubank, Union-Baubank, Imperial-Baubank.

Das sind aber entfernt noch nicht alle! — Die „Neue Freie Presse“ theilte im Frühjahr 1875 mit, dass in Wien 43 Bau- und Baumaterialien-Gesellschaften „domiliciren“; und die „National-Zeitung“ beeilte sich die Notiz ihren Lesern wiederzugeben. Als ob diese Zahl in Berlin etwa nicht erreicht wäre! — Nicht nur erreicht, sondern sehr übertroffen. In Berlin „domilicirten“ gut 80 solcher Gesellschaften, von denen sich heute eine Reihe in Liquidation oder in Concurs befinden. Die Zahl der Bau- und Baumaterialien-Gesellschaften aber in Nord- und Mitteldeutschland, die zum grössten Theil an der Berliner Börse gehandelt wurden, betrug weit über 100.

Hätten die Gründer ihre Bauprojecte durchgeführt, wäre der Bedarf an Wohnungen für Zeit und Ewigkeit gedeckt gewesen. Der kürzlich verstorbene Statistiker Schwabe hat berechnet, dass die in Aussicht gestellten Neubauten für eine Bevölkerung von neun Millionen zureichen würden, dass mit ihnen Berlin

zu einer Riesenstadt anwachsen müsste, noch dreimal grösser als das heutige London. Aber von all den zahllosen Baugesellschaften bauten in Wirklichkeit nur wenige, äusserst wenige; und sie bauten Häuser und Villen für die wohlhabenden Classen, oder sie machten aus kleinen Wohnungen lauter grosse. Erst mit den Baugesellschaften begann der Wohnungsjammer, namentlich für die untern Stände.

Dazu kam ein ausserordentlich starker Zuzug, eine massenhafte Einwanderung. Die neue Freizügigkeit, der ihre Urheber, die Manchesterleute, alsbald gegenüberstanden wie der Zauberlehrling bei Goethe dem Zauberbesen, überfluthete Berlin; und der Gründungsschwindel lockte Schaaren von Leuten aus den Provinzen in die Hauptstadt, die alle hier ein Eldorado zu finden wähnten. Aber sie fanden häufig genug kein Obdach, oder sie machten Andere obdachlos und trieben sie hinaus.

Da trug sich etwas höchst Bedenkliches zu. Wie einst im alten Rom die Plebejer, unter dem Druck der Patricier, die Stadt verliessen und sich auf dem heiligen Berg festsetzten, so zogen Hunderte von Handwerkern und Arbeitern aus Berlin und schlugen vor den Thoren, unter freiem Himmel ihr Lager auf. Auf

dem Tempelhofer Felde entstand die Barackenstadt; und Viele hausten in alten Eisenbahnwagen, unter den Drehscheiben der Bahnhöfe und unter den Viaducten der Verbindungsbahn. Wie zu einem Schauspiele wallfahrten die Berliner hinaus, und die Zeitungen schilderten in farbigen, launigen Feuilletons die „Barackia“. — Das aber geschah, während der Milliardenstrom sich über Deutschland ergoss, und die Gründer und ihre Helfershelfer den allgemeinen Wohlstand, die ungeheure Vermehrung des Nationalvermögens predigten. Die Regierung empfand den bitteren Hohn, und hob die Baracken auf.

Weitaus die Mehrzahl der Baugesellschaften baute nicht und beabsichtigte auch gar nicht zu bauen. Sie entwarfen Baupläne, steckten Strassen, Strassen-Viertel und Marktplätze ab, chaussirten und legten Trottoirs, parcellirten und „schlachteten Baustellen aus“. Um Käufer anzulocken, hielt man „Baustellen mit Baugeld“ feil; d. h. die Baugesellschaft, die häufig zugleich eine „Baubank“ war, schoss das Geld zum Bauen vor, und stundete wol auch noch die Kaufsumme für den Bauplatz, theilweise oder gänzlich. Trotzdem blieben die Baulustigen vereinzelt; und die da bauten, fanden in der Regel nicht ihre Rechnung.

Als im Sommer 1874 die Villen-Colonie Lichterfelde ein gemeinsames Fest beging, erhob sich einer der Theilnehmer zu einer Tischrede. Eine klassische Reminiscenz aus Tertia überkam ihn, und er sprach die geflügelten Worte: Als die verwittwete Frau Dido Karthago anlegte, zerschnitt sie bekanntlich das Fell eines Stiers in lauter dünne Riemen. Wenn aber heute eine Colonie gegründet wird, so braucht man mehr als Einen Ochsen, so sind dazu viele Ochsen nöthig. Meine Herrschaften, ich bin einer der Ersten, die hier gebaut haben! — — —

Um ihre Actien unterzubringen, warfen die Baugesellschaften Bauzinsen aus — das ist wieder eine Art der famosen „Börsenzinsen“. „Während der Bauzeit“ sollten die Actionäre 4, 5, oder gar 6 Procent Zinsen erhalten; und viele Baugesellschaften zahlten Jahre lang Bauzinsen — ohne je zu bauen. Selbstverständlich staken die „Bauzinsen“ schon in dem so hoch wie möglich gegriffenen Actien-Capital, und die Actionäre bezahlten sie thatsächlich wieder selber, aus der eigenen Tasche. Dieses Verfahren ist aber nicht nur eine Taschenspielererei, sondern auch gesetzwidrig. Das Actiengesetz vom 11. Juni 1870 besagt in Artikel 217 ausdrücklich: „Zinsen von bestimmter Höhe dür-

fen für die Actionäre nicht bedungen noch ausgezahlt werden“. „Bauzinsen“ sind im Grunde genommen „eine theilweise Zurückzahlung“ des Actien Capitals, die Artikel 248 verbietet. Die Gründer aber rechtfertigten ihre Machinationen durch den Nachsatz zu Artikel 217, der allerdings so lautet: „Jedoch können für den im Gesellschaftsvertrage angegebenen Zeitraum, welchen die Vorbereitung des Unternehmens bis zum Anfange des vollen Betriebes erfordert, den Actionären Zinsen von bestimmter Höhe bedungen werden.“

Gestützt auf diesen Nachsatz, zahlten die Baugesellschaften, die nie bauten, „Bauzinsen“; und der Staatsanwalt scheint sich diesem Nachsatz gegenüber ohnmächtig gefühlt zu haben. Ein Beweis von dem Werth des neuen Actiengesetzes; ein Beweis von seiner flüchtigen Redaction, seiner mangelhaften zweideutigen Fassung; ein Beweis, wie dringend es auch jetzt noch, wo die Kinder freilich in den Brunnen gefallen sind, einer Revision bedarf!

Eine Reihe von Baugesellschaften und Baubanken vertheilte auch Dividenden, und zwar solch hohe Dividenden, dass man's, im Hinblick auf den heutigen Coursstand kaum glauben möchte. Wir geben zur bessern Uebersicht folgendes Tableau:

Vertheilte an
Dividende Proc.
Kleinstiger Cours
circa
Gegenwärtiger
Cours circa

Centralbank für Bauten. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Eduard Mam-
roth, Heinrich Bergmann, Ferd. Oppenheim, Leo Wollenberg,
Dr. Stort, Geh. Admiralitätsrath Wandel
Ende 1874 wurden 3778 Stück Actien III. Emission im Nennwerthe von
377,800 Thalern, wegen rückständiger Einzahlung der letzten Rate (30 Pro-
cent), für verfallen erklärt!

Ostend. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Ed. Mamroth, Maurermeister August
Siecke, Heinrich Bergmann, Emil Rosenfeld, Hugo Mamroth, Re-
dacteur Alexander Hoffers, Stadtverordneter Dr. Carl Erich
Südend. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Ed. Mamroth, Heinrich Berg-
mann, Samuel Heinrich Ellon, Georg Neumann, David Tobias,
Robert Peters, Wilh. Gumpertz
Landerwerb und Bauverein. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: David Born,
Albert Kämpf, Hermann Simon, Baumeister Hermann Hähnel . . .
Land- und Baugesellschaft Lichterfelde. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe:
J. A. W. Carstenn, Carl Coppel, Gustav Markwald, General Freiherr
Ed. v. Steinäcker, Landrath Leo von dem Knesebeck; Otto von
Kahlden; Johann Langhans, Julius Rohde und Senator Gustav
Godeffroy in Hamburg
Lichterfelder Bau-Verein. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Johannes Otzen

43 — 420 — 25

11 — 120 — 12

15³/₈ — 125 — 4

40 — 200 — 15

25 — 155 — 18

| | |
|--|---|
| (J. A. W. Carstenn), Carl Coppel, Gustav Markwald, Paul Munk,
Julius Rohde, Martin Levy, Georg Beer. Directoren: David Born,
August Siecke | 9 — 126 — 12 |
| Berliner Bauvereins-Bank. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Hermann Geber,
R. A. Seelig, Ries & Itzinger, J. Ball, J. A. Gilka, Max. Mossner,
Gustav Thölde, Baurath Wäsemann | 11 — 110 — 30 |
| Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauverein. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: J. A.
W. Carstenn, Carl Coppel, Gustav Markwald, Paul Munk, Georg
Beer, Richard Schweder, Julius Rohde, Baumeister W. Böckmann,
Geometer Otto Busse. Directoren: Julius Wolff und Baumeister Wilh.
Hugo Hanke | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 115 — 15 |
| Birkenwerder. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Aron Hirsch Heymann,
Georg Beer, Paul Munk, Oscar Krause, Ziegeleibesitzer Wilh. Borg-
feldt, Wilh. Kremser. — Baumeister Walter Kyllmann. Director:
Franz Pernet | 11 — 115 — 10 |
| Thiergarten. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Paul Munk, Georg Beer,
Hermann Reimann, Consul Schillow, Richard Schweder, Kammerherr
von Prillwitz, Meyer Cohn etc. | 20 — 140 — 3 |
| Königstadt. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Richard Schweder, Georg
Beer, Joseph Dorn, Dr. Emil Lehmann, Carl Coppel, Gustav Mark-
wald, Theodor Henoch | 14 — 115 — 18
17 — 225 — 3
15 — 165 — 1 |
| Westend (Quistorp) | |
| Deutscher Centralbauverein (Quistorp) | |
| Nordend. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: A. Lilienhain, Dr. Max Mattner,
Carl Böhm, Rechtsanwalt Lorek. Director und später Liquidator: Hugo
Vetter | 22 — 140 — 0 |

Glagaz, Der Börsenschwindel.

Wenn der Leser die Course von ehemals und heute vergleicht und bemerkt, dass die letzteren zum Theil tief unter den früher gezahlten Dividenden stehen, so wird er staunend ausrufen: Wie ist's nur möglich?! — Den Gründern war eben alles möglich. Sie machten künstlich Dividenden, als Lockspeise; entweder um die meist noch unbegebenen Actien an den Mann zu bringen, oder um das Actiencapital zu vermehren und „junge Actien“ zu emittiren. Befand sich das Gros der Actien noch in den Händen der Gründer, so zahlten sie die Dividende einfach an sich selber — ein Scherzspiel, das ihnen wenig kostete. Oder aber sie schossen die Dividende aus dem Erlös der verkauften Actien zusammen, sie opferten einen Theil der Beute, um neue zu machen. Die ersten Käufer der ausgeschlachteten Baustellen waren in der Regel die Gründer selber, und sie blieben nicht selten die einzigen Käufer. Sie zahlten ohne zu feilschen, die höchsten Preise; denn sie bezahlten im besten Fall mit den von ihnen fabricirten Actien.

In keinem Falle war die Dividende ernstlich verdient, und sie konnte es nicht sein. Auch wo es der Gesellschaft gelang, eine Reihe von Parcellen wirklich zu verkaufen, blieb sie doch immer im Besitz des

allergrössten Theils der Ländereien. Diese aber hatten schon die Gründer weit über ihren wahren Werth bezahlt, und noch weit höher standen sie zu Buch, noch weit mehr kosteten sie den Actionären. Eine Dividende durfte daher eigentlich nicht eher gegeben werden, bis der ganze Complex veräussert worden; und die aus dem Erlöse weniger Parcellen construirten unnatürlich hohen Dividenden sind in Wahrheit wieder eine theilweise Zurückzahlung des Capitals, eine unerlaubte strafbare Manipulation. „Es darf nur dasjenige unter die Actionäre vertheilt werden, was sich als reiner Ueberschuss über die volle Einlage ergibt“ — heisst es in Artikel 217 des Actiengesetzes. Wo aber konnte von einem „reinen Ueberschuss“ die Rede sein, wenn die Gesellschaften durchschnittlich etwa neun Zehntel der ausgeschlachteten Parcellen auf dem Halse behielten, und wenn diese Parcellen heute als „Baustellen“ überhaupt unverkäuflich sind!

Die Thaten und Schicksale der zahllosen Baugesellschaften und die Wunden, die sie dem Publikum geschlagen, das Unheil, was sie in finanzieller und volkswirtschaftlicher Hinsicht angerichtet haben, soll im nächsten Capitel geschildert werden. Es sei nur noch bemerkt, dass mit dem Gründungsschwindel auch

die „Wohnungsnoth“ aufgehört hat. In Berlin wie in Wien war die „Wohnungsnoth“ nur ein künstliches Product. Seit dem „Krach“ fallen in beiden Städten die Miethen bedeutend, haben Wien und Berlin wieder Ueberfluss an Wohnungen, besonders an grösseren und mittleren. Während in Berlin 1873 nur ca. 800 Miethgelasse leer standen, standen Anfang 1875 bereits leer über 4000, sollen gegenwärtig schon an 9000 leer stehen. Dieselben würden ein Bau-Anlage-Capital von ca. 40 Millionen Thaler repräsentiren, das nun zinslahm liegt.

VII. Baugeschichten.

„Benedek!“ und „Gründer!“ — Die Wölfe in Schafskleidern — Herr David Bern, der kleine „Volkswirth“ — 40 Procent Dividende — Die Idylle Friedenau — Lichterfelder Bauverein — „Abschreibungen“ — J. A. W. Carstenn — Land- und Baugesellschaft Lichterfelde — „Das Grundcapital wird nicht an den Markt gebracht“ — Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauverein — Die „Kaiserstrasse“ — Die Gründer geadelt — Talmi-Adel — Westend, „Schloss Ruhwald“ und die „einzig grosse Avenue“ — Das „Arbeitsmodell der Wasserwerke“ — Heinrich Quistorp's Bülletins — „Tantiëmen“ und „Provisionen“ — Deutscher Central-Bauverein — Die Verknötung und das Monstre-Verfahren — „Volkswirth“ Dr. Eduard Wiss — Westend-Berlin — Quistorp accordirt — Die Gründungs-Ruine — Kolonisirende Baugesellschaften — „Die Wolff! Hie Muncckel!“ — Die Kolonisation bewährt sich nicht — Oberfaule Baugesellschaften — Dr. Max Mattner, genannt Baron Mattner von Bibra — Hundert Millionen Thaler verpufft — Der Segen der Bauvereine — Die Besteuerung der Baustellen wird nicht beliebt — Der „Häuserkrach“.

Nicht nur die Bücher und die Menschen, auch die Worte und die Namen haben ihre Schicksale. Nach dem Kriege von 1866 wurde in Berliner Kreisen der Zuruf: „Benedek!“ zu einem Schimpfwort; und ebenso gilt heute die Bezeichnung „Gründer!“, bereits als eine Beleidigung, welche der Injurienrichter ahndet. Niemand will sich noch Gründer nennen lassen, Niemand ein Gründer gewesen sein. Aber ursprünglich war es

anders. Die Gründer, bürgerliche wie adlige, Börsianer wie Private, traten mit ihrem vollen Namen, mit allen Titeln und Würden auf; frei und selbstbewusst traten sie vor das Publikum und gaben sich als die Förderer des Gemeinwohls, als die Wohlthäter der Gesellschaft. In dieser Eigenschaft wurden sie von der Presse gefeiert; und umstrahlt von diesem Nimbus, fanden sie bei dem Volke Glauben. Es waren wieder einmal, wie vor 1800 Jahren, die „falschen Propheten“, die „Wölfe in Schafskleidern“; und wie die Wölfe frassen sie unter der Herde!

Auf dem Programm der Gründer stand obenan: Abhülfe der Wohnungsnoth; und mit die ersten Gründungen waren, höchst ehrbar — „gemeinnützige Baugesellschaften“.

Den Reigen eröffnete Herr David Born, ein kleiner „Volkswirth“. 1871, im wunderschönen Monat Mai, erliess er einen Aufruf: „Ein Grossgrundbesitzer hat mir ein Areal von 40 Morgen zu einem sehr billigen Preise zur Verfügung gestellt. Aber nur einer Baugesellschaft will der Besitzer den billigen Preis und ausserdem günstige Bedingungen stellen; dagegen stellt er die Anforderung, dass keine Fabriken, keine hochstöckigen Miethshäuser und Proletarierwoh-

nungen gebaut werden dürfen.“ Herr David Born forderte namentlich Beamte, Pensionäre, Lehrer, Künstler, Literaten etc. auf, sich mit ihm zu vereinigen, „um gemeinschaftlich Wohnhäuser und die dazu passenden Gärten vermittelst einer Summe zu erwerben, welche die jetzt zu zahlende jährliche Miethe nicht übersteigt“.

Das klang verlockend genug, und schnell kam eine Gesellschaft zu Stande, welche sich „Landerwerb und Bauverein auf Actien“ nannte. Sie begann ihre Thätigkeit mit dem bescheidenen Capital von 10,000 Thalern, und vertheilte nach sechs Monaten bereits die kolossale Dividende von — 40 Procent. Das heisst: *pro rata*, nach Verhältniss des Zeitraums und der nur theilweisen Einzahlung; thatsächlich erhielt jede Actie 4 Thaler. Nun wurde das Capital rasch auf 400,000 Thaler erhöht, und ungleich grössere Terrains zugekauft. Im nächsten Jahr vertheilte man an Dividende noch $8\frac{1}{2}$ Procent, wieder *pro rata*; und diese Dividende floss zur Hälfte aus den Zinsen des eigenen, noch nicht verausgabten Capitals. 1873 und 1874 gab es keine Dividende mehr. Auch dies anscheinend so solid begonnene Unternehmen artete in Speculation und Schwindel aus.

Die heutige Colonie Friedenau (welch idyllischer Name!) besteht in der Hauptsache noch aus „Baustellen“ und aus etwa 60 bewohnten Häusern. Von diesen befinden sich wieder die wenigsten in eigentlichen Privathänden, resp. werden die wenigsten von den eigenen Besitzern regelmässig (Sommers wie Winters) bewohnt; die meisten Häuser enthalten Miethswohnungen und gehören Speculanten und Börsianern. Die noch unverkauften ausgedehnten „Bauländereien“ sind von der Gesellschaft als Aecker oder Weiden verpachtet; die mit Hülfe der ersten Dividende von 40 Procent bis 200 hinaufgetriebenen Actien stehen heute ca. 15.

Herr David Born, welcher seit jener Gründung sich „Director“ nennt, schied schon im ersten Geschäftsjahr, nach Vertheilung der grandiosen Dividenden, aus; oder aber er wurde ausgeschieden vom Aufsichtsrath, dem er, wie es scheint, unbequem ward, da er gegen gewisse Verletzungen des Statuts opponirte. Er „dirigirte“ nun eine in der Nachbarschaft entstandene neue Baugesellschaft, den „Lichterfelder Bauverein“. Dieser brachte es nur bis auf 9 Procent Dividende, und die mit 90 Thalern eingezahlten Actien, die einst 126 standen, gelten heute ca. 12. Die Bilanz für 1874

schliesst mit einem Verlust von 328,000 Thalern (!), entstanden durch „Abschreibungen“. Man hat nämlich gefunden, dass der Preis, mit welchem die Ländereien zu Buch stehen, dem heutigen Werth nicht mehr entspricht, und deshalb die Taxe um ein Drittel herabgesetzt. Wer weiss, was die „Bauländereien“ im künftigen Jahr werth, welche neue „Abschreibungen“ dann nöthig sein werden! Glücklicherweise belasten die Gesellschaft keine Hypotheken mehr, und so muss für die Actionäre doch immer eine Kleinigkeit übrig bleiben.

Der edle „Grossgrundbesitzer“, welcher Herrn David Born und Genossen mit Bauterrain unter die Arme griff, war Herr J. A. W. Carstenn in Lichterfelde; und er hatte solcher Anfälle von Edelmuth noch verschiedene. So lieferte er einem dritten, in derselben Gegend entstandenen Verein, der „Land- und Bau-gesellschaft Lichterfelde“ gleichfalls ein ausgedehntes Areal und liess es sich sehr anständig bezahlen. Daneben bedang er sich als Trinkgeld noch 10 Procent vom Reingewinn, der 1872 an 400,000 Thaler, also für ihn gegen 40,000 Thaler ergab. Die Actionäre erhielten 25 Procent Dividende, und hätten 69 Procent erhalten können, die sie auch verlangten und

einklagten; doch das Gericht wies sie ab. 1873 betrug die Dividende nur 5 Procent, 1874 bereits 0. Die Actien, einst 155, stehen heute ca. 18. Das Terrain ist mit 500,000 Thalern belastet, und während der Bauverein Lichterfelde „Abschreibungen“ vornimmt, stellt sich bei der Baugesellschaft Lichterfelde der Buchpreis der Quadratruthe mit jedem Jahr noch höher.

Dies kostbare Terrain umzirkelt die im Bau begriffene Central-Cadetten-Anstalt, zu welcher der Regierung den Grund und Boden einst auch Herr J. A. W. Carstenn, und wenn wir nicht irren, gratis hergegeben hatte. Als er nun die Land- und Baugesellschaft Lichterfelde“ gründete, meldete die „National-Zeitung“ in ihrer Abend-Ausgabe vom 18. December 1871: „Seine Majestät der Kaiser hat sich in einem Schreiben sehr anerkennend über den Plan ausgesprochen. Der General *à la suite* des Kaisers, Freiherr von Steinäcker, wurde zum Vorsitzenden des Verwaltungsraths gewählt, und eine Stelle für ein von Seiten des Kriegsministers zu delegirendes Mitglied offen gehalten.“ — Aber noch mehr! Dieselbe „National-Zeitung“ bemerkte zum Schluss: „Das Grundcapital wird nicht an den Markt gebracht werden.“ — Diese Reclame sollte das Publikum lecker machen,

und sie erreichte auch vollständig ihren Zweck. Die Actien gingen unter der Hand gut ab und hoch über Pari (100).

Bei gewissen Leuten steigert sich mit dem Essen der Appetit; und so gründete Herr Carstenn denn noch, in Verbindung mit Richard Schweder, Paul Munk, Gustav Markwald, Georg Beer und einigen Andern, den „Berlin-Charlottenburger Bau-Verein“; dessen Actien im Februar 1873 mit 110 an die Börse kamen. Diesen Aufschlag rechtfertigte der „Prospect“, indem er pro 1872 eine Dividende von nahe 13 Procent feststellte, welche aber nur den Gründern zu Gute kommen konnte, denn Actionäre waren noch gar nicht vorhanden, und nachdem man sie eingefangen hatte, gab es keine Dividende mehr.

Der „Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauverein“ resp. Herr J. A. W. Carstenn hat Grossartiges geleistet — im Abstecken von Strassen und Plätzen. Eine unabsehbare Riesenstrasse zieht sich von Steglitz bis Charlottenburg. Sie heisst die Kaiserstrasse, ist über eine halbe Meile lang, breit und prächtig — nur fehlen ihr noch die Häuser, und die Baugründe sind einstweilen hier, wie in dem Gewirr der Quer- und Nebengassen, als Viehweide verpachtet. Auch die

beiden „Baubureaux“ in Berlin und Wilmersdorf sind geschlossen; trotzdem hat die „Verwaltung“ im letzten Jahr über 11,000 Thaler Unkosten verursacht! Ein Räthsel, das nur „Aufsichtsrath“ und „Direction“ zu lösen vermögen. Aber Beide verbergen sich jetzt wie Adam und Eva nach dem Sündenfall.

Herr J. A. W. Carstenn hatte sich als Bauspeculant schon in Hamburg und Umgegend versucht, und liess sich nach 1866 in Lichterfelde bei Berlin nieder; einem kahlen sonnenverbrannten Dorfe, aus dem er, vermöge seines ebenso rastlosen wie kühnen Eifers, eine Villen-Colonie mit zwei Bahnhöfen zu machen wusste. Es war ein Mann von Scharfblick und Combination; er witterte, dass die Hauptstadt des Norddeutschen Bundes wachsen und sich ausdehnen müsse; er begann ringsum Berlin zu colonisiren, er trieb die Baustellen-Ausschlachtereien und den Baustellen-Handel *en gros*. Bei diesem Geschäft gewann er Millionen, und mit den Millionen überfiel ihn ein anderes Gelüste. Er hatte mit Generalen und Baronen gegründet, und der Umgang mit der Aristokratie ist ansteckend. Er hatte sich die Regierung wegen der neuen Kadettenhäuser verpflichtet, und so konnte es ihm nicht fehlen. Eines Abends ging er noch als J. A. W. Carstenn zu Bette,

und am Morgen stand er auf als Herr von Carstenn-Lichterfelde.

Im Alterthum wurden die Gründer — siehe: Herakles, Kekrops, Theseus, Kadmos — unter die Götter versetzt; heute werden sie — siehe: Bleichröder, Hansemann, F. W. Krause, J. A. W. Carstenn — in den Adelstand erhoben. Andere Gründer, welche dies nicht durchsetzen konnten, machten aus der Noth eine Tugend und kauften sich — einen adligen Vater. Sie suchten und fanden einen freidenkenden aber sonst pauvren Edelmann, der sie, gewöhnlich gegen Zahlung einer mässigen Jahresrente, adoptirte, ihnen seinen Namen lieh. Auch dieser Talmi-Adel wird von der Gesellschaft respectirt und bewundert.

Von der riesigen „Kaiserstrasse“ des Herrn Carstenn führt's über oder um Charlottenburg nach dem luftigen Plateau „Westend“, zu Herrn Heinrich Quistorp. „Westend“, eine künstliche unwirthliche Schöpfung, war der „erste Versuch“ Quistorp's, mit dem er im Jahre 1868 debutirte, aber ziemlich abfiel. Erst in der Schwindelperiode konnten Beide durchschlagen. Herr Quistorp vertheilte pro 1871 plötzlich 16 Procent Dividende, und vermehrte das Actiencapital, das bis dahin, wenn wir nicht irren, nur 100,000 Thaler betrug,

mit einem Schlage um 1,100,000 Thaler. Die neuen Actien wurden zu dem bescheidenen Course von 150 (!) ausgegeben, und dann bis ca. 225 getrieben.

Von Herrn von Schäfer-Voit ward ein grosses „Bauterrain“ von 450 Morgen zugekauft und „Neu-Westend“ benamst, sowie das am Spandauer Bock belegene „Schloss Ruhwald nebst Park“. Herr Quistorp, der sich jetzt mit einem Stabe von Literaten, „Volkswirthen“ und Naturwissenschaftlern umgab, liess durch diese „Westend“ als die natürlichste, gesündeste und anmuthigste Colonie von der Welt anpreisen. „Schloss Ruhwald“ ward bereits als die künftige Residenz eines Preussischen Prinzen bezeichnet; und von diesem Schlosse bis zum Schlosse in Berlin eine fortlaufende Strasse in Aussicht gestellt — „die schönste und einzig grosse Avenue“, gegen welche die Kaiserstrasse des Herrn von Carstenn ein blosses Kind blieb, denn die Entfernung beträgt gut fünf Viertel Meilen.

Nach der Versicherung der Zeitungen, bot man für die Bauparcellen auf „Neu-Westend“ schon fünf mal mehr als sie der Gesellschaft kosteten; und viele Kauflustige waren angeblich von Herrn Quistorp abgewiesen, da sie sich nicht verpflichten wollten, auch gleich mit dem Bau von Villen vorzugehen. Zum

Neujahrstage 1873 ward das Publikum nach „Westend“ geladen, um hier das „Arbeitsmodell der Wasserwerke“ in Augenschein zu nehmen — gegen ein Entrée von 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Silbergroschen. Daneben wurden weitere Bau-terrains übernommen, bei Tempelhof, Köpenick, Potsdam, Breslau, Thale a. H., Magdeburg, Danzig, Stettin, Frankfurt a. M.; und von der Westend-Gesellschaft für eigene Rechnung oder „commissionsweise“ „parcellirt“.

Ungleich manchem Gründer, der mit der Grammatik auf gespanntem Fuss lebt, schreibt Herr Quistorp einen „gebildeten Stil“, ist er ein pompöser Schriftsteller. Wie Napoleon Bonaparte, mit dem wir ihn schon früher in Parallele stellten, veröffentlichte auch Heinrich Quistorp über seine Thaten und Erfolge regelmässige Bülletins, die als charakteristische Beiträge zur Zeitgeschichte wol verdienten, gesammelt zu werden. Vor uns liegt der Jahresbericht vom 14. Januar 1873, in welchem Herr Quistorp den Actionären von Westend — neun Monate vor dem Concurs der Gesellschaft — noch goldene Berge verspricht.

Fast noch interessanter ist die Bilanz pro 1872, die der Aufsichtsrath, unterzeichnet von den Regierungsräthen a. D. A. Bühling und W. Jungermann und

Kaufmann A. Reinicke, publicirt. Nach dieser Aufstellung erhielten die Actionäre 17 Procent Dividende oder zusammen 204,000 Thaler; der Aufsichtsrath 15 Procent Tantième oder 43,200 Thaler — ein hübsches Douceur für eine nur nominelle Mühewaltung; die beiden Gesellschafter: Quistorp und Scheibler gleichfalls 15 Procent Tantième oder 43,200 Thaler. Ausserdem hat sich der „erste Gesellschafter“ Quistorp an „Provisionen“ für Verkäufe von Bauparcellen noch 33,786 Thaler berechnet. Man sieht: Aufsichtsrath und Gesellschafter beanspruchten circa zwei Fünftel des Reingewinns, während auf die Gesamtheit der Actionäre wenig mehr als drei Fünftel entfiel; und Quistorp allein bezog ein Sechstel des Ganzen, in einem Jahre von einer einzigen Gesellschaft über 55,000 Thaler.

Aber der geniale Gründer hatte an „Westend“ nicht genug — er schuf noch eine zweite „Baugesellschaft“. Unmittelbar nachdem Herr Quistorp das Capital von „Westend“ um 1,100,000 Thaler vermehrt hatte, gründete er den „Deutschen Central-Bau-Verein“, für den er gleichfalls eine Actiensumme von 1,200,000 Thalern in Anspruch nahm. Dieser war ehemals eine „Genossenschaft“ gewesen, aber wie Quistorp im „Pro-

spect“ sich ausdrückte, das „Experiment eines humanen Princip“ geblieben; und wurde nun in eine Actiengesellschaft umgewandelt. Der „Deutsche Centralbauverein“ sollte nicht Villen, sondern kleine und mittlere Wohnungen bauen; und ausserdem einem schreienden Bedürfniss abhelfen, nämlich „die baulichen Ausführungen der Westend-Gesellschaft gegen eine der Sache entsprechende Provision mitleiten“; während die Westend-Gesellschaft wieder seine, des Deutschen Centralbauvereins, Bauterrains „commissionsweise parcelliren“ und von den ihm übertragenen Bauten eine „entsprechende Rückprovision“ beziehen sollte.

Man merkt, wie erfinderisch Herr Quistorp war, um den eigentlichen Zweck seiner Gründungen festzustellen, und wie innig er die verschiedenen Gesellschaften mit einander verknötete — eine Verknötung, die später immer eine Gesellschaft nach der andern in den Concurs riss, und ein Monstre-Verfahren herbeiführte, bei dem sowol dem Concursrichter wie dem Massenverwalter Jahre lang die Haare zu Berg standen. Bei beiden Baugesellschaften hatte Quistorp dieselben Verbündeten und Gehülfen: ausser den schon Genannten noch die Herren Stadtrath Holtz, Apotheker H. Augustin, Dr. med. Eduard Wiss u. A.

Der „Volkswirth“ Wiss hatte kurz vorher im Feuilleton der „National-Zeitung“ einen Bandwurm von Artikeln über Wohnungsnoth, Wohnungsreform etc. losgelassen, die alle in dem Satze gipfelten: das einzige Rettungsmittel sei die Colonisation. Zum Dank für diese Reclame machte ihn Quistorp zum „Vorsitzenden des Aufsichtsraths“, und nun ging der „Deutsche Centralbauverein“ in's Zeug mit Ankäufen, Parcellirungen und Bauausführungen. Das erste Geschäftsjahr schloss am 1. Juli 1873 mit einer Dividende von 15 Procent, aber nur 10 Procent kamen zur Auszahlung; während „Aufsichtsrath“ und „Direction“ das Ihrige natürlich voll eingestrichen haben werden.

Im Juli 1873, mitten im „Krach“, rückte Herr Quistorp noch mit dem Antrage heraus, „das Actien-capital successive auf vier Millionen Thaler zu erhöhen“; was auch beschlossen ward. Aber es blieb beim Beschlusse. Schon nach drei Monaten brach der „Deutsche Centralbauverein“ zusammen, mit einer Million Unterbilanz. Die Grundstücke, welche mit mehreren Millionen zu Buch standen, sind bei der gerichtlichen Taxe auf ein Fünftel oder noch tiefer herabgesetzt. Die Masse wird kaum die Schulden decken — über $2\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler; die Actionäre haben Alles verloren.

Doch Herr Quistorp ist nicht ausser Fassung zu setzen. Mitten im Concourse, gründete er eine neue Gesellschaft: Westend-Berlin. Wieder eine Illustration zum Actiengesetz. Inzwischen arbeitete er auf einen Accord hin, und gewaßn dafür die Mehrzahl der Gläubiger. Allein das Berliner Stadtgericht verweigerte die Bestätigung des Accords — ein Fall, der sich höchst selten ereignet. Der Gerichtshof versagte die Bestätigung wegen der eigenthümlichen Manipulationen des Gemeinschuldners, „aus Gründen der öffentlichen Ordnung“. Herr Quistorp hatte z. B. Grundstücke erstanden, und sie zunächst der „Westend-Gesellschaft“, und dann wieder Namens dieser, dem „Deutschen Centralbauverein“ verkauft, jedesmal natürlich zu höherm Preise. Der Accord wurde versagt, aber Herr Quistorp rief die höhere Instanz an; und hingerissen von der Beredsamkeit des Herrn Rechtsanwalt Munckel, stiess das Kammergericht den Beschluss des ersten Richters um. Herr Quistorp accor dirt jetzt, und vielleicht hat dieser Mann seine Rolle noch lange nicht ausgespielt.

Einstweilen aber macht „Westend“ mit seinen zum Theil leeren Wohnungen, mit seinen zum Theil unfertigen, in Folge des Krachs mitten im Bau liegen

gebliebenen Häusern den Eindruck eines verlassenen oder ausgestorbenen Orts; gewährt diese Schöpfung des Herrn Quistorp das klassische Bild einer Gründungs-Ruine. Die Commune Charlottenburg, von der die „Villen-Colonie“ sich einst mit Gewalt losreissen wollte, hatte der entarteten Tochter das Gas abgeschnitten, und es lagerte dort oben dicke unheimliche Finsterniss — bis die Polizei kam und befahl: „Es werde Licht!“

Unter dem Aushängeschild, zu colonisiren, für die untern und mittlern Stände billige Wohnungen herstellen zu wollen, etablirten sich noch zahlreiche Bau-gesellschaften, von denen wir einige hier folgen lassen: Mittelwohnungen, bei Weissensee, $\frac{1}{2}$ Meile vor dem Thor. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Traugott Busse (A. Busse & Co.), Geh. Admiralitätsrath Dr. Gäbler, Fabrikbesitzer G. Schöpplenberg, Justizrath Ahlemann, Kaufleute Carl Gäbler und Albert Stursberg. Pro 1873 ward auf gebaute, aber noch nicht verkaufte Häuser eine künstliche Dividende von 2 Procent vertheilt. Pro 1874 nichts. Ein grosser Theil der Wohnungen ist unvermietet geblieben. Die mit 80 Thlr. eingezahlte Actie gilt etwa 12. Johannisthal, 1 Meile vor der Stadt. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Norddeutsche Grundercreditbank, Geh.

Admiralitätsrath Dr. Gäbler, Baumeister Conrad Paul Jonas, Justizrath Ahlemann, Rentier Ernst Ahlemann. Vertheilte pro 1873 eine Dividende von 5 Procent. Die mit $102\frac{1}{2}$ aufgelegten Actien sollen sich grösstentheils noch in erster Hand befinden, und werden heute mit ca. 10 notirt.

Berlin-Tempelhof. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Max Löwenfeld, Hirschfeld & Co., Adolf Graef, Otto Dahms, Joh. Gottlieb Maecker, Carl August Arndt, Heinrich Reh. Letzterer ist der vielgenannte Verfasser der famosen „Societätsbrauerei“, deren Actien ca. 3 stehen. Berlin-Tempelhof zahlte für das „erste Geschäftsjahr“ $7\frac{1}{2}$ Procent „Bauzinsen“, und wird zur Zeit mit ca. 5 Brief notirt. Ein Darlehn von 15,000 Thaler soll der Gesellschaft 10,000 Thaler Damno (Verlust) gekostet haben.

Belle-Alliance. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Hermann Geber, Ferd. Jaques, Julius Samelson, Walter Bauendahl. Justizrath Hinschius, Baumeister Gustav Knoblauch, Rittmeister Otto von Kahlden, Maurermeister Carl Koch. Die Actien wurden mit 103 aufgelegt, bezogen bis zum 1. Juli 1875 sechs Procent „Bauzinsen“, und stehen deshalb einstweilen noch ca. 30 Brief.

Friedrichshain. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Dr. Otto Hübner und Dr. Wilhelm Abegg, Stadtverordnete Romstädt und Ullstein, Stadtbaurath Gerstenberg, Banquiers Gebrüder Guttentag, Julius Samelson, Hugo Fuchs, Eduard Mende und Martin Meyer. Die mit 103 aufgelegten Actien werden bei Verkäufen zum Nennwerth in Zahlung genommen, und stehen aus diesem Grunde noch ca. 40. Pro 1874 ward endlich eine Dividende von 2 Procent vertheilt, die aber auch ganz künstlicher Natur ist.

Deutsch-Holländischer Bauverein. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Wertheim & Gompertz in Amsterdam, Rittergutsbesitzer Klau, Dr. Otto Hübner, Director Sulzer, Geh. Oberfinanzrath A. Geim, Martin Frege, Justizrath Gustav Wolff, Rechtsanwalt Munckel, Dr. Eduard Wiss. Für das von Gutsbesitzer Klau zusammengekaufte „Bauterrain“ wurde die Kleinigkeit von 5 Millionen Thaler bezahlt. Nach einer 1873 erschienenen Brochüre, sollen die Gründer $3\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler verdient haben. Wir glauben aber, dass es mehr gewesen ist. In der Generalversammlung am 23. März d. J. zeigte sich der Aufsichtsrath in zwei Heerlager gespalten,

angeführt von den Herren Justizrath Wolff und Rechtsanwalt Munckel, die einander scharf bekriegten. „Hie Wolff! Hie Munckel!“ scholl es wild durcheinander; und der Gutsbesitzer Klau, der sich noch im Besitz von 1,900,000 Actien befand, kam hart in's Gedränge. Die vorgelegte Bilanz, welche mit 126,000 Thaler Verlust abschliesst (wir schätzen ihn höher!), wurde nicht genehmigt, und dem Aufsichtsrath keine Decharge ertheilt. — Später haben sich die Parteien geeinigt, und Herr Klau gab die Hälfte seiner Actien im Nennwerthe von 950,000 Thalern „bedingungslos“ zurück. — Cours ca. 10.

Wie schon mehrfach betont, bauten die Baugesellschaften nur dem Namen nach; und zu bauen, war auch nie ihre eigentliche Absicht. Sie gründeten und handelten mit Baustellen. Seit dem „Krach“ liegt dieser Schacher darnieder, und wir hoffen, für immer. Nur eine unverhältnissmässig geringe Anzahl von Wohnungen ist hergestellt, und diese Wohnungen sind nicht billig, sondern theuer. An und für sich theuer, wegen der grossen Selbstkosten; und doppelt theuer mit Rücksicht auf die entfernte Lage. Die „Colonisation“, für welche so viel Reclame gemacht wurde,

hat keinen Anklang gefunden, hat sich überhaupt nicht als Bedürfniss erwiesen. Selbst wenn die Communication bestünde, die nicht besteht — Pferde- und Locomotivbahnen — wäre das Wohnen in so weiter Entfernung für die arbeitenden Classen zu zeitraubend und zu kostspielig. Es thut aber auch gar nicht noth, es bietet sich in der Stadt selber noch zureichendes Unterkommen. Von den zahllosen Baugesellschaften befinden sich schon viele in Concurs oder in Liquidation, und die andern werden allmählig nachfolgen. Lebensfähig dürften nur äusserst wenige sein.

Unter den Schöpfungen der Schwindelperiode sind mit die schwindelhaftesten die Baugesellschaften. Es ist schwer zu sagen, welches die faulsten sind; und der Raum gestattet nicht einmal, alle die anzuführen, welche als oberfaul gelten oder als solche bereits zusammengebrochen sind. Wir wollen zum Schluss nur noch einige nennen:

Thiergarten-Westend, gegründet von Hermann Geber, R. A. Seelig, Gewerbebank H. Schuster & Co. Cours ca. 3.

Hofjäger. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Hermann Geber, R. A. Seelig, Julius Alexander, Rittergutsbesitzer Jul. Ludwig Meyer, Baumeister

Nicolaus Becker, Adolf Martini, Hermann Ephraim, Justizrath Hinschius. Cours ca. 10.

Charlottenburg, gegründet von Jean Fränkel, Dr. Martin Ebers, Assessor Plewe, Regierungsrath Bühling, Directoren Dittmann und Lestmann, Carl Sachs etc. Mit 105 an der Börse eingeführt; heute ca. 5.

Nieder-Schönhausen. Gründer Jean Fränkel, Max David, Weissbier-Director E. Gericke, Assessor Plewe, Michael Simonsohn, Dr. jur. Ernst Rellstab etc. Von dem Actiencapital mit 230,000 Thaler wurden 100,000 Thaler „reducirt“, d. h., gemeuchelt. Mit 102 an der Börse eingeführt — heute?

Residenz-Baubank, gegründet von Robert Herbig, Carl Dankberg, Emil Tschepke, Baumeister Wuttke und Heinrich Enders, Freiherr Otto von Schleinitz. 3000 Interimsscheine à 40 Thaler, zusammen also 120,000 Thaler, verfielen wegen rückständiger Einzahlung. Die Besitzer trugen lieber diesen Verlust, als dass sie die restirenden 60 Thaler nachschossen, denn die Vollactie von 100 Thalern stand — 10 Brief. Heute?

Allgemeine Bau- und Handelsbank. Von dem Actiencapital wurde über ein Drittel, ca. 362,000 Thaler, wegen nicht rechtzeitig geleisteter Einzahlung für verfallen erklärt. Auch hier ergaben sich die Interessenten freiwillig in ihren Verlust. Der 40procentige Interimsschein kam durch das Bankhaus Wilh. Borchert jun. an die Börse zum Course von 106; heute steht die Vollactie ca. 12.

Nordend, einst 140; heute 0.

Immobilienbank. Cours?

Der Verfasser dieser drei Baugesellschaften ist Dr. Max Mattner, welcher sich seitdem Baron Mattner von Bibra nennt, und auf der Villa Marietta in Pankow residirt.

Nordbaubank, an der Börse „Mordbaubank“ genannt.

Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Banquier Carl Aulig, Maurermeister Franz Ströhmer, Dr. Heinrich Ebeling, Rechtsanwalt Meyn etc. Der Cours, im März 1873 bis auf 209 getrieben, ist heute 0. Die Generalversammlung beschloss, eine Untersuchungscommission einzusetzen. Das Gericht lehnte die Einleitung des Concurres ab, weil es an Masse fehlt.

Westend-Potsdam-Baubank, gegründet von demselben Aulig und Genossen. Cours 0. Das Bureau

ist geschlossen, das Mobiliar wurde gerichtlich abgepfändet. Aufsichtsrath Aulig und Director Fischer sind spurlos verschwunden.

Die in Berlin ansässigen und an hiesiger Börse gehandelten Bau- und Baumaterialien-Gesellschaften haben zusammen ein Actiencapital von, schlechtgerechnet, hundert Millionen Thaler in Anspruch genommen, welches zum weitaus grössten Theil nun verpufft, für die Actionäre verloren ist. Dazu kommt das Agio (bis 150!), mit welchem die Actien eingeführt wurden; die Courssteigerung (bis 400!!), die sie in der ersten Zeit erfuhren. Die Baugesellschaften, welche mit Hypotheken belastet sind, müssen alle untergehen, denn in der Regel übersteigen die Hypotheken weit den eigentlichen Werth des „Bauterrains“. Diese Hypotheken befinden sich noch vielfach in den Händen der Gründer, welchen also das gegründete Object wieder anheim fallen wird; und schliesslich werden die „Bauländereien“ von den ehemaligen Besitzern, den Gärtnern und Bauern, um ein Billiges zurückgekauft werden. Binnen wenigen Jahren werden die im zweimeiligen Umkreise von Berlin abgesteckten Strassen und Plätze spurlos verschwunden sein; über die „Kaiserstrasse“ wird wieder der Pflug gehen, und

auf dem „Bismarck-“ oder „Moltke-Platz“ wird der Schäfer wieder seine Hammel weiden! Aber wie viel Ernten sind inzwischen verloren gegangen, welche Kräfte haben seither gefeiert! — Das ist der volkswirtschaftliche Segen der Baugesellschaften und der Gründungen überhaupt.

Die Baugesellschaften haben der „Wohnungsnoth“ nicht gesteuert, sondern dieselbe erst künstlich erzeugt. Professor Gneist traf dem Nagel auf den Kopf, als er auf dem socialpolitischen Congress zu Eisenach äusserte: Soll die Wohnungsnoth sich heben, so müssen erst sämtliche Actienbauvereine zu Grunde gehen. — Die theuern, systematisch gesteigerten Miethen sind mit ein Hauptgrund für den Rückgang der Berliner Universität. Mit in Folge der „Wohnungsnoth“ sind Hunderte von Studierenden nach Leipzig und andern Orten übergesiedelt. Am liebsten hätten die Gründer auch die „Lunge von Berlin“, den Thiergarten, „parcellirt“. Aber ringsum haben sie eine Reihe von schattigen Gartenlocalen, an denen es in dieser Gegend nun völlig mangelt, wie Moritzhof, Albrechtshof, Hofjäger, Birkenwäldchen, thatsächlich in sandige „Baustellen“ umgewandelt. Um dem Unwesen Einhalt zu thun, wurde von verschiedenen Seiten eine Besteuerung der Baustellen vor-

geschlagen; allein sie fand bei den „Volkswirthen“ ebensowenig Anklang, wie die Börsensteuer, welche die Regierung seit Jahren plante, aber erst in der letzten Reichstags-Session einzubringen wagte.

Der Baustellenwucher hat seine Früchte bereits getragen, und der Häuserschacher wird vielleicht noch schlimmere bescheeren. Während der Schwindelperiode hat in Berlin gut die Hälfte der Hausbesitzer gewechselt, über 8000. Die neuen Wirthe haben fast alle zu theuer gekauft oder zu theuer gebaut, als dass sie das gegenwärtige Fallen der Miethen verschmerzen könnten. Der hiesige Grundbesitz, schon vor dem Schwindel mit vier Fünftel des Werths verschuldet, ist jetzt weit höher belastet. Nach den Aufstellungen des Stadtgerichts wurden an Hypotheken mehr eingetragen als gelöscht

im Jahre 1869 9 Millionen Thaler

„ „ 1870 10 „ „

„ „ 1871 20 „ „

„ „ 1872 79 „ „

Diese neuen Hypotheken sind meistens Restkaufgelder, die im Laufe der nächsten Jahre fällig werden; und deshalb prophezeien verschiedene Stimmen einen „Häuserkrach“.

VIII.

„Berlin wird Weltstadt“.

Etwas über „geflügelte Worte“ — Graf Renard fragt, und Excellenz Delbrück antwortet — Hermann Geber — Von einem gewissen — Fiscus — „Industriegebäude“ und Benth-Strasse — Centralstrassen-Gesellschaft — Das Berliner „Palais royal“ — Der „Stadtpark“ mit 72,000 Flammen — Herr Paul Munk und seine Carrière — Berliner Juden — Actienbauverein „Passage“ — Die „Kaiser-Galerie“ — Wie sich die Gründer an den Kaiser und die Prinzen drängen — „Meinhardt's Hôtel“, eine blutige Nachgründung — Die „Passage“ will sich nicht rentiren — Eine General-Versammlung — Das Weinlager der „Aufsichtsräthe“ — $\frac{1}{2}$ Procent Dividende — Castan's „Panoptikum“ — Die „Abendbörse“ und der tapfere Jacob Rosenstock — In der Passage spukt es — Lindenbauverein — Die neue „Prachtstrasse“ — Wieder Seine Excellenz Gustav von Bonin — Paul Munk steckt 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen ein — Was und wem er davon abgibt — Die Familie Cohn-Heymann-Markwald-Schweder-Reimann-Schillow — Richard Schweder „betheiligt“ seinen Onkel — Was die Gründer erdichten und was die Zeitungen colportiren — Lindenbauverein droht mit Einsturz — Die Presse ergreift ein menschliches Rühren, und auch der Staatsanwalt rührt sich — Die Gründer gehen frei aus — Woran Berlin laborirt — Die Presse schlägt für den „Stadtpark“ den Tamtam — Hermann Geber's jüngste Projecte — Der Kaiserhof — Der hochpoetische Director des Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauverein. — Mene Thekel.

„Berlin wird Weltstadt!“ — Dies „geflügelte Wort“ — um hier, zwar nicht mit Vater Homer, aber doch mit Herrn Georg Büchmann zu reden — läuft schon seit 1848 und länger. Es ward meist im ironischen Sinne gebraucht, um die Mängel und Schattenseiten der Grossstadt anzudeuten, die in vielen Stücken hart-

näckig eine Kleinstadt blieb. Berlin konnte mit Paris oder gar London keinen Vergleich aushalten; auch gegen Wien stand es zurück, und selbst Städte wie Hamburg oder Dresden wurden ihm oft als Vorbild empfohlen. Erst nach dem Kriege von 1866, als sich mit dem reissenden Anwachsen die Auswüchse, Beschwerlichkeiten und Gefahren der norddeutschen Metropole fühlbar machten, fing man an, mehr im Ernste zu sprechen und nicht ohne Seufzen: „Berlin wird Weltstadt!“

Aber nicht lange, und das Wort wurde lebhaft aufgenommen, mit voller Emphase, mit begeistertem Pathos wiederholt, wie eine Parole ausgegeben und eifrig verbreitet. „Berlin muss Weltstadt werden!“ riefen die Gründer im lauten Chor, und voll stürmischer Hast gingen sie an's Werk.

Einige von ihnen — und zwar gleich die bedeutendsten — traten schon vor dem Deutsch-französischen Kriege auf die Bühne. Sie warteten nicht einmal das neue Actiengesetz ab; aber sie wussten von ihren Freunden, den Manchesterleuten, dass es unterwegs war; und sie schnitten ihre Gründungen im voraus darnach zu. Am 8. März 1870 erhob sich im Norddeutschen Reichstage der edle Graf Renard und fragte

die Regierung: Wie steht's? (Nämlich mit dem Freigeben der Actiengesellschaften.) Ihm antwortete Herr Delbrück, der Vice-Bismarck, indem er bedächtig sich eine Prise zu Gemüth führte: Wir sind schon dabei! — Die Gründer wurden mit dem Actiengesetz überrascht, wie bei der Weihnachtsbescheerung die Kinder, welche ihren Eltern einen Wunschzettel eingereicht haben.

Zu den Geistern, welche die Zeit sofort begriffen und sie gründlich, oder eigentlich „gründerlich“ auszubeuten verstanden, gehört in erster Reihe — Hermann Geber. Er steht ebenbürtig neben Heinrich Quistorp und J. A. W. Carstenn; und etwas hinter ihm steht — Herr Paul Munk.

Hermann Geber, ein schwarzlockiger Versicherungskünstler, verwandelte sich kurz vor der Wiedergeburt des Deutschen Reichs in den farbenschillernden Falter eines Grossindustriellen und General-Speculanten. Er ist ebenso reich an „Ideen“ wie Quistorp, nur ist er darin weit glücklicher. Während Quistorp heute, gezwungener Mafsen, auf seinen Lorbeeren ruht, beglückt Geber noch immer das dankbare Berlin mit seinen Schöpfungen.

Hermann Geber begann damit, dass er die ver-

lassene Kaserne des Kaiser-Franz-Regiments in der Kommandantenstrasse ankaufte, von einem gewissen — Fiscus. Fiscus ist ein alter wunderlicher Herr, der es z. B. liebt, möglichst billig zu verkaufen und möglichst theuer einzukaufen. Er verkauft oft, was er selber höchst nöthig braucht, und was er dann hinterher zehnmal theurer wieder anschaffen muss. Er hat verschiedene kostbare Grundstücke in Berlin den Gründern überlassen, wofür er sich heute in grosser Verlegenheit befindet. So findet er in der Stadt selber keinen Platz mehr für das neue Criminal-Gerichtsbäude, und muss es — sehr bequem für das Publikum — draussen nach Moabit verlegen.

Also Geber kaufte von Fiscus, mit dem er öfter Geschäfte macht, die alte Franz-Kaserne, die inzwischen das Ansehen einer Räuberhöhle angenommen hatte, und schuf daraus das sogenannte „Industriegebäude“, welches an dreissig Läden und zahlreiche Comtoirs und andere Geschäftslocalitäten enthält. Dazu erstand er noch, zum Theil in Verbindung mit Herrn Eduard Stahlschmidt, eine Anzahl benachbarter Grundstücke, legte sie nieder und erbaute die heutige Beuth-Strasse, die in der Hauptsache gleichfalls aus lauter Läden und allerhand Geschäftsräumen besteht.

Im Februar 1870 schloss Hermann Geber mit Banquier Ferdinand Jaques, Commerzienrath Hermann Egells, Geh. Commerzienrath Moritz Plaut, Banquier Hermann Rauff und Justizrath Dr. Franz Hinschius — später sämmtlich hervorragende Gründer — eine „Societät“, die „sobald als möglich in eine Actiengesellschaft umgewandelt“ werden sollte. Nachdem das Actiengesetz Hals über Kopf fabricirt war, entstand noch während des Krieges, im September 1870, die Berliner Central-Strassen-Actien-Gesellschaft, welche jene Grundstücke erworben hatte. Herr Geber profitirte als Verkäufer eine Summe, die er, in übergrosser Bescheidenheit, gelegentlich mit ca. 250,000 Thaler bezeichnen liess; und ward selbstverständlich „Director“ der Gesellschaft, liess sich auch noch zwei „Specialdirectoren“, Hermann Leubuscher und Bernhard Maywald, unterstellen.

Das Actiencapital, ursprünglich 1,200,000 Thaler, ward fortwährend erhöht und schliesslich auf — vier Millionen (!) gebracht. 1872, am 30. April, bekanntlich dem Narrentage, „creirte“ man gleichzeitig $1\frac{1}{2}$ Million „junger“ Actien („I. Emission“) und $1\frac{1}{2}$ Million „neuer“ Actien („II. Emission“). Zwischen der Dorotheen-, Friedrichs- und Georgenstrasse ward

ein „zweites Industrie-Gebäude“ in Aussicht genommen — das „Berliner Palais Royal“; und zu diesem Zwecke eine Reihe von Grundstücken, darunter wieder fünf vom Director Geber (!), zu mehr als hohen Preisen angekauft. Ohne diese Nachgründung hätten die Actionäre vielleicht nur die Hälfte verloren, während sie jetzt etwa zwei Drittel eingebüsst haben. Die Actien, im April 1872 ca. 125, stehen heute ca. 35; wiewol die der „II. Emission“ noch bis zum 1. Juli 1876 fünf Procent „Bauzinsen“, also aus dem eigenen Säckel, erhalten.

Der Häuser-Complex II blieb bestehen wie er war, denn inzwischen ging der Gründungsschwindel zu Ende, und damit ging auch die Baulust aus. Die Grundstücke wurden „bestens“ vermietet, rentirten sich indess selbstverständlich nicht. Da hatte Herr Geber, der sich neuerdings bewogen fand, einen Theil von Complex II zurückzunehmen, wieder eine geniale Idee. Er etablierte zwischen diesen Häusern den „Stadtpark“, und pflanzte, statt der Bäume und Sträucher, hier 72,000 (!!!) Gasflammen an. Wir kommen auf dieses Meerwunder, das die Presse mit einstimmigem Hosianna begrüßte, noch zurück. Wir verlassen einstweilen Herrn Geber und wenden uns zu Herrn Munk.

Paul Munk stammt, wie so viele seiner Glaubens-

genossen, die hier ihr Glück machten, aus dem Posen-
schen. Seit 1866 ist fast das halbe Grossherzogthum
Posen nach Berlin eingewandert, ist die Zahl der hie-
sigen Juden von 20,000 bis 50,000 gestiegen. Die
Kinder Israel vermehren sich in Berlin ebenso heftig
wie einst in Aegypten, und es sind durchgehends
wohlhabende und reiche Leute; wirklich arme Juden
kommen hier nicht vor. *) Das Klima von Berlin, wie-
wol es ihm sehr an Ozon mangelt, bekommt den Nach-

*) Natürlich will das sagen: es giebt unter der Berliner
Judenschaft kein eigentliches Proletariat. Dagegen fehlt es
selbstverständlich nicht an Wittwen und Waisen, Altersschw-
achen, Arbeitsunfähigen und Kranken. Für diese hat die reiche
Judengemeinde in reichlicher Weise gesorgt; es bestehen eine
Menge von wohlthätigen Anstalten, Stiftungen und Vereinen.
Auch tauchen an den „hohen jüdischen Festtagen“ regelmässig
Schaaren jüdischer Bettler auf. Das sind aber nicht einhei-
mische, sondern Polnische Juden, die es wahrscheinlich gar
nicht nöthig haben; die bei ihren hiesigen Glaubensgenossen
nur Gastrollen geben, und stets ein gutes Geschäft machen.
Juden dagegen, die in Berlin Handel treiben — und das thut
noch immer die grosse, übergrosse Mehrzahl — kommen hier
überraschend schnell zu Geld und Besitz, zu Wohlstand und
Reichthum, zu Einfluss und Macht. Gar viele, die vor wenigen
Jahren mit dem Packen auf dem Rücken, in dünnem Röckchen
und geflickten Hosen einzogen, haben heute einen hocheleganten
Laden oder ein grosses Comtoir, sind Hausbesitzer, Wahlmänner
und Stadtverordnete, halten Equipage und Dienerschaft, führen
in den Versammlungen das grosse Wort und geben in der Ge-
sellschaft den Ton an.

kommen Abraham's ausserordentlich*); und wenn man ihren 1800jährigen Schmerz stillen, und sie heute in das Land zurückführen wollte, darinnen Milch und Honig fliesst — sie würden sich schönstens bedanken!**)

*) Die Ehen der Juden zeichnen sich durch starke Fruchtbarkeit aus; wogegen todtegeborene Kinder bei ihnen verhältnissmässig weit seltener sind als bei den anderen Confessionen. Ebenso ist die Sterblichkeit unter den Juden, bei Kindern wie bei Erwachsenen, eine viel geringere, und sie erreichen durchschnittlich ein weit höheres, und überhaupt das höchste Alter. Vgl. „Berliner Städtisches Jahrbuch“, 1875, S. 12 ff. und S. 139 ff.

**) Die Juden brauchen nicht mehr nach Asien zu wandern: — sie haben ihr Kanaan schon in Europa gefunden, und dieses Kanaan ist Deutschland und speciell Preussen. — „Wo ist hier die «Jerusalem Strasse»?“ fragte in Berlin ein fremder Jude einen hiesigen. „„Wo ist sie hier nicht?!““ antwortete grinsend der Andere. — In der That ist Berlin für die Juden Neu-Jerusalem geworden, das sie gegenwärtig mit keinem Ort der Welt vertauschen möchten. Auch nicht mehr mit Wien, wo sie schon weit früher die Herrschaft führten, und wo sie freilich noch immer herrschen. Bis zum Jahre 1866 besaßen die Juden in Berlin nur Eine Synagoge — jetzt sind es schon vier. Kürzlich ist „unter des Allmächtigen Beistand“ die vierte, vor dem Potsdamer Thor, in der vornehmsten Stadtgegend errichtet. Ausserdem bestehen zwei kleine Synagogen für die Reformjuden und für Adass Israel; und an den „hohen jüdischen Festtagen“ wird, weil die Tempel nicht zureichen, wol noch an fünfzehn weitem Orten „Gottesdienst mit Predigt“ gehalten. An „den hohen jüdischen Festtagen“ ist die Börse still und leer, sind in vielen Strassen sämmtliche Läden geschlossen. Viele Zweige des Handels befinden sich fast ausschliesslich in jüdischen Händen. Die reichsten Leute in

Als Herr Paul Munk vor etwa acht Jahren in Berlin einzog, sollen, wie die Fama behauptet, fünf Thaler für ihn eine unerschwingliche Summe gewesen sein: — seit 1873 bewohnte er die Beletage des Eckhauses Unter den Linden und am Pariser Platz. Er wohnte hier zusammen mit zwei Herzogen; der Herzog von Sagan wohnte neben ihm, und der Herzog von Ujest über ihm. Er wohnte bei seinem Freunde Pincuss zur Miethe, besitzt aber selber in „feinster“

Berlin sind Juden, und Juden treiben hier den grössten Aufwand und Luxus, weit grösseren als die Aristokratie und der Hof. Hauptsächlich Juden füllen die Theater, Concerte, Opernhausbälle, Vorlesungen etc. Sonntags, wo die Juden unfreiwillig feiern, ist in manchem Theater kaum eine Christenseele zu entdecken. In allen Comités, in allen Vereinen sitzen und präsidiren Juden. In der Stadtverordneten-Versammlung sind sie unverhältnissmässig stark vertreten, behaupten sie schon ein bedenkliches Uebergewicht. Die Wahlen zum Abgeordnetenhouse und zum Reichstage werden vorwiegend von Juden gemacht. In keiner andern Stadt finden sich unter den Docenten an der Universität, unter den Lehrern an den höhern Schulen, unter den Advocaten und Aerzten, namentlich unter den Literaten und Journalisten so viel Juden, wie in Berlin. 1874 fanden hier 26 Judentaufen statt; dagegen traten 4 Christen zum Judenthum über, und diese machten sicher das bessere Geschäft. — Es giebt in Berlin 15,000 Juden, sagte einst der Schulrath Wantrup, aber sie vollführen ein Spectakel als ob es ein paar Hunderttausend wären. — Als Wantrup dies sagte, waren es erst 15,000 Juden — nun sind es schon 50,000. Gott sei uns armen Christen gnädig!

Stadtgegend mehrere Häuser, von denen er eins, nachdem es fürstlich eingerichtet worden, kürzlich bezogen hat; und er besitzt auch mehrere Villen vor den Thoren. Im Uebrigen ist er sicher ein doppelter Millionär.

Herr Munk, ein Mann von gewandtem einnehmendem Wesen, ward zuerst viel in den Bureaux der Intendanturen, Ministerien und anderer Behörden gesehen, wo er stets etwas zu kaufen oder zu verkaufen wünschte. Dann wurde er „Director“ der am Kreuzberg belegenen Villen-Colonie Wilhelmshöhe, die aber damals noch keinen rechten Anklang fand. Herr Munk bot die neuen Villen lange wie sauer Bier aus. Doch mit der Gründer-Aera begann sein Stern zu leuchten.

Unmittelbar nachdem Herr Geber die „Centralstrassen-Societät“ gebildet hatte, „gründete“ Herr Munk, im März 1870, den Actienbau-Verein Passage. Die „Passage“, in vieler Hinsicht ein Seitenstück zur „Centralstrasse“, ist eine glasbedachte Verbindung zwischen den Linden und der Behren- und Friedrichstrasse, erfüllt mit Läden, Restaurationen, Concert- und andern Sälen. Herrn Munk's Verbündete waren: die Banquiers Meyer Cohn, Aron Hirsch Heymann, Salomon Gotthold Heymann, Maximilian Heymann, Kaufleute

Fr. Wilh. Besckow, Ernst Theodor Besckow, Hermann Reimann, Fabrikbesitzer Carl Egells, Rentier Georg Beer, Commerzienrath Gustav Stobwasser, Justizrath Drews, Kammerherr Louis von Prillwitz. Auch hier wurden die nöthigen Grundstücke zu enormen Preisen erworben, und die Gründer machten einen hübschen Schmu. Erster Director ward wieder der eigentliche Attentäter, Paul Munk; bis ihn, noch vor Vollendung des Baues, Herr Stobwasser ablöste.

1873, am 22 März, am Geburtstage des Kaisers, ward die „Passage“ eröffnet, und dem Monarchen zu Ehren „Kaiser-Galerie“ genannt. Zwei Tage vorher erschien auf Einladung des „Aufsichtsraths“ der ganze Hof. Kammerherr von Prillwitz machte die Honneurs. Die Gründer und ihre Damen wurden dem Kaiser, der Kaiserin, den Prinzen und Prinzessinnen vorgestellt. Bilse concertirte; es folgte das Souper und ein Ball. Auch die Vertreter der Presse erhielten eine kalte Collation. Jeder der 8 oder 9 „Aufsichtsräthe“ hatte zu dem Feste 800 Thaler beigesteuert.

Das ist eben das Empörende, dass die Gründer — und nicht bloß hier — es wagten, sich an die ersten Personen des Reichs zu drängen, um so ihre unlautern Zwecke zu verhüllen oder gar noch zu glo-

rificiren. Hätten der Kaiser, die Kaiserin und die Prinzen eine Ahnung gehabt von dem schwindelhaften Charakter dieser Gründung: sie würden selbstverständlich nie einen Fuss hierher gesetzt, jenen Leuten nie einen Blick geschenkt haben.

Wie „Centralstrasse“, so hatte auch „Passage“ eine noch blutigere Nachgründung im Gefolge. Die Gründer hatten privatim, zu ganz anderem Zwecke, „Meinhardt's Hôtel“, Unter den Linden 32, angekauft, und es weit über den Werth, mit 500,000 Thalern bezahlt. Als die Conjectur umschlug, wussten sie nicht mehr, was sie damit anfangen sollten, fassten sich aber schnell und halsten das Grundstück der „Passage“-Gesellschaft auf, der sie es mit einem kleinen Aufgelde von etwa 137,000 Thalern in Rechnung stellten. Dieses Taschenspielerstückchen kam in der nächsten General-Versammlung zur Sprache; etliche wirkliche Actionäre erlaubten sich zu murren, aber sie wurden kurz und bündig zur Ruhe verwiesen, nämlich von den „Strohmännern“, welche die Gründer engagirt hatten, überstimmt. Der Ankauf von „Meinhardt's Hôtel“ ward mit imposanter Majorität genehmigt.

Noch vor Vollendung des Baues, noch vor dem

„Krach“ wurden jene Dinge ruchbar, und auf der „Passage“ ruhte von vorne herein ein Fluch. Nur mit Noth gelang es die Läden zu vermieten, nachdem man die zuerst in Aussicht genommenen Miethen bedeutend herabgesetzt hatte. Die Concerte verunglückten, die Festsäle blieben leer, die grossen Restaurants in den obern Etagen fanden bald keinen Pächter mehr, und die durch alle Stockwerke gehenden „Banklocalitäten“ in der Behren-Strasse konnten überhaupt nicht vermietet werden. Man verwandelte diese Räume in ein Hôtel von 60 Zimmern, aber man suchte vergebens nach einem Pächter. Auch für „Meinhardt's Hôtel“ fand sich Niemand, der den verlangten Pachtzins von 28,000 Thalern zahlen wollte, und so sah die Gesellschaft sich genöthigt, die Bewirthschaftung selber zu übernehmen, wobei sie indess keine Seide spinnt. Nach der Bilanz von 1874 beträgt der „Saldo-Ertrag“ von „Meinhardt's Hôtel“ noch nicht 1 Procent des Anlage-Capitals.

In dem kostbaren Säulensaale der „Kaiser-Galerie“ nahmen am 22. April 1875 die Actionäre die magere Bilanz und den trostlosen Geschäftsbericht entgegen. Der grosse Restaurant in der zweiten Etage ist nach dem Erdgeschoss verlegt; da sich aber auch hier kein

Pächter fand, übernahm die Bewirthschaftung ein Consortium, bei welchem sich die Passage-Gesellschaft zu Dreiviertel betheiligen musste. Wenn wir die unklare Bilanz und die ebenso unklaren Notizen der Zeitungen recht verstehen, hat die Gesellschaft bei dieser „Betheiligung“ pro 1873 — 18,750 Thaler, pro 1874 — 25,000 Thaler eingebuttert; auch von den früheren Pächtern das Inventarium und ein grosses Weinlager übernehmen müssen. Eine andere Version behauptet wieder, das Weinlager sei eigentlich eine Privat-Angelegenheit gewisser Herren Aufsichtsräthe, und diese hätten sich inzwischen auch bereit finden lassen, es der Gesellschaft abzunehmen.

Genug, der Bericht verstimmte tief, und die zahlreiche Versammlung, welcher Herr Commerzienrath Stobwasser präsidirte, zeigte sich sehr ungeberdig.

Da erhob sich am grünen Tische einer der Würdenträger und erklärte mit edlem Freimuth, dass die Opponenten sich dem Aufsichtsrath gegenüber in einer Minderheit wie 1 zu 6 befänden; also sich doch nicht unnütz echauffiren möchten. Der gute Rath wirkte, und die Gemüther beruhigten sich. Zum ersten Mal sollte eine Dividende vertheilt werden; dafür betrug sie aber auch — $\frac{1}{2}$ Procent. Es ereignete sich hier

der ungeheuerliche Fall, dass die Actionäre die Dividende zurückwiesen, und das halbe Procent zu Abschreibungen verwendet wissen wollten, die auch der „Passage“ ausserordentlich wohl thun würden. Aber sie drangen nicht durch, denn das Statut der Gesellschaft überlässt in weiser Voraussicht die Bestimmung und Vertheilung der Dividende dem Aufsichtsrath allein. Die General-Versammlung hat nicht mit zu reden, und so empfing denn jede Actie ganze 15 Silbergroschen.

Einst wurde das Papier mit ca. 140 bezahlt, heute notirt es die Börse mit ca. 15. Das Actiencapital beträgt 2,000,000 Thaler, wozu noch 1,366,000 Thaler Hypotheken und Obligationen kommen — 221,000 Thaler Prioritäten waren nicht mehr unterzubringen! Gegen „Passage“ gehalten, ist selbst „Centralstrasse“ eine „höchst solide Gründung“.

Wenn wir durch die Passage gehen, sehen wir sie stets von Menschen angefüllt; aber nur selten erblicken wir in den zahlreichen Läden einen Käufer. Von jeher machten alle diese Läden schlechte Geschäfte; und man sagt, dass hier der Berliner überhaupt nicht kaufe, nur der Fremde. Den meisten Zuspruch hat noch Castan's „Panoptikum“, ein sehr mässiges Wachsfigurencabinet, wo stets der Räuber oder der Mörder

paradirt, der Berlin gerade mit seinem Ruhm erfüllt.

In der „Kaiser-Galerie“ versammelte sich im Herbst 1874 die Winkelbörse, die früher ein paar Häuser weiter, an der Conditorei von Kranzler tagte, bis sie von der Polizei vertrieben ward. An einem Abende hatten in der „Passage“ Posto gefasst: Rosenfeld, Rosenhain, Rosenberg, Rosenthal, Rosenbach, Rosenbusch, Rosenblatt, Rosenstiel, Rosenstock etc. etc.; und sie jobberten so heftig, dass sie den Verkehr hemmten, und der Hausinspector sie auffordern liess, sich ein wenig zu zerstreuen. Das nahm Jacob Rosenstock gewaltig übel; der kriegerische Geist seiner Ahnen, der Makkabäer, kam über ihn und er versetzte dem Abgesandten einen wuchtigen Schlag in's Gesicht. Da eilten die andern Hausbediensteten und aus dem Restaurant die Kellner herbei, und es entspann sich zwischen ihnen und den Jobbern eine blutige Schlacht. Der tapfere Rosenstock ward übermannt, vor Gericht gestellt und wegen „grobe Unfugs“ in Strafe und Kosten verurtheilt. Er appellirte jedoch und wurde in zweiter Instanz freigesprochen, weil der Kläger den Strafantrag zu spät gestellt hatte.

Wenn wir durch die „Passage“ gehen, lesen wir

am Schwarzen Brett, dass die grossen Festsäle, die grossen Restaurants in der obern Etage und das Hôtel von 60 Zimmern in der Behrenstrasse noch immer zu vermieden sind. Auch der Restaurant im Erdgeschoss hat erst im letzten Sommer einen ständigen Pächter gefunden; bis dahin war er einem Kellner überlassen, der das Wagniss jedesmal nur auf vier Wochen übernahm. Die grossen kostbaren Räume in den obern Stockwerken stehen sämtlich leer, und des Nachts gehen hier die gemordeten Actionäre um und ringen wimmernd die Hände.

In Bezug auf Umfang und Verhältnisse, Stil und Ausführung bietet die „Passage“ nichts Besonderes, kann sie sich nicht entfernt mit der schönen grossartigen Galeria Vittorio Emanuele in Mailand messen. Ja, die ganze Anlage ist, genauer besehen, verfehlt; die Räume sind höchst unpraktisch verwerthet.

Der Leser irrt, wenn er „Passage“ etwa für das *Non plus ultra* einer Gründung hält. „Passage“ ist allerdings böse, aber noch weit böser ist der zwei Jahre später geborne Actionbau-Verein Unter den Linden; und beide Kinder haben zum Vater denselben Herrn Paul Munk. „Lindenbauverein“ wurde an der Börse wie im Publikum ein „geflügeltes Wort“,

„Lindenbauverein“ wurde der Refrain vieler Theater-Couplets, und mit der Geschichte vom „Lindenbau-Verein“ scheuchte man die Kinder zu Bett.

Parallel mit der Passage, und nur zwei Häuser weiter; sollte eine neue Verbindung zwischen den Linden und der Behrenstrasse durchbrochen, und diesmal eine wirkliche Strasse angelegt werden; eine „Prachtstrasse“, wieder Laden an Laden, dazu mit einem Theater und einem „Riesenhôtel“. Die Gründer resp. ersten Zeichner waren ausser Paul Munk: Banquier Emil Heymann, Rentier Georg Beer, Kaufmann Gustav Markwald, Banquier Edmund Helfft, Commerzienrath und Aeltester der Kaufmannschaft Wilhelm Herz, Consul Friedrich Schillow und Seine Excellenz der Staatsminister a. D. Gustav von Bonin, Mitglied des Preussischen Abgeordnetenhauses und des Deutschen Reichstags.

Diese acht Herren constituirten sich unter dem Vorsitz der Excellenz von Bonin als „Lindenbau-Verein“ und kauften sieben Grundstücke an, resp. genehmigten sie den Ankauf. Vier der Grundstücke wurden angekauft von Paul Munk, der sie erst kurz vorher erworben hatte. Die Häuser Behrenstrasse 57 und 56 überliess Munk der Gesellschaft mit einem

Aufgelde von je 150,000 Thaler, zusammen also — — 300,000 Thaler; die Häuser Unter den Linden 17 und 18 mit einem Aufgelde von — — — 1,150,000 Thaler.

Unter den Linden 17 und 18 sind gewissermaßen historische Häuser. Hier hatte Strousberg der Grosse seine Bureaux, hier wurde seine Zeitung, „Die Post“, fabricirt. Munk, der zu Strousberg in vielfachen Beziehungen stand und ein Schüler und Jünger des „Culturhelden“ genannt werden darf, hatte die beiden Grundstücke von diesem während des Krieges für 600,000 Thaler erstanden, und verkaufte sie jetzt dem „Lindenbauverein“ für — — 1,750,000 Thaler!! Munk erhielt also zusammen ein Aufgeld von — — — — 1,450,000 Thaler!!!

Aber selbstverständlich musste er davon seinen Verbündeten abgeben. So cedirte er später von dem Kaufgelderreste: 85,000 Thaler an Banquier Meyer Cohn, 85,000 Thaler an Banquier Aron Hirsch Heymann, 85,000 Thaler an Kaufmann Hermann Reimann und 55,000 Thaler an Commerzienrath Hermann Egells — bis auf Letzteren, lauter alte Genossen von der „Passage“ her.

Diese Cessionen deuten gewisse, ziemlich durchsichtige Coulissen-Geheimnisse an; und ganz klar ist, dass die Gründung, so zu sagen, in der Familie vor sich ging. Meyer Cohn nämlich ist der Compagnon und Schwager von Emil Heymann. Aron Hirsch Heymann ist der Vater von Emil Heymann. Gustav Markwald ist der Schwiegervater des gleich zu erwähnenden genialen Directors Schweder. Hermann Reimann ist, wie wir hörten, ein Verwandter von Consul Schillow etc.

Die Actien, im Betrage von 2,400,000 Thaler, wurden ohne Prospect, durch die Preussische Boden-Credit-Actienbank an der Börse „eingeführt“, und durch die geschickten Hände der Herren Richard Schweder und Wolf Paradies glücklich abgesetzt. Von den Vorgängen zwischen Munk und Genossen, von der kolossalen Gründer-Beute, hatte Niemand eine Ahnung, weder im Publikum noch an der Börse. Selbst Börsenleute, selbst gewiegte Makler und Banquiers hielten das Papier für gut und nahmen es in Posten (grossen Summen) auf. Schweder kannte kein Erbarmen, er betheiligte mit den Actien Christen wie Juden, die besten Freunde und die eigenen Verwandten. Wir haben selber einen betrogenen Oheim über den

grausamen Neffen jammern hören. — Für den Vertrieb der Actien berechnete die Preussische Bodencredit-Actienbank sich die Kleinigkeit von 400,000 Thaler.

In den Zeitungen liessen die Gründer verbreiten, wie sehr das Project „an Allerhöchster Stelle interesse“, wie erbaut davon die Staats- und die städtischen Behörden seien; während sich hinterher herausstellte, dass die Behörden sich gegen den Durchbruch, als eine unnütze und unschöne Unterbrechung der Linden, erklärt hatten. Fortwährend wurde auf den Einfluss des Herrn von Bonin „bei Hofe“ hingewiesen; einen Einfluss, der nicht im Mindesten bestand. Nur bei dem Kronprinzen fand Herr von Bonin zuweilen Zutritt.

Nach dem Kronprinzen wurde die neue „Prachtstrasse“, die nie gebaut werden sollte, sondern nur auf den zahlreichen eleganten Zeichnungen des Hofbauraths Klingenberg existirt, bereits Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse genannt, und unter diesem Namen auch die Actien dem Publikum empfohlen. Die „National-Zeitung“ und die alte „Börsen-Zeitung“ meldeten im redactionellen Theil übereinstimmend: Der Bauverein Unter den Linden hat mehrere Parcellen sehr vortheil-

haft verkauft. Für ein Eckgrundstück sind 9000 Thaler pro Quadratruthe bezahlt worden. — Dieser Preis würde nur den Selbstkosten entsprochen haben, aber thatsächlich ist nie ein Fuss breit verkauft worden.

Die öffentliche Strasse wurde nicht genehmigt, und der „Aufsichtsrath“ beschloss, eine Privatstrasse zu bauen. Aber da kam der „Krach“, und man liess die Häuser stehen. Die zum 1. April 1873 sämmtlich gekündigten Geschäfts- und Wohnräume blieben lange leer und sind erst im letzten Jahre wieder vollständig vermietet worden; natürlich zu sehr herabgesetzten Preisen. Die Strousberg'schen Häuser Unter den Linden 17 und 18, welche den Actionären $1\frac{3}{4}$ Millionen Thaler (!!) kosten, sind eigentlich bloß Baustellen, alte Ruinen, die im Sommer 1873 einzustürzen drohten und im Keller gestützt werden mussten. Die sieben Grundstücke stehen mit 3,462,000 Thaler (!!!) zu Buch; die Actien notiren etwa 15.

„Lindenbau-Verein“ war eine so mörderische Gründung, dass sie selbst den Unwillen professioneller Gründer erregte, selbst die Börse empörte und selbst einen Theil der Presse in Bewegung setzte. Verschiedene Localblätter geisselten Herrn Munk und Genossen,

und forderten sie auf, von dem Raube doch wenigstens Etwas herauszugeben. Eine Anzahl von Actionären trat zusammen, um die Schuldigen zu verfolgen; aber, wie sich's später herausstellte, waren nicht wenige dieser verbündeten Actionäre selber hartgesottene schwerbelastete Gründer, die zum Theil sich bald zurückzogen, zum Theil sich mit Paul Munk und Complicen zu vergleichen gedachten. Etliche sollen auch wirklich eine Abfindung erhalten haben. In Folge der Denunciation schritt der Staatsanwalt ein, die Attentäter wurden vorgeladen und eine Menge von Zeugen verhört. Die Voruntersuchung zog sich durch acht Monate, hatte aber nicht den geringsten Erfolg. Herr Tessendorf, der Erste Staatsanwalt, hat zu den Acten ein längeres Gutachten gegeben, worin er ausführt, dass die Gründer moralisch unbedingt zu verurtheilen sind, criminal-gesetzlich aber leider nicht zu fassen wären. Die Rathskammer des Berliner Stadtgerichts war derselben Ansicht und verfügte die Einstellung des Verfahrens. Einer der Gründer stand, weil er Landwehr-Officier ist, auch noch vor dem Militärgericht, und die Acten gingen bis an den Kaiser — doch das Resultat blieb dasselbe.

Centralstrasse, Passage, Lindenuverein — um

hier nur diese zu nennen: so wurde Berlin Weltstadt! Centralstrasse und Passage, rufen die Gründer, sind doch unbedingt eine Verschönerung der Stadt, gereichen Berlin zur Zierde! — Mag sein. Aber sind sie es wohl werth, dass darum Tausende ausgeplündert, um ihr Vermögen, ihre Sparpfennige beraubt und theilweise an den Bettelstab gebracht werden mussten? — Nein, und hundertmal nein! Zum Teufel mit solchen Verschönerungen!!

Centralstrasse wie Passage haben eine Menge neuer Läden geschaffen, an denen Berlin ohnedies Ueberfluss hat. In Berlin herrscht, Dank dem so stark vertretenen jüdischen Element, ein bedenklicher Schachergeist; jeder zehnte Mensch, gleichviel ob Mann oder Weib, ob Erwachsener oder Kind, ist hier Händler; in jedem Hause, selbst in den äussersten Vorstädten, giebt es einen oder mehrere Läden. Weitaus die Mehrzahl dieser Ladeninhaber, meistens Kleinhändler, arbeiten nur für die Miethe, vertheuern nur die Privatwohnungen; gut die Hälfte dieser Läden kann ohne Schaden geschlossen werden, ja es wäre für die Bevölkerung ein Segen!

Und nun erst Lindenbau-Verein und Centralstrasse, Häuser-Complex II! Aus purer Verlegenheit zaubert

Herr Geber den „Stadtpark“ hin, der bei Tageslicht (ohne die 72,000 Gasflammen!!!) besehen, ein — Biergarten ist. Die Vertreter der Presse werden eingeladen und erhalten eine kalte Collation. Herr Geber winkt, und sämtliche Blätter, gross und klein, schlagen den Tamtam!

In der „National-Zeitung“ giebt eine glänzende Schilderung vom „Stadtpark“ Herr X, und macht den Lesern ein X für ein U. In der „Vossischen“ stimmt L. P., der malerische Feuilletonist, einen Dithyrambus auf Herrn Geber an. — Wenn Heinrich Heine sich rühmte, er habe 100,000 Citate jährlich auszugeben, so verbraucht L. P. in jedem Jahr einige Millionen Gänsefüsschen. „Nacht muss es sein, dass Hauschner's Sterne strahlen!“ ruft L. P. begeistert aus. Die Actiengesellschaft für Gas- und Wasseranlagen, vormals Schäfer und Hauschner, hat im „Stadtpark“ die 72,000 Flammen angesteckt. Nun will es der boshafte Zufall, dass in derselben Nummer der „Vossischen“, in derselben Beilage Schäfer und Hauschner — auch eine sehr traurige Gründung; verfasst von den Herren Adolf Salomon, Ferd. Meyer (Oppenheim & Co.), Carl Kiesel (Bein & Co.), Buchhändler Dr. Julius Friedländer;

und gegenwärtiger Cours ca. 15 — die Liquidation (Auflösung) ankündigen.

Also „Hauschner's Sterne“ strahlen eigentlich nicht mehr — und auch die 72,000 Flammen im „Stadtpark“ sind schon wieder erloschen. Herr Geber gedenkt den „Stadtpark“ in einen „Wintergarten“ zu verwandeln, und daneben ein Theater und ein Hôtel zu erbauen. Er rechnet auf die „Stadtbahn“, die hier vorbeiführen, und auf den „Centralbahnhof“, der in unmittelbarer Nähe emporsteigen soll. Möge Herr Geber sich nicht wieder verspeculiren, wie bei dem „Berliner Palais Royal“, und möge er hübsch mit seinem eigenen Gelde speculiren!

Ein Gründerwerk, das gleichfalls Berlin zur Weltstadt machen sollte, aber kaum vollendet, zum grossen Theile schon wieder vernichtet wurde — ist der Kaiserhof. Ein echtes Gründerwerk nach Ursprung, Ausführung und Schicksal!

Um seine Geschichte zu erzählen, müssen wir etwas ausholen. Seine Abstammung ist ebenso complicirt wie die Geschlechtstafel der Patriarchen, von denen

es im 5. Capitel der Genesis heisst: Adam war 130 Jahre alt und zeugte einen Sohn und hiess ihn Seth. Seth war 105 Jahre alt und zeugte Enos. Enos war 90 Jahre alt und zeugte Kenan u. s. w.

Im Frühjahr 1870 entstand die Deutsche Bank. Selbige zeugte, 2 Jahre alt, die Deutsche Baugesellschaft und die Gesellschaft für Bauausführungen; und zeugte dann wieder mit diesen, ihren beiden leiblichen, eben gebornen Töchtern die Berliner Hôtel-Gesellschaft oder den Kaiserhof. Der Kaiserhof ging also aus einer Verbindung hervor, welche die Römer Incest nannten; und die Gesetzbücher aller civilisirten Völker mit schweren Strafen bedrohen.

Die Deutsche Bank wurde gegründet von: Commerzienrath Adalbert Delbrück, E. J. Meyer, Baron Eduard von der Heydt, Generalconsul Baron Victor von Magnus, Consul und ehemaliges Reichstagsmitglied Gustav Müller, Reichstagsmitglied Dr. Ludwig Bamberger u. A. Diese Herren bewiesen sich als klassische Gründer, indem sie, bei Vermehrung des Grundcapitals, sich die Uebernahme sämmtlicher neuen Actien zum Pari-Course (100) vorbehielten, und dieses hocheinträgliche Privileg zweimal ausübten. Sie übernahmen die zweite Emission von 5 Millionen Thaler

und überliessen sie den Actionären zum Course von 110; profitirten also 10 Procent oder 500,000 Thaler. Sie übernahmen auch die Hälfte der dritten Emission, die gleichfalls 5 Millionen Thaler betrug, und überliessen, in nicht ganz freiwilliger Grossmuth, die andere Hälfte den Actionären zum Course von 104. Zu den Aufsichtsräthen der Deutschen Bank, deren Actien zur Zeit ca. 75 stehen, gehört das Reichstagsmitglied Dr. Friedrich Kapp; und Erster Director ist das Reichstagsmitglied Assessor a. D. Georg Siemens.

Commerzienrath Adalbert Delbrück und Baron von der Heydt gründeten nun wieder mit E. J. Meyer, Benoit Oppenheim, Ad. Levien, Berthold Bensemann u. A. die Deutsche Baugesellschaft — ehemaliger Cours 120, jetzt ca. 15; sowie mit Benoit Oppenheim, Gustav Markwald, Baumeister Hennicke, Rechtsanwalt Winterfeldt u. A. die Gesellschaft für Bauausführungen — Cours noch ca. 65; und endlich mit Berthold Bensemann, Georg Siemens, Gustav Kutter, Oberbürgermeister a. D. Kieschke, Stadtrath a. D. Risch etc. die Berliner Hôtelgesellschaft. Herr Adalbert Delbrück und Freiherr Eduard von der Heydt sind bei allen vier Gesellschaften die Matadore.

Was der Lindenbau-Verein seinen Actionären blos

auf Papier malte, that die Berliner Hôtel-Gesellschaft in Wirklichkeit. Sie errichtete am Ziethen- und Wilhelmsplatz ein Riesen- und „Muster-Hôtel“, „wie es bisher nur in Paris und Newyork bestand“; einen Gasthof von 262 Fremdenzimmern, mit „Luftschachten“, „Fahrstuhl“ und „Sonnenbrenner“; ein Wunder von Comfort, Eleganz und Luxus. — So liess sich jubelnd die Presse vernehmen, und eine ungemeine Reclame ging der Eröffnung voraus.

Das Hôtel erhielt den stolzen Namen „Kaiserhof“, und die Strasse, welche es im Süden begrenzt, ward „Delbrückstrasse“ getauft — nicht nach dem „Gründer“ Delbrück, sondern nach seinem Vetter, dem Minister. Seine Excellenz haben jedoch diese Ehre etwas bedenklich gefunden und sie hinterher Sich verboten. In Folge dessen wird die neue Strasse nun „Kaiserhofstrasse“ heissen.

Auch hier wussten die Gründer den Kaiser zu einem Besuche zu bewegen, und der Kaiser selber probirte den „Fahrstuhl“. Dann wurde das „Riesenhôtel“ durch einen Riesenschmaus eingeweiht, an welchem 250 Personen Theil nahmen, die Vertreter der Behörden, der Wissenschaften und Künste, der Kaufmannschaft und der Presse. Herr Madai, der Polizei-

präsident, trank „auf das Gedeihen des grossartigen Unternehmens, dem Seine Majestät Selber, wie der Kaiserliche Besuch bekundet habe, ein aufmerksames Interesse widme“.

Wir entnehmen diesen Toast dem Berichte der „National-Zeitung“, geschrieben von dem Director des „Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauverein“, der in seinen Mussestunden zugleich auch ein gewandter Dichter und ein glänzender Feuilletonist ist, und von dem Festschmause, mit Hülfe von Shakespeare, Goethe und Schiller, eine hochpoetische Schilderung lieferte. Man höre ihn selber: Vor jedem Gedeck waren neun verschiedene Weingläser aufgestellt. „Alle Gläser erklangen. An den schlanken Kelch, mit perlendem Schaum gefüllt, stiess der mächtige grüne Rheinwein-Römer, Burgunder und Mosel begrüsst sich, und der Chablis in der breiten flachen Schale klang an den funkelnden Bordeaux im schön geschliffenen Kry stallglase.“ Selbstverständlich nöthigt solche Bewirthung zu Dankbarkeit und Erkenntlichkeit.

Mit Pauken und Drommeten ging der Kaiserhof in Scene, und gleich in den ersten Tagen war er überfüllt — wenn auch nicht ausschliesslich von Fremden und Reisenden. Am 1. October wurde er eröffnet —

und schon am 10. musste er wieder geschlossen werden. Die Gäste und die Bediensteten verliessen das „Musterhôtél“ in wilder Flucht, im abenteuerlichsten Aufzuge; und aus den Fenstern flogen auf die Strasse Betten, Kleider, Wäsche, Teppiche, Gardinen etc.

Am 10. October, einem Sonntage, meldete der Telegraph: Gross Feuer im Kaiserhof! An allen vier Ecken stand der Dachstuhl des Hauses plötzlich in hohen Flammen. Wie und wann der Brand entstanden, ist dunkel geblieben, ist gar räthselhaft, hat zu bösen Gerüchten Veranlassung gegeben. Verschiedene Stimmen behaupten, das Feuer habe schon tagelang vorher im Verborgenen gefressen; und sie wollen daraus das mächtige Umsichgreifen der Flammen, die reissend schnelle Verheerung erklären. Andererseits rügten Leute von Fach öffentlich: der Bau sei ziemlich leichtfertig aufgeführt, und verstosse in mehr als einer Hinsicht gegen die baupolizeilichen Vorschriften. Der Minister des Innern, welcher dem Brande beiwohnte, bemerkte selber, dass dem kolossalen Gebäude die vorgeschriebene Einfahrt fehle, und soll darüber sein Befremden ausgedrückt haben. Auch in der Stadtverordneten-Versammlung wurde wegen der Bauart des Hôtels eine Interpellation gestellt. Thatsache ist, dass

die so bewährte muthige Feuerwehr diesem Brande gegenüber wenig auszurichten vermochte.

Wieder erhob seine Stimme im Feuilleton der „National-Zeitung“ der hochpoetische Director des Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauvereins — diesmal ein trauernder klagender Jeremias. Und wie er meinte, müssten mit ihm auch seine Mitbürger trauern und klagen. „Ich gehe gewiss nicht fehl, sagt er, wenn ich behaupte, der Kaiserhof ist den Berlinern schon ein wenig an's Herz gewachsen.“ — Nun, er hat nicht so Unrecht. Zwar das Gründerwerk als solches ist den Berlinern ziemlich gleichgültig geblieben, aber der Brand keineswegs: denn sie haben den Schaden zu tragen, den Gründern ihren Verlust zu ersetzen! Erst wenige Tage vorher war die Versicherungs-Police bei der städtischen Feuercasse perfect geworden, und diese Casse beruht auf Gegenseitigkeit der Versicherten.

Der Kaiserhof ist nach der letzten Bilanz mit einem Actiencapital von 2,000,000 Thaler und 500,000 Thaler Hypotheken belastet; und es dürfte sehr fragwürdig sein, ob er sich bei dieser Belastung überhaupt rentiren kann. Die Actien sind, so viel wir wissen, nicht an die Börse gebracht; sie sollen sich noch in den Händen der Herren Adalbert Delbrück, Eduard von

der Heydt und Genossen befinden, und sie mögen den Besitzern wol Kopfschmerzen bereiten. Das Hôtel ist nur theilweise zerstört und wird wieder hergestellt werden; aber der Brand giebt doch zu denken, erscheint wie ein Mene Thekel, wie der Zorn des Himmels ob solcher Gründerwerke!

Kaiserhof und Kaiser-Galerie (Passage) fordern durch ihr Schicksal, durch ihre Beschaffenheit zu einer Vergleichung heraus. Der Kaiserhof ist kaum fertig, da trifft ihn eine Feuersbrunst, und sie enthüllt die Mängel und Sünden des Baus. Die Kaiser-Galerie kann nur mühsam und nur theilweise vermietet werden; die grossen kostbaren Räume in der Beletage stehen Jahre lang leer. Vor wenig Monaten wurde endlich der Fürstensaal wieder benutzt, indem hier ein Concert stattfand. Da löst sich von der Deckenwölbung ein 10 Pfund schweres Mauerstück und stürzt mitten unter die Zuhörer. — Sind solche Machwerke, solche Gründerfabrikate es wol werth, nach dem Deutschen Kaiser genannt zu werden? — —

IX.

Die „grosse Zelt“ und die „grossen Dinge“.

Was „das Gefühl der Deutschen Nationalität und des Weltstüters erdachte“ — Berliner Droschken — Heinrich Quistep und der Central-Bazar für Fuhrwesen — Der grosse Droschkenkutscher-Strike. — Die Centralbank für Genossenschaften und die Gesellschaft für öffentliches Fuhrwesen — Wie man das Actiencapital „reducirt“ — Thierquälerei und Seelenwanderung — Droschken „erster Classe“ — Möbeltransport, Spediteur-Verein und Transportgesellschaft — Grosse Pferdebahn — Nethleidende Pferdebahnen — Admiralsgartenbad — Flora — Von den drei Polizeipräsidenten — Fürst Putbus, J. A. W. Carstenn und Ludwig Ebers — Der Gründungsbraten lockt die Adler an — Banquiers als Aerzte — Frau Lucca singt in der Flora — Der Dachstuhl stürzt ein — Eine kalte Collation — Das „Rosenparterre“ — Was die Flora den Actionären kostet — Man verweigert die Decharge — Der „Präsident des Aufsichtsraths“ als Bierschänker — Wie sich die Börsianer unterhalten — Grausame Absichten und traurige Aussichten — Die Lotterrie des Herrn Jean Fränkel — Flora's Schicksal — Lauter faule Früchte.

Nicht nur, dass die Gründer während ihrer Thätigkeit von der Presse in jeder Weise unterstützt und gefeiert wurden: selbst heute, wo ihr Treiben gerichtet ist, und ihre Werke zum Himmel schreien, selbst heute finden sie hie und da noch muthige Vertheidiger und begeisterte Lobredner. So lasen wir neulich in einem Berliner Blatte folgende Verherrlichung:

„Trotz aller Uebergriffe und Auswüchse, die alle grossen Zeiten mit sich bringen, war es doch eine erhebende Sache, als sich endlich das Capital der Industrie zuwandte, als endlich das Gefühl der Deutschen Nationalität und des Weltstädtlers grosse Dinge erdachte und in solcher Weise ausführte, dass sie bestehen werden für lange Zeit.“

Dieses Dictum soll jetzt unser Thema bilden. Wir wollen reden von der „grossen Zeit“ und von den „grossen Dingen“, die „das Gefühl der Deutschen Nationalität und des Weltstädtlers erdachte“; wir wollen betrachten eine Reihe von Gründerwerken, die ausschliesslich den Interessen des Publikums dienen sollten, und zunächst auch allgemein angesehen und begrüsst wurden als verdienstliche Thaten und gemeinnützige Schöpfungen; und wir wollen untersuchen, ob diese „grossen Dinge“ „bestehen werden für lange Zeit“, oder ob sie nicht bereits schon wieder verfallen und zerbröckeln, sich vor unsern Augen auflösen in eitel Dunst.

Ein chronisches Uebel, an dem Berlin seit Menschengedenken leidet, und das sich auch dem Fremden sofort fühlbar macht, sind die mangelhaften Verkehrsmittel im Innern der Stadt, ist namentlich das alt-

ehrwürdige Institut der Droschke. Wagen, Pferd und Kutscher ringen mit einander um den Preis. Der Wagen ist ein unförmlicher enger unsaubrer Marterkasten, das Pferd ist ein lebensmüder Invalide, der Kutscher ist der geborne Feind des Fahrgastes, mit dem er fast regelmässig Händel anbindet. Da hatten die Gründer ein Einsehen und sprachen: Diese Droschke ist der Hauptstadt des Deutschen Reiches nicht würdig, und überdies ist sie nicht einmal in genügender Anzahl vorhanden. Auf, lasst uns ein Gefährte schaffen, das der Kaiserstadt zur Ehre und dem Publikum zur Wollust gereiche!

Heinrich Quistorp, alle Zeit voran, verwandelte im Juni 1872, mit Hülfe des Banquiers Moritz Goldstein und des Betriebsdirectors Julius Lestmann, das Fuhrgeschäft der Gebrüder Ernst und Wilhelm Beskow in eine Actiengesellschaft und nannte sie — höre es und staune, Europa! — Central-Bazar für Fuhrwesen. Dieses Fuhrgeschäft nebst Firma (!) kostete den Actionären ca. 550,000 Thaler. Trotzdem wurden die Actien wie eine Gunst gegeben und empfangen: auf 5 Actien der Vereinsbank Quistorp gewährte man 1 Actie des Central-Bazar. Mit 105 kam das Papier an die Börse, heute steht es ca. 20.

Allein Quistorp und der Central-Bazar, die es Beide mit ihren Versprechungen nicht zu genau nahmen, machten die Droschken nicht besser, eher schlechter und theurer. Die Droschkenkutscher, welche gleichfalls den Geist der „grossen Zeit“ verspürten, und die Gründer immer fetter und schwerer werden sahen, erhöhten täglich die Taxe und die Trinkgelder, und verfuhrten mit dem Publikum nach dem Wahlspruch der Französischen Könige: *Car tel est notre plaisir*. Die Polizei liess ein neues Reglement erscheinen, und die Droschkenkutscher antworteten mit einer Revolution.

Am 1. März 1873 stiegen an 3000 Rosselenker vom Bocke und gingen, wie der Berliner sagt, „zu Muttern“, setzten sich auf die Ofenbank und überliessen sich den Freuden der Häuslichkeit und der Familie, indem sie ihre Kinder im Striken unterrietheten, und in den Busen der unschuldigen Kleinen glühenden Hass ergossen gegen Madai, den neuen Polizeipräsidenten. Verschiedene Tage war Berlin ohne Droschken, und an allen Strassenecken hörte man Rufen und Jammern. Ein grosser Theil der Feiernden suchte das Angenehme mit dem Nützlichen zu verbinden, und meldete sich zur Verbüssung der Polizeistrafen, von denen der Berliner Droschkenkutscher

jeder Zeit ein halb Dutzend auf dem Kerbholz hat. In jenen Tagen waren die Gefängnisse mit strikenden Rosselenkern vollgestopft, die hinter ihren Gitterfenstern hohnlachend auf die in Schaaren vorbeipilgernden Fussgänger blickten.

Da traten als rettende Engel wieder die Gründer auf. Inmitten des Droschkenstrike erliessen die Herren Gustav Thölde, Carl Stöter, Ferd. Strahl, Directoren der „Centralbank für Genossenschaften“, Kaufmann Gustav Röhl, Director Wilh. Horn und Rechtsanwalt Ewald Hecker den Prospect der Actiengesellschaft für öffentliches Fuhrwesen, worin sie erklärten: „Eine radicale Reform ist auf dem Wege der polizeilichen Intervention nicht erreichbar; hierzu bedarf es anderer Mittel. Es muss der Betrieb des öffentlichen Fuhrwesens in die Hände der Gross-Industrie gelegt werden, die allein befähigt ist, wirklich bedeutende Resultate zu erzielen.“

Der Prospect verhiess 1200 neue Droschken und forderte dafür ein Actiencapital von — zwei Millionen Thaler, d. h. viermal mehr als „Central-Bazar“. Da man an Dividende mindestens $15\frac{1}{2}$ Procent herausrechnete, „mit Sicherheit“ aber „einen weit höheren Ertrag“ erwartete, war es nur in der Ordnung, wenn

der 40procentige Interimsschein mit 50 aufgelegt wurde, was einem Course von 125 entspricht. Leider hat sich die Rentabilitäts-Berechnung als nichtig erwiesen. Zu einer Dividende kam es nicht, vielmehr schloss das erste Geschäftsjahr mit einem Deficit von 73,000 Thaler. Aber der „Aufsichtsrath“ weiss sich zu helfen. Um die Unterbilanz aus der Welt zu schaffen, beschloss er, die Actien zusammenzulegen und so das Capital zu „reduciren“ — ein nach dem „Krach“ sehr beliebtes und in der That auch ganz probates Verfahren. Es wird einfach so und so vielen Actien der Hals umgedreht. Trotz dieser sinnreichen Manipulation gilt der einst mit 50 bezahlte Interimsschein nur noch ca. 10.

Die Gesellschaft eröffnete ihren Betrieb erst im Juni 1873, kam also für den Strike viel zu spät; und statt der verheissenen 1200 Droschken, stellte sie etwa 200, die sie zu hohen Preisen angeschafft hatte, und die sie nun auch zu hohen Preisen wieder vermieten wollte. Die Pächter fanden ihre Rechnung nicht, kündigten in Masse oder sie fahren die Pferde erbarmungslos zu Schanden. Abgesehen von den grossen Verlusten, die dadurch die Gesellschaft erleidet — jeder Kutscher bestellt nur eine Caution von 25 Thalern

— müsste hier der Verein gegen Thierquälerei einschreiten, und die Herren Aufsichtsräthe sollten sich einmal die Lehre von der Seelenwanderung erklären lassen!

Auf den Strike und das Droschkenwesen überhaupt hatte weder Quistorp's „Central-Bazar“ noch Thölde's „Oeffentliches Fuhrwesen“ den geringsten Einfluss. Zwischen den Droschkenkutschern und dem Polizeipräsidenten kam ein Friedensvertrag zu Stande; der Tarif wurde bedeutend erhöht, und im Uebrigen blieb Alles beim Alten. Die „grosse Zeit“ der Gründungen hat nur die Zahl der Droschken etwas vermehrt, hingegen ihre Beschaffenheit keineswegs gebessert. Auch die Droschken „erster Classe“, die schon früher bestanden, sind inzwischen stark auf den Hund gekommen, unterscheiden sich in Betreff des Angespanss kaum noch von denen „zweiter Classe“. Die Pferde sind ebenso miserabel, und erwecken in dem Fahrgast dieselben bösen Ahnungen.

Verwandte und ganz ähnliche Gründungen sind: Actiengesellschaft für Möbel-Transport und -Aufbewahrung. Ging gleichfalls aus einem Fuhrgeschäft hervor, das den Actionären mit 220,000 Thalern berechnet wurde. Emissionshaus: Moritz Ed. Meyer. Heutiger Cours ca. 20.

Berliner Spediteur-Verein. Actiencapital 550,000 Thaler. Emissionshaus: Alwin Philipp. Sechs Spediteure: Rosenberg & Löwe; Borchardt & Sachs; Herm. Cohn & Co.; Arnheim, Isaac & Co.; Moreau Vallette; R. Bergemann & Co. — warfen ihre Geschäfte zusammen, und liessen sie sich, d. h. blos die Kundschaft, mit 400,000 Thaler bezahlen. Das eingebrachte Inventar wurde besonders vergütet, und aus der Reihe der Verkäufer mehrere Directoren mit hohem Gehalt und Tantième angestellt. $16\frac{1}{2}$ Procent Dividende wurden versprochen, und 6 Procent für die drei ersten Geschäftsjahre garantirt, auch bisher bezahlt, indem die früheren Inhaber die nöthigen Zuschüsse leisteten. Cours noch ca. 30.

Allgemeine Transport-Gesellschaft. Actien-Capital nur 60,000 Thaler. Näheres unter „Nachträge“. Cours?

Ausser den Droschken hat Berlin den Omnibus und die Pferdebahn nach Charlottenburg; neuerdings auch die Grosse Pferdebahn mit einer Anzahl von Linien ausserhalb und innerhalb der Stadt. Omnibus und Charlottenburger Pferdebahn sind Actiengesellschaften, die schon aus der Zeit vor der Schwindel-

periode datiren und daher menschliche Gründungen. Bis 1870 rangen sie auch um ihre Existenz; mit dem Anwachsen und steigenden Verkehr der Hauptstadt haben sie sich, trotz mancher Mängel, ziemlich gut entwickelt und in den letzten Jahren hohe Dividenden vertheilt.

Die Grosse Berliner Pferdebahn konstituirte sich im November 1871, eröffnete die erste Linie im Juli 1873, und schreitet seitdem ununterbrochen und ziemlich rasch vor. Die ersten Zeichner waren: Banquier Joseph Pincuss, Dr. Martin Ebers, Assessor a. D. Plewe, Consul Herm. Kreismann, Director Gustav Dittmann und Dr. Georg Kurs. Schon die Namen dieser Herren, die sämmtlich noch bei verschiedenen andern Gesellschaften theiligt sind, bürgen dafür, dass es keine billige Gründung war. Das Actiencapital ist neuerdings auf 3 Millionen Thaler erhöht worden. Dennoch gehört die Berliner Grosse Pferdebahn zu den wenigen Schöpfungen der Gründungsperiode, die einem wirklichen Bedürfniss entsprachen und die eine Zukunft haben. Wiewol die Dividende pro 1874 nur $4\frac{3}{4}$ Procent betrug, und solch hohe Dividenden wie bei der Charlottenburger Pferdebahn, aus mehrfachen Gründen nicht zu erwarten sind — notirt das Papier ca. 115.

Daneben gebar die „grosse Zeit“ aber noch andere Pferde-Eisenbahn-Gesellschaften, die sich nicht besonders lebensfähig erwiesen haben:

Continental-Pferdebahn, mit Linien in Dresden und Hannover. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Ingenieur Arnold von Etlinger, Fabrikbesitzer Gustav Schöpplenberg und Carl Egells, Banquiers Michael Julius Levinstein, Paul Gravenstein, Volkmar & Bendix, J. Mamroth, Julius Grel-ling, Alfred Wolff (M. Schie Nachfolger in Dresden.) Cours ca. 25.

Grosse Internationale Pferdebahn, mit Linien wo? Gründer: Hermann Geber, Eduard Stahl-schmidt, Hermann Leubuscher, Stadtrath Carl Harnecker, Kaufmann Bernhard Maywald, Banquier Ferd. Jaques. Cours?

Deutsche Pferdebahn, mit Linien in Elberfeld-Barmen und Danzig-Oliva. Gründer: Heinrich Quistorp, Regierungsrath a. D. Albert Bühling, Ingenieur Johannes Büsing. Die Gesellschaft gerieth in Concurs; die Bahnen kamen unter den Hammer, fanden jedoch keinen Bieter; und erst nach Aufhebung des Concurses gelang es Herrn Quistorp, sie los zu werden.

Die Gründer, immer besorgt für das Gemeinwohl, und daneben auch bedacht auf den Comfort ihrer Mitbürger, legten ferner noch zwei ganz besondere Eier: Admiralsgartenbad und Flora.

Im September 1872 verbanden sich die Herren Kreisgerichtsrath a. D. und Banquier Rudolf Parisius („Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank“), Bureau-Chef Rudolf Bensemman, Baumeister Walter Kyllmann, Dr. med. Wilhelm Engmann, Dr. Alexander Jürgens und Dr. Bodinus, Director des Zoologischen Gartens — zur Errichtung einer eleganten Bade-Anstalt mitten in der Stadt, auf der Friedrich-Strasse. Das Grundstück hat die Gesellschaft sehr theuer erworben, und noch theurer hat sich der Bau gestellt. Das ursprünglich ausgeworfene Capital von 600,000 Thaler (500,000 Thaler Actien und 100,000 Thaler Hypothek) war gewiss hoch bemessen; trotzdem ist es um ca. 90,000 Thaler überschritten, und neuerdings wurde wieder ein „Betriebsfonds“ von 40,000 Thaler gefordert.

Die Einnahmen im „Admiralsgartenbad“ betrugen vom 1. Januar bis 1. Juni 1875 ca. 12,500 Thaler, die Ausgaben ca. 11,000 Thaler, was also einen überaus winzigen Reingewinn ergibt. Wenn die Einnahmen nicht ganz bedeutend wachsen, was aber schwer-

lich zu erwarten ist*), kann bei der ausserordentlichen Belastung der Anstalt auf eine angemessene Dividende nicht gerechnet werden. Das Papier notirte in der letzten Zeit 17 Brief.

Noch trüber und grauer sind die Aussichten für die Actionäre der Flora, die eine lange ununterbrochene Leidensgeschichte hat.

Der im Sommer 1871 veröffentlichte Prospect enthält folgendes: Es soll ein der Kaiserstadt würdiges grossartiges Vergnügungsllocal mit Sommer- und Wintergarten, Palmenhaus etc. errichtet werden. Zu diesem Zwecke ist in Charlottenburg der prächtige von Eckardtstein'sche Park nebst Schloss angekauft worden. Rentabilität mindestens 12 Procent, und freier Eintritt für die Actionäre resp. deren Familien. Unterzeichnet: Fürst von Putbus, Polizeipräsident von Wurbmb, Hofgarten-Director Jühlke, Director Noodt, Geheimer Commerzienrath F. W. Krause, Consul H. Kreismann, Legationsrath Freiherr von Steffens, Rittergutsbesitzer Ludwig Ebers, Assessor a. D. G. A. Plewe.

Dieser Prospect wurde nicht nur durch die Zeitungen veröffentlicht, sondern couvertirt und über Stadt

*) Bis zum 1. November wurden ca. 29,000 Thlr. eingenommen.

und Land versandt, den Leuten in's Haus geschickt. — Ein wohl zu beachtender Beitrag zur Unterbringung der Actien! Personen, die an ein Börsenpapier nie gedacht hatten, wie Pensionäre, allein-stehende Frauen etc., kauften jetzt Flora-Actien wegen des freien Eintritts in das Vergnügungslocal und wegen der stolzen Unterschriften, die der Prospect trug.

Möglich, dass Einige der Herren als Mitgründer keinen pecuniären Nutzen zogen, dass sie nur um der Sache willen beitraten und an die Sache glaubten; aber immerhin ist es zu bedauern, dass sie ihre Namen hergaben, und dadurch Tausende täuschen und schädigen halfen. *) Mit Recht brachte Ludolf Parisius die Angelegenheit im Abgeordnetenhaus zur Sprache. Er tadelte, dass Herr von Wurmb, der Polizeipräsident von Berlin zum Gründungscomité der „Flora“ gehöre; dass Herr von Brandt, der Polizeipräsident von Hannover, im Verwaltungsrath der beiden Vergnügungslocale „Tivoli“ und „Bella Vista“ sitze; und Herr von Gerhard, der Polizeipräsident von Magdeburg, als Auf-

*) Oeconomierath Noodt, Director des landwirthschaftlichen Clubs in Berlin, protestirte gegen den Ankauf der Eckardtstein'schen Grundstücke und trat dann, wie er öffentlich bekannt machte, aus dem Gründungscomité.

sichtsrath einer Bade- und Wasch-Anstalt fungire. Graf zu Eulenburg, der Minister des Innern, hat denn auch die drei Herren Polizeipräsidenten zum Austreten veranlasst.

Wie bei der „Berliner Nordbahn“, so hat man auch bei der Flora das ganze Odium auf den Fürsten Putbus zu wälzen gewusst. Die eigentliche Schuld des Fürsten aber besteht darin, dass er bei der Flora und verschiedenen Eisenbahn-Concessionen sich vorschreiben liess, dass er sich mit Gründern und Börsianern einliess, denen er in keiner Weise gewachsen war, für die er die goldenen Aepfel nur herunterholte. Die eigentlichen Urheber der Flora sind Herr J. A. W. Carstenn und Rittergütsbesitzer Ludwig Ebers, welche das Parkgrundstück wieder vorgekauft hatten, und es der Gesellschaft zu dem kolossalen Preise von 500,000 Thalern — die Quadratruthe Gartenland über 100 Thaler! — aufhalsten.

Von besonderem Interesse ist das Verzeichniss der Personen, welche am 26. September 1871 die General-Versammlung „der in Gründung begriffenen Actiengesellschaft Flora“ bildeten. Wir finden darunter:
- Vereinsbank Quistorp, Banquier Jean Fränkel, Weissbier-Director Emil Gericke, Max Meyer

(Louis Pollack), Rentier Moritz Eisner, Dr. Ludwig Eisner, „Volkswirth“ David Born, „Volkswirth“ Dr. Ed. Wiss, Hofapotheker Holtz, Dr. Albert Jausel, Kaufmann Josef Jausel, Dr. Martin Ebers, Rechtsanwalt Franz Lorek, Baumeister Johannes Otzen, Justizrath Julius Ahlemann etc. — Es war einer der ersten Gründungsbraten, und von allen Seiten kamen die, wir wollen sagen — Adler herbei.

Als ärztliche Banquiers behandelten die von Geburt an sieche Flora nach und nebeneinander: Robert Thode & Co., Heinrich Quistorp, Julius Grel-ling und wohl zu merken! Herr Jean Fränkel, dessen Methode und dessen Honorar-Rechnung in der letzten General-Versammlung grossen Anstoss erregte. Herr Jean Fränkel, der, wie mancher Gründer, in seinen Verhältnissen etwas zurückgekommen sein soll, nährt sich jetzt so ziemlich von der Flora.

Der Lucca-Cultus, hauptsächlich betrieben von Juden und Börsianern, stand 1871/72 noch in einer Nachblüthe. Das verwöhnte Theaterprinzesschen, er-
bost über die ihrer Collegin Mallinger gespendeten Beifallsbezeugungen, erlaubte sich auf offener Scene dem Publikum das Wort „Ungezogenheiten!“ in's Ge-
sicht zu werfen; und dasselbe Publikum beklatschte

diese Unverschämtheit. Damals wurde die Reclame verbreitet: Die göttliche Primadonna werde sich herbeilassen, in der Flora regelmässig zu singen; und so das Local eine ausserordentliche Anziehungskraft üben. Erster Director wurde Herr von Rhaden, der Gemahl der Lucca, und neben ihm fungirte Dr. Martin Ebers. Erster Cassirer ward Dr. Albert Jausel, später an Stelle von David Born, Director des „Landerwerb- und Bauverein“.

Der Bau des Etablissements schleppte sich ungebührlich lange hin, stockte mehrfach, da die Mittel ausgingen, und verschlang unglaubliche Summen. Wahrscheinlich in Folge des schlechten Materials und der mangelhaften Arbeit, stürzte im März 1873 — im selben Monat, als die Droschkenkutscher strikten — der Dachstuhl des Grossen Saales ein; und sollen die unglücklichen Actionäre den ohnehin beträchtlichen Schaden noch doppelt haben bezahlen müssen. Zum Frühjahr 1873 hatte man die Eröffnung des Locals verheissen, aber erst im Mai 1874 fand sie theilweise statt, waren die ersten Garten-Anlagen fertig. Die Presse war zu einer kalten Collation geladen, und etliche ihre Vertreter versetzten sich, wie ein Localblatt ausplauderte, in stürmische Begeisterung. Im

November 1874 wurde der grossartig angelegte Concertsaal eingeweiht, aber vollendet ist er heute noch nicht. Das ganze Etablissement ist noch unfertig, und überhaupt unsolide aufgeführt. Ueberall, wo man schärfer hinblickt, Flick- und Stückwerk, Lücken und schäbige Surrogate. Die Hauptsache, der Park mit den alten hohen Bäumen war vorhanden; im Uebrigen hat der Obergärtner, Herr Glatt, geschaffen, was er konnte. Das „Rosenparterre“ erntete allgemeinen Beifall. Ludwig Pietsch hat es in der „Vossischen“ auf Mahnung einer jungen schönen Frau schwungvoll besungen; und in der „Nationalen“ erzählte von ihm ein orientalisches Märchen der hochpoetische Director des „Berlin-Charlottenburger Bauverein“.

Die Flora, im Prospect auf 1,130,000 Thaler veranschlagt, kostet den Actionären bereits über 2 Millionen. Die Prioritäts-Anleihen und die gekündigten Hypotheken konnten nur mit ungeheuren Verlusten angeschafft resp. neubesorgt werden. Dazu fehlt es der Gesellschaft nicht nur immer wieder an „Betriebsfonds“ — sie befindet sich auch ewig in Wechselverlegenheiten. Der Executor ist ihr Hausfreund, und eine Version behauptet, dass man ihr im Winter 1874/75 das Gas und das Wasser abgeschnitten habe; ja,

dass man ihr bereits die Palmen (!) abgepfändet hatte. Auch der Vorstand wechselt beständig, und ein Director folgt rasch dem andern.

Der Generalversammlung am 29. April 1875 präsidirte Herr Julius Pickardt, ein vielfacher und böserartiger Gründer. Die vorgelegte Bilanz schloss mit einem Verlust von über 300,000 Thalern. Die ganze Buchführung erschien verdächtig; Posten im Betrage von 73,000 Thaler waren völlig unbelegt. Es entwickelte sich „die denkbar stürmischste Debatte“. Die Directoren geriethen einander in die Haare, Herr Dr. med. Jacobius kam hart in die Enge, und die Actionäre verweigerten die Decharge. Es wurde eine „Revisions-Commission“ beliebt, und in dieselbe verschiedene — Gründer gewählt. Ihr Bericht steht noch aus.

Auch sonst herrscht die tollste Misswirthschaft. „Aufsichtsrath“ und „Vorstand“ sind häufig zugleich Gläubiger der Flora, besitzen Wechsel auf dieselbe, oder haben sich Inventariestücke verpfänden lassen. Die nöthigsten Utensilien sind zum Theil entliehen und kosten eine horrende Miethe. Auch die Restauration gab lange zu klagen, bis der Inhaber an einem schönen Junitage auf die Strasse flog; gerade als die in Charlotten-

burg tagenden Irrenärzte bei ihm zu diniren gedachten. Sein Nachfolger ist binnen wenigen Monaten bankrott geworden, aber nicht gerade durch seine Schuld. Man hatte ihm nur die Küche überlassen, nicht die Getränke; weder die Weine noch das Bier. Trotzdem musste er das ganze Heer der Kellner halten und lohnen. Das Bier schänkt für eigene Rechnung der — „Präsident des Aufsichtsraths“, Herr Julius Pickardt, da er zufällig auch Generalpächter der Gratweil'schen Bierhallen im Geber'schen Industriegebäude ist.

Im Sommer 1875 hatte die Flora ein paar Wochen ziemlich guten Zuspruch, indem von hier aus ein Französischer Luftschiffer seine Gondelfahrten unternahm. Mit ihm stiegen wiederholt ein paar Börsianer auf — um, wie der Volkswitz bemerkte, ihr Geschäft wieder etwas in die Höhe zu bringen. Vielleicht aus Mangel an Beschäftigung, oder auch, weil sie noch immer der Haber sticht, verfallen die Börsianer jetzt auf allerlei Allotria. So gaben sie neulich eine öffentliche Theater-Vorstellung, und namentlich ein noch jugendlicher Gründer machte seine Sache höchst effectvoll. Die Kinder Israel sind eitel genug, Alles können zu wollen, und sie können auch fast Alles, d. h. nachahmen, copiren, ausbeuten, verwerthen. Originalität,

Erfindungsgabe und wirkliche Schöpferkraft sind ihnen versagt. Das Einzige, was sie selber erfunden und aus eigenem Vermögen geschaffen haben, sind die Gründungen.

Die 6procentigen Prioritäts-Obligationen der Flora notiren, weil die Zinsen mehr als unsicher sind und Ostern thatsächlich nicht gezahlt wurden, nur noch ca. 20. Die Actien stehen etwa 10; an heitern Tagen, wenn das Etablissement einigermaßen besucht ist, pflegen sie um ein viertel oder gar um ein halbes Procent zu steigen. Trotzdem hat der „Aufsichtsrath“ schon verschiedentlich geplant, den Actionären auch noch das letzte Vergnügen, den freien Eintritt zu nehmen. Das aber wäre grausam, zumal dieses Vergnügen ohnehin nicht mehr lange dauern kann, bald genug von selber aufhören muss!

Dank gewissen Connexionen und Einflüssen, hat die Regierung, zur allgemeinen Ueberraschung, der Flora-Gesellschaft eine Lotterie im Betrage von 250,000 Thalern verstatet. Fürwahr, ein ebenso unverdientes wie nutzloses Geschenk, das der Flora wenig helfen wird, mit dem sich die Gründer nur wieder die Hände waschen werden! „Generaldebiteur“ der Loose, die das Stück Einen Thaler kosten, und von denen „jedes

gewinnen muss“, ist natürlich Herr Jean Fränkel; und à Conto der Lotterie kündigte dieser Finanzkünstler nun die nachträgliche Einlösung der am 1. April 1875 fällig gewesenenen Zinscoupons an; ohne dass deshalb die Prioritäten im Course steigen, denn das Publikum traut der Verzinsung nicht und hat, durch Erfahrung gewitzigt, einen heiligen Respect vor Allem, was von Jean Fränkel kommt.

Die Lotterie wird der Flora nicht mehr helfen wie die Luftfahrten der Börsianer. Auch die allergrösste Theilnahme des Publikums kann sie, bei einer Passivlast von über zwei Millionen Thaler, nicht wieder auf die Beine bringen. Sie wird dem Schicksal des Concurres ebenso sicher verfallen, wie ihr Restaurateur. Arme unglückliche Flora! Nie ist ein Weib, und dazu noch eine Göttin, so misshandelt, so schamlos ausgeplündert und bestohlen worden!

„Central-Bazar“ und „Oeffentliches Fuhrwesen“, „Möbel-Transport“ und „Spediteur-Verein“, „Deutsche“, „Continental-“ und „Grosse Internationale Pferdebahn“, „Admiralsgartenbad“ und „Flora“ — das sind die Früchte der „grossen Zeit“, und wie Jedermann sehen kann, lauter faule Früchte. Darum fragen wir: Wo sind die „grossen Dinge“!? — —

X.

Die Culturkämpfer.

Werin der Unterschied zwischen den antiken und den modernen Gründern besteht — Deutsche Baugesellschaft — Die Markthallen — Was das „Abwarten besserer Zeiten“ kostet — Deutsche Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft — Eine Speisekarte für Actionäre — Die Manchesterleute schreien nach Staatshilfe — Berliner Stadtbahn — A fonds perdus — Herr Miquel giebt den Ausschlag — Pommer'sche Centralbahn und Berliner Nordbahn, von Herrn Kieschke und Herrn Eugen Richter bekämpft — „Veranschlag“ und „verlängfter Kosten-Entwurf“ — Deutsche Reichs- und Continental-Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft — Posen-Creutzburg — Herr von Kardorff contrahirt mit sich selber — Jacob Landau's Dreieinigkeit — Das „Finanz-Consortium“ — Herr von Kardorff predigt gegen den Gründungsschwindel — Wie die „grossen Häuser“ in den Parlamenten vertreten sind — Warum die Seehandlung fallen muss — Erdmannsdorfer Spinnerei und die Königlichen Leihämter — Die verfloßene Preussische Bank und die neue „Reichsbank“ des Herrn Ludwig Bamberger — Herr von Kardorff schwimmt „gegen den Strom“.

Wir haben Alle gehört von den Helden der sagenhaften Vorzeit und von ihren Grossthaten im Dienste der Menschheit. Sie verjagten die Räuber, erlegten wilde Thiere und schreckliche Ungeheuer, rotteten Sümpfe und Wälder aus und machten sie urbar, gründeten Städte, Staaten und Colonien, errichteten Tempel und vereinigten die Stämme und Völker durch Ein-

setzung von gemeinsamen Festspielen. Sie rangen und kämpften für die Cultur, für die Civilisation, und so wurden sie die Lieblinge der Menschen und der Götter; die Menschen erwiesen ihnen göttliche Verehrung, und die Götter machten sie zu ihres Gleichen, verliehen ihnen Unsterblichkeit und ewige Jugend. — Wir kennen auch aus der Griechischen und Römischen Geschichte die Männer, die sich bei Mit- und Nachwelt grosse Ehre, hohen Ruhm erwarben, indem sie Theater, Gymnasien und öffentliche Bäder anlegten, Strassen und Häfen, Kanäle und Brücken, Wasserleitungen und Kloaken erbauten; indem sie Werke schufen, deren Ueberreste noch heute, nach Verlauf von Jahrtausenden, Bewunderung und Staunen erregen.

Solche Culturkämpfer und Helden der Civilisation traten auch neuerdings in Deutschland auf, und unter mächtigen Trompeten- und erderschütternden Posaunenstössen verkündigten sie ihre Pläne und Absichten. Sie wollten die Städte ausbauen und verschönern, die Bedürfnisse und Ansprüche ihrer Mitbürger in jeder Hinsicht befriedigen; sie versprachen gute und billige Wohnungen, allerhand verbesserte Einrichtungen, neue Eisenbahnen, Häfen etc.; sie verhiessen eine reiche Blüthe von Handel und Wandel, einen mächtigen Auf-

schwung der gesammten Cultur und der allgemeinen Wohlfahrt.

So wiederholt sich Alles in der Weltgeschichte, und jede Zeit hat ihre grossen Söhne. Nun besteht aber doch zwischen den antiken und den modernen Culturkämpfern ein kleiner Unterschied. Jene erhielten Lohn und Ehre hinterher, erst nach vollbrachter Arbeit; diese waren so vorsichtig, beides gleich vorweg zu nehmen. Jene schufen aus eigenen Mitteln, auf eigene Kosten; diese hatten ihre Hände sofort in den Taschen des Publikums und beutelten dasselbe gründlich aus. Jene verrichteten wirkliche Thaten; diese belassen es meist bei Versprechungen. Jene schufen Werke, die sie noch Jahrhunderte überlebten; diese brachten es in der Regel nur zu Anfängen und Ansätzen, ihre Schöpfungen wurden gar nicht fertig, oder sie liegen schon wieder in Ruinen, in Trümmern und Schutt.

Die Culturkämpfer von heute sind die Gründer; und in diese Kategorie gehören vorzugsweise die Verfasser folgender Gesellschaften, die sich mit einem ebenso grossartigen wie allgemein und unbestimmt gehaltenen Programm einführten, kolossale Summen beanspruchten und zum Theil auch erhielten, aber von den überschwenglichen Verheissungen so gut wie nichts erfüllten,

entweder völlig scheiterten und zerschellten, oder doch gegenwärtig gar kläglich auf dem Trocknen sitzen:

Deutsche Baugesellschaft. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Commerzienrath Adalbert Delbrück, Berthold Bensemman und Ad. Levien (Berliner Bankverein), Stadtverordneter Johann Georg Halske, Baron Eduard von der Heydt, Benoit Oppenheim (R. Oppenheim & Sohn), Fr. Meyer (E. J. Meyer), Dr. Mitscha und Ad. Schenk (Wiener Bankverein), Graf Othenio Lichnowsky in Wien. Directoren: Oberbürgermeister a. D. Kieschke und Stadtrath a. D. Risch. Actiencapital 6 Millionen Thaler, mit 70 Procent Einzahlung. März 1872 wurde der 40procentige Interimsschein durch Delbrück, Leo & Co. an die Börse gebracht und mit 48 Thalern bezahlt; heute gilt der 70procentige Interimsschein ca. 15 Thaler. Der ursprüngliche Cours verhält sich also zu dem jetzigen wie 120 zu 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Deutsche Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Reichstagsmitglied Dr. juris Fr. Hammacher in Essen; Consul und ehemaliges Reichstagsmitglied Gustav Müller; Abgeordneter Stadtrath a. D. Adolf Hagen und Director Julius

Weissenburger (Deutsche Unionbank); Theodor Henoch, Carl Coppel; Heinrich Fromberg (Schlesischer Bankverein); Mitteldeutsche Creditbank; Julius Schiff (Gebrüder Schiff); früheres Reichstagsmitglied Edgar Ross in Hamburg; Friedrich Grillo in Essen, Julius May, Kurt Klotz und Gebrüder Sulzbach in Frankfurt a. M.; Internationale Bank und Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg etc. Directoren: Wirklicher Geh. Ober-Regierungsrath Hartwich, Eisenbahndirector Windthorst und Bau-
rath Mellin. Actiencapital 6,138,000 Thaler. Die Actien, gleichzeitig an den Börsen zu Berlin, Breslau, Hamburg und Frankfurt a. M. eingeführt, und bis 120 getrieben, stehen heute ca. 10.

Nicht zu verwechseln mit dieser Gründung ist die Deutsche Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft zu Frankfurt a. M.; am 13. September 1871 in die Welt gesetzt von den Baronen Rafael von Erlanger, Ludwig von Erlanger und Simon Moritz von Bethmann, den Herren Franz Borgnis, Zacharias Königswarter, Isaak Königswarter und Regierungsrath Fr. Wiesenbach — über deren Thaten schon lange nichts verlautet.

Deutsche Reichs- und Continental-Eisenbahn-

Baugesellschaft. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Baron Carl von Rothschild in Frankfurt; Geh. Commerzienrath Gerson von Bleichröder, Commerzienrath Ritter von Schwabach, Commerzienrath Jacob Landau und Banquier Wilhelm Ledermann in Berlin; Wilhelm Behrens (L. Behrens & Söhne) in Hamburg; Assessor Paul Gaspardt Friedenthal (Breslauer Discontobank); Ritter Theodor von Hornbostl und Ritter Moritz von Goldschmidt in Wien; Rechtsanwalt Hermann Makower; Reichstagsmitglied, Rittergutsbesitzer von Kardorff-Wabnitz; Geh. Legationsrath Graf Hatzfeld-Wildenburg, Kammerherr Baron von Rosenberg, Generaldirector Richter in Berlin. Vorstand: Regierungsbauräthe Adolf Schweitzer und Wilhelm Schultze und Regierungs-Assessor Leo Poschmann. Grundcapital 10 Millionen Thaler, worauf 40 Procent eingezahlt. Der 40procentige Interimsschein, zunächst mit 55 bis 65 Thalern bezahlt, notirt heute ca. 10 Thaler; was also einem Coursverhältniss von 160 zu 25 entspricht.

Baugesellschaft für Eisenbahn-Unternehmungen, F. Plessner & Co. Gründer: Banquier Jacob Löb Eltzbacher in Cöln, Geh. Commerzien-

räthe Albert Borsig und Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Commerzienrath Adalbert Delbrück, Banquiers Ferd. Güterbock und Julius Alexander, Baumeister Carl David Schultze und Ferd. Plessner, Bank-Agent Theodor Hertel, Landrath Ernst Otto Schubarth, Justizrath John Simson, Geh. Oberbau-rath a. D. Eduard Koch in Magdeburg. Actien-capital schliesslich $4\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler. Die Gesellschaft ist bankerott. Die einst bis 180 getriebenen Actien sind völlig werthlos; und ist es ein wahrer Unfug, dass sie trotzdem von der Börse noch immer notirt werden.

General-Baubank. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Baron Oscar von Reinach und Baron Ludwig von Erlanger in Frankfurt a. M.; Commerzienrath Victor Ludwig Wrede, Banquiers Paul Gravenstein und Adolf Abel, Carl Schlesinger (Ostdeutsche Bank), Geh. Regierungs- und Bau-rath a. D. von Derschau, Regierungs- und Baurath Friedrich Keil, Baumeister Heinrich Meske, Josef Herborn und Carl Fischer, Gerichts-Assessor a. D. Hermann Löwenfeld etc. Actiencapital 3 Millionen Thaler, mit 40 Procent Einzahlung. Die Gesellschaft befindet sich in Liquidation.

Imperial-Grunderwerb- und Bauvereins-Bank.

Gründer: Ephraim Aren in Stettin, Emil Landé, Gabriel Landsberger, Carl Görke, Carl Brüning, Alexander Lodomez, Rentier Gottfried Fromm, Verlagsbuchhändler Albert Cohn, Weinhändler Ferdinand Wutsdorff, Dr. Eduard Krause, Banquier Dr. Hermann Grünfeldt in Dresden, Bauunternehmer Friedrich Klinitz in Charlottenburg, Banquier Joh. Gottfried Schulz in Schwerin, Joh. Ed. Langhans in Hamburg, Rittergutsbesitzer Heinrich Hermann etc. Directoren: Banquier Emil Loeckel, Stadtrath a. D. Theodor Risch. Die Gesellschaft kam erst nach dem „Krach“ und nach langen Wehen zu Stande, kaufte eine Reihe von Grundstücken und suchte sie mit eigenen Actien zu bezahlen, was auch vielfach glückte. Dem Unternehmen begegnete, wie „Saling's Börsenpapiere“ Theil IV, 4. Auflage, bemerken, von vorne herein wenig Vertrauen und nach ein paar Monaten drohte es bereits zusammenzubrechen. Verschiedene Grundstücke wurden subhastirt. Actiencapital nicht weniger als 19 Millionen Thaler!! Cours? — Gegen Rittergutsbesitzer Hermann schwebte ein Untersuchungsverfahren, das aber auch im Sande verlaufen zu sein scheint.

Cuxhavener Eisenbahn-, Dampfschiff- und Hafen-Actien-Gesellschaft. Gründer resp. erste Zeichner: Baron Victor von Magnus, Geh. Commerzienrath Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Reichstagsmitglied Dr. Braun-Wiesbaden, Dr. Julius Faucher, Stadtrath Albert Löwe, Geh. Regierungsrath Dr. Esse, Corvetten-Capitain z. D. Olberg, Gustav Kutter in Berlin; A. N. Zacharias, Rob. M. Sloman, J. E. Langhans (J. Greve & Co.), G. W. Reye und Reichstagsmitglied Gustav Adolf Schön in Hamburg; J. H. Hagenah in Stade etc. Actiencapital 20 Millionen Thaler, wovon zunächst 8 Millionen emittirt wurden. Die Actien sollten bis zur Vollendung des mehr als grossartigen Unternehmens 6 Procent „Bauzinsen“ geniessen. Cours?

Gleichzeitig mit dieser Gesellschaft und im innigen Anschluss an dieselbe entstand die Cuxhavener Immobilien-Gesellschaft, und waren hier die Verfasser, ausser den schon genannten Jürgen Heinrich Hagenah, G. A. Schön, Joh. Ed. Langhans — die Herren Charles Ernst David, R. A. Seelig und Eduard Stahlschmidt (Hermann Geber). Grund-Capital 1,200,000

Thaler. In Betreff des Courses kann man in „Saling's Börsenpapieren“ lesen: „Es ist wiederholt der Versuch gemacht worden, die Actionen in den Börsen-Berichten als „gehandelt“ auftreten zu lassen.“ — — —

Alle diese Gründungen hatten auf ihre Fahne mit riesengrossen Lettern den Culturkampf geschrieben; und wir wollen nun berichten von ihren Kämpfen und Erfolgen, von ihren Leiden und Schicksalen.

Die Deutsche Baugesellschaft*) war bei der Gründung, wie dies aus den Mittheilungen an die Börsenblätter hervorgeht, über ihren eigentlichen Zweck sich nicht recht klar, und verfolgte dann gleichzeitig eine Menge von Projecten. Sie wollte die Ackerstrasse und die Marienstrasse durchlegen, und legte auch wirklich die Vossstrasse nach dem Thiergarten durch. Sie „betheiligte“ sich bei verschiedenen Bauunternehmungen und Terrain-Speculationen in Berlin und ausserhalb, und half zwei andere Baugesellschaften gründen: die „Hôtel-Gesellschaft“*) und die „Action-Gesellschaft für Bauausführungen“. Sie gedachte endlich — und das war die Hauptsache — in Berlin zwölf bedeckte

*) Vgl. S. 169 ff.

Markthallen zu erbauen, als Ersatz für die auf öffentlichen Plätzen stattfindenden Wochenmärkte.

Die Idee war nicht neu, sondern bereits einmal gescheitert. Schon im Jahre 1867 erhielt Berlin durch Strousberg eine Markthalle am Schiffbauerdamm, aber das Vergnügen dauerte nur sieben Monate, und endigte dann aus Mangel an Theilnahme, wegen Abneigung des Publikums wie der Verkäufer. Ein Kunstreiter pachtete später die pensionirte Markthalle und verwandelte sie in einen Circus. Trotz dieser üblen Erfahrung wollte die Deutsche Baugesellschaft zwölf neue Markthallen errichten; und der Magistrat, der seit Herrn Oberbürgermeister Hobrecht sehr zu Experimenten und kostspieligen Neuerungen neigt, war flink dabei; ja er war sogar bereit, sich an der neuen Markthallen-Actien-Gesellschaft mit einem Zehntel des Capitals zu betheiligen. Auch der Polizei-Präsident, Herr von Wurmb, hatte seine Zustimmung gegeben; aber dessen Nachfolger, Herr von Madai, erhob Bedenken. Er fürchtete, und mit Recht, dass solche Ueberlassung der Marktstätten an eine Privatgesellschaft führen könne zur Monopolisirung des Marktverkehrs, zur Verdrängung der Producenten durch Zwischenhändler, und so zur Vertheuerung sämmtlicher Lebensmittel. Das Ministe-

rium legte schliesslich sein Veto ein, und das Markthallen-Project fiel, zur Freude und höchst wahrscheinlich auch zum Gewinne des Publikums.

Die Deutsche Baugesellschaft aber stand mit einer Menge von aufgekauften Grundstücken da, und der inzwischen eingetretene „Krach“ verleidete ihr auch die Lust zu allen andern Unternehmungen. „Sie wartet bessere Zeiten ab“, und beschränkt sich, wie der „Lindenbauverein“, auf das Vermiethen der zahlreichen Häuser. Leider ist dieses Abwarten und Sichbeschränken für die Actionäre recht kostspielig. Wiewol die Deutsche Baugesellschaft seit zwei Jahren feiert, hat sie doch an Handlungsunkosten pro 1873 — 42,000 Thaler, pro 1874 — 30,000 Thaler, davon an Gehältern 21,888 Thaler und resp. 15,820 Thaler verausgabt. Die „Generalversammlung“ hat diese erstaunlichen Handlungsunkosten, diese splendiden Gehälter und die aus wenigen summarischen Posten bestehende geheimnissvolle Bilanz — der Grundbesitz ist einfach mit 5,791,000 Thaler angegeben — sonder Anstand genehmigt: denn 50 Actien geben erst Eine Stimme.

Noch viel kläglicher steht da, noch weit ärger verspeculirt hat sich die Deutsche Eisenbahn-

Baugesellschaft. Nach ihrer Ansicht litt das Deutsche Eisenbahnnetz an vielen Lücken; und sie ging nun daran, diese Lücken auszufüllen. Ihre Unternehmungen waren bald so zahlreich und so mannigfach, dass das ursprüngliche Capital von 5 Millionen Thaler weitaus nicht zureichte. Man beschloss, dasselbe auf 20 Millionen zu erhöhen; aber nur noch 138,000 Thaler fanden Abnahme, und weitere 1,000,000 Thaler wurden an ein Consortium verkauft.

Im Uebrigen erzielte die Gesellschaft, nach dem letzten Geschäftsbericht, folgende Resultate: 1) Von dem Bau der-Holländisch-Westfälischen Eisenbahn trat sie zurück mit einem Verlust von 126,000 Thaler. 2) Das Project der Niederrheinisch-Westfälischen Kohlenrevierbahn liess sie fallen mit einem Schaden von 145,000 Thaler. 3) Bei dem Bau der Unstrutbahn (Naumburg-Artern) verlor sie 160,000 Thaler. 4) Bei der Concession für die Lemförde-Bergheimer Bahn büsste sie ein 263,000 Thaler und wahrscheinlich auch die bestellte Caution mit 300,000 Thaler. 5) Das Project der Berliner Südwestbahn kostete ihr 105,000 Thaler. 6) Der beabsichtigte Betrieb der Touage auf der Oder, der gleichfalls verunglückte, liess ihr auf dem Halse zwei Tauer-Dampfer und ein 6 Meilen langes Drahtseil.

7) Ausserdem besitzt sie eine Menge sehr theuer erworbener Grundstücke in Berlin, Charlottenburg, Dortmund, Essen etc., die zu Buch stehen mit $11\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler (!!) und hypothekarisch belastet sind mit $6\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler (!!!). Arme betrogene Actionäre, was sagt Ihr zu dieser Speisekarte?! — Selbstverständlich legte der Wirkliche Geheime Ober-Regierungsrath Hartwich die Direction, die er, wie damals die Blätter meldeten, mit specieller Erlaubniss des Reichskanzlers übernommen hatte, nach solchen Erfolgen nieder.

Der Deutschen Baugesellschaft wollte der Magistrat bei dem Markthallen-Project zu Hülfe kommen, aber die Regierung litt es nicht: der Deutschen Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft dagegen sprang die Regierung, auf den Schmerzensschrei der Herren Hammacher und Genossen, selber bei. Während die Manchesterleute sonst gegen jede „Staatshülfe“ zetern, bettelten sie hier um Staatshülfe, und der Staat erbarmte sich ihrer.

Die Deutsche Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft vermochte die projectirte Südwestbahn nicht zu bauen, und sie musste auch auf den Bau der Berliner Stadtbahn verzichten, für welche sie eben eine Masse von Grundstücken in der theuersten Zeit erworben hatte. Auf

ihr Betreiben bildete sich nun zum Zweck der „Stadtbahn“ eine besondere Actiengesellschaft mit einem Grundcapital von 16 Millionen Thaler, welcher auch die Regierung mit 7 Millionen beitrug. Von den restlichen 9 Millionen zeichneten 5 Millionen die Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburger, die Magdeburg-Halberstädter und die Berlin-Hamburger Bahn, und 4 Millionen die Deutsche Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft, welcher die neue Stadtbahn-Gesellschaft jetzt einen Theil der Grundstücke in Berlin und Charlottenburg zu einem Preise, „zehn Procent unter dem Buchwerth“, abnahm; das bedeutet hier, zu einem unverantwortlich hohen Preise, der den wirklichen Werth der Grundstücke vielleicht um das Doppelte übersteigt. Dieses „Geschäft“ war der eigentliche Kern der Association; bei welcher merkwürdigerweise auch die Herren Consul Gustav Müller und Banquier Julius Schiff — zwei be-
mooste Gründer — figuriren.

Als die Vorlage an das Abgeordnetenhaus kam, stiess sie hier auf scharfen Widerspruch, und der Handelsminister gerieth merklich in Verlegenheit. von Kirchmann, Hoppe, Lasker und Virchow traten nach einander in die Schranken und führten Folgendes aus: Die Vorlage habe hauptsächlich den Zweck, einer

bankerotten Gesellschaft zu Hülfe zu kommen; und die Regierung setze sich dem Vorwurf aus, dass sie Geld habe für verunglückte Speculanten, aber nicht für nothleidende Arbeiter. Weil bereits die Verbindungsbahn bestehe, sei die neue Stadtbahn gar kein Bedürfniss, und überdies erfülle sie nicht entfernt den eigentlichen Zweck, da sie kein Netz, nur eine Linie bilde. Sie werde und könne sich nie rentiren, und die sieben Millionen, welche der Staat beisteuere, seien vorweg à *fonds perdus* zu schreiben.

So schlagend diese Einwände auch waren, sie fruchteten nichts. Herr Miquel, der Verbündete der Disconto-Gesellschaft und der Führer des Hauses, gab sein „Urtheil“ dahin ab: Die Gelegenheit ist günstig, und wenn der Staat sie versäumt, kann das Unternehmen später nicht allein das Doppelte, nein, das Zehnfache kosten. — Nach Herrn Miquel war also nicht ein Fallen, sondern noch ein Steigen der Grundstücke in und um Berlin zu erwarten! — Mit grosser Majorität, nur gegen die Stimmen der vier Opponenten, wurde die Vorlage genehmigt.

Weit ungnädiger, weit härter bewiesen sich Handelsminister und Abgeordnetenhaus, als es sich um Uebernahme der durch die Lasker'schen „Enthüllungen“

in so üblen Ruf gekommenen Pommerschen Centralbahn und Berliner Nordbahn handelte. Hier glaubte man auf die Actionäre, die Alles verloren haben, nicht die geringste Rücksicht nehmen zu dürfen; hier wurden die bestellten Cautionen ohne Erbarmen eingezogen. Herr Kieschke, der Mitgründer des Kaiserhofs und der Vater des Markthallenprojects, declamirte gegen „Staats-hülfe“ und gegen Schädigung des Nationalvermögens. Herr Eugen Richter, der gefeierte Finanzgelehrte des Hauses, der aber — was billig auffallen muss — bisher noch nie ein Wort gegen das Treiben der Gründer und Börsianer hatte; der im Gegentheil diesen Leuten bei Gründung der Bamberger'schen „Reichsbank“ auch seinerseits hülfreiche Hand leistete — Herr Eugen Richter sang jetzt das alte abgeleierte Lied vom Geheimrath Wagener und vom Fürsten Putbus, als ob er aus dem Heer der Gründer nur diese beiden Dilettanten kenne.

Hier waren nicht 7 Millionen, sondern nur $2\frac{3}{4}$ Millionen verlangt, und dazu für ein Object, das, wie Herr von Benda bemerkte, einen ungleich höhern Bauwerth und mindestens den gleichen Abbruchswerth repräsentirt; hier handelte es sich um keinen fragwürdigen Neubau, sondern um Vollendung zweier Bahnen, von denen die nach Neu-Brandenburg und

Stralsund fruchtbare Kreise durchschneidet, und jedenfalls ein langjähriges Bedürfniss ist. Dennoch wäre die Vorlage kaum durchgegangen, hätte man nicht gewusst, dass hinter ihr der entschiedene Wille des Fürsten Bismarck und resp. des Kaisers stehe.

Kommen wir noch einmal auf die Deutsche Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft zurück, so hat ihr die Unterstützung der Regierung nicht viel geholfen. Auch nach Abtretung der nöthigen Grundstücke an die Stadtbahn, bleibt ihr noch immer ein grosser kostspieliger Besitz, ein wahrer Ballast, der ihr den Athem benimmt, der sie früher oder später erdrücken wird. Und in Betreff der „Stadtbahn“ selber ist die Prophezeiung des Abgeordneten von Kirchmann nur zu schnell eingetroffen. Noch ist nicht einmal endgültig die Linie gezogen, und schon überschreitet der „vorläufige Kostentwurf“ den ursprünglichen Anschlag um $2\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler. Der wirkliche Bau aber wird, wie Sachverständige versichern, sich noch weit höher stellen, und der Staat kann sich auf einen hübschen Zuschuss gefasst machen.

Die Deutsche Reichs- und Continental-Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft hat sich, trotz der ellenlangen Firma, nur mit zwei Bahnen versucht:

Weimar-Gera und Posen-Creutzburg; und beide Versuche waren nicht glücklich. Ausserdem erwarb sie, was jedenfalls sehr überflüssig war, die Königin Marienhütte zu Kainsdorf bei Zwickau, welche den Actionären gut $2\frac{3}{4}$ Millionen Thaler kostet, und pro 1874 einen Reingewinn von etwa $\frac{3}{4}$ Procent (!) gebracht hat. Die Gesellschaft vertheilte regelmässig Dividenden, wiewol ihre Einnahmen hauptsächlich in Zinsen der disponiblen Fonds, also des eigenen Capitals bestanden: pro 1873 — 8 Procent, sowie dem „Aufsichtsrath“ 49,000 Thaler Tantième (!); pro 1874 — 4 Procent.

Posen-Creutzburg ist eine Bahn, über deren Berechtigung und Erspriesslichkeit starke Zweifel herrschen. Sie läuft mit ihren 27 Meilen neben der Russischen Grenze hin, berührt lauter kleine Orte und verkürzt den alten Schienenweg über Breslau um ein sehr Geringes. Posen-Creutzburg gehört zu den Bahnen, mit welchen sich in Folge der Lasker'schen „Enthüllungen“ die Special-Untersuchungs-Commission befasste; und der sonst sehr zahme Bericht findet hier doch mancherlei ausser aller Ordnung.

Herr von Kardorff-Wabnitz ist Gründer und Aufsichtsrath der Bahn, und zugleich Gründer und

Aufsichtsrath der Deutschen Reichs- und Continental-Eisenbahn-Baugesellschaft, welche die Bahn baut. Die Baugesellschaft wurde überhaupt nur zum Zwecke der Bahn gegründet, und erhielt den Bau in General-Entreprise. Man überliess ihr das gesammte Actien-capital im Nennwerthe von 12 Millionen Thaler; aus dem Erlös sollte sie sich bezahlt machen, und ausserdem an die Actionäre bis zum 1. Juli 1875 fünf Procent „Bauzinsen“ gewähren. Als Dritter in diesem schönen Bunde existirt noch das Finanzconsortium, ein Verein von Bankhäusern (S. Bleichröder, Jacob Landau etc.), welche die Actien zum Course von 73 (also mit 27 Procent Abzug) versilberten, und die Auszahlung der „Bauzinsen“ übernahmen; letzteres gegen die kleine Vergütung von 650,000 Thaler!

Zwischen den drei Consortien wurden die Kreuz und die Quer verschiedene Verträge, allgemeine und separate, officiële und geheime, geschlossen, und sie bewilligten einander die Kreuz und die Quer eine Reihe erklecklicher „Provisionen“ oder Trinkgelder. Herr von Kardorff war als Gründer und Aufsichtsrath der Bahn und zugleich als Gründer und Aufsichtsrath der Baugesellschaft mehrere Mal in der interessanten Lage, mit sich selber zu contrahiren. Diese Doppelstellung wurde

vom Königlichen Eisenbahn-Commissariat für „unzulässig“ erachtet, worüber Herr von Kardorff sich beschwerte; indess hielt auch der Handelsminister die Entscheidung „aufrecht“. Und Herr von Kardorff wird wieder noch in Schatten gestellt von dem Commerzienrath Jacob Landau, welcher sonder Verlegenheit in allen drei Consortien sass, zugleich dem Aufsichtsrath der Bahn, der Baugesellschaft und dem Finanzcomité angehörte, also bei jedem Vertrage dreimal in Einer Person fungirte!

Das „Finanzconsortium“ hat natürlich den grössten Schnitt gemacht; ausser der Provision für Auszahlung der „Bauzinsen“ mit 650,000 Thaler, verdiente es bei Versilberung der Actien durchschnittlich 4 bis 5 Procent, das heisst nochmals 5 bis 600,000 Thaler. Von wirklichen Einzahlungen auf die Actien ist, bis auf die Zeichnungen der betreffenden Kreise, welche die Bahn durchschneidet — und diese Zeichnungen betragen etwa ein Zehntel des Grundcapitals — nicht die Rede gewesen; und die Generalversammlung der Actionäre wie der Handelsrichter wurden auf Grund des famosen Actiengesetzes in bester Form getäuscht.

Wie erstaunlich war es nun, Herrn von Kardorff am 10. Juni 1875 im Abgeordnetenhaus zu hören, wie

er plötzlich die Regierung anklagte, sie habe das Gründungstreiben und die Ueberspeculation begünstigt. Dieser Vorwurf ist neuerdings von den Gründern mehrfach erhoben, natürlich um sich in etwas zu reinigen; aber er ist doch nicht so ganz ohne. Herr von Kardorff wies auf die traurige Lage unserer Industrie hin, welche die Wirthschafts-Politik der Regierung mitverschulde; er bemerkte ganz richtig, dass die gegenwärtige Krisis noch im Steigen begriffen sei, und seine Rede gipfelte in den denkwürdigen Worten: Ich hielt es für nothwendig, vor dem Lande zu erklären, dass wenigstens einige Leute sich um diese Fragen bekümmern. (Allgemeine Bewegung!)

Herr von Kardorff kehrte sich namentlich gegen den Finanzminister Camphausen, den er „zum Theil als den intellectuellen Urheber unserer wirthschaftlichen Verirrungen“ betrachte. Auf Veranlassung des Finanzministers hatte die Seehandlung im Jahre 1872, während des Gründungsschwindels, der Disconto-Gesellschaft aus den Beständen des Staatsschatzes drei Millionen Thaler gegen $2\frac{3}{4}$ Procent Zinsen und ohne Unterlage geliehen. Allerdings ein starkes Stück, das sogar die Oberrechnungskammer bemängelte, und das nun Herrn von Kardorff zu seiner Philippika

reizte. Er bezeichnete die Existenz der Seehandlung als eine verfassungswidrige; er warf ihr vor, dass sie Geschäfte mache, die eines Staatsinstituts unwürdig seien, dass sie jede Bankpolitik gefährde und den Geldverkehr überhaupt durchkreuze. Er verkündigte für die nächste Session einen Antrag auf Aufhebung der Seehandlung.

Im Parlament wie im Publikum schüttelte man die Köpfe und fragte: was bedeutet das? — Nun es bedeutet, dass die grosse Discontogesellschaft und das grosse Haus S. Bleichröder, die sonst immer so hübsch mit einander gehen, sich irgendwie veruneinigt haben; oder doch, dass jenes riesige Darlehn, gegen so geringen Zinsfuss und ohne jede Sicherheit, den Neid und die Eifersucht von S. Bleichröder erweckt hat. Beide grossen Häuser haben im Reichstag wie im Landtag ihren Vertreter; die Discontogesellschaft hat ihren Miquel, und S. Bleichröder hat seinen von Kardorff.

Jene Philippika bedeutet, dass die Seehandlung den grossen Financiers ein Dorn im Auge ist, und dass sie allernächstens aus der Welt geschafft werden soll, nachdem sie in den letzten Jahren schon verschiedentlich beschnitten wurde. „Der Staat darf nicht Industrie noch Handel treiben“, ist die ewige Predigt

der Manchesterleute; und sie haben ein Staats-Institut nach dem andern zu beseitigen gewusst. Die Seehandlung musste die Erdmannsdorfer Spinnerei verkaufen, welche dann Robert Thode & Co. und Richard Schweder in eine Gründung verwandelten, deren Actien heute ca. 20 notiren. Die Seehandlung muss auch die bisher Königlichen Leihämter in Berlin aufgeben, damit der kleine Mann den Vampyren der Pfandleiher und Rückkaufswucherer völlig überliefert werde.*)

*) Die Königlichen Leihämter sollten der Stadt Berlin überlassen werden, aber der Magistrat hat sich wiederholt gegen die Uebernahme erklärt. Der Hochweise Magistrat betrachtet die Sache einfach als „Geschäft“, und wiewol sonst nichts weniger als sparsam und wirthschaftlich, findet er dieses „Geschäft“ nicht „rentabel“ genug. Er leugnet sogar, dass ein Bedürfniss vorliegt, meint vielmehr, dass die Leihämter nur der Lüderlichkeit und Vergnügungssucht der untern Classen Vorschub leisten. — — Die „Väter der Stadt“ scheinen nicht zu wissen, dass der Arme in der Regel nach dem Leihhaus wandert, um sich und seiner Familie das Leben zu fristen, ja auch wol, um den Steuererheber zu befriedigen. Zu allen Zeiten ist das Leihhaus die Bank und fast die einzige Zuflucht der kleinen Leute; aber gegenwärtig, wo ein allgemeiner Nothstand herrscht und immer bedrohlicher anwächst, werden die Leihämter auch bereits von den Mittelclassen stark angegangen.

Die Stadtverordneten traten dem Beschlusse des Magistrats bei. Nur 22 Stimmen waren für Uebernahme der Leihämter, 43 dagegen. Zur Majorität gehörten eine Schaar von Juden, Gründern und Gründergenossen, sowie die beiden Abgeordneten Virchow und Richter. Herr Eugen Richter, der grosse Volkstribun, that gelassen den Ausspruch: die Leihämter dienen vorzugsweise

Nachdem die Preussische Bank, die theilweise ein Staatsinstitut war, glücklich in die „Reichsbank“ umgewandelt worden, die eine reine Actiengesellschaft ist; nachdem die „Meistbetheiligten“ der Preussischen Bank — das sind die grossen Financiers, die Matadore der Börsianer und Gründer — mit Hülfe der Herren Ludwig Bamberger und Genossen glücklich zu „Reichsbank-Antheilseignern“ erhoben sind, und damit jede Concurrenz todt gemacht ist, soll nun auch das

dem Leichtsinn. Dagegen plaidirte er im Reichstag für die Eisenbahn-Gesellschaften, denen er zu Lasten des Postfiscus ein artiges Geschenk zuwenden wollte; worauf der General-Postmeister ihm entrüstet zurief: Das Reichsfass soll wieder einmal angezapft werden! Herr Richter meinte: wenn nicht Reichsfass, dann Publikum; und schien nicht abgeneigt, selbst eine Erhöhung der Portotaxen zu bewilligen. Aus diesen Vorgängen wollen „Staatsbürger-Zeitung“ und andere Blätter den Schluss ziehen, dass Herr Richter sich zu sehr für das Klein- wie für das Grosswucherthum begeistere; und drohen, wenn er diese Leidenschaft nicht zügele, ihn kalt zu stellen.

Gegen den Beschluss von Magistrat und Stadtverordneten, also für Uebernahme der Leibämter haben sich die meisten Bezirksvereine erklärt, und sich dadurch in der öffentlichen Meinung wieder etwas rehabilitirt. Auch die „Vossische“ und andere Zeitungen traten, zu Gunsten der armen Leute, warm für Erhaltung der Leibämter ein. Gegen dieselben, als „unvolkswirthschaftlich“, eiferten u. A. die „Tribüne“ und die „Volkszeitung“ des Herrn Franz Duncker, das echt demokratische „Organ für Jedermann“; dessen Redakteur, Herr Sachse, in öffentlichen Vorträgen ebenso entschieden die Börsensteuer bekämpfte.

letzte Bankinstitut fallen, welches der Preussische Staat noch besitzt — die Seehandlung.

Herr von Kardorff, ein vielseitiger Charakter, ist aus einem Saulus jüngst ein Paulus geworden; hat seinen Freunden, den Manchesterleuten, in Form einer Brochüre den Absagebrief geschrieben. Das Schriftchen ist, wie eine Zeitungsreclame meldet, „gegen den radicalen Freihandel gerichtet, welcher wol Speditoren und reichen Zwischenhändlern Vorthelle in die Hände spielt, in seinen Consequenzen aber zu den ungünstigsten Handelsbilanzen, dem Ruine zahlreicher einheimischer Industriezweige und dadurch zur Verarmung eines grossen Theiles des Arbeiterstandes führen muss“. — Herr von Kardorff hat diese menschenfreundliche Brochüre höchst pathetisch „Gegen den Strom!“ genannt; aber wir glauben nicht, dass der Verfasser, sonst ein so praktischer Mann, im Ernst gegen den Strom schwimmen wollte. Nein, er merkt, dass von Varzin her ein anderer Wind weht; er meint, dass die Manchesterleute in der Regierung, namentlich die Herren Camphausen, Delbrück und Michaelis zu wackeln anfangen, und darum nimmt Herr von Kardorff mit Grazie seinen Rückzug — denn ein leckes Schiff verlassen die Ratten.

XI.

Noch die Culturkämpfer.

Was ist die „General-Entreprise“? — Strousberg und seine Jünger — Ferdinand Plessner und Landrath Schubarth — Ein klassischer Bankerott — „Pfandgläubiger“ und Gründerverdienste — Rechtsanwalt Krönig und Baumeister Gotthelmer accordiren — Herr Lasker inquirirt Herrn Plessner — Ferdinand Plessner „verrechnet“ sich und geht unter die Schriftsteller — Was er seinen Gläubigern bietet — Berlin-Dresdener Eisenbahn — General-Baubank — 2500 Thaler Trinkgeld und 27 Groschen Dividende — Herr Gerichts-Assessor a. D. Hermann Löwenfeld — Elbinger Eisenbahnbedarf — Geheimrath Moritz Simon und Frau Strousberg — Eisenbahngesellschaft Erfurt-Hof-Eger — Herr Löwenfeld antwortet Herrn Lasker — Gründer-Dialektik und Gründer-Moral — Lasker's Reden und der „Krach“ — Herr Ludwig Bamberger legt sich auf's Weissagen — Die „Volkswirthe“ halten Lasker an den Rockschössen zurück — Die Gründer und Gründergenossen im Parlament — Lasker's Diplomatie und seine „verehrten Freunde“ — Die Hölle lacht — Hoher Cours der Ehrlichkeit — Warum soll Lasker nicht Minister werden? — Excellenz Delbrück überrascht den Reichstag mit einem Witz — Herr von Kardorff warnt vor „Popularitätshascherei“, nennt die Börse den „Magen im staatlichen Organismus“, und vergleicht Lasker mit Robespierre — Herr Sonnemann klagt an, Herr von Bennigsen entschuldigt sich, und Lasker erklärt den Gründern von Neuem den Krieg. — Die Bahn Harburg-Stade und Dr. Braun-Wiesbaden — Cuxhavener Eisenbahn-, Dampfschiff- und Hafen-Actiengesellschaft — Jürgen Heinrich Hagenah, der „General-Entrepreneur“ — Cuxhavener Immobilien-Gesellschaft — Der Hamburger Staatsanwalt und seine Collegen in Preussen — „Verschleierungen“ — Ein Präjudiz des Preussischen Obertribunals — Was die „Schöpfungen“ der Culturkämpfer eigentlich zu bedeuten haben.

„General-Entreprise“ und „in Regie bauen“ sind Gegensätze. Eine Bahn wird „in Regie“ gebaut, wenn sie die betreffende Gesellschaft selber und mit baarem

Gelde baut. Bei der „General-Entreprise“ dagegen wird nicht nur die ganze Ausführung des Baus, sondern auch das Beschaffen des Bahnkörpers, der Ankauf der Terrains einem General-Unternehmer überlassen, und die Gesellschaft bezahlt ihn mit Papier, mit ihren Actien, die er nun verwerthen mag. Er kann sie nur verwerthen an der Börse, mit Hülfe von Banken und Bankhäusern, die sie ihm entweder lombardiren (beleihen), oder zu einem bestimmten Course, natürlich stets unter Pari (100), abnehmen, und dann das Publikum damit beglücken. Der General-Unternehmer erleidet bei Versilberung der Actien einen Verlust, der sich auf 20, 30, ja 50 und mehr Procent stellt; ferner muss er die Gründer der Bahn abfinden, denen er Trinkgelder, „Provisionen“ geheissen, von Hunderttausenden oder gar Millionen zahlt; und endlich hat er den Actionären Jahre lang „Bauzinsen“ zu gewähren.

Selbstverständlich wird mit Rücksicht auf diese Ausfälle und Abzüge das Actiencapital möglichst hoch gegriffen, so hoch als die Staatsregierung es nur gestattet. Die Gründer dingen und feilschen förmlich mit der Regierung, und wissen sie durch eine Menge von Piffen und Kniffen regelmässig zu täuschen; oder sie setzen eine nachträgliche Erhöhung des Actienapi-

tals durch. Eine Bahn, die in „General-Entreprise“ gegeben wird, kostet den Actionären gewöhnlich noch einmal so viel als eine solche, die „in Regie“ gebaut wird; und ihre Ausführung ist weit unsolider. Der General-Unternehmer sucht bei den Materialien wie bei den Arbeiten nach Möglichkeit zu sparen; und da er seine Agenten, Lieferanten, Handwerker etc., wenigstens zum Theil, auch mit Actien bezahlt, stellen diese die höchsten Preise und leisten dafür das Allernothdürftigste.

Die „General-Entreprise“, wie man sieht, ein ebenso unreelles wie unmoralisches Verfahren, wurde von Strousberg erfunden; oder eigentlich, da sie in England und Frankreich schon früher bestand, von ihm nach Deutschland verpflanzt. Strousberg war lange Jahre der Günstling des Preussischen Handelsministers, des arglosen Grafen Itzenplitz. Als dieser aber das wahre Wesen der „General-Entreprise“ endlich errieth, wurde der „Eisenbahnkönig“ ihm unangenehm; und es ist nun fast komisch zu sehen, wie der Minister bei spätern Eisenbahn-Concessionen sich den grossen „Doctor“ ausdrücklich verbittet; wie aber trotzdem auch dann noch hinterher fast immer wieder Strousberg oder doch die „General-Entreprise“ zum Vorschein kommen.

Denn im Laufe der Zeit hatte sich das „System Strousberg“ zu einer Schule ausgebildet, und der „Culturheros“ fand Nachahmer und Concurrenten.

Ein solcher Generalunternehmer war auch der Bau-
meister Ferdinand Plessner; der im Wege der
„General-Entreprise“ eine Reihe von Bahnen baute; sich
im März 1870 von Löb Eltzbacher, Mendelssohn-Bar-
tholdy, Albert Borsig, Adalbert Delbrück, Ferdinand
Güterbock, Julius Alexander, Theodor Hertel und Ge-
nossen in eine „Commanditgesellschaft auf Actien“
verwandeln liess, und damit den Titel „Bau-Director“
annahm. Das Unternehmen galt für solide und viel-
verheissend, die Actien stiegen bis 180, wurden von
den Banquiers in gutem Glauben ihren Kunden empfoh-
len, und vom Publikum mit Vorliebe genommen. Man
erhöhte das Actiencapital von ursprünglich $1\frac{1}{2}$ auf 3
und dann auf $4\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler, und vertheilte
in den Jahren 1870 bis 1872 — 5, 11 und resp.
14 Procent Dividende. Nach dieser Glanzperiode schied
der zweite Gesellschafter, Landrath a. D. Schubarth
aus*), und es traten für ihn ein Rechtsanwalt Krönig

*) Landrath Schubarth trat als Director zur Rheinischen
Baugesellschaft in Cöln über, von der auch nur Trübes
zu melden ist. Dieselbe wurde im März 1872 aus der Taufe

Glagau, Der Börsenschwindel.

aus Herford und Baumeister Gottheiner. Mit den Dividenden war es vorbei, und im Januar 1875 musste der Conkurs eröffnet werden.

Die Activa der Masse betragen ca. $\frac{1}{2}$ Million, die Passiva ca. $9\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler. Von den Passivis oder Schulden sind aber durch Pfänder gedeckt ca. 4 Millionen Thaler, und zu den glücklichen Pfandgläubigern gehören auch die Mitgründer Men-

gehoben von: A. & L. Camphausen, Advocat-Anwalt Robert Esser II, Justizrath Herbertz, von Kauffmann-Asser, Director E. Königs (Schaaffhausen'scher Bankverein), W. Rautenstrauch & Co., Heinrich Stein in Cöln; Consul G. Gebhard in Elberfeld, Commerzienrath A. Heimendahl in Crefeld; Generaldirector M. Neuenburg in Kalk; Oberbaurath Schmidt in Wien und Stadtrath a. D. Abgeordneten Adolf Hagen (Deutsche Unionbank) in Berlin. Der Prospect versprach Alles, und der Vorstand leistete Vieles. Man kaufte zu den höchsten Preisen Häuser und Grundstücke in Cöln, Coblenz, Aachen, Barmen, Solingen, Brüssel, Kissingen, Chemnitz, Berlin etc. etc. Man machte in Bergwerken, Marmorgruben und Steinbrüchen; man „betheiligte“ sich an Terraingeschäften und allerhand Speculationen, bei denen etliche der Herren Aufsichtsräthe persönlich interessirt sein sollen; man übernahm faule Actien und machte Schulden. Der Schaaffhausen'sche Bankverein, welcher zu den Gründern gehörte, wurde Gläubiger der Gesellschaft und kündigte ein Guthaben von 200,000 Thaler. Das Actien-capital von 3 Millionen Thaler wurde mit 40 Procent Einzahlung zum Course von 108 (oder eigentlich 120) aufgelegt, wobei die Gründer von vorne herein baare 240,000 Thaler einstrichen. Zur Zeit notirt der einst mit 48 Thalern bezogene Interimsschein 2 oder 1 Brief! — —

delssohn & Co., Delbrück, Leo & Co. Die andern Gläubiger haben etwa 10 Procent, unter Umständen auch nur $3\frac{1}{2}$ Procent zu erwarten. Der Concur ist wahrscheinlich viel zu spät angemeldet; jedenfalls hätte die Gesellschaft liquidiren müssen, und sie ist zu diesem Schritt auch schon vor Jahr und Tag, sowol von Gläubigern wie von Actionären gedrängt worden. Die im Mai 1874 veröffentlichte Bilanz ergab noch einen Vermögensrest von 45 Procent! Nun ist das Actien-capital von $4\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler verschwunden; die Actien sind Maculatur, aber wie schon erwähnt, werden sie an der Börse noch immer gehandelt.

In einer hiesigen Börsenzeitung erschien ein Inserat, welches an die Gründer Mendelssohn, Delbrück, Borsig etc. die Frage richtete, ob sie es der Ehre halber nicht für geboten erachteten, jetzt nach Ausbruch des Concurses, folgende von der Gesellschaft bezogene Posten zurückzuerstatten: a) ihren Gründergewinn, b) die bei der zweiten Emission zu 120 eingesteckten 20 Procent Agio, c) das Agio bei der dritten Emission, d) die pro 1872 eingesteckten 88,000 Thaler Gratification an Verwaltungsrath und Direction. — Antwort ist nicht erfolgt.

Wie man doch irren kann! Herr Ferdinand Pless-

ner galt für einen wohlhabenden, wenn nicht für einen reichen Mann; aber der zugleich über sein Privatvermögen verhängte Concurs ergab auch hier ein grosses Deficit. Sein Haus in der Wilhelmstrasse ist werth 211,000 Thaler und mit 250,000 Thaler Hypotheken belastet! In der Privatmasse der beiden andern Gesellschafter Krönig und Gottheiner „liegt nichts“. Dennoch waren diese beiden Herren so nobel, ein Accordverfahren zu beantragen und den Gläubigern je ein Zehntel Procent zu bieten. Herr Krönig hat sich schnell gefasst und sich wieder als Rechtsanwalt anstellen lassen; und ebenso kehren viele andere Beamte, die zu den Gründern und Börsianern übertreten waren, jetzt nach dem Krach eilfertigst in den Staatsdienst zurück, wo sie wol besser zu entbehren wären.

Es liegt eine wunderbare Ironie in dem Umstande, dass von der Special-Commission zur Untersuchung des Eisenbahnconcessionswesens auch Herr Plessner als Sachverständiger vernommen ward, und dass Lasker, welcher die Untersuchung fast ausschliesslich führte, an diesem Manne seinen ganzen Scharfsinn übte. Herr Plessner äusserte gelegentlich, dass er als Privatunternehmer dreimal so viel verdient habe wie als

Gesellschafter. Herr Plessner war auf die Finanzleute, welche ihm die Actien versilbern, gar nicht gut zu sprechen; aber er sah keine Möglichkeit, sich von ihnen zu emancipiren — es wäre denn die Ausgabe der Actien unter Pari (100); was das Gesetz bekanntlich verbietet. Selbstverständlich hielt er die „General-Entreprise“ für unentbehrlich, und er hielt sie auch für praktisch und vortrefflich. Nach seiner Ansicht bauen die Privatgesellschaften billiger als der Staat, wenn auch etwas einfacher und dürftiger; aber darum nicht viel unsolider. — —

Nach dem „Krach“ fing Herr Plessner an, sich fast überall und immer zu „verrechnen“. Er verrechnete sich bei Erfurt-Hof-Eger, bei Oels-Gnesen, Altenburg-Zeitz und bei vielen anderen Bahnen. Die an Zahlungsstatt übernommenen Actien sanken fortwährend im Course und waren zum Theil gar nicht mehr zu versilbern. Ein Vertrag nach dem andern musste mit schmerzlichen Opfern gelöst werden; grosse Posten Actien mussten zurückgeliefert und hohe Cautionen im Stich gelassen werden. Die Jahre des Börsen- und Gründungsschwindels hatten die „General-Entreprise“ gross gezogen wie den Kürbis des Propheten Jona — wir beziehen, wenn wir von der Börse spre-

chen, unsere Gleichnisse gern aus dem Alten Testament — aber der „Krach“ stach ihr in's Haupt und liess sie in einer einzigen Nacht verdorren.

Auch Herr Ferdinand Plessner hat sich durch das Schicksal des Bankerotts nicht beugen lassen. Während des Concurses bezog er eine „Competenz“ von fünf Thalern täglich, und hielt nun „unverfroren“ Vorträge, schrieb Brochüren etc. So schrieb er: „Noch ein Wort zur Anregung des Baues der Localbahnen und Einrichtung eines billigen Eisenbahnbetriebes“ — worin er den Regierungen und dem Publikum gute Lehren ertheilt; und die Presse, eingedenk ihrer früheren Beziehungen zu dem „General-Entrepreneur“, empfahl das Schriftchen als „sachlich“ und „pikant“. In der That muss die gute Laune des Concursifex bewundert werden, und es ist mehr als „pikant“, wenn er z. B.

äussert: — — Es giebt „Bahnen, die alle 2 bis 3 Meilen Entfernung eine sogenannte grössere Station haben, mit 10, 15 oder überhaupt soviel Minuten Aufenthalt, als der Zugführer «Bierlieb» braucht, um mit den spendablen Reiseonkeln die usancemässigen Töpfchen zu trinken, während die Passagiere inzwischen Zeit haben, selbst der hartnäckigsten Verstopfung Meister zu werden.“ — —

Auch Herr Ferdinand Plessner war geneigt zu accordiren, und bot seinen Gläubigern — $\frac{2}{3}$ Procent; was höchst grossmüthig genannt werden muss, denn in der Masse liegen nur $\frac{1}{6}$ Procent, und seine Privat- und Gesellschafts-Schulden betragen zusammen an 10 Millionen Thaler. — — —

Zu den Bahnen, gegen welche der Abgeordnete Lasker seine Angriffe richtete, gehört auch Berlin-Dresden; und die Special-Untersuchungscommission hat sich auch mit ihr beschäftigt. Sie wurde 1872 von folgenden Herren gegründet: H. C. Plaut, Adolf Abel (S. Abel jr.), Paul Gravenstein, Victor Ludwig Wrede, Max Sabersky, Commerzienrath Feodor Zschille in Grossenhain, Geh. Oberregierungsrath und Eisenbahndirector Ludwig Heise, Geh. Hofrath Robert Dohme, Buchhändler Ferdinand Schneider, Sächsischer Legationsrath Wolf Hugo von Lindenau, Ritterschaftsdirector Leo von dem Knesebeck auf Jühnsdorf, Landrath Prinz Handjery. Nach mehrfachen Verhandlungen über die Höhe des Grundcapitals, setzte der Handelsminister dasselbe auf $10\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler fest und verwarf ausdrücklich die „General-Entreprise“. Die Gründer gelobten „in Selbstregie“ zu bauen, und übertrugen die Ausführung an die Gesell-

schaft der „vereinigten Bauunternehmer“. Bald kam es jedoch zu Differenzen, und der Vertrag wurde gelöst. Die „vereinigten Bauunternehmer“ und auch noch andere Personen erhielten Abfindungen, zusammen etwa 350,000 Thaler; und der Uebertritt des Geheimraths Heise von der Rechten Oder-Ufer-Bahn zur Berlin-Dresdener kostete gleichfalls 50,000 Thaler.

Nun wurde die General-Bau-Bank gegründet, zum Theil von denselben Personen, wie Adolf Abel, Paul Gravenstein, Victor Ludwig Wrede — und dieser der Bau übertragen. Die Gründer contrahirten wieder mit sich selber, nämlich als Eisenbahn- und zugleich als Baugesellschaft; und ausserdem bildeten sie drittens das „Finanzconsortium“, welches die Actien versilberte. Sie übernahmen die Stammactien im Nennwerthe von $5\frac{1}{4}$ Millionen Thaler zum Course von 70 und schlugen sie los mit ca. 82; sie übernahmen die Stammprioritätsactien in gleichem Betrage zum Course von 83 und boten sie aus mit 90, sollen aber mit diesen sitzen geblieben sein. Landrath Prinz Handjery wurde mit 350,000 Thalern „betheiligt“, und erzielte, wie er bei seiner Vernehmung gestand, einen Gewinn „von 20,000 bis 30,000 Thaler“. — Die Summe scheint ihm zu unbedeutend gewesen zu sein, als dass

er sie genau im Gedächtniss behalten; und er verfügte später darüber zu Gunsten des Kreises Teltow.

Berlin-Dresden ist 1875 eröffnet, und man darf sie im Interesse des Publikums begrüßen, denn sie macht der Berlin-Anhalter, die sich bis dahin allmächtig dünkte und aller Klagen und Beschwerden spottete, eine heilsame Concurrrenz. Ob aber auch die neue Bahn mit der nöthigen Solidität erbaut und der Betrieb zureichend organisirt ist, darüber lauten die Stimmen verschieden; jedenfalls befindet sich die Gesellschaft schon lange in finanziellen Verlegenheiten, und sie unternimmt jetzt eine Anleihe von $4\frac{1}{2}$ Millionen Thaler. Die Stamm-Actien stehen etwa 20.

Ausser Berlin-Dresden erbaute die General-Bau-Bank nur noch die Militärbahn von Berlin über Zossen nach Spremberg. Wie sie dabei gefahren, ist schwer zu ersehen. Nach der Bilanz pro 1873 bestanden ihre Einnahmen hauptsächlich in einem „Zinsenüberschuss“, aus welchem sie $3\frac{1}{2}$ Procent Dividende und dem Aufsichtsrath 2500 Thaler Tantième zahlte. Bei solch kleiner Dividende ist das „Trinkgeld“ für den Aufsichtsrath ziemlich befremdend; und nach einem Zeitungsbericht zu schliessen, hat es auch Reclamationen veranlasst und ist theilweise zurückerstattet

worden. Pro 1874 wurden $1\frac{1}{8}$ Procent Dividende gegeben, entfielen auf jede Actie ganze 27 Silbergroschen; und in der Generalversammlung am 5. Februar 1875, wo 17 Actionäre 2700 Stimmen vertraten — jeder Actionär durchschnittlich 158 Stimmen — beschloss man die Liquidation der Gesellschaft und erwählte zum Liquidator Herrn Löwenfeld.

Herr Gerichts-Assessor a. D. Hermann Löwenfeld ist seit der Gründungsepoche eine vielgeschäftige und vielgewandte Persönlichkeit, und neuerdings namentlich bei Entgründungen thätig. Er ist Director der wieder von den Herren H. C. Plaut, Paul Gravenstein und Victor Ludwig Wrede gegründeten Centralbank für Industrie und Handel, Mitgründer und jetzt Liquidator der General-Bau-Bank, Mitgründer der Baugesellschaft Berliner Neustadt, Aufsichtsrath der Berlin-Dresdener Bahn, Liquidator der Bahn Erfurt-Hof-Eger, früherer Aufsichtsrath der 1875 an Entkräftung verschiedenen Elbinger Actiengesellschaft für Fabrikation von Eisenbahn-Material etc. etc. Bei allen diesen Gesellschaften macht er in den Generalversammlungen bald den Vorsitzenden, bald den Antragsteller oder Referenten; hält Reden oder besorgt diplomatische Missionen.

So erschien Herr Löwenfeld in Elbing, woselbst

unter den Hammer kamen die Grundstücke und Fabrik-
anlagen jener bankerotten Gesellschaft, welche einst
H. C. Plaut, Paul Gravenstein, Oberbürgermeister
a. D. Philipps etc. durch Umwandlung der Firma Ham-
bruch, Vollbaum & Co. gegründet hatten. Die Fabrik,
die in der Bilanz pro 1873 noch zu Buch stand mit
ca. 1,500,000 Thaler, wurde einem der Gläubiger, dem
Geh. Commerzienrath Moriz Simon aus Königsberg,
für 320,000 Thaler, also für ein Fünftel, zugeschlagen;
und Herr Löwenfeld, der frühere Aufsichtsath, gab
jetzt als Gläubiger ein noch geringeres Gebot ab.
Augenscheinlich hatten die Herren Bieter sich verständ-
igt, und der Concurs-Verwalter wollte auch zunächst
gegen den Zuschlag protestiren, liess sich jedoch be-
schwichtigen. So erhalten die andern Gläubiger ca.
20 Procent ihrer Forderungen, während die Actionäre
natürlich wieder Alles verloren haben. — Herr Simon,
der bekannte Königsberger Gründer, dem der Bankerott
des dortigen Banquier Jacob eine mehrwöchentliche
Gefängnisstrafe eintrug, welche die Gnade des Kaisers
in eine hohe Geldbusse umwandelte — trat die erstan-
dene Fabrik dem grossen „Doctor“ Strousberg ab;
und dieser liess sie, wahrscheinlich aus Vorsicht, näm-
lich in Erwartung seines neuen Sturzes, auf den Namen

seiner Gattin schreiben. Frau Strousberg ist die nominelle Besitzerin, aber Herr Simon hat bereits die gerichtliche Sequestration der Fabrik beantragt, und dieselbe wird vermuthlich nächstens wieder verauctionirt werden.

Wir kehren zu Herrn Löwenfeld zurück. Dieser Börsen-Diplomat erschien auch zu Erfurt in der Generalversammlung, welche die Liquidation der wieder von H. C. Plaut, Paul Gravenstein, Ludwig von Erlanger in Frankfurt gegründeten Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft Erfurt-Hof-Eger beschloss, und liess hier eine längere in vieler Hinsicht hochinteressante Rede vom Stapel.

Diese Rede ist — man sollte es nicht glauben — wesentlich gegen Lasker gerichtet. Eduard Lasker erhob im Februar 1873 von der Tribüne des Preussischen Abgeordnetenhauses seine Anklage gegen die Gründer; und im Juni 1874 antwortete ihm auf einer Generalversammlung von Actionären, Namens der Gründer, Hermann Löwenfeld. Lasker's Rede wurde von der gesammten Presse wiedergegeben, in vielen Separat-
abdrücken verbreitet; Herr Löwenfeld liess seinen Speech in den Zeitungen als Inserat erscheinen, was ihm resp. seinen Freunden ein hübsches Stück Geld gekostet

hat. Aber diese Rede ist ein charakteristisches Zeichen der Zeit, und sie verdient in den weitesten Kreisen bekannt zu werden. Sie übertrifft durch elegante Form weit die Lasker'sche, und sie ist ein Meisterstück von Dialektik — wir meinen, Dialektik im Sinne einer gewissen Griechischen Philosophenschule.

Herr Löwenfeld erklärt, das Verfahren bei Eisenbahn-Gründungen, welches Lasker so heftig verurtheilt, also die „General-Entreprise“, die „Provisionen“ oder „Trinkgelder“ der Gründer und Financiers — seien die nothwendige Folge des Actiengesetzes vom 11. Juni 1870. „Lasker“, sagt Löwenfeld, „stellt seine hohen Ansprüche ohne eine Spur der Beschämung, die den Urhebern jenes Gesetzes wohl anstehen würde. Denn wenn Missstände vorliegen, so trifft das Gesetz die Schuld, nicht aber Diejenigen, welche es auf die ihnen bequemste Weise handhaben.“ — — Gegen diesen Ausspruch und gegen diese Logik lässt sich leider nicht viel einwenden. Allerdings ist das Actiengesetz, wie wir schon öfter nachgewiesen haben, völlig verfehlt; es bietet den Uebertretern tausend Maschen zum Durchschlüpfen, es leitet zum Uebertreten förmlich an. „Gesetzlich erlaubt ist, was gesetzlich nicht verboten ist“, folgert Herr Löwenfeld und will damit sagen:

Ein Gründer braucht sich nur um das Strafgesetz zu kümmern; die Moral geht ihn nichts an. — Allerdings gehört Lasker mit zu den Gesetzgebern; aber er war doch der Einzige, der gegen das Gesetz Bedenken erhob und die kannibalschen Gelüste der Herren Hammacher, Braun, Miquel und anderer „Volkswirthe“ etwas zu zügeln suchte.

Nach Herrn Löwenfeld haben Lasker's „Enthüllungen“ den ganzen „Krach“ und speciell auch das Fiasco der Bahn Erfurt-Hof-Eger verschuldet, „dem wirthschaftlichen Leben des Volkes für viele Jahre eine tiefe Wunde geschlagen“. — Man sieht, wie geschickt Herr Löwenfeld Ursache und Wirkung verwechselt. Was thatsächlich die Gründer und die Gründungen vollführten, sollen Lasker und seine Rede gethan haben. Nein, Herr Löwenfeld! Ohne Gründer und ohne Schwindel kein „Krach“; und auch ohne Lasker's Rede — so sicher, wie die Nacht dem Tage folgt — der Krach!! Lasker ist an dem „Krach“ so unschuldig wie ein neugeborenen Kind, und seine Rede hat den „Krach“ nicht einmal schneller zum Ausbruch kommen lassen; wie wir das leicht beweisen können.

Schon im December 1872 verspürten die Börsen den Krach in allen Gliedern, schon damals suchten

die Gründer und Börsianer ihren Raub in Sicherheit zu bringen. Ein grosser Berliner Banquier, der eine lange Reihe von Gründungen auf dem Gewissen hat, schloss bereits Ende 1872 sein ganzes Geschäft; und ein anderer professioneller Gründer, Mitverfasser des blutigen Lindenbauvereins schrieb — der betreffende Brief liegt uns vor — an einen unglücklichen Actionär: Die Zeit scheint mir bedenklich; ich kaufe nichts mehr. — Mit dem Jahre 1873 brach, wie Herr Löwenfeld selber anführt, auf dem Geldmarkt eine grosse „Deroute“ aus; und gleichzeitig ging der Abgeordnete Ludwig Bamberger, früher Banquier in Paris, unter die Propheten und weissagte: Die Börse ist jetzt bei den Bergwerken, und die Bergwerke sind, wie meine Erfahrungen lehren, stets der letzte Act des Dramas. Wir nähern uns der Katastrophe. — Lasker ist ein intimer Freund Bamberger's, und als er im Februar 1873 seine Rede hielt, ahnte gewiss auch er, dass der Krach heranziehe.

Auch hat man ihm ja vorgeworfen, dass er seine Anklage viel zu spät, erst post festum erhoben; und dieser Vorwurf liegt nahe. Lasker's Rede, etwa ein Jahr früher gehalten, mitten in den Gründungsschwindel geschleudert, hätte diesen vielleicht unterbrochen, ihn

gelähmt und abgekürzt. Und thatsächlich wollte Lasker schon weit früher vorgehen. Schon am 17. April 1872 machte er im Reichstag gelegentlich aufmerksam „auf die betrügerischen Grundsätze bei den Gründungen der Gegenwart“; bedauerte, dass das Actiengesetz so arg gemissbraucht werde und sprach die Hoffnung aus, das Haus werde sich mit dieser Calamität noch in der laufenden Session befassen. Schon damals, mitten im Gründungstreiben, beabsichtigte Lasker, bestimmte Anträge gegen den verbrecherischen Schwindel zu stellen; aber das Preussische Abgeordnetenhaus wie der Deutsche Reichstag wimmeln von Manchesterleuten und „Volkswirthen“, und diese hielten Lasker an den Rockschössen zurück.

Seine spätern „Enthüllungen“ boten, wie Herr Löwenfeld ganz richtig bemerkt, weder der Börse noch der Regierung etwas Neues. Trotzdem sind und bleiben sie eine That und ein Verdienst. Als Lasker sich am 7. Februar 1873 erhob, sassen um ihn, dicht gedrängt, die Gründer und Gründergenossen. Während er seine stundenlange Rede redete und, um sich anzufeuern, ein Glas Wasser nach dem andern trank, schwitzten jene Blut, ihre Lippen verfärbten sich und ihre Augen suchten den Boden. Während sie nach

Athem rangen, schrieten sie „Hört! Hört!“ und „Bravo, Bravo!“; und als er geendet, schlichen sie an ihn heran, drückten ihm krampfhaft die Hände und überschütteten ihn mit Glückwünschen.

Lasker's „Enthüllungen“ waren freilich nur mangelhaft und einseitig. Sie behandeln einige wenige Eisenbahn-Gründungen untergeordneter Art, und seine Angriffe richteten sich ausschliesslich gegen ein paar conservative Gründer, gegen blosser Dilettanten, die sich von professionellen Gründern haben vorseiben lassen. Man hat sein Auftreten sogar eine edle Dreistigkeit genannt, insofern er doch wissen musste, dass die groben grossen Gründer hauptsächlich zu seinen Glaubensgenossen gehören, und die Verbündeten und Gehülfen derselben vorwiegend unter den liberalen Parlamentsmitgliedern sitzen.

Allein Lasker hat den Stein doch immer in's Rollen gebracht. Er hatte Rücksichten zu nehmen; darum war sein Vorgehen ein diplomatisches. Er exemplifizierte das Gründungsunwesen an einem Vertrage zwischen Finanzcomité und Baucomité, welchen gewisse Personen zum Theil mit sich selber abgeschlossen hatten, und sagte dann: Ich sehe in diesem Saale Niemanden, den ich bei dem Vertrage mit den Finanz-

firmen in Verbindung wüsste; — — — „ich spreche nicht von andern dabei mitspielenden Personen“, fügte er vorsichtig und nicht ohne Doppelsinn hinzu. Nun sass im Saale der Abgeordnete, der als Mitglied der Baugesellschaft von dem Finanzcomité eine „Provision“ bezogen hatte, und zugleich als Aufsichtsrath der zu erbauenden Bahn fungirte; und dieser sehr ehrenwerthe Abgeordnete stellte, nachdem Lasker seine Rede geschlossen hatte, den Antrag auf Vertagung der Sitzung.

Ferner sprach Lasker von einem „verehrten Freund“, den man mit Unrecht als Gründer bezeichne, und für den er jederzeit eintreten werde. Ob Lasker noch heute dazu bereit ist, wissen wir nicht; wir wissen aber, dass ihn mehrere „verehrte Freunde“ später in arge Verlegenheit brachten. Von verschiedenen Wahlkreisen ergingen an ihn Anfragen über solche Candidaten zum Abgeordnetenhaus, denen man Theilnahme an Gründungen zur Last legte; und er lehnte die specielle Beantwortung öffentlich ab. Nur in Betreff des Herrn Adolf Hagen, Stadtrath a. D. und Director der Deutschen Unionbank, liess er sich zu einer für diesen ziemlich günstigen Erklärung herbei, stiess aber damit auf vielfachen Widerspruch.

Lasker's „Enthüllungen“ sollten das öffentliche Bewusstsein wecken und der Regierung das Gewissen schärfen; darum fanden sie im ganzen Lande so lauten Wiederhall und so ausserordentlichen Beifall. Herr Löwenfeld freilich erklärt diesen, wie er meint, sehr unverdienten Beifall in seiner Weise. Er sagt: „Man sah nicht den kolossalen Vorthail, den das Capital über die Industrie brachte“ (Wer lacht da?!) „Man sah nicht den enormen Vorthail, den die neuen Banken dem Handel und dem Gewerbe zuführten“ (Hohngelächter der Hölle!!) „Man sah nur eine enorme Speculationssucht und den übermässigen Gewinn der Gründer. So entwickelte sich ein Hass der Aermeren gegen die Reichen, und Lasker gab diesem glühenden Hass einen beredten Ausdruck.“ — Nach Herrn Löwenfeld war das Deutsche Volk noch nicht „gebildet“ genug, um sich sonder Murren von Gründern und Börsianern das Blut abzapfen zu lassen.

Es ist eine alte Geschichte, dass man Eigenschaften, die man selber besitzt, bei Andern wenig schätzt, dagegen über die Maassen bewundert, was man entbehrt. So urtheilt auch Herr Löwenfeld, der selber ein Genie ist, über Lasker: „Die Staatsklugheit und praktische Verwendbarkeit der Ideen dieses Mannes stehen bei

weitem nicht auf einem so hohen Niveau wie die Sittlichkeit seiner Gesinnungen und seines ganzen Charakters.“ — Herr Löwenfeld und seine Freunde können es gar nicht begreifen, dass der Abgeordnete Lasker, so ungleich vielen seiner Collegen, sich von den Gründern und Börsianern nicht kaufen liess, dass er reine Hände behalten hat. O Gott, dass es bei uns ehrlichen Deutschen so weit kommen konnte! Wie gewaltig hoch ist neuerdings bei uns im Preise die Ehrlichkeit gestiegen!!

Allerdings, Lasker war um Geld nicht feil — weil er eben andere Absichten hat. Und warum auch nicht? Sollte Herr Lasker einen Ministersessel nicht eben so gut ausfüllen, wie Herr Achenbach oder Herr Friedenthal?!

Im Reichstag behandelte Lasker am 4. April 1873 nochmals in einer Rede die Gründungen überhaupt, ihre wesentlichsten Piffe und Kniffe und ihre grobe Gemeingefährlichkeit, wobei er die Mitschuld der Regierung und des Parlaments nicht leugnete; nannte aber diesmal leider keine Namen.

Klassisch war die Antwort, welche er von Seiten der Regierung erhielt. Der Präsident des Reichskanzleramts, Herr Delbrück, sonst ein so trockener Ge-

schäftsman, antwortete mit einem Witzchen. Er versprach „Abhülfe der Uebelstände so weit als thunlich“; meinte aber: „Es liegt ausserhalb der Macht einer jeden Gesetzgebung, Leute, die nun einmal ihr Geld los sein wollen, daran zu hindern.“ Herr Delbrück, der sich, nebst seinem Adlatus, dem früheren Mitredacteur der „National-Zeitung“, jetzigen Geheimrath Otto Michaelis, gleichfalls zum Manchesterthum bekennt, goss also über die ausgeplünderten Actionäre, deren Zahl doch Legion ist und die fast das gesammte Publikum begreifen, noch die Schale des Hohns aus — und die im Reichstag sitzenden „Volkswirthe“ und Gründer belohnten das von Seiner Excellenz so plötzlich geleistete Bonmot mit wiehernder Heiterkeit.

Einer derselben, auf den Lasker in seinen beiden Reden wiederholt anspielte, der als Aufsichtsrath verschiedener Gesellschaften verschiedentlich mit sich selber contrahirt, und dafür jedesmal ein erkleckliches Trinkgeld empfangen hatte, fühlte sich durch die spassige Antwort des Ministers Delbrück zu einem Fechterstückchen ermuthigt. Herr von Kardorff — warum sollen wir ihn nicht nennen? — trug damals im Abgeordnetenhouse auf Vertagung der Sitzung an:

heute im Reichstag verlangte er frisch und frei die Besprechung der Lasker'schen Interpellation. Ja — man wird es nicht für möglich halten — er hatte diese Interpellation selbst mit unterschrieben, und er rühmte sich dessen! Vielleicht, dass Lasker Herrn von Kardorff um seine Unterschrift anging, um diesem ein Bein zu stellen; vielleicht auch, dass Herr von Kardorff die Interpellation aus eigenem Antrieb unterzeichnete, um seinerseits Herrn Lasker ein Bein zu stellen.

Dem sei, wie ihm wolle: Herr von Kardorff, in vielen Sätteln gerecht, that einen Ausfall gegen Lasker, indem er die Befürchtung aussprach, dieser könne durch seine Interpellation in den Verdacht „einer etwas leichten Popularitätshascherei“ gerathen; denn jeder Angriff auf das Börsentreiben sei ausserordentlich populär, besonders „in allen Arbeiterkreisen, die von socialistischen und communistischen Ideen inficirt sind“. Herr von Kardorff, der sich, wenn er gerade nichts Einträglicheres zu thun hat, noch zuweilen der alten Klassiker erinnert, kam auf die Fabel des Agrippa Menenius, von der Empörung der Glieder gegen den Magen, zu sprechen; und verglich nun seinerseits sehr geistreich die Börse als den Magen im staatlichen Organismus, über den das ausgeplünderte Publikum sehr mit

Unrecht sich beklage. Sodann that er einen Sprung aus dem alten Rom in die Französische Revolution, und verglich Herrn Lasker mit — Robespierre. Lasker sei, wie Robespierre, ein Idealist, und sein Idealismus verführe auch ihn zum Blutdurst; Lasker sei ein Robespierre der Tugend, insofern er die Börse mit Gewalt moralisch machen wolle. Das könne aber nur die — Schule und die Kirche. (Statt Kirche, hätte der fromme Philosoph wol Synagoge sagen müssen). Die Hauptschuld an dem ganzen Schwindel sah Herr von Kardorff in dem „Goldzufluss der Französischen Milliarden“; und schliesslich betheuerte er wehmüthig, dass die Coursgeinnste der Financiers und die Trinkgelder der Aufsichtsräthe nur „sehr mässig“ seien, und diesen Biedermännern wohl zu gönnen wären, da sie doch immer auch ein Risiko zu tragen hätten.

Auch Herr Sonnemann nahm das Wort, sprach aber mehr im Sinne Lasker's. Er machte eine Reihe von faulen Gründungen namhaft und äusserte dann: „Die Presse hat auch nicht überall ihre Schuldigkeit gethan.“ — Herr Sonnemann muss das wol wissen, denn er selber ist Besitzer der „Frankfurter Zeitung“. Wie prächtig es diese Leute doch verstehen, sich stets nach beiden Seiten zu decken! — Auch Herr Sonne-

mann konnte nicht umhin das Publikum anzuklagen, dass es an dem Schwindel „nicht den kleinsten Theil der Schuld“ trage: — „Ich könnte Ihnen hunderte von Briefen vorlegen von Seiten der Capitalisten und Speculanten, die gewissen Blättern einen Vorwurf machen, dass sie nicht alle neue Actienunternehmungen anpreisen und dass sie sich nicht gewissermaßen zu Advocaten des Gründerthums machen.“ — Herr Sonnemann versteht also unter „Publikum“ auch Speculanten — das heisst doch, berufsmässige Spieler und Börsianer, welche die Course treiben wollen; und die er mit ehrlichen Privatleuten, mit ernstlichen Actionären ganz ungenirt in Einen Topf wirft. Auch so ein Taschenspieler-Coup!

Der Bericht der Specialcommission zur Untersuchung des Eisenbahn-Concessions-Wesens kam im Herbst 1873 an das Abgeordnetenhaus „zur weitem gefälligen Veranlassung“ — blieb jedoch seither ganz unbenutzt liegen. Zu seiner Rechtfertigung erklärte der Präsident des Abgeordnetenhauses, Herr von Bennigsen — der leider auch in die faule Gründungsgeschichte der Hannover-Altenbecker Bahn verwickelt ist — später einmal: Er habe ausdrücklich angefragt, ob und wann Herr Lasker jenen Bericht zur Discus-

sion gestellt wissen wolle; aber eine ablehnende Antwort erhalten. Erst wieder am 25. Januar 1875, als man die Bamberger'sche Reichsbank berieth, erklärte Lasker, dass er „dem Gründungsschwindel den Krieg bis auf's Messer ankündige“; und wie Herr von Diest-Daber veröffentlichte, hat er diesem mit Mund und Hand gelobt, nunmehr auch gegen die „liberalen Gründer“ vorzugehen. Leider erkrankte Lasker gleich darauf; aber inzwischen ist er genesen, und so hoffen wir, dass er in der neuen Parlaments-Session seine Versprechungen einlösen wird.

Den Beschluss der Culturkämpfer sollen die beiden Cuxhavener Gesellschaften machen.

Am 5. Februar 1872 kam im Preussischen Abgeordnetenhaus ein Gesetzentwurf zur Berathung, welcher den Bau verschiedener Bahnen aus Staatsmitteln forderte. Unter Anderem handelte es sich um die Linie Harburg-Stade, die schon die frühere Hannover'sche Regierung im Jahre 1866, kurz vor Ausbruch des Krieges, beschlossen hatte, und die jetzt Preussen mit einem Aufwande von 3,300,000 Thaler ausführen wollte. Zu diesem Paragraphen stellte der Abgeordnete Braun-Wiesbaden das von vielen andern „Volkswirthen“ unterstützte Amendement: die Bahn

Harburg-Stade einer Privatgesellschaft zu übertragen, falls diese Gesellschaft die Linie bis Cuxhaven weiterführe und dort einen Hafen errichte. — Ein kuriozes Amendement, aber man befand sich in der Gründerzeit und nahm es ohne jedweden Einspruch an.

Bald darauf wurde die Cuxhavener Eisenbahn-Dampfschiff- und Hafen-Actiengesellschaft geboren, und zum Erstaunen naiver Leute trat Herr Braun-Wiesbaden als Mitgründer hervor und ward sogar Director der neuen Gesellschaft. Man versprach eine Bahn von Harburg über Stade und Cuxhaven nach Geestemünde, sowie den Bau eines stets offenen Seehafens in Cuxhaven mit grossartigen Dampfschiffsverbindungen; und forderte dafür die Bagatelle von 20 Millionen Thaler. Der Prospect war so bescheiden, das Unternehmen mit das grossartigste des Jahrhunderts zu nennen, und verschiedene Brochüren rechneten eine Rentabilität heraus, dass dem Leser die Augen thränten. *) Solch masslose Marktschreierei fiel selbst

*) Für das Unternehmen warb auch eifrig und wurde in Tausenden von Exemplaren über die Provinz Hannover ausgestreut die aus der Held-Daubitz'schen „Staatsbürger-Zeitung“ entstandene „Berliner Bürger-Zeitung“, welche einem Consortium gehört, an dessen Spitze Buchhändler Daniel Collin, Regierungsrath a. D. Stadtverordneter Beutner und Abgeord-

in der Gründungsperiode auf, und namentlich die Hamburger Presse machte sich darüber lustig.*) Von den 20 Millionen Thaler wurden vorderhand 8 Millionen emittirt, aber nur $\frac{3}{4}$ Millionen gezeichnet, und viele Zeichner liessen ihre 40procentigen Interimsscheine im Stich, da sie keine Nachzahlung riskiren wollten.

Die Gesellschaft suchte überall nach Geld umher, und fand es nur tropfenweise. Die Arbeiten wurden spät in Angriff genommen und kamen nie recht in Gang. Abgesehen von beträchtlichen Summen für Presserzeugnisse und technische Vorarbeiten, abgesehen von hohen Verwaltungsunkosten — die Directoren Braun-Wiesbaden und Charles Ernst David sollen glänzende Gehälter bezogen haben — ist bisher verausgabt, das will hier bedeuten, verzettelt: 1) für den Hafen 1,300,000 Thaler. 2) für den Eisenbahnbau

neter Braun-Wiesbaden stehen. Als dieses Consortium das Blatt übernahm, schied Dr. Alexis Schmidt, einst Chef-Redacteur der alten „Spener'schen Zeitung“, die auch dem Gründungsschwindel zum Opfer fiel, aus der „Staatsbürgerzeitung“, die er eine Weile geleitet hatte, und machte solches öffentlich bekannt.

*) Die Gründer hatten bereits eine Partei im Hamburger Senat gewonnen, und dieser war bereit, der Gesellschaft eine Subvention von 60,000 Thaler jährlich auf 20 Jahre (!) zu gewähren; aber unter dem Einfluss der Presse, versagte die Hamburger Bürgerschaft ihre Genehmigung.

1,100,000 Thaler. 3) an Cautionen 610,000 Thaler. Der Posten zu 2 ist an den Mitgründer Jürgen Heinrich Hagenah in Stade gezahlt, welchem die Linie Stade-Cuxhaven in „General-Entreprise“ gegeben war. Wegen mangelhafter und verspäteter Ausführung wurde ihm der Vertrag gekündigt, und das Gericht verurtheilte ihn, an die Gesellschaft ca. 400,000 Thaler herauszuzahlen.

Die Cautionen sind verfallen, da Hafen und Eisenbahnen nicht bis Neujahr 1876 fertig gestellt wurden; und es fragt sich: was nun? Entweder das grösste Werk des 19. Jahrhunderts bleibt ein Schutthaufen, oder die Regierungen von Preussen und Hamburg müssen den Ausbau in die Hand nehmen. Aufrichtiges Bedauern verdienen nur die Bewohner der Landschaft Bremen, welche um die Bahn Harburg-Stade seit fast einem Vierteljahrhundert petitioniren, und nun die feste Verheissung ihres Wunsches schon zweimal vereitelt sehen mussten.

Die Mitgründer Hagenah, Schön, Langhans, sowie Director David componirten auch noch in Verbindung mit R. A. Seelig und Eduard Stahlschmidt (Hermann Geber) die Cuxhavener Immobilien-gesellschaft, eine Filiale der vorigen; um in den

neuen Weltstädten Cuxhafen und Ritzebüttel Geschäftshäuser, Hôtels etc. zu errichten. Zu diesem Zwecke liess Herr Hagenah, der General-Entrepreneur der Bahn Stade-Cuxhaven, einige Parcellen zu dem enormen Preise von 549,000 Thaler ankaufen, und überantwortete sie für 1,530,000 Thaler, also mit einer Million Aufschlag, an Eduard Stahlschmidt (Hermann Geber), der sie nun wieder der plötzlich aus den Coulissen tretenden Immobiliengesellschaft überliess.

Herr Greve, bis dahin Commis bei Hagenah und ein junger Mensch von 25 Jahren, hatte den ersten Ankauf vermittelt und ward jetzt Director der neuen Gesellschaft. Als solcher veröffentlichte er in der Hamburger „Börsenhalle“ die Bilanz pro 1872, in welcher zu lesen stand: „An Immobilien-Conto, Kaufpreis — 1,530,000 Thaler.“ — Da ereilte ihn die Nemesis in Gestalt der Staatsanwaltschaft.

Was kein Staatsanwalt in Preussen fertig bekommen hat, vollbrachte der Oberstaatsanwalt in Hamburg, Dr. Mittelstädt, und wir bezeigen ihm hiermit unsern Respect. Trotz des famosen Actiengesetzes, ja auf Grund desselben erhob er gegen Director Greve die Anklage wegen „Verschleierung des Vermögensstandes der Gesellschaft“, durch Aufstellung einer unwahren

Bilanz. *) Der wirkliche Kaufpreis der Parzellen war ja nur 549,000 Thaler gewesen — nicht 1,530,000 Thaler, mit welchen man sie den Actionären berechnete.

*) Inzwischen haben wir auch in Preussen einen solchen Prozess erlebt. Der Staatsanwalt Angern in Magdeburg beantragte die Untersuchung gegen die Gründer der Sudenburger Maschinenfabrik. Angeklagt waren: Kaufmann Simon Levy in Berlin; Kauflente Julius Levy, Meyer Samuel Meyer, Gustav Sommergut, Fabrikbesitzer Aug. Klusemann, Directoren Otto Henniges, Adolf Oelkers, Ingenieur Stromberg in Magdeburg; und Banquier Gustav Plaut (H. C. Plaut) in Leipzig. Die Fabrik, reell etwa 225,000 Thaler werth, wurde von den Gründern mit 600,000 Thalern bezahlt — aber nicht baar, sondern zum grossen Theil in Actien — und der Gesellschaft mit 800,000 Thaler überwiesen. Als von den betrogenen Actionären Einige energisch vorgingen, gaben die furchtsamen Gründer Actien im Nennwerthe von 350,000 Thaler heraus — der ziemlich gewaltsam gegründete Vorbesitzer Klusemann allein an 200,000 Thaler. Nur Herr Gustav Plaut verstand sich zu Nichts. Trotzdem denunciirten andere Actionäre, und die Anklage lautete auf Betrug und Verschleierung des Vermögensstandes.

Den Angeklagten stand eine Schaar Advocaten zur Seite, von denen — was gewiss charakteristisch ist — mehrere selber Gründer und Gründergenossen sind; und der Hauptentlastungszeuge, Geheime Commerzienrath Emil Stephan, ist sogar ein grober Gründer. Justizrath Lesse aus Berlin „verurtheilte das Denunciationswesen der Actionäre, das leicht auf diese zurückfallen könne“ (!). Justizrath Karsten aus Berlin bezeichnete die Forderungen und Drohungen der Actionäre, gegenüber den Gründern, als „Erpressung“ (!!). Rechtsanwalt Träger, früher in Cölleda, erachtet den Ruf seines Clienten Gustav Plaut über allen Zweifel erhaben! Herr Albert Träger,

Was kein Gerichtshof, weder in Deutschland noch in Oesterreich, bisher glaubte ahnden zu können: die

auch als zarter Dichter bekannt, und neben Hermann Löwenfeld, Liquidator der entgründeten Eisenbahngesellschaft Erfurt-Hof-Eger, that den hochpoetischen Ausspruch: „Dem Gründungsschwindel ist die Gründerhatz gefolgt.“ (!!) „Die geschäftsmässigen Lärmacher kaufen die gefallenen Papiere auf, um durch unberechtigte Forderungen den Cours zu treiben, und dann die Verfolgung der Gründer anderen Lärmachern zu überlassen.“ — —

Der Gerichtshof fand die Angeklagten des Betruges nicht schuldig, und verurtheilte nur Julius Levy, Meyer, Henniges, Klusemann, Oelkers und Stromberg wegen „Verschleierung“ zu einer Geldbusse von 500 resp. 100 Thalern. Simon Levy, Gustav Sommergut und Gustav Plaut gingen ganz frei aus.

Der Gerichtshof hielt die Kriterien des Betruges für vorhanden; meinte aber, dass es an einem Betrogenen fehle (!). Das Publikum im Allgemeinen könne nicht dafür angesehen werden (!) — Wenn ein Quacksalber sich „Arzt“ nennt, wenn Jemand zum Spielen in einer ausländischen Lotterie einladet, wird er kurzweg verurtheilt, ohne dass man erst nach einem „Betrogenen“ fragt. — Die Actien der Sudenburger Maschinenfabrik sind über das ganze Land verbreitet, und unter den zahlreichen Actionären fehlt es gewiss nicht an „Betrogenen“.

Zwar hat der Staatsanwalt gegen das freisprechende Urtheil appellirt und, wie verlautet, die Vernehmung der ersten Zeichner beantragt. Die ersten Zeichner aber sind wieder die Gründer selber und ihre Verbündeten. Das grosse Publikum zeichnet überhaupt nicht Actien, sondern lässt sie erst später durch die Banquiers an der Börse kaufen. Wie es scheint, sind Staatsanwälte wie Richter in die Gründungskomödien und das Börsentreiben leider noch immer zu wenig eingeweiht.

Umtriebe der Gründer — wir meinen nämlich grosse professionelle Gründer, nicht kleine dilettantenhafte Gründlinge, die allerdings hie und da abgefasst wurden — that kurz und gut das Hamburger Strafgericht. Es verurtheilte den Director Greve zu einem Monat Gefängniss, und das Oberappellationsgericht in Lübeck hat diese Sentenz einfach bestätigt. Ja, es giebt noch Richter in — Hamburg und Lübeck!*)

Noch meldeten verschiedene Blätter: der Angeklagte Meyer Samuel Meyer in Magdeburg sei ein Bruder des berühmten Redacteurs der „New-Yorker Handelszeitung“, dem das Deutsche Publikum die oberfaulen Prioritäten Amerikanischer Eisenbahnen verdankt, für welche dieser Mann in seinem Journal eine betrügerische Reclame machte.

*) Als der Prozess Ofenheim in Wien einen so beklagenswerthen Ausgang nahm, schrieb die Berliner „Nationalzeitung“, die dem Gründungsschwindel in Deutschland Vorschub geleistet hat, wie kaum ein anderes Blatt:

„Die Freisprechung Ofenheim's ist für den Oesterreichischen Staat eine der schwersten Niederlagen, ein moralisches Königgrätz, und vielleicht um so schwerer, je weniger man sich darüber wundert. Die Geschworenen mögen, wenn nicht schlimmere Triebfedern mitwirken, sich gescheut haben, einen Mann zu verurtheilen, der bei Lichte besehen, zahllose Complicen hat, und dessen Verurtheilung eine ganze Reihe von Verfolgungen hätte nach sich ziehen sollen.“ — — —

Was sagt die „Nationalzeitung“ nun zu der Freisprechung der Sudenburger Gründer? — Gar nichts! Und auch in der übrigen Presse haben wir vergebens nach irgend einem Worte gesucht. Alles blieb stumm und still! Auch bei uns haben eben Levy und Meyer „zahllose Complicen“ — noch viel, viel mehr als Ofenheim in Oesterreich!!

Leider vermochte die Strafe nicht die eigentlichen Attentäter, die Gründer zu erreichen: sie traf nur deren Werkzeug, den jungen Director Greve, der sich nun von einer durch Stroh Männer gebildeten Generalversammlung als Märtyrer feiern liess. Mit Recht konnten Greve und sein Vertheidiger behaupten, solche „Verschleierungen“ seien bei den Actiengesellschaften von 1871/72 gäng und gebe, solch falsche Bilanzen wären in Deutschland hunderte und tausende publicirt. Hier war sogar noch eine Zwischenperson: Eduard Stahlschmidt (Hermann Geber) eingeschoben, was man häufig nicht einmal für nöthig gehalten hat; z. B. bei dem „Lindenbauverein“, wo Herr Paul Munk ruhig an sich selber, an sich als Mitgründer verkaufte, und ebenfalls für das Dreifache.

Aber auch die Ansichten der Richter wechseln, und das Preussische Obertribunal hat bereits entschieden, dass der von den Gründern verschwiegene Profit als Betrug angesehen werden soll. Nun denke man sich einmal, dass dieses Präjudiz zur allgemeinen Anwendung käme — was für ein Schauspiel würden wir dann erleben! Wir würden plötzlich auf der Armen-sünderbank sehen Tausende von reichen und vornehmen Gründern; und in den Gefängnissen würden als blosse

Nummern figuriren und in grauen oder gestreiften Drillich umhergehen: Zeitungsschreiber und Zeitungsbesitzer, „Volkswirthe“ und Parlaments-Mitglieder, Geheimräthe und Excellenzen, Edelleute und Grafen, geadelte Börsianer und baronisirte Financiers. O, das wäre ein Schauspiel für Menschen und Götter! — — —

In Summa muss von den modernen Culturkämpfern gesagt werden, dass sie, wie alle grossen Geister, ihrer Zeit sehr vorseilten, jedes Bedürfniss weit hinter sich zurückliessen, und argen Ueberfluss schufen, wo überhaupt gar kein Mangel vorhanden war.

XII.

„Dividendenjauche“.

Ein Geschichtswerk nach koscheren Quellen — Allerlei Calamitäten und Wehen — Die Biere früher und jetzt — Eine Vorgründung — Biernoth — Die Gründer lösen die „Bierfrage“ — Hermann Geber gründet Hermann Gratweil — Armand Knoblauch lässt sich gründen — Nicht zu böse, ziemlich böse, entschieden böse und sehr böse Actien-Brauereien — G. Patzenhofer und Paul Potocky-Nelken — Gründungs-Recept — Tivoli — Friedrichshain — Böhmisches Brauhaus — Unionsbrauerei — Schultheiss — Ahrens — Bock — Adler, Königstadt und Schlossbrauerei Schöneberg — Nachtstücke — Die Societätsbrauerei von Heinrich Reh — Bergbrauerei Hasenhalde — Tantiemen — Die Brauereien treten vom Christenthum zum Judenthum über — Bier „zweiter Classe“ — Zu viel „Nelken“ — „Kühle Blonde“ und „Strippe“ — Strike der Gastwirthe — Publikum trägt die Unkosten — Die Trinkgelder der Kellner und die der Gründer — Vereinsbrauerei — Herr Hugo Nehrlich — Weissbier-Gründungen — Julius Pickardt und Carl Landré — Jean Fränkel, H. A. Bolle und Emil Gericke — Die Gründer entdecken die Wittwe Fischer — Berliner Brauhaus — Potsdamer, Werder und Oranienburger Brauerei — Hauptmann Hermann Geber und seine Gesellen — Die Gründer in der Provinz — Publikum und Presse — Eine Abhandlung von Herrn Richard Rösicke — Erhöhung der Braumalzsteuer — „Steuerjauche“.

Zu Rostock ist ein Büchlein erschienen, betitelt „Der grosse Schwindel und der grosse Krach“. Ein originelles ergötzliches Büchlein! Es ist nämlich eine humoristisch-satirische Geschichte der Schwindelperiode, bloß zusammengestellt aus Citaten der Berliner Witzblätter: „Kladderadatsch“, „Wespen“ und „Ulz“; also ein Geschichtswerk, das auf unantastbaren, koscheren

Quellen beruht. Im Gegensatz zu der übrigen Presse, haben „Kladderadatsch“ und Genossen den Schwindel als solchen gekennzeichnet, und mit ihren Witzen begleitet. Aber eben diese Witze und Schnurren halfen vielleicht täuschen über den blutigen Ernst des Schwindels, liessen den verbrecherischen Frevel, der an dem ganzen Volke verübt wurde, nicht recht zum Bewusstsein kommen. Während wir die auf Kosten der Gründer und Börsianer gerissenen Witze und Spässe belachten, merkten wir nicht, dass dieselben Gründer und Börsianer auch uns die Taschen leerten, auch uns bis auf's Hemde auszogen.

Die allgemeine Ausplünderung der Gesellschaft vollzog sich allmählig und fast unmerklich, im Laufe von Jahren; aber als unmittelbare Folgen des Schwindels zeigten sich sofort allerlei Calamitäten und Wehen. Hand in Hand mit der Wohnungsnoth, ging die Vertheuerung und Verschlechterung der Lebensmittel. Alle Lebensmittel und alle Waaren wurden nicht nur theurer, sondern auch schlechter, zugleich geringer an Quantität und an Qualität; oder sie erlitten gar eine grobe und nicht selten gesundheitsgefährliche Verfälschung. Das Publikum wurde nicht bloß übertheuert, dreimal betrogen: man beeinträchtigte und verleidete ihm auch

den Genuss, man verkümmerte ihm des Leibes Nahrung und Nothdurft. Besonders geschah dies mit einem Artikel, der neben dem Brode, im täglichen Haushalt eine Hauptrolle spielt.

In ganz Deutschland steigert sich seit länger als dreissig Jahren der Bier-Consum, ist namentlich das sogenannte „Bairisch“ zu einem Nahrungsmittel für alle Classen geworden. Bis 1870 war es durchweg ein reines gehaltvolles Getränk; mit dem Gründungsschwindel verlor es sofort und reissend an Geschmack und an Güte; und wenn es sich auch nach dem „Krach“ wieder etwas verbessert hat, so giebt es doch immer noch viel zu klagen.

In Berlin wurde ehemals ein gutes, ja vortreffliches „Bairisch“ verschänkt. Eine Reihe hiesiger Brauereien, wie die von Schwendy, Lipps, Ahrens, Wagner, Patzenhofer, lieferten ein Fabrikat, das in Stadt und Provinz einen wohlverdienten Ruf genoss. Auch das „Actien-Bier“ von Tivoli hatte zahlreiche Liebhaber. Tivoli, 1857 begründet (nicht „gegründet“), war lange die einzige Actienbrauerei. Erst 1869 trat Friedrichshain, vormals Lipps, hinzu — eine blosse Umwandlung; schon eine Vorgründung, besorgt von Banquier Rauff,

Justizrath Hinschius, Commerzienrath Gilka und Genossen.

Die hiesigen Brauereien vermochten den Bedarf nicht entfernt zu decken; in jedem Sommer zeigte sich Biernoth; das ganze Jahr hindurch wurden von nah und fern, aus der Umgegend und aus ganz Deutschland gewöhnliche Lagerbiere und „echte“ Biere eingeführt. — Hier lag ein wirkliches (nicht blos, wie bei den Wohnungen, ein scheinbares und künstlich gesteigertes) Bedürfniss vor; und es konnte den Gründern nicht entgehen. Zugleich mit der „Wohnungsfrage“ nahmen die Gründer auch die „Bierfrage“ in die Hand, und lösten sie nach ihrer Weise.

Noch vor Ausbruch des Actiengesetzes, und natürlich in Voraussicht desselben, wurden im Frühjahr 1870 zwei Brauereien in „Commanditgesellschaften auf Action“ — damals die bequemere, weil leichter erreichbare Form — verwandelt:

Unions-Brauerei, früher Gratweil; und Böhmisches Brauhaus, dem Gerichts-Assessor a. D. Knoblauch gehörig.

Hermann Geber, auch hier wieder der Erste auf dem Platz, „gründete“, in Verbindung mit den Banquiers Julius Guttentag und Georg Sackur und dem

Rechtsanwalt Hecker — seinen Freund Hermann Gratweil; der sich alsbald selber zu einem flotten Gründer entwickelte, beziehentlich bei verschiedenen, eigentlich Geber'schen Gründungen hilfreiche Hand leistete.

Armand Knoblauch liess sich „gründen“ von F. W. Krause & Co., Commerzienrath Viktor Ludwig Wrede, Gustav Gravenstein, Fabrikbesitzer Gustav Schöpplenberg und Justizrath Ahlemann.

Am 11. Juni 1870 explodirte das Actiengesetz, und nun kamen die übrigen Brauereien an die Reihe; eine nach der andern wurde „gegründet“. Wir classificiren sie, wie folgt:

Nicht zu böse Gründungen:

Friedrichshöhe, vormals Patzenhofer. Verfasser:

Banquier Anton Emil Wolff (Hirschfeld & Wolff),
Banquier Paul Heimann (Marcus Nelken & Sohn),
Generalconsul Ascher Salinger (Gebr. Arons) etc.
Cours ca. 90.

Schultheiss. Verfasser: Commerzienrath Wilhelm

Herz, Consul und ehemaliges Reichstagsmitglied
Gustav Müller, Consul Georg Marchand,
Commerzienrath Benjamin Liebermann, Oscar
Hainauer, Julius Schiff, Adolf Roesicke, Richard
Rösicke. Cours noch ca. 100.

Ziemlich böse Gründungen:

Bock, früher G. Hopf. Gründer: Commerzienrath Meyer Cohn, Julius Alexander, Dr. Otto Hübner, Fabrikant Hermann Reimann etc. Cours ca. 50.

Moabit, früher Moritz Ahrens. Gründer: Josef Pincuss (Feig & Pincuss), Bernhard Friedheim, Carl Deibel, Julius Grelling (Gebrüder Grelling). Aufsichtsräthe resp. erste „Revisoren“: Regierungsrath a. D. Albert Bühling, Dr. Georg Kurs, Dr. Hermann Rasche, Aron Aumann. Cours ca. 40.

Entschieden böse Gründungen:

Schöneberg, vormals Heinrich Schlegel. Gründer: Hermann Schuster, Gustav Löwenberg, Aron Aumann, Carl Coppel, Ludwig Max Goldberger, Adolf Martini, Fabrikbesitzer Emil Moritz Rathenau. Cours ca. 30.

Adler, vormals G. Schwendy. Gründer: Hugo Wolff, Hermann Frenkel, Director Spielhagen, Stadtrath Pohle etc. Cours ca. 20.

Königstadt, vormals Busse & d'Heureuse. Gründer resp. Aufsichtsräthe: Alwin Soergel (Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank von Soergel, Parrisius & Co.), Johann Kämpf in Halle (Halle'scher Bankverein), Anton

Securius, Julius Busse, Louis Feig, Heinrich Boofs, Arnold Wittkowski, Reichstagsmitglied Stadtrath Hausmann in Brandenburg etc. Cours ca. 20.

Sehr böse Gründungen:

Societätsbrauerei; gegründet von Heinrich Reh, Carl August Arndt und Johann Gottlieb Maecker; welche auch die berühmte Tempelhofer Baugesellschaft in die Welt setzten. Cours ca. 3.

Hasenhaide, früher C. Kelch. Gründer: Julius Samelson, Julius Pickardt, Felix Mamroth, Julius Hahlo, Joseph Neisser, Gustav Noah, Director Gustav Hartmann, General-Director Julius Müller etc. Director und später Liquidator: Albert Neisser. Cours $\frac{1}{2}$.

Von all' diesen „Gründungen“ war wol die anständigste „Friedrichshöhe“. Nach Saling's Börsenhandbuch geschah sie „mit einem sehr bescheidenen Aufschlag“. Dies war aber nicht die Schuld der Gründer, sondern die des Vorbesitzers, G. Patzenhofer, der seine Hand darüber hielt. Der ehrliche dicke Patzenhofer behielt auch die Leitung der Brauerei bis zu seinem, im Jahre 1874 erfolgten Tode, und unter ihm behaupteten Friedrichshöhe von allen Bier-Actien

den höchsten Stand. Erst hinterher, unter der Direction von F. Goldschmidt und Paul Potocky-Nelken, fiel mit der Dividende auch der Cours, und die Actien nehmen nicht mehr die erste, sondern nur noch die vierte oder fünfte Stelle ein. Unter Patzenhofer betrugen die Dividenden 1870—73 durchschnittlich 10 Procent; nach seinem Tode gab es pro 1874 nur noch 8 Procent, und das Jahr 1875 warf sogar nur 5 Procent ab.

Wie es bei den Bier-Gründungen sonst, für gewöhnlich zugegangen ist, hat ein Herr Bötzwow verrathen, der sich 1871 von der Vereinigung der Brauereibesitzer trennte, und damals Folgendes erzählte:

Man hatte ihm für seine Brauerei, um dieselbe zu „gründen“, die enorme Summe von 300,000 Thaler geboten. Der Commissionair, der das Geschäft vermittelte, beanspruchte für sich die Kleinigkeit von 25,000 Thaler; der eigentliche Leiter oder Hauptgründer verlangte 50,000 Thaler, die Banquiers oder das Börsen-Consortium forderten 200,000 Thaler; so dass ein Actien-capital von 600,000 Thalern ausgeworfen werden sollte. — Herr Bötzwow hatte den Muth, abzulehnen; aber viele seiner Collegen warfen sich den Gründern mit Wollust in die Arme.

Alle jene Bier-Gründungen — auch die, deren

Actionen noch hoch im Course stehen — waren sehr theuer; alle sind heute mit einem zu grossen Capitale belastet. Auch Tivoli und Friedrichshain, die schon von 1857 und resp. 1869 datiren, haben sich in der Schwindelperiode mit neuen Emissionen und neuen Anleihen übernommen.

Das Grundcapital von Tivoli betrug bis 1870 — 1,000,000 Thaler; seitdem hat es sich, mit Hülfe der Herren Gerson von Bleichröder und Ferd. Jaques, und einschliesslich der Hypotheken, bis auf 2,600,000 Thaler vermehrt. 1871 ward ein zweites Brauerei-Etablissement zugekauft, und generös bezahlt. Es liegt in Fürstenwalde (!) und der Verkäufer war Herr August Zimmermann, der erste Director von Tivoli!! Die höchsten Dividenden warf die Gesellschaft vor dem Schwindel und vor der Capitalsüberlastung ab: 1868 — 11 Procent und 1869 — 12½ Procent; während die Dividende pro 1874 nur noch 6¼ Procent betrug. Der höchste Coursstand war gleichfalls vor dem Schwindel = 145; dagegen ist er heute bis auf ca. 90 gesunken. Der zeitige Reservefond verdankt seine Existenz hauptsächlich dem Agio, mit dem die „jungen Actionen“ unter die Leute gebracht wurden.

Ebenso hat Friedrichshain oder Lipps das Actien-

capital von 300,000 auf 600,000 Thaler vermehrt, und dazu 356,000 Thaler Hypotheken aufgenommen. Cours noch ca. 95. — Böhmisches Brauhaus liess der I. Emission von 600,000 Thalern, 1873 eine II. von 200,000 Thalern, und 1874 die III. von 300,000 Thalern folgen; doch fand diese keinen Anklang mehr, und musste von Armand Knoblauch selber übernommen werden. Neben dem Actiencapital von zusammen 1,100,000 Thalern stehen noch 500,000 Thaler Hypotheken. Trotzdem notiren die Actien über 100, und ist ihr Cours gegenwärtig unter den Brauerei-Gesellschaften der höchste. — Unionsbrauerei von Gratweil und Geber hat ein Actiencapital von 1,000,000 Thaler und 332,000 Thaler Hypotheken. Der Cours, einst bis 140 getrieben, ist auf ca. 65 zurückgegangen.

Schultheiss trägt an Grundcapital nur 500,000 Thaler und 232,000 Thaler Hypotheken; Moabit oder Ahrens dagegen 850,000 Thaler resp. 258,000 Thaler; der Bock 825,000 Thaler resp. 300,000 Thaler. Moabit wollte noch 150,000 Thaler Actien mehr machen, der Bock sogar noch 225,000 Thaler; aber Börse und Publikum versagten. Die kostspielige Wirthschaft in Moabit reizte einen der Beamten zu einem ansehnlichen Unterschleife; und dem Bock kostete die „Betheili-

gung“ an dem verunglückten Restaurant in der Paul Munk'schen „Passage“, woselbst er ein ziemlich dünnes Getränk unter der Devise „Passage-Bier“ verschänken liess, im Jahre 1873 — 12,500 Thaler und pro 1874 — 25,000 Thaler. Dazu gingen im letzten Jahre Production und Ertrag erheblich zurück, und die angefangenen Bauten blieben aus Mangel an Geld liegen.

• Schlossbrauerei Schöneberg, Adler und Königstadt gehören schon zu den grausamen Gründungen; wie dies freilich nur dem Charakter der Verfasser entspricht, die sich durch eine Reihe, zum Theil noch schlimmerer Werke fast unsterblich gemacht haben. Hermann Schuster's Schlossbrauerei ist einschliesslich der Hypotheken mit 820,000 Thaler, Hermann Frenkel's und Hugo Wolff's Adler mit 1,000,000 Thaler, Alwin Sörgel's Königstadt mit 1,200,000 Thaler belastet; und Königstadt gedachte Ende 1872 noch „400,000 bis 600,000 Thaler neue Actien“ auszugeben, was aber nicht mehr gelang.

Schlossbrauerei Schöneberg wurde von dem Vorbesitzer Heinrich Schlegel „dirigirt“, bis ihm, Januar 1874, in stürmischer Generalversammlung die Actionäre, statt der Decharge, ein zorniges Misstrauensvotum ertheilten. Adler hatte die alte mangelhafte

Brauerei von G. Schwendy übermässig bezahlen müssen, stak von vorn herein in Finanznöthen und kam aus solchen nicht mehr heraus. 1873 wurden 3 Procent Dividende vertheilt. 1874 nur $1\frac{1}{2}$ Procent; 1875 ergab keine Dividende, weil durch Unachtsamkeit an 2000 Tonnen Bier vollständig verloren gingen. Eine hübsche Illustration zur Actiengesellschafts-Wirthschaft!

Königstadt wurde von dem Vor-Mitbesitzer, Julius Busse, geleitet, und hatte unter „groben Fehlern des Braumeisters“ zu leiden. Für das Geschäftsjahr 1871, welches aber nur 4 Monate umfasste, kam eine Dividende von 10 Procent zur Vertheilung, die eigentlich gar nicht verdient, sondern ein verschämtes Geschenk der Vorbesitzer war; und wurden in Folge dessen die Actien bis auf 120 getrieben. Ebenso griff 1873 der „Vorstand“ in die Tasche, holte 20,000 Thaler heraus, und vertheilte unter die Actionäre $2\frac{1}{2}$ Procent. 1874 gab es gar nur $1\frac{1}{4}$ Procent Dividende. Der Herr Director Julius Busse schob die Schuld den „hohen Gerstenpreisen“ in die Schuhe, und vertröstete die Actionäre auf das Fallen der Gerste — was von der Versammlung „befriedigend“ aufgenommen wurde. Doch jene Vertröstung und diese Befriedigung sind zu Wasser

geworden. Pro 1875 ist die Dividende — 0, und das Jahr schliesst, wie die „National-Zeitung“ zartsinnig meldete, mit einer „kleinen Unterbilanz“, die „auf kostspielige technische Verbesserungen zurückgeführt werden muss“.

Auf der schiefen Ebene der Gründungen geht es ohne Halt abwärts, tiefer und tiefer. Ein Gründer übertrumpft immer noch den anderen; in vielen Fällen haben sie das gegründete Objekt sich nicht nur zwei-, drei-, fünf-, zehnmal über den Werth bezahlen lassen, sondern allmählig auch das ganze Actiencapital escamotirt; ja die Gesellschaft noch mit grossen Schulden belastet, nicht nur die Actionäre um Alles gebracht, sondern auch noch die Gläubiger betrogen. Freilich sind die „Gläubiger“ oft nur fingirt, oder doch die heimlichen Verbündeten der Gründer, resp. der Herren „Directoren“ und Aufsichtsräthe“.

Wahre Nachtstücke von Gründungen sind die Societäts-Brauerei und die Bergbrauerei Hasenhaide.

Herr Heinrich Reh „gründete“ sich selber, seine eigene, noch gar nicht fertige Brauerei, die er Societäts-Brauerei nannte und nach und nach mit 800,000 Thalern belastete. Den Actien und Hypotheken liess er noch 6procentige „Prioritäts-Obligationen“ folgen,

die wahrscheinlich noch tiefer stehen als die der „Flora“, schon lange gar nicht mehr notirt werden. Wie mit den „Prioritäten“ der Flora, so handelte auch mit den Prioritäten des Herrn Heinrich Reh — der geniale Finanzkünstler Jean Fränkel: denn schöne Seelen finden sich, und wo es eine besonders faule Gründung giebt, ist in der Regel auch Herr Jean Fränkel dabei.

Heinrich Reh warf pro 1873 eine Dividende von ganzen drei Procent aus; bekam aber gleich darauf Gewissensbisse und zahlte die grandiose Dividende lieber nicht aus, sondern trug sie in die Bilanz als „unerhoben“ (!) ein. Die Generalversammlung von 1874 setzte er auf den heiligen Christabend. Nicht, dass er den Actionären eine angenehme Weihnachtsbescheerung zu machen gedachte: nein, er rechnete darauf, dass ihnen die Stunde ungelegen sein und dass sie dieselbe verpassen würden. Aber in den Zeitungen erschienen menschenfreundliche Merkzeichen und Fingerweise, und die Actionäre meldeten sich so zahlreich, dass Herr Reh schliesslich Viele abwies und ihnen die Eintrittskarte verweigerte. Auch war er so vorsichtig, die „Vertreter der Presse“ auszuschliessen, das will hier sagen, die Abgesandten der Börsenblätter — woraus wir ihm übrigens nicht den geringsten Vorwurf machen

wollen, denn diese Leute sind sehr überflüssig, und sie verfolgen nicht die Interessen des Publikums, sondern nur die der Börse.

Trotz aller Vorsichtsmassregeln war die Versammlung zahlreich, und sie nahm einen sehr aufrührerischen Verlauf. Von allen Seiten erhoben sich Klagen, Vorwürfe, Anschuldigungen und Drohungen; aber Herr Reh stand da wie im brandenden Meer der Fels. Er leugnete nicht einmal, er gab fast Alles zu, er liess die empörten Actionäre schreien und toben bis sie müde wurden, und dann schloss er ruhig und würdig die Sitzung. Seiner Pflicht gemäss; veröffentlichte er auch wieder die Bilanz, ohne sie aber, wie es Gebrauch ist, von einem Revisor bescheinigen zu lassen. Herr Heinrich Reh weiss sich über solche Formen hinwegzusetzen; und in Wahrheit ist bei den Bilanzen der Actien-Gesellschaften der „Revisor“ eine blosse Form.

Der Bergbauerei Hasenhaide hatte der frühere Besitzer C. Kelch für das erste Jahr eine Dividende von 8 Procent garantirt, und er bezahlte sie auch. Die Gesellschaft erwarb das Etablissement für den kolossalen Preis von Einer Million und schritt dann noch zu kostspieligen Ankäufen und Bauten. Die Bilanz pro 1874 schloss mit einem Verluste von 96,000

Thalern; thatsächlich war aber bereits das ganze Actien-Capital und noch mehr verloren. Man musste liquidiren, und die Firma Benoni Kaskel erstand die Brauerei für 555,000 Thaler; welche Summe noch nicht einmal die Forderungen der Gläubiger deckt. Die Actien sind völlig werthlos; trotzdem werden sie an der Börse noch immer mit $\frac{1}{2}$ notirt und flott gehandelt.

Nicht nur, dass die Actien-Brauereien theuer „gegründet“ sind — auch ihr Umbau und Ausbau, ihre Vergrößerung und Erweiterung, die in manchen Fällen das Maß überschritt, fällt gerade in die theuerste Zeit. Sie kauften Terrains, Grundstücke und Maschinen zu den höchsten Preisen, sie haben überaus kostspielig gebaut. Seitdem sind Gebäude und Baugründe im Werthe sehr gesunken, die Löhne und die Preise der Materialien rapid gefallen.

Ferner ist auch die Verwaltung der Actien-Brauereien, wie die jeder Actien-Gesellschaft überhaupt, sehr theuer. Hoch sind die Gehälter und Löhne, unverhältnissmässig hoch sind die Tantiemen, welche „Vorstand“ und „Aufsichtsrath“ beziehen. Diese Tantiemen verhalten sich nicht selten zu der Dividende, welche auf die Gesammtheit der Actionäre entfällt, wie 1 zu 5. Böhmisches Brauhaus zahlte an die Actionäre 85,000

Thaler, an Vorstand und Aufsichtsrath 15,000 Thaler; Friedrichshain 45,000 Thaler und resp. 9000 Thaler; Unionsbrauerei 62,000 Thaler und resp. 10,000 Thaler; Schultheiss 50,000 Thaler und resp. 11,000 Thaler; Tivoli 125,000 Thaler und (bei nur $6\frac{1}{4}$ Procent Dividende!) 21,000 Thaler. Solch riesige Tantiemen waren vor dem Gründungsschwindel unerhört. Und selbst bei den Gesellschaften, die nur eine klägliche Dividende abwerfen, scheuen sich die Herren Directoren und Aufsichtsräthe nicht, eine erkleckliche Tantieme einzustreichen. So erhielten sie bei Moabit (4 Procent Dividende) 4000 Thaler; bei der Bockbrauerei ($4\frac{1}{3}$ Procent Dividende) 5800 Thaler; und sogar bei Adler ($1\frac{1}{2}$ Procent Dividende) 1775 Thaler!!

Die Gründer beschränkten sich darauf, Privat-Brauereien in Actiengesellschaften umzuwandeln. Die christlichen Brauereibesitzer wurden fast durchweg von Juden „gegründet“, und die Brauereien traten vom Christenthum zum Judenthum über. Aber dieser Religionswechsel bekam dem Gebräu sehr schlecht. Unter dem jüdischen Regime wurde das Bier sofort trübe und missfarbig, dünn und wässrig, matt und fade, übel-schmeckend und widerlich. Was von manchen Brauereien fabricirt, an vielen Orten verschänkt wurde,

war fast ungeniessbar, war oft geradezu Gift. Um die Bier-Actien unterzubringen, warf man hohe Dividenden aus; und um, bei der ungeheuren Belastung und der kostspieligen verschwenderischen Wirthschaft überhaupt Dividenden erzielen zu können, producirte man ein Getränk, dem das Volk mit vollem Recht und höchst treffend den Namen „Dividendenjauche“ beilegte.

Unter diesem widerlichen Gesöff, das den Durst nicht stillte, und doch auch wieder nicht reizte, mancherlei Unbequemlichkeiten und sogar Unpässlichkeiten erzeugte, litten Publikum und Gastwirthe gleichmässig. Man trank es nur mit Unbehagen und Widerstreben, und man trank natürlich weit weniger als sonst. Selbst leidenschaftliche Biertrinker bezwangen und kasteieten sich.

Alle Biere, auch die, welche die noch übrig gebliebenen Privatbrauereien herstellten, wurden schlechter. Das früher so beliebte „Actienbier“ von Tivoli verlor schnell seinen Ruf; und „Actienbier“ wurde nur noch im verächtlichen Sinne gebraucht, wo man nicht „Dividendenjauche“ sagen wollte. Alle Actienbrauereien lieferten ein miserables Getränk, das miserabelste aber diejenigen Gesellschaften, welche sich später als faule und oberfaule Gründungen erwiesen, wie

Schlossbrauerei Schöneberg, Adler, Societätsbrauerei und Hasenhaide. Im besten Falle wurde ein Gebräu fabricirt, das früher als „Bier zweiter Klasse“ galt, und das, die Tonne einen oder ein paar Thaler billiger, in gewissen Tanzlocalen und Vergnügungsetablissemments verschänkt worden war.

Nur Eine Ausnahme ist zu vermerken. Der alte brave Patzenhofer liess sich zu dem Schwindel der „Dividendenjauche“ nicht herab. Auch in der Gründerperiode behauptete „Patzenhofer“, wiewol jetzt ebenfalls „Actien-Bier“, seinen alten Geschmack und Gehalt. Selbstverständlich war es sehr begehrt und konnte der Nachfrage nicht genügen. — Erst nach Patzenhofer's Tode verlor es allmählig; und in der letzten Zeit hat es, zugleich mit den Dividenden, sich entschieden verschlechtert. Es enthält, wie der Volkswitz, unter Anspielung auf den Namen des neuen Directors behauptet, zu viel „Nelken“.

Aber nicht genug an der Dividendenjauche — die edlen Fabrikanten beschlossen, den Preis für dieses köstliche Nass auch noch zu erhöhen. Ihnen vorauf gingen freilich die Weissbierbrauer.

In Berlin wird noch immer viel Weissbier getrunken; auch bei der jüngeren Generation hat das

„Bairisch“ die „kühle Blonde“ nicht verdrängen können. Weissbier ist ein moussirendes; in heissen Sommertagen ganz probates, nur in Cholerazeiten etwas gefährliches Getränk. Um es überhaupt trinken zu können, muss man mindestens zehn Jahre in Berlin gelebt haben. Um es mit Geschmack zu trinken, muss man in Berlin geboren sein. Dem Fremden, dem Anfänger erscheint es wie Lehmwasser, und es schmeckt ihm auch nicht besser. Dem geborenen Berliner dagegen dünkt es Champagner; als gewitzter und vorsichtiger Mann vergisst er aber doch nicht, auf die „kühle Blonde“ stets eine „Strippe“, das ist den landesüblichen Gilka oder Kümmel zu setzen.

October 1871 traten die Weissbierbrauer zusammen, und erklärten, die „übliche Rabatt-Tonne“ nicht mehr gewähren zu wollen. Als bald versammelten sich im grossen Saale des Handwerkervereins die Weissbier-Schänker und Weissbier-Verleger*), sprachen ihre moralische Entrüstung aus und verpflichteten sich auf Ehrenwort zu einem gemeinsamen Strike. Nach einigen

*) Wer in Berlin mit Bier in Flaschen oder Kruken handelt, heisst „Bier-Verleger“; und es giebt hier auch „Milch- und Sahne-Verleger“ oder „Milch- und Sahne-Büreaux“.

schwachen Versuchen mussten die Brauer sich wieder zu der hergebrachten „Rabatt-Tonne“ verstehen.

Durch diesen Ausgang nicht belehrt, verbündeten sich jetzt die Actienbrauereien, und verlangten für die Tonne „Bairisch“, statt 7 Thaler, von Neujahr 1872 ab — $7\frac{1}{2}$ Thaler. Auch hier gaben den Anstoss die fragwürdigsten Gründungen, wie Moabit, Schöneberg, Adler; und bald schlossen sich ihnen die anderen Gesellschaften an. Alle verschworen sich, nicht billiger zu liefern, und erliessen an die Schankwirthe einen drohenden Ukas. Aber diese handelten ebenso geschlossen und noch energischer. Sie wiesen das „menschenentwürdigende“ Circular, wie sie den Ukas nannten, weit von sich, verpflichteten sich zu Conventionalstrafen, gründeten eine Strike-Casse und bezogen ihr Bier aus Privatbrauereien oder von auswärts.

Beide Theile legten den Casus dem Publikum vor; denn beide Theile versicherten, nur die Interessen des Publikums zu vertreten, dem die Brauer nur vorzügliches Bier liefern, das die Wirthe durchaus gegen Uebertheuerung schützen wollten. Die Brauer behaupteten, dass die Wirthe an jeder Tonne 100 Procent profitiren — was die Wirthe sonder Zögern zugaben. Dagegen bemerkten diese, dass die Brauer ihrerseits

an jeder Tonne gleichfalls 100 Procent verdienen — was die Brauer nicht leugnen konnten. Publikus schien von beiden „Enthüllungen“ nicht überrascht zu sein, und sah dem Kampfe gleichmüthig zu. Die Brauer waren die Klügsten, denn sie gaben nach. Einer nach dem andern vergass seinen Schwur und lieferte zum alten Preise; während sie sich gegenseitig des Wortbruchs und des Meineids anklagten.

Die Wirthe hatten gewonnen, aber nun gingen sie gegen das Publikum vor.

Dank unsern Manchesterleuten und der allein seligmachenden Manchester-Doctrin von der „freien Concurrenz“, existiren in den Restaurationen keine geachteten Gläser und Flaschen, kümmert sich um Quantität und Qualität der verschänkten Getränke kein Gesetz, keine Aufsichtsbehörde. Ursprünglich hatten die sogenannten Bier-Seidel den Inhalt eines halben Quarts und wurden bis zum Rande, ohne Spritzschaum, gefüllt. Allmählig verkleinerten sich die Gläser; die Fabriken legten sich förmlich darauf, Vexirseidel zu machen, mit zolldickem Boden, fingerdicken Wänden und nach oben spitz zulaufend. Das war schon vor der Gründerzeit, aber nun wurde es noch weit ärger. Die Wirthe liessen die Gläser immer winziger werden.

bis sie in vielen Localen zu einem halben Seidel zusammenschrumpften, das man dem Gaste präsentirt, zu zwei Drittel Bier und zu einem Drittel Spritzschaum.

Die Tonne Bier kostet dem Wirth 7 Thaler, und bringt ihm, in ordentlichen Seideln verschänkt, 14 bis 16 Thaler. Bei solchen Miniatur-Gläsern aber schlägt er 18 bis 20 Thaler heraus. Und auch damit begnügten sich die Herren noch nicht; viele von ihnen erhöhten die Preise jetzt um 33 bis 66 Procent. Während man früher für ein ausgewachsenes Seidel guten Bieres 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Groschen zahlte, musste man jetzt für ein Zwerg-Seidelchen „Dividendenjauche“, das der Brauerei höchstens 3 Pfennige, dem Wirth vielleicht 6 Pfennige kostete — 2 und auch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Groschen blechen.

Dazu kommt noch das Trinkgeld an den Kellner. Die Kellner erhalten vom Wirth gar keinen oder doch einen erbärmlichen Lohn, und sind daher auf den Wohlthätigkeitssinn der Gäste angewiesen. Vor dem Schwindel waren die Trinkgelder facultativ, wie die allgemeine Wehrpflicht; jetzt wurden sie obligatorisch, wie die Civilehe. Ehemals dankten die Kellner schon für einen halben Groschen; nun thaten sie es auch für einen ganzen noch nicht. — Nebenbei bemerkt, über-

nahmen von den Kellnern die Gründer und Gründergehülfen die Lehre von den Trinkgeldern, und bildeten sie zu einem System aus, das statt der Groschen, Tausende und Hunderttausende von Gulden und Thalern setzt.

Um neuen Ausschreitungen der Actienbrauereien vorzubeugen, um dem Publikum etwas Besseres zu bieten, als die ekle „Dividendenjauche“, trat eine Anzahl von Restaurateuren zusammen, lauter politisch und oratorisch ausgebildete Männer, die sich offenbar zu etwas Höherem berufen fühlten, und gründeten, unter Führung des Bankhauses Bercht & Swoboda, eine eigene Brauerei, die Vereinsbrauerei Berliner Gastwirthe. Das war auf diesem Gebiete die einzige wirkliche Neu-Schöpfung der Gründer; aber dafür ist sie auch darnach.

Am 15. April 1872 legte man den Grundstein der Vereinsbrauerei, und Abends gab's einen grossen Ball, wo gemüthlich mit einander Gründer und Actionäre tanzten. So verlustirt sich die Katze mit den Mäusen, eh' sie sie frisst; so spielen mit einander Wölfe und Lämmer. Hätten die Actionäre ahnen können, was ihnen bevorstand: das Tanzen und Jubiliren würde ihnen vergangen sein.

„Der rühmlichst bekannte Ingenieur, Herr Nehrlich, Chef des grossen Ingenieur-Bureaus von Nehrlich & Ellissen in Frankfurt a. M.“ wurde „für das Unternehmen gewonnen“; und derselbe Herr Nehrlich fungirte auch zeitweise als „Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsraths“. Herr Hugo Nehrlich baute „mustergültig“, aber überraschend theuer, und reichte hinterher auch noch eine „Nachrechnung“ über „Extralieferungen“ ein, die den Actionären fast Thränen entpresste. Die Vereinsbrauerei ist mit $1\frac{3}{4}$ Millionen Thaler belastet; daraus erklärt sich der Cours der Actien mit ca. 10. Die Vereinsbrauerei producirte noch dünneres und schwächeres Bier als ihre Colleginnen; und sie ist in jeder Hinsicht ein würdiges Seitenstück zu der Societätsbrauerei des Herrn Heinrich Reh. Die Geschichte dieser beiden Gründungen studirt jetzt der Staatsanwalt; aber wir fürchten, es wird dabei wieder nichts herauskommen.

Die 14 Bairisch-Bierbrauereien auf Actien tragen, einschliesslich der Hypotheken, eine Capitalslast von 17 Millionen Thaler — gewiss eine gefährliche Ueberbürdung. Die Gesamtproduction betrug 1874 circa 800,000 Tonnen; welche Leistung gegenüber jener Summe, nur mässig genannt werden kann. Die Durch-

schnitts-Rente war im selben Jahre nur $4\frac{1}{2}$ Procent; 6 Brauereien zahlten über 5 Procent, 8 unter 5 Procent Dividende; Hasenhaide, Societäts- und Vereinsbrauerei — 0. Wenn Friedrichshain 9, Schultheiss 10 und Böhmisches Brauhaus gleichfalls 10 Procent Dividende gaben, trotz der grossen Belastung und trotz der kostspieligen Wirthschaft, so sieht man, wie hoch-einträglich das Braugeschäft ist.

Neben „Bairisch“ machten die Gründer auch in der „kühlen Blonden“. Sie „gründeten“ die drei Weissbierbrauereien von Carl Landré, Emil Gericke und H. A. Bolle.

Landré wurde verfasst von Samelson & Sackur, Hirschfeld & Wolff, Meyer Heymann, Moritz Heilmann, Julius Pickardt, Hermann Gratweil etc. Man versprach 12 Procent Dividende und zahlte pro 1873 — $4\frac{1}{2}$, pro 1874 — 6 Procent. Cours ca. 80,

Landré ist noch verzeihlich, aber bössartig sind wieder Gericke und Bolle, denn sie entstanden beide unter den Händen des Herrn — Jean Fränkel.

Bei Bolle waren ausserdem thätig: Regierungs-Assessor a. D. Plewe, Salo Pincuss, Leopold Friedmann, Carl Sachs etc. Director H. Metzkow wurde Juli 1874 seines Amts enthoben. Die letzte

Bilanz schloss mit einem Verlust von 20,000 Thaler.
Cours ca. 20.

Bei Gericke hatte Herr Jean Fränkel folgende Gehülfen: Moritz Ed. Meyer, Max David, Moritz Eisner, Dr. med. Ludwig Eisner, Gastwirthe Peter Link und Ernst Radtke, Dr. juris Rellstab, Wilhelm Salamonski, Dr. Martin Ebers, Hauptmann Ludwig Ebers, Assessor Plewe. Als „erste Zeichner“ fungiren auch noch die Redacteurs Theodor Cossmann, Carl Krafft und Alexander Hoffers, sowie ein Studiosus (!), dessen Namen wir, in Erwägung seiner Jugend, und da wir ihm in den Annalen der Gründungen nicht weiter begegnet sind, verschweigen wollen.

Gericke war eine ganz unbedeutende Brauerei, die den Actionären 210,000 Thaler kostete. Im Prospect wurden 18 Procent Dividende versprochen, und pro 1871 — 12 Procent gegeben — aber nur für das Geschäftsjahr von vier Wochen! Herr Jean Fränkel zahlte pro Actie Einen Thaler aus; in den beiden letzten Jahren nichts mehr. Dafür genossen die Actionäre den Ruhm, dass ihre Direction bei der Weltausstellung in Wien eine Bude aufstellte und dasselbst „Berliner Weissbier“ verschänkte. Der Vorbesitzer, Emil Gericke, der Herrn Jean Fränkel bei verschie-

denen Gründungen assistirte, leitete die Brauerei bis April 1874. Nach seinem Ausscheiden hob sich der Cours, der inzwischen bis ca. 15 gesunken, wieder etwas, und steht jetzt ungefähr 25.

Nachdem die Gründer von Bairisch- und Weissbier-Brauereien „gegründet“ hatten, was sich irgend gründen liess, schauten sie scharf aus, und entdeckten in einer abgelegenen Strasse eine Wittwe Fischer, die in stiller Zurückgezogenheit von der Welt und unbekümmert um die Fortschritte der Cultur, in patriarchalischer Weise ein patriarchalisches Getränk braute — das heute nur noch in unterirdischen Gemächern krenzenzte und nur noch von Kindern und alten Weibern begehrte „Braun- und Bitter-Bier“. Ueber diese unschuldige Wittwe stürzten sich: Benno Beer, Hermann Leubuscher, Max Gerschel, Gustav Loth, Julius Pickardt und Hofrath Moritz Alberts, und nöthigten sie, sich flugs in eine Actiengesellschaft verwandeln zu lassen, die sie mit dem pompösen Namen Berliner Brauhaus belegten. Die Bitter-Bier-Brauerei wurde den Actionären mit 390,000 Thaler berechnet, und war wirklich eine bittere Gründung. Inzwischen hat man liquidirt, und die Liquidation ergab ganze $2\frac{1}{2}$ Procent.

Selbstverständlich beschränkten sich die Berliner Gründer nicht auf Berlin; sie suchten auch die Provinzen, das ganze grosse Deutsche Vaterland sorgfältig ab.

In der nächsten Umgegend entstanden:

Potsdamer Brauerei, vormals W. Höne. Gründer: Louis Bamberger, Jean Fränkel, Salomon Kann, Isaak Wiener, Assessor a. D. Plewe etc. Cours ca. 15.

Brauerei Werder bei Potsdam, vormals F. W. Hoffmann; vorgekauft von Joseph Julius Seelig und Siegfried Geber. Gründer: Julius Pickardt, Leopold Krautheim, Fritz Ramme etc. Cours ca. 5.

Brauerei Oranienburg, vormals Heinrich Wisotzki; an die Berliner Börse gebracht durch die Makler A. Borchardt und Paul Busse. Gründer: Julius Pickardt, Julius Joseph, Bernhard Bonwitt, Louis Gratweil, Alfred Glasenfeld, Emil Treitel, Moritz Treitel, Louis Blumenthal in Oranienburg. Cours 10 Brief.

Wie man sieht, kehren dieselben Personen häufig wieder, treten bei den verschiedensten Gründungen auf. In sehr intimen Beziehungen stehen zu einander und gründeten oft Hand in Hand: Hermann Geber (gewisser-

mafsen der Häuptling, der aber gern hinter den Cou-
lissen bleibt), Siegfried Geber, Reinhold Alexander
Seelig, Joseph Julius Seelig, Eduard Stahlschmidt,
Hermann Leubuschër, Julius Pickardt, Her-
mann Gratweil, Louis Gratweil, Moritz Bonwitt,
Bernhard Bonwitt, Bernhard Maywald, Alwin Phi-
lipp, Justizrath Hinschius (kürzlich zum Geheim-
rath ernannt); Julius Müller, Generaldirector der
Wöhlert'schen Maschinenfabrik; Julius Schweitzer,
Börsen-Redacteur der „National Zeitung“ etc.

Hermann Gratweil „gründete“ in Verbindung
mit Samelson & Sackur, David Liepmann in
Berlin, Gebr. Alexander, Ludwig Heyne, Oppenheim &
Schweitzer in Breslau — die dortige Brauerei Wies-
ner; und in Verbindung mit Seelig und Ferdinand
Strahl (Centralbank für Genossenschaften) die Brauerei
von Herberz & Co. in Dortmund; die beide den
Actionären viel Schmerzen bereiteten.*) Louis Grat-
weil „gründete“ die Brauerei Schloss Oranienburg;
und mit Kaufmann und Gustav Bendix die Grätzer

*) In Sachen der Dortmunder Brauerei von vormal's Her-
berz & Co. wurde von den Actionären eine „Untersuchungs-
Commission“ gewählt, und liessen sich demnächst die Gründer
resp. Vorbesitzer bewegen, eine Summe von 100,000 oder
200,000 Thaler herauszugeben.

Brauerei im Posen'schen; eine Gesellschaft, die 16 Procent Dividende versprach, aber gleich bei der Geburt verunglückte, indem zwei angebliche Mitgründer die Unterzeichnung des Prospects öffentlich bestritten.

Die Kieler Actien-Brauerei, vormal's Consul C. Scheibel, ward von der Gruppe Geber-Stahlschmidt gegründet; die Mecklenburgische Actien-Brauerei in Schwerin, vormal's Schall & Schwenke, von F. E. Schreiber Söhne in Berlin und G. J. Schulz in Schwerin; die Schlesische Actienbrauerei, vormal's Carl Scholtz in Breslau, von Heinrich Quistorp; die Hessische Brauerei in Cassel von Robert Baumann (Berliner Bank). Die Stettiner Brauerei wurde zur Zeichnung aufgelegt von S. Abel jr.; die Nürnberger Brauerei, vormal's Heinrich Henninger, von Samelson & Sackur; die Gumbinner Brauerei von Meyer Cohn; die Actien-Brauerei zu Gohlis von Emil Ebeling; die Geraer Actien-Brauerei von Moritz Löwe & Co.; die Görlitzer Brauerei von F. Martin Magnus etc. etc.

Was auswärts nicht Berliner Gründer thaten, thaten Gründer in der Provinz. In jeder Stadt, in jedem Städtchen erstanden Actienbrauereien. Von diesen in der Provinz „gegründeten“ Actienbrauereien sind in-

zwischen eine lange Reihe in Liquidation getreten oder in Concurs gerathen. Viele kamen unter den Hammer des Auctionators, und gingen für ein Spottgeld in Privathände über,

Aller Orten klagte und schalt man über „Dividendenjauche“. Merkwürdigerweise fanden diese lauten Klagen in der Presse nicht den geringsten Wiederhall. Die Presse, die sich als Organ der öffentlichen Meinung, als Vertreterin der allgemeinen Interessen gerberdet, war und blieb ein stummer Hund. Sie hatte auch kein Wort für das Treiben der Bäcker, welche die Backwaaren klein bis zur mikroskopischen Grenze werden liessen, und den Preis des kleinsten Gebäcks rasch auf das Doppelte und Dreifache erhöhten. Sie sah es ruhig mit an, wie die Fleischer und Höker, Gewürzer und Händler aller Art die Maß- und Gewichtsordnung benutzten, um namentlich die kleinen Leute in der unverantwortlichsten Weise zu kürzen und zu betrügen. Unsere Zeitungen werden nicht sowohl für als gegen das Publikum geschrieben, das sie nicht warnen, nicht schützen, das sie vielmehr täuschen und plündern helfen.*)

*) Mit dem Fortschreiten der Krisis, mit dem Wachsen

Erst neuerdings, wo das Uebel schon nicht mehr so crass auftritt, las man in einigen Zeitschriften Aufsätze über Verschlechterung und Verfälschung des Biers, und auch im Reichstag kam die Sache zur Sprache. Da geriethen die Brauer in Harnisch, wiesen die Beschuldigung mit Entrüstung zurück und drohten mit gerichtlichen Strafanträgen.

Herr Richard Roesicke, der „gegründete“ Mitvorbesitzer und jetzige Director der Schultheiss'schen Brauerei, erliess als Inserat eine lange Abhandlung, worin er nachzuweisen sucht, dass die Brauer nur wenig Malzsurrogate und gar keine Hopfensurrogate verwenden. Indess muss er doch zugeben: „dass die Biere nicht mehr so stark gebraut und nicht mehr so lange gelagert werden, wie früher“. Das aber sind, wie Jedermann begreifen kann, zwei wesentliche Mängel, die allein schon die Verschlechterung des Biers erklären. Herr Roesicke meint zwar: die Fortschritte in der Brauereikunst, die Verwerthung des Dampfes, die Vervollkommnung der Maschinen etc.

des Npthstandes haben endlich einige Berliner Blätter sich auf ihre Pflicht besonnen, und gegen die unverschämten Preise der Fleischer, Bäcker etc. für das Publikum Partei genommen. So thaten namentlich die „Vossische“, die „Staatsbürger-Zeitung“ und der „Figaro“ oder die „Neue Freie Zeitung“.

Doch das ist eitel Dunst! Unsere Zunge lehrt uns, trotz Herrn Roesicke, dass die Biere entschieden an Gehalt und Geschmack verloren haben, dass sie lange nicht mehr das sind, was sie vor dem Gründungsschwindel waren.

Und die Regierung thut ein Uebriges. Anstatt die Brauweise und den Ausschank des Biers unter Controle zu stellen, legte sie ein Gesetz vor: die Erhöhung der Braumalzsteuer. Wahrscheinlich, um die Börsensteuer annehmbarer zu machen, die sie seit Jahren plante, aber bisher nicht einzubringen wagte, sollte das Bier nun doppelt besteuert werden. Nach Aufhebung der Schlacht- und Mahlsteuer, nachdem die Wissenschaft jede Besteuerung der eigentlichen Lebensbedürfnisse für verwerflich erklärt hat — gewiss ein wunderbares Project, das da zeugt, von dem rathlosen Hin- und Herschwanken, von dem verzweifelten Experimentiren unserer manchesterlichen Steuerpolitiker. Die Brauer protestirten gegen die Erhöhung der Braumalzsteuer. Sie erblicken darin eine „neue Schädigung“ des Brauergewerbes, das „ohnehin durch die hohen Preise der Rohmaterialien, sowie durch die in der Gründungsperiode entstandene grosse Concurrenz mit einem sehr geringen Nutzen zu arbeiten genöthigt ist“. — —

Nun, die Herren Brauer würden sich schon zu sal-
viren wissen. Entweder sie erhöhen die Preise, oder
sie fabriciren „Steuerjauche“; oder sie thun auch
Beides! Das Publikum würde den Schaden spüren,
das Publikum würde die Steuer zahlen müssen; und
zwar nicht einfach, sondern doppelt und dreifach.

XIII.

An der Berliner Börse.

Prinzessin Mumpitz — Vorbörse — Coullisse und Zeitgeschäfte — Hausse- und Baisse-Partei — Das Börsenspiel und seine „Combinationen“ — Ultimo — „Internationale“ und „locale“ Spielpapiere — Börsen-Jargon — Am Drehkreuz — Auf der Galerie — Die Meininger und die Börsianer — 500 Cohn's — Die Garderobe — Im Börsensaal — „Geschäftsstille“ — „Verleidete“ Makler und „Pfuschmakler“ — Die Maklerbarren — „Provision“ und „Courtage“ — Das „Lombardenviertel“ und die Schlacht vor Troja — Course heruntergeschrieben — Kleine Jobber und grosse Faiseurs — Des Teufels Ernte — „Wissenschaftliche“ Rechtfertigung des Börsenspiels durch Dr. Otto Michaelis — Differenzgeschäfte und Börsensteuer — „Unser Verkehr“ — „Am Moritzplatz“ — Comment suspendu — Sinnreicher Ulk — Die „Berichterstatte der Presse“ und ihre Adjutanten — Herr Julius Schweitzer, Herr Killisch von Horn, Herr Davidsohn und Herr Treuherz — Die „verleideten“ Makler ziehen sich zurück — Limitirt, unlimitirt und fest — Mittelcours — Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto — Die Börse wird ausgeläutet — Abendbörse, Winkelbörse und Sonntagsbörse.

Eilf Uhr Vormittag.

Wir befinden uns Ecke der Burg- und Neuen Friedrichstrasse. Wir stehen vor dem Tempel des Gotts Merkur oder der Göttin Fortuna — wie man will. Die Börsianer selber nennen das mächtige prächt-

tige Haus etwas unehrerbietig, aber mit anerkennenswerther Unbefangenheit und Offenheit, den Palast der Prinzessin — Mumpitz; welches Wort ungefähr soviel wie — Schwindel bedeutet.

Noch sind die dreizehn Thüren (eine ominöse Zahl!), welche in das Vestibül führen, geschlossen, aber schon kauern und lungern davor Zeitungsjungen, Apfelsinenmädchen, Dienstmänner etc. Die von dorischen Säulen getragene Vorhalle füllt sich alsbald mit Börsenleuten, welche sofort an's „Geschäft“ gehen.

Schon um 11 Uhr beginnt hier draussen die Vorbörse. Sie wird officiell nicht anerkannt, man legt ihr bloß einen Privat-Charakter bei; aber sie kümmert sich nicht darum, sie hat trotzdem ihre volle Bedeutung. Schon hier wird eifrig gehandelt, ununterbrochen Cours auf Cours gemacht; schon hier treffen telegraphische Depeschen von der Wiener Vorbörse ein; schon hier entscheidet sich häufig, ob die Börse „fest“ oder „matt“, „animirt“ oder „lustlos“ wird, ob eine „Hausse“ oder eine „Baisse“ heranzieht, oder gar der Teufel los ist — eine „Panique“ droht, welche die Course procentweise stürzen läßt.

Die Herren, welche so früh versammelt sind, gehören der Coulisse an. Es sind im engern Sinne,

die Speculanten der Börse. Sie handeln nicht *per comp- tant*: Zug um Zug, und Geld gegen Waare; sondern sie machen lauter Zeitgeschäfte, die erst später, nach Tagen oder Wochen, regulirt werden. Sie kaufen und verkaufen ohne Geld, nur auf Credit; sie verkaufen Papiere, die sie gar nicht haben, und sie kaufen Effecten, die sie nie abzunehmen gedenken. *)

Die Coulissee zerfällt in zwei Lager, in die Hausse- und in die Baisse-Partei. Jene speculirt auf das Steigen; diese, auch Contremine genannt, auf das Fallen der Papiere. Man kauft: auf fixe Lieferung, auf tägliche Lieferung, auf fixe und tägliche Lieferung, auf Ankündigung; man schliesst Prämiengeschäfte, indem man Vorprämien oder Rückprämien auswirft, man macht eine Stellage, man kauft oder verkauft mit 3 oder gar 7 mal Noch; man prolongirt das Geschäft, nimmt die Papiere in Kost, und erhält dafür Report, oder entleiht Stücke (Effecten) und zahlt dafür Deport. — Die Zeitgeschäfte sind von so mannigfacher Art, wie die Thiere in der Arche Noah's. Wir könnten Bogen darüber schreiben, und der nicht eingeweihte Leser

*) Vgl. S. 4.

würde uns doch nicht verstehen. Die berühmten Mysterien zu Eleusis waren gar nichts dagegen.*)

Am Ultimo, dem letzten Tage des Monats, werden die Geschäfte oder eigentlich, Wetten regulirt, wird Gewinnst und Verlust ausgeglichen, werden die Differenzen bezahlt. Wer nicht zahlen kann oder nicht zahlen will, bleibt von der Börse fort und zieht sich für einige Zeit in's Privatleben zurück.

Die Papiere, in denen die Coullisse vorzugsweise handelt, und die doch viele Speculanten Zeit ihres Lebens nie zu Gesicht bekommen, heissen Speculations-Effecten oder Spielpapiere. Obenan stehen die sogenannten internationalen Spielpapiere, welche an den verschiedensten Börsen, nicht nur in Berlin, sondern auch in Wien, Frankfurt a. M., Hamburg, Paris, London gehandelt werden. Die vornehmsten sind: die Actien der Oesterreichischen Südbahn, der Oesterreichisch-Französischen Staatsbahn und der Oesterreichischen Credit-Anstalt. Die Börse, welche die Kürze liebt und

*) Herr James Moser hat ein Buch verfasst: „Die Lehre von den Zeitgeschäften“. Er entwickelt dieselben zugleich nach „synthetischer“ und „analytischer“ Methode, in „mathematischer“ und „nicht mathematischer“ Form. Nach ihm ergiebt das Prämien-, Stell- und Nochgeschäft nicht weniger denn 51 „Combinationen“!

die Worte spart, nennt diese drei Papiere einfach „Lombarden“, „Franzosen“ und „Credit“.*) Neben den internationalen giebt es auch locale Spielpapiere, von denen gegenwärtig den ersten Rang behaupten: die Actien der Berliner Disconto-Gesellschaft, die Actien der Vereinigten Königs- und Laurahütte bei Beuthen in Oberschlesien, und die Actien der Union, Gesellschaft für Bergbau, Eisen- und Stahl-Industrie in Dortmund. Sie sind kurzweg „Disconto“, „Laura“ und „Union“ getauft.

„Lombarden“ setzen an der Vorbörse — wir reden jetzt den poetischen Börsen-Jargon — mit 182 ein, steigen auf 183—183 $\frac{1}{2}$, gehen auf 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ zurück und schliessen mit 183 $\frac{1}{8}$. „Franzosen“ kommen zu 490 aus Wien matt, behaupten sich hier aber ziemlich. Auch „Credit“, mit 318,50 von auswärts gemeldet, zieht etwas an. — „Disconto“ wird mit 109 stark angeboten. Auch „Laura“ muss nachgeben: 60—59 $\frac{1}{4}$. „Union“ ist fast gar nicht gefragt, und schliesst flau mit 7,60.

Zehn Minuten vor Zwölf.

Die Thüren werden geöffnet, die „Vorbörse“ löst sich auf, von allen Seiten strömen die Jünger Merkur's herbei.

*) Vgl. S. 3.

Sie kommen zu Fuss und zu Wagen, in Droschken zweiter und erster Classe; auch in eigenen, oft kostbaren Equipagen, mit galonirten Kutschern und Bedienten. Es kommen die „jungen Leute“ (Commis), die Boten und Ausläufer; es kommen die Makler, Agenten und Banquiers; es kommen die „Häuser“ und die „grossen Häuser“.

Alles drängt und fluthet in das Vestibül, wo ein Portier und zwei Controleure Wache halten — drei stattliche Figuren in schmucker Uniform und, wie alle Bedienstete und Unterbeamten, christlich-germanischer Abkunft. Links geht es zur Fonds- oder Geldbörse, rechts zur Producten- und Waarenbörse. Hier ist der Zuspruch verhältnissmässig schwach, dort stark und massenhaft. Eine mächtige Thür, in Form eines mit grünem Tuche ausgeschlagenen Drehkreuzes, das man geschickt und behutsam benutzen muss, bildet den Zugang. Bei jeder Umdrehung werden wol ein Viertel-hundert Personen befördert, und zwar im Geschwindigkeitsschritt. Trotzdem schlüpft so leicht Keiner durch. Der Controleur kennt Jeden, und wen er nicht kennt, den hält er an, fragt nach der „Karte“ oder nach dem „Hause“, und führt den Unberechtigten höflich am Kragen wieder hinaus.

Wir sind nicht Mitglied der Kaufmannschaft, wir haben keine Eintrittskarte gelöst; also steigen wir auf die Galerie, wo der Zugang ohne Weiteres für Jedermann, auch für Damen, freisteht. Unten, im Börsensaal selber werden, mit Ausnahme der Heben am Büffet, nur Männer gelitten.

Wir befinden uns in dem grössten geschlossenen Raume Berlins. Der Börsensaal ist beispielsweise dreimal so gross als der früher vielbewunderte Königssaal bei Kroll; und fasst über 5000 Personen. Er ist grossartig und prächtig, vielleicht etwas überladen. Doch entspricht dies ja dem Geschmack des auserwählten Volks; und auch der Erbauer Hitzig, der Sohn des bekannten Criminalisten und Begründers des „Neuen Pitaval“, ist orientalischer Abkunft. Polirte, aus einem Stück bestehende Säulen von schlesischem Granit, 128 an der Zahl, tragen in zwei Reihen übereinandergestellt, eine umlaufende Galerie. Die 65 Fuss hohe gewölbte Decke ist ebenso wie der getäfelte Fussboden von kunstreicher Arbeit. Eine offene Arkade, über welcher eine nach beiden Seiten hin sichtbare Uhr mit doppeltem Zifferblatt angebracht ist, theilt den Saal in zwei Hälften: die nördliche gehört der Geld-, die südliche

der Getreidebörse, und beide sind von den Sitzreihen der Handelsfirmen durchzogen.

Zwölf Uhr.

Der Saal ist gefüllt, die officiële „Börse“ hat begonnen. Wir blicken auf ein Meer von Köpfen, theils voll von meist dunkeln blanken oder wolligen Locken, theils gelichtet und kahl und erglänzend wie silberner Mondschein. Unten sind Tausende von Lippen in Bewegung; man spricht, man ruft, man schreit — aber wir verstehen kein Wort. Nur ein Murren, ein Murmeln klingt herauf, und schlägt gegen die Wände und schlägt bis zur Decke. Was ist dagegen das Gemurmel, welches wir beim Gastspiel der Meininger, im „Fiesco“ hörten; das künstliche Gemurmel des aufgeregten Volks! Ein schwaches, fragwürdiges Summen. Hier dagegen haben wir Natur und Kraft, hier redet Israel in begeisterten Zungen, in den unnachahmlichen eigenartigen Kehlhauchen und Gaumenlauten. Es rauscht wie der Wald vor dem ausbrechenden Gewitter, es braust wie die See nach dem Sturm.

Wir starren hinab und suchen nach einem bekannten Gesicht. Plötzlich entdecken wir Herrn Cohn; und der Zufall will, dass auch er uns bemerkt. Er grüsst und nickt, er lächelt und winkt, und wir eilen

hinab. Es leben in Berlin ca. 500 mehr oder weniger ausgewachsene Männer, die sich Cohn oder Kohn schreiben; aber fast alle mosaischen Glaubens sind und fast alle für den Handel schwärmen. Gut die Hälfte der Cohn's geht täglich an die Börse, und zu diesen gehört auch unser Freund Cohn. Seinen Vornamen nennen wir nicht, denn wir wissen ihn nicht.

Herr Cohn ist „corporirt“, d. h. Mitglied der Kaufmannschaft. Er hat das Recht, Fremde einzuführen; er erwartet uns am Drehkreuz, reicht uns seinen Arm, und wir spazieren durch die geräumige Garderobe, wo leider seit dem „Krach“ häufig Regenschirme, Hüte und Paletots verschwinden, in den Börsensaal.

Der Eintritt ist nur von den Seiten. Die beiden Längswände sind von je dreizehn Thüren durchbrochen, welche mit den Thüren des Vestibüls correspondiren. Die nach der Vorhalle hin werden nie geöffnet, weil sonst die ganze Börse vor Zug aufliegen würde; wohl aber die gegenüberliegenden, welche in einen Säulenhof führen, wo man im Sommer Luft schöpft.

Die Börse ist lange nicht mehr so besucht wie in den Jahren 1871—73. Trotzdem herrscht noch immer Gedränge, staut und stopft sich zuweilen die Menge,

und wir müssen uns dann mit Armen und Schultern Bahn brechen. Täglich melden die Zeitungen eine grössere und grössere „Geschäftsstille“, die „kaum noch überboten werden könne“. Aber dem Fremden wird das Leben und Treiben auch heute noch imponiren. Mindestens neun Zehntel der Anwesenden stammen aus dem gelobten Lande. „An den hohen jüdischen Festtagen“, wie es in den Berichten heisst, ist die Börse leer und verödet.

Auf erhöhten Plätzen, umgeben von Schranken, sitzen die Makler, welche die Geschäfte zwischen Käufer und Verkäufer vermitteln. Sie erhalten ihre Aufträge vor und während der Börse von den Banquiers und von den Speculanten, verkehren also nicht mit dem Publikum selber, und fertigen über die abgeschlossenen Geschäfte Schlusszettel, Schlussnoten oder blosse Notizen aus. Banquiers und Speculanten handeln aber auch ohne Makler, direct mit einander. Es giebt amtlich angestellte oder vereidete Makler und unvereidete oder Pfuschkakler. Zwischen beiden besteht kein besonderer Unterschied; und vermitteln die Pfuschkakler nicht selten mehr Geschäfte als die vereideten Makler. An der Fondsbörse bilden allein die Makler mit ihren Gehülfen ein Corps von mehren

Hundert Personen; während die Zahl der andern Besucher: Banquiers mit ihren Commis, Speculanten, Private etc. durchschnittlich gegen 2000 beträgt.

An einer Maklerbarre werden Staatspapiere, Pfand- und Rentenbriefe, Wechsel und Geldsorten, Hypotheken-Certificate und Lotterie-Anleihen gehandelt; an der andern Eisenbahnpapiere, an der dritten Bank-, an der vierten Industrie- und Versicherungs-Actien. Ist das Geschäft lebhaft, sind die Maklerschranken wie vollgepfropft, und jede Barre von einem drei- bis zehnfachen Gürtel umlagert. Auf den Fussspitzen stehend und sich fast die Hälse ausreckend, wirft man sich Fragen und Antworten zu, handelt man über die Köpfe von sechs Vordermännern hinweg: Köln-Mindener oder Rheinische Eisenbahn-Actien, Darmstädter Bank und Meininger Credit, Harpener Bergbau und Bochumer Gussstahl. Die Gesamtzahl der Papiere, welche an der Berliner Börse Cours haben, ist auch gegen 2000.

Die Banquiers erhalten von ihren Kunden eine Provision, welche $\frac{1}{8}$ bis $\frac{1}{4}$ pro Cent vom Nennwerth der gekauften oder verkauften Effecten beträgt. Die Makler erhalten von den Banquiers und Speculanten eine Courtage, vom Käufer wie Verkäufer gewöhnlich $\frac{1}{2}$, also zusammen 1 pro Mille. Erscheint

namentlich die letztere Gebühr nur klein, so haben doch verschiedene Makler, als das Geschäft noch blühte, durchschnittlich mehre Hundert Thaler Courtage an Einem Tage eingestrichen; woraus man entnehmen kann, wie riesig der Umsatz gewesen ist. Selbst heute giebt es noch Makler, welche durch Vermittelung von Zeitgeschäften eine tägliche Einnahme von ca. 50 Thalern erzielen. Viele ihrer Collegen dagegen, besonders die, welche in Industriesachen handeln, machen gegenwärtig sehr schlechte Geschäfte.

Trotz der „miserablen Zeiten“, trotz der „drückenden Geschäftsstille“ herrscht in einem Theile des Saals, in der südwestlichen Ecke, stets arges Gedränge und wildes Getümmel. Es ist das Lombarden-Viertel, es ist das Reich der Coullisse und der Pfuschkakler. Hier werden nur Zeitgeschäfte gemacht, hier werden nur Spielpapiere zu festen Coursen gehandelt. Im Vergleich zu diesem Schauspiel ist das sonstige Treiben der Börse still und matt zu nennen. Hier wird eine Schlacht geschlagen, hier tobt ein Kampf wie einst vor Troja, mit lautem Rufen im Streit. Man stürzt hin und her, man springt auf die Sitze, man steht einander fast auf den Köpfen. „Wer kauft Credit?“ — „Wer hat Credit?“ — „Ich nehme

Franzosen mit $6\frac{1}{4}$!“ — „Ich gebe Lombarden mit $2\frac{1}{2}$!“ (Der Kürze wegen werden im Laufe des Geschäfts bloß die Einer und Bruchtheile gerufen, während man die Zehner und Hunderte als bekannt voraussetzt.) „Wie steht Credit?“ — „Was gelten Lombarden?“ — „Ich brauche Credit bis $7\frac{5}{8}$!“ — So schallt es wild durcheinander. Wild und ununterbrochen. Die Rufer im Streit, welche das Notizbuch und den Bleistift in der Hand, wie besessen hin und herspringen, sind die Pfuschkakler; und ihr Dienst ist wirklich anstrengend. Die meisten leiden an ewiger Heiserkeit; einige sehen bedenklich schlagflüssig aus; manche verlieren binnen ein paar Jahren völlig die Stimme und müssen dann nothgedrungen ihren Abschied nehmen.

„Rumänier (Rumänische Eisenbahnactien) zu $25\frac{1}{2}$!“ ruft ein dünnes Männchen mit schriller Stimme; und er plappert es in Einem fort, ohne den Athem anzuhalten. Mit $25\frac{1}{2}$ bietet er Rumänier aus. Herr Cohn, der sich noch immer an unserer Seite befindet, macht plötzlich gegen das Männchen eine Wendung und spricht: „50,000 (Thaler) von Ihnen!“ Nun braucht der Andere bloß zu antworten: „An Sie!“ und das Geschäft wäre rechtsgültig abgeschlossen.

Aber nein, er blickt Herrn Cohn nur grinsend in's Gesicht, und versetzt mit dem selben breiten Grinsen: „Reden Sie doch keinen Stuss!“ Herr Cohn lächelt gleichfalls, murmelt mit offenbarem Wohlwollen: „Alter Spitzbube!“ und geht weiter. Das Männchen aber nimmt seinen Ruf wieder auf, und Herr Cohn erklärt uns dieses Räthsel, indem er bemerkt: „Der Alte braucht selber Rumänier, darum schreit er sie herunter.“ — „Credit! Ich kaufe Credit!! Ich nehme 50 (Stück) Credit mit $7\frac{1}{2}$!!!“ brüllt ein grosser Mann, ebenso schön anzusehen wie Thersites, und mit einem ebenso melodischen Organ ausgerüstet. „„Ich gebe sie franco (ohne) Courtage!““ bemerkt ein modischer Jüngling. „Mit! Sonst verdiene ich nichts!“ brummt Thersites. „„Franco!““ wiederholt der Modische. Thersites besinnt sich noch einen Augenblick, dann kritzelt er in sein Taschenbuch, spricht: „Gemacht!“ und stürzt sich wieder in die Schlacht.

Unter der Coullisse ist jedes Alter, vom Milchbart bis zum Greise, vertreten, und sie recrutirt sich aus den verschiedensten Ständen. Hier ist Mancher, der „seinen Beruf verfehlt“ hat, manche „catilinarische Existenz“; manches „confiscirte“ Gesicht, dem wir nicht gern bei Nacht oder im tiefen Walde begegnen möchten.

Viele sind noch Neulinge, andere erfahrene bemooste Häupter. Die gewöhnlichen Coulissiers beschränken sich in ihren Abschlüssen auf mässige Summen, und spielen thatsächlich um das tägliche Brod. Die da selbständig vorgehen, und grössere Operationen unternehmen, heissen Faiseurs; aber augenblicklich fehlt es an solchen sehr.

Dort sitzt ein kleines Kerlchen, gelb wie eine Quitte, mit klugen stechenden Augen. Er sitzt wie ein bevorrechteter Stammgast unmittelbar vor dem Makler, dem er fortwährend Aufträge ertheilt, und den er fast allein beschäftigt. Seine Glaubensgenossen, die Baissiers, sehen mit Bewunderung zu ihm — nicht hinauf, dazu ist er zu klein — aber doch hinunter, und richten sich nach ihm wie die Heerde nach dem Leithammel. Herr Levi — so heisst er — wenn wir nicht irren — verkauft ein 50 Stück Credit und ein 100 Stück Lombarden nach dem andern. Aber er verkauft nicht blos: er kauft auch wieder; er kauft fast ebenso oft — um sich zu „decken“, wie es in der Börsensprache heisst. Der Cours steigt und fällt wie die Meereswoge; Herr Levi hat sich „gedeckt“ und „fixt“ von Neuem darauf los. Er glaubt an die Baisse,

und in diesem Glauben scheint sich auch der allergrösste Theil der Börse zu befinden.

Die Mehrzahl der Jobber, wie die blossen Spieler genannt werden, hält nicht lange Stich, sondern verschwindet etwa binnen Jahres-, ja häufig schon nach Monatsfrist; und sie werden nur dann vermisst, wenn sie, was sich nicht zu selten trifft, die Differenzen schuldig geblieben sind. Wie man behauptet, sollen die Haussiers besser als die Baissiers oder Fixer gedeihen, aber genauer besehen, spinnen die Jobber überhaupt keine Seide. Sie bereichern nur die Banquiers und die Makler, und die kleinen Speculanten werden fast regelmässig von den grossen aufgefressen. Nur selten versteht es Einer, sich zur rechten Zeit mit seinem Gewinnst zurückzuziehen; häufig verliert er ihn wieder und das Doppelte und Dreifache dazu. Sicher ist, dass hier viele Familien ruinirt werden, und der Teufel hier eine reiche Ernte hält.

Gegen das Spiel an der Börse sind alle Hazardspiele blosse Kindereien, waren sogar die aufgehobenen sogenannten „Spielhöllen“ unschuldig zu nennen. In Homburg oder Baden-Baden konnte man doch nur so viel verlieren, als man gerade bei sich hatte. Beim „Differenzeln“ an der Börse weiss man nie, wieviel

man verliert, kann man in einer Stunde mehr verlieren, als man überhaupt besitzt. Das Börsenspiel ist so halbrecherisch und gemeingefährlich, dass es die Regierungen nimmermehr dulden sollten. Trotzdem hat es unter den manchesterlichen „Volkswirthen“ seine „wissenschaftlichen“ Vertheidiger, seine begeisterten Lobredner gefunden. Herr Dr. Otto Michaelis, „correspondirendes Mitglied der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in St. Petersburg“, vortragender Rath im Reichskanzler-Amt und die rechte Hand von Excellenz Delbrück, hat einen Aufsatz geleistet: „Die wirthschaftliche Rolle des Speculationshandels“*), worin er nachweist, dass auch das reine Differenz- oder Spielgeschäft durchaus berechtigt, ja erspriesslich ist, indem es Handel und Verkehr „regulirt“, Umschläge ausgleicht und Stockungen beseitigt; indem es den Interessen des Publikums dient, „einen Theil der unvermeidlichen Verluste von den Privatinhabern auf die Börse abwälzt“. — — Die Börsenspieler, und namentlich die Fixer, welche die Course gewaltsam herunterreissen, sind also eben solche Wohlthäter der Gesellschaft, wie die Gründer!

Allerdings gelten die Zeit- oder Differenzgeschäfte

*) „Volkswirtschaftliche Schriften“ von Otto Michaelis, Bd. 2, Berlin 1873.

nicht für ganz reinlich und zweifelsohne; sie werden nicht im amtlichen Theil des Courszettels, sondern in einem Nachtrage notirt, und hauptsächlich durch Pfuschkakler vermittelt; der Börsenvorstand ignorirt sie gewissermaßen und duldet sie anscheinend nur. Dessenungeachtet beherrschen sie die ganze Börse, geben sie täglich Stimmung und Haltung derselben an, setzen sie Hausse oder Baisse auch für alle übrigen Papiere in Scene. Schon früher überwog bedeutend das Zeitgeschäft*); aber seit dem „Krach“ ist dies noch weit, weit mehr der Fall. Das Cassageschäft tritt fast gänzlich zurück, und den ganzen Monat hindurch richtet sich das Denken und Sinnen, Fürchten und Hoffen der Börse hauptsächlich auf den Ultimo und die Ultimoregulirung. — Die Börsensteuer würde hauptsächlich die Spielgeschäfte oder Wetten treffen, aber ebendeshalb ist sie den „Volkswirthen“ ein Gräuel, wird sie von ihnen als „unvolkswirtschaftlich“ bekämpft, als den Verkehr beengend und hemmend.

Ein Uhr.

Das Geschäft hat seine Höhe erreicht. Durch das Gewühl und Gedränge winden sich fortwährend die

*) Vgl. S. 4.

Boten des in einem Nebenzimmer befindlichen Telegraphen-Bureaus, und alsbald ist der Fussboden mit Couverts bedeckt. Der Empfänger wagt das Telegramm nur ein Viertel auseinander zu falten, und liest es dicht vor dem Gesicht, damit ein Nachbar rechts oder links nicht mit hineingucke. Will Einer dem Andern etwas allein sagen, so packt er ihn beim Kopf und flüstert ihm in's Ohr. In gleicher Weise verkehren auch die Ausläufer und die „jungen Leute“ mit ihren Chefs, denen sie Meldungen abstatten, oder von welchen sie Befehle erhalten.

Die „Häuser“ und die „grossen Häuser“ sitzen in stolzer Zurückgezogenheit auf ihren Plätzen, tauschen dann und wann eine Bemerkung aus, beobachten ruhig, und winken ihre Angestellten heran, denen sie zuweilen nur Ein Wort sagen oder mit den Augen ein Zeichen machen, worauf gewöhnlich irgendwo eine Bewegung entsteht, gewisse Effecten in „Posten“ (grossen Summen) gekauft oder verkauft werden; bald so heimlich als möglich, bald, um Aufsehen zu erregen, mit absichtlichem Geräusch.

In der Ecke neben dem Büffet, am sogenannten Moritzplatz, werden die „Schundpapiere“, z. B. federleichte Eisenbahnen, wie Rhein-Nahe, Lüttich-

Limburg, Schweizer Union, Tamines-Landen*), auf Zeit, oder eigentlich auf Stunde gehandelt. Hier hat eine armselige Sorte von Pfuschkaklern Posto gefasst, die von Stunde zu Stunde um eine Kleinigkeit speculiren, die sich untereinander 1 bis 2 Thaler abnehmen, und bei einem Verlust von 5 Thalern „ausbleiben“.

Während die Beamten, denen „die Erhaltung und Handhabung der äusseren Ruhe, der Ordnung und des Anstandes obliegt“, fernab von dem lärmenden Treiben ein verstohlenes Mittagsschläfchen halten, belegen sich im „Lombardenviertel“ ein paar erhitzte Jobber mit den schwersten Ehrenkränkungen, und sie gehen gar oft zu Mauschellen über. Im „Lombardenviertel“ herrscht *comment suspendu*; Verbal- und Realinjurien werden als selbstverständlich gegeben und empfangen; sie kommen zu häufig vor, als dass man deswegen klagen, als dass man deshalb sich beleidigt fühlen sollte.

Ist man gerade unbeschäftigt, so macht man „Ulke“. Der Eine heftet dem Andern Papierschnitzel an den Rockkragen, steckt ihm garstige Dinge in die Taschen, schlägt ihm den Hut über die Augen; und was der-

*) Vgl. S. 19.

gleichen sinnreiche Scherze mehr sind. Am beliebtesten ist das sogenannte „Tippen“, welches namentlich gegen Fremde zur Anwendung kommt. Der umhergaffende Fremdling wird plötzlich ohne Aufhören angestossen, gezupft, geschoben und angerannt, ohne dass er im Gedränge die Attentäter entdecken kann. Doch hat es sich schon mehr als Einmal zugetragen, dass ein biederer vierschrotiger Provinziale, der nicht Spass verstand, aus der Schaar der ihn umzingelnden Judenjünglinge ein halb Dutzend herausgriff, und alle Sechs mit Einer Handbewegung zu Boden schlug. Gerathen sich Zwei in die Haare, so ertönt der Ruf „Kreis!“ Man schliesst die Kämpfer in einen Kreis, um ihnen freien Raum zu gönnen, um sie den Augen der Beamten zu entziehen, und begleitet das Schauspiel mit anfeuernden Zurufen. Hat sich Jemand besonders missliebig gemacht, so wird er unter allgemeinem Schreien und Toben exmittirt, von einem lärmenden Haufen buchstäblich zur Thür hinausgedrängt.

Von Zeit zu Zeit gehen die „Berichterstatter der Presse“ durch den Saal, um über den Stand der Geschäfte Erkundigungen einzuziehen. Diese Herren, fast durchweg orientalischer Abkunft, und in der Regel ehemalige Commis, nahmen früher unter den Journa-

listen nur einen bescheidenen Rang ein; wogegen sie während der Gründerperiode bei ihren Blättern eine Hauptrolle spielten, und an der Börse mit mehreren Adjutanten aufzogen, unter denen die Coursnotirung der verschiedenen Fonds und Actien vertheilt ist. Diese Adjutanten pflegten nebenbei ein wenig selber zu differenzeln, und dasselbe thaten auch wol die Herren Ausläufer und Cassenboten der Banken und Banquiers, denn Gelegenheit macht — Jobber.

Die „Berichterstatter“, einige dreissig an der Zahl, werden von den Börsenleuten mit grosser Aufmerksamkeit behandelt, und man bewarb sich, namentlich in der Gründungsperiode, eifrig um ihre Gunst. Da ist Herr Julius Schweitzer, unter seinen Collegen der Senior. Er hat das Börsenreporterthum in Berlin erst erfunden; nachdem er, wenn wir nicht irren, vorher in Breslau als Banquier verunglückt war. Vor 25 Jahren erschien er an der hiesigen Börse plötzlich als Berichterstatter, und seit 25 Jahren berichtet er für die „Nationalzeitung“. Am 20. April 1875 beging er sein Jubiläum und empfing eine Fülle von Auszeichnungen. Kaufmannschaft und Börsencommissariat überreichten ihm eine Adresse; und er hat es um sie wohl verdient. Von allen Seiten kamen Adressen

und Deputationen. Sogar das „Statistische Bureau“ der Stadt gratulirte — wir wissen freilich nicht, mit welchem Rechte. Herr Schweitzer ist in der Loge Royal-York Meister vom Stuhl, und seit vielen Jahren Cassirer der „Berliner Presse“. Auch hat sich der gefeierte treffliche Mann ein kostbares Haus vor dem Potsdamer Thore zugelegt; und er gab die Veranlassung zu dem Federkrieg, der zwischen Herrn von Diest-Daber und der „National-Zeitung“ entbrannte und noch immer nicht beendet ist.

Da ist Herr H. Killisch, der einst am Busen seines Freundes Hermann Geber lehnte und klagend fragte: Was werden wir essen? Was werden wir trinken? Wovon werden wir uns kleiden? — Jetzt ist er Eigenthümer der „Berliner Börsen-Zeitung“, die ihn schon lange zum Millionär gemacht hat; und er nennt sich von Horn — nach einem nothleidenden Edelmann, den er grossmüthig an Vaters Statt angenommen hat. Trotzdem bezieht er noch immer selber die Börse, wo er amtlich und auch privatim beschäftigt ist; schreibt er noch immer selber den Börsenbericht, aus dem man entnehmen kann, ob der Verfasser gerade *à la hausse* oder *à la baisse* engagirt ist. Er hat durch Erfolg und Verdienst alle seine Collegen

überflügelt, und doch ist er nicht einmal semitischer, sondern bloß germanischer Abkunft. Aber eben deswegen hat er auch viele Feinde und Neider; und als er neulich für die viel angegriffene Disconto-Gesellschaft etwas stark in's Zeug ging, und dabei in seiner Zeitung das Wort „Juden!“ fallen liess, wurde er, als er am nächsten Tage an der Börse erschien, von der empörten Israelitengemeinde mit wüthendem Gemauschel empfangen, und sofort rückwärts concentrirt, Schritt für Schritt hinausgedrängt.

Da ist ferner Herr Georg Davidsohn, früher Sonntags-Feuilletonist des Herrn Killisch, bis er seinem Meister den Dienst kündigte und ihm Concurrrenz machte. Er gründete den „Börsen-Courier“ und sah sich alsbald im Besitz eines Stadthauses und eines Landgutes. Doch soll er kein objectiver Beobachter des grossen Börsenschwindels geblieben sein, sondern sich selber arg verspeculirt haben. Herr Davidsohn ist nebenbei Schöngest. Er hat im Salon einer Dame von der hohen Aristokratie Zutritt, und ficht mit ihr für den musikalischen Messias, Richard Wagner, gegen seine eigenen Glaubensgenossen.

Da ist auch Herr J. Treuherz. Zunächst Redacteur der Theodor Heymann'schen „Bank- und

Handels-Zeitung“, schuf er 1871 die „Neue Börsen-Zeitung“, und erfand für seine Abonnenten, die an Actien litten, das geistreiche Frage- und Antwortspiel, das manchen Fragesüchtigen sehr in die Fichten geführt hat. Herr Treuherz ist unter seinen Collegen wahrscheinlich der gebildetste, ein Mann von akademischer Bildung; aber, wie das so zu gehen pflegt, nicht gerade der reichste von ihnen. Im Gegentheil scheint er weniger als Jene vor und hinter sich gebracht zu haben, woran gewiss nicht Mangel an gutem Willen schuld ist.

Ausser den eigentlichen Börsenblättern, die während des Gründungsschwindels wie Pilze emporschossen, aber seit dem Krach sich wieder etwas verringert haben — sind an der Börse auch sämmtliche politische Zeitungen, grössere wie kleinere, und sogar die unpolitischen Local- und Klatschblätter repräsentirt, und diesen Repräsentanten nebst Gehülfen ein eigenes Zimmer, neben dem Telegraphen-Bureau, angewiesen.

Zwei Uhr.

Die Börse ist officiell zu Ende. Die „Häuser“ und die „grossen Häuser“ haben sich schon vorher entfernt; jetzt leert sich allmählig der Saal. Die ver-eideten Makler ziehen sich zurück, um die Course

festzustellen. Jeder Makler handelt nur in bestimmten Effecten; und jedes Papier wird von zwei, drei und mehr Maklern gehandelt, welche den Cours gemeinschaftlich machen, indem sie die erhaltenen Aufträge zu An- und Verkäufen gegen einander abwägen. Diese Aufträge sind theils:

- 1) Unlimitirt, d. h. „bestens“ auszuführen; so billig als möglich anzuschaffen, bezüglich so hoch wie möglich zu veräußern.
- 2) Limitirt, d. h. begrenzt; nicht höher zu kaufen, bezüglich nicht billiger zu verkaufen, als der Auftraggeber den Preis gesetzt hat.
- 3) Fest, d. h. im Laufe des Geschäfts zu dem gerade geltenden Preise zu kaufen, bezüglich zu verkaufen.

Die festen und unlimitirten Aufträge gehen vor, und werden ausgeführt, sobald genügendes Material, bezüglich noch Käufer am Markte sind. Die limitirten Aufträge sind bedingungsweise gegeben, sie stehen den andern nach, und können nur vollzogen werden, falls sich der festgesetzte Preis erzielen lässt.

Unter Abwägung der verschiedenen Aufträge einerseits, des vorhandenen Materials und bezüglich der vorhandenen Käufer andererseits, ermitteln die Makler

gemeinschaftlich für jedes Papier den sogenannten Mittelcours, welcher nun für die limitirten wie für die unlimitirten (aber nicht für die festen) Ordres zur Ausführung kommt, und der auch in den amtlichen Courszettel aufgenommen wird. Selbstverständlich fällt der Cours, je mehr Waare am Markte ist, und er steigt, wenn die Käufer überwiegen.

Indess sind auch die „vereideten“ Makler nur Menschen, und so passirt ihnen manches Menschliche. Sie machen nicht selten Course, die das Erstaunen, ja den Aufschrei des Publikums wie der Börse hervorrufen. Besonders kommt dies bei unlimitirten Ordres vor. Ein Papier, das z. B. seit Wochen 60 steht, kann plötzlich, wenn es durchaus verkauft werden soll, nur 50 oder gar 45 notiren, während es morgen schon wieder den alten Cours erreicht und fortan consequent behauptet. Ein Effect, das unbedingt angeschafft werden soll, ist plötzlich 10 bis 15 Procent theurer, aber schon morgen wieder zum gewöhnlichen Preise zu haben. Die Makler kaufen und verkaufen auch für eigene Rechnung, machen selber Geschäfte; wiewol ihnen selbstverständlich solches ausdrücklich verboten ist. Der „Krach“ hat auch aus den Reihen der „vereideten“ Makler verschiedene Opfer gefordert, Diesen bankerott

werden lassen, Jenen in den Tod getrieben. Ebenso ordnungs- und gesetzwidrig ist, dass die Makler nicht immer selber fungiren, sondern häufig durch ihre Gehülfen, blosse Commis, die Geschäfte abschliessen und die Course feststellen lassen.

Nach Rückkehr der Makler werden die vereinbarten Mittelcourse an den verschiedenen Schranken ausgehängt, und von den Reportern der Zeitungen abgeschrieben. Inzwischen geht der Handel im „Lombardenviertel“ mit ungeschwächten Kräften fort.

Halb Drei.

Es werden die letzten Speculations-Course notirt. Der Portier läutet die Börse förmlich aus. Er treibt mit der Glocke die Jobber vor sich her, und hinter ihm dringen Weiber mit Besen und Schaufeln ein, um den Saal zu reinigen.

Während der Gründerzeit währte die Börse bis 3 Uhr, und die Mittelcourse wurden erst um 2¹/₂, ja um 2³/₄ veröffentlicht, was den Herren „Berichterstatlern der Presse“ häufig zu klagen gab, denn der Courszettel konnte nur mit Mühe und Noth noch in die Abendzeitung aufgenommen werden.

Als der Börsenschwindel auf der Höhe stand, dachte man daran, wie in Wien und Frankfurt a. M., auch in Berlin noch eine Abendbörse einzuführen, also den ganzen geschlagenen Tag zu handeln. Aber die Makler und die Banquiers, die ohnedies auf ihren Comtoiren bis tief in die Nacht sassen, protestirten, und das Project wurde amtlich fallen gelassen. Dagegen bildeten die unersättlichen Jobber eine Privat- oder Winkelbörse, die sie irgendwo auf der Strasse, bald hier bald dort, abhielten; doch wurden sie bei ihrem Differenzeln häufig durch die Polizei gestört. *) Auch die Sonntagsbörse hat keinen amtlichen Charakter und tagt in einem gemietheten Local, aber sie wird von allen Schichten der Börsianer besucht, und pausirt nur während der Sommermonate.

*) Vgl. S. 157.

XIV.

Anhang.

An

Herrn Ernst Keil,
Herausgeber der „Gartenlaube“
in .

Leipzig.

Berlin, April 1875. *)

Sehr geehrter Herr,

Sie erweisen mir die Ehre, meine Artikel „Der Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel in Berlin“ in Nr. 5 Ihres geschätzten Blattes einer Kritik, vom Standpunkte der Redaction, zu unterziehen, und dabei einen Punkt zu bemängeln. Ich weiss natürlich, dass Sie das aus Pflicht- und Billigkeitsgefühl, im Interesse der Sache thun, die Sie nicht einseitig, nicht parteiisch

*) Abgedruckt in No. 20 der „Gartenlaube“, Jahrgang 1875.

behandelt wissen möchten; ich glaube deshalb Ihrem Wunsche zu entsprechen, wenn ich meine Entgegnung gleichfalls an dieser Stelle abgebe. Ich habe diese Entgegnung absichtlich verzögert, um inzwischen noch einige Artikel mehr erscheinen zu lassen, und mir so die Antwort zu erleichtern.

Sie fechten den ersten, einleitenden Artikel namentlich in diesem Satz an:

„Die nationale Begeisterung, die heiligsten Gefühle eines Volkes wurden von der Speculation und von dem Schwindel für ihre schnöden Umtriebe, für ihre verbrecherischen Zwecke ausgebeutet.“

Sie bezweifeln das und fragen: „Was haben die «heiligen Gefühle» mit Strousberg'schen und Quistorp'schen Actien zu thun?“ —

Darauf muss ich nun antworten: Viel, sehr viel, geehrter Herr; nicht weniger denn Alles. Ohne den grossartigen Aufschwung, den Preussen und Deutschland genommen, wären Strousberg und Quistorp bei uns gar nicht möglich gewesen, wären ihre „Gründungen“ nie zu Stande gekommen, wären ihre Actien nimmer an den Mann gebracht worden. Erst die Siegesfreude, die nationale Begeisterung, das so mächtig erwachende Selbstbewusstsein des Deutschen Volks, seine heiligsten

Gefühle — Sie sehen, ich halte jedes Wort aufrecht — mussten angerufen, mussten ausgebeutet werden, um all' die zahllosen Actienunternehmungen verwirklichen, um den ganzen Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel in Scene setzen zu können. Allerdings haben nur Wenige aus reiner Begeisterung, aus blossem Patriotismus gezeichnet und gekauft, aber Alle thaten es doch zunächst, weil sie die Unternehmungen für solide und rentabel, für gemeinnützig und einem wirklichen Bedürfnisse entsprechend hielten. Ausserdem entstand im Publikum der Wahn, dem politischen Aufschwunge müsse eine ebenso reiche Blüthe der materiellen Wohlfahrt auf dem Fusse folgen, der Wohlstand sei plötzlich ein allgemeiner geworden. Freilich ein Irrthum, ein schwerer Irrthum! Lehrt doch die Geschichte, dass nach jedem Kriege, wo die Arbeit feiert, wo Handel und Wandel stocken, wo Zehntausende von Jünglingen und Männern Leben oder Gesundheit einbüssen, und Zehntausende zu Wittwen und Waisen werden — dass nach jedem grossen Kriege naturgemäss eine Reaction, ein empfindlicher Rückschlag eintritt. Aber das Publikum, wurde eben getäuscht, unter fortwährendem Hinweis auf die Französischen Milliarden, von denen es selber doch so gut wie nichts

bekam; es wurde durch diese und andere Vorspiegelungen getäuscht und bethört von den Gründern und Börsenrittern, und von den mit ihnen verbündeten „Volkswirthen“ und Zeitungen.

Nachdem nun die Gründungen verübt waren und die allgemeine Ausplünderung sich vollzogen hatte — gleich nach dem Wiener „Krach“, wurde von der dortigen Presse, die, wie der Prozess Offenheim bewiesen hat, fast durchweg im Solde der Börse steht, die Parole ausgegeben: „Wir haben Alle gesündigt. Die Börse und die Gründer haben geschwindelt, das Publikum aber hat gespielt und dadurch den Schwindel unterstützt. Wir sind Alle mit einander schuldig. Darum bedecken wir die Geschichte mit Schweigen und suchen wir sie zu vergessen!“ — Diese famose Parole wurde auch in Deutschland begierig aufgenommen und in allen Tonarten variirt. Ja, man ging hier noch weiter und begann das Publikum geradezu anzuklagen, ihm Vorwürfe zu machen wegen seiner „Spielsucht“; ihm in's Gesicht zu schleudern, dass es seiner „Spielsucht“ zum Opfer gefallen, und ihm daher nur Recht geschehen sei. Diese Moral- und Strafpredigten wurden von denselben Leuten gehalten, die dem Publikum soeben das Fell über die Ohren

gezogen hatten — von den Gründern und ihren Helfershelfern. So predigten die Wölfe und die Füchse den Schafen. Ist das nicht überaus rührend und erbaulich?!!

Durch solch freche Verdreherei der Begriffe und Thatsachen, geehrter Herr, entstand das Märchen von der „Spielsucht“ des Publikums überhaupt und von der „Gewinnsucht“ der „kleinen Leute“ insbesondere. Die Spiel- und Gewinnsucht hat sich im Verlauf des Schwindels allerdings gezeigt, aber doch nur theilweise, nicht entfernt allgemein; und jedenfalls war sie ursprünglich nicht vorhanden, sondern sie wurde von den Gründern und Börsianern erst künstlich erzeugt, mit unzähligen Mitteln fortwährend genährt. Die „kleinen Leute“ namentlich, und selbst die gewöhnlichen Bürgerclassen, hatten bis 1870 von der ganzen Börse nur eine schwache Ahnung; sie kannten Actien kaum dem Namen nach, und der Courszettel war ihnen eine Tafel mit Hieroglyphen. Sie verwahrten ihre Ersparnisse im alten Strumpf; sie gaben ihr Geld auf die Sparkasse oder auf Grundstücke — bis der Gründungsschwindel auch sie aufblicken liess, auch sie in seinen Strudel zog,

Jedes Blatt und jedes Blättchen legte sich einen Courszettel zu, errichtete eine ständige Rubrik für

Börsennachrichten, brachte im Inseraten- wie im redactionellen Theil täglich Reclamen für neue Gründungen und neue Actien. Es entstand plötzlich eine neue Classe von Reisenden, der „Börsenreisende für Stadt und Land“, welcher von Haus zu Haus ging, in die Keller und in die Dachkammern stieg und seine — Actien anbot. Die Börse hatte überall, im kleinsten Städtchen und im abgeschiedensten Dörfchen ihre Agenten, welche dem Handwerker, dem Bauern dieses oder jenes Börsenpapier aufredeten, indem sie ihm Himmel und Erde versprachen, und ihn gläubig, ihn sicher machten durch die Unterschriften, durch die stolzen vornehmen oder doch wohlaccreditirten Namen, welche die Actie trug. Was Wunder, wenn die schlichten, ehrlichen Leute sich verlocken liessen und durch kleine Gewinne vollends geködert, allmählig ihre ganze Habe der Börse in den Rachen warfen! Ich denke nicht daran, ihnen die „patriotische Märtyrerkrone“ aufzusetzen, wohl aber meine und behaupte ich: sie verdienen, als die Verführten, nur Bedauern und Entschuldigung; während die ganze Schuld, die unbedingte Verurtheilung — wenigstens vor dem Richterstuhle der Moral, denn gesetzlich sind sie nicht zu fassen gewesen — die Verführer trifft.

Im Uebrigen, verehrter Herr, haben die „kleinen Leute“ allein den Kohl nicht fett gemacht. Dazu gehörten auch noch die Wohlhabenden und Reichen, alle Classen und Stände ohne Unterschied. Das ganze Volk ist durch den Börsen- und Gründungsschwindel in Mitleidenschaft gezogen; unter zehn Personen sind immer neun, direct oder indirect, ausgeplündert oder doch geschädigt worden. Die Netze, welche die Börse auswarf, waren so zahlreich und so mannigfaltig, die Lockspeisen so raffinirt, dass sie Alles miteinander eingefangen hat: Arm und Reich, Gebildet und Ungebildet, Gescheit und Einfältig, Jung und Alt, Mann und — — Weib!

Das, verehrter Herr, sollen eben meine Artikel nachweisen, und ich schmeichle mir sogar, die bisher erschienenen haben es zum Theil schon bewiesen.

Mit dem Ausdruck meiner Hochschätzung

Ihr ergebener

Otto Glagau.

XV.

Nachträge.

Zu S. 12. **Strousberg.** Nachdem der „Culturheros“ seine Rolle in Deutschland ausgespielt hatte, setzte er dieselbe noch fort in Belgien, Russland, Oesterreich-Ungarn, Frankreich etc. Aber sein Credit hatte zu stark gelitten und konnte sich nie wieder recht erholen. October 1875 wurde Strousberg in Moskau eingesperrt, woselbst er der dortigen „Commerz-Leihbank“, mit Hülfe ihres jüdischen Directors, Landau, und zweier andern Juden, Manczyk und Schlesinger — 7 Millionen Rubel abgeschwindelt hatte. Ueber sein Vermögen ward zugleich in Prag und in Berlin der Concurs eröffnet; und haben die nicht bevorrechteten und nicht durch Pfandstücke gedeckten Gläubiger so gut wie gar keine Aussichten, auch nicht auf die kleinste Quote. Sämmtliche Cassen waren geleert, und die grossen Liegenschaften Strousberg's in Preussen, Böhmen und Polen sind über ihren Werth mit Hypotheken belastet.

Der neue Durchfall des Wunderdoctors setzte für ihn noch einmal die Presse in Bewegung: denn — alte Liebe rostet nicht! Die Zeitungen besprachen ihn wie einen tragischen Helden. In einem Wiener Blatt erschien ein Feuilleton: „König Strousberg's Glück und Ende“; das nun die Runde durch viele Journale machte. Die Berliner „National-Zeitung“ entlehnte angeblich der „Moskauer Zeitung“ eine Schilderung von dem Tageslauf des grossen Gefangenen, worin es u. A. heisst: „Er steht Morgens schon um 8 Uhr auf, trinkt seinen Thee und

liest dann ernste (!) wissenschaftliche (!) Bücher.“ — — „Die Kleidung Strousberg's ist überaus einfach.“ — — (Also ohne Zobel und Hermelin, ohne Diamanten und ohne alle Orden!) — Berliner, Prager und Wiener Blätter verkündeten: Man werde Preussischer wie Oesterreichischer Seits auf diplomatischem Wege von Russland Strousberg's Freilassung verlangen; und sobald dieselbe, wie nicht zu bezweifeln, erfolge, werde der geniale Mann sich rasch wieder aufhelfen. Auch auf die bekannte Sentimentalität der Deutschen wurde stark speculirt, und gar rührsam erzählt, wie Frau Strousberg — übrigens in allen Berichten, als ob es sich um eine Dame aus der höchsten Gesellschaft handelte, stets die „Gemahlin“ Strousberg's genannt — wie Frau Strousberg mit ihren Töchtern sich geflüchtet; wie sie ihre bisherige Residenz, das „altcechische Königsschloss“ zu Zbirow bei Prag verlassen, ohne Geld und ohne alle Mittel; wie sie von ihrem Sachwalter 450 Gulden zur Reise entliehen habe.

Frau Strousberg, die keinen Heller in die Ehe gebracht, ist aber nominelle Besitzerin der Elbinger Fabrik für Eisenbahn-Material*), sowie einer andern Waggon-Fabrik in Böhmen. Sie hat vor und nach der Katastrophe für ihren „Gemahl“ verschiedene Bürgschaften übernommen, z. B. der Moskauer „Commerz-Leihbank“ die Summe von 4 Millionen garantirt; sie hat, wie der gleichfalls verhaftete Director Landau erklärte, „ein Vermögen von 3 Millionen und gar keine Schulden“. Strousberg ist so vorsichtig gewesen, die Seinigen für jeden Fall sicher zu stellen. Sein Sohn ist Inhaber der ersten Hypothek auf den Siegener Eisensteingruben, im Betrage von 150,000 Thaler; und auch seiner „Gemahlin“ eignen mehrer solcher Hypotheken.

Nach den Versicherungen der Presse befand sich der grosse „Doctor“ zu Moskau nur in „Schuldhaft“, und er wurde von dem Untersuchungsrichter nur als „Zeuge“ vernommen; von welcher Vernehmung er jedesmal „sehr nachdenklich“

*) Vgl. S. 236.

zurückkam. Das „Neue Berliner Tageblatt“ meldete zuerst: Strousberg sitzt in Untersuchungs-Haft; was dann endlich auch die „National-Zeitung“ eingestehen musste. Doch brachte dieses ehrenwerthe Blatt, zu dem der „Wunderdoctor“ noch immer Beziehungen zu haben scheint, sofort die Beschwerdeschrift, welche ein Moskauer Advocat für den Angeschuldigten gefertigt hatte, und worin nachzuweisen versucht wird: Strousberg's Gefangenschaft sei durchaus ungesetzlich, eine „Machtüberschreitung gegenüber einem des Schutzes beraubten Ausländer“. —

Auch in Preussen schwebte 1871 gegen den „Eisenbahnkönig“ ein Untersuchungsverfahren, aus dem er jedoch siegreich hervorging. In Russland hingegen macht man ihm den Prozess wegen vierfachen Verbrechens des gemeinen Betruges. Darum fragt die „Deutsche Eisenbahn-Zeitung“ sehr witzig: „Konnte der Mann nicht in civilisirten Ländern bleiben?“ — —

Der „Berliner Börsen-Courier“ des Herrn Georg Davidsohn forderte energisch, die Preussische Regierung solle für Strousberg interveniren; und Madame Strousberg hatte, wie die „National-Zeitung“ meldete, eine Audienz beim Reichskanzler.

Zu S. 30. **Centralbank für Bauten.** Diese Gründerbank verfasste auch ein halb Dutzend Banken in Süddeutschland, die jedoch keine Beschäftigung fanden und alsbald liquidirten. Im Uebrigen stehe hier noch ein Geschichtchen, das wir directer Mittheilung verdanken:

Ein Baumeister aus Ostpreussen wurde der Centralbank durch den Schwiegervater des Gründers und ersten Directors Heinrich Bergmann zugetrieben. Er gab seine Anstellung auf und trat in den Dienst der Gesellschaft, bei der er 5000 Thaler, sein ganzes Vermögen deponirte. Nach ein paar Monaten rief ihn ein Krankheitsfall zu seiner Familie, die noch in der Heimat geblieben. Er reiste mit Urlaub, war aber kaum bei den Seinigen, als er von der Gesellschaft ein Schreiben erhielt, das ihn ohne Weiteres verabschiedete. So verlor er seine Stellung; und binnen Jahresfrist verlor er auch seine Ersparnisse, die 5000 Thaler, welche Herr Bergmann,

wider den Willen des Armen, zum Ankauf „junger“ Centralbank-Actien verwendet hatte. Ja, nicht genug daran: die edle Gesellschaft verklagte ihn auch noch wegen 4000 Thaler, die er ihr, angeblich auf jene Effecten, die sie von ihm im Depot hielt, und die er nie zu sehen bekam, schuldig geworden war.

Zu S. 65. **Märkische Torfgräberei.** Herr Jean Fränkel hat „liquidirt“ und an die Actionäre ca. 2 Procent herausgezahlt.

Zu S. 72. **Aachener Tuchfabrik.** Das Etablissement, welches December 1872 ein Actiencapital von 430,000 Thaler beansprucht hatte, wurde October 1875 im Wege der Auction für — 40,000 Thaler losgeschlagen. Für diesen Preis erstand es der „Meistbetheiligte der Gesellschaft“, der frühere „Präsident des Aufsichtsraths“ und Vater des Mit-Vorbesitzers — der Commerzienrath Schöller; wie es scheint, jetzt in Frankfurt a. M.

Zu S. 113. **Birkenwerder.** Der Director dieser Gesellschaft, Herr Franz Pernet, fungirte auch noch als „Aufsichtsrath“ der „Passage“ (Cours ca. 15), sowie als „Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsraths“ der Ofenfabrik von vormalis Gustav Dankberg (Cours ca. 12). Birkenwerder, Passage und Dankberg sind Gründungen des Herrn Aron Hirsch Heymann, resp. des Bankhauses A. H. Heymann u. Co., zu welchem Herr Franz Pernet in mancherlei Beziehungen steht.

Zu S. 113. **Nordend.** Eisenbahn-Ingenieur Carl Stiller, als Aufsichtsrath dieser Gesellschaft genannt, bemerkt: Dr. Max Mattner machte mir den Antrag, von Nordend-Actien 1000 Thaler baar zu nehmen, und die baulichen Arbeiten der Gesellschaft zu leiten. Ich ging darauf ein und parcellirte, gegen drei Thaler pro Parcellen, ca. 67 Morgen Bauterrain. Mit dem An- und Verkauf der Grundstücke habe ich nie etwas zu thun gehabt, auch nicht den geringsten Gründergewinn bezogen. Für die Solidität der Gesellschaft schien mir Rechtsanwalt Lorek, der Vorsitzende des Aufsichtsraths, Bürge genug. Derselbe acceptirte meinen Rücktritt „aus Gesellschaftsrücksichten“ nicht früher, als bis meine deponirten 1000 Thaler Actien ca. 7 standen, wodurch ich einen grossen Verlust erlitten habe.

Zu S. 113. **Thiergarten-Bauverein.** Als „erster Zeichner“ ist namentlich noch zu merken: Emil Heymann; dessen Schwager

und Compagnon Meyer Cohn (S. „Passage“ und „Lindenbauverein“) als „Aufsichtsrath cooptirt“ ward. Nachdem die Actien der Gesellschaft bis ca. 3 gesunken, liquidirte man, und ernannte zum Liquidator Herrn Dr. juris Emil Lehmann, der früher, neben Richard Schweder, als Director der „Preussischen Boden-Credit-Actien-Bank“ fungirte. Der Thiergarten-Bauverein wandte sich, wahrscheinlich durch Vermittelung des Mitgründers, Kammerherrn Louis von Prillwitz (Siehe gleichfalls „Passage“) an den Kaiser um verschiedene Subventionen; und ist ihm auch, zum Zwecke der von ihm erbauten Brücke über den Schiffahrts-Canal, ein „Allerhöchstes Gnadengeschenk“ im Werthe von 7000 Thalern zu Theil geworden.

Zu S. 113. **Bauverein Königstadt.** Als „Aufsichtsräthe“ fungirten noch: Geh. Commerzienrath Emil Stephan, „Redacteur“ Franz Grunert, Kammerherr von Prillwitz, Baumeister Julius Hennicke; als „Directoren“ u. A.: der Mitgründer Joseph Dorn und Hofbaurath Ernst Klingenberg (Siehe „Lindenbauverein“).

Zu S. 124. **J. A. W. Carstenn.** Dieser edle „Grossgrundbesitzer“ gründete auch noch die Baugesellschaft „Berlin-Hamburger Immobilien“. Ausser seinem Factotum, dem Baumeister Johannes Otzen, sind als Mitgründer genannt: Geometer Otto Busse in Charlottenburg, Kaufleute Julius Rohde, Johannes Wesselhöft und Wilhelm Vorwerk, und Senator Godeffroy in Hamburg.

Zu S. 116 und 140. **„Wohnungsnoth“.** Die „Wohnungsnoth“ hat sich völlig in ihr Gegentheil verkehrt. Man schätzte die Zahl der Ende 1875 in Berlin leer stehenden Quartiere bereits auf 9000. Fast an jedem Hause sieht man wieder Vermietungs-Zettel aushängen; vor den Thoren sind halbe Strassen unbewohnt. Namentlich stehen leer grössere Wohnungen im Preise von 500 Thalern und darüber; sowie eine Menge von kostbaren Läden, öffentlichen Localen und Geschäftsräumen aller Art. Die Zeitschrift der Baugewerksmeister beklagt die Ueberproduction im Baufache, welche das Werk ist von speculativen Unternehmern im Bunde mit schwachfüssigen Bau-

banken. Jene gewinnen dadurch eine Existenz, diese suchen ihre Terrains los zu werden; und die so entstehenden Neubauten werden mit Hypotheken überlastet. Ein Zusammenbruch, ein „Häuserkrach“ scheint unvermeidlich, und er ist vielleicht näher als man denkt.

Die Bevölkerung Berlins, welche „rechnungsmässig“ bereits im August die Zahl von einer Million „ansehnlich überschritten“ haben sollte, scheint nach der Zählung vom 1. December in Wahrheit nur ca. 960,000 Seelen zu umfassen. Man hat sich also „ansehnlich“ verrechnet. Das macht: der Zuzug fällt und der Abzug steigt. In Folge des Schwindels ist Berlin gegenwärtig fast die theuerste Stadt in Europa; theurer als Wien, Paris und London. Ebenso fällt, aus Gründen der überfüllten ungesunden Wohnungen, das Uebergewicht der Geburten über die Todesfälle, und es steigt erschrecklich die Gesamt-Sterblichkeit.

Auch in der Provinz enthüllt sich der Bauschwindel. Aus Düsseldorf schrieb man: Hier stehen im neuen Stadttheil 150 Häuser leer. Auf ein Haus in schönster Lage, welches zu 20,000 Thaler taxirt war, sind nur 2000 Thaler geboten.

Zu S. 131 und 184. **Quistorp.** In Folge des Accords ist der Concurs sowol über die Westend-Gesellschaft wie über die Vereinsbank und den Deutschen Central-Bauverein aufgehoben, und alle drei sind in Liquidation getreten. Herr Quistorp, der Unsterbliche, plant schon wieder „grosse Dinge“. Es ist ihm gelungen, die Deutsche Pferde-Eisenbahn in Elberfeld-Barmen an eine Englische Gesellschaft zu verkaufen; und nun bewirbt er sich, wie wir hören, mit seinen alten treuen Kameraden, Regierungsrath a. D. Bühling und Ingenieur Büsing, um eine ähnliche Concession für Breslau, die ihm auch, und zwar unter den günstigsten Bedingungen, in Aussicht stehen soll. Dazu erliess er einen „Aufruf“: die Actionäre der alten Gesellschaften mögen sich bei ihm melden; er beabsichtige ihnen „Propositionen“ zu stellen. Von diesen „Propositionen“ denkt die „Deutsche Börsen- und Handels-Zeitung“ sehr gering,

und sie meint, der „Aufruf“ bezwecke weiter nichts als eine Courstreiberei der Actien.

Zu S. 158 u. 174. **Passage.** Die Anschläge am Schwarzen Brett sind, wahrscheinlich in Folge des Artikels in der „Gartenlaube“, entfernt, aber die Festsäle, das Hôtel etc., noch immer unvermietet; und soll Hermann Geber, der Erfindungsreiche, nunmehr die Sache in die Hand nehmen. — Im Kaisersaal der Passage wurde wieder ein Concert versucht, und wiederum geschah ein Unglück. Während man „Die Sandmännchen“ vortrug, erfolgte ein Krach, und der ganze Chor versank. Das Podium war unter ihm zusammengebrochen!! — —

Zu S. 172 bis 174. **Kaiserhof.** Die Actien sind durch sogenannte „Consortialbriefe“, von Delbrück, Leo & Co. bei ihren Geschäftsfreunden und Kunden untergebracht. Einer derselben, der mit 10,000 Thaler „betheiligt“ worden, bat neulich dringend, ihm die Actien, gleichviel zu welchem Course, wieder abzunehmen und schrieb: „Ich müsste, wenn Sie mir gar kein Gebot machen, annehmen, dass Sie selbst das Papier für ganz werthlos halten.“ — Delbrück, Leo & Co. scheinen allerdings dieser Ansicht zu sein, denn sie lehnten entschieden ab und bemerkten, dass sie von diesen Actien ohnehin einen zu grossen Vorrath hätten. Das „Wiener Fremdenblatt“ behauptete, die Hôtelgesellschaft sei bereits bankrott, und der Aufsichtsrath beschloss, dieserhalb die Verleumdungsklage anzustellen.

Der Brand des Kaiserhofs kostet der auf Gegenseitigkeit beruhenden städtischen Feuer-Societät — 180,000 Thaler. Nach Verlauf von Monaten wurde die in der Stadtverordnetenversammlung, wegen der mangelhaften polizeiwidrigen Bauart des Kolosses, gestellte Interpellation endlich beantwortet, aber in sehr unbefriedigender Weise; und das Hôtel wird einfach reparirt.

Zu S. 181. **Möbel-Transport.** Gustav Borchardt und Albert Meyer kauften das Fuhrgeschäft von A. Schäfer, und „gründeten“ es in Verbindung mit Moritz Eduard Meyer, Carl Jacob, Simon Schüler, Isidor Kadisch und Ferdinand Vogts. Actien-

Capital 250,000 Thaler, und ausserdem 100,000 Thaler Hypotheken!! „Director“ wurde der Vorkäufer Albert Meyer; und als Aufsichtsräthe fungirten noch: Rechnungsrath Rudolf Müller, Rentier Robert Macks und Rechtsanwalt Ewald Hecker, vor welchem bei Gründung der Gesellschaft das Statut verlautbart war.

Zu S. 182. **Allgemeine Transport-Gesellschaft.** Gründer: Cornelis Hoogendyk zu Antwerpen, Adolf Charlier-Memmingen zu Burtscheid, Eugen Charlier und Commerzienrath Leopold Scheibler zu Aachen, Friedrich William Hintze, Alwin Philipp, Henry Valette. Als Aufsichtsräthe fungirten noch die Gründer des „Spediteur-Verein“: Commissionsrath Rudolf Bergemann, Julius Isaac, Emil Steinbrück, Hermann Cohn etc.

Zu S. 192 u. 194. **Flora.** Von der „Revisions-Commission“, welche die Missethaten der verflossenen Directoren untersuchen sollte, ist nichts weiter zu hören gewesen. Wahrscheinlich hat man die schmutzige Geschichte hinter den Coullissen geordnet, denn — ein Gründer hackt dem andern nicht die Augen aus, Dagegen soll nun doch von den armen, ohne Aufhören betrogenen und geplünderten Actionären an Concert- und Ausstellungstagen ein Entrée erhoben werden.

Herr Jean Fränkel wusste mit den Lotterie-Loosen der „Flora“ den Kaiser von Deutschland, den König von Baiern, und neuerdings auch die Officiere der Armee und Marine zu „betheiligen“ — natürlich „lediglich im Interesse der Erhaltung des Etablissements, als grösstes Garten-Kunst-Institut des Deutschen Reiches“ (!!) — wie die Zeitungen im redactionellen Theil austrompeteten.

Zu S. 213. **Berliner Stadtbahn.** Der „vorläufige Kosten-Entwurf“ überschreitet den „ursprünglichen Anschlag“ bereits um 4 Millionen. Aus den „ursprünglichen“ 16 Millionen sind also „vorläufig“ schon — 20 Millionen Thaler geworden. Aber voraussichtlich ist es daran noch lange nicht genug. Die Zuschüttung des Königsgraben, die Anlegung neuer Strassen wird noch manche Summe erfordern; und die Gesellschaft arbeitet mit aller Macht, um sowol den Staat wie die Stadt bei diesen

Unkosten zu „betheiligen“. Magistrat und Stadtverordnete sind auch wieder nicht abgeneigt, obwol man beim Stadtsäckel schon ziemlich auf den Boden gekommen ist. An die Rentabilität der Stadtbahn glaubt kein Mensch mehr, am allerwenigsten die Gründer. Die Berlin-Potsdam-Magdeburger, die Magdeburg-Halberstädter und die Berlin-Hamburger Eisenbahngesellschaft, welche von dem Grundcapital zusammen 5 Millionen zeichneten, sollen diese Unvorsichtigkeit jetzt bitter bereuen, und die Stadtbahn gern dem Staat allein überlassen wollen; indess scheint die Regierung dazu denn doch keine Lust zu haben.

Zu S. 220. **Reichsbank.** In den „Centralausschuss“, wie der Aufsichtsrath der Bamberger'schen „Reichsbank“ heisst, und der aus 15 Mitgliedern und 15 Stellvertretern besteht, sind vorwiegend Juden und Gründer-Matadore gewählt, von denen weit aus die meisten in Berlin sitzen. Baiern und Württemberg sind gar nicht vertreten, was in Süddeutschland mit Recht Missstimmung erregt.

Zu S. 256. **Gründerprozesse.** Wieder ist ein „Gründling“ verurtheilt: Consul Philipp Overlack; wegen der Cölner Bierbrauerei zu Nippes, zu einem Jahr Gefängniss. — Ein jüdischer Banquier äusserte dazu: „Es ist 'n Christ. Uns're Leut' sind nicht zu kriegen; sie haben's zu fein gemacht!“

Zu S. 311. **Börsensteuer.** In der „Volkswirtschaftlichen Gesellschaft“ zu Berlin, welcher Herr Braun-Wiesbaden präsidiert, erklärte Herr Wackernagel, „Volkswirth“ und Mitredacteur der „Nationalzeitung“: Die Börsensteuer würde „den kleinen Capitalisten, darunter Hausknechte und Dienstmädchen, stärker treffen als den reichen Geldmann“. — Ach, biederer Herr Wackernagel, wo sind die Zeiten hin, da „Hausknechte und Dienstmädchen“ noch Börsen-Effecten kauften! Auch „Hausknechte und Dienstmädchen“ sind inzwischen klüger geworden, und geben ihr Geld lieber auf die Sparkasse. Nachdem die Börse bankrott geworden ist, füllen sich wieder die Sparkassen; aber daraus darf man bei Leibe nicht mit Herrn Lasker und Consorten schliessen, dass die schwere wirthschaftliche Krisis,

dass der allgemeine Nothstand nur eine Fabel böswilliger Krakeeler ist, die dem Gründer-, Jobber- und Manchesterthum eine hochverrätherische Opposition machen.

Zu S. 313. „Ul^k“ an der Berliner Börse. Die Scandalscenen werden immer häufiger, und arteten neuerdings in wilde Tumulte aus. Ein Jobber, der ein falsches Insolvenz-Gerücht ausgesprengt hatte, wurde von dem Chef der betroffenen Firma, einem reichen Gründer, derb abgeprügelt und von der gesammten Börse gelyncht. Ein anderer Gründer und grosser Haussier, Oscar Hainauer, bearbeitete einen kleinen Baissier, Henry Salomon, mit einem sogenannten „Schlagring“. Beide kämpften mit einer Tapferkeit, die bei semitischen Leuten fast unnatürlich erscheint, und Jeder trug schwere Wunden davon; beide Theile erhielten Succurs, und es entspann sich zwischen Hausiers und Baissiers eine allgemeine blutige Schlägerei, welche endlich das Einschreiten der Schutzmannschaft nöthig machte. Das Aeltesten-Collegium beschloss, ein Exempel zu statuiren und verhing über die Duellanten das höchste Strafmaass, verwies Beide für drei Monate von der Börse! — — Gewiss eine harte grausame Strafe, die jedoch in der Regel umgangen wird. Die Excludirten erscheinen oben auf der Zuschauer-Galerie und handeln von hier aus, mit Fingern und Händen, durch Zeichen und Geberden, auf telegraphischem Wege in den Saal hinab.

Die „Vossische Zeitung“ meint: Das Renommé der „Börse ist bereits allzusehr geschädigt“; und selbst Herr Julius Schweitzer von der „National-Zeitung“ liess in einem seiner Wochenberichte den Ausspruch fallen: „Die Berliner Börse hat nicht allein an ihrer Grösse, sondern auch an ihrem Rufe einen schweren Verlust erlitten“. — —

Zu S. 241, 244 u. 249. Lasker's „Enthüllungen“. Herr Lasker hat unseren Erwartungen und den zahlreichen Aufforderungen, die an ihn ergangen sind, leider nicht entsprochen. In der Reichstagssitzung vom 20. November 1875, in welcher er sich mit den Manchesterleuten in der Regierung „wieder eins“ erklärte, und speciell mit dem Finanzminister, Herrn

Camphausen, den Jom Hachipurim oder das Versöhnungsfest feierte — versuchte er die wirthschaftliche Krisis und den allgemeinen Nothstand überhaupt zu leugnen; versuchte er's, die Schuld für den Gründungsschwindel und seine verheerenden Folgen in erster Reihe den Conservativen und Freiconservativen zuzuschieben. Herr von Kardorff, auf dessen Brochüre „Gegen den Strom“ (S. 221) Lasker merklich anspielte, fühlte sich mit Recht getroffen, und vor Wuth zitternd, wollte er sich rechtfertigen, aber der Präsident schnitt diese Rechtfertigung als überflüssig ab: und Herr Lasker beeilte sich zu versichern, dass er nicht entfernt Herrn von Kardorff gemeint habe. — Dagegen äusserte er gegen die Conservativen direct: „War es nicht die liberale Partei (Lasker!), welche nachgewiesen hat, dass von allen Seiten, insbesondere auch in conservativen Kreisen und ganz ausserordentlich, in dieser Ueberspeculation gesündigt ist? Haben Sie vergessen, wer die Genossen Strousberg's waren? Haben Sie vergessen, durch welches System der leichtsinnige und schwindelhafte Eisenbahnbau begünstigt worden ist?“

Herr Lasker kam also wieder auf seine „Enthüllungen“ zurück, und schien zu meinen, dass nichts weiter zu „enthüllen“ sei. Sehr treffend, aber in der Form viel zu milde, entgegnete ihm in der nächsten Sitzung Freiherr von Maltzahn-Gültz: „Ich will der Partei des Herrn Lasker das Zeugniss nicht vorenthalten, dass, nachdem diese üblen Folgen eingetreten waren, sie die erste gewesen ist, welche den Muth gehabt hat, gegen die eigene Mitschuld die Augen zu verschliessen, und unter den Reihen der politischen Gegner mit einem grossen Aufwande sittlicher Entrüstung die Schuldigen hervorzusuchen und an den Pranger zu stellen.“

Wir haben gleich zu Anfang dieser Schrift (S. 8 u. 9) die hochadligen Genossen Strousberg's in der schärfsten Weise verurtheilt; aber wir müssen jetzt für diese Herren doch hervorheben, dass sich Strousberg an sie gedrängt, dass er sie verlockt hat, und dass sie, moralisch wie materiell, bereits hart büssen müssen. Die „liberale“ Presse hat nicht aufgehört, sie

zu kreuzigen; und sie müssen jetzt, nachdem Strousberg bankrott geworden, für eine sehr hohe Summe aufkommen, welche sie der Rumänischen Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft resp. der Disconto-Gesellschaft mit garantirt haben. Sie werden vielleicht Alles, was sie je profitirt haben, wieder herausgeben müssen.

Im Uebrigen weiss Lasker so gut wie wir — muss er's wissen — dass sich an dem Gründungsschwindel die Conservativen wie die Ultramontanen gerade am wenigsten betheiligt haben; dass am schwersten compromittirt sind die National-liberalen; während die Freiconservativen und die Fortschrittsleute etwa in der Mitte stehen. Die Hauptgründer gehören dem auserwählten Volke an, sind Lasker's Glaubensgenossen, und die Hauptverbündeten derselben sind seine politischen Freunde: **Miquel, Hammacher, Braun, Bamberger, Hagen** etc. Herr Lasker hat nicht den Muth gehabt, sein Versprechen, auch gegen die „liberalen“ Gründer vorzugehen, einzulösen; vielmehr hat er's im offenen Reichstage, Angesichts der Nation, versucht, die Thatsachen zu verschieben und zu verdunkeln; ein Verfahren, das jeder parlamentarischen Bezeichnung spottet.

Herr Lasker hat auch gegen unsere Kritik seiner „Ent-hüllungen“ (S. 244) reclamirt. In No. 48 der „Gartenlaube“ behauptet ein Freund von ihm: „Ein abenteuerliches Speculiren auf einen «Ministersessel» hat Lasker'n jederzeit gänzlich fern gelegen“. Indess scheint Herr Lasker doch nicht abgeneigt, denn unmittelbar darauf schreibt er, oder vielmehr, lässt er schreiben — was aber hier wol so ziemlich dasselbe ist: „Wer kann vorher sagen, ob ihn (Lasker) und manchen Andern (!) nicht einmal ein schwieriger Moment, eine ernste Wendung im Vaterlande auf einen hohen Verwaltungsposten berufen wird? Träte aber eine solche Forderung an ihn heran, so würde er bei dem strengen Gedankenernst (!), bei der Idealität und bescheidenen Selbstlosigkeit seines genügsamen und uneigennütigen Wesens (!!), das auf sich nehmen wie eine schwere Pflicht, der er sich nicht entziehen dürfe, der er mit ausdauernder Hingebung seine ihm so lieb gewordene Unabhängigkeit und den

letzten Tropfen seiner Kraft zu opfern habe.“ (!!!) Es ist dies derselbe „Stil“ wie bei den „Enthüllungen“ am 7. Februar 1873, wo Lasker u. A. äusserte: „Ich will gestehen, dass ich von dem Tage ab, an welchem ich auf Grund sehr glaubhafter Mittheilungen Namen und Personen hier genannt, viele der allerschlimmsten Tage meines Lebens zugebracht habe. (!) — — „Dass mir ein solches Geschäft nicht sonderlich zusagt, werden Sie mir Alle glauben. (!) — — „Ich habe keine Freude daran, mit Anschuldigungen vorzugehen; ich wünsche allein, dass die Schäden des Landes hier verhandelt werden, dass man nicht von Mund zu Mund sich die schlimmsten Dinge erzählt, und die Volksvertretung nimmt keine Notiz davon.“ (!!!) — — —

Genug, wir glauben, eben auf Grund jener Reclamation, die sonst sehr überflüssig wäre, und überhaupt etwas gewaltsam erscheint, annehmen zu dürfen: Herr Lasker ist vorkommenden Falls durchaus nicht abgeneigt; und von seinen politischen Freunden gewiss „manch Anderer“ auch nicht. Der „Berliner Börsen-Courier“ des Herrn Georg Davidsohn hat, als eventuellen Nachfolger des Herrn Camphausen, bereits Herrn Ludwig Bamberger vorgeschlagen; und für den Fall, das Fürst Bismarck eines schönen Tages seine Drohung wahr machen und zurücktreten sollte, circulirt unter den vereinigten „Liberalen“ folgende Ministerliste, die wir aber selbstverständlich ohne jede Gewähr wiedergeben:

Auswärtiges: von Bennigsen; Inneres: von Kardorff; Justiz: Miquel; Finanzen: Bamberger; Handel: Hammacher; Verkehr (Post, Telegraphie, Eisenbahnen): H. B. Oppenheim; Gewerbe: Max Hirsch; Cultus: Friedenthal; Krieg: Lasker; Marine: Braun-Wiesbaden; Landwirthschaft: Sonnemann; Elsass-Lothringen: Adolf Hagen; Kanzler (von Bismarck selber empfohlen): Eugen Richter.

Zu S. 148 ff. **Juden.** Es leben gegenwärtig in Preussen ca. 500,000 Juden, im übrigen Deutschland ca. 200,000, zusammen an $\frac{3}{4}$ Million. Dagegen in Deutsch-Oesterreich nur 200,000, in Frankreich 80,000, in Grossbritannien 50,000, in

in Italien 40,000, in Dänemark 5000, in Schweden 1000. Zu den $\frac{3}{4}$ Million Juden in Deutschland kommen noch die getauften Juden und die Abkömmlinge jüdischer Vorfahren, die gleichfalls eine grosse Zahl bilden, und die mit den eigentlichen Israeliten eng zusammenhalten, sich von diesen nicht wesentlich unterscheiden. Das Bischen Wasser thut's nicht; es handelt sich weniger um den Glauben als um die Race, die sich durch Generationen nicht verwischt, die oft noch bei den Ur- enkeln frappant hervorbricht. Auch findet eine ununterbrochene und immer stärkere Einwanderung von Juden aus Russland und Polen, aus Galizien und Ungarn nach Deutschland statt.

Ist die Zahl der Juden bei uns schon sehr gross, so ist die Macht, die sie hier ausüben, eine noch ungleich grössere, eine wahre Uebermacht und drückende Herrschaft. Weitaus der grösste Theil der Presse befindet sich in ihren Händen; es giebt fast keine Zeitung, keine Zeitschrift, in deren Redaction sich nicht ein Jude eingeschmuggelt hätte. In der gesammten Presse wird rastlos für die Interessen des Judenthums gekämpft, rastlos für das Volk Israel agitirt. Auch wo man Juden anscheinend tadelt und verspottet, wird thatsächlich, z. B. in den jüdischen Witzblättern, stets für sie Reclame gemacht. Wer etwas gegen die Juden spricht oder schreibt, wird entweder sein Lebelang verlästert und verfolgt, oder — todtgeschwiegen; ist fortan geächtet und verfehmt. Wer dagegen in die Dienste der Judenschaft tritt, für sie arbeitet, kann auf reichen Lohn und schnelle Carrière rechnen. Auch drängen sich die Juden an jedes auftauchende Talent, an jede Berühmtheit und suchen sie für sich zu gewinnen.

Ueber die Bühnen dürfen nur edelmüthige hochherzige Juden schreiten; Ausbunde von Tugend und Vortrefflichkeit, wie sie in Wirklichkeit ganz unmöglich sind. Wie oft im Berliner Schauspielhaus auch Lessing's „Nathan“ gegeben wird: die Vorstellung ist stets überfüllt. Neuerdings hatte man hier das veraltete unnatürliche Stück „Der Jude“ von Cumberland wieder vorgesucht und brachte es an mehreren Theatern gleichzeitig zur Aufführung. Aus dem Shakespeare'schen

Wucherjuden Shylock haben Dawison und andere jüdische Schauspieler einen tragischen Helden gemacht. Juden dagegen, die der Dichter nach dem Leben zeichnet, nennt die jüdische Kritik „Theaterjuden“, und das Stück ist von vorn herein gerichtet.

Durch Schrift und Wort, namentlich auch in den Handwerker-, Bezirks- und ähnlichen Vereinen haben die Juden seit langer Zeit in „Bildung“ und „Aufklärung“ gemacht, die Volksmassen zu bearbeiten und zu drillen, die öffentliche Meinung für sich zu gewinnen gewusst. In der Presse wie in den Vereinen wird noch immer die äusserste Toleranz gegen die Juden gepredigt. Aber diese Toleranz-Predigten sind der reine Schwindel, denn die Juden herrschen und regieren. Es handelt sich schon lange nicht mehr um die Emancipation der Juden, sondern um die Emancipation von den Juden. Lebte Lessing heute und lebte er heute in Berlin, er würde sich hüten, den „Nathan“ zu schreiben.

Je mehr die Macht der Juden wächst, desto höher steigen ihre Ansprüche; und diese Ansprüche werden nachgerade maßlos. Der jetzige Cultusminister, Herr Falk, thut viel für die Juden; er hat z. B. jüdischen Gelehrten zum Zwecke specifisch jüdischer Studien Subventionen aus Staatsmitteln gewährt. Aber er thut ihnen noch lange nicht genug. Ein Jude, der zum Inspector einer christlichen Gemeindeschule gewählt wurde, hat selbstverständlich nicht die Bestätigung gefunden; was die Presse sehr übel vermerkte. An verschiedenen Elementar-, Mittel- und Secundärschulen, in Berlin wie auswärts, wird bereits den jüdischen Schülern besonderer Religionsunterricht ertheilt. Aber damit nicht zufrieden, verlangten die Juden in Nakel von dem Director des dortigen simultanen Progymnasiums, er solle in den Andachten bei Anfang und Schluss der Woche nicht den Namen Jesu nennen, oder diese Andachten ausserhalb der eigentlichen Schulzeit legen. Der Moniteur der Juden, die Berliner „National-Zeitung“ brachte darüber verschiedene Artikel; und augenscheinlich ist das Streben der Juden auf Entchristlichung der Schule und des ganzen Staats gerichtet

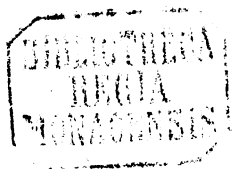
... wogegen sie selber an ihren verjährten Ceremonialgebräuchen zäh festhängen, sich selber im Gemeinwesen fort und fort als besondere Kaste halten.

Aber mit der Uebermacht, welche die Juden erringen, mit den grossen Reichthümern, welche sie zusammenraffen, kann man auch merken, wie sie mehr und mehr dem Materialismus und der Corruption verfallen. Für Poesie und Literatur, Kunst und Wissenschaft hat der Durchschnitts-Jude weder Sinn noch Verständniss. Er liebt überladene Pracht und in die Augen fallenden Luxus; er schätzt das Vergnügen um so höher, je kostspieliger es ist; und hauptsächlich ihm sind die horrenden Preis-Steigerungen der letzten Jahre zu danken. Die in Berlin sich so breit machende Prostitution, die auf hiesigen Theatern blühenden Possenzoten und aus dem Französischen übertragenen Ehebruchsdramen und Demimondestücke werden wesentlich von den Juden begünstigt und gefördert; wie denn auch frivole Bücher, obscöne Bilder ihren Hauptabsatz unter Juden finden. Vorzugsweise aus Juden recrutiren sich die Wucherer und „Halsabschneider“, die Kuppler und Hehler, die Polizeispione und politischen Denuncianten. Betrügerischer Bankerott, Wechsel- und Depeschen-Fälschung, grosse Cassendiebstähle und Unterschlagungen aller Art sind Verbrechen, deren sich in den letzten Jahren besonders Juden schuldig machten. Viele jüdische Börsianer nahmen sich das Leben, und neuerdings standen auch nicht selten Juden unter der Anklage des Raubes und des Mordes. Sehr häufig erschienen sie als Anstifter von Misse- und Unthaten; und bei zahlreichen Criminalfällen, welche die Gerichte beschäftigten, bei vielen Schurkereien und Niederträchtigkeiten, welche die Gesellschaft in Aufregung versetzten, konnte man fast regelmässig fragen: Wie heisst der Jude? — Doch werden alle solche Geschichten in der Regel unterdrückt, von der Presse nur obenhin berührt, oder völlig mit Stillschweigen übergangen, und besonders die „National-Zeitung“ leistet hierin Grosses.

Zu S. 293. **Braustener.** Die Erhöhung der Braumalzsteuer ist glücklich beseitigt. Dafür ist aber auch, wie dies freilich

von der „liberalen“ Majorität des Reichstags nicht anders zu erwarten war, die Börsensteuer verworfen. Sogar Herr Lasker sprach jetzt gegen dieselbe: „Von der Börsensteuer erkläre ich offen, dass sie nicht allein die Finanz-Einnahmen des Reiches zu erhöhen dient, sondern dass ein Gebot gerechter Ausgleichung sie früher oder später nothwendig macht. Diese Steuer darf aber nicht für sich allein auftreten, sondern nur unter Würdigung der gesammten Stempelsteuer. (Wer lacht da?)

Zu S. 241 bis 249. **Nochmals Lasker's „Enthüllungen“.** Herr Lasker hat selber begriffen, dass seine neue Bezeichnung der Conservativen, (S. 340 und 341) höchst unklug, dass sie ein grober Fehler war. Am 18. December 1875 nahm er im Reichstag das Wort, um „offen zu bekennen“, wie dies „besser unterblieben wäre“. Herr Lasker widerrief in bester Form, aber die „liberale“ Presse war gleich bei der Hand, um seine Entschuldigung zu escamotiren; und namentlich sein Leiborgan, die von ihm selber mitgeleitete „National-Zeitung“ äusserte am nächsten Tage: Lasker habe in jener Erklärung „sich grossmüthig abwehrend verhalten“!!!



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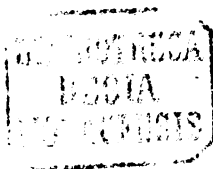
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und

seine Bedenken.

Von

J. H. v. Kirchmann,

Mitglied des deutschen Reichstags und des preuss. Abgeordnetenhauses.

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